DECLARED PLANTS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA ARETHEY ON YOUR LAND? There are over 137 declared plants in South Australia.

See inside for 72 plants that are either more commonly encountered, or are newly emerging threats.







Grasslike plants



Competes with pastures, fire hazard

Perennial grass forming large, dense tussocks with long, slender flower heads.



Invades pastures

and bushland

Perennial tussock grass.

Grey-green leaves. Long flower

spikes with dull purple bristles.

Fire hazard, invades pastures and bushland

Large perennial grass. V-shaped pairs of spikelets on branched



Competes with pastures Perennial grass with grey-green, spreading flower heads. Curled leaf tips.



Invades rangeland vegetation, excludes native species, fire hazard Perennial tussock grass.

Seed heads form a dense,

hairy cylindrical spike.

innocent weed

Cenchrus incertus,

Cenchrus longispinus

Competes with irrigated

crops, burrs injure animals

grasses. Soft leaves. Flower

heads of sharp-spined burrs.

Small perennial tussock grass. Purplish flowering heads. Seeds with an awn, surrounded at its base by a crown of bristles. Also declared: Stipoid grasses including Texas needlegrass (N. leucotricha)

Invades pastures and

bushland, sharp seeds

Chilean needlegrass

Nassella neesiana





Competes with pastures, spiny seeds

Small annual summer-growing Perennial. Thin, tightly rolled, finely serrated leaves. Recently sold by nurseries under various names.

pampas grasses

Cortaderia spp.

Shrub and tree



Forms prickly thickets in native vegetation and pasture

Large shrub. Light green fleshy leaves. Flowers are white with purple blotches. Round red berries. Stems are much branched, rigid, and spine-tipped.

desert ash

Invades native vegetation

along streams

Deciduous tree. Leaves in

opposite pairs, pinnate with

3–9 leaflets. Flat, winged

single-seeded fruits.

dog rose

Aleppo pine

Pinus halepensis

Invades native vegetation

Large spreading tree.

Branches have silvery bark,

narrow grey-green needles

in pairs, and smooth

reddish brown cones.



Forms prickly thickets, invades pasture

Large deciduous shrub. Erect or scrambling with prickly stems and leaves. Scented pale pink flowers. Red fruits (hips). Distinguished from sweet brian by smooth flower stalks and fruit.



along watercourses

branches. Grey-green shoots

have tiny scale leaves that

exude salt. Flowers small,

pale pink.

Cytisus scoparius

Invades bushland,

fire hazard

Erect, summer-deciduous

woody leguminous shrub

Green, ridged stems

becoming leafless.

Large yellow pea flowers.

Excludes native plants Invades bushland Large tree with weeping

English/Scotch broom | European blackberry

Shrub with fine green leaves and small globular pink flowers.

Rubus fruticosus sp agg

Invades bushland and pastures,

forms impenetrable thickets

Scrambling perennial. White or

pink flowers followed by berries

ripening to black. Leaves have

3-5 leaflets, short prickles on

underside. Long stems/canes

carry numerous prickles.

berry heath

Erica baccans



Invades bushland, displaces native plants

Woody erect shrub. Broad bright green, waxy leaves with some white down. Yellow daisy flower heads. Green-black berries.

Invades bushland, fire hazard Erect, evergreen leguminous shrub. Leaves with three

Cape broom

downy leaflets. Yellow pea flowers in clusters. Short hairy pods with hard, round seeds.



Ulex europaeus

Invades bushland, fire hazard Forms spiny thickets, competes with pasture and native vegetation shrub. Soft, hairy, ribbed stems.

Spiny, densely branched woody leguminous shrub. Leaves small, on green spine-like twigs. Large, clusters. Short hairy pods with yellow pea flowers. Oblong hairy pods contain hard round seeds

prickly pear

Opuntia spp.

Declared plants and you...

Every landowner in South Australia has legal responsibilities to manage **declared plants**. These are plants that are regulated under the Natural Resources Management Act 2004. Declared plants are significant weed threats to our State's primary production industries, natural environments and public safety

Plants may be declared under various sections of the NRM Act, relating to:

Movement – Some declared plants must not be moved on a public road (e.g. as a cutting, seed or potted specimen). Inadvertent movement of the plant on animals, soil, vehicles, machinery or produce may also be illegal.

Sale – Most declared plants must not be sold at any outlet including nurseries, pet shops and market stalls. Sale of any animal, soil, vehicle, machinery or produce contaminated with these plants is also illegal.

Notification – The presence and locations of some declared plants on your own land must be reported to the NRM group Biosecurity Unit or your regional NRM office Natural Resources Centre.

Control – As a landowner you are required to take action to destroy or control many declared plant species present on your property, regardless of whether it is used as a business, residence or for other purposes. NRM authorities also control certain declared plants on road reserves and can recover costs of control from the adjoining landowners.

Find out what provisions of the NRM Act apply to each declared plant in your area by contacting your regional NRM office. Information is online at www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds_and_pest_ animals/plant pests in south australia

State Alert weeds

Plants indicated in **red** are State Alerts – if you see one of these plants then please report it immediately to your nearest Natural Resources Centre.

Five tips for successful weed control

- 1 Prevention is cheap Insist that vehicles, machinery, livestock and produce coming onto your property do not carry weed seeds. Report sales of declared plants. Pay particular attention to Alert Weeds, which have yet to become established in South Australia.
- **2 Find weeds early** Get to know plants on your property and quickly identify and deal with new threats.
- **3 Watch your spread** Take measures to contain weed infestations and prevent further seed dispersal across your property.
- 4 Plan your controls Obtain information about managing your target weed. Map the area you need to treat. Treat weeds when they are young. Use the recommended control method. Use selective herbicides where possible. Minimise damage to non-weeds. Establish and promote competing vegetation.
- **5 Persistence, persistence** Continue follow-up reatments for as many years as necessary. Some plants may have been missed, some may have survived treatment and new seedlings may emerge.

Identification key: State Alert weeds

Photo credits key: 1 Blewett, David

- 2 Blood, Kate 3 Ciesla, William M. Forest Health Management
- International, Bugwood.org 4 Dean, Julie
- 5 Gaeti
- 6 Gillen, Paul Grech, Charles
- 8 Harvey, Adrian RSSA
- Bugwood.org 17 Shepherd, Ben

14 Roberts, Grant

15 Salguero, Alberto

9 Imhof, Mark

10 Meyer, Thomas

11 Michelmore, Peter

12 Powell, Dave USDA Forest

Service, Bugwood.org

13 Queensland Government

- 19 www.weedinfo.com.au 20 Xemenedura
- 16 Schwartz, Howard F. Colorado State University, 18 Starr, Forest & Kim

Cyperus rotundus

nutgrass



gardens, very hard to kill Perennial sedge to 60 cm

serrated tussock

Nassella trichotoma

with many tubers, shiny dark-green leaves.

Invade bushland, displace native species, fire hazard

Giant perennial tussock grasses. Leaves tough, grey-green with sharp, serrated edges. Tall, fluffy flower spikes, may be pinkish at first, fading to white.

spiny rush

Competes with pastures

Small perennial tussock. Thread-like, tightly rolled leaves with fine serrations near the base. Loose, drooping flower heads. Small seeds with long awns.

Invades wetlands and pasture, unpalatable, obstructs water flow

Large perennial tussocks. Leaves cylindrical, ending in a sharp spine. Flowers brownish green in dense clusters. Large seed capsules, egg-shaped but pointed, 5 mm long.

Italian buckthorn

Invades forest and coastal vegetation

leaves. Berries (on female plants) red at first, ripening black.



Compete with native vegetation, form prickly thickets

Succulent, spiny perennials with rounded, rope-like, green leafless stems. Flowers large, with numerous red to yellow petals.

may Crataegus monogyno

Invades bushland Winter deciduous shrub Shrub. Glossy dark-green ovate or small tree. Spined branches and lobed leaves. White flowers. Round, red fleshy fruits.

sweet briar

Rosa rubiginosa

Prickly thickets compete

with pasture

Large deciduous shrub.

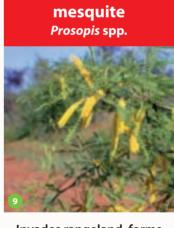
Erect or scrambling with

prickly stems and leaves.

Pale pink scented flowers.

Red fruits (hips) with glandular

hairs on their stalks.



Invades rangeland, forms prickly thickets Shrubs and trees. Bipinnate leaves with thorns at base.

Long dense clusters of yellow flowers resembling wattle. Seeds in large lobed pods. swollen around each seed.



Invades native forest Evergreen tree with broad

leaves. Scented cream flowers. Orange berries with many sticky seeds.



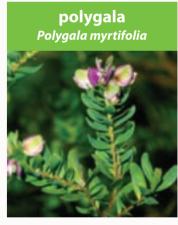
in rangelands Small spiny tree with zig-zag branches. Long green leaf stalks with tiny leaflets. Bright yellow flowers. Pods light brown and

Invades watercourses



Invade coastal and low rainfall riparian areas

Small trees. Grey-green shoots have tiny scale leaves that exude salt. Flowers small, pale pink.



Erect, evergreen leguminous

Leaves with three downy

leaflets. Yellow pea flowers in

hard, round seeds.

Invades and competes in coastal vegetation

Evergreen shrub. Leaves are oblong to oval. Pea-like flowers are mainly purple with a pair of large petal-like wings, and three petals, the lowest with a brushlike crest.

white weeping brooms Retama raetam

Invades bushland

tree heath

Tall shrub with fine leaves and small white flowers.

Invade native vegetation

leaves. Small white flowers.



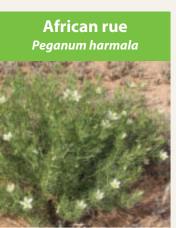
Succulent, spiny perennials

with flattened stem segments. Leaves absent. Flowers large, with numerous red to yellow petals. Red fleshy fruits. Note: spineless O. ficus indica is not declared.





Shrubs with grey-green weeping branchlets and scale



pastures, unpalatable Bushy perennial with a bitter smell. Cream coloured 5-petalled flowers. Leaves

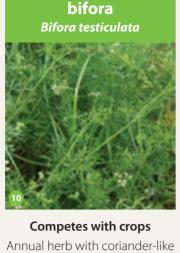


divided into narrow straps.



Perennial subshrub. Long, spiny leaves. Large, round green berries, brown when mature.

Calomba daisy



smell, divided leaves, and small white flowers in umbrella-like clusters. Fruit in pairs.



pastures, hard to kill Perennial with creeping roots. Blue-green basal leaves. Balloon-like calyx below 5 white flower petals.



and pastures Winter annual to 60 cm covered with tiny sticky hairs. Musky odour. Leaves simple with shallowly-toothed margins. Flowers with four mauve petals. Long pods split into segments.



including vegetables Annuals. Leafless flowering stems briefly emerge from underground rootstocks attached to hosts.

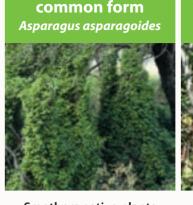


Creeper

Invades woodlands, **Smothers native plants** smothers native plants Woody climber with oblong, Climber with perennial dark-green leaves, blue flowers rhizome and narrow, lanceand cylindrical blue berries. shaped cladodes in threes giving a fern-like appearance. Orange-red berries.

bridal veil

Asparagus declinatus



bridal creeper -

Smothers native plants Climber with perennial rhizome and shiny oval pale green cladodes resembling leaves. Round berries turn orange-red when ripe.



bridal creeper –

Smothers native plants Cladodes larger, thicker and dark blue-green. Larger tubers in vertical clusters.

field bindweed

Convolvulus arvensis

Competes with crops



Advice on managing

ease of control and time of year.

Landowners have a legal responsibility to control

Natural Resources Management Boards coordinate and enforce local and regional control programs for

Declarations of plants (including local requirements for control) vary between and within NRM regions. Priority species for regional control programs also vary depending on the threats a weed poses in particular localities, whether it is a new invader or widespread,

declared plants. South Australia's eight regional

declared plants

declared plants.



shaped leaves. Tall flowering

stem bears red flowers and

bulbils instead of seeds.

and native vegetation Perennial growing in winter from a corm. Erect sword-

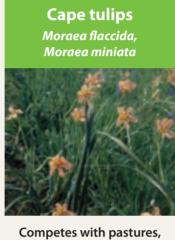


unpalatable Winter annual. Grey, finelydivided leaves with camomile scent. Numerous small yellow flower heads.



to livestock Prostrate summer annual. Creeping stems from a central root. Blue-green leaves divided into oblong leaflets. Yellow flowers.

horehound



toxic to livestock Grows in winter from corms. Pink to orange flowers. M. flaccida has one long, flat leaf. M. miniata has two or three leaves per plant and clusters of small fleshy bulbils in the leaf axils.



unpalatable to livestock Prostrate succulent with fleshy Perennial herb with deep root leafless stems. Large, foul smelling, starfish-shaped flowers mottled dull purple and yellow. Seeds winddispersed from large pods.



Smothers native plants and pastures Climber with perennial rhizome, needle-shaped, system and creeping rhizomes, blue-green cladodes. Large, blue-green leaves, and mauve ovoid, whitish berries. thistle flower heads.



and other crops Annual leafless twiner. Fine tangled white to orange stems attach to host plants. Masses of tiny white flowers, seeds in globular capsules.



dolichos pea

smothers vegetation Woody climber. Leaves with three leaflets. Mauve-pink pea flowers. Seeds in short pods.

and pasture South East Perennial herb. Trailing and twining stems. Leaves oval, This pamphlet is intended as a guide to pest plant regulations oblong to arrowhead shaped. in South Australia under the Natural Resources Management Act 2004. Flowers are white and It does not replace the Act and should not be relied upon as a legal funnel-shaped. document. Declarations and regulations change from time to time.



Competes with crops and pastures

system. Leaves divided into narrow segments. Yellow flowers in erect spikes, and green seed capsules.



crops and vineyards

Perennial herb with deep root Perennial herb forming tussocks or creeping stems. Leaves simple and narrow, or deeply divided; dark green above and white-felted below. Large daisy flowerheads in yellow, white, orange or pink.



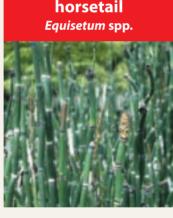
gazania



Competes with pastures, unpalatable

Perennial herb, densely covered in white hairs. Leaves in opposite pairs, broad, crinkled. Tiny white flowers. Small burrs in dense clusters.

silverleaf nightshade



Invades pasture and wetlands, toxic to livestock

Perennial fern with deep creeping rhizomes. Erect, hollow, finely ribbed shoots with rings of scale leaves. Spores in cones at the top of stems.

skeleton weed

Chondrilla juncea



Invades pastures, spiny seeds

spine-tipped bracts.

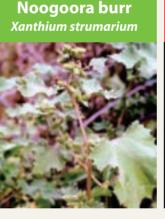


Competes with pastures, unpalatable to livestock

Deep-rooted perennial herb. Leaves alternate, deeply divided. Yellow, 4-petalled flowers. Strong taste. Used in salads as wild rocket.

variegated thistle

Silybum marianum



and riparian vegetation,

herb with grapevine-like leaves. Flowers inconspicuous, green. Burrs covered in small spines.

water dropwort



Competes with pasture burrs contaminate wool



parthenium weed

Competes in pastures, toxic and allergenic to humans Tall, summer-growing annual

Summer-growing erect annual herb. Pale grey-green, deeply lobed leaves with fine hairs. Small, white daisy flowers on stem tips.

ellow burrweed



Competes with crops and pastures, toxic to livestock

Annual herb, producing rosettes of leaves in autumn. Covered in short, bristly hairs. Small yellow flowers in spring.

Natural Resources South Australia

Contact your Natural Resources Centre to get advice on which declarations are relevant for you and your property, and how to manage your weed problems:

Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/

adelaidemtloftyranges/ **Black Hill** 8336 0901 **Eastwood** 8273 9100

Gawler 8523 7700 Victor Harbor 8552 3677 **Willunga** 8550 3400 Woodside 8336 0901

Alinytjara Wilurara

www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/alinytjara-wilurara/

Adelaide (head office) 8463 4860 **Ceduna** 8625 3706

Eyre Peninsula

www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/eyrepeninsula/

Ceduna 8625 3144 **Cleve** 8628 2077 **Port Lincoln** 8688 3111 **Streaky Bay** 8626 1108

Kangaroo Island

www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/kangarooisland/ **Kingscote** 8553 4444

Northern and Yorke

www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/northernandyorke/ **Clare** 8841 3400

South Australian Arid Lands

www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/aridlands/ Port Augusta 8648 5300

South Australian Murray-Darling Basin

www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/samurraydarlingbasin/

Murray Bridge 8532 9100 **Berri** 8580 1800 **Burra** 8892 3033 Cambrai 8564 5154 Karoonda 8578 1493

Lameroo 8576 3400 **Mount Barker** 8391 7500 Strathalbyn 8536 5600 **South East**

www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/southeast/

Mt Gambier 8735 1177 **Keith** 8755 1620

Biosecurity SA

Naracoorte 8762 9706

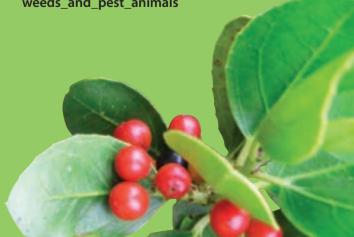
Contact Biosecurity SA for more information on declared plants:

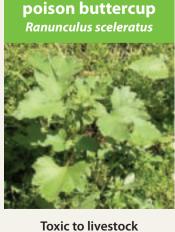
NRM Biosecurity Unit

Email nrmbiosecurity@sa.gov.au **Phone** 8303 9620

What about aquatic weeds?

See the separate brochure Aquatic Weeds of South Australia, available in hard copy from Biosecurity SA and on the website: www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/ weeds_and_pest_animals





Annual herb. Leaves bright

green, glossy and deeply divided into three lobes. Flowers have five small yellow petals, each forming numerous tiny, flattened green achenes with small beaks.

Competes in pastures,

Annual herb, producing rosettes of broad dark-green leaves in autumn. Covered in short, bristly hairs. Purple flowers in spring, each forming four seeds.

toxic to livestock

Echium plantagineun

salvation Jane



Competes with crops and pastures Perennial herb with woody

rootstock and deep spreading roots. Silvery-green, felted leaves. Violet flowers with yellow stamens. Green berries turning yellow.

Competes with crops Perennial herb with creeping

roots. Leaves deeply toothed, in a basal rosette. Flowering stems branched, wiry, leafless. Numerous, small, yellow flower heads.

Prostrate, summer growing system. Broad ovate leaves. Inconspicuous flowers

perennial herb. Extensive root are surrounded by pale

three corner jack Emex australi

Competes in pastures and crops, spiny seeds Prostrate to semi-erect, winter

growing annual. Dark green,

Competes in pasture,

toxic, spiny leaves stems from a basal rosette. oval leaves. Three-spined fruits.

purple flower heads.



Annual or biennial with tall Spiny leaves blotched with white veins. Groups of large,



clusters of white flowers on long stalks.