Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority

Product Name: Method 240 SL Herbicide
APVMA Approval No: 90496/148179

Label Name:	Method 240 SL Herbicide
Signal Headings:	
Constituent Statements:	240 g/L AMINOCYCLOPYRACHLOR present as the potassium salt
Mode of Action:	GROUP 4 HERBICIDE
Statement of Claims:	For control of woody weeds and broadleaf weeds in various situations as per the Directions for Use.
Net Contents:	100 mL- 1000 L
Restraints:	This section contains file attachment.
Directions for Use:	This section contains file attachment.
Other Limitations:	
Withholding Periods:	WITHHOLDING PERIOD GRAZING: NIL
Trade Advice:	TRADE ADVICE LIVESTOCK DESTINED FOR EXPORT MARKETS

	The grazing withholding period only applies to stock slaughtered for the domestic market. Some export markets apply different standards. To meet these standards, ensure that in addition to complying with the grazing withholding period, the Export Slaughter Interval is observed before stock are sold or slaughtered. EXPORT SLAUGHTER INTERVAL (ESI) 12 DAYS Livestock that has been grazed on or fed treated crops should be placed on clean feed for 12 days prior to slaughter. When this product is used as directed and the above withholding periods and/or export intervals are observed, livestock commodities are considered acceptable for export. However, export requirements are subject to change. Consult your exporter for updated information about specific market requirements. IMPORTANT: Read the MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUES IN COMPOST, MULCHES AND ANIMAL WASTE in the PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVES AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS section of this label.

General Instructions:	This section contains file attachment.

Resistance Warning:	RESISTANT WEEDS WARNING GROUP 4 HERBICIDE Method 240 SL Herbicide is a Group 4 herbicide (pyridine carboxylic acids) and has the disruptor of plant cell growth (auxin mimic) mode of action. For weed resistance management Method 240 SL Herbicide is a Group 4 herbicide. Some naturally occurring weed biotypes resistant to Method, and other Group 4 herbicides, may exist through normal genetic variability in any weed population. These resistant individuals can eventually dominate the weed population if these herbicides are used repeatedly. These resistant weeds will not be controlled by Method or other Group 4 herbicides. DO NOT rely exclusively on Method 240 SL Herbicide for weed control. Use as part of an integrated weed management program involving herbicides with other modes of action and non-chemical methods of control. Since occurrence of resistant weeds is difficult to detect prior to use, 2022 Environmental Science AU Pty Ltd accepts no liability for any losses that may result from the failure of Method 240 SL Herbicide to control resistant weeds.

Precautions:	PRECAUTIONS INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT Toxic to beneficial arthropods. Not compatible with integrated pest management (IPM) programs utilising beneficial arthropods. Minimise spray drift to reduce harmful effects on beneficial arthropods outside the treatment area.

Protections:	PROTECTION OF CROPS, NATIVES AND OTHER NON-TARGET PLANTS DO NOT apply or drain or flush equipment on or near native or non-target trees or other plants or on areas where their roots may extend or in locations where the chemical may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. DO NOT apply METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE within the root zone of desirable trees and/ or shrubs unless injury or loss can be tolerated. Root zones of desirable trees/shrubs may extend beyond the tree canopy.

DO NOT apply this product if site-specific characteristics and conditions exist that could contribute to movement and unintended root zone exposure to desirable trees or vegetation, unless injury or loss can be tolerated.

DO NOT apply METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE to highways/roadsides or other non-crop areas during periods of intense rainfall or where prevailing soils are either saturated with water or of a type through which rainfall will not readily penetrate, as this may result in off-site movement.

DO NOT apply in or on dry or water-containing irrigation ditches or canals including their outer banks.

DO NOT apply through any type of irrigation system.

DO NOT contaminate water intended for irrigation. To avoid injury to crops or other desirable vegetation, do not treat or allow spray drift or run-off to fall onto banks or bottoms of irrigation ditches, either dry or containing water, or other channels that carry water that may be used for irrigation purposes.

DO NOT apply METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE when powdery dry soil or light or sandy soils are known to be prevalent in the area to be treated. Treatment of powdery dry soil and light sandy soils, when there is little likelihood of rainfall soon after treatment, may result in off-target movement and possible damage to susceptible crops and desirable vegetation when soil particles are moved by wind or water. Injury to crops or desirable vegetation may result if treated soil is washed, blown, or moved onto land used to produce crops or land containing desirable vegetation.

DO NOT use on turf, lawns, walks, paved driveways, tennis courts, or similar areas.

DO NOT apply more than 1.3 litres product per broadcast ha per year as a result of broadcast, spot, or repeat applications.

DO NOT use plant material treated with this product for mulch or compost. See MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUES IN COMPOST, MULCHES AND ANIMAL WASTE.

DO NOT plant the treated sites for at least one year after the METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE application if non-crop sites treated with METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE are to be converted to a food, feed, or fiber agricultural crop, or to a horticultural crop. A field bioassay must then be completed before planting the desired crop.

FIELD BIOASSAY
DO NOT plant treated sites for at least one year after application if these sites are to be converted to a food, feed or fibre crop. A field bioassay should be completed before planting the desired crop. To conduct a field bioassay, grow to maturity test strips of the crop you plan to grow the following year.

Select a representative area or areas of the field previously treated with METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE to plant your bioassay crop(s). Be sure to consider factors such as size of field, soil texture, drainage and headlands when selecting the site(s) that are most representative of the soil conditions in the field. On large fields, more than one site may be needed in order to obtain reliable results.

Prepare a seed bed and plant the crops and varieties you want the option of growing the following year. It is important to use the same planting time, conditions, techniques and cultural practices you normally use to plant and grow the bioassay crop(s). Also plant into an adjacent area not treated with Method Herbicide to use as a comparison.

Plant the test strips perpendicular to the direction in which the field was sprayed. The strips should be long enough to cross the width of several spray swaths. Large test strip areas are more reliable than small ones.

Use standard cultivation and seeding equipment to plant the bioassay.

Crop response to the bioassay will indicate whether or not to plant the crop(s) grown in the test strips. If no crop injury (such as: poor germination/emergence, chlorosis, malformation or necrosis of the leaves) is evident from the crop(s) grown in the test strips, the intended crop may be planted. If herbicide symptoms or yield loss are observed, do not plant the crop(s).

MANAGEMENT OF RESIDUES IN COMPOST, MULCHES AND ANIMAL WASTE
The following restrictions apply to all plant materials from areas treated with METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE within the previous 18 months.

• DO NOT use plant material as mulch or compost and do not apply directly on or around desirable plants.

• Hay or forage made from grass which has been treated with METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE within the previous 18 months, must only be used on-farm.

• Plant material from the treated area is no longer subject to the above restrictions 18 months after treatment.

MANURE MANAGEMENT
Aminocyclopyrachlor, the active ingredient in METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE, passes through an animal's digestive tract and is excreted in urine and manure at levels that may cause injury to susceptible plants. DO NOT transfer grazed animals from areas treated with METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE to areas where sensitive crops occur without first allowing three (3) days of grazing on untreated areas.

The following restrictions apply to manure from animals that have grazed forage or eaten hay from areas that have been treated with METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE within the previous 18 months.

• DO NOT apply manure to land used for growing susceptible crops.

• Manure may only be applied on pastoral grazing land.

• DO NOT use manure as mulch or compost and do not apply directly on or around desirable plants.

• Manure must only be used on-farm.

After removing animals from grazing on treated areas or eating forage or hay from treated areas and waiting three days for treated material to clear the animal's digestive system, the animal’s manure is no longer subject to the above restrictions.

PROTECTION OF LIVESTOCK

GRAZING, HAY AND FORAGE-MAKING: There are no grazing, hay or forage-making restrictions for non-lactating or lactating animals (including cattle, horses, sheep, and goats) when using METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE as directed. Grazing animals do not have to be moved off the pastoral grazing land before, during or after applying METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE. See MANURE MANAGEMENT for additional information.

Poisonous plants may become more palatable after spraying and stock should be kept away from these plants until they have died down. Many plants remain poisonous after death, and stock should not be allowed access, as there is a likelihood that they may graze the dead material. Such material should be burnt if possible.

PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE, FISH, CRUSTACEANS AND ENVIRONMENT
DO NOT contaminate wetlands or watercourses with this product or used containers.

Storage and Disposal:	KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Store in the closed, original container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not store for prolonged periods in direct sunlight. Triple-rinse containers before disposal. Add rinsings to spray tank. Do not dispose of undiluted chemicals on site. If recycling, replace cap and return clean containers to recycler or designated collection point. If not recycling, break, crush, or puncture and deliver empty packaging to an approved waste management facility. If an approved waste management facility is not available, bury the empty packaging 500 mm below the surface in a disposal pit specifically marked and set up for this purpose, clear of waterways, desirable vegetation and tree roots, in compliance with relevant local, state or territory government regulations. Do not burn empty containers or product. DO NOT re-use empty container for any other purpose.

Safety Directions:	

First Aid Instructions:	First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre (phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

First Aid Warnings:	

RESTRAINTS

DO NOT apply by aircraft.
DO NOT apply to weeds which may be stressed (not actively growing) due to prolonged periods of extreme cold, moisture stress (water-logged or drought affected), poor nutrition, presence of disease, damage or previous herbicide treatment, as reduced levels of control may result.
DO NOT spray if rain is likely within 1 hour or if foliage is wet.

SPRAY DRIFT RESTRAINTS

Specific definitions for terms used in this section of the label can be found at apvma.gov.au/spraydrift.

DO NOT allow bystanders to come into contact with the spray cloud.

DO NOT apply in a manner that may cause an unacceptable impact to native vegetation, agricultural crops, landscaped gardens and aquaculture production, or cause contamination of plant or livestock commodities, outside the application site from spray drift. The buffer zones in the relevant buffer zone table/s below provide guidance but may not be sufficient in all situations. Wherever possible, correctly use application equipment designed to reduce spray drift and apply when the wind direction is away from these sensitive areas.

DO NOT apply unless the wind speed is between 3 and 20 kilometres per hour at the application site during the time of application.

DO NOT apply if there are hazardous surface temperature inversion conditions present at the application site during the time of application. Surface temperature inversion conditions exist most evenings one to two hours before sunset and persist until one to two hours after sunrise.

BOOM SPRAYERS

DO NOT apply by a boom sprayer unless the following requirements are met:

- spray droplets not smaller than a COARSE spray droplet size category
- minimum distances between the application site and downwind sensitive areas (see 'Mandatory downwind buffer zones' section of the following table titled 'Buffer zones for boom sprayers') are observed.

Buffer zones for boom sprayers

Application rate	Boom height above the target canopy	Mandatory downwind buffer zones				
		Bystander areas	Natural aquatic areas	Pollinator areas	Vegetation areas	Livestock areas
1.3 L/ha or lower	0.5 m or lower	0 m	0 m	0 m	170 m	0 m
650 mL/ha or lower	0.5 m or lower	0 m	0 m	0 m	70 m	0 m
	1.0 m or lower	0 m	0 m	0 m	230 m	0 m

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	METHOD OF APPLICATION	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
BROADCAST APPLICATIONS				
Bare ground situations (post-emergent) including but not limited to railways including rail, crossings, rail yards; utility sites including generating facilities, electrical substations, and pumping stations	Acacia, Bell vine (*Ipomoea plebeia).* Broadleaf weeds - refer to Weeds Controlled in the General Instructions.	Ground	500 mL – 1.3 L/ha	Use the higher rate for difficult to control weeds and / or for longer residual control. Apply at 100 to 400 L/ha of spray solution. Apply in a tank mixture with another product registered for use on bare ground sites. Consult the manufacturers' labels for specific rates, weeds controlled and use restrictions.
INDIVIDUAL PLANT TREATMENTS				
Native conservation areas, pastoral grazing land, industrial sites such as railways, roadways, and utility rights-of-way	Refer to the Woody Weeds table and the Broadleaf Weeds, Vines and other Herbaceous Plants table in the Weeds Controlled section of the General Instructions.	Spot spraying	200 mL – 500 mL/100 L water	Apply the higher rate for difficult to control weeds. Apply with handgun, or a hand-held or backpack sprayer. Use sufficient spray volume to thoroughly and uniformly wet target weed or brush foliage. Spray the vegetation starting at top and covering sides. Avoid spraying to point of run off as injuries to desirable species or ground cover may occur. Refer to **APPLICATION** section for further information.
	Eucalypts	Cut stump and stem treatment	5 - 10 L per 100 L basal oil adjuvant or water and 10% methylated seed oil	Apply with a knapsack or backpack sprayer using low pressure and solid cone or flat fan nozzles. Spray the cut surface soon after cutting, thoroughly wetting the cambium layer next to the bark. The main stems should be cut 10-15 cm above the ground. Surrounding suckers should also be cut below this height and treated. On larger trees, treat only the outer 5 - 7.5 cm of the stump. On trees 7.5 cm or less in diameter, treat the entire cut surface. In addition to the cut surface, treat the sides of the stump/stem and the root collar area to prevent re-sprouting.
	Green cestrum African Olive	Basal bark treatment	5 – 10 L per 100 L basal oil adjuvant or water and 10% methylated seed oil	Apply with a sprayer using low pressure and solid cone or flat fan nozzles. Make applications to susceptible brush or tree species with stems less than 15 cm in basal diameter. Thoroughly wet the lower 30 - 50 cm of the trunk or stem (from ground line). Treat until run off at the ground line is noticeable. Shrubs or trees with old or rough bark will require more spray solution than smooth young bark. Refer to **APPLICATION** section for further information.

SITUATION	WEEDS CONTROLLED	METHOD OF APPLICATION	RATE	CRITICAL COMMENTS
	Refer to the Woody Weeds table in the Weeds Controlled section of the General Instructions.	Trunk injection	0.5 mL (undiluted) per cut	Inject or use a hatchet, machetes, or similar equipment to make downward cuts into the cambium (inner bark) of the stem in such a way as to make a “pocket” large enough to retain the applied solution. Cuts/injections may be made at a height convenient to the applicator. Make one cut/injection for every 5 cm of diameter at breast height (DBH) on the target stem. For example, a 20 cm DBH stem would require 4 cuts. Cuts should be made at equal intervals around the tree.

NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE OR IN ANY MANNER CONTRARY TO THIS LABEL UNLESS AUTHORISED UNDER APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE is a soluble concentrate that is mixed in water and applied by ground-based methods for control of woody and broadleaf weeds in native conservation areas, pastoral grazing land, industrial sites such as railways, roadways, utility sites and rights-of-way. METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE can be used for the release or restoration of native perennial grasses.

METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE can be applied at any time of the year however weeds need to be actively growing for herbicides to have optimum effect. Thorough coverage of target weeds is necessary to maximize herbicide uptake into the plant.

In situations involving regrowth, ensure vegetation has had time to regrow and has sufficient foliage to uptake the herbicide.

METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE provides control of a range of woody weeds, brush weeds, broadleaf weeds and vines. For best performance, a methylated seed oil (MSO) adjuvant should be included in the spray solution. Refer to Application section. Excessive wetting of the target plant is not necessary but good spray coverage of the target plant is needed for best results. Weeds hardened off by cold weather or drought stress may not be controlled.

METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE is non-corrosive to spray equipment, non-flammable and non-volatile.

BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY

METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE is quickly taken up by the leaves, stems and roots of plants. The effects of METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE may be seen on plants from within a few hours to a few days. The most noticeable symptom is a bending and twisting of stems and leaves. Other advanced symptoms include severe necrosis, stem thickening, growth stunting, leaf crinkling, calloused stems and leaf veins, leaf-cupping, and enlarged roots. Death of treated broadleaf plants may require several more weeks and up to several months for some woody plant species. METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE is rain-fast at 1 hour after application.

CROP SAFETY

Exposure to METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE may injure or kill most crops and may injure or kill desirable vegetation. Injury may be more severe when the crops or desirable vegetation are irrigated. Certain species, in particular, may be susceptible to damage or plant death from low doses of METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE including, but not limited to, beech species, conifers (Douglas fir, Pinus species, Kauri), Eucalypt species, Acacia species, legumes (clovers, lucerne, lupins), Manuka, ornamental shrubs, Poplar species, silver birch and willow species.

Applications should be made only when there is little or no hazard from spray drift. Very small quantities of spray, which may not be visible, may seriously injure susceptible plants.

Applications made where runoff water flows onto agricultural land may injure or kill crops such as, but not limited to, canola, potatoes, tomatoes, legume crops (e.g., pulses, lucerne, lupins), grapes, fruit trees and vegetables.

Caution is advised when using this product in areas where loss of desirable conifer or deciduous trees and/or shrubs, as well as other broadleaf plants, including but not limited to legumes and wildflowers, cannot be tolerated. Without prior experience, it is necessary that small areas containing these plants be tested for tolerance to METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE and its soil residues before any large-scale spraying occurs.

Injury or loss of desirable trees or vegetation may result if METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE is applied on or near desirable trees or vegetation, on areas where their roots extend, or in locations where the treated soil may be washed or moved into contact with their roots. Consider site-specific characteristics and conditions that could contribute to unintended root zone exposure to desirable trees or vegetation. Root zone areas of desirable trees or vegetation are affected by local conditions and can extend beyond the tree canopy. Treatment set-back distance should be 2.5 times the canopy dripline width of adjacent desirable non-target vegetation. For example, if a nearby desirable non-target tree has a canopy dripline width of 3 meters, the set-back from the tree should be 7.5 meters. If further information is needed regarding root zone area, consult your local 2022 Environmental Science AU Pty Ltd representative, distributor, professional consultant or other qualified authority.

In non-crop areas adjacent to desirable vegetation, avoid overlapping spray applications and shut off spray to the spray boom while starting, turning, slowing, or stopping to avoid injury to desirable vegetation.

Leave treated soil undisturbed to reduce the potential for METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE movement by soil erosion due to wind or water.

In the case of suspected off-site movement of METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE to cropland, soil samples should be quantitatively analysed for METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE, or any other herbicide which could be having an adverse effect on the crop, in addition to conducting the field bioassay.

METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE may suppress or severely injure certain established grasses, especially when the grass plants are stressed by adverse environmental conditions. Areas that contain these grass plants should recover as environmental conditions for good grass growth occur.

EQUIPMENT

Spray equipment must be thoroughly cleaned before METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE is sprayed. Follow the clean-up procedures specified on the labels of the previously applied products. Apply using accurately calibrated and maintained equipment. Thoroughly clean spray equipment after use. Refer to Sprayer Clean-Up.

Low rates of METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE can kill or severely injure most crops. Following a METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE application, the use of spray equipment to apply other pesticides to crops on which METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE is not registered may result in their damage. The most effective way to reduce this crop damage potential is to use dedicated mixing and application equipment.

MIXING

Ensure the concentrate is thoroughly mixed. Shake before use. Add the required amount of METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE to a partly filled spray tank with the agitation system operating. Add the remaining water and any tank mixture partners. Maintain agitation until spraying is complete. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight. Flush equipment with clean water after use.

APPLICATION

Broadcast application Apply 100 L - 400 L of spray per ha. Apply with the spray boom or nozzle height as low as possible.

Individual plant treatments Apply using foliar, cut stump, stem, basal bark and trunk injection application methods to target individual weed species. Refer to Directions for Use table.

Spot spraying (High volume)

For a high-volume application apply using a No. 5-8 tip and a pump pressure from 700-1500kPa. Spray as a thorough application to all leaves, shoots, runners, crowns and stems not exceeding the point of runoff. Weeds that are above 2m in height will be more difficult to foliar spray with ground-based equipment. In these situations, other application techniques such as basal bark, stem/trunk injection or cut stump may be more effective.

Basal bark application

Ensure that all stems are treated. Following land clearing, do not treat re-growth until shoots have had time to sufficiently recover to approximately 1 metre in height and are not severely impacted by other stresses (e.g. grazing, frost, drought or flood). DO NOT apply to charcoal coated or wet stems.

When Basal Barking, the application volume may vary due to species, tree size, spray equipment and the operator undertaking the treatment. Maintain the amount of active ingredient applied per tree and adjust the application volume accordingly.

Adjuvants

A methylated seed oil (MSO) adjuvant may provide increased leaf absorption of Method 240 SL Herbicide. For broadcast applications and spot spraying, include the MSO adjuvant at 1% v/v (1 L per 100 L spray solution). A

non-ionic surfactant at a minimum rate of 0.25% w/w may also be used. For cut stump, stem and basal bark applications, include the MSO or basal oil adjuvant at 10% v/v (10 L per 100 L spray solution).

COMPATIBILITY

METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE is compatible with other herbicides which are registered for the situations of use, methods of applications and timings as specified on this label.

Always read the label of the other product before mixing or using the tank mix to determine individual product compatibility options and correct mixing orders for individual products. Follow all use restrictions on this label and for all tank mix partners and use the most restrictive use pattern for the labels of all products in a tank mixture.

As formulations of other manufacturers' products are beyond the control of 2022 Environmental Science AU Pty Ltd and water quality may vary, a compatibility test to assess physical compatibility should be conducted with any potential tank mix partner prior to mixing commercial quantities. Physical compatibility does not always guarantee biological compatibility and should be undertaken only with careful consideration. If the compatibility test shows signs of incompatibility, do not tank mix the product tested with METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE.

The addition of other registered herbicides, particularly when foliar spraying, may accelerate leaf burn and leaf drop. If this occurs, insufficient uptake of Method 240 SL Herbicide by the plant may result in incomplete control or re-growth occurring.

Some basal oils may be incompatible with METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE causing a precipitate to form. If unsure, a jar test is recommended to determine physical compatibility. Test for compatibility by adding METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE to a small quantity of desired basal oil at the proper ratio, allow to stand for 30 minutes and check for physical incompatibility or precipitates. The addition of an emulsifier may be needed to ensure compatibility. With any mixture, constantly agitate prior to and during application.

SPRAYER CLEAN-UP

To avoid subsequent injury to sensitive crops, immediately after spraying thoroughly remove all traces of METHOD 240 SL HERBICIDE from mixing and spray equipment by rinsing and decontamination as follows:

Rinsing

Empty the spray tank completely and drain the whole system. Thoroughly wash inside the unit using a hose. Drain spray unit and clean any filters in the tank, pump, lines, hoses and nozzles. After cleaning the spray unit as above, quarter fill with clean water and circulate the water through the pump, lines, hoses and nozzles. Drain and repeat the rinsing procedure twice. Discard rinse water on land already sprayed or on wasteland away from desirable plants and water sources.

Decontamination

Quarter-fill the tank and add a standard alkali-based laundry detergent at 500 g (or mL)/100 L water and circulate throughout the system for at least 15 minutes. If using a concentrated laundry detergent use 250 g (or mL)/100 L water. Do not use chlorine-based cleaners. Drain the whole system. Remove filters and nozzles and clean them separately. Finally, flush the system with clean water and allow to drain.

Cleaning water should be discharged onto a designated disposal area, or onto unused land away from desirable plants and water sources.

WEEDS CONTROLLED

WOODY WEEDS	
Common name	**Scientific name**
Acacia	*Acacia* spp.
African boxthorn	*Lycium ferocissimum*
African Olive	*Olea europaea* L.
Bitter bark	*Alstonia constricta*
Blackberry	*Rubus fruticosus*
Box elder maple	*Acer negundo*
Broad-leafed tea tree	*Melaleuca viridiflora*
Broom	*Cytisus scoparius*
Buddha wood, false sandalwood	*Eremophila mitchellii*
Corkwood wattle	*Vachellia bidwillii*
Corymbia	*Corymbia* spp.
Eucalyptus	*Eucalyptus* spp.
Gorse	*Ulex europaeus*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
Lantana	*Lantana camara*
Mesquite	*Prosopis glandulosa x P. velutina*
Native boxthorn	*Bursaria spinosa; B. incana*
Prickly acacia	*Vachellia nilotica*
Radiata pine	*Pinus radiata*
Rough-barked apple	*Angophora floribunda*
Scrub leopardwood	*Flindersia dissosperma*
Sifton bush	*Cassinia arcuata*
Swamp box; Swamp mahogany	*Tristania suaveolens; Lophostemon suaveolens*
Wild tobacco	*Solanum mauritianum*

BROADLEAF WEEDS, VINES AND OTHER HERBACEOUS PLANTS	
Common name	**Scientific name**
Agapanthus	*Agapanthus africanus*
Asparagus fern	*Asparagus sprengeri*
Bell vine	*Ipomoea plebeia*
Black thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*
Canadian fleabane	*Conyza canadensis, Erigeron canadensis*
Capeweed	*Arctotheca calendula*
Creeping tickfoil	*Desmodium triflorum*
Fat Hen	*Chenopodium album*
Fireweed	*Senecio madagascariensis*
Flax Fleabane	*Erigeron bonariensis*
Galvanised burr	*Sclerolaena birchii*
Green cestrum	*Cestrum parqui*
Horehound	*Marrubium vulgare*
Sticky nightshade; Litchi tomato	*Solanum sisymbriifolium*
Medic	*Medicago* sp.
Onion weed	*Asphodelus fistulosus*
Phyllanthus	*Phyllanthus* spp.
Plantain	*Plantago* spp.

BROADLEAF WEEDS, VINES AND OTHER HERBACEOUS PLANTS	
Common name	**Scientific name**
Saffron thistle	*Carthamus lanatus*
Singapore daisy	*Sphagneticola tribolata*
Slender bluebell	*Wahlenbergia gracilis*
Slender celery	*Cyclospermum leptophyllum*
Spotted spurge	*Chamaesyce maculata, Euphorbia maculata*
St Johnswort	*Hypericum perforatum*
Subterranean clover	*Trifolium subterraneum*
Wandering Trad	*Tradescantia albifloria, Hypochaeris albiflora*
Zygophyllum simplex	*Zygophyllum simplex*