

Declared plants of South Australia

Are they on your land?

There are over 100 species of declared plants in South Australia. See inside for 56 plants that may be more commonly encountered or are newly emerging threats.



aquatic



alligator weed
Alternanthera philoxeroides
invades floodplains and waterways
Perennial. Creeping, hollow stems. Papery, white, ball-like flowers.

arrowhead
Sagittaria montevidensis
invades wetlands and waterways
Perennial. Leaves on long stalks. Flowers have 3 white petals.



salvinia
Salvinia molesta
covers creeks and dams
Floating fern. Hairy, oval leaves.

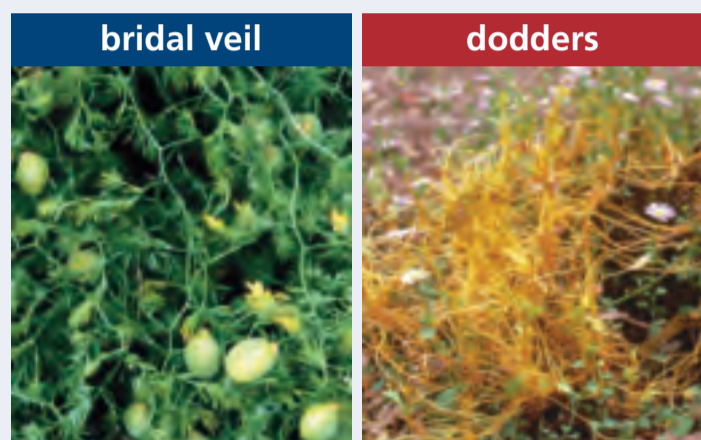
water hyacinth
Eichhornia crassipes
covers creeks and dams
Floating. Lilac flowers. Swollen stem bases.

creeper



bridal creeper common form
Asparagus asparagoides
smothers native plants
Grows annually from perennial root system. Red, round berries. Soil tubers arranged like horizontal rope.

bridal creeper Western Cape form
Asparagus asparagoides
smothers native plants
Leaves larger, flatter, thick, waxy, dark blue-green. Larger tubers in vertical clusters. Red berries.



bridal veil
Asparagus declinatus
smothers native plants
Grows annually from perennial root system. Thick, underground mat of tubers. Greenish-white, oval berries.

dodders
introduced *Cuscuta* spp.
parasitic on lucerne and other crops
Annual. Twining, leafless, yellow/red/pink stems. Small, bell-shaped flowers.

grass



African feathergrass
Pennisetum macrourum
competes with pastures, fire hazard
Perennial. Large, dense tussocks. Long, slender flower heads.

African lovegrass
Eragrostis curvula
competes with pastures
Perennial. Leaf tips curled. Grey-green, spreading flower heads.



Chilean needlegrass
Nassella neesiana
invades pastures & bushland, spiny seeds
Perennial. Purplish flowering heads. Spined seeds with long awns. Also declared: Stipoid grasses including Texas needlegrass (*N. leucotricha*)

Coolatai grass
Hyparrhenia hirta
fire hazard, invades pastures & bushland
Perennial. Large grass. V-shaped pairs of spikelets on branched flowering stems.



innocent weed
Cenchrus incertus & Cenchrus longispinus
burred seeds injure animals
Annual. Summer-growing, Short stature. Bent, reddish stem bases.

Mexican feathergrass
Nassella tenuissima
competes with pastures, spiny seeds
Perennial. Thin, tightly rolled, finely serrated leaves. Recently sold by nurseries under various names.



pink pampas grass
Cortaderia jubata
invades bushland, sharp leaves, fire hazard
Very large, perennial grass. Tall, pink, fluffy flower spikes, fading to white.

serrated tussock
Nassella trichotoma
competes with pastures, spiny seeds
Perennial. Thin, tightly rolled, finely serrated leaves. Weeping flower heads. Small seeds with long awns.

Declared plants and you...

Every landowner in South Australia has legal responsibilities to manage **declared plants**. They 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.

Plant species 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 – Many 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 the plant may also be illegal.

Notification – The presence and locations of some declared plants on your own land must be reported to the local NRM group of your regional NRM board.

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 groups 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 board or at www.dwlbc.sa.gov.au/biosecurity

State Alert weeds

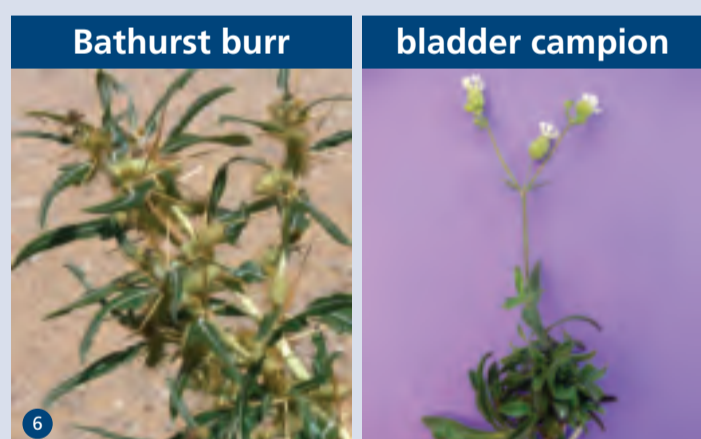
Plants indicated in **red** are State Alerts – if you see one of these plant species then please report it immediately to your regional NRM board.

herb



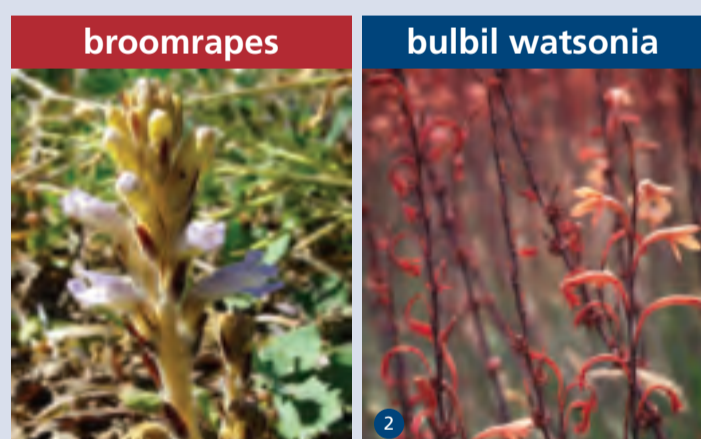
African rue
Peganum harmala
invades rangeland pastures, unpalatable
Bushy perennial. Bitter smell. Leaves divided into narrow straps. Cream, 5-petaled flowers.

artichoke thistle
Cynara cardunculus
invades annual pastures, spiny leaves
Perennial. Blue-green, spined leaves. Large, purple flowers on tall spikes in spring.



Bathurst burr
Xanthium spinosum
burrs contaminate wool, spined stems
Annual. Leaves dark green on top and light green underneath. Yellow spines.

bladder campion
Silene vulgaris
competes with crops & pastures
Perennial with creeping roots. Balloon-like swellings below white flower petals.



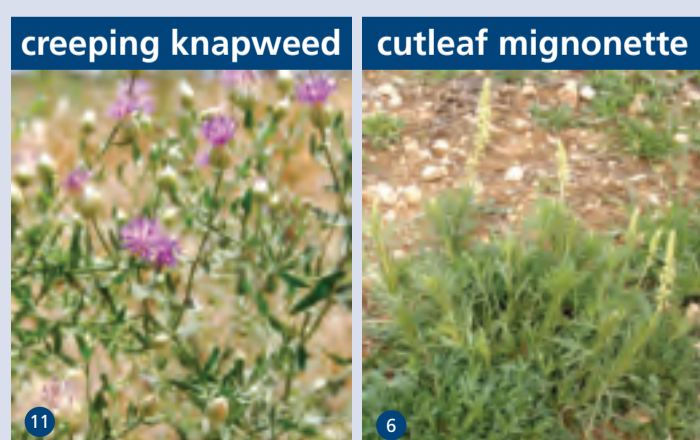
broomrapes
introduced *Orobanche* spp.
parasitic on broad-leaved crops
Annual. Leafless, tan-coloured flowering stem emerges from underground tuber.

bulbil watsonia
Watsonia meriana var. *bulbillifera*
invades bushland, unpalatable
Grows annually in winter from corms. Fan-shaped cluster of erect, sword-shaped leaves.



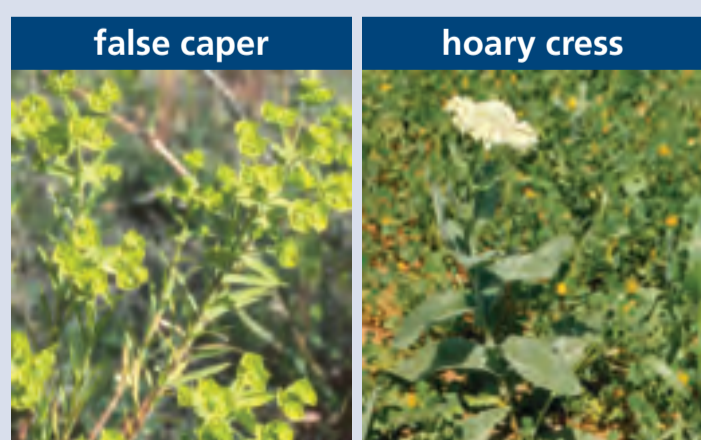
Calomba daisy
Oncosiphon suffruticosum
invades annual pastures, unpalatable
Annual. Finely divided leaves. Unpleasant chamomile smell.

caltrop
Tribulus terrestris
toxic to livestock, spiny fruits
Prostrate annual. Blueish leaves split into leaflets. Yellow flowers.



creeping knapweed
Acroptilon repens
competes with crops & pastures
Perennial with creeping roots. Blue-green leaves. Pinkish-purple thistle flowers.

cutleaf mignonette
Reseda lutea
competes with crops & pastures
Perennial with creeping roots. Yellow flowers in erect spikes. Cylindrical seed capsules.



false caper
Euphorbia terracina
non-palatable to livestock
Perennial. Erect. Reddish stems. Milky sap. Green, cup-shaped flowers.

hoary cress
Cardaria draba
competes with crops
Perennial with creeping roots. Stems topped with clusters of white flowers. Heart-shaped seed capsules.



horehound
Marrubium vulgare
competes with pastures, unpalatable
Perennial. Stems with dense, white hairs. Aromatic, crinkled leaves. Burrs.

horsetail
Equisetum spp.
competitive, toxic to livestock
Perennial with creeping roots. Erect, hollow, finely ribbed shoots bear fruiting cones.



khaki weed
Alternanthera pungens
invades pastures, spiny seeds
Prostrate, summer-growing annual or perennial. Oval leaves.

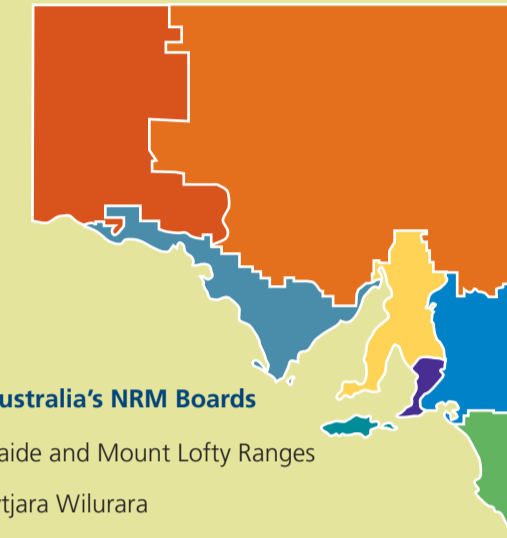
Lincoln weed
Diploaxis tenuifolia
competitive, unpalatable
Deep-rooted perennial. Yellow, 4-petaled flowers. Tastes like rocket.



Advice on managing declared plants

Landowners have the legal responsibility to control declared plants. South Australia's eight regional **Natural Resources Management Boards** coordinate and enforce local and regional control programs for declared plants.

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, ease of control and time of year.



South Australia's NRM Boards

- Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges
- Alinytjara Wilurara
- Eyre Peninsula
- Kangaroo Island
- Northern and Yorke
- South Australian Murray-Darling Basin
- South East

Five tips for successful weed control

- **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 – most have yet to become established in SA.
- **Find weeds early** – Get to know plants on your property and quickly identify and deal with new threats.
- **Watch your spread** – Take measures to contain weed infestations and prevent further seed dispersal across your property.
- **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. Minimise damage to non-weeds. Establish and promote competing vegetation.
- **Persistence, persistence** – Continue follow-up treatments over many years. Some plants may have been missed, some may have not died and new seedlings may emerge.

Photo credits key:

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 Adelaide & Mt Lofty Ranges NRM Board | 6 Harvey, Adrian | 11 Roberts, Grant |
| 2 Blood, Kate | 7 Imhof, Mark | 12 Shepherd, Ben |
| 3 Curwell, Richard | 8 Michelmore, Peter | 13 Wilson, Colin G |
| 4 Gillen, Paul | 9 Pitt, John | 14 www.weedinfo.com.au [RG & F] |
| 5 Grech, Charles | 10 Queensland Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation | |



Noogoora burr
Xanthium strumarium agg.
burrs contaminate wool, competitive
Tall, summer-growing annuals. Grapevine-like leaves.

one-leaf Cape tulip
Moraea flaccida
toxic to livestock
Grows annually in winter from corms. One long, flat leaf. Multiple salmon flowers. Also declared: two-leaf Cape tulip (*M. miniata*)



parthenium weed
Parthenium hysterophorus
competitive, highly allergenic, toxic
Tall, summer-growing annual. Pale green, deeply lobed, leaves with fine hairs. Small, white daisy flowers on stem tips.

prickly pear
Opuntia spp.
forms prickly thickets
Succulent, spined perennials. Pad-like stems. Note: spineless *O. ficus indica* is not declared



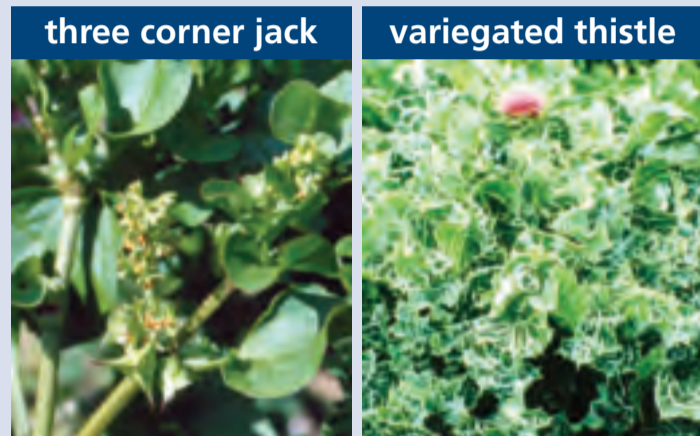
salvation Jane
Echium plantagineum
toxic to livestock, competitive
Annual. Initially grow as large, "dinner-plate" rosettes. Covered in short, bristly hairs.

silverleaf nightshade
Solanum elaeagnifolium
competes with crops & pastures
Perennial with creeping roots. Silvery-green felted leaves. Yellow berries.



skeleton weed
Chondrilla juncea
competes with crops
Perennial with creeping roots. Tall, leafless flowering stems. Yellow flowers. Wind-blown seed.

soldier thistle
Picnoman acarna
invades annual pastures, spined stems
Annual. Covered in yellow spines. Pink-purple flowers. Wind-blown seeds.



three corner jack
Emex spp.
competitive, spiny seeds, toxic
Prostrate to semi-erect, winter-growing annual. Oval leaves. Spined fruits.

variegated thistle
Silybum marianum
competitive, toxic, spiny leaves
Annual-biennial with tall spikes of large, purple flowers. Spiny leaves blotched with white veins.



water dropwort
Oenanthe pimpinelloides
competes with pastures, unpalatable
Grows annually from tubers. Finely divided leaves. Clusters of white flowers on long stalks.

yellow burrweed
Amsinckia spp.
competitive, toxic to livestock
Annual. Similar to salvation Jane but with smaller, yellow flowers.

shrub & tree & tree



African boxthorn
Lycium ferocissimum
forms prickly thickets
Spined twigs. Light green fleshy leaves. White flowers. Red, round berries.

Athel pine
Tamarix aphylla
excludes native plants in riparian areas
Drooping, grey-green, needle-like foliage exuding salt. Small, pinkish-white flowers.



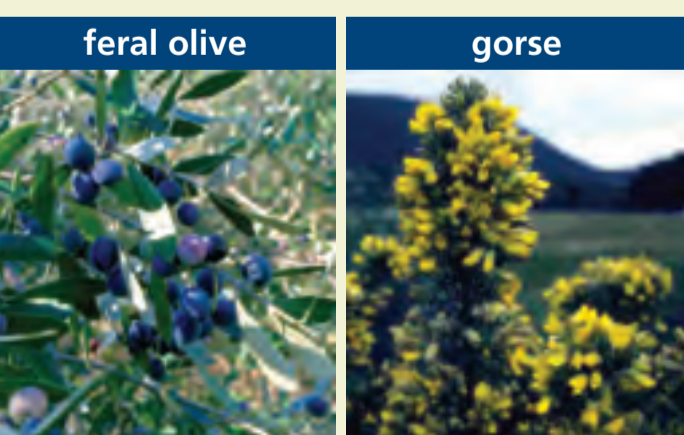
blackberry
Rubus fruticosus agg.
forms prickly thickets
Thorny canes. Leaves divided into 3-5 leaflets. Five-petalled, white-pink flowers. Various species.

boneseed
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. *monilifera*
invades bushland
Bright green, waxy leaves with some white down. Green-black, round berries.



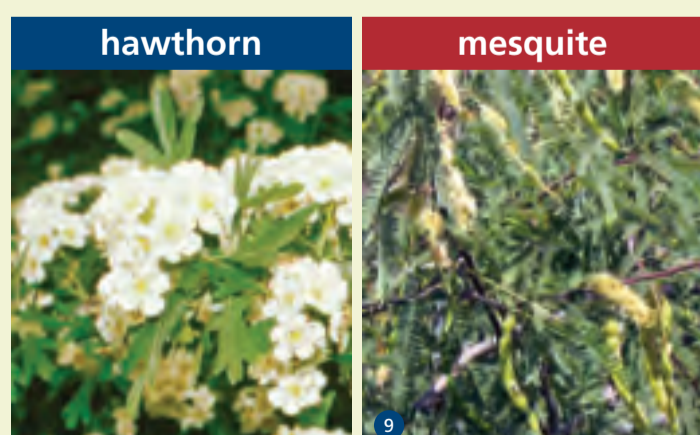
Cape broom
Genista monspessulana
invades bushland, fire hazard
Erect, evergreen, woody legume. Leaves with 3 leaflets. Yellow pea flowers.

English/Scotch broom
Cytisus scoparius
invades bushland
Erect, summer-deciduous, woody legume. Green, ridged stems. Large, yellow pea flowers.



feral olive
Olea europaea
invades bushland, fire hazard
Erect, bushy, evergreen tree. Leaves glossy dark green on top, silvery below.

gorse
Ulex europaeus
forms prickly thickets
Large, spiny, many branched woody legume. Spined branches. Lobed leaves. White, apple blossom flowers. Red, round, fleshy fruits.



hawthorn
Crataegus monogyna
invades bushland
Shrub or small tree. Winter deciduous. Spined branches. Lobed leaves. White, apple blossom flowers. Red, round, fleshy fruits.

mesquite
Prosopis spp.
forms prickly thickets
Shrubs & trees. Bipinnate leaves. Long, dense yellow flower clusters. Beaded pods.



rhus tree
Toxicodendron succedaneum
severely allergenic with skin contact
Small deciduous tree. Dark green leaves made up 7-15 pairs of opposite leaflets, turning brilliant red in autumn. Small cream flowers. Papery, brown berries.

sweet briar
Rosa rubiginosa
forms prickly thickets
Erect to scrambling growth. Pink, 5-petalled flowers. Red rose hips. Also declared: dog rose (*R. canina*)

Contact your regional NRM board's local office 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 NRM Board

www.amlnrm.sa.gov.au
E reception@adelaide.nrm.sa.gov.au
Adelaide (head office) 8273 9100
Gawler 8523 7700
Lobethal 8389 6166
Willunga 8550 3400

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Ceduna 8625 3706

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E admin@epnrm.com.au
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Elliston 8687 9330
Streaky Bay 8626 1108
Ceduna 8625 3060
Wudinna 8680 2653
Cleve 8628 2077
Whyalla 8640 3480

Kangaroo Island NRM Board

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E info@kinrm.com.au
Kingscote 8553 4300

Northern & Yorke NRM Board

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E board@nynrm.sa.gov.au
Crystal Brook (head office) 8636 2361
Riverton 8847 2544
Minlaton 8853 2795
Orroroo 8658 1086

South Australian Arid Lands NRM Board

www.saalnrm.sa.gov.au
E aridlands@saalnrm.sa.gov.au
Port Augusta (head office) 8648 5977

South Australian Murray-Darling Basin NRM Board

www.samdbnrm.sa.gov.au
E enquiries@samdbnrm.sa.gov.au
Murray Bridge (head office) 8532 1432
Berri 8582 4477
Burra 8892 3033
Lameroo 8576 3400
Mt Barker 8391 7500

South East NRM Board

www.senrm.sa.gov.au
E reception@senrm.sa.gov.au
Mt Gambier (head office) 8724 6000

Information on declared plant management can also be obtained from:
Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation

NRM Biosecurity Unit
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