

These plants are jumping the garden fence and invading our bushland

Over 65% of the weeds threatening our bushland and forests are escaped garden plants. You can help conserve the amazing biodiversity and beauty of our region by:

Planting local native plants on your property, instead of weeds or other introduced plants that are potential pests. Any introduced plant that grows vigorously or reproduces easily is a potential weed.

Don't dump garden waste in bush or reserves.

Remove these weeds from your property as well as any plants that have the potential to become weed problems.



Blackwood



Tagasaste



Sweet Pittosporum



Cotoneaster



Wavy Gladiolus



Honeysuckle



African Cornflag



Robinia



Morning Glory



Bridal Creeper



Golden Wattle



Lavender



Flinders Range Wattle



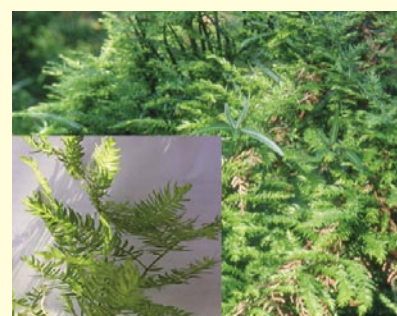
Broom



Polygala



Arum Lily



Asparagus Creeper



Sydney Wattle



Blue Periwinkle



Tambookie Grass



Victorian/Coastal Tea Tree



Watsonia

Why is it a weed?

Environmental weeds are vigorous plants from other countries, states or areas that take over bushland and forest, smothering and out-competing local native plants. Most native animals and birds depend on our local plants and are part of complex ecosystems. As ecosystems are affected by weed invasion we lose our animals too. In addition, most weed bulbs and grasses present a greater fire hazard than our own plants, and this increases the risk both to us and our environment. Australia spends \$3.3 billion on weed control each year, and new weeds are jumping the garden fence every day. Please think before you plant.



Common Name	Botanical Name	Where/Status	Description	Control Methods	Best Time
African Cornflag	<i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i>	Road verges	Herbaceous plant to 1.5m, spikes of orange flowers, clumps similar to watsonia.	1) Hand weed small populations. 2) Apply 100ml glyphosate in 10L water or 1g metsulfuron methyl in 10L water. 3) Weed wipe, 50% glyphosate.	During flowering. Winter-spring
Arum Lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Road verges, creeklines, bush, paddocks. Declared Plant P1, P4	Clumping plant with tubers, large white flowers with yellow centres. Toxic to stock.	1) Hand dig young plants, remove all flowers. 2) Spray with chlorsulfuron, 4g/15L water+Pulse®. Be aware tubers may become dormant. May need to continue for 5 years.	Jun to Oct
Asparagus creeper	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Road verges, creeklines, bushland Priority 1 Significant Environmental Weed.	Tuberous perennial herb, dies back in summer, resprouts from tubers, often before first rains. Grows vigorously over winter, flowers spring-early summer.	1) Remove isolated seedlings by hand, ensure underground parts are destroyed. May be killed by crowning i.e. cut and scoop out centre of plant. 2) Weed wipe glyphosate at 50%, repeat in 6 months, or spray at 100ml +1g metsulfuron methyl+25ml Pulse® in 10L water.	Autumn/Spring
Blackwood	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Bushland	Tree to 30m, with yellow flowers.	Cut young plants (up to 3-4 years old) at ground level, immediately paint stump with neat glyphosate, or stem inject.	All year
Blue Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	Road verges, bush Priority 1Significant Environmental Weed	Perennial creeper, purple flowers in winter and spring.	Remove stolons by hand, then spray Weedmaster Duo®, or Lexone® +Pulse®. Repeated spray every 4 weeks with glyphosate plus Pulse® can give control.	All year
Bridal Creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Road verges, creeklines, bush.Priority 1 Significant Environmental Weed	Tuberous perennial herb which dies back each summer and resprouts from tubers, often before the first rains. Grows vigorously over winter to flower from spring to early summer.	1) Remove isolated seedlings by hand, make sure all underground parts are destroyed. 2) Larger infestations should respond to bio-control, rust fungus. Contacts below for rust supply. 3) Spray glyphosate 1%+Pulse®	July – mid-Sep
Broom	<i>Genista spp.</i>	Roadsides, bush Priority 1 Significant Environmental Weed	Upright shrubs to 2m with drooping branches, and bright yellow flowers in spring which develop into pods that shed in early summer. Plants flower in their second season.	1) Hand-pull young seedlings. 2) Cut older plants at or just below ground level. No further treatment necessary for young plants (3-4 yrs), older plants may need stump painted with glyphosate 1:15.	All year
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>	Road verges, creeks, bush.	Small trees with white flowers and red berries.	1) Remove small plants by hand. 2) Spot spray with 1% glyphosate 3) Cut stumps and immediately paint with neat glyphosate.	All year
Dolichos pea	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Forest edges, usually close to towns or old farms.	A large woody vine. Pink, white or mauve pea flowers are followed by flat pea-like pods. Sept-Jan. Deep tap root. Smothers trees and vegetation.	1) Hand-pull small plants. 2) Cut stems, scrape and paint with metsulfuron methyl or try 100% glyphosate solution. 3) Spray lower 2m of vine with 2ml glyphosate plus 2ml Pulse® in 1L water. Do not attempt to remove from canopy, leave to rot.	All year
Flinders Range Wattle (many other alien wattles also, silver, green, black wattles)	<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	Bush	Spreading tree to 5m with pale yellow flowers and long seed pods.	Cut young plants (up to 3-4 years old) at ground level, and immediately paint stump with neat glyphosate or stem inject.	All year
Golden Wattle	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Bush	Upright tree to 8m with long leaves and yellow flowers.	1) Grub out small plants 2) Cut young plants (up to 3-4 years old) at ground level, and immediately paint stump with neat glyphosate or stem inject.	All year
Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera spp.</i>	Creeklines, bush.	Climber/creeper with pale yellow highly fragrant flowers.	1) Remove small plants by hand. 2) Cut stump and immediately paint with neat glyphosate, or scrape stems and paint.	All year
Lavender (particularly Italian, Allardi, Allards varieties)	<i>Lavendula spp.</i>	Roadsides, bush, coastal heath	Small shrubs with aromatic leaves and mauve flowers.	Remove by hand.	All year
Polygala	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Coastal heath, bushland	Dense shrub to 3m with deep green leaves, and purple and white pea flowers.	Remove by hand or cut stump and immediately paint with neat glyphosate.	All year
Robinia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Bushland	Tall deciduous tree to 15m with spiny stems, and white flowers.	Drill or cut notches at 10cm intervals around trunk, immediately pour in neat glyphosate.	Spring-summer
Sweet Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Roadsides, bushland	Tree to 7m, white flowers, yellow berries.	Cut stump and immediately paint with 50% glyphosate.	All year
Sydney Golden Wattle / Sallow Wattle	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Reserves, roadsides, bushland	Bushy shrub/tree to 5m, long yellow flowers and seed pods.	1) Cut young plants (up to 3-4 years old) at ground level, and paint stump immediately with neat glyphosate or stem inject.	All year
Tagasaste	<i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i>	Roadsides, bushland	Tall shrubs to 5m, white flowers.	Cut stump and immediately paint with neat glyphosate.	All year
Tambookie grass	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Road verges and disturbed ground.	Perennial to 1+m. Flowers summer. Can seed 5-6 times a year. Difficult to control. Serious fire hazard.	1) Dig out small plants. 2) Slash in spring then spray regrowth at 15cm with 3% glyphosate plus spraytech oil or Weedmaster Duo™; or spot spray as above when actively growing, will need repeat. 3) Spray sml seedlings (5 leaf) with Fusilade™.	All year
Victorian / Coastal Tea Tree	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coastal heath, coastal dunes, bush, creeks. Major weed	Upright tall and bushy shrub to 7m, white flowers, fast growing.	1) Hand pull small seedlings, remove all seeds from mature plants. 2) Spot spray small plants with glyphosate. 3) Cut plant at ground level, paint stump immediately with neat glyphosate.	Before flowering or seeding
Wavy gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus undulatus</i>	Road verges, bush. Major weed	Clumping plant, with corms, to 60cm tallcream flowers	1) Remove old flower heads to prevent seeding. Do not hand pull, this will spread corms. Carefully dig out with all corms, repeat each year until eradicated. 2)Wipe with 50% glyphosate wiping one leaf blade 3) Spray 10ml glyphosate in 1L water.	During flowering Sep-Dec.
Watsonia	<i>Watsonia spp.</i>	Road verges, wetlands, bush Priority 1 Significant Environmental Weed	Perennial herb with a creeping rhizome. Dormant during summer with active growth in winter. Flowers in spring and summer. Produces cormels on flowering stalks. Cormels detach and create new outbreaks.	1) Remove isolated plants being careful to destroy all corms. Bulbil seed heads must also be removed. Twisting leaves away during winter and removing from corms can leave corm open to rot away. 2) Weed wipe 10% glyphosate, or spray 1% in large areas.	Early flowering, Sep
Disclaimer: Mention of trade names does not imply endorsement or preference of any company's product and any omission of a trade name is unintentional. In certain instances the chemical name is the product name. Always consult your dealer to ensure you are using the correct product. Caution: Wherever possible, non-chemical methods of weed control are preferred but large scale weed control by chemical methods has been found by farmers to be the most effective. Always conform to manufacturers' recommendations as to safety. Read labels and follow manufacturers' instructions. Ensure you purchase the correct product for your needs. N.B. Glyphosate is a non selective herbicide (it kills everything). Some weedkillers are selective. Ask advice if in doubt.					

Important tips

1. Always have a plan of what you are going to do once you have controlled the weeds, otherwise they will soon return.
2. The best, low maintenance strategy is to fill the area with suitable local native plants. Use either tubestock, direct seeding or cover the area with mulch. See 'References' for help.
3. Problems in paddocks are less likely if the pasture is well managed. This includes maintaining beneficial species, reseeding when necessary and keeping a watch for new infestations.
4. Be aware before you buy hay that you may be bringing in weed seed, such as Paterson's Curse and Cape Tulip. It is an offence to move or sell hay with Declared Plant material in it.

N.B. Burning of weeds on road verges may resolve the immediate fire hazard and visual effect of weeds, however, this practice only increases the long term problem. Burning encourages weeds that respond well to fire, such as Love Grass, and creates areas of bare soil which will lead to the establishment of new weed infestations.

Written approval is required from Council prior to burning any Council controlled land, including road verges.

REFERENCES

Hussey B.M.J., et al 1997, Western Weeds, Plant Protection Society of Western Australia

Scheltema M, and Harris J. (Eds) 1995, Managing Perth's Bushland, Greening Western Australia

Bradley J, 1988, Bringing Back the Bush, Landsdowne Press, NSW

Brown & Brooks, 2002, Bushland Weeds, EWAN (Inc), WA

Where can you get help?

Cape to Cape Catchments Group Office – 9757 2202
Shire of Augusta-Margaret River Landcare Officer – 9780 5252
CALM Off-Reserve Conservation Officer - 9752 1677
Department of Agriculture – 9757 2181

Where can you volunteer to help?

Margaret River Weed Action Group – 9780 5252

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- Margaret Moir**
- Jenny Dewing**

Invasive weeds of the Margaret River Region Cape Naturaliste to Cape Leeuwin

While you're walking...

...Weed It Out!



biggerdolichos

Weeds are invading our beautiful bushland and are a threat to the beauty and biodiversity of our region. Learn to identify them, don't plant them in your garden and remove them from your property before it is too late.