

Weeds of the North Coast of NSW

A guide to identification and control

NORTH COAST

No Space for
Weeds

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Weeds of the North Coast of NSW: a guide to identification and control (2021)

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Written & researched by: Kylie Brooks, Sharn Gilmour, Ella Rasmussen & Kylie van der Kolk

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CONTACT DETAILS:

North Coast Local Land Services
1300 795 299
REF: CM9 – DOC21/101165

IMAGE CREDITS

Brook Hooson, Claire Lock, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Biosecurity Queensland, Ella Rasmussen, Forest Starr, Greg Prichard, Greg Egan, Harry Rose, Hillary Cherry, Kim Curtis, Kim Starr, Kylie Brooks, Kylie van der Kolk, Mark Crocker, NSW Department of Primary Industries, Paul M, Pia Dollmann, R White, Sheldon Navie, Terry Inkson, Tim Woodward, Wendy Gibney.

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Disclaimer: The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (June 2021). However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that the information upon which they rely is up to date and to check the currency of the information through NSW WeedWise, North Coast Local Land Services, your Local Weed Officer, North Coast Landcare Networks or the user's independent adviser.



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DEDICATION

*This resource is dedicated to the late Pia Dollmann.
Pia's work has made significant contributions to conservation in
the North Coast region and continues to do so.*

Coffs Harbour Regional Landcare and North Coast Local Land Services recognises the unique, diverse and enduring cultures of the First Nations people in NSW and their strong, ongoing social, spiritual and cultural connection with their traditional lands and waters. We acknowledge the Traditional Custodians of the land and pay respect to Elders past, present and future.

ABOUT THIS BOOK

This book has been developed to assist landowners and managers identify and manage weeds in the North Coast region and understand their obligations under the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*. It utilises a traffic light system to help simplify the expected actions of landowners and managers.

WHAT IS A WEED?

A weed is a plant that has been introduced from another country or does not naturally occur in the area (i.e. introduced native), growing where it is unwanted or taking the place of desired plants.

WHAT IS SO BAD ABOUT WEEDS?

Weeds are a significant threat to our unique natural environment. They threaten the survival of hundreds of native plants and animals in NSW alone. They also impact the price of food, human health through allergies and asthma, recreational activities, and our economy.

DO I HAVE A LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY IN RELATION TO WEEDS?

Yes. Under the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*, every person has a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimise the biosecurity risk posed by weeds. This is known as your general biosecurity duty.

Plants that have been identified as posing a significant biosecurity risk in NSW or to the North Coast are known as priority weeds. There are often laws against selling priority weeds.

HOW DO I KNOW WHAT A 'PRIORITY WEED' IS?

The *Biosecurity Act 2015* and *Biosecurity Regulation 2017* list state priority weeds. The North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan lists regional priority weeds. At the time of writing, all priority weeds relevant to the North Coast Local Land Services region were included in this book. For the most up to date information, see the NSW WeedWise website or contact your local Council Weed Officer.

HOW DO I USE THIS BOOK?

At the top of each weed profile in the double bar line, there are three symbols. These symbols can be used as a quick reference guide and indicate the following:

-  The origin of the plant. Where the plant originally came from.
-  The priority of the weed (or legal requirement) as listed under NSW legislation or the North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan.
-  The plant must not or should not be sold in NSW or the North Coast region.

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I FIND A 'PRIORITY WEED'?

There are different categories of priority weeds, and each category has specific requirements that must be met. To uphold your general biosecurity duty and avoid potential fines, the coloured circle at the top of each page, along with the listed Control information, will help guide your response.



These are the highest priority weeds. These species are not known to be present in NSW or the North Coast region. Prevent these weeds from arriving and establishing in the region. Call 1800 680 244 or your local Council Weed Officer if you think you have seen these weeds anywhere.



These are the second-highest priority weeds. These species are either not present or present to a limited extent in NSW or the North Coast region. Eradicate this weed by permanently removing it or destroying all known infestations. Contact your local Council Weed Officer.



These are the third-highest priority weeds. These species have a limited distribution in NSW or the North Coast region. Contain this weed by preventing the ongoing spread of this species. Use the control information in the weed profile to proactively manage this weed.



These are the lowest priority weeds (from a biosecurity perspective). These species are widespread and unlikely to be eradicated or contained within the broader regional context. Use the control information in the weed profile to prevent these weeds from impacting on key assets.

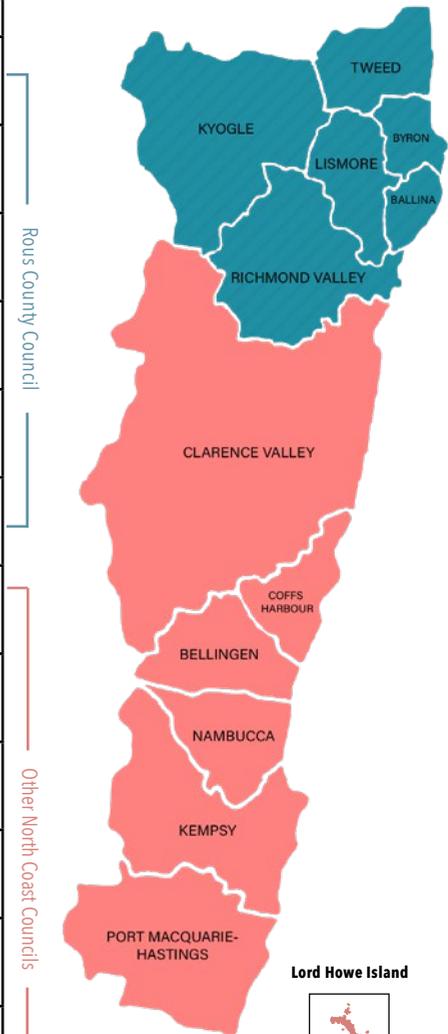
If suspect you have a priority weed or are unsure of any aspect of weed identification or control, contact your local Council Weed Officer. See page 4 for contact details.

ARE ALL WEEDS INCLUDED IN THIS BOOK?

No. The North Coast region is highly diverse and supports a wide range of weeds. Unfortunately, this means that not all weeds could be included in this book. If you would like more information about weeds on your property, contact your local Council Weed Officer and arrange a free property inspection.

WEED OFFICER CONTACT

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	WEED OFFICER CONTACTS
Tweed Shire (Rous County Council)	Weed Biosecurity Officer (02) 6623 3800 council@rous.nsw.gov.au
Byron Shire (Rous County Council)	Weed Biosecurity Officer (02) 6623 3800 council@rous.nsw.gov.au
Ballina Shire (Rous County Council)	Weed Biosecurity Officer (02) 6623 3800 council@rous.nsw.gov.au
Lismore City (Rous County Council)	Weed Biosecurity Officer (02) 6623 3800 council@rous.nsw.gov.au
Kyogle Shire (Rous County Council)	Weed Biosecurity Officer (02) 6623 3800 council@rous.nsw.gov.au
Richmond Valley (Rous County Council)	Weed Biosecurity Officer (02) 6623 3800 council@rous.nsw.gov.au
Clarence Valley (Clarence Valley Council)	Weed Biosecurity Officer (02) 6643 0200 council@clarence.nsw.gov.au
Coffs Harbour City (Coffs Harbour City Council)	Senior Inspector (02) 6648 4000 coffs.council@chcc.nsw.gov.au
Bellingen Shire (Bellingen Shire Council)	Weeds Officer (02) 6655 7300 council@bellingen.nsw.gov.au
Nambucca Valley (Nambucca Valley Council)	Green Space Site Leader (02) 6568 2555 council@nambucca.nsw.gov.au
Kempsey Shire (Kempsey Shire Council)	Weeds Officer (02) 6566 3200 ksc@kempsey.nsw.gov.au
Port Macquarie Hastings (Port Macquarie Hastings Council)	Biosecurity Officer (Weeds) (02) 6581 8111 council@pmhc.nsw.gov.au
Lord Howe Island (Lord Howe Island Board)	Team Leader – Flora and Weed Programs (02) 6563 2066 administration@lhib.nsw.gov.au



Rous County Council

Other North Coast Councils

Legend
 Rous County Council
 Other North Coast Councils



WEED CONTROL METHODS

MANUAL REMOVAL

Wearing gloves, pull plants out of the ground, ensuring all the roots are removed. Plants can also be removed from the soil using a trowel, shovel, mattock, or machinery. If you plan on using machinery (e.g. excavator) to remove weeds, call Council or Local Land Services for advice before commencing work. Aquatic weeds can be manually removed by hand or using a weed harvester to cut, pull, or scoop weeds out of the water.

All tools, machinery and weed harvesters should be thoroughly cleaned after use to prevent spreading weeds, pests, and diseases.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

Biological control uses a plant's natural enemies such as insects, mites, and diseases to reduce and control its population. For more information or to obtain free biological control agents, contact your local Council Weed Officer.

CHEMICAL HERBICIDES

Always read the label and any permit pertaining to the specific application of the product before using chemical herbicides and strictly comply with the directions on the label and conditions of the permit. Users are not absolved from compliance with such directions by reason of any statement made or omitted in this publication.

BASAL BARK

An oil-soluble herbicide is mixed with diesel and applied around the entire circumference of the plant's trunk or stem. This is suitable for plants with basal diameters up to 10 cm and heights of 30 to 100 cm (check herbicide product labels as some plants can only be treated if their basal diameter is less than 5 cm).

CROWN OUT

Using a sharp knife or trowel, cut through the roots close to the plant's base, making sure the hard crown (or part of the plant where the roots begin) is completely removed.

CUT AND PAINT

The plant is cut off completely at its base close to the ground (no higher than 15 cm). Herbicide is then sprayed, squirted, or painted on to the cut stump's exposed surface within 20 seconds of cutting the plant.

CUT SCRAPE PAINT

Like the cut and paint method, cut the plant at its base, then scrape the remaining stump and roots with a knife to expose the sapwood layer just under the bark (the cambium). Apply herbicide to the stump and all scraped surfaces.

SCRAPE AND PAINT

Using a sharp knife and working from the base of the plant upwards, scrape a very thin layer of bark from a 15–30 cm section of the stem. Then immediately apply herbicide to the exposed soft underlying green tissue.

FOLIAR SPRAY

Foliar spraying uses herbicide diluted with water at a specific rate (detailed on the herbicide label or off-label permit) which is then sprayed over the foliage until every leaf is wetted but not dripping. It is suitable for juvenile trees (seedlings), small shrubs, grasses, and dense vines where complete coverage can be achieved. Care should be taken to avoid spray drift and off-target damage.

FRILL

Make horizontal cuts into the sapwood using an axe or tomahawk around the trunk's circumference at waist height, no farther than 3 cm apart. While still embedded in the cut lean the axe or tomahawk is leaned out to make a downward angled pocket, which will allow herbicide to pool. Herbicide is then immediately injected herbicide into the pocket.

SLASH OR MOW

Slash (using a tractor and slasher), mow or cut weeds down using a handheld brush-cutter to prevent them from flowering / seeding and temporarily control weeds until they re-shoot.

STEM INJECT

Using a battery-powered drill (with ~10 mm bit), make holes on 45° downward angles into the lower trunk or stems of the plant approximately 5–10 cm apart. The holes should be of sufficient size and angle to allow herbicide to pool within. Herbicide is then injected into each hole immediately.

WEED DISPOSAL

For the disposal of weeds listed in this book, contact your local Council Weed Officer to find out if you can put them in your green bin or dispose of them at your local waste facility. Alternate ways to dispose of reproductive plant parts like stems (for some species), seeds, fruits, and roots are to:

- burn them in scorching fire and monitor the area afterwards
- compost them on-site in an area that is free from flooding
- bury them at least 60cm under the surface of the soil

WICK WIPE

Herbicide is applied to a wick (e.g. material, sponge) then 'wiped' against the plant. It is suitable for pasture situations when there is height separation between the target weed and desirable species.

PASTURE/GRAZING MANAGEMENT AND CROP ROTATION

For free advice about pasture management, grazing and crop rotation, contact Local Land Services on 1300 795 299.

TOXICITY

Some of the plants in this book are toxic to humans, livestock, and pets.

If poisoning occurs in a human, and the patient is unconscious, unresponsive, or having difficulty breathing dial 000 or go to the emergency department of a hospital immediately. If the person is conscious and responsive, call the Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 or a doctor.

If poisoning occurs in livestock or pets, move the animal away from the suspected toxic plants. If able to walk, monitor them and provide food and water. Contact your local veterinary clinic.

Take a sample of the suspected toxic plant with you to the hospital or veterinary clinic for identification.

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

ALEMAN GRASS

Echinochloa polystachya

GRASSES

AMERICAS

REGIONAL ERADICATION

DO NOT SELL



- Description** Aquatic or semi-aquatic grass that forms dense stands in swampy areas and along banks of watercourses. Grows up to 2.5 m and in water up to 2 m deep.
- Leaves** Flat, smooth, tapered, 20–50 cm long and 2–3.5 cm wide, with rough edges.
- Seedhead** Branched spike 15–30 cm long. Numerous branches occur along the seed head and are 2–11 cm long. Produces seeds during summer, which is poor.
- Stems** Lower parts of the stems are coarse and thick, arising from long, rooted runners. The leaf base area (ligule) is a fringe of stiff yellow hairs up to 4 mm long.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from broken stems, runners and roots, dispersed by waterways.
- Confused with** Weed species Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*).
- Control** Contact your local Council Weed Officer for advice and seed disposal. Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Foliar spray with herbicide registered for aquatic use.

**NEEDS HEAVY GRAZING TO PREVENT FROM SPREADING
INTO THE MORE DESIRABLE PASTURE.**

BAHIA GRASS

Paspalum notatum

 AMERICAS

 GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY



- Description** Dense mat-forming perennial grass with a deep, strong root system.
- Leaves** Leaf-blades 4–8 mm wide and 20–30 cm long. The leaf sheaths of the lower leaves of the shoot are usually white with a distinctive purplish coloured tinge.
- Seedhead** Arranged in a 'Y' shape held above the foliage on erect stems about 50 cm tall. Seeds are light brown, flat on one side, rounded on the other.
- Stems** Thick, fibrous stems, up to 5 mm wide with short internodes, flush with the soil.
- Roots** Deep fibrous and feather-like roots.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by grazing animals eating and excreting the seed. Vegetative reproduction by runners. Deliberate sowing for cattle pasture.
- Confused with** Introduced *Paspalum* species and native species like Water couch (*Paspalum distichum*), *P. longifolium* and Ditch millet (*P. orbiculare*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Suppress through regular slashing or grazing management. Wick wipe or foliar spray with herbicide.

HAS POOR FEED VALUE FOR STOCK. IT NEEDS HEAVY GRAZING TO PREVENT FROM SPREADING INTO THE MORE DESIRABLE PASTURE.

BAMBOO

All species



ASIA AND TROPICAL AMERICAS



GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY



- Description** Bamboos are perennial, tall, woody grasses of varying heights (2–15 m). There are two types of bamboo: clumping bamboo (*Bambusa* species) and running bamboo (*Phyllostachys* species). Clumping bamboo grows in one location, and running bamboo spreads more rapidly.
- Leaves** Alternate, thick, have a parallel vein and are grass-like.
- Seedhead** Rarely if ever flower and thus do not produce seed.
- Stems** Hollow, woody, rounded canes with nodes at regular intervals. Colour varies from green and variegated to black.
- Dispersal** Vegetative reproduction by underground stems and from root fragments dispersed by dumped garden waste. Deliberate cultivation for ornamental purposes.
- Control** May contain spread using a root barrier. Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure all root material is removed from the site and bagged appropriately. Cut each cane and pour herbicide into the hollow stem. Foliar spray regrowth with herbicide.

BROAD LEAF PASPALUM

Paspalum mandiocanum

 SOUTH AMERICA

 GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY



- Description** Summer growing tufted perennial grass that is shade tolerant and invades bushland areas. Can grow to 1 m wide.
- Leaves** Dark green, slightly glossy, and greater than 3 cm wide. Leaves, sheaths, and nodes are all hairy.
- Seedhead** Composed of 3–10 branches on the stem's tip, raised 15–20 cm above the vegetative growth. Each stem is 3–10 cm long and has a tuft of hairs at the base.
- Stems** Lower parts of the stems produce roots where they contact the ground, resulting in clumps circular spread. Flowering stems can grow along the ground and are between 45–125 cm long.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, contaminated produce, and attached to animals and machinery. Vegetative reproduction from runners.
- Confused with** Introduced *Paspalum* species and native species such as Water couch (*Paspalum distichum*), *P. longifolium* and Ditch millet (*P. orbiculare*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Foliar spray or wick wipe with herbicide.

**UNPALATABLE TO GRAZING LIVESTOCK, NATIVE AND FERAL ANIMALS.
LEAVES AND SEED HEADS CAN CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION.**

CHILEAN NEEDLE GRASS

Nassella neesiana

 SOUTH AMERICA

 ASSET PROTECTION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** It grows in clumps, about 1 m tall, and produces spiky seeds.
- Leaves** Flat, coarse, or ribbed on the surface, 1–5 mm wide with a small tuft of hairs at the junction of the leaf blade and leaf sheath.
- Seedhead** Usually, 30–120 cm tall, loose and either upright or drooping with many 1–2.2 cm long spikelets.
- Seeds** Resemble tiny bent spears with a point at one end and a long hair (awn) tapering to the other end. The hairs at the sharp end of the seed anchor into wool and fur.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, contaminated hay and attached to animals, vehicles, and machinery. Occasionally spread by the wind.
- Confused with** Weed species Serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*) and Mexican feather grass (*N. enuissima*). Native species such as Poa species, Kangaroo grass (*Themeda triandra*), Spear grass (*Austrostipa* spp.) and Corkscrew grass (*Austrostipa scabra*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Manage pasture, implement crop rotation, foliar spray, or wick wipe with herbicide.

**TAKES OVER PASTURES, INJURES ANIMALS,
CONTAMINATES WOOL AND PIERCES HIDES.**

GAMBA GRASS

Andropogon gayanus

REPORT
THIS WEED

AFRICA

PROHIBITED MATTER

DO NOT SELL



- Description** Perennial, clumping tropical grass up to 4 m tall and up to 1 m wide. Forms dense patches. There is variation within this species as plants can have many or few shoots.
- Leaves** Up to 1 m long, 1.5–5 cm wide with a prominent white midrib.
- Seedhead** Triangular shaped and loosely branched, have up to 6 groups of primary branches and 2–18 branches per group.
- Seed** Light brown to brownish-black, 2–3 mm long and 1 mm wide.
- Stems** Due to variation within species, stems may be thick with wide leaves or fine with thinner leaves. The stems are usually hairy.
- Roots** It has three types of roots 1. fibrous roots close to the soil surface that grow up to 1 m away from the clump; 2. rhizomes (stems that grow under the surface); 3. deep vertical roots.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, contaminated hay and in mud attached to vehicles, slashers, and other machinery. Spreads short distance by wind.
- Confused with** Weed species Thatch grass (*Hyparrhenia rufa*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

GIANT PARRA-MATTA GRASS

Sporobolus fertilis

GIANT RAT'S TAIL GRASS

Sporobolus pyramidalis



ASIA AND AFRICA



ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Aggressive perennial grasses that grow in clumps from 70–170 cm tall. Leaves and stems are hard to break. Both have prolific seed production.
- Leaves** Giant Parramatta grass leaf blades are 14–110 cm long and 1.5–5 mm wide. Giant rat's tail grass leaf blades are 20–70 cm long and 3–10 mm wide.
- Seedhead** Giant Parramatta grass seed head is 15–50 cm long and 1–2 cm wide. Giant rat's tail grass seed head is 25–45 cm long and about 3 cm wide. A 'rat's tail' spike when young but branches to an elongated pyramid shape when mature.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, wind, contaminated pasture seed or fodder, or when attached to or in mud on animals, clothing, and vehicles.
- Confused with** Introduced *Sporobolus* species including *S. natalensis*, Parramatta grass (*S. africanus*) and American rat's tail grass (*S. jacquemontii*). Native *Sporobolus* species such as Slender rat's tail grasses (*S. creber* and *S. elongatus*), *S. laxus* and *S. sessillis*.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure all seed heads are removed from the site and bagged appropriately. Foliar spray tufts or wick wipe paddocks.

**THESE GRASSES ARE OF LOW NUTRIENT VALUE TO STOCK
AND REDUCE FARM CARRYING CAPACITY.**

GIANT REED

Arundo donax

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

INDIA

REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

DO NOT SELL



- Description** A tall perennial grass up to 8 m, growing in large cane-like clumps along riverbanks, wetlands and roadsides.
- Leaves** Ribbed sheath, up to 7 cm wide.
- Seedhead** Showy, silky seed heads up to 60 cm long.
- Roots** The root system consists of long, narrow rhizomes and fibrous roots that lack tubers.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind and waterways. Vegetative reproduction via underground stems and from plant material dispersed by waterways, contaminated soil or dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Introduced species Hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*), Elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), Job's tears (*Coix lacryma-jobi*), Corn and Sugar cane. Native species Common reed (*Phragmites australis*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Slash then foliar spray regrowth with herbicide. Cut and paint each cane close to the ground and pour herbicide into the hollow stem.

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

HYMENACHNE

Hymenachne amplexicaulis

GRASSES

AMERICAS

REGIONAL ERADICATION

DO NOT SELL



- Description** Semi-aquatic perennial grass that forms dense infestations in freshwater systems. Prefers swampy or seasonally flooded areas, growing in water up to 2 m deep.
- Leaves** Leaf-blades are 20–35 cm long and 2–3 cm wide, bright green, with light-coloured veins and hairy edges. The base of the leaf blade is slightly heart-shaped and clasped around the stem.
- Seedhead** Spike-like and cylindrical, about 8 mm wide and up to 40 cm long.
- Stems** Hairless, up to 2.5 m tall, have white spongy tissue in the centre (pith).
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from stem fragments dispersed by waterways. Seed also spread in mud attached to animals and contaminated agricultural produce.
- Confused with** Introduced species Elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), Job's tears (*Coix lacryma-jobi*), immature Giant reed (*Arundo donax*), Corn and Sugar cane.
- Control** Contact your local Council Weed Officer for advice and disposal. Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Foliar spray with herbicide registered for aquatic use.

JOB'S TEARS

Coix lacryma-jobi

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

 SOUTH-EAST ASIA

 REGIONAL ERADICATION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Tall clumping garden escapee up to 2 m tall that invades riparian and damp areas.
- Leaves** Alternate, mostly hairless, 10–50 cm long and 2–5 cm wide.
- Fruit** Shiny bead-like fruit, 5–15 mm long and 6–10 mm wide. May be white, blue-grey, grey-brown, yellow, orange, red or black.
- Seedhead** Occur in the upper forks of the plant and contain separate male and female parts.
- Stems** Thick, jointed, and upright.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, birds and animals eating and excreting the seed and deliberately cultivated for cereal crops, medicinal or ornamental purposes.
- Confused with** Introduced species Elephant grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*), Hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*), immature Giant reed (*Arundo donax*), Corn and Sugar cane.
- Control** Contact your local Council Weed Officer for advice and seed disposal. Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure all plant material is bagged and removed from the site. Cut and paint, foliar spray regrowth or splatter gun with herbicide.



MEXICAN FEATHER GRASS

Nassella tenuissima

 AMERICAS

 PROHIBITED MATTER

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Grows in upright, dense clumping tussocks up to 70 cm tall.
- Leaves** Up to 60 cm long and 0.25-0.5 mm wide, tightly rolled, overlapped at their edge. Leaves are smooth if you roll them between your fingers and coarse if you slide your fingers down the leaf.
- Seedhead** Green or purplish, 10–30 cm long, have a fluffy appearance and are produced on a round, smooth spike.
- Seed** Held inside two structures called glumes. Has a long tail on the end, called an awn.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by attaching to clothing, livestock, and vehicles or from contaminated seed and fodder.
- Confused with** Weed species Serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*) and Chilean needle grass (*N. neesiana*). Native species *Poa* species, Wallaby grass (*Themeda triandra*), Spear grass (*Austrostipa* species) and Corkscrew grass (*Austrostipa scabra*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

INTRODUCED AS A GARDEN PLANT AND HAS BEEN SOLD THROUGH NURSERIES AND ONLINE UNDER MULTIPLE INCORRECT NAMES.

MOLASSES GRASS

Melinis minutiflora



AFRICA



GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY



- Description** A spreading, perennial mat grass that can smother and exclude other plants species. Rapid regeneration and invasion of surrounding areas occur after impacts from fire.
- Leaves** Leaf-blades are commonly up to 30 cm long, reddish, and covered in fine hairs. They are sticky and have a strong odour.
- Seedhead** May be purplish when young, 10–20 cm long, and can be produced all year round.
- Stems** Branched and up to 90 cm long.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind, attached to clothing, machinery, and animals. It also spreads vegetatively by runners rooting to the ground.
- Confused with** Weed species Red natal grass (*Melinis repens*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate, does not tolerate mowing or heavy grazing. Foliar spray with herbicide.



- Description** A very tall, clumpy grass with fluffy flower heads. It can grow up to 6 m tall (including seed head), competes with native vegetation and is a fire hazard.
- Leaves** Bluish-green, finely serrated, upright and arched, with a pink midvein.
- Seedhead** Very large, white or silvery in colour, 25–100 cm long. Present from mid-March to late May.
- Roots** Up to 3.5 m deep.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind. Can spread short distances via underground stems (rhizomes). Is deliberately planted for ornamental purposes and sometimes traded for decorative flower arrangements.
- Confused with** Weed species New Zealand pampas grass (*Cortaderia richardii*). Native species Common reed (*Phragmites australis*) and Saw sedge (*Gahnia* spp.).
- Control** Contact your local Council Weed Officer for advice and disposal. Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure all seed heads are removed from the site and bagged appropriately. Slash, hand remove and/or foliar spray regrowth.

PINK PAMPAS GRASS

Cortaderia jubata

REPORT
THIS WEED

 SOUTH AMERICA

 REGIONAL PREVENTION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Tall, clumpy grass with fluffy flower heads. It can grow up to 4.5 m tall (including seed head), competes with native vegetation and is a fire hazard.
- Leaves** Bright green with a very prominent midvein, finely serrated, and arched, leaf tips touch the ground.
- Seedhead** Pink or purplish when young, 30–90 cm long, and fade to dark brown. Present from January to late March.
- Roots** Up to 3.5 m deep.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind. Can spread short distances via underground stems (rhizomes). Is deliberately planted for ornamental purposes and sometimes traded for decorative flower arrangements.
- Confused with** Weed species New Zealand pampas grass (*Cortaderia richardii*). Native species Common reed (*Phragmites australis*) and Saw sedge (*Gahnia* spp.).
- Control** Contact your local Council Weed Officer for advice and disposal. Ensure all seed heads are removed from the site and bagged appropriately. Slash, hand remove and/or foliar spray regrowth.

SERRATED TUSSOCK

Nassella trichotoma

 SOUTH AMERICA

 ASSET PROTECTION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** A perennial grass, up to 60 cm tall and 25 cm wide, at the plant's base. The drooping seed heads can give the plant an overall diameter of up to 75 cm.
- Leaves** Thin, tightly rolled and finely serrated leaves up to 50 cm long. Forms a large clump from the base of the plant. Leaves are whitish at the base of the plant.
- Seedhead** Multi-branched, up to 35 cm long. There are 2 or 3 branches at each junction that lead to a single seed or another set of small branches. Seeds are purple and produced in spring and summer.
- Roots** Extensive network of dense, wiry, fibrous roots. Very difficult to pull out.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind, waterways, contaminated feed, in/attached to animals or attached to machinery and vehicles.
- Confused with** Weed species Mexican feather grass (*Nassella tenuissima*) and Chilean needle grass (*N. neesiana*). Native grasses including *Poa* species, Wallaby grass (*Themeda triandra*), Spear grass (*Austrostipa* species) and Corkscrew grass (*Austrostipa scabra*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate or foliar spray with herbicide.

NOT PALATABLE TO STOCK. ANIMALS GRAZING ON IT BECOME MALNOURISHED.

ASPARAGUS FERN

Asparagus virgatus

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

AFRICA

REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

NO SELL



- Description** An erect herb, climber, or shrub 40–80 cm tall, usually with year-round foliage.
- Leaves** Leaf-like cladodes (modified stems) and branches are spirally arranged. Cladodes occur in groups of 3–6 (rarely 1–7) at each node along the stems. They are soft, hairless, thread-like, cylindrical, relatively small, 3–15 mm long and about 0.5 mm wide.
- Flowers** Small, bisexual (both male and female parts present), greenish-white and occur singly in the leaves' axils.
- Fruit** Bright orange berries when ripe, 4–6 mm wide and contain one seed. Occur year-round.
- Stems** A small number of erect, spineless, wiry stems.
- Roots** Long, narrow underground stems (rhizomes) and fibrous roots that lack tubers.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds, foxes, reptiles, and other animals. Vegetative reproduction from rhizomes over a short distance.
- Confused with** Other introduced *Asparagus* species.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate or crown out. Foliar spray with herbicide.

SPOTTED KNAPWEED

Centaurea stoebe subsp. micranthos

REPORT
THIS WEED

BLACK KNAPWEED

Centaurea x moncktonii

GROUND LAYER

📍 EUROPE

⚠️ PROHIBITED MATTER

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Both grow to 1 m (but sometimes up to 1.8 m) are slender, upright, branched perennial herbs that look like a thistle but without sharp spines on the leaves.
- Leaves** Grey to green, grow in clumps at the base (rosette) and along the stem. Spotted knapweed leaves are finely haired to velvety.
- Flowers** Both have pink-purple flowers on the tips of stems that are surrounded by rows of scale (bracts).
- Stems** Both have slender, erect stems with branches, approximately 0.3–1.2 m tall.
- Roots** Spotted knapweed has a long stout taproot.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from root fragments dispersed by waterways contaminated soil, hay and attached to machinery. Seed is also spread by wind, vehicles, attached to animals and clothing, and grazing animals eating and excreting the seed.
- Confused with** Weed species Larkdaisy (*Centratherum punctatum*). Other introduced Knapweeds and Thistles.
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

BLUE BILLY GOAT WEED

Ageratum houstonianum



TROPICAL AMERICA



GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY



- Description** An annual or short-lived perennial herb growing to 1 m. A widespread weed in disturbed areas.
- Leaves** Softly hairy, mostly opposite, but sometimes alternate (upper) leaves. Finely serrated, triangular to ovate, with either blunt or pointed tips.
- Flowers** Grouped light lavender-blue florets, 2–3 mm long, in spherical fluffy flower heads, 5–7 mm wide. Bracts at the base of the flower-head are hairy. Flowers most of the year.
- Stems** Round, mostly green in colour, soft fine hairs, break easily.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, wind, contaminated agricultural produce and attached to animals, clothing and vehicles.
- Confused with** Weed species *Praxelis* (*Praxelis clematidea*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Foliar spray with herbicide.

**TOXIC TO GRAZING ANIMALS, CAUSING LIVER LESIONS.
IT CONTAINS PYRROLIZIDINE ALKALOIDS.**

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

BLUE HELIOTROPE

Heliotropium amplexicaule

GROUND LAYER

 SOUTH AMERICA

 REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** A hairy, summer-growing, sprawling perennial herb, 15–30 cm high and 30–200 cm wide. It is highly aromatic.
- Leaves** Alternate, dull green, soft and tapered at both ends.
- Flowers** Bluish-purple with yellow centres, growing in dense clusters along one side of a coiled stalk, often referred to as a fiddleneck. Flowering is largely dependent on rainfall but usually occurs from November to March.
- Stems** Many hairy, branched stems radiating from a woody rootstock.
- Roots** Robust roots system with a strong, slender taproot that can be very woody. The roots generally extend to over 1 m in depth.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from root fragments dispersed by waterways or attached to humans, livestock, machinery. Seed also spread by grazing animals eating and excreting the seed.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Pasture management, grazing management, cultivation, or biological control. Foliar or boom spray with herbicide.

IT CONTAINS PYRROLIZIDINE ALKALOIDS WHICH ARE TOXIC TO STOCK AND HORSES. CAN CAUSE LIVER DAMAGE AND REDUCED PRODUCTIVITY.

BROOMRAPE

Orobanche spp.

(except *O. cernua* var. *australiana* and *O. minor*)

REPORT
THIS WEED



EUROPE, ASIA AND AFRICA



PROHIBITED MATTER



DO NOT SELL



- Description** Broomrapes are parasitic plants requiring a host plant to survive and are among the world's worst crop weeds.
- Leaves** Very few scale-like leaves occur at the base of the stem and are up to 8 mm long.
- Flowers** Pale blue to violet, trumpet-shaped, and 1–2.2 cm long. Flowers occurs in summer.
- Fruit** A single-celled capsule containing hundreds of seeds. The capsule dries and shatters in summer.
- Stems** Up to 30 cm high and densely branched from ground level. Brown or straw-yellow and covered with soft woolly hairs.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, wind, contaminated fodder, seed, or soil and attached to livestock, vehicles, and clothing.
- Confused with** Native species *Orobanche cernua* var. *australiana* and *Orobanche minor*.
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.



ASIA



REGIONAL PREVENTION



DO NOT SELL



- Description** A perennial herb up to 1 m high. It grows quickly and sometimes climbing.
- Leaves** Light green, each with a characteristic dark green V-shaped blotch in the centre of each leaf.
- Flowers** Clusters of small white or pink flowers, with 1–3 flowers per cluster.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from plant fragments dispersed by contaminated produce and birds. Also spread by deliberate cultivation for medicinal use.
- Confused with** Native *Persicaria* spp. (aka Smart Weeds).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Foliar spray, splatter gun or wick-wipe with herbicide.

CHINESE VIOLET

Asystasia gangetica subsp. *Micrantha*

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

INDIA AND AFRICA

REGIONAL ERADICATION

DO NOT SELL



- Description** A rapid growing perennial creeper, so far only occurring on coastal sandy soils but is thought to tolerate a wider range of soils. It becomes spindly when growing in deep shade.
- Leaves** Oval shaped, sometimes almost triangular, 2.5–16.5 cm long and 0.5–5.5 cm wide. They have scattered hairs, are paler beneath and occur in pairs on stems.
- Flowers** White bell-shaped flowers are 2–2.5 cm long, with characteristic purple blotches in two parallel lines inside. Can flower year-round.
- Fruit** Capsules are 3 cm long, guitar-shaped (with the neck of guitar attached to stem) and contain four flattened seeds held in place by conspicuous hooks. Can fruit year-round.
- Stems** Have scattered hairs and trailing stems. Can take root at each node when they encounter moist soil.
- Dispersal** Vegetative reproduction from plant fragments dispersed by dumped garden waste or uncontrolled garden plantings. Seed spread when capsules explode when dry.
- Confused with** Weed species White shrimp plant (*Justicia betonica*) or Native violets (*Viola* spp.)
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

CROFTON WEED

Ageratina adenophora



- Description** Erect, perennial plant with numerous purple-brown, woody stems emerging from an underground crown, reaching a height of 1–2 m.
- Leaves** Opposite, broad, trowel-shaped, toothed leaves with red to brown leaf stalks.
- Flowers** Clusters of white flowers, produced in early spring.
- Seeds** Brown to black, angular, 1.5–2 mm long, with a parachute-like plume of white hairs (pappus) about 4 mm long at the top of the seed.
- Roots** Thick, yellowish, extensive in mature plants.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, wind, contaminated hay, and in mud attached to machinery, vehicles, and clothing.
- Confused with** Weed species Mistflower (*Ageratina riparia*). Native clerodendrum (*Clerodendrum tomentosum* and *C. floribundum*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate, manage through grazing or biological control. Splatter gun, foliar or boom spray with herbicide.

HIGHLY POISONOUS AND VERY PALATABLE FOR HORSES, EVEN WHEN THERE IS GOOD QUALITY GRAZING AVAILABLE. POLLEN INHALATION COULD BE A FACTOR IN POISONING. COUGHING IS THE FIRST SIGN OF POISONING.

ELEPHANTS EARS / TARO

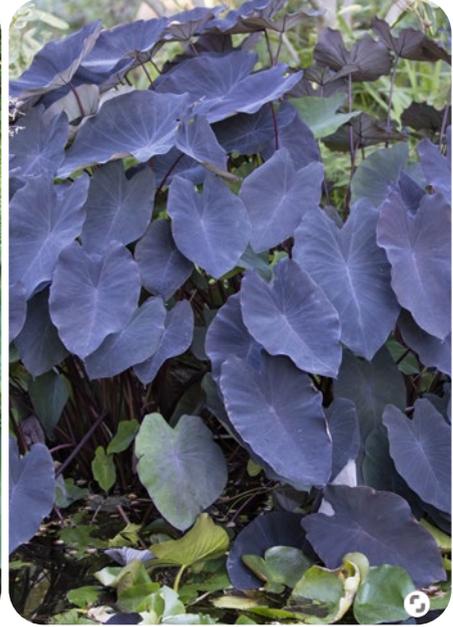
Colocasia esculenta



SOUTH EAST ASIA, HAWAII AND THE PACIFIC ISLANDS



GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY



- Description** A variable species of perennial herb 1–2 m tall. Forms dense monocultures, with fleshy tuberous rhizomes, in moist areas, including creek beds. Shade tolerant.
- Leaves** Large ‘elephants ears’ leaves grow from the base. Glossy green to bluish-black. Leaf colour varies depending on the variety of plant.
- Flowers** Pale yellow spike enclosed by a greenish-yellow hood like a leafy sheath.
- Fruit** Small green or yellow-orange berries, 5–10 mm long. Contain up to four seeds.
- Stems** Dark green or purple depending on the variety.
- Dispersal** Seed or vegetative reproduction from roots, tubers or corms dispersed by waterways, contaminated soil, dumped garden waste and deliberate plantings for ornamental purposes.
- Confused with** Native species Cunjevoi (*Alocasia brisbanensis*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Foliar spray with herbicide registered for aquatic use.

THE WHOLE PLANT CONTAINS CALCIUM OXALATE CRYSTALS WHICH ARE SLIGHTLY POISONOUS (UNLESS COOKED) FOR HUMANS, HORSES, DOGS, AND CATS. LEADS TO ORAL IRRITATION.

FIREWEED*Senecio madagascariensis*

📍 SOUTH AFRICA

⚠️ ASSET PROTECTION

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** It looks like a daisy with little yellow flowers, 10–60 cm tall, most are low growing, with many branches. It invades pastures and can poison livestock.
- Leaves** Variable, 8 cm long and 1.5 cm wide, long narrow leaves, alternate, dark green, with serrated margins.
- Flowers** Yellow, daisy-like, about 2 cm wide. Usually 13 ray florets (outer petals). This number distinguishes it from native species.
- Seeds** Numerous, to 2.5 mm long, topped by hairs to 6.5 mm long.
- Roots** Shallow-branched tap root with many fibrous roots.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind, contaminated stock feed, attached to animals or in mud on vehicles.
- Confused with** Introduced species African daisy (*Senecio pterophorus*) and Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*). Native species Variable groundsel (*Senecio pinnatifolius*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Pasture management, cultivation, slashing, or mulching can reduce seedlings. Foliar or boom spray with herbicide.

THE WHOLE PLANT IS HIGHLY TOXIC TO LIVESTOCK. CONTAIN PYRROLIZIDINE ALKALOIDS WHICH CAUSE LIVER DAMAGE AND MAY RESULT IN DEATH.

GLORY LILY

Gloriosa superba

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

 AFRICA AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

 REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** A deciduous perennial that appears to 'disappear' in winter.
- Leaves** Glossy, green, 5-10 cm, hairless, alternate, with 1-2 cm long hooked tendrils at tips.
- Flowers** Single yellow, orange, and red flower, 7-10 cm wide, with five large, elongated petals folded upwards, on stalks arising from leaf forks. It looks upside down with 4-7 mm long stamens radiating out underneath petals.
- Fruit** Fleshy, green, glossy capsule (4-10 cm), containing multiple red seeds when mature.
- Roots** Small tubers connected by fragile threads.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from rhizomes dispersed by dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Native plants Scrambling lily (*Geitonoplesium cymosum*) and Wombat berry (*Eustrephus latifolius*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Foliar spray with herbicide.

ALL PARTS OF THE PLANT ARE TOXIC FOR BOTH HUMANS AND LIVESTOCK. ALKALOID PRESENT CAUSES MULTIPLE PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECTS AND EVEN DEATH. THE TUBER IS A CONTACT IRRITANT.

GROUND ASPARAGUS

Asparagus aethiopicus

 SOUTH AFRICA

 ASSET PROTECTION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** An invasive perennial plant with long prickly stems and prolific seed production.
- Leaves** 'Leaves' are cladodes that occur in clusters of 1–5. They are 1.5–2.5 cm long, 2–3 mm wide and taper to a fine short point.
- Flowers** White-pink, each about 5 mm wide, are spaced along a short stem.
- Seeds** Black, 3–5 mm wide.
- Fruit** Green berry ripening to a glossy red, 5–8 mm wide.
- Stems** Hairless, 1–2 m long and green to brown. Older stems have short, straight, stiff spines.
- Roots** Extensive root system either well-developed and fleshy, bearing numerous, white, watery tubers (roughly egg-shaped and 1.5–3 cm long), or finer and fibrous.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from crown or corm dispersed by dumped garden waste or deliberate plantings for ornamental purposes. Seed also dispersed by birds eating and excreting the seed.
- Confused with** Other introduced *Asparagus* spp.
- Control** Manually remove the entire crown or corm of the plant (leaving the roots and watery tubers in situ). Foliar spray with herbicide.

HAWKWEED

Pilosella spp.

REPORT
THIS WEED

📍 NORTHERN HEMISPHERE,
SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH AMERICA

⚠️ PROHIBITED MATTER

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Perennial herbs of variable height (15–40 cm) have a milky sap visible when their stems or leaves are broken.
- Leaves** Stalkless, hairy on both surfaces, smooth or slightly toothed margins, sometimes 'sticky' to touch and occur in rosettes. Occasionally 2–4 alternate leaves appear near the base of the upright flower stem.
- Flowers** Yellow, orange, or red and daisy-like, 1–2 cm wide, with square-ended petals. Solitary or in a cluster of 5–30 flower heads with stems covered in short, stiff hairs.
- Seeds** Purplish-black and ribbed. A bristly tuft, up to 6 mm long.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, wind, contaminated fodder or attached to animals, vehicles, ski, or hiking equipment. May also spread by seed and vegetative reproduction from rhizomes in dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Introduced Flatweed (*Hypochaeris* spp.) and Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*)
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.



HORSETAIL

Equisetum spp.

GROUND LAYER

EUROPE, NORTHERN AMERICA AND ASIA

REGIONAL PREVENTION

DO NOT SELL



- Description** Non-flowering herbaceous plants that are highly invasive. Depending on the species, heights vary from 5 cm to 1.2 m.
- Leaves** Inconspicuous leaves in whorls of 6–18 on the main shoots joined at their edges to form black-tipped sheaths of teeth around the stems.
- Fruit** Fruiting cones, 1–4 cm long, grow at the ends of the stems and produce pale-greenish to yellow spores.
- Seeds** Produces spores.
- Roots** Underground stems (rhizomes) can extend horizontally for up to 100 m below the ground.
- Dispersal** Vegetative reproduction from stem fragments (rhizomes) dispersed by dumped garden waste, deliberate plantings for ornamental or medicinal purposes. It also spreads by spore germination in prolonged moist periods.
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Report this plant to your local Council Weed Officer if you see it anywhere in the North Coast region.

ALL EXCEPT THE COMMON HORSETAIL (EQUISETUM ARVENSE) ARE TOXIC TO LIVESTOCK AND HORSES DUE TO THE PRESENCE OF THIAMINASE (ENZYME).

MOTHER OF MILLIONS

Bryophyllum delagoense



AFRICA



GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY



- Description** A succulent perennial plant, with pinkish-brown or grey stems, growing 0.3–1 m tall.
- Leaves** Fleshy, pencil-shaped, pale green to pale brown with dark green patches and a shallow groove on the upper surface. There are up to seven projections at each leaf's tip, which can develop into new plants when broken off.
- Flowers** Orange-red and occur in a cluster at the top of a single stem. Flowers from May to October.
- Fruit** Dry capsule, producing hundreds of tiny black seeds.
- Roots** Weak fibrous roots develop from all vegetative parts of the plant.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from fallen leaves and broken leaf parts dispersed by animals, vehicles, machinery, and dumped garden waste. Seed also spread by waterways and wind.
- Confused with** Other introduced *Bryophyllum* species such as hybrids and Resurrection plant.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure all plant material is bagged and removed from the site. Foliar spray with herbicide.

ALL PLANT PARTS CONTAIN CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES, WHICH ARE HIGHLY POISONOUS IF INGESTED BY HUMANS, LIVESTOCK, HORSES OR DOGS.

PAINTED SPURGE

Euphorbia cyathophora

 SOUTH AMERICA

 GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY



- Description** An erect herb, growing to 80 cm tall in coastal environments. The red and green leaves are similar to Poinsettia. The milky sap is visible when stems or leaves are broken.
- Leaves** Alternate, fiddle-shaped (2–4 lobes), 4–10 cm long and 1.5–4 cm wide. Upper leaves are red or partially red.
- Flowers** Dull red and irregularly clustered at the ends of stems and branches. Flowers most of the year.
- Fruit** Three-lobed capsule, 3–4 mm long and 5–6 mm wide, with three inner compartments, each containing a single seed.
- Seeds** Egg-shaped, dark brown, 2–3 mm long and about 1.5 mm wide.
- Stems** Green, 3–5 mm thick, mostly hairless.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterway or dumped garden waste. Mature capsules explode for short-distance dispersal.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Foliar spray with herbicide.

CONTAIN DITERPENE ESTER IN SAP, WHICH CAUSES SKIN AND GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION IN HORSES.

PARTHENIUM WEED

Parthenium hysterophorus

REPORT
THIS WEED

📍 NORTHERN AND CENTRAL AMERICA

⚠️ PROHIBITED MATTER

🚫 DO NOT SELL



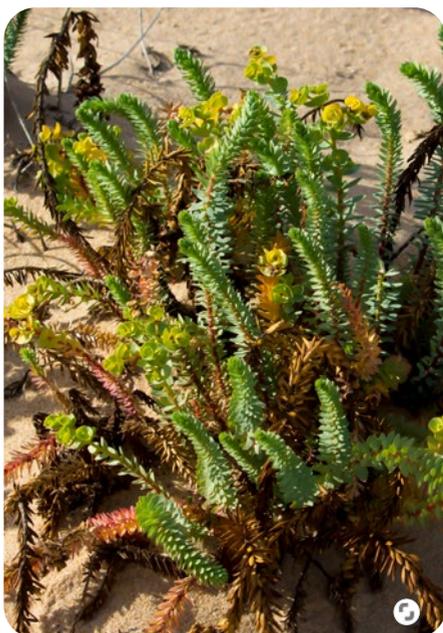
- Description** A fast-growing herbaceous agricultural weed with small white flowers.
- Leaves** Alternate, pale green, lower leaves are 5–20 cm long and deeply divided. Upper leaves are less divided and smaller. They are covered with soft, fine hair.
- Flowers** Creamy-white, 4–6 mm wide. Star-like with five distinct 'points'.
- Seeds** Dark brown-black, 1–2 mm wide.
- Stems** Grooved or ribbed, making stems look striped. Hairy. Woody with age. Densely branched off the upper half of the main stem during flowering.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by contaminated soil, hay, or chicken feed or in/attached to machinery or vehicles.
- Confused with** Introduced species Annual ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), Greater beggar's ticks (*Bidens subalternans*), Bishop's weed (*Ammi majus*) and Hemlock (*Conium maculatum*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

CONTAINS SESQUITERPENE LACTONE. CONTACT WITH THE PLANT CAN CAUSE SERIOUS ALLERGIC REACTIONS IN PEOPLE AND ANIMALS.

AFRICA, EUROPE AND ASIA

REGIONAL PREVENTION

DO NOT SELL



- Description** A small, upright, multi-stemmed perennial shrub, generally found on beach and foredunes can also be found along estuaries and coastal lakes.
- Leaves** Fleshy, blue-green, 5-30 mm long and packed tightly along the stem.
- Flowers** Small, yellow-green, cup-shaped, at the end of the stem.
- Fruit** Capsules, 3-5 mm long and 4.5-6 mm wide.
- Seed** Smooth, pale grey, oval or round, 2.5-3.5 mm long, buoyant and salt water-resistant.
- Stem** Upright, fleshy, branched near tips, less than ten stems, ooze a milky sap when broken.
- Roots** Has a long taproot and a woody crown.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by ocean currents, contaminated sand, soil, ballast water or attached to vehicles. Capsules explode for short-distance dispersal.
- Confused with** Native species Coast candles (*Stackhousia spathulata*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Foliar spray with herbicide.

**THE MILKY SAP CAN IRRITATE THE SKIN AND BE PAINFUL
IF IT COMES INTO CONTACT WITH EYES.**

SILVERLEAF NIGHTSHADE

Solanum elaeagnifolium

 NORTH AMERICA

 ASSET PROTECTION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** A perennial herb, with brown-yellow spines on stem, growing up to 60 cm tall.
- Leaves** Silvery green on top, pale underneath, 5-10 cm long, with wavy edges. Sometimes brown-yellow spines are on the underside of the leaf.
- Flowers** Purple or white star-shaped flowers up to 2.5 cm wide. There are five petals and five yellow stamens 7–9 mm long.
- Fruit** Smooth, green-striped, round berry when young. Wrinkled, dry, mottled yellow-orange when ripe. About 1 cm wide.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, contaminated grain or hay, birds and livestock eating and excreting the seed. Vegetative reproduction from root fragments dispersed by machinery.
- Confused with** Native *Solanum* species including (but not limited to); *Solanum acanthodapis*, *S. brownii*, *S. corifolium*, *S. curvicauspe*, *S. furfuraceum*, *S. limitare*, *S. rixosum*.
- Control** Manually remove when appropriate. Ensure all plant material is bagged and removed from the site. Foliar or boom spray with herbicide.

CONTAINS TOXIC ALKALOIDS THAT CAN POISON LIVESTOCK AND HORSES. RIPE BERRIES ARE MORE TOXIC THAN GREEN BERRIES. SYMPTOMS INCLUDE DIARRHOEA, WEIGHT LOSS, HEAD HELD LOW OR AGAINST OBJECTS AND DEATH.

SINGAPORE DAISSY

Sphagneticola trilobata

 SOUTH AMERICA

 GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY



- Description** Dense mat-forming perennial herb, up to 70 cm high, with spreading stems that can grow longer than 2 m.
- Leaves** Simple, dark green, glossy above, paler below, 3–11 cm long and 2.5–8 cm wide, with white hairs and toothed margins. Sometimes tri-lobed.
- Flowers** Yellow, daisy-like, 3.5 cm wide, with 4–14 petals 6–15 mm long, on stalks 3–14 cm long. Appear in leaf axis. Occur from spring to autumn.
- Seeds** Covered with nodules, topped with dandelion-like tufts, 4–5 mm long.
- Roots** Fibrous, shallow, rooting at the nodes.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from stem fragments dispersed by waterways, dumped garden waste or attached to mowers and slashers.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure all plant material is bagged and removed from the site. Foliar spray with herbicide.

TOBACCO WEED

Elephantopus mollis

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

 TROPICAL AMERICA

 REGIONAL ERADICATION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Fast-growing herb from 30 cm to 1.5 m in tall.
- Leaves** Rough, hairy, toothed or wavy-edged leaves. Mainly occur at the base of the plant.
- Flowers** Small white (rarely pink) flowers form in multi-headed clusters at the tips of the stems.
- Seeds** Brown to greyish-black, 3 mm long, with five fine, straight, white, bristle-like hairs on top.
- Stems** Covered in fine white hairs.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, wind or attached to livestock and machinery.
- Confused with** Weed species *Elephantopus scaber*. Confused by name with weed species Tobacco bush (*Solanum mauritianum*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Foliar spray, splatter gun or wick wipe with herbicide.

FINE HAIRS ON THE STEM MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION WHEN BRUSHED AGAINST.

TRAD

Tradescantia fluminensis

 SOUTH AMERICA

 GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY



- Description** Perennial, creeping succulent herb, rooting from distinct nodes. Grows vigorously, layering and smothering low native ground covers. Shade tolerant and moisture loving.
- Leaves** Simple, alternate, ovate leaves that are glossy and dark green to 6 cm long. Slightly fleshy.
- Flowers** Small white flowers, 1–2 cm wide, with three petals and six hairy stamens. Occur in spring and summer.
- Fruit** Papery capsule. The seed is not viable in Australia.
- Stems** Stolons form underground, with weak, shallow roots forming at the nodes.
- Dispersal** Vegetative reproduction from stolons and stem fragments, dispersed by waterways, contaminated soil, or dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Introduced species Hairy commelina (*Commelina benghalensis*). Native species Commelina (*Commelina cyanea*), Basket grasses (*Oplismenus* spp.) or orchids like *Zeuxine oblonga* and *Cheirostylis notialis*.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure all plant material is bagged and removed from the site. Foliar spray with herbicide.

TURKEY RHUBARB

Rumex sagittatus

 SOUTH AFRICA

 GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY



- Description** Highly invasive, growing vigorously during spring and summer. It escapes from gardens into nearby bushland, where it forms dense tangles that smother ground flora and small shrubs.
- Leaves** Bright green and arrowhead-shaped.
- Flowers** Green to cream coloured, arranged in branching clusters, gradually changing to red.
- Fruit** Small clusters of 3-winged cream-coloured, papery fruit, turning brown with age. Each winged envelope contains one seed.
- Stems** Up to 3 m long.
- Roots** Many underground tubers form as a series of small 'potatoes' linked by thin strands.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind, waterways contaminated soil or dumped garden waste. May also spread vegetatively from underground stems and tubers.
- Confused with** Native species *Calystegia marginata*, *C. sepium* and *C. soldanella*.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure all plant material is bagged and removed from the site. Foliar spray or scrape and paint with herbicide.

AFRICA, INDIA, THE MIDDLE EAST AND CHINA

PROHIBITED MATTER

DO NOT SELL



- Description** Parasitic plants that grow near their host plants base and cannot be seen until they emerge from the soil.
- Leaves** Green, 6–40 mm long and 1–4 mm wide, tapering to a pointed tip.
- Flowers** Attached near the top of the stem next to a leaf, with 4–5 petals. They can be red, pink, white, yellow, orange, or purple and are 5–8 mm wide.
- Fruit** Capsules about 4 mm long and 2 mm wide, ripening from green to brown as they mature.
- Seeds** Sticky, brown and like dust, 0.2–0.3 mm long. Produce at least 50,000 seeds per plant.
- Stems** Round and white when underground (rhizomes). Above ground, they are four-sided and covered with short, hard hairs. They are usually singular.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, wind, contaminated crop seed or livestock feed, animals eating and excreting the seed or attached to animals, tools, footwear or clothing.
- Confused with** Native species Witchweed (*Striga parviflora*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

BALLOON VINE

Cardiospermum grandiflorum



TROPICAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES AND AFRICA



ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Grows quickly up to the tops of trees, forms heavy curtains that stop light from reaching other plants, and can collapse supporting vegetation.
- Leaves** Alternate, often with a tendrils in their fork, on stalks 2–10 cm long, compound, with leaflets in 3 groups of 3. Leaflets are 2–8 cm long and 1–5 cm wide, roughly ovate with pointed tips, serrated margins, somewhat hairy.
- Flowers** White, four petals, in clusters. The stalk of the flower head ends in a pair of tendrils. Flowers most of the year.
- Fruit** Inflated, balloon-shaped, papery capsule, 6-ribbed, 4–8 cm long, covered with short, stiff hairs. Initially green but turn straw-coloured when mature. Each of the three compartments produces a single seed.
- Stems** Ribbed and usually covered with stiff yellowish or reddish coloured hairs.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind, waterways, and contaminated soil. Vegetative reproduction from root fragments dispersed by dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Native species Slender grape (*Cayratia clematidea*) or Soft water vine (*C. euryneema*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Cut and paint, scrape and paint or foliar spray with herbicide.

BRAZILIAN NIGHTSHADE

Solanum seaforthianum

 CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

 ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Perennial shrub or twining climber to 6 m.
- Leaves** Alternate, green, 4–10 cm long and 3–6 cm wide, deeply lobed with 3–9 lobes, hairless except edges and veins on under surface.
- Flowers** Mauve-blue, 2–3 cm wide, in groups of up to 100 in leaf fork. Flowers from spring to autumn.
- Fruit** Clusters of round, shiny, green berries, up to 1 cm wide, ripening to bright red.
- Seeds** Reddish-brown to black, 2–3 mm long and flattened.
- Roots** Shallow and fibrous.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, animals eating and excreting the seeds, contaminated soil and garden rubbish dumping.
- Confused with** Native species seedling, Silky oak (*Grevillia robusta*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Scrape and paint or foliar spray with herbicide.

THE WHOLE PLANT CONTAINS SOLASODINE, A STEROIDAL GLYCOALKALOID THAT IS TOXIC FOR HUMANS, HORSES, AND OTHER ANIMALS.

BRIDAL CREEPER

Asparagus asparagoides

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

📍 SOUTH AFRICA

⚠️ REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

🚫 DO NOT SELL



Description A garden plant with climbing stems. It is now a major weed of bushland where it smothers native plants. Above ground growth is annually produced from its perennial underground root system of tubers.

Leaves Soft, shiny green, 4–30 mm wide and 1–7 cm long.

Flowers White, with six petals, 5–8 mm wide, and appear in early spring.

Fruit Green berries ripen to pink to red-burgundy in late spring-early summer.

Roots Mat, 0–10 cm deep, of branching rhizomes that bear numerous fleshy tubers.

Dispersal Seed dispersed by birds, rabbits and foxes eating and excreting the seed. Also spread by seed and vegetative reproduction from root fragments in contaminated soil and dumped garden waste.

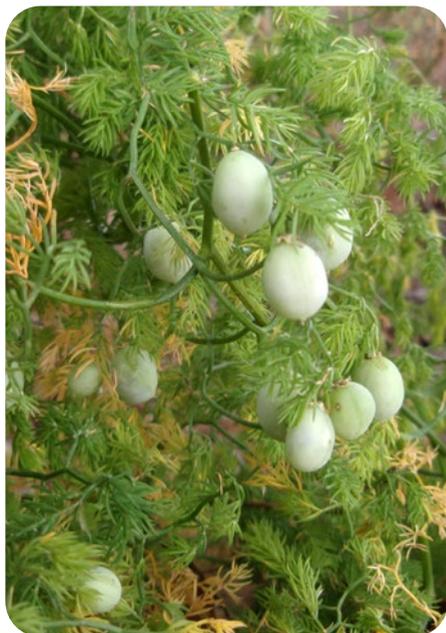
Confused with Native species Wombat berry (*Eustrephus latifolius*) and Scrambling lily (*Geitonoplesium cymosum*).

Control Manually remove or 'crown out' where appropriate. Ensure the removed crown does not contact the soil. Grazing can provide some control. Foliar spray with herbicide.

 SOUTH AFRICA

 PROHIBITED MATTER

 DO NOT SELL



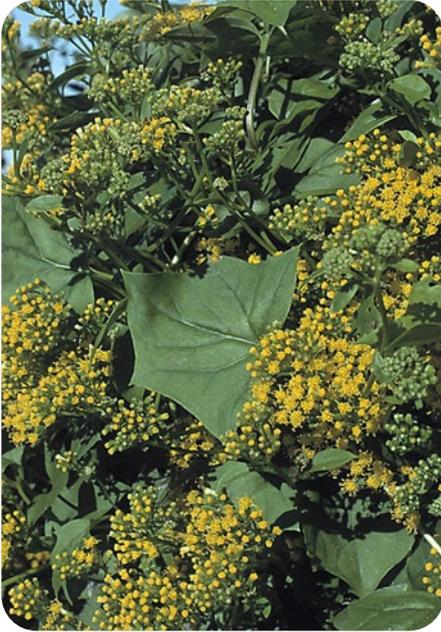
- Description** Fern-like scrambler or low-climber originally introduced as an ornamental plant.
- Leaves** Leaf-like cladodes (modified stems) arranged in dense groups of 3 alongside shoots off a main stem. Blue-green, soft, needle-shaped, 3-10 mm long and less than 1 mm wide.
- Flowers** Greenish white with six petals, 5-8 mm wide, solitary or in pairs, on stalks 5-11 mm long. Flowers from winter to mid-spring.
- Fruit** Spherical or ovate, about 8-15 mm long and 7 mm wide, light green and maturing to whitish or blueish grey. Contain 2-14 seeds per berry.
- Stems** Long, twisting stems up to 3 m in length, branching extensively.
- Roots** Dense mats of fibrous rhizomes and tuber, radiating out from the base of stems.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds and animals eating and excreting the seed. Also spread by seed and vegetative reproduction from rhizome fragments in contaminated soil, dumped garden waste or on machinery.
- Confused with** Other introduced *Asparagus* species.
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

CAPE IVY

Delairea odorata

 SOUTH AFRICA

 ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** A climbing and trailing perennial, non-woody vine that smothers vegetation to heights of 10 m. Rapidly grows into blankets and smothers surrounding vegetation.
- Leaves** Ivy or star-shaped with 5–7 lobes, fleshy, glossy green above and silvery below. Often with a purple tinge.
- Flowers** Yellow, in dense clusters, lacking petals. Strongly scented on warm days. Flowers from autumn to spring.
- Fruit** Small, reddish-brown with a 'parachute' of fine hairs (pappus). A mature plant can produce up to 4000 seeds annually.
- Roots** Shallow and fibrous, fragments re-root readily.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from root fragments dispersed by waterways, contaminated soil, dumped garden waste, or on humans, animals or machinery. Seed also dispersed by wind.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Foliar spray with herbicide.

CAT'S CLAW CREEPER

Dolichandra unguis-cati

 SOUTH AMERICA

 ASSET PROTECTION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Vigorous, blanketing climber in excess of 30 m with distinctive three-pronged claws along the stem.
- Leaves** Compound, oppositely arranged, with two dark green leaflets and a 3-pronged climbing tendril (cat's claw). New leaves and tips are a showy red-brown colour.
- Flowers** Bright yellow flowers forming a bell shape when fully open. Only occur on mature plants. Flowers from winter to spring.
- Fruit** Long, dark brown, flattened seed pods (beans) split open when mature.
- Stems** Mature stems can become very woody, growing up to 20 cm wide.
- Roots** Deep underground tuberous roots.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from tubers or stems dispersed by waterways, contaminated soil, and garden rubbish dumping. Seed also dispersed by wind. Short distance dispersal via root suckers.
- Confused with** Native species Pastel flower (*Pseuderanthemum variabile*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Biological controls are available. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, scrape and paint or foliar spray with herbicide.

CLIMBING ASPARAGUS

Asparagus africanus

CLIMBING ASPARAGUS FERN

Asparagus plumosus

📍 SOUTH AFRICA

⚠️ ASSET PROTECTION

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Climbing vines with a fern-like appearance, that can grow up into the canopy.
- Leaves** Fine, feathery caladoes, with a fern-like appearance.
- Flowers** Small, greenish-white. Climbing asparagus occur in clusters of 1-6 in the stem axis. Climbing asparagus fern are single or paired at the tips of branches.
- Fruit** Round, fleshy green berries, 4-6 mm wide, containing one seed. Climbing asparagus ripen to orange-red. Climbing asparagus fern ripen to black.
- Stems** Mature stems can be thick and woody. Climbing asparagus are up to 12 m long and often have thorns 6-12 mm long. Climbing asparagus fern are up to 5 m long and often have thorns 2-10 mm long.
- Roots** Central crown with fleshy to fibrous shallow roots. Neither have tubers.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds, animals, and waterways. Vegetative reproduction from rhizomes and root fragments in dumped garden waste. Deliberate cultivation for ornamental purposes.
- Confused with** Other introduced *Asparagus* species.
- Control** Manually remove or 'crown out' where appropriate. Ensure the removed crown does not contact the soil. Foliar spray, cut and paint or scrape and paint with herbicide.

DESMODIUM

Desmodium intortum & *D. uncinatum*

 SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

 ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Sprawling or climbing vine with stems about 2 m long. Stems and seed pods are densely hairy with hooked hairs. Also described as 'Velcro plant'.
- Leaves** Three leaflets, green or green with a silver stripe and covered in hairs.
- Flowers** Pea-like, pink to blue or white in small clusters. Flowers summer to autumn.
- Fruit** Pods constricted around the seeds are covered in hooked hairs. Seeds are hard coated and occur in autumn.
- Stems** Hairy and can root when in contact with soil.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, contaminated produce, animals eating and excreting the seed, attached to clothing, animals, and vehicles. Vegetative reproduction from stem fragments dispersed by dumped garden rubbish or machinery.
- Confused with** Native *Desmodium* species; *D. rhytidophyllum* and *D. varians*.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint or foliar spray with herbicide.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE

Aristolochia elegans

 SOUTH AMERICA

 ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** A climbing plant with broad heart-shaped leaves, growing up to 7 m tall.
- Leaves** Alternate, heart-shaped, 1.5-5 cm long. The upper leaf surfaces are bright green, while the undersides are paler and slightly glaucous.
- Flowers** Resemble a smoking pipe, 7.5 cm long and 10 cm wide, marbled cream and purple.
- Fruit** Cylindrical green capsules ripen to brown, becoming somewhat papery.
- Stems** Twining stems are quite slender, greenish, and hairless. Older stems may become woody or corky in texture, slightly fissured, and brownish.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind, waterways, and dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Introduced species Fragrant dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia odoratissima*), Gaping dutchman's pipe (*A. ringens*), Giant dutchman's pipe (*A. gigantea*). Native species Pearl vine (*Sarcopetalum harveyanum*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, scrape and paint or foliar spray with herbicide.

JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE

Lonicera japonica

 EASTERN ASIA

 ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Robust climbing or scrambling shrub to 8 m high.
- Leaves** Glossy, opposite with a conspicuous ridge between opposite leaf stalks, ovate to about 7 cm long.
- Flowers** Paired, long and tubular, 3–4 cm wide, very sweetly scented. White, ageing cream to yellow or pale orange.
- Fruit** Round berry, 4–10 mm long, purple-black.
- Stems** Young stems, reddish, covered with short hairs. Older stems woody and hairless.
- Roots** Fibrous initially, becoming a dense, extensive and woody crown with age.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from stem fragments dispersed by waterways, contaminated soil, dumped garden waste or on machinery. Seed also dispersed by birds and animals eating and excreting the seed.
- Confused with** Introduced species Winter honeysuckle (*Lonicera fragrantissima*) and European honeysuckle (*L. Periclymenum*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint or foliar spray with herbicide.

KUDZU

Pueraria lobata

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

📍 SOUTH EAST ASIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN

⚠️ REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Creeping, rapidly growing vine. Capable of forming dense mats and smothering plants up to 30 m high.
- Leaves** Compound, with three leaflets per leaf. Leaflets are 8–18 cm long and 6–20 cm wide, usually lobed, growing at right angles to the stalk.
- Flowers** Perfumed, pea-shaped, in clusters 10–40 cm in length. Individual flowers are 15–25 mm long and purple, blue, or pink with a central patch of yellow. Flowers from late spring to autumn.
- Fruit** Brown pods, 4–13 cm long and 0.6–1.3 cm wide, covered in fine hairs, containing 3–10 seeds.
- Roots** Expansive root system, up to 5 m into the ground, with large underground tubers.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by animals. Vegetative reproduction from stem fragments dispersed by waterways, contaminated soil, dumped garden waste and on machinery.
- Confused with** Native species Burny bean (*Mucuna gigantea*) and Dusky coral pea (*Kennedia rubicunda*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Does not persist under grazing. Foliar spray with herbicide.

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

LEAF CACTUS

Pereskia aculeata



WEST INDIES AND SOUTH AMERICA



REGIONAL ERADICATION



DO NOT SELL



- Description** A spiky, climbing shrub that attaches itself to trees.
- Leaves** Waxy, slightly succulent, flattened egg-shape with pointed ends, 4.5–11 cm long and 1.5–5 cm wide.
- Flowers** White or pale yellow, sometimes ageing to pink 2–5.5 cm wide, scented.
- Fruit** Unusually shaped small yellow to orange fruits 2.5–4.5 cm wide.
- Trunk** Long, slender spines in groups along the plant's trunk and short recurved spikes in pairs on the branches.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from stem fragments or leaves dispersed by waterways, dumped garden waste or carried by birds. Also deliberately cultivated for its ornamental and nutritional values.
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Report this plant to your local Council Weed Officer if you see it anywhere in the North Coast region.

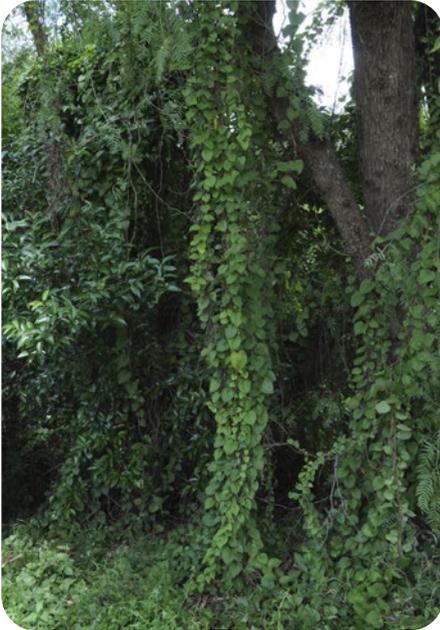
MADEIRA VINE

Anredera cordifolia

 SOUTH AMERICA

 ASSET PROTECTION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Vigorous, robust, fleshy and extensive twining, hairless, perennial climber more than 30 m. Conspicuous aerial tubers along the stem. Capable of smothering and weighing down large mature trees.
- Leaves** Alternate, fleshy, glossy, heart-shaped, and bright green.
- Flowers** Numerous small, fragrant and creamy white, occur in drooping clusters up to 20 cm long. Flowers from spring to summer.
- Fruit** Does not fruit in Australia.
- Stems** Clusters of aerial tubers occur on stems, which shed after the vine is cut and remain viable in the soil for 5 to 10 years.
- Roots** Fleshy and tuberous. Underground tubers are up to 20 cm long and deeply buried.
- Dispersal** Vegetative reproduction from underground and aerial tubers dispersed by waterways, contaminated soil, and dumped garden waste.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure all plant material is bagged and removed from the site. Biological control available. Foliar spray or stem scrape (5–10 cm) in strips for as high as you can reach and paint immediately with herbicide. Avoid ringbarking. Never cut and paint.

 CENTRAL & SOUTH AMERICA

 PROHIBITED MATTER

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** A creeping or twining perennial vine capable of growing to 20 m high on supporting vegetation. Known for its rapid growth.
- Leaves** Opposite, heart-shaped, tapering to a sharp point, 4–13 cm long and 2–9 cm wide, on a stalk 2–8 cm long.
- Flowers** Produced in a flat-topped cluster, where each flower head is 4.5–6 mm long and contains four individual whitish flowers 2–4 mm long. Can occur year-round.
- Seeds** Black, 1.5–2 mm long, thin, flattened, with a parachute-like tuft of fine whitish bristles (pappus) that are 2–3 mm long. Prolific seed production.
- Stems** Slender, ribbed with fine white hairs, although some stems may be hairless.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from stem fragments dispersed by waterways, machinery and cultivation practices. Seed also dispersed by wind and animals.
- Confused with** Introduced species Climbing groundsels (*Senecio angulatus* and *S. tamoides*), Cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*) and Blue trumpet vine (*Thunbergia grandiflora*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

MONKEY'S COMB

Pithecoctenium crucigerum

REPORT
THIS WEED

 CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

 REGIONAL PREVENTION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Fast-growing vine with climbing tendrils and white trumpet-like flowers.
- Leaves** Heart-shaped, opposite, made up of 2-3 leaflets, 2.5-8 cm long and 2-5 cm wide. A tendril often replaces the terminal leaflet.
- Flowers** White to yellow, tubular and up to 5 cm long and 2 cm wide.
- Fruit** Thick woody, elliptic capsule with dense prickles.
- Seeds** Surrounded by a transparent wing.
- Stems** Hexagonal and ribbed with many-branched tendrils.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind. Vegetative reproduction from stem fragments dispersed by waterways or dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Introduced species Orange trumpet creeper (*Pyrostegia venusta*) and Argentine trumpet vine (*Clytostoma callistegioides*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Report this plant to your local Council Weed Officer if you see it anywhere in the North Coast region.

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

MOON FLOWER

Ipomoea alba

VINES & SCRAMBLERS

AMERICAS

REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

DO NOT SELL



- Description** A scrambling vine that blooms in the evening.
- Leaves** Alternate, 7-11 cm long and 5-10 cm wide, with pointed tips and are either heart-shaped or with three lobes.
- Flowers** Trumpet-shaped, white with five cream to greenish-yellow bands.
- Fruit** Oval capsule, 18-23 mm wide.
- Stems** Twining and hairless.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from stem fragments dispersed by waterways or dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Introduced *Ipomoea* species, especially Morning glory (*Ipomoea indica*) when not in flower. Native species *Ipomoea plebeia*.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, scape and paint, wick wipe or foliar spray with herbicide.

MORNING GLORY

Ipomoea indica

MILE-A-MINUTE

Ipomoea cairica

 SOUTH AMERICA

 GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY



- Description** Perennial climbers, invading rainforests, riparian zones and coastal headlands.
- Leaves** Morning glory is heart-shaped or 3-lobed, 2–18 cm long. Mile-a-minute is light green, star-shaped with 5–7 narrow finger-like lobes, up to 9 cm long.
- Flowers** Funnel-shaped, 5–8 cm in diameter. Morning glory is violet-blue with paler lines on the petals. Mile-a-minute is pale purple with darker lines on the petals and centre. Flowers from spring to autumn.
- Roots** Fibrous initially, becoming dense, extensive, and crown-like with age. Will set root from stem fragments when in contact with the soil.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from stem fragments dispersed by wind, waterways, animals, contaminated soil, and dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Introduced species Moon flower (*Ipomoea alba*) and native species Beach morning glory or Goats-foot (*Ipomea brasiliensis*) and *I. plebia* when not in flower.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Foliar spray, scrape and paint, cut and paint, cut scrape paint, frill, or stem inject with herbicide.

THE SEED CONTAINS TROPANE ALKALOIDS, WHICH IS TOXIC TO HUMANS AND HORSES.

MOTH VINE*Araujia sericifera*
 SOUTH AMERICA

 ASSET PROTECTION


- Description** Twining perennial climber reaching up to 6 m on supporting vegetation. Milky, smelly latex exuded from damaged stems and leaves.
- Leaves** Opposite pairs, oblong to triangular, 3-11 cm long, 1-6 cm wide, dark green above, grey-green below.
- Flowers** Fragrant, tubular, 0.8-1.4 cm long, 5-lobed, 5-stamens, white to pale pink in groups of 2-5. Flowers from late spring to autumn.
- Fruit** Grey-green choko-shaped fruit, turning brown and woody with age. Mature fruit split open to release wind-borne seeds on silky hairs.
- Roots** Shallow and fibrous.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind, waterways, and contaminated soil.
- Confused with** Native Milk vines (*Marsdenia rostrata* and *M. flavescens*) and Silkpod vine (*Parsonia straminea*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Foliar spray, cut and paint, cut scape paint or scrape and paint with herbicide.

THE SAP CAN CAUSE SKIN AND EYE IRRITATION IN PEOPLE. THE LEAVES AND SEEDS ARE POISONOUS TO LIVESTOCK; POISONING IS UNCOMMON.

PASSIONFRUIT

Passiflora spp.

 SOUTH AMERICA

 ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** A vigorous climber with tendrils and green or 'corky' stems in some species.
- Leaves** Varies with species from 1–15 cm long. Generally, 3-lobed sometimes ovate, pale green with powdery film and blunt tips, to dark green with pointed tips.
- Flowers** Distinctive shape, 5–10 petals, numerous cream-yellow stamens and a divided stigma. Plain white to white blotched purple, pinks and reds, 1–5 cm across.
- Fruit** Round, generally pulpy, 1.5–5 cm long, yellow, green, red or purple-black.
- Roots** Lateral roots form at right angles to the stem and break easily when pulled.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by animals, waterways, and dumped garden waste. Vegetative growth from root fragments. Deliberate cultivation.
- Confused with** Native passionfruit vines such as Blunt-leaved passionfruit (*Passiflora aurantia*), Native passionfruit (*P. herbortiana*) and Red passionflower (*P. cinnabarina*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Foliar spray, cut scrape paint, splatter gun, wick wipe or basal bark with herbicide.

PASSIFLORA SUBEROSA LEAVES, AND UNRIPE FRUIT CONTAINS CYANOGENIC GLYCOSIDES. THESE TOXINS CAUSE CYANIDE POISONING IF EATEN BY HUMANS, CATTLE, PIGS AND SHEEP.

RED TRUMPET VINE

Campsis radicans

 NORTH AMERICA

 ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Woody, fast-growing vine with stem roots clinging tightly to almost any surface.
- Leaves** Opposite, with 7-10 leaflets. Leaflets are ovate, toothed, pointed at the tip with predominate venation.
- Flowers** Showy, orange to red trumpet-shaped in clusters. Flowers from spring to summer.
- Fruit** Flat, tapered, cigar-shaped capsule that contains numerous flat 'winged' seeds. Light green and turning brown when mature.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative growth via aerial roots and from root fragments. Deliberate cultivation for ornamental purposes.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Cut and paint or cut scrape paint with herbicide.

RUBBER VINE

Cryptostegia grandiflora

REPORT
THIS WEED

 MADAGASCAR

 PROHIBITED MATTER

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** A deep rooted, multi-stemmed shrub that can climb 30 m into tree canopies.
- Leaves** Opposite, thick, dark green, glossy, oval-shaped, 6–10 cm long and 3–5 cm wide, with a tapered end and a pointed tip. The midvein of the leaf is red or purplish.
- Flowers** Light purple, pink or white trumpet-shaped, up to 5 cm long and wide. Flowers year round but mainly in summer.
- Fruit** Pods up to 12 cm long and 4 cm wide, usually in pairs at the end of short stalks. Sometimes a single pod or three pods are present.
- Stems** Greyish brown, smooth and dotted with small pores. Contain a milky sap that seeps out when broken.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind, waterways, attached to animals or in mud on machinery.
- Confused with** Weed species Ornamental rubber vine (*Cryptosptegia madagascariensis*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

**ALL PARTS OF THE PLANT CONTAIN CARDIAC GLYCOSIDES
AND ARE HIGHLY POISONOUS TO LIVESTOCK, HORSES AND PEOPLE.**

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

SICKLETHORN

Asparagus falcatus

VINES & SCRAMBLERS

📍 AFRICA, SRI LANKA, CANARIES AND MEDITERRANEAN ⚠️ REGIONAL ERADICATION 🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** A robust climber introduced as an ornamental plant.
- Leaves** Leaf-like cladodes (modified stems) occur in clusters of 3–6 at the nodes. They are shiny, dark green, straight or slightly sickle-shaped (hence the common name), hairless, elongate, 3–9 cm long, 3–5 mm wide and present year-round.
- Flowers** Small, white, borne on short stalks in slightly elongated clusters in the axils of the cladodes. Flowers from spring to early summer.
- Fruit** Green berries, 7–10 mm wide, ripen to bright red and contain 1–3 seeds. Occur year-round.
- Stems** Originate from a basal crown that may be more than 30 cm wide. Become woody with age and have sharp, stout thorns that curve backwards.
- Roots** Short rhizomes and forms swollen tubers.
- Dispersal** Primarily seed dispersed by birds, other animals and waterways. Vegetative reproduction from tubers also dispersed by dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Weed and introduced *Asparagus* species.
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Report this plant to your local Council Weed Officer if you see it anywhere in the North Coast region.

SIRATRO

Macroptilium atropurpureum



CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA



GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY



- Description** A trailing herb that will smother native shrubs, grasses or younger trees. Forms dense infestations along forest edges and is common around waterways and coastal sand dunes.
- Leaves** Compound, bright green, 2–7 cm long. Each leaf has three broad leaflets. The two lower leaflets often have an extra rounded lobe, and leaves have silky hairs on their underside.
- Flowers** Sweet pea-like, dark red to purple flowers, on long spikes most of the year. Have a velvety sheen.
- Fruit** Narrow pods (beans), 5–10 cm long.
- Roots** Taproot.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds and other animals and contaminated soil.
- Confused with** Introduced species Phasey bean (*Macroptilium lathyroides*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate or mow. Scrape and paint, foliar spray with herbicide.

 **EASTERN AND SOUTHERN ASIA**

 **REGIONAL PREVENTION**

 **DO NOT SELL**



- Description** A perennial, invasive, foul-smelling, semi-woody vine. It grows quickly and can smother native vegetation. Twines upward and creeps across the ground.
- Leaves** Opposite, pointed tip, lance-shaped to 14 cm long and 5 cm wide. Fringed with sharp, stiff hairs. The upper surface is medium to dark green, while the lower surface is lighter in colour. Veins especially lined with transparent, bristly hairs.
- Flowers** White to cream with a dark purplish-red centre, 7–11 mm long, hairy outer surface.
- Fruit** Glossy, round, 4–6 mm wide, light brown to yellow or reddish-brown.
- Stems** Woody. Can root when in contact with soil.
- Roots** Roots at nodes when creeping along the ground.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from stem fragments dispersed by waterways, contaminated soil, dumped garden waste or attached to animals and machinery. Seed also dispersed by wind and birds and other animal eating and excreting the seed. Deliberately cultivated for food, medicine and ornamental purposes.
- Confused with** Native species Wonga vine (*Pandorea pandorana*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Report this plant to your local Council Weed Officer if you see it anywhere in the North Coast region.

AFRICAN BOXTHORN

Lycium ferocissimum



AFRICA



ASSET PROTECTION



DO NOT SELL



- Description** A thorny shrub with red berries and purple flowers that form impenetrable thickets.
- Leaves** Smooth, oval, bright green, fleshy, 1–4 cm long, with a rounded tip. Occur in clusters along the branchlets. Larger and more succulent on regrowth from damaged roots.
- Flowers** Fragrant, white to purple with five petals, 1 cm wide. Tubular at the base with purple or pale blue markings. Singular or in pairs in the leaf axils.
- Fruit** Round green to orange-red berries, 5–10 mm wide, containing 20–70 seeds.
- Stems** Rigid with thorns up to 15 cm long on the main stem and branches.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by animals eating and excreting seed, contaminated agricultural produce or in mud. Short distance dispersal via suckering.
- Confused with** Weed species Chinese boxthorn (*Lycium barbarum*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Foliar spray, basal bark, cut and paint with herbicide.

THE WHOLE PLANT IS TOXIC TO HUMANS CAUSING NAUSEA, VOMITING, BREATHING DIFFICULTIES AND UNCONSCIOUSNESS.

AFRICAN OLIVE

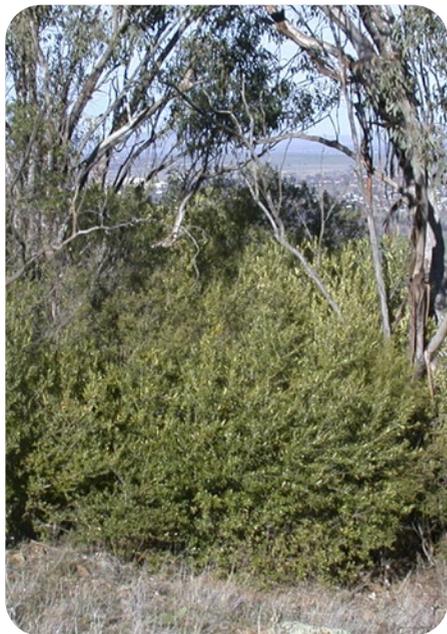
Olea europaea subsp. *cuspidata*



AFRICA



ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** A much-branched evergreen shrub or small tree with a dense canopy.
- Leaves** Opposite, glossy green on top, green or yellow-brown underneath, 6–10 cm long and 1–2.5 cm wide, often with a hooked tip.
- Flowers** Yellow-white to creamy with four petals, 2–4 mm in diameter, on a short stem.
- Fruit** Initially green with white spots, ripening to purple-black, 15–30 mm long and 6–20 mm wide, round with a sharp tip at the base, with one hard seed in the middle.
- Seeds** Hard, brown, oblong and 10–15 mm long.
- Stems** Smooth or ribbed, silvery-green bark when young. Rough grey bark when older.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds eating and excreting the seed. Short distance dispersal via suckering.
- Confused with** Weed species Feral olive (*Olea europaea* subsp. *europaea*) or introduced species Common olive (*Olea europaea*). Native species Guioa (*Guioa semiglauc*), Water gum (*Tristaniopsis laurina*), Plum pine (*Podocarpus elatus*) and Mock olives (*Notelaea venosa* and *N. longifolia*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, basal bark or foliar spray with herbicide.

BELLYACHE BUSH

Jatropha gossypifolia



CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA



ASSET PROTECTION



DO NOT SELL



- Description** An erect shrub or small tree up to 4 m high. Forms dense thickets. Frost sensitive
- Leaves** Alternate, green to purple, sticky, 5–14 cm long and 7–13 cm wide, with 3–5 lobes.
- Flowers** Red to purple petals, with yellow bases, 6–9 mm wide. Flowers most of the year but predominantly in late summer and autumn.
- Fruit** Oblong, three-lobed capsules about 1.1 cm long, containing 2–3 brown seeds, 0.6–0.8 cm long. Initially green, ripening to dark brown.
- Stems** Older stems either somewhat succulent or softly woody and contain watery or soapy sap. Young branches are purplish and densely covered in hairs.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways and in mud. Short-range dispersal of seed by capsules exploding and by native meat ants. Short distance dispersal via root and crown suckering.
- Confused with** Weed species Physic nut (*Jatropha curcas*) and Castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Foliar spray with herbicide.

THE WHOLE PLANT CONTAINS LECTIN, WHICH IS HIGHLY TOXIC TO LIVESTOCK, HORSES, AND HUMANS. SAP CAN CAUSE DERMATITIS.

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

BITOU BUSH

Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. *rotundata*

SHRUBS

 SOUTH AMERICA

 BIOSECURITY ZONE

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Sprawling woody shrub up to 2 m tall and 2–6 m wide with succulent stems.
- Leaves** Alternate, with cottony down on young leaves. Ovate to oblong, 1.5–6 cm long and 0.7–2 cm wide, smooth-edged or slightly toothed, pointed at the tip.
- Flowers** Daisy-like, bright yellow with 8–13 petals at the end of branches.
- Fruit** Green, black when ripe, containing a single seed.
- Seeds** Egg-shaped, 5–7 mm long, fleshy externally with an internal hard bone-like shell which is dark brown to black when dry.
- Roots** Fibrous, shallow in young plants, becoming extensive with maturity.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways and animals eating and excreting the seed.
- Confused with** Weed species Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *monilifera*) and Native species Fan flower (*Scaevola calendulacea*), Guinea flower (*Hibbertia scandens*), Tall geebung (*Persoonia attenuata*), Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Biological controls and grazing may limit spread. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, frill, stem inject, splatter gun, foliar or boom spray with herbicide.

BLACKBERRY

Rubus fruticosus agg.



NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH ASIA AND EUROPE



ASSET PROTECTION



DO NOT SELL



- Description** Scrambling shrub to 5 m high, that forms thickets. Has prolific seed production.
- Leaves** Alternate, covered in short, curved prickles, in clusters of 3–5 leaves. Dark green on the upper surface, lighter green on the underside.
- Flowers** White or pink, 2–3 cm wide, clustered in a cylinder or pyramid shape, on the end of the cane. Flowers from late November to late February.
- Fruit** Vary from red to black. Each berry has 20–30 seeds.
- Stems** Arching, covered in thorns, up to 7 m long. Green, purplish or red, depending on how much light they get. Can root when in contact with soil.
- Roots** In a crown up to 20 cm wide, woody, with a main root up to 4 m deep.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, birds and animals eating and excreting the seed, and in mud. Short distance dispersal via suckers.
- Confused with** Weed species White blackberry (*Rubus niveus*). Native species Native raspberry (*Rubus parvifolius*, *R. rosifolius*, *R. moluccanus*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Biological controls, pasture management and grazing, may limit or prevent spread. Foliar spray, splatter gun, cut and paint, cut scrape paint, frill, or stem inject with herbicide.

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

BONESEED

Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. *monilifera*

SHRUBS

📍 AFRICA

⚠️ CONTROL ORDER

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** An erect, perennial shrub that grows up to 3 m high. Prefers sandy or medium-textured soils and tolerates salty conditions.
- Leaves** Alternate, oval, with irregular serrated edges, 3–9 cm long. New growth is covered with white hairs that are shed as the leaves mature.
- Flowers** Yellow, up to 3 cm wide, with 5–8 petals. Flowers mainly from August to October.
- Fruit** Round, green, fleshy, ripening to black. Contains a single seed.
- Seeds** Smooth, round, 6–7 mm wide, and bone-coloured when dry. Prolific seed production, with one plant producing 50 000 seeds a year. Approximately 60% are viable and can stay viable in the soil for more than 10 years.
- Stems** Woody, branched and upright.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds, rabbits, foxes, and cattle eating and excreting the seed, in contaminated landscape supplies and dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Weed species Bitou bush (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *rotundata*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Foliar spray, cut and paint, cut scape paint, frill, or stem inject with herbicide.

BUTTERFLY BUSH

Buddleia davidii & *B. madagascariensis*



- Description** Woody, semi-deciduous, multi-stemmed upright shrub with arching stems. Usually growing 1–3 m tall.
- Leaves** Opposite, elongated, 4–20 cm long and 1–8 cm wide, with finely toothed margins. Dark green, hairless upper surface and greyish-green velvety hairy undersides.
- Flowers** Small, tubular, 8–10 mm long, yellow, mauve or purple (occasionally white to dark purple) with orange-yellow mouths. Occur in dense clusters, 12–30 cm long, at or near the branches' tips.
- Fruit** Elongated capsule, 5–10 mm long, with two compartments.
- Seeds** Produces abundant lightweight winged seed.
- Stems** Square. Young stems are green, and older stems have peeling, grey-brown bark.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from stem and root fragments dispersed by waterways, contaminated soil, dumped garden waste or on machinery or vehicles. Seed also dispersed by wind and birds eating and excreting the seed. Deliberate cultivation for ornamental purposes.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Stem inject, frill or foliar spray with herbicide.

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

CAPE BROOM

Genista monspessulana

SHRUBS

 MEDITERRANEAN

 REGIONAL ERADICATION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** An upright evergreen, perennial shrub growing to 3 m high.
- Leaves** Three-leaflets on a short stalk, oblong, hairy, and often end in a short point.
- Flowers** Yellow, pea-like, 8–12 mm long, growing at the ends of branches in clusters of 3–9.
- Fruit** Hairy pods, brown to black, 1.5–2.5 cm long and 3–5 mm wide. Contain 5–8 seeds.
- Stems** Ridged, green and lightly hairy when young. Woody and hairless when older.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by contaminated soil and possibly by roadside machinery.
- Confused with** Weed species Flax-leaf broom (*Genista linifolia*), Madeira broom (*G. stenopetala*), Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius* subsp. *scoparius*), Spiny broom (*Calicotome spinosa*), Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*) and Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Report this plant to your local Council Weed Officer if you see it anywhere in the North Coast region.

**THE WHOLE PLANT CONTAINS THE QUINOLIZIDINE ALKALOID,
WHICH CAN HAVE A MILD TOXIC EFFECT ON HORSES.**

CASSIA*Senna pendula* var. *glabrata***WINTER SENNA***Senna septemtrionalis***MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA****GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY**

- Description** Cassia is a spreading shrub, 2–4 m tall, occasionally 5 m tall. Winter senna is a straggly evergreen shrub, 1–3 m tall.
- Leaves** Compound with 3–8 pairs of leaflets. Cassia has pointed tips, Winter senna has rounded tips.
- Flowers** Bright yellow, large, pea-like, with protruding curved stamens and a stalk. Occur in clusters at the tip of branches.
- Fruit** Round bean pod, initially green, turning pale brown when mature. Winter senna is 7–8 cm long, and Cassia is 10–20 cm long and hanging. Contain 5–40 seeds.
- Seeds** Brown and maybe viable for decades.
- Stems** Younger stems are green and become darker as they mature.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, animals eating and excreting the seed, contaminated soil, dumped garden waste. Vegetative reproduction from root fragments.
- Confused with** Native species Rainforest cassia (*Senna acclinis*), Breynia (*Breynia oblongifolia*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, basal bark, splatter gun, wick wipe or foliar spray with herbicide.

CASTOR OIL PLANT

Ricinus communis



AFRICA AND EURASIA



GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY



- Description** Long-lived tall perennial spreading shrub. It can grow to the size of a small tree.
- Leaves** Have 7-9 lobes with toothed edges, 15-45 cm long and up to 70 cm wide. Green, sometimes with a reddish tinge, as they mature.
- Flowers** Elongated clusters, 8-15 cm long. Separate male and female flowers occur in clusters. The reddish female flowers sit at the top of the cluster, and the yellowish male flowers below.
- Fruit** Spherical, spiny and may vary in colour from greenish to reddish-purple.
- Stems** Thick, hollow, hairless, dull green tinged with red.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, rodents and birds, contaminated soil, dumped garden waste and in mud on footwear, vehicles and machinery.
- Confused with** Weed species *Cecropia* (*Cecropia* spp.), Giant devil's fig (*Solanum chrysotrichum*), Devil's Fig (*S. torvum*) and Rice paper plant (*Tetrapanax papyrifer*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Foliar spray, cut and paint, cut scrape paint, frill, stem inject or basal bark with herbicide.

HIGHLY TOXIC TO HUMANS, CAPABLE OF CAUSING DEATH. THE WHOLE PLANT CONTAINS RICIN LECTINS WHICH POISONOUS TO LIVESTOCK AND HORSES.

CHA-OM

Senegalia pennata

CONTAIN
THIS WEED



SOUTH EAST AND SOUTHERN ASIA



REGIONAL CONTAINMENT



- Description** Tall shrub up to 5 m. Sometimes climbs and scrambles like a vine. Flowers, leaves and stems have a strong 'stinky' odour. Prefers disturbed habitats, generally near rainforests.
- Leaves** Bipinnate, with small straight oblong green leaflets. Feathery in appearance. Leaf stalk (petiole) has large, visible glands at its base.
- Flowers** Small clusters, ball-shaped like a pom-pom, cream-yellow at the end of the stalk.
- Fruit** Flattened, thin pods about 14–20 cm long and 2–2.5 cm wide, green ripening to brown.
- Stems** Scattered prickles. Can root when in contact with soil.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by cattle eating and excreting the seed. Vegetative reproduction from stem fragments dispersed by waterways. Deliberately cultivated for food and medicine purposes.
- Confused with** Weed species *Leucaena* (*Leucaena leucocephala*) and Common sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*). Introduced species *Poinciana* (*Delonix regia*) and native species Climbing wattle (*Senegalia albizioides* and *Senegalia pennata* subsp. *kerrii*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure all plant material is removed and bagged. Basal bark, cut scrape paint or foliar spray with herbicide.

COFFEE*Coffea arabica* & *C. canephora*

AFRICA



ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Wild plants grow between 9-12 m tall and have an open branching system.
- Leaves** Opposite, simple elliptic-ovate to oblong, 6-12 cm long and 4-8 cm wide, glossy and dark green.
- Flowers** Small, white, five-petal flowers arranged in small dense clusters in the upper leaf forks.
- Fruit** Fleshy fruit, 1 cm long and 1-2 cm wide, oblong, green, maturing bright red to purple and typically contains two seeds.
- Roots** Shallow.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways and birds and rodents eating and excreting the seed.
- Confused with** Other introduced *Coffea* spp. Native species *Ixora* (*Ixora beckleri*) and Native gardenia (*Randia benthamiana*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, frill or stem inject with herbicide.

COMMON PEAR

Opuntia stricta

SMOOTH TREE PEAR

Opuntia monacantha



AMERICAS AND CARIBBEAN



ASSET PROTECTION



DO NOT SELL



- Description** Cacti up to 2 m tall that form dense infestations.
- Leaves** Flattened and oval-shaped (cladodes). Common pear are bluish or greyish green to green and may have spines. Smooth tree pear are glossy green, with spines, a thin profile and have a drooping appearance.
- Flowers** Yellow and about 6 cm wide.
- Fruit** Common pear has purplish-red fruit, 6 cm long with a flattened top. Smooth tree has red, pear-shaped fruit up to 7 cm long.
- Dispersal** Seed or vegetatively by segments that root where they contact the ground.
- Confused with** Other weed and introduced *Opuntia* spp.
- Control** Contact your local Weed Officer for biological control options. Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure all plant material is bagged and removed from the site. Foliar spray with herbicide.

CORAL BERRY

Ardisia crenata

📍 SOUTHERN AND EASTERN ASIA

⚠️ ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Small upright shrub, usually growing up to 1 m tall and occasionally reaching 2 m in height. Shade tolerant.
- Leaves** Alternate, simple, thick, leathery, narrowly oval or elongated, 5–20 cm long and 1–4 cm wide, pointed tips, with slightly toothed or finely wavy margins. Glossy and dark green upper surface, pale and dull undersides.
- Flowers** Fragrant, small, white to reddish-pink, in clusters on flowering branches 4–16 cm long. Branches divide into several smaller (2–4 cm) long branches, each bearing numerous flowers on stalks 5–10 mm long.
- Fruit** Showy bright red berries, which hang down in clusters and can remain on the plant for months.
- Stems** Light brown and woody, with numerous leaf scars when older.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, dumped garden waste and in mud attached to animals and machinery.
- Confused with** Weed species Shoebuttan ardisia (*Ardisia elliptica*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate and collect all fruit. Cut and paint or cut scrape paint with herbicide.

DEVIL'S FIG

Solanum torvum

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

📍 CARIBBEAN, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

⚠️ REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Upright shrub growing up to 3 m tall. Also known as Pea eggplant or Turkey berry.
- Leaves** Rounded in shape and slightly lobed. Whitish undersides are covered in small star-shaped hairs. Young plants may be more deeply lobed and have small prickles on the upper surface.
- Flowers** White, star-shaped, 2.5 cm wide, are arranged in branched clusters on the main stalk, containing 15–100 flowers.
- Fruit** Round green berries, 12–17 mm wide, ripening to yellow or yellowish-green.
- Stems** Young stems are green or purplish, densely covered in small star-shaped hairs, and sometimes sparsely covered in prickles or thorns (3–7 mm long). Older stems become brown or greenish-brown and eventually lose their covering of hairs.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds eating and excreting the seed. Deliberately cultivated for food production.
- Confused with** Weed species Giant devil's fig (*Solanum chrysotrichum*), Castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis*) and Tropical soda apple (*Solanum viarum*)
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Basal bark, cut and paint, cut scrape paint, stem inject and foliar spray with herbicide.

DURANTA*Duranta erecta*

📍 CARIBBEAN, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

⚠️ ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Slightly spiny upright shrub with drooping branches, usually growing 4–6 m tall, but occasionally up to 7 m.
- Leaves** Opposite, simple, oval to ovate, 1.5–9 cm long and 1.2–6 cm wide, with short leaf stalks (petioles) up to 1 cm, sometimes toothed towards their tips.
- Flowers** Blue or light purple tubular flowers, about 1 cm long, with five lobes and five small green sepals. Two lower lobes have a darker stripe down their centre. Occur in elongated clusters, 5–30 cm long, at tips of branches. Flowers from spring to autumn.
- Fruit** Large clusters of round, glossy berries, 5–14 mm wide, initially green ripening to yellow-orange
- Stems** Drooping, at least some pairs of spines along the stem.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds eating and excreting the seed and dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Other introduced *Duranta* species (*Duranta repens*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint or foliar spray with herbicide.

TOXIC TO DOGS AND CHILDREN WHEN LARGE AMOUNTS OF BERRIES ARE CONSUMED.

GIANT DEVIL'S FIG

Solanum chrysotrichum

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

📍 CENTRAL AMERICA

⚠️ REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Fast-growing, prickly, upright shrub growing up to 4 m tall.
- Leaves** Lobed, large leaves, 17–30 cm long and 12–20 cm wide, with 7–13 lobes per leaf. Very hairy when young and just hairy underneath when mature.
- Flowers** Small, star-shaped, white, 3–4.5 cm wide, and grow in clusters of up to 50. Flowers from autumn to spring.
- Fruit** Round yellow or orange berry, 10–15 mm wide. Contains lots of seeds.
- Seeds** Pale yellow-light brown seeds, about 2 mm wide.
- Stems** Young stems are densely covered in reddish coloured hairs and have green prickles. Older stems have 3–9 mm long thorns.
- Roots** Shallow roots.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, contaminated soil and birds, flying foxes and other animals eating and excreting the seed.
- Confused with** Weed species Devil's fig (*Solanum torvum*) and Tropical soda apple (*Solanum viarum*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, cut scape paint or foliar spray with herbicide.

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

GORSE

Ulex europaeus

SHRUBS

📍 EUROPE

⚠️ REGIONAL ERADICATION

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** A spiny, long-living shrub that forms dense thickets, growing to 1–2.5 m tall.
- Leaves** Spiny, have a waxy coating, dark green, stiff and stalkless, 6–30 mm long and 1.5 mm wide.
- Flowers** Bright yellow, pea-like, 1.5–2.5 cm long and have a distinct coconut scent.
- Fruit** Oblong pods, 1–2 cm long and 6 mm wide, covered in fine hairs. Initially, grey ripening to black and contain 2–6 small heart-shaped seeds.
- Stems** Soft, green and hairy when young, becoming brown and woody when mature. Each stem ends in a single sharp spine.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways and in mud on animals and vehicles.
- Confused with** Weed species Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius* subsp. *scoparius*), Spiny broom (*Calicotome spinosa*), Flax-leaf broom (*Genista linifolia*), Montpellier broom (*G. monspessulana*) and Madeira broom (*G. stenopetala*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Report this plant to your local Council Weed Officer if you see it anywhere in the North Coast region.

**CONTAINS FLAMMABLE OILS AND RETAINS DEAD VEGETATION,
INCREASING THE RISK OF BUSHFIRES.**

GREEN CESTRUM

Cestrum parqui

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

📍 SOUTH AMERICA

⚠️ REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Large evergreen shrub, 3–4 m high, forming clumps and producing suckers.
- Leaves** Alternate, narrow, lance-shaped, 2–7 cm long and 1–5 cm wide. Shiny grey-green on the upper side, paler on the underside. Foul-smelling when crushed.
- Flowers** Yellow or greenish, trumpet-shaped, 5–7 small triangular petals, 2–2.5 cm long.
- Fruit** Clusters of shiny, green or black, egg-shaped berries, 0.7–1.5 cm long.
- Stems** Young branches are whitish, and older branches are woody and light green.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds and animals eating and excreting the seed, waterways, dumped garden waste. Short distance dispersal via suckering.
- Confused with** Weed species Lady-of-the-night (*Cestrum nocturnum*), Red cestrum (*C. elegans*) and Orange cestrum (*C. aurantiacum*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint or foliar spray with herbicide.

FOLIAGE CONTAINS CARBOXYPARQUIN AND PARQUIN TOXINS CONSIDERED TOXIC TO PEOPLE, PETS, LIVESTOCK, HORSES AND NATIVE ANIMALS.

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

GREY SALLOW

Salix cinerea

SHRUBS

📍 EURASIA AND AFRICA

⚠️ REGIONAL ERADICATION

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Deciduous large spreading shrub (1–2 m) or small tree (up to 12 m). Has a characteristic dome shape. Only willow to invade non-riparian habitats.
- Leaves** Generally oval, 2–7 cm long, 1.5–3.5 cm wide, with a short, pointed tip. Dark green on the upper side, blue-green on the underside, initially hairy on both sides, remaining hairy underneath. New-season leaf growth occurs after flowering.
- Flowers** Long slender, cylindrical stalk of many petal-less flowers (catkins), golden yellow (male) or green (female). Plants can have male catkins, female catkins or both.
- Fruit** Capsule 5.5–9 mm long that splits into two.
- Seeds** Small, light, fluffy appearance from long silky hairs. Prolific seed production.
- Stems** Dark grey to brown bark, smooth when young, becoming fissured and hairless with age. Young twigs and branches are dark reddish-brown and hairy.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from stem fragments dispersed by waterways. Seed also dispersed by wind.
- Confused with** Other weed *Salix* spp. other than *S. babylonica*, *S. x calodendron* and *S. x reichardtii*.
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Report this plant to your local Council Weed Officer if you see it anywhere in the North Coast region.

GROUNDSEL BUSH

Baccharis halimifolia

CONTAIN
THIS WEED



NORTH AMERICA AND WEST INDIES



REGIONAL CONTAINMENT



DO NOT SELL



- Description** Densely branched shrub, usually 1–3 m high with white flowers.
- Leaves** Dull or pale green, waxy to touch, alternate, 2.5–5 cm long, 1–2.5 cm wide, wedge-shaped and prominently-toothed, particularly near the tip.
- Flowers** Male and female flowers grow on separate plants. Male flowers are cream and occur in globular heads. Clusters of white female flowers occur at ends of branches.
- Seeds** Very small, 3 mm long, with tufts of white hairs on the top of each seed, giving the female plant its characteristic fluffy appearance when in full flower. Female plants produce more than 1.5 million seeds annually.
- Stems** Green at first, turning brown with age and have a characteristic striped bark.
- Roots** Mature plants have a deep branching taproot with numerous fibrous lateral roots.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind and water.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Biological controls, grazing by goats, and slashing are also options. Frequent, regular slashing will eventually kill Groundsel bush. Cut and paint, basal bark or foliar spray with herbicide.

POISONOUS TO LIVESTOCK.

AFRICA, ASIA, SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE

PROHIBITED MATTER

DO NOT SELL



- Description** Usually, evergreen growing quickly up to 12 m tall and can form dense thickets.
- Leaves** Fern-like, with 8–20 pairs of leaflets, up to 12 cm long and 5 cm wide. The leaflets are light green, oblong, hairless, 4–9 mm long and up to 2.5 mm wide.
- Flowers** Yellow, fluffy and ball-shaped like a pom-pom, 1–1.5 cm wide, sweetly scented, in clusters of 4–6 balls.
- Fruit** Flattened curved pods, slightly moulded around the seeds, up to 16 cm long and 1 cm wide. Shiny green, turning brown and woody with age.
- Seeds** Shiny brown, 3.5–9 mm long and 2–7 mm wide, attached to the pod by a thread.
- Stems** Rough reddish-brown to black, or smooth and greyish when older. Has straight, white thorns, usually 10–25 cm long, grow in pairs and are crowded at the base.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by livestock and other animals eating and excreting the seed and waterways. Short distances dispersal by wind.
- Confused with** Weed species Mimosa bush (*Vachellia farnesiana*), Prickly acacia (*V. nilotica*), Giraffe thorn (*V. erioloba*), Umbrella thorn (*V. tortilis*) and other non-native acacias.
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

KOCHIA

Bassia scoparia (excluding subsp. *trichophylla*)

REPORT
THIS WEED

EURASIA

PROHIBITED MATTER

DO NOT SELL



- Description** An annual shrub that grows up to 1.5 m tall and wide. Stems, leaves, and flowers change from green to yellow, red and then brown with age.
- Leaves** Alternate, up to 5 cm long and 8 mm wide, veined on the underside with 3-5 veins running lengthwise. Often hairy on the edges and usually stalkless.
- Flowers** Single or in pairs, on hairy spikes 5-10 mm long. Difficult to see.
- Fruit** Star-shaped, 2 mm wide, and contain a single seed.
- Stems** Usually has a main stem with many branches. Striped and hairy when young.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed when the plant becomes a 'tumbleweed'. Dead plants break off at ground level and the wind blows them around.
- Confused with** Introduced subspecies Summer cypress or Burning bush (*Bassia scoparia* subsp. *trichophylla*)
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

POLLEN CAN CAUSE HAY FEVER. IT IS PALATABLE TO LIVESTOCK BUT CAN BE TOXIC IN LARGE QUANTITIES, WITH DEATHS IN LIVESTOCK AND HORSES RECORDED.



- Description** Bushy perennial shrub covered in reddish-brown bristly hairs. Usually grows to 2 m tall, although it can grow up to 5 m in moist, shady conditions.
- Leaves** Opposite, oval, shiny green on top, lighter underneath, 5–14 cm long and 4–7 cm wide, covered with stiff hairs, with a pointed tip and finely toothed edges. Lots of visible cross-veins, with five prominent long veins.
- Flowers** White or pinkish, with five petals, 0.5–1.5 cm wide, in clusters of 6–20 in leaf forks or at the end of branches. Occur year-round.
- Fruit** Reddish-purple berry, ripening to dark purple, dark blue or black, 4–9 mm wide, covered in stiff, reddish-brown hairs. Prolific seed production.
- Stems** Round and covered with stiff brown or reddish hairs.
- Roots** Abundant, fine, shallow, lateral roots.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds and other animals eating and excreting the seed, waterways or on footwear or vehicles. Vegetative reproduction from stem fragments or leaves.
- Confused with** Weed *Miconia* spp. and Stinging nettle (*Urtica* spp.).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

LADY-OF-THE-NIGHT

Cestrum nocturnum

 CENTRAL AMERICA AND CUBA

 ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Large, evergreen, upright, woody shrub or small tree, growing to 4 m tall.
- Leaves** Alternate, lance-shaped, pointed at both ends, 6–15 cm long and 2–7 cm wide. The undersurface of the leaf midrib is finely hairy. Unpleasant odour when crushed.
- Flowers** Tubular, greenish-white to cream (one variety is yellow), five sharply pointed triangular petals, 2–2.5 cm long. Occur in clusters at ends of branches. Fragrance released in the early evening and then into the night.
- Fruit** Long oval berries, initially green, ripening to white. Contain up to 10 seeds per fruit.
- Stems** Small white dots along stems. Young twigs are sparsely finely hairy.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways or birds eating and excreting the seed. Deliberate cultivation for ornamental purposes. Also reproduces vegetatively from roots.
- Confused with** Weed species Red cestrum (*Cestrum elegans*), Green cestrum (*C. parqui*) and Orange cestrum (*C. aurantiacum*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Foliar spray, basal bark, cut scrape paint, splatter gun or wick wipe with herbicide.

THE WHOLE PLANT IS TOXIC TO HUMANS, CATTLE AND POULTRY.

LANTANA

Lantana camara

 CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

 ASSET PROTECTION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Perennial, erect or scrambling shrub to over 4 m tall, often forming dense thickets.
- Leaves** Opposite, ovate, curved on a short stalk, 2–10 cm long and 2–8 cm wide, with toothed margins. Rough, bright green on top, hairy and pale green underneath.
- Flowers** Dense clusters, variable colours (red, yellow, orange, pink, purple and white).
- Fruit** Clusters of round dark purple-black berries, 6–8 mm wide, containing one seed.
- Stems** Rough to touch, often with short, curved prickles. Can root when in contact with soil and will resprout when stumps have been cut or damaged.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds and other animals eating and excreting the seed, waterways, contaminated soil, dumped garden waste and on machinery.
- Confused with** Other 29 varieties of weed and introduced *Lantana* spp. Native species Poison peach (*Trema tomentosa*) and Native mint (*Plectranthus parvifolius*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Pasture management and biological controls may assist in control. Basal bark, cut and paint, foliar spray or splatter gun with herbicide.

**ALL TYPES AND PARTS ARE TOXIC TO LIVESTOCK AND CAN RESULT IN DEATH.
RED-FLOWERED LANTANA IS MOST DANGEROUS.**

MAHONIA

Berberis lomariifolia

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

📍 CHINA

⚠️ REGIONAL ERADICATION

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Erect, single to multi-stemmed, with long, holly-like leaves, growing up to 4 m tall. Naturally occurs at elevations over 600 m. Can form dense thickets. Also known as Chinese holly.
- Leaves** Thick, leathery, holly-like leaves, up to 45 cm long, with barbed, sharp edges. 10–30 pairs of leaflets bunched at the top of stems, giving a whorled appearance.
- Flowers** Small yellow flowers in long, dense clusters at branch tips.
- Fruit** Green berries, ripening to blue, egg-shaped, up to 8 mm long, in dense clusters.
- Stems** Erect, single to multi-stemmed. Can be slightly branched.
- Dispersal** Seed can be dispersed by animals. Seedlings are often beneath mature trees. Deliberate cultivation for ornamental and medicinal purposes.
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Report this plant to your local Council Weed Officer if you see it anywhere in the North Coast region.

**CONTAINS TERPENOIDS, SAPONINS, AND INSOLUBLE OXALATES.
TOXIC TO DOGS AND HORSES.**

 **CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA**

 **PROHIBITED MATTER**

 **DO NOT SELL**



- Description** A branched, prickly, perennial shrub that grows up to 6 m tall.
- Leaves** Alternate, bright green, fern-like, 20–31 cm long.
- Flowers** Small pink-mauve pom-pom like clusters, 1–2 cm wide.
- Fruit** Bristly haired seed pods, 3–15 cm long, growing in clusters of 1–30 pods. Olive green, turning brown as they age, made up of 14–26 one-seeded segments.
- Seeds** Light brown, brown or greenish-brown, oblong, 4–6 mm long and 2–2.5 mm wide.
- Stems** Green when young, turning woody with age, covered in prickles 5–10 mm long and can form roots when they contact the ground.
- Roots** Woody at the base with a branching taproot 1–2 m deep.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, animals, livestock eating and excreting the seed, in mud stuck to vehicles, machinery or boats, or when pods attach to animals, footwear, or clothing. Vegetative reproduction from stem fragments.
- Confused with** Weed species Common sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*) and Mimosa bush (*Vachellia farnesiana*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

MING ASPARAGUS FERN

Asparagus macowanii

ERADICATE
THIS WEED



SOUTH EAST AFRICA



REGIONAL ERADICATION



DO NOT SELL



- Description** Shrubby plant with a fern-like appearance, 1–2 m tall, occasionally up to 3 m.
- Leaves** Clusters of 20–30 leaf-like cladodes (modified stems) are needle-like, hairless, usually slightly curved, 12–25 mm long and about 0.5 mm wide. Somewhat resemble pom-poms along the stem.
- Flowers** Dense clusters of small, bisexual (male and female parts present), white to cream flowers, on short stalks. Flowers from spring and early summer.
- Fruit** Round green berries ripen to black, 6–10 mm wide.
- Stems** Older stems are pale grey to whitish and have small spines.
- Roots** Relatively short, fleshy, tuberous roots.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds, foxes, reptiles, other animals eating and excreting the seed and waterways. May also be spread by seed and vegetative reproduction from root fragments in dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Other weed and introduced *Asparagus* spp.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Foliar spray, cut and paint, cut scrape paint and scrape stem with herbicide.

MURRAYA

Murraya paniculata



ASIA



ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Large evergreen shrub or small tree, to 12 m high. Often multi-stemmed from the base when mature. Commonly planted in gardens as a hedge plant.
- Leaves** Compound, alternate, dark green, ovate to elliptic, hairless, upper ones larger than lower ones, 1–9 cm long and 0.5–6 cm wide. Smells of citrus when crushed.
- Flowers** Fragrant, white, 1–2 cm long, five petals that curve backwards. Flowers from late spring to early autumn but may occur irregularly throughout the year.
- Fruit** Green ellipsoid berry ripening to orange or bright red, 0.8–2 cm long. Contain 1–2 seeds.
- Seeds** Hairy, dull, yellowish-grey or greenish, teardrop-shaped.
- Stems** Grey bark fissured with age.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds and animals eating and excreting the seed and dumped garden waste. Deliberately cultivated for ornamental purposes. Commonly sold in the nursery industry as a hedge plant.
- Confused with** Native species Snow wood (*Pararchidendron pruinosum*), Lilly pilly (*Achmena* and *Syzygium* spp.) and Sweet myrtle (*Gossia fragrantissima*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Foliar spray, cut and paint, or cut scrape paint with herbicide.

MYSORE THORN

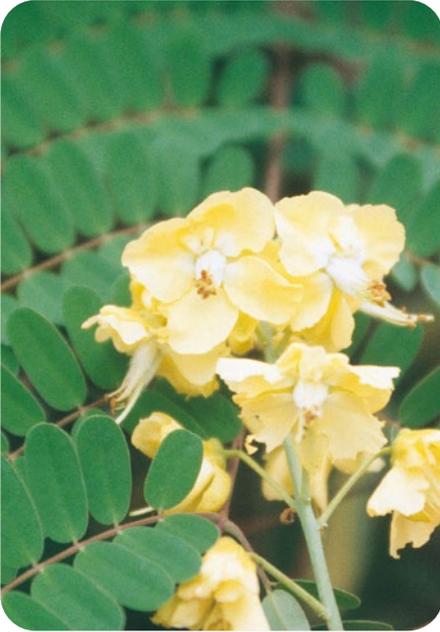
Caesalpinia decapetala

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

📍 EAST ASIA, MALAYSIA AND INDIA

⚠️ REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Sprawling shrub, growing to 15 m high, with thorny stems.
- Leaves** Bipinnate, consisting of the central stalk up to 30 cm long with 3–15 opposite pairs of pinna. Each pinna has 3–12 pairs of oblong leaflets. Leaflets are dark green and pale beneath.
- Flowers** Pale yellow to whitish, five petals, 1–1.5 cm long and 0.8–1.5 cm wide, on stalks, arranged in spike-like clusters, up to 35 cm long, at branch tips.
- Fruit** Oblong, flat, hairy, brown woody pods, 6–10 cm long and 2–3 cm wide. Contain 4–9 seeds. Pods present from spring to summer.
- Seeds** Black and brown, 6–10 mm wide. Remain viable in the soil for up to 10 years.
- Stems** Covered in fine golden hairs and hooked thorns up to 5 mm long. Has rough bark at the base, then smoother and cream-green above. Branches can root when in contact with soil and resprout when cut or damaged.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways and animals eating and excreting the seed.
- Confused with** Native species Large prickle-vine (*C. scortechinii*) and Corky prickle-vine (*C. subtropica*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, frill, stem inject, or foliar spray with herbicide.

NARROW-LEAF PRIVET

Ligustrum sinense



- Description** Densely branched, multi-stemmed large shrub, 3–5 m tall.
- Leaves** Opposite, dull green, oval-shaped with wavy edges, 2–5 cm long and 1.5–2.5 cm wide. Covered in fine hairs underneath, grow at right angles to the stem.
- Flowers** Fragrant, clusters of small, white flowers with four petals, 3–5 mm long.
- Fruit** Green berries ripen to dull purple or blue-black, about 5 mm wide.
- Stems** Smooth brownish-grey bark. Small branches have white raised bumps (lenticels).
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, birds eating and excreting the seed and dumped garden waste. Vegetative reproduction via root and stem suckers.
- Confused with** Weed species Broad-leaf privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*) and introduced species European privet (*L. vulgare*). Native species Sweet myrtle (*Gossia fragrantissima*) and Grey myrtle (*Backhousia myrtifolia*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, cut scape paint, frill, stem injection, basal barking, foliar spray, or splatter gun with herbicide.

MAY CONTAIN GLYCOSIDES AND CONSIDERED TOXIC TO POULTRY, HORSES AND LIVESTOCK. BERRIES, LEAVES AND POLLEN CAN CAUSE IRRITATION AND ALLERGIC REACTIONS IN HUMANS.

OCHNA

Ochna serrulata



SOUTHERN AFRICA



ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Extremely hardy evergreen, growing to 2 m tall, and up to 4 m tall when supported by other plants. Also known as Micky Mouse plant.
- Leaves** Alternate, oblong to lanceolate, up to 6 cm long, glossy green, slightly paler below. Margins finely serrated and often wavy, new growth reddish-brown.
- Flowers** Showy yellow with five petals. Green calyx turns red after petals drop and the fruit matures. Flowers from spring and summer.
- Fruit** Succulent green berries ripen to black, 8 mm wide, occurring in clusters of 4–6.
- Stems** Woody, rough in texture and densely covered in many tiny lumps (lenticels).
- Roots** Taproot with a kink.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, birds and animals, contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Will resprout when stumps have been cut or damaged.
- Confused with** Native species Whalebone tree (*Streblus brunonianus*) and Blueberry ash (*Elaeocarpus reticulatus*).
- Control** Manual removal is not recommended for this plant due to the long taproot. Snap the stem (leaving it partially intact), then pour herbicide into the break, cut scrape paint the taproot or foliar spray with herbicide.

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

PARKINSONIA

Parkinsonia aculeata

SHRUBS

📍 CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

⚠️ CONTROL ORDER

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Single or multi-stemmed spiked shrub or small tree that can grow up to 8 m high. Forms impenetrable dense thickets around watercourses.
- Leaves** Each leaf stalk is green and flat, up to 30 cm long and 2–3 mm wide, with many small (4–10 mm) oblong leaflets staggered along each side. Spines are sharp, 5–15 mm long and grow from the leaf nodes.
- Flowers** Fragrant, about 2 cm wide and five petals - four yellow and one erect orange or orange-spotted petal. Each flower stalk is 5–20 cm long and has 8–12 flowers.
- Fruit** Hairless, up to 10 cm long, leathery and straw-coloured when ripe. Straight with pointy ends and have constrictions between the seeds. Each pod usually contains 1–4 seeds, but occasionally up to 11.
- Seeds** Oblong, 8–10 mm long, olive to brown, have a hard, thick coat and can remain dormant in the soil for several years.
- Stem** Green, smooth, slender, slightly zig-zagged and drooping.
- Dispersal** Seed primarily dispersed by waterways but does spread through contaminated soil.
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Report this plant to your local Council Weed Officer if you see it anywhere in the North Coast region.

RED CESTRUM

Cestrum elegans

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

 MEXICO

 REGIONAL ERADICATION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Shrub, typically 1–3 m tall, with showy red flowers. Young stems and leaves densely covered in reddish to purplish hairs.
- Leaves** Alternate, simple, ovate, elliptic or somewhat elongated, 7–11.5 cm long, on stalks 5–15 mm long, with entire margins and pointed tips.
- Flowers** Tubular, reddish, 1.5–2.3 cm long, with five green sepals fused at the base of the tube. Occur in dense branched clusters at the tip of branches in upper leaf forks.
- Fruit** Round green berry, 8–13 mm wide, ripening to dark pink or dull red.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, birds eating and excreting the seed and dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Weed species Green cestrum (*Cestrum parqui*), Lady-of-the-night (*C. nocturnum*) and Orange cestrum (*C. aurantiacum*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Report this plant to your local Council Weed Officer if you see it anywhere in the North Coast region.

FOLIAGE CONTAINS CARBOXYPARQUIN AND PARQUIN TOXINS WHICH ARE TOXIC TO LIVESTOCK AND HIGHLY TOXIC TO CATTLE. HAS CAUSED CATTLE DEATHS. ALSO CONSIDERED TOXIC PETS, NATIVE ANIMALS AND HUMANS.

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

SCOTCH BROOM

Cytisus scoparius subsp. *scoparius*

SHRUBS

📍 EUROPE

⚠️ REGIONAL ERADICATION

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Upright shrub, typically 1–2 m tall, can grow up to 4 m tall. Has five pronounced ridges on stems.
- Leaves** Shortly stalked, softly hairy with 3 leaflets per leaf. The middle leaflet is up to 2 cm long, and other leaves are somewhat shorter.
- Flowers** Yellow, pea-like, 2–2.5 cm long, occur singly or in pairs.
- Fruit** Brown to black pea-like pods with hairs along margins. Each pod is up to 7 cm long and 1.3 cm wide and contain 5–22 seeds. Pods burst open in hot weather.
- Seeds** Smooth, yellowish-brown to olive green, oval, up to 4 mm long, slightly flattened.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, contaminated soil, or on machinery, footwear, livestock or wildlife. Plants can shoot their seeds some metres away.
- Confused with** Weed species Flax-leaf broom (*Genista linifolia*) and Madeira broom (*G. stenopetala*). Native species Dogwood (*Jacksonia scoparia*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Report this plant to your local Council Weed Officer if you see it anywhere in the North Coast region.

THE WHOLE PLANT CONTAINS QUINOLIZIDINE ALKALOIDS, TOXIC TO HUMANS CAUSING HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE AND NAUSEA IF INGESTED. MILDLY TOXIC TO HORSES.

SEEDED BANANA

Musa spp.

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

ASIA

REGIONAL ERADICATION

DO NOT SELL



Description Ornamental bananas have similar foliage to edible banana plants. Grow in areas with high rainfall and soils with high nutrient levels (e.g. basalt derived soils). They tolerate full sun and up to 80% shade. They do not tolerate frost.

Leaves Green palm-like foliage.

Fruit Eye-catching inedible bright pink fruit on upright stalks. Fruit contains many large seeds.

Dispersal Seed dispersed by birds and animals eating and excreting the seed and waterways. Short distance dispersal via suckers at the base of the parent plant.

Confused with Native species *Musa banksii* and *Musa jackeyi*. It may also be confused with edible varieties.

Control Manually remove where appropriate. Foliar spray or splatter gun with herbicide.

HOST TO DISEASES AND PESTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL BANANA INDUSTRY.

📍 INDIA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

⚠️ REGIONAL ERADICATION

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Rapid growing branched tall shrub or small tree, usually growing up to 4 m tall. Forms dense stands and commonly found in shade-tolerant habitats but also occurs in open areas.
- Leaves** Alternate, reddish when young and have entire margins.
- Flowers** Star-shaped, five pinkish petals, 6–13 mm wide, and their outer surfaces are covered in orange-to-blackish, resinous dots and streaks. Occur in clusters in the upper leaf forks of the main branches.
- Fruit** Numerous round green berries, 5–12 mm wide, turn red when still relatively immature and eventually turn deep purplish-red or black at maturity. Contain one seed.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds and other animals eating and excreting the seed and dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Weed species Shoebutton ardisia (*Ardisia solanacea*) and *Ardisia humilis*.
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Report this plant to your local Council Weed Officer if you see it anywhere in the North Coast region.

SIAM WEED

Chromolaena odorata

REPORT
THIS WEED

📍 CENTRAL AMERICA

⚠️ PROHIBITED MATTER

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** A shrub around 2 m tall, but up to 20 m if supported by other trees and shrubs.
- Leaves** Alternate, diamond or arrowhead-shaped, 5–12 cm long and 3–7 cm wide, lobed or shallow toothed on the margins, with 3 prominent veins. Pungent smelling when crushed.
- Flowers** Pale blue-lilac or pink mauve, 8–10 mm long and 3–4 mm wide, topped with soft threads on short stalks. Flowers from May to October.
- Stems** Yellowish, finely ribbed, slightly hairy and branching in opposite pairs along the main stems. Soft when young, then hard and woody when mature.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind or attached to clothing, machinery, equipment and animals.
- Confused with** Weed species *Praxelis (Praxelis clematidea)*, Billygoat weed (*Ageratum houstonianum*, *A. conyzoides*), Crofton weed (*Ageratina adenophora*). Native species Indian weed (*Sigesbeckia orientalis*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

CONTAINS PYRROLIZIDINE ALKALOIDS WHICH ARE TOXIC TO LIVESTOCK AND HIGHLY POISONOUS TO CATTLE AND CAN CAUSE CATTLE DEATHS.

TOBACCO BUSH

Solanum mauritianum

GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY



- Description** Straggly evergreen small tree or shrub to 4 m high but can grow to 10 m. All parts of the plant are covered in velvety hairs. Can live for up to thirty years.
- Leaves** Large, oval, grey-green soft leaves covered with felt-like hairs. Crushed leaves have a strong unpleasant smell.
- Flowers** Purple with a yellow centre. Can flower year-round.
- Fruit** Clusters of large berries, up to 2 cm wide, ripen from green to yellow.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds eating and excreting the seed.
- Confused with** Native species Cudgerie (*Flindersia schottiana*), Native tamarind (*Diploglottis australis*) and Broad-leaf star hair (*Astrotricha latifolia*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, frill, stem inject, splatter gun or foliar spray with herbicide.

TOXIC TO LIVESTOCK AND HUMANS IF EATEN IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES, PARTICULARLY THE GREEN BERRIES. FINE HAIRS ON THE PLANT CAN TRIGGER AN ASTHMA ATTACK IN SOME PEOPLE.

TROPICAL SODA APPLE

Solanum viarum

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

 SOUTH AMERICA

 CONTROL ORDER

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** A highly invasive, prickly, perennial shrub 1–2 m high.
- Leaves** Mostly 10–20 cm long and 6–15 cm wide. The upper and lower leaf surfaces are covered in short hairs; mid-veins and primary lateral-veins are cream-coloured.
- Flowers** White, with five petals, 1.5–2 cm long. Occur in clusters of 3–6 of a short stem.
- Fruit** Pale green with dark green veins, looking like a small watermelon. Ripen to yellow and golf ball size, 2–3 cm wide.
- Roots** Shallow, woody and fibrous.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds, cattle and other animals eating and excreting the seed, waterways, contaminated soil and attached to equipment. Vegetative reproduction from root material.
- Confused with** Weed species Devil's apple (*Solanum capsicoides*), Devil's fig (*S. torvum*), Giant devil's fig (*S. chrysotrichum*) and Apple of Sodom (*S. Linnaeanum*). Native *Solanum* spp. including but not limited to Forest nightshade (*S. prinophyllum*), *S. campanulatum*, *S. ditrichum* and *S. vicinum*.
- Control** Immediately notify your local Council Weed Officer. Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure all plant material is bagged, buried deep under the ground or burnt in a hot fire. Cut scrape paint or foliar spray with herbicide.

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

WHITE BLACKBERRY

Rubus niveus

SHRUBS

INDIA AND ASIA

REGIONAL ERADICATION

DO NOT SELL



- Description** Prickly, scrambling shrub with white, arching stems that climb to 2 m tall.
- Leaves** Made up of 5–11 leaflets. Opposite, dark green on top with white to pale green underside. Fine hairs underneath, 2.5–8 cm long and 1–5 cm wide, prominently veined and serrated along the edges.
- Flowers** Red or bright pink, 5 petals, 4–5 mm long, in clusters at the end of stems.
- Fruit** Round to oblong green berries, ripening to purply-black, 1–2 cm wide and covered in short white hairs. Each containing about 180 seeds.
- Stems** Covered in a white, powdery coating with sharp prickles 3–7 mm long.
- Roots** Woody crown with a main root that can grow 2 m down.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds and other animals eating and excreting the seed. Vegetative reproduction from plant material or suckering.
- Confused with** Weed species Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus*). Native species Native raspberry (*R. parvifolius*, *R. rosifolius*, *R. moluccanus*).
- Control** Contact your local Council Weed Officer for advice. Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure all plant material is bagged and removed from the site. Cut scrape paint or foliar spray with herbicide.

ATHEL PINE

Tamarix aphylla

 AFRICA AND ASIA

 ASSET PROTECTION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Spreading tree up to 15 m tall with drooping, jointed branches. Forms dense stands along inland rivers. It concentrates salt, which is excreted by its leaves.
- Leaves** Minute, dull green leaves. Superficially resemble pine tree needles.
- Flowers** Small, pinkish-white without stalks, growing on 3–4 cm long spikes from the ends of the previous year's branches.
- Fruit** Bell-shaped with a hairy tuft, which contains numerous seeds.
- Seeds** Small, cylindrical, has a tuft of fine hairs.
- Stems** Immature trees have light grey trunks and stems. Mature trees have a thick, rough, dark grey to black bark and grey-brown stems and can be up to 1 m wide.
- Roots** Strong woody roots penetrate and spread deeply throughout the soil.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative material dispersed by waterways. Seed also dispersed by wind and animals.
- Confused with** Native She-oaks (*Casuarina* and *Allocasuarina* spp.)
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Stem inject, frill, basal bark, cut and paint, cut scrape paint or foliar spray with herbicide.

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

BLACK LOCUST

Robinia pseudoacacia

TREES

 NORTH AMERICA

 REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Spiny, deciduous tree up to 17 m tall.
- Leaves** Bright green, alternate, compound, occur on stalks, 1.4–4.5 cm long with 11–21 oval or oblong leaflets.
- Flowers** Pale, fragrant, white (occasionally pink or purple) pea-like, arranged in clusters, 10–15 cm long, drooping down. Flowers from spring to early summer.
- Fruit** Elongated, flattened pods, 3–8 cm long and 10–15 mm wide, brown as they mature. They are hairless and split open when mature to release black or dark brown seeds.
- Stems** Rose-like spikes, 5–25 mm long, along stems. Bark on the main trunk of older trees is greyish and becomes deeply furrowed.
- Roots** Extensive fibrous root system.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind. Vegetative reproduction via vigorous root suckers.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, basal bark, frill or stem inject with herbicide.

THE WHOLE PLANT CONTAINS LECTINS WHICH ARE TOXIC TO HUMANS AND HORSES. CAUSES GASTROINTESTINAL IRRITATION AND IN SEVERE POISONINGS, DEATH MAY OCCUR IN HORSES.

BLACK WILLOW

Salix nigra

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

 NORTH AMERICA

 REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** An upright deciduous tree that stands up to 20 m high, usually with one trunk but can have up to 4 main stems. Invasive tree of rivers, streams and wetlands.
- Leaves** Bright green, slender, finely toothed, 4–10 cm long and 7–17 mm wide, narrow, taper to a point, with long, sharply curved tips.
- Flowers** Petal-less flower spikes (catkin) are either male or female (on separate trees). Male catkins are 6–12 cm long with fragrant yellow flowers. Female catkins are 4–6 cm long with green bulbous ovaries. Catkins appear in spring.
- Fruit** Capsules, 4.5–5.5 mm long.
- Seeds** Covered in long silky hairs. Prolifically seeds in spring. Seed viable for only 24 hours.
- Stems** The bark is rough, dark brown-to-grey in colour, with deep cracks in the bark. Twigs are shiny red-brown and brittle at the base, snapping easily from the main stem.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind and water or vegetatively from stem fragments. Black willow can hybridise with other willows.
- Confused with** Other *Salix* spp.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Stem inject, frill, cut and paint, cut scrape paint or foliar spray with herbicide.

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

BROAD-LEAF PEPPER TREE

Schinus terebinthifolius

TREES

 SOUTH AMERICA

 REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Grows to 1–6 m but can be as tall as 15 m. Plants are either male or female.
- Leaves** Opposite, pinnate with 3–9 leaflets including a terminal leaflet. Leaflets 3–8 cm long, mid to dark green, young leaves can be serrated. Peppery aroma when crushed.
- Flowers** Small white five-petaled flowers about 2 mm long, with the white petals surrounded by greenish-yellow sepals. Appear in clusters at the end of branches.
- Fruit** Red fleshy fruit, 4–5 mm wide, with a peppery smell. Occurs on female trees.
- Stems** Bark on older stems is dark brown, very rough and deeply ridged.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, birds and animals, contaminated soil, and dumped garden waste. Short distance dispersal via root suckers.
- Confused with** Native species Cheese tree (*Glochidion ferdinandi*) and Tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, basal bark, frill, stem inject or foliar spray with herbicide.

FLOWERS AND SAP CAN CAUSE ALLERGIC REACTIONS IN PEOPLE AND ANIMALS. LEAVES AND FRUIT CONTAIN OTHER UNIDENTIFIED TOXINS THAT CAN CAUSE GASTROENTERITIS IN HUMANS, CATTLE AND HORSES.

BROAD-LEAF PRIVET

Ligustrum lucidum



EASTERN ASIA



ASSET PROTECTION

DO NOT SELL



- Description** Evergreen tree, up to 12 m tall, often forming dense thickets. Shade tolerant.
- Leaves** Opposite, ovate to elliptic or narrow-ovate, with a pointed tip and rounded base. Leathery, glossy dark green above, paler below with entire margin.
- Flowers** Dense clusters, 15–25 cm long, fragrant, with four white petals, each 3–5 mm long. Flowers from spring and summer.
- Fruit** Green berry ripening to purplish-black, 6–8 mm wide, and occur in clusters. Contain two oval ribbed seeds. Fruits in autumn and winter.
- Roots** Woody, branching, thickened at the crown and mostly shallow.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds, waterways and dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Weed species Small-leaf privet (*Ligustrum sinense*). Native species Cheese tree (*Glochidion ferdinandi*) and Lilly pilly (*Acmena smithii*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Foliar spray, splatter spray, cut and paint, cut scrape paint, basal bark, frill or stem injection with herbicide.

THOUGHT TO CONTAIN GLYCOSIDES. IT IS CONSIDERED TOXIC TO MANY ANIMALS, INCLUDING HORSES, WHICH IN SEVERE CASES CAN CAUSE DEATH.

CAMPHOR LAUREL

Cinnamomum camphora

 CHINA, JAPAN, TAIWAN AND INDOCHINA

 ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** A large tree, 20–30 m tall. Suppresses other species' growth (allelopathic).
- Leaves** Alternate light green, ovate, slightly wavy margins and 5–11 cm long. The leaves have a glossy, waxy appearance and smell of camphor when crushed.
- Flowers** Tiny white and fragrant. Occur in clusters or heads near the ends of branches.
- Fruit** Round hard berry 8 mm wide. Green ripening to black. Contains a single seed.
- Stems** Bark is a pale greyish brown, fissured vertically and has a rough texture. Will resprout when stumps have been cut or damaged.
- Roots** Strong root system, capable of suckering and aqua-phobic.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, birds and animals eating and excreting the seed, contaminated soil and dumped garden waste. Short distance dispersal via suckering.
- Confused with** Native species Kurrajong (*Brachychiton populneus*), Green bolly gum (*Neolitsea australiensis*) and Native laurels (*Cryptocarya* spp.).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut scrape paint, basal bark, splatter gun, frill, or stem inject with herbicide.

ALL PARTS OF THE PLANT ARE POISONOUS AND MILDLY TOXIC TO HUMANS.

CECROPIA

Cecropia spp.

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

📍 MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

⚠️ REGIONAL ERADICATION

🚫 DO NOT SELL



Description Rapidly growing, short-lived, pioneer trees, mostly 6–20 m tall but can extend up to 40 m tall.

Leaves Large, up to 60 cm wide, circular, deeply palmately-lobed (7–15 lobes), spirally arranged. Dark green with light underside covered in whitish hairs. Leaf stalks are attached towards their centre (peltate).

Flowers Separate male and female plants. Male flowers occur in cylindrical clusters of 3–50 yellowish spikes, 2.5–18 cm long. Female flowers occur in cylindrical clusters of 2–6 greyish-green spikes, 3–30 cm long.

Stems Younger stems are hollow and have triangular leaf scars. When branches are cut, they release a watery-mucilaginous sap that turns black on exposure to the air.

Dispersal Seed dispersed by birds and bats eating and excreting the seed, contaminated soil and waterways. Vegetative reproduction from stem fragments dispersed by dumped garden waste.

Confused with Weed species Rice paper plant (*Tetrapanax papyrifer*) and Castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis*).

Control Contact your local Council Weed Officer for advice. Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint with herbicide.

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

CHINESE CELTIS

Celtis sinensis

TREES

📍 EAST ASIA

⚠️ REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Medium tree, growing up to 20 m, with a spreading, moderately dense crown. Deciduous or semi-deciduous in late winter and the dry early spring period.
- Leaves** Base of leaves asymmetrically attached to leaf stalk. Leaves emerging at flowering, initially hairy, particularly below, but rapidly becoming almost hairless. Shiny alternate, ovate leaves, 4–7 cm long and 2–4.5 cm wide. Upper leaf edges coarsely toothed or serrated.
- Flowers** Small greenish, with four creamy petals. Flowering from late winter to early spring.
- Fruit** Round, fleshy fruits, 6–8 mm wide, on stalk 0.4–1 cm long. Green, turning reddish-brown to orange when ripe in autumn and early winter.
- Stems** Smooth, silvery grey mottled bark. Young branches with white spots.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds and fruit bats eating and excreting the seed and waterways. Short distance dispersal via root suckers.
- Confused with** Native peach (*Trema tomentosa*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, scrape and paint, cut scrape paint, basal bark, frill, stem inject or foliar spray with herbicide.

CHINESE RAIN TREE

Koelreuteria elegans subsp. formosana

COMMON
WEED



TAIWAN



ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Deciduous, fast-growing tree, approximately 15 m tall, but can reach 18 m. Also known as Golden rain tree.
- Leaves** Alternate, compound, bipinnate with 8-17 leaflets. Leaflets are narrow, ovate, up to 9 cm long, with toothed edges and a long, tapered point.
- Flowers** Branched clusters of multiple small, butter-yellow flowers with five petals, 2 cm long.
- Fruit** Inflated papery capsule that splits into three parts and is light pink to deep rose in colour, up to 5 cm long and appears in large drooping clusters.
- Seeds** Small, black, round and about 5mm wide.
- Stems** Trunk light brown, smooth when young, may develop ridges later. Young stems are covered in small pale brown spots (lenticels) and are finely hairy.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind. Seedlings are often found beneath mature trees. Deliberate plantings for ornamental purposes.
- Confused with** Weed species Yellow bells (*Tecoma stans*). Native species White cedar (*Melia azedarach*) and Foam bark (*Jagera pseudorhus*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, basal bark, frill or stem inject with herbicide.

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

CHINESE TALLOW TREE

Triadica sebifera

TREES

📍 CHINA

⚠️ REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Deciduous tree up to 15 m high, known for its coloured foliage.
- Leaves** Alternate, heart-shaped, with a pointed tip, 3–8 cm wide and 3–7 cm long. Dark green, turning yellow to red before falling in autumn.
- Flowers** Small, greenish-yellow, at the end of branches in long slender spikes, up to 20 cm long.
- Fruit** Capsule, 1.2 cm long and 1.4 cm wide, with three lobes and one seed per lobe. Fruit ripens to black.
- Seeds** Whitish, pea-shaped, 7–8 mm long and 5–7 mm wide, covered in a chalky coating.
- Stems** Rough, grey bark with furrows running from top to bottom.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by animals and waterways. Short distance dispersal via root suckers. Deliberate plantings for ornamental purposes.
- Confused with** Native species Bleeding heart (*Omalanthus populifolius*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, frill or stem inject with herbicide.

THE MILKY SAP IS TOXIC TO HUMANS. TREES TREATED WITH HERBICIDE CAN MAKE THE FOLIAGE MORE ATTRACTIVE TO STOCK.

COCKSPUR CORAL TREE

Erythrina crista-galli

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

 SOUTH AMERICA

 REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Deciduous tree, up to 6 m high.
- Leaves** Three leaflets, 3–6 cm long and 2–5 cm wide, oval with a narrow tip and hairless.
- Flowers** Scarlet red, 4–5 cm long, pea-shaped with the largest petal bent backwards when the flower is fully open. Appear in clusters 8–30 cm long at the end of branches in spring, often with three groups of flowers with 20–40 flowers in each group.
- Fruit** Large, brown, curved pods, 8–22 cm long, with 3–12 seeds per pod.
- Bark** Corky, greyish bark with cone-shaped prickles.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by water. Vegetative reproduction from broken branches dispersed by waterways and dumped garden waste. Will resprout when cut or damaged.
- Confused with** Weed species Indian coral tree (*Erythrina x sykesii*). Native species Batswing coral tree (*Erythrina vespertilio*) and Pine mountain coral tree (*Erythrina numerosa*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Cut and paint, stem inject or foliar spray with herbicide.

LEAVES CAN MAKE PEOPLE FEEL UNWELL IF EATEN.

COCOS PALM

Syagrus romanzoffiana

 SOUTH AMERICA

 ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** A single-stemmed palm that grows up to 12 m, occasionally up to 20 m.
- Leaves** Fronds up to 5 m long, divided with 150–250 leaflets giving a whorled appearance.
- Flowers** Initially enclosed by two woody pointed bracts. Yellow flowers in groups of 3, with one female and two male flowers. Flowers mostly in spring.
- Fruit** Large hanging clusters containing masses of ovate fruit, 2–3 cm long and 1–2 cm wide. Fleshy on the outside, hard on the inside, ripening to yellow-orange.
- Stems** Grey and smooth, with rings, usually 20–40 cm wide.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by flying foxes, rats and other animals eating and excreting the seed, waterways, and dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Weed species Alexander palm (*Archontophoenix alexandrae*).
Native species Bangalow palm (*A. cunninghamiana*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut stump below lowest frond. There is no need to treat the stump with herbicide, as it will not reshoot. Foliar spray small plants with herbicide.

FRUITS MAY BE POISONOUS TO DOGS AND CAUSE INJURIES AND DEATH TO MANY FLYING FOXES. IT CAN ALSO CORRODE THE CHAINSAW BLADE AND CHAIN.

HONEY LOCUST

Gleditsia triacanthos

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

📍 CENTRAL AND NORTH AMERICA

⚠️ REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Spreading, deciduous, medium to large tree, with distinctive spines. Pods relished by livestock.
- Leaves** Compound, 15–20 cm long, usually bipinnate (twice divided); leaflets elliptic to ovate, 10–35 mm long, 5–12 mm wide, sparsely toothed.
- Flowers** Fragrant, creamy-yellow pea-like flowers that hang down in spring as leaves develop or after leaves appear. Flowers from October to November
- Fruit** Hanging dark brown, slightly sickle-shaped pods, 15–40 cm long and 3–4 cm wide. Contain 15–25 hard brown seeds. They do not open when mature.
- Stems** Trunk and limbs of trees bear very distinctive large spines that can grow to more than 15 cm long. Will resprout when stumps have been cut or damaged.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, wind and animals. Vegetative reproduction via root suckers. Deliberate plantings for ornamental purposes.
- Confused with** Weed species Karroo thorn (*Vachellia karroo*) and Prickly acacia (*V. nilotica*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, foliar spray, basal bark, frill or stem inject with herbicide.

📍 SOUTH AMERICA

⚠️ ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Deciduous tree with red flowers, growing up to 15 m.
- Leaves** Compound, trifoliate, triangular to obovate leaflets, 7-20 cm long and 7-12 cm wide.
- Flowers** Scarlet red, 3-5 cm long, in large dense short clusters, at branches' tips. Usually, appear before the leaves in spring.
- Fruit** Don't fruit in Australia.
- Bark** Corky bark with spines.
- Dispersal** Vegetative reproduction from broken branches dispersed by waterways and dumped garden waste. Deliberately planted for ornamental purposes.
- Confused with** Weed species Cockspur coral tree (*Erythrina crista-galli*). Native species Batswing coral tree (*E. vespertilio*) and Pine mountain coral tree (*E. numerosa*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Cut and paint, stem inject or foliar spray, cut with herbicide.

JAPANESE WALNUT

Juglans ailantifolia

ERADICATE
THIS WEED



JAPAN



REGIONAL ERADICATION



DO NOT SELL



- Description** Long living deciduous tree up to 15 m high, with wide-spreading foliage.
- Leaves** Alternate, pinnately compound leaves, 60 cm long. Groups of 9–17 leaflets are ovate-oblong, 6–18 cm long and 3–8 cm wide, usually hairless above, densely hairy on veins below, with sparsely serrated edges.
- Flowers** Single male catkins, around 15 cm long, hang from stems, where female catkins are on erect spikes and are usually covered with purple hairs.
- Fruit** Clusters of rust coloured, hairy fruit that contain hard-shelled nuts, 2.5–4 cm long.
- Stems** Greyish, ridged bark.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways and possibly animals eating and excreting the seed. Deliberate plantings for ornamental purposes.
- Confused with** Introduced species Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*). Native species Pencil cedar (*Polyscias murrayi*)
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Basal bark, cut and paint, cut scrape paint, frill or stem injection with herbicide.

 SOUTHERN AFRICA

 REGIONAL PREVENTION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Small perennial, deciduous tree, 3–6 m tall with sharp thorns, smooth green leaves and apricot-coloured edible fruit. Often grows under trees or other places where birds perch.
- Leaves** Smooth green elliptical leaves, 2–5 cm long, 1–3 cm wide. Next to every leaf, there is a thorn. Alternate leaves on young shoots, clustered on older branches
- Flowers** Creamy green, 0.5–5 mm wide, in dense clusters of 5–10. Female and male flowers grow on a separate tree. Flowers in spring
- Fruit** Usually apricot in colour, but can be dark purple or red, 2–4 cm wide. The inner part of the fruit is lighter in colour. Fruit can be really sour to slightly sour-sweet.
- Stems** Thorns up to 7 cm long.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds eating and excreting the seed.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, basal bark, fill or stem inject with herbicide.

LEUCAENA

Leucaena leucocephala

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

 CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAS

 REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Small tree growing up to 10 m high.
- Leaves** Twice compounded dull, greyish-green leaflets.
- Flowers** Small greenish-white, 2–4 mm long, with ten prominent pale yellow or whitish coloured stamens, 6–10 mm long. Occur in dense rounded clusters that look like pom poms, 12–30 mm wide, in leaf fork on stalks, 1–3 clusters per fork.
- Fruit** Glossy brown, 8–22.5 cm long and flattened (3–6 mm wide) in dense clusters. Contain 10–25 hard seeds.
- Stems** Will resprout when stumps have been cut or damaged.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by animals and cattle eating and excreting the seed, wind, and waterways.
- Confused with** Weed, introduced and native *Acacia* spp.
- Control** Manually removed where appropriate. It can be controlled through heavy grazing if cattle have suitable rumen bacteria to break down toxins. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint or basal bark with herbicide.

LEAVES ARE TOXIC TO CATTLE AND HORSES. IT CAN CAUSE HAIR LOSS, GOITRE IN CATTLE AND LAMINITIS IN HORSES. PODS TOXIC TO HUMANS.

MESQUITE

Prosopis spp.

 AMERICA'S

 ASSET PROTECTION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** A single to multi-stemmed tree, up to 15 m tall.
- Leaves** Fern-like and contain 1–4 pairs of leaf branches.
- Flowers** Greenish cream-yellow, 5–8 cm long and cylindrical, resembling a 'lamb's tail'. Flowers from spring and early summer.
- Fruit** The seed pod is smooth, up to 20 cm long, with slight constrictions between each seed. Matures to cream or purplish. Each pod contains 5–20 seeds.
- Stems** Branches have a zig-zag shape with pairs of spines, 4–75 mm long. The bark is smooth in young stems and rough and grey in older stems.
- Roots** Deep taproot and extensive root system.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by livestock, native and feral animals eating and excreting the seed or by waterways.
- Confused with** The weed species Prickly acacia (*Acacia nilotica*), Mimosa bush (*A. farnesiana*), Parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*) and Leucaena (*Leucaena leucocephala*).
- Control** Contact your local Council Weed Officer for advice and to access several biological controls. Manually remove where appropriate. Foliar spray, cut and paint, cut scrape paint, basal bark, frill, or stem inject with herbicide.

MICONIA

Miconia spp.

REPORT
THIS WEED



CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN



PROHIBITED MATTER



DO NOT SELL



- Description** Fast-growing trees or sprawling shrubs. *Miconia calvescens* is a tree that grows up to 15 m tall. *M. racemosa*, *M. nervosa*, and *M. cionotricha* are sprawling shrubs that grow to 3 metres tall.
- Leaves** Green top with purplish underside, between 20 cm (*M. nervosa*) and 80 cm long (*M. calvescens*), have three prominent veins on the upper surface and have velvety hairs.
- Flowers** White to pink, 4–5 mm long, in multiple clusters often with 1000 or more flowers on each cluster. Sweet-scented and very short-lived.
- Fruit** Green, brown or orange when unripe, purple-black when ripe. Less than 1 cm wide containing 50–200 seeds.
- Stems** Covered in velvety hairs when young. Can root when in contact with soil.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds and small animals eating and excreting the seed, waterways, wind, and in mud on clothes, footwear and machinery. Vegetative reproduction from stem fragments.
- Confused with** Introduced species *Lasiandra* (*Tibouchina urvilleana*) and *Melastoma malabathricum*. Native species Blue tongue (*Melastoma affine*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

OSAGE ORANGE

Maclura pomifera

 THE CARIBBEAN, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA

 ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Deciduous tree, growing 8–15 m with a short trunk and distinctive fruit.
- Leaves** Alternate, ovate, usually 5–15 cm long, thick, dark green and paler underside. Leaves turn bright yellow in autumn.
- Flowers** Male and female flowers found on different plants (dioecious). Male flowers are small, pale green, arranged in racemes borne on long, slender, drooping stems. Female flowers occur in inconspicuous, dense spherical clusters.
- Fruit** Large, spherical, matures to bright yellowish-green, 10–15 cm wide with a rough surface. Contain a sticky, milky latex.
- Stems** Orange to brown with rough bark when mature. Young branches have spines. Will resprout when stumps have been cut or damaged.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind, animals and water. Deliberate plantings for ornamental purposes.
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, frill or stem inject with herbicide. Foliar spray young seedlings.

THE MILKY SAP CAN PRODUCE DERMATITIS IN HUMANS.

PAPER MULBERRY

Broussonetia papyrifera

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

 SOUTH EAST ASIA

 REGIONAL ERADICATION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Fast-growing deciduous tree, 10–20 m tall that can form dense stands.
- Leaves** Rough-to-touch above, fuzzy-down below, finely toothed, 8–25 cm long. Variable in shape may be un-lobed, deeply lobed, egg-shaped, heart-shaped or mitten-shaped.
- Flowers** Separate male and female plants. Male flowers occur in long spikes that hang down loosely (pendulous). Female flowers occur in ball-shaped clusters, which mature into ball-shaped aggregate fruits. Flowers in spring.
- Fruit** Fleshy and orange to reddish-purple.
- Stems** Bark is pale brown and smooth or shallowly grooved. Twigs are hairy and reddish-brown. Sap exudes when broken.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds, bats and other animals eating and excreting the seed. May also spread by seed and vegetative reproduction from a stem or root fragments in waterways or dumped garden waste. Short distance dispersal via root suckers.
- Confused with** Weed species Mulberry (*Morus alba*), Anzac tree daisy (*Montanoa hibiscifolia*) and Mexican sunflower (*Tithonia diversifolia* and *T. rotundifolia*).
- Control** Contact your local Council Weed Officer for advice. Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Cut and paint or cut scrape paint with herbicide.

PAULOWNIA*Paulownia tomentosa* CHINA ASSET PROTECTION

- Description** Spreading deciduous tree to 20 m high.
- Leaves** Opposite, simple, heart-shaped, large, 12 to 20 cm long, typically quite velvety, green above and paler below. Leaves on younger trees will often show coarse serrations or even lobes.
- Flowers** Large, showy, upright clusters of purple tube-like or bell-shaped flowers, 4 cm long and very fragrant. Flowers in mid-spring.
- Fruit** Egg-shaped capsule, 3.5–4.5 cm long including beak, filled with 1,000's of small seeds. Capsules initially sticky and green, later turning brown and dry.
- Seeds** Spindle-shaped, 2.5–4 mm long with a wing.
- Stems** Can root when in contact with soil.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind and waterways. Vegetative reproduction from via suckering. Deliberate plantings for ornamental purposes.
- Confused with** Native species *Macaranga* (*Macaranga tenarius*), Flame tree (*Brachychiton acerifolius*) and Lace tree (*B. discolor*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, basal bark, frill, stem inject, foliar spray with herbicide.

POND APPLE

Annona glabra

REPORT
THIS WEED

📍 AMERICA AND AFRICA

⚠️ PROHIBITED MATTER

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Hardy semi-deciduous tree, typically 3–6 m tall, but can grow up to 15 m.
- Leaves** Alternate, light to dark green on top, prominent midrib, paler underneath, 7–12 cm long and up to 6 cm wide, oval but tapered at the base and pointed at the tip.
- Flowers** Cream coloured with a red centre, 2–6 cm wide, with three triangular, leathery petals enclosing three smaller inner petals (6 petals in total). Flowers in summer.
- Fruit** Green, ripening to yellow and then turning black. Look like a smooth-skinned custard apple, with orangy-pink pulp, 5–15 cm wide.
- Seeds** Light brown, 1.5 cm long and 1 cm wide, and look like pumpkin seeds.
- Stems** Single trunk with grey bark, although sometimes multiple stems will emerge and fuse to form a single tree trunk. Older plants may have swollen trunks at the base with buttressed roots.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed in waterways, ocean currents, large animals like pigs and wallabies eating and excreting the seed. Flying foxes have been seen carrying fruit.
- Confused with** Native mangrove species, especially Grey mangrove (*Avicennia marina*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

AFRICA AND ASIA

PROHIBITED MATTER

DO NOT SELL



- Description** Small, thorny, spreading tree, usually grows to 4–5 m but occasionally up to 10 m.
- Leaves** Fern-like, 30–40 cm long and made up of 3–10 pairs of primary leaf segments, further divided into 10–25 pairs of leaflets. The leaflets are green, oblong and 3–6 mm long and 0.5–1.5 mm wide.
- Flowers** Bright yellow fluffy balls that look like wattle flowers, 1–1.2 cm wide and in groups of 2–6 flower heads at the base of each leaf joint.
- Fruit** Seed pods are grey-green when young, darkening to green or brown when mature, 10–20 cm long, flat with up to 16 seeds.
- Stems** Spines are 1–5 cm long at the base of each group of leaves. Orange and/or green-tinged bark when young and dark, rough bark when mature.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways and cattle eating and excreting the seed. Short distance dispersal via root suckers.
- Confused with** Weed species Karroo thorn (*Vachellia karroo*), Mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.), Mimosa bush (*Vachellia farnesiana*), Parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*) and introduced *Acacia* spp.
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

RADIATA PINE

Pinus radiata

 AMERICAS

 ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** A large, fast-growing tree, up to 50 m tall.
- Leaves** Bright green, straight, pine-like, 8-15 cm long and arranged in groups of three with a blunt tip. Aromatic when crushed.
- Flowers** Small inconspicuous flowering cones. Male and female cones are produced on the same plant. Male cones are small and yellowish. Female cones are soft and purplish at first, ripening over 18-36 months.
- Fruit** Brown pinecones, 7-15 cm long.
- Seeds** Winged paper-thin seeds.
- Stems** Bark is thick and furrowed.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind or Yellow-tailed black cockatoos eating and excreting the seed. Deliberate planting for forestry and windbreaks.
- Confused with** Weed species Slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), Caribbean pine (*Pinus caribaea*), Cluster pine (*Pinus pinaster*) and Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, stem inject or foliar spray with herbicide.

RHUS TREE

Toxicodendron succedaneum

ASIA



ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Small, deciduous tree, 5–8 m tall with smooth grey bark.
- Leaves** Compound with 9–15 leaflets (mostly 11) arranged in pairs, forming a leaf frond 20–35 cm long. The leaflets are 4–10 cm long and 2–3 cm wide. They are bright green above and often greyish beneath. In autumn, they change to red before they fall.
- Flowers** Small creamy-white to yellow, occur in large clusters 8–15 cm long, among the new leaves in spring and early summer.
- Fruit** Hard, round, flattened, pale brown, 5–11 mm wide with papery skin.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by birds eating and excreting the seed and dumped garden waste. Remains viable for many years. Deliberate plantings for ornamental purposes.
- Confused with** Introduced species Chinese pistachio (*Pistacia chinensis*). Native species Red cedar (*Toona ciliata*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, foliar spray, basal bark, frill or stem inject with herbicide.

ALL PARTS OF THE PLANT, ESPECIALLY SAP, ARE TOXIC AND CAN CAUSE SEVERE DERMATITIS. EVEN THE SMOKE FROM BURNING MATERIAL CAN CAUSE SEVERE ALLERGIC REACTIONS.

SLASH PINE

Pinus elliottii

 SOUTH EAST USA

 ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** A large tree, growing up to 30 m tall and 80 cm across at the base.
- Leaves** Rigid dark green needle-like leaves, 17.5–30 cm long, are grouped in twos or threes, held within a sheath at their base and end in a pointed tip. When shed, they fall in complete units, sheath included.
- Flowers** Elongated male cones, 2.5–6 cm long, occur in clusters. Large female cones 7–20 cm long and 3–7 cm wide, occur on short stalks, alone or in pairs.
- Fruit** Green cones mature to brown or reddish-brown, which split open when fully mature. Have small prickles on the tips of each of their woody scales. Each scale has two seeds.
- Seeds** Ovoid or ellipsoid, mottled grey or black, 6–7 mm long, with a papery wing.
- Stems** Grey to rusty brown bark that is shed in flat discs. Younger branches are orange-brown, while its shoots are bluish-green.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by the wind. Generally, spread by deliberate cultivation.
- Confused with** Weed species Radiata pine (*Pinus radiata*), Caribbean pine (*Pinus caribaea*), Cluster pine (*Pinus pinaster*) and Aleppo pine (*Pinus halepensis*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, stem inject or foliar spray with herbicide.

TABEBUIA

Tabebuia aurea

 SOUTH AMERICA

 GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY



- Description** A small, deciduous tree, growing to 10 m.
- Leaves** Palmately compound leaves with 5–7 leaflets, each leaflet 6–18 cm long. Green with silvery scales above and below.
- Flowers** Bright yellow, up to 6 cm wide, occur in a loose cluster. Flowers occur when the tree is losing its leaves.
- Fruit** Slender 10 cm long, furry capsule, brown when mature. Dark brown seeds are embedded in a white silky material.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, contaminated soil and possibly animals. Seed mainly occurs around the tree itself. Deliberate plantings for ornamental purposes.
- Confused with** Introduced *Tabebuia* spp. and Golden trumpet tree (*Handroanthus chrysotrichus*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, foliar spray, basal bark, frill or stem inject with herbicide.

TREE-OF-HEAVEN

Ailanthus altissima

 CHINA AND TAIWAN

 ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Medium-sized deciduous tree, 15–30 m that is allelopathic.
- Leaves** Alternate, ovate, with 10–41 leaflets in pairs. Leaflets are 5–18 cm long and 2.5–5 cm wide, dark green on top with a pale underside and have long tapered ends.
- Flowers** Small, yellowish green, with five petals and sepals. Occur in clusters up to 50 cm long at the tips of branches. Male and female flowers are produced on different trees.
- Fruit** Large papery winged fruit (samara), with rounded disc holding the seed (5 mm) and a flat twisted wing making it spin as it falls. Matures to a reddish-brown colour.
- Stems** Smooth light grey bark, rougher on older trees.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by wind, waterways and attached to birds, machinery and dumped garden waste. Short distance dispersal via dense suckering from its roots.
- Confused with** Weed species *Rhus* (*Toxicodendron succedaneum*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, foliar spray, basal bark, frill, or stem inject with herbicide.

MILDLY TOXIC TO HUMANS IF INGESTED. THE SAP IS A SKIN AND EYE IRRITANT, AND THE POLLEN CAN CAUSE ALLERGIC REACTIONS SUCH AS HAY FEVER.

UMBRELLA TREE

Schefflera actinophylla

 NORTH QUEENSLAND

 ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** Multi-stemmed, open tree, up to 10 m tall, with foliage confined to the ends of trunks.
- Leaves** Compound, bright, glossy green, on stalks up to 50 cm long. Leaflets to 30 cm long, arranged in a palmate whorl (umbrella-like).
- Flowers** Small red flowers in long sprays at the top of the plant, radiating from the stem apex. Multiple flower spikes produced at the crown of each trunk. Flowers from summer to autumn.
- Fruit** Dark red, up to 5 mm long, each containing one seed.
- Stems** Can root when in contact with soil.
- Dispersal** Seed dispersed by waterways, birds and other animals eating and excreting the seed and dumped garden waste.
- Confused with** Seedlings of the native species Celery wood (*Polyscias elegans*), Pencil cedar (*P. murrayi*) and Elderberry panax (*P. sambucifolia*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, frill, stem inject or foliar spray with herbicide.

YELLOW BELLS

Tecoma stans



CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA



ASSESS PROTECTION



DO NOT SELL



- Description** Perennial, multi-branched shrub or small tree, 4–10 m tall.
- Leaves** Compound, 8–25 cm long with 5–13 leaflets. Leaflets toothed and pointed, 2.5–10 cm long and 8–30 mm wide.
- Flowers** Large clusters of yellow trumpet-shaped flowers occur at the tips of branches. Flowers from spring to summer
- Fruit** Green bean-like flat pod, maturing to brown, 10–22 cm long. Spring to autumn.
- Seeds** Numerous, winged.
- Dispersal** Seed spread by wind, waterways, contaminated soil, and dumped garden waste. Short distance dispersal via root suckers, especially if damaged.
- Confused with** Weed species Chinese rain tree (*Koelreuteria elegans*). Native species White cedar (*Melia azedarach*) and Foam bark (*Jagera pseudorhus*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Cut and paint, cut scrape paint, foliar spray, basal bark, frill, or stem inject with herbicide.

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

ALLIGATOR WEED

Alternanthera philoxeroides

 SOUTH AMERICA

 BIOSECURITY ZONE

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** A potentially devastating weed that grows in water and on land, that has an extensive root system to 1 m deep. Does not produce viable seed in Australia.
- Leaves** Opposite, glossy, spear-shaped, 2-7 cm long. Margins entire.
- Flowers** Single, white, 1.2-1.4 cm wide, papery, pom pom-like, that arise from the leaf axils.
- Stems** Completely hollow when growing in water, reddish-brown colour on land.
- Dispersal** Entirely vegetative reproduction from stem fragments or root nodes dispersed by waterways, contaminated soil, turf and hay, or attached to horses, machinery or watercraft equipment. Also spread by misguided use as a culinary herb and deliberate planting for ornamental use.
- Confused with** Native *Alternanthera* species like Lesser joyweed (*A. denticulata*), Hairy joyweed (*A. nana*), Water primrose (*Ludwigia peploides* subsp. *montevidensis*) and Buffalo spinach (*Enydra woollsi*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Report this plant to your local Council Weed Officer if you see it anywhere in the North Coast region.

GRAZING BY CATTLE AND HORSES HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH PHOTOSENSITIVITY AND RESULTANT SKIN LESIONS, LIVER DAMAGE AND DEATH IN CATTLE AND LAMBS.

ANCHORED WATER HYACINTH

Eichhornia azurea

REPORT
THIS WEED



CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA



PROHIBITED MATTER



DO NOT SELL



- Description** Floats or grows under the water's surface. It forms dense mats in and across water bodies.
- Leaves** Green and varied in shape. Above the water's surface, it appears round, 5–16 cm long and 2–16 cm wide. When in shade or underwater, it appears elongated, 6–20 cm long and 1 cm wide.
- Flowers** Mostly white or lavender-blue with deep purple centres and a distinct yellow spot on the top petal. Funnel-shaped with six toothed petals 1–3 cm long.
- Fruit** Capsule 1 cm wide, containing 10–13 seeds.
- Stems** Smooth and branched.
- Roots** Roots anchor in the mud.
- Dispersal** Seed or vegetative reproduction from stem fragments dispersed by waterways, attached to birds, vehicles, watercraft equipment or illegal dumping of aquarium or pond plants.
- Confused with** Weed species Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

CABOMBA

Cabomba caroliniana

 SOUTH AMERICA

 ASSET PROTECTION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Strictly aquatic and wholly submerged except for its flowers and occasional floating leaves.
- Leaves** Opposite, submerged, fan-like and feathery.
- Flowers** Raised 1–4 cm above the water surface on stalks. Milk-white, pale yellow or purplish (usually white petals with yellow centres) appear to have six petals (3 of these are sepals). The raised flowers are often the first visible signs of an infestation.
- Stems** Attach to the bottom of the water body, stems can be up to 10 m long. Seasonally purple, they easily break when disturbed, creating thousands of fragments all capable of spreading and reproducing.
- Dispersal** Vegetative reproduction from stem fragments with a node dispersed by waterways, attached to animals, watercraft or fishing equipment.
- Confused with** Native and introduced *Limnophila* species. Introduced plants like Leafy elodea (*Egeria densa*), Elodea (*Elodea canadensis*) and native plants such as Hornwort (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) and Hydrilla (*Hydrilla verticillata*).
- Control** Where appropriate, manually remove or drain dams or ponds until the plant and substrate are completely dry. Continuously suppress using weed harvesters. Ensure all plant material is bagged and removed from the site.

EURASIAN WATER MILFOIL

Myriophyllum spicatum

REPORT
THIS WEED

📍 EUROPE, ASIA AND AFRICA

⚠️ PROHIBITED MATTER

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** An underwater weed with olive-green feathery leaves. It can quickly take over waterways.
- Leaves** Olive-green, 4 cm long. Each leaf is divided into 5–25 pairs (usually more than 12) of feather-like leaflets arranged in whorls of 4 around the stem.
- Flowers** Occur above the water in whorls of 4. Male flowers are 3 mm long with pink petals. Female flowers are 2–3 mm long and do not have petals.
- Fruit** Red with four sections, 2–3 mm long and held above the water.
- Stems** Red-brown to white-pink, up to 7 m long and 5 mm wide.
- Dispersal** Seed or vegetative reproduction from plant fragments dispersed by waterways, attached to birds, watercraft or fishing equipment.
- Confused with** Introduced Parrots feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*) and native *Myriophyllum* species, like *M. crispatum* and *M. Caput-medusae*.
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

 **CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA**

 **PROHIBITED MATTER**

 **DO NOT SELL**



- Description** A fast-growing, floating freshwater weed that forms large dense mats across the water's surface.
- Leaves** Bright green, up to 4 cm wide, and glossy on top. Young leaves are round, spongy on the underside and float lying flat on the water surface. Mature leaves become more oval-shaped, lose their spongy underside, and extend 50 cm above the water.
- Flowers** White, greenish-white or yellowish, 1.3 cm wide. Male flowers are on long stalks.
- Fruit** Fleishy berry-like capsules, 4–13 mm long and 2–5 mm wide, up to 100 seeds.
- Seeds** Slightly flattened, hairy and 1 mm long.
- Roots** Hairy, grow quickly downwards from the leaves' base, are 2 mm thick and up to 20 cm long, have minor roots that grow slowly from the major roots that are 1 mm thick and up to 10 cm long.
- Dispersal** Seed or vegetative reproduction from plant fragments dispersed by waterways, attached to birds, watercraft equipment, illegal dumping of aquarium or pond plants.
- Confused with** Native Frogbit (*Hydrocharis dubia*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

HYDROCOTYL

Hydrocotyle ranunculoides



 AMERICAS, TROPICAL AFRICA AND ASIA

 PROHIBITED MATTER

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** An aquatic perennial plant that can rapidly form a dense mat in stationary or slow-flowing freshwater. Also known as water pennywort.
- Leaves** Alternately along the stolons, circular to kidney-shaped, up to 10 cm wide, contain 3-7 lobes with shallow-toothed edges.
- Flowers** Tiny greenish, yellowish, or white 5-petalled flowers, 2-3 mm wide, occur below the leaf canopy in clusters of 5-10. On slender stalks about 2 cm long, from the nodes.
- Fruit** Almost circular, 1-3 mm wide and splits into segments.
- Stems** Emerge from nodes along the stolon and are 2-25 cm long.
- Roots** Long horizontal stems (stolons) produce roots at each node.
- Dispersal** Seed or vegetative reproduction from plant fragments dispersed by waterways, substrate movement, attached to animals, vehicles, watercraft, footwear or illegal dumping of aquarium or pond plants.
- Confused with** Weed species Large-leaved Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle bonariensis*) and native Pennyworts (*Hydrocotyle* spp.) and Violets (*Viola* spp.).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

HYGROPHILA

Hygrophila costata

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

EAST INDIAN HYGROPHILA

Hygrophila polysperma

 NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH ASIA AND EUROPE

 REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Hygrophila is a mat-forming herb growing up to 1.5 m high in shallow water. East Indian hygrophila is mostly a submerged freshwater plant.
- Leaves** Opposite pairs on the stem. Hygrophila has leaves up to 18 cm long and 3 cm wide, with a prominent midrib and hairy underside. East Indian hygrophila leaves are 0.7–8 cm long, elliptic in shape and with pointy tips and covered in fine white hairs.
- Flowers** Small, inconspicuous, white to bluish-white flowers between leaves and the stem.
- Fruit** Both have fruit capsules about 7 mm long.
- Seeds** Both have seeds that are tiny, pale brown, flattened, round and sticky when wet.
- Stems** Emergent stems have a squarish cross-section. Submerged stems are rounded.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from plant fragments dispersed by waterways and attached to wildlife, machinery, watercraft, and humans.
- Confused with** Introduced species Senegal tea plant (*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*) and native species Willow Hygrophilla (*Hygrophila angustifolia*) and Knotweeds (*Persicaria* spp.).
- Control** Contact your local Council Weed Officer for advice. Manually removal where appropriate. Ensure all plant material is bagged and removed from the site. Foliar spray with herbicide registered for aquatic use.

KIDNEY LEAF MUD PLANTAIN

Heteranthera reniformis

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

📍 NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH ASIA AND EUROPE

⚠️ REGIONAL ERADICATION

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Grows in shallow water, usually less than 20 cm deep, forming dense mats that usually emerge 10–30 cm above the water surface.
- Leaves** Kidney-shaped, bright green, glossy, 1–4 cm long and 1–5 cm wide, on stalks. Alternate but some are occasionally grouped into clusters.
- Flowers** White or pale blue, have six petals, 3–6.5 mm long.
- Fruit** Small capsule, 8–14 mm, containing tiny, winged seeds, less than 1 mm long.
- Stems** The underwater stems produce roots at their joints, where they contact soil. Other stems spread across the water surface.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from stem fragments containing a node dispersed by waterways or in mud attached to animals, people and vehicles. Seed is also spread by wind.
- Confused with** Weed species Water star grass (*Heteranthera zosterifolia*) as well as native and introduced water lilies.
- Control** Contact your local Council Weed Officer for advice and disposal. Manually remove where appropriate. Follow strict hygiene procedures, bagging all plant material. Foliar spray with herbicide registered for aquatic use.

 SOUTH AFRICA

 PROHIBITED MATTER

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Perennial that can dominate still or slow-moving water bodies. Forms dense mats and can be fully submerged for free-floating.
- Leaves** Clustered around the stems in whorls, 5-20 mm long and 2-3 mm wide and have finely toothed margins. The tapered leaf tips curve downwards towards the stem. When the water is less alkaline, the leaves are straight.
- Flowers** The female flower is very small, 3 mm wide, and grows from a very thin white filament-like stalk. Its three petals appear clear-white or pale pink on the surface. The male flower breaks off and floats freely to the surface.
- Stems** Break easily, 3-5 mm wide and more than 5 m long. They are sparsely branched and curved toward the base (J-shaped).
- Roots** Underground stems (rhizomes) are found in the sediment which anchor the plant.
- Dispersal** Vegetative reproduction from plant fragments dispersed by waterways, watercraft or illegal dumping of aquarium or pond plants.
- Confused with** Weeds species *Elodea canadensis*, *Egeria densa* and native species *Hydrilla verticillata*.
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

LONG-LEAF WILLOW PRIMROSE

Ludwigia longifolia

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

📍 SOUTH AMERICA

⚠️ REGIONAL CONTAINMENT

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Forms dense colonies in slow-moving or static waterways.
- Leaves** Alternate, 35 cm long and 2.5 cm wide.
- Flowers** Yellow, with four petals and found in the junction of upper leaves.
- Fruit** Oblong to narrow-oblong, 4-angled, 1–3.5 cm long and 4–8 mm wide, with numerous minute seeds in each chamber that are brown to yellow.
- Stems** Red, narrow, winged and 4-angled, with a square cross-section.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from root and stem fragments dispersed by waterways or in mud attached to machinery. The wind also disperses seed.
- Confused with** Introduced species Peruvian primrose (*Ludwigia peruviana*) and native Primrose (*L. octovalvis*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Foliar spray or cut and paint with herbicide registered for aquatic use.

 SOUTH AMERICA

 REGIONAL PREVENTION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** An invasive shrub that thrives in moist, wetland environments, having a dramatic impact on the aquatic environment.
- Leaves** Alternate, egg to oval-shaped with a pointed tip, 5–10 cm long and 1–3 cm wide. Hairy, green with prominent veins.
- Flowers** Yellow, 2–4 cm wide, four petals (sometimes 5–6). Last for one day only.
- Fruit** Reddish-brown capsule 1–2.5 cm long and 0.6–1 cm wide, containing thousands of seeds.
- Seeds** Light brown, 0.6–0.8 mm long and sticky.
- Stems** Hairy when young, dark green to brownish-green colour.
- Roots** Seedlings produce a large taproot, anchoring it to the soil.
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from root and stem fragments dispersed by waterways or birds. Seed is also spread when attached to clothing, hair and machinery.
- Confused with** Introduced species Long leaf willow primrose (*Ludwigia longifolia*). Native species Primrose (*L. Octovalvis*) and Water primrose (*L. peploides*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Foliar spray, cut and paint or stem inject with herbicide registered for aquatic use.

PARROT'S FEATHER

Myriophyllum aquaticum

 SOUTH AMERICA

 ASSET PROTECTION



- Description** A semi-submerged aquatic weed that grows in coastal waterways. It can form dense stands within a waterbody, impeding water flow and altering natural habitats.
- Leaves** Whorls of feather-like leaves. The submerged leaves are up to 4 cm long, while the emergent leaves have a blue-green appearance, are toothed, 2.5–3.5 cm long, and crowded at the tips of stems.
- Flowers** Inconspicuous, occurring in the leaf axils on emergent stems. Male and female flowers are produced on separate plants. Only female plants have been found in Australia, and therefore seeds are not produced. If male plants were introduced to Australia, this species could become more prolific.
- Stems** Spreading, erect and hairless.
- Dispersal** Entirely vegetative reproduction from plant fragments dispersed by waterways.
- Confused with** Weed species *Ambulia's* (*Limnophila* spp.) and *Cabomba* (*Cabomba caroliniana*). Native *Myriophyllum* species.
- Control** Where appropriate, manually remove or drain dams or ponds until the plant and substrate are completely dry. Ensure all plant material is removed from the site and bagged. Foliar spray with herbicide registered for aquatic use.

SAGITTARIA

Sagittaria platyphylla

 NORTH AMERICA

 ASSET PROTECTION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** A perennial herb growing to 150 cm tall. Each plant can produce up to 20,000 seeds which can float for three weeks.
- Leaves** Oval-shaped with pointed tips, up to 25 cm long and 10 cm wide at the top of each stem (leaf stalk). Has long, narrow strap-like submerged leaves up to 50 cm long.
- Flowers** Appear in whorls or coils. Male flowers are 3 cm wide with three white petals and yellow centres. Female flowers have no petals, resembling flattened green berries.
- Fruit** Arranged in clusters, segmented, with one seed in each segment.
- Seeds** Flattened, oblong, and sometimes have winged segments, 1.5–3 mm long.
- Stems** Triangular in cross-section, to 80 cm long
- Dispersal** Seed and vegetative reproduction from a stem or root fragments, rhizomes and corms dispersed by waterways.
- Confused with** Weed species Arrowhead (*Sagittaria calycina*) and Alisma (*Alisma lanceolatum*). Native species Water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*) and Star fruit (*Damasonium minus*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure plant material does not contact the soil. Foliar spray with herbicide registered for aquatic use.

SALVINIA

Salvinia molesta



AFRICA



ASSEST PROTECTION



DO NOT SELL



- Description** A perennial free-floating fern that forms dense mats with multi-branched horizontal stems.
- Leaves** Opposite, light green, oval to heart-shaped, with the surface covered in complex waxy hairs about 1 mm long. Flat and as small as 10 mm by 5 mm.
- Flowers** No flowers.
- Fruit** Spore sacs are on stalks among the root-like filaments, but not viable in Australia.
- Stems** Short brown hairy stalks, ending in hairy filaments up to 50 cm.
- Roots** Hairy and trailing from stem nodes, up to 25 cm long.
- Dispersal** Vegetative reproduction from plant fragments dispersed by waterways, attached to birds, turtles, cattle, vehicles, watercraft and equipment or illegal dumping of aquarium or pond plants.
- Confused with** Native species *Azolla* (*Azolla* spp.) and Duckweed (*Lemna disperma*).
- Control** Contact your local Council Weed Officer for advice and to access biological control. Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure all plant material is bagged and removed from the site. Continuously suppress using weed harvesters. Foliar spray with herbicide registered for aquatic use.

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

SENEGAL TEA PLANT

Gymnocoronis spilanthoides

AQUATICS



CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA



REGIONAL ERADICATION



DO NOT SELL



- Description** A rapidly growing perennial plant can grow in dense stands or as clumped bushes up to 1 m high.
- Leaves** Opposite, tapered, dark green, 5–20 cm long, 2.5–5 cm wide, grow on short stalks and have serrated, slightly wavy margins.
- Flowers** White, pom-pom-like, 1.5–2 cm wide, with a strong fragrance. Occur in groups at the ends of stems. Flowers from late spring and summer.
- Seeds** Yellow-brown, 5 mm wide, and ribbed.
- Stems** Ribbed, pale green and erect. Hollow between the nodes and buoyant. Branch at nodes and are 1–1.5 m long and 0.5–2 cm wide.
- Roots** Fine, fibrous roots form at stem nodes.
- Dispersal** Seed or vegetative reproduction from plant fragments dispersed by waterways. Seed may also spread in mud attached to animals and vehicles.
- Confused with** Introduced *Hygrophila* (*Hygrophila costata*) and native Knotweeds (*Pericaria* spp.)
- Control** Contact your local Council Weed Officer for advice and disposal. Manually remove where appropriate. Follow strict hygiene procedures, bagging all plant material. Foliar spray with herbicide registered for aquatic use.

WATER CALTROP

Trapa spp.

REPORT
THIS WEED



EURASIA AND AFRICA



PROHIBITED MATTER



DO NOT SELL



- Description** Forms dense mats, blocking waterways. Its leaves can float or grow under the water, and it produces nuts with sharp spines.
- Leaves** Submerged leaves are feather-like and arranged in whorls around the stem. Surface leaves are glossy on top, have fine hairs underneath, 2–3 cm long, on stalks with a round bulge. They are oval, triangle or diamond-shaped with toothed edges.
- Flowers** White with four petals, 8 mm long.
- Fruit** Hard and woody with sharp spines, 3 cm wide.
- Stems** Submerged, 3.6–4.5 m long.
- Roots** Very fine, 8 cm long and anchored into the mud.
- Dispersal** Seed or vegetative reproduction from plant fragments dispersed by waterways, attached to birds, animals, vehicles, watercraft and fishing equipment. Usually introduced through intentional planting by humans.
- Confused with** Introduced species Mosaic flower (*Ludwigia sedioides*).
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

CONTAIN
THIS WEED

WATER HYACINTH

Eichhornia crassipes

AQUATICS

 SOUTH AMERICA

 BIOSECURITY ZONE

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Free-floating, fleshy, to 65 cm tall, forming dense rafts of vegetation.
- Leaves** Usually circular, glossy, bright green and up to 60 cm long.
- Flowers** On upright spike, pale blue/lavender with a yellow and purple centre, 4–7 cm wide in showy clusters. Flowers from spring to summer.
- Fruit** Capsule 1–1.5 cm long, containing up to 300 seeds.
- Stems** Thick, erect stems up 60 cm long and contain air, which enables the plant to float. Horizontal vegetative stems (stolons) are 10 cm long.
- Roots** Fibrous and feather-like. Trailing below the plant or may take hold in substrate.
- Dispersal** Seed or vegetative reproduction dispersed by waterways, attached to birds, machinery, watercraft equipment, fishing equipment, footwear or illegal dumping of aquarium or pond plants.
- Confused with** Introduced species Anchored water hyacinth (*Eichhornia azurea*).
- Control** Contact your local Council Weed Officer for advice and to access biological controls. Where appropriate, manually remove or drain dams or ponds until the plant and substrate are completely dry. Ensure all plant material is removed from wet and damp areas. Foliar spray with herbicide registered for aquatic use.

WATER LETTUCE

Pistia stratiotes

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

 SOUTH AMERICA

 REGIONAL ERADICATION

 DO NOT SELL



- Description** Perennial aquatic herb to 20 cm above water level with feathery roots. Looks very much like an open head of lettuce.
- Leaves** Pale green leaves are ribbed, wedge-shaped and form a rosette. They are spongy to touch and have a velvety appearance due to the small thick hairs that cover them and are 15 cm long and 8 cm wide.
- Flowers** Inconspicuous, whitish-green, on small stalks hidden amongst leaves.
- Fruit** Berry, 2 mm long and 5–10 mm wide, green, then mature to a brown colour.
- Seeds** Oblong shaped with 4–15 seeds in each berry.
- Roots** Many unbranched feathery roots up to 80 cm long are submerged in the water beneath the plant's leaves.
- Dispersal** Seed or vegetative reproduction from plant fragments dispersed by waterways, watercraft, fishing equipment or illegal dumping of aquarium or pond plants.
- Control** Contact your local Council Weed Officer for advice and to access biological control. Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure all plant material is removed from wet and damp areas. Continuously suppress using weed harvesters. Foliar spray with herbicide registered for aquatic use.

 **ASIA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAS**

 **REGIONAL PREVENTION**

 **DO NOT SELL**



- Description** A perennial aquatic plant that grows on the banks of waterways with its stems growing out over the surface of the water. Prefers still to slow-moving waterways, up to 1 m deep, full sun and hot conditions.
- Leaves** Alternate and form branchlets. Branchlets have opposite leaves which are sensitive to the touch.
- Flowers** Yellow, occur in clusters that are ball-shaped and on stalks up to 20 cm long.
- Fruit** Up to 2.8 cm long, 1 cm wide and contain up to 8 brown seeds.
- Stems** Grow over the surface of the water, developing a spongy covering as they age.
- Roots** Taproots grow down into the bank.
- Dispersal** Seed or vegetative reproduction from plant fragments dispersed by waterways, watercraft, fishing equipment or illegal dumping of aquarium or pond plants.
- Confused with** Native Sensitive plants (*Neptunia* spp.)
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure all plant material is bagged and removed from the site. Foliar spray or splatter gun with herbicide registered for aquatic use.

WATER SOLDIER

Stratiotes aloides

REPORT
THIS WEED



EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA



PROHIBITED MATTER



DO NOT SELL



- Description** A submerged plant except in summer when it rises to the water surface to flower. The new leaves that grow in spring contain air pockets allowing the plant to float. As the older leaves die back in autumn, they become waterlogged, which causes the plant to sink again. Grows vigorously to form dense stands.
- Leaves** Resemble aloe plants, and it is also called water aloe. Thin, brittle and droop when submerged, growing up to 60 cm long and 1 cm wide. Dark green, thick, rigid and usually less than 40 cm but 1–4 cm wide when emergent.
- Flowers** White with three petals and a yellow centre.
- Fruit** Fleshy berries contain up to 24 seeds.
- Roots** Up to 180 cm long.
- Dispersal** Seed or vegetative reproduction from plant fragments dispersed by waterways.
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.

ERADICATE
THIS WEED

WATER STAR GRASS

Heteranthera zosterifolia

AQUATICS

📍 SOUTH AMERICA

⚠️ REGIONAL ERADICATION

🚫 DO NOT SELL



- Description** An aquatic plant that forms dense mats, thriving in warm waters.
- Leaves** Submerged leaves do not have stems, are narrow with pointed tips, 5 cm long and 7 mm wide. Surface leaves have stems, are an elongated oval shape with rounded tips, 4 cm long.
- Flowers** Appear on the water's surface, have six blue petals that are sometimes dark purple at the base.
- Fruit** A small capsule containing numerous seeds
- Stems** It can have very long-running stems when growing underwater.
- Dispersal** Seed or vegetative reproduction from plant fragments dispersed by waterways or illegal dumping of aquarium or pond plants.
- Confused with** Weed species Kidney leaf mud plantain (*Heteranthera reniformis*).
- Control** Manually remove where appropriate. Ensure all plant material is bagged and removed from the site. Foliar spray or splatter gun with herbicide registered for aquatic use.

YELLOW BURRHEAD

Limnocharis flava

REPORT
THIS WEED



CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA



PROHIBITED MATTER



DO NOT SELL



- Description** An erect, anchored, perennial plant that grows up to 1 m above the water surface. It prefers fertile, shallow, still water.
- Leaves** Green, with 11–15 parallel veins, 5–30 cm long and 4–25 cm wide. Leaf shape varies with age. Young leaves are narrow, broadening and becoming more oval-shaped with age.
- Flowers** Three-petalled, small, pale yellow and cup-shaped, growing in clusters of 5–15. Flowers year-round.
- Fruit** Round, up to 2 cm wide and made up of 12–18 crescent-shaped segments.
- Seeds** About 1.5 mm long, dark brown and horseshoe-shaped, with obvious ridges. Seeds are buoyant.
- Stems** Leaf stems grow in clumps from seed or daughter plants. They are green, triangular and fleshy, and grow to 75 cm in height.
- Dispersal** Seed or vegetative reproduction from plant fragments dispersed by waterways. Seed also spread in mud attached to vehicles, machinery, footwear, birds, animals.
- Control** Please do not attempt to treat or dispose of this weed yourself. Call **1800 680 244** if you see this plant anywhere in NSW.



Department of
Primary Industries

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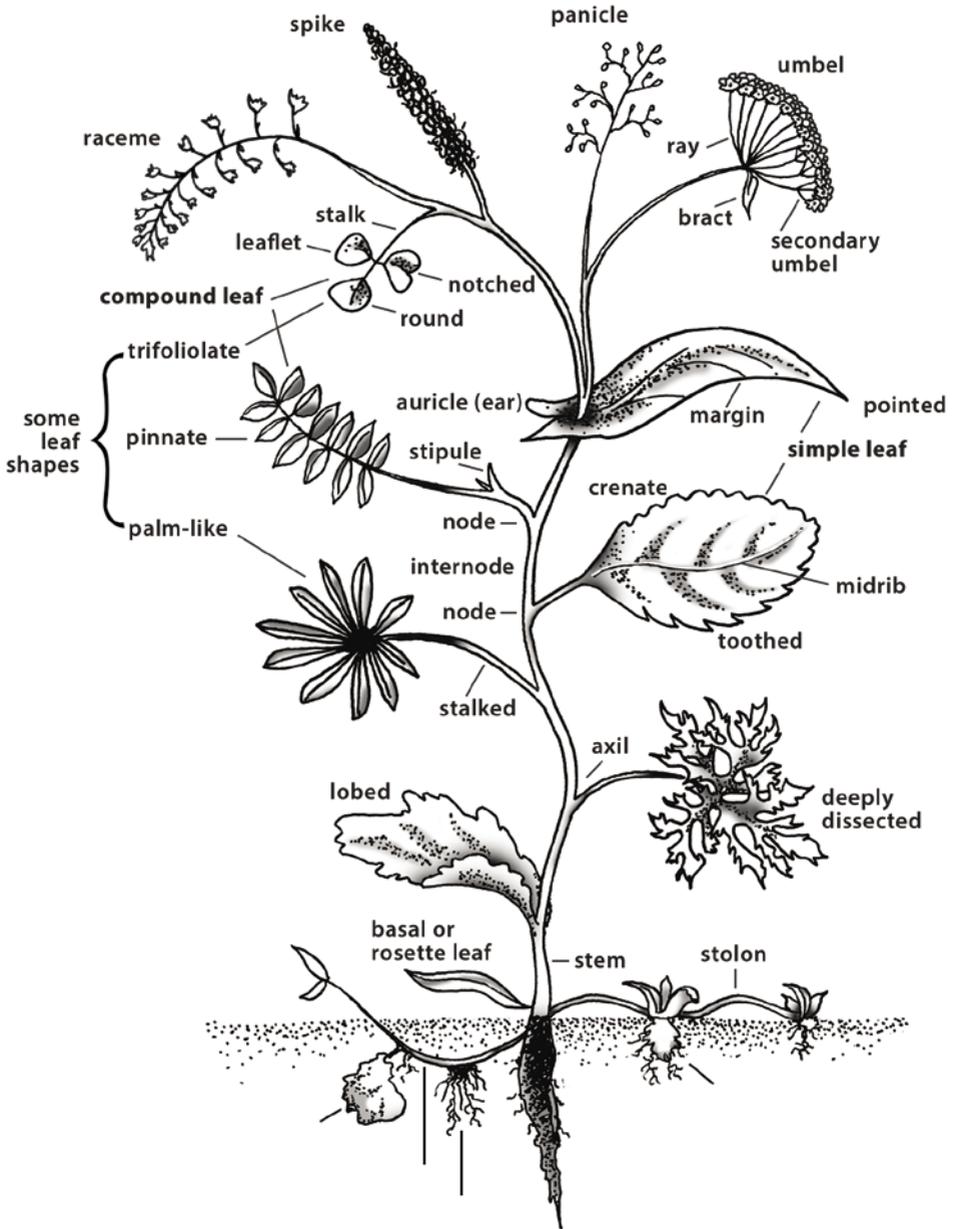
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PLANT PARTS – TERMINOLOGY

Illustration adapted from: Efficient Weed Management, Protecting your investment in the land.
(adapted from Healy 1982)



GLOSSARY

Allelopathic	Plant producing biochemicals that can suppress the germination or growth of other plants.	Runner	A long thin stem that usually grows horizontally along the ground and can produce roots and shoots (aka stolon).
Annual	Completing the full cycle within a single year and then dying.	Root suckers	Shoots that develop from the roots, often coming up some distance from the parent plant. Can arise spontaneously from root system even when the aboveground parts of the plant are undamaged.
Awn	A bristle-like appendage (common in grasses).	Sepal	Segment of outer whorl (calyx) of the flower, usually green.
Bipinnate	Compound leaf with leaflets divided into further leaflets. Twice divided.	Shrub	A woody plant usually less than 5 m high and many-branched without a distinct main stem except at ground level.
Calyx	Flower sepals around the outside of a flower, usually green.	Spine	A stiff, sharp, pointed structure.
Cladode	Modified stem, functioning as a leaf.	Spore	Mode of dispersal in the ferns, equivalent to seeds in flowering plants.
Coppicing	Growth of numerous adventitious shoots from the base.	Stamen	Male part of flower, produces pollen, consists of anther and filament.
Corm	A very short, broad, firm-fleshed, subterranean stem which produces aerial stems, leaves and flowers.	Stem	Main stalk(s) of a plant, occurring above or below ground (rhizome).
Crown	Tissue at the junction of the root and stem.	Stolon	Stem that grows at the soil surface, or just below the ground, and forms roots at the nodes and new plants from the buds.
Deciduous	Shedding leaves in autumn/winter.	Thorn	Modified, sharp-pointed stem.
Floret	A small flower, usually in a flower head or grass spikelet.	Tree	A woody plant usually over 5 m high, with an unbranched lower axis.
Node	The portion ('joint') of a stem from which a leaf arises.	Tubers	Types of modified plant structures that are enlarged to store nutrients. There are both stem, root tubers and aerial tubers.
Ovate	Having an oval outline or shape, that is broader at the base than the tip.	Vegetative	Reproduction from plant parts, not reproduction involving the seed.
Pappus	The tuft of hairs on each seed which assists dispersal by the wind.		
Perennial	Plant living for more than two years.		
Pinna	A leaflet of a pinnate leaf.		
Pinnate	Compound leaf with leaflets arranged on either side of the leaf axis.		
Pith	A spongy, usually soft substance that is found in the middle of the stems and roots of many plants.		

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NEW SOUTH WALES
WEEDS ACTION PROGRAM

