

beach evening primrose

Oenothera drummondii



Also known as: beach primrose

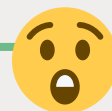
About

- Native of North America.
- Thought to have been introduced in ship ballast water
- Mat-forming, secondary sand stabiliser that readily spreads by seed into dune areas.
- The colour and shape of flowers change due to senescence, pollination and/or nectar withdrawal.
- Primarily a weed of coastal environs



Need to know

- Seeds persist for up to 80 years.
- Older plants resistant to herbicide.
- Germinates in both light and dark conditions.



WHAT YOU CAN DO

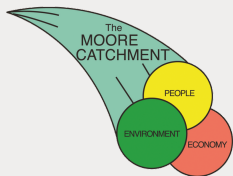


PULL IT OUT



SPOT SPRAY

Best before flowering



CONTROL

beach evening primrose



The Life Cycle

Calendar Type	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Active Growth						U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Germination						U	U	U				
Flowering <i>(Can flower throughout the year)</i>	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Y	Y	Y
Fruiting	Y	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	Y	Y
Manual Removal	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Herbicide Treatment							Y	Y	Y	Y		

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

Source: <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/6138>

IT SPREADS BY SEED

Carried by wind, water and soil movement



PULL IT OUT

- Remove small populations in areas not susceptible to erosion.



SPOT SPRAY

Read the manufacturers' labels and material safety data sheets before spraying.

- Best sprayed at seedling stage.
- Optimum months July to October.
- Spot spray chlorsulfuron 0.4 g/10 L + spray oil.
- Relatively resistant to glyphosate.
- Older plants resistant to herbicide.

Source: <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/6138>

Suggestion

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

It may get a whole lot worse!