



LANGEBAAN
COUNTRY ESTATE

Langebaan Country Estate

POLICY DOCUMENT FOR THE CONTROL OF KIKUYU GRASS AND MANITOKA TREES

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Langebaan Country Estate Joint Venture

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1. KIKUYU GRASS

The Control Management of the Kikuyu Grass on the Langebaan Country Estate (LCE) is the responsibility of the following:

- Golf Course: LCE Greenkeeper (GK)
- Estate common areas and public open space: LCE Owners' Association (OA)
- Residential erven: Individual owners monitored by the LCE Owners' Association (OA)
- Construction sites: Contractors monitored by the LCE Building Compliance Officer (BCO)

1.1 Golf Course

Kikuyu is contained within the Golf Course Boundaries as defined in the LCE Alien Vegetation Control Programme Appendix 3 Part 3 of the LCE Landscape Guideline Document (AVCP).

- Where Kikuyu encroaches the Fynbos it is treated with a registered selected weed killer twice a year from mid April to June and from November to mid December. Photographs are taken prior to the treatment and again in a year's time.
- Around the tee boxes the Kikuyu is cut back to prevent spreading into the natural veld.
- Fairway verges are cut on a regular basis with verge cutters to keep underground and above ground runners from growing into areas of the semi-rough.
- Kikuyu cuttings are removed from the Golf Course and destroyed in an approved manner.
- In areas around dams where the Kikuyu seedlings are spread by wind, bird droppings and storm water runoff from neighbouring properties, it is closely controlled by cutting and the use of sensitive weed killers, as the use of weed killers could cause pollution contamination to the water that runs into the wetland areas and lagoon.
- Machines and mowers are washed off prior to been moved to Kikuyu free areas to prevent mechanical spreading of seed.

1.2 Estate Common Areas and Public Open Spaces

Kikuyu grass is cleared from all spaces not within the confines of the Golf Course as defined in the AVCP.

- Problem areas are plotted on a map and monitored accordingly.
- Twice a year the Kikuyu, where visible in the Fynbos, is treated with a registered selected weed killer.
- The Kikuyu cuttings removed from the LCE are destroyed in an approved manner.
- High rated problem areas, such as the old driving range area, are closely monitored and dealt with accordingly.



- Public open space areas such as the play parks, the Kikuyu is contained to that area and not allowed to spread.

1.3 Residential Erven

Kikuyu is not allowed to be planted and if present in the natural part of the garden, other than in the designated and contained lawn area, it must be removed and destroyed immediately.

- Residents are informed under the LCE Landscape Guideline Document that Kikuyu is classified as an invader plant and is not allowed to be planted.
- As per the LCE Architectural Guidelines, lawns may not exceed 30% of the size of residential erven and must be edged with a hard boundary (such as cobbled paving or similar) and must also have plastic laid up against the hard edging to prevent the spread of runners into the natural environment.
- The LCE Owners' Association actively monitors the presence of the Kikuyu outside of the designated lawn area, and deals with it accordingly, notifying the resident to remove and destroy.
- As Kikuyu thrives in well watered areas irrigation is limited and discouraged. No irrigation is allowed in the rainy season from May to September.

1.4 Construction Sites

Prior to construction a vegetation search and rescue (S&R) is conducted on the erf by the LCE Greenkeeper and all Kikuyu, if present, is removed and destroyed.

- Only the required building footprint on the erf is utilized and fenced off, for the construction period.
- The Greenkeeper monitors the construction site for signs of Kikuyu growth and deals with it accordingly.
- No Kikuyu grass is allowed to be cultivated when rehabilitating the new garden.
- The LCE Aesthetics and Environmental Committee (AEC), as well as the BCO, inspects and signs off the new landscaping prior to the house being handed over to the owner. Any Kikuyu irregularities are dealt with accordingly.
- When the house is handed over to the owner, the owners are briefed on invasive plants and the methods of eradication and control.

2. MANITOKA TREES

2.1 Golf Course

Manitoka trees appear almost exclusively on the Golf Course.

- Identified adult trees are to remain on the Golf Course as per permit.
- Young seedlings are removed twice a year in an approved manner.



- Experiments are in process where other trees from the approved list are planted and monitored to establish their viability to eventually replace the existing mature Manitoka trees if found to be viable.

2.2 Estate Common Areas and Public Open Spaces

Young Manitoka trees appear in disturbed areas and around houses and in gardens from time to time.

- Twice yearly eradication takes place in the township where all identified Manitoka trees are uprooted and destroyed in an approved manner.

3. RESIDENTIAL ERVEN

Manitoka trees are not allowed and, if present, they are uprooted and destroyed in an approved manner.

- Residents are kept informed that Manitoka's are not permitted and need to be uprooted and removed in an approved manner.
- The above ruling is closely monitored by the LCE Owners' Association.
- All approved Landscapers are obliged to comply with this policy and have to actively remove Manitoka's and other aliens.

4. CONSTRUCTION SITES

Manitoka trees are not allowed and, if present, are uprooted and destroyed in an approved manner.

- Prior to any construction taking place a vegetation search and rescue takes place as a standard procedure and thus all Manitoka trees or seedlings are uprooted, removed from site and destroyed in an approved manner.
- After the building is completed and the rehabilitation of the garden landscaping takes place, a further search is done to make sure no new seedlings have germinated and are removed accordingly.
- When the house is handed over to the owner the owners are briefed on invasive plants and the methods of eradication and control.