

MEPA Weed Control

Celtis sinensis

Chinese elm



L to R: Bark, leaves and fruits; leaves and fruits; seedlings.

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Treatment</i>
Chinese elm	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dig out - isolate from ground to dry off. Or cut off and swab stump with undiluted glyphosate.• Frill-cut or -drill with axe around near base of tree - 2 levels, offset. Fill cut with 2 mL of undiluted glyphosate, before axe is removed. Or drill on same pattern.

Notes:

- The most effective time to apply herbicide is during times of vigorous plant growth. It is important to kill weeds before they produce viable reproductive entities such as seed, bulbs, etc.
- Wetting agents such as Chemwet or Protec can help the efficiency of the sprayed herbicide.
- After initial weed clearing when native regrowth has begun to reappear it is best to hand pull or dig out new weeds.
- Utmost care must be taken to protect children, animals and desirable plants from herbicides, including from overspray.
- Bagged weeds must be disposed of in general rubbish, which will go to landfill. Do **NOT** put weeds in garden waste.
- Many garden plants have become weeds by escaping backyards. To avoid adding to this you need to firstly recognise which plants have become weeds, then look for a suitable, non-invasive alternative plant. The safest is usually a native Australian species.