

Amsinckia

Rosette

Amsinckia calycina

- Amsinckia is an annual herb that grows straight up and can reach 70cm in height.
- Seedlings appear in autumn and develop into a rosette in winter.
- Several upright stems are produced in late winter, followed by flowering in spring.
- Small yellow trumpet shaped flowers are arranged along one side of the stem and coiled at the top, giving the plant it's fiddleneck like shape.



Flowers



Declared weed under the Biosecurity Act 2019

REMOVING ARMSINCKIA

By hand

- Isolated plants can be hand pulled before flowering and left on site to break down. Plants in flower should be removed from site as seed will develop from the nutrient reserves in the stem if left on the ground.
- Ensure flowering stinkwort are placed inside two sealed bags and disposed of in general waste. **Do not dispose of stinkwort via green waste.**
- Remember to wear gloves when handling the plant as some people are quite sensitive and it may take several months for the dermatitis to clear.

Chemical

- The sticky oils on the foliage can make it difficult to control stinkwort with herbicides. However, selective herbicides containing Triclopyr (eg. Garlon) are effective if applied before flowering.

Mechanical

- Large areas can be mowed or slashed before flowering, but this is effective only if plants are cut very close to the ground. Repeat treatment of regrowth may be needed a few weeks later.

IMPACTS

Amsinckia is mostly a weed of disturbed areas such as cereal crops, degraded pastures and roadsides. In these environments, amsinckia is very competitive, and can impact agricultural productivity significantly. Amsinckia can also occur in natural areas, especially lowland grassland and grassy woodland communities, where it can compete with and replace native groundcover plants.

HOW DOES IT SPREAD?

Amsinckia reproduces by seed, which is spread by machinery, vehicles, agricultural produce, water, livestock, and on clothing and footwear.

WHERE ARE YOU LIKELY TO SEE IT?

A limited number of small, local populations have been recorded across Kingborough. Most populations are the result of accidental introduction of seed in soil and gravel, with many of these occurring at building sites.