

For Advice about Environmental Weeds please call:

Tamar Valley Weed Strategy
(03) 6336 5480

or visit the website at
www.weeds.tassie.net.au

or

Department of Primary Industries,
Water and Environment
1300 368 550

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

For Advice about Replacement Plants please call:

Bushcare
(03) 6336 5419

The Understorey Network
(03) 6399 3593

Greening Australia
(03) 6336 5470

The Australian Plant Society
(03) 6394 4600

Your Local Reputable Nursery

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A Guide to Garden Plants that are Going Bush and Becoming...

Environmental Weeds



in the Tamar Region



What's an Environmental Weed?

Weeds are plants that grow in the wrong place. Think of the twitch that invades your vegetable patch, the capeweed in your lawn or the blackberry that has taken over that garden corner you don't use very much. If you live on a farm, you might know about thistles and docks, and perhaps ragwort or gorse. The weeds that cause problems in home gardens and on farms are relatively well known. For example, it's estimated that weeds cost Tasmanian primary production at least \$33 million each year.

But did you know there is another group of less well known weeds that cause very different, but very serious problems? – Environmental Weeds.

Environmental weeds are plants that escape into natural bushland areas where they threaten the survival of native plants and animals.

Don't Be Fooled By Good Looks!

When environmental weeds invade bushland, they threaten native plants, usually by outcompeting them for light, nutrients and water. The result is the death of these native plants and often the animals, insects, microorganisms and other plants that depend upon them. This chain of events has terrible consequences for local biodiversity – the unique variety of life upon which we all depend. In addition, some environmental weeds are poisonous to people and animals whilst others provide shelter for introduced pests and diseases. Weeds can also alter the way water moves through our ecosystems. Some environmental weeds make certain bushland areas more fire prone. All our natural environments from the mountains to the coasts, streams and rivers, forests to grasslands, are vulnerable to environmental weed invasion.

They might look good in your garden but these plants wreck our natural areas.

Native Planting Guide (cont.)

Shrubs and Trees

Botanical Name

Acacia dealbata
Acacia melanoxylon
Acacia suaveolens
Acacia verticillata
Allocasuarina littoralis
Banksia marginata
Beyeria viscosa
Callistemon pallidus
Callistemon viridiflorus
Callitris oblonga
Correa alba
Correa reflexa
Dodonaea viscosa
Epacris impressa
Eucalyptus amygdalina
Eucalyptus ovata
Eucalyptus viminalis
Hibbertia riparia
Kunzea ambigua
Leptospermum nitidum
Leptospermum lanigerum
Leptospermum scoparium
Leucopogon collinus
Melaleuca ericifolia
Notelaea ligustrina
Pomaderris apetala
Prostanthera rotundifolia
Tasmania lanceolata

Common Name

Silver Wattle
Blackwood
Sweet Scented Wattle
Prickly Moses
Bull Oak
Honeysuckle
Sticky Pinkwood
Yellow Bottlebrush
Green Bottlebrush
South Esk Pine
White Correa
Common Correa
Native Hop
Common Heath
Black Peppermint
Swamp Gum
Manna Gum
Erect Guinea Flower
Kunzea
Shining Tea Tree
Woolly Tea Tree
Manuka
Winter Beard Heath
Swamp Paper Bark
Native Olive
Dogwood
Round Leaved Mint Bush
Mountain Pepper

Creepers and Climbers

Botanical Name

Baeckea ramosissima
Bauera ruboides
Billardiera scandens
Billardiera longifolia
Clematis aristata
Chrysocephalum apictatum
Glycine clandestina
Hibbertia procumbens
Kennedia prostrata
Pimelea filiformis
Pimelea nivea
Viola hederacea

Common Name

Baeckea
Bauera
Apple Dumplings
Mountain Blue Berry
Climbing Clematis
Yellow Everlasting

Guinea Flower
Running Postman

Round Leafed Rice Flower
Wild Violet

Native Planting Guide for the Tamar Region

The following list represents just some of the beautiful native plants that grow naturally in the Tamar Region. Because they are local natives, these species do not pose an environmental weed threat. This is by no means a complete list! There are many more.

There is also a vast range of non indigenous and mainland Australian native plants that are unlikely to become environmental weeds.

Ask your local reputable nursery, Bushcare or Greening Australia, the Understorey Network or the Australian Plant Society for advice on which bush friendly plants suit your particular location in the Tamar Region.

Grasses, Lilies and Herbs

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Bracteantha subundulata</i>	Golden Everlasting
<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine Lily
<i>Brunonia australis</i>	Blue Pincushion
<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>	Blue Berry
<i>Dianella revoluta</i>	Blue Flax Lily
<i>Diplarrena moraea</i>	White Flag Iris
<i>Goodenia lantana</i>	Prostrate Goodenia
<i>Helichrysum scorpiodes</i>	Paper Daisy
<i>Leptorhynchos squamatus</i>	Scaly Buttons
<i>Linum marginale</i>	Wild Flax
<i>Lomandra longifolia</i>	Sagg
<i>Poa labillardierei</i>	Silver Tussock Grass
<i>Stylidium graminifolium</i>	Trigger Plant
<i>Themeda triandra</i>	Kangaroo Grass
<i>Veronica formosa</i>	Handsome Beauty
<i>Xanthorrhoea australis</i>	Grass Tree



The Aliens Have Landed!

Environmental weeds come from a variety of places. Most are from other countries with similar climates. Europe, South Africa, South America, New Zealand and, more recently, parts of Asia are all sources of environmental weeds. However, an increasing number of environmental weeds are Australian natives that have been taken out of the areas where they grow naturally. Australian natives grown outside their natural localities can be just as invasive as plants from other countries. In addition, they have the potential to interbreed with local natives, changing the nature of the local gene pool. This genetic pollution also damages biodiversity. Grevilleas, Acacias and Eucalypts all show this potential.

Just because it's Australian, does not mean a garden plant will not become an environmental weed. On the other hand, all plants from overseas do not necessarily become environmental weeds.

A Ticket to Ride.

Environmental weeds get here in a variety of ways. Some arrive accidentally, their sticky or hooked seeds hitching rides on the clothing or baggage of travellers. Some weed seeds can be spread in mud on machinery or peoples' boots. Weed seed can also get caught up in the coats of pets and stock that are moved from place to place. Other environmental weeds were once planted here for agricultural or other commercial purposes and then escaped cultivation. Some plants used as medicines or for cooking fall into this category. In many cases, we have very little idea about how certain environmental weeds got here. But one fact stands out:

In the past 25 years, 65% of all plants that have become weeds in Australia, were deliberately introduced as ornamental or garden plants.

Where's the Proof?

You don't have to look far to find environmental weeds damaging natural areas around Tasmania. In the Tamar Region, there are many spectacular bushland infestations of plants that started out in peoples' gardens.

Go and see the Boneseed growing in our beautiful Cataract Gorge and along the foreshore at Kelso. Check out the Spanish Heath invading the Lilydale Falls Reserve and the Kate Reed State Reserve at Prospect. At Gravelly Beach, there is a serious Bridal Creeper problem. At Low Head, the coastal vegetation is being changed by Sea Spurge. Some of our most significant bush is being invaded by Pampas Grass, Broom, Wandering Jew and English Ivy.

All the plants mentioned and many more are also garden plants.

There is plenty of proof that many garden plants have gone bush and become serious environmental weeds in the Tamar Region.

This booklet identifies just some of the main environmental weeds in Tasmania – all of them are either already damaging the Tamar Region or have real potential to become ecological headaches.

But the problem of invasive garden plants need not get any worse. By making some informed decisions now, we can still enjoy our gardens, but at the same time be sure we are doing our best not to harm the environment. This booklet also provides some simple suggestions about what we can all do to help address the problem of garden plants going bush and becoming environmental weeds.



Cape Ivy *Delawarea odorata*

Location: Launceston, wet gullies **Control:** Dig out or cut back to crowns and spray regrowth when 50 cm long with glyphosate. Mulch heavily once plant mass has been removed **Family:** Asteraceae **Origin:** Africa **Flowers:** Yellow daisy flowers in winter **Fruits/Seeds:** Dry, one seeded fruit **Dispersal:** Seeds dispersed by wind, animals, water, spreads vegetatively **Invades:** Moist gullies, semi shaded forested areas, riparian areas



Bridal Creeper *Asparagus asparagoides*

Location: Gravelly Beach, Rowella, Greens Beach, Launceston **Control:** Report all infestations to DPIWE **Family:** Liliaceae **Origin:** S. Africa **Flowers:** Greenish white flowers in spring **Fruits/Seeds:** Sticky white/red berries in summer **Dispersal:** vegetative spread from root stems and tubers, seeds spread by birds **Invades:** Dry forest, coastal habitats



Japanese Honeysuckle *Lonicera japonica*

Location: West Tamar, Trevallyn **Control:** Dig out or cut back to crowns. Spray regrowth with glyphosate when 50cm long. **Family:** Caprifoliaceae **Origin:** China and Japan **Flowers:** Fragrant cream to orange flowers in spring and summer **Fruits/Seeds:** Small, black berries in summer and autumn **Dispersal:** Seeds spread by birds and water, reproduces vegetatively **Invades:** Wet forest, watercourses



Wandering Jew *Tradescantia albiflora*

Location: West Tamar and East Tamar, Launceston **Control:** Dig out or cut back to crowns. Spray regrowth with glyphosate when 50cm long. Dispose of cut stems carefully – they may regrow. **Family:** Commelinaceae **Origin:** S. America **Flowers:** Tiny white flowers in summer **Fruits/Seeds:** Seeds produced in autumn **Dispersal:** Vegetative spread **Invades:** Dry forest, wet forest, watercourses

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You Can Help!

To tackle the problem of invasive garden plants you need to know about prevention and control.

Prevention

Prevention is the best means of addressing any weed problem – it is easier, cheaper and more effective than any other form of control. To stop garden plants from invading natural areas you can:

- FIND OUT WHICH PLANTS ARE ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS IN YOUR AREA.**

This booklet is a good start. Take it along next time you visit your nearest bush land area. Can you spot any of the plants in the booklet growing in the bush?

- IF YOU HAVE ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS IN YOUR GARDEN, REPLACE THEM WITH BUSH FRIENDLY PLANTS.**

Many garden plants are not likely to become environmental weeds. The local natives listed at the back of this booklet do not pose an environmental weed threat in the Tamar Region.

- DON'T DUMP GARDEN CLIPPINGS AND CUTTINGS IN THE BUSH OR ALONG ROADSIDES.**

Many environmental weeds spread from these dumped piles.

- DISPOSE OF GARDEN REFUSE RESPONSIBLY.**

Compost properly, shred (but not pampas grass or broom) or bag and take to the tip for deep burial. Cover your load and tie it down to prevent weeds escaping on the way.

- ASK YOUR LOCAL NURSERY ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS AND BUSH FRIENDLY ALTERNATIVES.**

If they don't know the difference and don't seem to care, buy your plants somewhere else.

- EDUCATE YOUR FAMILY AND FRIENDS ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS.**

Lead by example and invite discussion. Listen to your children when they bring home weed information from school.

Garden with Bush Friendly Plants

- **DISPOSE OF POND OR AQUARIUM PLANTS THOUGHTFULLY.**

Some of our worst water weed problems happen when people wash these plants down drains that empty into streams and other waterways.

- **WASH YOUR CAR ON THE LAWN.**

Detergents travel down drains and into waterways where they feed water weeds.

Control

Control of Environmental Weeds in home gardens is relatively straightforward. However, in bushland situations control can be a very complex business depending on the plant itself, the size of the infestation, the local terrain and what other activities take place there. Unless you are experienced, seek professional advice. You also need to find out about council by laws that relate to any weed work you are planning to undertake. Consult your local council before you burn or transport weeds and before you attempt any weed removal on public lands. They will be pleased to help and advise. Keep the following in mind:

- **IF YOU FIND ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS GROWING IN THE BUSH, REPORT YOUR SIGHTING AND ARRANGE TO CONFIRM THE IDENTITY OF THE PLANT.**

Don't pull up a plant if you are not sure what it is! It may be a special local native.

- **MOST AREAS WITH SMALL WEED INFESTATIONS WILL RECOVER NATURALLY AFTER THE INVADING PLANTS ARE REMOVED. BUT FOR LARGER INFESTATIONS, GRADUAL REMOVAL MAY BE BEST.**

Rapid removal of large quantities of environmental weeds can lead to bigger problems. The exposed soil may become vulnerable to erosion. Some weeds may also provide habitat for particular native animals. These also need to be removed gradually and replaced with suitable natives.

Creepers and climbers



Banana Passionfruit *Passiflora mollissima*

Location: Bell Bay **Control:** Dig out or cut back to crowns and spray regrowth with glyphosate when 50cm long. Mulch heavily after removal. **Family:** Passifloraceae **Origin:** S. America **Flowers:** Large, pink, pendulous flowers in spring and autumn **Fruits/Seeds:** Pendulous, elongated fruit **Dispersal:** Seeds spread by birds and possibly animals, reproduces vegetatively **Invades:** Wet forest, dry forest



English Ivy *Hedera helix*

Location: Gravelly Beach, Lilydale, Launceston **Control:** Dig out or cut back to crowns. Spray regrowth with glyphosate when 50cm long. Dispose of cut stems carefully – they may regrow. **Family:** Araliaceae **Origin:** Europe **Flowers:** Tiny, yellow/green flowers in autumn **Fruits/Seeds:** small black berries in summer **Dispersal:** Seed spread by birds, reproduces vegetatively **Invades:** Wet forest, dry forest, coastal habitats, watercourses



Blue Butterfly-bush *Psoralea pinnata*

Location: Georgetown, West Tamar **Control:** Dig out small plants. Cut and paint larger plants using glyphosate. **Family:** Fabaceae **Origin:** S. Africa **Flowers:** Mauve pea flowers in spring and summer **Fruits/Seeds:** Pods in summer and autumn **Dispersal:** Seeds spread by ants and water **Invades:** Dry Forest, coastal habitats



Sweet Pittosporum *Pittosporum undulatum*

Location: This plant invades wet forest in Victoria and has the potential to do the same in the Tamar Region **Control:** Dig out smaller plants. Cut and paint, frill or inject with glyphosate. Mulch heavily after removal. **Family:** Pittosporaceae **Origin:** South eastern Australia **Flowers:** Tiny, creamy white scented flowers in spring **Fruits/Seeds:** Large orange berries with sticky red seeds in autumn to winter **Dispersal:** Seeds spread by birds **Invades:** dry forest, wet forest

- **WHEN CONSIDERING WHICH METHOD OF CONTROL TO ADOPT, USE AN INTEGRATED APPROACH AND TAKE INTO ACCOUNT YOUR LOCATION.**

Environmental weeds can be dealt with using a combination of control methods. Which methods you use will depend upon the nature of the infestation and where it is found. For example, removing weeds from urban bushland often requires much more care with the use of fire compared with rural situations. Control options include:

- **HAND PULLING.**

Plants with shallow root systems such as Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*) will pull out quite easily. For other weeds, handpulling or grubbing out with a mattock is best for small numbers of plants or infestations that cover only small areas. Plants will be easier to pull when the ground is moist. Be sure to wear protective gloves to save your hands. Plants that have not developed seeds can be pulled and left "toes up" with their roots exposed. They will rot away where you have left them.

- **MECHANICAL REMOVAL.**

Consider using chainsaws, tractors and chains, grader blades, slashers etc when faced with a large mass of weeds. Reducing the mass of the infestation will mean you have to spend less on chemical control if that is required. Take care when using machinery in or near bushland. Wash your equipment so that it does not transfer weed seeds into or out of the bushland area. Try hard not to cause undue soil disturbance and check that your activities do not harm natives unnecessarily. Seek advice for large jobs, jobs in sensitive bushland areas and jobs in urban areas.

- **BIOLOGICAL CONTROL.**

Sometimes insect predators and pathogens from the country where the weed originated can be introduced to combat the problem. Make sure you find out about any biological control happening in your area before you use chemicals.

- **CHEMICAL CONTROL.**

Get professional advice and heed the label for all chemical applications. Herbicide control can only be undertaken using chemicals registered for use on certain weeds and situations. Take particular care using chemicals around waterways. Never spray on windy days. Make sure you wear protective clothing. Seek advice.

- **ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT.**

This involves changing environmental conditions to disadvantage the weed. Fire can be used to remove certain weeds and to encourage natives. Always check first with your local council regarding when and what you may burn. Never burn green plant material. Sometimes nutrient run off from leaking septic tanks or garden beds can feed weeds in natural areas. Fix leaks or divert drainage away from bush land. Revegetation with suitable natives can provide competition to which some weeds succumb. Seek advice.

- **MAKE SURE THE THINGS YOU DO DON'T HAVE UNDESIRABLE CONSEQUENCES FOR AREAS NEIGHBORING THE ENVIRONMENTAL WEED INFESTATION.**

Take due care when using chemicals to avoid effects of spray drift or runoff to surrounding areas. Use fire responsibly. Seek advice.

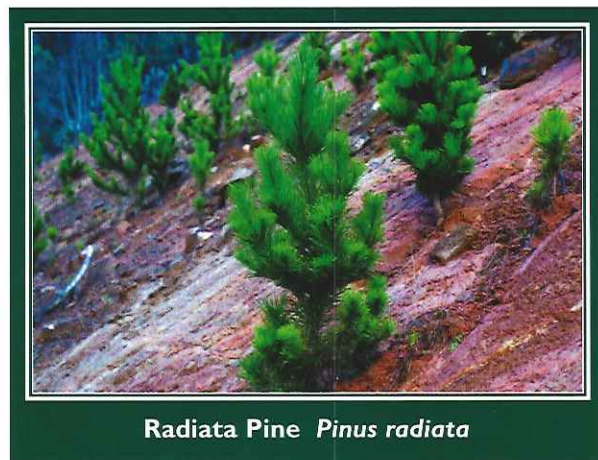
- **EXPECT A LONG BATTLE.**

Environmental weed infestations require long term commitment if they are to be controlled effectively. The best results are achieved through coordinated, cooperative efforts.

- **JOIN A LOCAL LANDCARE GROUP AND BECOME A WEEDBUSTER.**

A group of people with similar concerns can provide tremendous encouragement to others wanting to take an active stance on environmental weeds. These groups are supported by a variety of local and national programs and agencies.

In our region, the Tamar Valley Weed Strategy is particularly active. Call the number on the back of this brochure. In addition, the National Weedbuster campaign has been running in this state since 1997. Find out how Weedbusters Tasmania can help you with your environmental weed problem.



Radiata Pine *Pinus radiata*

Location: Widespread **Control:** Dig out small plants. Cut and paint, frill or inject larger plants using glyphosate. **Family:** Pinaceae **Origin:** North America **Flowers:** Male flowers release pollen in winter **Fruits/Seeds:** seed bearing cones produced at ends of branches **Dispersal:** Winged seeds wind dispersed **Invades:** dry forest, wet forest, coastal habitats



Sycamore Maple *Acer pseudoplatanus*

Location: Launceston, Lilydale **Control:** Dig out small plants. Cut and paint, frill or inject larger plants using glyphosate **Family:** Aceraceae **Origin:** Europe **Flowers:** yellowish/green, in spring **Fruits/Seeds:** winged fruit in summer to autumn **Dispersal:** Seeds spread by wind and water **Invades:** Wet forests, dry forests, riparian areas



Briar Rose *Rosa rubiginosa*

Location: Pipers River, Launceston, Coastal Reserves

Control: Dig out small plants. Cut and paint larger plants using glyphosate. Mulch heavily after removal. **Family:** Rosaceae **Origin:** Europe and western Asia **Flowers:** Pale pink flowers in spring **Fruits/Seeds:** Orange to red fruit (rose hips) in summer and autumn **Dispersal:** seeds spread by birds, animals, water **Invades:** Dry forest, coastal habitats



Cootamundra Wattle *Acacia baileyana*

Location: Launceston **Control:** Dig out small plants. Cut and paint larger plants using glyphosate. **Family:** Mimosaceae **Origin:** NSW **Flowers:** Golden, ball shaped flowers in winter **Fruits/Seeds:** bluish pods turn purple brown on ripening in spring **Dispersal:** Seeds spread by ants and water **Invades:** Dry forest, grassland, woodland, riparian vegetation

GRASSES, LILIES AND HERBS



Pampas Grass *Cortaderia spp*

Location: Widespread **Control:** Spot spray small plants with glyphosate. Slash, burn or dig out larger plants and spray regrowth. **Family:** Poaceae **Origin:** S. America and NZ **Flowers:** Large, silky white to pink spike in spring **Fruits/Seeds:** Prolific seeds in spring **Dispersal:** Seeds spread by wind and water **Invades:** dry forest, coastal habitats



Three Cornered Garlic *Allium triquetrum*

Location: Widespread **Control:** Dig out small patches or spot spray with glyphosate or metsulphuron methyl. Dispose of bulbs carefully **Family:** Liliaceae **Origin:** Western Mediterranean **Flowers:** White bell shaped flowers in spring, similar to snowdrops **Fruits/Seeds:** Seeds in Summer **Dispersal:** Mainly vegetative spread from bulbs **Invades:** Watercourses, wet forests



Montbretia *Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora*

Location: Karoola, Lilydale **Control:** Dig out small patches or spot spray with glyphosate or metsulphuron methyl. Dispose of corms carefully **Family:** Iridaceae. **Origin:** Hybrid from two S. African species. **Flowers:** Spikes of flowers with orange to crimson petals in summer. **Fruits/Seeds:** seeds in autumn. **Dispersal:** Mainly vegetatively from underground corms **Invades:** Wet forest, dry forest, watercourses



Blue Periwinkle *Vinca major*

Location: Widespread **Control:** Dig out or slash back to crowns and spray regrowth when 50cm long with glyphosate. Mulch area well once mass has been removed (old carpet is effective) **Family:** Apocynaceae **Origin:** Mediterranean **Flowers:** Large blue/purple flowers in spring **Fruits/Seeds:** seeds in summer **Dispersal:** Vegetative spread **Invades:** Wet forest, dry forest, watercourses



English Broom *Cytisus scoparius*

Location: Roadsides East and West Tamar **Control:** Dig out smaller plants. Cut and paint larger plants with glyphosate. Spot spray regrowth. Mulch heavily after removal **Family:** Fabaceae **Origin:** Europe **Flowers:** Yellow or yellow and red pea flowers in spring and summer **Fruits/Seeds:** Pods bearing yellow brown seeds in summer **Dispersal:** Seeds spread by ants and water, germination from soil seed bank after fire **Invades:** Wet forest, dry forest, coastal habitats



Montpellier Broom *Genista monspessulana*

Location: Roadsides East and West Tamar, Lilydale **Control:** Dig out smaller plants. Cut and paint larger plants with glyphosate. Spot spray regrowth. Mulch heavily after removal **Family:** Fabaceae **Origin:** Mediterranean **Flowers:** Yellow pea flowers in spring **Fruits/Seeds:** Hairy pods bearing hard, black seeds in summer **Dispersal:** Seeds spread by ants and water, germination from soil seed bank after fire **Invades:** Wet forest, dry forest, coastal habitats



Boneseed *Chrysanthemoides monilifera*

Location: Hillwood, Clarence Point, Kelso, Launceston

Control: Handpull small plants when soil is moist. Cut and paint, frill or inject larger plants with glyphosate. Mulch heavily after removal. **Family:** Asteraceae **Origin:** S. Africa **Flowers:** Yellow daisy flowers in winter to summer **Fruits/Seeds:** Green berries in summer which turn black **Dispersal:** Seeds spread by birds, animals and water **Invades:** Dry forest, coastal habitats



Cotoneaster *Cotoneaster spp*

Location: widespread **Control:** Dig out small plants. Cut and paint, frill or inject larger plants with glyphosate. Mulch heavily after removal. **Family:** Rosaceae **Origin:** East Asia **Flowers:** Small, white flowers in summer **Fruits/Seeds:** many small, red berries in late autumn to winter **Dispersal:** Seed spread by birds and animals **Invades:** Dry forests, wet forests



Watsonia *Watsonia meriana*

Location: Rosevears, Karoola, roadsides **Control:** Dig out small patches or spot spray with glyphosate or metsulphuron methyl. Dispose of bulbs carefully. **Family:** Iridaceae **Origin:** S. Africa **Flowers:** trumpet shaped pink to orange flowers spikes in spring and summer **Fruits/Seeds:** seeds summer to early autumn **Dispersal:** seeds wind dispersed, reproduces from bulbils below the flowers and underground corms **Invades:** Wet forest, dry forest



Foxglove *Digitalis purpurea*

Location: Holwell, Targa **Control:** Dig out or spot spray with glyphosate. Mulch to smother emerging seedlings. **HANDLE CAREFULLY. FOXGLOVES ARE VERY POISONOUS** **Family:** Scrophulariaceae **Origin:** Europe **Flowers:** Tall spikes of tubular mauve, pink, cream, white flowers in spring **Fruits/Seeds:** seeds produced in summer **Dispersal:** seeds dispersed by animals, wind, water **Invades:** Wet forest



Yarrow *Achillea millefolium*

Location: Roadsides, West Tamar **Control:** Dig out including as much rhizome as possible. Spot spray regrowth with glyphosate or metsulphuron methyl. Mulch heavily after removing plant mass **Family:** Asteraceae **Origin:** Europe **Flowers:** Flat topped clusters of small white flowers in spring to autumn **Fruits/Seeds:** small flat grey seeds with whitish margins **Dispersal:** Rhizomes, stem pieces, wind blown seed **Invades:** Dry forest, grassland, riparian and alpine vegetation



Ox-Eye Daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*

Location: Roadsides, East and West Tamar **Control:** Dig out or spot spray with glyphosate. Mulch heavily after removal. **Family:** Asteraceae **Origin:** Europe/Asia **Flowers:** White with yellow centre in spring to autumn **Fruits/Seeds:** ribbed seeds produced in summer **Dispersal:** stem pieces and seeds **Invades:** Wet forest, grassy woodland, riparian and alpine vegetation



Boxthorn *Lycium ferocissimum*

Location: Low Head **Control:** Dig out small plants. Cut and paint, frill or inject larger plants with glyphosate or triclopyr. Mulch heavily after removal. **Family:** Solanaceae **Origin:** S. Africa **Flowers:** Lilac to white flowers in spring and summer **Fruits/Seeds:** Orange/red berries in summer and autumn **Dispersal:** seeds spread by birds and animals **Invades:** dry forest, coastal habitats



Tree Lucerne *Cytisus palmensis*

Location: Gravelly Beach, West Tamar **Control:** Dig out small plants or spot spray with glyphosate. Cut and paint, frill or inject larger plants. Mulch heavily after removal. **Family:** Fabaceae **Origin:** Canary Islands **Flowers:** White pea flowers in late winter to spring **Fruits and Seeds:** pods produce black/brown seeds in summer **Dispersal:** Seed spread by ants and water. Regenerates from soil seed bank after fire **Invades:** Dry forest



Crack Willow *Salix fragilis*

Location: Most rivers and larger streams in the Tamar Region
Control: Cut and paint, frill or inject using glyphosate. Contact a DPIWE River Engineer for advice before removing large instream trees or numerous trees. **Family:** Salicaceae
Origin: Europe **Flowers:** Tiny, white flowers in autumn
Fruits/Seeds: Inconspicuous **Dispersal:** Vegetative spread from broken branches washed downstream, suckers from base **Invades:** Watercourses



Holly *Ilex aquifolium*

Locations: Lilydale, Launceston **Control:** Target female (berry producing plants). Dig out smaller plants. Cut and paint, frill or inject with glyphosate. Mulch heavily after removal. **Family:** Aquifoliaceae **Origin:** Europe **Flowers:** Small, white flowers in summer **Fruits/Seeds:** red berries in autumn **Dispersal:** Seeds spread by birds and animals **Invades:** Wet forest



Polygala *Polygala myrtifolia*

Location: Widespread, roadsides, George Town **Control:** Dig out or spot spray with glyphosate **Family:** Polygalaceae
Origin: S.Africa **Flowers:** clustered pink/purple in summer
Fruits/Seeds: hairy seeds in autumn **Dispersal:** ants and water **Invades:** Coastal areas, dry forest, riparian areas



Sea Spurge *Euphorbia paralias*

Location: Low Head, Bridport **Control:** Handpull wearing gloves. This plant exudes a milky sap that will cause skin and eye irritation **Family:** Euphorbiaceae **Origin:** Mediterranean
Flowers: tiny, green, numerous in summer **Fruits/Seeds:** seed heads explode late summer-autumn **Dispersal:** Tides and wind **Invades:** Dunes

SHRUBS AND TREES



Mirror Bush *Coprosma repens*

Location: George Town, Launceston **Control:** Dig out small plants. Cut and paint, frill or inject larger plants with glyphosate. Mulch heavily after removal. **Family:** Rubiaceae **Origin:** NZ **Flowers:** Small, creamy white flowers in summer **Fruits/Seeds:** Red berries in summer and autumn **Dispersal:** seed spread by birds and animals **Invades:** Wet forest, dry forest, coastal habitats



Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*

Location: Rowella, Launceston **Control:** Dig out small plants. Cut and paint, frill or inject larger plants with glyphosate. Mulch heavily after removal. **Family:** Rosaceae **Origin:** Europe **Flowers:** White to cream flowers in spring **Fruits/Seeds:** many hard red/orange berries in summer **Dispersal:** Seed spread by birds and animal, suckers from roots and base **Invades:** Wet forest, dry forest

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Elisha's Tears *Leycesteria formosa*

Location: Launceston **Control:** Dig out smaller plants. Cut and paint larger plants with glyphosate. Spot spray regrowth. Mulch heavily after removal **Family:** Caprifoliaceae **Origin:** Himalayas **Flowers:** Hanging cluster of purple flowers in spring **Fruits/Seeds:** black berries in summer **Dispersal:** Seed spread by birds **Invades:** Wet forests, watercourses



Spanish Heath *Erica lusitanica*

Location: Frankford, Bridport, Lilydale, Launceston, George Town **Control:** Dig out or slash and spray regrowth with triclopyr, triclopyr/picloram or metsulphuron methyl when 50 cm long. Mulch heavily after removal. **Family:** Ericaceae **Origin:** Spain, Portugal, France **Flowers:** Small white to pink tubular flowers in spring and winter **Fruits/Seeds:** Prolific pepper like seeds in summer **Dispersal:** Seeds spread by wind and water **Invades:** Wet forest, dry forest, coastal habitats

Garden with Bush Friendly Plants