



WEEDS
OF KANGAROO
ISLAND MANAGEMENT GUIDE
FOR LANDHOLDERS

WAVI LANDSCAPE
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
KANGAROO ISLAND



Government of South Australia
Department of Primary Industries
and Regions

HERBS

GRASSES

SHRUBS

TREES

VINES

Acknowledgments

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Cover: One-leaf Cape Tulip

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WEED CLASSIFICATION AND LANDHOLDER RESPONSIBILITIES

This guide aims to help landholders identify weeds on Kangaroo Island and find information about how to control them. Landholders have specific reporting obligations for certain weeds, including:

WEEDS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (WONS)

The Australian Government has identified weeds of National Significance as priorities based on their invasiveness, potential for spread and environmental, social and economic impacts. Included in the South Australian declared plant list, all WoNS are listed. There are national strategic plans for their management.

ALERT WEEDS

Alert weeds are plants declared under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* that are not known to be in South Australia, or if they are here, are in small enough numbers to be eradicated. If they were to establish, alert weeds would pose a serious threat to SA's primary industries, natural environments or human health.

Alert weeds may also be WoNS.

Landholders **must** report alert weeds found on their property to the Kangaroo Island Landscape Board via email at ki.landscapeboard@sa.gov.au. Please provide photographs if possible.

PRIORITY WEEDS

The Kangaroo Island Landscape Board has identified management actions for 15 priority weeds on the island, as outlined in our regional risk assessments.

The Board is working with landholders to implement management strategies that include mapping and control of 15 priority weeds on private and public land (including along roadsides) together with landholder education.

The 15 priority weeds are:

- African Boxthorn
- Blackberry
- Bluebell Creeper
- Bridal Creeper
- Bridal Veil
- Caltrop
- Gorse
- Horehound
- Khaki Weed
- Montpellier Bloom
- Mirror Bush
- One-Leaf Cape Tulip
- Salvation Jane
- Sweet Pittosporum
- Yellow Burrweed

Landholders are kindly asked to contact the KI Landscape Board if these weeds are found on their property or roadside via email ki.landscape@sa.gov.au. Please provide photographs if possible.

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY INTERVENTION

All weed management has costs, and the community pays these. Weed management benefits the community in terms of enhanced agricultural production and environmental asset protection.

Prevention of entry is the most cost-effective form of weed control; eradication of a new introduction is also good value.

Containment may have worthwhile returns on investment when a weed with high impacts is still absent from vulnerable lands. Beyond this stage, decisions on control effort are made by land managers according to the value of the asset and the impact of the weed.

Properties with little to no weed generally provide higher returns with lower expenditure and may attract higher offers when sold.



HOW TO USE THIS GUIDE

This guide is designed for identifying weeds in the field.

Over 450 weeds have been identified on Kangaroo Island, not all weeds have been included in this guide.

Each weed listed in this guide has a QR code which links to control and further information. Simply download a QR code reader app onto your smart phone and scan the square QR code. This will direct you to the recommended control options for that weed.

The guide is divided into five sections based on the structure of the weed: herbs, grasses, shrubs, trees and vines.

HERBS

GRASSES

SHRUBS

TREES

VINES

The information contained in this guide is current as of May 2025 and is subject to change. See QR Codes for most up to date information.

LANDSCAPE
SOUTH AUSTRALIA



KEY OF WEED CHARACTERISTICS

Status



Weed of National Significance



Declared weed for Kangaroo Island



Landholder must alert KILB if found

Impact



Health risk to humans or stock



Toxic to humans and/or stock



Unpalatable for stock



Contaminant of produce



Hinders movement



Increases fire risk

Invades



Invades pasture



Invades crops



Invades native bushland

Season



Main growth or flowers in Summer



Main growth or flowers in Autumn



Main growth or flowers in Winter

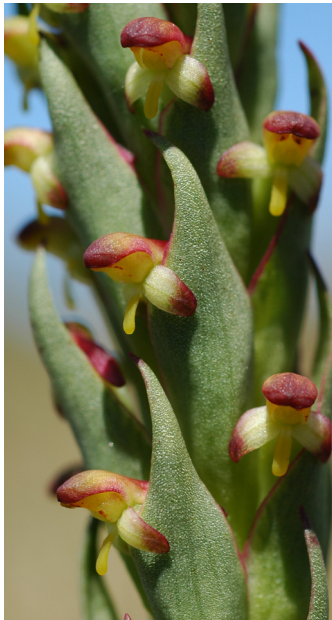
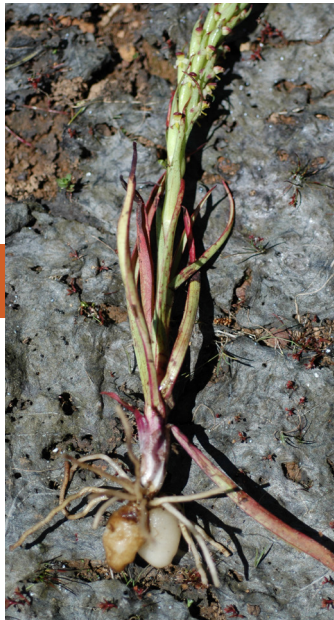


Main growth or flowers in Spring



AFRICAN WEED ORCHID

Disa bracteata



AFRICAN WEED ORCHID

Disa bracteata



DESCRIPTION

- A robust, erect and fleshy perennial herb with annual tubers to 40cm high.
- Leaves initially form a clump at the base and grow to grass like leaves and purple-ish under surfaces.
- Flowers with hooded red-brown upper parts and yellow-green lower parts in a cylindrical spike.
- Spring flowering and produces millions of dust-like seeds.

IMPACTS

- Weed of disturbed sites, pasture, roadsides, and bushland.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

Invades



Pasture



Bushland

Season



Spring

ARUM LILY*Zantedeschia aethiopica***ARUM LILY***Zantedeschia aethiopica***DESCRIPTION**

- Perennial herb to 1.5m tall.
- Shiny, dark green, arrow-shaped leaves grow from tuberous roots.
- Large, funnel-like white flowers with yellow, central, pencil-like column emerge in winter to spring.

IMPACTS

- Invades damp areas in both pasture and native vegetation.
- Toxic to livestock and humans, skin and eye irritant.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.
- NOTE: Cut flowers may be sold and transported.

Status

Declared for Kangaroo Island

Impact

Health risk



Toxic

Season

Spring



Winter

Invades

Pasture



Bushland

TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

BATHURST BURR

Xanthium spinosum



BATHURST BURR

Xanthium spinosum

DESCRIPTION

- Annual herb to 1m tall.
- Leaves with prominent, middle vein to 3-8mm, dark green above and light green underneath.
- Large, three-branched spines at leaf bases and stem nodes.
- Inconspicuous, green flower heads all year.
- Straw-coloured burrs covered with hooked spines.
- Three-pronged spiny burrs up to 2.5cm.

IMPACTS

- Summer growing shrubby plants invades pastures and crops.
- Contaminates wool. Seedlings toxic to some stock.
- Can cause dermatitis in humans.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



Declared for Kangaroo Island

Impact



Health risk



Toxic



Produce

Season



Summer



Autumn

CONTROL

Chemical removal.
See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**



BIFORA

Bifora testiculata



flora-on
Bifora testiculata | Paulo Ventura Araújo

BIFORA

Bifora testiculata

* Locally known as
Bird's-eye and Carrot Weed.



DESCRIPTION

- Erect annual herb to 35cm high.
- It has a coriander-like smell and has leaves like that of a carrot, fruit is in pairs.
- Small white flowers in groups of 2-5, spring to summer flowering.

IMPACTS

- Competes/nuisance in crops.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Season



Spring Summer

Invades



Crops

BLACKBERRY NIGHTSHADE

Solanum nigrum



BLACKBERRY NIGHTSHADE

Solanum nigrum

DESCRIPTION

- A herb or short-lived shrub to 1m high.
- Leaves are 2-7.5cm long, sometimes shallowly lobed.
- Flowers are white on short stalks in clusters of 4-12. Each flower is 1cm across with 5 spreading petals. Flowers most of the year.
- Fruit are globular berries 6-8mm across, green then becoming a dark black at maturity.
- Each berry contains 25-35 seeds that are about 2mm long.

IMPACTS

- Common weed in horticultural settings, gardens, crops, pasture and wasteland.
- Readily spread by birds into bushland.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Impact



Health risk

Invades



Crops



Pasture



Bushland



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

BLUE PERIWINKLE

Vinca major



BLUE PERIWINKLE

Vinca major

DESCRIPTION

- A trailing herb with tough stems forming thick mats and an extensive root system.
- Leaves oppositely arranged, shiny and oval with pointed tips.
- Flowers are lilac blue and tubular, spring to summer emerging.

IMPACTS

- Widespread in moist, shady sites, along roadsides, drainage lines, waterways, forests and bushlands.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Invades



Bushland

Season



Spring



Summer



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

BRANCHED BROOMRAPE *Orobanche ramosa*



BRANCHED BROOMRAPE *Orobanche ramosa*

DESCRIPTION

- Annual herb without chlorophyll that parasitizes roots and grows to 20cm tall.
- Multiple, brown or yellow straw-coloured stems with dense, soft, woolly hairs grow from base in spring.
- Pale blue, violet and white, tubular, snap-dragon shaped flowers grow in clusters of 10-20 to form a spike shaped flower head in spring and summer.
- Up to 40,000 pepper-like seeds per plant.
- Leaves are small, brown scales.
- Plant dies soon after appearing.

IMPACTS

- Parasite of broad-leaf crops.
- Contaminates produce.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners are required to completely destroy all living parts of these plants, including seeds preventing it from re-growing and spreading.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be imported to Kangaroo Island.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island



Notify

Impact



Produce

Season



Summer

Invades



Crops



ALERT WEED

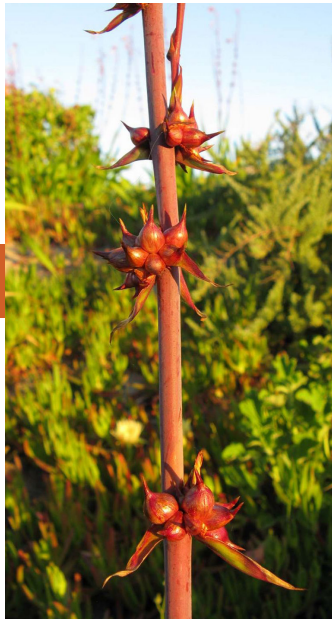
Notify KI Landscape
Board if found

DESTROY

Chemical removal.
See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

**BULBIL WATSONIA***Watsonia meriana var. bulbillifera***BULBIL WATSONIA***Watsonia meriana var. bulbillifera***DESCRIPTION**

- Erect, perennial, winter growing herb to 2m tall.
- Dense stands of light green, tough, hairless, 80cm long sword shaped leaves, grow from corm at plant base.
- 10-15 curved, tubular, orange to pink to red flowers grow along flower spike in spring and early summer.
- Clusters of small, reddish-brown bulbils (bulbils) replace flowers.
- Flower spikes to 2m tall.
- Egg-shaped bulbils on spike.
- Rigid leaves with prominent mid-vein dries off in summer.

IMPACTS

- Forms dense stands that invade pasture and native vegetation.
- Unpalatable to stock.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

StatusDeclared for
Kangaroo Island**Impact**

Stock

Season

Summer



Winter

Invasives

Crops



Bushland

CONTROL

Chemical removal.
See QR code.

TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

CALTROP

Tribulus terrestris



CALTROP

Tribulus terrestris

DESCRIPTION

- Low-growing, summer annual with creeping stems spreading from a single root.
- Blue-green leaves consist of several leaflets arranged opposite each other along the stems.
- Small, yellow flowers have five petals and grow to 1 cm, can grow and set seeds within 2 weeks of summer rains.
- Woody, wedge-shaped burrs have long sharp spines that will contaminate tyres and animals.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island



Notify

Impact



Toxic



Produce

Season



Summer

Invades



Crops



Pasture

IMPACTS

- Fast growing herb invades pasture, crops and gardens.
- Contaminates wool.
- Toxic to some stock.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners are required to completely destroy all living parts of these plants, including seeds preventing it from re-growing and spreading.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be imported to Kangaroo Island.



ALERT WEED

Notify KI Landscape
Board if found



PRIORITY WEED

DESTROY

Manual and/or chemical
removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

COMMON HELIOTROPE

Heliotropium europaeum



COMMON HELIOTROPE

Heliotropium europaeum

DESCRIPTION

- Low-growing annual herb to 30cm high.
- Covered in coarse hairs, giving it a grey-green appearance.
- Leaves oval/oblong to 7cm, flowers are white with yellow throats.
- Spring to early autumn flowering.

IMPACTS

- Toxic to livestock.
- Widespread in pasture, roadsides and other disturbed sites.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Impact



Toxic

Season



Spring

Summer

Invades



Pasture



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

COMMON MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED

Cerastium vulgare



COMMON MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED

Cerastium vulgare

DESCRIPTION

- Perennial herb with spreading hairs.
- Leaves 10-25mm long and a narrow oval shape.
- Late spring to summer flowering, white in colour.

IMPACTS

- A common weed in cultivation.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season



Summer

Invades



Pasture



Crops



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

DOCK

Rumex species



DOCK

Rumex species

DESCRIPTION

- Erect herbs with a short taproot and leaves in a rosette at the base.
- Flowers are made up of 6 segments, the inner 3 petals enclose the fruit at maturity.
- Spring to summer flowering, usually on a long spike.

IMPACTS

- Weeds of crops, pastures and disturbed sites, particularly in damp areas.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season



Summer

Invades



Pasture



Crops



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

EVENING PRIMROSE*Oenothera biennis***EVENING PRIMROSE***Oenothera biennis***DESCRIPTION**

- A coarse, rosette forming biennial herb with hairy, erect stems to 1.5m high.
- Leaves to 15cm long are roughly hairy on the upper surface with margins sometimes wavy.
- Flowers are yellow and may have pink or orange shading.
- Mostly spring to autumn flowering.

IMPACTS

- Commonly found along roadsides, stream margins and other disturbed places.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season

Spring



Summer



Autumn

Invades

Pasture

TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

FALSE CAPER

Euphorbia terracina



FALSE CAPER

Euphorbia terracina

DESCRIPTION

- Perennial herb to 80cm high, with many branched woody stems that are often red near the base.
- Leaves have finely serrated margins and are oval on flowering branches.
- Winter to spring flowering, yellowish-green flower-like growths.

IMPACTS

- Weed of disturbed sites, pasture, bushland and coastal areas.
- Toxic to humans and livestock, can cause skin and eye irritation.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Pasture



Bushland

Impact



Toxic



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**



FENNEL

Foeniculum vulgare



FENNEL

Foeniculum vulgare

DESCRIPTION

- An erect, robust and many stemmed perennial herb with stems 2-3m high.
- Form large clumps and smells strongly of aniseed when handled.
- Leaves to 50cm long, finely divided and feathery.
- Flowers are numerous in umbrella like clusters, yellow green in colour. Spring to summer flowering.

IMPACTS

- Invades disturbed sites, bushland, waterways and pasture/grassland.
- Seeds contaminate crops.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Impact



Produce

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Pasture



Bushland



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**



FLAT WEED

Hypochaeris species



FLAT WEED

Hypochaeris species

* Locally known as Cat's Ears.

DESCRIPTION

- Hairy, tap rooted herbs forming rosettes.
- Leaves oblong with toothed edges.
- Flowers often yellow on stalks with toothed petal edges.
- Spring to autumn flowering.
- Similar to Cape Weed.

IMPACTS

- Common on disturbed sites including lawns, gardens, roadsides and sometimes bushland.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season



Spring



Summer



Autumn

Invades



Pasture



Bushland



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

FLAX-LEAF FLEABANE
Conyza bonariensis



FLAX-LEAF FLEABANE
Conyza bonariensis

DESCRIPTION

- A hairy, erect herb to 1m high, greyish in colour with several stems growing from the base.
- Leaves that surround the flowerhead are hairy and the inner ones pale.
- Numerous flowerheads emerge in spring to autumn, white to pale yellow in colour.

IMPACTS

- Widespread in most environments, especially disturbed sites and roadsides.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

Season



Spring



Summer



Autumn

Invades



Pasture

FUMITORY

Fumaria species



FUMITORY

Fumaria species

DESCRIPTION

- Annual herbs with weak stems, often trailing or climbing.
- Leaves are alternately arranged with young plants forming a rosette.
- Flowers look tubular but have four petals on long spikes, varying in colour from pink to white, occurring mostly in spring.

IMPACTS

- Weeds of cultivation, creek sides and other disturbed sites.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season



Spring

Invades



Pasture



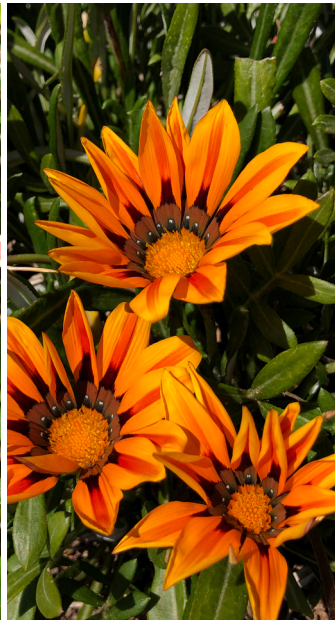
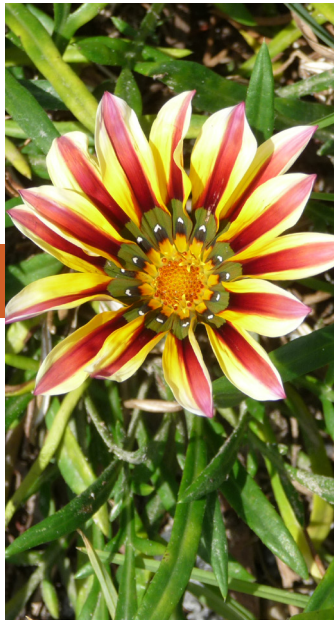
Crops



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

GAZANIA

Gazania spp.



GAZANIA

Gazania spp.

DESCRIPTION

- Hairy perennial herbs to 30cm high.
- Leaves are slender, white-hairy below and usually at the base of the plant.
- Flowers are daisy like and vary in colour but are usually yellow or orange with dark bases of the petals.
- Can produce flowers all year but more common in spring and summer.

IMPACTS

- Common garden escapee, found on roadsides and disturbed sites.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

CONTROL

Manual and chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Invades



Bushland

HOP CLOVER

Trifolium campestre



HOP CLOVER

Trifolium campestre

DESCRIPTION

- A sprawling plant with fairly broad leaves, 4-15mm long.
- Globular to oval shaped heads of yellow flowers, producing in late winter to early summer.
- Small soft seed pod is hidden under withered plant material and only contains 1 to 2 seeds.

IMPACTS

- Common in roadsides, gardens and waste places, sometimes invading bushland.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Pasture



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

HOREHOUND

Marrubium vulgare



HOREHOUND

Marrubium vulgare

DESCRIPTION

- Erect bushy, densely spreading, aromatic, perennial herb, 30–70cm high.
- Broad, crinkled, grey-green, hairy leaves grow in opposite pairs along a hairy stem.
- White flowers grow in clusters at leaf base most of year.
- Small, brown, woody fruit have backward curved hooks.
- Stems square in cross-section.
- Fruit grows in clusters to burrs producing high numbers of long-lived seeds.
- Leaves to 7cm long with sunken veins and woolly undersides.

IMPACTS

- Fast growing herb invades pasture requiring multiple seasons to eradicate.
- Contaminates wool.
- Unpalatable to stock.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



Impact



Season



Invades



PRIORITY WEED

CONTROL

Manual and chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**



KHAKI WEED

Alternanthera pungens



KHAKI WEED

Alternanthera pungens

DESCRIPTION

- Summer growing, perennial herb with deep tap root, growing and setting seed within 2 weeks of summer rains.
- Low growing reddish stems have soft, silky hairs.
- Small flowers grow in clusters at leaf base on stem.
- Oval leaves and prickly, chaff-coloured burr grows in opposite pairs along stem.
- Foliage dies at summer's end to regrow from tap root in spring.

IMPACTS

- Creeping herb invades pasture and gardens.
- Contaminates wool, machinery and animals.
- Unpalatable to stock.
- Causes asthma and hay fever and burrs injure humans.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners are required to completely destroy all living parts of these plants, including seeds preventing it from re-growing and spreading.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be imported to Kangaroo Island.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island



Notify

Impact



Toxic



Produce

Season



Summer

Invades



Crops



Pasture



ALERT WEED

Notify KI Landscape
Board if found



PRIORITY WEED

DESTROY

Manual and/or chemical
removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**





LESSER LOOSESTRIFE

Lythrum hyssopifolia



LESSER LOOSESTRIFE

Lythrum hyssopifolia



DESCRIPTION

- A sprawling perennial herb to 50cm high with creeping stems that form roots at the joint (to 1m long).
- Leaves are linear to oblong and stalkless.
- Flowers are pink to purple with 5 to 6 petals in colour and occur in spring to autumn.

IMPACTS

- Found in wet and swampy areas.
- Toxic to livestock.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

Season



Summer



Autumn

Invades



Pasture



Bushland

Impact



Stock

LINCOLN WEED

Diplotaxis tenuifolia



LINCOLN WEED

Diplotaxis tenuifolia

DESCRIPTION

- Erect, branching, perennial herb to 1m tall.
- Dark green, fleshy leaves grow mainly from base of plant.
- Bright yellow flowers with four petals most of year.
- Egg-shaped seed in cylindrical pods 2–5cm long.
- Flower clusters grow at end of stems.
- Upper leaves are smaller and less divided than lower leaves.
- Has a strong smell.

IMPACTS

- Long-lived, deep-rooted herb invades pasture and crops.
- Toxic to stock.
- Reduces quality of cereal crops, meat and dairy produce.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Impact



Stock



Produce

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Pasture



Crops

CONTROL

Chemical removal.
See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

ONE-LEAF CAPE TULIP

Moraea flaccida



ONE-LEAF CAPE TULIP

Moraea flaccida

DESCRIPTION

- Perennial herb to 70cm tall that grows from corms after autumn rains.
- Long, strappy leaves die back over summer.
- Large salmon-pink to orange flowers with six petals and yellow centre appear in spring.
- Reproduces from seed and corms.
- Flowers grow on plants 2–3 years old in spring.
- One-leaf Cape Tulip produces one leaf, two-leaf 2-3 leaves.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Impact



Stock



Toxic

Season



Spring



Winter

IMPACTS

- Invades pasture and native vegetation through seed and corms.
- Toxic to stock.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.



PRIORITY WEED

CONTROL

Manual and/or chemical removal before flowering. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**



ONION WEED

Asphodelus fistulosus



ONION WEED

Asphodelus fistulosus

DESCRIPTION

- Seedlings are grass-like.
- Tufted, hollow, cylindrical stems that come to a point, 18-40cm long.
- Fleshy fibrous roots that are brown-orange.
- Flowers are white, 6-petaled with a prominent brown stripe down the middle of each petal, 7-12mm long.
- Winter to spring flowering.

IMPACTS

- Onion Weed invades degraded pastures, competing strongly with other species.
- It is unpalatable to livestock, so the carrying capacity of grazing land is significantly reduced.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season



Invades

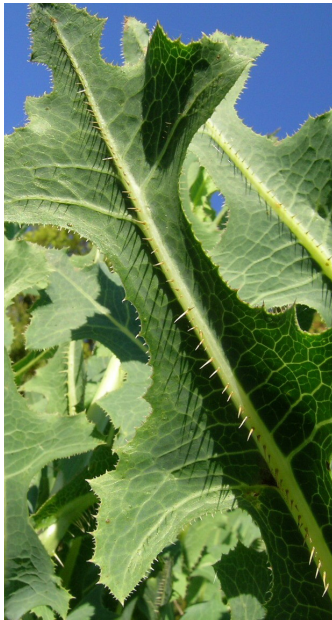


Impact



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**



PRICKLY LETTUCE*Lactuca serriola***PRICKLY LETTUCE***Lactuca serriola***DESCRIPTION**

- A stiff, erect and prickly annual or biennial herb to 2m high. Milky sap is a defining feature.
- Leaves are 3cm to 18cm long, blue green in appearance.
- Flowerheads are pale yellow with toothed petal ends, flowering in spring to summer.

IMPACTS

- Common on roadsides and degraded pasture/cropping areas, especially in drier parts.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season

Spring



Summer

Invades

Pasture



Crops

TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

PRICKLY PADEMELON

Cucumis myriocarpus



PRICKLY PADEMELON

Cucumis myriocarpus

DESCRIPTION

- A trailing annual herb with rough stems up to 2m long.
- Leaves are hairy and rough below.
- Flowers are yellow, bell-shaped with 5 deep lobes, in clusters of up to 4.
- Summer to autumn flowering.
- Fruit is round up to 2.5cm across, fleshy with scattered soft bristles, green in colour with pale yellow stripes.
- Other similar species on island: the larger wild melon, fruit 5-12cm across, no bristles on fruit surface.

IMPACTS

- Widespread weed of roadsides and cultivation.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Impact



Stock

Season



Summer



Autumn

Invades



Crops



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

SAFFRON THISTLE

Carthamus lanatus



SAFFRON THISTLE

Carthamus lanatus

DESCRIPTION

- An erect, rigid, annual daisy growing to 1m tall.
- Flat, dark-green rosettes with spines in autumn and winter grow finely-haired stems in early spring.
- Single, yellow, compound flowers form at stem ends in summer and are surrounded by lance-like spines.
- Mature plants stiff and spiny.
- Stem with whitish-green ribs often branches half-way up.
- Lobed leaves often bend down and end in spines.

Impact



Stock



Produce

Season



Summer

Invasives



Pasture



Crops

IMPACTS

- Invades pasture and crops.
- Spiny leaves injure stock.
- Dried thistle parts contaminate hay, grain and wool.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**



SALVATION JANE
Echium plantagineum



SALVATION JANE

Echium plantagineum

DESCRIPTION

- Annual herb to 60cm tall grows from a sturdy taproot.
- Light-green, hairy, egg-shaped leaves grow in flat rosette in autumn and winter.
- Trumpet-like, purple flowers grow from hairy, branched stem in spring.
- Flowers mainly purple but can be white, blue or pink.
- Rosette leaves have branched veins. Stem leaves smaller.

IMPACTS

- Aggressively competes with pasture.
- Toxic to stock.
- Causes asthma and hay fever in humans.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island



Notify

Impact



Toxic



Health risk

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Pasture



Bushland



PRIORITY WEED

CONTROL

Manual and/or chemical removal. See QR code.

Frequent slashing can suppress flowering as an initial control.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**



SILVERLEAF NIGHTSHADE
Solanum elaeagnifolium

SILVERLEAF NIGHTSHADE
Solanum elaeagnifolium

DESCRIPTION

- Summer-growing, perennial herb up to 60cm tall.
- Deep, spreading, woody roots to 2m.
- Silvery-grey, oblong leaves with wavy margins covered in hairs.
- Star-shape, blue-violet flowers have five petals and yellow stamens.
- Smooth, round, green berry ripens to yellow/brown.
- Many branched stems covered in white hairs appear silver.
- Red-yellow spines on stems and leaves.
- Flowers may be white.

IMPACTS

- Competes with crops and pasture.
- Unpalatable to stock.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



National
Significance



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Season



Summer

Invades



Crops



Pasture

Impact



Stock

CONTROL

Manual and/or chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

SKELETON WEED

Chondrilla juncea



SKELETON WEED

Chondrilla juncea

DESCRIPTION

- Perennial herb with creeping roots.
- Leaves deeply toothed, in a basal rosette.
- Flowering stems wiry, almost leafless.
- Numerous, small, yellow flower heads.

IMPACTS

- Competes with crops.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Invades



Crops

CONTROL

Manual and chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

SOURSOB

Oxalis pes-caprae



SOURSOB

Oxalis pes-caprae

DESCRIPTION

- Perennial herbs spreading from small bulbils.
- Leaves heart shaped stem from the base of the plant.
- Flowers bright yellow in groups on a longer stalk than the leaves, often with 5 petals, winter to spring flowering.

IMPACTS

- Toxic to livestock if consumed for long periods.
- Invades pastures, crops and other disturbed sites.
- Difficult to eradicate.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Impact



Toxic



Health risk

Season



Winter



Spring

Invades



Pasture



Bushland



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

SPEAR THISTLE

Cirsium vulgare



SPEAR THISTLE

Cirsium vulgare

DESCRIPTION

- An erect annual herb 60cm to 1.5m tall with a branching taproot to 70cm deep.
- Initially starts as a basal rosette of short-lived, toothed, leaves to 35cm long with many small prickles on the upper surface.
- Flower heads 2-5cm across, purple and surrounded by greenish spine-tipped bracts. Flowers in spring to autumn.

IMPACTS

- Invades crops, pastures, roadsides, disturbed bushland and creek banks.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season



Spring



Summer



Autumn

Invades



Crops



Pasture



Bushland



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

STINGING NETTLE

Urtica urens



STINGING NETTLE

Urtica urens

* Locally known as Dwarf Nettle.

DESCRIPTION

- Annual herb to 80cm with harsh stinging hairs.
- Leaves are opposite with an egg shaped blade 2-7cm long and 1.5-5cm wide and clearly toothed.
- Flowers are greenish and loosely clustered in leaf axils.
- Flowering in winter and spring.

IMPACTS

- A weed of waste and cultivated land, particularly in shady and fertile places.
- Hairs can produce redness of the skin and an intense itchiness.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Impact



Health risk

Season



Winter



Spring

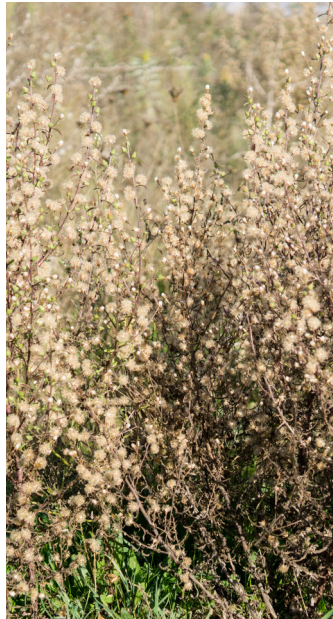
Invades



Pasture



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**



STINKWORT
Dittrichia graveolens

STINKWORT
Dittrichia graveolens

DESCRIPTION

- A stiff, erect and sticky-haired annual herb to 1m high, has an unpleasant odour when crushed.
- Leaves are alternately arranged, initially forming a rosette at the base.
- Flowerheads are yellow, late summer to autumn flowering.

IMPACTS

- Can cause dermatitis, taint milk and poison livestock.
- Mostly in disturbed sites, roadsides, pasture and crops.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Impact



Toxic



Health risk

Season



Autumn

Invades



Crops



Pasture



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**



SUCKLING CLOVER *Trifolium dubium*



SUCKLING CLOVER *Trifolium dubium*



DESCRIPTION

- A sprawling herb with broad 3-lobed leaflets 4-12mm in size.
- Loose globular heads of yellow flowers containing fewer flowers than Hop Clover.
- Soft seed pod contains 1 or 2 seeds, found under the withered plant.

IMPACTS

- Common on roadsides, gardens and waste places, sometimes invades bushland.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

CONTROL

Manual and chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Pasture



Bushland

THREE CORNER JACK

Emax australis



THREE CORNER JACK

Emax australis

DESCRIPTION

- A prostrate, fleshy herb that spreads to 50cm from a rosette at the base.
- Leaves are alternately arranged with square to heart shaped bases on long stalks, dark green in colour.
- Has both male flowers (in groups) and female flowers (with 3 spreading spines), flowering for most of the year.

IMPACTS

- Competes in pastures and crops, spiny seeds contaminate wool.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island



Notify

Impact



Produce

Invades



Crops



Pasture



ALERT WEED

Notify KI Landscape
Board if found

CONTROL

Manual and chemical
removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**



THREE HORNED BEDSTRAW

Galium tricornutum



THREE HORNED BEDSTRAW

Galium tricornutum



DESCRIPTION

- Herb with four sided stems and lance shaped leaves that are hairy underneath.
- Flowers in clusters of three, yellow to white in colour, spring to summer flowering.
- Fruit is densely covered with warts.

IMPACTS

- Weed of cultivation and disturbed sites, uncommon but has been found on KI post fire.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island



Notify

Impact



Produce

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Crops



Pasture



VARIEGATED THISTLE

Silybum marianum



VARIEGATED THISTLE

Silybum marianum



DESCRIPTION

- An annual thistle with sharp spines to 2m tall.
- Shiny, dark green, spiky, variegated leaves grow from broad rosette to 1 m in diameter.
- Purple flower heads grow at end of branches off main stem in spring-summer, occasionally not until second year.
- Long, spiny, modified leaves surround the flowers.
- Deeply lobed leaves grow along erect stems.

IMPACTS

- Competes with pasture.
- Toxic to stock.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Impact



Toxic

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Pasture

CONTROL

Chemical removal.
See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

VETCH

Vicia sativa



VETCH

Vicia sativa

DESCRIPTION

- A scrambling herb that climbs using branched tendrils.
- Leaves are feather-like and divided into 3-10 pairs of small narrow leaves, 8-30mm long.
- It has pink-purple pea flowers, each 1-2cm long. Seed pod is narrow and slightly flattened, 3-5cm long.
- Spring flowering.

IMPACTS

- A weed of roadsides and waste lands, sometimes invades bushland. Impacts crop farmers mostly.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season



Spring

Invades



Crops



Pasture



Bushland



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

WILD ARTICHOKE

Cynara cardunculus



WILD ARTICHOKE

Cynara cardunculus

DESCRIPTION

- Large perennial thistle.
- Stems branching, to 1.5m tall, with cobwebby hairs.
- Rosette of blue-green leaves to 80cm long, deeply divided into spine-tipped segments.
- Flower heads purple, 4-6cm wide.
- Spiny leaves.

IMPACTS

- Invades annual pastures.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Impact



Health risk

Invades



Pasture

CONTROL

Manual and chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**



WILD RADISH
Rhaphanus raphanistrum

WILD RADISH
Rhaphanus raphanistrum

DESCRIPTION

- Characterised by a basal rosette of stalked leaves, which are toothed and often bristly, with smaller stem leaves.
- White to yellow 4-petalled flowers each with 6 stamens, petals do not overlap.
- Flowers from autumn to spring.
- Seed pods 2-9cm long, ribbed and constricted between seeds that break up into single-seeded pieces at maturity.

IMPACTS

- Common on roadsides and disturbed areas near cultivation, competes with pastures/crops.
- Seeds contaminate crops.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Impact



Produce

Season



Autumn



Winter



Spring

Invades



Pasture



Crops



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

WIWEED

Polygonum aviculare



WIWEED

Polygonum aviculare

DESCRIPTION

- A sprawling herb with oval leaves usually 5-12mm long. At the base of each leaf is a white to silver sheath around the stem.
- In the leaf axils are small clusters of pink-tinged flowers, 2-3mm long. Each flower is 5-lobed.
- Flowering in autumn and spring.
- Fruits are small and 3 angled, found enclosed within the withered flower.

Season



Autumn



Spring

Invades



Pasture

IMPACTS

- Common in pastures, roadsides and waste lands.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

YELLOW BURRWEED

Amsinckia species



YELLOW BURRWEED

Amsinckia species

DESCRIPTION

- Slender, annual herb which germinates in autumn and winter, with short, bristly hairs that grows to 70cm tall.
- Stalk-less, dark green to grey-green leaves grow alternately around erect stem. Y-shaped seedling leaves.
- Numerous, small, yellow-orange, tubular flowers grow on one side of the end of curved shaped branches.
- Flower stems uncurl like ferns.
- Plant grows from rosette.
- Lance-shaped, hairy leaves feel rigid to touch.

IMPACTS

- Competes with pasture and crops.
- Toxic to stock.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island



Notify

Impact



Toxic

Season



Summer

Invades



Crops



Pasture



PRIORITY WEED

CONTROL

Manual and chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **HERB**

AFRICAN FEATHER GRASS

Cenchrus macrourus



AFRICAN FEATHER GRASS

Cenchrus macrourus

DESCRIPTION

- Robust perennial to 1.8m high, has creeping underground stems. Forms large dense tussocks.
- Summer flowering, in a dense cylindrical spike to 40cm long, has numerous rough, straw-coloured bristles.

IMPACTS

- Competes with pastures, fire hazard.
- Spreads quickly in coastal districts/ sandy soils.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

CONTROL

Manual and chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **GRASS**

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Impact



Fire Risk

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Pasture



AFRICAN LOVEGRASS

Eragrostis curvula



AFRICAN LOVEGRASS

Eragrostis curvula

DESCRIPTION

- Perennial grass forming tussocks to 1.5m tall.
- Hairless, fine leaves have curled tips and parallel veins to 30cm long.
- Densely branched, grey-green seed heads.
- Erect, open and compact seedhead.
- Curly leaf tips.
- Leaf blade 3mm wide.

IMPACTS

- Grass of low palatability that grows rapidly after summer rain.
- Competes with pasture and native vegetation.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island



Notify

Impact



Stock

Season



Summer



Autumn

Invades



Pasture



Bushland

CONTROL

Manual and/or chemical removal then replace with better species. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **GRASS**

COUCH GRASS

Cynodon dactylon



COUCH GRASS

Cynodon dactylon

DESCRIPTION

- Creeping perennial to 40cm.
- 2-3 leaves on horizontal stems, grey-green in colour.
- Seed heads in spikes, in groups of 3-7, originating from 1 point, 3-8cm long.
- Flowers mid to late summer and autumn.

IMPACTS

- Forms dense patches and invades in pastures.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season



Summer



Autumn

Invades



Pasture



TYPE OF WEED: **GRASS**



FEATHERTOP
Cenchrus longisetus

FEATHERTOP

Cenchrus longisetus

DESCRIPTION

- A tussock-forming perennial to 70cm high, also has creeping underground stems.
- Summer flowering with cylindrical spike to 12cm long, with soft pale green to white bristles.

IMPACTS

- Common in roadsides, pastures and lawns.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Impact
Stock



Invades



Pasture



TYPE OF WEED: **GRASS**

FOUNTAIN GRASS

Cenchrus setaceus



FOUNTAIN GRASS

Cenchrus setaceus

DESCRIPTION

- Erect densely tufted, perennial tussock grass to 1m tall.
- Long, wiry, flat leaves 10–40cm long form dense, light green clumps growing actively from spring to summer.
- Long, feathery, or bristly flower spikes (seed head) are 10-25cm long with dull purple to white bristles.
- Yellow-brown, smooth seeds survive to 6 years in soil.
- Small hairs where leaf blade meets sheath.
- Hair-less leaves.
- Leaf blade 1–3mm wide.

IMPACTS

- Grass of low palatability that invades pasture and native vegetation.
- Increases intensity and spread of fire.
- Can cause skin irritation to humans.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be imported to Kangaroo Island.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Impact



Stock Health risk



Fire Risk

Season



Summer

Invades

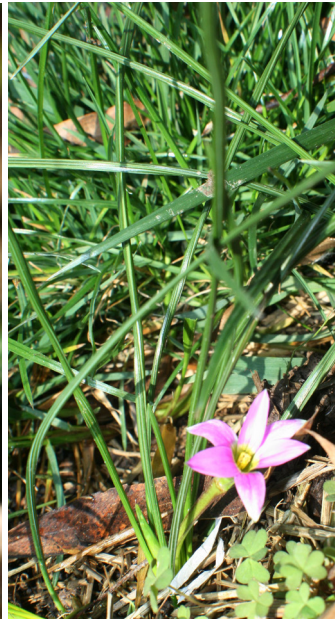


Pasture Bushland



TYPE OF WEED: **GRASS**

GUILDFORD GRASS
Romulea rosea var. australis



GUILDFORD GRASS
Romulea rosea var. australis

* Locally known as
nut grass and
onion grass.

DESCRIPTION

- Leaves to 40cm long, growing from the base.
- Flowers are pale to bright pink with yellow centres.

IMPACTS

- Can form fibre balls in the stomach of animals that graze it.
- Common in lawns and pastures.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season



Summer

Invades



Pasture



TYPE OF WEED: **GRASS**



INNOCENT WEED

Cenchrus longispinus



INNOCENT WEED

Cenchrus longispinus

* Locally known as
spiny burr grass,
spiny burr weed.



DESCRIPTION

- Small annual summer growing grass.
- Soft leaves.
- Flower heads of sharp-spined burrs, narrow and tend to interlock.

IMPACTS

- Competes with pastures, fire hazard.
- Spreads quickly in coastal districts/ sandy soils.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

CONTROL

Manual and chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **GRASS**

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Impact



Health risk

Season



Summer

Invades



Pasture



Crops

MEXICAN FEATHER GRASS
Nassella tenuissima



MEXICAN FEATHER GRASS
Nassella tenuissima

DESCRIPTION

- Tussock forming perennial up to 60cm tall and up to 15cm at the base, with deep fibrous root system.
- Leaf blades are thin and tightly rolled with small, rough serrations.
- Spring to early summer flowering, seeds have a purple tint.

IMPACTS

- Unpalatable to livestock, drought and fire tolerant, can produce up to 100,000 seeds each year.
- Competes with pastures, spiny seeds.
- A large threat to wetlands. Invades bushland, displaces native species. Invades plantation forestry.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners are required to completely destroy all living parts of these plants, including seeds preventing it from re-growing and spreading.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.
- State alert weed.
- Prohibited entry to Kangaroo Island.
- Legislation only applies to seed-producing pampas grasses.

Status



Declared for Kangaroo Island



Notify

Impact



Stock

Season



Spring

Invades



Pasture



ALERT WEED

Notify KI Landscape Board if found

DESTROY

Manual and chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **GRASS**

PAMPAS GRASS

Cortaderia selloana



PAMPAS GRASS

Cortaderia selloana

DESCRIPTION

- Giant tussock forming perennial to 4m high. Leaves are long narrow and rough, growing from the base, dull blue-green leaf blades with serrated edges.
- Flowers in summer to autumn as a large, fluffy spike on tall cane-like stalks, white, yellowish to purple in colour.
- Stems are less than twice the height of lower foliage.

IMPACTS

- Weeds of drainage lines, roadsides and disturbed bushland and damp bare ground.
- A large threat to wetlands. Invades bushland, displaces native species.
- Fire hazard.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Impact



Fire Risk

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Bushland



ALERT WEED

Notify KI Landscape
Board if found

CONTROL

Manual and chemical
removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **GRASS**



PERENNIAL VELDT GRASS

Ehrharta calycina



PERENNIAL VELDT GRASS

Ehrharta calycina

DESCRIPTION

- A perennial growing to 1.2m high.
- Leaves have rough margins, wavy towards the base.
- Flowering stems are erect and loosely arching with swollen purple-ish joints, spreading at maturity with well-spaced purple-red branches.
- Spikelets to 7.5mm long. Spring to summer emerging.

IMPACTS

- Invasive in bushlands, coastal dunes, and along roadsides (rapidly spreads here).

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Bushland



TYPE OF WEED: **GRASS**



RATS TAIL AND PARRAMATTA GRASS

Sporobolous species



RATS TAIL AND PARRAMATTA GRASS

Sporobolous species

DESCRIPTION

- Perennial grass forming tussocks to 2m tall that favours summer rain.
- Leaves are pale green, largely hairless, long, waxy and very tough.
- Long, thin seed heads generally close to main stem 40–50cm long.
- Flowers from spring to summer.
- Seed head of rats tail grass matures to pyramid-shape.
- Parramatta grass develops sooty spike on seed heads.

IMPACTS

- Grass of low palatability, quick to colonise bare patches.
- Competes with pasture and native vegetation.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Impact



Stock

Season



Summer



Autumn

Invades



Bushland



Pasture



TYPE OF WEED: **GRASS**

SILVER GRASS

Vulpia bromoides



SILVER GRASS

Vulpia bromoides

DESCRIPTION

- Erect annual to 60cm high with slender stems and soft leaf blades.
- Flower/seeding area to 14cm long is erect to slightly drooping with open spikelets.
- Spring to summer flowering.

IMPACTS

- Widespread in disturbed habitats, regarded as undesirable components within run down pasture.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Pasture



TYPE OF WEED: **GRASS**

SPINY RUSH*Juncus acutus ssp. Actus***SPINY RUSH***Juncus acutus ssp. Actus***DESCRIPTION**

- Large perennial tussock with cylindrical, sharp pointed leaves and erect flowering stems from 30cm to 1.6m high.
- Flowers group at the ends of the stems, brownish green in colour, large egg-shaped seed capsules.

IMPACTS

- Invades wetlands and pastures, unpalatable and obstructs water flow.
- Seeds contaminate crops.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be imported to Kangaroo Island.

StatusDeclared for
Kangaroo Island**Impact**

Produce



Stock

Invades

Pasture

TYPE OF WEED: **GRASS**



YORKSHIRE FOG
Holcus lanatus



YORKSHIRE FOG
Holcus lanatus

DESCRIPTION

- Tufted perennial to 1m high, velvet like hairs and greyish in colour.
- Spring to summer flowering on an oblong, branched spike, pinkish in colour, opening as it becomes mature.

IMPACTS

- Common on disturbed sites and wet pasture.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Pasture



TYPE OF WEED: **GRASS**

AFRICAN BOXTHORN
Lycium ferocissimum



AFRICAN BOXTHORN
Lycium ferocissimum

DESCRIPTION

- Large, dense, perennial shrub with woody spines grows to 6m tall.
- Stems are densely branched and rigid with light green, fleshy leaves.
- Flowers are white with purple throat.
- Shiny, round red, drooping fruit.
- Terminal spines.
- Fleshy leaves.

IMPACTS

- Fast growing invasive species that forms prickly thickets in pasture and native vegetation.
- Hinders movement of people and animals.
- Injures animals.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.



PRIORITY WEED

CONTROL

Manual and/or chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **SHRUB**

Status



National Significance



Declared for Kangaroo Island

Impact



Health risk



Movement

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Pasture



Bushland



AFRICAN DAISY
Senecio pterophorus



AFRICAN DAISY
Senecio pterophorus

DESCRIPTION

- An erect, bushy shrub to 1.5m with greyish green stems.
- Leaves are 5-10cm long, coarsely toothed and woolly underneath.
- 8- 13 yellow, daisy-shaped flowers are clustered in groups at the tops of stems. Summer flowering.
- Leaf edges extend as narrow wings down onto the stem. Not to be confused with native *Senecio sp.*

IMPACTS

- Aggressive, appears after disturbance, especially fire.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season



Summer

Invades



Bushland



Pasture



TYPE OF WEED: **SHRUB**



APPLE OF SODOM
Solanum linnaeanum

APPLE OF SODOM

Solanum linnaeanum

DESCRIPTION

- Perennial, erect, bushy shrub to 1m high with prickles 3-15mm long.
- Deeply lobed, elliptic leaves, dark green with star shaped hairs.
- Mauve-blue flowers with five petals and yellow anthers grow throughout year.
- Large, round, green berries, turn yellow then brown when ripe, 2-3cm wide.

IMPACTS

- Weed of disturbed areas that invades perennial pastures.
- Berries toxic to stock and humans

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



National
Significance



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Impact



Toxic

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Pasture



TYPE OF WEED: **SHRUB**

BLACKBERRY*Rubus fruticosus species aggregate***BLACKBERRY***Rubus fruticosus species aggregate***DESCRIPTION**

- Semi-deciduous, perennial, prickly, climbing shrub with arching canes (stems) that forms thickets to 2m tall.
- Compound leaves have 3-5 leaflets, are dark green above and may be hairy with short prickles underneath.
- White-pink flowers with five petals grow from spring to summer and are followed by berries ripening to black.
- Leaves have toothed edges.
- Plant covered in many thorns.
- Green, purple or red, arched, ribbed stems grow to 7m.

IMPACTS

- Significant environmental weed invades pastures and native vegetation. Hinders movement.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be imported to Kangaroo Island.

StatusNational
SignificanceDeclared for
Kangaroo Island

Notify

Impact

Health risk



Movement

Season

Summer

Invades

Pasture

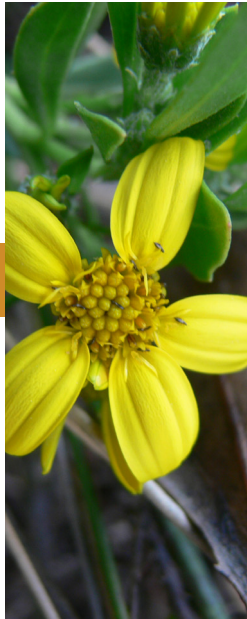


Bushland

**PRIORITY WEED****CONTROL**

Chemical with slashing/mulching to follow spraying. See QR code.

TYPE OF WEED: **SHRUB**

BONESEED*Chrysanthemoides monilifera***BONESEED***Chrysanthemoides monilifera***DESCRIPTION**

- An erect, rounded shrub to 2m high with white-woolly young growth.
- Leaves are oval and leathery on short thick stalks.
- Flowers are yellow and clustered at the end of branches, late winter to early summer flowering.

IMPACTS

- Invades coastal and sub-coastal areas, open bushland, wastelands, roadsides, pastures and waterways.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

CONTROL

Manual and chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **SHRUB**

Status

National
Significance



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Season

Spring



Summer

Invades

Bushland



Pasture

COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster species



COTONEASTER

Cotoneaster species

DESCRIPTION

- Shrubs to 3m high, with distinct red berries.
- Leaves oval and alternatively arranged.
- Flowers are small with petals, white to pink in colour.

IMPACTS

- Fruit is poisonous if eaten in larger quantities.
- Invades bushland.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Impact



Health risk



Toxic

Invades



Bushland



TYPE OF WEED: **SHRUB**

DOG ROSE

Rosa canina



DOG ROSE

Rosa canina

DESCRIPTION

- A large, deciduous, and erect or scrambling aromatic shrub to 3m high.
- Leaves are oval and hairless underneath. Red fruit on stalks.
- Flowers in late spring to summer, pink aromatic flowers.

IMPACTS

- Forms prickly thickets and invades pastures.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Prohibited entry to Kangaroo Island.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Impact



Health risk

Season



Summer

Invades



Pasture



TYPE OF WEED: **SHRUB**



GORSE

Ulex europaeus



Status



National
Significance



Declared for
Kangaroo Island



Notify

Impact



Movement

Season



Autumn



Spring

Invades



Pasture



Bushland

GORSE

Ulex europaeus

DESCRIPTION

- Spiny, densely branched shrub to 2m tall.
- Stems green, grooved, ending in spines.
- Leaves scales or spines.
- Large, golden-yellow, pea flowers in autumn and spring.
- Oblong, brown hairy pods contain hard round long-lived seeds.
- Green stems turn brown as they age.

IMPACTS

- Spiny thickets compete with pasture and native vegetation.
- Hinders movement of people and animals.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.



PRIORITY WEED

CONTROL

Burning, slashing and chemical removal.
See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **SHRUB**





ITALIAN BUCKTHORN
Rhamnus alaternus



ITALIAN BUCKTHORN
Rhamnus alaternus

DESCRIPTION

- Hardy, fast growing, perennial, evergreen shrub to 6m tall.
- Oval leaves are leathery, dark-green and glossy with serrated edges.
- Small, yellow-green flowers with five petals grow from winter to spring.
- Red berries grow in female plants and ripen to black in summer.
- Leaves have prominent veins and are arranged alternately.
- Each plant can produce 11,000 berries and grow by suckering.

IMPACTS

- Forms dense thickets that shade out native vegetation.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island



Notify

Impact



Movement

Season



Autumn



Winter



Spring

Invades



Bushland

CONTROL

Manual and/or chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **SHRUB**

MIRROR BUSH

Coprosma repens



MIRROR BUSH

Coprosma repens

DESCRIPTION

- Low tree or shrub to 4-5m high.
- Leaves are oval and fleshy with glossy upper surfaces and paler underneath.
- Flowers are small and greenish in colour; fruit matures to an orange colour.
- Spring to summer flowering.

IMPACTS

- Salt tolerant hedging plant, predominant in coastal areas and nearby bushland.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Bushland



PRIORITY WEED

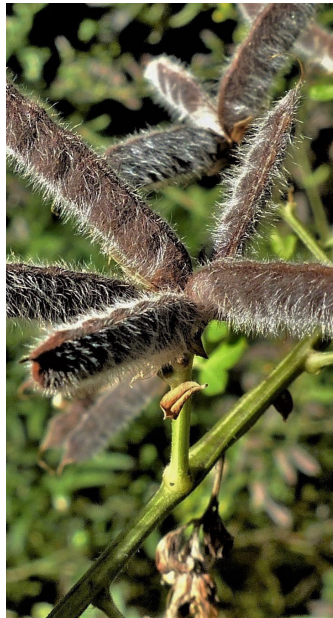
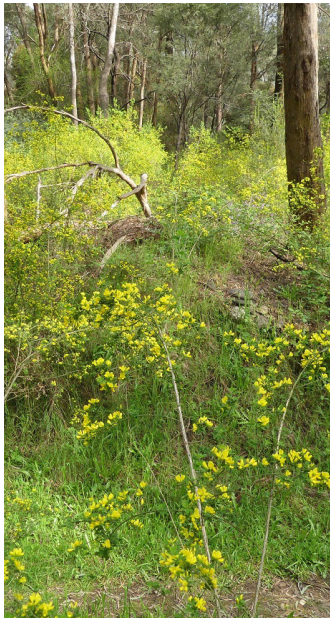


TYPE OF WEED: **SHRUB**



MONTPELLIER BROOM

Genista monspessulana



MONTPELLIER BROOM

Genista monspessulana

* Locally known as
Cape Broom.



PRIORITY WEED

DESCRIPTION

- Fast growing, perennial, evergreen shrub to 3m tall.
- Bright green leaves have three, rounded leaflets with thick hairs on underside and grow on a short stalk.
- Bright yellow, pea-shaped flowers grow at branch tips in late winter and sometimes late summer as well.
- Flat, hairy, green seed pods mature to brown and open when warm, producing hard, long-lived seeds.
- Rigid, green stems hairy when young become hairless as age.
- Generally grows from single trunk.

IMPACTS

- Forms dense thickets that compete with native vegetation.
- Increases fire risk. Hinders movement.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

CONTROL

Manual and/or chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **SHRUB**

Status



National
Significance



Declared for
Kangaroo Island



Notify

Impact



Fire Risk



Movement

Season



Summer



Winter

Invades



Bushland



OLIVE WILDING

Olea europaea ssp.



OLIVE WILDING

Olea europaea ssp.

DESCRIPTION

- Many-branched, bushy, evergreen tree 2–15m tall.
- The trunk branches from the base with rough grey to black bark.
- Narrow leaves are glossy dark green on top and silvery underneath.
- Small, cream flowers have tubular base which opens to four petals and appear in large clusters in late spring.
- Oval-shaped, fleshy fruit has single seed and is initially green, becoming purple-black as it ripens over summer.

IMPACTS

- Forms a dense mid-storey that out-competes native vegetation.
- Increases fire risk. Hinders movement.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control unkept or orchard plants and prevent their spread beyond property boundaries.
- Landholders must take any measure to control as directed by the Kangaroo Island Landscape Board.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Impact



Fire Risk



Movement

Season



Winter



Spring

Invades



Bushland

CONTROL

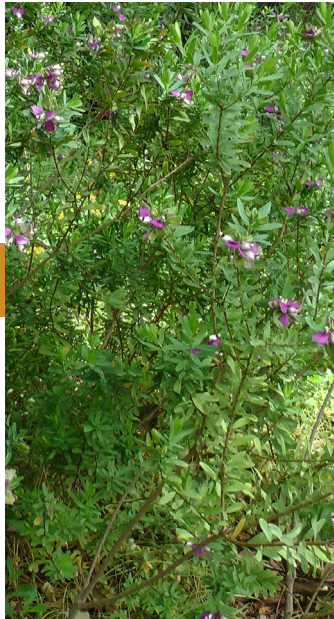
Chemical removal.
See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **SHRUB**

POLYGALA

Polygala myrtifolia



POLYGALA

Polygala myrtifolia

* Locally known as
Myrtle-leaf Milkwort.

DESCRIPTION

- An evergreen, erect to spreading shrub up to 3m high.
- Leaves are oval to 4cm long.
- Flowers are generally purple with white centres, pea shaped, late winter to spring flowering mostly.

IMPACTS

- Garden escapee that easily spreads. Invades and competes in coastal vegetation.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Prohibited entry to Kangaroo Island.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Season



Spring

Invades



Bushland

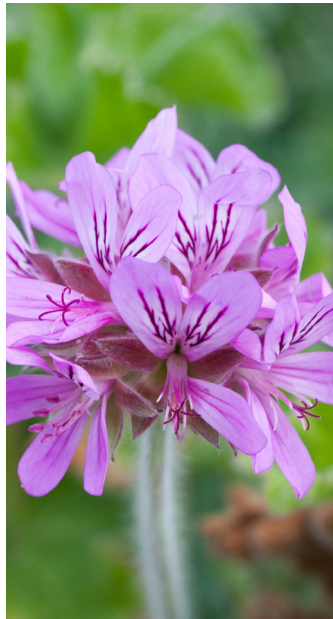
CONTROL

Manual and chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **SHRUB**

ROSE PELARGONIUM
Pelargonium capitatum



ROSE PELARGONIUM
Pelargonium capitatum

* Locally known as Geranium.

DESCRIPTION

- An aromatic perennial herb to small shrub, softly hairy with broad almost circular leaves, irregularly and deeply lobed with tiny-pointed teeth around the margins.
- Pink to mauve flowers in dense, stalked clusters, each flower is almost stalkless and has 5 petals. Flowering from winter to summer.
- Fruits are long and beak-like, separating at maturity into 5 smaller fruits.

IMPACTS

- A garden escapee in disturbed areas, particularly sandy soils near the coast, other garden varieties may persist around old buildings.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season



Winter



Spring

Invades



Pasture



Bushland



TYPE OF WEED: **SHRUB**

SWEET BRIAR

Rosa rubiginosa



SWEET BRIAR

Rosa rubiginosa

DESCRIPTION

- A large, deciduous, and erect or scrambling aromatic shrub to 3m high.
- Leaves are oval and hairy underneath.
- Red fruit with glandular hairs on their stalks.
- Flowers in late spring to summer, pink on prickly stalks.

IMPACTS

- Widely naturalised in roadsides, pastures and bushland, especially in high rainfall regions.
- Forms prickly thickets and competes with pastures.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



Declared for Kangaroo Island

Impact



Health risk

Season



Summer

Invades



Pasture



Bushland



TYPE OF WEED: **SHRUB**



CAPE LEEUWIN WATTLE

Paraserianthes lophantha



CAPE LEEUWIN WATTLE

* Locally known as Albizia.

Paraserianthes lophantha

DESCRIPTION

- Tree up to 5m high.
- Leaf structures are feathery, divided twice into paired segments and pairs of crowded oblong leaves.
- Flowers are pale greenish-yellow and in bottlebrush shaped spikes.
- Seed pods are flat, oblong and brown in colour.
- Flowers in late winter to early spring.

IMPACTS

- Aggressive in nature, capable of rapidly forming dense stands, seed remains viable in the soil for many years.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Impact



Fire Risk

Season



Winter



Spring

Invades



Bushland



TYPE OF WEED: **TREE**





COASTAL TEA TREE
Leptospermum laevigatum

COASTAL TEA TREE

Leptospermum laevigatum

DESCRIPTION

- Small tree to 5m high with flaky bark.
- Leaves feel leathery and are greyish-green and oval, with a small point at the tip.
- Flowers have 5 white, oval petals, flowering in winter to early summer.
- Polygala seedlings also look like Coastal Tea-Tree seedlings.

IMPACTS

- Invades native vegetation and often escapes gardens/planting sites.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Impact



Fire Risk

Season



Winter



Spring

Invades



Bushland

CONTROL

Manual and chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **TREE**



SWEET PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum undulatum



SWEET PITTOSPORUM

Pittosporum undulatum

DESCRIPTION

- Dense, evergreen, spreading tree up to 10m tall.
- Mid-dark green, shiny leaves with wavy edges grow in clusters at end of branches.
- Small creamy-white, bell-shaped, fragrant flowers have five petals that bend backwards from tips. Flowers grow in clusters at end of branches from winter to spring.
- Fruit are hard, orange capsules that split open in winter to expose 20–30 sticky seeds.

- Leaves grow alternately along stem before clustering at tip.
- Fruit turn green to yellow to orange as they ripen.

IMPACTS

- Out-competes native vegetation.
- Hinders movement.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Impact



Movement

Season



Winter



Spring

Invades



Bushland



PRIORITY WEED

CONTROL

Manual and/or chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **TREE**





TASMANIAN BLUE GUM WIDLING
Eucalyptus globulus ssp. globulus



TASMANIAN BLUE GUM WIDLING
Eucalyptus globulus ssp. globulus



DESCRIPTION

- Aromatic seedling/wildling of a large tree grown for forestry with a straight, single trunk and spreading crown 15-20m tall.
- Juvenile stems are square and grow blue-grey.
- Solitary, white flowers have many stamens and grow on flattened stalks from winter to summer. Hard, woody, large gumnut.
- Adult leaves are glossy, dark green, thick and leathery.

- Leaves and square branches are arranged in opposite pairs around a square trunk.
- Grows from seed or sucker.

IMPACTS

- Forms dense thickets following fires that out-compete native vegetation.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants, not in plantations, and prevent their spread.

CONTROL

Manual and/or chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **TREE**

Status



Declared for Kangaroo Island

Season



Winter



Spring



Summer

Invades



Bushland



TREE LUCERNE
Chamaecytisus palmensis



TREE LUCERNE
Chamaecytisus palmensis

DESCRIPTION

- Small tree to 4m high with soft-hairy arching branches.
- Leaves alternate and are divided into three oval shaped leaflets, paler and hairy underneath.
- Flowers are cream to white, 'pea' shaped in appearance, emerging in winter to spring.
- Seed pods are oblong and look like snow peas, green and open when mature.

IMPACTS

- Invades disturbed sites, waterways, grassland and bushland.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

N/A

Season



Winter



Spring

Invades



Bushland



Pasture



TYPE OF WEED: **TREE**



BLUEBELL CREEPER

Billardiera heterophylla



BLUEBELL CREEPER

Billardiera heterophylla

* Locally known as Sollya.



PRIORITY WEED

DESCRIPTION

- Evergreen, perennial climber with brown, twining, woody stems to 4m tall.
- Shiny, dark green, hairless, oval or lance-shaped leaves grow alternately along stem.
- Blue, white or pale pink bell-shaped flowers have five petals and flower from spring to summer.
- Green, sausage-shaped berries ripen to dark purple blue in summer and autumn.
- Clusters of blue flowers may also be pink or white.

- Young stems are reddish-brown before becoming woody.

IMPACTS

- Rapidly invades native vegetation, forming dense, smothering thickets.
- Hinders movement of people and animals.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Impact



Movement

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Bushland

CONTROL

Manual and/or chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **VINE**



BRIDAL CREEPER

Asparagus asparagoides



BRIDAL CREEPER

Asparagus asparagoides

DESCRIPTION

- Climbing vine with long, twisting, branching stems to 3m tall that grow annually from autumn to spring from an underground, perennial, tuberous root mat.
- Shiny, green, oval or lance-shaped 'leaves' grow alternately along wiry, green stem.
- Small, white, flowers with six petals grow in spring.
- Green, pea-sized berries turn pink then red in late spring to early summer.

IMPACTS

- Invades native vegetation, smothering native plants above ground and preventing their germination below ground.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



National
Significance



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Season



Winter



Spring

Invades



Bushland



PRIORITY WEED

CONTROL

Manual and/or chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: VINE





BRIDAL VEIL
Asparagus declinatus



BRIDAL VEIL
Asparagus declinatus

DESCRIPTION

- Climbing vine with long, twisting, branching stems to 3m tall that grow annually from autumn to spring from an underground, perennial, tuberous root mat.
- Blue-green, soft, fine, needle-shaped 'leaves' grow in groups of three along wiry, green stem.
- Small, white, flowers with six petals grow in spring.
- Green, egg-shaped berries turn white in late spring early summer.
- Numerous shoots grow from fleshy, root mass 0–15cm deep.

IMPACTS

- Invades native vegetation, smothering native plants above ground and preventing their germination below ground.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



National Significance



Declared for Kangaroo Island

Season



Winter



Spring

Invades



Bushland



PRIORITY WEED

CONTROL

Manual and/or chemical removal. See QR code.



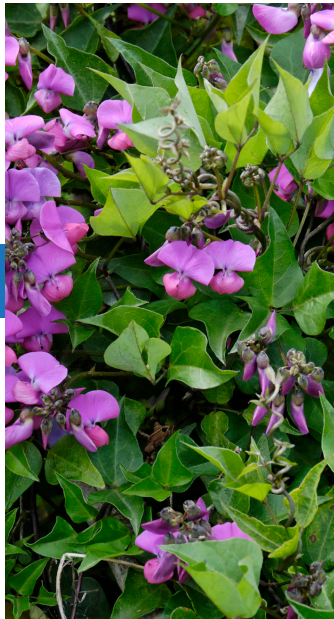
TYPE OF WEED: **VINE**





LAVATORY CREEPER

Dipogon lignosus



LAVATORY CREEPER

Dipogon lignosus

* Locally known as Dolichos Pea.



DESCRIPTION

- A twinning perennial herb with stems to 3m long.
- Leaves are alternately arranged with 3 segments.
- Flowers are pea shaped and a deep pink colour to purple, sometimes white, emerging in spring to summer.
- Seeds in short pods, black in colour with a white scar.

IMPACTS

- Invades bushland, smothers vegetation.
- Garden escapee.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Kangaroo Island landowners must take reasonable steps to control plants and prevent their spread.
- Must not be sold or traded in any way, including as a contaminant of anything.
- Must not be transported on a public road, including as a contaminant of anything.

Status



Declared for
Kangaroo Island

Season



Spring



Summer

Invades



Bushland

CONTROL

Manual and chemical removal. See QR code.



TYPE OF WEED: **VINE**



UNDERSTANDING DECLARED PLANTS AND WEED MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

In South Australia, declared plants are invasive species regulated under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* due to their threat to primary industries, natural environments, or public safety.

A plant may be declared by the Minister for Climate, Environment and Water when legal powers under the Act are needed to support the weed management strategies of regional Landscape Boards.

The process involves risk assessment and strategic planning by these boards, with input from the public and land managers.

Once declared, specific legal obligations may apply, including restrictions on movement, sale, notification and control. These provisions vary by region and are enforced by the eight regional Landscape Boards and Green Adelaide.

The Department for Primary Industries and Regions South Australia provides policy oversight, while local councils, the Department for Infrastructure

and Transport, National Parks and Wildlife Service South Australia and landholders all share responsibility for managing declared weeds and preventing their spread.

Declared pest plants are plants that are required to be controlled or destroyed, under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*, due to their weed threat to South Australia's primary industries, natural environments and public safety. Plant species are declared under various provisions of the Act relating to:

MOVEMENT: The declared plant must not be brought to Kangaroo Island or moved on a public road (e.g. as a cutting, seed or potted specimen, within fleeces or machinery).

SALE: The declared plant must not be sold at any outlet including nurseries, shops or market stalls (e.g. as a potted plant, seeds or cuttings or contaminating other items for sale).

NOTIFICATION: The presence and locations of the declared plant must be reported to the regional landscape board by the owner of the land.

CONTROL: Landowners are required to take action to control and keep controlled, certain declared plant species present on their property, preventing their spread.

DESTROY: Landowners are required to completely destroy all living parts of these plants, including seeds preventing it from re-growing and spreading.

PREVENTING SPREAD: As a minimum, destroy all plants within 20m of the boundary preventing the plant escaping to adjoining properties or road verges.

Land holders have a legal responsibility to manage declared pest plants under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019*.

Guidelines for control of declared weeds can be found on the PIRSA website, see link below, or scan the QR code, or in the Weed Control Handbook for Declared Plants in SA.



PIRSA Website



Weed Control Handbook for Declared Plants in SA



TIPS FOR SUCCESSFUL WEED CONTROL

PREVENTION IS CHEAP

- Ensure vehicles, machinery, livestock and produce do not carry weed seeds.
- Report sales of declared plants to the KI Landscape Board or PIRSA Kingscote.
- Pay particular attention to ALERT WEEDs – most have yet to become established in SA.

FIND WEEDS EARLY

- Get to know plants in your area/on your property and quickly identify and deal with new threats.

WATCH YOUR SPREAD

- Take measures to contain weed infestations and prevent further weed dispersal.
- Check and clean vehicles and machinery seasonally as well as clothing and pets.

PLAN YOUR CONTROLS

- Obtain information about managing your target weed and the best time to control or destroy the plant.
- Map infestations.
- Treat weeds when they are young.
- Use the recommended control method. Minimise damage to non-target plants. Establish and promote competing vegetation.

UNDERTAKE FOLLOW UP CONTROL

- Continue follow up treatments over several seasons. Some plants may have been missed, some may not have died, and new seedlings may emerge.



PREVENTING WEED INVASIONS

When purchasing stock feed and livestock from other locations, use the following guidelines to prevent the spread of weeds on your property:

- **Reduce weed spread from introduced fodder by feeding stock in one location, such as a containment area or feedlot.**

Stock fed on imported fodder should remain in the feedlot for at least 2–3 weeks before being released into another paddock or fed on imported fodder in the same area of paddock each time to allow for easy weed detection and control.

- **Closely monitor the area where fodder is stored to detect any germinating weeds for at least 18 months.**

The storage area should not be near livestock or vehicle traffic to reduce the risk of accidental seed spread.

- **Fully secure loads of fodder in transit to avoid these dangers.**

After the delivery of the consignment, thoroughly clean the vehicle in a place where weeds can be readily detected and easily destroyed if the fodder was contaminated.



LIVESTOCK AND WEED PREVENTION



Photo Credit: KI Industry Brand Alliance.



LIVESTOCK AND WEED PREVENTION

Stock new to a property should be confined to a small holding paddock for at least seven days, to allow animals to be closely observed and to purge any remaining ingested weed seed, to reduce the risk of ingested weeds being spread to other parts of the property.

If livestock in full wool have not been shorn before purchase, we recommend shearing to dramatically reduce the chance of seed being transported externally on the livestock. Purchasing sheep 'off-shears' is highly recommended to reduce these biosecurity risks.

Contamination holding paddocks should be inspected at least biannually to monitor the emergence of new winter and summer active weeds.

If any strange or unidentifiable plants are found on your property, contact PIRSA Kingscote or the Kangaroo Island Landscape Board immediately.



CONTROL OPTIONS | HERBICIDE CONTROL

NOTE: All herbicides MUST be used at the manufacturers recommended rates.

FOLIAR SPRAY

The foliar spray method involves spraying the foliage of the target plant just before the point of run-off (i.e. until each leaf is wetted but not dripping) with a hand-line or boom spray.

This method is suitable for herbaceous plants, shrubs, grasses, and vines where complete coverage can be achieved.

Foliar spray can be done in several ways depending on the nature of the weed, the size of the infestation and the presence of off-target plants, including boom spraying, spot spraying, drone applications and splatter gun.

Some sprays can be combined to achieve great results or have other chemicals added to them to enhance their effectiveness (i.e. adding a wetter or penetrant when spraying waxy foliage).

WIPER APPLICATION

Wiper application is used for control of weeds including tufted grasses that grow higher than a crop or pasture species.

The method involves applying herbicide solution to an absorbent surface, such as a length of rope or wick.

CUT STUMP METHOD

This method is useful for vines, multi-stemmed shrubs and medium to large trees, and even for some large herbs such as arum lily.

The term cut and swab is also often used to describe this method. The main stem(s) or trunk(s) are cut off at their base by chainsaw, axe, brush cutter or machete and the stump immediately (within 10-15 seconds) sprayed or painted with herbicide mixture to the point of run-off.

Herbicide applicators can be collected from the PIRSA office in Kingscote free of charge.

STEM INJECTION METHOD

Stem injection applies to trees and shrubs with woody trunks 5-10 cm or more in diameter. It involves cutting or drilling into the bark and injecting herbicide into the sap stream.

BASAL BARK METHOD

This method is used to treat saplings and multi-stemmed shrubs and regrowth with a diameter of less than 5cm.

The herbicide, usually mixed with diesel (for preference, biodiesel such as Biosafe™) at label rates, is applied to all sides of every stem from ground up to a height of around 30cm.

SCRAPE AND PAINT METHOD

Scrape and paint is used for vines (e.g. blackberry)

where it is desirable to leave the vine intact or in sensitive areas such as native vegetation where it is desirable to minimise risks to off-target species.

A sharp knife is used to scrape a thin layer of bark from a 15-30cm section of stem. Herbicide is then immediately applied to the exposed sap tissue.

PELLET OR GRANULAR SOIL APPLICATION METHOD

This method can be used to treat isolated outlying plants that are not easy to treat using other methods. Herbicide pellets are evenly applied to the soil under the target weed from the stem out to 30cm beyond the canopy drip line.

Pellets should not be thrown at the base of the tree trunk - this will waste material and may result in poor control. The herbicide acts by moving into the root zone of the weed following rain and from there it is absorbed by the roots.





CONTROL OPTIONS | NON-HERBICIDE CONTROL

There are several methods available to treat weeds and choosing the most suitable option will depend on:

- The aim of the control,
- The scale of the problem,
- The resources available,
- Time constraints, and
- The situation and location of the weeds.

Herbicides alone should not be relied upon for weed control; instead, an Integrated Weed Management (IWM) approach should be taken. IWM combines appropriate weed control options including physical removal, chemical control, biological control, and cultural control to achieve effective long-term control.

MANUAL REMOVAL

Hand pulling is an option for small numbers of plants with tap roots that are not too deep.

Grubbing and/or digging out involves digging weeds out using a mattock, spade or hoe and is suitable when there are a small number of plants.

MECHANICAL CONTROL METHODS

Using a slasher or mower to reduce weed growth and restrict flowering at critical times of the plant's lifecycle.

Using a tractor to blade plough woody weeds out of the ground and destroy their root system.

In a cultivated paddock, using a tractor and disc plough to sever roots and/or bury weeds.

Using a mulcher to turn woody weeds into a thick mulch layer which is spread back over the area to suppress regrowth and new germinations.

Using a mechanical weed puller attached to a tractor to pull woody weeds out of the ground. Use caution when removing plants/shrubs/trees from watercourses so as not to promote erosion spots. Establish native plants first, then remove unwanted plants leaving the root system in place holding the watercourse banks secure.

FIRE

In some situations, fire can be a useful method to reduce weed biomass, clear an area for follow-up chemical control and, for some fire sensitive species, destroy the plant altogether. Areas that have been burnt need to be monitored to ensure desirable species re-establish and weed species are suppressed through follow-up control.

COMPETITION

Competition using planted or regenerating native plants or pastures is an essential part of long-term weed management. Encouraging and maintaining cover of desired species will suppress weed growth, flowering and weed seed production by reducing access to available sunlight, nutrients, and moisture.

BIOLOGICAL CONTROL

Biological control is the use of a weed's natural enemies, such as insects, mites, or pathogens (bacteria or fungi), which affect the health of the weed by either feeding or parasitising on it. Usually, the biological control agents come from the country of origin of the weed. Not all plants have biological control options.

GRAZING

In grazing situations stock will usually choose more palatable species over less palatable weeds such as soldier thistle and salvation Jane; however, spraying some weeds with the correct herbicide at the correct time of year increases their palatability to stock.

This method, known as spray grazing, is used in pastures to suppress weed populations making pasture species more competitive. Speak to an Agronomist for more information.





Caption: A native blee fly, an important pollinator, visiting an azure daisy-bush flower. Credit: Colin Wilson

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a balanced, tactical approach to managing diseases, insects, weeds, and other pests using a wide range of pest control strategies or tactics.

IPM focuses on making the environment less attractive to pest plants and animals through physical exclusion, good land management and early detection. It relies on knowledge of the pests' life cycles and habits, land management approaches and monitoring of the environment.

IPM also involves taking action to anticipate pest outbreaks and to prevent potential damage to pastures and crops.

The goal of IPM strategies is not always eradication but rather to prevent pests from reaching economically or aesthetically damaging levels with the least risk to the environment.

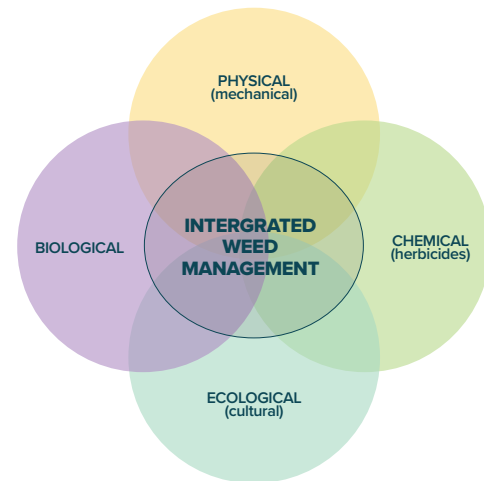
IPM strategies are very site-specific and seek to reduce the negative impacts associated with the use of many herbicides and pesticides.

Strategies employed may involve the promotion of predator species (insects and birds), increasing soil and plant health and chemical control methods.

Whilst chemical control methods do have a place in IPM programs, their use is minimised and the use of chemicals with reduced impacts on non-target species is encouraged.

The implementation of IPM strategies involves the identification of pests, accurate measurement of pest populations, assessment of damage levels, and knowledge of available pest management strategies or tactics that enable the land manager to make intelligent decisions in controlling pests.

The Kangaroo Island Landscape Board supports the use of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies as a sustainable approach to the control of weeds and other pests. Please contact the Kangaroo Island Landscape Board for advice on IPM approaches to weed control.



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 E. ki.landscapeboard@sa.gov.au
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RESOURCES AVAILABLE FOR KANGAROO ISLAND LANDHOLDERS

The *Kangaroo Island Landscape Board* can help you manage weeds on your property.

The **Animal and Plant Control Officer** can help you with:

- weed identification and management advice
- reports of new weeds
- loan of the one-leaf Cape tulip weed wipers,
- 12 V handline sprayers and knapsack sprayers.

The **Sustainable Agricultural Facilitator** can help you with:

- information about suitable cover crops or native flora to revegetate weeded areas
- facilitating workshops, demonstrations and peer learning sessions about weed management
- provide support and information relating to soils and improving them.

PIRSA Kingscote is also able to assist you with your weed controls efforts.

The **Biosecurity Team Leader** can help you with:

- weed identification and management advice
- farm biosecurity advice.

The **Principal Regional Advisor:**

- can provide advice on crops/pastures suitable to out compete weeds
- assist with soil testing
- other agricultural advice.



Weeds Australia



PIRSA Weeds



Weed Control Handbook for Declared Plants in SA



HerbiGuide, pesticide expert on a disk



Plants of Kangaroo Island



Controlling weeds on Kangaroo Island



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CONTACTS ON KANGAROO ISLAND FOR WEED CONTROL

Kangaroo Island Landscape Board

35 Dauncey St, Kingscote, SA, 5223

P: (08) 8553 2476

E: ki.landscapeboard@sa.gov.au

W: www.landscape.sa.gov.au/ki

Department of Primary Industries & Regions SA - PIRSA Kingscote

Shop 7/56 Dauncey St, Kingscote, SA, 5223

P: (08) 8553 4949

W: <https://pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds>

Exotic Plant Pest Hotline

Free call 1800 084 881

Elders Kingscote Agronomist

12 Telegraph Rd, Kingscote, SA 5223

P: (08) 8551 4108

Nutrien Ag Kingscote Agronomist

61 Playford Highway, Kingscote SA 5223

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34 Kohinoor Rd, Kingscote, SA 5223

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