

Are Your Garden Plants Going Bush?

Weed
invasion into
our bushland
is a serious
economic and
environmental
problem.

MRPMG
acknowledges
the advice and support
of members of **Society for
Growing Australian Plants,**
Mackay Branch. Without their
extensive knowledge this booklet
would not have been possible.



Mackay Regional Pest Management Group



Are Your Garden Plants Going Bush?

The answer is...yes; some of them have done so and are now serious environmental and economic weeds. Others are ticking 'bombs' that will become very serious weeds if not controlled.

A weed is simply a plant that is growing in a place where it is not wanted. While the brightly coloured Lantana and the Blue Morning Glory look beautiful in your garden they, and some other garden plants, have 'gone bush', invading our native bushland, agricultural lands as well as roadsides and other disturbed areas.

Weed species spread because they can multiply aggressively with few predators to keep them in check. Most produce 'hundreds' of long lived viable seeds that are spread efficiently with no regard for property boundaries. Many weeds multiply by vegetative parts so dumped garden waste is a common source of infestation (see Glossary, p2: Spread by). The worst weedy plants have come from overseas but some native plants from other parts of Australia can also be weedy.

To prevent further loss of our native bushland to garden escapees, it is advisable to use the precautionary principle – remove the weeds and replace them with suitable native plants.

Some of the weed species in this brochure are classified as Invasive Plants under the Biosecurity Act 2014 (see p.3)

Note: The Biosecurity Act was passed in Parliament on 6 March 2014. This has superseded the Land Protection Act and came into effect on 1 July 2016.

Help stop the spread of weeds!

Remove weedy garden species!

Don't plant weedy garden species!

Plant suitable Australian natives instead!

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EXPLANATORY NOTES AND GLOSSARY

Adventitious roots: roots arising from stems.

Axil: the upper angle between one part of a plant and another, e.g. the stem and a leaf. Adj. axillary.

Bract: leaf-like or scale-like structure associated with flowers.

Perennial: living for more than 2 years.

Fruit types:

Berry: a fleshy or pulpy fruit that doesn't open at maturity and has one or more seeds imbedded in the fleshy tissue.

Colour: refers to the colour of mature fruit.

Capsule: a dry fruit that opens at maturity to release seeds. (Capsules are formed from two or more carpels.)

Carpel: a unit of the female parts of a flower.

Drupe: a succulent fruit with three layers – the outer skin, the soft or sometimes fibrous centre and an inner stony layer that encloses the seed or seeds. Drupes don't open at maturity to release their seeds. (They may be formed from one or more carpels.)

Folicle: a dry fruit (formed from one carpel) that opens along one side.

Pod: a dry fruit (formed from one carpel) that opens along two longitudinal lines.

Invades: Invaded habitats are listed in alphabetical order.

Spread by: Methods of spread are listed from the most common to the least common.

Contaminated soil: refers to soil or animal manure that contains any type of reproductive plant material - woody or fleshy pieces of stems or branches, bulbs, tubers, fruit or seeds.

Garden waste: covers any vegetative waste that contains any reproductive plant material (as above).

Water: refers to creeks, rivers, storm or flood waters, including urban drainage systems that may drain into natural areas. Many fruits float and are 'designed' to be moved by water.

Wind: refers to wind borne seeds or pods that can be carried far and wide.

Biosecurity Act 2014

Under Queensland's Biosecurity Act 2014, weeds, pests, diseases and pathogens may be identified as either 'restricted' or 'prohibited' matter.

Prohibited matter includes any biosecurity matter that is not found in Queensland and would have serious impacts if introduced. Prohibited matter needs to be reported to Biosecurity Queensland immediately and can only enter the state if a permit for scientific research or controlled dealings is issued.

Restricted matter is divided into 7 categories. A single species can belong to more than one category.

The seven categories are listed below;



Categories 1 and 2 - high risk diseases, pathogens or species that are not widespread.



These species must be reported within 24 hours (for example, bitou bush and hudson pear)



Category 3 - not to be distributed, i.e. gifted, sold, traded or released (for example, Chilean needle grass, water hyacinth)



Category 4 - not to be moved



Category 5 - not to be kept



Category 6 - not to be fed



Category 7 - must be killed.



Tell someone: refers to a serious weed requiring the attention of a responsible body. Call your local government or Biosecurity Queensland; Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (see back cover).



Time Bombs: Garden plants with serious weed potential that have already 'gone bush' but at this stage have not spread widely. Preventing spread NOW is better than having to control them in the future.

Remember that if weeds are providing habitat for native birds and animals then they should be removed gradually to allow the fauna to adapt to the re-establishing native habitat.



African Tulip
Spathodea campanulata

CATEGORY

3



Family: *Bignoniaceae* **Origin:** Tropical Africa

Flowers: Large orange-red bell shaped, in terminal clusters.

Fruit: Upright capsules to 20cm long.

Seeds: Numerous, thin, encircled by clear wing.

Spread by: Wind, garden waste and suckers.

Invades: Creek banks, open forest and rainforest.

Cadaghi
Corymbia torelliana
prev. *Eucalyptus torelliana*



Family: *Myrtaceae* **Origin:** Far North Queensland

Flowers: Fluffy cream 'balls' massed in terminal clusters.

Fruit: Almost round, woody capsules, 9-14x9-14mm.

Seeds: 2-3mm long.

Spread by: Wind and water over short distances.

Invades: Melaleuca forest and open forest.

Notes: Trunk has distinctive smooth green bark. Weedy in some areas beyond its natural range.



Broad-leaved Pepper Tree
Schinus terebinthifolius

CATEGORY

3



Family: *Anacardiaceae* **Origin:** Brazil

Flowers: Small, cream in sprays. Male and female flowers, usually on separate plants.

Fruit: Bright red, peppercorn-like berries.

Seeds: Light brown 4-6.5mm wide.

Spread by: Birds, flying foxes, water and garden waste.

Invades: Melaleuca forests and wetlands.

Notes: *Impact severe.*



Java Plum
Syzygium cumini

Family: *Myrtaceae* **Origin:** Asia

Flowers: Fluffy, cream, in axillary clusters.

Fruit: Purple-black berries, about 2cm long; abundant.

Seeds: Brown, one per fruit with multiple embryos.

Spread by: Water, flying foxes and birds.

Invades: Creek banks and Melaleuca forest.

Notes: Survives in standing water and has displaced all native species in some sites.



Leucaena
Leucaena leucocephala



Family: *Mimosaceae* **Origin:** Central America

Flowers: Small, numerous creamy-yellow in fluffy balls in terminal and axillary sprays.

Fruit: 100s of dark brown flat pods to 12cm.

Seeds: 8-24, glossy brown, 5-9mm long, long lived and highly viable.

Spread by: Wind borne pods, water, garden waste and contaminated soil.

Invades: Creek banks, roadsides and mangrove margins.

Notes: *Impact severe.*

Penny Leaf
Dalbergia sissoo



Family: *Fabaceae* **Origin:** India

Flowers: Fragrant cream pea-flowers in axillary sprays.

Fruit: Pale brown, flattened 'pods' to 10cm that don't open at maturity.

Seeds: Flat brown, 1-4 with low viability.

Spread by: Contaminated soil, garden waste and wind. Suckers profusely after disturbance and grows readily from all vegetative parts, including logs.

Invades: Creek banks, open forest and coastal dunes.



Yellow Bells
Tecoma stans

CATEGORY

3



Family: *Bignoniaceae* **Origin:** Central & South America

Flowers: Yellow 'bells' with reddish lines in throat.

Fruit: Long narrow capsules to 22cm.

Seeds: Winged, about 1.5cm long, numerous.

Spread by: Wind and garden waste.

Invades: Open forest and roadsides.

Yellow Oleander/Captain Cook Tree
Cascabela thevetia

CATEGORY

3



Family: *Apocynaceae* **Origin:** Tropical America

Flowers: Yellow or orange, funnel shaped.

Fruit: Large black, laterally compressed drupes to 5cm.

Seeds: Four within two bony structures.

Spread by: Water, feral pigs, garden waste and gravity.

Invades: Creek banks, Melaleuca forest, open forest.

Notes: *All parts of plant contain deadly poison.*



Ardisia

Ardisia elliptica prev. *A. solanaceae*



Family: Myrsinaceae **Origin:** Asia

Flowers: Small, white, pink or mauve in rays.

Fruit: Pea-sized, purple berries, persistent over long period.

Seeds: Brown, one per berry.

Spread by: Water, birds and garden waste.

Invades: Creek banks and Melaleuca forest.

Notes: Survives in standing water.

Bellyache Bush

Jatropha gossypifolia

CATEGORY

3



Family: Euphorbiaceae **Origin:** Tropical America

Flowers: Small, red with yellow centres in clusters.

Fruit: Smooth, oval capsules about 12mm long.

Seeds: 3–4, around 8mm long.

Spread by: Garden waste, water. Suckers if disturbed.

Invades: Creek banks, Melaleuca forest and open forest

Notes: Poisonous fruits.



Duranta

Duranta erecta prev. *D. repens*



Family: Verbenaceae **Origin:** Tropical America

Flowers: Blue to purple, white, bell-shaped, in showy sprays.

Fruit: Globular orange drupes to 1cm across.

Seeds: 2-5 cream to brown, 3-4mm long.

Spread by: Birds and garden waste.

Invades: Creek banks and open forest.

Notes: Poisonous fruits.

Japanese Sunflower *Tithonia diversifolia*



Family: Asteraceae **Origin:** Central America

Flowers: Large golden-yellow 'sunflowers'.

Seeds: Brown, narrow with silky hairs and a crown of flat papery scales.

Spread by: Wind, contaminated soil and garden waste. Suckers after disturbance.

Invades: Creek banks, disturbed areas, open forest and roadsides.

Notes: Locally declared in Whitsunday.



Mickey Mouse Plant
Ochna serrulata



Family: *Ochnaceae* **Origin:** South Africa

Flowers: Yellow, perfumed, solitary or in small groups.

Fruit: Black berries to 8mm long, clustered on fleshy red receptacle.

Seeds: One per berry.

Spread by: Birds and garden waste.

Invades: Creek banks, disturbed areas and open forest.

Mock Orange
Murraya paniculata 'Exotica'
& other cultivars



Family: *Rutaceae* **Origin:** South East Asia

Flowers: White citrus-like, about 2cm across, perfumed.

Fruit: Orange or red berries about 1cm across.

Seeds: Cream or brown, 1-2 per fruit.

Spread by: Birds and garden waste.

Invades: Creek banks, open forest and rainforest.

Remove and replace
SMALL SHRUBS, TUFTIES AND GROUND COVERS



Callisia
Callisia fragrans



Family: Commelinaceae **Origin:** Mexico

Form: Large creeping fleshy herb, roots at nodes.

Flowers: Small, white in crowded clusters on tall spikes.

Fruit: 3-valved capsules, 4mm long.

Seeds: Few, small, brown.

Spread by: Garden waste.

Invades: Anywhere.

Canna Lily
Canna indica



Family: Cannaceae **Origin:** Tropical America

Form: Upright herb, large leaves on stiff stems.

Flowers: Red to yellow on cane-like spikes.

Fruit: Textured capsules 2-3 cm long.

Seeds: Numerous, round black.

Spread by: Water and garden waste.

Invades: Creek banks, Melaleuca forest, open wetlands and roadside.

Note: Survives wet conditions.

Remove and replace SMALL SHRUBS, TUFTIES AND GROUND COVERS



Lantana

Lantana camara, *L. montovidensis*

CATEGORY

3



Family: *Verbenaceae* **Origin:** Central and South America

Flowers: Tiny, in terminal 'heads' in colours of red, pink, yellow, white, mauve, orange or cream.

Fruit: Shiny black, small globular drupes to 8mm wide.

Seeds: 1-4 inside brown woody structure.

Spread by: Birds, animals, garden waste and water.

Invades: Anywhere.

Note: Poisonous, particularly the fruit.

Moses-in-his-cradle

Tradescantia spathacea
prev. *Rhoeo discolor*



Family: *Commelinaceae* **Origin:** South America

Form: A perennial tufted herb; leaves green above, purple beneath; multiplies by branching stems.

Flowers: Small white, enclosed in boat-shaped structure.

Fruit: Papery capsules. **Seeds:** few, small dark brown.

Spread by: Garden waste, water, and seeds.

Invades: Creek banks and disturbed areas.

Note: Sap can cause dermatitis.

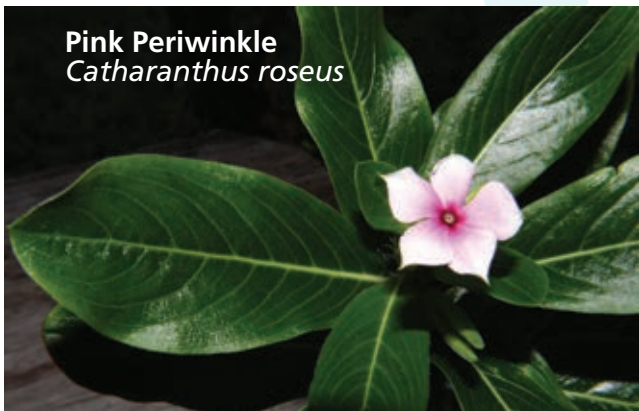


Mother-in-laws Tongue
Sansevieria trifasciata



- Family:** *Dracaenaceae* **Origin:** Africa
Form: Stiff, upright perennial.
Flowers: Pale cream on a spike.
Fruit: Orange berries. **Seeds:** Pea-sized, brown.
Spread by: Garden waste.
Invades: Everywhere except rainforest and wetlands.

Pink Periwinkle
Catharanthus roseus



- Family:** *Apocynaceae* **Origin:** Madagascar
Form: Perennial herb to 60cm tall, poisonous milky sap.
Flowers: Pink or white slender tubes with spreading petals.
Fruit: Paired cylindrical follicles 2-3cm long.
Seeds: Black, oblong, 2-2.5 cm long, numerous.
Spread by: Garden waste, water, and wind over short distance.
Invades: Everywhere except rainforest and wetlands.



Red-leaved Alternanthera

& other cultivars

Alternanthera brasiliana 'Rubiginosa'
& other cultivars



Family: *Amaranthaceae* **Origin:** Subtropical Americas

Form: Herbaceous perennials, grown for coloured leaves.

Flowers: Many, small whitish papery in numerous 'heads'.

Fruit: Tiny **Seeds:** one per fruit; long lived.

Spread by: Garden waste. Self layers and grows from cuttings as well as seeds.

Invades: Creek banks, disturbed areas and open forests.

Singapore Daisy

Sphagneticola trilobata



CATEGORY

3

Family: *Asteraceae* **Origin:** Tropical America

Form: Aggressive creeping herb, rooting at nodes.

Flowers: Bright yellow daisies.

Seeds: Possibly does not produce viable seeds here.

Spreads by: Garden waste and water.

Invades: Everywhere except rainforest.

Note: Survives wet conditions.



Asparagus Ferns

Asparagus aethiopicus 'Sprengeri',
A. africanus & *A. plumosus*

CATEGORY

3



Family: *Asparagaceae* **Origin:** Africa

Form: Many-stemmed, prickly, twiners.

Flowers: Tiny greenish white, in clusters or sprays.

Fruit: Small berries, red or black depending on species.

Seeds: Small round black.

Spread by: Birds and garden waste. Grows from underground stems or tubers.

Invades: Anywhere.



Blue Morning Glory

Ipomoea indica



Family: *Convolvulaceae* **Origin:** Tropical America

Form: Vigorous twiner, roots at nodes.

Flowers: Large, trumpet-shaped, blue to purplish.

Fruit: Globular 3-valved capsules, 10mm.

Seeds: Rarely set in Australia.

Spread by: Garden waste and water.

Invades: Anywhere. **Impact severe.**





Cat's Claw Creeper
Dolichandra unguis-cati
 (prev. *Macfadyena unguis-cati*)

CATEGORY

3



Family: *Bignoniaceae* **Origin:** Tropical America

Form: Rampant woody climber, extensive tuberous root system that sends up shoots; climbs by adventitious roots.

Flowers: Large, bright yellow bell-shaped.

Fruit: Long, narrow and flat capsules to 40cm long.

Seeds: Numerous, flat with 2 papery wings.

Spread by: Wind, water, contaminated soil and garden waste.

Invades: Creek banks and rainforest. **Impact severe.**

Notes: Can dominate ground layer and strangle trees.

Dutchman's Pipe
Aristolochia elegans

CATEGORY

3



Family: *Aristolochiaceae* **Origin:** South America

Flowers: Reddish-purple with white and yellow markings.

Fruit: Six-ribbed capsules.

Seeds: Numerous, flat brown about 6mm long.

Spread by: Wind.

Invades: Creek banks and rainforest.

Notes: Fatal to Birdwing Butterflies.



Glory Lily
Gloriosa superba



Family: Colchicaceae **Origin:** Africa, Asia

Form: Slender twiner with tuberous roots.

Flowers: Showy single, red and yellow recurved petals.

Fruit: Large green capsules 3-10cm long.

Seeds: Numerous, small disk-shaped, orange to brown.

Spread by: Animals, garden waste and water.

Invades: Creek banks, disturbed areas and rainforest.

Goosefoot
Syngonium podophyllum



Family: Araceae **Origin:** Central and South America

Form: Large fleshy climber with adventitious roots.

Flowers: Numerous minute, green, yellow or white on thick 'spike' that's partly enclosed in a boat-like structure.

Fruit: Red to reddish-orange or yellow.

Seeds: Tiny, black or brown, numerous.

Spread by: Garden waste. Grows from stem cuttings.

Invades: Creek banks, rainforest and Melaleuca forest.



Madeira Vine
Anredera cordifolia

CATEGORY

3



Family: *Basellaceae* **Origin:** South America

Form: Rampant fleshy twiner with tuberous roots. Produces numerous knobby 'bulbs' in leaf joints.

Flowers: Fragrant, white in drooping spikes.

Fruit: Not known to produce viable fruit in Australia.

Spread by: Garden waste and water.

Invades: Creek banks.

Mile a Minute
Ipomoea cairica



Family: *Convolvulaceae* **Origin:** Asia, Africa

Form: Rampant twiner, roots at nodes.

Flowers: Trumpet-shaped, purple or pink, to 8cm across.

Fruit: 4-valved capsules, about 1cm across.

Seeds: One per valve.

Spread by: Garden waste and water.

Invades: Anywhere. **Impact severe.**



Thunbergias



Thunbergia grandiflora

CATEGORY

3



Thunbergia laurifolia

CATEGORY

3

Family: *Acanthaceae* **Origin:** India, Africa

Form: Rampant twiner, large tuberous roots.

Flowers: Blue, purple or white, trumpet-shaped.

Fruit: Cone-shaped capsules, 3-5cm long,

Seeds: 4, flat brown.

Spread by: Garden waste and water.

Invades: Melaleuca forest, open forest and rainforest.



Queen Palm/ Cocus Palm
Syagrus romanzoffiana



Family: *Arecaceae* **Origin:** South America

Flowers: Yellow on large multiple spikes.

Fruit: Orange 3cm long with soft flesh.

Seeds: Hard, monkey faced nut.

Spread by: Birds, Flying Foxes, garden waste and water.

Invades: Creek banks, Melaleuca forest and wetlands.

Royal Palm
Roystonea regia



Family: *Arecaceae* **Origin:** Cuba

Flowers: Small, on broom-like spikes.

Fruit: Red to black, 1cm long.

Seeds: 1, small, shiny brown.

Spread by: Birds, Flying Foxes and garden waste.

Invades: Creek banks, Melaleuca forest and wetlands.



Sabel Palm
Sabal palmetto



- Family:** *Areaceae* **Origin:** Tropical America
- Flowers:** small on many-branched long spikes.
- Fruit:** Round, black, 1cm.
- Seeds:** 1, small, shiny, dark brown.
- Spread by:** Birds, Flying Foxes and garden waste.
- Invades:** Coastal dunes, Melaleuca forest and wetlands.

Travellers Palm
Ravenala madagascariensis



- Family:** *Strelitziaceae* **Origin:** Madagascar
- Flowers:** Cluster, whitish in a boat shaped bract to 50cm.
- Fruit:** An oblong woody capsule to 8cm.
- Seeds:** 1cm, many, oblong, black with blue cover.
- Spread by:** Birds, garden waste and water.
- Invades:** Creek banks, Melaleuca forest and open wetlands.

DOS AND DON'TS

Dos and don'ts in your garden

- Do remove the weeds listed in this brochure from your garden and replace them with plants that will not spread from your property.
- Do carefully dispose of removed weedy plants. To prevent spread all fruits, seeds, stems, bulbs and root systems should be placed in a black plastic bag then into a rubbish bin to prevent spread.
- Do compost or take to a Green Waste Facility all non-weedy garden waste.
- Don't dump any garden waste in bushland areas (ie lawn clippings, prunings or palm fronds).
- Don't wash grass clippings or contents of garden ponds, down storm water drains.
- Don't grow plants from other countries or regions that have the potential to become weeds, e.g. those with seeds spread by wind, water, birds or other animals.
- Refuse to purchase 'weeds' and ask for suitable native plants instead.

What you can do in the community

- Join a local Landcare, Bushcare or Coastcare group and join in activities to manage our bushland.
- Join Society for Growing Australian Plants Mackay Branch to learn more about Australian native plants.
- Volunteer at Community Nurseries.

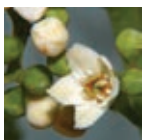




The replacements suggested below have been selected after considerable research. They are all easily grown under suitable garden conditions. Many can be seen growing in the Mackay Regional Botanic Gardens.

The majority occur locally within the Central Queensland Coast bioregion. The few that do not occur locally are indicated by '+' and are listed towards the end of each category. None of these have any known 'weedy' tendencies. Note that native plants from outside their natural range can sometimes become serious environmental weeds.

All are available most of the time through the nursery trade or from specialist growers.



Bumpy Ash *Flindersia schottiana*

Large compound leaves; dense sprays of perfumed white flowers in spring.



Flame Tree *Brachychiton acerifolius*

Deciduous in summer; large shiny leaves; sprays of small bell-shaped deep red flowers cover the leafless canopy.



Lace Bark *Brachychiton discolor*

Deciduous in summer; hairy lobed leaves; large pink felted bell-shaped flowers that appear after leaf fall.



Lemon Myrtle *Backhousia citriodora*

Locally, tall tree with rough grey bark and lemon scented foliage. White fluffy flowers cover the canopy in late spring. Can be maintained as a hedge.



Raspberry Jelly Tree *Miliusa brahei*

Dark rough bark. Long-stalked, yellow flowers are followed by clusters of shiny purple-black fruit. Crushed leaves are sweetly aromatic.



Wheel of Fire Tree *Stenocarpus sinuatus*

Shiny dark green foliage and bright red flowers in 'wheels' along the branches in summer.



Creek Cherry *Syzygium australe*

A medium tree with dark green glossy leaves and pinkish-red new growth. Fluffy white flowers are followed by dark pink edible berries.

Many selected forms and cultivars +, in a range of sizes, are also available.



Lepiderema *Lepiderema punctulata*

A small tree with handsome shiny foliage. Axillary sprays of small yellow flowers are followed by small bright red capsules that attract seed eating birds.



Mt Blackwood Holly *Graptophyllum ilicifolium*

A large dense shrub with dark green holly-like leaves and deep pink tubular flowers in winter to spring. Makes an excellent hedging plant.



Native Gardenia *Atractocarpus fitzalanii*

A beautiful small tree with dense dark green rounded canopy; sweetly perfumed white flowers and large, almost round, yellowish fruit.



Native Ixora *Ixora timorensis*

A large open shrub to small tree with shiny foliage and sweetly perfumed flowers in terminal 'heads'.



Ribbonwood/Maiden's Blush *Euroschinus falcatus*

A fast growing medium tree with a dense crown of shiny foliage and pinkish-red new growth. The sprays of small fruit attract birds. An excellent shade tree.



Tulipwood *Harpullia pendula*

A medium tree with shapely canopy. Small yellow flowers occur in axillary sprays. Showy inflated orange-red capsules with shiny black seeds are a feature of this tree.



Weeping Bottlebrush
Melaleuca viminalis (prev. *Callistemon*)

Usually a small to medium tree with pendulous branches. Flowers bright red 'bottlebrushes' in profusion in spring. Attracts nectar and insect eating birds. Responds to regular light pruning.



Golden Penda *Xanthostemon chrysanthus* +

A tall shrub to medium spreading tree with shiny dark green leaves and reddish new growth. It has large 'heads' of striking golden flowers that attract birds. Selected small forms recommended.



Grey Myrtle/Carrol
Backhousia myrtifolia +

A large shrub or small tree with a dense leafy canopy. Numerous white flowers in spring. Makes a good hedge or screen.



Ivory Curl *Buckinghamia celsissima* +

A medium tree with attractive foliage; covered in spikes of scented cream flowers in summer. Used as a street tree on western end of Bridge Road.



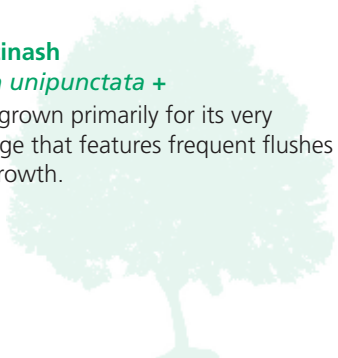
Native Crepe Myrtle
Lagerstroemia archeriana +

A small deciduous tree with a light canopy. Showy frilly pale mauve flowers in autumn.



Roly Poly Satinash
Waterhousea unipunctata +

A large shrub grown primarily for its very attractive foliage that features frequent flushes of pink new growth.





Beach Cherry *Eugenia reinwardtiana*

Small to medium shrub with dark green leaves, pink new growth, white fluffy flowers and tasty edible bright red, yellow-fleshed berries. May be subject to Myrtle Rust.

Bottlebrushes

Melaleuca spp. prev. *Callistemon* spp.

There are many bottlebrush species, selected forms and cultivars such as M. 'Little John' + are available.



Eungella Bottlebrush

Melaleuca paludicola - Swampy Ridge

Fine foliage and an abundance of small spikes of pale pink flowers make this a very desirable species.



Pearson's Bottlebrush

Melaleuca pearsonii

Showy spikes of deep red flowers.



Coffee Bush *Breynia oblongifolia*

Deep pink, pea-sized fruit are carried on the branches and contrast nicely against the foliage.



Native Lasiandra

Melastoma malabathricum

A medium shrub with prominently veined, dark green leaves and large open-petalled mauve flowers in summer to autumn.



Native Mock Orange *Murraya ovatifoliolata*

A hardy shrub with dark green foliage, perfumed citrus-like cream flowers and red berries. Responds to light pruning.



Shipton's Glory *Dimorphocalyx australiensis*

A bushy shrub with dark green foliage. Small sprays of white flowers at irregular intervals, especially after rain.

**Blushing Beauty***Gossia* (prev. *Austromyrtus*) *inophloia* +

A bushy cultivar, noted for its colourful red to wine coloured foliage. It responds to pruning and is a useful hedging plant.

**Powderpuff Lilly Pilly *Syzygium wilsonii* +**

A medium open shrub with regular flushes of deep pink pendulous new growth. Crimson flowers in large pom-poms in spring are followed by white fruit in summer.

***Syzygium* cultivars *Syzygium* spp +**

Selected small forms and cultivars such as S. 'Tiny Trev'.

**Blue Bells *Wahlenbergia gracilis***

A dainty plant with masses of blue flowers.

**Cardwell Lily *Proiphys amboinensis***

A deciduous bulbous plant with large, heart shaped leaves and large 'heads' of white scented bell shaped flowers in summer.

**Climbing Guinea Flower/Snake Vine***Hibbertia scandens*

A scrambling or twining plant with glossy leaves and open yellow flowers in spring and summer, followed by orange fruit. Makes a good ground cover where there's nothing for it to climb.



Crow's Nest Ferns

Asplenium australasicum & *A. nidus* +

These well-known ferns have fronds to 2m radiating from the centre. They can be grown in pots placed within light to heavily shaded gardens or planted directly in well drained sites with plenty of organic matter.



Cunjevoi Alocasia *brisbanensis*

A large clumping plant grown primarily for its large heart-shaped leaves. It grows well in poorly drained to wet sites.



Field Lilies

Crinum angustifolium & *C. flaccidum*

See also Swamp Lily *C. pedunculatum*

Deciduous clumping plants with strappy leaves and 'heads' of fragrant white 'spider' flowers in spring.



Flax Lilies *Dianella* spp.

D. crinoides, *D. caerulea*, *D. longifolia* also non-local *D. atraxis* +

Clumping tufty plants with strap leaves and small blue to purple flowers on long stems over a long period. Flowers are followed by shiny blue to purple berries.



Maidenhair Ferns

Common Maidenhair *Adiantum atroviride*

Lacy bright green fronds. Will grow in heavy shade to almost full sun if protected from wind.

Rough Maidenhair *Adiantum hispidulum*

(pictured) Dark green erect fronds to 35cm; pink new growth.



Mat-rushes *Lomandra* spp.

River Mat-rush *L. hystrix* (pictured) & Spiny-headed Mat-rush *L. longifolia*

Very similar large clumping tufty plants with long, shiny strap leaves. Perfumed cream to yellowish flowers occur on spikes or sprays amongst the foliage in spring. Fine-leaved Mat-rush *L. filiformis* is a much smaller species.



Native Ginger *Alpinia caerulea*

A tall clumping plant with cane-like stems and large leaves. Small white flowers in summer are followed by long-lasting blue fruit.



Native Violet *Viola hederacea*

A low ground cover that spreads by runners. Dainty violet and white flowers are held well above the foliage.



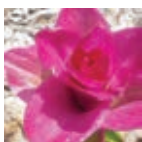
Rice flower *Pimelea latifolia subsp. latifolia*

A small shrub that has 'heads' of tiny white flowers all year.



Swamp Lily *Crinum pedunculatum*

A very large clumping plant with broad fleshy upright leaves and 'heads' of perfumed white 'spider' flowers on thick stems in spring.



Cape York Lily *Curcuma australasica* +

A tall deciduous plant with tuberous roots. Flowering stems, with showy cone-like heads of pink petal-like bracts surrounding yellow flowers, emerge before the large leaves.



Cat's Whiskers *Orthosiphon aristatus* +

Small soft-wooded shrub with dark green foliage and loose terminal spikes of white or mauve flowers with long purple stamens.



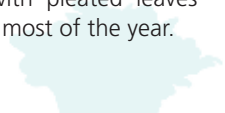
Midyim *Austromyrtus dulcis* +

Low spreading plant with small leaves and pink new growth. Small white flowers in summer are followed by pea-sized white, purple dotted edible fruit. Spreads by self-layering.



Spathoglottis *Spathoglottis paulinae* +

A bulbous ground Orchid with 'pleated' leaves and pink or mauve flowers most of the year.





Acid Drop *Melodorum leichhardtii*

A large woody climber with branches forming knot-like bends around supports. Yellowish perfumed flowers followed by clusters of orange finger-like berries.



Bower of Beauty *Pandorea jasminoides*

A vigorous slender twiner with dark green leaflets and bell-shaped pink flowers with maroon centres.



Climbing Pandanus *Freycinetia scandens*

A slender climber with cane-like stems supported by adventitious roots; leaves have finely toothed margins. Showy white male and female flowers on separate plants. Fruit are bright red fleshy 'cones'.



Native Jasmine *Jasminum didymum* (pictured) & *J. simplicifolium*

Fast growing woody twiners with dark green leaves. Sprays of perfumed white flowers in winter and spring. The small black berries attract birds.



Native Pepper Vines

Piper hederaceum & *P. interruptum*

Rainforest climbers, climbing by adventitious roots; leaves heart shaped; small cream female flowers followed by clusters or spikes of small bright red fruit.



Native Monstera *Epipremnum pinnatum*

A thick fleshy stemmed climber with adventitious roots. The very large leaves may be entire or variously lobed like Monstera.



Roaring Meg Creeper

Tecomanthe sp. (Roaring Meg) +

A vigorous twiner becoming woody at base. Stems purplish; compound leaves dark green. Flowers large salmon-pink, long pendulous tubular bells in large groups, mostly along the older branches.



Alexandra Palm

Archontophoenix alexandrae

A tall, slender, feather-leaved palm with leaf blades that are silvery underneath. Cream flowers are followed by red fruit.



Cabbage Palm

Livistona decora prev. *L. decipiens*

A tall, prickly-leaved fan palm with a bulky trunk and drooping leaf ends, creamy yellow flowers are followed by glossy black fruit.



Elegant/Solitaire Palm

Ptychosperma elegans

A tall slender, feather leaved palm with bright green leaves that look trimmed, fragrant white flowers and bright red fruit.



Grass Tree

Xanthorrhoea latifolia subsp. *latifolia*

Well-known iconic plants that develop spear-like flowering spikes within a few years but take a lot longer to develop a trunk.



Palm Lilies *Cordyline* spp.

C. Cannifolia

Giant Palm Lily *C. manners-suttoniae*

Muchison's Palm Lily *C. murchisoniae*

Slender, upright plants with sprays of tiny white flowers and shiny red fruit.



Queensland Cycad *Cycas media*

A slow growing palm-like plant, forms a trunk with age.



Scaly Tree Fern *Cyathea cooperi*

Grows to a height of up to 12m with frond up to 4.5m. Will grow in full sun provided there is adequate moisture and protection from wind.





Screw Pines/Pandanus *Pandanus* spp.
P. brookei, *P. cookii* & *P. tectorius*

Slow-growing, very hardy medium trees with long spirally arranged spiny leaves. Depending on species, large or small prop roots may be present. Female plants produce large pineapple-shaped fruit.



Black Palm/Normanby Palm
Normanbya normanbyi +

A tall slender feather-leaved palm with leaf blades that are silvery underneath and jagged leaflet ends. White flowers and large orange (red) fruit.



Windmill Palm *Licuala ramsayi* +

A tall slender, slow growing, large-leaved fan palm with cream flowers and glossy red fruit.



Zamia *Macrozamia* spp. +

Slow growing palm-like plants. Some species form trunks with age.



Mackay Regional Pest Management Group

MRPMG thank the following people who contributed to the preparation of this brochure:

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- Corey Bell, Dept of Primary Industries & Fisheries
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**Queensland
Government**

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For information on the most effective way to remove and destroy weeds in this booklet contact any of the organisations below:

Local Government

- Isaac Regional Council.....4949 4100
- Mackay Regional Council..... 1300 622 529
- Whitsunday Regional Council.....4945 0200

Biosecurity Queensland; Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

- Biosecurity Officer
Invasive plants and animals..... 13 25 23

Catchment Management/Landcare Groups

- Pioneer Catchment &
Landcare Group.....4944 1979
- Sarina Landcare Catchment
Management Association.....4956 1388
- Whitsunday Catchment Landcare..0408 187 944

Mackay Area Productivity Services.....4954 5300



Mackay Regional Pest Management Group

FOR MORE INFORMATION VISIT:

www.mackayregionalpestgroup.org.au

For information on growing the native plant replacement suggestions contact:

- Society for Growing Australian Plants,
Mackay Branch.....4955 1745
- Catchment/Landcare Groups
www.cqlandcarenetwork.org.au

Useful Web Sites for weeds

- www.daf.qld.gov.au
- www.weeds.gov.au
- www.weeds.org.au