



CENTRE FOR  
INVASIVE SPECIES SOLUTIONS

## **BEST PRACTICE MANAGEMENT FOR THE CONTROL OF** *bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*)*

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ADDENDUM TO THE WEEDS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE  
ASPARAGUS WEEDS BEST PRACTICE MANAGEMENT MANUAL



## weeds.org.au

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**NO PRODUCT PREFERENCES:** The product trade names in this publication are supplied on the understanding that no preference between equivalent products is intended and that the inclusion of a product name does not imply endorsement over any equivalent product from another manufacturer.

**ALWAYS READ THE LABEL:** Users of agricultural chemical products must always read the label and any permit, before using a product, and must strictly comply with the directions on the label and the conditions of any permit. Users are not absolved from compliance with the directions on the label or the conditions of the permit by reason of any statement made or not made in this publication.

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## Cover images

Front — Bridal creeper. Image by Wild Matters.

Back — Bridal creeper root bulb nodules. Image by J Hosking, NSW Department of Primary Industries.

# How to use this addendum



The [asparagus weeds best practice management manual](#) (PDF, 11.9 MB) was published in 2006 and provides information on bridal creeper and other asparagus weeds and best practice management options for their control. A second [asparagus weeds management manual](#), focusing on the other asparagus weeds, was published in 2013.

The 2006 manual has since been reviewed to ensure currency of best practice management advice and information for bridal creeper. Any updates to the information contained within the manual regarding bridal creeper are included in this addendum and should be taken as the most current source of information.

***Note: the addendum is not a standalone document and should be read in conjunction with the 2006 manual.***

The addendum focuses on updates to control options, including mechanical, chemical and biological control methods. It also includes updates on available herbicides and where to go to find additional information on bridal creeper and its management.

When new or additional information is provided in the addendum, page numbers reference the related text in the original manual.

## Section 2: Common bridal creeper

### Herbicide treatment

#### Spot spray

**Page 30** – For best results, apply to actively growing plants. A funnel-shaped spray shield can be attached to the spray nozzle to ensure more targeted spraying and minimise accidental off-target spraying of native species. Follow-up control over at least two years is required. The optimum time for application is June–August.

#### Wiper sponge or brush

**Page 30** – Herbicide can be applied directly to the leaves of the target plant using rope wick or brush applicators. While this method of application significantly reduces damage to non-target plants, it is very slow and is most suitable for individual plants or small infestations. It can be valuable in ecologically sensitive populations where conservation value is high, and accuracy of application to the target weed is crucial.

#### Herbicide labels and legislation

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) regulates the availability of all pesticides, which includes herbicides. Herbicides are registered with the APVMA for specific applications, as stated on the label. State governments regulate the use of pesticides after sale. A herbicide label is a legal document that defines where, when and how a herbicide can be used on which weed species and at what rate.

*Note: not all registered herbicides are commercially available. Often, companies improve herbicide formulations and only market the new formulation. For example, many herbicides are being marketed in higher concentrations. This reduces transport, storage and container-disposal costs.*

In addition to herbicides being registered and described 'on-label' for specific weeds and situations, herbicides can sometimes be used through permits or 'off-label' use. These situations are described below.

#### Minor use and emergency use permits

APVMA may issue minor use and emergency use permits for herbicide applications that are not otherwise registered for that particular use. Minor use permits are sometimes referred to as 'off-label' permits. Minor use and emergency permits are valid ('in force') for a limited time. See the [APVMA website](#) to find current permits.

Some states also have permits for the control of 'declared' weeds and may not specifically list the weed species to be controlled. These permits will often list a range of herbicides that can be used for the control of declared or environmental weeds. To find these permits for your state:

- go to the [APVMA permits database](#) search
- enter 'declared weeds' or 'environmental weeds' in the SEARCH box
- click the search term 'Pest/purpose'
- click 'Search'.

It is also recommended that if you are unsure which herbicides can legally be used on a particular weed in your state, contact the relevant biosecurity section of your state department of agriculture.

When using herbicides in aquatic situations, only use those that are registered or permitted for use in and around aquatic areas.

Any minor use permits relevant to bridal creeper at time of publication are listed in Table 6.

### Off-label use

Off-label use is the use of a registered chemical to address a specific issue that is not covered by the APVMA-approved label. Off-label use is to:

- control a different weed (or pest)
- apply at a different rate (only lower)
- apply in a different manner (not allowed in ACT, NSW and Tasmania).

Off-label use is permitted in all states and territories; however, conditions vary in each jurisdiction (Table 1).

**Table 1. Where to find specific rules relating to herbicide use, including off-label use, in each state and territory**

STATE/ TERRITORY	WEBSITE AND FURTHER INFORMATION
<b>ACT</b>	Agvet chemical use <a href="https://www.accesscanberra.act.gov.au/s/article/pest-and-weed-control-tab-Agvet-chemical-use">https://www.accesscanberra.act.gov.au/s/article/pest-and-weed-control-tab-Agvet-chemical-use</a>
<b>NSW</b>	Pesticides <a href="https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/pesticides/pesticides-nsw-overview">https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/pesticides/pesticides-nsw-overview</a> Weed control and identification <a href="https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds/weed-control">https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds/weed-control</a>
<b>NT</b>	Chemical use <a href="https://nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/farm-management/using-chemicals-responsibly">https://nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/farm-management/using-chemicals-responsibly</a>
<b>Qld</b>	Chemical use <a href="https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/fisheries/aquaculture/chemicals/registered">https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/fisheries/aquaculture/chemicals/registered</a>
<b>SA</b>	Rural chemicals <a href="https://pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/rural_chemicals">https://pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/rural_chemicals</a> Weed control handbook <a href="https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/232382/WEB_8867_PIRSA_Weed_Control_Handbook_2018.pdf">https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/232382/WEB_8867_PIRSA_Weed_Control_Handbook_2018.pdf</a> (PDF, 4.2 MB)
<b>Tas</b>	Agricultural and veterinary chemicals <a href="https://nre.tas.gov.au/agriculture/agvet-chemicals">https://nre.tas.gov.au/agriculture/agvet-chemicals</a> Weeds <a href="https://nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds">https://nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds</a>
<b>Vic</b>	Off-label chemical use <a href="https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/chemicals/offlabel-chemical-use">https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/chemicals/offlabel-chemical-use</a>
<b>WA</b>	Using pesticides safely <a href="https://ww2.health.wa.gov.au/Articles/U_Z/Using-pesticides-safely">https://ww2.health.wa.gov.au/Articles/U_Z/Using-pesticides-safely</a>

## Safety and training

Personal protective equipment (such as protective clothing, eye or face shields, and respiratory protection) must be used in accordance with the recommendations stated on the herbicide label or permit. Chemical-use training is required for people using herbicides as part of their job or business. Training is recommended for community groups and may be required if working on public land. Training courses are run by ChemCert, AusChem and TAFE in each state. Other training courses may be available through state agencies (e.g. AgTrain in Victoria, SMARTtrain in NSW), local councils or non-government organisations.

*By law, you must read the label (or have it read to you) before using any herbicide product. Always follow the label or permit.*

## Chemical user certification

Commercial weed-control operators need to be licensed in most states (Table 2). It should also be noted that there is now shared responsibility between landholders and their contractors for any breaches of laws and regulations (such as herbicide drift).

Table 2. Chemical-user certification by state and territory

STATE/ TERRITORY	WEBSITE
ACT	<a href="http://www.accesscanberra.act.gov.au/s/article/pest-and-weed-control-tab-Agvet-chemical-use">www.accesscanberra.act.gov.au/s/article/pest-and-weed-control-tab-Agvet-chemical-use</a>
NSW	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/pesticides/licences-and-advice-for-occupational-pesticide-users">www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/pesticides/licences-and-advice-for-occupational-pesticide-users</a>
NT	<a href="http://nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/farm-management/using-chemicals-responsibly/spray-applicator-licences">nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/farm-management/using-chemicals-responsibly/spray-applicator-licences</a>
Qld	<a href="http://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/chemical-controls/commercial-operators">www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/chemical-controls/commercial-operators</a>
SA	<a href="http://www.sa.gov.au/topics/business-and-trade/licensing/building-and-trades/pest-control-licence">www.sa.gov.au/topics/business-and-trade/licensing/building-and-trades/pest-control-licence</a>
Tas	<a href="http://nre.tas.gov.au/agriculture/agvet-chemicals/licences-and-certificates/ground-spraying-and-pest-management-licences">nre.tas.gov.au/agriculture/agvet-chemicals/licences-and-certificates/ground-spraying-and-pest-management-licences</a>
Vic	<a href="http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/chemicals/licences-and-permits/commercial-operator-licence-for-contractors">agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/chemicals/licences-and-permits/commercial-operator-licence-for-contractors</a>
WA	<a href="https://www.health.wa.gov.au/articles/n_r/pest-industry-licensing-and-registration">https://www.health.wa.gov.au/articles/n_r/pest-industry-licensing-and-registration</a>

## Effective use of herbicides

Successful herbicide control is dependent on the right herbicide for the target species, growth stage of the target species, weather conditions during and after spraying, how thoroughly the herbicide is applied, and the herbicide mix and application rate.

For spraying, wind speeds should be low (< 15 km/h) with no rain expected in the following six hours.

Do not apply herbicide to plants that are under any sort of stress, as herbicide will not be absorbed and translocated effectively, resulting in a reduced level of control. Plants may be stressed due to:

- dry soil
- low humidity
- air temperatures above 30 °C
- frost.

Effectiveness of herbicides can be maximised further by:

- mixing dye with the herbicide to help minimise missed areas and prevent overspraying (double spraying)
- using an adjuvant – an additive that improves herbicide uptake (always read the adjuvant's product labels to ensure that they are compatible with the particular herbicide and there are no restrictions on their use; e.g. most adjuvants should not be used near waterways)
- ensuring spray equipment is correctly calibrated and maintained, including being thoroughly cleaned between uses.

## Spraying in sensitive areas

Herbicide users have a legal obligation to avoid spray drift damage and to ensure that the chemicals applied stay within the target area. Target-weed infestations are often located in areas of native vegetation, so great care should be taken to avoid spraying surrounding foliage and soil. Do not use high pump/sprayer pressures that create small droplets which float in the air. Adjust the nozzle settings to produce coarser droplet sizes.

## Using herbicides near water

Never spray herbicides over bodies of water or plants standing in water. Some herbicides are formulated to be a lower risk when used near water (e.g. Roundup® Biactive). NEVER add unregistered adjuvants to herbicides that will be used near water. Some states have publications explaining the safe use of herbicides near water (Table 3).

*Table 3. Safe use of herbicides near water by state and territory*

STATE/ TERRITORY	WEBSITE
South-eastern Australia	<a href="https://archive.dpi.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/319448/riparian-habitat-management-guide.pdf">archive.dpi.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/319448/riparian-habitat-management-guide.pdf</a> (PDF, 1.1 MB)
Qld	<a href="https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/sustainable/chemical/ground-distribution-herbicide/laws">https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/sustainable/chemical/ground-distribution-herbicide/laws</a>
SA	<a href="https://www.epa.sa.gov.au/files/477387_pesticide_water.pdf">https://www.epa.sa.gov.au/files/477387_pesticide_water.pdf</a> (PDF, 1.7 MB)
Tas	<a href="https://nre.tas.gov.au/Documents/herbicide_guidelinesFINAL2012.pdf">https://nre.tas.gov.au/Documents/herbicide_guidelinesFINAL2012.pdf</a> (PDF, 689 kB)
WA	<a href="https://www.water.wa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0016/3355/12149.pdf">https://www.water.wa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0016/3355/12149.pdf</a> (PDF, 113 kB)

## Regulations and permits for works in riparian zones

Areas on or near the bank of a river or other body of water (riparian zones) are sensitive habitats, and in some states a licence is required to conduct weed-control works (Table 4).

Riparian zones are sensitive habitats and in some states a licence is required to conduct weed control works.

*Table 4. Authorities who can advise about regulations and permits for works in riparian zones*

STATE/ TERRITORY	DEPARTMENT	WEBSITE
NSW	NSW Department of Planning and Environment – Water	<a href="https://water.dpie.nsw.gov.au/">https://water.dpie.nsw.gov.au/</a>
SA	Landscape SA, including 8 regional boards	<a href="https://www.landscape.sa.gov.au/">https://www.landscape.sa.gov.au/</a>
Vic	Catchment management authorities  Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action – Forests and Reserves	<a href="https://viccatchments.com.au/about-us/our-cma-regions/">https://viccatchments.com.au/about-us/our-cma-regions/</a>  Riparian management licences – <a href="https://www.forestsandreserves.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0016/31426/Riparian-management-licences.pdf">www.forestsandreserves.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0016/31426/Riparian-management-licences.pdf</a> (PDF, 160 kB)

## Herbicides for use on bridal creeper

**Page 30** – There are three herbicides registered for use on bridal creeper (Table 5), and there are also minor use permits available (Table 6).

*Table 5. Herbicides permitted for use on bridal creeper under registration as at September 2023*

JURISDICTION	APPLICATION METHOD	HERBICIDE ACTIVE	COMMERCIAL PRODUCT EXAMPLES <sup>1,2</sup>	RATE	SITUATION AS PER LABEL <sup>2</sup>	COMMENTS
<b>All states</b>	Spot spray	metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg	Rygel® 600	5 g/100 L + surfactant	Native pastures, rights of way, commercial and industrial areas	Apply from mid-June to late August. To achieve complete control, follow-up applications over at least 2 seasons are required. To minimise damage to native vegetation, water volumes of 500–800 L/ha are recommended.
<b>SA</b>	Spot spray	aminopyralid + metsulfuron 375 + 300 g/kg	Stinger®	10 g/100 L	Non-agricultural areas, rights of way, commercial and industrial areas	Apply from mid-June to late August. Follow-up applications over at least 2 seasons are required. Application volumes of 500–800 L/ha recommended
<b>WA</b>	Spot spray	metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg	Rygel® 600	5 g/100 L	Native pastures, rights of way, commercial and industrial areas	Apply from mid-June to late August. Follow-up applications over at least 2 seasons are required for complete control. Water volumes of 500–800 L/ha are recommended to minimise the risk of damage to native vegetation.

Notes to this table can be found at the bottom of Table 6.

Table 6. Herbicides permitted for use on bridal creeper under minor use permits as at September 2023

APPLICATION METHOD	HERBICIDE ACTIVE	COMMERCIAL PRODUCT EXAMPLES <sup>1,2</sup>	RATE	SITUATION AS PER LABEL OR PERMIT <sup>2</sup>	PERMIT (APVMA) REQUIREMENTS	COMMENTS
<b>NSW</b>						
Spray	metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg	Rygel® 600	5 g/100 L + surfactant	Urban bushland and forests, coastal reserves	PER11916 expires 31 March 2025	Bridal creeper Do not allow spray to drift onto sensitive areas including but not limited to natural streams, rivers, wetland waterways and non-target species. The latter is particularly important when using a surfactant or penetrant. August to September only
	glyphosate 360 g/L	Roundup®	1:75 + surfactant (parts glyphosate : parts water)			
Spot spray	metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg	Rygel® 600	10–20 g/100 L water plus surfactant	Forests including: Native vegetation areas Bushland reserve areas National park areas	PER9907 expires 31 March 2025	Refer to permit critical use comments.
	glyphosate 360 g/L + metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg	Roundup® + Rygel® 600	Tank mix of up to 2 L glyphosate + 15 g metsulfuron-methyl/100 L water	Non cropland including: Rights of way Commercial and Industrial areas Domestic and Urban areas Public service areas Botanic gardens		
	fluroxypyr 333 g/L	Starane® Advanced	300–600 mL/100 L water; or 3–6 L/ha			
	fluroxypyr 200 g/L	Titan 200 Fluroxypyr EC	500 ml to 1 L per 100 L water; or 5 to 10 L/ha			
Wipe onto leaves	glyphosate 360 g/L	Roundup®	1:20 with water to undiluted herbicide			
<b>WA</b>						
Spot spray	glyphosate 360 g/L	Roundup®	1 L/100 L water or 10 L/ha	Non-agricultural areas, bushland and forests, wetlands, roadsides, industrial areas	PER1333 expires 31 March 2025	Spot spraying in aquatic and wetland areas
	glyphosate 360 g/L Aquatic formulations only	Roundup® Biactive, Weedmaster® Duo				
	metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg	Rygel® 600	10 g/100 L plus adjuvant; or 100 g/ha plus adjuvant			
Wipe onto leaves	glyphosate 360 g/L	Roundup®	Undiluted to 1 L/5 L water			Apply directly to plant using a sponge glove. Retreatment is necessary.

APPLICATION METHOD	HERBICIDE ACTIVE	COMMERCIAL PRODUCT EXAMPLES <sup>1,2</sup>	RATE	SITUATION AS PER LABEL OR PERMIT <sup>2</sup>	PERMIT (APVMA) REQUIREMENTS	COMMENTS
<b>Tas</b>						
Spot spray	glyphosate 360 g/L (where product has an aquatic registration)	Roundup®	Biactive	10-13 mL/L plus adjuvants in accordance with label as required	Non-crop and bushland areas	PER84775 expires 30 September 2025
Spot spray	glyphosate 540 g/L			7 mL/L plus adjuvants in accordance with label as required		As per existing registrations or if weed not recorded on label, use in accordance with label as required.
<b>Vic</b>						
Spot spray	triclopyr 600 g/L	Garlon® 600		17 mL/10 L	Council owned non-agricultural areas including parks and reserves, bushlands and forests, commercial and industrial areas and rights of way	PER89738 expires 30 November 2025  <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> , <i>A. scandens</i> All Cardinia Shire Council Parks Services staff and approved Council bushland contractors who hold a current Commercial Operators Licence. Refer to permit critical use comments.
<b>SA</b>						
Spot spray	glyphosate (360 g/L)	Roundup®, Roundup® Biactive™ etc.		100 mL: 10 L water surfactant or spray oil may be added	Non-crop areas, rights of way, roadsides and easements, forest and conservation areas	PER13371 expires 30 April 2027  <i>Asparagus</i> spp. Persons generally
Weed wiper, sponge or brush	metsulfuron-methyl (600 g/kg)	Associate®		1.5 g: 100 L water + surfactant		<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>
	glyphosate (360 g/L)	Roundup®, Roundup® Biactive™ etc.		1 L: 2 L water surfactant may be added		<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>

<sup>1</sup> Commercial products listed here are examples only, and many other products containing these active ingredients are registered for use on bridal creeper. Search at <https://apvma.gov.au/node/10831>

<sup>2</sup> For additional information, search at <https://portal.apvma.gov.au/pubcris>

*Note: herbicides are not to be used for any purpose or in any manner contrary to the label unless authorised under appropriate legislation. By law, you must read the label (or have it read to you) before using any herbicide product. The same applies for minor use permits. Always follow the label and permit directions.*

*Note: not all herbicides currently registered are commercially available. Check the company website for a current label.*

## Biological control

**Pages 31–37** – Three biological control agents have been released in Australia:

- a leafhopper, Erythroneurini tribe (released in 1999)
- a rust fungus, *Puccinia myrsiphylli*, (released in 2000)
- a leaf beetle, *Crioceris* sp. (released in 2003).

### Effectiveness of agents

#### *Leafhopper*

Feeding damage caused by adults and nymphs sucking on cell contents causes leaves (cladodes) to whiten and fall off. Continual damage over several seasons exhausts tuber reserves and production. This reduces the competitiveness of bridal creeper.

Leafhopper populations are seasonal and can be further influenced by parasitism and bridal creeper availability, so effectiveness can vary from limited to good.

#### *Rust fungus*

In partnership with the community, bridal creeper rust fungus was widely redistributed across southern Australia and is now widespread throughout bridal creeper's invasive range. The rust has provided a substantial reduction of biomass and shoot production in areas of high humidity, but impacts are minimal on infestations in drier inland areas.

Infecting the leaves and stems, the rust is able to obtain nutrients from the plant, thereby limiting its resources to produce stems and fruits. It also depletes tuber reserves. Destroying leaf tissue, the rust causes severely diseased plants to also shed their infected leaves (cladodes). Rust becomes more effective over several years as the pathogen exhausts bridal creeper's below-ground biomass.

#### *Leaf beetle*

Bridal creeper leaf beetle adults and larvae feed on the developing shoots and cladodes. The leaf beetle is considered ineffective, possibly due to predation.

None of these agents are effective on the Western Cape bridal creeper, a distinct form of bridal creeper suspected to be a different species from the common form. Known to be only in the south-east of South Australia and the south-west of Victoria, there are concerns that the Western Cape form may invade areas where common bridal creeper has been suppressed or effectively managed.

*The following text is sourced from:*

Harvey KJ, McConnachie AJ, Sullivan P, Holtkamp R and Officer D (2021) Biological control of weeds: a practitioner's guide for south-east Australia, NSW Department of Primary Industries.

*Approval from NSW Department of Primary Industries to use this information is gratefully acknowledged.*

### Redistribution of agents

#### *Leafhopper*

The leafhopper was widely redistributed in partnership with the community across southern Australia and is now widespread.

**Redistribution is unnecessary, and only recommended at specific sites to boost management in some years** (e.g. with heavy infestations of bridal creeper, and potentially with year-round, above ground foliage).

### *Rust fungus*

**The rust is widespread, and redistribution is largely unnecessary except for specific sites of isolated and dense bridal creeper infestations with high humidity.** Speak to your local weeds or biosecurity officer for advice before redistributing the rust.

Releasing both the leafhopper and the rust at one site can increase the combined stress and impact on the bridal creeper. Speak to your local weeds or biosecurity officer for further advice.

### *Leaf beetle*

Leaf beetle established at only three of its 82 release sites, possibly due to predators or parasites. **It is unknown if it has survived at those three established sites.**

Find out more about collecting, rearing and monitoring biocontrol agents from the [NSW DPI biological control practitioner's guide](#) (Harvey et al. 2021).

## **Biocontrol Hub**

Information sharing is vital to the success of biological control of weeds. Recording what weed species you are controlling, and the locations of agent release sites can also assist others obtaining access to the right agents for their infestation.

The Atlas of Living Australia (ALA) is a national online biodiversity database that helps information sharing. The Australian Biocontrol Hub is a portal within the ALA that acts as a one-stop shop for data and information sharing on weed biological control.

The Biocontrol Hub can:

- facilitate recording of biological control agent release and establishment data
- capture observations of biological control agent spread
- ensure biological control agent distribution data is readily accessible and
- provide access to biological control extension material.

For further information on how to contribute to or use information on the Australian Biocontrol Hub, visit the website: <https://biocollect.ala.org.au/biocontrolhub>

## Contacts

STATE/ TERRITORY	DEPARTMENT	PHONE	EMAIL	WEBSITE
<b>National</b>	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority	02 6770 2300	<a href="mailto:enquiries@apvma.gov.au">enquiries@apvma.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.apvma.gov.au">www.apvma.gov.au</a>
<b>ACT</b>	Parks and Conservation	13 22 81	<a href="mailto:ACTBiosecurity@act.gov.au">ACTBiosecurity@act.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.environment.act.gov.au/parks-conservation/plants-and-animals/Biosecurity/invasive-plants">www.environment.act.gov.au/parks-conservation/plants-and-animals/Biosecurity/invasive-plants</a>
<b>NSW</b>	Department of Primary Industries	1800 680 244	<a href="mailto:weeds@dpi.nsw.gov.au">weeds@dpi.nsw.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds</a>
<b>NT</b>	Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security	08 8999 4567	<a href="mailto:weedinfo@nt.gov.au">weedinfo@nt.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.nt.gov.au/environment/weeds">www.nt.gov.au/environment/weeds</a>
<b>Qld</b>	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	13 25 23	<a href="mailto:info@daf.qld.gov.au">info@daf.qld.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/plants-weeds">www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/plants-weeds</a>
<b>SA</b>	Department of Primary Industries and Regions	1300 374 731	<a href="mailto:invasivespecies@sa.gov.au">invasivespecies@sa.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds">www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds</a>
<b>Tas</b>	Department of Natural Resources and Environment	1300 368 550	<a href="mailto:biosecurity.tasmania@nre.tas.gov.au">biosecurity.tasmania@nre.tas.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds">www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds</a>
<b>Vic</b>	Agriculture Victoria	13 61 86	Refer to <a href="http://www.agriculture.vic.gov.au/about/contact-us">www.agriculture.vic.gov.au/about/contact-us</a> for contact options	<a href="http://www.agriculture.vic.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds">www.agriculture.vic.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds</a>
<b>WA</b>	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development	08 9368 3333	<a href="mailto:enquiries@agric.wa.gov.au">enquiries@agric.wa.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/pests-weeds-diseases/weeds">www.agric.wa.gov.au/pests-weeds-diseases/weeds</a>

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