Arum lily

(*Zantedeschia aethiopica*)

Family : **Araceae**
Form : **Herbaceous – Perennial**
Status : **Present in WA**

Arum lily is a robust, dark green, succulent herb, also known as Calla or White arum lily. It was introduced to WA from South Africa as a garden plant and subsequently escaped to become established as a weed. It is found in creeks, irrigation ditches and areas of summer-moist land in the higher rainfall south west of Western Australia, often forming large dense clumps.

Arum lily competes with valuable perennial pasture plants on summer land. It has been claimed to cause eczema in humans. Stock deaths have occurred from grazing arum lily.

Arum lily has fleshy roots and forms extensive tubers which store food for future use. The roots when boiled provide a starchy food for some South African tribes, however, they are poisonous when eaten raw.

Arum lily spreads vegetatively by regeneration from tuber fragments and by seeds.

Leaves : The petioles (leaf stalks) are up to 0.4 m long and smooth; the leaf blades are thick and fleshy, pointed at the apex with blunt lobes at the base.

Flowers : White to greenish white and tubular flowers, becoming funnel shaped at the top with a slit down one side. Flowering takes place in spring.

Fruit : The berry is oval, yellowish, about 1 cm in diameter and contains several round seeds about 3 mm in diameter.

Declaration

Category : P1, P4
Location : For the whole of the State.

Standard Control Codes (these may vary for individual plants)	
P1 REQUIREMENTS Prohibits movement	Introduction of the plant or their seeds into, or movement within the declared area is prohibited
P4 REQUIREMENTS Aims to prevent infestation spreading beyond existing boundaries of infestation.	The infested area must be managed in such a way that contains the declared plant by preventing the spread of seeds or plant parts within and from the property on or in livestock, fodder, grain, vehicles and/or machinery to prevent spread beyond existing boundaries on the infested property. Treatment must be done prior to seed set each year

Control Method

Recommended herbicides	**:**	June – October • **Chlorsulfuron** • **Metsulfuron** • **2,4-D amine** • **Paraquat**

Herbicide	**:**	**Chlorsulfuron** (various trade names - AVPMA site)
Active ingredient	**:**	750 g/kg g/kg chlorsulfuron **(Group B)**
Rates of dilution for spot spraying	**:**	1 g to 50 litres
Amount of product per 10 litres water	**:**	0.2 g
Rate of product per hectare	**:**	20 g
Wetting agent dilution	**:**	1:400
Time of application	**:**	June - October (best results when flowering)
Remarks	**:**	• Agitate well to ensure good mixing when using small quantities of chlorsulfuron - dissolve before adding to the tank. The spot spraying dilution is based on 20 g/ha. • To avoid the need to measure very small quantities of chemical add 1 g chlorsulfuron to 1 litre of water. Use 200 mL of this mix to 10 litres of water in a knapsack sprayer.
More information and other control methods	**:**	Glyphosate can be used at 1:100 but results are only fair.

Herbicide	**:**	**Metsulfuron** (various trade names - AVPMA site)
Active ingredient	**:**	600 g/kg chlorsulfuron **(Group B)**
Rates of dilution for spot spraying	**:**	0.75 g to 50 litres
Amount of product per 10 litres water	**:**	0.2 g
Rate of product per hectare	**:**	20 g
Wetting agent dilution	**:**	1:400
Time of application	**:**	June - October (best results when flowering)
Remarks	**:**	• Agitate well to ensure good mixing when using small quantities of metsulfuron - dissolve before adding to the tank. The spot spraying dilution is based on 20 g/ha. • For metsulfuron add 1 g to 1 litre of water and take 150 mL Add a wetting agent @ 10mL/10 L of water. Use 200 mL of this mix to 10 litres of water in a knapsack sprayer.
More information and other control methods	**:**	Glyphosate can be used at 1:100 but results are only fair.

Herbicide	**:**	**Paraquat** (various trade names - AVPMA site)
Active ingredient	**:**	250 g/L paraquat **(Group L)**
Amount of product per 10 litres water	**:**	20 mL
Rate of product per hectare	**:**	2 L
Wetting agent dilution	**:**	1:400 or 1 :1000 of BS - 1000
Time of application	**:**	End August - October before full flowering
Remarks	**:**	• Not recommended for application unless by registered spray contractor • This is a very effective treatment as it appears to reduce the underground rhizomes or tubers • Application through blanket wiper is also very effective for all the above chemicals.

Herbicide	**:**	**2,4-D amine** (various trade names - AVPMA site)
Active ingredient	**:**	a) 500 g/litre 2,4-D amine **(Group I)** b) 625 g/L
Rates of dilution for spot spraying	**:**	a) 1:200 b) 1:250
Amount of product per 10 litres water	**:**	a) 50 mL b) 40 mL
Rate of product per hectare	**:**	a) 5 L b) 4 L
Wetting agent dilution	**:**	1:1000
More information and other control methods	**:**	Busselton region recommended 1:80 2,4-D amine. Chemical is covered by the Restricted Spraying Regulations and can not be applied within 5 km of a commercial vineyard or tomato garden without a permit. Permits can be obtained from Department of Agriculture and Food Western Australia. In these situations paraquat, chlorsulfuron and metsulfuron are the preferred treatment.

Other relevant information related to this topic:

- Quarantine WA
- Permitted and quarantine species list
- Off-label permit of a registered agvet chemical product
  (Declared plants: Permit number – per13236)
- Off-label permit (olp) for use of a registered agvet chemical product
  (Environmental weeds: Permit number – per13333)