

Removing Weeds in Yarra and Planting Indigenous Alternatives

including techniques for control and
removal, and a guide to native alternatives



IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO KNOW MORE ABOUT THE INFORMATION IN THIS DOCUMENT AND YOUR LANGUAGE IS NOT LISTED BELOW, YOU CAN CONTACT AN INTERPRETER ON **9280 1940**.

VIETNAMESE

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GREEK

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MANDARIN

如果想要進一步瞭解這份文件中的內容，您可以致電9280 1937，和翻譯員取得聯繫。

CANTONESE

如果你要更多地了解關於這篇文件的內容，您可以與傳譯員聯絡，電話號碼9280 1932。

ITALIAN

SE DESIDERATE SAPERNE DI PIÙ CIRCA LE INFORMAZIONI CONTENUTE IN QUESTO DOCUMENTO, POTETE CONTATTARE UN INTERPRETE AL **9280 1940**

TURKISH

BU BELGEDE YERALAN BILGILERE İLİŞKİN DAHA FAZLA BİLGİ EDİNMEK İSTİYORSANIZ, **9280 1938** NUMARADAN BİR TERCÜMANLA GÖRÜŞEBİLİRSİNİZ.

ARABIC

إذا أردتم معرفة المزيد عن المعلومات الواردة في هذه الوثيقة بإمكانكم الاتصال بمترجم على الرقم **9280 1930**.

SPANISH

SI QUIERE MÁS DETALLES SOBRE LA INFORMACIÓN CONTENIDA EN ESTE DOCUMENTO, PÓNGASE EN CONTACTO CON UN INTÉRPRETE LLAMANDO AL TELÉFONO Nº **9280 1940**

Introduction

Many plants in the inner urban City of Yarra are problematic environmental weeds. The weeds can invade urban bushland, the few remnant patches of vegetation along our waterways and the many plantings established by community members. They prevent the growth of desirable species, and detract from the natural values of our open space areas.

Many environmental weeds are garden plants that have escaped from a tended situation. Mostly it's the seeds of weeds that are spread, often by birds but also by wind, and also from people's shoes. To protect urban bushland areas from being invaded by environmental weeds, the best option is to control or eradicate the growth of plants in gardens.

This booklet identifies some of Yarra's common environmental garden weeds, and also gives information about their control and disposal. All replacement species are native plants that compete with their weed counterpart in a garden situation.

A list of references is included at the back of the booklet for more information about weed species.

More detailed information about the City of Yarra's indigenous species planting and cultivation requirements can be found in Council's booklet "Gardening with Native Plants in Yarra".

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Layout guide

Weeds are listed at the top of each page in **Section One** with a red background and a cross next to the title. The Indigenous alternative is shown at the bottom of the page with a green background and a tick next to the title.



Symbol Legend

for Control and Disposal

It is recommended that gloves are worn in all handling of vegetation.



Can Be Composted

Plants should not be in seed.



Do Not Compost

Place clippings immediately in plastic bags and send to land fill. Solarising weed material is a long-term alternative but better for the environment.



Manual Removal

Plants can be hand pulled and/or dug out with a spade.



Cut and Paint

Cut stems close to the ground, paint stumps with neat herbicide.



Spot Spray

Spray herbicide on plants less than 20cm in height.



Follow-up Treatment Necessary



Toxic (poisonous)



Highly Allergenic

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Flowering Period

Red indicates which months the plant is in flower.



Note: spp means sub-species

Section One

Weeds With High Priority For Removal

The species listed in this section are currently commonly planted throughout the City of Yarra - but have the potential to escape into urban bushland.

In areas like home gardens, parks and nature strips it is the manager's responsibility to contain the plants in their tended situation. The control methods outlined are mostly about preventing the spread of weed seeds.

Indigenous alternative plants are listed because they require similar conditions to each weed species after successful removal. The indigenous alternative is specified because of its comparative form, shape and flower.

**Anredera cordifolia** (*Madeira Vine*)

Form: Fleshy, climbing vine, with climbers extending for more than 20m.

Leaf: Fleshy, heart-shaped, growing to 6cm in length.

Flower: Fragrant and white, bunched in drooping spikes; summer and autumn.

Seed: Each fruit produces a single seed, but also disperses through spreading tuber and root systems.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL					FLOWERING PERIOD											
					JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Spray juvenile plants. Scrape and paint mature vines. Remove as much of the root system as possible.

**Clematis aristata** (*Native Clematis*)

A climber found in the coastal and tableland forests preferring a sunny or semi-shaded position.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Araujia sericifera (Moth Plant)



Form: A climbing vine forms a dense canopy over supporting vegetation.

Stems have milky sap that is an irritant to hands and eyes.

Leaf: Oval with a heart-shaped base, upper side is dark green, pale on the underside. Grows to 11 cm long.

Flower: Small whitish, forming clusters in the leaf axils.

Seed: Pod-shaped fruits split when ripe revealing numerous seeds.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL					FLOWERING PERIOD											
					JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Remove young plants by hand. Cut and paint mature plants. Wear gloves and avoid getting sap in the eyes or mouth.



Hardenbergia violacea (Purple Coral Pea)



A climber that likes well drained soil and can be pruned to hide a fence or structure. Masses of flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Creepers

**Asparagus asparagoides** (*Bridal Creeper*)

Form: A climbing herb that twines stems around other plants, smothering supporting vegetation. The root system forms a mat dense enough to inhibit water penetration into the soil.

Leaf: Glossy green with sharp point, growing to 7cm long.

Flower: Small, white and fragrant, with 6 petals, each with a distinctive central, green stripe;

Seed: Shiny, oval, black seeds are contained within a pea-sized berry ripening from green, to red, to black.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL			FLOWERING PERIOD											
			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Remove young plants by hand. Cut and paint mature plants. Wear gloves and avoid getting sap in the eyes or mouth.

**Billadiera scandens** (*Native Apple Berry*)

A hardy climber that will grow in full sun to dense shade and in sandy to clay soils.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

**Delairea odorata***(Ivy Groundsel)*

Form: A perennial, vigorous, non-woody vine that produces twining stems that climb as high as 5m over supporting vegetation.

Leaf: Bright green, fleshy, and ivy-like in shape.

Flower: Densely bunched clusters of tubular, yellow flowers with a strong scent; autumn to spring.

Seed: Numerous, tiny, reddish-brown seeds are each encased in a hairy-like parachute.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL		FLOWERING PERIOD											
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Cut and paint climbing stems. Leave the plant to dry where it is as removal earlier can cause damage to supporting vegetation.

**Dichondra repens***(Kidney Weed)*

A creeping, rapid-growing ground cover preferring well-drained soils in the sun or shade. Grows 10cm high, 1m wide with inconspicuous green-yellow flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



**Dipogon lignosus** (*Dolichos Pea*)

Form: A large woody vine that climbs over shrubs and trees, smothering and breaking them down.

Leaf: Mid-green, thin and textured with 3 pointy leaflets.

Flower: Clusters of white to pale mauve to purple flowers; September to January.

Seed: Ovate, black seeds are borne in flat, pea-like pods.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL			FLOWERING PERIOD											
			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
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Remove seedlings manually. Cut and paint larger plants.

**Clematis microphylla** (*Small Leaf Clematis*)

A climber or ground cover preferring an open position in dry, well-drained, heavy soil. Produces many cream flowers with feathery seed heads.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
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Galium aparine and *G. tricornutum* (Cleavers)



Form: A sprawling, annual herb that climbs over other plants and overwhelms supporting vegetation. Both the seeds and stems spread by sticking to clothing and animals.

Leaf: Green and club-shaped.

Flower: Small, white with four-petals, forming at the end of short stalks.

Seed: Numerous and dark brown.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL			FLOWERING PERIOD											
			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Manually remove small infestations. Bare soil should be mulched over to prevent re-germination.



Convolvulus erubescens (Pink Bind Weed)



A delicate, fast-growing, creeping or climbing perennial, growing in full sun in a dry, well-drained position with pink flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Creepers

**Hedera helix** (*English Ivy*)

Form: An evergreen vine with woody stems that produce aerial rootlets that adhere to any surface. Able to climb 25m up tree trunks and can form a dense, smothering ground cover.

Leaf: Smooth, dark green and glossy.

Flower: Small, inconspicuous and yellowish-green, forming in clusters.

Seed: Small blackberries appear during winter and spring.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL		FLOWERING PERIOD											
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Ensure that all plant segments are removed as runners can develop roots when in contact with soil. Take care not to damage supporting vegetation when removing plant.

**Viola hederacea** (*Native Violet*)

A ground cover forming mats found in moist sheltered habitats, although it will tolerate full sun. Grows 0.5m high with white and violet flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

**Ipomoea indica***(Purple Morning Glory)*

Form: This vine climbs to more than 10m, forming a dense blanket over supporting vegetation.

Leaf: Light green and broadly heart-shaped. Both leaves and stems are lightly hairy.

Flower: Large (up to 8cm in diameter), trumpet shaped, ranging from pink to mauve to deep blue in colour; all year round.

Seed: Seeds rarely set in Australia: this plant reproduces vegetatively.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL			FLOWERING PERIOD											
			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Manually remove smaller stems. Cut and paint larger stems. Take care not to damage supporting vegetation when removing climbing plants.

**Pandorea pandorana***(Wonga Vine)*

A tall, shubby, perennial climber found near wet forests. It prefers part to full sun and has white, light yellow or pink flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Creepers

**Tradescantia albiflora**
& **Tradescantia fluminensis** (*Wandering Jew*)

Form: An aggressive creeper that forms extensive mats that smother other plants.

Leaf: Smooth, glossy and dark green.

Flower: Clusters of small white flowers with 3 petals; summer.

Seed: No fruit forms on this plant. Dispersal is vegetative, occurring through the trailing succulents.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL		FLOWERING PERIOD											
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
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Manually remove - ensure that all stems and segments are removed.

**Acaena novae zelandiae** (*Biddy-biddy*)

A creeping herb or ground cover that can grow in most situations from moist sandy to heavy soils. Grows 4m wide with greenish flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
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Vinca major (*Blue Periwinkle*)
& **Vinca minor** (*Lesser Periwinkle*)



Form: Perennial creeper, low growing, does not climb but forms extensive mats that smother supporting vegetation.

Leaf: Dark green, glossy, oval-shaped.

Flower: Bluish purple with 5 petals.

Seed: Fertile seeds are rarely produced as most infestations consist only of female plants. Dispersal occurs by stems producing new roots at the nodes.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL		FLOWERING PERIOD											
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Remove small infestation by hand. After removing mulch heavily.



Myoporum parvifolium (*Dwarf Native Myrtle*)



A prostrate ground cover that is hardy in most soils, in a well-drained sunny to semi-shaded position. Grows 4cm high and 1.5-2m wide with white star flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

**Allium triquetrum** (*Three-Cornered Garlic*)

Form: A bulbous perennial growing 30-50cm high, lying dormant in summer with leaves emerging in late autumn.

Leaf: Long and slender with very strong garlic or onion scent.

Flower: White, star-shaped with five petals; spring.

Seed: Black and oblong.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD											
				JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Remove all bulbs when flowering begins.

**Burchardia umbellata** (*Milkmaids*)

A perennial herb found in moist well-drained soils and does well in containers. Grows 20-50cm high.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Brassica rapa (Wild Turnip)

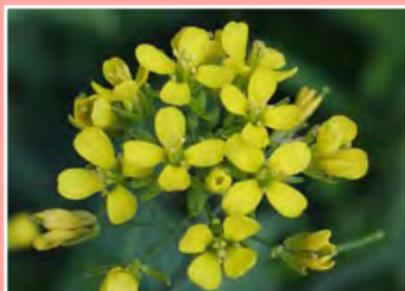


Form: An annual with branching stems, growing 70cm to 1m high.

Leaf: Green, appearing to have warts when immature.

Flower: Bright yellow, with 4 petals growing in clusters at the top of stalks.

Seed: Long, flattened pods contain several small oval seeds.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD											
				JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Remove seedlings manually. Cut and paint larger plants.



Podolepis jaceoides (Showy Podolepis)



A perennial herb found in open forests that will grow in full sun, moist and well-drained sandy to clay soils. Grows 40-60cm high.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

**Echium plantagineum** (*Paterson's Curse*)

Form: A fast-growing herbaceous annual or short-lived perennial that grows 60-90cm high.

Leaf: Green to light green, covered in bristly hairs.

Flower: Deep blue to purple with 5 petals fused into a trumpet; spring and early summer.

Seed: Crinkled grey or brown seeds are held within protective, stiffly bristled husks.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL			FLOWERING PERIOD											
			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Remove small infestations manually. Treat large infestations by spot spraying herbicide.

**Wahlenbergia stricta** (*Tall Bluebell*)

Widespread in grassland and grassy, low, open forests this hardy clumping perennial herb grows 40-80cm high. Light blue flowers with a white throat.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Ehrharta erecta & E. longifolia (Veldgrass)



Form: Both are tussock forming perennial grasses, aggressive, rapid seeding, growing from 30cm (E. longifolia) to 60cm tall (E. erecta).

Leaf: Mid to dark green, soft and narrow, growing 5-20cm long.

Flower: Small flowers; spring and summer.

Seed: Oval, green when immature and cream when dry, growing to 3mm long.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL			FLOWERING PERIOD											
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Remove small infestations manually. Treat large infestations by spot spraying herbicide.



Microlaena stipoides (Weeping Grass)



A tufted perennial grass producing year-round green growth, tolerant to drought and frost, suitable for low lying clay and loam soils, 70cm tall, green drooping flowerhead.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
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Grasses And Small Plants

**Malva parviflora** (*Small-flowered Mallow*)

Form: This very competitive plant ranges from a low-growing ground cover to a small shrub.

Leaf: Mid to light green, with dominant veins and gently serrated edges.

Flower: Small, pink to mauve with 5 petals; summer.

Seed: Each flower produces several wedge-shaped seeds.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL		FLOWERING PERIOD											
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
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**Brachyscome multifida** (*Cut-leaf Daisy*)

A fast-growing perennial herb found in woodlands and open forests, preferring full sun and well-drained soil. It is very tolerant of dry conditions and is attractive to butterflies. Grows 40cm high.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
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Nassella neesiana (*Chilean Needlegrass*)
& **Nassella tenuissima** (*Serrated Tussock*)



Form: Tussock forming grass, to 50cm high, occupying an area up to 75sq cm.

Leaf: Young leaves tightly rolled; mature leaves are brownish green, turning a bleached straw colour in winter. Leaves feel rough and serrated.

Flower: Purple florets; spring.

Seed: Each floret produces one seed 2mm in length, pale straw in colour, with a tuft of short hairs at the base.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL		FLOWERING PERIOD											
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Themeda triandra (*Kangaroo Grass*)



A very hardy, erect, spiny shrub that grows in a wide range of soils and conditions, attractive to butterflies. Grows 2-2.5m high with fragrant cream flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Chrysanthemoides monilifera (*Boneseed*)



Form: An erect, woody, evergreen, with branching stems, growing to 3m high.

Leaf: Young leaves are covered in a cottony down. Mature leaves are dull green with a leathery texture.

Flower: Bright yellow, daisy-like in form.

Seed: Initially green, small berries will blacken when ripe.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL			FLOWERING PERIOD											
			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Remove all of root system.



Goodenia ovata (*Hop Goodenia*)



A fast growing, dense sprawling shrub. Although it prefers damp soils, it will grow in a range of soils and positions, to 1-2m high with bright yellow flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Coprosma repens

(Looking-glass Bush)



Form: A straggly, evergreen shrub, growing to 8m.

Leaf: Deep green and shiny, with a slightly fleshy texture.

Flower: The numerous flowers are small, white, and inconspicuous.

Seed: This plant produces many small red berries.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD											
				JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Remove seedlings manually.



Prostanthera lasianthos

(Victorian Christmas Bush)



A spectacular flowering compact tall shrub or small tree that will grow in moist, well-drained loamy soils 2-7m high.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

**Cotoneaster ssp.** (*Cotoneaster*)

Form: A fast-growing, hardy, perennial shrub growing to 4m.

Leaf: Oval, ranging from grey-green to dark green, most with a pale underside covered in fine hairs.

Flower: Small pale pink or white flowers form in bunches during spring.

Seed: Clusters of bright orange to red berries appear in autumn.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD											
				JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Remove seedlings manually.



Hint: ssp means 'sub species'.

**Solanum laciniatum** (*Kangaroo Apple*)

A fast-growing shrub found in open forests, adapts readily to most sites, green fruit is poisonous. Grows 1-3m high. Bluish purple flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)



Form: A deciduous, long-lived, thorny shrub, that grows to 6m.

Leaf: Leaves are lobed and mid-green in colour.

Flower: Masses of white or pink, sweet smelling flowers, clustered; spring.

Seed: Small red berries that form in clusters, each contain a single oval, brown seed.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD											
				JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Manually remove smaller seedlings. Larger shrubs use stem injection. Care should be taken with disposal of fruit and seeds to avoid seed dispersal.



Bursaria spinosa (Sweet Bursaria)



A very hardy, erect, spiny shrub that grows in a wide range of soils and conditions, attractive to butterflies. Grows 2-2.5m high with fragrant cream flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

**Cytisus scoparius** (*Broom*)

Form: A perennial, erect, woody shrub that grows to 3-4m.

Leaf: Made up of 3 green leaflets. Leaves are sparsely distributed; older plants are often almost leafless.

Flower: Bright yellow, pea-shaped; spring.

Seed: Hard, brown seeds are borne in oblong pods that can eject seeds for up to 4m.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD											
				JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Remove seedlings manually.

**Acacia verticillata** (*Prickly Moses*)

A spreading shrub or erect tree growing in moist well-drained soils in full sun to shade. Grows 10m high with bright yellow flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Erica lusitanica

(Spanish Heath)



Form: A woody, evergreen shrub that grows from 1-3m.

Leaf: Dark green, small, narrow and tightly rolled, densely clustered on the stem.

Flower: Tiny, white, fragrant bells form in clusters.

Seed: Millions of tiny, speck-like seeds are contained within capsules.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD											
				JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Remove seedlings manually. Cut and paint larger plants.



Leptospermum lanigerum

(Woolly Tea Tree)



A dense, hardy, medium shrub preferring full sun or partial shade but can tolerate drought and frost. Grows 3m high. White flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

**Lycium ferocissimum** (*African Boxthorn*)

Form: Erect, dense, woody shrub growing to 5m. Stout spines growing up to 15cm long form on all parts of the stem.

Leaf: Bright green, fleshy and oval.

Flower: Fragrant, and white to purple in colour.

Seed: Bright orange shiny berries are full of small, light brown seeds.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD											
				JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Remove seedlings manually. (Declared Weed, Victoria)

**Dodonaea viscosa** (*Hop Bush*)

Large evergreen shrub approximately 3-4 m tall and wide. Leaves are narrow, dark, glossy green on top and lighter underside.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

**Ulex europaeus***(Gorse)*

Form: Evergreen shrub and fast growing, reaching a height and diameter of 2-3 metres. All leaves and stems are prickly, ending in a sharp spine.

Leaf: Numerous grey-green and hairy.

Flower: Bright yellow, pea flowers; all year round

Seed: Hairy, black seed-pods burst to reveal 2-6 greenish brown seeds.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL		FLOWERING PERIOD											
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Cut and paint prior to flowering. (Declared Weed, Victoria)

**Viminaria juncea***(Native broom)*

This fast-growing, tough shrub tolerates soils that are wet in winter but dry in summer. Grows 2.5-5 metres with yellow flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

**Celtis sinensis** (*Chinese Celtis*)

Form: Semi-deciduous tree growing to 20m high. Branches form a moderately dense crown.

Leaf: Dark green and long with a pale underside, the upper edge of the leaf coarsely toothed, growing to 8cm.

Flower: Tiny and greenish.

Seed: Produces thousands of fruits only 0.5cm in size, aging from green to orange-red.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD											
				JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Remove seedlings manually.



Hint: Ensure Plants that are composted are not in seed

**Acacia implexa** (*Lightwood*)

A small, long-living evergreen tree that prefers well-drained soils is tolerant to droughts, resents poorly drained soils. Grows 5-12m high. Pale yellow to white flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Fraxinus angustifolia & F. oxycarpa (Ash ssp.)



Form: A deciduous tree with a moderately dense canopy growing from 10-12m.

Leaf: Bright green with 7 leaflets and toothed margins.

Flower: Inconspicuous flowers are present when the tree is bare of leaves.

Seed: In addition to bearing winged seeds, this species also spreads vegetatively through root suckers.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD											
				JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Remove seedlings manually. Cut and paint larger plants.



Acacia pycnantha (Golden Wattle)



A tall, fast growing tree, growing in moist well-drained soils in a sunny position. Grows 3-8m high, profuse yellow flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Pittosporum undulatum *(Pittosporum)*



Form: Evergreen tree, 4 -14m high with a spread of up to 6m.

Leaf: Oval, ranging from light to dark green depending on maturity.

Flower: Clustered, creamy-white and scented.

Seed: Orange berries that ripen in autumn and winter containing sticky red seeds.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL		FLOWERING PERIOD											
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Remove seedlings manually. Stem injection on larger plants.



Olearia pimeleoides *(Showy Daisy Bush)*



A small, rounded, soft-wooded shrub found in dry, sandy or gravelly soils in open sunny positions. Grows 1m high with white, daisy-like flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Populus alba (*White Poplar*)
& **Populus deltoids** (*Grey Poplar*)



Form: Deciduous tree, with smooth grey or white bark, to 40m.

Leaf: Triangular or diamond shaped, bright green with a pale underside.

Flower: Tiny, drooping catkins; spring.

Seed: Tiny, with a fluffy parachute of fine hairs are produced.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL			FLOWERING PERIOD											
			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Cut and paint or stem injection.



Eucalyptus melliodora (*Yellow box*)



A broad-crowned tree found in sheltered sites, in clay or sandy soil in full sun. It is drought tolerant and attracts birds. It grows up to 40m high with perfumed creamy flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



**Salix spp** (*Willow*)

Form: There are a large number of willow species. Willows prefer wet conditions, forming a dense mat of roots that can block and pollute waterways.

Leaf: Bright green, usually long and narrow.

Flower: Catkins carry numerous tiny flowers.

Seed: Catkins produce small seeds with long silky hairs attached to one end that act like a parachute.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL			FLOWERING PERIOD											
			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Remove seedlings manually. Cut and paint larger plants.

**Allocasuarina verticillata** (*Drooping Sheoak*)

A slow-growing small-to-medium-sized tree able to withstand a variety of conditions, tolerant of sandy, dry soils and extremely heat-tolerant. Grows 2-5m high.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Hint: ssp means 'sub species'.

**Ulmus ssp.** (*Elm*)

Form: Deciduous tree to 35m.

Leaf: Bright green, oval, tapering to a point with toothed edges.

Flower: Small, clustered.

Seed: Seed surrounded by a yellowish petal-like wing. Doesn't reproduce by seed but by suckering.



CONTROL AND DISPOSAL			FLOWERING PERIOD											
			JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

Remove seedlings manually. Cut and paint or stem injection on larger plants.

**Eucalyptus camaldulensis** (*River Red Gum*)

A fast-growing, broad-spreading tree suitable for moist clay soil and full sun, 30m high with white flowers.

FLOWERING PERIOD											
JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Section Two

Weeds With Medium Priority For Removal

The species listed in this section are currently commonly planted throughout the City of Yarra but have the potential to escape into urban bushland.

In areas like home gardens and median strips it is the manager's responsibility to contain the plants in their tended situation. The control methods outlined are mostly about preventing the spread of weed seeds.



Acacia longifolia (*Sydney Golden Wattle*)

Form: Shrub or tree, dense, bushy and evergreen, growing to 10m. **Leaf:** Dark green, long and slender. **Flower:** Yellow, fragrant, in cylindrical spikes. **Seed:** Flattened seedpods contain several seeds.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD											
				JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Acacia saligna (*Golden Wreath Wattle*)

Form: Spreading shrub or small tree, willowy branches, to 10m. **Leaf:** Leathery texture, to 30cm. **Flower:** Golden yellow, ball-shaped. **Seed:** Seedpods up to 14cm long containing 4-10 seeds.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD											
				JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Acanthus mollis (*Bear's Breeches*)

Form: Wooded clumping perennial, 1m x 1m. **Leaf:** Dark green and glossy, toothed edges. **Flower:** Purple and white on spikes. **Seed:** Seedpods expel seeds; primary method of spread is by rhizome growth.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD											
			The deep root system needs to be completely dug out.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Agapanthus praecox (*Agapanthus*)

Form: Clump-forming perennial herb, to 1.2m. **Leaf:** Dark green, long and strap-like. **Flower:** Blue &/or white, held in large clusters atop stems. **Seed:** Shiny, black and winged, in green capsules that dry to pale brown.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD											
		Remove flower heads before seeding. Dig out root system.		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Hint: Ensure plants that are composted are not in seed



Ailanthus altissima (Tree-of-Heaven)

Form: Tree, deciduous, fast growing, to 20m.
Leaf: Very large to 1m long with unpleasant smell when crushed. **Flower:** Small, greenish or white, clustered. Male flowers emit an offensive smell. **Seed:** Large, red, winged.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD												
				Declared Weed Victoria.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Arctotheca calendula (Capeweed)

Forms: Herbaceous annual, low growing, rosettes die off during summer and germinate in autumn. **Leaf:** Grey green, heavily lobed. **Flower:** Yellow daisies with black centres. **Seed:** Small, covered in a fine pink hair.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD												
			Spot spray larger infestations.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	



Artemisia verlotiorum (Chinese Wormwood)

Form: Herbaceous perennial, tall, erect, dies back to the rootstock over winter. **Leaf:** Deeply lobed, greyish-green, highly aromatic. **Flower:** Small. **Seed:** Spreads vegetatively, through rhizome growth.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD												
			Spot spray larger infestations.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	



Buddleja davidii (Butterfly Bush)

Form: Deciduous, woody shrub, to 4m.
Leaf: Grey white, Long with fine pointed tip.
Flower: Lilac or purple, orange inside. Flowers and fruit are toxic. **Seed:** Small, brown & cylindrical, develop en-masse late summer.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL				FLOWERING PERIOD												
				Remove seedlings manually.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Crocosmia x crocosmiiflora (Montbretia)

Form: Perennial bulbous plant, vigorous, to 0.5m. **Leaf:** Bright green, spear-shaped. **Flower:** Long spikes bear small orange tubular flowers. **Seed:** Dispersal is vegetative, through corm growth.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL		FLOWERING PERIOD											
	Spot spray when in flower.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Dieties grandiflora (Spanish iris)

Form: Evergreen, clump forming, to 1 metre high. **Leaf:** Long and dark green. **Flower:** Iris-like white flowers marked with mauve and yellow, 6-8cm wide, inner petals having brown marks. **Seed:** Small, held in oval, ridged seed pods.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL		FLOWERING PERIOD											
	Remove all of the root system.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Gazania linearis (Gazania)

Form: Clumping Perennial herb, low growing. **Leaf:** Upright, linear, dark green, woolly underside. **Flower:** Bright daisy-like, in bronze, orange and yellow tones; **Seed:** Abundant wind-blown seeds, spreads rapidly.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL		FLOWERING PERIOD											
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Genista spp. (Broom)

Form: Erect, semi-woody branched shrub reaching 2-3m tall at maturity. **Flower:** Bright yellow, pea flowers. **Seeds:** Pods are 2.5cm long, covered in fine hairs and contain 5-8 black seeds.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL		FLOWERING PERIOD											
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Ligustrum spp (Privet)

Form: Evergreen shrub/tree, to 5m. **Leaf:** Dark green, glossy and oval, 5-13cm long. **Flower:** White, heavily scented, highly allergenic. **Seed:** In small fleshy black fruit clusters. **Protect hands and face when removing.**

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL					FLOWERING PERIOD											
					JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Olea europaea & O.e. ssp. cuspidata (European olive & African olive)

Form: Evergreen shrubs or trees, from 2-15m. **Leaf:** Glossy, dark green with a paler yellow-green underside. **Flower:** Tiny, white, tubular, clustered. **Seed:** Green, round berries ripening to black produce thousands of seeds.

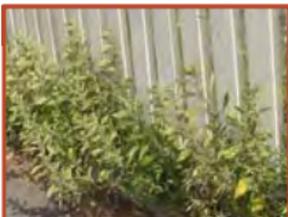
CONTROL AND DISPOSAL					FLOWERING PERIOD											
					Cut & Paint larger plants.											
					JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Opuntia vulgaris (Drooping Tree Pear)

Form: Succulent shrub, to 5m. **Leaf:** Small, scale-like, shed from the base of a segment as it matures. **Flower:** Large and yellow. **Seed:** Spiny, green skinned, pear-shaped fruits contain round yellow-brown seeds.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL					FLOWERING PERIOD											
		Remove small infestations manually and plough the area to bring roots to the surface.														
					JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Parietaria judaica (Wall Pellitory)

Form: A perennial herb growing to 1m high. **Leaf:** Alternate, pointed, olive green, covered with fine white hairs. **Flower:** Tiny white flowers. **Seed:** Tiny black seeds, produced en-masse. **Protect hands and face when removing.**

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL					FLOWERING PERIOD											
					JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Hint: ssp means 'sub-species'



Prunus cerasifera (*Cherry Plum*)

Form: Tree to 5m high. **Leaf:** Reddish-purple, becoming purplish-green in summer.

Flower: Masses of fragrant pink flowers.

Seed: Fleshy, purple plums are produced, each containing a single seed.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL



Cut and paint or stem injection on larger plants.

FLOWERING PERIOD

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Robinia pseudoacacia (*Black Locust*)

Form: Tree to 20m. Roots, bark, wood, seeds and pods are poisonous. **Leaf:** Thin & bright green, to 15cm. **Flower:** White, pink or purple, perfumed clustered pea flowers. **Seed:** Pods produce 4-6 hard-coated black seeds.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL



Root suckers controlled by mowing.

FLOWERING PERIOD

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Tropaeolum majus (*Nasturtium*)

Form: Trailing, fast growing annual.

Leaf: Pale green and umbrella-shaped.

Flower: Numerous, bright red, orange and yellow.

Seed: Small and wrinkled.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL



Spot spray larger infestations.

FLOWERING PERIOD

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC



Zantedeschia aethiopica (*Arum Lily*)

Form: Clumping Perennial herb, to 1m. **Leaf:** Large (to 60cm long) glossy dark green, arrowhead shaped. **Flower:** white sheath (to 25cm) encloses a yellow spike. **Seed:** Orange berry clusters are enclosed in the sheath.

CONTROL AND DISPOSAL



Remove all of the root system.

FLOWERING PERIOD

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

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Acknowledgements

- Association of Societies for Growing Australian Plants (ASGAP). Web: <http://farrer.csu.edu.au/ASGAP/>
- Australian Plants Society Tasmania Inc. Librarian - Hobart District Group, GPO Box 1353, Hobart TAS 7001 (J & R Coghlan, C Howells). Web: www.apstas.com
- Department of Primary Industries.
Web: www.dpi.vic.gov.au/dpi/index.htm
- DWLBC (Dept. Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation).
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- Fernview Nurseries. Email: fernview@fernview.com.au
- Friends of Herring Island. Damian Curtain
Web: <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~herring/flora.htm>
- Friends of Lane Cove National Park.
Web: <http://users.bigpond.net.au/folcnp/>
- Melbourne University, Botany Dept.
Web: www.unimelb.edu.au
- Morwell National Park.
Web: <http://morwellnp.pangaean.net/browser/index.html>
- Ken Harris, RMB 4318, Morwell, VIC 3840
- Parks Victoria. Web: www.parkweb.vic.gov.au
- South Coast Weeds.
Web: www.esc.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/index.asp
- Sustainable Gardening Australia
Web: www.sgaonline.org.au
- University of Tasmania, Greg Jordon.
Web: www.utas.edu.au/dicotkey/DicotKey/
- "Plants of Importance to Australia: A Checklist", 2001 R.C.H. Shepherd, RG and FJ Richardson
- Weed Information. PO Box 42 Meredith VIC 3333
Web: www.weedinform.com.au
- World Wide Wattle. Web: www.worldwidewattle.com

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