Two-leaf Cape tulip

Moraea miniata



Jan	reb	iviar	Apr	iviay	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	NOV	Dec	
							0					Т

Flowering

Seeding

Germination

Control

Two-leaf Cape tulip

moraea miniata Noxious Weed

FLOWERS:

Flowers are 2 to 4cm in diameter with 6 pink to salmon coloured petals and yellow bases which are dotted with green. Flowers are produced in clusters at the end of branch stems.

LEAVES:

Produces rounded, hairless, upright green stems which are sometimes slightly zig-zagging in nature and have a few branches near the top of the plant. Each plant produces 2 or 3 large strap-like flat leaves, 1 to 2cm wide and up to 80cm long which sheath the base of the stem.

SEED:

Are non-fleshy elongated capsules, up to 16mm long, 1.5 to 2mm wide and are formed after flowering. It does not produce any viable seeds.

LIFECYCLE:

An upright (erect) long-lived (perennial) herb growing to 30-60cm tall, with annual leaves and flowers growing from an underground 'bulbs' (corms) with short-lived (annual) stems and leaves.

Reproduces by 1 or 2 corms which are surrounded by a hard black covering (tunic) are produced at the base of the plant. It also reproduces by cormils that are produced in the leaf axils and around the corms at the base of the plant.

Cultivation and movement of contaminated farm produce are the most common forms of dispersal for the Cape tulip in an agricultural environment. The corms can also be spread by floodwaters.

Flower emergence coincides with corm exhaustion in early spring (varies with subsoil moisture). Cormils begin to develop soon after flower emergence. Towards the end of spring the top growth dies down, cormils separate from the parent plant and the corms become dormant over summer.

CONTROL:

Non-chemical control: Hand pulling plants being careful to contain all the cormils.

Chemical control:

Spray

(ALL herbicides applications should be carried out as stated within the manufacturers guidelines and the current chemical Material Data Safety Sheets.)





