

New declared plants in South Australia



New plant declarations in South Australia

Declared plants are regulated under the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004* due to their weed threat to South Australia's primary industries, natural environments or public safety. The Minister for Sustainability, Environment and Conservation may declare a weed when some of the powers of the Act are needed to implement one or more of the eight Natural Resources Management boards' regional strategic plans to manage the weed. Declaration is a tool to limit the establishment and spread of a plant, thereby reducing future costs from its weed impacts and control costs. Plant species are declared under various sections of the 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 prohibited.

Sale – In general, 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 location of infestations of the declared plant must be reported to the regional NRM Authority by the owner of the land.

Control – Land owners are required to take action to destroy or control certain declared plant species present on their property. NRM Authorities are also responsible for controlling these declared plants on road reserves, and may have the power to 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 also online at www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds_and_pest_animals/plant_pests_in_south_australia : Some declared garden plants have safe varieties that are exempt from the declaration. These are listed in the policies available at this web link.

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. Be on the lookout for 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. Refer to the current Weed Control Handbook for Declared Plants in SA, published annually by PIRSA.
- 5 Persistence, persistence** – Continue follow-up treatments for as many years as necessary. Some plants may have been missed, some may have survived treatment and new seedlings may emerge.

Identification key:

- Weeds of National Significance
- Other declared plants

Weeds of National Significance

Weeds of National Significance are invasive plants identified as national threats requiring national strategic plans for their management including consistent declaration to prohibit sale in all jurisdictions.

Natural Resources Centre

Contact your Natural Resources Centre to get advice on which declarations are relevant to plants on 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
Willunga 8550 3400

Alinytjara Wilurara

www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/alinytjara-wilurara/
Adelaide 8463 4860
Ceduna 8625 3706

Eyre Peninsula

www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/eyrepeninsula/
Port Lincoln 8688 3111

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/
Berri 8580 1800
Murray Bridge 8532 9100

South East

www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au/southeast/
Mt Gambier 8735 1177
Keith 8755 1620
Naracoorte 8762 0199

Biosecurity SA

Contact Biosecurity SA for more information on declared plants:

NRM Biosecurity Unit

Email nrm.biosecurity@sa.gov.au
Phone 8303 9620

Photo credits key:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 Bain, Stephen | 10 Karwath, André via Wikimedia Commons |
| 2 Blewett, David | 11 March, Nathan |
| 3 Cherry, Hillary Office of Environment & Heritage NSW | 12 Pernas, Tony USDI National Park Service |
| 4 Ciesla, William M. Forest Health Management International, Bugwood.org | 13 S. Natalie |
| 5 Davidge, Gerrit Tropicos.org | 14 Salguero, Alberto |
| 6 Dean, Julie | 15 Starr, Forest & Kim |
| 7 DEWNR | 16 Wallace, Rebekah D. University of Georgia |
| 8 Fischer, Christian | 17 Ximena, Nazal M. |
| 9 Gaeti | |

alisa



Invades wetlands and waterways
Aquatic perennial with creeping underwater stems and narrow oval leaves emerging from the water. Flowers on branched stems, with three white petals.

apple of Sodom



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

arum lily



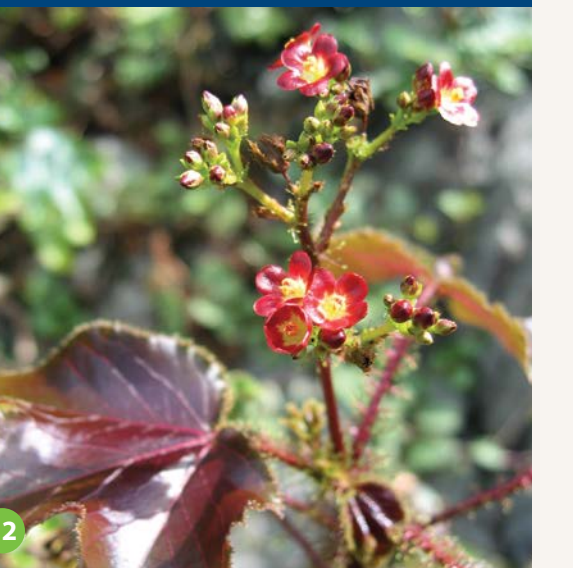
Invades wetlands and waterways
Large perennial herb with broad leaves, yellow flower spike wrapped in large white bract.

asparagus fern



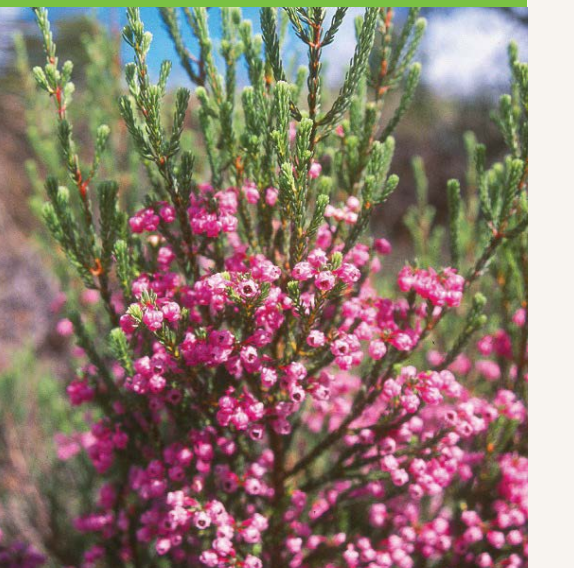
Invades woodlands, smothers native plants
Climber with perennial rhizome and narrow, lance-shaped cladodes in threes, giving a fern-like appearance. Orange-red berries.

bellyache bush



Weed of northern rangelands. Toxic to humans and animals
Perennial shrub. Multi-stemmed, with conspicuous glandular hairs. Leaves on long stalks, palmate and sticky. Flowers are small, red in stalked clusters.

berry heath



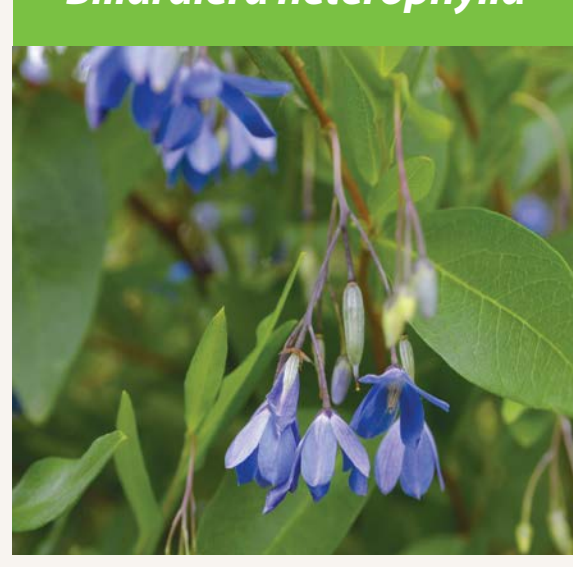
Invades bushland
Shrub with fine green leaves and small globular pink flowers.

blue mustard



State Alert Weed. Competes with crops 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.

bluebell creeper



Smothers native plants
Woody climber with oblong, dark-green leaves, blue flowers and cylindrical blue berries.

box elder



Invades native riparian vegetation
Small deciduous tree. Shoots green, later developing grey bark. Leaves in opposite pairs, pinnate with 3-7 leaflets. Flowers tiny, green, without petals. Female trees produce pairs of winged, one-seeded fruits.

buffel grass



Invades rangeland vegetation, excludes native species, fire hazard
Perennial tussock grass. Seed heads form a dense, hairy cylindrical spike.

Bundy blackberry



Invades bushland and pasture. Forms thickets. Not present in SA
Spiny climbing shrub similar to blackberry.

carrian flower



Invades rangelands, unpalatable to livestock
Prostrate succulent with fleshy leafless stems. Large, foul smelling, starfish-shaped flowers mottled dull purple and yellow. Seeds wind-dispersed from large pods.

cat's claw creeper



Smothers native vegetation in tropical Australia
Vine. Leaves have two leaflets with 3-clawed tendril growing between them. Large, bright yellow bell-shaped flowers. Pods contain numerous papery seeds.

climbing asparagus fern



Invades bushland, smothers native plants
Perennial climber with rhizome, wiry stems, flattened sprays of fine needle-shaped cladodes giving a fern-like appearance. Black berries.

coastal tea-tree



Invades native vegetation
Small tree or shrub with papery bark and grey-green leaves to 3 cm long. White flowers with 5 petals, wheel-shaped seed capsules.

desert ash



Invades native vegetation along streams
Deciduous tree. Leaves in opposite pairs, pinnate with 3-9 leaflets. Flat, winged single-seeded fruits.

dolichos pea



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

dune onionweed



Invades coastal sand dunes, toxic to stock
Perennial with fleshy, strap-like basal leaves. Flower stems to 80 cm, branches spreading laterally among the leaves. Flowers with 6 white tepals. Seeds round in dry capsules.

espartillo



Invades pastures, bushland and riparian vegetation
Perennial tussock grass. Resembles native spear grasses with branched seed heads. Leaves are narrow and ribbed on both sides. Seeds awned and surrounded at the base by a crown of bristles.

fireweed



Invades degraded pastures, and other disturbed areas. Toxic to livestock
Annual or biennial herb. Variably toothed and divided leaves with stem-clasping bases. Yellow daisy flowerheads in loose clusters, each with 12-15 florets.

flax-leaf broom



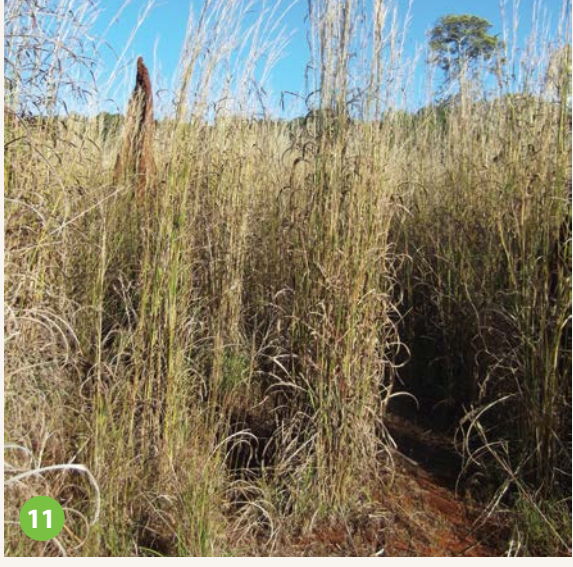
Invades bushland. Fire hazard
Erect, evergreen leguminous shrub. Soft, hairy ribbed stems. Leaves with three downy leaflets. Yellow pea flowers in clusters. Short hairy pods with hard, round seeds.

fountain grass



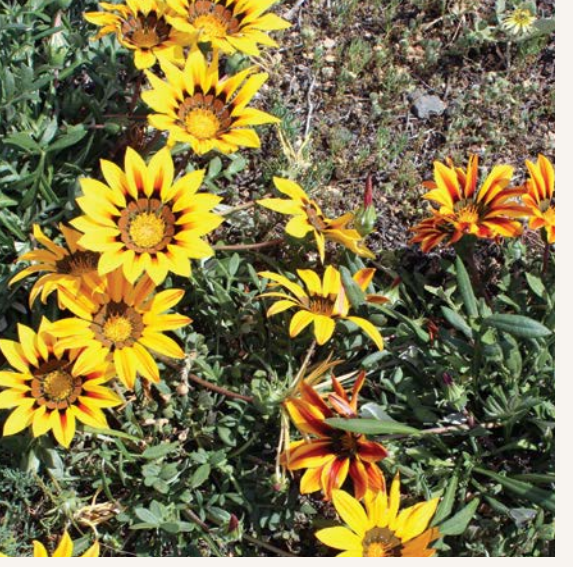
Invades pastures and bushland
Perennial tussock grass. Grey-green leaves. Long flower spikes with dull purple bristles.

gamba grass



Forms dense stands in tropical Australia. Generates hot fires
Tall perennial grass. Stems and leaves are hairy. Loosely branched hairy inflorescences held high above the leaves.

gazania



Invades bushland, crops and vineyards
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.

giant reed



Invades wetlands
Giant perennial grass with leaves in two ranks up bamboo-like stems. Flower heads like dense white plumes at top of stem.

ground asparagus



Invades bushland, smothers native plants
Perennial climber with rhizome, wiry stems, narrow cladodes. Green berries mature to orange-red.

Italian buckthorn



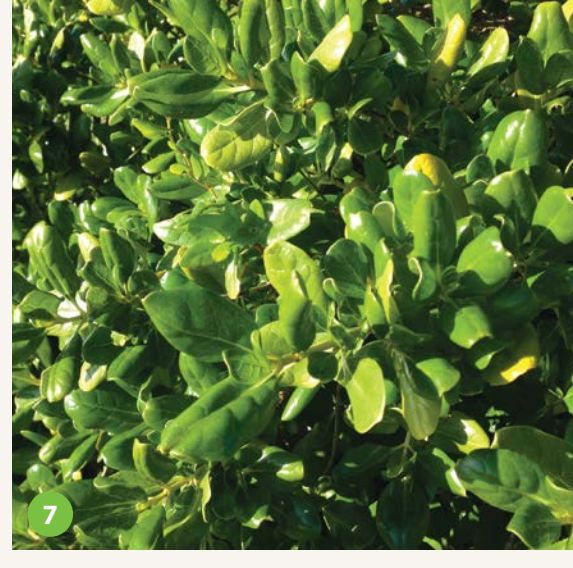
Invades forest and coastal vegetation
Shrub. Glossy dark-green ovate leaves. Berries red at first, ripening black.

Madeira vine



Invades bushland along watercourses
Creeping. Fleshy green leaves. Drooping spikes of small, white, fragrant flowers. Warty aerial tubers on the branches resemble root ginger.

mirror bush



Invades coastal vegetation
Dense shrub with shiny dark-green oblong leaves. Produces either small orange berries, or male flowers with dangling cream-green stamens.

orange hawkweed



Invades pasture in the high country of the eastern states
Perennial herb with orange daisy flowers. Seeds on 'parachutes' spread by wind.

ornamental asparagus



Invades bushland, smothers native plants
Perennial climber with rhizome, wiry stems, narrow cladodes, orange-red berries.

parrot feather



Invades ponds, lakes and streams
Submerged aquatic perennial with rhizomes. Leaves bright green, feather-like, in whorls of 4-6 evenly spaced along the stems. Flowers inconspicuous, in leaf axils emerging from water.

polygala



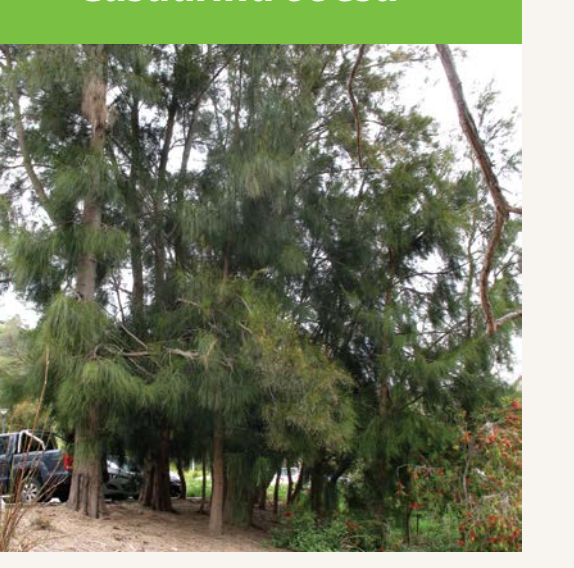
Invades and competes in coastal vegetation
Evergreen shrub. Leaves are oblong to oval. Pea-like flowers are mainly purple with a pair of large petal-like wings, and three petals, the lowest with a brushlike crest.

spiny rush



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.

swamp oak



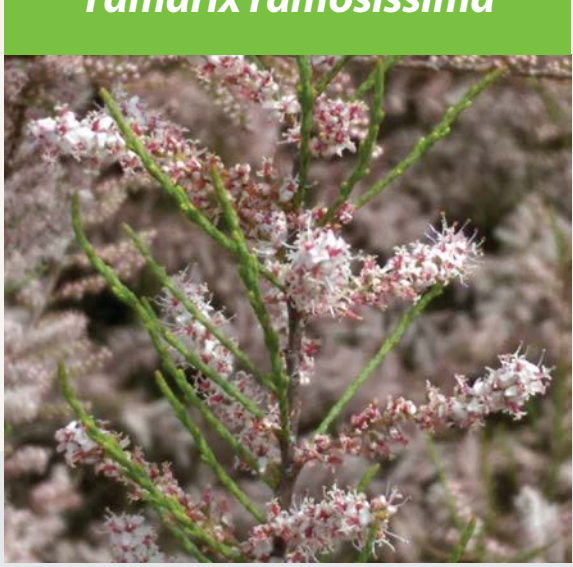
Invades native riparian vegetation
Evergreen tree with scale leaves on drooping green branchlets. Winged seeds are produced in cones. Forms dense colonies by suckering.

sweet pittosporum



Invades native forest
Evergreen tree with broad leaves. Scented cream flowers. Orange berries with many sticky seeds.

tamarisks



Invades coastal and riparian vegetation
Small trees. Grey-green shoots have tiny scale leaves that exude salt. Small, pale pink flowers.

tree heath



Invades bushland
Tall shrub with fine leaves and small white flowers.

white weeping brooms



Invades native vegetation
Shrubs with grey-green weeping branchlets and scale leaves. Small white flowers.

