

Yellow burr weed (*Amsinckia* spp.)



Declaration

(Code: C= City; S=Shire; T=Town)

Category : P1; P2

Location : for the whole of the State.

Standard Control Codes (these may vary for individual plants)	
<p>P1 REQUIREMENTS Prohibits movement</p>	<p>The movement of plants or their seeds is prohibited within the State.</p> <p>This prohibits the movement of contaminated machinery and produce including livestock and fodder.</p>
<p>P2 REQUIREMENTS Aim is to eradicate infestation</p>	<p>Treat all plants to destroy and prevent propagation each year until no plants remain. The infested area must be managed in such a way that prevents the spread of seed or plant parts on or in livestock, fodder, grain, vehicles and/or machinery.</p>

Control Method

<p>Recommended herbicides</p>	<p>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bare moist soil before cropping to wheat Triasulfuron • Wheat - pre-sowing or post-emergence, barley post-emergence Chlorsulfuron • Up to 4 leaves Jaguar® • Before 6 leaves Metsulfuron • Up to 8 leaves or 15 cm diameter
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		<p>Eclipse®</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 10 leaves or 10 cm diameter <p>Broadstrike®</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Winter - cereal 3-6 leaf <p>Bromoxynil + MCPA) Terbutryne (Igran®)</p>
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Herbicide	:	Bromoxynil + MCPA (various trade names - AVPMA site)
Active ingredient	:	200 g/litre bromoxynil (Group C) + 200 g/litre MCPA (Group I)
Rates of dilution for spot spraying	:	Not Recommended
Amount of product per 10 litres water	:	15 mL
Rate of product per hectare	:	1.4 litres
Package size	:	
Time of application	:	Winter - cereal should be at the 3-6 leaf stage and weeds 2 - 6 leaves
Remarks	:	Also for grass pastures. Spot spraying with 10 mL picloram + 2,4-D (Tordon 75D/Commander 75D) also registered in Victoria and South Australia. Glyphosate also could be used for spot spraying.
More information and other control methods	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Repeated cultivation may be effective. 'Spray-graze' using 2,4-D amine can be used in pastures. Spot spray with glyphosate at 1:100.. A mixture with MCPA and, bromoxynil, dicamba (Barrel), Trichem herbicide or Broadside is also registered.

Herbicide	:	Terbutryn (various trade names - AVPMA site)
Active ingredient	:	500 g/litre terbutryn
Rates of dilution for spot spraying	:	Not Recommended
Amount of product per 10 litres water	:	Not Recommended
Rate of product per hectare	:	850 mL
Wetting agent dilution	:	Not Recommended
Time of application	:	Winter - cereal should be at the 3 - 6 leaf stage. Weeds 2 - 6 leaves
More information and other control methods	:	An alternative product Agtrene MA (275 g/L terbutryn + 160 g/L MCPA) registered at 1 L/ha for wheat and barley.

Herbicide	:	Chlorsulfuron (various trade names - AVPMA site)
Active ingredient	:	750 g/kg Chlorsulfuron (Group B)
Rates of dilution for spot spraying	:	1 g in 50 litre



Amount of product per 10 litres water	:	0.2 g
Rate of product per hectare	:	15 g
Wetting agent dilution	:	1:400
Time of application	:	Pre-sowing or post-emergence wheat. Post-emergence on barley.
Remarks	:	The sulfonyl urea herbicides are very effective on this weed.

Herbicide	:	Broadstrike®
Active ingredient	:	800 g/kg flumetsulam (Group B)
Rate of product per hectare	:	25 g
Wetting agent dilution	:	1:400 non-ionic or Uptake® at 1:200
Time of application	:	Up to 10 leaves or 10 cm diameter.
Remarks	:	For wheat, triticale, oats, barley, cereal rye, medic, lucerne and clovers.
More information and other control methods	:	Only use wetting agents such as BS- 1000 when treating oats and barley.

Herbicide	:	Eclipse®
Active ingredient	:	714 g/kg metosulam (Group B)
Rate of product per hectare	:	7 g
Wetting agent dilution	:	Lupins use Agral or BS-1000 1:400 In wheat use Uptake 1:200 or crop oil 1:100.
Time of application	:	Up to 8 leaves or maximum of 15 cm diameter.
Remarks	:	Uptake® surfactant or oils not recommended for lupins.

Herbicide	:	Metsulfuron (various trade names - AVPMA site)
Active ingredient	:	600 g/kg Metsulfuron methyl (Group B)
Rate of product per hectare	:	5 - 7 g
Wetting agent dilution	:	1:400
Time of application	:	Before 6 leaves
Remarks	:	Registered for control in cereals. Wheat - barley

Herbicide	:	Triasulfuron (various trade names - AVPMA site)
Active ingredient	:	714 g/kg triasulfuron (Group B)
Rate of product per hectare	:	35 g
Time of application	:	To bare moist soil before cropping to wheat.
More information and other control methods	:	A mixture with butafenacil (Logran B-Power) is also registered

Herbicide	:	Jaguar®
Active ingredient	:	250 g/litre bromoxynil (Group C) + 25 g/litre diflufenican (Group F)



Rate of product per hectare	:	750 mL
Time of application	:	Up to 4 leaf stage.
Remarks	:	Use in cereals and pastures. Similar product Barracuda® registered at 900 mL/ha
More information and other control methods	:	Spinnaker (Imazethapyr) also registered at 70-100 g in New South Wales for treatment in faba beans and field peas.

Weed Description

Family : Boraginaceae
Form : Herbaceous – Annual
Status : Present in WA

Yellow burr weed (*Amsinckia* spp.) is native to North and South America. Yellow burr weed is a major weed of cereals in northwest USA, the Wimmera and Mallee districts of Victoria and in New South Wales. Isolated infestations have been found occasionally in the cereal growing areas of Western Australia. Yellow burr weed grows vigorously on a wide range of soil types, including sandy surfaced mallee soils, black clays and red loams.

The three species of *Amsinckia* are declared plants (noxious weeds) throughout Western Australia. Their features are similar so for practical purposes they can be treated as one weed.

Yellow burr weed competes vigorously with cereals for light and nutrients, mainly nitrogen, having a serious impact on yields. The plant contains poisonous alkaloids which cause liver damage. Pigs, cattle and horses have been poisoned by eating contaminated seed; however, sheep and poultry are relatively resistant. Yellow burr weed is resistant to control by the phenoxy (hormone) herbicides. It germinates over an extended period in the autumn and winter, making it very difficult to control by cultivation.

Yellow burr weed is an erect herb reproducing only from seeds.

- Stems** : Bristly erect stems up to 70 cm high.
- Leaves** : Dark green to grey-green true leaves, with fleshy prominent midribs and rough surfaces. The rosette leaves are oval up to 15 cm long by 4 cm wide while the leaves of the flowering stems are narrower. Leaves are sessile (stalkless) and arranged alternately on the stem. All leaves are covered with short stiff hairs and feel rough to the touch. It has Y-shaped cotyledons (seed leaves).
- Flowers** : The small flowers are yellow to orange, and numerous. They are formed on one side of a 10-15 cm curved spike at the ends of the branches.
- Seeds** : Four hard rough angular seeds about 2.5 mm long, surrounded by a husk covered with stiff bristles are formed on each flower. The seeds fall to the ground when ripe.

Other relevant information related to this topic:

- [Quarantine WA](#)
- [Permitted and quarantine species list](#)
- [Permit for minor off-label-use of a registered agvet chemical product](#)
(Permit number – per9655)
- [Off-label permit \(olp\) for use of a registered agvet chemical product](#)
(Permit number - per4590)