

RUSH

Management Hierarchy

Review

Assess the need to manage rush.
Is it feasible and cost-effective?

Understand

Understand why rush flourishes
and help prevent infestation.

Solve

Create less favourable
conditions for rush to grow.

Handle

Use seasonal treatments
for short term control.



This project is supported by:

1 Review

Assess the need to manage rush, is it feasible and cost-effective. Consider:

Land – is it naturally wet? Changing field drainage can effect water flow through land and the wider catchment.

Species – some rush provides valuable habitat for wildlife. Maybe seek to enhance this, possibly through schemes e.g. Glastir.

Permissions – if land is important habitat e.g. SSSI, rush management activity may be prohibited and prior permission required.

2 Understand

Recognise and understand why rush flourishes, and maintain conditions to help prevent establishment.

- Soil test routinely and follow nutrient management plan.
- Maintain field drains.
- Avoid damage to sward cover and soil structure.
- Sustain good soil structure.
- Assess grazing regimes. Over grazing in winter or under grazing in spring may encourage infestation.

3 Solve

Introduce changes to land management techniques to create less favourable conditions for rush to grow.

- Improve soil structure e.g. sward lifting or mole drains.
- Raise soil pH through application of lime
- Install or clear old field drains to improve drainage.
- Check species of grass and consider surface or full re-seeding programme.
- Seek advice from a BASIS qualified adviser to establish appropriate phosphate, potash and magnesium levels.
- Adjust grazing regimes to avoid under or over grazing.

4 Handle

Using seasonal treatment techniques can provide a quick fix, but only handle infestations for the short term. Treatment can be used effectively with methods to solve and improve land conditions.

Mechanical – topping/cutting rushes just before seeding can knock back growth. Cutting when the plant has seeded may spread infestation further.

Chemical - careful consideration should be taken before using any herbicides as they can pose a significant risk to water quality, especially in rivers abstracted from for drinking water.

Weed Wiping

Option 1

Lower risk option.
Uses significantly less herbicide with direct application to rush.



Spot Spraying

Option 2

Risk of spray drift.
Can use lower risk chemical.
Only suitable for small infestations



Boom Spraying

Option 3

High risk of spray drift.
Commonly uses MCPA which takes significantly longer to break down in the environment. More costly option.

Am rogo o wybodaeth a chyngor e Welch:
www.dwrcymru.com/pestsmart

Chwistreliu a Thrawst



Risg uchel o ledur ar y gwylt. Yn
Gellir defnyddio cemegol yn risg is. Yn
adddas ar gyfer plu graddfa fach yn unig.

Opiswin 3

Sbot-Chwistreliu



Yr opiswin risg is. Mae'n defnyddio lloio o
lower o chwyldodwr am eu bod yn
chwistreliu'r frwyneun yn unio i grychol.

Opiswin 1

Chwistreliau Chwyd

Cemegol - dylch feddwl yn ofalius cyn
defnyddio unrhyw chwyldodwr am eu bod yn
gollu pergyll ansawd y dwr, ac yn enwedig i
yr afonydd y codir drw yfed ohoynut.

Mechanysol - gall tocio/torri brwyn ychydig
ymhlethol. Gyn iddynt fwrw hادou ffwrnu eu twf. Gall
tocio ar ol i'r planhigion fwrw hадou ledur'r plta
gallu defnyddio unrhyw chwyldodwr a'm eu bod yn

Tiri - a wŷn hŷn wylb yn naturiol? Gall newid
y dulliau droeini yn y cae effeithio ar ff y drwr
defnyddio dulliau trin effeithiol ar y cyd a
tymor byr y gall y rhaid ymddyri â phlegu. Gellir
gallu dorparu ateb y gyffym, ond dim ond yn y
Mae defnyddio tecengeanceu trin tymhorol yn

4 Trin

- Wella strwythur y pidd e.e. trwy arediad yr isbriad neu dwrch-ddraeniad.
- Gosod neu glirio hen dderbyniant yn y cae er mwyn ymddybiol draneiniol.
- Cilustroddi'r rhwngogedd o laswellt ac ystyried hategol oll-hou orwyaethol neu gyflawn.
- Gofynn am gyngor ymgynghorydd cywmydas Basils er mwyn canolol lefelau periodol ar gyfer ffosffodau, potosol o moguneswm.
- Addasol trwmiau port er mwyn osgoi tan-bor neu or-bor.

brynn dylfu. Trwy

Gwnenwch newidiadau i'ch tecengeanceu ar gyfer rheoli'r tir er mwyn creu amodau llaif ffafriol i'r

3 Datrys

- Aseawch ethol trwmiau port. Mae gor-bor yn galu hybu plu.
- Cychallicwch strwythur pidd da.
- Osgosoch wedd nived ir isbriad a gwallu'n trholi maeffolion.
- Cychallicwch system ddereniad coed.
- Proffwrch y pidd yn gysori, a diliywch gwallu'n trholi maeffolion.
- Gwallu'n trholi maeffolion.
- Aseawch ethol trwmiau port. Mae gor-bor yn galu hybu plu.

Dewch i adnabod a deall pam fod brynn yna llawer ymhwch, a chynnal yr amodau er mwyn helpu

2 Deall

Cauiaid - os yw'r trin gynefin pysgotaig chi goel canoltoed ymlein llaw.
Efallai y gallolch gesioli cyfeitho i'r trwy gwallu'n trholi maeffolion.

Rhywogaeth - mae'r brynn yn dorparu gyllullianu e.e. Glafstrif.
Cynllinoedd gwethffawr ar gyfer bwyd gwylt.

Tiri - a wŷn hŷn wylb yn naturiol? Gall newid trwy'r trin a thryw'r dalgylch.

Adolygu - aseswch yr augen am reoli'r brynn, a wŷn hŷn hfyw ac yna gos-t-effeithiol. Ystyriwch:

1 Adolygu



rin

fwrwyd y dffu.

Creu amodau llaif ffafriol

atrys

llewyrchu, a helppu i afdil pla.

Deall sut mae'r brwyn ym

deall

A yw hini hylfyw ac yn gost-effeithiol?

Asesur augean am reoli brwyn.

sesu

BRWYN

Hierarchaeth Rheoli