

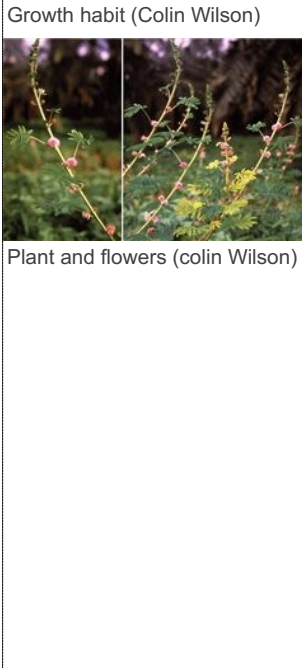


# Giant sensitive plant

*Mimosa diplotricha*

	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control
 <p>Flowers (NOVARTIS)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As seeds can travel on animals and machinery, do not allow animals into an affected area, limit machinery use in the area and keep machinery clean to prevent spread</li> <li>Control established populations near waterways to prevent spread during flooding and storm events</li> <li>For pasture: Do not allow pasture to be overgrazed or undergrazed                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supply multiple watering points to prevent livestock congregating</li> <li>Rotate livestock between paddocks</li> <li>Fence-off areas becoming overgrazed</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scrambling, strongly-branched, annual shrub, 1-2 m tall</li> <li>Stems: green or purple tinge; abundant, sharp, yellowish prickles; fine white hairs; angled cross-section; about 6 m long</li> <li>Leaves: bright green; 4-9 pairs of pinnae, consisting of small leaflets which fold together when disturbed and at nightfall; 10-20 cm long</li> <li>Flower heads: pinkish-violet; round, fluffy; found in leaf joints; about 1.2 cm wide</li> <li>Check pastures and crops fields every two to four weeks, consider direct control if present</li> <li>Check monthly for presence of the weed in wetlands and along waterways.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wearing gloves, hand pull or hoe, or till the land, when weed is young/easier to remove:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uproot at least twice a year (1. before flowering and seed setting. 2. Just after the first showers when seedlings emerge)</li> </ul> </li> <li>For cassava: Remove weed using hand-held hoe to a depth of 3-5 cm, at 4, 7, and 11 weeks after planting</li> <li>Cut branches regularly, before seeding, alongside other methods. Just slashing can leave fragments that regenerate</li> <li><i>Heteropsylla spinulosa</i> and <i>Corynespora cassiicola</i>, are effective biological controls. Check to see if these are available in your country</li> </ul>
 <p>Growth habit (Colin Wilson)</p>			
 <p>Plant and flowers (colin Wilson)</p>			

Note: Pesticides may be available to control this pest. Please check with the Ministry of Agriculture in your country to find out which pesticides are registered in your country and the local restrictions for their use.