For larger infestations mulch on site creating a green mulch be achieved by placing in bags and left to be solarised by Seeds or vegetative pieces that may reshoot can be heat it is important to ensure that it will not pose a threat Disposing of Invasive Plants

Cape Broom
Chilean Needle Grass
Boxthorn
Blackberry
Tutsan
Thorn Apple
St John’s Wort
Some Thistles
Some Cotoneaster spp.
Ragwort
Gorse
English Broom
Dodder
Cape Broom
Robinia
Watsonia
Wandering Jew
Tree of Heaven
Sycamore Maple
Some Willows
Morning Glory
Japanese Honeysuckle
Desert Ash
Blue Periwinkle
Arum Lily
Agapanthus

Treman

Some of the more common invasive plants in the Murrindindi Shire

Blackberry
Barefruit
Bothior
Bridal Veil Creeper
Chinese Needle Grass
English Broom
Gorse
Cape Broom
Some Willows

Weeds of Murrindindi—Nursery and Garden Industry Victoria. 2011

Weeds are everyone's business

Once an invasive plant escapes from the garden it can spread invasive elsewhere. Some of these garden escapees have present in another part of Victoria. It may travel into neighbouring properties and roadsides. It may travel have subsequently 'jumped the garden fence' and become plant species may arrive in your patch from interstate or from other native plant (see inside neighbours or roadsides. Avoid planting near drains, if any of the invasive plants listed in this publication are treated with care and protective safety gear. Be sure to follow the Material Data Safety sheet and

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Some plants identified in this publication are – species that do not have a Commercial and Environmental weeds, are not invading native vegetation. See Catchment Management Authority 3rd edition, 2008.

Terrestrial and Aquatic Weeds

The Weeds of Murrindindi
Identification & Reference Guides

www.ngiv.com.au

www.sgaonline.org.au

www.gbcma.vic.gov.au

http://goulburnbroken.landcarevic.net.au/ugln

Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority Yea (03) 5736 0100

Department of Environment and Primary Industries
Alexandra Office (03) 5772 0200

Sustainable Gardening Australia
www.sgaonline.org.au

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

Nursery and Garden Industry Victoria
www.murrindindi.vic.gov.au

Identification & Reference Guides

The Weeds of Murrindindi

iPhone and iPod app is a free download available from the iTunes store.


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

Printed 2014

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 errors, loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on any information in this publication.
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 species 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.

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 (plants that root when they touch 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 to 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, earth moving 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.

Grazing damage waste ‘over the back fence’ or in bushland and forests.

Some of Victoria’s 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 to be taken around waterways, organic farms, schools and areas of high conservation significance. 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 to encourage people to purchase and use herbicides.

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

Mechanical—If choosing mechanical methods (slash 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 afterwards 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.
Fact Sheet: Weed

Seeds or vegetative pieces that may reshoot can be heat treated onsite to ensure that they will not pose a threat elsewhere. Make sure that your heat treatment would kill the embryo. The seeds can be buried in the garden and covered with 4 to 5 cm of soil to ensure that it will not pose a threat elsewhere.

Significance
Weeds

Cape Broom
Gorse
English Broom
Chilean Needle Grass

Blackberry
Ragwort
Paterson’s Curse
Horehound
Hawthorn

Boxthorn
Bathurst Burr
Robinia
Wandering Jew
Some Willows
Phalaris spp.
Morning Glory
Japanese Honeysuckle
Ivy
Gazania
Blue Periwinkle
Arum Lily
Agapanthus

Invasive plants:

Weeds of National Regional Controlled Environmental

Some of the more common invasive weeds in the Murrindindi Shire

Weeds of Murrindindi

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

Drill and Fill—directly applied into a series of holes drilled into and around vegetation is protected.

If choosing mechanical methods (slasher conditions and be aware of secondary affects such as erosion, sediment movement offsite and weed spread. Be mindful of another site.

Hand weeding cuts or infection by wearing tough gardening gloves.

Treatments:

• Decrease amenity value and productivity

Weeds are second only to habitat loss as the greatest loss or other consequence which may arise from you relying on any part of this information. By relying on this information, you agree that 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.

More Information

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Alexandra Office
(03) 5772 0333 www.murrindindi.vic.gov.au

Upper Goulburn Landcare Network Yea (03) 5736 0105 http://goulburnbrook.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

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

Printed 2014
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invasive Plant</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Alternative Native Plant Selection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Arum Lily</strong></td>
<td>Zantedeschia aethiopica</td>
<td>Kangaroo Paw - Anigozanthus flavidus</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Vinca major</strong></td>
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<td>Native Fuchsia - Correa reflexa</td>
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<td><strong>Blue Periwinkle</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Creeping Boobialla - Myoporum parvifoil</td>
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<td><strong>Box Elder</strong></td>
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<td>Purple Coral Pea - Hardenbergia violacea &amp; selected cultivars</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Acer negundo</strong></td>
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<td>Running Postman - Kennedia prostrata &amp; <em>Dusky Coral Pea</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bridal Creeper</strong></td>
<td>Asparagus asparagoides</td>
<td>Kennedia rubicunda</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Broom, Cape &amp; English</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Genista monspessulana</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cytisus scoparius</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cotoneaster &amp; Pyracantha</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cotoneaster species</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Desert Ash</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Fraxinus angustifolia</strong></td>
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<td><strong>English Ivy</strong></td>
<td>Hederia helix</td>
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<td><strong>Hedera helix</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Gazania</strong></td>
<td>Gazania species</td>
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<td><strong>English ivy</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Hawthorn</strong></td>
<td>Crataegus monogyna</td>
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<td><strong>Holly</strong></td>
<td>Ilex aquifolium</td>
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<td><strong>Japanese Honeysuckle</strong></td>
<td>Lonicera japonica</td>
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<td><strong>Laurel Cherry &amp; Portugal</strong></td>
<td>Prunus laurocerasus / Prunus lusitanica</td>
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<td><strong>Lily of the Nile</strong></td>
<td>Agapanthus praecox ssp. orientalis</td>
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<td><strong>Morning Glory</strong></td>
<td>Ipomoea indicia</td>
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<td><strong>Silver Poplar</strong></td>
<td>Populus alba</td>
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<td><strong>Sweet Pittosporum</strong></td>
<td>Pittosporum undulatum</td>
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<td><strong>Sycamore Maple</strong></td>
<td>Acer pseudoplatanus</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Wandering j ew</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Willow spp.</strong></td>
<td>Salix species</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Some willow are Weeds of National Significance.</strong></td>
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</tbody>
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Acknowledgement: With thanks to Geoff Olive for assistance with native species selection.

(Note that there are numerous alternatives that could be substituted for the above listed invasive plants and that this list provides a sample selection only.)