

Seen this plant?

Lantana

Lantana sp.



Lantana is a scrambling shrub with colourful flowers that is poisonous to animals and humans. It is listed as a Weed of National Significance in Australia. This plant must not be sold anywhere in NSW.

How does this weed affect us?

Lantana can quickly colonise roadsides, power line and railway easements, riverbanks, fence-lines, forestry, pastures, open native woodlands and subtropical rainforest edges.

- All types and parts of lantana are considered poisonous to humans and stock.
- invades native grassland and pastures
- invades eucalyptus and pine plantations
- fuels bushfires
- can restrict access to bushland and waterways
- costs land managers more than \$22 million each year to control.

Seen it? Call us:

**Bega Valley Shire
Council**
02 6499 2222

**NSW Biosecurity
Helpline:**
1800 680 244

Help protect our land, plants and wildlife.

For control and biosecurity information visit NSW

WeedWise: <https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Lantana>





How does it spread?

A single plant can produce up to 12,000 fruit (and seeds) in a year. Most seeds are spread by birds and some animals that eat the fruit. Seeds are also spread by water, in soil, on machinery and garden waste. About half of seeds remain viable for up to two years in dry conditions and some may survive for five years.

Lantana also regrows after cutting back, even if cut to the base. Cut stems grow new roots when they contact damp soil.

What does it look like?

Lantana is usually a dense shrub, although it can drop its leaves in dry times. It usually grows from 2 – 4 m high but can scramble up into trees. There are five main flower colours: pink, red, orange, white and pink-edged red. Red lantana has pricklier stems and darker green leaves than pink lantana.

Control

Successful weed control takes time and follow up efforts to monitor and suppress weeds. A combination of control methods (physical, biological and/or chemical) is usually necessary.

- gradually control sections of large infestations, starting at the edges
- treat regrowth or seedlings before 1m high
- control young plants before they are a year old to prevent new fruit and seeds
- **Physical:** hand-pulling, bulldozing or slashing
- **Chemical:** foliage spray, splatter or gas gun, basal barking, and cut-stump method are effective methods of applying targeted herbicide (speak to one of our team for advice)
- **Biological:** both disease and insects can help to reduce lantana in some areas

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