

WEEDS THREATEN OUR AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY AND OUR UNIQUE FLORA AND FAUNA

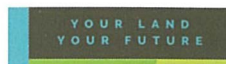
Since Europeans first arrived in Australia we have introduced, over 2800 species of weeds. Weeds are a threat to wildlife by competing with local native plants. Critical habitats are lost or modified so much that they become unsuitable for local native birds and animals. 2019 estimates put the economic cost of weeds to agriculture alone at around \$4.8 billion every year. The cost to our local flora and fauna is immeasurable.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

- **Research plants** before buying them from nurseries. Could they escape and become a weed? **Try to plant local native species.**
- **Know and recognise** your local weeds.
- **Be vigilant.** Look out for new weed outbreaks and treat them early. It is much easier to remove a small patch than a large infestation.
- **Treat weeds when the control will be most successful.** Generally, when they are actively growing and prior to flowering. Seek advice!
- **Don't give up.** Weed action is ongoing and long term. Perseverance brings success.
- **Check your control efforts and share your successes and failures.**
Let's share our knowledge and experience
- **In native bushland and remnant vegetation,** replace weeds with local native plants.
- **Create a weed plan for your property.**
LBG can create you a integrated weed management plan. Utilise this service!
- **Work with your neighbours and local biosecurity groups.** Keep weeds off your verge and out of your property.

MORE WAYS TO HELP

- Continue to manage declared pests on your property
- Work with your neighbours and land managers in your area
- Encourage neighbours, friends and peers to join LBG
- Provide feedback to LBG about what pests concerns you have.
Let us know how to help you
- Report pest sightings through MyPestGuide, FeralScan or to LBG.



For advice on how to control these weeds, to report declared pests or for general enquiries:

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Leschenault
BIOSECURITY GROUP INC.



LBG would like to acknowledge Blackwood Environment Society for their assistance in preparing this brochure.

Blackwood Environment Society Inc



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BIOSECURITY GROUP INC.

COMMON WEEDS OF THE REGION



A Useful Guide to Identify Weeds in Our Region



CLEAVERS

Competitive climbing plant that can form dense tangled clumps in crops or smother native plants. Some species are declared pests



VICTORIAN TEA-TREE

A woody weed. Outbreaks are found on or near roadsides.

PATTERSONS CURSE

Paterson's curse is competitive in crops, invades pastures and can be toxic to live-stock, especially.



DECLARED PEST

COMMON GARDEN ESCAPEES

Bulbs and corms such as Freesia, Spa-raxis and Babiana are beautiful, but once established they spread rapidly out of your garden and into nearby bush. Try to use other equally attractive but less aggressive bulbs such as daffodils..... Or Natives!



GLADIOLUS

Garden Escapee

The long-tube and the wavy gladiolus are both found along road-sides and in reserves. They are winter growing and spread by both corms and seeds.

BABIANA

Garden Escapee

A deep seated corm that spreads very rapidly.



ARUM LILY

Garden Escapee

Arum lily is toxic to people & stock and often found near waterways and damp areas.

DECLARED PEST



BLUE PERIWINKLE

Garden Escapee

A very hardy perennial ground cover that spreads by rhizomes and stems. It smothers native vegetation.

FREESIA

Garden Escapee

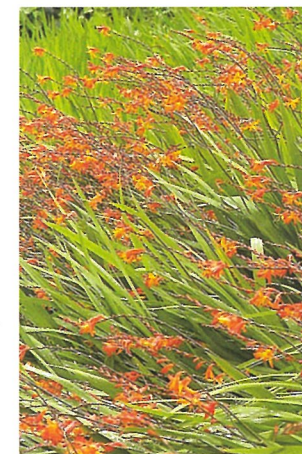
A winter growing corm. It is established in many reserves and is very hard to control once it becomes established.



SPARAXIS

Garden Escapee

Several species of Sparaxis have become naturalised in WA. They spread from corms and seeds.



CAPE TULIP

The one leaf and two leaf are a serious weed of pasture which can cause stock death. Grows from corms and or seeds.



DECLARED PEST

DECLARED PESTS

Declared pests are recognised by Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) as priority weeds and you have a legal obligation to manage them if they occur on your property.

APPLE OF SODOM

Woody shrub that can form dense thickets that harbor pests and restrict farm animals and machinery.



DECLARED PEST

BLACKBERRY

A rampant ground covering and climbing plant. Extensive outbreaks on creek lines and rivers.



DECLARED PEST

COTTON BUSH

The fruit is spiny and balloon like that release masses of wind borne seed. This sap of this plant is toxic.



DECLARED PEST

BRIDAL CREEPER

Winter growing with tubers that form dense mats below the ground. Spread by birds, it is a serious problem in bushland and along waterways.



DECLARED PEST



CANARY BROOM

Woody weed of roadsides, often spread by machinery.



DOLICHOS PEA

A very vigorous perennial climber that spreads by both seeds and rhizomes. It can smother native vegetation.

WATSONIA

A winter growing corm. Orange, pink, and white flowering species. Can form dense thickets over time.



AFRICAN LOVE GRASS

A perennial grass found along roadsides. Both Native to South Africa.

PERENNIAL VELD GRASS

A weed of roadsides, disturbed areas and frequently burnt reserves.





**FLINDERS
RANGE WATTLE**
(*Acacia
iteaphylla*)

**GOLDEN
WATTLE**
(*Acacia
pycnantha*)



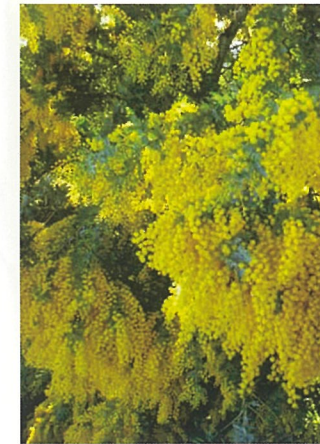
TAGASASTE
Or Tree Lucerne
A fast growing perennial
woody weed. Introduced
as a fodder plant.
Invades bushland,
roadsides and pasture.

GROW LOCAL SOUTH WEST NATIVES

Many Eastern States Wattles have become environmental weeds in Western Australia. They seed prolifically and spread to form dense thickets, creating a fire hazard. Wattle seeds are hard coated and persist in the soil for a long time (up to 20 years or more). Fire stimulates mass germination which makes the problem worse. Ants bury seeds underground and birds spread seeds through bushland. Some species also spread by root suckers. There are many local alternatives that can be planted instead of these weed wattles.

WEEDS SPREAD QUICKLY

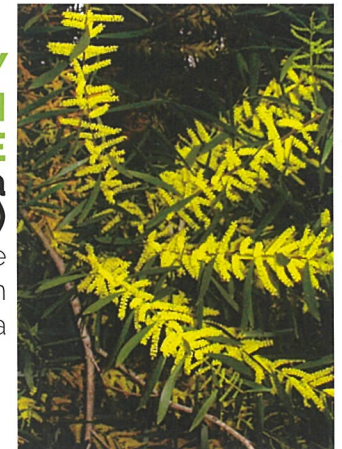
- Birds and small mammals, including feral animals such as the fox, transport the berries of Bridal Creeper, Blackberry, Olive, Pittosporum and other weeds.
- Grasses such as Veld Grass and Love Grass blow in and are encouraged by frequent burning of bushland.
- Earth moving machinery like graders move Weed Wattles, Tagasaste and Canary Broom. The hard coated seeds of these weeds persist for a very long time in the soil.
- Bulbous weeds such as Watsonia, Freesia, Gladiolus and Babiana appear in bushland as garden escapes, from times when people used bushland as a dumping ground for garden refuse.
- Seeds attach to animal fur or people's socks and move from one patch of bush to the next.



**COOTAMUNDRA
WATTLE**
(*Acacia
baileyana*)
*Other invasive Wattles
include:*
Early Black Wattle
(*Acacia decurrens*)
Blackwood Wattle
(*Acacia melanoxylon*)
Silver Wattle
(*Acacia dealbata*)

**SYDNEY
GOLDEN
WATTLE**
(*Acacia
longifolia*)

This East Coast native
plant is a weed in
Western Australia



KURRAJONG
Widely planted as an
ornamental tree and has
escaped to be-come a
weed of roadsides and
bushland