

**North West Regional Best Practice Guide for**: **Mother of Millions**

**Botanical Name:** *Bryophyllum spp*

**Common Names:** Mother of Millions

**North West Regional Priority Weeds Objective** - Asset Protection

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets.





**Photos: Clare Felton-Taylor**

**Mother of Millions:** Mother of Millions is a hardy, drought-resistant succulent. The plants grow upright (to 1m), each containing numerous small “branches” or leaves. Hybrid versions have serrated branches. The plant has an amazing ability to reproduce in such large numbers and its ability to withstand droughts explains why it has become a serious problem in areas. Mother of Millions, particularly at flowering can be **HIGHLY TOXIC TO STOCK**.

**General Biosecurity Duty – *Biosecurity Act 2015***  
*A* ***general biosecurity duty*** *applies to all dealings (as defined) with this species. Any person who deals with this species who knows (or ought to know) of any biosecurity risk posed by the plant, a carrier or a dealing , has a duty to ensure the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised, so far as is reasonably practicable.*

**Liverpool Plains Shire Local Control Requirements**

1. Reduce the size and density of infested area by physical, mechanical and or chemical control methods, and
2. Eliminate or minimise the risk of spread onto neighbouring lands.

**Regional Recommended Measure**:

**Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with GBD**

* Plants should not be bought, sold, propagated, grown, knowingly distributed, carried or released into the environment.
* Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land.
* Land managers should prevent seed and propagules spreading from their land..

##### Penalty for not complying with the general biosecurity duty or a direction issued under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*

The maximum penalty is:

* in the case of an individual—$220,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of $55,000 for each day the offence continues, or
* in the case of a corporation—$440,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of $110,000 for each day the offence continues.

The maximum penalty for an offence that is committed negligently is:

* in the case of an individual—$1,100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of $137,500 for each day the offence continues, or
* in the case of a corporation—$2,200,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of $275,000 for each day the offence continues.

**Mother of Millions Control Calendar**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **JAN** | **FEB** | **MARCH** | **APRIL** | **MAY** | **JUNE** | **JULY** | **AUG** | **SEPT** | **OCT** | **NOV** | **DEC** |

**GROWTH CYCLES**

|  |
| --- |
| **FLOWERING** |

**INTERGRATED CONTROL TECHNIQUES AND ALTERNATIVES**

|  |
| --- |
| **HERBICIDE OPTIMUM** |
| **MANUAL REMOVAL** |
| **FOLLOW UP REGROWTH** |

**Control Methods/Techniques:** Combinations of the following methods are effective.

**Manual:** For small infestations, mother of millions can be removed by pulling up individual plants by hand. Once the plants have been removed they should be burnt; stored in black plastic bags until completely decayed or buried. All of these procedures will prevent regrowth from leaf fragments.

**Chemicals:** There are a number of Registered Herbicides for use on Mother of Millions for foliar and spot spraying.

**Cultural/Biological:** Trials are currently being undertaken on 4 types of insects, however approval has been delayed due to their impact on other exotic ornamentals.

**Registered Herbicide Application Rates:**

Please refer to theNSW DPI Website NSW WeedWise.<https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au> for current up to date permits and Registered Chemicals.

Or to NSW Weed Control Handbook 2018 7th Edition for Chemical Options.

**Critical Comments:**

* Apply when plants are actively growing.
* Consult your LCA Biosecurity Officer- Weeds for application tips
* Always read and follow the Label instructions and MSDS of respective herbicides.

**NOTE:**

1. All Control Techniques involving herbicide use, must comply with the directions on the herbicide label or the conditions set out in a current permit to use a nominated herbicide.
2. All chemical control programs must be carried out in accordance with the *Pesticides Act 1999* and Pesticide Regulation 2017.
3. All Chemical application programs used must be undertaken by or be designed and supervised by an appropriately Certified and Accredited Chemical user.
4. Growth patterns and the changes to optimum treatment times will vary with seasonal conditions due to air temperature changes that may coincide with soil and moisture availability.

**Disclaimer:**

This document has been prepared by the North West Regional Weed Committee and Local Government Control Authorities in good faith and on the basis of best available information. Users of this document must obtain their own advice and conduct their own investigations and assessments of their individual circumstances.

**For Further Information contact:**

Liverpool Plains Shire Council’s

Authorised Officers –Weeds.

60 Station Street

Quirindi NSW 2343

PH: (02)67461755

**Linkage to Plans/Strategies**

* North West Regional Strategic Weed management Plan 2017-2022
* NSW Biosecurity Strategy 2013-2021
* NSW Biosecurity Act 2015
* *Pesticides Act 1999* and Pesticide Regulation 2009
* **References:** *NSW DPI Website /Weedwise/ Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook 7th Edition.*

Document Last Updated: 07-09-2021