

Naracoorte Lucindale Council township weeds

Innocent weed (*Cenchrus longispinus*)



Innocent weed, native to North America is a small annual summer active grass that produces sharp-spined burrs. Burrs are easily dispersed by attaching to vehicle tyres, machinery, clothing, wool and fur. Innocent weed has the potential to reduce the quality of wool, hides and crops through contamination. It establishes easily in disturbed sites and prefers sandy soils.

Innocent weed is a declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Therefore it is the legal responsibility of the landowner to control Innocent weed on their property.

If you suspect you have Innocent weed on your property, contact the Limestone Coast Landscape Board who can assist with weed identification, and provide advice about the most appropriate management method for pest plants on your property.

Caltrop (*tribulus terrestris*)



Caltrop is a summer active groundcover with yellow flowers that form sharp-spined burrs native to the Mediterranean region, Africa and Asia. Burrs are easily dispersed by attaching to vehicle tyres, machinery, clothing, wool and fur. Caltrop is toxic to sheep and has the potential to reduce the quality of wool, fodder and crops through contamination. It commonly occurs in croplands, vineyards, over-grazed pasture, roadsides and industrial areas.

Caltrop is a declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Therefore it is the legal responsibility of the landowner to control Caltrop on their property.

If you suspect you have Caltrop on your property, contact the Limestone Coast Landscape Board who can assist with weed identification, and provide advice about the most appropriate management method for pest plants on your property.

African Lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula*)



African lovegrass is a hardy, summer active perennial grass growing up to 1 metre tall native to southern Africa. Leaves are narrow bright blue-green and the seed heads are initially purple-black, turning straw coloured when ripe. It forms large, unpalatable tussocks that displace productive plants in pastures. The grass is easily spread by wind, stock, vehicles and slashing, which outcompete higher value pasture and poses a significant bushfire hazard as the tussocks are highly combustible.

African Lovegrass is a declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Therefore it is the legal responsibility of the landowner to control African Lovegrass on their property.

If you suspect you have African Lovegrass on your property, contact the Limestone Coast Landscape Board who can assist with weed identification, and provide advice about the most appropriate management method for pest plants on your property.

Spiny rush (*Juncus acutus*)



Spiny rush is a hardy, summer active perennial rush forming tussocks up to 1.5 metres tall native to the Mediterranean region. It has broad, stiff stems with a sharp point with dark brown seed heads 4-10 centimetres long. Typically it is found in low fertility disturbed areas, coastal flats and other moist

low lying areas. Spiny rush is unpalatable to stock and once established, it becomes impenetrable due to its sharp spines. The seeds germinate throughout the year, spreading via water, vehicles, machinery and soil disturbance.

Spiny Rush is a declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Therefore it is the legal responsibility of the landowner to control Spiny Rush on their property.

If you suspect you have Spiny rush on your property, contact the Limestone Coast Landscape Board who can assist with weed identification, and provide advice about the most appropriate management method for pest plants on your property.

Italian Buckthorn (*rhamnus alaternus*)



Italian Buckthorn is a dense, shrub to small tree growing up to 6 metres native to the Mediterranean region. It has dark green, glossy oval leaves and female plants produce berries, red at first ripening to black. Once a popular garden hedge and ornamental plant, it has escaped cultivation and now invades coastal dunes, woodlands and forests. Seeds are easily dispersed by birds and form dense, evergreen canopies that outcompetes native understorey species.

Italian Buckthorn is a declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Therefore it is the legal responsibility of the landowner to control Italian Buckthorn on their property.

If you suspect you have Italian Buckthorn on your property, contact the Limestone Coast Landscape Board who can assist with weed identification, and provide advice about the most appropriate management method for pest plants on your property.

Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*)



Sweet Pittosporum, native to the eastern states of Australia is an ornamental garden tree growing up to 15 metres tall found invading native woodland and forests. It has large glossy, dark green leaves with scented cream flowers that form orange berries containing many sticky seeds. A fast grower, it establishes very quickly and a chemical inhibitor found in its leaves prevent native species growing beneath it. Seeds are dispersed by birds, possums and foxes.

Sweet Pittosporum is a declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Therefore it is the legal responsibility of the landowner to control Sweet Pittosporum on their property.

If you suspect you have Sweet Pittosporum on your property, contact the Limestone Coast Landscape Board who can assist with weed identification, and provide advice about the most appropriate management method for pest plants on your property.

African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)



African Boxthorn, native to South Africa is a dense, evergreen shrub growing up to 6 metres tall with light green fleshy leaves and elongated spines often planted as hedging and wind breaks. It has small white-purple flowers which form into red berries. It is commonly found under trees, fence lines and power lines where birds perch forming dense, impenetrable thickets. This excludes native plants and provides food and shelter for introduced species such as foxes and rabbits.

African Boxthorn is a declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Therefore it is the legal responsibility of the landowner to control African Boxthorn on their property.

If you suspect you have African Boxthorn on your property, contact the Limestone Coast Landscape Board who can assist with weed identification, and provide advice about the most appropriate management method for pest plants on your property.

Bluebell creeper (*Billardiera fusiformis*)



Bluebell creeper, native to Western Australia is an ornamental garden plant that has escaped cultivation and now invades bushland areas. It is a twisting, vigorous climber growing to 3-5 metres, leaves are shiny, green oval shaped with blue bell shaped flowers developing into cylindrical blue berries. Smothering native plants, it outcompetes them for sunlight, moisture and nutrients by strangling them with its twisting stems. Bluebell creeper contains a toxin that can irritate skin.

Bluebell Creeper is a declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Therefore it is the legal responsibility of the landowner to control Bluebell creeper on their property.

If you suspect you have Bluebell creeper on your property, contact the Limestone Coast Landscape Board who can assist with weed identification, and provide advice about the most appropriate management method for pest plants on your property.

Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)



Boneseed, native to South Africa introduced as a garden plant is a woody evergreen shrub growing to 2-3 metres tall which threatens the biodiversity of bushland areas. Its leaves are and elongated oval shape with toothed edges and often covered in a white cottony down. The bright yellow, daisy flowers grow in clusters forming ripe black round fruits. Boneseed produces enormous quantities of seed that are spread by birds, rabbits and foxes that germinate readily.

Boneseed is a declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Therefore it is the legal responsibility of the landowner to control Boneseed on their property.

If you suspect you have Boneseed on your property, contact the Limestone Coast Landscape Board who can assist with weed identification, and provide advice about the most appropriate management method for pest plants on your property.

Bridal creeper (*Asparagus aspargoides*)



Bridal creeper, native to South Africa and introduced to Australia as an ornamental garden plant is a climbing vine with shiny, green leaves. A mass of white flowers appear in winter, followed by red berries ripening in spring and summer which are a food source for birds, further contributing to its spread. Bridal creeper climbs and is often seen smothering other plants, growing along fence lines and under trees where birds roost, while the roots form a thick impenetrable mat, preventing germination of native species.

Bridal Creeper is a declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Therefore it is the legal responsibility of the landowner to control Bridal Creeper on their property.

If you suspect you have Bridal Creeper on your property, contact the Limestone Coast Landscape Board who can assist with weed identification, and provide advice about the most appropriate management method for pest plants on your property.

Victorian coastal tea-tree (*Leptospermum levigatum*)



Victorian coastal tea-tree, native to the coastal regions of Victoria and New South Wales was introduced as a garden plant and also for stabilising sand dunes and windbreaks. Growing as a shrub up to 6 metres, it has green, waxy oblong leaves and small white flowers from July to October. Thousands of fine seeds are released from woody fruits and are dispersed by wind, water, vehicles, soil movement and garden clippings. If unmanaged it rapidly spreads through bushland and threatens the biodiversity of bushland areas.

Victorian coastal tea-tree is a declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Therefore it is the legal responsibility of the landowner to control Victorian coastal tea-tree on their property.

If you suspect you have Victorian coastal tea-tree on your property, contact the Limestone Coast Landscape Board who can assist with weed identification, and provide advice about the most appropriate management method for pest plants on your property.

Dog rose/Sweet Briar (*Rosa canina/rubiginosa*)



Dog rose and Sweet briar, native to the Mediterranean region are spiny perennial shrubs growing 1-5 metres tall that form dense impenetrable thickets. Leaves are green, oval and arranged in pairs with serrated edges, flowers are white to pale pink with five petals developing into orange-red hips. Both are unpalatable to stock, outcompete native plant species and provide refuge for foxes and rabbits. The fruits are a biosecurity risk as they may host fruit fly.

Dog Rose and Sweet Briar is a declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Therefore it is the legal responsibility of the landowner to control Dog Rose and Sweet Briar on their property.

If you suspect you have Dog Rose or Sweet Briar on your property, contact the Limestone Coast Landscape Board who can assist with weed identification, and provide advice about the most appropriate management method for pest plants on your property.

Feral olive (*Olea europaea*)



European olives have naturalised and become feral to South Australia. Originally from the Mediterranean region, they are a dense, bushy tree growing up to 12 metres tall. A large lignotuber stores energy and grows new shoots. Leaves are narrow, dark glossy green with a silver underside, small cream flowers form in clusters in late spring. Dark purple fruits develop containing one seed, which is consumed by birds and foxes. Olives form a dense mid-storey and outcompete native vegetation and ground cover. Their high oil content poses a significant bushfire risk.

Feral Olive is a declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Therefore it is the legal responsibility of the landowner to control Feral Olive on their property.

If you suspect you have Feral Olive on your property, contact the Limestone Coast Landscape Board who can assist with weed identification, and provide advice about the most appropriate management method for pest plants on your property.

Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*)



Horehound, native to the Mediterranean region is a perennial herbaceous shrub, growing up to 50 centimetres tall. It has grey-green crinkled leaves that are covered in white downy hairs. The flowers are white, growing in clusters up along a stalk. Horehound is found in disturbed and overgrazed areas and it is highly unpalatable to stock. When stock graze around it, this process clears the ground and encourages its further spread.

Horehound is a declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Therefore it is the legal responsibility of the landowner to control Feral Olive on their property.

If you suspect you have Horehound on your property, contact the Limestone Coast Landscape Board who can assist with weed identification, and provide advice about the most appropriate management method for pest plants on your property.

Salvation Jane (*Echium plantagineum*)



Salvation Jane, native to the Mediterranean region is an annual herbaceous plant reaching about 60 centimetres tall. It forms a flat rosette with large, broad leaves in autumn, growing upright stems with smaller, narrower, hairy leaves. Flowers are a purple and trumpet shape, attached along one side of the stem. It is unpalatable to livestock whilst reducing the quality of fodder. Bristles on the leaves and stems can cause irritation to livestock and it is a cause of hay fever and allergies to humans.

Salvation Jane is a declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Therefore it is the legal responsibility of the landowner to control Feral Olive on their property.

If you suspect you have Salvation Jane on your property, contact the Limestone Coast Landscape Board who can assist with weed identification, and provide advice about the most appropriate management method for pest plants on your property.

Variegated thistle (*Silybum marianum*)



Variegated thistle, native to the Mediterranean region is an annual herbaceous plant with a strong tap root growing to over 1 metre tall. Stems branch from the base, its leaves are shiny green with white veins and short spines along the edges. It forms multiple purple flower heads 4-8 centimetres round, which are surrounded by spines. Variegated thistle grows rapidly in winter and spring preferring heavy, fertile soils. It is unpalatable to stock and large infestations can cause irritation and restrict stock movement.

Variegated thistle is a declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Therefore it is the legal responsibility of the landowner to control Feral Olive on their property.

If you suspect you have variegated thistle on your property, contact the Limestone Coast Landscape Board who can assist with weed identification, and provide advice about the most appropriate management method for pest plants on your property.

Gazania (Gazania spp.)



Gazania, native to South Africa is a hardy, low-growing perennial herb that forms tussocks and spreads by creeping stems. Its leaves are long, narrow, dark green with a white/silvery underside. It forms multiple large daisy flowers ranging in colours of yellow, white, orange and pink. Gazania is a highly adaptable weed that grows well in most soil types and spreads through slashing, cuttings and dumped garden waste. It then rapidly outcompetes native plants leading to a decline in biodiversity.

Gazania is a declared weed under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*. Therefore it is the legal responsibility of the landowner to control Feral Olive on their property.

If you suspect you have Gazania on your property, contact the Limestone Coast Landscape Board who can assist with weed identification, and provide advice about the most appropriate management method for pest plants on your property.