


















COMMON WEEDS OF COOLBINIA BUSHLAND

| Photo | Latin name | Common name | Notes | Weed method | Flowering time | Misc |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------|---|--|----------------|--|
|  | <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> | Bridal creeper | Grows from underground tuber. Smothering. Declared Pest in WA | Biological treatments-Rust, Predatory insects. Dig out tubers. | Aug-Sept | Digging causes soil disturbance, which encourages (weed) seed germination. |
|  | <i>Avena barbata</i> | Bearded oat | Large seed heads | HW | Aug-Oct | |
|  | <i>Brassica tournefortii</i> | Wild radish | Broadleaf weed, quite prolific and hardy. Tap root. | HW | June-Nov | |
|  | <i>Briza maxima</i> | Blowfly grass | Seeds resemble flies. | HW | Sept-Oct | |
|  | <i>Chamelaucium uncinatum</i> | Geraldton wax | Tap root. Scented leaf when crushed. | HW seedlings, saplings. Can resprout from base. | June-Nov | |

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|---|---|-----------------------------|---|---|------------------------|------------------|
|  | <i>Ehrharta calycina</i> | Perennial veldt grass | Purple nodes, base of crown and seeds. Fibrous roots. | HW-cut roots with knife, under the crown. | Mar-Apr or Aug-Sept | Colonises areas. |
|  | <i>Ehrharta longifolia</i> | Annual veldt grass | Smaller, greener, more lush than dry. | HW | July-Nov | |
|  | <i>Eragrostis curvula</i> | African lovegrass | Pyramid seed head, very dry, blue green grass | HW-very tough to remove as sets roots and crown deep into the soil. May require mattock to remove. Not as common. | Aug/Nov-Dec or Jan-May | |
|  | <i>Erigeron bonariensis</i> (form. <i>Conyza bonariensis</i>) | Fleabane, flaxleaf fleabane | Hairy, common annual, spring germination | HW | Jan-Dec | |
|  | <i>Euphorbia terracina</i> | Geraldton carnation weed | Toxic sap. Camouflages well in the bush. | CAUTION Wear PPE including long sleeve gloves and safety glasses. HW | Aug-Dec | |
|  | <i>Fumaria capreolata</i> | Fumaria or Fumitory | Resembles parsley. Smothering. | HW | Aug-Nov | |

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|---|----------------------------------|------------------|---|--|---------------------|-------------------|
|  | <i>Gladiolus caryophyllaceus</i> | Gladioli | Pull plant slowly to remove bulb, when flowering. | HW-beware of Orchid leaves resembling the Gladioli leaf. | Aug-Nov | Grab-A-Gladi-Day! |
|  | <i>Lagurus ovatus</i> | Hares tail grass | Annual | HW | Aug-Dec/Mar | |
|  | <i>Monoculus monstrosus</i> | Stinking Roger | Very pretty but a weed. | HW | Oct-Dec | |
|  | <i>Pelargonium capitatum</i> | Rose geranium | Remove entire plant as will regrow | HW. May need to prune out shrub and then remove roots and debris. | Feb-Apr or Aug -Dec | |
|  | <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> | Sowthistle | Very common, seeds spread by wind | HW | Jan-Dec | |
|  | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> | Caltrop | Plant leaves similar to a wattle. Very spiky seeds. | PPE wear gloves and thick soled shoes when handling. Try to gather seeds. HW | Jan-Dec | |
|  | <i>Ursinia anthemoides</i> | Ursinia | Very common | HW | July-Dec | |

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References-

Florabase web page list both native plant species and weeds of WA. You can type in either the Latin name or common name to search for result. A short habit and habitat description is given, as well as location(s) of plant in WA. Weeds are denoted by an “*” and their origin is given as well as weed management notes. - [Search the Western Australian Flora \(dpaw.wa.gov.au\)](http://dpaw.wa.gov.au)

Further images to view each weed are just a google away if required.

Note- There are many native plants that are similar looking to weeds, so if in doubt just leave it! For example, the native plant *Lomandra preissii* looks like a weedy grass as can *Conostylis aculeata*. *Haemodorum spicatum* looks like a black asparagus but it too is a native plant. There are also many types of weeds that are closely related to native species of WA, for example *Pelargonium capitatum* (Rose geranium) the weed, and *Pelargonium australe* (Wild geranium) which is native to some parts of WA (but not Coolbinia bushland). The same genus but different species.

A weed is only a plant growing in a place it is not wanted.

They tend to grow quicker than native plants and outcompete them for light, water, nutrients and space. Some weeds even produce certain chemicals to prohibit the growth of other plants or change the soil profile to become hydro-phobic (water repellent).