

african lovegrass

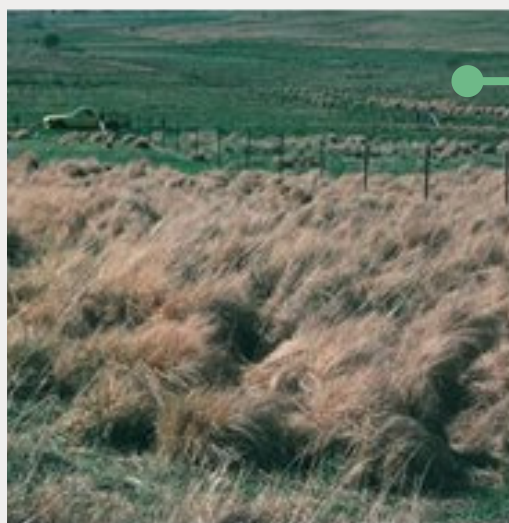
Eragrostis curvula



Also known as: weeping lovegrass

About

- Native of South Africa.
- Large, densely tufted, and long-lived grass.
- Has a weeping appearance.
- Seed-head is a large open panicle (6 to 30 cm long and 4 to 20 cm wide) that is initially rather compact, but usually becomes loose and spreading as it matures.



Need to know

- Serious weed is often found in bushland and on road verges.
- Presents an increased fuel load and a serious fire hazard.
- Readily out-competes native plants and can alter nutrient cycling.
- Major threat to the conservation values of Banksia woodlands.
- Growth usually enhanced following burning.



WHAT YOU CAN DO



PULL IT OUT

Only when it's small

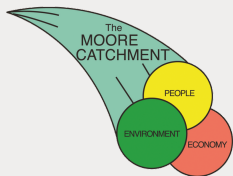


SPOT SPRAY

Best before flowering



REMOVE SEED



CONTROL african lovegrass



The Life Cycle

Calendar Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Active Growth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	O	O	O	Y	Y	Y
Flowering	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						Y	Y
Fruiting	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	O						Y

Legend: Y = Yes, regularly, O = Occasionally, U = Uncertain, referred by others but not confirmed.

Source: <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/376>

IT SPREADS BY SEED

Seed is light and can be blown short distances by wind.



PULL IT OUT

- Chip out before flowering.
- Make sure you get the crown.
- Much easier when it's small.
- Very important to **remove seeds**.



SPOT SPRAY

- Glyphosate at 10-20 ml per litre plus wetter can be effective.
- Only when the plant is green and actively growing.
- Best applied from July to December. This will prevent seed set in the following summer.
- Spray regrowth after a cool fire to help reduce the large tussocks.

Source: <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/376>

Suggestion

Remove it while there are only a few to stop it spreading.

