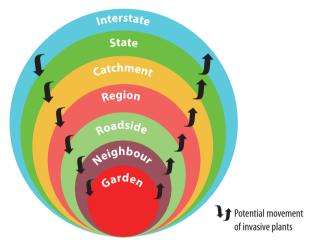


# Weeds are everyone's business

Many plants which have been innocently introduced to gardens have subsequently 'jumped the garden fence' and become invasive elsewhere. Some of these garden escapees have become declared noxious weeds and others are environmental weeds.

Once an invasive plant escapes from the garden it can spread into neighbouring properties and roadsides. It may travel downstream and become a problem within the region, catchment, or even pose a threat to the State. Similarly invasive plant species may arrive in your patch from interstate or from another part of Victoria.



# Give a weed an inch and it will take your yard!

Under the Catchment and Land Protection Act, 1994 it is the legal responsibility of the land owner/manager to adopt control measures and prevent further spread of those noxious weeds that are classified as 'Regionally Controlled' and that occur on their land.

Other plants known as undeclared or environmental weeds can and do cause serious environmental, agricultural and financial issues. Land management includes taking measures to control the spread of environmental weeds on your property.

It makes sense to minimise the chance of weeds taking a hold on your property. Best results are achieved by remaining vigilant, and early intervention. Participating in group control is more effective than working alone. There are a number of Blackberry Action Groups and Landcare groups within the Murrindindi Shire that coordinate efforts on a local scale. Murrindindi Shire Council collaborates with these groups and prioritises roadside weed control programs around group efforts, endangered and threatened species and communities and areas of high conservation significance.

Having invaded all Australian landscapes and with seven new species naturalising in Victoria each year, weeds are second only to habitat loss as the greatest threat to biodiversity.

### How weeds spread

Weeds spread easily, in great numbers and in a variety of ways. Plants may produce seeds or spread rhizomes (under-ground stems), or stolons (above-ground stems). They may spread by corms or bulbs or may be capable of vegetative reproduction (stems may root on contact with soil).

Wind can transport seeds many kilometres.

**Water** can wash seeds and plant parts down drains and into waterways where they can grow and spread.

**Animals** (domestic and wild), stock, introduced pest animals, people and pets all carry seeds attached on fur, hair, clothing and shoes from garden to bushland. Birds and foxes eat fruit and seed which they can carry many kilometres afield.

**Machinery** such as vehicles, slashers, earthmoving and farming equipment can all transport seeds or plant parts in radiators, wheel arches, tyres, blades, tynes, buckets and cabins. Earthwork creates disturbance and may trigger suckering of plants.

Present in gravel or soil, mulch, hay, fodder, seed, turf.

**Dumping** garden waste 'over the back fence' or in bushland and forests.

Some of Victorias most significant weed species are likely to become more widespread with changes in land use and climatic conditions.

## **Invasive plants can:**

- Compete with native vegetation for space, water, nutrients and light.
- Alter habitats and reduce food and shelter for native plants and animals.
- Form barriers and restrict access.
- Create a financial burden and become time consuming when undertaking control methods.
- Can injure or be irritating and/or toxic to people, stock and native animals.
- · Invade waterways and may choke or divert water courses.
- Increase fuel loads and heat generated from fires.
- · Decrease amenity value and productivity.

#### **Treatment**

**Spot Spray**—Spraying herbicide directly onto the foliage of the plant. When using herbicides to control invasive plants be sure you have chosen appropriately, exercise caution and always follow the labeled directions. Extra care needs to be taken around waterways, organic farms, schools and residential areas. Murrindindi Shire Council has spray units available for loan to assist landholders with their land management responsibilities. Many Landcare groups also have spray units available for hire at minimal cost. The Upper Goulburn Landcare Network and the Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority also offer rebates and incentives.

**Cut and Paint**—Appropriate for woody weeds. Herbicide is directly applied to the cut stem of a plant reducing the amount of chemical required.

**Drill and Fill**—Appropriate for woody weeds. Herbicide is directly applied into a series of holes drilled into and around the base of a plant or directly into the roots reducing the amount of chemical required.

If choosing to use herbicides as a method of control be sure to follow the Material Data Safety sheet and the instructions on the label. Chemicals should be handled with caution and protective safety gear should be worn when mixing and applying the herbicide. Weather conditions should be suitable for weed spraying and note there are restrictions on chemical use around waterways, near schools, nursing homes and organic farms.

**Mechanical**—If choosing mechanical methods (slasher or heavy machinery) for removal of weeds, consider the conditions and be aware of secondary affects such as erosion, sediment movement offsite and weed spread. Be mindful of where soil is deposited as it may contain a seed bank. Clean down machinery afterward and before commencing work on another site.

**Hand weeding**—Be sure to wear gloves as many plants have prickles or thorns or may produce irritating sap. Minimise cuts or infection by wearing tough gardening gloves.

Ensure you have correctly identified the plant as a Declared or environmental weed before taking measures to eradicate it. Some native plant species can be mistaken for weeds and under the *State Planning and Environment Act, 1987* native vegetation is protected.

| Some of the more common invasive plants in the Murrindindi Shire  |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| Weeds of National<br>Significance   | Regional Controlled<br>Weeds  | Environmental<br>Weeds  |  |
| Blackberry Boneseed Boxthorn Bridal Veil Creeper Chilean Needle Grass English Broom Gorse Cape Broom Some Willows | Bathurst Burr Blackberry Boxthorn Cape Broom Dodder English Broom Gorse Hawthorn Horehound Paterson's Curse Ragwort Silverleaf Nightshade Some Cotoneaster spp. Some Thistles St John's Wort Sweet Briar Thorn Apple Tutsan | Agapanthus Arum Lily Blue Periwinkle Bridal Creeper Desert Ash Gazania Holly Ivy Japanese Honeysuckle Morning Glory Phalaris spp. Prunus species) Silver Poplar Some Willows Sycamore Maple Tree of Heaven Wandering Jew Watsonia Robinia |  |

If any of the invasive plants listed in this publication are already established in your garden then take steps to ensure that they do not become a nuisance to yourself, neighbours or roadsides. Avoid planting near drains, prune seed heads before maturity and consider replacing with sterile varieties or a local native plant (see inside table).

#### **Disposing of Invasive Plants**

When disposing of garden waste and invasive plant material it is important to ensure that it will not pose a threat elsewhere.

Seeds or vegetative pieces that may reshoot can be heat treated to temperatures that destroy their viability. This can be achieved by placing in bags and left to be solarised by heat from the summer sun for a few weeks. Alternatively a weed tea liquid fertiliser can be made, See 'Fact Sheet: Weed Tea Fertiliser' at www.abc.net.au/gardening/stories/s2267268. htm

For larger infestations mulch on site creating a green mulch and be prepared to either hand pull or spray emerging new growth.

#### **MORE INFORMATION**

**Murrindindi Shire Council** Alexandra Office (03) 5772 0333 www.murrindindi.vic.gov.au

**Upper Goulburn Landcare Network** Yea (03) 5736 0105 http://goulburnbroken.landcarevic.net.au/ugln

**Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority** Yea (03) 5736 0100 www.gbcma.vic.gov.au

**Department of Environment and Primary Industries** Alexandra Office (03) 5772 0200 www.depi.vic.gov.au

**Sustainable Gardening Australia** 

www.sgaonline.org.au

Gardening Australia-ABC www.abc.net.au/gardening

**Nursery and Garden Industry Victoria** www.ngiv.com.au

#### **Identification & Reference Guides**

**The Weeds of Murrindindi** iPhone and iPad app is a free download available from the iTunes store.

Weeds of the Goulburn Broken A Field Guide to Terrestrial and Aquatic Weeds Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority 3rd edition, 2008.

Stay informed, remain vigilant, be aware of changing conditions and take steps to minimise the spread of weeds in your patch.

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Disclaimer-This publication may be of assistance to you but the Murrindindi Shire council and its employees do not guarantee that the publication is without flaw of any kind or is wholly appropriate for your particular purposes and therefore disclaims all liability for any error, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.

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# NATIVE PLANT SELECTION AS ALTERNATIVES TO INTRODUCED INVASIVE PLANTS

| Zanedeschia aethiopica Blane Perivinible Vincar major  Forms dense mats and can smother other desirable plants. Able to spread rapidly in heavily shaded conditions. Stein fragments can regiow.  Forms dense mats and can smother other desirable plants. Able to spread rapidly in heavily shaded conditions. Stein fragments can regiow.  Forms dense mats and can smother other desirable plants. Spread by winged seeds.  Form dense plants from the proving desirable plants. Perival proving desirable plants. Spread by winged seeds.  Alsparkager as pure particular plants are proving the proving dense plants. Perival proving dense provinces provinces plants. Perival proving dense provinces plants. Perival provinces plants are provinces plants. Perival provinces plants. Perival provinces plants are provinces plants. Perival provinces plants. Periv | Invasive Plant           | Comments   | Alternative Native Plant Selection   |
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| Vinca milyor  Conditions. Storn fragments can regrow.  Fast growing deciduous tree. Mails & Fermale flowers on different plants. Spread by winged seeds.  Fast growing deciduous tree. Mails & Fermale flowers on different plants. Spread by winged seeds.  Fast growing deciduous tree. Mails & Fermale flowers on different plants. Spread by winged seeds.  Fast growing deciduous tree. Mails & Fermale flowers on different plants. Spread by winged seeds.  Fast growing deciduous tree. Mails & Fermale flowers on different plants. Spread by winged seeds.  Fast growing deciduous tree. Mails & Fermale flowers on different plants. Spread by winged seeds.  Fast growing deciduous tree. Mail & Fermale flowers on different plants. Spread by seed.  Fast growing deciduous tree. Mail & Fermale flowers on different plants. Spread by seed.  Fast growing deciduous tree. Mail & Fermale flowers on different plants. Spread by seed.  Fast growing deciduous tree. Mail & Fermale flowers on different plants. Spread by seed.  Fast growing deciduous tree. Mail & Fermale flowers on different plants. Growing flowers on the plants of the pla | Zantedeschia aethiopica  |  | Native Fuschsia - Correa reflexa   |
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| Fast growing decidoous tree. Male & Fernial flowers on differint plants. Spread by winged seeds.   Prickly-leaved Paperhark - Melafeuca suphablicides   Norw in Summer - Melafeuca Intainition   Norw i   | Vinca major              | conditions. Stem fragments can regrow.   | Purple Coral Pea – Hardenbergia violacea & selected cultivars  |
| Race regulated  Field Creeper  ## Apparagrase asparagragioles  Field Creeper  ## Apparagrase asparagragioles  From Cone, Capa & English  ## Cottonesstar & Pyracantha  Cottonesstar & P |                          |  | Running Postman - Kennedia prostata Dusky Coral Pea - Kennedia rubicunda   |
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| Bridge Creeper Agaragus asparaggogides Broom, Cape & English Coloneaster & Pyracantha Coloneaste | Acer negundo             |  | Snow in Summer - Melaleuca linariifolia  |
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| Gerstan monspessulana Cytisus scoparius Cotoneaster & Pyracantha Cotoneaster & Pyracantha Cotoneaster & Pyracantha Cotoneaster Septecies Teadily  Suckors freely form roots. Can escape into riparian vegetation forming dense colonies, displacing native referral half prevants any support of the produces berries that are readily dispersed by birds. Plate race with support of the produces berries revented and prevents revegetation and affecting water quality.  English by  Seread by seed and stems. Stems reshoot at nodes when out. Climbing stems have roots along the produces berries on survive much decomposition process and germinate in spread much. Forms dense control of the produces berries are survive much decomposition process and germinate in spread much. Forms dense mats and prevents revegetation of native species.  Spread by Special by Controlled weed. Produces berries readily dispersed by birds and other animals. Disturbance can cause suckering resulting in dense thickets.  Regionally Controlled weed. Produces berries readily dispersed by birds. Plants can grow in heavy shade and can form impenetable and produces berries eneally dispersed by birds. Plants can grow in heavy shade and can form impenetable and produces berries eneally dispersed by birds. Plants can grow in heavy shade and can form impenetable and produces berries eneally dispersed by birds. Plants can grow in heavy shade and can form impenetable and produces berries eneally dispersed by birds. Plants can grow in heavy shade and can form impenetable and produces berries eneally dispersed by birds. Plants are adjusted by the produces berries eneally dispersed by brinds and other animals. Berries are posonous and leaves may be toxic. Cut sumps reabout. Very lives and other animals. Berries are posonous and leaves may be toxic. Cut sumps reabout. Very lives and other animals. Berries are posonous and leaves may be toxic. Cut sumps reabout. Very lives and other animals. Berries are posonous and leaves may be toxic. Cut sumps reabout. Very lives and o |                          | Weeds of National Significance Forms dense stands excluding other vegetation. Spread by seed. High       | Hop Goodinia - Goodinia ovata  |
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| Cotonesstor species   readily.   Sweet Bursaria - Bursaria spinosa   |                          | Produces berries that are readily dispersed by birds. Berries can be poisonous. Cotoneasters sucker      | Prickly Currant Bush – Coprosma quadrifida   |
| Suckers freely from roots. Can escape into riparian vegetation forming dense colonies, displacing native vegetation and affecting water quality.   |                          |  |  |
| Fraxinus angustifolia  Spread by seed and stems. Stems reshoot at nodes when cut. Climbing stems have roots along the underside, slowly killing trees due to its weight and increased fungal infection caused by tyr roots ponetrating host plant bark. Only becomes reproductive when climbing. Produces bernies readily dispersed by birds. First can survive multih, Forms dense and prevents revegatation of native species.  Gazania gazeina species  Gazania species  Gazania (Sazania species)  Regionally Controlled weed. Produces berries readily dispersed by birds and other animals. Disturbance can cause suckering resulting in dense in bickets.  Horting of the control o | органия органия          |  |  |
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| underside. Slowly killing trees due to its weight and increased fungal infection caused by ity rords penetrating host plant bank. Only becomes reproductive when climbing. Produces berries readily dispersed by birds. Fruits can survive mulch decomposition process and germinate in spread mulch. Forms dense mats and prevents revegetation of native species.  Spreads by seed through wind, water and dumping of garden waste. Hybridises readily.  Sagazania species  Regionally Controlled weed. Produces berries readily dispersed by birds and other animals. Disturbance can cause suckering resulting in dense thickets.  Hawthorn  Crataegus monogyna  Rosemary Grevillea - Grevillea resmarinifolia  Crataegus monogyna  Holly  Produces berries radially dispersed by birds. Plants can grow in heavy shade and can form impenetrable incitexts. Broken stem pieces may re-shoot.  Japanese Honeysuckla  Lonicara japonica  Laurel Cherry & Portugal  Prunus lustianica  Lily of the Nile  Agpandtus praecox ssp. orientalis  Morning Glory  Ipomoea Indica  Spread by rhizomes forming thick clumps or by 100's of seeds. Leaves and rhizomes are capable of sprouting months after removal from ground. Slems produce noots at nodes when they contact soil.  Total producing safes.  Spread by rhizomes forming thick clumps or by 100's of seeds. Leaves and rhizomes are toxic.  Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis  Morning Glory  Ipomoea Indica  Often sends up numerous suckers forming dense thickets. Suckering stimulated when soil disturbed.  Populus alba  Secure Free - Brachysema lanceolatum  Rosemary Grevillea - Grevillea resmarinifolia  Craesia Rosemary Grevillea - Grevillea resmarinifolia  Rosemary Grevillea - Grevillea resmarinifolia  Craesia Rosemary Grevillea - Grevillea resmarinifolia  Running postura - Kennedia prostrata Du |                          |  |  |
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| mats and prevents revegetation of native species.  Spreads by seed through wind, water and dumping of garden waste. Hybridises readily.  Spreads by seed through wind, water and dumping of garden waste. Hybridises readily.  Regionally Controlled weed. Produces berries readily dispersed by birds and other animals. Disturbance can cause suckering resulting in dense thickets.  Froduces berries readily dispersed by birds. Plants can grow in heavy shade and can form impenentable includes. Broken stein pieces may re-shoot.  Storns produce roots when at nodes when they contact soil. Produce berries which are easily dispersed by birds. Storns produce roots when at nodes when they contact soil. Produce berries which are easily dispersed by birds. Storns produce roots when at nodes when they contact soil. Produce berries which are easily dispersed by birds. Storns produce roots when at nodes when they contact soil. Produce berries which are easily dispersed by birds. Storns produce roots when at nodes when they contact soil. Produce berries which are easily dispersed by birds. Storns produce roots when at nodes when they contact soil. Produce berries which are easily dispersed by birds. Storns produce roots and leaves may be toxic. Cut stumps reshoot. Very birds and other animals. Broduce are shown as a storn of the produce roots when at nodes when they contact soil. Storns produce roots at nodes when they contact soil.  Lity of the Nile Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis  Morning Glory Iponese indices  Storney Popular and trush removal from ground. Stems produce roots at nodes when they contact soil.  Storney Popular and trush removal from ground. Stems produce roots at nodes when they contact soil.  Offices sends up numerous suckers forming dense thickets. Suckering stimulated when soil disturbed.  Populus as abs  Sweet Pittosporum  Native to Eastern Victoria but now a widely spread environmental weed. Prevents growth around it by producing toxic chemicals. Produces berries which are readily spread by birds and other an |                          |  |  |
| Spreads by seed through wind, water and dumping of garden waste. Hybridises readily.  Regionally Controlled weed, Produces berries readily dispersed by birds and other animals. Disturbance can cause suckering resulting in dense thickets.  Regionally Controlled weed, Produces berries readily dispersed by birds and other animals. Disturbance can cause suckering resulting in dense thickets. Broken stem pieces may re-shoot.  Japanese Honeysuckle  Lonicera japonica  Laurel Cherry & Portugal  Prunus laurocerasus  Prunus laurocerasus  Prunus lusifanica  Lity of the Nile  Agapanthus praecox ssp.  Orten radias  Spread by rhizomes forming thick clumps or by 100's of seeds. Leaves and rhizomes are capable of sprouting months after removal from ground. Stems produce roots wing dense there is a mode supmanical modes under the produce safe of produce sheries readily spread by winged seed.  Native to Eastern Victoria but now a widely spread environmental weed. Prevents growth around it by producing loxing. Spread by stem sections in water or garden waste; or seed. Carpets the ground preventing regeneration of fired spaces and block water flows. Some produce seeds, and some spread by root suckering gala bloms. Book good and form ground in such confidence in definitions of the species.  Series of the species.  Fast growsed Prices and and can an imals. Disturbance and can gala bloms. Device a produce readily species and can be a prachigated by scale the capable of sprouting months after removal from ground. Stems produce roots at nodes when they contact soil.  Often sends up numerous suckers forming dense thickets. Suckering stimulated when soil disturbed.  Native to Eastern Victoria but now a widely spread environmental weed. Prevents growth around it by producing loxic chemicals. Produces berries which are readily spread by birds and other animals.  Sycamore Maple  Acer pseudoplatanus  Spread by stem sections in water or garden waste; or seed. Carpets the ground preventing regeneration of the prickly-feaded Paperbark — Melaleu |                          |  |  |
| Sama River Pea - Brachysema lanceolatum  |                          | mats and prevents revegetation of native species.  |  |
| Sama River Pea - Brachysema lanceolatum  | Gazania                  | Spreads by seed through wind, water and dumping of garden waste. Hybridises readily,                     | Fan Flower - Scavoela aemula   |
| Regionally Controlled weed. Produces berries readily dispersed by birds and other animals. Disturbance con cause suckering resulting in dense thickets. Crategyus monogyna (con cause suckering resulting in dense thickets. Broken stem pieces may re-shoot. Produces berries readily dispersed by birds. Plants can grow in heavy shade and can form impenetrable thickets. Broken stem pieces may re-shoot. Stems produce roots when at nodes when they contact soil. Produce berries which are easily dispersed by birds and other animals. Berries are poisonous and leaves may be toxic. Cut stumps reshoot. Very invasive.    Laurel Cherry & Portugal Prunus laurocerasus Prunus lusitanica   Produces berries that are dispersed by birds. Stems root when touch ground. Can spread by suckers Evergreen. Seeds can be toxic.    Lily of the Nile   Spread by rhizomes forming thick clumps or by 100's of seeds. Leaves and rhizomes are toxic.   Spiny-headed Mat rush - Lomandra longifolia Tasman Flax-lily- Dianella tasmanica   Produces all submits after removal from ground. Stems produce roots at nodes when they contact soil.   Silver Poplar   Often sends up numerous suckers forming dense thickets. Suckering stimulated when soil disturbed.   Spiny-headed Mat rush - Lomandra longifolia Tasman Flax-lily- Dianella tasmanica   Produces berries readily dispersed by birds and other animals.   Produce berries readily dispersed by birds and their animals.   Produce berries which are easily dispersed by Pink-flowering Gum - Corymbia ficifolia (selected colours available)   Prink-flowering Gum - Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea   Red-flowering Gum - Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea   Pink-flowering Gum - Eucalyptus leucoxylon repostrata Dusky Coral Pea - Kennedia rubicunda   Purple Coral Pea - Hardinorgia violacea Snake Vine - Hibbertia scandens   Pink-flowering Gum - Eucalyptus leucoxylon repostrata Dusky Coral Pea - Hardinorgia violacea Snake Vine - Hibbertia scandens   Pink-flowering Gum - Eucalyptus leucoxylon repostrata Dusky Coral Pea - Hardinorgia violacea    |                          | garager systems, which are sampling or garager systems.  |  |
| Can cause suckering resulting in dense thickets. Holly Holly Holly Produces berries readily dispersed by birds. Plants can grow in heavy shade and can form impenetrable thickets. Broken stem pieces may re-shoot.  Japanese Honeysuckle Lonicera japonica  Stems produce roots when at nodes when they contact soil. Produce berries which are easily dispersed by birds and other animals. Berries are poisonous and leaves may be toxic. Cut stumps reshoot. Very livasive.  Laurel Cherry & Portugal Prunus laurocerasus Prunus laurocera |                          | Regionally Controlled weed, Produces berries readily dispersed by birds and other animals, Disturbance   |  |
| Produces berries readily dispersed by birds. Plants can grow in heavy shade and can form impenetrable thickets. Broken stem pieces may re-shoot. Were the pirds and other animals. Berries are poisonous and leaves may be toxic. Cut stumps reshoot. Very birds and other animals. Berries are poisonous and leaves may be toxic. Cut stumps reshoot. Very livasive.  Laurel Cherry & Portugal Prunus laurocerasus Prunus laurocerasus Prunus laurocerasus Prunus lusitanica  Lily of the Nile Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis  Morning Glory Ipornoea indica  Silver Poplar Poplar Poplar Poplar Poplar Poplus alba Populus alba Sweet Pittosporum producing toxic chemicals. Produces berries which are readily spread by birds. Stems root when touch ground. Can spread by suckers Evergreen. Seeds can be toxic,  Spread by rhizomes forming thick clumps or by 100's of seeds. Leaves and rhizomes are toxic.  Spread by rhizomes forming thick clumps or by 100's of seeds. Leaves and rhizomes are toxic.  Spread by rhizomes forming thick clumps or by 100's of seeds. Leaves and rhizomes are toxic.  Spiny-headed Mat rush - Lomandra longifolia Tasman Flax-lily- Dianella tasmanica  Temoval from ground. Stems produce roots at nodes when they contact soil.  Often sends up numerous suckers forming dense thickets. Suckering stimulated when soil disturbed.  Populus alba  Sycamore Maple Acer pseudoplatarus  Wandering Jew Tradescantia fluminens/s  Willow spp.  Some willows are Veeds of National Significance. Most species can spread by root suckering. Reduces water quality when defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal bloon for well redgades fish defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal bloon for well redgades fish defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal bloon for well redgades fish   |                          |  |  |
| thickets. Broken stem pieces may re-shoot.  Japanese Honeysuckle Lonicera japonica  Stems produce roots when at nodes when they contact soil. Produce berries which are easily dispersed by birds and other animals. Berries are poisonous and leaves may be toxic. Cut stumps reshoot. Very invasive.  Laurel Cherry & Portugal Prunus laurocerasus Prunus laurocerasus Prunus laurocerasus Prunus lusitanica  Lily of the Nile Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis Morning Glory Invasive.  Forms dense blanket that smothers other vegetation. Rhizomes are capable of sprouting months after removal from ground. Stems produce roots at nodes when they contact soil.  Silver Poplar Often sends up numerous suckers forming dense thickets. Suckering stimulated when soil disturbed.  Native to Eastern Victoria but now a widely spread environmental weed. Prevents growth around it by producing toxic chemicals. Produces berries which are readily spread by birds and other animals.  Sycamore Maple Acer pseudoplatanus  Wandering Jew Tradescanta fluminensis  Willow spp. Some willows are Weeds of National Significance. Most species and special policy action of the species.  Willow spp. Salix species  dickiers produce roots when at nodes when they contact soil. Produce berries which are easily dispersed by birds short. Cut stumps reshoct. Very invasive.  Red-flowering Gum - Corymbia fictionia (selected colours available) Running Postman - Kennedia prostrata Dusky Coral Pea - Hardinbergia violacea Snake Vine - Hibbertia scandens  Bunkley Coral Pea - Hardinbergia violacea Snake Vine - Hibbertia scandens  Blackwood - Acacia melanoxylon Blueberry Ash - Elaeocarpus reticulatus  Spliny-headed Mat rush - Lomandra longifolia Tasman Flax-filly- Dianella tasmanica  Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans  Creeping Boobialla - Myoporum parvifolium Mountain Swamp Gum - Eucalyptus camphora Argyle Apple - Eucalyptus cinerea  Red Flowering Yellow Gum - Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea  Native Frangipani - Hymmenosporum flavum Weeping Pittosporum - Pittosporum and g |                          |  |  |
| Stems produce roots when at nodes when they contact soil. Produce berries which are easily dispersed by birds and other animals. Berries are poisonous and leaves may be toxic. Cut stumps reshoot. Very linvasive.   Produces berries that are dispersed by birds. Stems root when touch ground. Can spread by suckers Prunus Justanica   |                          |  |  |
| Laurel Cherry & Portugal Prunus laurocerasus Promaterasus Prunus laurocerasus Promaterasus Prunus laurocerasus Prunus laurocerasus Promaterasus Prunus laurocerasus paterasus Prunus laurocerasus pa |                          |  |  |
| invasive.  Laurel Cherry & Portugal Produces berries that are dispersed by birds. Stems root when touch ground. Can spread by suckers Prunus laurocerasus Prunus lusitanica  Lily of the Nile Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis  Morning Glory Ipomoea indica Silver Poplar Populus alba Sweet Pittosporum Native to Eastern Victoria but now a widely spread environmental weed. Prevents growth around it by producing toxic chemicals. Produces berries which are readily spread by birds and other animals.  Syeamore Maple Acer pseudoplatanus  invasive.  Produces berries that are dispersed by birds. Stems root when touch ground. Can spread by suckers Blackwood - Acacia melanoxylon Blueberry Ash - Elaeocarpus reticulatus  Spiny-headed Mat rush - Lomandra longifolia Tasman Flax-iliy- Dianella tasmanica  Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans Creeping Boobiala - Myoporum parvifolium  Often sends up numerous suckers forming dense thickets. Suckering stimulated when soil disturbed.  Red Flowering Yellow Gum - Eucalyptus camphora Argyle Apple - Eucalyptus cinerea Red Flowering Yellow Gum - Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea  Native Frangipani - Hymenosporum flavum Weeping Pittosporum - Pittosporum angustifolium  Spread by stem sections in water or garden waste; or seed. Carpets the ground preventing regeneration of the rspecies.  Some willows are Weeds of National Significance. Most species can spread by stem fragments and can block water flows. Some produce seeds, and some spread by root suckering, Reduces water quality when defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal blooms. Deoxygenation of water degrades fish   |                          |  |  |
| Produces berries that are dispersed by birds. Stems root when touch ground. Can spread by suckers Evergreen. Seeds can be toxic,  Lily of the Nile Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis  Morning Glory Ipomoea indica Silver Poplar Populus alba Sweet Pittosporum Prittosporum Prittosporum Native to Eastern Victoria but now a widely spread environmental weed. Prevents growth around it by producing toxic chemicals. Pradescantia fluminensis  Syeamore Maple Acer pseudoplatanus  Wandering Jew Wandering Jew Wandering Jew Wandering Jew Wandering Jew Wandering Jew Salix species  Profuse berries that are dispersed by birds. Stems root when touch ground. Can spread by suckers Evergreen. Seeds can be toxic.  Blackwood - Acacia melanoxylon Blueberry Ash - Elaeocarpus reticulatus  Spiny-headed Mat rush - Lomandra longifolia Tasman Flax-lily- Dianella tasmanica  Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans Creeping Boobialla - Myoporum parvifolium  Mountain Swamp Gum - Eucalyptus cuecxylon rosea  Mountain Swamp Gum - Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea  Mative to Eastern Victoria but now a widely spread environmental weed. Prevents growth around it by producing toxic chemicals. Produces berries which are readily spread by birds and other animals.  Prickly-leaved Paperbark - Melaleuca styphelioides Snow in Summer - Melaleuca linariifolia  Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans Creeping Boobialla - Myoporum parvifolium  Mountain Swamp Gum - Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea  Native Frangipani - Hymenosporum flavum Weeping Pittosporum - Pittosporum ngustifolium  Prickly-leaved Paperbark - Melaleuca styphelioides Snow in Summer - Melaleuca linariifolia  Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans Apple Berry - Billardiera scandens  Veeping Bottlebrush - Callistemon viminalis  Weeping Bottlebrush - Callistemon viminalis   |                          |  | The second of th |
| Prunus laurocerasus Prunus lusitanica  Lily of the Nile Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis  Morning Glory Ipomoea indica Silver Poplar Offen sends up numerous suckers forming dense thickets. Suckering stimulated when soil disturbed. Populus alba Syeamore Maple Acer pseudoplatanus Wandering Jew Tradescantia fluminensis Willow spp. Some willows are Weeds of National Significance. Most species can be toxic,  Blueberry Ash - Elaeocarpus reticulatus  Spiny-headed Mat rush - Lomandra longifolia Tasman Flax-illy- Dianella tasmanica  Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans Creeping Boobialla - Myoporum parvifolium  Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans Creeping Boobialla - Myoporum parvifolium  Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans Creeping Boobialla - Myoporum parvifolium  Mountain Swamp Gum - Eucalyptus camphora Argyle Apple - Eucalyptus cinerea Red Flowering Yellow Gum - Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea  Native to Eastern Victoria but now a widely spread environmental weed. Prevents growth around it by producing toxic chemicals. Produces berries which are readily spread by birds and other animals.  Sycamore Maple Acer pseudoplatanus  Wandering Jew Spread by stem sections in water or garden waste; or seed. Carpets the ground preventing regeneration of Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans Apple Berry - Billardiera scandens  Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans Apple Berry - Billardiera scandens  Prickly-leaved Paperbark - Melaleuca styphelioides Snow in Summer - Melaleuca linariifolia Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans Apple Berry - Billardiera scandens  Drooping She-oak - Allocasuarina verticiliata River Wattle - Acacia cognata Weeping Bottlebrush - Callistemon viminalis  | Laurel Cherry & Portugal |  | Blackwood - Acacia melanoxylon   |
| Lily of the Nile Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis  Morning Glory Ipomoea indica Silver Poplar Populus alba Sweet Pittosporum Sycamore Maple Acer pseudoplatanus Sycamore Maple Acer pseudoplatanus Synead by stem sections in water or garden waste; or seed. Carpets the ground preventing regeneration of Tradescantia fluminensis Willow spp. Some willows are Veeds of National Significance. Most species Some vibrance in Carpets of Spiny-headed Mat rush - Lomandra longifolia Tasman Flax-lily- Dianella tasmanica  Spiny-headed Mat rush - Lomandra longifolia Tasman Flax-lily- Dianella tasmanica  Spiny-headed Mat rush - Lomandra longifolia Tasman Flax-lily- Dianella tasmanica  Spiny-headed Mat rush - Lomandra longifolia Tasman Flax-lily- Dianella tasmanica  Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans Creeping Boobialla - Myoporum parvifolium  Mountain Swamp Gum - Eucalyptus camphora Argyle Apple - Eucalyptus cinerea Red Flowering Yellow Gum - Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea  Native Frantipani - Hymenosporum flavum Prickly-leaved Paperbark - Melaleuca styphelioides Snow in Summer - Melaleuca styphelioides Snow in Summer - Melaleuca linariifolia  Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans Aliza fluminensis  Weeping Pittosporum- Pittosporum angustifolium  Prickly-leaved Paperbark - Melaleuca styphelioides Snow in Summer - Melaleuca linariifolia Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans Apple Berry- Billardiera scandens  Drooping She-oak - Allocasuarina verticiliata River Wattle - Acacia cognata Weeping Bottlebrush - Callistemon viminalis  | ,                        |  |  |
| Lily of the Nile Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis  Morning Glory Ipomoea indica Silver Poplar Populus alba Sweet Pittosporum Pittosporum undulatum Pittosporum undulatum Pittosporum undulatum Pittosporum undulatum Sycamore Maple Acer pseudoplatanus Wandering Jew Spread by stem sections in water or garden waste; or seed. Carpets the ground preventing regeneration of block water flows. Some produce seeds, and some spread by root suckering. Reduces water quality when defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal blooms. Deoxygenation of water degrades fish  |                          | Evergreen Good can be texte,   | Didosoffy Non Elaboration and the second sec |
| Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis  Morning Glory Ipomoea indica Silver Poplar Populus alba Sweet Pittosporum Pittosporum undulatum Pittosporum undulatum Pittosporum undulatum Sycamore Maple Acer pseudoplatanus Wandering Jew Tradescantia fluminensis Willow spp. Salix species  Australian Bindweed – Convolvulus erubescans Creeping Boobialla - Myoporum parvifolium Australian Bindweed – Convolvulus erubescans Creeping Boobialla - Myoporum parvifolium Australian Bindweed – Convolvulus erubescans Creeping Boobialla - Myoporum parvifolium Australian Bindweed – Convolvulus erubescans Creeping Boobialla - Myoporum parvifolium  Mountain Swamp Gum - Eucalyptus camphora Argyle Apple - Eucalyptus cinerea Red Flowering Yellow Gum - Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea  Native to Eastern Victoria but now a widely spread environmental weed. Prevents growth around it by producing toxic chemicals. Produces berries which are readily spread by birds and other animals.  Sycamore Maple Acer pseudoplatanus  Wandering Jew Spread by stem sections in water or garden waste; or seed. Carpets the ground preventing regeneration of other species.  Some willows are Weeds of National Significance. Most species can spread by stem fragments and can block water flows. Some produce seeds, and some spread by root suckering. Reduces water quality when defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal blooms. Deoxygenation of water degrades fish  |                          |  |  |
| Morning Glory  | -                        | Spread by rhizomes forming thick clumps or by 100's of seeds. Leaves and rhizomes are toxic.             |  |
| Forms dense blanket that smothers other vegetation. Rhizomes are capable of sprouting months after removal from ground. Stems produce roots at nodes when they contact soil.  Often sends up numerous suckers forming dense thickets. Suckering stimulated when soil disturbed.  Sweet Pittosporum  Pittosporum undulatum  Sycamore Maple Acer pseudoplatanus  Wandering Jew Acron Seudoplatanus  Wandering Jew Tradescantia fluminensis  Willow spp.  Some willows are Weeds of National Significance. Most species of the foliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal blooms. Deoxygenation of water degrades fish  Australian Bindweed – Convolvulus erubescans Creeping Boobialla - Myoporum parvifolium  Australian Bindweed – Convolvulus erubescans Creeping Boobialla - Myoporum parvifolium  Mountain Swamp Gum - Eucalyptus camphora Argyle Apple - Eucalyptus cinerea Red Flowering Yellow Gum - Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea  Native to Eastern Victoria but now a widely spread environmental weed. Prevents growth around it by producing toxic chemicals. Produces berries which are readily spread by birds and other animals.  Prickly-leaved Paperbark - Melaleuca styphelioides Spow in Summer - Melaleuca linariifolia  Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans Apple Berry - Billardiera scandens  Drooping She-oak - Allocasuarina verticiliata River Wattle - Acacia cognata Weeping Bottlebrush - Callistemon viminalis   |                          |  | Tasman Flax-lily- Dianella tasmanica   |
| Ipomoea indica   removal from ground. Stems produce roots at nodes when they contact soil.   Creeping Boobialla - Myoporum parvifolium   |                          |  |  |
| Often sends up numerous suckers forming dense thickets. Suckering stimulated when soil disturbed.  Populus alba  Sweet Pittosporum Pittosporum undulatum Pittosporum undulatum Pattosporum undulatum  Sycamore Maple Acer pseudoplatanus  Wandering Jew Tradescantia fluminensis Willow spp.  Spread by stem sections in water or garden waste; or seed. Carpets the ground preventing regeneration of other species.  Willow spp. Some willows are Weeds of National Significance. Most species can spread by root suckering. Reduces water quality when defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal blooms. Deoxygenation of water degrades fish  Mountain Swamp Gum - Eucalyptus camphora Argyle Apple - Eucalyptus cinerea Red Flowering Yellow Gum - Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea  Mountain Swamp Gum - Eucalyptus camphora Argyle Apple - Eucalyptus cinerea Red Flowering Yellow Gum - Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea  Native to Eastern Victoria but now a widely spread environmental weed. Prevents growth around it by producing toxic chemicals. Produces water flowed. Prickly-leaved Paperbark - Melaleuca styphelioides Snow in Summer - Melaleuca linariifolia  Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans Apple Berry - Billardiera scandens  Drooping She-oak - Allocasuarina verticiliata River Wattle - Acacia cognata  Weeping Bottlebrush - Callistemon viminalis   |                          |  |  |
| Populus alba Sweet Pittosporum Pittosporum undulatum Sycamore Maple Acer pseudoplatanus Wandering Jew Tradescantia fluminensis Willow spp. Some willows are Weeds of National Significance. Most species and some spread by root suckering. Reduces water quality when defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal blooms. Deoxygenation of water degrades fish  Red Flowering Yellow Gum - Eucalyptus leucoxylon rosea  Native to Eastern Victoria but now a widely spread environmental weed. Prevents growth around it by producing toxic chemicals. Produces berries which are readily spread by birds and other animals.  Native Frangipani - Hymenosporum flavum Weeping Pittosporum - Pittosporum - Pittosporum angustifolium  Spread by stem sections in water or garden waste; or seed. Carpets the ground preventing regeneration of other species.  Spread by stem sections in water or garden waste; or seed. Carpets the ground preventing regeneration of other species.  Spread by stem sections in water or garden waste; or seed. Carpets the ground preventing regeneration of other species.  Spread by stem sections in water or garden waste; or seed. Carpets the ground preventing regeneration of other species.  Spread by stem sections in water or garden waste; or seed. Carpets the ground preventing regeneration of other species.  Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans Apple Berry - Billardiera scandens Drooping She-oak - Allocasuarina verticiliata River Wattle - Acacia cognata Weeping Bottlebrush - Callistemon viminalis  |                          |  |  |
| Native to Eastern Victoria but now a widely spread environmental weed. Prevents growth around it by producing toxic chemicals. Produces berries which are readily spread by birds and other animals.  Sycamore Maple Acer pseudoplatanus  Wandering Jew Tradescantia fluminensis  Willow spp.  Some willows are Weeds of National Significance. Most species can spread by root suckering. Reduces water quality when defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal blooms. Deoxygenation of water degrades fish  Native Frangipani – Hymenosporum flavum Weeping Pittosporum - Pittosporum angustifolium  Prickly-leaved Paperbark – Melaleuca styphelioides Snow in Summer - Melaleuca linariifolia  Australian Bindweed – Convolvulus erubescans Apple Berry - Billardiera scandens  Drooping She-oak – Allocasuarina verticiliata River Wattle - Acacia cognata Weeping Bottlebrush – Callistemon viminalis   | •                        | Often sends up numerous suckers forming dense thickets. Suckering stimulated when soil disturbed.        |  |
| Pittosporum undulatum  Sycamore Maple Acer pseudoplatanus  Wandering Jew Tradescantia fluminensis  Willow spp.  Some willows are Weeds of National Significance. Most species  Some willows are Weeds of National Significance. Most species can spread by root suckering. Reduces water quality when defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal blooms. Deoxygenation of water degrades fish  |                          |  |  |
| Sycamore Maple Acer pseudoplatanus Wandering Jew Tradescantia fluminensis Willow spp. Some willows are Weeds of National Significance. Most species can spread by root suckering. Reduces water quality when defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal blooms. Deoxygenation of water degrades fish  Fast growing. Spread by winged seed. Prickly-leaved Paperbark – Melaleuca styphelioides Snow in Summer - Melaleuca linariifolia Australian Bindweed – Convolvulus erubescans Apple Berry - Billardiera scandens  Drooping She-oak – Allocasuarina verticiliata River Wattle - Acacia cognata Weeping Bottlebrush – Callistemon viminalis   | =                        |  |  |
| Acer pseudoplatanus  Wandering Jew Tradescantia fluminensis  Willow spp. Some willows are Weeds of National Significance. Most species can spread by root suckering. Reduces water quality when defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal blooms. Deoxygenation of water degrades fish  Snow in Summer - Melaleuca linariifolia  Australian Bindweed - Convolvulus erubescans  Apple Berry - Billardiera scandens  Drooping She-oak - Allocasuarina verticiliata River Wattle - Acacia cognata  Weeping Bottlebrush - Callistemon viminalis   |                          |  |  |
| Wandering Jew Tradescantia fluminensis  Willow spp. Some willows are Weeds of National Significance. Most species can spread by root suckering. Reduces water quality when defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal blooms. Deoxygenation of water degrades fish  Spread by stem sections in water or garden waste; or seed. Carpets the ground preventing regeneration of Australian Bindweed – Convolvulus erubescans Apple Berry - Billardiera scandens  Drooping She-oak – Allocasuarina verticiliata River Wattle - Acacia cognata Weeping Bottlebrush – Callistemon viminalis  | Sycamore Maple           | Fast growing. Spread by winged seed.   |  |
| Tradescantia fluminensis  Willow spp. Salix species  Other species.  Apple Berry - Billardiera scandens  Some willows are Weeds of National Significance. Most species can spread by stem fragments and can block water flows. Some produce seeds, and some spread by root suckering. Reduces water quality when defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal blooms. Deoxygenation of water degrades fish  Apple Berry - Billardiera scandens  Drooping She-oak - Allocasuarina verticiliata River Wattle - Acacia cognata  Weeping Bottlebrush - Callistemon viminalis   |                          |  |  |
| Willow spp.  Some willows are Weeds of National Significance. Most species can spread by stem fragments and can block water flows. Some produce seeds, and some spread by root suckering. Reduces water quality when defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal blooms. Deoxygenation of water degrades fish   | Wandering Jew            |  |  |
| Salix species  block water flows. Some produce seeds, and some spread by root suckering. Reduces water quality when defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal blooms. Deoxygenation of water degrades fish  | Tradescantia fluminensis |  |  |
| Salix species block water flows. Some produce seeds, and some spread by root suckering. Reduces water quality when defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal blooms. Deoxygenation of water degrades fish   | Willow spp.              |  | Drooping She-oak - Allocasuarina verticiliata River Wattle - Acacia cognata  |
| defoliates by increasing water nutrients and causing algal blooms. Deoxygenation of water degrades fish  | 1                        |  |  |
|  | -                        |  |  |
| i  |                          | habitat and affects aquatic organisms Readily hybridise with other Willow taxa.                          |  |

Acknowledgement: With thanks to Geoff Olive for assistance with native species selection.