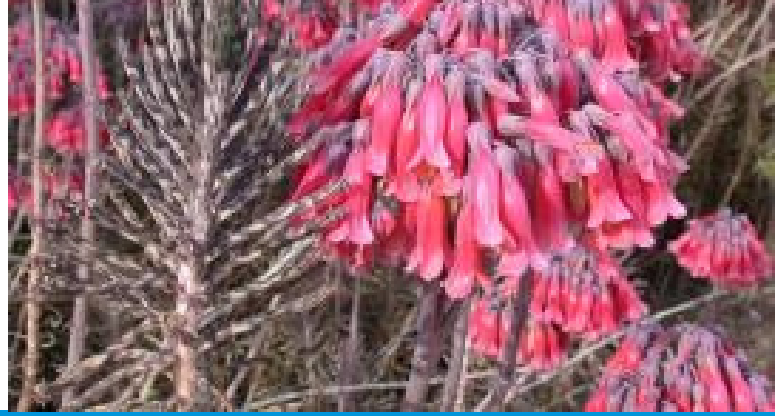


# North West Regional Best Practice Guide for:

## Mother of Millions



**Botanical name:** Bryophyllum sp

**Common names:** Mother of Millions

Mother of Millions is a hardy, drought-resistant succulent. The plants grow upright (to 1m), each containing numerous small "branches" or leaves. Hybrid versions have serrated branches. The plant has an amazing ability to reproduce in large numbers and its ability to withstand droughts explains why it has become a serious problem in areas. Mother of Millions, particularly at flowering can be **HIGHLY TOXIC TO STOCK**.

### Your responsibilities

Under the the General Biosecurity Duty - Biosecurity Act 2015, a General Biosecurity Duty applies to all dealings (as defined in the Act) with this species. Any person who deals with this species who knows (or ought to know) of any biosecurity risk posed by the plant, a carrier or a dealing, has a duty to ensure the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised, so far as is reasonably practicable.

### The penalties

The maximum penalties for not complying with the general biosecurity duty or a direction issued under the Biosecurity Act 2015 are:

- In the case of an individual—\$220,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$55,000 for each day the offence continues, or
- In the case of a corporation—\$440,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$110,000 for each day the offence continues.

The maximum penalty for an offence that is committed negligently is:

- In the case of an individual—\$1,100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$137,500 for each day the offence continues, or
- In the case of a corporation—\$2,200,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$275,000 for each day the offence continues.

### Recommendations and requirements

Under the Regional Recommended Measure, the following is needed to demonstrate compliance with the Act:

- Plants should not be bought, sold, propagated, grown, knowingly distributed, carried or released into the environment
- Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land
- Land managers should prevent seed and propagules spreading from their land.

Under Gunnedah Shire Local Control Requirements:

1. Reduce the size and density of infested area by physical, mechanical and/or chemical control methods, and
2. Eliminate or minimise the risk of spread onto neighbouring lands.

# North West Regional Best Practice Guide for:

## Mother of Millions

### Control Calendar



#### Growth cycles

Flowering: May to October

#### Integrated control techniques and alternatives

Herbicide optimum: All year

Manual removal: All year

Follow-up regrowth: All year

### Registered herbicide application rates:

- PERMIT 14877 Expires 30/06/2019 Glyphosate 360 g/L with Metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg (Various products) Rate: 10 g metsulfuron-methyl plus 200 mL glyphosate in 100 L of water
- 2,4-D 300 g/L (Affray 300®) Rate: 70 mL in 10 L of water Comments: Thorough even coverage of leaves
- 2,4-D amine 625 g/L (Amicide® 625) Rate: 400 mL per 100 L of water Comments: Thorough, even coverage of leaves and plantlets is necessary. Add a wetting agent.
- Fluroxypyr 200 g/L (Starane™) Rate: 600 mL per 100 L of water Comments: Actively growing seedlings and young plants before flowering.
- Fluroxypyr 333 g/L (Starane™ Advanced) Rate: 360 mL in 100 L of water Comments: Apply to actively growing seedlings and young plants before flowering
- Picloram 100 g/L + Triclopyr 300 g/L + Aminopyralid 8 g/L (Grazon Extra®) Rate: 500 mL in 100 L of water Comments: Apply at flowering, add a surfactant.
- Triclopyr 300 g/L + Picloram 100 g/L (Grazon® DS) Rate: 500 mL per 100 L of water Comments: Apply at flowering, add a surfactant.

#### Critical hints:

- Apply to actively growing plants.
- Consult your LCA Biosecurity Officer- Weeds for application tips
- Always read and follow the Label instructions and SDS of respective herbicides.

#### NOTE:

(a) All Control Techniques involving herbicide use, must comply with the directions on the herbicide label or the conditions set out in a current permit to use a nominated herbicide.

(b) All chemical control programs must be carried out in accordance with the Pesticides Act 1999 and Pesticide Regulation 2017.

(c) All Chemical application programs used must be undertaken by or be designed and supervised by an appropriately Certified and Accredited Chemical user.

(d) Growth patterns and the changes to optimum treatment times will vary with seasonal conditions due to air temperature changes that may coincide with soil and moisture availability.

#### DISCLAIMER:

This document has been prepared by the North West Regional Weed Committee and Local Government Control Authorities in good faith and on the basis of best available information. Users of this document must obtain their own specific advice and conduct their own investigations and assessments of their individual circumstances.

### Control methods/techniques

Combinations of the following methods are effective:

- manual/mechanical - for small infestations, mother of millions can be removed by pulling up individual plants by hand. Once the plants have been removed they should be burnt, stored in black plastic bags until completely decayed or buried. All of these procedures will prevent regrowth from leaf fragments.
- chemicals - there are a number of registered herbicides for use on mother of millions for foliar and spot spraying.
- cultural/biological - trials are currently being undertaken on four types of insects, however approval has been delayed due to their impact on other exotic ornamentals.

### For further information:

Gunnedah Shire Council Biosecurity Officer - Weeds.

63 Elgin Street, Gunnedah NSW 2380

T: (02) 6740 2100

E: council@gunnedah.nsw.gov.au



Local Land  
Services