



Pampas Lily-of-the-valley *Salpichroa organifolia*



IDENTIFICATION

Habit: Scrambling or climbing perennial herb, reproducing from roots and by seed.

Leaves: Produced singly or in pairs at the nodes, each pair unequal in size. Leaves shortly hairy.

Flowers: Small white or cream bell shaped flowers about 6-8mm long.

Fruit: A yellow berry when ripe, 1-2cm long, containing several brown to pale yellow flattened seeds.

Underground Structure: The plant has a thick, woody, extensive mostly horizontal root system up to 1 metre deep.

The plant is a vigorous scrambler, which rapidly grows and can completely smother other vegetation. Once established, the plant is difficult to remove.

The plant has a vigorous root system, which can survive long dry periods, and recovers quickly when moisture again becomes available.

METHODS OF REMOVAL

Hand removal is the most effective method for effectively removing Pampas Lily-of-the-valley. Bag all vegetative matter and dispose of appropriately.

Chemical control is generally ineffective, and while it can kill the above ground matter, the herbicide has virtually no effect on the extensive root system.

WHY IS IT A PROBLEM?

A native of South America, Pampas Lily-of-the-valley in the City of Randwick is considered an Environmental Weed.

*An **Environmental Weed** is any plant which is capable of spreading, either by natural means eg: wind, or unintentionally assisted eg: on wheels of vehicles. They become an ecological or management problem, as they are often very persistent and expensive to control. They may cause health problems, take over areas of bushland, or invade parks and gardens.*

When using herbicide to control weeds the user has a legal obligation to read the herbicide manufacturer's label and apply the herbicide in accordance with that label. Responsible use of herbicides protects human health and the natural environment.