



Clockwise from top left: Ginger clump in BFP; flower; seed head; plant on shed roof; typical root system; seed capsule in aril.

<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Botanical Name</i>	<i>Treatment</i>
Kahili ginger	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dig out small tubers, bag and dispose in rubbish - not garden waste. Can be cut and swabbed as for large plants with undiluted glyphosate. • Large plants - cut stems 5 to 10 cm from ground - immediately spray or swab stump with undiluted glyphosate. Best to dig out, bag and dump in rubbish.

Notes:

- The most effective time to apply herbicide is during times of vigorous plant growth. It is important to kill weeds before they produce viable reproductive entities such as seed, bulbs, etc.
- Wetting agents such as Chemwet or Protec can help the efficiency of the sprayed herbicide.
- After initial weed clearing when native regrowth has begun to reappear it is best to hand pull or dig out new weeds.
- Utmost care must be taken to protect children, animals and desirable plants from herbicides, including from overspray.
- Bagged weeds must be disposed of in general rubbish, which will go to landfill. Do **NOT** put weeds in garden waste.
- Many garden plants have become weeds by escaping backyards. To avoid adding to this you need to firstly recognise which plants have become weeds, then look for a suitable, non-invasive alternative plant. The safest is usually a native Australian species.