What is an environmental weed?
Environmental weeds are non-local plants that easily reproduce in natural areas and then degrade the environmental values of that area.

Where do environmental weeds come from?
Environmental weeds come from outside the local area – and have left their competitors and predators behind! Many come from overseas, but plants native to another part of Australia, or even another part of Queensland, have become environmental weeds on the Sunshine Coast.

Most environmental weeds are deliberate introductions - over 70% of environmental weeds have entered Australia as garden plants and many others were introduced for agricultural purposes – especially for fodder and salinity management.

"Weedy" plants often have one or more of these characteristics:

- abundant viable seed production
- rapid population growth
- seed dormancy
- hard-seededness
- vegetative reproduction
- effective seed dispersal
- is a weed somewhere else
- more than one reproductive method

Four plant families having lots of weedy characteristics and more than their fair share of representatives in the declared plant and environmental weeds ranks are daisies (Asteraceae) wattles, acacias and their relatives (Mimosaceae), grasses (Poaceae) and legumes (Fabaceae).

What can I do?

- Use booklets like this one or ask your local Council or Landcare group about environmental weeds;
- Avoid plants that show weedy characteristics;
- Remove or control plants that rapidly spread once planted;
- As a general rule, don't plant exotic daisies, acacias, grasses or legumes without confirming with an environmental organisation that it is not likely to be a weed.

PLANT TYPE

INVASION MECHANISM

FLOWERING TIME

CONTROL METHOD

DISPOSAL METHOD

Bag and bin all parts of the plant

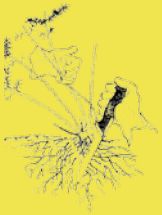
Bag and bin viable seeds, bulbs, tubers or root. Compost other material not likely to regrow

Manual Hand Removal

1. Gently remove and bag any seeds or fruits.
2. Hold stem at ground level, rock back and forth to loosen, pull out.
3. Tap roots to dislodge any soil. Replace disturbed soil.

Crowning

1. Gently remove and bag stems with seed or fruit.
2. Grasp the leaves or stems together and expose base
3. Insert a knife or lever at an angle, close to crown.
4. Cut through all the roots around crown, remove and bag crown.



Stem Scraping

1. With a knife, scrape 15 to 30cm of the stem to reach the layer below the bark/outer layer.
2. Immediately apply herbicide along the length of the scrape.

Cut and Paint –small to medium woody weeds

1. Make a flat cut as close as possible to the ground with secateurs, loppers or a bush saw.
2. Immediately apply herbicide to the cut flat surface.

Stem Injection, Frilling or Chipping

1. Injection – At the base of the tree drill holes at a 45 degree angle into the sapwood at 5cm intervals. Or Frill/Chip - Make a cut into the sapwood with a chisel or axe.
2. Fill each hole/cut with herbicide immediately.
3. Repeat the process at 5cm intervals around the base.

List of non-featured weeds:

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	LIFE FORM
Fodder Weeds		
Swamp foxtail grass	Pennisetum alopecuroides	TG
Landscape Weeds		
Balsam, Impatiens, bizzy lizzy	Impatiens walleriana	GC
Black-eyed Susan	Thunbergia alata	V
Broad-leaved pepper tree**	Schinus terebinthifolius**	ST
Coffee	Coffea arabica	S
Cootamundra wattle	Acacia baileyana	S
Coral trees	Erythrina crista-galli; Erythrina x skyesii	MT
Corky passion vine	Passiflora suberosa	V
Dutchman's pipe**	Aristolochia elegans**	V
Ginger lily	Hedychium gardnerianum	GC
Guava	Psidium spp	ST
Japanese Sunflower	Tithonia diversifolia	S
Mother of millions*	Bryophyllum delagoense; syn. Bryophyllum tubiflorum*	GC
Mother of millions hybrid*	Bryophyllum diagremontianum x B. delagoense* (syn. Bryophyllum diagremontianum x B. tubiflorum*)	GC
Paulownia	Paulownia fortunei, P. tomentosa	TT
Polka-dot plant	Hypoestes phyllostachya	GC
Water Weeds		
Cabomba*	Cabomba caroliniana*	WP
Water poppy	Hydrocleys nymphoides	WP
Yellow waterlily	Nymphaea mexicana	WP

* Landholders are required by state legislation to remove these weeds.
** Landholders may have to remove these weeds if adjacent to environmentally sensitive areas.

PLANT LIFE FORMS

T	Tall tree (>25m)	GC	Ground cover
MT	Medium tree (15-25m)	V	Vine
ST	Small tree (5m-15m)	WP	Water plant
S	Shrub (<5m)	TG	Tussock grass

Image courtesy of Stephanie Haslam

Cocos palm

Syagrus romanzoffiana

Traditionally grown in Queensland gardens and notorious for harbouring cockroaches and rats. The seeds remain viable for long periods and germinate from commercially available mulch.

Replace with:

Piccabeen palm
Archontophoenix cunninghamiana
Cabbage palm
Livistona australis

Image courtesy of Michael Gilles

Camphor laurel

Cinnamomum camphora

Aggressive invader especially along waterways, forms monocultures of large trees with little understorey. Toxic to some fish and crayfish. Class 3 declared plant.

Replace with:

Jackwood
Cryptocarya glaucescens
Riberry
Syzygium luehmannii
Hairy walnut
Endiandra pubens

Image courtesy of Cameron Traill

Cadagi

Corymbia torelliana and hybrids

North Queensland native used as street trees and wind breaks. It readily invades bushland and hybridises with some local species. This species also causes serious problems for local native bees. Sooty mould on leaves transfers to other plants.

Replace with:

Hollywood
Auranticarpa rhombifolia
Ribbonwood
Euroschinus falcatus
Red kamala
Mallotus philippensis

Image courtesy of Cameron Traill

Exotic pines

Pinus taeda
Pinus caribaea, Pinus elliottii

Windblown seeds escape from pine plantations and planted trees. These species displace native plants, alter soil chemistry and structure and may increase fire risk. Demand for moisture and dense layer of fallen needles inhibit growth of desirable plants in gardens.

Replace with:

Black she-oak
Allocasuarina littoralis
Forest oak
Allocasuarina torulosa
Brown pine
Podocarpus elatus

Image courtesy of Melissa Coyle

Chinese Celtis

Celtis sinensis

Fast growing tree that invades forests, creek lines and gardens by means of bird-dispersed seeds. It forms monocultures and reduces diversity. Being deciduous, it also allows other weed species to establish under its canopy.
A Class 3 declared plant in Queensland.

Replace with:
Creek lillypilly
Acmena smithii
Blue lillypilly
Syzygium oleosum

Image courtesy of Michael Gilles

Queensland umbrella tree

Schefflera actinophylla

Once popular in gardens for attracting birds, this North Queensland native tree forms dense thickets in bushland in South East Queensland. It readily invades many local ecosystems and will even grow as an epiphyte on other trees.

Replace with:
Muttonwood
Myrsine variabilis
Malletwood
Rhodamnia dumicola

Image courtesy of SCRC

Large-leaved privet

Ligustrum lucidum

Spread by birds that are attracted to the fruit. Forms dense stands that displace native plants and inhibit wildlife movement. Flowers exacerbate hay fever and allergies. Class 3 declared plant.

Replace with:
Lemon myrtle
Backhousia citriodora
Yellow laurel
Cryptocarya bidwillii
Muttonwood
Myrsine variabilis

Images courtesy of Melissa Coyle & Colleen Long

African tulip tree

Spathodea campanulata

This common garden tree spreads widely from windborne seeds and suckers. Displaces native vegetation and becomes dominant in gardens. Flowers can create a slip hazard on paths. Class 3 declared plant.

Replace with:
Peanut tree
Sterculia quadrifida
Malletwood
Rhodamnia argentea
Guioa
Guioa semiglauca

Images courtesy of Jie Wells

Golden rain tree
Koelreuteria elegans

Papery seeds are wind blown and cause this widely planted tree to spread through suburban gardens and streets and into bushland. Young plants are often overlooked due to their resemblance to the native white cedar. Recognised as a significant new weed.

Replace with:
Ribbonwood
Euroschinus falcata
Water gum
Tristaniopsis laurina

Images courtesy of Michael Gilles & Sue Aspland

Leucaena
Leucaena leucocephala

A fodder plant that can rapidly colonise disturbed areas such as roadsides. Produces thousands of hard seeds. It is a vigorous species that can form dense thickets, displace native species and reduce the natural diversity of the ecosystem.

Replace with:
Blackthorn
Bursaria spinosa
Callicoma
Callicoma serratifolia
Wallum Phebalium
Phebalium woombye

Images courtesy of Greg Brown

Himalayan ash
Fraxinus ornus (featured)

Mountain ash
Fraxinus griffithii

These trees have the potential to become major weeds. They are common in gardens and have masses of winged seeds that germinate abundantly under the trees.

Replace with:
Callicoma
Callicoma serratifolia
Brown kurrajong
Commersonia bartramia

Images courtesy of Michael Gilles

Brazilian cherry
Eugenia uniflora

The fruit of this common garden plant is favoured by birds that aid in its dispersal through gardens and natural areas.

Replace with:
Yellow laurel
Cryptocarya bidwillii
Blueberry ash
Elaeocarpus reticulatus

Image courtesy of Cameron Traill

Running bamboo
Arundinaria spp.

Golden bamboo
Phyllostachys aurea

Moso bamboo
P. pubescens

All the running bamboos if planted in the ground can “escape”. Once runners have spread they are nearly impossible to eradicate.

Replace with:
Native ginger
Alpinia arundelliana
Scaly myrtle
Gossia hillii
Broad-leaved palm lily
Cordyline petiolaris
Red-fruited palm lily

Images courtesy of Stephanie Haslam

Duranta
Geisha girl
Sheena’s gold
Duranta repens (syn. *D. erecta*)

Very common garden hedge plant. Fruits are toxic to humans and animals. Plants can spread rapidly in bushland, often reverting to their thorny original form, and impede wildlife movement.

Replace with:
Grey myrtle or Carrol
Backhousia myrtifolia
Blackthorn
Bursaria spinosa

Image courtesy of Melissa Coyle

Small-leaved privet
Ligustrum sinense

Popular hedge plant in colonial times. Now a major weed of forests and creek banks. Flowers trigger hay-fever and allergies.Class 3 declared plant in Queensland.

Replace with:
Small leaved plum-myrtle
Pilidiostigma rhytisperma
Grey myrtle, Carrol
Backhousia myrtifolia
Creek lillypilly
Acmena smithii var minor

Image courtesy of Stephanie Haslam

Murraya
Murraya paniculata
(syn. *Murraya exotica*)

This popular garden plant is highly invasive in natural bushland and is set to be a major weed in the future. Red fruits are spread by birds.

Replace with:
Native gardenia
Atractocarpus benthamianus
Green kamala
Mallotus claoxyloides
Grey myrtle or Carrol
Backhousia myrtifolia

Image courtesy of Michael Gilles

Yellow bells

Tecoma stans

Ornamental garden escape that produces masses of windborne seed. It tolerates a wide range of conditions and soil types and will readily invade undisturbed bushland. Class 3 declared plant.

Replace with:
Quinine bush
Petalostigma triloculare
Plum myrtle
Pilidiostigma glabrum

Image courtesy of Greg Brown

Buddleja

Buddleja madagascariensis

This scrambling shrub establishes readily in bushland and can form large dense thickets that exclude other plants and impede wildlife movement. Difficult to control in the garden.

Replace with:
Callicarpa
Callicarpa pedunculata
Red-fruited laurel
Cryptocarya laevigata

Image courtesy of Stephanie Haslam

Groundsel bush

Baccharis halimifolia

A very common invader of forest and pasture. In natural areas it can form dense thickets and replace the native shrub layer. Class 2 Declared Plant and must be removed.

Replace with:
Baeckea
Babingtonia bidwillii
Bolwarra
Eupomatia laurina
Pointed-leaf Hovea

Images courtesy of Cameron Traill & Stephanie Haslam

Lantana

Lantana camara

Highly invasive, it is the most widespread weed in South East Queensland. Toxic to stock, it forms dense thickets that smother native vegetation, increase fire danger and cause tree death. Despite claims that hybrids and cultivars are 'sterile', they are all fertile to some extent and the species readily hybridises. Class 3 declared plant.

Replace with:
Callicarpa
Callicarpa pedunculata
Thready-bark myrtle
Gossia inophloia
Native Hibiscus
Hibiscus splendens

Image courtesy of Stephanie Haslam

Ochna, Mickey Mouse plant

Ochna serrulata

A woody shrub with an angled taproot that is easily broken when hand-pulled, plants then regenerate from the remaining root. Seeds are spread by birds and it invades undisturbed rainforest and woodland.

Replace with:
Hairy Psychotria
Psychotria loniceroides
Brush pepperbush
Tasmannia insipida

Image courtesy of Michael Gilles

Ardisia, coral berry

Ardisia crenata, A. crispa, A. humilis

Extremely invasive, with red or pink berries carried by birds into bushland. It can grow in a range of habitats and replaces understorey and midstorey native plants.

Replace with:
Currant bush
Carissa ovata
Coffee bush
Breynia oblongifolia

Image courtesy of Sue Aspland

Easter Cassia

Senna pendula var. glabrata

Sprawling shrub from South America that colonises bushland areas preventing native regeneration. Prominent yellow flowers followed by long cylindrical pods containing many hard seeds.

Replace with:
Crinkle bush
Lomatia silaifolia
Thready-bark myrtle
Gossia inophloia

Image courtesy of Michael Gilles

Purple splash

Alternanthera dentata

This popular ornamental edging plant is closely related to the Class 1 Declared alligator weed and is potentially as invasive. It spreads by seed and vegetatively and can be very hard to control in bushland or gardens.

Replace with:
Pollia
Pollia crispata
Austral bugle
Ajuga australis
Native Peperomia
Peperomia tetraphylla

Image courtesy of Colleen Long

Mistflower

Ageratina riparia

Invades fertile hilltops, rainforest and creek banks. Seeds are dispersed by wind and water. Reduces frog and in-stream habitat by filling spaces amongst rocks and out-competing native species.

Replace with:
Rough guinea flower
Hibbertia aspera
Native Coleus
Plectranthus graveolens

Image courtesy of Cameron Traill

Fishbone fern

Nephrolepis cordifolia

Invasive fern forming dense clumps which out-compete native groundcovers. Although sometimes regarded as a native species, the classification of this invasive plant is very confused. Spreads into bushland down hills or by water from gardens or dumping.

Replace with:
Prickly rasp-fern
Doodia aspera
Gristle fern
Blechnum cartilagineum
Blue flax-lily
Dianella caerulea

Image courtesy of Cameron Traill

Creeping Lantana

Lantana montevidensis

A commonly grown garden plant, this creeping weed is now a Class 3 declared plant. Despite claims about hybrid forms being 'sterile', all forms are fertile at least to some extent and the species readily hybridises. It is very aggressive and invades bushland, pastures and crops. Toxic to stock if eaten in any quantity.

Replace with
Rough guinea flower
Hibbertia aspera
Native Coleus
Plectranthus graveolens

Image courtesy of Melissa Coyle

Red Salvia

Salvia coccinea

Very invasive in rainforests, easily dominates and replaces native understorey species. Virtually impossible to get rid of once established.

Replace with:
Native Coleus
Plectranthus graveolens
Love flower
Pseuderanthemum variabile
Ladies tresses
Spiranthes sinensis

Image courtesy of Sue Aspland

Singapore daisy

Sphagneticola trilobata

Highly invasive garden escape. Forms a dense carpet that prevents native regeneration and alters ecosystems. Reproduces mainly from stem pieces but also from seed. Class 3 declared plant.

Replace with:
Ivy-leaved violet
Viola banksii, V. hederacea
Native violet
Viola betonicifolia
Rough guinea flower
Hibbertia aspera

Image courtesy of Greg Brown

Broad-leaved Paspalum

Paspalum mandiocanum,

This invasive grass is spreading on the Sunshine Coast hinterland. It displaces native grass species and severely disrupts the natural dynamics of the ecosystems it invades.

Replace with:
Kangaroo grass
Themeda triandra
Barbed wire grass
Cymbopogon refractus
Rainforest grass
Ottochloa gracillima

Image courtesy of Cameron Traill

Wandering jew

Tradescantia albiflora

Smothers native plants in shady, damp understorey areas. Very difficult to eradicate once established.

Replace with:
Native pennyroyal
Mentha dimenica
Lawn Lobelia
Lobelia membranacea
Love flower
Pseuderanthemum variabile

Image courtesy of Helen Haapakoski

Broad-leaved carpet grass

Axonopus compressus

A creeping grass that can invade the understorey in shady, damp places. This grass outcompetes native groundcovers and reduces habitats available for small animals and the microfauna that are vital in maintaining ecosystem processes.

Replace with:
Kangaroo grass
Themeda triandra
Barb wire grass
Cymbopogon refractus
Rainforest grass
Ottochloa gracillima

Succulents and Cacti – keep 'em corralled

Tough as old boots, easy to grow and maintain and great in small gardens, succulent plants and cacti have become very popular in the last few years.

Unfortunately the things that make them so popular can also make them a weed – even small pieces of these plants in your bushland or creek can shoot, grow and propagate, sometimes forming dense layers and spreading very quickly. Succulent plants and cacti are often very difficult to control and may need repeated applications of quite nasty chemicals to bring them to heel.

But don't despair – you don't need to get rid of most of these species* as, with a bit of care, you can keep control of them and prevent their spread.

- Don't plant in or near bushland
- Use root barriers to stop spread at your boundary
- Never dump any part of them in bushland
- Dispose into main rubbish bin– not as green waste or into compost
- Avoid brush-cutting or mowing succulents, especially near gutters, waterways or bushland
- Always check the weediness before "taking a cutting" – avoid those that set viable seed or break very easily into small pieces

* Some succulent plants and cacti are more invasive (some are even declared pests) and are mentioned elsewhere in this leaflet or on the Department of Primary Industry & Fisheries website.

Images courtesy of Sue Aspland

Image courtesy of Melissa Coyle

Image courtesy of Sue Aspland

Image courtesy of Melissa Coyle

Image courtesy of Stephanie Haslam

Succulent plants

Image courtesy of Cameron Traill

Madeira vine

Anredera cordifolia

This extremely invasive garden escape smothers and destroys native bushland. Reproduces from stem fragments and aerial tubers and is very hard to eradicate. Class 3 declared plant.

Replace with:
Gum vine
Aphanopetalum resinosum
Morinda
Morinda jasminoides
Southern Melodinus
Melodinus australis

Image courtesy of DPI&F

Climbing Asparagus fern

Asparagus africanus

Thorny invader of creek banks and vine forest. Strong canes can climb into the canopy, choking out native plants and inhibiting fauna movement. Class 3 declared plant.

Replace with:
Gum vine
Aphanopetalum resinosum
Wombat berry
Eustrephus latifolius
Morinda
Morinda jasminoides

Image courtesy of SCRC

White moth vine

Araujia sericifera

Vigorous climber with milky sap that can cause allergic reactions. Smothers native vegetation along watercourses, spreading rapidly via windborne seeds.

Replace with:
Headache vine
Clematis glycinoides
Scrambling lily
Geitonoplesium cymosum

Image courtesy of DPI&F

Blue morning glory

(featured)
Ipomoea indica

Moon flower

Ipomoea alba

These vigorous vines can form an impenetrable cover over the ground and standing vegetation. They can pull down trees and kill large areas of native forest. Unfortunately they are still being sold on the internet and should not be planted.

Replace with:
Stiff jasmine
Jasminum volubile
Bower vine
Pandorea jasminoides
Wonga vine
Pandorea pandorana
Native Wisteria
Callerya megasperma

Vine

Image courtesy of SCRC

Cat's claw vine

Macfadyena unguis-cati

This vine spreads rapidly via windborne papery seeds. It smothers native vegetation along waterways, killing trees and preventing regeneration. Class 3 declared plant in Queensland.

Replace with:
Morinda
Morinda jasminoides
Headache vine
Clematis glycinoides

Image courtesy of Melissa Coyle

Blue trumpet vine

Thunbergia grandiflora

Vigorous, heavy vine that can smother vegetation, kill trees and transform forests. With large underground tubers it can be very difficult to control. Class 2 declared plant in Queensland.

Replace with:
Richmond birdwing vine
Pararistolochia praevenosa
Stiff jasmine
Jasminum volubile

Image courtesy of DPI&F

Brazilian nightshade

Solanum seaforthianum

A climber still seen in gardens because of mauve flowers and red fruit that attracts birds. Fruit may be poisonous to humans.

Replace with:
Melodorum
Melodorum leichhardtii
Bower vine
Pandorea pandorana
Pepper vine
Piper hederaceum var. hederaceum

Image courtesy of DPI&F

Japanese honeysuckle

Lonicera japonica

Once a popular climber in suburban gardens, this vine has become a serious pest especially on rainforest margins. It smothers native vegetation and can form a dense ground cover preventing regeneration of native species.

Replace with:
Bower vine
Pandorea jasminoides
Wonga vine

Vine

Pasture legumes

These vines were introduced to improve pasture productivity by their ability to fix nitrogen in the soil. When they are not browsed by stock they become serious weeds of bushland and gardens by smothering desirable plants and impeding wildlife movement.. Small frogs and lizards frequently die when they become trapped in the sticky hairs on Silver-leaved Desmodium.

Image courtesy of Cameron Traill

Axillaris, archer axillaris

Macrotyloma axillare

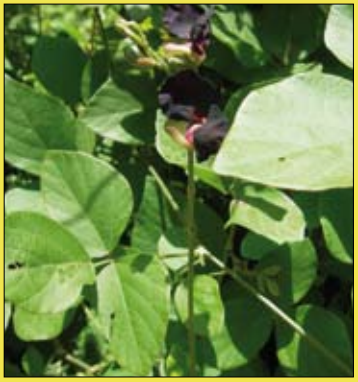


Image courtesy of Michael Gilles

Glycine

Neonotonia wightii

Image courtesy of Cameron Traill

Siratro

Macroptilium atropurpureum

Image courtesy of Cameron Traill

Silver leaved Desmodoium

D. uncinatum

All species

Fodder plants can become problems when the stock is taken off them or they seed into areas where cattle don't feed on them. They are extremely persistent and difficult to control.

Replace with:

Headache vine
Clematis glycinoides

Morinda
Morinda jasminoides

Zigzag vine
Melodorum leichardtii,

Scrambling lily
Geitonoplesium cymosum

Vine

Water weeds and water features

Ornamental ponds and water features with water plants are a very popular and valuable part of many gardens – and why not! Beautiful, cooling and perhaps good for wildlife – there's lots to like. But there may be trouble lurking in the water - some plants used in water features are incredibly invasive water weeds.

Water weeds cost Australia billions each year in productivity loss, damaged equipment, water loss through transpiration, poor water quality, fish kills, increased flooding and lost recreational and tourism facilities. The cost to the environment is thought to be at least as much and control costs further millions. Sadly, people have lost their lives entangled in water weeds as have countless birds, fish and other animals and stock.

But…its so pretty

Many water weeds are – the Nursery and Garden Industry Association recognises that over 75% of waterweeds entered Australia as part of the ornamental plant trade. Unfortunately being pretty doesn't reduce their invasiveness or impact.

But…. I'm nowhere near a creek

It takes only the tiniest bit of weed to infest an entire system and everyone lives in a catchment. The water that runs over your place ends up in a creek or river at some point - and gutters and drains can be expressways between gardens and waterways! Also, many water weeds are declared pests and you must get rid of them no matter where you are.

Weed - Water hyacinth

So – what can you do?

- Learn to recognise water weeds!
- Remove or control existing weeds and dispose of carefully
- Never collect water plants from the wild or ponds, it may be a weed or have hitchhikers.
- Report any declared water weeds for sale or displayed at nurseries, markets or elsewhere to Biosecurity Queensland or your Council.
- Only buy water plants from reputable sellers who commit to not selling weeds.

Common water weeds used in water features:

- Water lettuce
- Salvinia
- Water hyacinth

Weed - Water lettuce

Replace weeds with native water plants

- Nardoo (*Marsilea spp.*)
- Water snowflake (*Nymphaea indica*)
- Native Waterlily (*Nymphaea violacea*)

Native - Water Snowflake

Water Weeds

Image courtesy of DPI&F

Salvinia

Salvinia molesta

A prohibited Class 2 pest plant. Under ideal conditions it can double in volume in 2 to 3 days! Very difficult to eradicate once established. Can increase water loss by 400% through transpiration and decomposition of dead material reduces oxygen availability for other aquatic life.

Replace with:
Water snowflake
Nymphoides indica
Native waterlily
Nymphaea violacea
Pacific azolla
Azolla filiculoides

Image courtesy of DPI&F

Water lettuce

Pistia stratiotes

A prohibited Class 2 plant still seen in garden ponds. Very difficult to eradicate once established. Increases water loss through transpiration and reduces water quality during decomposition, possibly causing death of aquatic life.

Replace with:
Water snowflake
Nymphoides indica
Potamogeton
Potamogeton javanicus

Image courtesy of DPI&F

Elephant's ears, Taro

Colocasia spp.

A perennial aquatic plant which invades waterways. Leaves and stems of most species are toxic

Replace with:
Field lily
Crinum angustifolium
Stream lily
Helmholtzia glaberrima

Image courtesy of DPI&F

Water hyacinth

Eichhornia crassipes

Prohibited Class 2 (*E. crassipes*) and Class 1 (*E. azurea*) Plants. They can cover a 30 metre dam in one season, and seeds can germinate fresh, or remain viable for 15 years. It is easily transported downstream.

Replace with:
Nardoo
Marsilea sp.
Ferny azolla
Azolla pinnata
Water Snowflake
Nymphoidies indica
Duckweed
Spirodela punctata

Water Weeds

References and further reading

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Sunshine Coast Regional Council website and follow the links:
http://www.sunshinecoast.qld.gov.au/

Weeds

Cooperative Research Centre for Australian Weed Management.
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Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries
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