

Management strategies

How to treat

The choice of management strategy will depend on the density and situation of the infestation.

1. Treating isolated patches

In brigalow and 'melon hole' country, the use of a brushcutter then immediately applying Access to the cut surface is one method to control isolated clumps of lime bush.

2. Treating dense infestations in open areas

Where lime bush can be removed mechanically to eliminate the biomass of the plant, the regrowth needs to be at least 1 m high prior to treatment with Grazon Extra.

3. Regrowth in cropping land

Spot spraying with Starane Advanced is the best option to control lime bush regrowth in cropping land to ensure the flexibility of different cropping options from the short soil residual.

For best results

When using Grazon Extra or Starane Advanced for foliar spraying, the addition of an adjuvant may improve results.

Treatment tips

- When using Grazon Extra or Starane Advanced, penetration of thick clumps may be difficult and respraying may be required.
- Treat root area (ground) around lime bush when using Grazon Extra.
- Beware of surrounding trees, as off target damage can occur when using Grazon Extra.

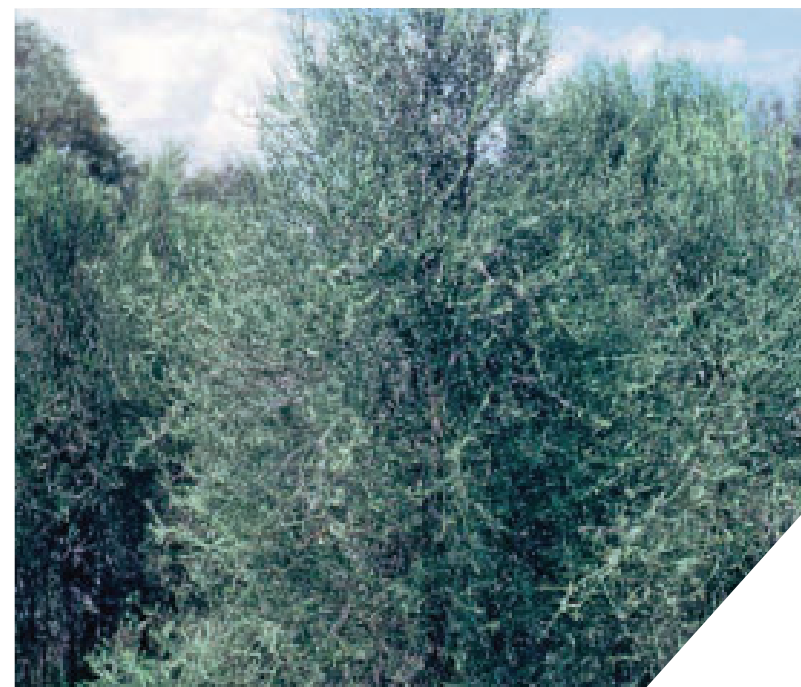


Images © the State of Queensland, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation (2010).



Lime bush

(Eremocitrus glauca)



Grazon[®] Extra

HERBICIDE



Lime bush (*Eremocitrus glauca*)

Description

Lime bush is a small tree with a dense, rounded crown to 8 m high. Young plants have long thorns on stems and branches. Bark is dark brown or grey, hard and deeply grooved; outer branches are smooth and grey. The leaves are a dull green, to 60 mm long by 5–8 mm wide; oil glands are obvious when held to the light; tips are rounded with a shallow notch. Leaves have a citrus smell when crushed.

Flowers are cream, with four or five petals, about 15 mm in diameter and sweetly perfumed. The fruit are round or oblong, 15–20 mm long by 15 mm wide, yellow when ripe, fleshy and dimpled. The flowering period is from August to October.

The lime bush suckers profusely and young plants form dense thickets. Fruit is edible and popular among the Australian bush food industry. Flowers are attractive to butterflies, bees, flies and wasps. Foliage is browsed by livestock and the fruit are eaten by sheep.

Lime bush occurs throughout south-western Queensland on heavy or light clay and loamy red earth. It is associated with poplar box, myall, silver-leaved ironbark, brigalow, belah or in open downs country.

Timing

Product	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Grazon® Extra Herbicide	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

KEY:

- ✓ Best time to spray/treat
- ✗ Do not spray/treat

Herbicides for control of lime bush

Product*	Method of application	Rate†	State
Grazon® Extra Herbicide	Foliar spray	350 mL/100 L of water + surfactant	All
Access® Herbicide	Basal bark and Cut stump	1:60 with diesel or Biosafe§	All
Starane® Advanced Herbicide	Foliar spray	600 mL/100 L of water	All
Tordon® 75-D Herbicide	Foliar spray	1.3 L/100 L of water	Qld
Starane® Advanced Herbicide	Gas gun application	600 mL/10 L of water	All
Tordon® Granules Herbicide	Hand application	35 to 45 g/m²	Qld

Note: Preferred product option in bold. † Consult label for details of growth stage and use, especially where range of rates is given. § Biosafe – trademark used under licence, Victorian Chemical Co Pty Ltd.



CORTEVA[™]
agriscience

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

Visit us at **corteva.com.au**

™ & Trademarks of Corteva Agriscience and its affiliated companies. © 2021 Corteva.