

Tree Weeds

The tree weeds are often the most obvious, simply by virtue of the fact that they occupy a large area in an ecosystem.

Because of the sheer size many of these plants can attain, it makes them one of the most costly and difficult group of plants to treat or remove.

Tree weeds add to the demise of forests and riparian areas.

The main weed species are featured on their own pages but below is a list of:-

Other Problematic Trees Weeds

Common Name	Botanical Name
African Tulip Tree	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>
Athel Pine	<i>Tamarix</i> spp. (Noxious - WoNS)
Black Locust	<i>Robinia psuedoacacia</i> vars.
Broadleaf Pepper Tree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> (Noxious)
Cadaghi Gum	<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>
Canary Island Date Palm	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>
Chinese Rain Tree	<i>Koelutaria</i> spp.
Coffee Tree	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Cootamundra Wattle	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>
Golden Willow Wattle	<i>Acacia saligna</i>
Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> vars.
Ice Cream Bean	<i>Inga edulis</i>
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>
Leucaena	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>
Loquat	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>
Mount Morgan Wattle	<i>Acacia podalyrifolia</i>
Night Scented Jasmine	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>
Norfolk Island Hibiscus	<i>Lagunaria patersonia</i>
Princess Tree	<i>Paulownia fortunei</i> , <i>P. tomentosa</i>
Privet – Small leaf/Large leaf	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> , <i>L. sinense</i>
Radiata Pine/Slash Pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i> , <i>P. eliottii</i>
Rhus Tree	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i> (Noxious)
Tagasaste	<i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i>
Tung Oil Tree	<i>Aleurites fordii</i>
Willows*	<i>Salix</i> spp. (Noxious - WoNS) (Some exemptions apply)

African Olive & European Olive

Olea europaea subsp. *africana*
Olea europaea subsp. *europaea* vars.

One of the most significant threats to the last remnants of Cumberland Plain woodlands in the Sydney Basin. Threatens further ecosystems in Sydney North. Forms dense mono-cultures beneath which no other vegetation remains.

Family: Oleaceae

Origin: Mediterranean region of Europe, Portugal, South Africa

Habit: Much branched evergreen tree 5-15m high with drooping branchlets. Thin greyish bark covered by protruding lenticels.

Leaves: Narrow, lance-shaped leaves 5-10cm long and up to 2cm wide with prominent midrib and recurved tip, dark green on upper surface, African: yellowish-brown on lower surface. European: silvery-grey on lower surface.

Flowers: Small white to cream or greenish tubular flowers forming in racemes at branch tips. Spring-Summer.

Fruit: Green berries that ripen to purplish-black in summer. African: round 1-2cm in diameter. European: oval shaped 2-5cm long.

Roots: Substantial tap root that gives rise to many laterals. Will re-shoot from any root stock left in ground.

Dispersal: Seed spread by water, animals (foxes, rats & birds), humans, contaminated soil (earthmoving equipment, car tyres etc) and garden refuse dumping.

Control: Hand dig/pull juvenile plants. Cut and Paint or Scrape and Paint, foliar spray. Bag and dispose of all berries.



Camphor Laurel

Cinnamomum camphora

Once a common park and shade tree, now extensively naturalised, Camphor Laurels are now listed as Noxious in many areas of NSW.

- Family: Lauraceae
- Origin: China, Japan, Taiwan, Vietnam and Cheju-do (Korea)
- Habit: A large, hardy evergreen spreading tree 20-30m in height. Grey-brown, textured bark, becoming fissured with age.
- Leaves: Leaves 5-11cm long, ovate, glossy on upper surface; dull and chalky on lower surface. 3 main veins arise from petiole joint at base of leaf. Strong camphor smell when crushed.
- Flowers: Inflorescence a panicle. Flowers Small, white, produced in clusters in Spring.
- Fruit: Glossy green spherical berry to 1cm wide, ripen to black in late autumn. Each berry contains one seed.
- Roots: Strong root system capable of coping and suckering.
- Dispersal: Seed spread by water, animals (foxes, rats & birds), humans, contaminated soil (earthmoving equipment, car tyres etc) and garden refuse dumping.
- Control: Hand dig/pull juvenile plants. Various foliar spray methods also drill-injection; frilling; cut and paint. Difficult to control.

Planted in eastern Australian 1854 as a shade and street tree in school yards, playgrounds, cemeteries, parks and agriculturally. It has naturalised from the Nowra region to north Queensland, in areas of high annual rainfall.



Chinese Celtis/Hackberry

Celtis sinensis

Seedlings quickly establish in disturbed areas in a wide range of soils forming a dense mono-storey. Prevents native re-growth. Widespread weed near coastal rainforest.

- Family: Ulmaceae
Origin: China, Korea and Japan
Habit: Large semi-deciduous tree to 20m losing its dense canopy in the winter months.
Leaves: Oval shaped leaves 4.5-9cm long with a pointed tip and toothed margins along the upper half. Sparse hairs along the midvein.
Flowers: Early summer. Copious amounts of round green fruits turn orange in late summer/early autumn.
Fruit: Copious quantities round green fruits turn orange/red in Autumn.
Roots: Extensive lateral root system
Dispersal: Large fruit eating birds (Currawongs, Indian Mynas etc) and bats spread the seed. Also transported by water.
Control: Seedlings can be hand pulled. Large areas can be sprayed with a glyphosate-herbicide. Stems of larger plants can be scraped and painted or drilled, and glyphosate applied. Plants may sucker if cut.



Photos: Terry Inkson

Cockspur Coral Tree

Erythrina crista-galli

Commonly cultivated, becoming widely naturalized, especially in coastal districts along drains & streams. Removal of this species is recommended.

- Family: Fabaceae
- Origin: Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay
- Habit: Deciduous tree to 5-9m taking on a gnarled appearance with age, bark is covered with large curved prickles.
- Leaves: Compound trifoliate leaves with prickles on stems.
- Flowers: Very large spikes 30-40cm long of bright scarlet or coral-red pea like bird attracting flowers in Spring-Summer.
- Fruit: Long green pods age brown and open with a twist revealing large, hard, bean like seeds.
- Roots: Substantial tap and lateral root system capable of invading plumbing pipes. Will sucker from root fragments left in ground. Branches should not be left on the ground as they can re-grow into new plants.
- Dispersal: Vegetation & seed spread by water, animals, humans, contaminated soil (earthmoving equipment, car tyres etc) and garden refuse dumping.
- Control: Hand dig/pull juvenile plants. Various foliar spray methods also drill-injection; frilling; cut and paint. Very difficult to control.

Has the potential to invade natural areas such as hind-dunes, rainforests, wetlands creeks, and saltmarshes.



Coral Tree

Erythrina x sykesii

Grows readily from fallen branches, and should not be used as mulch. Has the potential to invade natural areas such as hind-dunes, rainforests, wetlands creeks, and saltmarshes.

Family: Fabaceae

Origin: Uncertain

Habit: Deciduous tree 10-15m high by 15-20m wide with a dense rounded canopy, short stout trunk and ascending branches with smooth greenish bark, and rose like thorns. Very brittle branches are shed when windy.

Leaves: Compound; tri-foliolate; leaflets triangular to obovate, 7-20cm long, 7-12cm wide mid green.

Flowers: Racemes usually 8-30cm long and erect bearing up to 30-scarlet red pea like flowers. Most of year but mainly Winter – Spring.

Fruit: Nil.

Roots: Substantial tap and lateral root system capable of invading plumbing pipes. Will sucker from root fragments left in ground. Branches should not be left on the ground as they can re-grow into new plants.

Dispersal: Vegetation spread by water and humans via garden refuse dumping. It is so easy to grow even woodchips can take root.

Control: Hand dig/pull small plants. Various foliar spray methods also drill-injection; frilling; cut and paint. Very difficult to control.



Golden Wreath Wattle/ Willow Wattle

Acacia saligna

Fast growing, high generation rates compete with local native species. Seed dormancy up to 20 years.

Family: Fabaceae

Origin: Southwest Western Australia

Habit: Medium shrub to 10m x 6m. Grey bark smooth or finely fissured. Pendulous branches often blue-grey when young.

Leaves: Phyllodes leathery with a prominent mid-vein. Bright yellow ball flowers in spring develop into smooth brown pods.

Flowers: Bright yellow ball flowers in spring develop into smooth brown pods.

Fruit: Narrow pods up to 0.5cm wide and 8-12cm long

Roots: Extensive horizontal and vertical root system

Dispersal: Planted for dune rehabilitation and road side planting. Birds carry seeds into bushland.

Control: Cut and paint trees; pull young specimens. Burn large areas of infestation to stimulate regrowth.



Tree of Heaven

Ailanthus altissima

A hardy plant with a deep root system, forms dense thickets, destroys biodiversity.

Family: Simaroubaceae

Origin: China

Habit: Deciduous suckering shrub or tree to 15m.

Leaves: 9-21 opposite pairs of strongly veined, ovate leaflets with a smaller leaf at the tip. Leaflets have a conspicuous gland that produces an unpleasant smell when crushed.

Flowers: Male and female flowers appear in clusters on separate plants in summer.

Fruit: Seeds are covered in a flattened wing, green turning reddish.

Roots: Deep tap roots, a maze of lateral roots.

Dispersal: Seed and suckers. Once planted around rural buildings.

Control: Scrape and paint stems. Drill trunks of larger specimens.



Photo: Rob Gleeson

Willow

Salix cinerea

Salix nigra & other *Salix* spp.

Introduced to Australia to help stabilise creek banks and roadsides, willows are now actively displacing native riparian vegetation, altering creek flows and destroying habitat. Potential invaders of wetlands.

Family: Salicaceae

Origin: Eurasia, North Africa, North America

Habit: Rapidly growing deciduous trees 10 to 20m some with single trunks, others multi-stemmed, end branches shiny and reddish, very pliable.

Leaves: Can be droopy or not, shiny green on both sides, narrow and serrated.

Flowers: Spikes ('catkins') appear in spring. Plants male or female.

Fruit: Tiny seeds.

Roots: Extensive lateral root system. Can re-shoot from broken bits.

Dispersal: Wind dispersed seed. Sometimes branches on ground sucker.

Control: Stem injection of each aerial trunk with small seedlings up to 1 metre able to be hand pulled.



Photos: Reece Luxton

Yellow Bells

Tecoma stans

Popular because of its magnificent floral display, Yellow Bells is on the increase on roadsides and disturbed bushland. Easy to grow, they are often sold at local fetes or backyard traded.

- Family: Bignoniaceae
Origin: Central and South America. Mexico, Peru and Equador
Habit: Evergreen many branched shrub or small tree 4-7m high.
Leaves: Compound leaves to 8-25cm long, comprised of 5-13 leaflets. Leaflets are toothed and pointed, 2.5-10cm long and 8-30mm wide.
Flowers: Large clusters of showy, bright yellow trumpet-shaped flowers in Spring-Summer. Formed at the branch tips and forks.
Fruit: Green bean like seed pods aging brown, 10-22cm long x 20mm wide produced from spring to autumn, each containing numerous winged seeds.
Roots: Substantial tap root that gives rise to many laterals.
Dispersal: Seed spread by water, wind, humans, contaminated soil (earthmoving equipment, car tyres etc) and garden refuse dumping.
Control: Hand Dig juvenile plants. Cut and Paint or Scrape and Paint. Bag and dispose of all seed pods.



Water Weeds

Aquatic weeds are plants that invade watercourses, dams and wetlands. These weeds are extremely detrimental to the aquatic environment, where they choke waterways, alter oxygen levels and reduce light penetration.

Most of the water weeds have originated from backyard fish ponds or home aquariums and have been accidentally released into the environment. They have been further spread by deliberate seeding of waterways by black market plant traders and accidentally spread between farm dams via fish, yabbie and eel traps.

Water weeds may be spread either by vegetation from plant fragments and/or by seed depending on the plant.

Once established water weeds are difficult to eradicate and may require a combination of controls methods including chemical, biological treatments as well as physical or mechanical removal. Water weed control is time-consuming, expensive work and usually requires many follow-up sessions.

The key to water weed control is early detection and to prevent their movement into uninfested waterways. If you think you might have any of the following water weeds, contact your council's weeds officer for expert identification, advice and assistance in preparing a control plan.

The main weed species are featured on their own pages but below is a list of:-

Other Problematic Water Weeds

Common Name	Botanical Name
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i> (Noxious)
Anchored Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>
Bog Moss	<i>Mayaca fluviatilis</i>
Dense Water Weed	<i>Egeria densa</i> (Noxious)
East Indian Hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i> (Noxious)
Elodea	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>
Eurasian Water Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> (Noxious)
Horse Tails	<i>Equisetum</i> spp. (Noxious)
Hydrilla	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i>
Peruvian Primrose	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>
Lagerosiphon	<i>Lagerosiphon major</i> (Noxious)
Senegal Tea	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i> (Noxious)
Water Primrose	<i>Ludwigia peploides</i> ssp. <i>montevidensis</i>
Water Soldier	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i> (Noxious)
Yellow Burrhead	<i>Limncharis flava</i> (Noxious)

Alligator Weed

Alternanthera philoxeroides

This plant is often confused with other species of *Alternanthera* (Joy weeds), Water Primrose (*Ludwigia* spp.), or Smartweeds, (*Persicaria* spp.) Difficult to identify in dense vegetation and when not in flower.

- Family: Amaranthaceae
Origin: South America
Habit: Perennial with mostly hairless surface stems that root at the nodes stoloniferous and underground stems producing shoots & roots (rhizomatous). Can form dense mats in or out of water.
Leaves & Stems: Glossy green lance shaped leaves arranged in opposite pairs on hollow stems. Terrestrial plants can have reddish stems.
Flowers: White, cylindrical to globe-shaped, papery, pom-pom like heads on stalks to 9cm long that arise from the leaf-stem junction. Summer.
Fruit: Viable seed not recorded in Australia.
Roots: Extensive underground rooting system to 1m deep.
Dispersal: Vegetation spread by water, humans, animals (live stock), contaminated soil, earth moving machinery, boats and turf, Also spread by its misguided use as a culinary herb.
Control: Mechanical and manual removal, foliar spray. Contact your local weed officer.

One of Australia's worst aquatic weed threats. Adapted to growing on damp land, occasionally flooded land, in shallow water (rooted in the substrate), attached to the bank (in deep water) or free floating. Will survive for a few days in sea strength salinity and thrive in 10% sea strength (3,500 mg/l) saline water.



Longleaf Willow Primrose

Ludwigia longifolia

Introduced to Australia as a garden ornamental and first recorded as naturalised near Sydney in 1991. Capable of producing up to 2.5 million seed per plant and 10 million seeds per square meter.

- Family: Onagraceae
Origin: South America from Brazil to Argentina
Habit: Spring/Summer growing, woody, perennial, single stemmed or multi branched, erect, shrub ranging from 0.5m to 2.5m tall. Red, narrow, angular stems with unusual wing like characteristics.
Leaves: Simple, dark green linear to lanceolate/oblanceolate, up to 15cm long and 2.5cm wide, reducing in size up the stem.
Flowers: Solitary, 40-50mm across with 4 yellow petals, prominently ribbed, found in the junction of leaves and stems. Summer-winter.
Fruit: Sharply 4 angled, oblong to narrow oblong 10-40mm long, 4-8mm wide. Unripe - green to red/green with prominent triangular sepals. Ripe - brown, papery and desiccated each containing around 7000 sawdust-like seeds.
Roots: Stout taproot and dense lateral roots.
Dispersal: Vegetation and seed spread by water, wind, animals, birds, humans, contaminated soil, earth moving machinery and garden refuse dumping.
Control: Hand dig/pull juvenile plants and remove as stems readily grow from cuttings, Scrape and Paint, foliar spray. No chemicals are registered for use on this plant, but an off label permit (7344) is available for spraying biactive Glyphosate. Contact your local weed officer.



Help Protect Your Local Environment

Much of the bushland, reserves and creeks in the Greater Sydney Region is owned and managed by Councils, National Parks and Wildlife, Sydney Water and other authorities.

These important natural assets often contain endangered ecological communities (EEC) and are invaluable for preservation of our native flora and fauna.

With limited resources the organisations managing these lands are trying to protect the most precious areas of biodiversity with regular maintenance programs that include bush regeneration, vegetation management and weed control. However resources are not sufficient to ensure that all weeds can be controlled at all times. Core biodiversity areas must take priority.

The public can greatly assist in this effort to protect and enhance the original native vegetation in these areas. As a local resident you can use the advice in this booklet to [manage the plants on your land](#). You can also get involved in work to regenerate your local native environment as a bushcare volunteer in your local area. Your local council can provide details on how to join.

How can you HELP?

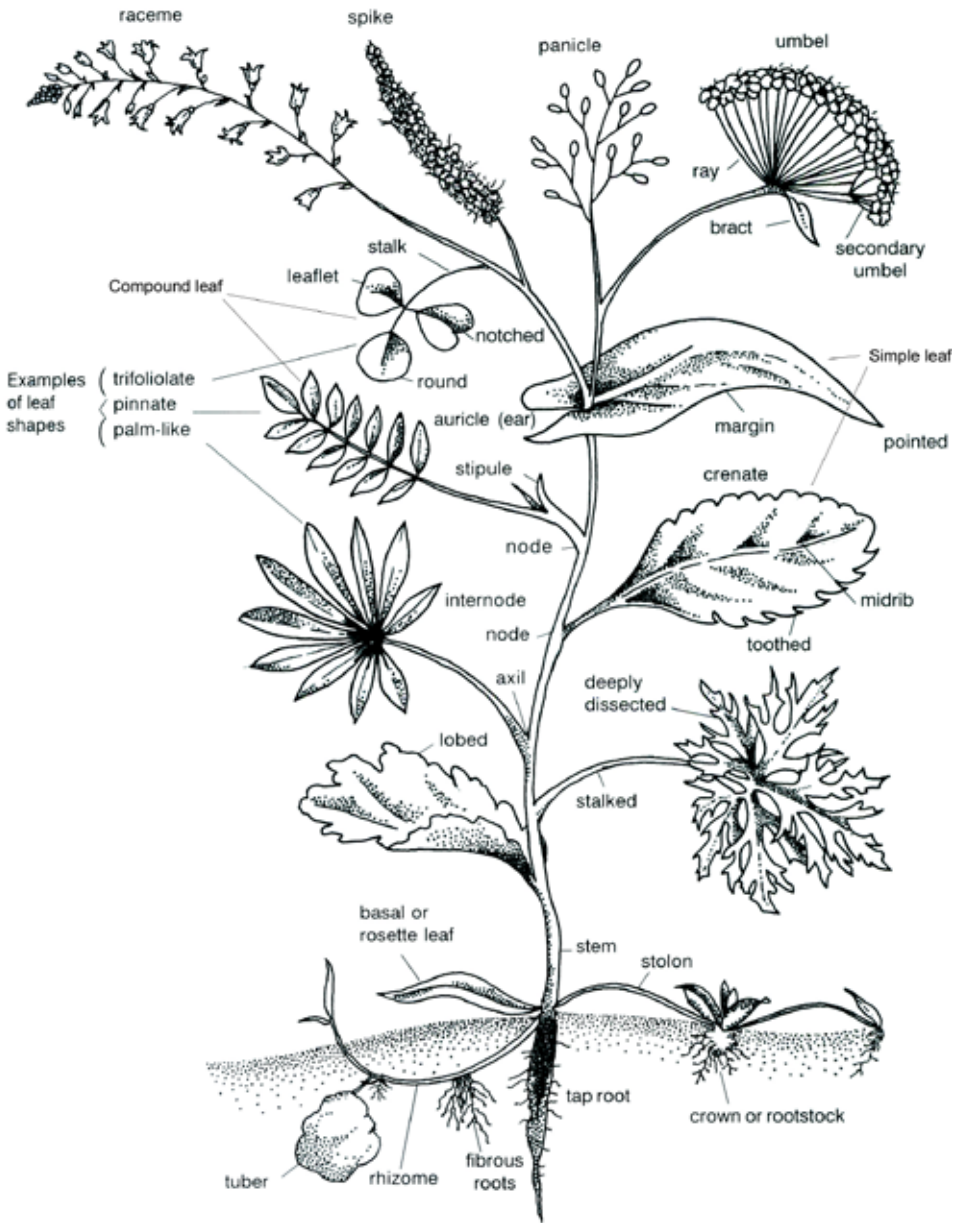
- Get to **KNOW** your local environment. Walking trails are a great start or you could join a local Bushcare or Streamwatch Group
- In your garden, select plants that are native to your area. **LOCAL NATIVE** plants establish quickly, and require less water and maintenance. Select native plants that attract more birds and local wild life.
- **RECYCLING** garden refuse and plant debris will improve your garden environment.
- **COMPOST** your plant and kitchen green refuse and use it for your own garden.
- Domestic cats and dogs often prey on native birds and animals in bushland. Placing a **RINGING BELL** on your pet's collar can help to minimise this.
- If your property is adjacent to a creek or stormwater channel, you will need to **CONSULT** your local council, the Department of Water and Energy and Sydney Water for guidance when undertaking building or major landscaping work.

Simple things you can AVOID doing for the benefit of your local environment

- **ENSURE** that the exotic plants you choose for your garden do not protrude or escape from your yard and infest bushland. Many have the potential to cause significant damage to the environment and wild life in the area.
- **AVOID** clearing any area of bushland. Most native trees and bushland are protected. Even a single tree is valuable and plays an important role in the natural ecosystem in your area
- **DUMPING** of rubbish and building materials in bushland, creeks and stormwater channels is illegal and causes significant damage to the area around you. Report all dumping to your local council.
- **AVOID** building or developing on land that does not belong to you. A minor expansion of your yard into public land can cause damage and access difficulties.
- **NEVER** drop any tree or lawn clippings in bushland. They can cause weeds to infest the bushland and creek systems.

Common Plant Parts

The following diagram describes the most common parts of plants found in this booklet



Bibliography & Further Reading

Weeds

Australian Weed Control Handbook (10th ed'n), J.M. Parsons & R.G. Richardson (eds.), Inkata Press, 1995.

Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook, A guide to weed control in non-crop, aquatic and bushland situations (3rd ed'n) Rod Ensbey & Annie Johnson NSW DPI 2007.

Bush Invaders of S.E. Australia, A. Muyt, RG & FJ Richardson Publishing, 2001.

Efficient Weed Management, Protecting your investment in the land, Darren Bayley, NSW DPI, CB Alexander Agricultural College, Tocal 2001.

Identifying the Weeds Around You, (2nd ed'n) E.M. Felfoldi, Inkata Press, 1993.

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Identification of weeds and clovers, (3rd ed'n); AJ Healy, New Zealand Weed and Pest Control Society 1982.

WEEDS OF THE SOUTH-EAST – an identification guide for Australia; F.J. Richardson, R.G. Richardson and R.C.H. Shepherd 2006, R.G. and F.J. Richardson publishing.

Native Flora

Australian Rainforest Plants, Vol 1 - 4, N & H Nicholson, Terania Rainforest Publishing, 2004.

Climbing Plants In Australia, David L. Jones & Bruce Gray, Reed Books Pty Ltd 1988.

Field Guide to the Native Plants of Sydney, L. Robinson, Kangaroo Press, 2003.

Flora of New South Wales, Vols. 1 - 4, G. Harden (ed), NSW University Press, 1990 – 1993.

Wildflowers of the North Coast of NSW, B. Kemp, Reed New Holland, 2004.

Key guide: Australian wildflowers revised edition, Leonard Cronin, Envirobook.

Bush Regeneration

Bringing Back the Bush, Joan Bradely. Ed. by J. Larking, A. Lenning & J. Walker, Lansdowne Press, 1997.

Bush Regeneration, R.A. Buchanan, NSW TAFE Student Learning Publications, 1991.

The National Trust Bush Regenerators' Handbook (2nd edn.), National Trust of Australia (NSW), 1999.

Contact Information

Please contact your local council weeds or bushcare officer for any information on invasive plants/weeds.

Ashfield Municipal Council www.ashfield.nsw.gov.au

Auburn Council www.auburn.nsw.gov.au

Bankstown City Council www.bankstowncity.nsw.gov.au

Baulkham Hills Shire Council www.baulkhamhills.nsw.gov.au

Blacktown City Council www.blacktown.nsw.gov.au

Botany Bay City Council www.botanybay.nsw.gov.au

Burwood Council www.burwood.nsw.gov.au

Camden Council www.camden.nsw.gov.au

Campbelltown City Council www.campbelltown.nsw.gov.au

Canada Bay Council www.canadabay.nsw.gov.au

Canterbury City Council www.canterbury.nsw.gov.au

Fairfield City Council www.fairfieldcity.nsw.gov.au

Hawkesbury City Council www.hawkesbury.nsw.gov.au

Holroyd City Council www.holroyd.nsw.gov.au

Hornsby Shire Council www.hornsby.nsw.gov.au

Hunter's Hill Council www.huntershill.nsw.gov.au

Hurstville City Council www.hurstville.nsw.gov.au

Kogarah Municipal Council www.kogarah.nsw.gov.au

Ku-ring-gai Council www.kmc.nsw.gov.au

Lane Cove Municipal Council www.lanecove.nsw.gov.au

Leichhardt Municipal Council www.leichhardt.nsw.gov.au

Liverpool City Council www.liverpool.nsw.gov.au

Manly Council www.manly.nsw.gov.au

Marrickville Council www.marrickville.nsw.gov.au

Mosman Municipal Council www.mosman.nsw.gov.au

North Sydney Council www.northsydney.nsw.gov.au

Parramatta City Council www.parracity.nsw.gov.au

Penrith City Council www.penrithcity.nsw.gov.au

Pittwater Council www.pittwater.nsw.gov.au

Randwick City Council www.randwick.nsw.gov.au

Rockdale City Council www.rockdale.nsw.gov.au

Ryde City Council www.ryde.nsw.gov.au

Strathfield Municipal Council www.strathfield.nsw.gov.au

Sutherland Shire Council www.sutherland.nsw.gov.au

Sydney City Council www.cityofsydney.nsw.gov.au

Warringah Council www.warringah.nsw.gov.au

Waverley Council www.waverley.nsw.gov.au

Willoughby City Council www.willoughby.nsw.gov.au

Wollondilly Shire Council www.wollondilly.local-e.nsw.gov.au

Woollahra Municipal Council www.woollahra.nsw.gov.au

Plant Me Instead

Below is a list of **native plants** that can be used safely for similar purposes, i.e. as vine or groundcover, tree or shrub.

Vines & Scramblers

Bower Vine (*Pandorea jasminoides*)*
Broad-leaf Bramble (*Rubus hillii*)
Clematis (*Clematis aristata*)
Dusky Coral Pea (*Kennedia rubicunda*)
Guinea Flower (*Hibbertia scandens*)
Native Passionflower (*Passiflora herbertiana*)
Native Wisteria (*Indigofera australis*)
Old Man's Beard (*Clematis aristata*)
Pearl Vine (*Sarcopetalum harveyanum*)
Purple Coral Pea (*Hardenbergia violacea*)
Rose-leaf Bramble (*Rubus rosifolius*)
Scrambling Lily (*Geitonopleisum cymosum*)
Shining Grape (*Tetrastigma nitens*)
Small Supplejack (*Ripopogon fawcettianum*)
Snake Vine (*Stephania japonica*)
Sweet Morinda (*Morinda jasminoides*)
Twining Glycine (*Glycine clandestine*)
Water Grape (*Cissus antarctica*)
Water Vine (Five leaf) (*Cissus hypoglauca*)
Wombat Berry (*Eustrephus latifolius*)
Wonga Vine (*Pandorea pandorana*)

Grasses

Barb Wire Grass (*Cymbopogon refractus*)
Basket Grass (*Oplismenus aemulus*)
Gynea Lily (*Doryanthes excelsa*)*
Kangaroo Grass (*Themeda australis*)
Large Tussock Grass (*Poa labillardieri*)
Mat Rush (*Lomandra longifolia*)
Narrow Leaf Palm Lily (*Cordylina stricta*)
Plume Grass (*Dichelachne crinite*)
Saw Sedge (*Gahnia* spp.)
Spear Lily (*Doryanthes palmeri*)*

Ferns & Orchids

Birds Nest Fern (*Asplenium nidus*)
Bungwahl Fern (*Blechnum indicum*)
Elk Horn (*Platyterium bifurcatum*)
Maiden Hair Fern (*Adiantum aethiopicum*)
Pink Rock Orchid (*Dendrobium kingianum*)
Rasp fern (*Doodia aspera*)
Rock Lily (*Dendrobium speciosum*)
Rough Maiden Hair Fern (*Adiantum hidpidulum*)
Rough Tree Fern (*Cyathea australis*)

Ground covers, Bulbous & Herbaceous Plants

Blue Flax Lily (*Dianella caerulea*)
Bush Peas (*Pultanea scabra*, *P. microphylla*)
Christmas Bells (*Blandfordia nobilis*)
Cunjevoi Lily (*Alocasia brisbanensis*)
Cut-Leafed Daisy (*Brachyscome multifida*)
Darwinia (*Darwinia leptantha*)
Dwarf Correas (*Correa* spp.)
Everlasting Daisies (*Chrysocephalum* spp.,
Rhodanthe spp., *Bracteantha* spp.)
Everlasting Daisy (*Helichrysum elatum*)
Fan Flower (*Scaevola calendulacea*)
Flannel Flower (*Actinotus helianthi*)
Flannel Flower (*Actinotus minor*)
Jacobean Lily (*Sprekelia formosissima*)
Kidney Weed (*Dichondra repens*)
Love Flower (*Pseuderanthemum variable*)
Low growth habit Grevilleas – e.g.
'Pink Lady'
Midgen Berry (*Austromyrtus dulcis*)
Native Fuchsia (*Correa reflexa*)
Native Fuschia (*Epacris longiflora*)
Native Ginger (*Alpinia caerulea*)
Native Violet (*Viola hederacea* spp.
hederacea)
Purple Flag Iris (*Patersonia sericea*)
Sand Pigface (*Carpobrotus glaucescens*)
Saw Hedge (*Gahnia sieberana*)
Scarlet Mint Bush (*Prostanthera*
aspalathoides)
Scurvy Weed (*Commelina cyanea*)
Slender Rice Flower (*Pimelea linifolia*)
Swamp Lily (*Crinum pedunculatum*)
Tassel Sedge (*Carex fascicularis*)
Tufted Blue Lily (*Thelionema caespitosum*)
Water-ferns (*Blechnum* species)
White Native Fuchsia (*Correa alba*)
Woolly Frogmouth (*Philydrum lanuginosum*)

Shrubs

Boobialla (*Myoporum boninense*
ssp *australe*)
Bleeding Heart (*Omolanthus populifolius*)
Breyntia (*Breyntia oblongifolia*)
Broad-Leaf Geebung (*Persoonia levis*)

Key Websites

The following websites are full of information on weeds. Many were used as a point of reference for the compilation of this booklet.

Sydney Weeds Committee <http://www.sydneyweeds.org.au/>

Weeds Australia, <http://www.weeds.org.au/>

Sydney Metro CMA <http://sydney.cma.nsw.gov.au/content/view/108/109> (Go to Find a Bushcare Group)

AABR - Australian Association of Bush Regenerators <http://www.aabr.org.au/index.html>

Weeds Co-operative Research Centre <http://www.weedsrc.org.au>

Flora Online <http://plantnet.rbgsyd.au/floraonline.html>

Nursery & Garden industry NSW & ACT <http://www.ngina.com.au>

Shrubs (continued)

Broad-leaf Wedge Pea (*Gompholobium latifoium*)
Coastal Canthium (*Canthium coprosmoides*)
Coastal Tea Tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*)
Coastal Bearded Heath (*Leucopogon parviflorus*)
Coastal Rosemary (*Westringia fruticosa*)
Coastal Wattle (*Acacia longifolia* var. *sophorae*)
Dog Rose (*Bauera microphylla*)
Elderberry Panax (*Polyscias sambucifolius*)
Hairy Pittosporum (*Pittosporum revolutum*)
Hairpin Banksia (*Banksia spinulosa*)
Heath Banksia (*Banksia ericifolia*)
Native Peach (*Trema aspera*)
Native Senna (*Senna acclinis*)
Rice Flower (*Ozothamnus diosmifolius*)
Sydney Golden Wattle (*Acacia longifolia*)
Wedding Bush (*Ricinocarpus pinifolius*)
Willow-Leaf Hakea (*Hakea salicifolia*)*

Trees

Alexander Palm (*Archontophoenix alexandrae*)*
Bangalow Palm (*Archontophoenix cunninghamiana*)
Black She-Oak (*Allocasuarina littoralis*)
Black Wattle (*Acacia decurrens*)
Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*)
Blue Lily Pilly (*Syzygium oleosum*)
Blueberry Ash (*Eleocarpus reticulatus*)
Broad-Leaf Paperbark (*Melaleuca quinquenervia*)

Trees (continued)

Brush Box (*Lophostemon confertus*)
Brush Cherry (*Syzygium australe*)
Cabbage Tree Palm (*Livistona australis*)
Celerywood (*Polyscias elegans*)
Cheese Tree (*Glochidion ferdinande*)
Christmas Bush (*Ceratopetalum gummiferum*)
Coastal Banksia (*Banksia integrifolia*)
Elderberry Panax (*Polyscias sambucifolia*)
Forest She-Oak (*Allocasuarina torulosa*)
Grey Myrtle (*Backhousia myrtifolia*)
Hickory Wattle (*Acacia implexa*)
Lemon-Scented Myrtle (*Backhousia citriodora*)*
Lily Pilly (*Acmena smithii*)
Lily Pilly (*Syzygium paniculatum*)
Morton Bay Fig (*Ficus macrophylla*)
Native Frangipani (*Hymenosporum flavum*)
Native Olive (*Olea paniculata*)
Parramatta Wattle (*Acacia parramattensis*)
Plum Pine (*Podocarpus elatus*)
Port Jackson Fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*)
Red Ash (*Alphitonia excelsa*)
Sandpaper Fig (*Ficus coronata* & *F. fraseri*)
Satinwood (*Phebalium squameum*)
Saw Banksia (*Banksia serrata*)
Small-Leaf Fig (*Ficus obliqua*)
Tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*)
Wallum Banksia (*Banksia aemula*)
Water Gum (*Tristaniopsis laurina*)
Weeping Bottlebrush (*Callistemon salignus*)
Weeping Myrtle (*Waterhousia floribunda*)

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Disclaimer: This booklet has been prepared by the authors for the Mid North Coast Weeds Advisory Committee, and the Councils and participating stakeholders of the Mid North Coast region, in good faith on the basis of available information. Although precautions have been taken to ensure the accuracy of information provided, the publishers, authors and printers do not accept responsibility for any claim, loss, damage or liability arising out of the use of this booklet.

Front Cover photographs:

Mother of Millions (*Brophyllum x delagoense*)
Alligator Weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)
Yellow Waterlily (*Nymphaea mexicana*)
Angels' Trumpet (*Brugmansia candida*)
Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)
Cotton Bush (*Gomphocarpus fruticosus*)
Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)
Pigeon Berry (*Duranta erecta* 'Geisha Girl')

Back Cover photographs:

Common Lantana (*Lantana camara*)
Canadian Golden Rod (*Solidago canadensis*)
Crucifix Orchid (*Epidendrum radicans*)
Longleaf Willow Primrose (*Ludwigia longifolia*)
Norfolk Island Hibiscus (*Lagunaria patersonia*)
Glory Lily (*Gloriosa superba*)
Blue Trumpet Vine (*Thunbergia grandiflora*)
Red Cotton Bush (*Asclepias curassavica*)



Sydney Weeds Committees

Sydney Central Regional Weeds Committee • South West Sydney Regional Weeds Committee
Sydney North Regional Weeds Committee • Sydney West-Blue Mountains Regional Weeds Committee



NSW
no space 4 weeds

