

# Black Flag

*Ferraria crispa* (Burm.)



Photographer Roger Cousens Copyright © Western Australian Agriculture Authority, 1995

## PLANT DESCRIPTION

Black flag is a small perennial herb, with thick, succulent leaves and flowering stems up to 450mm tall. Black Flag occurs in coastal heath, Tuart, Agonis and Banksia woodland from Perth to Cape Riche. It is often found growing in clumps and readily recognised by its succulent foliage even when not in flower. Plants produce dark brown to black, foul-smelling Iris-type flowers from August to November. Flowers only last one day but are produced in succession.

## IMPACTS

Black Flag reproduces asexually from cormlets and is a prolific seeder, which can form monocultures under favorable conditions. Dense growth results in the smothering of smaller native herbs and prevents native plant recruitment.

## SUGGESTED CONTROL METHOD

Hand remove very small populations in degraded sites. Sift soil to find all corms. In degraded sites try glyphosate 1% + metsulfuron methyl 0.2 g/15 L + Pulse®. Takes a number of years to control populations. Read the manufacturers' labels and material safety data sheets before using herbicides. Plant material should be placed in black plastic bags and put in green bin.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1515>

### FAMILY:

IRIDACEAE

### SYNONYMS:

FERRARIA UNDULATA

### ORIGIN:

CAPE PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA

### OTHER NAMES:

SPINEKOPBLOM, FLAG LILY

### GROWTH FORM:

PERENNIAL CORM

### HABITAT:

COASTAL WOODLAND, GRASSLANDS, HERBFIELDS, SAND DUNES AND DISTURBED AREAS IN SANDY OR LOAM SOILS.

### DISPERSAL:

SOIL MOVEMENT, SURFACE RUNOFF

### FLOWERING PERIOD:

AUGUST– NOVEMBER

### FIRE RESPONSE:

UNDERGROUND CORMS SURVIVE FIRE

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3 Peel Street, MANDURAH  
WA 6210

P.O Box 210, Mandurah  
WA 6210

(08) 9550 3941

[EcoServices@mandurah.wa.gov.au](mailto:EcoServices@mandurah.wa.gov.au)

# Brazilian Peppertree

*Schinus terebinthifolius (Raddi)*



## PLANT DESCRIPTION

Sprawling shrub or erect tree to 6 (rarely to 15) m high. Stems single or branched at base, bark grey with vertical cracking in older stems. Aromatic leaves 5-22cm long, with 5-17 (usually 7-9) glossy, green leaflets. Creamy flowers produced on inflorescence between leaf axils followed by showy bunches of red fruits on female trees. Fruits contain a single seed and are attractive to birds.

## IMPACTS

Once widely planted as an ornamental, Brazilian peppertree has become naturalized in many areas of Australia, as well as numerous sub-tropical countries. This species is particularly invasive on disturbed soils where it forms dense stands but will invade a number of environments. Vigorous growth smothers native plant species and prevents seed germination.

## SUGGESTED CONTROL METHOD

Hand pull seedlings ensuring removal of all root material. Stem inject older plants using 50% glyphosate or paint bottom 50 cm of trunk with 250 ml Access® in 15 L of diesel during summer. Avoid root disturbance until trees are confirmed dead. Read the manufacturers' labels and material safety data sheets before using herbicides. For further information consult the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority to determine the status of permits for your situation or state.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/11027>

## FAMILY:

ANACARDIACEAE

## SYNONYMS:

SCHINUS TEREBINTHIFOLIA

## ORIGIN:

ARGENTINA, SOUTHERN BRAZIL AND EASTERN PARAGUAY

## OTHER NAMES:

JAPANESE PEPPERTREE, BROAD-LEAF PEPPERTREE, POIVRE SAUVAGE, FAUX POIVRE, BAIES ROSES, CHRISTMAS BERRY

## GROWTH FORM:

LOW SHRUB-SMALL TREE

## HABITAT:

WOODLANDS, FORESTS, CREEKLINES, WETLANDS. SAND DUNES, COASTAL HEATHLAND AND DISTURBED SITES

## DISPERSAL:

SEED SPREAD BY FRUIT-EATING BIRDS, RODENTS AND MOVING WATER. SUCKERS PROLIFICALLY FROM DAMAGED ROOTS

## FLOWERING PERIOD:

YEAR ROUND, WITH MAIN FLUSH IN AUTUMN AND SMALLER FLUSH IN SPRING

## FIRE RESPONSE:

RESPROUTS FROM ROOTS AND REINVADES BY SEED

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3 Peel Street, MANDURAH  
WA 6210

P.O Box 210, Mandurah  
WA 6210

(08) 9550 3941

[EcoServices@mandurah.wa.gov.au](mailto:EcoServices@mandurah.wa.gov.au)



# Coastal Tea Tree

*Leptospermum laevigatum* (Gaertn.) F.Muell.



Photographer Rod Randall Copyright © Western Australian Agriculture Authority, 2007

## PLANT DESCRIPTION

Sparse, spreading shrub or small tree to 6m high (shorter in exposed situations) with small, dull green elliptical leaves. Plants produce abundant white flowers which closely resemble those of white Geraldton Wax (*Chamelaucium uncinatum*).

## IMPACTS

Coastal tea tree was an early introduction to Western Australia, mainly for use as a hedge plant in coastal settlements and for coastal revegetation. Many coastal areas of southern Western Australia are now seriously threatened by dense monocultures of Victorian tea-tree. Seed is distributed by the wind, while stem layering facilitates further spread. Seeds released en masse when plants are damaged or stressed, including herbicide application, mechanical damage or fire. The roots produce chemicals that retard the growth of native plants.

## SUGGESTED CONTROL METHOD

In the garden, felling the tree should usually suffice to remove it, but it has been observed to resprout. If this happens, treat the stump and new shoots with a "tree and blackberry killer" herbicide. Where mass germination has occurred, hand pull seedlings or spray stems with "tree and blackberry killer". Fell mature plants. Where resprouting has been observed, apply 250 ml Access® in 15 L of diesel to bottom 50 cm of trunk (basal bark). Read the manufacturers' labels and material safety data sheets before using herbicides. For further information consult the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority to determine the status of permits for your situation or state.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/5850>

### FAMILY:

MYRTACEAE

### SYNONYMS:

NONE

### ORIGIN:

COASTAL AREAS OF SOUTHERN NSW, VICTORIA, TASMANIA AND EASTERN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

### OTHER NAMES:

AUSTRALIAN MYRTLE, VICTORIAN TEA TREE

### GROWTH FORM:

SHRUB-SMALL TREE

### HABITAT:

ROAD VERGES, SWAMPS, LAKES, DAMPLAND, RIVERINE EDGES, COASTAL HEATH AND WOODLANDS

### DISPERSAL:

WIND, STEM-LAYERING

### FLOWERING PERIOD:

MAY-OCTOBER

### FIRE RESPONSE:

ADULT PLANTS ARE KILLED BY FIRE, SEED IS RELEASED FROM WOODY FRUITS AND GERMINATES PROLIFERICALLY IN POST FIRE CONDITIONS

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3 Peel Street, MANDURAH  
WA 6210

P.O Box 210, Mandurah  
WA 6210

(08) 9550 3941

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# Cootamundra Wattle

*Acacia baileyana* F.Muell.



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## PLANT DESCRIPTION

A small evergreen tree to 3-4m. Leaves are compound, with many tiny silvery-grey leaflets. Flowers are clusters of fluffy yellow balls produced in winter, and the black shiny seeds are carried in flat brown papery pea-like pods. Easily distinguished as, unlike local wattles, *Acacia baileyana* retains its fern-like juvenile foliage throughout its life.

## IMPACTS

Cootamundra wattle is a native of a small area between Cootamundra and Temora in NSW, but it has been very widely planted because of its attractive foliage. It is now naturalised in many parts of Australia. It has also hybridised with other wattles. It is usually seen on road verges and in drier bush close to towns and gardens, where it can replace local native shrubs and shade out native grasses and wildflowers. It is short-lived, and creates a mess when it dies and collapses. All wattles produce large crops of hard-coated seed which can persist in a viable condition in the soil for many decades. This seed may germinate profusely after a disturbance such as cultivation or fire. Non-local wattles may not appear to be behaving invasively until such an event, when their population will suddenly explode.

## SUGGESTED CONTROL METHOD

Hand pull seedlings. Fell mature plants. Young plants may occasionally resprout. Apply 250 ml Access® in 15 L of diesel to basal 50 cm of trunk (basal bark), or cut and paint or drill and fill with 50% glyphosate. Older plants can be ringbarked. Monitor site for recruitment from seedbank. Germination can be encouraged by soil disturbance. Read the manufacturers' labels and material safety data sheets before using herbicides. For further information consult the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority to determine the status of permits for your situation or state.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/18285>

## FAMILY:

FABACEAE

## SYNONYMS:

NONE

## ORIGIN:

NEW SOUTH WALES  
(COOTAMUNDRA AREA)

## OTHER NAMES:

NONE

## GROWTH FORM:

SMALL TREE

## HABITAT:

WOODLAND, CREEKLINES.  
WASTELAND AND DISTURBED SITES

## DISPERSAL:

WATER, BIRD, ANTS, SLASHING,  
SOIL MOVEMENT, GARDEN  
REFUSE

## FLOWERING PERIOD:

JUNE - SEPTEMBER

## FIRE RESPONSE:

FIRE STIMULATES MASS  
GERMINATION OF SEED AND  
GENERALLY KILLS ADULT PLANTS

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3 Peel Street, MANDURAH  
WA 6210

P.O Box 210, Mandurah  
WA 6210

(08) 9550 3941

[EcoServices@mandurah.wa.gov.au](mailto:EcoServices@mandurah.wa.gov.au)



# Flinders Range wattle

*Acacia iteaphylla* Benth.



## PLANT DESCRIPTION

Fast-growing, spreading shrub 2-5m in height with silvery, blue-green foliage. Plants produce masses of pale yellow wattle flowers from March to September followed by masses of flattened blue-green seed pods which become brown when mature. Commonly planted in home gardens, but like many wattle species, has become invasive outside of its natural range. Easily distinguished from local Acacia species by its narrow, silvery blue-green phyllodes (foliage).

## IMPACTS

Rapid growth smothers native understorey species and displaces local wattle species. Plants are relatively short lived but set abundant seed which remains viable in the soil seed bank for many years.

## SUGGESTED CONTROL METHOD

Hand pull seedlings. Fell mature plants. Does not resprout or produce root suckers. Herbicide may be used for large numbers of seedlings. Read the manufacturers' labels and material safety data sheets before using herbicides. For further information consult the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority to determine the status of permits for your situation or state.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/18217>

## FAMILY:

FABACEAE

## SYNONYMS:

NONE

## ORIGIN:

FLINDERS AND GAWLER RANGES,  
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

## OTHER NAMES:

WINTER WATTLE, WILLOW-LEAVED  
WATTLE, GAWLER RANGE WATTLE

## GROWTH FORM:

SPRAWLING SHRUB

## HABITAT:

WOODLANDS AND DISTURBED  
SITES (OFTEN RECRUITS UNDER  
ROOSTING TREES)

## DISPERSAL:

WATER, BIRDS, ANTS, GARDEN  
REFUSE, SOIL MOVEMENT

## FLOWERING PERIOD:

MARCH-SEPTEMBER WITH  
SPOT-FLOWERING YEAR-ROUND

## FIRE RESPONSE:

FIRE STIMULATES MASS  
GERMINATION OF SEED AND  
GENERALLY KILLS ADULT PLANTS

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WA 6210

P.O Box 210, Mandurah  
WA 6210

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# Geraldton Carnation Weed

*Euphorbia terracina* L.



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## PLANT DESCRIPTION

Erect, deeply rooted perennial herb from 0.1-1.2m in height. Stems are single or branched from the base with linear-lanceolate leaves and highly visible red base. Lime-green floral bracts produced in late spring from the tip of the stems.

## IMPACTS

Geraldton Carnation Weed is a prolific seeder capable of invading healthy vegetation communities. Plants suppress the germination of native species and form dense colonies, outcompeting native herbs for light, moisture and soil nutrients. Sap is poisonous and a skin irritant which can cause permanent or temporary blindness if it comes into contact with the eyes.

## SUGGESTED CONTROL METHOD

Spot spray large infestations with metsulfuron methyl 0.1 g/15 L or metsulfuron methyl + 1% glyphosate before flowering. Follow-up with hand removal for at least five years. Ensure adequate personal protective clothing is worn to avoid contact with sap. Since seed production is highest from plants which emerged early, it is important to control early growth, if not treated when small these become increasingly tolerant to herbicides. Control of the late emergence before seed formation will prevent fresh seeds being added to the existing seed bank. Slashing in November after seed production may result in no vegetative regeneration, due to lack of food reserves in the underground roots and stem and the remaining underground plant parts cannot withstand hot dry summer conditions. Use any fire events to undertake control. Read the manufacturers' labels and material safety data sheets before using herbicides. For further information consult the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority to determine the status of permits for your situation or state. Disturbance that brings seed to the soil surface should be avoided, as buried seed is far less likely to germinate. Mature plants have a deep root system and are able to re-sprout readily when cut, grazed or burnt. Similarly, seedlings are not easily killed through slashing or any physical means that do not remove the entire plant.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/4648>

## FAMILY:

EUPHORBIACEAE

## SYNONYMS:

NONE

## ORIGIN:

MEDITERRANEAN COAST AND ISLANDS, CANARY ISLANDS IN THE ATLANTIC, NORTH OF THE RED SEA AND THE BLACK SEA TO GEORGIA

## OTHER NAMES:

FALSE CAPER, TERRACINA SPURGE

## GROWTH FORM:

BIANNUAL OR PERENNIAL HERB

## HABITAT:

SANDY & CALCAREOUS SOILS. DISTURBED COASTAL AREAS, SWAMPS.

## DISPERSAL:

FRUIT OPENING EXPLOSIVELY, BIRDS, ANTS, MOVEMENT OF LIMESTONE SOILS AND BY MACHINERY. COMMON ON ROADSIDES.

## FLOWERING PERIOD:

AUGUST-DECEMBER

## FIRE RESPONSE:

PLANTS ARE GENERALLY KILLED BY FIRE, HOWEVER SOME RESPROUT. FIRE CAUSES MASS GERMINATION OF SOIL-STORED SEED.

City of Mandurah - Eco Services  
3 Peel Street, MANDURAH  
WA 6210

P.O Box 210, Mandurah  
WA 6210

(08) 9550 3941

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# Pink Gladiolus & Wavy Gladiolus

*Gladiolus caryophyllaceus* (Burm.f.) Poir.

*Gladiolus undulatus* L.



*Gladiolus undulatus*, Photographer Penny Hussey Copyright © Department of Environment and Conservation  
*Gladiolus caryophyllaceus*, Copyright © Western Australia Agriculture Authority, 1999

## PLANT DESCRIPTION

Upright cormous perennials with sheathed, strappy leaves to 8 – 70 cm long and 1 – 2 cm wide. The leaves of the Pink Gladiolus are twisted at the tips and hairy at the base while those of the Wavy Gladiolus are straight and smooth. Pink Gladiolus produce tall flower spikes up to 84cm in length which carry 2-8 large, deep pink tubular flowers while those of the Wavy Gladiolus are generally taller and bear 4-7 creamy-white tubular flowers with long, twisted petals.

The Pink Gladiolus is endangered in its native South Africa, but has become an invasive garden escapee in the south west of WA.

## IMPACTS

Outcompetes and displaces native bulbs and herbs, particularly after fire events.

## SUGGESTED CONTROL METHOD

Plants produce deeply rooted corm which is difficult to remove by pulling and can readily regenerate if not removed completely. Chemical control is the best means of eradicating plants. Wipe individual leaves with glyphosate 10 % or spray dense infestations in degraded areas with 1% glyphosate just on flowering at corm exhaustion, taking care to avoid non-target species. Read the manufacturers' labels and material safety data sheets before using herbicides. For further information consult the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority to determine the status of permits for your situation or state.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/1520>

## FAMILY:

IRIDACEAE

## SYNONYMS:

NONE

## ORIGIN:

SOUTH-WEST SOUTH AFRICA

## OTHER NAMES:

WILD GLADIOLIUS

## GROWTH FORM:

PERENNIAL CORM

## HABITAT:

WOODLANDS, HEATHLAND,  
DISTURBED SOILS AND  
FREQUENTLY BURNT AREAS

## DISPERSAL:

SEED DISPERSED BY WIND AND  
SOIL MOVEMENT

## FLOWERING PERIOD:

AUGUST-OCTOBER

## FIRE RESPONSE:

RESPROUTS FROM  
UNDERGROUND CORM  
FLOWERS PROLIFERICALLY IN  
ASHBED AND SETS ABUNDANT  
SEED.

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3 Peel Street, MANDURAH  
WA 6210

P.O Box 210, Mandurah  
WA 6210

(08) 9550 3941

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# Madiera Vine

*Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) Steenis



Photographer Peter Maloney Copyright © Western Australian Agriculture Authority, 2005

## PLANT DESCRIPTION

Rampant perennial climber to 20m or more; producing tubers on roots and at nodes on aerial stems. Stems usually herbaceous with aerial tubers, but sometimes woody. Flesh, heart-shaped, bright green leaves occur alternately on stems and may reach 60mm in length. Mature vines produce abundant sprays of small, fragrant, white flowers.

## IMPACTS

Although this is a rare plant in its natural range, Madeira Vine is capable of growing more than 1m a week under favorable conditions. This vine is capable of climbing up trees and eventually collapsing the canopy under its weight while casting dense shade, severely impacting understorey species and limiting the germination of native species. Vines produce numerous aerial tubers capable of forming new plants when knocked to the ground.

## SUGGESTED CONTROL METHOD

Control is easy if caught early. Each plant sprouts from a shallow underground tuber, and regrow's from this or the easily broken off stem tubers which fall to the ground. All below and above ground tubers need to be removed and disposed of in the garbage. Young plants (less than 1 metre in length) can be simply lifted out of the ground by easing the tuber from the soil at its base. The underground tuber snaps readily, so be sure to get all bits. At this stage the stem tubers will not have developed. Beyond this stage the plant is very quick growing and vigorous, with stem tubers growing rapidly. Once plants mature, pulling the vine down from trees will knock its tubers to the ground where they'll grow, so care must be taken. Cutting and gently removing small sections at a time, and/or laying a sheet on the ground below to catch the tubers is necessary to prevent spread. Mature tubers will require careful digging to remove as fragments of tuber can lie dormant in the soil for many years. Plant material should be placed in black plastic bags and put in green bin.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/17455>

### FAMILY:

BASELLACEAE

### SYNONYMS:

NONE

### ORIGIN:

SOUTH AMERICA

### OTHER NAMES:

LAMB'S TAIL, JALAP, POTATO VINE

### GROWTH FORM:

PERENNIAL CLIMBER

### HABITAT:

WOODLAND AREAS, ALONG WATERCOURSES, WETLANDS AND DISTURBED SITES. SALT TOLERANT.

### DISPERSAL:

TUBERS AND SPREADING ROOT SYSTEM. SPREAD BY WATER ALONG WATERCOURSES. SEED SET IS UNKNOWN FROM AUSTRALIA

### FLOWERING PERIOD:

DECEMBER - MARCH

### FIRE RESPONSE:

RESPROUTS FROM UNDERGROUND TUBERS.

City of Mandurah - Eco Services  
3 Peel Street, MANDURAH  
WA 6210

P.O Box 210, Mandurah  
WA 6210

(08) 9550 3941

[EcoServices@mandurah.wa.gov.au](mailto:EcoServices@mandurah.wa.gov.au)



# Morning Glory

*Ipomoea indica* (Burm.) Merr. *Ipomoea cairica* (L.) Sweet



## PLANT DESCRIPTION

Rampant, twining climber with large, lobed leaves usually found climbing and sprawling over other plants. Showy, trumpet-shaped flowers produced in small groups at the end of short stems throughout the year. The flowers of *I. indica* are brilliant blue-purple with a darker centre. Flowers of *I. cairica* are lavender, pink or whitish-pink and smaller, as are the leaves which are also more deeply lobed than *I. indica*.

## IMPACTS

Both species form dense blankets of foliage that smother and kill existing vegetation, causing a breakdown of the forest structure. Occurring as a groundcover, they prevent the germination of other native species. This subsequently impacts native wildlife by destroying habitat and reducing available food resources. Dense infestations may also harbor rodents and other pests.

## SUGGESTED CONTROL METHOD

Small infestations may be hand-pulled. All stems and plant parts must be removed and the roots dug up to ensure no regrowth occurs. Older plants develop tubers that also must be dug out. Larger infestations can be controlled using herbicides such as Glyphosate. Cut and paint or scrape and paint methods, where herbicide is applied immediately to the cut or scraped area, may be used to treat these vines. Foliar spraying with herbicide is effective in some situations, especially for young vines with stems too small to scrape and paint. Read the manufacturers' labels and material safety data sheets before using herbicides. For further information consult the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority to determine the status of permits for your situation or state.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/6620>

## FAMILY:

CONVOLVULACEAE

## SYNONYMS:

NONE

## ORIGIN:

TROPICAL ASIA

## OTHER NAMES:

MILE-A-MINUTE

## GROWTH FORM:

TWINING CLIMBER

## HABITAT:

OCCUR IN A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS, FROM DRY FORESTS TO WETLANDS AND DEGRADED SITES. *I. INDICA* PREFERS SUNNY, DAMP CONDITIONS, BUT WILL TOLERATE DRY SITUATIONS ONCE ESTABLISHED. *I. CAIRICA* THRIVES IN DUNE SYSTEMS AND FRESHWATER WETLANDS.

## DISPERSAL:

STERILE IN AUSTRALIA. CUTTINGS AND TUBERS SPREAD THROUGH ILLEGAL DUMPING AND SOIL MOVEMENT.

## FLOWERING PERIOD:

YEAR ROUND

## FIRE RESPONSE:

RESPROUTS FROM TUBERS

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3 Peel Street, MANDURAH  
WA 6210

P.O. Box 210, Mandurah  
WA 6210

(08) 9550 3941

EcoServices@mandurah.wa.gov.au

# Pampas Grass

*Cortaderia selloana* (Schult. & Schult.f.) Asch. & P.Graebn.  
*Cortaderia jubata* (Lemoine ex Carriere) Stapf.



## PLANT DESCRIPTION

Large, long lived, tough and dense clumping tussocks, which grows to a height of 6 m . Leaves are grey with pale yellow base and rough sharp serrated edges. Showy Flowers occur in a dense, panicle 25-100 cm on a stem up to 3 m long in late Summer or Autumn. Plants are either female or bisexual, with female plants requiring pollination by bisexual plants. Seeds germinate in spring with multiple tillers and rhizomes produced over time. Most plants will not flower in their first year.

## IMPACTS

Displaces native plant species, and if left unchecked can form into impenetrable thickets. Pampas grass is fond of damp areas and will quickly invade watercourses and urban bush land where it is capable of altering vegetation structure and decreasing diversity of invertebrate and vertebrate fauna. It produces large quantities of flammable material so dense infestations increase the bush fire risk and increase fire control hazards. Tussocks provide nesting sites for introduced birds and rodents and the knife edged leaves will cut skin.

## SUGGESTED CONTROL METHOD

Cut out small plants, remove uprooted plants to avoid them resprouting. Treat young plants with 0.5% Fusilade® Forte + spray oil. May require more than one application. Alternatively foliar spray glyphosate at 4%. Remove flower heads. Slash clumps and Spray regrowth with 1% glyphosate in spring. Read the manufacturers' labels and material safety data sheets before using herbicides. For further information consult the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority to determine the status of permits for your situation or state.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/277>

## FAMILY:

POACEAE

## SYNONYMS:

NONE

## ORIGIN:

SOUTHERN BRAZIL, ARGENTINA,  
CHILE, PARAGUAY & URUGUAY

## OTHER NAMES:

URUGUAYAN PAMPAS GRASS,  
SILVER PAMPAS GRASS. PINK  
PAMPAS GRASS

## GROWTH FORM:

CLUMPING GRASS, TUSSOCK

## HABITAT:

WETLAND FRINGES AND MOIST,  
SUNNY AREAS.

## DISPERSAL:

WIND-BLOWN SEED. WATER,  
ILLEGAL DUMPING, MAMMALS  
OR SPREADING RHIZOMES

## FLOWERING PERIOD:

DECEMBER– APRIL

## FIRE RESPONSE:

RESPROUTS FROM RHIZOMES

City of Mandurah - Eco Services  
3 Peel Street, MANDURAH  
WA 6210

P.O Box 210, Mandurah  
WA 6210

(08) 9550 3941

[EcoServices@mandurah.wa.gov.au](mailto:EcoServices@mandurah.wa.gov.au)



# Tree of Heaven

*Ailanthus altissima* (Mill.) Swingle



Photographer Peter Maloney Copyright © Western Australian Agriculture Authority, 2009

## PLANT DESCRIPTION

Tree of heaven is a fast-growing deciduous tree to 20m high with smooth, grey bark. Large compound leaves are up to 1m long with many leaflets in opposite pairs. There is a gland on a small lobe near the base of each leaflet. Crushed leaves have an unpleasant smell. Small white flowers are carried in terminal clusters, followed by seeds which are red, large and winged.

## IMPACTS

Once widely planted as an ornamental tree, the tree of heaven has escaped from cultivation and is an aggressive competitor due to its ability to retard the growth of other plants, tolerance of a wide range of soils and the abundant suckers it produces from shallow roots. Will shade out smaller plants and create dense thickets. Spreads rapidly via highly viable wind dispersed seed. Bark, leaves and flowers are poisonous to humans and livestock and also known to cause dermatitis.

## SUGGESTED CONTROL METHOD

Apply 250 ml Access® in 15 L of diesel to basal 50 cm of trunk (basal bark). For larger trees (greater than 30cm diameter) with thick bark stem inject 100% glyphosate. Read the manufacturers' labels and material safety data sheets before using herbicides. For further information consult the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority to determine the status of permits for your situation or state. Do not plough, bulldoze or cut without poisoning, as trees will sucker prolifically, forming dense stands.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/17028>

## FAMILY:

SIMAROUBACEAE

## SYNONYMS:

NONE

## ORIGIN:

CHINA

## OTHER NAMES:

CHINESE SUMAC, PARADISE TREE ,  
COPAL TREE

## GROWTH FORM:

SUCKERING TREE

## HABITAT:

WETLAND FRINGES, DISTURBED  
SITES AND ABANDONED  
GARDENS

## DISPERSAL:

WIND, WATER, BIRDS,  
MACHINERY, SOIL MOVEMENT,  
GARDEN REFUSE

## FLOWERING PERIOD:

NOVEMBER

## FIRE RESPONSE:

WILL RESPROUT VIGOROUSLY  
FOLLOWING FIRE.

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3 Peel Street, MANDURAH  
WA 6210

P.O Box 210, Mandurah  
WA 6210

(08) 9550 3941

EcoServices@mandurah.wa.gov.au

# Watsonia

*Watsonia meriana* (L.) Mill.



## PLANT DESCRIPTION

An erect perennial herb forming large clumps, similar to gladiolus, with strap-like leaves, slender reddish flowering stems 0.5 to 2 m high, pink, orange or red flowers, underground corms and clusters of small corms (known as bulbils or cormils) on the stems. Leaves and flowering heads are produced annually.

## IMPACTS

Environmental weed of moist sites, but can flourish in well-drained areas, and is a particular problem in small areas of remnant vegetation. The production of very large numbers of stem cormils has enabled it to become a very successful weed, forming dense stands which exclude other vegetation. Corms and cormils can remain dormant in the soil for a considerable period. It has been reported that only about 30% of the corms produce above-ground parts each year.

## SUGGESTED CONTROL METHOD

Wipe individual leaves with glyphosate 10% or spray dense infestations with 2,2-DPA 10 g/L + Pulse®. Apply just as flower spikes emerge at corm exhaustion. Read the manufacturers' labels and material safety data sheets before using herbicides. For further information consult the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority to determine the status of permits for your situation or state.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/18108>

## FAMILY:

IRIDACEAE

## SYNONYMS:

NONE

## ORIGIN:

SOUTH AFRICA

## OTHER NAMES:

BUGLE-LILY, WILD WATSONIA

## GROWTH FORM:

PERENNIAL CORM

## HABITAT:

WOODLAND, SHRUBLAND, GRASSLAND, DAMPLANDS, WETLAND FRINGES, CREEKLINES, DRAINS, WASTELAND AND ROADSIDES

## DISPERSAL:

WATER, SOIL, WIND

## FLOWERING PERIOD:

SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER

## FIRE RESPONSE:

GENERALLY SURVIVES FIRE.  
PROLIFIC FLOWERING AND SEED SET FOLLOW SUMMER FIRE

City of Mandurah - Eco Services  
3 Peel Street, MANDURAH  
WA 6210

P.O Box 210, Mandurah  
WA 6210

(08) 9550 3941

[EcoServices@mandurah.wa.gov.au](mailto:EcoServices@mandurah.wa.gov.au)



# White Weeping Broom

*Retama raetam* (Forssk.) Webb



## PLANT DESCRIPTION

Graceful shrub to about 3m tall and 6m across with downy young foliage on long slender branches. Young plants are wispy with a single stem and strong taproot. The leaves, which are very small (about 5 mm long) and narrow (only 1 mm wide), are quickly dropped and the plant remains leafless for most of the year. Plants produce small white flowers in spring followed by pea-like pods containing one or two kidney-shaped seeds. Plants are prolific seeders, and hard seed-coat enables them to persist in the soil seed bank for up to 20 years. White Weeping Broom was introduced as an ornamental but has escaped from cultivation and is listed on the Alert List for Environmental Weeds, which contains 28 species of non-native plants that threaten biodiversity and the environment.

## IMPACTS

White Weeping Broom rapidly invades native vegetation, displacing local native species. The leaves, flowers and fruits are toxic, resulting in a reduction in the amount of food available for native herbivores, such as kangaroos and wallabies.

## SUGGESTED CONTROL METHOD

Hand pull small seedlings. Juvenile plants have a deep tap root making hand removal difficult. For juvenile and mature plants, cut and paint with 50% glyphosate or basal bark with tricopylr + diesel at 1.25 L/60 L. Monitor site for recruitment from seedbank. Read the manufacturers' labels and material safety data sheets before using herbicides. For further information consult the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority to determine the status of permits for your situation or state.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/19183>

## FAMILY:

FABACEAE

## SYNONYMS:

NONE

## ORIGIN:

NORTH AFRICA/MEDITERRANEAN, INCLUDING ALGERIA, EGYPT, LIBYA, MOROCCO, TUNISIA, ISRAEL, JORDAN, LEBANON

## OTHER NAMES:

WHITE SPANISH BROOM

## GROWTH FORM:

SHRUB

## HABITAT:

SAND DUNES, COASTAL HEATH, ROADSIDES AND DISTURBED STES

## DISPERSAL:

SOIL, WATER, GARDEN WASTE, RABBITS, INAPPROPRIATE PLANTINGS, POSSIBLY ALSO DISPERSED BY ANTS

## FLOWERING PERIOD:

JULY-SEPTEMBER

## FIRE RESPONSE:

PLANTS MAY BE KILLED BY VERY HOT FIRE, HOWEVER ARE LIKELY TO SURVIVE AND RESPROUT FOLLOWING LESS SEVERE FIRES. FIRE CAN ALSO BREAK SEED DORMANCY, RESULTING IN MASS GERMINATION OF SEEDLINGS.

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