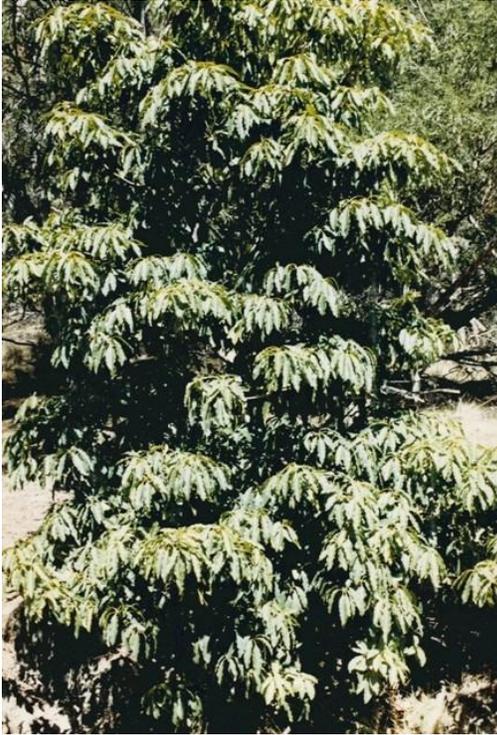


## Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*)



### 1. ***Life Cycle***

- Plants reach sexually maturity within 5 years.
- Almost always male and female flowers on separate plants, mainly Aug-Oct. Berries contain 20-30 sticky seeds ripe in Autumn-winter.
- Large plants produce thousands of seeds annually.
- Fresh seed usually has a viability of 90%, but it declines significantly within 2 years, particularly in drier locations.

### 2. ***Dispersal***

- Berries spread by birds, possums and rabbits, who eat the fruits.

### 3. ***Eradication***

Once established it creates a large canopy, outcompeting natives and pastures for light, water and nutrients.

A *Pittosporum* control program should target the reproducing individuals first, then the juvenile plants, and following up with the non fruiting mature trees.

Reproducing individuals can be identified, as they will be the plants producing fruits

*Exhaust the soil seed bank* – once *pittosporum* has been treated and controlled you need to manage the soil seed bank to prevent reinfestation. Hand pulling small juvenile plants is effective where soil is loose, and prior to root systems becoming established.

#### 4. **Control techniques**

##### **Non-chemical control:**

- Hand weed smaller plants.

##### **Chemical control:**

##### **Chemicals used**

Please Note:

All chemical recommendations discussed are done so with the understanding that ANY and ALL herbicides applications are carried out within the guidelines as stated within the current chemical Material Data Safety Sheets. Any deviation from the MSDS instructions for rates, safety guidelines, applications etc are in NO WAY endorsed, instructed or recommended by Seeds Bushland Restorations.

It is common, good practice to be thoroughly familiar with any given herbicide prior to use.

#### 5. **Timing of application**

Currently we have suspicions about the effectiveness of frilling & killing in the warmer months, due to low deaths rate at Forest Drive done over summer. However we have refined our technique, using different axes and chemicals and will trial frilling & killing over the warmer months to confirm or deny our suspicions.

#### 6. **Application notes**

“There are serious worries about the environmental impact and persistence of Tordon. Picloram, a principle ingredient of Tordon, was still present in soil twelve months after application in a tropical rain forest in Puerto Rico. As Glyphosate appears to be effective and has a very low toxicity to humans there seems to be little advantage in using Tordon.”

Plants may reshoot after being cut.

<i>Technique</i>	<i>Chem/Rate</i>	<i>OH&amp;S</i>	<i>Timing</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Cut and paint	RoundUp @ 100%	Chemical resistant gloves, longsleeves.	Any – except extreme heat when plant may shut down.	IMPORTANT: Apply chemicals with 1min of cut or cut will seal up
Frill and Fill	RoundUp @ 100%	Chemical resistant gloves, longsleeves	Any – except extreme heat when plant may shut down.	IMPORTANT: Apply chemicals with 1min of cut or cut will seal up
Stem injection	RoundUp @ 100%	Chemical resistant gloves, longsleeves	Any – except extreme heat when plant may shut down.	IMPORTANT: Apply chemicals with 1min of cut or cut will seal up

#### 7. **References**

Goodland T. and Healey J.R.(1997) The Control of *Pittosporum undulatum* in the Blue Mountains of Jamaica.

Parsons W.T. & Cuthbertson E.G.(2001) Noxious Weeds of Australia