

GROUNDCOVERS/HERBS

stop the spread

Noxious Weeds are Spoiling our Environment

sydneyweeds.org.au



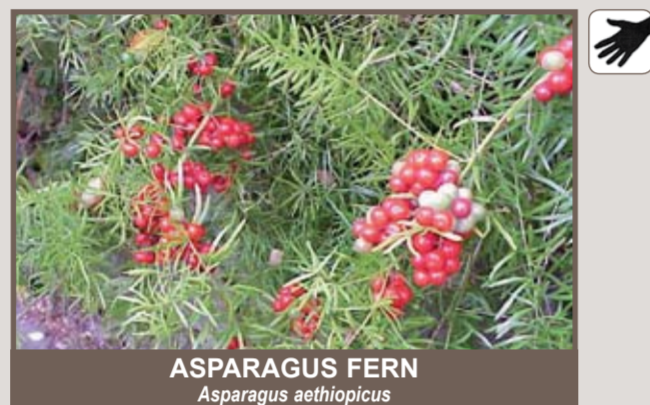
**TRAD**  
(Formerly Wandering Jew) *Tradescantia fluminensis*

A vigorously growing, succulent, spreading groundcover with alternating dark, shiny leaves and weak roots at each node. It prefers moist, nutrient rich habitats. Native to South America.

**Flowers:** White flowers in terminal clusters appearing in spring and summer.

**Fruit/Seed:** Does not produce viable seed in Australia.  
**Dispersal:** Water and dumping. Can reproduce from a leaf or stem fragment.

**Special Note:** May be confused with *Commelina cyanea*, which has blue flowers and thick, fleshy roots.



**ASPARAGUS FERN**  
*Asparagus aethiopicus*

Multi-branched prostrate herb growing from a scaly base ("crown") just below the ground, which has food storage tubers attached beneath. The root system forms a dense mat. The plant can resprout from the crown if it is not totally removed. Leaf-like structures on brachlets are 5 – 15mm long. Branches grow to 60cm with a covering of small spines. Native to South Africa.

**Flowers:** White-pink clusters, flowering in late summer.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Red berry, occurring winter/early spring.  
**Dispersal:** Birds, dumping, rhizome growth.



**ASTHMA WEED, PELLITORY, STICKY WEED**  
*Parietaria judaica*

Originating in Europe, Pellitory is a brittle perennial herb to 60cm high commonly found in rock crevices and walls. The stem (reddish coloured) and leaves have fine hairs allowing the plant to stick to clothing.

**Flowers:** Very small greenish flowers all year.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Dark brown-black seed enclosed in a small nut, occurring prolifically in spring and autumn.

**Dispersal:** Wind, water, local re-rooting.  
**Special Note:** Pollen can cause serious allergic reactions such as rhinitis, asthma and conjunctivitis. Seek advice on removal techniques.



**FOUNTAIN GRASS**  
*Pennisetum setaceum*

A densely tufted perennial from Ethiopia which grows to 90cm high. The inflorescence is a long, pink, feathery spike with an arching habit. Leaves thin and leathery with prominent veins running lengthways.

**Flowers:** Small, in pink or purple, bristly, upright spikes at the ends of bamboo-like canes.

**Fruit/Seed:** Fruit small and dry with long, showy bristles. Adapted to colonising after fires – displacing natives and increasing fuel loads.

**Dispersal:** Humans and wind, also animals and water.



**PRIVET – BROAD LEAF**  
*Ligustrum lucidum*

Very common tree, 4 to 10m found in moist, nutrient rich sites such as gullies and home gardens. Large dark green leaves arranged opposite on the stem, paler underside. Plant distinguishable by raised, pale spots (lenticels) on trunk, branches and twigs. Native to China.

**Flowers:** Small, white, strongly scented flowers in summer.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Sprays of purple-black berries occurring in winter.  
**Dispersal:** Birds and water.

**Special Note:** May be confused with the native Lilly Pilly (*Acmena smithii*). The Lilly Pilly has oil glands in its leaves.



**BITOU BUSH / BONESEED**  
*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* – Weed of National Significance

Shrub to 2m. There are two forms: a thicket forming coastal dune variety with rounded leaves (subspecies *rotundata*). An erect, upright plant with coarsely toothed leaves (subspecies *monilifera*). Native to South Africa.

**Flowers:** Golden yellow, daisy flowers appearing mostly in spring to early summer.

**Fruit/Seed:** The fruit is a purplish black berry occurring in clusters and ripening in summer, 6 to 8mm.  
**Dispersal:** Birds



**PAMPAS GRASS**  
*Cortaderia selloana*

Large long-lived perennial tussock over 2m high with many fluffy seed heads (up to 3m high) and sharp, cutting leaves. Native to South America.

**Flowers:** White, pale pink or pale mauve flowers in summer.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Each plume produces up to 100,000 seeds in late summer/autumn.

**Dispersal:** Seeds are 2mm long allowing travel of up to 40km on wind currents. Also dispersed in waterways.

**Special Note:** Smaller clumps can be dug out. Bushfire Hazard, especially in areas of dense infestation. Leaves are highly flammable when dry. Sharp leaf edges contain silica. Is often habitat for snakes and feral pests.



**CASSIA**  
*Senna pendula var. glabrata*

Small tree to 5m tall. Leaves are in 3-5 pairs of oval dark green leaflets, opposite each other on the stem.

**Flowers:** Masses of bright yellow clusters on the ends of branches in March – April.

**Fruit/Seed:** Pods to 8cm long, each containing 5-10 seeds each. Very long lived.

**Dispersal:** Seeds spread by birds, insects, gravity, humans and water.

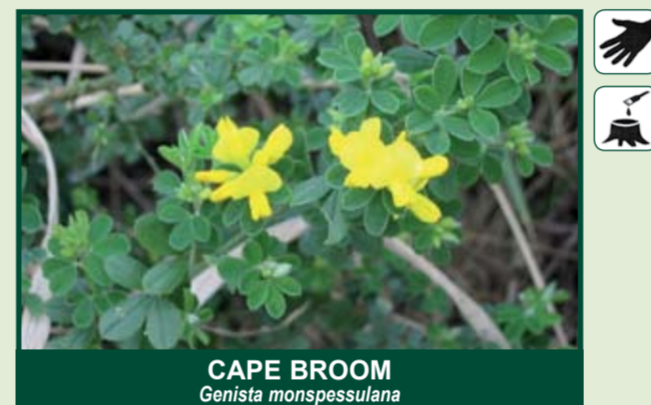


**PRIVET – SMALL LEAF**  
*Ligustrum sinense*

Common tall multi-stemmed shrub to 3m high found in moist, nutrient rich areas. Leaves narrow, opposite often with wavy margins. Plant distinguishable by raised, pale spots (lenticels) on trunk, branches and twigs. Native to China.

**Flowers:** Small, white strongly scented flowers in spring.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Dark purple-black berries occurring in winter.  
**Dispersal:** Birds and water.

**Special Note:** May be confused with the native myrtle (*Backhousia myrtifolia*) and *Breynia oblongifolia*. The native myrtle has oil glands in its leaves.

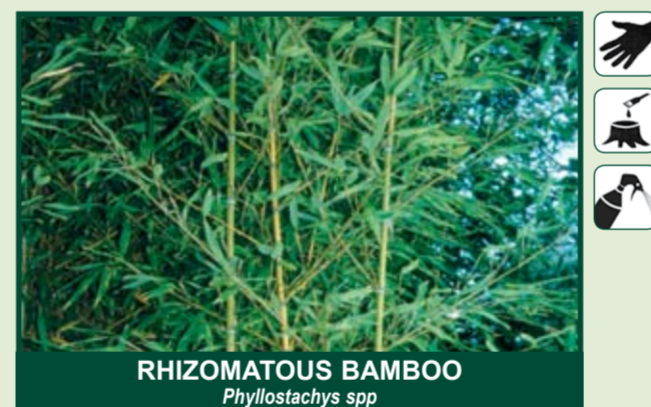


**CAPE BROOM**  
*Genista monspessulana*

Erect woody evergreen shrub to 3m high with one main stem and numerous branches. Leaves are bluish green & grouped in threes. Common along forest margins and disturbed sites. Native to the Mediterranean region.

**Flowers:** Bright yellow, pea-like flowers in late winter.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Brown/black flat silky pods containing 5 to 8 seeds in spring.

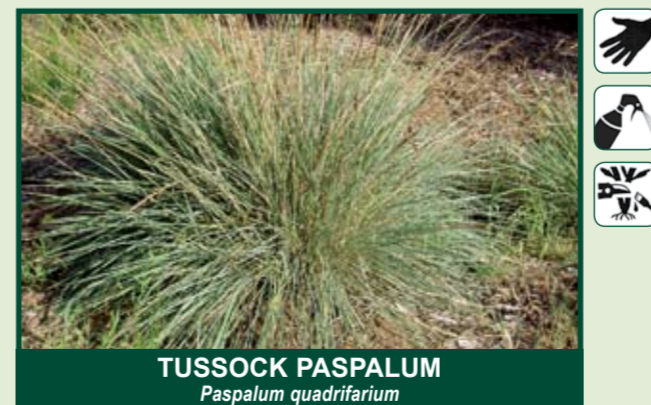
**Dispersal:** Spread by machinery and also spread locally when pods burst open on hot days.



**RHIZOMATOUS BAMBOO**  
*Phyllostachys spp*

Woody plant to 6m high with underground runners (rhizomes). Cultivated as ornamentals, they may become weeds in gardens, bushland and wasteland. Native to Asia. All species have a groove on alternating sides of stems.

**Flowers:** Rarely if ever flowers  
**Fruit/Seed:** Does not produce fruit  
**Dispersal:** Produces erect shoots from rhizomes forming loosely clumped shoots over large areas, spread by dumping.

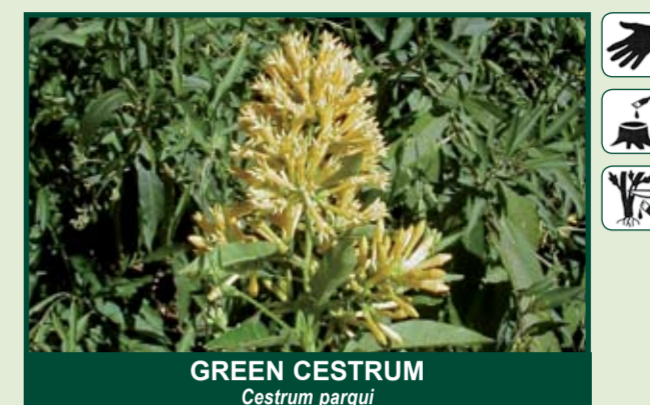


**TUSSOCK PASPALUM**  
*Paspalum quadrifarium*

A grass with sharp edged leaves which grows in clumps to one square metre in size. Its seedhead extends another metre above the leaves. The plant has a blue/green appearance, is often found on neglected land of low fertility.

**Flowers:** 12-30cm long with rust coloured racemes all year, mostly spring to autumn.

**Fruit/Seed:** Appears to produce seed at least twice a year.  
**Dispersal:** Seeds spread by water, animals, human activities. Horizontal rhizomes send up suckers near parent plant.



**GREEN CESTRUM**  
*Cestrum parqui*

Straggly woody shrub 2-3m tall with light green alternate leaves to 12cm long, giving off an unpleasant smell when crushed. Imported as an ornamental, it has become a weed in gardens, bushland and along waterways. Native to South America.

**Flowers:** Sprays of small tubular yellow-green flowers on end of stems from late spring to autumn.

**Fruit/Seed:** Shiny black egg shaped berries in clusters.  
**Dispersal:** Birds and water.

**Special Note:** Highly poisonous to livestock, particularly cattle, and can be toxic to humans.

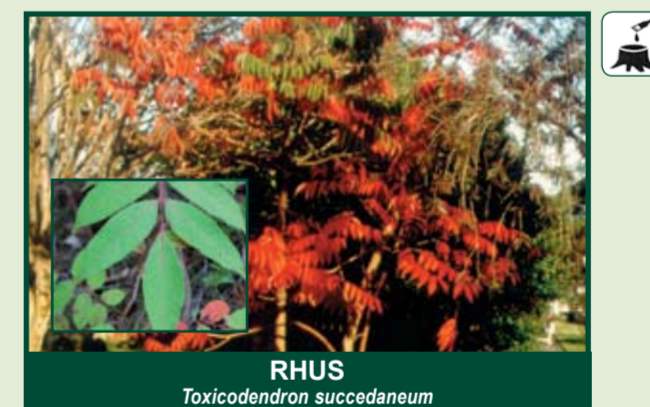


**OCHNA, MICKEY MOUSE PLANT**  
*Ochna serrulata*

Hardy shrub to 2m high grown commonly as garden hedge. Shiny, fine toothed and wavy leaves. Removal is made difficult due to the extended taproot. Native to South Africa.

**Flowers:** Yellow flowers in spring.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Crown of black berries surrounded by red "petals" occurring in autumn.

**Dispersal:** Birds and dumping of clippings.

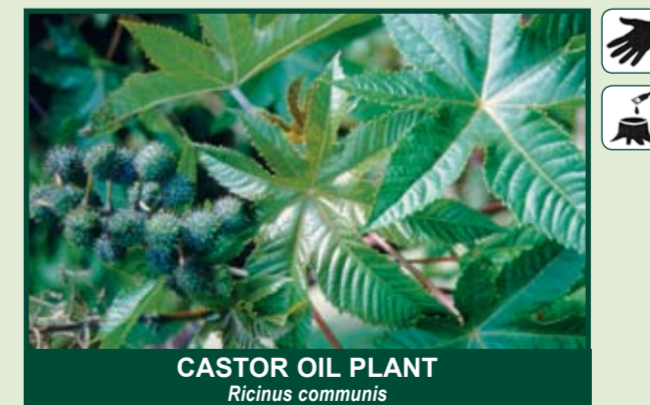


**RHUS**  
*Toxicodendron succedaneum*

A shrub/small deciduous tree to 4m. Distinguished by compound leaves with 7 to 10 leaflets and a terminal leaflet, turning brilliant red in autumn. Native to China, Japan and Himalayas.

**Flowers:** Very small, creamy white, flowers in spring.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Clusters of pale brown berries (5 to 7mm) turning papery on ripening between May and September.  
**Dispersal:** Birds

**Special Note:** This plant can cause severe dermatitis and swelling of the face if any part of the plant makes skin contact (the sap causing the most severe reaction).



**CASTOR OIL PLANT**  
*Ricinus communis*

Tall shrub to 3m high common in waste areas. The stems are red tinged and the leaves are large and lobed, with suppressed veins. The sap is white. Native to Africa.

**Flowers:** Reddish green, flowers in summer.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Green to black spiny fruit capsule occurring in autumn. Seeds are speckled and bean-like.

**Dispersal:** Seed explosion from capsule, water.  
**Special Note:** Seeds are highly toxic to humans and animals.



**LANTANA**  
*Lantana spp* – Weed of National Significance

Fast growing shrub with brittle climbing and scrambling branches, square stems with short prickles and opposite hairy leaves with distinctive smell. All Lantana species except *L. montevidensis* are classified weeds in NSW. Native to South America.

**Flowers:** Small clusters of red, pink or yellow flowers all year.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Black berries, fruiting most heavily in summer.  
**Dispersal:** Birds, dumping, branches re-rooting at ground level.

**Special Note:** Large stands have sometimes been found to provide habitat for native animals. May be confused with Native Peach (*Trema aspera*).

CONTROL METHODS



**Hand removal**

Suitable for plants which regrow from bulbs, tubers or other plant parts (such as runners). Hand pull or dig the seedlings.



**Stem scrape**

Suitable for vines and some woody plants. Scrape one side of the stem to expose the growing layer. Immediately apply glyphosate-based herbicide to the scrape.



**Cut and paint**

Suitable for vines without aerial tubers. Cut all stems and apply glyphosate-based herbicide immediately.



**Cut stump**

Suitable for woody plants. Cut the trunk and apply glyphosate-based herbicide immediately.



**Frill**

Suitable for trees. Make horizontal cuts around the trunk to depth of growing layer and apply glyphosate-based herbicide immediately.



**Low volume spraying**

Suitable for weeds that are less than 1 metre in height. Spray with a herbicide that is registered for that weed. Do not spray woody weeds, shrubs or vines over 1 metre in height.



**Biological control**

Biocontrol agents are available for this weed. Biocontrol is important, but is also expensive and needs to be co-ordinated closely to ensure that maximum success is obtained in establishing the agent and controlling the weed. Biocontrol is not appropriate for use on individual properties. For more information, contact your local council.

**Special Note**  
Always use herbicides such as glyphosate according to the product label. Contact your local council for further information and advice on spraying weeds with herbicide.

SYDNEY NORTH

REGIONAL WEEDS COMMITTEE

- City of Ryde .....9952 8197
- Cumberland State Forest.....9871 3377
- Dept of Defence.....9377 2203
- Dept of Environment and Conservation – National Parks and Wildlife Service
  - Sydney North Region.....9472 8953
  - Sydney Region.....9895 7579
- Dept of Lands.....8836 5300
- Dept of Primary Industries .....4588 2161
- Hornsby Shire Council .....9847 6976
- Hunters Hill Council.....9879 9400
- Ku-ring-gai Council .....9424 0888
- Lane Cove Council .....9911 3555
- Manly Council .....9976 1500
- Mosman Council .....9978 4000
- North Sydney Council.....9936 8100
- Pittwater Council.....9970 1111
- Rail Corp .....9847 8917
- Roads and Traffic Authority .....131 700
- Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Management Authority.....9895 7898
- Sydney Water .....132 092
- Warringah Shire Council.....9942 2111
- Willoughby City Council.....9777 1000

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# NOXIOUS WEEDS OF THE SYDNEY NORTH REGION

## NOXIOUS WEEDS

A weed is any plant out of place. A **noxious weed** is one that legally must be controlled or removed under the NSW Noxious Weeds Act 1993. Weeds are declared noxious if they pose a significant problem to human health, the environment (ie. "environmental" weeds), livestock or the agriculture industry.

## ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS

In the Sydney North region, the waterways and natural bushland are under threat due to the invasion of environmental weeds. These 'introduced' plants have few predators and usually produce large quantities of seed and can out-compete or smother native plants. This makes them vigorous invaders, especially in disturbed areas and where soil nutrient levels are high, such as from stormwater pollution.

## GARDEN ESCAPES

Environmental weeds usually begin life in someone's backyard. Common garden plants can be spread by birds eating the seed or people dumping garden clippings into the bush. Once these weeds take over an area, the character of the bushland changes, reducing habitat for native wildlife and altering fire regimes.

## WHAT YOU CAN DO

Most plants on this brochure are classified as noxious weeds in the Sydney North Region. Check with your local council for what is noxious in your area and for details of the control measures.

1. Remove any weeds identified in this brochure using the recommended control methods as indicated.
2. Never dump garden waste in bushland areas. Compost garden clippings on-site or place in Council green-waste bins for collection.
3. Replace unwanted plants with locally indigenous native species.
4. Join or start a Volunteer Bush Regeneration (Bushcare) Group.

## NEED MORE INFORMATION?

### Publications:

- Buchanan R.A. (1989) "Bush Regeneration: Recovering Australian Landscapes" TAFE, NSW
- McLoughlin L. and Rawling J. (1991) "Making Your Garden Bush Friendly" McLoughlin - Rawling Publications
- National Trust of Australia (NSW) (1991) "Bush Regenerators' Handbook" 2nd ed.
- Richardson & Shepherd (2006) "Weeds of the South-east" CSIRO

**Websites:** [www.aabr.org.au](http://www.aabr.org.au)  
[www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/weeds](http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/weeds)  
[www.sydneyweeds.org.au](http://www.sydneyweeds.org.au)  
[www.weeds.crc.org.au](http://www.weeds.crc.org.au)  
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## SYDNEY NORTH

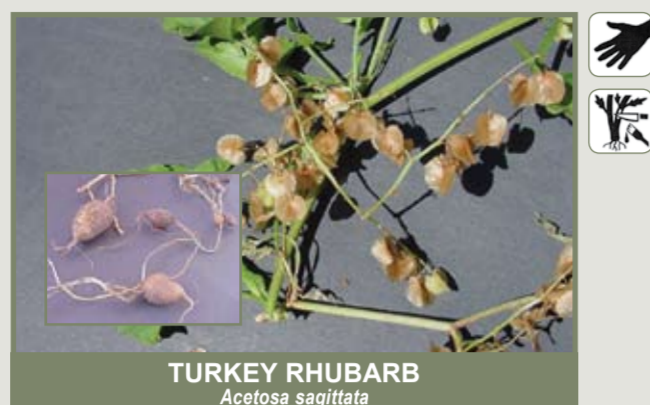
### REGIONAL WEEDS COMMITTEE

The Committee is made up of land managers from local Councils and statutory authorities within the Sydney North region.

### The aims of the Committee are to:

- promote the co-ordination of noxious and environmental weed management at both the regional and catchment levels;
- provide a forum for information exchange between member organisations;
- increase awareness of noxious and environmental weeds in the broader community; and
- identify new problem weeds.

## CLIMBERS/SCRAMBLERS



**TURKEY RHUBARB**  
*Acetosagittata*

Vigorous prostrate or climbing perennial herb to 5m long with large underground connected tubers and arrow head shaped leaves on long stalks. Tubers whitish and parsnip shaped when young, turning purple and swollen with age. Stems often streaked with pink. Found in damp, disturbed areas. Native to South Africa.

**Flowers:** Clusters of small, green-purple flowers at the ends of stems spring to autumn.  
**Fruit/Seed:** 3-winged cream/pink paper-like seed structures to 1cm in summer/autumn.  
**Dispersal:** Wind and water, tubers spread laterally underground.



**BLACKBERRY**  
*Rubus fruticosus (egg spp)* - Weed of National Significance

Shrub with scrambling stems generally 2 to 3m high growing from a woody, stocky rhizome with several lateral roots. The arching stems are green to reddish purple and covered in prickles. The leaves have 3 to 5 leaflets with prickles on the midveins underneath, are dark green and often shed in winter. Native to Europe.

**Flowers:** White or pink, flowers with 5 petals in spring to summer.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Black, aggregated berry occurring in late summer.  
**Dispersal:** Birds, foxes, re-rooting stems, dumping. Roots sucker after fire.

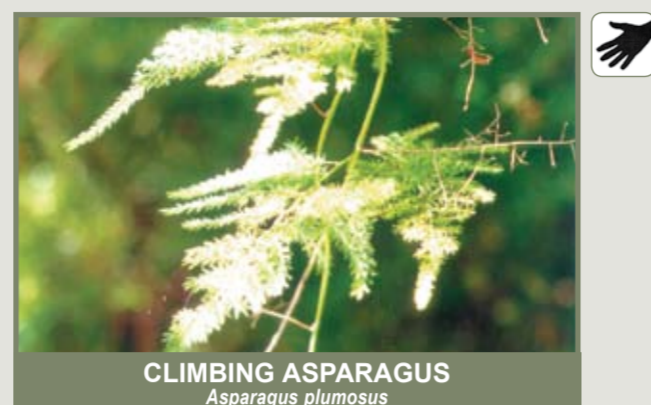


**MORNING GLORY**  
*Ipomoea indica*

A vigorous, twining, herbaceous perennial climber with heart-shaped leaves and hairy stems. Has the ability to smother trees and understory vegetation. Common in moist, disturbed places. Native to Tropical Regions.

**Flowers:** Distinct funnel-shaped violet-blue flowers 5 to 8cm in diameter occurring anytime in the year, particularly in warmer months.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Does not set seed in Australia.  
**Dispersal:** Dumping and growing from stem fragments, rooting at nodes.

**Special Note:** There are several varieties of *Ipomoea* in Sydney, with similar flowers but different leaf shapes. All are introduced and are considered environmental weeds.



**CLIMBING ASPARAGUS**  
*Asparagus plumosus*

Perennial woody climber with rigid stems growing from a scaly base with tubers beneath. Stems have small, rose-like thorns. Leaves are small and arranged to resemble feathery fern leaves. It has a woody underground rhizome and root tubers and is found in moist, shady environments. Native to South Africa.

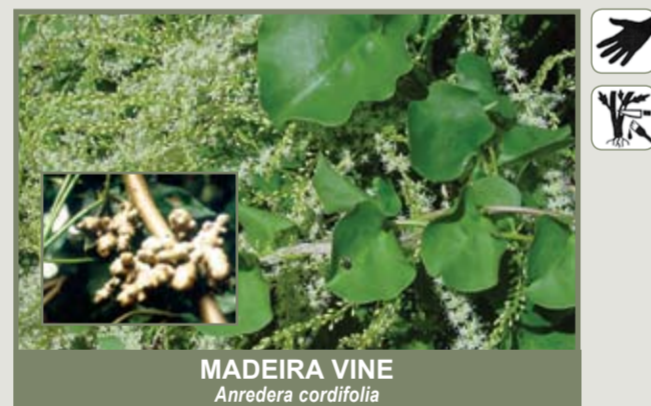
**Flowers:** Small greenish white flowers, 5 to 7mm. Occur along the stem in small groups.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Green berries turning black when ripe, 4 to 5mm.  
**Dispersal:** Birds and dumping.



**CAPE IVY**  
*Delairea odorata*

Twining succulent climber and scrambler with bright green ivy shaped leaves arranged on alternate sides of the stem. Small, kidney shaped leaf structures occur at the base of the leaves. The stems can root at the nodes when in contact with soil. Forms a carpet on the ground, suppressing growth of other species. Also grows into canopy, eventually killing supporting vegetation. Native to Africa.

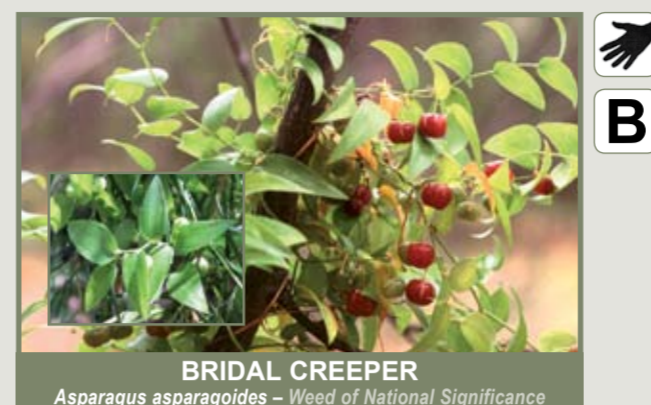
**Flowers:** Small yellow daisy-like clusters from winter to early spring.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Fluffy dandelion-like fruit, 1 to 2mm long.  
**Dispersal:** Wind and dumping.



**MADEIRA VINE**  
*Anredera cordifolia*

Fleshy, green perennial climber (up to 40m). Leaves are succulent and rounded. Roots are fleshy and form large tubers that break easily when disturbed. Located in fertile soils, disturbed sites and wastelands. Invades rainforest margins, smothering small trees. Also found growing over mangroves. Native to South America.

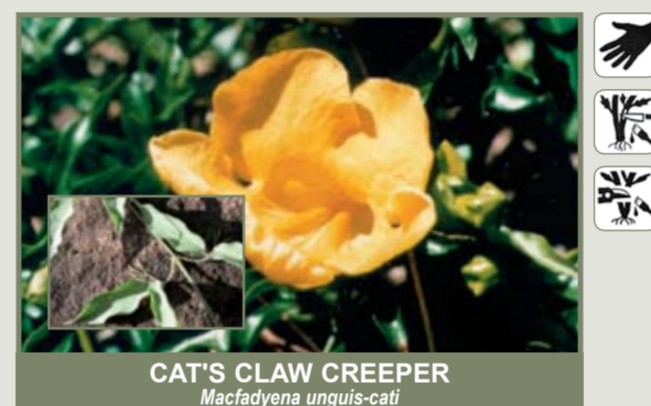
**Flowers:** Fragrant cream-white 'lamb's tail' sprays in autumn.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Reproduction is mainly vegetative by the growth of aerial tubers along succulent stems. Underground tubers survive after disturbance. This weed has recently started to seed in some parts of Australia.  
**Dispersal:** Aerial tubers fall to the ground after disturbance will take root and generate new plants. Dumping. Spread by water down drainage lines.



**BRIDAL CREEPER**  
*Asparagus asparagoides* - Weed of National Significance

Dense scrambler or climber with wiry stems to 3m growing from a tough underground rhizome surrounded by clusters of fleshy food-storing cylindrical tubers. Alternate, shiny green leaves are rounded at the base and taper to a pointed tip. Leaves turn yellow and die back in summer, reshooting in autumn. Entwining root systems form dense underground mats that prevent other plants from establishing. Native to South Africa.

**Flowers:** Scented solitary white flowers in August-September. Each petal has a distinctive central green stripe.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Green pea-sized berries, turning pink then burgundy.  
**Dispersal:** Birds, water, dumping and rhizome growth.



**CAT'S CLAW CREEPER**  
*Macfadyena unguis-cati*

Vigorous woody climber with stems to 20m or more. Dark green, opposite leaves are made up of 2 tapering leaflets and a 3-clawed tendril. Plants grow from swollen underground tubers with more roots growing from the shoots. Once a popular cover for fences and trellises in shady areas, it now smothers large trees, particularly along coastal streams. Native to Argentina and Brazil.

**Flowers:** Large, tubular yellow flowers, 4 to 8cm long. With orange lines in the tube. Flowers in spring.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Long, thin capsule up to 45cm long containing winged seeds.  
**Dispersal:** Water, wind and dumping.

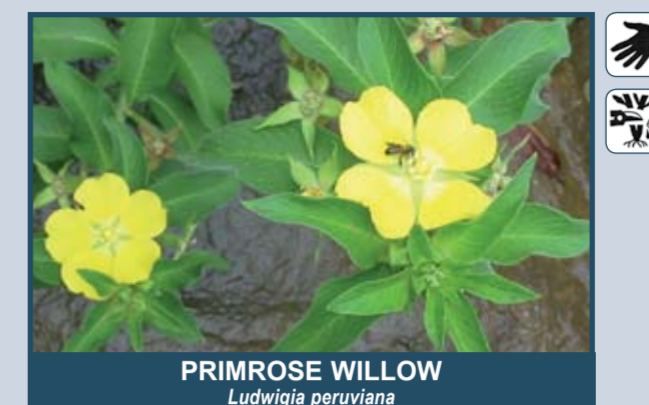


**BALLOON VINE**  
*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*

Vigorous climber growing as high as can be supported. Stems and flower stalks densely covered in rusty hairs. Leaves thin and divided into 3 leaflets, each further divided into 3, with irregularly toothed edges. Has the ability to kill native plants by smothering and blocking out sunlight. Common in wet areas especially along urban creeks. Native to tropical Asia, Africa and America.

**Flowers:** White flowers, occurring in mid-summer.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Pale green balloon-like papery capsule enclosing 3 black seeds. Seeds are produced in autumn.  
**Dispersal:** By wind (whilst still attached to papery capsule) and water along adjacent creeklines. Seedlings germinate most of the year on disturbed land.

## AQUATICS



**PRIMROSE WILLOW**  
*Ludwigia peruviana*

Fast growing terrestrial or partially submerged shrub to 4m tall, usually confined to freshwater creek lines, banks and wetlands. It is vigorously opportunistic, clogging waterways and dominating over all other water and creek bank plants. Native to Central and South America.

**Flowers:** Bright yellow, solitary flowers with 4-5 petals in early autumn  
**Fruit/Seed:** Herbaceous, erect capsules containing around 3200 sticky and pepper-like seeds.  
**Dispersal:** Seed explosion from capsule into water and spread by birds and human activity.



**SALVINIA**  
*Salvinia molesta* - Weed of National Significance

Rapidly growing free floating, mat forming aquatic fern capable of totally covering still or slowly moving waterways. Its presence significantly reduces waterway values. Native to South America.

**Flowers:** Does not produce flowers.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Does not produce fruit.  
**Dispersal:** Reproduces vegetatively and is spread by aquatic plant suppliers, home ponds, dumping, animals, water movement, wind, boats and flooding.

**Special Note:** Contact your local council for advice on control and correct disposal.



**ALLIGATOR WEED**  
*Alternanthera philoxeroides* - Weed of National Significance

Terrestrial or aquatic (floating or rooted emergent) perennial herb found in slow moving and stationary waters forming large mats of interwoven roots and stems. Native to South America.

**Flowers:** Silvery white flowers in January to March.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Seeds produced but rarely viable under Australian conditions. Reproduction is entirely vegetative.  
**Dispersal:** As new hollow stems are produced, old stems lose their leaves and become prostrate, thickening the underlying mat of this vigorous creeper. Can seriously impair water flow. Dispersed by water flow, dumping and machinery.

**Special Note:** Contact your local council for advice on control and correct disposal. The fleshy tap roots are brittle and hard to control by spraying with existing herbicides. May be confused with the native Lesser joyweed (*Alternanthera denticulata*).



**WATER HYACINTH**  
*Eichhornia crassipes*

Free-floating aquatic perennial herb growing in shallow to deep water/mud with stems 30-65cm tall. Bright, shiny green leaves on swollen bladder-like stems. Native to Brazil.

**Flowers:** Showy large mauve flowers with yellow centres, from January to March.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Seed may lay dormant for many years in capsules at base of flower.

**Dispersal:** Water, dumping, birds and aquatic plant suppliers. Also reproduces vegetatively.



**LONGLEAF LUDWIGIA**  
*Ludwigia longifolia*

Annual shrub to 3m tall from central South America. Alternate long, narrow 15cm leaves reduce in size up the stem. Stems red, narrow, winged and branch towards the apex. Squared stems and fruits and lack of hairs distinguish it from native look-alikes.

**Flowers:** Single yellow 4-5 petalled flowers in upper leaves, most prolific in summer and autumn.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Oblong, hairless fruits 1-3.5cm long contain numerous tiny seeds in four internal compartments. The fruits turn light brown and eventually split to release their seeds.

**Dispersal:** Seeds spread by water, wind, animals and human activities. Stems detach during floods and take root.



**SENEGAL TEA**  
*Gynnocoronis spilanthoides*

Sometimes an erect, rounded bush up to 1m tall, but more commonly a scrambler on the edge of waterways forming dense tangled mats in open water. Hollow (between the nodes) floating stems can reach 1.5m. Spearhead-shaped leaves are dark green, opposite along the stem, with serrated edges.

**Flowers:** Numerous, white, ball-shaped flowers occur at the ends of stems.  
**Fruit/Seed:** Ribbed yellow-brown seeds are 5mm in diameter.  
**Dispersal:** Seeds spread by flowing water, and in mud attached to animals or machinery. Roots can develop at any node that is in contact with moist soil or immersed in water.

**Special Note:** Do not attempt control on your own, as it can spread very easily from dislodged fragments. Report any findings to your local Council.

# For your safety when treating weeds

Follow safe work practices • Wear protective clothing • Always read and follow the instructions on the herbicide label

For information about which herbicides to use, refer to the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook. For a copy, phone NSW Department of Primary Industries on 4588 2100 or visit [www.agric.nsw.gov.au/reader/weeds-general/nox-weeds-splash](http://www.agric.nsw.gov.au/reader/weeds-general/nox-weeds-splash)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

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