



Other pest plant control options sheets available:

- African boxthorn
- African Lovegrass
- African Rue
- Alkali Sida
- Alligator Weed
- Athel pine
- Bathurst Burr
- Blackberry
- Bladder Campion
- Boneseed
- Bridal Creeper
- Calomba Daisy
- Caltrop
- Cape tulip
- Coolatai Grass
- Creeping Knapweed
- Cutleaf Mignonette
- Dog Rose
- Gorse
- Hoary Cress
- Horehound
- Innocent Weed
- Khaki Weed
- Lincoln Weed
- Noogoora Burr
- Pepper Trees
- Perennial Ragweed
- Prickly pear/ Wheel cactus
- Salvinia
- Silverleaf Nightshade
- Water Hyacinth
- Water Primrose
- Wild artichoke
- Willows
- Yellow Burrweed

For further info please contact:

Ph. (08) 8532 1432



Cape Tulips (1 leaf & 2 leaf)

Moraea flaccida and Moraea Miniata

AIM: To destroy plants and prevent further propagation

Control Options	Chemical	Rate	Comments
Spot Spray	Glyphosate 360	1L/100L	Avoid contact with desirable plants. Follow up treatments as required.
	Glyphosate 360	1:10 water	Wiper on application.
	Basta	300ml/100L	
Boom Spray	Metsulfuron methyl 600 +non-ionic surfactant	5g/ha	Affects clovers & medics. Do not spray under susceptible trees. Follow up treatments as required.
Manual Removal	Grub or hand pull individual plants and ensure that bulbs are removed		
Notes	Spray at flower bayonet emergence Herbicide control of Cape Tulip is best carried out during July or August.		

Always follow safe use instructions on herbicide labels. Refer to product label for full conditions of use and application instructions.

These options have been compiled from herbicide manufacturer labels or previous experience and the South Australian Murray-Darling Basin Natural Resources Management Board (SA MDB NRM Board) holds no responsibility for their effectiveness. Permits may be required for any off label use.

For specific advice on the use of these herbicides and options please contact the SA MDB NRM Board Officers. In certain circumstances these options may not be suitable.