

Banyule Weed Management Strategy

2022





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Banyule City Council is proud to acknowledge the Wurundjeri Woi Wurrung people as traditional custodians of the land and we pay respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders, past, present, and emerging, who have resided in the area and have been an integral part of the region's history.

Our community is made up of diverse cultures, beliefs, abilities, bodies, sexualities, ages, and genders. We are committed to access, equity, participation, and rights for everyone: principles which empower, foster harmony, and increase the wellbeing of an inclusive community.

Acknowledgement of Country

Banyule City Council is proud to acknowledge the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people as the Traditional Custodians of the land and we pay respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Elders, past, present and emerging, who have resided in the area and have been an integral part of the region's history.

We recognise that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people have a deep connection to country and have cared for the land, water and natural values for thousands of years. This strategy draws inspiration from the examples established by our Traditional Owners in managing our natural environments and creating a connection between people and the environment.

We would like to thank the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people for their continued work on country and look forward to working collaboratively with our Traditional Owners to protect and enhance our natural environment for generations to come.

Artwork featured here is from Banyule's Reconciliation Action Plan, which serves to embed Council's commitment to reconciliation throughout our business and the municipality.



Collaboration with our Traditional Owners

The Narrap Unit – the Natural Resource Management (NRM) department of the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Corporation – are committed to restoring and managing the health of Country. The team of dedicated land management professionals deliver high quality environmental services, that blends conventional NRM practices with Wurundjeri cultural approaches. The Unit is also driven by the objective of providing meaningful and secure employment opportunities for Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and the local Aboriginal community more broadly.

The Narrap Rangers have been working alongside Banyule Council Bushcrews and Environmental Operations Team to care for Banyule Flats. This has included treating weed species, re-vegetating areas and monitoring the health of the Water Sensitive Urban Design (WSUD) system. This relationship has been a positive example of two-way learning and knowledge building, with both Narrap Rangers and Council staff sharing commitment to improving and maintaining the health of the area.

1

Introduction

In July 2021 Banyule City Council adopted a vision for the future shaped by the entire community:

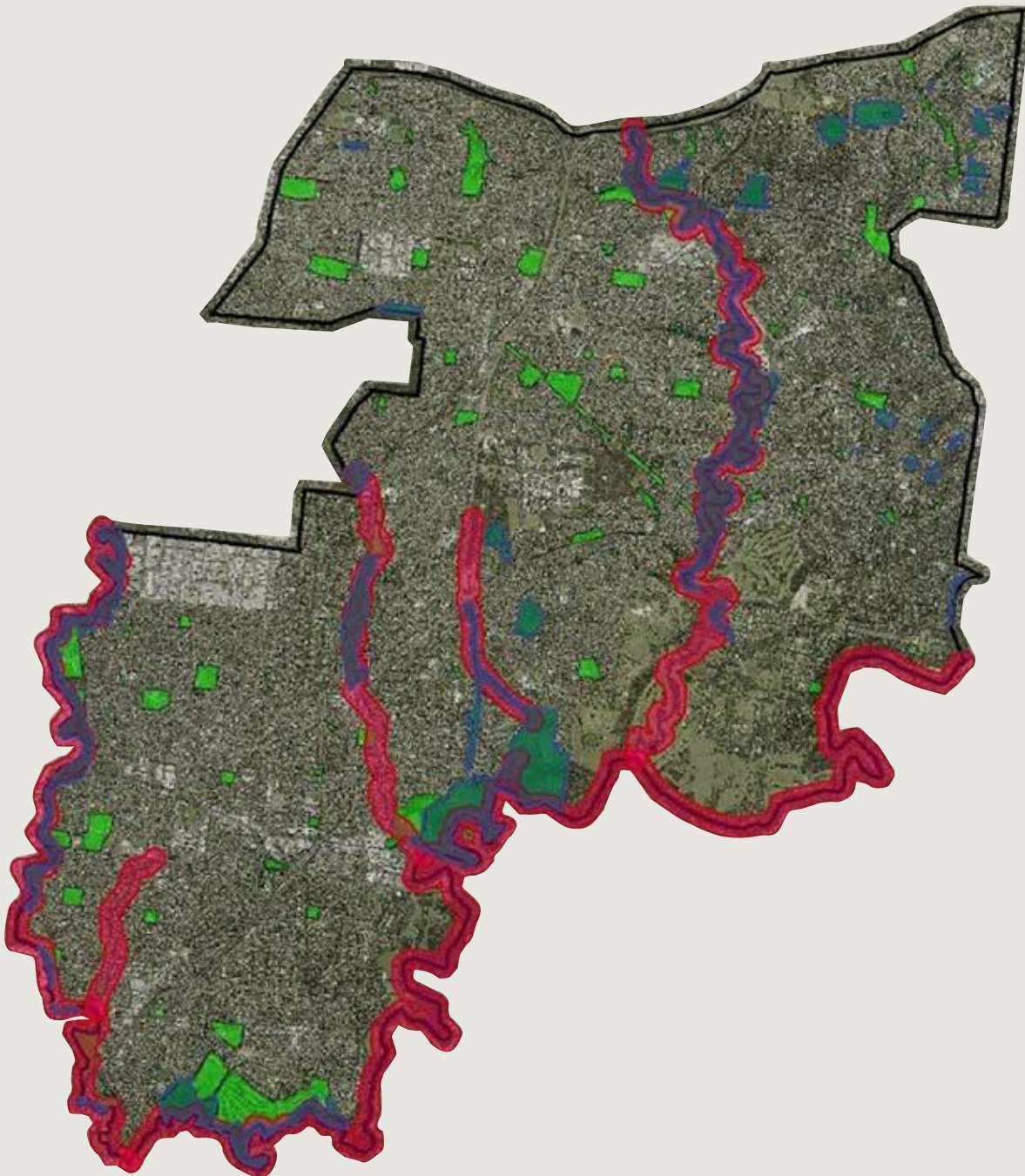
We in Banyule are a thriving, sustainable, inclusive and connected community. We are engaged, we belong, and we value and protect our environment.

It is unsurprising that the environment features strongly in this vision. The City of Banyule is fortunate to be home to many important wildlife corridors, conservation reserves and public open spaces. Approximately 6,300 hectares in size, Banyule has three large creeks and two major rivers systems running through the municipality, providing significant habitat corridors for local wildlife. Banyule's

vegetation communities are highly varied, from the Box Stringybark Woodlands in Eltham North, to the Plains Grassy Woodlands and the edge of the basalt plains of the Darebin Creek with their stunning River Red Gums. Banyule's well cared for public open spaces – parks, sporting ovals, amenity gardens, and green spaces of historical significance – also provide important amenity to our community and their wellbeing.



The challenge of managing our public open spaces are increasing due to increased use associated with a growing population, development densification and the impacts of climate change. Within this broader context, the strategic management of weeds only becomes more important.

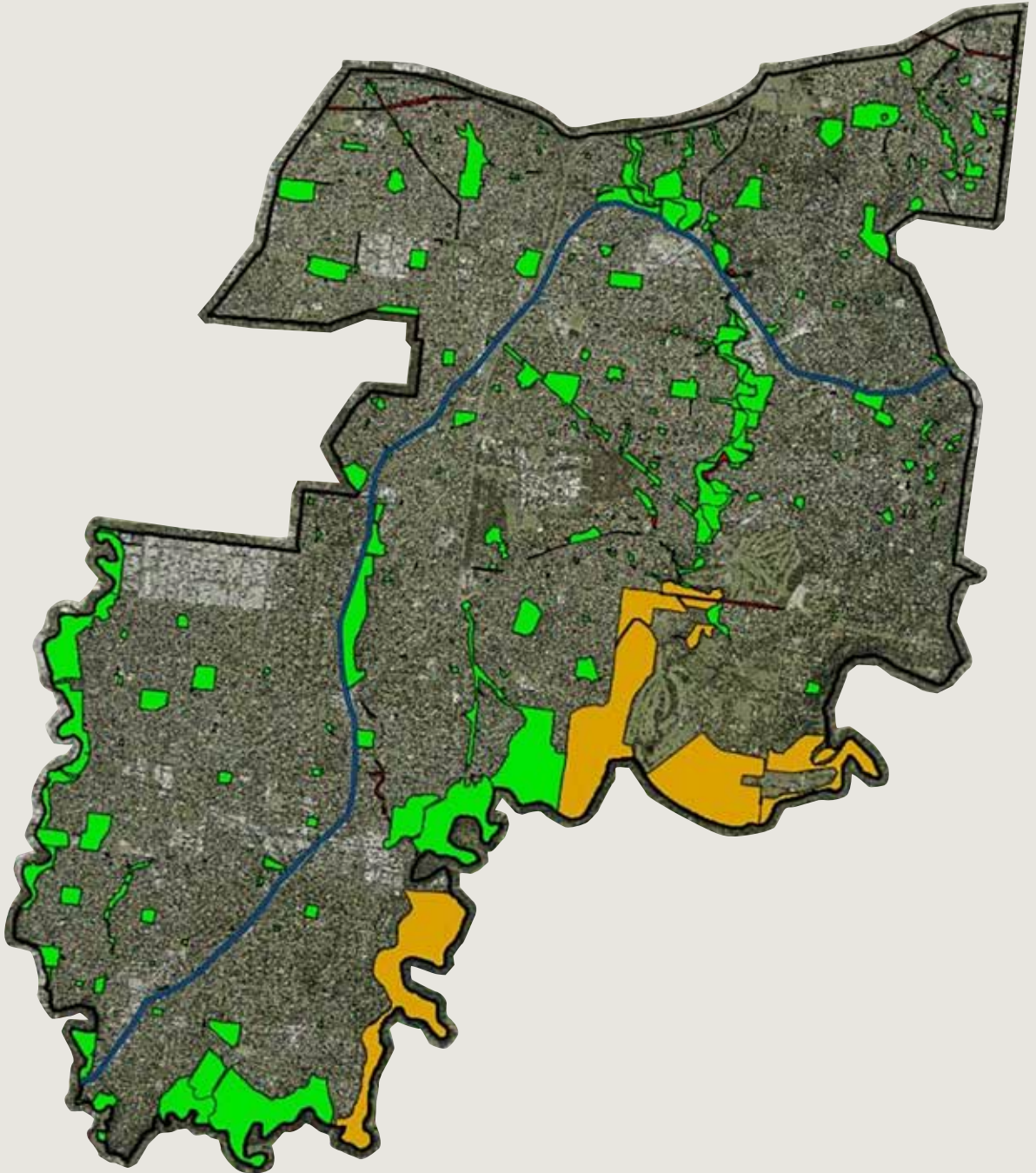




Councils land management areas and known wildlife corridors.

Demonstrating how different management areas cross over and land management practices and decisions intertwine

-  **Council managed parks** – encompass parks and open spaces such as sporting ovals, dog parks, public amenity plantings and playgrounds, which are managed primarily for public use and aesthetics.
-  **Conservation areas** – managed primarily for conservation values and local indigenous species. Note: Appears as dark green with blue outline when overlaid over Council managed parks.
-  **Wildlife Corridors** – Known wildlife corridors in Banyule that assist wildlife to move freely, these areas are supported with indigenous planting and high threat weeds are controlled.



Banyule's different land management areas

-  Council managed green spaces
-  Melbourne Water owned land
-  Parks Victoria land
-  VicTrack managed land



Large-leaf Cotoneaster – *Cotoneaster glaucophyllus*

Managing weeds is a critical part of protecting our natural environment and ultimately delivering on our vision. Weeds have the potential to significantly impact our valuable natural and public open spaces. They also place a resource and financial burden on Council.

This strategy is supported by an Action Plan that highlights the critical actions that will deliver on the five goals of this strategy:

- 1. We understand the current weed status across Banyule and the effectiveness of our weed management programs**
- 2. We actively manage and sustainably control weeds in Banyule**
- 3. We minimise the impact of all priority weeds in Banyule**
- 4. We protect our conservation reserves and wildlife corridors through better plant selection**
- 5. We continually improve weed management across Banyule in partnership with the community and other stakeholders**

This strategy defines, documents and prioritises weeds that have the biggest impact on green spaces in Banyule and provides an action plan for Council to lead and support over the next four years to manage weeds generally, to control high risk weeds and minimise their impact – valuing and protecting Banyule’s natural environment.

The strategy outlines:

- How we manage weeds in Banyule – our standard approach and the longer-term strategic goals, actions, and targets.
- The highest priority weeds across five different classifications being conservation reserves, constructed open spaces, gardens, berry and stormwater areas and new and emerging.
- Species specific weed management plans for Banyule’s 10 highest threat weeds across all settings.

We have developed this strategy through detailed research, in-depth analysis, and consultation with a range of internal and external stakeholders and the broader community to understand:

- The national, state, and local legislative obligations as they relate to weeds and their management,
- The most up-to-date definition of a weed that reflects current industry standards,
- A revised and updated list of Banyule's weeds as a reference for planning and other relevant issues,
- Banyule's highest priority weeds (according to an industry approved weed risk assessment).

The very nature of how weeds spread, means that collaboration is one of our best defences. Through this strategy we invite our community, neighbouring councils and state government to work together to effectively manage weeds in our precious natural and open spaces, and our private gardens. We aim to help our community understand the importance of managing weeds and to create an opportunity for everyone who either works, lives, or owns land in Banyule to play a part.



Community Involvement

There are many different ways the community can help with weed management in Banyule:

- Join a local friend's group to remove weeds from conservation reserves
- Become informed of priority and common weeds featured in Banyule's Weed Brochure
- Plant local indigenous plants, which can be sourced from local indigenous nurseries
- Dispose of weeds correctly in the green waste bins provided
- Inform council of priority weed outbreaks that may not be known
- Attend workshops provided throughout the year on weed management and indigenous plants.



The problem with weeds

A simple definition of a weed is a plant that is growing in the wrong place. Weeds can negatively impact our natural environments, wildlife corridors, green open spaces and overall biodiversity values in Banyule. They do this by:

- Preventing natural regeneration
- Competing with native species for nutrients, space, water and sunlight
- Reducing suitable wildlife habitat
- Increasing fuel loads and fire risk
- Removing amenity value and reduce aesthetic appeal
- Harboring pest animals and insects
- Presenting physical dangers (i.e. toxicity, thorns, tripping hazards, increase loads on trees)

They can also place a significant resource and financial burden on land managers, through the time and efforts it takes to control or eradicate them, taking away from other green space management objectives.

Climate change is set to further impact the pervasiveness and management of weeds. Increased temperatures, changed rainfall, increased carbon dioxide levels, more extreme weather and changed land use are all expected to lead to a faster distribution of invasive plants and weeds than native species. Climate change is also likely to foster the appearance of a new set of weed species.

2

Weed Management in Banyule



Council plays a critical role in managing weeds and minimising their impact on Banyule’s green spaces. The importance of this is highlighted in several key Council strategies, policies and plans. These plans include the Biodiversity Plan, Urban Forest Strategic Plan, Public Open Space Plan, Conservation Management Plans for Council reserves, and Banyule’s annual State of the Environment Report. Each of these works together with the Weed Management Strategy to:

- Acknowledge the importance of preventing weed establishment in our natural environments,
- Protect the amenity value of our public open spaces,
- Make plant selections that won’t adversely impact on our natural ecosystems or present issues for public open space management, and
- Educate the community of ways to contribute to reducing the impact of weeds.

Council also has legal obligations relating to weed control. There are three key pieces of State legislation that Council must address:

1. **Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994**
2. **Flora and Fauna Guarantee Amendment Act 2019**
3. **Fisheries Act 1995**

Council land managers are our on-ground experts who hold extensive, localised knowledge of their sites. Council management staff are responsible for making broader strategic decisions about weed management, including budgets and resource allocation. Both land managers and management staff influence outcomes, balancing specific site needs with the broader municipality, and collaborating to maximise impact.

This strategy identifies three key types of “green space” that all have different priorities and are impacted differently by weeds. Each of these spaces and their management play an important role in overall weed management in Banyule. It is important to define the different categories, so the weeds that impact on them can be prioritised based on the core value of each space.

Private Garden Spaces

are areas of planted vegetation on private properties. These are managed by the property owner primarily for aesthetics or as a hobby. In Gardens, weeds are any planted species pose a high risk of escaping into the Council managed spaces.



Public Open Spaces encompass Council managed parks and open spaces such as sporting ovals, dog parks, public amenity plantings and playgrounds, which are managed primarily for public use and aesthetics. In Public Open Spaces, weeds are any plant that detracts from the usability and aesthetics of the space or have the potential to escape into conservation areas.

Conservation Areas

are spaces with a distinctive bushland character, including wetlands, wildlife corridors and indigenous vegetation reserves, which are managed primarily for biodiversity. In Conservation Reserves, weeds are any plant species that are non-indigenous to the specific ecosystem for each space.

These three types of green spaces often overlap, and teams managing weeds in one can often influence outcomes in another. It is therefore important for all land managers to understand each management areas current priority weeds and work collaboratively with neighbouring councils and surrounding land managers to reduce their overall impact.

This strategy also identified two additional top 10 weed lists, Berry and Stormwater and New and Emerging, to highlight species which impact on all management areas.

Weeds have different influences and impacts depending on the settings they are found in, managing them requires an integrated, species-specific weed management approach. Each of these spaces in Banyule will have an overarching site

plan developed and implemented by the land manager that includes a focus on identifying, controlling and managing weeds, with minimal disturbance of the intended flora and fauna.

The site plans take an integrated weed management approach that combining the use of complimentary weed control methods to ensure weeds do not build resistance to one particular method and reduce an overall reliance on chemicals. This approach also allows for a more environmentally friendly and cost-effective approach to weed management as some techniques can be expensive.

Integrated Weed Management is explained in more detail in **Appendix 1**.



Partnerships within Banyule

Banyule works collaboratively with all organisations who actively manage land within its boundaries. These partnerships include works to improve existing environmental values, control pest species on land that borders management responsibilities and partner in key programs relating to environmental improvements. Key stakeholders managing land in Banyule include:

- Melbourne Water
- Parks Victoria
- Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation
- Darebin Creek Management Committee
- Vic Roads
- VicTrack
- Port Phillip and Western Port Catchment Authority

A Powerful Owl (*Ninox strenua*) using a Eucalyptus Tree as a perching spot. They require very large nesting hollows that will only be found in old mature canopy trees and will utilise large non-indigenous trees that have suitable hollows present.



Banyule's Weed List

Currently Banyule's Vegetation Protection Overlay (VPO), Environmental Significance Overlay (ESO) and Significant Landscape Overlay (SLO) do not require permits for the removal of species listed in Banyule Weed Management Strategy 2006. A planning scheme amendment will be required to reflect the current Weed List in this updated strategy.

The 2006 Weed List included a number of non-indigenous but Australian native trees, such as Sugar Gums (*Eucalyptus cladocalyx*), Southern Mahogany

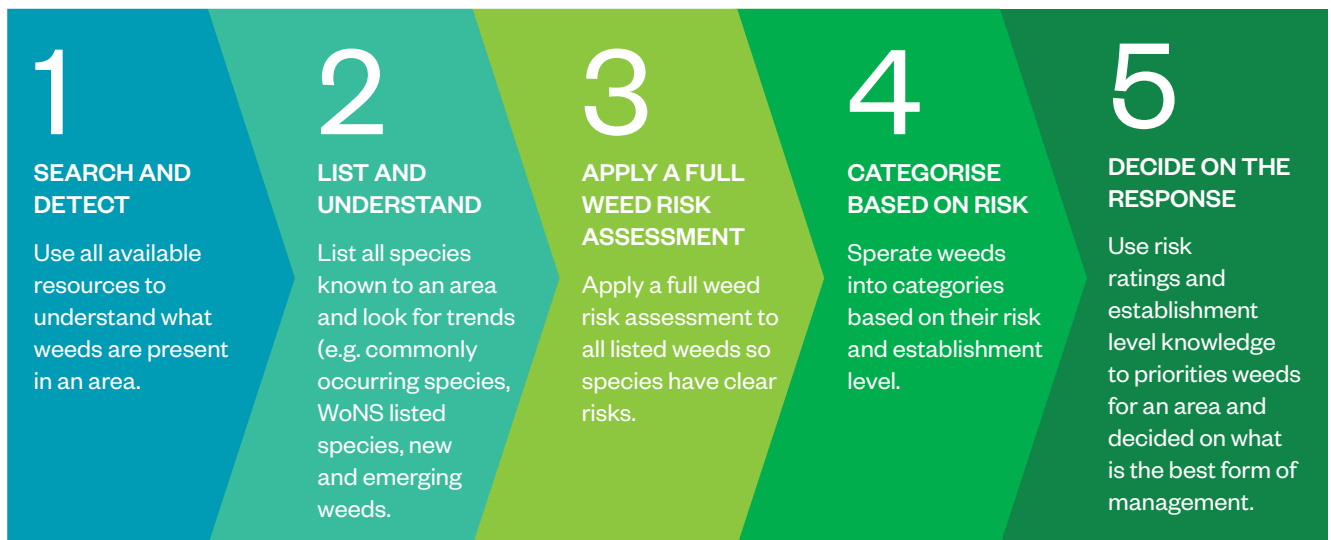
(*Eucalyptus botroyoides*) and Giant Honey-myrtle (*Melaleuca armillaris*). Each of which can present an environmental weed threat in a conservation area, while still providing significant canopy cover and potential habitat for some arboreal dwelling animals in built up, urbanised areas.

This highlights the current challenges in retaining canopy and habitat trees in the private realm while still controlling weed spread in areas of environmental significance through Banyule.

3 High Priority Weeds

Weeds are pervasive and resources are finite. Therefore, it is critical to identify the highest priority weeds in Banyule to focus on across the municipality.

Council has developed and applied an overarching decision-making methodology to prioritise weeds across the entire municipality. This methodology, outlined below, can also be applied by land managers to assess and prioritise weeds at specific sites. A more detailed process for applying this methodology is presented in **Appendix 2**.



A decision making methodology that shows how to assess, understand and prioritise weed management in a given area.

After applying this methodology across the entire municipality, an extensive list of weeds in Banyule was developed (see **Appendix 3**). Overall, 417 weeds have been recorded in Banyule to date. These include:

- 398 exotic species (species originating outside of Victoria, most from overseas),
- 19 non-indigenous Victorian species,
- 25 of these Weeds of National Significance (WoNS), and
- 54 weeds which have been identified by the Victorian Catchment and Land Protection Act (CaLP Act 1994).

The ten most commonly recorded weed species in Banyule are:

1. **Blackberry** *Rubus fruticosus* spp. agg
2. **Yorkshire fog** *Holcus lanatus*
3. **Soursob** *Oxalis pes-caprae*
4. **Panic Veldt Grass** *Ehrharta erecta*
5. **Capeweed** *Arctotheca calendula*
6. **Cleavers** *Galium aparine*
7. **Sweet Vernal-grass** *Anthoxanthum odoratum*
8. **Spear Thistle** *Cirsium vulgare*
9. **Hawthorn** *Crataegus monogyna*
10. **Kikuyu** *Cenchrus clandestinus*

Most commonly recorded weed species in Banyule according to current records. Note these are not the highest priority weeds, simply the most common.

The top ten priority weeds across each of Banyule’s identified green space areas are identified in the following tables. It is important to note that these lists highlight current priority species and do not reflect the entire weed management practices of land managers.

The Weed Risk Assessment that this strategy has used is DELWPS’s Advisory List of Environmental Weeds in Victoria. [ARI-Technical-Report-287-Advisory-list-of-environmental-weeds-in-Victoria.pdf](#)



Chilean Needle Grass (*Nassella neesiana*), a highly invasive weed in Banyule’s conservation areas, parks and nature strips.

Top 10 Conservation Reserve Weeds in Banyule

Rank	Weed Species		Potential for Invasion	Rate of Dispersal	Weed Risk Score	Risk Rating	Weed of National Significance (WONS)	Victorian CaLP Act
	Common Name	Scientific Name						
1	Chilean Needle Grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.3	Very High	●	●
2	Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus spp. agg</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.3	Very High	●	●
3	Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.3	Very High		
4	English Ivy	<i>Hedra Helix</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.3	Very High		
5	Serrated Tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	●	●
6	Panic Veldt Grass	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High		
7	Kikuyu	<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High		
8	Soursob	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.3	Very High		●
9	Bridal Creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.3	High	●	●
10	Sweet Vernal Grass	<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High		

Top 10 Public Open Space Weeds in Banyule

Rank	Weed Species		Potential for Invasion	Rate of Dispersal	Weed Risk Score	Risk Rating	Weed of National Significance (WONS)	Victorian CaLP Act
	Common Name	Scientific Name						
1	Desert Ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	32.3	Very High		
2	Soursob	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.2	Very High		●
3	Galenia	<i>Galenia secunda</i>	Moderately Invasive	Slow	31.1	High		
4	Toowoomba Canary-grass	<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High		
5	Patersons Curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.3	High		●
6	Wire Weed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High		
7	Paspalum	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	21.1	Moderately High		
8	Suckling Clover	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High		
9	Varigated Thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.1	Medium		●
10	Capeweed	<i>Arototheca calendula</i>	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.1	Medium		



Managing established weeds

Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia*), is a highly invasive species that currently appears in some public amenity plantings, street tree locations and conservations areas through Banyule. These trees can still be seen as a legacy of old plantings around Council managed green spaces.

Removal of established weeds, like Desert Ash, in Banyule takes a long-term approach. An immediate, large-scale removal project would place a significant resource strain on departments.

The long-term strategy would be to replace established weedy species over time with ones that don't pose any weed threat and are suitable to the local environment. Smaller weedy trees and seedlings would still be managed as part of ongoing weed management work.

Top 10 Private Garden Space Weeds in Banyule

Rank	Weed Species		Potential for Invasion	Rate of Dispersal	Weed Risk Score	Risk Rating	Weed of National Significance (WONS)	Victorian CaLP Act
	Common Name	Scientific Name						
1	Blackberry	<i>Rubus futicosis</i> <i>spp.agg</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.3	Very High	●	●
2	English Ivy	<i>Hedra helix</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.3	Very High		
3	Flax-leaf Broom	<i>Genista linifolia</i>	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	●	●
4	Montpellier Broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	●	●
5	Wandering Trad	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High		
6	Cape Ivy	<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High		
7	Agapanthus	<i>Agapanthus praxos</i> <i>subsp. orientalis</i>	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.1	Very High		
8	Soursob	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.3	Very High		●
9	Angled Onion	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.2	High		●
10	Small-flowered Mallow	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High		



Flax-leaf Broom (*Genista linifolia*), a highly invasive species that appears in some gardens and conservation areas throughout Banyule.



English Ivy (*Hedra helix*), a rapid growing climber that is highly invasive in conservation areas, waterways and gardens and easily distributed by animals.

Top 10 Berry and Stormwater Weeds in Banyule

Berry and Stormwater weeds cross over into each of the above three management areas and need to be considered by all land managers when designing weed management works plans.

Rank	Weed Species		Potential for Invasion	Rate of Dispersal	Weed Risk Score	Risk Rating	Weed of National Significance (WONS)	Victorian CaLP Act
	Common Name	Scientific Name						
1	Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus spp.agg</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.3	Very High	●	●
2	Large-leaf Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High		
3	Sweet Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High		
4	Large-leaf Privet	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High		
5	Cape Ivy	<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High		
6	Wandering Trad	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High		
7	African Boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.3	High	●	●
8	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High		●
9	White Bladder-flower	<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	21.2	Moderately High		
10	Drain Flat-sedge	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.2	Medium		



Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus spp. agg.*), a well-known weed that can overtake waterways, terrestrial ecosystems, amenity plantings and gardens



Large-leaf Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster glaucophyllus*), a large growing shrub that produces masses of berries which can be distributed in stormwater and animals easily.

Top 10 New and Emerging Weeds in Banyule

Some species present in the New and Emerging weeds category may not have been recorded in Banyule but have been found in surrounding Councils and land management areas. They are therefore crucial to capture in order to prevent them becoming an issue in Banyule.

Rank	Weed Species		Potential for Invasion	Rate of Dispersal	Weed Risk Score	Risk Rating	Weed of National Significance (WONS)	Victorian CaLP Act
	Common Name	Scientific Name						
1	South African Weed Orchid	<i>Disa bracteata</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.3	Very High		
2	Serrated Tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	●	●
3	Bulbil Watsonia	<i>Watsonia meriana</i> var. <i>bulbillifera</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High		●
4	Lobed Needle-grass	<i>Nassella charruana</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High		
5	Texas Needle-grass	<i>Nassella leucotricha</i>	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High		
6	Parrot's Feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High		
7	Madera Vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.2	High	●	●
8	African Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i>	Highly Invasive	Moderate	22.3	High	●	●
9	Patterson's Curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.3	High		●
10	Pampas Lily of the Valley	<i>Salpichroa originifolia</i>	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	21.1	Moderately High		●



South African Weed Orchid (*Disa bracteata*), a species only recently discovered in Banyule in small numbers. Its control is essential as it is highly invasive and take over an area rapidly.



Serrated Tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*), a grassy weed that produces large amounts of seed which can remain in the soil for a very long time. It can rapidly colonise an area if left unmanaged.



4 The Action Plan

To effectively control and manage weeds in Banyule, this strategy has identified 5 main goals with associated actions and targets.

This list of goals and actions is not intended to encompass all the weed-management works that will happen in Banyule over the next four years. Rather, it is expected that current works programs will continue, with the following goals integrated into these works plans or in new initiatives.



Goals

1	We understand the current weed status across Banyule and the effectiveness of our weed management programs
2	We actively manage and sustainably control weeds in Banyule
3	We minimise the impact of all priority weeds in Banyule
4	We protect our conservation reserves and wildlife corridors through better plant selection
5	We continually improve weed management across Banyule in partnership with the community and other stakeholders



The critical actions that this strategy will deliver to better manage weeds and protect our natural environment include those below and detailed in **Table 7**.

- Continue to work collaboratively with the Narrap Team at the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation to protect and enhance our natural environment
- Developing a Weed Reporting project to ensure Council is capturing valuable data about the status of weeds and the impact of specific weed management plans, on the ground experience and more accurately recording, tracking and planning for weed identification, prioritisation and management
- Working with land managers to deliver an integrated weed management approach, ensuring that weeds don't build up a tolerance for any one strategy and to reduce the reliance on chemicals (this is discussed in more detail in **Appendix 1**)
- Establishing the Banyule Bushland Neighbours program to support private property owners who border local conservation reserves to better identify and manage weeds
- Working with the community to strengthen weed control on private land (including the creation of a local law to complement education efforts)

Partnership with Traditional Owners in Banyule

Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Cultural Heritage Aboriginal Corporation holds charitable organisational status and works to advocate for the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people and the land that sustains them with a focus on:

- Protecting, managing and enhancing environmentally and culturally significant places on Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung Country
- Establishing a centre and keeping place for the Wurundjeri Woi-wurrung people for the protection of our cultural heritage
- Offering a range of cultural practices that can be experienced by the wider community
- Reinforcing spiritual, social and cultural connection with the land.

Council works closely with the Corporation's Narrap Team who undertake a range of natural resource management activities on Country at the request of clients, including:

- The maintenance of firebreaks in accordance with local council by-laws
- Restoration and regeneration of landscapes
- Establishment of biodiversity corridors
- Fencing
- Managing the impact of feral animals and pest plants
- Environmental weed control
- Ecological – cultural burns

Goal	Action	Target(s)	Year					Lead Department
			1	2	3	4	5	
<h1>1</h1> <p>We understand the current weed status across Banyule and the effectiveness of our weed management programs</p>	Establish a Weed Reporting Project to capture changes in weed coverage and presence of species across Banyule that allows crews to identify sites, weeds and coverage data for priority weeds	Established in the first year	█					Biodiversity Adviser
	Education around use and reporting through the Weed Reporting Project for operational staff	Established in the first year	█					Biodiversity Adviser
	Conduct an annual assessment to identify changes in weed cover and report changes in the biodiversity section of the State of Environment Report	Conducted annually	█	█	█	█	█	Biodiversity Adviser
	Upload all known weed species to the State Government database (VBA) as well as those identified in all current and future Conservation Management plans	Ongoing	█	█	█	█	█	Bushland Management
<h1>2</h1> <p>We actively manage and sustainably control weeds in Banyule</p>	Develop and implement an Integrated Weed Management approach with Banyule’s land managers. This will include training on the approach, support to develop Integrated Weed Management Plan for their sites and information packs outlining control techniques to be used for the priority species throughout the year	Established by Year 2		█				Biodiversity Adviser
	Using non-chemical alternatives in some high public use amenity planting areas. Including (but not limited to) steam and hot water weeders.	Ongoing	█	█	█	█	█	Open Spaces Presentation
	Develop ‘Council Weed Hygiene Guidelines’ for all Council land managers. This will include blow down procedures on site and better hygiene practices for vehicles generally	Established in the first year	█					Biodiversity Adviser
	The Banyule Planning scheme is amended as part of normal review process to reflect updated weed list in the Banyule Weed Management Strategy	Amendment made by Year 2		█				Strategic Planning

Goal	Action	Target(s)	Year					Lead Department
			1	2	3	4	5	
<h1>3</h1> <p>We minimise the impact of all priority weeds in Banyule</p>	Manage Conservation Areas and Public Open Space weeds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all priority weeds present at each site are recorded in the Weed Reporting Project • Estimate the percentage cover of priority weeds at each site • Complete an annual assessment via the Weed Reporting Project to track results 	15-20% annual reduction in coverage per species on sites where priority weeds have been identified						Bushland Management
	Manage Private Garden Space weeds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute weed information packs to properties identified as having priority species present • Update Council website to highlight current priority species in Private Garden Spaces • Ensure all known locations are reported in the Weed Reporting Project • Complete annual assessment with properties identified having priority species present and report on progress in Weed Reporting Project 	Ongoing						Biodiversity Adviser
	Manage Berry and Stormwater weeds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure all priority weeds present at all sites are recorded in the Weed Reporting Project • Categorise the level of cover at each site as high, medium or low • Undertake staged removal of Top 10 Berry and Stormwater weeds from all sites categorised as high • Monitor medium and low cover sites and remove propagules • Complete annual assessments via the Weed Reporting Project to track results 	10-15% annual reduction across all sites categorised with high coverage						Bushland Management
	Prevent the establishment of New and Emerging weeds by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying sites where the Top 10 New and Emerging weeds are present and record percentage cover in the Weed Reporting Project • Eradicate all known current and future infestations of the priority species • Monitor for new outbreaks with land managers and the community (design an online reporting tool for the community to alert Council of any sightings) 	All listed species eradicated from sites where they are detected.						Bushland Management

Goal	Action	Target(s)	Year					Lead Department
			1	2	3	4	5	
<p>4</p> <p>We protect our conservation reserves and wildlife corridors through better plant selection</p>	Develop guidelines for planting around conservation reserves and major wildlife corridors on public land. These guidelines will include: a priority system for local vegetation a process for assessing weed risk potential using the Advisory List of Environmental Weeds in Victoria and consider local vegetation community (EVC) when making plant selection.	Within 2 years						Biodiversity Adviser
	Ensure that all new street tree and amenity plantings consider Banyule’s current weed list and indigenous species are used in conservation areas and wildlife corridors to support existing conservation work. Any new species to be introduced are put through a full weed risk assessment to ensure nothing planted will cause an environmental weed issue.	Ongoing						Urban Forestry
	New and Existing Council Water Sensitive Urban Designs (WSUD) use semi aquatic and aquatic species that are from Banyule’s local vegetation communities and pose no weed risk to natural waterways.	Ongoing						Environmental Operations
<p>5</p> <p>We continually improve weed management across Banyule in partnership with the community and other stakeholders</p>	Establish the Banyule Bushland Neighbours Program to work directly with private property owners who border local conservation reserves	Established by Year 3						Biodiversity Adviser
	Develop and distribute information packs on priority weed species identified each of the priority categories for land managers and the broader community to better understand control techniques	Within first year						Biodiversity Adviser
	Establish a Weed Management Working Group with key external stakeholders that manage land in Banyule or manage land that borders the municipality.	Established in Year 1						Biodiversity Adviser
	Develop a community engagement and education plan to support private property owners manage weeds on their properties and to identify and report weeds throughout Banyule. This would include: a set of information packs detailing management plans for the Top 10 weeds across Banyule, bi-annual workshops, regular updates to the Council website, an online reporting tool for new and emerging weeds.	Plan developed in Year 1 – implementation is ongoing						Biodiversity Adviser
	Create a local law to strengthen the current educational approach for managing priority weeds across all categories on private land.	Within 2 years						Local Laws

5 Top 10 Weed Management Plans

The strategy has also identified Banyule's highest priority weeds to control. Each of these has a corresponding detailed, integrated management plan that can be used by Council's land managers, our partners and residents to manage weeds in any green space they are responsible for.

The Top 10

1. **Chilean Needle Grass**
Nassella neesiana
2. **Blackberry**
Rubus fruticosus aggregata
3. **Desert Ash**
Fraxinus angustifolia
subsp. angustifolia
4. **Soursob**
Oxalis pes-caprae
5. **English Ivy**
Hedra helix
6. **Flax-leaf Broom**
Genista linifolia
7. **Large-leaf Cotoneaster**
Cotoneaster glaucophyllus
8. **Sweet Pittosporum**
Pittosporum undulatum
9. **South African Weed Orchid**
Disa bracteata
10. **Serrated Tussock**
Nassella trichotoma



Artistic interpretation from community awareness sketch video of a healthy ecosystem in Banyule. Image supplied by Sketch Group.



Chilean Needle Grass

Nassella neesiana

Origin: South America

Flowering times: October – February

Risk rating: Very High

Score: 33.3

Distinguishing Characteristics

- Large forming tussock plant that can reach 1-1.5 m tall;
- Leaves can be 300mm long, flat to 5mm wide with rough edges;
- Wiry twisted awn (seed tail);
- Many flowering maroon coloured heads produced per plant;
- Small 'crown' shape between the base of the seed and the awn (seed tail).

Impact

It threatens natural ecosystems by rapidly colonising areas and outcompeting other local indigenous species. Its large tussock form enables it to smother surrounding native grasses and ground covers and its high amount of seed means it can persist in an area of a long time. It impacts on amenity plantings in the same way and will quickly establish in a garden bed or sports field if left unmanaged.

Control



Chemical: grass specific herbicides prior to flowering and at early germination or germination after other control methods.



Physical: handweeding smaller plants in more sensitive areas and in smaller infestations, can also be useful at flowering time if there is a small infestation.



Grazing: mechanical grazing, like mow and catch when plants are flowering to reduce seed spread. Follow up control is required for persistent seed banks.



Burning: can effectively reduce flowering seed heads in large infestations but follow up control of germinates is important.

Control	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Chemical	During flowering (follow up)		Prior to flowering	Prior to and during flowering
Physical	At flowering times		Prior to flowering	At flowering times
Grazing	At flowering times			At flowering times
Burning		Cool season with follow up	Cool season with follow up	Cool season with follow up



Blackberry

Rubus fruticosus aggregate

Origin: Europe
Flowering Times: November – February
Risk Rating: Very High
Score: 33.3

Distinguishing Characteristics

- Oval – tear shaped leaves that vary from evergreen to full deciduous with serrated edges;
- Can form very dense shrub like clumps;
- Many intertwined canes that have thorns or spines present;
- Flowers that form late spring to early summer and coloured white – pink;
- Berries that start out red and ripening to black.

Impact

Due to its level of invasiveness, potential to spread and environmental impacts in cool to warm temperate to sub-tropical areas, it is considered one of the worst weeds in Australia. It can infest large areas quickly through both seed dispersal and its extensive root system. It can smother indigenous ground covers, shrubs and germinating trees. It can also form dense and extensive enough clumps to become a major fire hazard in some areas and smother small trees.

Control



Chemical: control is the most commonly used and accepted method for control. Spraying prior to flowering allows enough time for the plant to absorb the chemicals before it can fruit and set seed.



Physical: handweeding is possible for smaller germinates and slashing of larger infestations can provide access into larger thickets, promote new growth to better absorb herbicides and reduce the amount of herbicide use overall.



Burning: will not kill blackberry, but will reduce the biomass and seeds present, then germinates that appear after fire can be easily targeted.



Biological: rust fungus has been trialed in Australia in the past and was shown to be effective on large infestations, in particular ones that had limited access. It has had varied results more recently and should be used in conjunction with other methods.

Control	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Chemical	Prior to flowering			Prior to flowering
Physical			Before flowering (regrowth)	Prior to flowering
Burning				Late season burn
Biological			Periods before flowering	Periods before flowering



Desert Ash

Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia

Origin: South-West Asia and Parts of Europe
Flowering times: September – November
Risk rating: Very High
Score: 32.3

Distinguishing Characteristics

- Large spreading tree that can grow up to 12m tall;
- Deciduous leaves that are opposite on branches and slightly toothed;
- Growing buds are dark brown in colour;
- Flowers are inconspicuous and in small branched clusters;
- Bark is smooth and grey on young trees becoming square-cracked, light brown and knobby on older trees.

Impact

Desert Ash grows rapidly, easily outcompeting more desirable species and can form dense clusters quickly. It grows particularly well in creeks, rivers and wetlands where it competes for moisture, light and nutrients with more desirable indigenous plants. It spreads through suckers and seed and can spread far through wind and water-courses.

Control



Physical: handweed smaller trees before they establish root systems and when in smaller infestations. Larger plants can be cut and painted at the base (as close to the soil surface as possible) using handsaws, loppers or secateurs and then applying an amount of herbicide through a dabber bottle to the cut stump of the tree.



Mulching: Removed and chipped Desert Ash trees often end up in mulches that get re-used. These reused mulches can often cause new trees to emerge. Desert Ash trees that are chipped should not be incorporated into reusable mulch and disposed of into landfill.



Steam: can be used on smaller plants or early stage germinates that are in high infestations. This should be done before roots are allowed to establish otherwise it may not be effective.

Control	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Physical	Active growth time			Active growth times
Mulching	Appropriate removal times			Appropriate removal times
Steam	Early germinates			Early germinates



Soursob

Oxalis pes-caprae

Origin: South Africa
Flowering times: June – November
Risk rating: Very High
Score: 31.2

Distinguishing Characteristics

- Small upright perennial herb that can grow to 400mm high;
- Heart shaped, clover like leaves;
- Distinctive trumpet, yellow flowers;
- Densely clumped and often multi layered leaves.

Impact

In native ecosystems it spreads quickly across the ground covering indigenous geminates and smaller plants, which prevents them from getting enough light, water and nutrients. Its bulbous root system is numerous and can take away valuable space for other indigenous species that form similar underground bulbs. In urban amenity plantings and private gardens, Oxalis species can rapidly colonise spaces and smother more desirable plants if left unmanaged. It is also known to be toxic to some animals if consumed in large quantities.

Control



Chemical: bulb specific herbicides are the most common control method used. Some herbicides take time to be fully absorbed by the plant, so timing is crucial. Sprays should be applied well before flowering, or as soon as flowering is observed to allow for the chemical to reach the bulb.



Physical: handweeding can remove smaller infestations, but care needs to be taken to fully remove bulbs from the ground. Smaller bulbils can break off and germinate after physical removal. Repeat efforts of physical removal can result in bulb exhaustion.



Cultivation: tilling of the soil and ground where Oxalis occurs can mean bulbs are exposed to sun and dry out, but repeat tillage is required.



Burning: will not kill off plants entirely but can help to reduce larger amounts of biomass. A method called 'melting' with weed burners, effectively removes the plants ability to photosynthesise and forces the plant to re-shoot where it can be re-treated resulting in bulb exhaustion.

Control	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Chemical		Prior to flowering	Prior and during flowering	
Physical			Prior and during flowering	During flowering
Cultivation		Prior to flowering	Prior to flowering	
Burning		Reduce biomass	Stop spread	



English Ivy

Hedera helix

Origin: Europe and West Asia

Flowering Times: February – May

Risk Rating: Very High

Score: 33.3

Distinguishing Characteristics

- Vigorous and hardy, spreading, climbing vine;
- Leaves are dark green, waxy and somewhat leathery and arranged alternately along the stem;
- Flowers are umbrella like small clusters of a greenish-white colour;
- Berry fruits are purplish to black and have a fleshy outer cover.

Impact

In natural ecosystems and amenity plantings it is an aggressive invader that threatens all vegetation levels. It achieves this by smothering vegetation, reducing the plants ability to photosynthesise, eventually killing it. When reaching for light, it will climb large trees and structures, significantly increasing their overall load and potential to fall. The berries are attractive to birds who ingest them and then distribute them further through their scats. It is also known to be toxic to humans and its leaves can cause skin irritations. Berries can cause gastrointestinal issues if ingested.

Control



Physical: ground cover and smaller plants can be handweeded ensuring roots are removed from the soil. Larger plants will need their roots cut close to their base with roughly a 50-100mm gap between them. If this is done at ground level, the lower half can be treated with herbicide through a dabber.



Chemical: being an evergreen plant, herbicides can be applied at any time of the year as long as temperatures are above 12 degrees. Care should be taken and only applied below hip level to avoid off target damage to larger areas. For this reason, it is best to spray smaller plants below waist height.

Control	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Physical	Applied anytime	Applied anytime	Applied anytime	Applied anytime
Chemical	Applied anytime	Applied anytime	Applied anytime	Applied anytime



Flax-leaf Broom

Genista linifolia

Origin: Mediterranean

Flowering Times: August – November

Risk Rating: Very High

Score: 32.2

Distinguishing Characteristics

- An evergreen perennial shrub that is erect or spreading to 3m in height;
- Leaves are dark green but can look silvery from a distance and thin (1-4mm wide) and sparsely hairy;
- Flowers are a traditional pea shape flower and bright yellow;
- Stems are ribbed and covered in many short soft hairs.

Impact

It can form dense clumps and hedges quickly, outcompeting more desirable species. It is a nitrogen fixing plant that allows its seeds to establish rapidly by increasing the soil fertility to a level suitable for broom plants. Larger infestations have also been known to increase fuel loads and create an increased fire risk.

Control



Chemical: herbicides can be used on larger infestations of smaller plants. Once plants get to a more established stage, herbicide application will increase the potential for off target damage. Cut and paint is another solution for larger plants or ones found growing near desirable vegetation.



Physical: handweeding smaller or medium sized plants can be effective in small to medium density infestations, but care needs to be taken to not disturb the soil too much, as broom species easily invade disturbed areas.



Burning: controlled burning of geminate rosettes has proven to be effective in removing a seasons seed bank. This also allows local indigenous species (who have adapted to fire in Australia) to regenerate and even germinate for some species.

Control	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Chemical	Prior to flowering	Prior to flowering		
Physical			Ideal at flowering times	Ideal at flowering times
Burning				Germination times



Large-leaf Cotoneaster

Cotoneaster glaucophyllus

Origin: Europe and Asia
Flowering Times: September – October
Risk Rating: Very High
Score: 33.2

Distinguishing Characteristics

- A multi branched shrub or tree that can grow up to 4m tall and wide;
- Leaves are oval shaped and have an orange-reddish border;
- Flowers are grouped in clusters of 20-60 and are white in colour;
- Mostly recognised by its vast amount of grouped red berries.

Impact

It produces an abundant amount of highly viable seeds that birds are strongly attracted to and can be distributed over vast distances. It can form dense clusters quickly and take over areas of more desired vegetation. It is highly tolerant to a range of environmental conditions, meaning it has adapted well to the Australian environment. The berries, if ingested in large quantities, have been known to be toxic to humans and pets.

Control



Physical: smaller plants can be easily removed by handweeding and larger ones can be cut and painted, using handsaws, loppers or secateurs then a small amount of herbicide applied to the cut stump. This can be achieved any time of year due to its regular production of fruits.



Competition: all physical removals should be followed up with replanting as the high viability of seeds will enable Cotoneaster species to re-grow quickly in exposed soils.



Chemical: herbicides can be applied to very dense, low growing (below knee height) seedlings. Care must always be taken to avoid off target damage.

Control	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Physical	Ideal cut and paint time	Ideal cut and paint time	Germinate handweeding	Germinate handweeding
Competition		Ideal planting season	Ideal planting season	Early spring
Chemical			Germination times	Germination times



Sweet Pittosporum

Pittosporum undulatum

Origin: Eastern Australia

Flowering Times: August – October

Risk Rating: Very High

Score: 33.2

Distinguishing Characteristics

- A tall evergreen tree that can grow to 25m tall in some parts of Australia;
- Dense foliage that creates areas of deep shade beneath;
- Leaves are alternately arranged, dull green with wavy edges;
- Flowers appear in clusters of 4-5 and are creamy white;
- Fruits are most obvious characteristic and are green, then ripening to orange capsules.

Impact

Even though it is native to eastern Australia, it's become highly weedy outside of its natural range (wet forests in coastal areas). Its dense foliage creates deep shade areas, meaning ground covers and smaller shrubs lack suitable light to establish and grow. The leaves, when dropped form dense, nutrient rich patches meaning the soil often becomes too rich for native plants to establish. Reductions in natural fire regimes have meant that this species can easily overtake natural bushland areas.

Control



Physical: smaller plants and germinates can easily be removed by hand. Larger trees need to be removed in staged processes as they will still provide some habitat value for native animals. Removal is achieved using handsaws, loppers or secateurs then a small amount of herbicide applied to the cut stump. Germination is often stimulated by the removal of the parent plant and seedlings will appear after removal. Staged removal and replacement revegetation with indigenous species is recommended to reduce the amount of germinate plants.



Chemical: spraying is possible for smaller, germinate plants in high density areas. This option may be viable after larger trees have been removed and germinates appear. Care should be taken to avoid any off target damage.

Control	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Physical			Flowering, before fruiting	Flowering, before fruiting
Chemical		Seeds previously dormant	Germinate seeds	Germinates – small plants



South African Weed Orchid

Disa bracteata

Origin: South Africa
Flowering Times: September – November
Risk Rating: Very High
Score: 33.3

Distinguishing Characteristics

- Erect and fleshy perennial orchid that can grow to between 30 and 50 cm high;
- Mature leaves form numerous green-grass like leaves with a purplish under surface;
- Forms clumps of 20-60 flowers from a single stalk with hooded red-brown upper parts;
- Fruits are small brown capsules that contain minute dust-like seeds.

Impact

Its vast amounts of dust-like seeds means if left to seed, can easily germinate in areas of native bushland and rapidly colonise. It outcompetes other orchid species for the same nutrients and fungal relationships in the soil. It is also highly problematic for native wildflowers and lilies, as it will rapidly colonise an area and take water, space and nutrients from local indigenous plants.

Control



Physical: handweeding is the best form of control and should be targeted around October and early November before the plant dries out and sets seed. Use a handweeding tool to dig a wide margin around the plant to ensure all of the main tuber and developing tubers are removed. Must be disposed of in land fill and **NOT green waste**.



Containment: If unable to remove prior to seeding (late November), placing and securing a bucket or impervious container over the plant to stop the dust like particles spreading to other areas of native bushland. Follow up control in this area will be needed the following year.

Control	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Physical				Handweed before flowering
Containment				Contain late November



Serrated Tussock

Nassella trichotoma

Origin: South America
Flowering Times: September – December
Risk Rating: Very High
Score: 33.2

Distinguishing Characteristics

- Perennial tussock forming grass that can grow between 60 and 70 cm in height;
- Leaves are narrow and tightly rolled with small serrations along the length;
- Flower heads are open and branching producing many (up to 100,000) flowers per plant;
- Seeds are distinct and have small warts covering the surface.

Impact

Due to its vast amounts of seed per plant and its vigorous growing habit, it can easily colonise an area and displace more desirable native grasses, ground covers, lilies and wildflowers. It has an extensive rhizomous root system that makes it hard to physically remove and allows the plant to regenerate this way as well as its seed. It is unpalatable to any native animal due to its serrations on the leaves, meaning natural grazing control isn't possible.

Control



Chemical: spraying is the most common and effective control method for all plant sizes, but also best used in conjunction with other weed control techniques, as they have been known to build resistance to herbicides in some areas of Australia.



Burning: fire has been used successfully to reduce biomass and kill seeds present on flowering plants. Follow up spraying of regrowth reduces the amount of herbicide needed and impacts the plant further as it is putting energy back into regrowth, thereby taking up herbicide quicker.



Mulching: trials of thick mulching after another control has found that regrowth of serrated tussock has been stopped in small infestations (as mulching large areas is often impractical).



Physical: handweeding is possible but requires a mattock to remove the rhizome root system. This is only possible for small infestations.

Control	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Chemical	Flowering or regrowth spray			Prior to flowering
Burning				Early spring burns
Mulching	Prior to germination	Prior to germination		
Physical		Germinate stage	Prior to flowering	

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Japanese Honeysuckle - *Lonicera japonica*



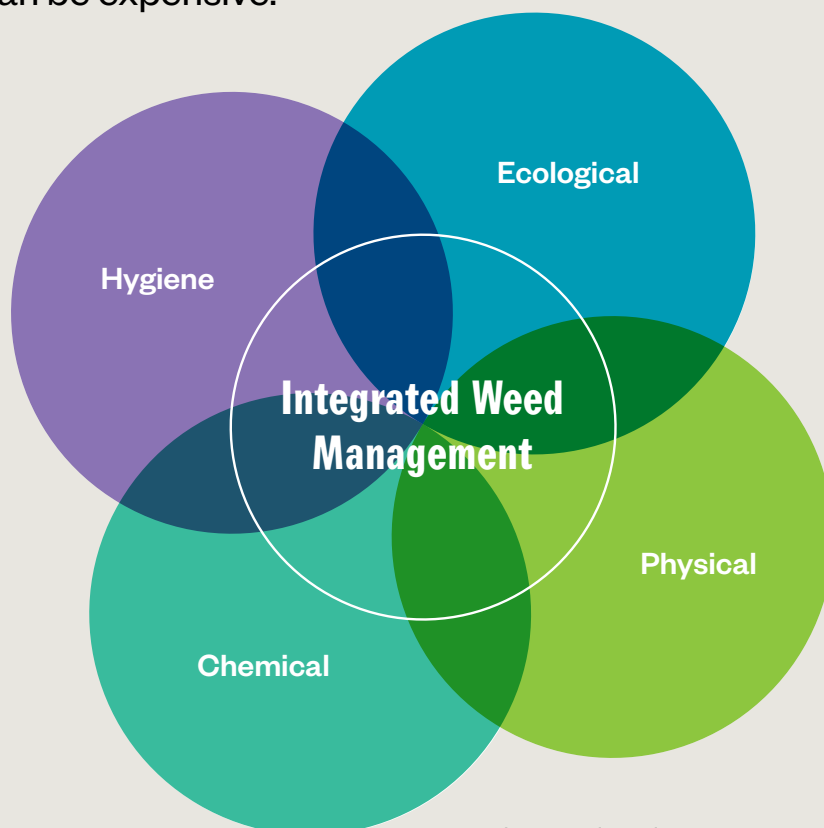
Sweet Vernal Grass - *Anthoxanthum odoratum*

1

Appendix 1 Integrated Weed Management

An integrated weed management approach combines the use of complimentary weed control methods to ensure weeds do not build resistance to one particular method and reduce an overall reliance on chemicals. This approach also allows for a more environmentally friendly and cost-effective approach to weed management as some techniques (herbicides) can be expensive.

The four weed management controls are explained further on the following pages and should be considered by all land managers in Banyule and incorporated into their current weed management practices.



Integrated weed management overview
(source, Science Direct)



Physical controls

Physical controls are weed management techniques performed by physical or mechanical means. The method used will be determined by the weed type, area covered, sites purpose and season (allowing for differing plant growth times). Handweeding is a manual control technique, often used around sensitive vegetation to reduce the chance of target damage. Some physical control methods include.

- Handweeding
- Burning
- Mulching
- Steam Weeders
- Slashing or Mowing
- Cutting and Painting (which use herbicides in a concentrated area)
- Tilling soil

All of these methods have differing energy inputs, pros and cons and need to be used at times when plants are in their active growth stage for best results.



Ecological controls

Ecological controls are based on the concept of more desirable local indigenous plants outcompeting weeds through mass planting. This technique often refers to the revegetation of larger canopy trees which over time reduce soil moisture content, light and competition for nutrients. When appropriate tree species are used and local vegetation communities are considered, the net benefit to the surrounding and supporting vegetation increases and weed growth reduced due to the above-mentioned benefits. The use of local indigenous species in revegetation programs pose no weed risk to the natural environment and overall increase an areas local biodiversity. This method extends to middle and lower story revegetation and land managers can plant in denser clusters where the same theory of completion with weeds applies.



Chemical controls

Chemical controls refer to the use of herbicides in weed management. In some situations, herbicides offer the only practical, cost effective and selective method of managing certain weeds. Some weed species can form resistance to herbicides and build ups in the environment can cause off target damage if used incorrectly. Conditions such as wind speed and direction, possibility of rain and proximity to waterways need to be considered when using herbicides. It is extremely important to read and follow the information outlined on the herbicide's label and material safety data sheets (MSDS).

This strategy recognises the increased concerns around herbicide use within public spaces, and therefore recommends an integrated weed management approach to achieve better overall weed control and ultimately reduce reliance on herbicide use.



Hygiene or weed hygiene

Hygiene or weed hygiene is one of the more important control methods in an integrated weed management approach. Weed seeds can easily spread on equipment, machinery and clothing, potentially over large distances. This also applies to seed and mulch selection for revegetation projects as both that have weed seeds mixed in, can add to a site's weed issues. Following good hygiene practices allows land managers to ensure weed seeds are being confined to an area and not spreading further.

Each of these methods outlined above have their pros and cons and it is easy to see that some methods require a long-term approach, compared to others that are short term – quick fix solutions. An integrated weed management approach allows land managers to be adaptive depending from site to site which will vary in their priorities.



2

Appendix 2 Prioritising Weeds: A 3-step Method

1. Understand the extent

It is important to understand what weeds are present to any given area and their current extent before priorities can be established. There are many functions available to determine weed extent including, existing records, visual searches and localised knowledge. Some these, such as visual searches, may result in highly accurate localised records, but are very resource prohibitive over a large scale like a local government area. With this in mind, the approach to integrate different methods will help form a clear picture of current weed extent in an area.



Detailed understanding of an areas current weed species

Visual representation of the resources that can be used to understand weed presence and extent to an area

2. Subject species to a Weed Risk Assessment

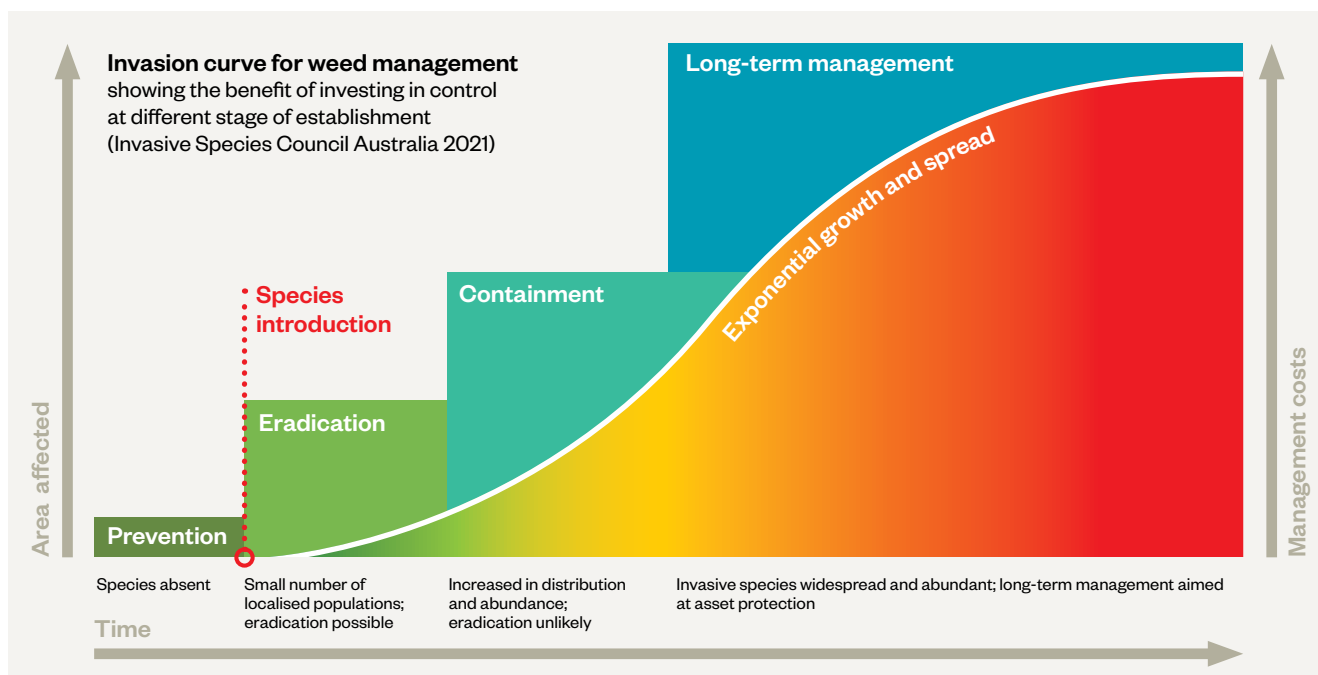
Weeds pose different levels of risk depending on their different attributes, such as their impact on systems, potential area of distribution, rate of dispersal and range of susceptible habitats. The Weed Risk Assessment that this strategy has used is DELWPS’s Advisory List of Environmental Weeds in Victoria. ARI-Technical-Report-287-Advisory-list-of-environmental-weeds-in-Victoria.pdf

By putting weeds through a risk assessment, they can be assigned a numerical score and risk rating which enables them to start to be prioritised based on their threat level. Table 2 outlines a risk ranking score and the associated risk rating to demonstrate how weeds can be separated based on their threat level.

Risk Ranking Score Range	Risk Rating
31.3 – 33.3	Very High
22.2 – 31.2	High
13.2 – 22.1	Moderately High
11.1 – 13.1	Medium
0	Low
Unscored	Potential

3. Understand a weeds level of establishment

Established weeds have generally been in an area for a long period of time, have substantial seed banks and require large inputs to control, making eradication unrealistic with limited resources. Conversely, weeds that are new to a site, can easily be prevented from establishing with relatively low inputs. By acting early and eradicating weeds before they establish, it reduces the long-term cost associated with controlling established weeds. In terms of risk, establishment is important to consider and not just rely on a weeds risk assessment score alone as species with lower ratings that may have been allowed to establish over time, may end up requiring greater resources to control.

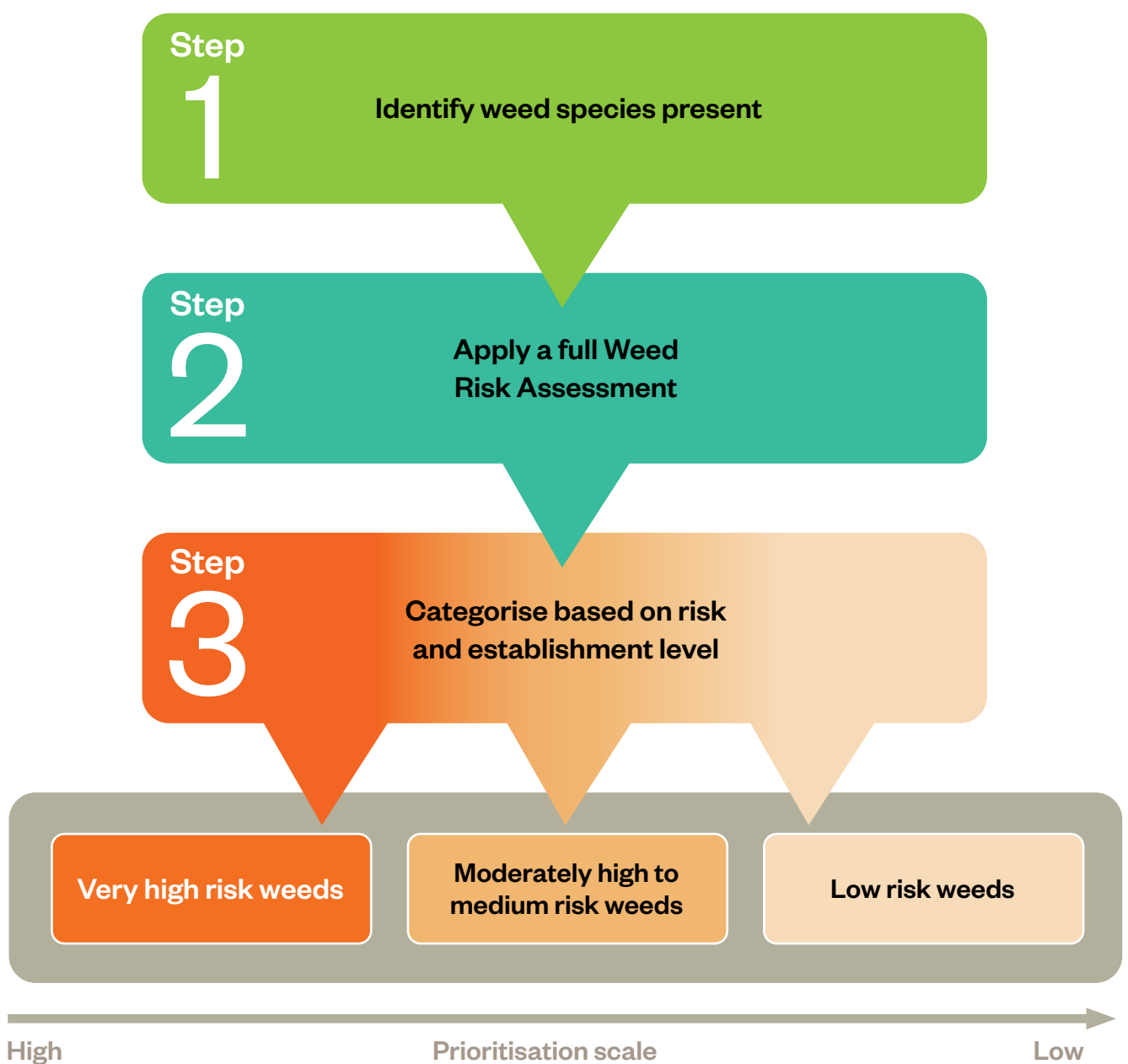


Where weed control works are limited by time and budget, understanding establishment principles helps to plan which weeds to focus on. It is important to consider as a weed that is new to a site may be easier to control straight away, as opposed to only concentrating on the priority weeds, thereby allowing the new weed to later become an issue.

Using the steps to understand the priorities

Using the methodology and the steps outlined above, a clear pathway can be outlined to get to a point of being able to prioritise weeds in the different management categories.

To begin there needs to be an understanding of what weeds are present in a given area. From there, applying a full weed risk assessment to further understand which weeds pose the greatest risks. They can then be further grouped into categories, depending on their risk levels and used to prioritise which weeds are of highest priority to a particular management area.



The three steps to identify priority weeds for a management area

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Appendix 3 Changes from the 2006 Weed List



Some introduced and native tree species commonly found in private gardens are listed in Banyule’s 2006 Weed Management Strategy.

Banyule’s planning scheme references Banyule’s 2006 Weed Management Strategy and therefore any tree species appearing on the weed list within private property is exempt from obtaining a planning permit for their removal. Allowing the removal of highly weedy trees without a permit from private property is a way of helping to control their spread into our conservation areas and wildlife corridors.

Some of these introduced and native trees listed in the previous strategy, when found on private property, actually present a very low threat of escape into our natural systems. The implication of these trees remaining on an updated weed list and allowing their removal without a permit, could result in large scale canopy cover loss, decrease in shading and loss of habitat value.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family
<i>Cordyline australis</i>	New Zealand Cabbage-tree	Asparagaceae
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Southern Mahogany	Myrtaceae
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar Gum	Myrtaceae
<i>Hakea salicifolia</i> subsp. <i>salicifolia</i>	Willow-leaf Hakea	Proteaceae
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i>	Giant Honey-myrtle	Myrtaceae
<i>Ulmus procera</i>	English Elm	Ulmaceae

Tree species that don’t appear in the updated weed list which were previously in Banyule’s 2006 Weed Management

Within Banyule’s conservation areas and wildlife corridors, these species are still considered important to manage.

The trees that remain on the updated weed list in this strategy have a high potential to spread outside of their current locations and can potentially impact on our natural systems.



An example of how street trees and private garden trees can complement natural areas and provide canopy cover, increased shading, provide more habitat and create connections.

Canopy Cover, Habitat Retention and Urban Cooling

Banyule's conservation areas and wildlife corridors support a high diversity of native animals and local indigenous plants. An important part of these areas are their established local indigenous trees which are crucial for the overall make up of an area's ecosystem.

Larger canopy trees around Banyule that are not considered indigenous still provide a variety of benefits; maintaining a 'green' municipality that our residents love Banyule for and providing urban cooling critical for reducing the impacts of climate change. Private gardens with large established trees complement trees within the public realm, adding canopy cover and creating habitat stepping stones for local wildlife.

Even though these trees aren't indigenous, they are still important to protect and retain in some areas, due to the broader benefits they provide.

This strategy talks about the importance of appropriate plant selection in and near conservation areas and wildlife corridors, to help build on their existing values.

All new established tree plantings within Banyule's public spaces should support biodiversity, consider their weed risk and avoid planting species that pose any risk of escaping into our natural areas.

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Appendix 4 Changes from the 2006 Weed List

Cape Ivy (*Delairea odorata*) a weed that is found in high numbers along the Plenty River. It easily outcompetes more desirable plants, climbing over shrubs and small trees. It can easily disperse through wind, water and animals.

The following table is a record of all known weed species recorded in the City of Banyule, which were combined with records from the VBA and existing species lists from plans and team works programs at Banyule.

Key

*	Introduced
N	Native to Victoria
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance
CaLP Act	Victorian Catchment and Land Protection Act classified weeds
CA	Conservation Areas
POS	Public Open Space
PG	Private Gardens
BSW	Berry and Stormwater
NE	New and Emerging Weeds

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	Invasiveness	Dispersal Rate	Score	Risk Rating	Management Category	WoNS	CaLP Act
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	21.2	Moderately High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Acacia boormanii</i>	Snowy River Wattle	Fabaceae	N	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	21.3	Moderately High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Acacia cognata</i>	Narrow-leaf Bower-wattle	Fabaceae	N	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	21.1	Moderately High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Acacia decurrens</i>	Early Black-wattle	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High Risk	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Acacia elata</i>	Cedar Wattle	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.2	High Risk	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Acacia fimbriata</i>	Fringed Wattle	Fabaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High Risk	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Acacia floribunda</i>	White-sallow Wattle	Fabaceae	N	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Acacia howittii</i>	Sticky Wattle	Fabaceae	N	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.3	High Risk	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	Willow-leaved Wattle	Fabaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	21.2	Moderately High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>longifolia</i>	Sallow Wattle	Fabaceae	N	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> subsp. <i>sophorae</i>	Coast Wattle	Fabaceae	N	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Acacia pravissima</i>	Ovens Wattle	Fabaceae	N	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High Risk	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Acacia prominens</i>	Golden Rain Wattle	Fabaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	31.2	High Risk	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Acacia provincialis</i>	Wirilda	Fabaceae	N	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Orange Wattle	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box-elder Maple	Sapindaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	31.3	Very High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	Turkey Rhubarb	Polygonaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.3	High	CA, PG		
<i>Acetosella vulgaris</i>	Sheep Sorrel	Polygonaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	BSW		
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common Yarrow	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	21.1	Moderately High	CA, BSW		
<i>Agapanthus praecox</i> subsp. <i>orientalis</i>	Agapanthus	Amaryllidaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	POS, PG		
<i>Agave americana</i> var. <i>picta</i>	Variiegated Century Plant	Asparagaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	31.1	High	POS, PG		
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i> var. <i>capillaris</i>	Brown-top Bent	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	CA		
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	Red-top Bent	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	32.1	Very High	CA		

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	Invasiveness	Dispersal Rate	Score	Risk Rating	Management Category	WoNS	CaLP Act
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	Creeping Bent	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA		
<i>Aira caryophyllea</i> subsp. <i>caryophyllea</i>	Silvery Hair-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Aira cupaniana</i>	Quicksilver Grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	Delicate Hair-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Aira praecox</i>	Early Hair-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Albuca bracteata</i>	Pregnant Onion	Asparagaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	21.1	Moderately High	PG		
<i>Alisma lanceolatum</i>	Water Plantain	Alismataceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.1	High	BSW		
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered Garlic	Amaryllidaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.2	High	CA, POS, PG		●
<i>Aloe maculata</i>	Common Soap Aloe	Asphodelaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	21.3	Moderately High	PG		
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	Meadow Fox-tail	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA		
<i>Alstromoeria psittacina</i>	Parrot Alstromoeria	Alstroemeriaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	21.2	Moderately High	PG		
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator Weed	Amaranthaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.3	Very High	NE	●	●
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Khaki Weed	Amaranthaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	22.1	Moderately High	NE, BSW		●
<i>Amaranthus deflexus</i>	Spreading Amaranth	Amaranthaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.1	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Ambrosia tenuifolia</i>	Perennial Ragweed	Asteraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.1	Very High	CA, POS		●
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira Vine	Basellaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.2	High	CA, PG, BSW	●	●
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet Vernal-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA		
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	Parsley Piert	Rosaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	POS, PG		
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Celery	Apiaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	21.1	Moderately High	POS, PG		
<i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	Heart-leaf Ice-plant	Aizoaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	21.3	Moderately High	PG		
<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	White Bladder-flower	Apoacnaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	21.2	Moderately High	CA, BSW		
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.1	Medium	POS, PG		
<i>Artemisia arborescens</i>	Silver Wormwood	Asteraceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	11.2	Medium	POS, PG		
<i>Arum italicum</i> subsp. <i>italicum</i>	Italian Cuckoo-pint	Araceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	21.1	Moderately High	BSW		
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Ground Asparagus	Asparagaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.2	Medium	CA	●	●

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	Invasiveness	Dispersal Rate	Score	Risk Rating	Management Category	WoNS	CaLP Act
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	Asparagaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.3	High	CA, PG	●	●
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagus	Asparagaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.1	High	CA, PG		
<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Asparagus Fern	Asparagaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	CA, PG	●	●
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed	Asphodelaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.3	Medium	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Hastate Orache	Chenopodiaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, BSW		
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	POS		
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oat	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Bellis perennis</i>	English Daisy	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	12.2	Medium	POS, PG		
<i>Beta vulgaris subsp. vulgaris</i>	Beet	Chenopodiaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	11.1	Medium	CA, BSW		
<i>Billardiera fusiformis</i>	Australian Bluebell	Pittosporaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.3	Very High	CA		
<i>Billardiera heterophylla</i>	Bluebell Creeper	Pittosporaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	CA		
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	False Brome	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	CA		
<i>Brachythecium albicans</i>	Pale Feather-moss	Brachytheciaea	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.1	Medium	CA		
<i>Brassica fruticulosa</i>	Twiggy Turnip	Brassicaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black Mustard	Brassicaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.2	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	White Turnip	Brassicaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.2	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA		
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA		
<i>Bromus alopecuroides</i>	Mediterranean Brome	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Bromus catharticus var. catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.3	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Bromus hordeaceus subsp. hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.3	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Madrid Brome	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.3	High	CA, POS		
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Red Brome	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA, POS		

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	Invasiveness	Dispersal Rate	Score	Risk Rating	Management Category	WoNS	CaLP Act
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	Corn Gromwell	Boraginaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.2	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Callitriche brutia</i>	Water-starwort	Plantaginaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.1	High	BSW		
<i>Calystegia silvatica</i>	Greater Bindweed	Convolvulaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	21.1	Moderately High	CA		
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's Purse	Brassicaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wood Bitter-cress	Brassicaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	11.1	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Cardamine hirsuta</i>	Common Bitter-cress	Brassicaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	11.2	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Cardamine occulta</i>	Flick Weed	Brassicaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	11.1	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Slender Thistle	Asteraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Winged Slender-thistle	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.3	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Cassinia sifton</i>	Drooping Cassinia	Asteraceae	N	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	11.2	Medium	CA		
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Fern Grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.1	High	CA, BSW		
<i>Cenchrus clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA		
<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	Fountain Grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, PG		
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Malta Thistle	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	Gentianaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	PG		
<i>Centaureum tenuiflorum</i>	Slender Centaury	Gentianaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	PG		
<i>Centranthus ruber subsp. ruber</i>	Red Valerian	Valerianaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.1	Moderately High	POS, PG		
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed	Caryophyllaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	11.3	Moderately High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Cerastium semidecandrum</i>	Little Mouse-ear Chickweed	Caryophyllaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Cerastium vulgare</i>	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed	Caryophyllaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Ceratodon purpureus subsp. convolutus</i>	Redshank Moss	Ditrichaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	22.3	High	CA		
<i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i>	Tree Lucerne	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.3	Very High	BSW		
<i>Chasmanthe bicolor</i>	Cobra Lily	Iridaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	32.3	Very High	BSW		
<i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i>	African Cornflag	Iridaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA, POS, NE		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	Invasiveness	Dispersal Rate	Score	Risk Rating	Management Category	WoNS	CaLP Act
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen	Chenopodiaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.1	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Sowbane	Chenopodiaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.1	Medium	CA, BSW		
<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i>	Stinking Goosefoot	Chenopodiaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	11.1	Medium	C, ABSW		
<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Spider Plant	Asparagaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	21.2	Moderately High	PG		
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera</i>	African Boneseed	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.3	High	CA, BSW	●	●
<i>Cicendia filiformis</i>	Slender Cicendia	Gentianaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.1	Medium	CA		
<i>Cicendia quadrangularis</i>	Square Cicendia	Gentianaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.1	Medium	CA		
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	Asteraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	Traveller's Joy	Ranunculaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	CA, PG		
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock	Apiaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.1	Moderately High	CA, BSW		●
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Common Bindweed	Convolvulaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, BSW		●
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror Bush	Rubiaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.1	Very High	BSW		
<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	Karamu	Rubiaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	BSW		
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	Pink Pampas-grass	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	32.3	Very High	CA		
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.1	High	CA		
<i>Cotoneaster franchetii</i>	Grey Cotoneaster	Rosaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	32.4	Very High	BSW		
<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i>	Large-leaf Cotoneaster	Rosaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	BSW		
<i>Cotoneaster pannosa</i>	Velvet Cotoneaster	Rosaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.3	Very High	BSW		
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Water Buttons	Asteraceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.1	Medium	BSW		
<i>Cotyledon orbiculata var. oblonga</i>	Pig's ear	Crassulaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.2	High	POS		
<i>Crassula multicava subsp. multicava</i>	Shade Crassula	Crassulaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.1	High	CA		
<i>Crassula natans var. minus</i>	Water Crassula	Crassulaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	BSW		
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Hawthorn	Rosaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA, BSW		●

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	Invasiveness	Dispersal Rate	Score	Risk Rating	Management Category	WoNS	CaLP Act
<i>Crataegus X sinaica</i>	Hawthorn	Rosaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.1	Medium	CA, BSW		
<i>Crepis setosa</i>	Bristly Hawksbeard	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.2	Medium	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Crococsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	Iridaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.3	Very High	CA, PG, NE		
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Common Dodder	Convolvulaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, NE		●
<i>Cyclospermum leptophyllum</i>	Slender Celery	Apiaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.2	Medium	CA, BSW		
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Spanish Artichoke	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.1	Medium	CA		
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Artichoke Thistle	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.2	Medium	CA		●
<i>Cynodon dactylon var. dactylon</i>	Couch	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	21.2	Moderately High	CA		
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dog's-tail	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Drain Hat-sedge	Cyperaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.2	Medium	CA, BSW		
<i>Cytisus multiflorus</i>	White Spanish Broom	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA, POS		
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	English Broom	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	22.3	High	CA, POS	●	●
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA		
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Common Thorn-apple	Solanaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.1	Moderately High	BSW		●
<i>Daucus carota</i>	Carrot	Apiaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA		
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape Ivy	Asteraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA, BSW		
<i>Dicondra micrantha</i>	False Pennywort	Convolvulaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	21.2	Moderately High	BSW		
<i>Dietes iridioides</i>	African Iris	Iridaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	BSW		
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Summer Grass	Poaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.2	Medium	CA		
<i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i>	Trailing African Daisy	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	31.2	High	POS		
<i>Diplotaxis muralis</i>	Wall Rocket	Brassicaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.2	Medium	CA, BSW		
<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>	Sand Rocket	Brassicaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.2	Medium	CA, BSW		●
<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Common Dipogon	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.3	Very High	CA, POS, BSW		
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkweed	Asteraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	CA		●
<i>Dysphania multifida</i>	Scented Goosfoot	Chenopodiaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.1	Medium	CA		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	Invasiveness	Dispersal Rate	Score	Risk Rating	Management Category	WoNS	CaLP Act
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	Barnyard Grass	Poaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.1	Medium	CA		
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Patterson's Curse	Boraginaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.3	High	CA, BSW, NE		●
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldt Grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA		
<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA		
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth	Pontederiaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	BSW	●	●
<i>Eleocharis parvula</i>	Dwarf Spike-rush	Cyperaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	32.1	Very High	CA, BSW		
<i>Eleusine tristachya</i>	American Crow's-foot Grass	Poaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	21.1	Moderately High	CA		
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	English Couch	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.1	Moderately High	CA		
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	Glandular Willow-herb	Onagraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	CA		
<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>	Great Willow-herb	Onagraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA, BSW		
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Love-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA		●
<i>Eragrostis mexicana</i>	Mexican Love-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA		●
<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i>	Soft Love-grass	Poaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.2	Medium	CA		
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Flaxleaf Fleabane	Asteraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Seaside Daisy	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i>	Tall Fleabane	Asteraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	CA		
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat	Rosaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	21.1	Moderately High	POS		
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Big Heron's-bill	Geraniaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	BSW		
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common Heron's-bill	Geraniaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	BSW		
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musky Heron's-bill	Geraniaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	BSW		
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	Euphorbiaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	CA, PG		
<i>Fallopia japonica var. compacta</i>	Dwarf Japanese Knotweed	Polygonaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	31.2	High	CA, BSW		●
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall Fescue	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	Poaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	21.2	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Fig	Moraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.1	High	POS		

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	Invasiveness	Dispersal Rate	Score	Risk Rating	Management Category	WoNS	CaLP Act
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	Apiaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA, POS, BSW		●
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> subsp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Desert Ash	Oleaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.3	Very High	POS, PG		
<i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	Manna Ash	Oleaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	POS, PG		
<i>Freesia leichtlinii</i>	Freesia	Iridaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.2	High	PG		
<i>Fumaria bastardii</i>	Bastard's Fumitory	Papaveraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	White Fumitory	Papaveraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Fumaria muralis</i> subsp. <i>muralis</i>	Wall Fumitory	Papaveraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Galenia secunda</i>	Galenia	Aizoaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	31.1	High	CA, POS		
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Cleavers	Rubiaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	11.2	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Galium divaricatum</i>	Slender Bedstraw	Rubiaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Galium murale</i>	Small Goosegrass	Rubiaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Gamochaeta calviceps</i>	Silky Cudweed	Asteraceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	11.2	Medium	CA, BSW		
<i>Gamochaeta purpurea</i>	Purple Cudweed	Asteraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	CA, BSW		
<i>Gaudinia fragilis</i>	Fragile Oat	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.3	High	CA		
<i>Gazania linearis</i>	Gazania	Asteraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	22.3	Very High	CA, POS, P G		
<i>Genista linifolia</i>	Flax-leaf Broom	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA, PG	●	●
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier Broom	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA, PG	●	●
<i>Gladiolus undulatus</i>	Wild Gladiolus	Iridaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	PG		
<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i> subsp. <i>fruticosus</i>	Swan Plant	Apocynaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	11.3	Medium	BSW		
<i>Hainardia cylindrica</i>	Common Barb-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	CA		
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy	Araliaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.3	Very High	CA, POS, BSW, PG		
<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Common Heliotrope	Boraginaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	12.2	Medium	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Ox-tongue	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Buchan Weed	Brassicaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, BSW		

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<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA		
<i>Homalanthus populifolius</i>	Bleeding Heart Tree	Euphorbiaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.1	Medium	POS		
<i>Hordeum glaucum</i>	Northern Barley-grass	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.3	High	CA		
<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Barley-grass	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.3	High	CA		
<i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i>	American Pennywort	Araliaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	12.1	Medium	CA		
<i>Hypericum perforatum subsp. veronense</i>	Perforated St John's Wort	Hypericaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA		●
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's-ear	Asteraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Flatweed	Asteraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Ipomaea indica</i>	Blue Morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.1	High	CA, PG		
<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>	Yellow Flag Iris	Iridaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	BSW		
<i>Ixia maculata</i>	Yellow Ixia	Iridaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	BSW		
<i>Ixia polystachya</i>	Variable Ixia	Iridaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	BSW		
<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	Winter Jasmine	Oleaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	31.2	High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Juncus acutus subsp. acutus</i>	Spiny Rush	Juncaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.1	Medium	BSW		
<i>Lactuca saligna</i>	Willow-leaf Lettuce	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.3	Medium	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Lavandula stoechas subsp. stoechas</i>	Topped Lavender	Lamiaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.2	High	PG		●
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>	Rice Cut Grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.1	High	CA		
<i>Lemna minor</i>	European Duckweed	Araceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	BSW, NE		
<i>Leontodon rhagadioloides</i>	Hawkbit	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	Common Pepper-cress	Brassicaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA		
<i>Lepidium divaricatum</i>	Pepper-cress	Brassicaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	CA		
<i>Lepidium didymum</i>	Lesser Swine-cress	Brassicaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	CA		
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	Hoary Cress	Brassicaceae	*	Currently non-invasive		0	Low	CA		●
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Large-leaf Privet	Oleaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	POS		

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	Invasiveness	Dispersal Rate	Score	Risk Rating	Management Category	WoNS	CaLP Act
<i>Ligustrum ovalifolium</i>	Hedge Privet	Oleaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	31.2	High	POS		
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	European Privet	Oleaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	POS		
<i>Linaria pelisseriana</i>	Pelisser's Toad-flax	Plantaginaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	11.2	Medium	CA		
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Rye-grass	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	12.2	Medium	CA		
<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Wimmera Rye-grass	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.3	Medium	CA		
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.3	Very High	CA, BSW		
<i>Lotus angustissimus</i>	Slender Bird's-foot Trefoil	Fabaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	21.2	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Bird's-foot Trefoil	Fabaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Lotus suaveolens</i>	Hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil	Fabaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Box-thorn	Solanaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.3	High	CA, BSW	●	●
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Pimpernel	Primulaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.3	High	CA, POS		
<i>Malus pumila</i>	Apple	Rosaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	11.1	Medium	POS		
<i>Malva nicaeensis</i>	Mallow of Nice	Malvaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	POS, PG		
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Small-flower Mallow	Malvaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	POS, PG		
<i>Malva sylvestris</i>	Tall Mallow	Malvaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	11.2	Medium	POS, PG		
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound	Lamiaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.3	High	CA, BSW		●
<i>Mauranthemum paludosum</i>	Baby Marguerite	Asteraceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	31.2	High	POS, PG		
<i>Medicago arabica</i>	Spotted Medic	Fabaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	POS, PG		
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medic	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	POS, PG		
<i>Medicago minima</i>	Little Medic	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	POS, PG		
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	POS, PG		
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Sweet Melilot	Fabaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, BSW		
<i>Mentha x piperita var. citrata</i>	Eau De Cologne Mint	Lamiaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	11.1	Medium	BSW		
<i>Mesembryanthemum aitonis</i>	Angled Ice-plant	Aizoaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	BSW		

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<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Common Ice-plant	Aizoaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.3	Very High	BSW		
<i>Modiola caroliniana</i>	Red-flower Mallow	Malvaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	11.2	Medium	POS		
<i>Moenchia erecta</i>	Erect Chickweed	Carophyllaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	CA		
<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	One-leaf Cape-tulip	Iridaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, PG		●
<i>Muscari armeniacum</i>	Grape Hyacinth	Asparagaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	11.1	Medium	POS, PG		
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	Common Forget-me-not	Boraginaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.1	Medium	PG		
<i>Myosotis discolor</i>	Yellow-and-blue Forget-me-not	Boraginaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	PG		
<i>Myosotis laxa</i> subsp. <i>caespitosa</i>	Water Forget-me-not	Boraginaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.1	Moderately High	BSW, PG		
<i>Myosotis sylvatica</i>	Wood Forget-me-not	Boraginaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	PG		
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot's Feather	Haloragaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	NE		
<i>Narcissus tazetta</i> subsp. <i>aureus</i>	Tazetta	Amaryllidaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	11.2	Medium	POS, PG		
<i>Nassella charruana</i>	Lobed Needle-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	CA, POS		
<i>Nassella hyalina</i>	Cane Needle-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	CA, POS, NE		
<i>Nassella leucotricha</i>	Texas Needle-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	CA, POS, NE		
<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Chilean Needle-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.3	Very High	CA, POS	●	●
<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	Mexican Feather-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	CA, POS, NE		●
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Serrated Tussock	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	CA, POS, NE	●	●
<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>	Watercress	Brassicaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.1	Moderately High	BSW		
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree Tobacco	Solanaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	12.2	Medium	POS		
<i>Nymphaea x marliacea</i>	Waterlily	Nymphaeaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	31.1	High	BSW		
<i>Oenothera stricta</i> subsp. <i>stricta</i>	Common Evening Primrose	Onagraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	12.1	Medium	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	Oleaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.3	Very High	CA, POS		
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	Tiger Pear	Cactaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.2	High	CA	●	●
<i>Opuntia elata</i>	Red-flower Prickly-pear	Cactaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	31.3	High	CA	●	●

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<i>Opuntia robusta</i>	Wheel Cactus	Cactaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.2	High	CA	●	●
<i>Oxalis articulata</i>	Sourgrass	Oxalidaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	21.2	Moderately High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Oxalis brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian Wood-sorrel	Oxalidaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	11.2	Medium	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Oxalis incarnata</i>	Pale Wood-sorrel	Oxalidaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Oxalis latifolia</i>	Fish-tail Wood-sorrel	Oxalidaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.2	Medium	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob	Oxalidaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.3	Very High	CA, POS, PG		●
<i>Oxalis purpurea</i>	Large-flower Wood-sorrel	Oxalidaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	31.2	High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Panicum gilvum</i>	Sweet Panic	Poaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.1	Medium	CA		
<i>Papaver dubium</i>	Long-headed Poppy	Papaveraceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.2	Medium	PG		
<i>Parapholis strigosa</i>	Slender Barb-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.3	Very High	CA		
<i>Parasenianthes lophantha</i>	Cape Wattle	Fabaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Wall Pellitory	Urticaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.1	Medium	POS, BSW		
<i>Paronychia brasiliiana</i>	Whitlow Wort	Carophyllaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.2	Medium	CA, POS, BSW		
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.2	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Water Couch	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.1	Very High	BSW		
<i>Paspalum urvillei</i>	Vasey Grass	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	21.1	Moderately High	CA		
<i>Passiflora tarminiana</i>	Banana Passionfruit	Passifloraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	POS		
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Redshank	Polygonaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	BSW		
<i>Petrorhagia dubia</i>	Velvety Pink	Caryophyllaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	CA		
<i>Petrorhagia nanteuillii</i>	Childling Pink	Caryophyllaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	CA		
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Toowoomba Canary-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> var. <i>arundinacea</i>	Reed Canary-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.3	Very High	CA, POS		
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> var. <i>picta</i>	Ribbon Grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.3	Very High	CA, POS		
<i>Phalaris paradoxa</i>	Paradoxical Canary-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.1	High	CA, POS		

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<i>Phleum pratense</i>	Timothy Grass	Poaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	21.1	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Red-ink Weed	Phytolaccaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.3	High	BSW		
<i>Pinus contorta</i>	Lodgepole Pine	Pinaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	32.1	Very High	POS		
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata Pine	Pinaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.3	High	POS		
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	Rice Millet	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.1	Very High	POS		
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	Pittosporaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	CA, BSW		
<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Buck's-horn Plantain	Plantaginaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, POS, BSW		
<i>Plantago debilis</i>	Shade Plantain	Plantaginaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.1	Moderately High	CA, POS, BSW		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Ribwort	Plantaginaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.3	Medium	CA, POS, BSW		
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	Plantaginaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	12.1	Medium	CA, POS, BSW		
<i>Plantago varia</i>	Variable Plantain	Plantaginaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.3	Medium	CA, POS, BSW		
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual Meadow-grass	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.2	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Bulbous Meadow-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Poa infirma</i>	Early Meadow-grass	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Kentucky Blue-grass	Poaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	21.1	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaved Allseed	Caryophyllaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, PG		
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaf Milkwort	Polygonaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	POS		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Wireweed	Polygonaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual Beard-grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.3	High	CA		
<i>Populus alba</i>	White Poplar	Salicaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	11.1	Medium	POS		
<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>	Lombardy Poplar	Salicaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.1	High	POS		
<i>Populus X canescens</i>	Grey Poplar	Salicaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	31.1	High	POS		
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	Self-heal	Lamiaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	11.1	Medium	POS, PG		
<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry Plum	Rosaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.3	High	POS		
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	Blackthorn	Rosaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	POS, BSW		

BANYULE WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGY 2022

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	Invasiveness	Dispersal Rate	Score	Risk Rating	Management Category	WoNS	CaLP Act
<i>Pteris multifida</i>	Spider Brake	Pteridaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.1	Medium	PG		
<i>Pyracantha crenulata</i>	Nepal Firethorn	Rosaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	POS, BSW		
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	Sharp Buttercup	Ranunculaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	BSW		
<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i>	Small-flower Buttercup	Ranunculaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.1	Moderately High	BSW		
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Creeping Buttercup	Ranunculaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	BSW		
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i>	Celery Buttercup	Ranunculaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	11.1	Medium	BSW		
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	Brassicaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	21.1	Moderately High	CA, BSW		
<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	Giant Mustard	Brassicaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	21.1	Moderately High	CA, BSW		
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Italian Buckthorn	Rhmanaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.1	Very High	BSW		
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Oil Plant	Euphorbiaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	21.1	Moderately High	POS, BSW		
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Locust Tree	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.1	High	CA		
<i>Romulea rosea var. australis</i>	Onion Grass	Iridaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	12.3	Medium	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Romulea rosea var. reflexa</i>	Large-flower Onion-grass	Iridaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Rorippa palustris</i>	Marsh Yellow-cress	Brassicaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.1	High	CA		
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	Rosaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA, PG		
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar	Rosaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	CA, BSW		●
<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i>	Common Blackberry	Rosaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.3	High	CA, POS, PG, BSW	●	●
<i>Rubus fruticosus spp. agg.</i>	Blackberry	Rosaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.3	Very High	CA, POS, PG, BSW	●	●
<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	Cut-leaf Bramble	Rosaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.3	High	CA, POS, PG, BSW	●	●
<i>Rubus ulmifolius var ulimifolius</i>	Elm-leaf Blackberry	Rosaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.3	High	CA, POS, PG, BSW	●	●
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock	Polygonaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.1	High	CA, BSW		
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	Polygonaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA, BSW		
<i>Rumex pulcher subsp. Pulcher</i>	Fiddle Dock	Polygonaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	22.1	Moderately High	CA, CSW		
<i>Salix x sepulcralis nothovar. sepulcralis</i>	Weeping Willow	Salicaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.1	High	BSW	●	●

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	Invasiveness	Dispersal Rate	Score	Risk Rating	Management Category	WoNS	CaLP Act
<i>Salix alba</i> var. <i>alba</i>	White Willow	Salicaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	31.1	High	BSW	●	●
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow	Salicaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.1	Very High	BSW		
<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey Sallow	Salicaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	33.2	Very High	CA, BSW, NE	●	●
<i>Salpichroa origanifolia</i>	Lily-of-the-Valley	Solanaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	21.1	Moderately High	CA, NE		●
<i>Salvia verbenanica</i> var. <i>verbenaca</i>	Wild Sage	Lamiaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.2	Medium	CA, PG		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Common Elder	Caprifoliaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.1	Moderately High	POS		
<i>Scabiosa atropurpurea</i>	Pincushion	Dispsaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	21.2	Moderately High	PG		
<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>	Golden Thistle	Asteraceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	21.2	Moderately High	CA, PG		●
<i>Sedum praealtum</i> subsp. <i>praealtum</i>	Shrubby Stonecrop	Crassulaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	21.1	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Senecio angulatus</i>	Climbing Groundsel	Asteraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA		
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Common Groundsel	Asteraceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	11.2	Medium	CA		
<i>Senna multiglandulosa</i>	Downy Senna	Fabaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	31.1	High	POS		
<i>Setaria parviflora</i>	Slender Pigeon-Grass	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.3	High	CA		
<i>Setaria viridis</i>	Green Pigeon-grass	Poaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	21.1	Moderately High	CA		
<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Rough Pigeon-grass	Poaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	21.1	Moderately High	CA		
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	Rubiaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA		
<i>Silene gallica</i> var. <i>gallica</i>	French Catchfly	Caryophyllaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	PG		
<i>Silene gallica</i> var. <i>quinquevulnera</i>	Spotted Catchfly	Caryophyllaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.3	Medium	PG		
<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder Champion	Caryophyllaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.2	Medium	PG		
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Variogated Thistle	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.1	Medium	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	Hedge Mustard	Brassicaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	CA		
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	Indian Hedge-mustard	Brassicaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA, BSW		
<i>Sisyrinchium iridifolium</i>	Blue Pigroot	Iridaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	12.2	Medium	CA, NE		
<i>Solanum chenopodioides</i>	Whitetip Nightshade	Solanaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA, BSW		

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	Invasiveness	Dispersal Rate	Score	Risk Rating	Management Category	WoNS	CaLP Act
<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Apple of Sodom	Solanaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	POS		●
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Tabacco-bush	Solanaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	21.1	Moderately High	POS		
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	Solanaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.3	Medium	CA, BSW		
<i>Solanum pseudo-capsicum</i>	Madiera Winter-cherry	Solanaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	CA, BSW		
<i>Solanum triflorum</i>	Cut-leaf Nightshade	Solanaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.2	High	CA, BSW		
<i>Solidago canadensis</i>	Canadian Golden-rod	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	31.2	High	BSW		
<i>Solidago chilensis</i>	Brazilian Arnica	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	31.2	High	BSW		
<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	Bindyi	Asteraceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	11.1	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Sonchus asper subsp. asper</i>	Rough Sow-thistle	Asteraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sow Thistle	Asteraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i>	Harlequin Flower	Iridaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Spergula arvensis</i>	Corn Spurrey	Caryophyllaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.2	Medium	CA		
<i>Spergularia rubra s.s.</i>	Red Sand-spurrey	Caryophyllaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	11.1	Medium	CA		
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Rat-tail Grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA		
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	Caryophyllaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Stellaria pallida</i>	Lesser Chickweed	Caryophyllaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.2	High	CA		
<i>Symphotrichum subulatum</i>	Aster-weed	Asteraceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	BSW		
<i>Taraxacum bracteatum</i>	Garden Dandelion	Asteraceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	21.2	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Taraxacum gracilens</i>	Dandelion	Asteraceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Rapid	31.2	Moderately High	POS		
<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Wandering Tradescantia	Commelinaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA, BSW, PG		
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Salsify	Asteraceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.2	Medium	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Tribolium obliterum</i>	Desmazeria	Poaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.1	Moderately High	CA		
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaf Clover	Fabaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	12.2	Medium	CA, POS		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	Invasiveness	Dispersal Rate	Score	Risk Rating	Management Category	WoNS	CaLP Act
<i>Trifolium arvense</i> var. <i>arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	12.2	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Clover	Fabaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	12.2	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Trifolium cernuum</i>	Drooping-flower Clover	Fabaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	22.3	High	CA, POS		
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Suckling Clover	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i> var. <i>fragiferum</i>	Strawberry Clover	Fabaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	21.1	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Cluster Clover	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i> var. <i>majus</i>	Shaftal Clover	Fabaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.2	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Trifolium striatum</i>	Knotted Clover	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean Clover	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Tritonia gladiolaris</i>	Lined Tritonia	Iridaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Slow	11.2	Medium	CA, NE		
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium	Tropaeolaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	21.1	Moderately High	CA, PG		
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Lesser Reed-mace	Typhaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	33.2	Very High	BSW		
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	Fabaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, BSW	●	●
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Giant Nettle	Urticaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	12.1	Medium	CA, BSW		
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle	Urticaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, BSW		
<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	Moth Mullein	Scrophulariaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.1	Medium	CA, BSW		
<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	Twiggy Mullein	Scrophulariaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	12.3	Medium	BSW		
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purple-top Verbena	Verbenaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.3	High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i>	Blue Water-speedwell	Plantaginaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	11.1	Medium	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell	Plantaginaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.2	Moderately High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i>	Ivy-leaf Speedwell	Plantaginaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	11.1	Medium	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Creeping Speedwell	Plantaginaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.2	Medium	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Laurestinus	Caprifoliaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	11.1	Medium	CA, POS, PG		

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Origin	Invasiveness	Dispersal Rate	Score	Risk Rating	Management Category	WoNS	CaLP Act
<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Tiny Vetch	Fabaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>nigra</i>	Narrow-leaf Vetch	Fabaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	12.3	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Vicia sativa</i> subsp. <i>sativa</i>	Common Vetch	Fabaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	12.3	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i>	Slender Vetch	Fabaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	22.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Vinca major</i>	Blue Periwinkle	Apocynaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Slow	31.2	High	CA, POS		
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Lesser Periwinkle	Apocynaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Slow	11.1	Medium	CA, POS		
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy	Violaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	22.1	Moderately High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Viola arvensis</i>	Field Pansy	Violaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	22.1	Moderately High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Common Violet	Violaceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Moderate	32.1	Very High	CA, POS, PG		
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Vulpia muralis</i>	Wall Fescue	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	23.3	High	CA, POS		
<i>Vulpia myuros</i> f. <i>megalura</i>	Fox-tail Fescue	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Vulpia myuros</i> f. <i>myuros</i>	Rat's-tail Fescue	Poaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Rapid	13.3	Moderately High	CA, POS		
<i>Watsonia meriana</i> var. <i>bulbillifera</i>	Bulbil Watsonia	Iridaceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.2	Very High	CA, NE		●
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Bathurst Burr	Asteraceae	*	Moderately Invasive	Rapid	12.3	Medium	CA		●
<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>	Palm Lily	Asparagaceae	*	Somewhat Invasive	Moderate	32.1	Very High	BSW		
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	White Arum-lily	Araceae	*	Highly Invasive	Moderate	32.1	Very High	BSW		

Image credits

P21 - Sketch Group

P31 - W de Belin





How to contact your Council

For all enquiries or information about any Council services:

Telephone: **9490 4222**

Email: enquiries@banyule.vic.gov.au

Website: www.banyule.vic.gov.au

Fax: **9499 9475**

If your hearing or speech is impaired, you can call us through the National Relay Service on **133 677** (TTY) or **1300 555 727** (ordinary handset) and ask for 9490 4222.

Postal Address:

PO Box 94, Greensborough 3088

Council Service Centres:

Greensborough: Level 3, 1 Flintoff Street

Ivanhoe: 275 Upper Heidelberg Road

Office Hours of Opening:

Greensborough: Monday – Friday 8.30am – 5pm

Ivanhoe: Monday - Friday 9am - 5pm

Interpreter service:

If you need an interpreter, please contact TIS National on 131 450 and ask to be connected to Banyule Council on 9490 4222.

إذا كنتم بحاجة إلى مترجم، الرجاء الاتصال بالخط القومي لخدمة الترجمة الهاتفية TIS على الرقم 131 450. واطلبوا إيصالكم ببلدية بانويل على الرقم 9490 4222.

若你需要口譯員，請致電131 450聯絡TIS National，要求他們為你致電9490 4222接通Banyule市政廳。

Ako vam je potreban tumač, molimo vas, nazovite TIS National na broj 131 450 i zatražite da vas se spoji sa Vijećem općine Banyule na broj 9490 4222.

Αν χρειάζεστε διερμηνέα τηλεφωνήστε στην Εθνική Υπηρεσία Διερμηνέων Μεταφραστών στον αριθμό 131 450 και ζητήστε να σας συνδέσουν με τη Δημαρχία Banyule στο 9490 4222.

Se hai bisogno di un interprete chiama TIS National al numero 131 450 e chiedi di essere messo in comunicazione con il Comune di Banyule al numero 9490 4222.

Ако ви треба преведувач ве молиме јавете се на TIS National на 131 450 и замовете да ве поврзат со Banyule Council на 9490 4222.

如果你需要一名翻译，请打电话到国家电话翻译服务处 (TIS National) 131 450，再转接到Banyule市政府9490 4222

Haddii aad u baahan tahay mutarjum wac khadka qaranka oo ah TIS 131 450 weydiina in lagugu xiro Degmada Banyule tel: 9490 4222.

Nếu cần thông dịch, xin gọi cho TIS Toàn Quốc qua số 131 450 rồi nhờ họ gọi cho Hội Đồng Thành Phố Banyule theo số 9490 4222 giúp quý vị.