



**Liverpool
Plains**
Shire Council



**Local Land
Services**

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.

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.



Photos: Clare Felton-Taylor

Regional Recommended Measure:

Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with GBD

Whole of region:

- Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land, Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land, A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment, Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value.

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.

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
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GROWTH CYCLES



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 the NSW 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:

- (a) 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.
- (b) All chemical control programs must be carried out in accordance with the *Pesticides Act 1999* and Pesticide Regulation 2017.
- (c) All Chemical application programs used must be undertaken by or be designed and supervised by an appropriately Certified and Accredited Chemical user.
- (d) 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.

Linkage to Plans/Strategies

- North West Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027
- 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.*

For Further Information contact:

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