

Victorian Tea Tree

Leptospermum laevigatum



Native to Eastern Australia

An evergreen shrub to 5m. Grey green foliage. Has single white flowers with small broad petals.

Flowers in Spring. **Reproduces** by seed. **Spread** by birds, animals, water, wind, machinery and garden waste. **Check:** Some native species look similar.



Arum Lily

Zantedeschia aethiopica



Native to South Africa

A robust perennial lily with broad shiny leaves and large white funnel-shaped 'flowers'. **Flowers** late autumn to spring. **Reproduces** by seed. **Spread** by birds, water, machinery, soil and rhizomes.



Tayloria

Psoralea pinnata



Native to South Africa

Evergreen large shrub, with linear leaves and clusters of sweet-smelling pale blue flowers. Grows from 1.5 to appr. 5 m tall. **Flowers** in winter and spring.

Reproduces by seed. **Spread** by birds, mammals, water, garden waste, soil and machinery.



Pampas Grass

Cortaderia selloana



Native to South America

Tussock grass with large plume-like spikes to 4m high. Rasping leaves up to 1m long, crowded at base

of plant. Prolific seed production. **Flowers** opportunistic. **Reproduces** by seed. **Spread** by wind, water, machinery, soil, garden waste and rhizomes.



African Love Grass

Eragrostis curvula



Native to South Africa

A vigorous densely tufted grass, growing up to 1.2m. It generally occurs on disturbed soils, mostly roadsides.

Flowers mostly in spring. **Reproduces** by seed. **Spread** by wind, mud, animals, but usually by road maintenance and machinery.



Wavy Gladiolus

Gladiolus undulatus

Native to South Africa

A perennial herb, arising from a corm. Flower colour creamy white.

Base of stem is purple. **Flowers** in spring and early summer. **Reproduces** by seeds, underground bulbs and corms. **Spread** by soil and water.



Sydney Golden Wattle

Acacia longifolia



Native to Eastern Australia

Dense bushy shrub or small tree to 10m with dark bark and masses of long, cylindrical, yellow flower spikes. **Flowers** in winter and spring.

Reproduces Prolific self seeder. **Spread** by birds, explosive seed pods, water and ants.



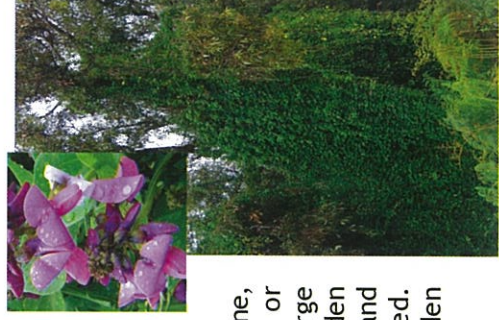
Dolichos

Dipogon lignosus



Native to South Africa

Invasive perennial, climbing vine, with sprays of white, pink or purple pea flowers with large heart-shaped leaves. A garden escapee. **Flowers** in spring and summer. **Reproduces** by seed. **Spread** by birds, wind, garden waste and machinery.



Watsonia

Watsonia species



Native to South Africa

A flat-leaved plant with long stems and pale lilac, white, orange, shades of pink or red funnel-shaped flowers.

Flower spike to 2m. Produces many aerial corms. **Flowers** in spring to early summer. **Reproduces** by corms and seed. **Spread** by water, soil, machinery and garden waste.



Bridal Creeper

Asparagus asparagoides



Native to South Africa

A wintergrowing smothering climber with shiny leaves, small white flowers, red berries and a mass of underground tuberous roots. **Flowers in spring.**

Reproduces by seeds and/or sections of rhizome. **Spread** by birds, animals, water, machinery and garden waste.



Asparagus

Fern

Asparagus scandens

Native to South Africa
A fern-like sprawling creeper, with tiny delicate leaves and small white flowers. **Flowers in spring.**
Reproduces by root tubers and seed. **Spread** by fauna, birds, garden waste and soil.



OTHER WEEDS OF CONCERN

Agapanthus	Agapanthus praecox
Blackberry	Rubus spp
Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia
Bleeding Heart	Homalanthus novo-guineensis
Butterfly Bush	Polygala myrtilifolia
Cotoneaster	Cotoneaster spp
Flinders Range Wattle	Acacia iteaphylla
Lantana	Lantana camara
Periwinkle	Vinca major
Sweet Pittosporum	Pittosporum undulatum
Tagasaste	Chamaecytisus palmensis
Tasmanian Blackwood	Acacia melanoxylon

KEY:

- Fire hazard
- This plant may cause injury
- DP** Declared Plant
- PP** Proclaimed Pest Plant of Denmark

WHAT IS AN ENVIRONMENTAL WEED?

- Environmental weeds are **non local** plants degrading our local bushland
- Weeds can be invasive, competing with and displacing native vegetation
- Disturbed soil favours opportunistic weeds
- Weeds impact adversely on the natural ecosystem, water resources, health, primary production, visual resources and tourism
- Weeds increase fire hazard

INFORMATION ON CONTROL METHODS

Plants require different controls as they reproduce in different ways. Check identification before removing any plant. Some local native species can be mistaken for a weed. Don't drop garden waste in bush. Prune plants after flowering and remove seed heads. Hand remove weed seedlings using minimal disturbance to allow natural regeneration. Seek professional advice.

ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE FROM

SHIRE OF DENMARK, Ph: 9848 0300
DIANE HARWOOD, Denmark Bush Care Ph: 9848 2889
DENMARK WEED ACTION GROUP INC.
Email: denmarkweedaction@westnet.com.au
NADINE LAPTHORNE Ph: 9848 2824
Email: permaqua@wn.com.au

FOR MORE INFORMATION

'Southern Weeds and their Control' - Moore & Wheeler
'Western Weeds: a guide to the weeds of Western Australia' - Hussey et al
(Available from Denmark Environment Centre)

Online: www.weeds.org.au
www.members.iinet.net.au/~ewan
www.enviroweeds.crcawm-v

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Environmental Weeds of Denmark



Pink Watsonia

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