

COASTAL WEEDS OF TASMANIA



are you
growing
invaders?

In the past 30 years at least 35% of all plants that have become environmental weeds in Tasmania were deliberately introduced as garden plants!



A Guide to Coastal and Environmental
Weeds of Tasmania

What are environmental weeds?

Environmental weeds are non-local plants that invade and change our coasts and threaten the survival of native plants and animals.

Where do they come from?

Environmental Weeds can come from all over the world. They can even be Australian native plants outside their natural range. These out-of-place natives can be as devastating as foreign plants. Environmental weeds can out-compete natives and reduce biodiversity.

In the past 30 years at least 35% of all plants that have become environmental weeds in Tasmania were deliberately introduced as garden plants!

Environmental weeds, spread by wind, birds or dumped garden waste, can take over natural coastal and bush areas.

Weeds can also be spread by boots, vehicles, contaminated soil, mud, gravel, agricultural produce, stock and feed.

Why should we do anything?

Environmental weeds need to be eradicated because they:

- **take over huge areas of natural coast & bushland** (broom, gorse)
- **replace habitat for native animals** (blackberries, sea spurge)
- **change the way the coast works** (marram, sea wheat-grass)
- **change the shape and ecology of waterways** (willows)
- **hinder the regrowth of natives** (Spanish heath, gorse, boneseed)
- **restrict access** (blackberries, African boxthorn)
- **can be a danger to human health** (arum lilies, ivy, foxglove)

What will happen if we don't do anything?

Tasmania is lucky to still have many areas of natural beauty worth protecting. If we do nothing, the unique nature, diversity and habitat of Tasmania's coasts will be lost forever. It's not too late, but every second we ignore environmental weeds, the further they spread. Your garden plants may look beautiful, but imagine if everywhere looked just the same as your garden and there were no natural places.



A beautiful coastal heath and the smothering effects of cape ivy.



Caution: Penguins like to nest under weeds such as African boxthorn, cape ivy and mirror bush.

Tips on Weed Removal

- 1. Check it is a weed and not a native.** Get expert advice to make sure you are not removing a native by mistake.
- 2. Make sure removal is the best option.** Some areas with weeds such as beaches, dunes, rivers and creeks may be best left alone. These areas are especially prone to erosion, are very important animal habitats, and may contain Aboriginal heritage sites. You need to contact your local weeds officer (Council or Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment) for advice.
- 3. Get permission before removing weeds on coastal or bushland reserves** or land you do not own. You need to gain permission from the local land manager before commencing any work. This can be Council or the Parks and Wildlife Service (Department of Tourism, Parks, Heritage and Arts). Contact your local Coastcare or Bushcare facilitator if in doubt.
- 4. Plan your weed removal.** Gradual removal ensures native habitat is not lost, new bare areas are not created for more weeds to colonise and erosion is not caused. Gradual removal also allows native species such as penguins to adapt to the changes, rather than being forced to move. Plan weed removal and revegetation simultaneously. *Please refer to the Coastcare Guidelines for Works in areas of Little Penguin Habitat before commencing any works in areas of penguin habitat.*
- 5. Minimise disturbance.** Use the 'Bradley method' – remove isolated weeds in areas of good bushland first, rather than tackling a dense infestation
 - Hand-pull plants from moist soil or after rain
 - Cut & paint stems rather than pulling out large plants
 - Fill in holes with soil and pack down firmly
 - Don't pull or rip down climbers from trees as damage can occur to native or non-invasive species.
- 6. Replace with natives.** Plant local provenance species. This means plants that are grown from local genetic stock. Check that the nursery you are dealing with stocks native plants that have been propagated from locally collected seed.

Other things you can do to help

- ✓ If you want to plant exotic species, make sure they don't have the potential to become environmental weeds. Ask your nursery.
- ✓ If you are buying water-plants get a positive identification on the species from the salesperson. Water-weeds are very aggressive invaders and spread very rapidly. Dispose of pond or aquarium plants carefully in a sealed plastic bag, not into waterways.
- ✓ Take all your garden waste to the tip for deep burial, or compost it!
- ✓ Wash your car on your lawn to prevent nutrients from entering our waterways and bushland – weeds thrive on nutrients!
- ✓ Join or form a *Coastcare*, *Landcare* or *Friends of* group to tackle weeds on public land in your area of interest.

Weed Control Methods

Weeds of National Significance and Declared Weeds

Some weeds are so serious they are listed as Weeds of National Significance (🇺🇸 in this booklet) under the National Weed Strategy (revised 1999). Declared Weeds (🇦🇺 in this booklet) are those listed in the *Tasmanian Weed Management Act 1999*. Declared Weeds have a special legal status that requires landowners and managers to eradicate or control them. Funding may be available for the control of Weeds of National Significance.

Safety first!

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



Blackberries alone cost Australian agriculture \$41.5 million per year. Small plants can be dug out but larger infestations may require a combination of slashing and herbicide use.

Weed removal methods

Hand-pull or Dig-out

Hand-pulling is a relatively gentle control method for seedlings, herbs and grasses. Some larger plants such as boneseed may also be pulled out quite easily. It is easier to remove all the roots from moist soil.

- Dig out plants with tougher root systems:

Insert a long knife or narrow trowel into the soil outside the root system. Gently loosen the soil, work around the roots and then work the plant out gently.

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

Mechanical Removal

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

Biological Control

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

Chemical Control

Get professional advice and follow herbicide instructions carefully. Note that by law, herbicide control may only be undertaken using chemicals registered for specific weeds and situations. *If spraying near waterways, check that the appropriate chemical is used.*

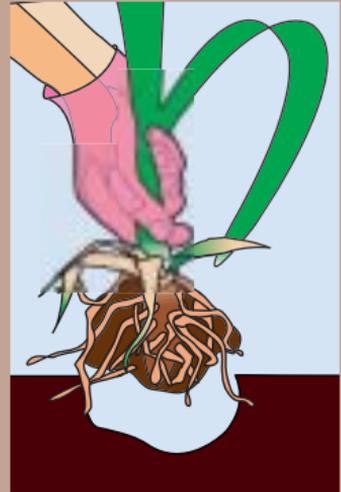
Cut & Paint

The cut and paint method is the best technique for large or woody weeds. Contact PWS or DPIWE for advice first. Cut **all** stems as close to the ground as possible. A horizontal cut prevents runoff of poison. Apply herbicide to the cut stems within 30 seconds.

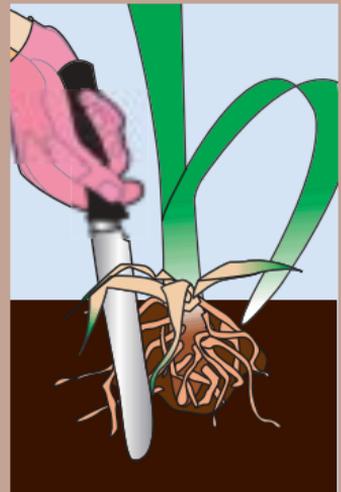
For creepers, climbers and some other woody plants it is possible to scrape the woody stem and paint with herbicide.

Cut & Fill & Frilling

Contact DPIWE for advice



Hand-pull: Hold at the base of the plant.



Dig Out: Make sure you get all the roots.



Cut & Paint:
Remember – safety first!
Take all safety precautions
and wear protective clothing.

Agapanthus

Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis

LILIACEAE



Native to Southern Africa



Description: hardy lily with thick, glossy, strap-like leaves to 50cm
Flowers: blue or white in large heads on thick stem 1.2m tall—summer
Fruit/Seeds: 3-sided capsule with many small, shiny black seeds
Dispersal: rhizomes; also seed and fragments in water, garden waste & soil
Control: dispose of flower heads before they set seed; dig out clumps & all roots; do not use herbicide

Arum Lily

Zantedeschia aethiopica

ARACEAE



Native to Southern Africa



Description: large, with thick, arrow-head shaped leaves
Flowers: false flower is large, white & funnel-shaped and contains the tiny actual flowers on a yellow rod; mainly Aug–Feb
Fruit/Seeds: green-yellow-orange berry 5–10mm; 4 yellow-brown seeds
Dispersal: by rhizome; seed spread by water, birds, animals, machinery, dumped garden waste & soil
Control: dig out, dispose of bulbs and roots accordingly (p.2); spot spray **ALL PARTS OF ARUM LILY ARE VERY POISONOUS**

Cumbungi

Typha latifolia

TYPHACEAE



Native to Eurasia and North America

GRASSES + LILIES

Description: rigid reed to 3m; flat leaves; thick, round stem
Flowers: minute, densely packed in a velvety, black-brown brush–summer
Fruits/Seeds: tiny nutlet with minute seeds
Dispersal: by rhizomes; also seed in wind & water
Control: cutting stems >15cm below water level in spring causes decay; hand-pull & remove all the rhizome
Native T. domingensis has a flower-head about finger width; *T. latifolia* & *native T. orientalis* are hard to distinguish–seek professional advice

Marram Grass

Ammophila arenaria

POACEAE



Native to Western European coasts

GRASSES + LILIES

Description: tall, dense, sand-binding grass to 1.2m
Flowers: in a dense, cylindrical brush; pale green to straw coloured–spring and summer
Fruit/Seeds: seed often sterile
Dispersal: mostly by rhizomes, or wind, water, on animals, in contaminated sand; also planted to stabilise dunes
Control: contact PWS or DPIWE

Sea Wheat-grass

Thinopyrum junceiforme

POACEAE



Native to Europe

Description: grass to 40cm, often blue-green; leaves flat or convolute, often sharply pointed **Flowers:** in a branching arrangement in Dec **Fruit/Seeds:** very brittle; soon falling from plant **Dispersal:** seed and rhizomes **Control:** report to PWS or DPIWE, eradication zones have been established

Serrated Tussock

Nassella trichotoma

POACEAE



Native to Western Mediterranean



Description: hardy tussock grass; remains mostly bright green in autumn/winter when natives have dried off; flower-heads droop to the ground in summer; leaf bases underground are whitish **Flowers:** in an open arrangement; flower-heads drooping; sometimes purple **Fruit/Seeds:** copious long-lived seed **Dispersal:** wind, soil, animals, machinery **Control:** contact DPIWE for advice

Montbretia

Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora

LILIACEAE



Native to Southern Africa

GRASSES + LILIES

Description: lily with flat, soft leaves to 90cm **Flowers:** fine, trumpet-shaped orange flowers in an open arrangement **Fruit/Seeds:** 3-lobed shrivelled capsules, seeds not usually produced **Dispersal:** by rhizomes and corms in water, garden waste & contaminated soil; on machinery **Control:** dig deeply in moist soil to remove all corms; or spray/wipe plants in spring; dispose of material accordingly (see page 2)

New Zealand Flax

Phormium tenax

AGAVACEAE



Native to New Zealand

GRASSES + LILIES

Description: clump-forming, strap-like leaves in shades of green, bronze and maroon to 2m tall and wide **Flowers:** orange-red held upright in sprays on a tall stalk above the leaves **Fruit/Seeds:** woody, bean-like capsule held upright with glossy-black, flat, winged seeds, c.1cm **Dispersal:** rhizomes, seeds spread by wind, water, dumped garden waste & soil **Control:** hand-pull or dig out; remove all roots; for large clumps cut off foliage at the base and spray

Pampas Grass

Cortaderia species

POACEAE



Native to South America and New Zealand



Description: tall grass to 6m; rasping leaves **Flowers:** large & silky, 3 species have pink, yellow, or white flowers in late summer, autumn & spring respectively NB flower-heads don't turn dark brown like native cutting grasses
Fruits/Seeds: prolific seeds in winter-spring **Dispersal:** wind, water, machinery, dumped garden waste (rhizomes, seeds & crowns), gravel, contaminated soil **Control:** spot-spray small plants; slash, burn or dig out larger plants & spray regrowth

Ricegrass

Spartina anglica

POACEAE



Native to Europe

Description: intertidal grass with tapering leaves becoming yellowish in winter **Flowers:** stiff, stout flowering stems to 1.5m, with 2-6 flowering spikes, 25cm long **Fruit/Seeds:** seed present **Dispersal:** by rhizomes in water, mud and during removal; seeds spread in water & mud **Control:** report to PWS or DPIWE, eradication zones have been established

Asparagus Fern

Asparagus scandens

ASPARAGACEAE



Native to Southern Africa

CREEPERS + CLIMBERS

Description: forms dense nets; narrow leaves to 15mm long in 3s at intervals along stem **Flowers:** small, white-pinkish, 6 petals Aug–Oct **Fruit/Seeds:** round, orange-red berry with 1 shiny black seed **Dispersal:** spreads from tuber; seed spread by birds & animals, dumped garden waste & soil **Control:** contact DPIWE

Banana Passionfruit

Passiflora mollissima

PASSIFLORACEAE



Native to South America

CREEPERS + CLIMBERS

Description: vigorous climber to 20m long; large leaves with 3 lobes and serrated edges **Flowers:** large, pink, hanging from long fleshy stalks Jan–March **Fruit/Seeds:** green, oblong, fleshy fruit, yellow when ripe; 50–200 black seeds in a sweet passionfruit pulp **Dispersal:** spread by seed internally (birds, animals, humans), dumped garden waste & soil **Control:** bag and remove fruit; dig out; cut & paint or stem-scrape larger infestations (treat all stems)

Blue Periwinkle

Vinca major

APOCYNACEAE



Native to Mediterranean



Description: ground-cover with dark or variegated, shiny oval leaves **Flowers:** flat, mauve, 6cm across with 5 petals—spring **Fruit/Seeds:** rarely sets viable seed **Dispersal:** stem fragments will root in contact with the ground; water, wind, garden waste & soil **Control:** cover with mulch, black plastic or old carpet for 6 months to reduce vigour, then dig out; or cut-back and spray regrowth repeatedly; dispose of appropriately (see page 2) **POISONOUS TO SHEEP, CATTLE, HORSES**

Bluebell Creeper

Sollya heterophylla

PITTOSPORACEAE



Native to Western Australia



Description: twisting and arching climber with narrow, shiny leaves to 3m **Flowers:** small clusters of bright blue, bell-shaped flowers—spring **Fruit/Seeds:** green cylindrical fruit turning black in summer/autumn **Dispersal:** seeds spread by birds; also stem & root fragments **Control:** hand-pull seedlings; cut off & paint and dispose of stem & root material appropriately (see page 2)

Bridal Creeper

Asparagus asparagoides

LILIACEAE



Native to Southern Africa



CREEPERS + CLIMBERS

Description: smothering climber with thin, zig-zagging stems and shiny leaves with parallel veins **Flowers:** solitary, greenish-white, 6 petals–spring **Fruit/Seeds:** numerous green, pea-sized berries turn pink-dark red in Nov; each with 1–9 shiny black seeds **Dispersal:** seeds spread by birds, rabbits, water, garden waste & soil; may spread by rhizome/tuber **Control:** contact DPIWE SYN. SMILAX

Cape Ivy

Delairea odorata

ASTERACEAE



Native to Southern Africa



CREEPERS + CLIMBERS

Description: dense ground cover and climber with ivy-shaped leaves and stems to 10m **Flowers:** masses of fragrant yellow, seemingly 'petal-less' daisy-flowers in spring **Fruit/Seeds:** pale brown seeds with a crown of silky white hairs **Dispersal:** wind, birds and dumped garden waste/soil; also spreads from rooting stem fragments **Control:** cut off stems & leave draped over native vegetation to die; dig out and remove all roots & stems in contact with the soil, will reshoot, spray regrowth

Climbing Groundsel

Senecio angulatus

ASTERACEAE



Native to Southern Africa

Description: climber or large, spreading shrub; often confused with Cape Ivy but has thicker, diamond-shaped leaves

Flowers: many yellow daisy-flowers with larger 'petals' than Cape Ivy

Fruit/Seeds: pale brown seeds to 2.5mm with a tuft of hairs

Dispersal: seeds and stem fragments spread by wind, dumped garden waste & soil

Control: cut off stems and leave draped over native vegetation to die; dig out and remove all roots and stems in contact with the soil

English Ivy

Hedera helix

ARALIACEAE



Native to Europe



Description: dense, woody climber with tough, dark, glossy green leaves, lobed or egg-shaped

Flowers: inconspicuous; greenish; in clusters March–July

Fruit/Seeds: small, blue-black berries in spherical heads with 2–5 whitish seeds–summer

Dispersal: seeds and rooting stem fragments; spread by birds and garden waste

Control: hand-pull or dig out and dispose of appropriately (see page 2); cut & paint larger plants (cut all stem-roots)

ALL PARTS OF IVY ARE POISONOUS

Japanese Honeysuckle

Lonicera japonica

CAPRIFOLIACEAE



Native to China and Japan

CREEPERS + CLIMBERS

Description: fast-growing, twining, woody climber **Flowers:** white or yellow, thin, tubular and strongly scented; summer– autumn **Fruit/Seeds:** shiny black berry, 6–10mm; seeds 2mm **Dispersal:** mainly by stolons & rooting stems; seeds spread by birds, water, garden waste & soil **Control:** dig out (remove as much root as possible) or cut back to crowns and spray regrowth

Wandering Creeper

Tradescantia fluminensis

COMMELLINACEAE



Native to South America

CREEPERS + CLIMBERS

Description: creeper forming dense mats to 50cm deep and stems to 4m long **Flowers:** in clusters at ends of branches; 3 white, spreading petals; Sep–Feb **Fruit/Seeds:** 3-chambered capsule with 6 seeds, usually not viable **Dispersal:** spreads by rooting stem fragments in water, dumped garden waste & soil; also roots at the nodes **Control:** hand-pull or dig out; dispose appropriately (see page 2)

African Boxthorn

Lycium ferocissimum

SOLANACEAE



Native to Southern Africa



Description: thorny, much-branched shrub to 5m **Flowers:** purplish-white, fragrant, mainly spring–summer **Fruits/Seeds:** bright orange-red fleshy berries; <70 dull yellow seeds; summer/autumn **Dispersal:** birds & animals, gravel, produce, garden waste; suckers from root fragments if disturbed **Control:** may be important penguin habitat – check with PWS; dig out small plants in moist soil or cut & paint; if penguin habitat, dead plants should be left in situ

Blue Butterfly-bush

Psoralea pinnata

FABACEAE



Native to Southern Africa

Description: erect shrub or small tree with groups of three needle-like leaflets to 5m **Flowers:** white/lilac-blue 'pea-flowers' spring/summer **Fruit/Seeds:** elliptical pods, 3-4mm long with 1 dark brown seed **Dispersal:** seed spread by water, garden waste, contaminated soil, birds **Control:** hand-pull small plants; cut large stems close to the ground

Boneseed

Chrysanthemoides monilifera

ASTERACEAE



Native to Southern Africa



SHRUBS + TREES

Description: shrub to 3m with fleshy, oval leaves; forms dense infestations **Flowers:** yellow daisy-flowers winter to summer **Fruit/Seeds:** green berries turn purple-black; 1 seed **Dispersal:** birds, animals and water; regenerates prolifically after fire from soil-stored seed; dispose fruits well **Control:** hand-pull small plants in moist soil or cut & paint; mulch heavily **BEWARE, MAY BE CONFUSED WITH BOOBIALLA**

Canary Broom

Genista monspessulana

FABACEAE



Native to Europe

FABACEAE



SHRUBS + TREES

Description: dense, upright shrubs to 3m with oval leaflets in 3s **Flowers:** groups of 5 bright yellow pea-flowers at ends of stems in late winter–spring **Fruit/Seeds:** silky seed pods with up to 8 black seeds **Dispersal:** water, contaminated machinery, dumped garden waste and soil **Control:** dig out small plants in moist soil or cut & paint; mulch heavily

Cape Wattle

Paraserianthes lophantha

MIMOSACEAE



Native to Western Australia and some islands off Sthn Aust.

Description: spreading tall shrub or small tree with dark-green, feathery leaves **Flowers:** greenish-yellow bottlebrush-like heads in May–Sep **Fruit/Seeds:** long, flat green pods turn brown in summer with 6–12 hard, black long-lived seeds **Dispersal:** seeds spread by water, wind, ants, dumped garden waste and soil **Control:** hand-pull (even large specimens) or cut & paint

Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster species

ROSACEAE



Native to East Asia

Description: small tree to 5m with many stems and green-red oval leaves **Flowers:** small & white in large clusters; spring–summer **Fruit/Seeds:** heavy clusters of red ‘berries’ Feb–Aug; each with 2 seeds **Dispersal:** birds, dumped garden waste; will sucker from base if cut down **Control:** hand-pull small plants; cut & paint

Elisha's Tears

Leycesteria formosa

CAPRIFOLIACEAE



Native to the Himalayas

SHRUBS + TREES

Description: hollow-stemmed deciduous shrub to 4m
Flowers: drooping bunches of white-purple funnel-shaped flowers in purple to maroon floral leaves Nov–Feb
Fruit/Seeds: broad bean sized dark purple berries with c.100 seeds
Dispersal: seeds spread by birds, water & dumped waste/soil; also root fragments and suckers
Control: dig out; cut & paint before berries form; spray dense infestations; mulch heavily

English Broom

Cytisus scoparius

FABACEAE



Native to Europe



SHRUBS + TREES

Description: deciduous, erect shrub with twiggy, 5-angled stems & small dark green leaves, though leafless through most of the year
Flowers: masses of bright yellow pea-flowers in spring–summer
Fruit/Seeds: green to black seed pods with 5-22 yellow/brown seed Jan–March
Dispersal: exploding pods, ants, vehicles, animals, footwear, water, dumped garden waste & soil
Control: hand-pull small plants, remove all roots; cut & paint

Fuchsia

Fuchsia magellanica

ONAGRACEAE



Native to Chile

Description: aggressive, dense or sprawling, multi-stemmed shrub **Flowers:** deep red or pink, drooping and lantern-shaped – spring to summer **Fruit/Seeds:** pale or translucent, cylindrical-shaped fruit in summer/autumn **Dispersal:** mainly by seeds from birds, water; also spread by broken stems **Control:** dig out or cut & paint larger specimens; consult your NRM region for advice on large infestations or infestations on riverbanks; dispose of all cuttings appropriately (see page 2)

Gorse

Ulex europaeus

FABACEAE



Native to Western Europe



Description: dense, spiny shrub; stems and spines grooved **Flowers:** golden, fragrant pea-flowers in bunches; July–Oct **Fruit/Seeds:** dark brown hairy pods with up to 6 shiny, green-brown seeds **Dispersal:** exploding pods, ants, vehicles, gravel, animals, footwear, water, dumped garden waste and soil **Control:** dig out small plants; cut & paint; foliar spray large infestations; mulch heavily & follow up!
DON'T REMOVE NATIVE GORSE BY MISTAKE!

Hawthorn

Crataegus monogyna

ROSACEAE



Native to Europe

SHRUBS + TREES

Description: deciduous, thorny shrub to 10m; small, lobed leaves; a common hedge **Flowers:** dense clusters, fragrant, white/pink; Oct–Dec **Fruit/Seeds:** red berries with yellow flesh and 1 hard seed in summer **Dispersal:** seeds spread by birds, animals, machinery, garden waste, mud; also suckers **Control:** hand-pull or dig out small plants in moist soil or cut & paint; treat all stems; mulch heavily

Holly

Ilex aquifolium

AQUIFOLIACEAE



Native to Europe

SHRUBS + TREES

Description: much-branched, conical shrub/small tree to 15m; some leaves waxy with sharp spines **Flowers:** small, white-pinkish, fragrant flowers in 3s **Fruit/Seeds:** bright red berries in autumn, with 4-5 white, hard seeds **Dispersal:** seed (male and female plants required), spread by birds & animals; may sucker **Control:** dig out small plants; cut & paint

Mirror Bush

Coprosma repens

RUBIACEAE



Native to New Zealand

Description: shrub to 8m with glossy green, roundish leaves
Flowers: inconspicuous; male are in dense greenish clusters, female are in 3s, tubular & whitish–summer
Fruit/Seeds: fleshy orange berries in dense clusters each with 1–2 seeds in summer–autumn
Dispersal: birds & animals, dumped garden waste
Control: hand-pull or cut & paint

Radiata Pine

Pinus radiata

PINACEAE



Native to North America

Description: conical pine-tree with whorled branches to 50m; aromatic
Flowers: none
Fruit/Seeds: large green female pine-cones, turn brown and release seed with 2 papery wings
Dispersal: wind, water and birds
Control: hand-pull seedlings; cut off smaller trees and cut & paint, drill & fill or frill larger trees

Spanish Heath

Erica lusitanica

ERICACEAE



Native to Spain, Portugal and France



SHRUBS + TREES

Description: woody shrub with small, pine-needle like leaves
Flowers: copious small, tubular white-pink flowers in 2s or 3s Jun-Sep
Fruit/Seeds: capsule, c.3mm long with 80-100 dust-like seeds in summer
Dispersal: wind, water, animals, roadside equipment, garden waste; numerous soil-stored seeds are viable for 4 years
Control: hand-pull small plants in moist soil, follow-up well; cut & paint or drill & fill larger plants before seed produced

Sweet Briar

Rosa rubiginosa

ROSACEAE



Native to Europe, West Asia

SHRUBS + TREES

Description: erect or scrambling deciduous shrub with thorny stems, prickly leaves and fragrant flowers & leaves, to 3m
Flowers: large, pink with 5 petals, stalks bristly-late winter to spring
Fruit/Seeds: red, egg-shaped hip contains numerous seeds
Dispersal: seeds and root/crown fragments spread by water, birds, animals, dumped garden waste & soil; also suckers
Control: hand-pull small plants; cut & paint larger plants, treat and dispose of all stems appropriately (see page 2)

Sweet Pittosporum

Pittosporum undulatum

PITTOSPORACEAE



Native to Eastern Australia

Description: dense, spreading tree to 25m; shiny, wavy leaves to 15cm long **Flowers:** creamy-white, scented & bell-shaped in clusters of 4–5–spring **Fruit/Seeds:** hard, round, orange berries; 20–30 sticky, orange-red seeds in autumn–winter **Dispersal:** seeds & root/crown fragments spread by water, birds, animals, dumped garden waste & soil; also suckers **Control:** hand-pull or dig out (remove ALL roots) or cut & paint/drill & fill; mulch heavily

Tree Lucerne

Chamaecytisus palmensis

FABACEAE



Native to Canary Islands

Description: dense, weeping shrub to 6m; leaflets in 3s **Flowers:** masses of creamy-white pea-flowers Jun–Oct **Fruit/Seeds:** downy-hairy pods to 6cm long with up to 10 black-brown seeds **Dispersal:** water, ants, planting, dumped garden waste & soil **Control:** cut & paint, then hand-pull new seedlings

Tree Lupin

Lupinus arboreus

FABACEAE



Native to California

SHRUBS + TREES

Description: woody shrub to 2.5m; leaflets resembling the spread of a hand **Flowers:** many fragrant yellow pea-flowers in spring **Fruit/Seeds:** hairy pods with 10 poisonous, hard, black seeds **Dispersal:** water, ants, planting, dumped garden waste and soil **Control:** hand-pull small seedlings or cut & paint; contact DPIWE about sand-dune infestations

Milkwort

Polygala myrtifolia

POLYGALACEAE



Native to Southern Africa

SHRUBS + TREES

Description: erect or spreading shrub with oval leaves to 3m; new stems purplish & slightly hairy **Flowers:** clusters of purple 'pea-flowers' year-round, mostly Aug–Dec **Fruit/Seeds:** flattened pod with 2 seeds in autumn **Dispersal:** ants, water, birds, contaminated soil **Control:** hand-pull or dig out; cut larger shrubs at base; follow-up

Willows

Salix species

SALICACEAE



Native to Europe



Description: deciduous trees with one to many trunks on or near river-banks; to 30m tall with various leaves **Flowers:** in thin, drooping caterpillar-like brushes–spring **Fruit/Seeds:** seeds viable only a few days in Nov **Dispersal:** mainly by stem fragments in water, garden waste, machinery **Control:** contact DPIWE about removing and replacing willows on waterlines; dig out small plants in moist soil or cut & paint; mulch heavily

Capeweed

Arctotheca calendula

ASTERACEAE



Native to Southern Africa

Description: usually a flat rosette but may be more upright; deeply dissected leaves; abundant in overgrazed paddocks **Flowers:** yellow daisy-flowers with black centres in spring **Fruit/Seeds:** seeds produced in summer **Dispersal:** wind, mowing and dumped garden waste and soil **Control:** contact DPIWE

Fennel

Foeniculum vulgare

APIACEAE



Native to Europe and Western Asia



HERBS

Description: feathery, highly-divided leaved herb to 2.5m; strongly scented of aniseed **Flowers:** tiny and yellow on star-shaped heads, summer–autumn **Fruit/Seeds:** numerous, long and thin c.5 x 1 mm **Dispersal:** seeds spread on animals, in water, vehicles and garden waste **Control:** dig out small plants – ensure all of tap-root is removed; cut & paint close to ground

Gazania

Gazania rigens

ASTERACEAE



Native to Southern Africa

HERBS

Description: herb to 30cm with long, narrow leaves, green on the upper surface and whitish below **Flowers:** petals typically bright yellow-orange, black in the centre–spring to autumn **Fruit/Seeds:** seeds produced in summer and autumn **Dispersal:** wind, water and dumped garden waste **Control:** hand-pull

Ox-eye

Leucanthemum vulgare

ASTERACEAE



Native to Europe and Asia

Description: to 1m; basal leaves spoon-shaped with rounded teeth and marginal lobes, stem leaves oblong and toothed-lobed **Flowers:** white daisy-flowers with yellow centres–spring to autumn **Fruit/Seeds:** ribbed seeds in summer **Dispersal:** stem fragments and seeds in dumped garden waste and contaminated soil **Control:** hand-pull, dig out or spot spray and mulch heavily

Ragwort (purple)

Senecio elegans

ASTERACEAE



Native to Southern Africa



Description: herb 20–100cm; deeply lobed leaves **Flowers:** purple daisy-flowers Sep–Jan **Fruit/Seeds:** small, dry fruit with a ring of hairs on top and 1 seed **Dispersal:** seed spread by wind and contaminated sand **Control:** hand-pull

Ragwort (yellow)

Senecio jacobaea

ASTERACEAE



Native to Europe



HERBS

Description: erect herb to 1.5m; deeply dissected leaves with wavy, rounded lobes **Flowers:** large heads of bright yellow daisy-flowers with 10–15 petals Dec–March **Fruit/Seeds:** hundreds of seeds in late summer–autumn **Dispersal:** seed spread by wind, water, animals, machinery, contaminated hay; also rhizomes and roots **Control:** hand-pull or dig out; remove all larger roots

Red Valerian

Centranthus ruber

VALERIANACEAE



Native to Western Europe and the Mediterranean

HERBS

Description: upright or sprawling herb to 80cm with narrow to broadly ovate, blue-green leaves; uppermost leaves may be toothed **Flowers:** tiny red or white flowers in conical spikes **Fruit/Seeds:** dry, oval fruit with a ring of hairs produces 1 seed **Dispersal:** wind, dumped garden waste and contaminated soil **Control:** hand-pull

Sea Spurge

Euphorbia paralias

EUPHORBIACEAE



Native to Western Europe and the Mediterranean



Description: small, multi-stemmed herb with small, closely-packed leaves and toxic milky sap **Flowers:** tiny, cupped in yellow-green bracts at tops of stems Sep–May **Fruits/Seeds:** grooved capsule; 3 long seeds **Dispersal:** wind, water (incl. ocean currents), beach equip.; also regrows from root fragments **Control:** report to PWS/DPIWE, eradication zones established; hand-pull (with gloves) in spring; bag plants in summer & dispose; start with small infestations; don't spray

Watsonia

Watsonia meriana

IRIDACEAE



Native to Southern Africa

Description: vigorous herb to 2m, with sword-like, rigid leaves; forms dense ground-layers **Flowers:** tubular, orange-pink-red; 10–15 in a spike Dec–April **Fruit/Seeds:** green capsules, 5mm black seeds rarely in summer **Dispersal:** mainly stem bulbils & corms spread by water, slashing, ants, mud, garden waste & soil **Control:** dig out in moist soil to ensure all corms are removed; bag all material and dispose of appropriately (see page 2)

Alternative Plantings

If you are removing environmental weeds from coastal bushland, generally it is advisable to leave the bush to regenerate naturally. If however, you have removed plants from your garden or a hedge here are some suggestions:

Trees + Large Shrubs

blackwood	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>
*boobialla	<i>Myoporum insulare</i>
*broadleaf hopbush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
caterpillar wattle	<i>Acacia mucronata</i>
cheesewood	<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>
coast wattle	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>sophorae</i>
dusty daisybush	<i>Olearia phlogopappa</i>
*golden rosemary	<i>Oxylobium ellipticum</i>
*lancewood	<i>Nematolepis squamea</i>
*manuka	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>
prickly box	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i>
*river trident-bush	<i>Micranthemum hexandrum</i>
scented paperbark	<i>Melaleuca squarrosa</i>
silver banksia	<i>Banksia marginata</i>
*spreading wattle	<i>Acacia genistifolia</i>
velvet correa	<i>Correa backhouseana</i>
white gum	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i>
*woolly teatree	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i>
*yellow bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon pallidus</i>
yellow dogwood	<i>Pomaderris elliptica</i>

Small Shrubs

*coast beard-heath	<i>Leucopogon parviflorus</i>
common fringe myrtle	<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>
golden pea	<i>Aotus ericoides</i>
myrtle wattle	<i>Acacia myrtifolia</i>
native daphne	<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>
native indigo	<i>Indigofera australis</i>
*native rosemary	<i>Westringia brevifolia</i>
prickly beauty	<i>Pultenaea juniperina</i>
rosemary everlasting-bush	<i>Ozothamnus rosmarinifolius</i>
saltbush	<i>Rhagodia candolleana</i>
snow bush	<i>Leucophyta brownii</i>



snow bush

Stephen Harris.



white correa

Hans and
Annie Wapstra.

twiggy daisybush	<i>Olearia ramulosa</i>
*twiggy wax flower	<i>Philotheca virgata</i>
*white correa	<i>Correa alba</i>

Creepers + Climbers

bower spinach	<i>Tetragonia implexicoma</i>
native pigface	<i>Carpobrotus rossii</i>
purple appleberry	<i>Billardiera longiflora</i>
southern clematis	<i>Clematis aristata</i>

Sedges, Rushes + Lilies

knobby clubrush	<i>Isolepis nodosa</i>
sand sword-sedge	<i>Lepidosperma concavum</i>
spreading flax-lily	<i>Dianella revoluta</i>
tassel cordrush	<i>Baloskion tetraphyllum</i>
tassel sedge	<i>Carex fascicularis</i>
white flag-iris	<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>

Grasses + Groundcovers

coastal tussockgrass	<i>Poa poiformis</i>
common everlasting	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>
kangaroo grass	<i>Themeda triantha</i>
kidneyweed	<i>Dichondra repens</i>
running postman	<i>Kennedia prostrata</i>
sagg	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>
silver tussock	<i>Poa labillardierei</i>
spreading guinea-flower	<i>Hibbertia procumbens</i>
twinflower knawel	<i>Scleranthus biflorus</i>
velvet tussockgrass	<i>Poa rodwayi</i>

*shrubs suitable for dense hedging or screening
wetter areas



For more advice on Weeds call:

DPIWE: 1300 368 550

or visit the website: www.dpiwe.tas.gov.au

OR contact your local Council Weed Officers

For advice on revegetation projects call:

Coastcare: Ph 62 333 963

Bushcare/Landcare Facilitators: Ph 62 336 345

For more advice on native plants:

Australian Plants Society

Ph 62 674 384

www.trump.net.au/~joroco/sgaptas-index.htm

Greening Australia

62 236 377

The Understorey Network

www.understorey-network.org.au

OR your local nursery dealing in Tasmanian Plants

Text adapted from/Further reading:

Blood, K. (2001) *Environmental Weeds: A Field Guide for SE Australia*, C. H. Jerrum, Mt Waverley. • Crane, A. (2003) *Environmental Weeds of Southern Tasmania, FOCOCLS*, Mt Waverley. • Hanson, C. (2000) *A Guide to Garden Plants that are Going Bush and Becoming Environmental Weeds in the Tamar Region*, Tamar Valley Weed Strategy, Launceston. • Harley, B. (2002) *Weeds of Blue Mountains Bushland*, BJ Productions, Sydney. • Muyt, A. (2001) *Bush Invaders of South-East Australia*, RG and FJ Richardson, Meredith.

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