

weed warning



weeds of southern tasmania



A Guide to Environmental
and Agricultural Weeds
of Southern Tasmania



agricultural & env

What are environmental weeds?

Environmental weeds are non-local plants that invade and change our landscapes and threaten 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 every year.

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 beauty that are worth protecting. If we do nothing, the unique nature, diversity and habitat of Tasmania's 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.



Environmental weeds

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)
- **change the shape and ecology of waterways** (willows)
- **hinder the regrowth of natives** (Spanish heath, gorse, boneseed)
- **restrict access** (blackberries, African boxthorn)
- **can be a danger to human health** (arum lilies, ivy, foxglove)

Weeds of National Significance and Declared Weeds

Some weeds are so serious they are listed as *Weeds of National Significance* (marked  in this booklet). *Declared Weeds* (marked  in this booklet) 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. Funding may be available for the control of *Weeds of National Significance*.

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.
- If you are buying water-plants get a positive identification on the species from the salesperson. Water-weeds are very aggressive invaders and spread very rapidly. Dispose of unwanted pond or aquarium plants carefully in a sealed plastic bag, not into waterways.
- Take all your garden waste to the tip for deep burial, or compost it!
- 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 on land in your area of interest.

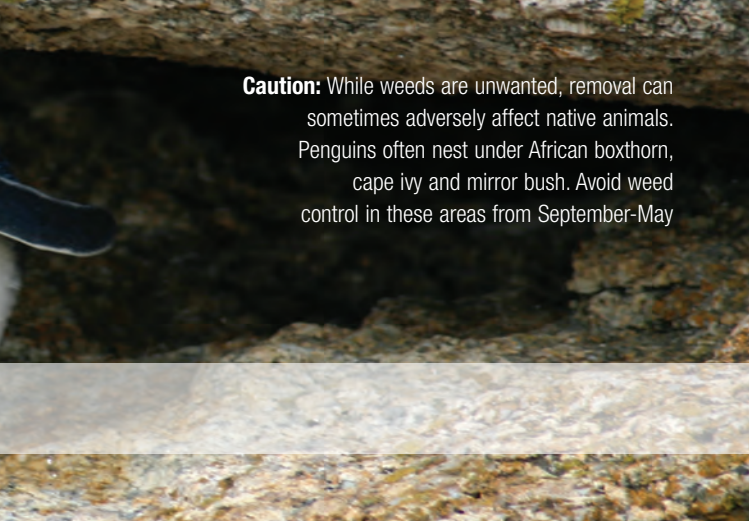
Don't spread them around

Weeds can easily spread to new locations by careless practices such as on contaminated machinery and people. Check your clothes, shoes, vehicles and equipment for soil or plant matter that could be carrying woody plant material. Don't drive through weedy areas if you don't need to and that way your vehicle won't need so much cleaning when you're done.

Garden waste dumped into bushland or local reserves gives weeds a leg-up into new areas. Do the right thing and dispose of your weed waste responsibly.

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



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 from September-May

such as beaches, dunes, rivers and creeks may be best left alone. These areas are especially prone to erosion, are very important animal habitats, and may contain Aboriginal heritage sites. You need to contact your local weeds officer (local council or Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment) for advice.

- **Get permission before removing weeds on bushland or coastal reserves or land you do not own.** You need to gain permission from the local land manager before commencing any work. This can be farmers, local council, Parks and Wildlife Service or Crown Land Services. Contact your local Landcare, Bushcare or Coastcare facilitator if in doubt.
- **Plan your weed removal.** Gradual removal ensures native habitat is not lost, new bare areas are not created for more weeds to colonise and erosion is not caused. Gradual removal also allows native species to adapt to the changes, rather than being forced to move. 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 first, rather than tackling a dense infestation:
 1. Hand-pull plants 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.** Plant local provenance species. This means plants that are grown from local genetic stock. Check that the nursery you are dealing with stocks native plants that have been propagated from locally collected seed.

Recommended Weed Control Methods

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.

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

Mechanical Removal

This is almost never a solution in itself, but mechanical removal can reduce the volume you need to treat, and may provide easier access. Consider chainsaws, brushcutters, slashers but be sure to minimise soil disturbance and wash machinery well after treating an area. Always consider native plants and animal habitat, and seek advice first.

Biological Control

Find out if any biological control options are available in your area before you use chemicals.

Chemical Control

Get professional advice and follow herbicide instructions carefully. Note that 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.

Cut and Paint

The cut and paint method is the best technique for large or woody weeds. Contact the Parks and Wildlife Service (PWS) or the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment (DPIPWE) for advice first. Cut all stems as close to the ground as possible. A horizontal cut prevents runoff of poison. Apply herbicide to the cut stems immediately (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 DPIPWE on 1300 368 550 for advice.

Follow up

Follow up is essential until the seedbank is exhausted (an average of 7 years). For some species, such as gorse, this may even be in excess of 25 years.

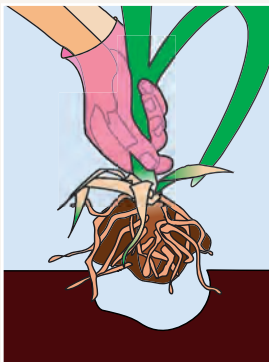
Safety first!

Always wear protective clothing: Long pants and sleeves, boots, gloves, mask and eye protection – especially when handling toxic weeds or using chemicals. Check this guide for toxic plants, marked with this toxic symbol.



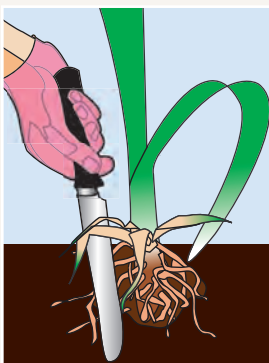
Hand-pull

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.



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* for your area (available from the NRM South website at www.nrmsouth.org.au or from your local council) for a list of suitable native plants, or consider the following suggestions:

Trees and Large Shrubs

Blackwood	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>
*Boobialla	<i>Myoporum insulare</i>
*Broadleaf hopbush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Caterpillar wattle	<i>Acacia mucronata</i>
Cheesewood	<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>
Coast wattle	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>sophorae</i>
Dusty daisybush	<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>
*Golden rosemary	<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>
*Lancewood	<i>Nematolepis squamea</i>
*Manuka	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
Prickly box	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>
*River trident-bush	<i>Micrantheum hexandrum</i>
Scented paperbark	<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>
Silver banksia	<i>Banksia marginata</i>
*Spreading wattle	<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>
Velvet correa	<i>Correa backhouseana</i>
White gum	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>
*Woolly teatree	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>
*Yellow bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon pallidus</i>
Yellow dogwood	<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>

Small Shrubs

*Coast beard-heath	<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>
Common fringe myrtle	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>
Golden pea	<i>Aotus ericoides</i>
Myrtle wattle	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>
Native daphne	<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>
Native indigo	<i>Indigofera australis</i>
*Native rosemary	<i>Westringia brevifolia</i>
Prickly beauty	<i>Pultenaea juniperina</i>
Rosemary everlasting-bush	<i>Ozothamnus rosmarinifolius</i>
Saltbush	<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>
Snow bush	<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>
Twiggy daisybush	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>
*Twiggy wax flower	<i>Philothea virgata</i>
*White correa	<i>Correa alba</i>

Creepers and Climbers

Bower spinach	<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>
Native pigface	<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>
Purple appleberry	<i>Billardiera longiflora</i>
Southern clematis	<i>Clematis aristata</i>

Sedges, Rushes and Lilies

Knobby clubrush	<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>
Sand sword-sedge	<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>
Spreading flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>
Tassel cordrush	<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i>
Tassel sedge	<i>Carex fascicularis</i>
White flag-iris	<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>

Grasses and Groundcovers

Coastal tussockgrass	<i>Poa poiformis</i>
Common everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>
Kangaroo grass	<i>Themeda triantha</i>
Kidneyweed	<i>Dichondra repens</i>
Running postman	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>
Sagg	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
Silver tussock	<i>Poa labillardierei</i>
Spreading guinea-flower	<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i>
Twinflower knawel	<i>Scleranthus biflorus</i>
Velvet tussockgrass	<i>Poa rodwayi</i>

**shrubs suitable for dense hedging or screening wetter areas*

For advice about native plants contact:

The Understorey Network

www.understorey-network.com.au

The Australian Plant Society Australia (Tasmania)

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 and control of significant weeds in Southern Tasmania. If you are uncertain about weed identification or the most appropriate control method, seek advice from your local council or from DPIPWE.



African feathergrass

Pennisetum macrourum



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, dropped 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



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 1 cm 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.

LIMITED DISTRIBUTION – REPORT TO DPIPWE IF FOUND.



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 the 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.

VERY LIMITED DISTRIBUTION – REPORT TO DPIPWE IF FOUND.



Cumbungi

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: Cutting stems >15cm below water level in spring causes decay. Hand-pull and remove all the rhizome. Native *T. domingensis* has a flower-head about finger width. Seek professional advice as *T. latifolia* and native *T. orientalis* are hard to distinguish.



Feathertop

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.



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.



Pampas grass

Cortaderia species



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.



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.



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.



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: 3-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.



Arum lily

Zantedeschia aethiopica



Native to Southern Africa

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

Flowers: Mainly August-February – false flower is large, white and funnel-shaped and contains the tiny actual flowers on a yellow rod.

Fruit/Seeds: Green-yellow-orange berry 5-10mm with 4 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.



Montbretia

Crocosmia 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: 3-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.



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.



Amsinckia

Amsinckia species



Native to North and South America

Description: Annual herb mostly 20-70cm tall.

Flowers: Distinctive clusters like coiled green caterpillars 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.



Californian thistle

Cirsium arvense



Native to Europe, Asia and North Africa

Description: Prickly herb to 1.5m tall, leaves with irregular spiny edges. Extensive rhizomatous (creeping) perennial root system.

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.

Control: Contact DPIPWE for advice.



Capeweed

Arctotheca calendula

Native to Southern Africa

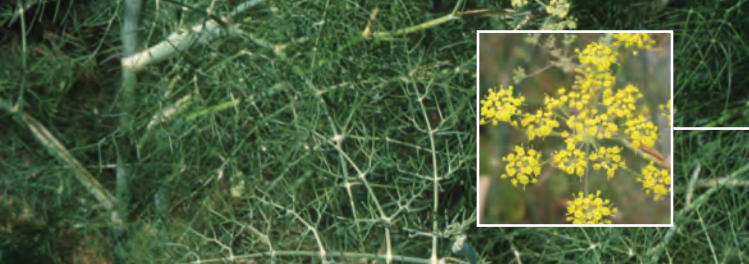
Description: Usually a flat rosette but may be more upright. Deeply dissected leaves. Abundant in overgrazed paddocks

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

Fruit/Seeds: Seeds produced in summer.

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

Control: See DPIPWE website for options.



Fennel

Foeniculum vulgare



Native to Europe and Western Asia

Description: Feathery, highly-divided leaved herb to 2.5m. Strongly scented of aniseed.

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.



Foxglove

Digitalis purpurea



Native to Europe

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

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

Fruit/Seeds: Prolific tiny black seeds produced in summer, germinating autumn/winter.

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

Control: Hand-pull plants when soil is moist or spot spray.

POISONOUS – AVOID CONTACT.



Gazania

Gazania species



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.



Horehound

Marrubium vulgare



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.



Horsetail

Equisetum species



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.



Mediterranean daisy

Urospermum dalechampii



Native to Europe and West Asia

Description: Daisy growing to 50cm with basal leaf rosette and milky sap.

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.



Paterson's curse

Echium plantagineum



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*)



Orange hawkweed

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.

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.



Ragwort (purple)

Senecio elegans



Native to Southern Africa

Description: Herb 20-100cm with deeply lobed leaves.

Flowers: September-January – purple daisy-flowers.

Fruit/Seeds: Small, dry fruit with a ring of hairs on top and one seed.

Dispersal: Seed spread by wind and contaminated sand.

Control: Hand-pull.



Ragwort (yellow)

Senecio jacobaea



Native to Europe

Description: Erect herb to 1.5m with 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.



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.

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.



St. John's wort

Hypericum perforatum



Native to Europe, West Asia and North Africa

Description: Upright perennial shrub to 1m, stems green to reddish brown. Opposite leaves up to 3cm long with small translucent glands.

Flowers: Spring-Summer – bright yellow flowers 1-2cm across, with five petals.

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

Dispersal: Fruit may stick to livestock, animals, clothes and machinery. Seeds spread by wind, water and contaminated soil. Also by lateral roots.

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

POISONOUS TO LIVESTOCK.



Slender thistles

Carduus pycnocephalus and *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.



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 3 long seeds.

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

Control: Start with small infestations. Hand pull (with gloves). Double bag flowering plants and dispose of responsibly. Report to DPIPWE.



White weed

Lepidium draba



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 with 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.

Control: Intensive cultivation, selective grazing and herbicides.



Asparagus fern

Asparagus scandens



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 passionfruit 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).



Blackberry

Rubus fruticosus aggregate



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. Herbicide, fire or grazing for large infestations.

CAUTION – IT IS ILLEGAL TO SPRAY FRUITING PLANTS.



Blue periwinkle

Vinca major



Native to Mediterranean

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

Flowers: During spring – flat, mauve, 6cm across with 5 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.

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.

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.



Bridal creeper

Asparagus asparagoides



Native to Southern Africa

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

Flowers: During spring – solitary, greenish-white with six petals.

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

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

Control: contact DPIPW for advice.

LIMITED DISTRIBUTION IN SOUTHERN TASMANIA – REPORT TO DPIPW IF FOUND.



Cape ivy

Delairea odorata



Native to Southern Africa

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

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.



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.



Cutleaf nightshade

Solanum triflorum



Native to North and South America

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

Flowers: Late spring-summer – small and inconspicuous 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: Do not control – contact DPIPWE for advice.

LIMITED DISTRIBUTION – REPORT TO DPIPWE IF FOUND.



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.



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.



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.



African boxthorn

Lycium ferocissimum



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.



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.



Boneseed

Chrysanthemoides monilifera



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.

BEWARE, MAY BE CONFUSED WITH BOOBIALLA (*Myoporum insulare*).



Canary broom

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.



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.

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



Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster species

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.



Elisha's tears

Leycesteria formosa



Native to the Himalayas

Description: Hollow-stemmed deciduous shrub to 4m.

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

Fruit/Seeds: Broad bean 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



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.



Darwin's barberry

Berberis darwinii



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



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.



Firethorns

Pyracantha species

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.



Fuchsia

Fuchsia magellanica

Native to Chile

Description: Aggressive, dense or sprawling, multi-stemmed shrub.

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.



Gorse

Ulex europaeus



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.



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



Native to Europe, Asia and North Africa

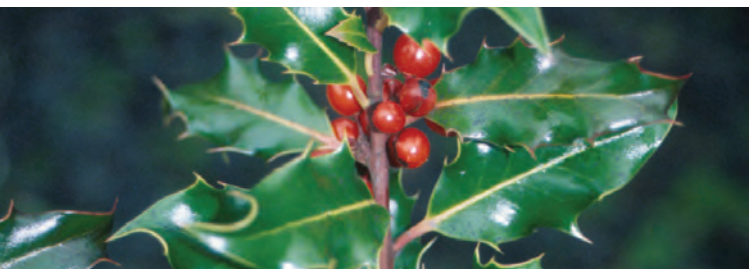
Description: Evergreen shrub to 70cm, small dark green leaves, fine hairs on stems.

Flowers: Purplish-pink to white bell shaped flowers with four petals at any time of year.

Fruit/Seeds: Each plant produces thousands of tiny reddish brown seeds.

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

Control: Do not control – contact DPIPWE for advice.



Holly

Ilex aquifolium



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.



Karamu

Coprosma robusta



Native to New Zealand

Description: Large shrub/small tree to 6m with oval leaves with pointed tip.

Flowers: Separate male and female flowers – small, greenish, borne 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 species

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 purples and mauves 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.



Milkwort

Polygala myrtifolia

Native to Southern Africa

Description: Erect or spreading shrub to 3m with oval leaves. New stems purplish and slightly hairy.

Flowers: Mostly August-December but can be year-round – clusters of purple ‘pea-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.

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.



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 – striking 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 smaller trees and cut and paint, drill and fill or frill larger trees.



Spanish heath

Erica lusitanica



Native to Spain, Portugal and France

Description: Woody shrub with small, pine-needle like 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

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.

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

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, bag and dispose of all stems.



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.



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.



Tree lupin

Lupinus arboreus

Native to California

Description: Woody shrub to 2.5m with leaflets resembling the spread of a hand.

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.



Wild pussy willow

Salix cinerea



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.



Willows

Salix species



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 DPI/PWE about removing and replacing willows on waterlines. Dig out small plants in moist soil or cut and paint. Mulch heavily.



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 dug out smaller plants. Cut and paint larger infestations.

For more advice on weeds contact:

Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and the Environment

1300 368 550

www.dpipwe.tas.gov.au/weeds

Australian Government

www.weeds.gov.au

Weeds Australia

www.weeds.org.au

Southern Tasmanian Councils Authority

www.stca.tas.gov.au

NRM South

www.nrmsouth.org.au

Tasmanian Herbarium

03 6226 2635

or

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.



CARING
FOR
OUR
COUNTRY

