

# weed warning

## weeds of tasmania



### A Guide to Environmental and Agricultural Weeds of Tasmania

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# agricultural & environmental weeds

## What are environmental weeds?

Environmental weeds are non-local plants that invade and change our landscapes, threatening the survival of native plants and animals.

## What are agricultural weeds?

Agricultural weeds are also non-local plants that invade our productive areas, including grazing and cropping lands, orchards and berry farms, dairy farms and vineyards. The impact of weeds on agriculture is over \$60 million annually.

## Where do they come from?

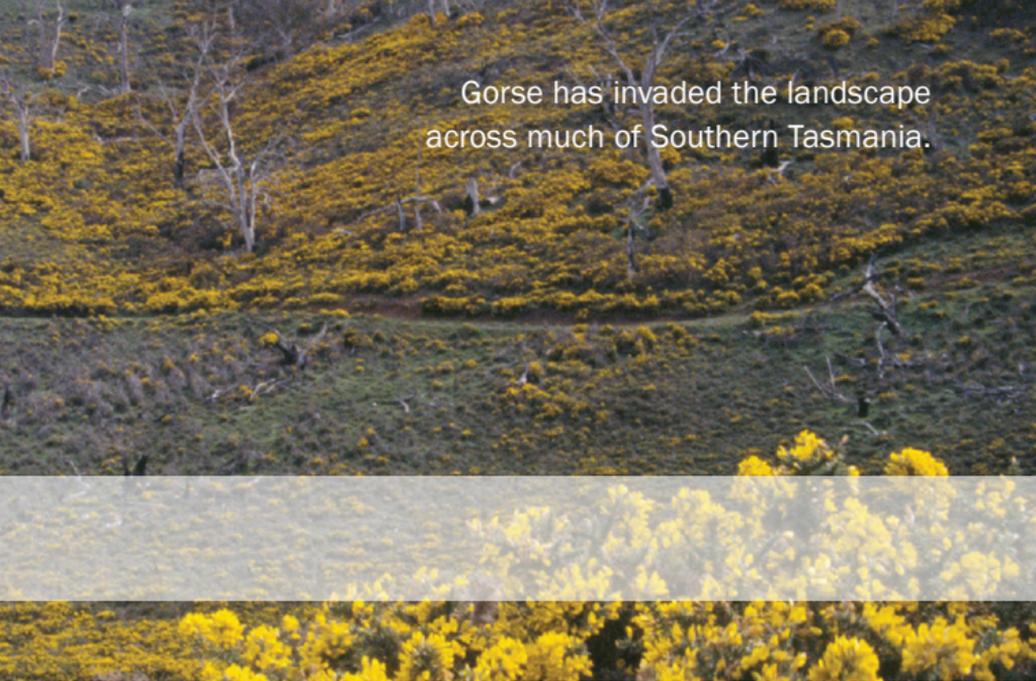
Weeds can come from all over the world. They can even be Australian native plants outside their natural range – these out-of-place natives can be just as devastating as foreign plants.

In the past 25 years, at least 65% of all plants that have become weeds in Australia were deliberately introduced as garden plants!

Weeds, spread by wind, birds or dumped garden waste, can take over natural and agricultural landscapes. Weeds can also be spread by boots, vehicles, contaminated soil, mud, gravel, agricultural produce, stock and feed.

## What will happen if we don't do anything?

Tasmania is lucky to still have many areas of natural biodiversity that are worth protecting. If we do nothing, Tasmania's unique natural landscapes will be lost forever and agricultural land will become less productive. Every moment we ignore weeds, the further they spread.



Gorse has invaded the landscape across much of Southern Tasmania.

## Weeds of National Significance and Declared Weeds

Some weeds are so serious they are listed as Weeds of National Significance (WONS). Declared Weeds are those listed under the *Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999*. Declared Weeds have a special legal status that requires landowners and managers to eradicate or control them.

## Why weeds are a growing problem

Agricultural and environmental weeds need to be controlled because they:

- take over huge areas of natural coast and bushland (broom, boneseed)
- take over huge areas of agricultural land (gorse, blackberries)
- destroy animal habitat (sea spurge)
- impact on coastal processes (marram grass)
- change the shape & ecology of waterways (willows)
- hinder the regrowth of natives (Spanish heath, gorse, boneseed)
- restrict access (blackberries, African boxthorn, gorse)
- can be a danger to human health (arum lilies, ivy)

## Using this booklet

Weeds in this booklet are colour-coded by the following plant types:

GRASSES

LILLIES

HERBS

CREEPERS & CLIMBERS

SHRUBS & TREES



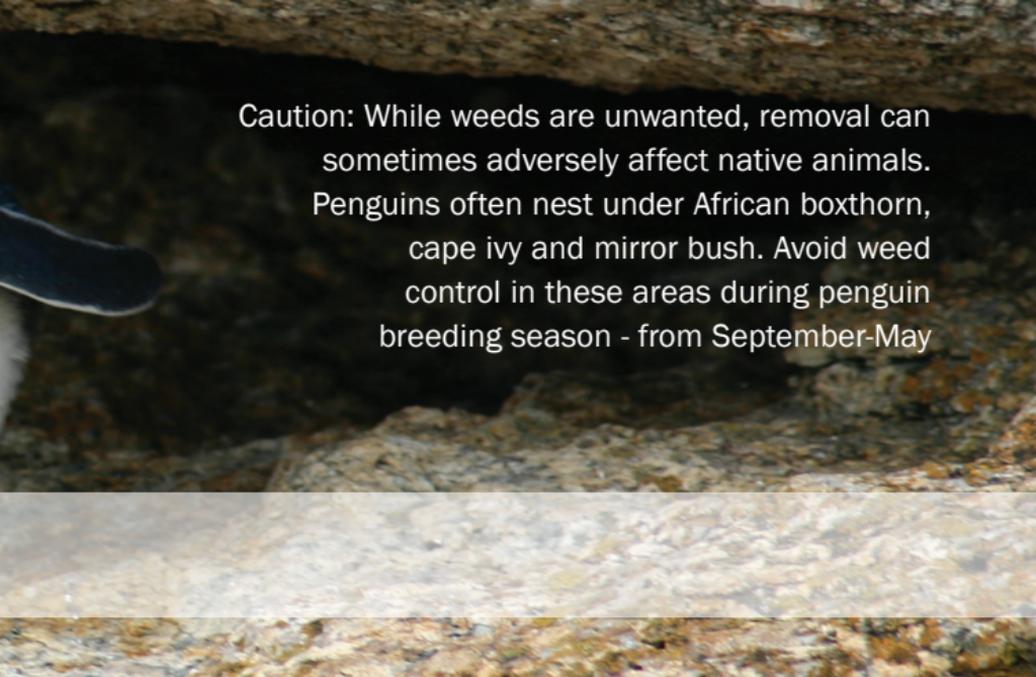
## get involved

### Things you can do to help

- If you want to plant exotic species, make sure they don't have the potential to become environmental weeds. Ask your nursery for guidance and avoid plants included in this booklet.
- Plants with berries are more likely to become a weed as birds may disperse them. Be cautious of plants closely related to known serious weed - e.g. all brooms.
- If you are buying water-plants get a positive identification on the species. Water-weeds can spread very rapidly. Dispose of unwanted pond or aquarium plants carefully in a sealed plastic bag, not into waterways.
- Wash your car on your lawn to prevent nutrients from entering our waterways and bushland – weeds thrive on nutrients!
- Join or form a Landcare, Coastcare or Friends group to tackle weeds in your area.
- Expert advice is available from local councils, DPIPW and the Tasmanian Herbarium.

### Don't spread them around

Weeds can easily spread to new locations on contaminated machinery and people. Check your clothes, shoes, vehicles and equipment for soil or plant matter that could be carrying plant material. Avoid driving through weedy areas so that your vehicle won't need so much cleaning when you're done. If contractors are slashing or mowing on your property, ask them how they are preventing weeds spreading across sites.



Caution: While weeds are unwanted, removal can sometimes adversely affect native animals. Penguins often nest under African boxthorn, cape ivy and mirror bush. Avoid weed control in these areas during penguin breeding season - from September-May

## Tips on weed removal

- Check it is a weed and not a native. Get expert advice to make sure you are not removing a native by mistake.
- Make sure removal is the best option. Some areas with weeds such as beaches, dunes, rivers and creeks may be best left alone. These areas are prone to erosion, can be important animal habitats, and may contain Aboriginal heritage sites. Contact your local weeds officer (local council or DPI/PWE) for advice.
- Get permission before removing weeds on bushland or coastal reserves or land you do not own. Check with landowners first; farmers, local council, Parks and Wildlife Service or Crown Land Services.
- Plan your weed removal. Gradual removal ensures native habitat is not lost (and allows native fauna species to adapt), new bare areas are not created for more weeds to colonise and erosion is avoided. Plan weed removal and revegetation simultaneously. In agricultural situations replant with desired species.
- Minimise disturbance. Remove isolated weeds in areas of good bush and agricultural land before tackling a dense infestation:
  1. Hand-pull seedlings from moist soil or after rain.
  2. Fill in holes with soil and pack down firmly.
  3. Cut and paint stems rather than pulling out large plants.
  4. Don't pull or rip down climbers from trees as damage can occur to native or non-invasive species.
- Replace with natives. Check that your local nursery you are dealing with stocks native plants that have been propagated from locally collected seed.

# Recommended Weed Control Methods

## Plan

Identify weed and native species. Identify the best control method for each weed species and treat accordingly.

## Hand-pull or Dig-out

Hand-pulling is a relatively gentle control method for seedlings, herbs and grasses. Some larger plants such as boneseed may also be pulled out quite easily. It is easier to remove all the roots from moist soil.

Dig out plants with tougher root systems: insert a long knife or narrow trowel into the soil outside the root system. Gently loosen the soil, work around the roots and then work the plant out gently. You may need to also remove corms, bulbs or tubers.

Plants without seed that will not resprout can be left on-site to rot. Otherwise, bag weeds, take to your local waste transfer station and remember to cover your load.

## Mechanical Removal

Mechanical removal can reduce the volume you need to treat, and may provide easier access. If using chainsaws, brushcutters or slashers be sure to minimise soil disturbance and clean machinery well afterwards. Always consider native plant and animal habitat, and seek advice first.

## Biological Control

Find out if any biological control options are available in your area before using chemicals. If biological controls are used, there still needs to be management of seed stock during the biocontrol process.

## Chemical Control

Get professional advice and follow herbicide instructions. By law, herbicide control may only be undertaken using chemicals registered for specific weeds and situations. If spraying near waterways, check that the appropriate chemical is used. In pastures, use selective herbicide that does not kill grass, whenever possible.

## Cut and Paint

This is the best technique for large or woody weeds. Cut all stems as close to the ground as possible. A horizontal cut prevents runoff of poison. Apply herbicide to cut stems within 20 seconds. For creepers, climbers and some other woody plants it is possible to scrape the woody stem and paint with herbicide.

## Cut and Fill and Frilling

Contact DPI/PWE on 1300 368 550 for advice.

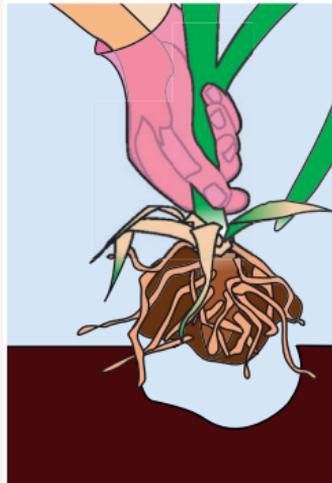
## Safety first!

Always wear protective clothing: Long pants and sleeves, boots, gloves, mask and eye protection – especially when handling toxic weeds or using chemicals. Ensure you have the correct certification and training where applicable. Check this guide for toxic plants, marked with this “toxic” symbol.



### Hand-pull

Hold at the base of the plant.



### Dig Out

Make sure you get all the roots.



### Cut and Paint

Take all safety precautions and wear protective clothing.



## Responsible Disposal of Weeds

Correct disposal of weeds, or contaminated soil containing weed can be difficult. Some weeds (such as Declared weeds) have transport restrictions and will need to be dealt with on your property. Local green waste disposal sites are not able to accept Declared weeds. It is best to discuss disposal options with a weed officer first. Most councils have a weed officer or you can contact DPIPWWE weed officers for advice. If you do need to dispose of weeds, following the guidelines below will help to minimise the spread.

- Research your weed, find out what species is it, when it flowers, the best time to control it and the best control methods.
- Avoid undertaking control when plants are in seed, this will reduce the risk of spreading the seed.
- Dispose of the weed correctly. This may include burning on site, composting, double bagging seed heads and possibly deep burial on site or at a waste disposal station.
- Monitor the disposal area and the area controlled. Weeds can take many years to eradicate, but with annual monitoring and control this task will get easier every year.

## Follow up

Follow up is essential until the seedbank is exhausted (an average of seven years). For some species, such as gorse, this can be more than 25 years.

## Pasture Management

To limit weed germination, maintain ground cover with grasses and clover. Do not overgraze.

## Control Methods

All Declared weeds in Tasmania have a control guide prepared by DPIPWWE. These are available online.

A limited number of non-Declared weeds also have control guides. These species are highlighted throughout this guide.

## Alternative Plants

If you are removing weeds from bushland, it is generally best to leave the bush to regenerate naturally.

If you plan to remove plants from your garden consult the NRM South Native Plant Species List (available from the NRM South website or from your local council) for a list of suitable native plants.

## For advice about native plants contact:

### The Understorey Network

[www.understorey-network.com.au](http://www.understorey-network.com.au)

### The Australian Plant Society Australia (Tasmania)

[www.apstas.com](http://www.apstas.com)

Visit your local nursery or ask one of the above organisations for details of nurseries specialising in Tasmanian native plants.

## Further Information

This booklet has been developed as a guide for identification of significant weeds in Tasmania. If you are uncertain about weed identification or the most appropriate control method, seek advice from your local council or from DPIPWE.

There are a range of biosecurity resources on the NRM South website and the Washdown Guidelines for Weed and Disease Control can also be found on the DPIPWE website.

### NRM South:

[www.nrmsouth.org.au/biosecurity/](http://www.nrmsouth.org.au/biosecurity/)

### DPIPWE:

[dPIPWE.tas.gov.au](http://dPIPWE.tas.gov.au)

## Definitions:

**Declared Weed:** Declared Weeds are listed under the Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999. Declared Weeds have a special legal status that requires landowners and managers to eradicate or control them.

**WONS:** Weeds of National Significance are priority weeds that are considered to have a serious potential to negatively affect landscapes based on their invasiveness, potential for spread and environmental, social and economic impacts. WONS require coordination among all levels of government, organisations and individuals with weed management responsibilities.



## African boxthorn

*Lycium ferocissimum*

WONS  
DECLARED

Native to Southern Africa

**Description:** Thorny, many-branched shrub growing to 5m.

**Flowers:** Mainly spring-summer – purplish-white, fragrant flowers.

**Fruits/Seeds:** Summer/autumn – bright orange-red fleshy berries with <70 dull yellow seeds.

**Dispersal:** Birds and animals, gravel, produce, garden waste. Suckers from root fragments if disturbed.

**Control:** May be important penguin habitat in coastal areas – check with PWS. Dig out small plants in moist soil or cut and paint. If penguin habitat, dead plants should be left in situ, and/or artificial burrows provided. Otherwise burn waste to facilitate follow-up.



## African feathergrass

*Cenchrus macrourus*, syn. *Pennisetum macrourum*

DECLARED

Native to South Africa

**Description:** Upright tussock-forming grass to 2m. Stems cylindrical, hairless, leaves light green. Sturdy rhizomes and fibrous root mass.

**Flowers:** Late spring-summer – flower-heads pale brown to straw coloured, often with purplish tinge, in feathery spikes.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Seeds yellow-brown, 5-7mm long, drop in summer-autumn.

**Dispersal:** Mostly by rhizomes, but also long lived seeds in water or contaminated soil.

**Control:** Cultivation, pasture improvement and/or herbicides.

**LIMITED DISTRIBUTION – REPORT TO DPIPWE IF FOUND.**



## African lovegrass

*Eragrostis curvula*

DECLARED

Native to South Africa

**Description:** Greyish-green tufted grass to 1.2m, leaf blades rough, tips often bleached or curved.

**Flowers:** Spring-summer – inflorescence branching, flowers in greenish-purple to greyish spikelets to 1cm long.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Seeds tiny, oval to round, maturing late summer-autumn.

**Dispersal:** Seeds spread by water. Also easily spread on clothing, machinery, in produce or soil or by livestock – can survive ingestion.

**Control:** Dig out smaller plants. Spot spray larger infestations.

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## Agapanthus

*Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis*



Native to Southern Africa

**Description:** Hardy lily with thick, glossy, strap-like leaves to 50cm.

**Flowers:** During summer – blue or white in large heads on thick stem approximately 1.2m tall.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Three-sided capsule with many small, shiny black seeds.

**Dispersal:** Spread by rhizomes. Also seed and fragments in water, garden waste and soil.

**Control:** Dispose of flower-heads before they set seed. Dig out clumps and all roots.



## Amsinckia

*Amsinckia* spp.

DECLARED

Native to North and South America

**Description:** Annual herb mostly 20-70cm tall.

**Flowers:** Distinctive coiled green clusters with yellow-orange trumpet-shaped flowers up to 6mm unfurling in fiddle-heads.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Burrs holding four seeds each, with hundreds of seeds per plant.

**Dispersal:** Burrs hook onto animals and clothing. Also easily spread on dirty machinery, in produce or soil.

**Control:** Mechanical removal, cultivation, grazing and/or herbicides.



## Arum lily

*Zantedeschia aethiopica*



Native to Southern Africa

**Description:** Large plant with thick, arrow-head shaped leaves.

**Flowers:** Mainly August-February – false flower is a large, white funnel containing the true flowers on a yellow rod.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Green-yellow-orange berry 5-10mm with four yellow-brown seeds.

**Dispersal:** By rhizomes and seed spread by water, birds, animals, machinery, dumped garden waste and soil.

**Control:** Dig out, bag and dispose of bulbs and roots.  
Spot spray.

**ALL PARTS OF ARUM LILY ARE VERY POISONOUS.**



## Asparagus fern

*Asparagus scandens*

WONS  
DECLARED

Native to Southern Africa

**Description:** Forms dense mats. Narrow leaves to 15mm long in threes at intervals along stem.

**Flowers:** August-October – small, white-pinkish flowers with six petals.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Round, orange-red berry with one shiny black seed.

**Dispersal:** Spreads from tuber. Seed spread by birds and animals, dumped garden waste and soil.

**Control:** Contact DPIPWE for advice.



## Banana passionfruit

*Passiflora tarminiana*

Native to South America

**Description:** Vigorous climber to 20m long. Large leaves with three lobes and serrated edges.

**Flowers:** January-March – large, pink, hanging from long fleshy stalks.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Green, oblong, fleshy fruit, turning yellow when ripe, containing 50-200 black seeds in a sweet pulp.

**Dispersal:** spread by seed internally (by birds, animals, humans), dumped garden waste and soil.

**Control:** Bag and remove fruit, dig out, cut and paint or stem-scrape larger infestations (treat all stems). The ripe fruit can be eaten.



## Blackberry

*Rubus fruticosus aggregate*

WONS  
DECLARED

Native to Europe

**Description:** Scrambling plant with hooked prickles, forming dense thickets.

**Flowers:** November-February – white/pink flowers with five petals, forming in clusters.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Dark purplish fruits with up to 80 segments from late summer-autumn.

**Dispersal:** Fruits eaten and dispersed by animals and birds.

**Control:** Dig out small plants and remove all roots and stems. Cut and paint scraped stems. Use herbicide, fire or grazing for large infestations.

**CAUTION – it is illegal to spray fruiting plants.**



## Blue butterfly-bush

*Psoralea pinnata*

Native to Southern Africa

**Description:** Erect shrub or small tree to 5m with groups of three needle-like leaflets.

**Flowers:** Spring/summer – white/lilac-blue 'pea-flowers'.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Elliptical pods 3-4mm long with one dark brown seed.

**Dispersal:** Seed spread by water, garden waste, contaminated soil and birds.

**Control:** Hand-pull small plants. Cut and paint large plants.



## Blue periwinkle

*Vinca major*



Native to Mediterranean region

**Description:** Ground-cover with dark or variegated, shiny oval leaves.

**Flowers:** During spring – flat, mauve, 6cm across with five petals.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Rarely sets viable seed.

**Dispersal:** Stem fragments will root in contact with the ground. Water, wind, garden waste and soil.

**Control:** Cover with mulch, black plastic or old carpet for six months to reduce vigour, then dig out, or cut-back and spray regrowth repeatedly. Bag and dispose through deep burial at tip.

**POISONOUS TO SHEEP, CATTLE AND HORSES.**



## Bluebell creeper

*Sollya heterophylla*



Native to Western Australia

**Description:** Twisting and arching climber to 3m, with narrow, shiny leaves. Found in dry forest, especially in Kingborough and Clarence municipalities.

**Flowers:** Spring – small clusters of bright blue, bell-shaped flowers.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Green cylindrical fruit turning black in summer/autumn.

**Dispersal:** Seeds spread by birds. Also stem and root fragments.

**Control:** Hand-pull seedlings. Cut off and paint, bag and dispose of stem and root material.



## Boneseed

*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*

WONS  
DECLARED

Native to Southern Africa

**Description:** Shrub to 3m with fleshy, oval leaves.

Forms dense infestations.

**Flowers:** Yellow daisy-flowers from winter to summer.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Green berries turn purple-black, with one seed.

**Dispersal:** Birds, animals and water. Regenerates prolifically after fire from soil-stored seed.

**Control:** Hand-pull small plants in moist soil or cut and paint larger plants. Bag and dispose of fruit responsibly.



## Bridal creeper

*Asparagus asparagoides*

WONS  
DECLARED

Native to Southern Africa

**Description:** Smothering climber with thin, zig-zagging stems and shiny leaves with parallel veins.

**Flowers:** Spring – solitary, greenish-white with six petals.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Numerous green, pea-sized berries turning pink-dark red in November, each with 1–9 black seeds.

**Dispersal:** Seeds spread by birds, rabbits, water, garden waste and soil. May spread by rhizome/tuber.

**Control:** Contact DPIPWE for advice.

**LIMITED DISTRIBUTION IN SOUTHERN TASMANIA –  
REPORT TO DPIPWE IF FOUND.**



## Californian thistle

DECLARED

*Cirsium arvense*

Native to Europe, Asia and North Africa

**Description:** Perennial prickly herb to 1.5m tall, leaves with irregular spiny edges. Extensive rhizomatous (creeping) root system. Dies down in winter and resprouts in spring.

**Flowers:** In groups of 1-5 at stem tips, up to 2.5cm long and wide  
Flower-heads pinkish-purple.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Seeds small and brown attached to white pappus (feathery structure).

**Dispersal:** Via root system – also in root fragments in soil on machinery. A little by seed (if male and female plants are located together).

**Control:** Contact DPIPWE for advice.



## Canary/Montpellier broom

WONS  
DECLARED

*Genista monspessulana*

Native to Europe

**Description:** Dense, upright shrubs to 3m with oval leaflets in threes.

**Flowers:** Late winter-spring – groups of five bright yellow pea-flowers at ends of stems.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Silky seed pods with up to eight black seeds.

**Dispersal:** Water, contaminated machinery, dumped garden waste and soil.

**Control:** Dig out small plants in moist soil or cut and paint.



## Capeweed

*Arctotheca calendula*

Native to Southern Africa

**Description:** Usually a flat rosette but may be more upright. Deeply dissected leaves. Abundant in overgrazed paddocks

**Flowers:** Spring – yellow daisy-flowers with black centres.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Seeds produced in summer.

**Dispersal:** Wind, mowing and dumped garden waste and soil.

**Control:** Refer to DPI/PWE website for control guide.



## Cape ivy

*Delairea odorata*



Native to Southern Africa

**Description:** Dense ground cover and climber with ivy-shaped leaves and stems to 10m. Largely coastal distribution.

**Flowers:** Spring – masses of fragrant yellow, seemingly ‘petal-less’ daisy-flowers.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Pale brown seeds with a crown of silky white hairs.

**Dispersal:** Wind, birds and dumped garden waste/soil. Also spreads from rooting stem fragments.

**Control:** Cut off stems and leave draped over native vegetation to die. Dig out and remove all roots and stems in contact with the soil. Spray regrowth.



## Cape wattle

*Paraserianthes lophantha*

Native to Western Australia

**Description:** Spreading tall shrub or small tree with dark-green, feathery leaves.

**Flowers:** May-September – greenish-yellow bottlebrush-like heads.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Long, flat green pods turning brown in summer, with 6-12 hard, black long-lived seeds.

**Dispersal:** Seeds spread by water, wind, ants, dumped garden waste and soil. Planting of this species is incorrectly recommended by some permaculture advocates.

**Control:** Hand-pull (even large specimens) or cut and paint.



## Chilean needlegrass

*Nassella neesiana*

Native to South America

**Description:** Tussock grass to 1.5m when seeding, leaves strongly ribbed with fine hairs.

**Flowers:** Mostly spring-summer – many flowers held on branching stalks taller than leaves.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Seeds on branches have a sharp point and long bent awns. Seeds also form within stems and at leaf bases.

**Dispersal:** Seeds attach to animals, clothing, also easily spread on dirty machinery, in produce or soil.

**Control:** Do not control – contact DPIPWE for advice.

WONS  
DECLARED

**VERY LIMITED DISTRIBUTION – REPORT TO DPIPWE IF FOUND.**



## Climbing groundsel

*Senecio angulatus*

Native to Southern Africa

**Description:** Climber or large, spreading shrub. Often confused with Cape ivy but has thicker, diamond-shaped leaves.

**Flowers:** Many yellow daisy-flowers with larger 'petals' than Cape ivy.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Pale brown seeds to 2.5mm with a tuft of hairs.

**Dispersal:** Seeds and stem fragments spread by wind, dumped garden waste and soil.

**Control:** Cut off stems and leave draped over native vegetation to die. Dig out and remove all roots and stems in contact with the soil.



## Cotoneaster

*Cotoneaster spp.*

Native to East Asia

**Description:** Small tree to 5m with many stems and green-red oval leaves.

**Flowers:** Spring-summer – small and white in large clusters.

**Fruit/Seeds:** February-August – heavy clusters of red 'berries' each with two seeds.

**Dispersal:** Birds, dumped garden waste. Will sucker from base if cut down.

**Control:** Hand-pull small plants. Cut and paint.



## Crow garlic

*Allium vineale*

DECLARED

Native to the Mediterranean

**Description:** May be either vegetative (with 2-3 leaves) or flowering with up to six hollow cylindrical leaves to 60 cm.

**Flowers:** Spring - summer, pink or greenish bell shaped in inflorescences up to 1m tall.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Rarely sets seed in Tasmania.

**Dispersal:** Via germination of bulbs. Bulbs can be spread via cultivation, movement of topsoil, on equipment or stock movement.

**Control:** In crop situations, control via spring-sown cereal cropping. Spot spray where it occurs in native habitat. Bulbs can remain dormant for up to six years, bag and dispose of all bulbs.



## Cumbungi/Bullrush

*Typha latifolia*

Native to Eurasia and North America

**Description:** Rigid reed to 3m with flat leaves and thick, round stem.

**Flowers:** During summer – minute, densely packed in a velvety, black-brown brush.

**Fruits/Seeds:** Tiny nutlet with minute seeds.

**Dispersal:** Spread by rhizomes. Also seed in wind and water.

**Control:** Cut stems >15cm below water level in spring. Hand-pull and remove all the rhizome. Seek professional advice as *T. latifolia* and native *T. orientalis* are hard to distinguish. DPIPWE control guide available.



## Cutleaf nightshade

*Solanum triflorum*

DECLARED



Native to North and South America

**Description:** Low or sprawling herb to 1m, green alternate leaves with deeply lobed segments and pointed tips.

**Flowers:** Late spring-summer – small with white petals, in clusters of 1-3 on stems.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Round, 8-12 mm across, green or greenish-white streaked fruit with pale yellow seeds.

**Dispersal:** Seeds spread as contaminants of legume or vegetable seed, in contaminated sand, or by animals.

**Control:** Individual plants can be dug out. Ensure fruit is bagged for deep burial, or burned.

**LIMITED DISTRIBUTION – REPORT TO DPIPWE IF FOUND.**



## Darwin's barberry

*Berberis darwinii*

DECLARED

Native to Southern South America (Chile, Argentina)

**Description:** Spiny evergreen shrub generally 1-2m tall, with holly-like leaves.

**Flowers:** In clusters up to 5cm long of 8-20 narrow, cup shaped flowers. Each flower up to 5mm long, with nine yellow petals.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Dark purple/nearly black berries 6-9mm long, with pale waxy bloom, each containing two seeds.

**Dispersal:** Thought to be eaten and spread by birds.

**Control:** Hand pull small plants. Cut and paint larger plants.



## Datura

*Datura species*

DECLARED



Native to China, Europe and Asia

**Description:** Stout upright annual or short-lived perennial herbs to 1.5m with alternate leaves.

**Flowers:** Summer-autumn – erect trumpet-shaped flowers with pointed lobes, generally white.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Fruit a distinctive spiny capsule, opens by valves, summer-autumn.

**Dispersal:** Contaminated crop seed, in water, or on dirty equipment and machinery.

**Control:** Hand pull or dig out smaller plants. Bag seed capsules. Contact DPIPWE for larger infestations.



## Elisha's tears

*Leycesteria formosa*

DECLARED

Native to the Himalayas

**Description:** Hollow-stemmed deciduous shrub to 4m, found in wet forest and riparian areas.

**Flowers:** November-February – drooping bunches of white-purple funnel-shaped flowers in purple floral leaves.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Broadbean-sized, dark purple berries with around 100 seeds.

**Dispersal:** Seeds spread by birds, water and dumped waste/soil. Also root fragments and suckers.

**Control:** Dig out or cut and paint before berries form. Spray dense infestations.



## English broom

*Cytisus scoparius*

DECLARED

Native to Europe

**Description:** Deciduous, erect shrub with twiggy, five-angled stems and small dark green leaves, though leafless through most of the year.

**Flowers:** Spring-summer – masses of bright yellow pea-flowers.

**Fruit/Seeds:** January-March – green to black seed pods with 5-22 yellow/brown seeds.

**Dispersal:** Exploding pods, ants, vehicles, animals, footwear, water, dumped garden waste and soil.

**Control:** Hand-pull small plants, remove all roots. Cut and paint with woody weed herbicide.



## English ivy

*Hedera helix*



Native to Europe

**Description:** Dense, woody climber with tough, dark, glossy green lobed or egg-shaped leaves.

**Flowers:** March-July – inconspicuous, greenish flowers in clusters.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Summer – small, blue-black berries in spherical heads with 2-5 whitish seeds.

**Dispersal:** Seeds and rooting stem fragments. Spread by birds and garden waste.

**Control:** Hand-pull or dig out, bag and dispose of. Cut and paint larger plants (cut all stem-roots).

**ALL PARTS OF IVY ARE POISONOUS.**



## Feathertop

DECLARED

*Cenchrus longisetus*, syn. *Pennisetum villosum*

Native to North Africa

**Description:** Perennial tussock grass to 70cm with underground stems (rhizomes).

**Flowers:** Spring-summer – inflorescence a fluffy-looking, plume-like spike to 12cm with numerous long, soft pale-green to white bristles.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Seeds yellow-brown, oblong 3mm long and 1-1.5mm wide, maturing in autumn.

**Dispersal:** Seeds spread by water. Also easily spread on clothing, machinery, in produce or soil.

**Control:** Dig out smaller plants. Spot spray larger infestations.

**LIMITED DISTRIBUTION – REPORT TO DPIPWE IF FOUND.**



## Fennel

DECLARED

*Foeniculum vulgare*

Native to Europe and Western Asia

**Description:** Feathery, highly-divided leaved herb to 2.5m.

Aniseed scented. Usually found along road and rail verges and in unmanaged urban areas.

**Flowers:** Summer-autumn – tiny and yellow on star-shaped heads.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Numerous, long and thin, around 5x1mm.

**Dispersal:** Seeds spread on animals, in water, vehicles and garden waste.

**Control:** Dig out small plants – ensure all of tap-root is removed. Cut and paint close to ground.



## Firethorns

*Pyracantha* spp.

Native to South West China

**Description:** Spiny shrubs/small trees 1-5m tall, with alternate leaves, often planted in gardens or along highways.

**Flowers:** White flowers in branched clusters.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Fruits resemble tiny yellow/orange/red apples.

**Dispersal:** Fruit dispersed by birds and other animals. Also in water and in dumped garden cuttings.

**Control:** Hand-pull or dig out smaller plants. Cut and paint larger trees.



## Foxglove

*Digitalis purpurea*



Native to Europe

**Description:** Upright herb with soft, densely haired, toothed leaves 15-25cm long.

**Flowers:** Spring-summer – tall spike of bell-shaped pink, white or yellow flowers with mottled patterns in throats.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Prolific tiny black seeds produced in summer, germinating autumn/winter. Seed longevity is decades.

**Dispersal:** Seeds spread on water, wind, animals, dumped garden waste, in contaminated soil and dirty machinery.

**Control:** Hand-pull plants when soil is moist or spot spray. Minimise soil disturbance as this stimulates germination.

**POISONOUS IF EATEN.**



## Fuchsia

*Fuchsia magellanica*

Native to Chile

**Description:** Dense or sprawling, multi-stemmed shrub. Primarily a problem of creeklines or moist environments.

**Flowers:** Spring to summer – deep red or pink, drooping and lantern-shaped.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Pale or translucent, cylindrical-shaped fruit in summer/autumn.

**Dispersal:** Mainly by seeds from birds and water. Also spread by broken stems.

**Control:** Dig out or cut and paint. Seek advice on large infestations or infestations on riverbanks. Bag and dispose.



## Gazania

*Gazania spp.*

Native to Southern Africa

**Description:** Herb to 30cm with long, narrow leaves, green on the upper surface and whitish below.

**Flowers:** Spring-autumn – petals typically bright yellow-orange, black in the centre.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Seeds produced in summer and autumn.

**Dispersal:** Wind, water and dumped garden waste.

**Control:** Hand-pull, mattock or herbicides.



## Gorse

*Ulex europaeus*

WONS  
DECLARED

Native to Western Europe

**Description:** Dense, spiny shrub with grooved stems and spines.

**Flowers:** July-October – golden, fragrant pea-flowers in bunches.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Dark brown hairy pods with up to six shiny, green-brown seeds.

**Dispersal:** Exploding pods, ants, vehicles, gravel, animals, footwear, water, dumped garden waste and soil.

**Control:** Dig out small plants. Cut and paint. Foliar spray large infestations with a woody weed herbicide.



## Hawthorn

*Crataegus monogyna*

Native to Europe

**Description:** Deciduous, thorny shrub to 10m with small, lobed leaves. A common hedge plant.

**Flowers:** October-December – fragrant, white/pink in dense clusters.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Red berries with yellow flesh and one hard seed in summer.

**Dispersal:** Seeds spread by birds, animals, machinery, garden waste and mud. Also suckers.

**Control:** Hand-pull or dig out small plants in moist soil or cut and paint. Treat all stems.



## Heather

*Calluna vulgaris*

DECLARED

Native to Europe, Asia and North Africa

**Description:** Evergreen shrub to 70cm, small dark green leaves, fine hairs on stems.

**Flowers:** Any time of year – purplish-pink to white bell shaped flowers with four petals.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Each plant produces thousands of tiny reddish-brown seeds. Seeds remain viable for decades and require heat for germination - avoid burning.

**Dispersal:** Tiny seeds easily spread in water, contaminated soil and on dirty clothing, machinery and equipment.

**Control:** Refer to DPIPWE control guide.

**LIMITED DISTRIBUTION – REPORT TO DPIPWE IF FOUND.**



## Holly

*Ilex aquifolium*



DECLARED

Native to Europe

**Description:** Many-branched, conical shrub/small tree to 15m with some leaves wavy and with sharp spines.

**Flowers:** Small, white-pinkish, fragrant flowers in threes.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Bright red berries in autumn, with 4-5 white, hard seeds.

**Dispersal:** Seed (male and female plants required), spread by birds and animals. May sucker.

**Control:** Dig out small plants. Cut and paint.



## Horehound

*Marrubium vulgare*

DECLARED

Native to Europe, Asia and North Africa

**Description:** Semi-woody, mint-like herb to 60cm. Stems densely covered in white hairs, leaves opposite.

**Flowers:** Densely clustered at leaf bases, each flower white, tubular 6-12mm long, surrounded by hooked spines.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Fruit surrounded by spiny burr-like structure, each containing up to four spear-shaped seeds.

**Dispersal:** Burrs stick to sheep or other animals. Also spread on dirty machinery or in soil.

**Control:** Manual removal, ploughing and/or herbicides (use a selective woody weed herbicide in pastures).



## Horsetail

*Equisetum* spp.

DECLARED

Native to Europe, Asia, North America

**Description:** Aggressive weed of moist areas, with vigorous underground stems (rhizomes) that grow hollow, finely-ribbed, tightly packed shoots.

**Flowers:** Non-flowering – produces millions of spores in fruiting cones on fertile fronds in spring.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Spores microscopic, poisonous to some animals.

**Dispersal:** Spores spread by wind and water, and in contaminated soil.

**Control:** Do not control – contact DPIPWE for advice.

**VERY LIMITED DISTRIBUTION – REPORT TO DPIPWE IF FOUND.**



## Japanese honeysuckle

*Lonicera japonica*

Native to China and Japan

**Description:** Fast-growing, twining, woody climber.

**Flowers:** Summer-autumn – white or yellow, thin, tubular and strongly scented.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Shiny black 6-10mm berry with 2mm seeds.

**Dispersal:** Mainly by stolons and rooting stems. Seeds spread by birds, water, garden waste and soil.

**Control:** Dig out (remove as much root as possible) or cut back to crowns and spray regrowth.



## Karamu

*Coprosma robusta*

DECLARED

Native to New Zealand

**Description:** Large shrub/small tree to 6m with oval leaves with pointed tip. Primarily found in riparian areas.

**Flowers:** Separate male and female flowers – small, greenish, in clusters at leaf bases.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Orange/red fruits fleshy outside and hard inside – oval, 8-9mm long and 4-5mm wide.

**Dispersal:** Seeds spread in water, eaten and spread by birds and possibly other animals.

**Control:** Bag and remove fruit. Hand pull or dig out small plants. Cut and paint larger infestations.

**LIMITED DISTRIBUTION – REPORT TO DPIPWE IF FOUND.**



## Mallow

*Malva spp.*

Native to Europe, West Asia and North Africa

**Description:** Hairy-leaved herbs, leaves alternate and usually roundish.

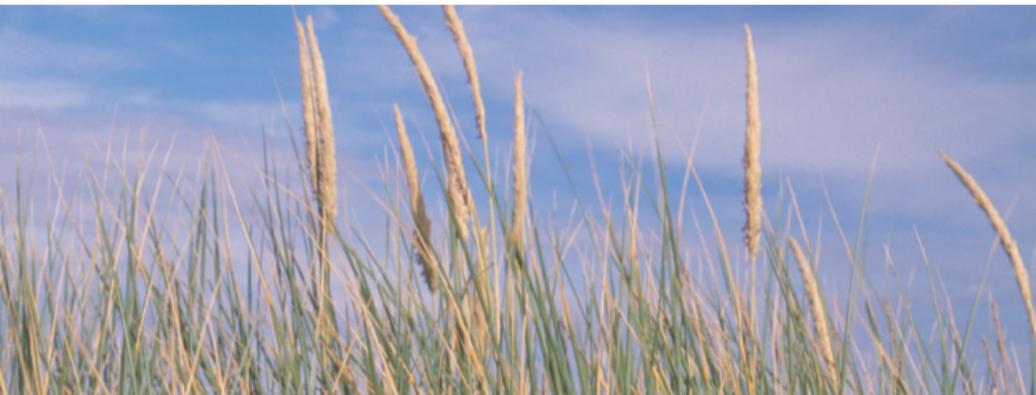
**Flowers:** Mostly spring-summer – five petals varying from white to pinkish-purple with notched ends.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Fruits dry, disc-shaped, splitting into segments at maturity.

**Dispersal:** Seeds spread in contaminated soil, on dirty equipment and in dumped garden waste.

**Control:** Hand pull or dig out smaller plants, cut and paint large infestations.

**NOTE: THERE ARE NATIVE MALVA SPECIES IN COASTAL AREAS, VERIFY SPECIES PRIOR TO CONTROL.**



## Marram grass

*Ammophila arenaria*

Native to Western Europe coasts

**Description:** Tall, dense, sand-binding grass to 1.2m

**Flowers:** During spring and summer – in a dense, pale green to straw coloured cylindrical brush.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Seed often sterile.

**Dispersal:** Mostly by rhizomes, wind, water, on animals or in contaminated sand. Was previously planted to stabilise dunes.

**Control:** Contact PWS or DPIPWE.



## Mediterranean daisy

*Urospermum dalechampii*

DECLARED

Native to Europe and West Asia

**Description:** Daisy growing to 50cm with basal leaf rosette and milky sap. Prefers grassy woodlands and grasslands.

**Flowers:** Spring – flower-heads in ones or twos, to 6cm in diameter, lemon to sulphur yellow, sometimes with red streaks underneath.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Small black seeds with pappus (tuft of feathery bristles) forming late spring to summer.

**Dispersal:** Seeds spread on wind and in contaminated soil. Plants can also shoot from lateral roots.

**Control:** Hand pull or dig out smaller plants. Spot spray larger plants.



## Milkwort

*Polygala myrtifolia*

Native to Southern Africa

**Description:** Erect or spreading shrub to 3m with oval leaves. New stems purplish and slightly hairy. Coastal/subcoastal distribution.

**Flowers:** Mostly August-December but can be year-round clusters of purple pea like flowers.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Flattened pod with two seeds in autumn.

**Dispersal:** Ants, water, birds and contaminated soil.

**Control:** Hand-pull or dig out. Cut and paint larger shrubs at base.



## Mirror bush

*Coprosma repens*

Native to New Zealand

**Description:** Shrub to 8m with glossy green, roundish leaves. Coastal/subcoastal distribution.

**Flowers:** Summer – inconspicuous. Male are in dense greenish clusters, female are tubular and whitish in threes.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Fleshy orange berries in dense clusters each with 1-2 seeds in summer-autumn.

**Dispersal:** Birds and animals and dumped garden waste.

**Control:** Hand-pull or cut and paint.



## Montbretia

*Crococsmia x crocosmiiflora*

Native to Southern Africa

**Description:** Lily with flat, soft leaves to 90cm.

**Flowers:** Fine, trumpet-shaped orange flowers in an open arrangement.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Three-lobed shrivelled capsules, seeds not usually produced.

**Dispersal:** By rhizomes and corms in water, garden waste and contaminated soil and on machinery.

**Control:** Dig deeply in moist soil to remove all corms or spray/wipe plants in spring. Bag and dispose of material.



## New Zealand flax

*Phormium tenax*

Native to New Zealand

**Description:** Clump-forming, strap-like leaves in shades of green, bronze and maroon to 2m tall and wide.

**Flowers:** Orange-red, upright in sprays on a tall stalk above the leaves.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Woody, bean-like capsule held upright with glossy-black, flat, 1cm winged seeds.

**Dispersal:** Rhizomes, seeds spread by wind, water, dumped garden waste and soil.

**Control:** Hand-pull or dig out. Remove all roots. For large clumps cut off foliage at the base and spray.



## Orange hawkweed

**DECLARED**

*Pilosella aurantiaca* subsp. *aurantiaca* syn. *Hieracium auranticum*

Native to Europe

**Description:** Hairy-leaved daisy with milky sap, leaves at base in rosettes.

**Flowers:** Late summer – bright reddish-orange flower-heads 1.5-3cm across.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Many dandelion-type seeds with white pappus (feathery structure) in summer-autumn.

**Dispersal:** Spreads by runners and wind-borne seeds.

**Control:** Spot-spray or dig out and remove all roots.

**VERY LIMITED DISTRIBUTION – REPORT TO DPIWE IF FOUND.**



## Ox-eye daisy

*Leucanthemum vulgare*

Native to Europe and Asia

**Description:** To 1m with basal leaves spoon-shaped with rounded teeth and marginal lobes, stem leaves oblong and toothed-lobed. Most common on road verges and in undergrazed pastures.

**Flowers:** Spring-autumn – white daisy-flowers with yellow centres.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Ribbed seeds in summer.

**Dispersal:** Stem fragments and seeds in dumped garden waste and contaminated soil.

**Control:** Hand-pull, dig out or spot spray. In pastures, use a selective herbicide.



## Pampas grass

*Cortaderia spp.*

DECLARED

Native to South America and New Zealand

**Description:** Tall grass to 6m with rasping leaves.

**Flowers:** Three different species have large, silky flowers appearing in late summer (pink), autumn (yellow), and spring (white). Unlike native cutting grasses flower-heads don't turn dark brown.

**Fruits/Seeds:** Prolific seeds from winter-spring.

**Dispersal:** Wind, water, machinery, dumped garden waste (rhizomes, seeds and crowns), gravel and contaminated soil.

**Control:** Spot-spray small plants. Slash, burn or dig out larger plants and spray regrowth.



## Paterson's curse

*Echium plantagineum*



DECLARED

Native to Western Europe and Mediterranean

**Description:** Annual herb 30-60cm tall (may reach 2m), leaves light-to mid-green, stalked, covered in bristly hairs.

**Flowers:** Late winter-early spring – flowers trumpet shaped, blue-purple, 2-3 cm long.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Seeds in nutlets, rough-coated – helping dispersal.

**Dispersal:** On coats of animals. Also in contaminated produce and soil, machinery and clothes.

**Control:** Hand-pull small plants. Spot-spray larger plants.

**POISONOUS TO LIVESTOCK. Similar to Vipers Bugloss (*Echium vulgare*)**



## Pride of Madeira

*Echium candicans*

Native to Madeira Islands, Portugal

**Description:** Thick-stemmed, soft-wooded shrub 1-2m tall. Leaves to 25cm long, stems covered with fine, bristly hairs.

**Flowers:** Spring-early summer – blue to violet spikes.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Four-segmented fruits which split into nutlets when ripe

**Dispersal:** Often deliberately planted in gardens. Spreads largely by seed on clothing or equipment, in contaminated soil, or in dumped garden waste.

**Control:** Hand pull or dig out smaller plants; cut and paint large infestations.



## Radiata pine

*Pinus radiata*

Native to North America

**Description:** Conical pine-tree to 50m with whorled branches. Aromatic.

**Flowers:** None.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Large green female pine-cones, turning brown and releasing seed with two papery wings.

**Dispersal:** Wind, water and birds.

**Control:** Hand-pull seedlings. Cut off trees at the base, painting with herbicide not necessary.



## Ragwort (yellow)

*Senecio jacobaea*



DECLARED

Native to Europe

**Description:** Erect herb to 1.5m, has deeply dissected leaves with wavy, rounded lobes.

**Flowers:** December-March – large heads of bright yellow daisy-flowers with 10-15 petals.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Hundreds of seeds in late summer-autumn.

**Dispersal:** seed spread by wind, water, animals, machinery, contaminated hay; also rhizomes and roots.

**Control:** Hand-pull or dig out. Remove all larger roots. Selective grazing, pasture management and/or herbicide.

**POISONOUS TO LIVESTOCK - BOTH FRESH AND DRIED.**



## Red valerian

*Centranthus ruber*

Native to Western Europe and the Mediterranean

**Description:** Upright or sprawling herb to 80cm with narrow to broadly ovate, blue-green leaves. Uppermost leaves may be toothed. Most common on road and rail verges.

**Flowers:** Tiny red or white flowers in conical spikes.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Dry, oval fruit with a ring of hairs and one seed.

**Dispersal:** Wind, dumped garden waste and contaminated soil.

**Control:** Hand-pull or herbicides.



## Ricegrass

*Spartina anglica*

Native to Europe

**Description:** Intertidal grass with tapering leaves which become yellowish in winter.

**Flowers:** Stiff, stout flowering stems to 1.5m, with 2-6 25cm long flowering spikes.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Seed present.

**Dispersal:** By rhizomes in water, mud and during removal. Seeds spread in water and mud.

**Control:** Eradication zones have been established.

Report to PWS or DPIPWE.



## St. John's wort

*Hypericum perforatum*



DECLARED

Native to Europe, West Asia and North Africa

**Description:** Upright perennial shrub to 1m, stems green to red-brown. Opposite leaves to 3cm with translucent glands.

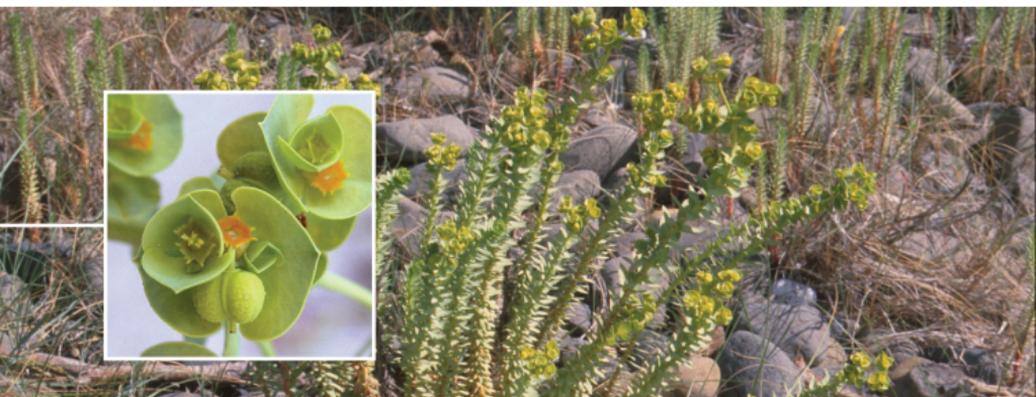
**Flowers:** Spring-summer, 1-2cm yellow five petaled flowers.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Fruit sticky three-celled capsules containing many small brown seeds.

**Dispersal:** Fruit may stick to livestock, animals, clothes and machinery. Spreads by lateral roots and seeds by wind, water and contaminated soil.

**Control:** Selective grazing, pasture management and/or herbicides.

**POISONOUS TO LIVESTOCK,  
PARTICULARLY HORSES AND GOATS.**



## Sea spurge

*Euphorbia paralias*



Native to Western Europe and the Mediterranean

**Description:** Small, multi-stemmed herb with small, closely-packed leaves and toxic, milky sap.

**Flowers:** September-May – tiny, cupped in yellow-green bracts at tops of stems.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Grooved capsules with three long seeds.

**Dispersal:** Wind, water (including ocean currents), beach equipment. Also regrows from root fragments.

**Control:** Start with small infestations. Hand pull (with gloves and safety glasses). Double bag flowering plants and dispose of responsibly.



## Sea wheatgrass

*Thinopyrum junceiforme*

Native to Europe

**Description:** Grass to 40cm, often blue-green, leaves flat or convolute and often sharply pointed.

**Flowers:** December – in a branching arrangement.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Very brittle, soon falling from plant.

**Dispersal:** By seed and rhizomes.

**Control:** Eradication zones have been established. Report to PWS or DPIPWE.



## Serrated tussock

*Nassella trichotoma*

Native to South America

**Description:** Hardy tussock grass, remaining mostly bright green in summer when native tussock grasses have browned off. Flower-heads droop to the ground in summer. Leaf bases underground are whitish.

**Flowers:** Purple-ish in an open arrangement with flower-heads drooping.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Copious long-lived seed.

**Dispersal:** Wind, soil, animals and machinery.

**Control:** Eradication and containment zones have been established. Contact DPIPWE for advice.

WONS  
DECLARED



## Slender thistles

DECLARED

*Carduus pycnocephalus* & *Carduus tenuiflorus*

Native to Western and Southern Europe

**Description:** Upright herbs to 1m with spiny, winged stems. Leaves alternate with spine-tipped teeth or lobes, may appear woolly, 5-20cm long.

**Flowers:** Flower-heads pink or purple, in clusters of 2-4 (*C. pycnocephalus*) or 3-8 (*C. tenuiflorus*).

**Fruit/Seeds:** Typical thistle fruits with shiny seeds attached to feathery ring of bristles (pappus).

**Dispersal:** Wind, water, animals, contaminated soil and produce, dirty equipment and machinery.

**Control:** Dig out smaller areas. Mechanical removal, cultivation, pasture management and/or herbicides for larger infestations.



## Spanish heath

DECLARED

*Erica lusitanica*

Native to Spain, Portugal and France

**Description:** Woody shrub with small, needle leaves.

**Flowers:** June-September – copious small, tubular white-pink flowers in twos or threes.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Capsule around 3mm long with 80-100 dust-like seeds in summer.

**Dispersal:** Wind, water, animals, roadside equipment and garden waste. Numerous soil-stored seeds are viable for four years.

**Control:** Hand-pull small plants in moist soil and follow-up well. Cut and paint or drill and fill larger plants before seed is produced.



## Sweet briar/Rosehip

*Rosa rubiginosa*

Native to Europe, West Asia

**Description:** Erect or scrambling deciduous shrub to 3m with thorny stems, prickly leaves and fragrant flowers and leaves. Problem weed of pasture and native grasslands.

**Flowers:** Late winter to spring – large, pink with five petals.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Red, egg-shaped hip contains numerous seeds.

**Dispersal:** Seeds and root/crown fragments spread by water, birds, animals, dumped garden waste and soil. Also suckers.

**Control:** Hand-pull small plants. Cut and paint larger plants. Treat and bag the rosehips. Burning waste in-situ may be an option. DPIIWE control guide available.



## Sweet pittosporum

*Pittosporum undulatum*

Native to Eastern Australia

**Description:** Dense, spreading tree to 25m with shiny, wavy leaves to 15cm long.

**Flowers:** Spring – creamy-white, scented and bell-shaped in clusters of 4-5.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Autumn-winter – hard, round, orange berries with 20-30 sticky, orange-red seeds.

**Dispersal:** Seeds and root/crown fragments spread by water, birds, animals, dumped garden waste and soil. Also suckers.

**Control:** Hand-pull or dig out (remove all roots) or cut and paint/drill and fill larger plants/trees.



## Tree lucerne

*Chamaecytisus palmensis*

Native to Canary Islands

**Description:** Dense, weeping shrub to 6m with leaflets in threes.

**Flowers:** June-October – masses of creamy-white pea flowers.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Downy-hairy pods to 6cm long with up to 10 black-brown seeds.

**Dispersal:** Water, ants, planting, dumped garden waste and soil

**Control:** Cut and paint, then hand-pull new seedlings. Stock will eat leaves and small branches.



## Tree lupin

*Lupinus arboreus*

Native to California

**Description:** Woody shrub to 2.5m with leaflets resembling the spread of a hand. Mostly coastal, particularly in sand dunes.

**Flowers:** Spring – many fragrant yellow pea flowers.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Hairy pods with 10 poisonous, hard, black seeds.

**Dispersal:** Water, ants, planting, dumped garden waste and soil.

**Control:** Hand-pull small seedlings or cut and paint.



## Wandering creeper

*Tradescantia fluminensis*

Native to South America

**Description:** Creeper forming dense mats to 50cm deep with stems to 4m long.

**Flowers:** September-February – in clusters at ends of branches, with three white, spreading petals.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Three-chambered capsule with six seeds, usually not viable.

**Dispersal:** Spreads by rooting stem fragments in water, dumped garden waste and soil. Also roots at the nodes.

**Control:** Hand-pull or dig out. Bag and dispose.



## Watsonia

*Watsonia meriana*

Native to Southern Africa

**Description:** Vigorous herb to 2m, with sword-like, rigid leaves. Forms dense ground-layers.

**Flowers:** December-April – tubular, orange-pink-red with 10-15 in a spike.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Rarely – green capsules with 5mm black seeds in summer.

**Dispersal:** Mainly stem bulbils and corms spread by water, slashing, ants, mud, garden waste and soil.

**Control:** Dig out in moist soil to ensure all corms are removed. Bag all material and dispose.



## White weed

*Lepidium draba*

DECLARED

Native to Mediterranean region and Western Asia

**Description:** Long-lived herb to 90cm, stems and leaves covered in soft, minute hairs greyish-green to bluish-green.

**Flowers:** Late spring-early summer in dense clusters, each flower has four small white petals.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Fruit heart shaped with two inflated chambers, each containing 1-2 seeds. Mature in summer.

**Dispersal:** Often spread as root fragments in contaminated soil and on machinery. Also by seed - especially when slashed while seed is still on plant.

**Control:** Intensive cultivation, selective grazing and herbicides.



## Willows

*Salix spp.*

WONS  
DECLARED

Native to Europe

**Description:** Deciduous trees with one to many trunks to 30m with various leaves, on or near river-banks.

**Flowers:** Spring – in thin, drooping caterpillar-like brushes.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Seeds viable only a few days in November.

**Dispersal:** Mainly by stem fragments in water, garden waste and machinery.

**Control:** Contact DPIPWE about removing and replacing willows on waterlines. Dig out small plants in moist soil or cut and paint. Mulch heavily.



## Wild pussy willow

*Salix cinerea*

WONS  
DECLARED

Native to Europe

**Description:** Shrub/small multi-stemmed tree, wide rounded crown. Leaves broad, hairy, and deciduous.

**Flowers:** Late autumn-spring – male flowers grey and yellow furry buds, female flowers pale green, cone-shaped buds.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Small with silky hairs on one end, ripening in summer.

**Dispersal:** Mostly by seed on wind or in water. Also sprouts from broken stems.

**Control:** Hand pull or dig out smaller plants. Cut and paint or stem inject larger trees with herbicide – remove all cut material.

**LIMITED DISTRIBUTION – REPORT TO DPIPWE IF FOUND.**



## Winter euryops

*Euryops abrotanifolius*

Native to Southern Africa

**Description:** Shrub growing to 1m with dark-green, alternate, finely-divided leaves.

**Flowers:** Winter-spring – flower heads to 5cm across, bright yellow daisy-type flowers.

**Fruit/Seeds:** Small ribbed seeds topped by pappus (tuft of feathery bristles).

**Dispersal:** Seeds spread on wind and in contaminated soil.

**Control:** Hand pull or dig out smaller plants. Cut and paint larger infestations.

# OTHER DECLARED WEEDS

Declared weeds are governed under the Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999. The following pages are to be used as an index for declared weeds not already listed in this booklet. This list is informative and does not contain detailed instructions to identify, report and manage these weeds.

For up to date information on the requirements please visit the invasive species section of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment website:

[dpiuwe.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds](http://dpiuwe.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds)

Some of the following declared weeds have not been found yet in Tasmania, and are identified by the **red** border.



**African Thistle**  
*Berkheya rigida*



**Alligator Weed**  
*Alternanthera philoxeroides*  
WONS



**Amsinckia species**  
*Amsinckia species*



**Angled Heath**  
*Erica quadrangularis*



**Apple-of-Sodom**  
*Solanum sodomaeum*



**Arrowhead**  
*Sagittaria montevidensis*  
WONS



**Artichoke Thistle**  
*Cynara cardunculus*



**Athel Pine**  
*Tamarix aphylla*  
WONS



**Bathurst Burr**  
*Xanthium*



**Bear-skin Fescue**  
*Festuca gautieri*



**Bell Heather**  
*Erica cinerea*



**Bellyache Bush**  
*Jatropha gossypifolia*  
WONS



**Berry Heath**  
*Erica baccans*



**Besom Heath**  
*Erica scoparia*



**Bicolored Heath**  
*Erica discolor*



**Bifora**  
*Bifora testiculata*



**Bridal Veil**  
*Asparagus declinatus*  
WONS



**Broomrape**  
*Orobanche*  
species (except *O. minor* and *O. cernua* var *australiana*)



**Cabomba**  
*Cabomba caroliniana*  
WONS



**Caltrop**  
*Tribulus terrestris*



**Canadian Pondweed, Elodea**  
*Elodea canadensis*



**Cane Needle Grass**  
*Nassella hyalina*



**Cape Tulips**  
*Moraea* species



**Cat's Claw Creeper** WONS  
*Dolichandra unguis-cati*



**Climbing Asparagus**  
*Asparagus africanus*  
WONS



**Climbing Asparagus Fern**  
*Asparagus plumosus*  
WONS



**Common Crupina**  
*Crupina vulgaris*



**Common Heliotrope**  
*Heliotropium europaeum*



**Cornish Heath**  
*Erica vagans*



**Corsican Heath**  
*Erica terminalis*



**Cotton Thistles**  
*Onopordum*  
*species*



**Creeping Knapweed**  
*Acroptilon repens*



**Creeping Yellowcress**  
*Rorippa sylvestris*



**Cross-leaved Heath**  
*Erica tetralix*



**Cut-Leaf Nightshade**  
*Solanum triflorum*



**Dodder** *Cuscuta*  
*species* (excluding  
*Cuscuta tasmanica*)



**Dorset Heath**  
*Erica ciliaris*



**Elisha's Tears**  
*Leycesteria formosa*



**Erica species**  
*Erica glandulosa*



**Erica species**  
*Erica holosericea*



**Erica species**  
*Erica melanthera*



**Espartillo**  
*Amelichloa caudata* (syn.  
*Achnatherum caudatum*)



**False Cleavers**  
*Galium spurium*



**False Yellowhead**  
*Dittrichia viscosa*



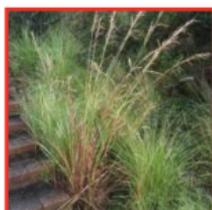
**Fireweed**  
*Senecio  
madagascariensis*  
WONS



**Flax-leaf Broom**  
*Genista linifolia*



**Floating Water Chestnut**  
*Trapa species*



**Gamba Grass**  
*Andropogon  
gayanus*  
WONS



**Giant Hogweed**  
*Heracleum  
mantegazzianum*



**Ground Asparagus**  
*Asparagus  
aethiopicus*



**Holly-leaved Senecio**  
*Senecio  
glastifolius*



**Hornwort**  
*Ceratophyllum  
demersum*



**Hydrilla**  
*Hydrilla verticillata*



**Hymenachne**  
*Hymenachne  
amplexicaulis and  
Hymenachne x  
calamitosa* WONS



**Innocent Weed  
(Spiny Burrgrass)**  
*Cenchrus  
longispinus*



**Irish Heath**  
*Erica erigena*



**Japanese Knotweed**  
*Fallopia japonica*



**Kochia**

*Bassia scoparia*  
(syn. *Kochia scoparia*)



**Lagarosiphon (Oxygen Weed)**

*Lagarosiphon major*



**Lantana**

*Lantana camara*  
**WONS**



**Lobed Needle Grass**

*Nassella charruana*



**Madeira Vine**

*Anredera cordifolia*  
**WONS**



**Mallee Cockspur**

*Centaurea eriophora*



**Meadow Parsley**

*Oenanthe pimpinelloides*



**Mesquite**

*Prosopis species*  
**WONS**



**Mexican Feather Grass**

*Nassella tenuissima*



**Miconia**

*Miconia species*



**Mimosa**

*Mimosa pigra*  
**WONS**



**Montpellier Broom**

*Genista monspessulana*



**New Zealand Sedges**

*Carex albula*, *C. buchananii*, *C. flagellifera* and *C. testacea*



**Nodding Thistle**

*Carduus nutans*



**Onion Weed**

*Asphodelus fistulosus*



**Opuntoid Cacti**

*Austrocylindropuntia*  
species

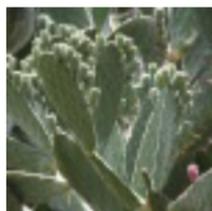
WONS



**Opuntoid Cacti**

*Cylindropuntia*  
species

WONS



**Opuntoid Cacti**

*Opuntia* species  
(excluding *Opuntia*  
*ficus-indica*)

WONS



**Pampas Lily-of-the-Valley**

*Salpichroa*  
*originifolia*



**Parkinsonia**

*Parkinsonia*  
*aculeata*

WONS



**Parodi**

*Eleocharis parodii*



**Parrot's Feather**

*Myriophyllum*  
*aquaticum* (syn.  
*M. brasiliense*)



**Parthenium Weed**

*Parthenium*  
*hysterophorus*



**Pond Apple**

*Annona glabra*

WONS



**Prickly Acacia**

*Acacia*  
*nilotica* ssp. *indica*

WONS



**Purple Nut Grass**

*Cyperus rotundus*



**Rubber Vine**

*Cryptostegia*  
*grandiflo*

WONS



**Saffron Thistle**

*Carthamus*  
*lanatus* L.



**Sagittaria**

*Sagittaria*  
*platyphylla*  
(syn. *Sagittaria*  
*graminea*)



**Salvinia**

*Salvinia molesta*

WONS



**Senegal  
Tea Plant,  
Temple Plant**  
*Gymnocoronis  
spilanthoides*



**Silver-leaf  
Nightshade**  
*Solanum  
elaeagnifolium*  
**WONS**



**Skeleton Weed**  
*Chondrilla juncea*



**Spiny Burrgrass,  
(Innocent Weed)**  
*Cenchrus  
longispinus and  
Cenchrus incertus*



**Spiny Emex**  
*Emex australis*



**Square Stemmed  
St John's Wort**  
*Hypericum  
tetrapterum*



**Star Thistle**  
*Centaurea  
calcitrapa*



**Stemless Thistle**  
*Onopordum  
acaulon*



**Stinking  
Mayweed**  
*Anthemis cotula*



**Texas Needle  
Grass**  
*Nassella  
leucotricha*



**Three-horned  
Bedstraw**  
*Galium  
tricornutum*



**Tree Heath**  
*Erica arborea*



**Tumbleweed**  
*Amaranthus albus*



**Viper's Bugloss**  
*Echium vulgare L*



**Water Heath**  
*Erica caffra*



**Water Hyacinth**

*Eichhornia crassipes*

WONS



**Western Cape Bridal Creeper**

*Asparagus asparagoides*  
Western Cape form



**White Spanish Broom**

*Cytisus multiflorus*



**Whiteweed (Hoary Cress)**

*Lepidium draba*



**White-edged Nightshade**

*Solanum marginatum*



**Wild Rice**

*Zizania species*



**Winter Heath**

*Erica carnea*



**Witchweed**

*Striga species (all non-indigenous species)*



**Yellow Nut Grass / Yellow Nut Sedge**

*Cyperus esculentus*

All images and information on other declared weeds courtesy of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment 2021.

This booklet is a resource to be used for information only. It does not constitute part of the TasNetworks Environmental Management System.

## For more advice on weeds, refer to online control guides or contact:

Department of Primary Industries, Parks,  
Water and the Environment

1300 368 550

Biosecurity Tasmania

03 6165 3777

[dpiuwe.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds](http://dpiuwe.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds)

Australian Government  
[weeds.gov.au](http://weeds.gov.au)

Weeds Australia  
[weeds.ala.org.au](http://weeds.ala.org.au)

NRM South  
[nrmsouth.org.au](http://nrmsouth.org.au)

Tasmanian Herbarium  
03 6165 5143

Your Local Council

This booklet was adapted from Coastal Weeds of Tasmania

with the kind permission of the Australian Plant Society, North-West Tasmania Branch.



Published March 2010, by NRM South and the Southern  
Tasmanian Councils Authority

Revised and republished March 2017, through funding from  
the Australian Government's National Landcare Programme

Revised and reprinted June 2021, by TasNetworks with  
permission from NRM South