

Yellow-flowered Stinkwort (*Dittrichia viscosa*)

Dittrichia viscosa is a perennial shrub to 1.5m high. In Albany, this species flowers in late summer. The yellow daisy-like flowers are 8-20mm across.

Manual Control: Hand-pull plants before flowering, ensuring all the root material is removed. Plants in flower must be burnt or composted, as seed will develop from the reserves in the stem if left on the ground.

Chemical Control: Spray plants with 10mL of Lontrel® plus 25mL of Pulse® in 10L of water.



Asparagus spp.

A number of *Asparagus* species are invasive. The worst are Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*), Bridal Veil (*Asparagus declinatus*), Asparagus Fern (*Asparagus scandens*), Climbing Asparagus Fern (*Asparagus plumosus*) and Sprengers Asparagus (*Asparagus aethiopicus*). They are all vines with small or ferny "leaves" and berries that are spread by birds.

Manual Control: This is difficult due to the extensive root and tuber system. Digging up as many tubers as possible followed by constant cutting or grazing will eventually reduce the infestation.

Chemical Control: Most species are quite sensitive to metsulfuron (Brush Off®). In non-selective situations, where only the *Asparagus* is being sprayed, use 1g Brush Off® plus 25mL Pulse® in 10L water. Where companion plants can't be avoided, use 0.02g Brush Off® plus 25mL Pulse® in 10L water. Many native species will tolerate the weak mix of Brush Off®, but the *Asparagus* may take many months to die.



Websites of Interest:

City of Albany:

<http://www.albany.wa.gov.au/albany/frames.html>

Bushcarers Group:

www.albanygateway.com.au/Topic/Environment/Bushcarers

Department of Food & Agriculture:

www.agric.wa.gov.au

Environmental Weed Action Network:

<http://members.iinet.net.au/~ewan/index.html>

What are Environmental Weeds?

- Environmental weeds are unwanted plants growing in Australian native bushland.
- These weeds may originate from other regions of WA, interstate or overseas.
- These weeds usually result in the decline of the bushland communities they invade.

Remember Before you Weed:

- Plan before you weed.
- Have permission from the owner or manager of the land upon you wish to work.
- Make sure you can adequately dispose of the weeds.
- Work from good areas towards bad.
- Don't start on large weed infestations unless you are sure you will get back to do the follow-up work (removing parent plants may create light and space for hundreds of new weeds).
- Many plants require 3 years or more of control.
- Make minimum disturbance where possible.
- Aim for control, not eradication, and tipping the balance in favour of the local native plants
- Large areas of weeds are often habitats for local native fauna.

Support for Community Groups & Individuals Working on City of Albany Managed Land:

- Advice on weed control and bushland management.
- Advice on forming and maintaining community groups.
- Equipment e.g. hand saws, spray units and trailer.
- Safety advice and gear e.g. gloves and safety vests.
- Training e.g. first aid, chain saw and chemical use.
- Tip passes will be provided for the disposal of weeds.
- Herbicides will be provided to those groups that are qualified to use chemical.
- Volunteers will be covered by City of Albany insurance, as long as they notify the Reserves Supervisor about planned works.

Contacts For Weed Control & Bushland Management:

Reserves Supervisor, City of Albany	9841 9253
John Moore: Department. of Food & Agriculture	9892 8444
Wildflower Society/Albany Regional Herbarium	9842 4545
Department of Environment & Conservation	9842 4500

Thank you to John Moore, Department of Food and Agriculture, for his assistance in the update of this brochure, and Barabara Madden, Natural Focus Photography, for providing most of the photos. The City of Albany provided the other photos.

*This publication is produced by the City of Albany.
Phone: 9841 9333 Fax: 9841 4099*

Albany's 12 most unwanted environmental weeds...

*YOU can help
Albany's local bushland*



Learn to identify & control environmental weeds in your area

Pampas Grass (*Cortaderia selloana*)

This large tussocky plant has long feathery flower plumes that emerge in autumn. These flowers are cream (sometimes tinged with purple) in colour. Seeds are spread by wind and water. It can also reproduce from shoot or root fragment material.

Manual Control: Remove and destroy flower plumes as soon as they appear. Lever out the shallow root system, and burn or bury the material more than 1m deep.

Chemical Control: Spray with 100mL of glyphosate450 and 25mL of Pulse® in 10L of water.

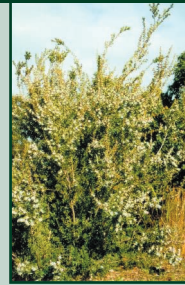


Victorian Teatree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*)

A large shrub to 5m with greyish green foliage, and small white flowers in spring. Seed is produced in large quantities that germinate readily in bushland or disturbed sites, especially after fire.

Manual Control: Hand pull seedlings.

Chemical Control: Cut plants close to ground level and spray stumps with 100mL of glyphosate450 in 500mL of water. For plants in non-sensitive areas, spray leaves with 1gm Brush-Off plus 100mL glyphosate450 plus 25ml Pulse® in 10L water.



Blackberry (*Rubus spp.*)

Perennial plants with prickly stems that form impenetrable thickets. It has white flowers in spring, which are followed by red fruits that ripen to black in summer. Spread by birds.

Chemical Control: Spray with 100mL of Grazon® and 25ml of Pulse® in 10L of water.



Arum Lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*)

Arum lily is easily recognised by its white funnel shaped flowers in winter and spring. This plant is spread by birds eating the seed, and from suckering from underground storage tubers.

Manual Control: Remove all traces of roots.

Chemical Control: Spray with 1g Glean® (or Brush-Off®) plus 25mL wetting agent in 10L of water until just wet.



Watsonia (*Watsonia sp.*)

This plant grows from corms and has many coloured varieties with flowers in pink, white or orange. Dense sword-like leaves appear in winter followed by flowers on a long spike in spring. The flower stalks dry as the seed and bulb develop.

Manual Control: Dig up isolated plants and burn the corms and bulbils, or dispose of at a landfill site or in general rubbish bins.

Chemical Control: Spray with 100g 2,2-DPA plus 25mL wetting agent in 10L of water (in areas where native plants also occur).



Taylorina (*Psoralea pinnata*)

Small tree or shrub to 4m that has clusters of purple flowers in early summer. It produces large amounts of seed and colonises disturbed areas.

Manual Control: Mature plants can be lopped at ground level and seedlings pulled by hand.

Chemical Control: Spray foliage with 1g Brush-Off® (or 100mL glyphosate450) plus 25mL Pulse® per 10L water. In bushland, use 20mL Lontrel® plus 25mL Pulse® in 10L of water.



Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)

Gorse is a dense, spiny shrub with golden-yellow flowers in autumn and spring.

Manual Control: Graze with goats, burn or bulldoze large bushes. Burn and lightly cultivate the area regularly to encourage hard seeds to germinate.

Chemical Control: Spray with 1g Brush-Off® and 100mL glyphosate450 (or 100mL of Grazon®) plus 25mL Pulse® per 10L of water until they are just wet.



Sydney Golden Wattle (*Acacia longifolia*)

A dense bushy shrub or small tree to 10m, with cylindrical yellow flower spikes.

Manual Control: Hand pull seedlings.

Chemical Control: Cut trees at ground level and paint stumps with 100mL of glyphosate450 in 200mL of water. Basal spray by applying 100mL Access® in 5L diesel completely around bottom 50cm of trunk below all branches. Small trees and seedlings can be sprayed overall with a mixture of 100mL glyphosate450 plus 1g Brush-off® and 25mL Pulse® in 10L of water.



Dolichos Pea (*Dipogon lignosus*)

This is a twining perennial with bright green leaves and white, pink or purple flowers. It spreads by seed and rhizomes and is often planted in gardens.

Manual Control: Remove all traces of root and rhizome, as it will regrow from fragments. Continual removal of the vines will exhaust the root system. Repeat treatment for seedlings if required.

Chemical Control: Spray with 1mL Grazon® and 25mL Pulse® in 10L of water or 100mL glyphosate450 plus 25mL wetting agent in 10L of water.



Holly-leaved Senecio (*Senecio glastifolius*)

This plant is an erect, much-branched small shrub to 2m. The flowers are purple to almost white on long stalks.

Manual Control: Hand-pull plants before flowering, ensure all root material is removed or broken off from the rest of the plant. Plants in flower must be burnt or composted, as seed will develop from the reserves in the stem if left on the ground.

Chemical Control: Spray with 10mL Lontrel® plus 25mL Pulse® in 10L of water.

