

Management strategies

How to treat

Noogoora burr spreads its seeds through the hooked burrs that attach to stock and wildlife as well as to clothing. The burrs float and are readily spread on floodwaters. Movement on water can create dense infestations along stream banks that can restrict stock access to water and significant competition to pastures on floodplains.

1. Treating small patches or limited infestations

Where the infestation is small, noogoora burr can be removed by hand; however, you must ensure that you remove the entire taproot and dispose of the plant by burning to prevent regrowth. It's best to use a plant removal tool or a fork instead of your hands, as big enough pieces of the root system that are left in the soil can re-grow the plant. Cultivation (turning over the soil to expose the roots of the plant) can be effective as long as it is performed before flowering.

2. Treating more extensive infestations

For more extensive infestations we recommend the use of Starane Advanced as a foliar spray at a mix rate of 45 mL per 100 L of water (0.45 mL per 1 L of water).

For best results

Spray when the plants are actively growing and ensure thorough coverage of all foliage and stems.

Treatment tips

- Avoid treating if the plant is damaged or under stress due to unfavourable growing conditions.
- Avoid spraying plants heavily affected by leaf rust.



Noogoora burr

(*Xanthium occidentale*, previously known as *X. pungens*)



Starane[®]
Advanced
HERBICIDE



Noogoora burr (*Xanthium occidentale*)

Description

Noogoora burr is a short-lived, usually annual, shrub that is often abundant after spring and summer floods. It typically grows to around 1 m but may grow to around 2.5 m under ideal conditions and in the absence of a commonly-occurring leaf and stem rust and stem-boring and stem-galling insects.

The stems of the plant are rough to the touch, and feature short bristly hairs along its length. The leaves are usually a darker green towards the tips, and get paler as they get closer to the stalk.

The leaves are covered in small bristles and are coarsely toothed around the edges, with three prominent reddish veins extending to each of the three lobes.

The burrs themselves grow typically to around 7–25 mm long and are covered with spines. Each burr contains two seeds.

Seedlings are poisonous to stock and may cause losses if eaten in sufficient quantities and the burrs are a costly contaminant in wool. Noogoora burr is a significant competitor in pastures and can be a serious weed in summer crops.



Timing

Product	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Starane® Advanced Herbicide	✗	⚙️	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	⚙️	✗	✗	✗	✗

KEY:

- ✓ Best time to spray/treat
- ⚙️ Can spray/treat if conditions are suitable
- ✗ Do not spray/treat

Herbicides for control of noogoora burr

Product [#]	Method of application	Rate [†]	State
Starane® Advanced Herbicide	Foliar spray	45 mL/100 L of water	All
Colex-D® Herbicide	Foliar spray	225 mL/100 L of water	All

[#] Note: Preferred product option in bold. [†] Consult label for details of growth stage and use, especially where range of rates is given.



For more information call toll free **1800 899 147** or visit us at **www.woodyweedspecialists.com.au**

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