
WEEDS

IN WYNDHAM

A guide to environmental
and backyard weeds



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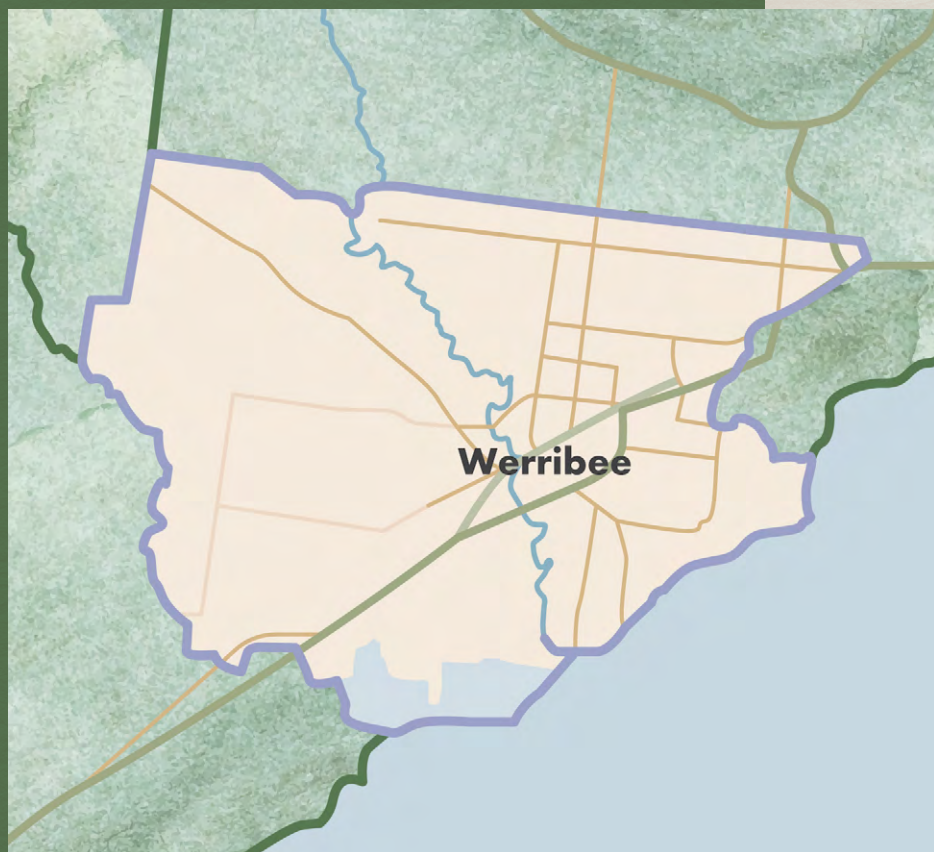
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Weeds in Wyndham

Wyndham City is home to a diverse range of natural environments which include native grasslands, coastal salt marshes, and several unique waterways and wetlands. Protecting these natural areas is critical in maintaining a diverse and healthy habitat for the animals, people and plants that reside in the region. Unfortunately this critical habitat faces several threats, one of them being weed invasion. This booklet provides a list of weeds that are commonly found across Wyndham, along with descriptions to assist in identification, information about their biology, and suitable control methods.



What is a Weed?

A weed is an unwanted or undesired plant that often thrives in an environment where it does not naturally occur. They can quickly invade an area and compete against native vegetation for resources such as light, moisture and soil nutrients. This results in a loss of biodiversity and suitable habitat for our native animals. If left uncontrolled, weeds can impact negatively on agricultural land and the natural environment. There are a range of weeds found across Wyndham, and in some cases, even native Australian plants from other regions can become troublesome and be classified as a weed due to their negative impact on the environment. Many popular garden plants can also become troublesome if able to spread into the natural environment where they may disrupt or compete with native vegetation. These plants are known as garden escapees and are commonly spread by dumped garden material, seeds being dispersed by wind, or washed into creeks by storm water. Some of these plants are still readily sold in nurseries today, therefore it is important to be mindful of the impact some garden plants can have on natural areas, and to responsibly dispose of all garden waste in your green bin or home compost when removing plants from your garden.

Why are weeds a problem?

Many weeds found throughout Wyndham can tolerate a wide range of environmental conditions, quickly taking over natural ecosystems on both private and public land. In a rural landscape many of these weeds provide low nutritional value for livestock, and in some cases can also cause serious harm to animals. Many weed species can also provide ideal habitat for invasive animals such as feral cats, feral pigs, foxes, rabbits, and rodents. Controlling weeds on your property will help protect native species and ensure healthy and robust ecosystems thrive for future generations in Wyndham.



What can you do to prevent weeds on your property?

One way you can contribute to controlling and preventing weeds on your property is by learning to recognise common weeds in your area and replacing them with suitable native plants in your garden or property. If you aim to control any weeds on your property, ensure that it is correctly identified to avoid killing a native plant by mistake. Maintaining clean tools and machinery, along with regular inspections for weeds on your property or in your garden is also important to help minimise the spread or establishment of weeds. Many weeds produce thousands of seeds which can be easily transported by animals, humans (in soils, tools, machinery, clothing, garden waste, and vehicles), water, and wind.

To help minimise the spread of weeds on your property you should:

- Check and clean clothing items such as shoes or pants for seeds after visiting weedy locations.
- Monitor any products brought onto your property such as animal feed (e.g., hay or grain), garden mulch or compost.
- Regularly check and clean agricultural equipment such as machinery and vehicles, as well as washing down lawn mowers and whipper snippers to reduce the spread of weed seeds between sites.
- Regularly inspect your property or garden for any newly emerging weeds and control them before they set seed where possible.



Legislative Requirements

Property owners and managers are under legislative requirements to control any weed species on their property that is listed as noxious or is a Weed of National Significance (WoNS). These weeds are classified under the Catchment and Land Protection (CaLP) Act 1994 within the following categories:

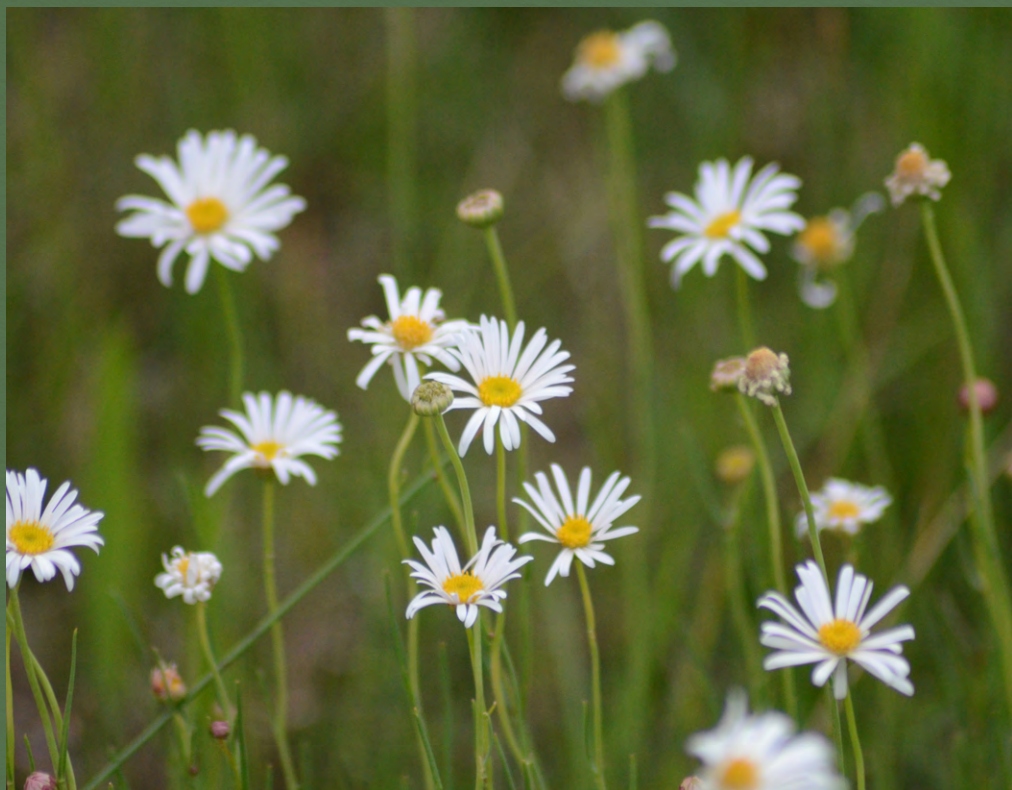
- (i) **State Prohibited Weeds** – Invasive plants that might not occur in Victoria but pose a serious threat if they invade; or are present in Victoria, pose a serious threat, and are reasonably expected to be eradicated. Contact DEECA (136 196) if you have purchased or seen these weeds.
- (ii) **Regionally Prohibited Weeds** – Invasive plants that are not widely distributed within a region but are capable of spreading quickly. It is reasonable to expect that these plants can be eradicated from a region.
- (iii) **Regionally Controlled Weeds** – Invasive plants that are usually widespread within a region. Ongoing control measures are required to prevent their spread and further impact on the environment.
- (iv) **Restricted Weeds** – Plants that pose an unacceptable risk of spreading in the state or pose a serious threat to another state or territory. The trade of these plants (either as an entire plant, their seeds or propagules) is prohibited.
- (v) **Undeclared Noxious Weeds** – These are plants that are not classified under the CaLP Act as a noxious weed or WoNS. They can still pose a serious threat to agriculture and the environment and reasonable attempts should be made for their control.

The weed classifications within this booklet are based on the Wyndham area, which is classified within the Port Phillip and Western Port Region of Victoria. For a full list of the current declared noxious weeds and WoNS within Victoria, check out the following link from Agriculture Victoria: <https://tinyurl.com/agvicweeds>

Glossary

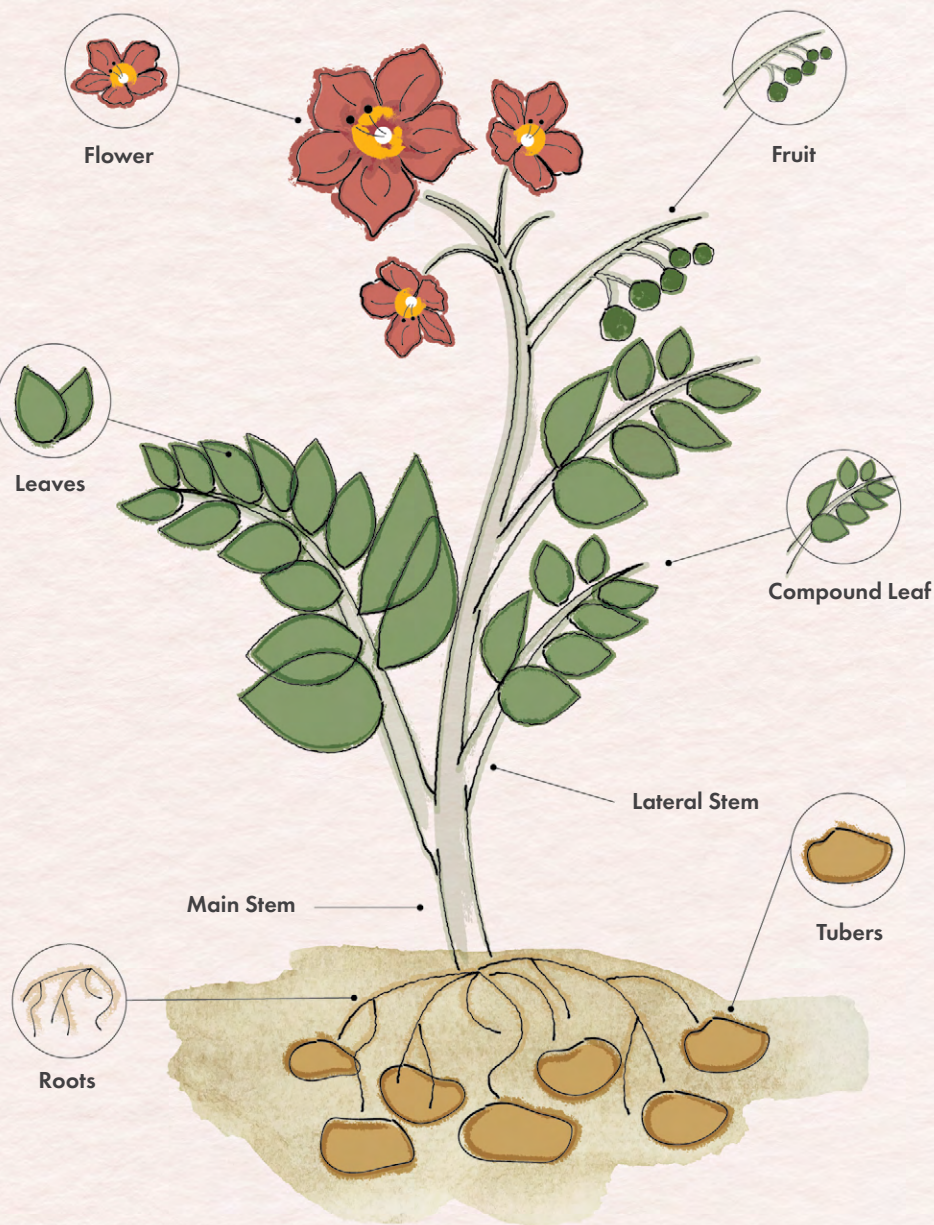
Alternate	in an alternate leaf arrangement, there is one leaf per plant node, and they alternate sides
Annual	a plant that completes its lifecycle in one year and then dies.
Awns	a bristle or hair-like structure.
Axil	the upper angle between one part of a plant and another.
Basal Rosette	a cluster of leaves which radiate from a single point at the base of a stem.
Berry	a fleshy fruit with its seeds embedded into the pulp (e.g., Tomato).
Biennial	a plant that completes its lifecycle between 1 and 2 years and then dies.
Bipinnate	Divided twice, used to describe a leaf where individual leaflets (pinnae) are divided into segments and arranged on each side of an axis.
Bract	a modified leaf, usually associated with flowers.
Broadleaf	a plant that has a flat and relatively broad leaf.
Bulb	a storage organ, usually underground, formed from the stem and leaf bases.
Corona	the distinctive joint between the seed and the awn.
Fruit	the seed-bearing structure.
Grass	member of the Poaceae family.
Herbaceous	a plant that produces fleshy material rather than a woody stem or base.
Inflorescence	several flowers closely grouped to form a structured unit.
Margins	the edge of a leaf.
Panicle	a loose branching cluster of flowers on a plant.
Perennial	a plant that lives for several years.
Pod	a dry fruit that splits along two sides at maturity (e.g., Pea or Fabaceae family).
Rhizome	an underground stem, usually growing horizontally.
Rosette	a circular arrangement of leaves or structure.
Serration	a notched (or saw-like) margin of a leaf.

Shrub	a woody perennial plant without a single main trunk, and freely branching.
Spikelets	the basic unit of a grass inflorescence consisting of at least two glumes (bracts) surrounding one or more florets.
Succulent	a plant with a thick fleshy tissue which is adapted to water storage.
Taproot	the primary root system of a plant which grows vertically downward.
Toothed	having several regular or irregular projecting points (e.g., tooth-like projections).
Tree	a woody plant, usually with a single main stem and more than 5m high.
Trifoliate	having three leaves.
Tuber	a storage organ, usually underground, formed by the swelling of a root or stem (e.g., Potato).

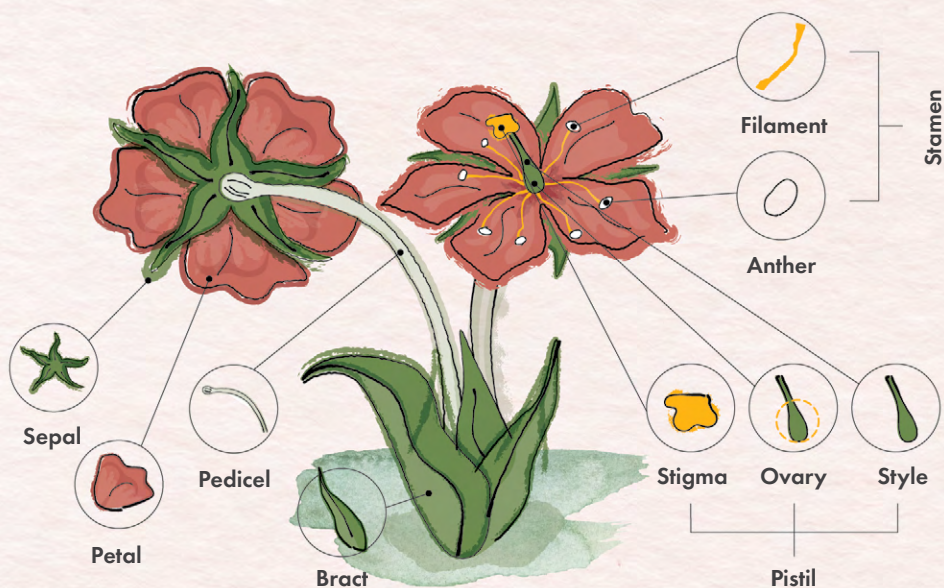


Plant diagrams

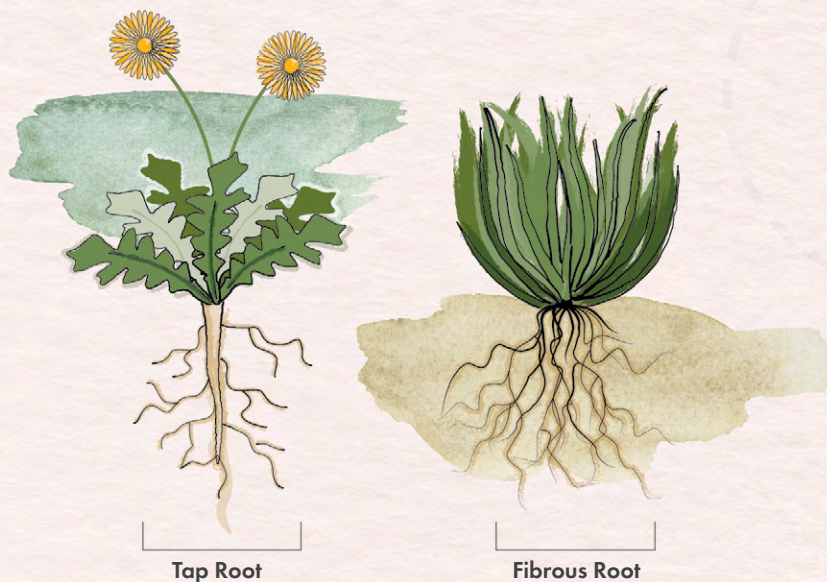
The different parts of a common plant








The different parts on a flowering plant







Difference between a taproot and fibrous root system



Control Techniques and Symbols Explained

Symbol	Technique	Description
	Handweed	This involves hand pulling or physically removing the plant from the ground. This can be achieved by hand or using a tool such as a mattock, shovel, rake or trowel. Ensure removal of all parts of the plant (including roots and rhizomes) and dispose of the plant appropriately. This method is suitable for singular or small quantities of weeds.
	Mechanical Removal	This involves using machinery such as a bobcat or excavator to mechanically remove weeds by ripping, pulling or mulching. This method is useful for large infestations.
	Herbicide	This involves the application of a selected herbicide to control a targeted plant. This method is useful for small, isolated patches or large infestations of weeds.
	Cut and paint	Involves cutting a woody weed at the base and applying herbicide directly to the stem of the plant that remains in the ground (within 10 seconds of making the cut for best results). Ensure you cut close to the ground but do not cover the cut with dirt and debris.
	Drill and Fill	For large woody weeds where other techniques (such as cut and paint) may not be possible. It involves drilling a series of holes into the plants stem and adding a herbicide into the hole which will then slowly kill the plant.
	Biological Control	A biological control agent is a living organism such as a disease, bacteria, pathogen, or virus designed to cause harm or death to a specific plant species. This method is best suited to large weed infestations and is often integrated as a long-term management method. Contact Agriculture Victoria, CSIRO or DEECA for more information regarding biological control agents that may be suited to your situation.

Symbol	Technique	Description
	Grazing	Use of livestock on a well-managed stock regime to control weed growth or reduce the weeds' ability to reproduce. This method will not eradicate the weed but can be a useful method when used with other control techniques. Ensure to never overgraze a paddock to the point of bare ground as this will encourage weeds.
	Cultivation	Cultivating soil using agricultural apparatuses such as plough discs or rippers which disturbs the plants and their roots. Cultivation should occur before weeds go to seed. This technique is not suitable for areas of native vegetation.
	Slashing or mowing	Use of a mower (ride-on or push), tractor with a slasher, or a brush cutter/whipper snipper. This technique is useful for patches of weeds before they go to seed, preventing it from being able to set seed for the year. It will not kill most plants but allows for more time next season to target the weed with a different control method. Always remember to clean the machinery before moving to a new area to prevent seed spread.
	Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	Weeds of National Significance are the most problematic plant species in Australia determined by the federal government. Initially, a list of 20 species (now 32) was listed and given a rank based on invasiveness, impacts, potential for spread, and socioeconomic and environmental values.

Calendar Format

The colour coded months in this calendar are a guide to indicate the most suitable and optimum time of the year for chemical control of a species. The time of the year for chemical treatment may vary slightly due to local weather conditions or topography. The manual removal of a species can occur all year-round. Below is an example of this layout:

J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Most suitable time of the year for chemical treatment				Reasonable time of the year for chemical treatment				Least suitable time of the year for chemical treatment			

Herbicide Application Guide

Herbicides are specially designed chemicals that are used to control invasive plants.

There are a range of different types of herbicides that can be used, including:

- Selective Herbicides – affects a specific weed type (e.g., grass only, or broadleaf only).
- Non-selective Herbicides – affects most plants it comes into contact with.
Care and caution must be taken to only treat the targeted weeds and avoid off-target damage to surrounding plants.
- Residual Herbicide – this herbicide remains active in the soil for a period of time and can continue controlling the weeds and the seeds remaining in the soil. May affect other plants growing in that location.

These herbicides can be applied via a range of techniques such as:

- Aerial Spraying – broad acre application of herbicide using aerial equipment such as drones, helicopters or planes.
- Boom Spraying – an apparatus used for broad acre application of herbicide.
- Spot Spraying – using a knapsack, handheld sprayer, or spray rig with a larger tank. Suitable for use in smaller areas to target individual plants.

Always read the label!

It is important to always read the whole label and Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before using any chemical for weed control. This will give you vital information on how to safely apply the herbicide. It is illegal to use a chemical in a way other than what is stated on the label. An Agricultural Chemical Users Permit (ACUP) is required for the use of some chemicals in Australia. To obtain this you must complete a 'Farm Chemical Users' course or a recognised equivalent. Contact your local TAFE or training institution for further details.

Tips:

Careful consideration must be given to chemical selection, application time, weather conditions and method of application. Whether you are managing a rural property, or a small garden, herbicide spraying should only take place on clear, mild days with no more than a light breeze, and it is advisable to inform your neighbours of your intentions. Always ensure that spraying contractors have the appropriate public liability insurance, licences/permits and professional indemnity insurance before hiring them and are familiar with the weed they are controlling.

Native Vegetation Removal

Australia's biodiversity is under significant threat with more than 1,900 Australian species and ecological communities known to be currently under threat and at risk of extinction (Australia State of the Environment 2021).

As Wyndham City is home to significant portions of the critically endangered temperate grassland ecosystem, it's important to ensure the protection of native vegetation when undergoing weed control, or other works on your property. In Victoria, a permit is usually required to remove, destroy, or lop native vegetation – this includes native grasses, flowers, shrubs and trees. If a property is covered by an Environmental Significance Overlay, a permit may be required to remove any vegetation, native or non-native, with the exemption of noxious weeds. It is important to protect native vegetation on your property as it provides habitat for our native animals and contributes to local biodiversity. Planting or improving existing native vegetation on your property will help support healthy ecosystems throughout Wyndham. When controlling weeds on your property, ensure that you correctly identify the weed species before conducting any control activities to ensure you do not remove a native species by mistake. Visit DEECA's website for more information on native vegetation removal regulations: <https://tinyurl.com/NativeVegRegulation> or contact Wyndham City Council at LPGS@wyndham.vic.gov.au.



AFRICAN LOVEGRASS *Eragrostis curvula*

REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED



Type: Perennial grass.

Height: Up to 150cm.

Leaves: Greyish-green leaf blades which are rough to touch.

Flowers: Flower spikelets are greenish-grey or purple which are produced mostly in Summer and Winter but can be present all year round.

Fruit/seed: Large open branched panicle seed head, sometimes contracted. Seeds are small, oblong, and yellow to brown in colour.

Note: Seeds are transported to new areas by animals, machinery, water and wind.

Similar looking native species:

Common Tussock Grass (*Poa labillardierei*),
Snowgrass (*Poa sieberiana*),
Weeping Lovegrass (*Eragrostis parviflora*).



J F M A M J J A S O N D

CANE NEEDLE GRASS *Nassella hyalina*

UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED

Type: Perennial tussock-forming grass with upright, cane-like stems.

Height: Up to 120cm.

Leaves: Flat or slightly in-rolled, up to 200mm long.

Flowers: Mid-spring until early summer.

Fruit/seed: Seeds are small (4–5mm) with long awns (35–40mm). They have a corona/crown of hard tissue (1.5mm long) at the base where it connects to the awn.

Notes: Can appear similar to native grass species so ensure correct identification before control is undertaken. Mature seeds can also penetrate the skin of animals.

Similar looking native species:

Spear Grass (*Austrostipa* sp.).



J F M A M J J A S O N D

CHILEAN NEEDLE GRASS *Nassella neesiana***RESTRICTED
WEED****Type:** Perennial tussock-forming grass.**Height:** Up to 100cm.**Leaves:** Green, slightly in-rolled, sometimes hairless or sparsely hairy and 5mm wide.**Flowers:** Has a distinctive purplish colour and often hang to one side of the panicle.**Fruit/seed:** Seeds are 8–10mm long, have a corona, and an awn that is twice bent.**Note:** Can appear very similar to native grass species, distinguishable mostly by a seed corona and purple colour seed head.**Similar looking native species:**Spear Grass (*Austrostipa* sp.).

J F M A M J J A S O N D

FOUNTAIN GRASS *Cenchrus setaceus***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED****Type:** Robust, tussock-forming perennial grass.**Height:** Up to 150cm.**Leaves:** Long narrow leaf blades that are 3.5mm wide and 600mm long.**Flowers:** Produces a purple plume-like cylindrical inflorescence in Summer.**Fruit/seed:** Seeds are smooth and yellowish-brown in colour when mature.**Notes:** Seed of this species can survive seven years in the soil.**Similar looking native species:**Common Tussock Grass (*Poa labillardierei*).

J F M A M J J A S O N D

MEXICAN FEATHER GRASS *Nassella tenuissima*

**STATE PROHIBITED
WEED**

Type: Perennial tussock forming grass.

Height: Up to 25–70cm.

Leaves: Very fine, linear (approximately 1mm wide) and mostly hairless.

Flowers: Seed heads are open and slender with a branched panicle. Spikelets are elongated and tooth-shaped at the end.

Fruit/seed: Mature seeds have a tiny ring of hairs.

Note: Appearance is similar to Serrated Tussock. Mostly distinguishable when in flower, and by its large awn size.

Similar looking native species:

Common Tussock Grass (*Poa labillardierei*),
Wallaby grass (*Rytidosperma* sp.).



J F M A M J J A S O N D

PHALARIS *Phalaris aquatica*

**UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED**



Type: Perennial grass.

Height: Up to 160cm.

Leaves: Bluish green, 500mm long and 14mm wide.

Flowers: Flower head is a cylindrical dense panicle to 125mm long and 25mm wide, appearing in Spring and Summer.

Fruit/seed: Light brown, 2.5mm long to 1.2mm wide.

Note: A common pasture grass, Phalaris spreads by both seeds and underground rhizomes. It can also cause "Phalaris staggers" in animals that only eat this species.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

SERRATED TUSSOCK *Nassella trichotoma***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED****Type:** Perennial tussock-forming grass.**Height:** Up to 50cm.**Leaves:** Tightly rolled needle-like leaves with fine serrations.**Flowers:** Occurs in mid-late Spring.**Fruit/seed:** Seed heads turn brown in summer, detach from the plant and are easily dispersed by the wind.**Note:** Serrations on the leaves can be felt if the finger and thumb are carefully pulled along the leaf from tip to base.**Similar looking native species:**Common Tussock Grass (*Poa labillardierei*), Wallaby grass (*Rytidosperma* sp.).

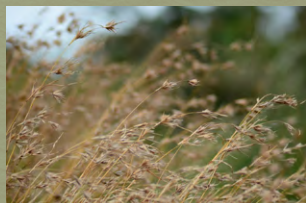
J F M A M J J A S O N D

SPINY RUSH *Juncus acutus***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED****Type:** Perennial rush/tussock.**Height:** Up to 160cm.**Leaves:** Cylindrical 2–4mm wide, dark green, rigid, with very sharp and hard tips.**Flowers:** Brown flowers form in a dense cluster at the ends of the stems in spring/summer.**Fruit/seed:** Brown seed 4–6mm long.**Note:** The sharp spines of this plant can cause injury to animals and humans.**Similar looking native species:**Sea Rush (*Juncus kraussii* subsp. *australiensis*) and other *Juncus* sp.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

Suitable native species to replace grass weeds in Wyndham

When controlling or removing weeds from the environment it is always beneficial to replace them with species that are native to the region. This helps to prevent the re-establishment of these weeds and adds native plant diversity back into the soil. Examples of native species (grasses, rushes and sedges) that would be suitable to replace grass weeds in Wyndham include:



Kangaroo Grass

Themeda triandra



Wallaby Grass

Rytidosperma sp. formerly *Austrodanthonia* sp.



Common Tussock Grass

Poa labillardierei



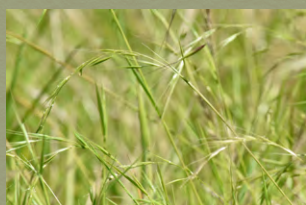
Sea rush

Juncus kraussii subsp. *australiensis*



Common Sedge

Carex tereticaulis



Weeping Grass

Microlaena stipoides



Silky Bluegrass

Dichanthium sericeum



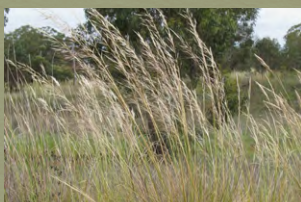
Redleg Grass

Bothriochloa macra



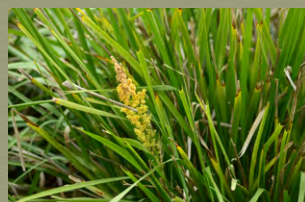
Pale Rush

Juncus pallidus



Spear Grass

Austrostipa sp.



Spiny-headed Mat-rush

Lomandra longifolia

AFRICAN BOXTHORN *Lycium ferocissimum*

REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED



Type: Perennial, thorny, woody shrub.

Height: Up to 4m.

Leaves: Leaves are smooth, fleshy and grow up to 3.5cm long.

Flowers: White with pale blue markings. Flowers from October to March.

Fruit/seed: Berries are green when young and turn orange-red when mature.

Note: Can provide a nesting place for small birds (native and exotic species) along with other pest animals such as foxes and rabbits.

Similar looking native species:
Tree Violet (*Melicytus dentatus*).



J F M A M J J A S O N D

APPLE OF SODOM *Solanum linnaeanum***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED****Type:** Perennial upright shrub.**Height:** Up to 1.5m.**Leaves:** Deeply lobed, alternatively arranged and covered with prickles or spines.**Flowers:** Purple star-shaped flowers.**Fruit/seed:** Globular green berries turning yellow when mature.**Note:** Originating from the Mediterranean and South Africa, the fruit and flowers of Apple of Sodom look similar to native Kangaroo Apple as they come from the same plant family.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

BLACK NIGHTSHADE *Solanum nigrum***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED****Type:** Small upright shrub (annual, sometimes perennial).**Height:** Up to 1.25m.**Leaves:** Alternatively arranged, with entire, toothed or lobed margins. Sparsely hairy.**Flowers:** Star-shaped flowers with white or purple petals.**Fruit/seed:** Rounded green to black-purple berries.**Note:** Native to Europe, this species is now widespread throughout Australia and commonly occurs near housing or cultivated areas.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

BLACKBERRY *Rubus fruticosus*

REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED



Type: Perennial, prickly scrambling shrub.

Height: Usually 1–2m tall but can reach 7m. Roots can reach 4m deep.

Leaves: Serrated margins, dark green on top and covered in short prickles.

Flowers: White or pink, 2–3cm across showing from later November to February.

Fruit/seed: Dark berries consisting of many fleshy segments, changing from green to red to black when mature.

Note: The berries are commonly eaten by humans and animals. Nurseries now only sell a sterile variety of blackberry that is less likely to become weedy.

Similar looking native species:

Native Raspberry (*Rubus parvifolius*).



BONESEED

Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera

REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED



Type: Erect perennial shrub.

Height: Up to 3m.

Leaves: Oval shaped leaves 3–9cm long with irregularly serrated edges. New growth is covered in white hairs.

Flowers: Yellow flowers are produced mostly from August to October.

Fruit/seed: Fruit is round, green and fleshy when young, turning black when mature.

Note: Seed dispersal is mostly through birds ingesting the fruit. A common weed throughout You Yangs Regional Park.



BRIAR ROSE *Rosa rubiginosa***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED**

Type: Perennial, upright or scrambling shrub.

Height: Up to 3m.

Leaves: The stems have backwards curving flat prickles 1–1.5cm long. Leaves are 10–40mm long and 5–28mm wide, with serrations along the edges.

Flowers: Pink-white in colour, produced mostly in Spring to Summer.

Fruit/seed: Fruit is orange-red and oval-shaped.

Note: Seeds of this species are commonly dispersed by birds and other animals (e.g., Foxes) that eat the fruit.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

CAPE BROOM *Genista monspessulana***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED**

Type: Erect, perennial evergreen, shrub.

Height: Up to 3m.

Leaves: Leaves are trifoliate, growing 5–25mm long, sparsely hairy on the upper side and densely hairy on the lower side.

Flowers: Yellow pea-like flowers 8–13mm long appear in clusters of 3–7 from late winter to early summer.

Fruit/seed: Mature seed pods are 15–30mm long are dark brown to black.

Note: Montpellier broom was originally distributed in Australia as a garden and hedging plant. Now it is mainly spread through seed movement on earthmoving equipment, farm machinery and as a seed contaminant in agricultural and forestry products. Seed is spread locally when seed pods explode during hot weather.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

CAPE WATTLE *Paraserianthes lophantha***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED**

Type: Perennial tree.

Height: Up to 8m.

Leaves: Feathery, consist of many smaller leaves (bipinnate).

Flowers: Small yellow or greenish flowers arranged in elongated clusters, appearing mostly in late winter.

Fruit/seed: Green seed pods 6.5–12cm long and to 1–3cm wide turning brown as they mature, which contain 6–12 seeds that are black and oval in shape, and up to 8.5mm long.

Note: This species is native to Western Australia but is regarded as a major environmental threat other states due to its aggressive nature and because seed can remain viable in the soil for many years before germination.

Similar looking native species:

Black Wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*),
Silver Wattle (*Acacia dealbata*).



J F M A M J J A S O N D

COTONEASTER *Cotoneaster glaucophyllus***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED**

Type: Perennial, upright arching shrub or small tree.

Height: Up to 3–5m.

Leaves: Moderately large with smooth dark green surface.

Flowers: Small white flowers grouped in clusters.

Fruit/seed: Rounded, red, egg-shaped berries.

Note: Widely cultivated as ornamentals and now invading natural areas, the fruit is poisonous if eaten in large quantities.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

ENGLISH BROOM *Cytisus scoparius***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED**

Type: Erect, deciduous, perennial shrub.

Height: Up to 4m.

Leaves: Small, narrowly oval to 20mm long.

Flowers: Yellow, up to 20mm long, appearing in Spring to Summer.

Fruit/seed: Seed pods produced are 25–60mm long, silky hairy and turn black when mature.

Note: Seeds can be dispersed by animals, water and vehicles, and are naturally by being ejected from their seed pods in warmer weather.

Similar looking native species:

Golden Spray (*Viminaria juncea*),
Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea
(*Daviesia leptophylla*).



J F M A M J J A S O N D

FLAX LEAF BROOM *Genista linifolia***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED****Type:** Perennial upright shrub.**Height:** Up to 1–3m.**Leaves:** Stalkless, hairy underneath and margins rolled downwards.**Flowers:** Bright yellow pea-like flowers borne in clusters at the end of the branch.**Fruit/seed:** Densely hairy pods that are grey-black and contain small round seeds.**Note:** Seed pods can be heard popping open in warm weather with the seeds being ejected short distances from the main plant.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

GORSE *Ulex europaeus***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED****Type:** Spiny perennial shrub.**Height:** Up to 6m, but more commonly grow between 1–3m.**Leaves:** Dark green leaves are very spiny, with a waxy coating, growing 6–30mm long and 1.5mm wide.**Flowers:** Yellow, 15–20mm long, appearing mostly in Spring and Autumn.**Fruit/seed:** Oblong seed pods are 10–20mm long and 6mm wide that turn black when mature.**Note:** Once the seed pods mature, seeds can be explosively released up to 5m from their pods. This plant also commonly flowers and produces seeds twice a year in Australia during Autumn and Spring.**Similar looking native species:** Hedge Wattle (*Acacia paradoxa*).

J F M A M J J A S O N D

MIRROR BUSH *Coprosma repens*



UNDECLARED NOXIOUS WEED

Type: Low perennial shrub or small tree.

Height: Up to 8m.

Leaves: Oval, glossy green, 5–8cm long.

Flowers: Small white (female) or greenish (male) flowers forming in clusters, appearing in Spring and Summer.

Fruit/seed: Fleshy globular fruit 6–8mm across that turn orange to red when they mature.

Note: A common garden plant, Mirror Bush is often spread by seed when eaten by birds.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

SWEET PITTOSPORUM *Pittosporum undulatum*



UNDECLARED NOXIOUS WEED

Type: Large perennial shrub or tree.

Height: Up to 4–14m.

Leaves: Oblong, glossy and 6–17cm long with wavy margins.

Flowers: Creamy white, bell shaped (10–20mm long), and clustered, appearing between late Winter to Spring.

Fruit/seed: Globular capsule 8–15mm across, green to yellow before turning orange as they mature.

Note: This species can spread by both seed and suckers and is commonly found in gardens and bushland.

Similar looking native species:
Muttonwood (*Myrsine howittiana*).



J F M A M J J A S O N D

TUFTED HONEYFLOWER *Melianthus comosus*

REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED



Type: Perennial, upright, woody shrub.

Height: Up to 1.5–2m

Leaves: Leaves to 2cm long and have an unpleasant smell when crushed.

Flowers: Red loosely clustered flowers appearing mostly in Winter to Spring.

Fruit/seed: Bladder-like, hairy capsule (25–40mm long) with a net like pattern structure. Turn from green to brown as they mature.

Note: This species was originally planted as an ornamental plant but has become naturalised in areas of Victoria, often found around farm land.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

Suitable native species to replace woody weeds in Wyndham

When controlling or removing woody weeds from the environment it is always beneficial to replace them with species that are native to the region. This helps to prevent the re-establishment of these weeds and adds native plant diversity back into the soil. Some woody weeds provide habitat for various birds and other animals; therefore, it is important to replace these weeds with native alternatives to help support the ecosystem. Some suggestions of native species (woody weed replacements) that would be suitable in Wyndham include:



Gold Dust Wattle

Acacia acinacea



Rock Correa

Correa glabra



Drooping She-oak

Allocasuarina verticillata



Sticky Boobialla

Myoporum petiolatum



Wedge-leaf Hop-bush

Dodonaea viscosa ssp. spatulate



Golden Wattle

Acacia pycnantha



Kangaroo Apple

Solanum laciniatum



River Bottlebrush

Callistemon sieberi



Silver Wattle

Acacia dealbata



Sweet Bursaria

Bursaria spinosa



Hedge Wattle

Acacia paradoxa



Tree Violet

Melicytus dentatus

AFRICAN THISTLE *Berkheya rigida***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED****Type:** Perennial, rigid herb.**Height:** Up to 60cm.**Leaves:** Spine-tipped, blue-green, 4–9cm long.**Flowers:** Yellow, 5–10mm across, present during Spring to Summer.**Fruit/seed:** 2–3mm long, dispersed by adhesion and soil, long-lasting in soil seedbank.**Note:** Local spread occurs through creeping underground stems and seed spread from animals or human activities (e.g., on farm machinery or vehicles).

J F M A M J J A S O N D

ARTICHOKE THISTLE *Cynara cardunculus***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED****Type:** Erect perennial herb.**Height:** Up to 1.5m.**Leaves:** Rosette of spiny greyish-green leaves, up to 1.5m wide.**Flowers:** Flower heads are situated on stalks, purple to blue in colour and surrounded by a series of stout bracts, each ending in a spiny tip. Flowers late Spring to Summer.**Fruit/seed:** Seeds are brown-black and equipped with feathery hairs that act like a parachute for dispersal.**Note:** Common weed of agricultural paddocks and degraded land throughout Wyndham.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

ANGLED ONION WEED *Allium triquetrum***RESTRICTED
WEED****Type:** Perennial herb.**Height:** Up to 18–50cm.**Leaves:** Strap-like leaves that are angled.**Flowers:** White bell-shaped flowers borne on a fleshy stem.**Fruit/seed:** Fruit are rounded capsules that are green, turning black as they mature.**Note:** Spread by seed and bulbs, this plant produces a strong garlic-onion smell when damaged.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

BATHURST BURR *Xanthium spinosum***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED****Type:** Erect annual herb.**Height:** Up to 60cm.**Leaves:** Leaves are three lobed, shiny and green in colour. Stems are yellow-green and have triple-thronged spines at the base of each leaf and stem node.**Flowers:** Flowers are creamy green, small, inconspicuous and appear between February to March.**Fruit/seed:** Fruit (burs) are covered with many small-hooked spines and become hard and woody when ripe.**Note:** A summer growing weed often found on cultivated land or areas of recent disturbance. Seeds (burs) will readily stick to animal fur.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

CAPE TULIP (ONE & TWO LEAF)*Moraea flaccida* & *Moraea miniata***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED****Type:** Perennial herb.**Height:** Up to 60cm.**Leaves:** Depending on the species, it will have only one or two green strap-like hairless leaves, up to 1m long and 6–20mm wide.**Flowers:** Orange or salmon pink in colour, 3–8cm across, appearing later Winter to early Spring.**Fruit/seed:** Elongated capsule to 55mm long, green turning brown when mature. Brown seeds to 2mm long.**Note:** All parts of this plant are toxic.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

CAPEWEED *Arctotheca calendula***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED****Type:** Annual herb.**Height:** Up to 30cm.**Leaves:** Greyish green, deeply lobed, 5–25cm long.**Flowers:** Yellow ray florets, 15–25mm long, appearing in Spring.**Fruit/seed:** 2mm long, covered in pinkish wool.**Note:** Reproduces only from seed, which like most daisy flowers, is mostly dispersed by wind. A common weed of pasture and lawn.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

CARPET WEED

Aizoon pubescens, formerly *Galenia pubescens*

UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED

Type: Perennial groundcover with woody stem.

Height: Can grow over 2m wide.

Leaves: Small leaves 3–35mm long, egg-shaped, loosely covered in white hairs giving greyish appearance.

Flowers: Very small 4–6mm across, white and appear from Spring to Autumn.

Fruit/seed: Leaves are oblong to spoon-shaped and slightly succulent.

Note: Bees that collect nectar from the flowers of Carpet Weed can produce honey with a tainted taste that is not able to be sold. Commonly found throughout Wyndham.

Similar looking native species:

Berry Saltbush (*Atriplex semibaccata*).



J F M A M J J A S O N D

FENNEL *Foeniculum vulgare*

RESTRICTED
WEED

Type: Erect, perennial, robust, herb.

Height: Up to 2–3m.

Leaves: Finely divided feathery leaves up to 50cm long. Smells strongly of aniseed.

Flowers: Small green-yellow flowers 1–3mm across, appearing in Spring to Summer.

Fruit/seed: Fruit is 4–10mm long, egg-shaped, turning from green to grey or brown as they mature.

Note: This species of fennel is different to the fennel grown for its edible bulb. *Foeniculum vulgare* is grown by veggie gardeners and farmers as a herb, with the stems and fern-like leaves used in cooking and preserving. Fennel mostly reproduces from seed which can easily spread into natural areas through water movement.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

FLEABANE *Erigeron bonariensis*, formerly *Conyza bonariensis*

**UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED**



Type: Annual erect herb (sometimes perennial).

Height: Up to 1.5m.

Leaves: Lance-shaped, 4–10cm long, forms a rosette.

Flowers: 6–12mm across, does not have obvious petals, mostly flowers between Spring to Autumn.

Fruit/seed: 1.5mm long with 3mm long hairs, dispersed by wind.

Note: This species spreads by seed which is dispersed by animals, dumped garden material, water and wind.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

GAZANIA *Gazania linearis*

**UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED**



Type: Perennial herb.

Height: Up to 30cm high.

Leaves: Lance-shaped leaves 4–10cm long, dark green on upper surface and white and woolly underneath.

Flowers: 6–12cm across which varies in colour (usually yellow or orange) and appears in Spring and Summer (can flower all year).

Fruit/seed: Seeds are about 4mm long and densely covered in long hairs.

Note: A common garden plant, Gazania's can spread from seed or plant pieces found in dumped garden waste.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

GOLDEN THISTLE *Scolymus hispanicus***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED****Type:** Biennial herb.**Height:** Up to 90cm.**Leaves:** 4–20cm long and 1.5–7cm wide, with spines.**Flowers:** Solitary golden-yellow flowers that are 2.5–4cm wide, appearing in late Spring to Summer.**Fruit/seed:** Yellow-brown, flat, 7mm long and 5mm wide.**Note:** This plant has a robust taproot, growing up to 60cm deep into the soil and can quickly take over bare ground if left unchecked through seed spread.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

GREAT MULLEIN *Verbascum thapsus***RESTRICTED
WEED****Type:** Annual or perennial large herb.**Height:** Up to 3m.**Leaves:** Very large rosette with dense hairs that are greyish-green or silvery.**Flowers:** Densely elongated yellow flowers at the top of the stem.**Fruit/seed:** Small fruit capsules which are covered in tiny hairs.**Note:** Native to Europe, the middle east and parts of Asia, Great Mullein has become a weed of pastures, roadsides, railways and other disturbed areas. Seeds can spread by animals, water and wind.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

HOREHOUND *Marrubium vulgare***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED****Type:** Perennial shrub.**Height:** Up to 60cm.**Leaves:** Leaves 1–3.5cm long which have toothed margins and crinkled surface.**Flowers:** Flowering occurs between Winter to Spring, producing small white flowers 6–12mm long in dense whorl-like leafy clusters up the stem.**Fruit/seed:** Seed pods have hooked spines allowing it to be easily transported by livestock and humans.**Note:** Burr-like seeds are spread by readily attaching to animals, vehicles, clothing and contaminated agricultural produce.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

INKWEED *Phytolacca octandra***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED****Type:** Perennial herb or soft-wooded shrub.**Height:** Up to 2m.**Leaves:** Oblong to narrowly oval, to 25cm long, stems often reddish in colour.**Flowers:** Small, greenish white, in dense spike-like inflorescences 3–13cm long, appearing in Spring to Autumn.**Fruit/seed:** Dark red berry, 5–10mm wide, shiny and succulent.**Note:** Native to South and Central America, Inkweed is readily spread by birds when the seeds are eaten. All parts of this plant are poisonous to humans.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

MARSHMALLOW *Malva parviflora***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED****Type:** Annual, sometimes perennial, prostrate to suberect herb.**Height:** Up to 1m.**Leaves:** Broad leaves with 5–7 lobes that are up to 8–10cm in diameter.**Flowers:** White to pale pink, 5–6mm across, mostly appearing in Summer.**Fruit/seed:** Several wedge-shaped seeds are produced per flower.**Note:** Commonly found around Wyndham, Marshmallow can produce up to 5,000 seeds per plant.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

MUSTARD WEED *Brassica spp.*

**UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED**



Type: This species includes many vegetables as well as those cultivated for their seeds or seed oils. They are mostly hairless annual herbs.

Height: Varying between species, up to 1.5m.

Leaves: Leaves are lyre shaped. Foliage will vary between species.

Flowers: Yellow flowers 6–12mm across, appear mostly Autumn to Spring.

Fruit/seed: Fruit, or seed pods, are 3–10cm long.

Note: Mustard Weed is from the brassica family which also includes broccoli, cabbage, and kale.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

OXTONGUE *Helminthotheca echioides*

**UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED**



Type: Annual or biennial herb.

Height: Up to 1m.

Leaves: 2–6cm long, oblong to lance-shaped, covered in rigid hooked hairs and spines.

Flowers: Yellow, 10–30mm across, mostly appearing between November to January.

Fruit/seed: 5–7mm long, wrinkled with numerous feathery bristles.

Note: This species originates from Europe and Western Asia.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

PATERSON'S CURSE *Echium plantagineum***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED**

Type: Erect herb (annual, sometimes perennial).

Height: Up to 60cm.

Leaves: Green stems and leaves with fine hairs.

Flowers: Purple funnel-shaped flower which occurs between late Winter to Summer.

Fruit/seed: Dark brown to grey seeds that are 3mm long and 2mm wide.

Note: Widespread weed in warm temperate regions of Australia that is capable of forming dense monocultures, often mistaken for a field of purple wildflowers.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

PRICKLY LETTUCE *Lactuca serriola***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED**

Type: Erect, prickly annual or biennial herb.

Height: Up to 2m.

Leaves: 3–18cm long, blue-green appearance, spiny margins.

Flowers: 5–10mm across, pale yellow florets, appearing Spring to Summer.

Fruit/seed: Grey to brown with long hairy bristles.

Note: This species spreads by seed in dumped garden material, by animals, machinery, water and wind.



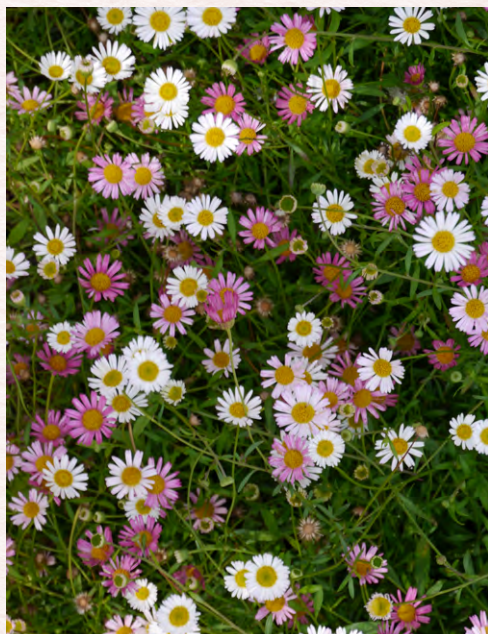
J F M A M J J A S O N D

PURPLETOP VERBENA *Verbena bonariensis***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED****Type:** Erect perennial herb.**Height:** 0.5–2m.**Leaves:** Oblong, 4–20cm long with coarsely serrated margins.**Flowers:** Blue, purple or lavender-pink tubular flowers in finger-like clusters at tips of stems, appearing between Spring to Summer.**Fruit/seed:** Small fruit separates into four brown seeds when mature, to 1.8mm long.**Note:** A favourite plant in many traditional cottage-style gardens, the seeds from Verbena can be spread readily by wind and water. A common garden escapee along drains and waterways.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

SALSIFY *Tragopogon porrifolius***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED****Type:** Taproot-forming biennial herb.**Height:** Up to 1m.**Leaves:** Up to 50cm long, alternately arranged.**Flowers:** Solitary pale to deep purple flower, 3–6cm across, appearing from Spring to Summer.**Fruit/seed:** Mature fruit heads look like dandelion 'puff balls', with the seed itself being 2.5–4cm long.**Note:** Showy purple flowers of Salsify quickly develop into large daisy-style seeds that are then dispersed by wind.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

SEASIDE DAISY *Erigeron karvinskianus***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED****Type:** Sprawling perennial herb.**Height:** Up to 30–60cm.**Leaves:** Toothed, to 6cm long.**Flowers:** White or pink-tinged ray florets, to 1–2cm across, appears in Spring to Summer.**Fruit/seed:** Seed is 1–1.5mm long with 1.5–2.5mm hairs, dispersed by wind.**Note:** This species originates from Mexico, Central America and South America and is a common garden plant that spreads easily into natural areas.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

SILVER LEAF NIGHTSHADE *Solanum elaeagnifolium***REGIONALLY
PROHIBITED WEED****Type:** Erect, perennial herb.**Height:** Up to 1m.**Leaves:** Oblong-lanceolate to oblong in shape. Silver-green colour on top.**Flowers:** Star shaped purple or white flowers.**Fruit/seed:** Globular, green berries.**Note:** Has a deep and interconnected root system. This plant can be toxic to livestock.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

SOURSOB *Oxalis pes-caprae***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED****Type:** Perennial herb.**Height:** Up to 30cm.**Leaves:** Leaves consist of 3 heart-shaped leaflets, 30–50mm long.**Flowers:** Bright yellow trumpet-shaped flowers 25–40mm across, in clusters of 3–25, mostly appearing between Winter to Spring.**Fruit/seed:** Reproduces from underground bulbs 8–30mm long (seeds rarely produced in Australia).**Note:** A common weed throughout temperate regions of Australia, Soursob grows and spreads from small bulbs and can be very difficult to control. Can reproduce and spread quickly.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

SOUTH AFRICAN DAISY *Osteospermum ecklonis***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED****Type:** Robust perennial shrub, becoming woody with age.**Height:** Up to 1m.**Leaves:** Coarsely toothed, to 10cm long.**Flowers:** Appear in Autumn to Summer and are white above and indigo below.**Fruit/seed:** Seed is dispersed by wind and water.**Note:** A common garden plant, South African Daisy will often spread from dumped garden waste. Flowers may vary in colour between white or purple.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

SPEAR THISTLE *Cirsium vulgare***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED**

Type: Annual or biennial herb.

Height: Up to 2m.

Leaves: Up to 35cm long, upper surface covered in small prickles.

Flowers: 20–50mm across, surrounded by spiny bracts, purple/pink, appearing from Spring to Autumn.

Fruit/seed: 3–6mm long, with feathery hairs 2–2.5cm long, windblown.

Note: This species has a biological control agent called the Spear Thistle Gall Fly (*Urophora stylata*) whose larvae feed on the developing seed tissues of the plant.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

SQUIRTING CUCUMBER *Ecballium elaterium***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED**

Type: Trailing perennial herb.

Height: Up to 30cm.

Leaves: Triangular to oval, 4–7cm long, rough and hairy above, white and woolly below.

Flowers: Yellow, bell-shaped to 6cm long, appearing between January to May.

Fruit/seed: 2–5cm long, bristly, juicy, egg-shaped, explodes when mature sending seeds 3m to 6m away from the parent plant.

Note: All parts of this plant are toxic.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

STICKY CAPE GOOSEBERRY (PRAIRIE GROUND CHERRY) *Physalis viscosa*

**REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED**



Type: Summer-growing perennial herb, with spreading underground rhizomes.

Height: Up to 30cm.

Leaves: Leaves narrowly oval with wedge-shaped bases and wavy margins.

Flowers: Flowers Spring to Summer, producing pale yellow flowers.

Fruit/seed: Dull yellow-green fruit 15–25mm long.

Note: This species originates from North and South America and has now become an environmental weed in parts of Australia.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

THREE CORNER JACK *Emex australis* formerly *Rumex hypogaeus*

**REGIONALLY
PROHIBITED WEED**



Type: Annual erect or diffuse, decumbent herb.

Height: Up to 10cm to 60cm.

Leaves: Alternate, forming a basal rosette.

Flowers: Green, 2mm wide.

Fruit/seed: Woody, turning green to brown when mature with small sharp spines.

Note: Matures quickly and can set seed one month after germination. Sometimes found in lawns, the sharp spines of the fruit can be very painful if stood on by animals and humans.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

THORNAPPLE *Datura stramonium***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED**

Type: Erect annual or short-lived perennial herb.

Height: Up to 1.5m.

Leaves: 8–35cm long, oval or broadly triangular shaped with jagged edges.

Flowers: White or pale lavender in colour, trumpet-shaped, 5–10cm long, mostly appearing in late Spring and Summer.

Fruit/seed: Fruit is an egg-shaped capsule to 6.5cm long, covered in spines of various lengths to 2cm long.

Note: All parts of this plant are toxic.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

VARIEGATED THISTLE *Silybum marianum***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED**

Type: Upright, short-lived herb (annual, sometimes perennial).

Height: Up to 90cm to 180cm.

Leaves: Variously lobed with rigid yellow spines.

Flowers: Purple flower heads borne at the end of branches.

Fruit/seed: Yellow-brown seeds attached to fine bristles that act as a parachute.

Note: Seeds spread in contaminated agricultural produce and by animals, water and wind.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

WILD ASTER *Symphyotrichum subulatum*,
formerly *Aster subulatus*

**UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED**



Type: Slender, erect, annual herb.

Height: Up to 2m.

Leaves: 1–15cm long, narrowly lance-shaped.

Flowers: White, pink or blue, 2–4mm across, appearing between Spring to Autumn.

Fruit/seed: 1.5–2mm long, windblown.

Note: A common weed of roadsides, pasture and damp sites (especially common in seasonally wet sites).



J F M A M J J A S O N D

Suitable native species to replace herbaceous weeds in Wyndham:

When controlling or removing weeds from the environment it is always beneficial to replace them with species that are native to the region. This helps to prevent the re-establishment of these weeds and adds native plant diversity back into the soil. Some suggestions of native species (herbaceous plants) that would be suitable in Wyndham include:



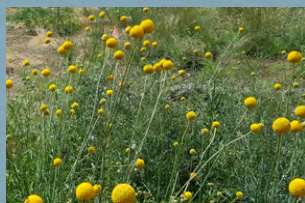
Basalt Daisy

Brachyscome paludicola, formerly *Brachyscome basaltica*



Common Everlasting

Chrysocephalum apiculatum



Drumsticks

Pycnosorus globosus



Clustered Everlasting

Chrysocephalum semipapposum



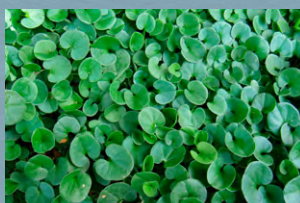
Dianella

Dianella species



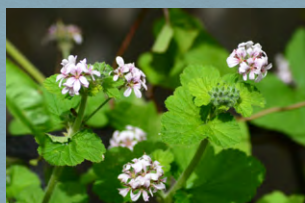
Tufted Bluebell

Wahlenbergia communis



Kidney Weed

Dichondra repens



Austral Stork's-bill

Pelargonium australe



Lemon Beauty Heads

Calocephalus citreus



Berry Saltbush

Atriplex semibaccata

AGAPANTHA *Agapanthus praecox*

UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED

Type: Erect perennial evergreen herb.

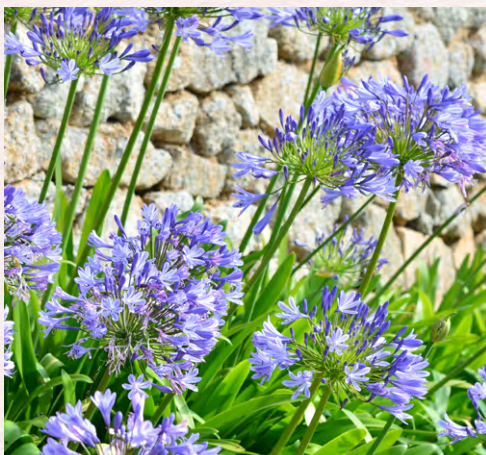
Height: Up to 125cm.

Leaves: Large, glossy, strap-like leaves in clusters from the base of the plant which are 20–70cm long.

Flowers: Blue, purple or white flowers borne in clusters of 20–40 at the top of the stem. Appear from Spring to Summer.

Fruit/seed: Fruit is an elongated three-sided capsule to 50mm long, turning green to pale brown as they mature with flat black seeds inside.

Note: A common garden plant, Agapanthas can reproduce by seed, but also by underground rhizomes. Can be hard to remove, and a regular invader into natural bushland.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

ARUM LILY *Zantedeschia aethiopica*

UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED



Type: Perennial herb.

Height: Up to 150cm.

Leaves: Large, fleshy arrowhead-shaped leaves 13–45cm long and 8–25cm wide.

Flowers: White funnel-like flowers 15cm across with a yellow spike in the centre. Flowers from Winter to Summer.

Fruit/seed: A yellowish oval berry 5–10mm across, containing several seeds.

Note: All parts of the plant are toxic to animals and humans. Often found growing along creeks and rivers, this can make them difficult to control.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

ONION WEED *Asphodelus fistulosus***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED****Type:** Erect, tufted annual or biennial herb.**Height:** Up to 70cm.**Leaves:** Erect, linear to cylindrical, hollow and 5–40cm long.**Flowers:** Pale pink to white with a reddish streak on each petal, appearing from Winter to Spring.**Fruit/seed:** Fruit is a globular, slightly wrinkled capsule 4–7mm across turning from green to pale red-brown as they mature.**Note:** Seeds prolifically and will spread rapidly.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

SNOWFLAKE *Leucojum aestivum***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED****Type:** Bulbous clump-forming perennial herb.**Height:** Up to 60cm.**Leaves:** Dark green linear strap-like leaves to 50cm long.**Flowers:** Produces nodding white flowers with a green spot near each petal tip, 16mm long, appearing late Autumn to early Spring.**Fruit/seed:** 6–10mm long capsule.**Note:** This species is a garden escapee often found along roadsides, in paddocks, and other damp areas.

J F M A M J J A S O N D

SOUTH AFRICAN WEED ORCHID *Disa bracteata*

UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED



Type: Perennial orchid with underground tubers.

Height: Up to 30–50 cm.

Leaves: Rosette of green leaves with a purple underside.

Flowers: Reddish-brown and yellow in colour and occurs from October to December.

Fruit/seed: Dust-like black seeds that are wind dispersed.

Note: When hand weeding this species, it is important to remove and destroy all of the underground bulbs of each plant to prevent future regrowth.

Similar looking native species:

Common Onion Orchid (*Microtis unifolia*).



J F M A M J J A S O N D

WILD GARLIC *Allium vineale*

RESTRICTED
WEED

Type: Erect perennial herb.

Height: Up to 100cm.

Leaves: Green hollow cylindrical leaves to 60cm long.

Flowers: Tight clusters of white, pink or green flowers, 2–5cm across. Bulbils are 5mm across, red to brown in colour, and are smooth and shiny. Appear in late Spring to Summer.

Fruit/seed: Numerous small deciduous bulbs on an erect, cylindrical and hollow flowering stem.

Note: Each plant may contain up to 300 bulbils in the flower clusters, which allows it to spread very easily.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

BLUE PERIWINKLE *Vinca major***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED**

Type: Trailing herbaceous perennial ground cover that forms a dense mat.

Height: Up to 0.5m.

Leaves: Glossy, 2–8cm wide.

Flowers: Tubular blue-purple flowers that are 2–5cm wide, and bloom mainly in Spring and Summer.

Fruit/seed: Elongated, 3–4cm long, round, turning green to brown as they mature, produced all year round.

Note: It has an extensive root system, forming a mat 15–30cm deep into the soil, and can reproduce through seeds or plant segments.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

BRIDAL CREEPER *Asparagus asparagoides***RESTRICTED
WEED**

Type: Smothering perennial climber.

Height: Twining stems to 3m long.

Leaves: Shiny green oval leaves with pointed tips, 10–70mm long.

Flowers: White flowers to 10mm across, appearing in Spring.

Fruit/seed: Round berries that are 5–10mm long, turning green to red as they mature.

Note: Can be dispersed from fragments of the underground stems and tubers in dumped garden waste, and from soil disturbance.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

CAPE IVY *Delairea odorata*

**UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED**



Type: Perennial climbing vine.

Height: Up to 5m high and 10m long.

Leaves: Stems are reddish purple, leaves are glossy, slightly fleshy, ivy-shaped and smell when crushed.

Flowers: Small, fragrant, yellow flowers appear in Winter in dense clusters.

Fruit/seed: Up to 2mm long, reddish-brown when mature.

Note: Reproduces from seed and stem fragments. Poisonous to humans and livestock.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

ENGLISH IVY *Hedera helix*

**UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED**



Type: Woody evergreen perennial climber, with aerial roots that can climb trees.

Height: Climbs up to 30m high.

Leaves: Glossy dark green leaves <10cm long.

Flowers: Green to yellow flowers in spherical clusters appearing in Summer.

Fruit/seed: Fruits are 5–10mm across and turn black when they mature.

Note: Once a popular garden plant Ivy can be very invasive, even as a garden plant. All parts of this plant are poisonous.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

MOTH VINE *Araujia sericifera***UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED****Type:** Robust, long-lived, perennial climber.**Height:** Grows up to 10m on other vegetation.**Leaves:** Paired, elongated and triangular in shape. Densely hairy underneath.**Flowers:** Borne in clusters in the upper leaf fork.**Fruit/seed:** Large, egg-shaped fruit, bluish green to greyish green in colour.**Note:** Grows vigorously and can spread quickly by seed. Is poisonous to domestic animals, livestock and humans

J F M A M J J A S O N D

MORNING GLORY *Ipomoea indica*

UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED

Type: Perennial vigorous climbing or scrambling vine.

Height: Climbs to 15m high.

Leaves: Broadly oval with pointed tips and heart shaped bases, 5–18cm long and up to 16cm wide.

Flowers: 5–10cm across, funnel-shaped, violet-blue with paler lines mid-petal and a darker throat, appearing from Spring to Autumn.

Fruit/seed: Globular papery capsules to 10mm wide.

Note: Spreads through plant pieces, and often through dumped garden waste.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

WANDERING TRAD *Tradescantia fluminensis*

UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED



Type: Trailing perennial herb.

Height: Creeper plant.

Leaves: 5–10mm long, glossy, oval with pointed tips.

Flowers: Clusters of small white flowers 2cm across appearing between Spring to Summer.

Fruit/seed: Small capsules with 3 chambers, seed is often not viable in Australia.

Note: Causes skin irritations in animals and humans.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

Suitable native species to replace vine/creeper weeds in Wyndham:

When controlling or removing weeds from the environment it is always beneficial to replace them with species that are native to the region. This helps to prevent the re-establishment of these weeds and adds native plant diversity back into the soil. Some suggestions of native species (vines/creepers) that would be suitable in Wyndham include:



Climbing Saltbush

Einadia nutans



Pink Bindweed

Convolvulus angustissimus



Running Postman

Kennedia prostrata



Creeping Bossiaea

Bossiaea prostrata



Small-leaved Clematis

Clematis microphylla

COMMON ICE PLANT

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum

UNDECLARED
NOXIOUS WEED



Type: Low-growing annual-biennial succulent.

Height: Up to 5–20cm.

Leaves: Ovate to angular heart-shaped covered in large bladder cells.

Flowers: Small white flowers which appear during Spring.

Fruit/seed: Fruit capsules have five sections.

Note: The plant is extremely stress tolerant and can release high quantity of salt when it dies.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

PRICKLY PEAR *Opuntia puberula*

REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED



Type: Spreading, erect perennial shrub (cactus).

Height: Up to 2m.

Leaves: Green leaves (cladodes) are 9–22cm long with spines to 2cm long which are pale brown with woolly hairs and yellow bristles.

Flowers: Bright yellow with tinged reddish outside.

Fruit/seed: Fruit is egg-shaped, smooth, spiny and turns reddish-purple as it matures.

Note: It is important to note you are not allowed to take any part of any *Opuntia* plant off your property without a permit.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

TIGER PEAR *Opuntia aurantiaca***REGIONALLY
CONTROLLED WEED**

Type: Spreading or climbing perennial shrub (cactus).

Height: Rarely grows over 50cm.

Leaves: It is made up of numerous fleshy dark green to purple segments to 20cm long, each covered in large spines to 5cm long.

Flowers: Yellow flowers are produced in Summer.

Fruit/seed: Smooth, pear-shaped, red to purple when ripe and spiny.

Note: Fruit of Tiger Pear does not often produce any viable seed, but spreads mostly by its segments as they drop to the ground or are moved by sticking to livestock or machinery.



J F M A M J J A S O N D

NOTES

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African Lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula*)
– 1 (Plant)
Phalaris (*Phalaris aquatica*)
Serrated Tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*)
Redleg Grass (*Bothriochloa macra*)
Spear Grass (*Austrostipa* sp.)
Sea rush (*Juncus kraussii* subsp. *Australiensis*)
Carpet Weed (*Aizoon pubescens*, formerly *Galenia pubescens*)
Fleabane (*Erigeron bonariensis*, formerly *Conyza bonariensis*)
Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*)
Inkweed (*Phytolacca octandra*)
Mustard Weed (*Brassica* spp.)
Spear Thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*)
Wild Aster (*Symphyotrichum subulatum*, formerly *Aster subulatus*) – (Plant)
Common Everlasting (*Chrysocephalum apiculatum*)
Moth Vine (*Araujia sericifera*) – (Fruit)

Friends Chiltern Mt Pilot NP

Common Sedge (*Carex tereticaulis*)
African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)
– (Flower and Fruit)
Briar Rose (*Rosa rubiginosa*)
– (Leaves and berries)
River Bottlebrush (*Callistemon sieberi*)
Soursob (*Oxalis pes-caprae*)
Wild Aster (*Symphyotrichum subulatum*, formerly *Aster subulatus*) – (Flower and Seed)
Climbing Saltbush (*Einadia nutans*)
Creeping Bossiaea (*Bossiaea prostrata*)

Bill Strong

Pale Rush (*Juncus pallidus*)
Golden Wattle (*Acacia pycnantha*)
Sticky Cape Gooseberry (Prairie ground cherry), (*Physalis viscosa*)

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Cape Broom (*Genista monspessulana*)
Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*)
Cape Ivy (*Delairea odorata*)

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Berry Saltbush (*Atriplex semibaccata*)
Common Ice Plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*)

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Gold Dust Wattle (*Acacia acinacea*)

Bill Doyle

Drooping She-oak (*Allocasuarina verticillata*)

Tatiana Gerus

Moth Vine (*Araujia sericifera*) – (Plant)

Further Reading and References

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DEECA Weeds and Pests: <https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/invasive-plants-and-animals/invasive-species-on-public-land/weeds-and-pests-on-public-land-program>

DEECA Native Vegetation Values: <https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/native-vegetation/native-vegetation-values>

DEECA Native Vegetation Removal: <https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/native-vegetation/native-vegetation-removal-regulations>

Flora base: <https://florabase.dpaw.wa.gov.au/>

Herbie Guide – The pesticide expert on disk: <http://herbiguide.com.au/>

Landcare Victoria: <https://www.landcarevictoria.org.au/>

Lucid Key Identifier: <https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/key-server/keys.jsp>

Parks Victoria: <https://www.parks.vic.gov.au/>

Vic Flora: <https://vicflora.rbg.vic.gov.au/>

Victorian Serrated Tussock Working Party: <http://serratedtussock.com/>

Weeds Australia: <https://weeds.org.au/>

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Further Information

Agriculture Victoria (AgVic)

136 186 agriculture.vic.gov.au

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