

## MANAGEMENT PLAN

For

### Lippia

(*Phyla canescens*)

#### BACKGROUND

**Description:** Lippia is a perennial, prostrate herb that forms a thick mat from branched stems. The leaves are covered with fine hairs giving them a greyish green colour, small white flowers are tinged with pink/mauve form dense flower-heads at the ends of long stalks. Lippia forms deep, extensive roots which enable it to compete with other plants for moisture, and create areas of erosion. Lippia produces a toxic substance to other plants, which suppresses their germination and growth.

**Declaration:** Lippia is classified as a Class 4 noxious weed in the Tamworth Regional Council area.

Under the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993* as amended:

- The control objective of Class 4 noxious weeds is that they must be managed in such a manner as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of New South Wales'.
- The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the measures specified in a Management Plan published by Tamworth Regional Council.
- The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.

#### CONTROL MEASURES

Tamworth Regional Council will control Lippia, on lands for which it has the responsibility to control weeds under the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*, using herbicides registered for this purpose.

Owners/Occupiers of land are required to actively control Lippia. This means to prevent Lippia from spreading and to reduce the numbers of infestations and their density. All or any of the following control methods must be used to achieve Lippia control.

#### CONTROL METHODS

**Chemical:** Lippia is to be treated with a registered herbicide developed for this purpose. The product is to be used according to the product label.

**Mechanical:** Lippia is to be removed completely from the ground, paying special attention to the root system, by any available means.

**Cultural:** Sowing a competitive perennial species with the aid of fertiliser can prove effective, but not along riverbanks or in floodplains.