



Inverell Shire Council

NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL UNIT

Please address all correspondence to the General Manager, Inverell Shire Council,

144 Otho Street, Inverell, NSW 2360 - Telephone 02 6728 8288 Fax 02 6728 8277

Email council@inverell.nsw.gov.au website www.inverell.nsw.gov.au

Sweet briar

Sweet briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*) is a native of Europe. A member of the rose family, it was probably introduced into Australia by early white settlers because of its hardiness and attractive flowers. Widely planted, it has certainly become well established since then, particularly in the cooler, moderate rainfall areas of New South Wales.

Sweet briar is spread by birds and other fruit-eating animals. Seed material is also spread by floodwaters. Sweet briar is very invasive - the thorny plants can severely reduce a property's stock-carrying capacity.

EFFECT ON ANIMALS

The main problem with sweet briar is its invasiveness. It takes over shaded areas, restricts access to watering points, and is a continual source of annoyance to grazing animals as they feed around the base of the thorny plants.

Another problem with sweet briar is that it provides an effective harbour for pest animals, such as rabbits, foxes, feral pigs etc.



IDENTIFICATION

Put simply, sweet briar is a "wild" rose bush. It has the same look and thorns as an ordinary rose bush.

Sweet briar produces attractive white to mauve flowers during late spring. The fruit, (photo, left), matures in late summer and is shed in autumn. Each fruit contains a large number of seeds which can remain viable in the

ground for up to four years.

MORE INFORMATION:

Includes *Noxious Plants of Australia*, by Parsons and Cuthbertson (Inkata Press).

LEGAL STATUS:

Sweet briar is a declared NOXIOUS WEED within the Shire of Inverell. Please see legal requirements overleaf.



MORE INFORMATION? PLEASE CONTACT YOUR LOCAL WEEDS OFFICER:

Les Tanner 02 6728 8284 - mobile 0427 241 806

Phil Sutton 02 6728 8244 - 0418 446 068

OR check out Council's website on www.inverell.nsw.gov.au, environmental services section

SWEET BRIAR (CONT)

CC4(A) MANAGEMENT PLAN - Legal requirements within the Shire of Inverell:

The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled by conducting an on-going and effective treatment program to reduce plant numbers and to minimise the plant's negative impact on the land. Boundaries and waterways must be kept free of the plant to prevent spread from the property. All reasonable measures are to be taken to ensure vehicles, machinery and livestock moved off the property are free of the plant.

CONTROL METHODS

Non-Chemical Options: Plants can be removed by hand grubbing or removal with a tractor and chain if ground wet. Repeated cultivation is effective because ploughing eventually takes care of most of the root system. Grazing management using sheep or particularly goats can be an effective means of controlling sweet briar.

Chemical Options: October-November are usually the best months for treatment of sweet briar in north west New South Wales - as long as the plants are not moisture-stressed. Plants need to be actively growing.

According to NSW Dept of Primary Industries' excellent booklet "*Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook 3rd Edition*", treatments for sweet briar include:

Chemical options	Rate: Spot/Boom	Comments
Triclopyr 300 g/L+picloram 100 g/L Various trade names eg Grazon DS®	500 ml in 100 L of water	Full leaf to ripe fruit prior to leaf fall.
Triclopyr 240 g/L+picloram 120 g/L Access®	1.0 L in 60 L of diesel	Apply as basal bark/cut stump application
Triclopyr 600 g/L Various trade names	1.0 L in 30 L of diesel	Apply as basal bark/cut stump application
2,4-D 300 g/L + picloram 240 g/L eg Tordon 75 D®	650 ml in 100 L of water	Full leaf as an overall spray
Metsulfuron-methyl 200 g/kg + picloram 240 g/L Crossbow®	30 g part A plus 150 mL part B in 100 L water	Foliar application. Apply when bushes are actively growing
Glyphosate 360 g/L Various trade names	1.5 to 2.0 L in 100 L of water	Spray to wet all foliage, from late flowering to leaf fall. Use higher rate on bushes over 1.5 m high.
Metsulfuron-methyl Various trade names eg Brushoff®	10 g in 100 L of water	Apply to actively growing bushes to point of run off. Do not apply after end of February
Metsulfuron-methyl 10 g/kg + glyphosate 835 g/kg Trounce®	1 measured pack (173 g) in 100 L water	Apply as close to the flowering period as possible
Metsulfuron-methyl 63.2 g/kg + glyphosate 760.5 g/kg Cut-out®	1 measured pack (95 g) in 100 L water	Apply as close to the flowering period as possible
Hexazinone eg Velpar L®	Undiluted (4 ml per spot)	One spot per metre of height. Do not apply near desirable trees.
Picloram 45 g/kg Vigilant®	Undiluted (gel)	Cut stump/stem injection application. Apply a 3-5 mm layer of gel for stems less than 20 mm. Apply 5 mm layer on stems above 20 mm (see label)

IMPORTANT: USE OF PESTICIDES - ALWAYS READ THE LABEL

Pesticides must only be used for the purpose for which they are registered and must not be used in any other situation or manner contrary to the directions on the label. Never use herbicide in any way contrary to label recommendations.

DISCLAIMER: The information contained herein is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing. However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information upon which they rely is up to date and to check currency of the information with the appropriate officer of Inverell Shire Council or the user's independent adviser. (LRT 22/01/10)

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