

AQUATICS



SALVINIA
Salvinia molesta - Weed of National Significance

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

- Flowers:** Does not produce flowers.
- Fruit/Seed:** Does not produce fruit/seed.
- 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.



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, 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.



ALLIGATOR WEED
Alternanthera philoxeroides - Weed of National Significance

Floating or rooting emergent perennial herb with a brittle, fleshy taproot found in slow moving or still waters. Old stems lose their leaves and become prostrate under new growth, forming large mats of interwoven roots and stems that seriously impair water flow. 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:** Stems dispersed by water flow, dumping and machinery.
- Special Note:** Contact your local council for advice on control and correct disposal.



BONESEED - Weed of National Significance
Chrysanthemoides monnifera ssp. *monnifera*

A perennial shrub, which grows up to 3m high. It has woody branched stems and oval shaped leaves with irregularly serrated edges. New growth is typically covered by white downy cotton-like material. Native to South Africa.

- Flowers:** Golden yellow, daisy flowers appearing mostly in spring to early summer.
- Fruit/Seed:** Round fleshy green fruit turning black when mature and containing a single smooth round seed. The seed is bone coloured when dry, hence the name 'boneseed'.
- Dispersal:** Birds, rabbits, foxes and cattle.

TREES AND SHRUBS



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 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, laterally via branches taking root on ground contact.
- Special Note:** Large stands have sometimes been found to provide habitat for native animals. May be confused with Native Peach (*Trema aspera*).



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.



AFRICAN OLIVE
Olea europaea ssp. *cuspidata*

Small evergreen tree 2-15m high, often grown as a garden ornamental and as a hedge. Narrow, dark green lance-shaped leaves, younger leaves have tiny brown scales on the underside. Native to South Africa.

- Flowers:** White to cream tubular flowers, flowering in spring at the junction of the leaves and the stem.
- Fruit/Seed:** Green berries in winter ripening to purple-black. Produces thousands of seeds.
- Dispersal:** Foxes and birds.



BITOU BUSH
Chrysanthemoides monnifera - Weed of National Significance

A sprawling evergreen shrub, 1-2 m high. Stems are branched and woody and the upper stems are often purple. Leaves have smooth edges and are oval/oblong in shape, tapering at the base. Native to South America.

- 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:** Animals (esp. birds), soil disturbance and fire.



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. New growth usually has a bronze tinge. Removal is made difficult due to the extended taproot that breaks easily when hand pulled. 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:** Severe dermatitis and swelling can result from skin contact with any part of the plant (the sap causing the most severe reaction).



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
Ligustrum lucidum (broad) / *Ligustrum sinense* (small)

Very common tree (4 to 10m) and tall shrub (up to 3m), found in moist areas in gullies and home gardens. Broad leaf sp. has large dark green leaves arranged opposite on the stem, paler underside. Small leaf sp. has small, narrow, wavy leaves.

- Flowers:** Small, white, strongly scented flowers in summer.
- Fruit/Seed:** Sprays of purple-black berries occurring in winter.
- Dispersal:** Birds and water.
- Special Note:** Similar to the native Lilly Pilly (*Acmena smithii*), which has oil glands in its leaves.



HACKBERRY, CELTIS
Celtis sinensis

A semi-deciduous tree 12-20m from east Asia. Smooth, light grey stems have prominent lenticels (small corky spots). Glossy, coarsely toothed, green leaves to 8cm with prominent veins, leaf bases uneven. It invades disturbed habitats, forming dense infestations and destroying habitat.

- Flowers:** Tiny yellow flowers appearing mostly in spring to early summer.
- Fruit/Seed:** The fruit is a orange-brown berry occurring in clusters and ripening in summer, 6 to 8mm.
- Dispersal:** Birds, water and bats.



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.



CAMPHOR LAUREL
Cinnamomum camphora

A large, long-lived shade tree from Asia, once widely planted in parks. All parts of the plant are aromatic, leaves 3-veined, bright green with red or yellow stems.

- Flowers:** Masses of minute white flowers grow from the point where the leaves meet the stem.
- Fruit/Seed:** Small, green berries containing 1 seed each turn black on ripening in March-September. Over 110,000 seeds per mature tree per year, remain viable for 2-3 years.
- Dispersal:** Birds.

EMERGING WEEDS



KUDZU
Pueraria lobata

Kudzu is a trailing or twining vine with stems up to 3m long, and large underground tubers. There are 3 separate leaves per leaf stem, 7-15cm wide. It is aggressively invasive and is able to rapidly smother supporting vegetation. A serious threat to bushland.

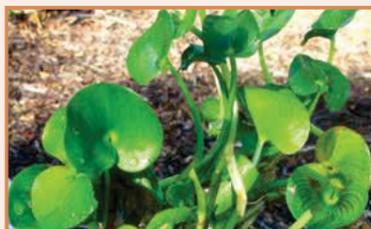
- Flowers:** Fragrant flowers. Purple, blue or pink with a yellow center
- Fruit/Seed:** Seedpods are brown, bean shaped and hairy. They contain 3-10 small oval seeds.
- Dispersal:** Spread by seed and rooting of runners at nodes underground.



KEI APPLE
Dovyalis caffra

A small evergreen tree to 8m, though commonly 3-5m. Dark green, waxy leaves. Bark is grey and smooth, or fissured and corky when mature. Branches can have spines up to 7cm long. Native to South Africa.

- Flowers:** Small, creamy green flowers occurring in dense clusters.
- Fruit/Seed:** The fruits are round and fleshy, up to 6cm in diameter. Orange-yellow colored, with velvet skin when ripe.
- Dispersal:** Birds consume and spread seeds.



KIDNEY LEAF MUD PLANTAIN
Heteranthera reniformis

A sprawling herb to 50cm tall, found submerged, floating in shallow water, and on damp soil on bank. Can rapidly form dense mats when not shaded by other plants. Leaves are kidney-shaped, bright green and glossy, up to 5cm wide, and arranged alternately along stems. Roots occur at nodes along the stem. Native to North, Central and South America.

- Flowers:** White to pale blue, in summer and autumn. Open approx. 3 hours after sunrise and wilt by early afternoon.
- Fruit/Seed:** Capsules 0.5-0.9 mm long, with 8-14 winged seeds. Long lifespan in soil.
- Dispersal:** Reproduces vegetatively from any part of broken stem, dispersed by water, animals and by mud on vehicles. Seeds by wind and water.



CROFTON WEED
Ageratina adenophora

A multi-stemmed perennial to 2m, forming dense stands. Leaves opposite, soft, thin, triangle shaped, with a toothed edge and conspicuous veins. Underground tap root with extensive fibrous root system. Plant may cause allergic reactions. Found along roadsides and watercourses.

- Flowers:** Dense clusters of white sticky hairy flowers in spring and summer.
- Fruit/Seed:** Very small, light, brown to black seeds with a 4mm 'parachute' of white hairs, mid to late spring.
- Dispersal:** Water, wind, vehicles, fur.

stop the spread

Weeds are spoiling our environment



Sydney Weeds Committees
www.sydneyweeds.org.au

SYDNEY CENTRAL

SUB-REGIONAL WEEDS CONTACTS

- Inner West Council.....97161800
- Cumberland Council.....9735 1222
- Bayside Council.....1300 581 299
- Burwood Council99119911
- City of Canada Bay Council.....99116555
- Waverley Council9369 8000
- City of Sydney Council1300 651 301
- Randwick City Council1300 722 542
- Canterbury-Bankstown Council.....98799300
- Woollahra Municipal Council9391 7000
- Strathfield Council9747 9999
- Georges River Council.....9330 6400
- Greater Sydney Local Land Services.....4725 3050
- Dept. of Crown Lands1300 886 235
- NSW Office of Environment and Heritage1300 361 967
- Housing NSW1300 468 746
- Roads and Traffic Authority131 700
- Sydney Rail1300 656 999
- Sydney Water132 092
- NSW Invasive Plants and Animals Enquiry Line1800 680 244

Or for more info...

info@sydneyweeds.org.au

SUB-REGIONAL WEEDS COMMITTEE

This committee is made up of land managers from local Councils and statutory authorities within the Sydney Central sub-region. The Sydney Weeds Committees Inc. is made up of this and the other three sub-regional committees.

Its aims are to:

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

WHAT IS A WEED?

A weed is any plant out of place. The *Biosecurity Act 2015* has repealed the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*. Weeds need to be dealt with if they pose a significant problem to human health, the environment, livestock or the agricultural industry.

In the Sydney Central sub-region, the waterways and few remaining remnants of natural bushland are under threat due to the invasion of weeds, such as those shown in this brochure. These 'introduced' plants have few predators and usually produce vast quantities of seed, and so 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

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.

IMPACT OF WEEDS

Weeds cost the agricultural industry around \$4 billion per year, by contaminating produce, poisoning livestock, interfering with harvesting and reducing crop quality and yield.

A comparably high cost is spent controlling weeds within the environment. Weeds can reduce biodiversity and threaten ecological communities. In aquatic systems they can consume available oxygen and cause ecosystem 'die-off', along with water contamination.

Weeds can also damage infrastructure, increase the risk of fire through added fuel load, and some weeds have well-documented negative effects on human health.

Prevention and/or early eradication of weeds is much easier, more effective and cheaper. That's why we want the community to keep a look out for plants that are "out of place."

WHAT YOU CAN DO

1. Remove any weeds identified in this brochure using the indicated control methods.
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. (www.growmeinstead.com.au)
4. Join or start a Volunteer Bush Regeneration (Bushcare) Group.
5. Take weeds of concern to a professional for further identification (transport in a sealed plastic bag).
6. Ensure machinery, work vehicles and boats are washed down before entering native bushland, botanic gardens or aquatic systems.

NEED MORE INFORMATION?

- www.sydneyweeds.org.au
- www.northwestweeds.com.au
- www.environment.nsw.gov.au/pestsweeds
- www.aabr.org.au
- <http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/floraonline.htm>
- <http://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/>



TURKEY RHUBARB
Acetosa sagittata

Vigorous prostrate or climbing perennial to 5m long. Pink streaked stems and arrow-head shaped leaves. Chains of underground tubers are whitish, turning purple and swollen with age. Found in damp, disturbed areas. Native to South Africa.

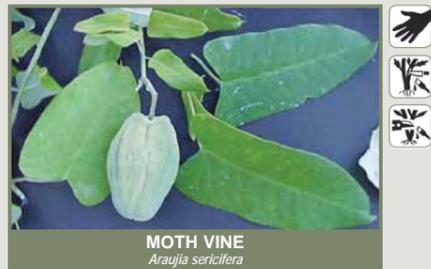
Flowers: Clusters of small, green-purple flowers at the ends of stems spring to autumn.
Fruit/Seed: 3-winged, cream/pink paper-like seed structures, to 1cm in summer/autumn.
Dispersal: Wind and water, tubers spread laterally underground.



BLACKBERRY
Rubus fruticosus (agg spp) - Weed of National Significance

Shrub with scrambling stems generally 2 to 3m high, growing from a woody, starchy 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.

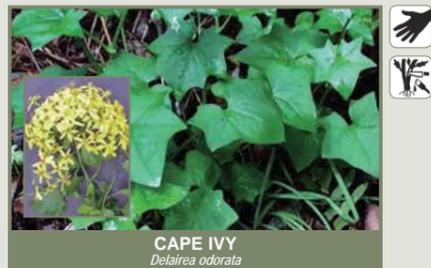
Flowers: White or pink, flowers with 5 petals in spring to summer.
Fruit/Seed: Black, aggregated berry occurring in late summer.
Dispersal: Birds, foxes, re-rooting stems, dumping. Roots sucker after fire.



MOTH VINE
Araujia sericifera

Climber with twining stems, climbing to 6m on supporting vegetation. Triangular leaves, 3-11cm long. Pear shaped fruit looks like a choko, turning brown and woody with age. Milky latex is exuded from damaged stems and leaves. Native to South America.

Flowers: White, cream or pale pink flower clusters.
Fruit/Seed: The fruit splits into numerous black seeds, which have tufts of white silky hairs.
Dispersal: Wind blown seeds.



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. Forms a carpet on the ground and in the canopy, suppressing and killing other 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, dumping and re-rooting stems.

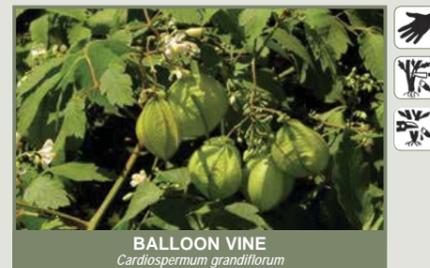
CLIMBERS/SCRAMBLERS



MADEIRA VINE
Anredera cordifolia - Weed of National Significance

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. Native to South America.

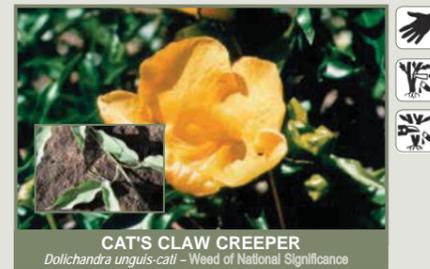
Flowers: Fragrant cream-white 'lamb's tail' sprays in autumn.
Fruit/Seed: Does not produce viable seed in Australia.
Dispersal: Aerial tubers fall to the ground after disturbance will take root and generate new plants. Dumping. Spread by water down drainage lines.



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. Kills native plants by smothering and blocking out sunlight. Common along urban creeks. Native to tropical Asia, Africa and America.

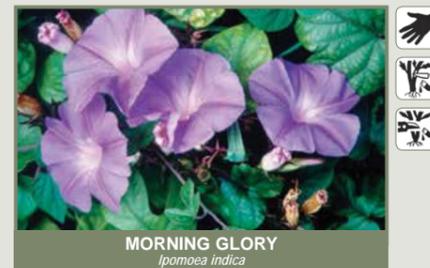
Flowers: White flowers, occurring in mid-summer.
Fruit/Seed: Pale green balloon-like papery capsule enclosing 3 black seeds. Seeds are produced in autumn.
Dispersal: By wind (whilst still attached to papery capsule) and water along creeklines.



CAT'S CLAW CREEPER
Dolichandra unguis-cati - Weed of National Significance

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. Grows vigorously in shady, damp areas. Native to Argentina and Brazil.

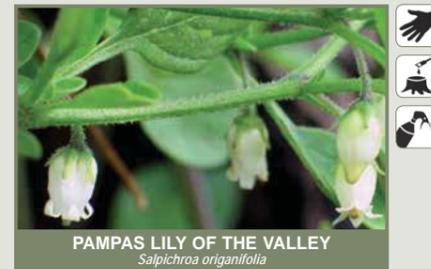
Flowers: Large, tubular yellow flowers, 4 to 8cm long. With orange lines in the tube. Flowers in spring.
Fruit/Seed: Long, thin capsule up to 45cm long containing winged seeds.
Dispersal: Water, wind and dumping.



MORNING GLORY
Ipomoea indica

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

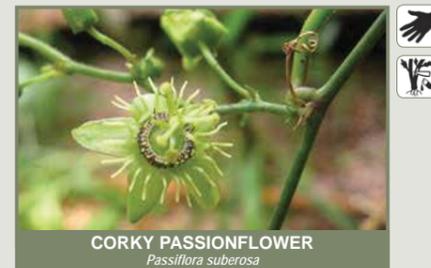
Flowers: Distinct funnel-shaped violet-blue flowers anytime, particularly in warmer months.
Fruit/Seed: Does not set seed in Australia.
Dispersal: Roots at nodes of dumped stem fragments.
Special Note: All varieties of *Ipomoea* with similar flowers but different leaf shapes, are weeds.



PAMPAS LILY OF THE VALLEY
Salpichroa origanifolia

Vigorous scrambling or climbing perennial hairy herb. Leaves are rhomboid to oval in shape, unequal in size and often in pairs at the node. Old stems are square in cross-section.

Flowers: White or cream bell shaped flowers, about 6-8mm long.
Fruit/Seed: Ripe berries are yellow, 1-2cm long, containing several brown to pale yellow flattened seeds.
Dispersal: Reproduces via roots often dispersed by humans, and seeds mainly spread by birds.



CORKY PASSIONFLOWER
Passiflora suberosa

A vine, climbing via tendrils on supporting vegetation, to 6m high. Leaves, 3-10cm long, usually 3-lobed with smooth edges on a stalk off main vine. Distinguished by a corky bark outer texture, that develops at the base of older stems.

Flowers: Flowers 1.8-2.5cm wide, yellow-green.
Fruit/Seed: Fruits are globe shaped, 1-1.5cm wide, initially green, ripening to dark purple and black. Containing numerous seeds 34mm in size.
Dispersal: Birds and re-rooting stems.

GROUNDCOVERS/HERBS



TRAD
(formerly Wandering Jew) *Tradescantia fluminensis*

A vigorously growing, spreading groundcover, with alternating dark, shiny leaves and weak roots at each node. Succulent. 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.

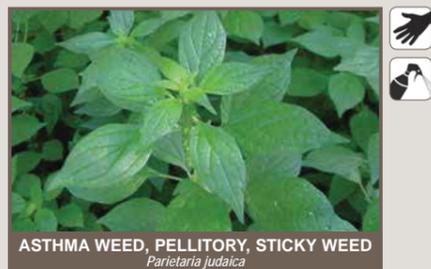
Special Note: May be confused with native *Commelina cyanea*, which has blue flowers and thick, fleshy roots.



CLIMBING ASPARAGUS/ASPARGUS FERN
Asparagus plumosus (Climbing) / Asparagus aethiopicus (fam)

Weed of National Significance
Asparagus native to South Africa. Characterized by a dense mat of underground roots or fleshy tubers. Branches shoot from a central point - the 'crown'. All of the crown must be cut out and removed.

A. plumosus: Climbs to 5m. Thorny, woody stems, fern like leaves. Small green-white flowers and black berries.
A. aethiopicus: Multi-branched ground cover. Feathery fern like leaves. Branches to 60cm, small spines. White, pink flowers and red berries.

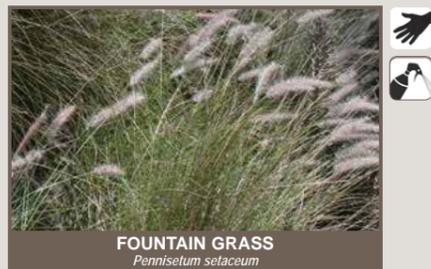


ASTHMA WEED, PELLITORY, STICKY WEED
Parietaria judaica

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.

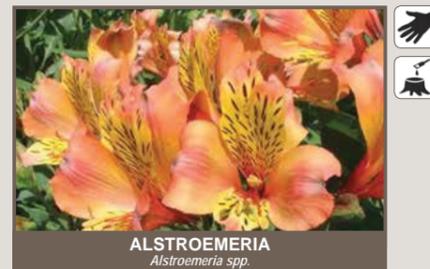


MOTHER OF MILLIONS
Bryophyllum spp.

Slender erect perennial succulent, with pinkish-brown or greyish stems up to 60cm high with thick waxy leaves. Native to Madagascar.

Flowers: Tubular red to orange flowers, forming drooping clusters at the top of long stalks. From May to October.

Fruit/Seed: Dry fruits contain many seeds that can live 2-3 years in the soil.
Dispersal: Many minute plantlets on the circumference of each leaf are able to form a new plant when the leaves break off. Forms fast spreading colonies.



ALSTROEMERIA
Alstroemeria spp.

Erect succulent to 1 m high, with numerous un-branched stems and spoon shaped leaves. Leaves twist from the stem so that the bottom is facing upwards. Tuberous underground roots. Common horticultural and ornamental garden plant. Native to South America.

Flowers: Flowers are 4-5cm across in loose clusters. Can be any color, though commonly red, and green with black spots at the tops of stems. No fragrance.
Fruit/Seed: Capsule with many seeds.
Dispersal: Tubers spread underground, fruit eaten and spread by birds or insects, dumping of garden waste.

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.

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 Weed Control Handbook available at

www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/weeds

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Sydney Weeds Committees would like to acknowledge those who have contributed photographs, information and assistance to current and earlier editions of this brochure. Any photos provided through NSW Department of Industry remain © State of New South Wales. We also acknowledge the use of free public images from sources such as Wikipedia and Google Images. Control logos courtesy of Lismore Council. Design by POD Graphics and Olive Graphic Design, updates by Lint Graphic Design in 2016. Revised in 2018.