



FIVE COMMON WEEDS
and what to do about them

Coming together to create a weed-free North Bruny



Weeds are everybody's responsibility

Most of the weeds on North Bruny are on private land – because most of North Bruny *is* private land.

That's why eradicating weeds needs a community approach. Whether you have a farm, a bush block or a beachside shack, you probably have weeds.

This booklet helps you identify five common weeds and outlines the best ways to get rid of them.

Of course, this is not an exhaustive weed list – we have plenty more! But these five plants are all declared weeds in Tasmania. That means landowners and managers are legally required to eradicate or control them.

We choose them simply because we have some particularly damaging infestations that need to be dealt with. And we have to start somewhere.

If you have any of these weeds and you need help controlling them, get in touch with North Bruny Land and Coast Care. We can point you in the right direction.

More information

weeds.org.au

nre.tas.gov.au

dpipwe.tas.gov.au/weeds



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North Bruny Land and Coastcare



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North Bruny Land and Coastcare

SPANISH HEATH

HOW TO SPOT IT

- A woody shrub between 0.5 to 2m tall.
- Masses of bell-shaped pinkish-white flowers over winter and spring.
- Flowers are usually 3-5mm long and produce tiny seeds in spring and summer.
- Bright green spikey leaves.



Photo: Forest & Kim Starr, (Wikimedia)



WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT

Hand-pull small plants if they're not flowering. Make sure you remove the roots. ✓

Use a mattock to remove larger plants. ✓

Afterwards, pile all the pulled-up heath and either burn or leave it to rot. ✓

Check the area regularly for regrowth or re-rooting. ✓

Revegetate cleared areas with native plants to reduce the chance of re-infestation. ✓

Spanish Heath is dense, dominating and can potentially damage native ecosystems.

BONESEED

HOW TO SPOT IT

- A shrub up to 2m high by 2m wide.
- Clusters of yellow, daisy-like flowers in spring and summer.
- Long, leathery, serrated leaves.
- Green seeds that turn dark red.



WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT

Pull out young plants by the roots. Leave them to dry and rot where they are. ✓

Cut down larger plants at the base. Paint a herbicide like Roundup on the stump. Leave the rest of the plant where it is to rot. ✓

Check the area regularly for regrowth or re-rooting. ✓

Revegetate cleared areas with native plants to reduce the chance of re-infestation. ✓

Boneseed reduces food and habitat for native animals and threatens indigenous ecosystems. It is an Australian Weed of National Significance.

BLACKBERRY



Photo: Weeds Australia

HOW TO SPOT IT

- Grows in thickets of arching canes with short, stiff prickles.
- Dark green leaves with toothed edge.
- White flowers in clusters.
- Grows blackberries! Berries ripen from green to red to black.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT

Blackberries need a mixed eradication program. Plan it out before you begin.

Control includes burning, slashing, grazing, grubbing, chemical spraying and biological control

Check the area regularly for regrowth or re-rooting.

Revegetate cleared areas with native plants to reduce the chance of re-infestation.



Blackberry is an Australian Weed of National Significance. Infestations can impact agriculture, reduce access to land and water, and house vermin. It's also a fire hazard.

RAGWORT

HOW TO SPOT IT

- Bright yellow daisy-like flowers, arranged in large clusters at the ends of branches.
- Flowers between November and April.
- Ragwort has an unpleasant smell when crushed.
- Visible from a great distance



WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT

Photo: King Island Natural Resource Management Group

Bud stage – spot application of selective herbicides, such as Lontrel or Grazon Extra.



Cut off the flower heads, place inside two sealed bags and dispose of in general waste.



Dig out all roots or spray the remaining plant.



Do not leave ragwort plants that you have pulled on the road or roadside – the seeds will be spread by passing vehicles.



Ragwort reduces pasture production and is poisonous to most livestock.

GORSE



Photo: Weeds Australia

HOW TO SPOT IT

- Woody, rigid, spiny, dense shrub, commonly 1 to 3m high.
- Prickly, spiny leaves.
- Solitary, bright yellow, pea-like flowers that smell like coconut.
- Hairy fruit pods that ripen from green to black.

WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT

- ✔ Gorse needs a mixed eradication program. Plan it out before you begin.
- ✔ Eradication usually combines chemical, mechanical, ecological and/or biological controls.
- ✔ Check the area regularly for regrowth.
- ✔ Revegetate cleared areas with native plants to reduce the chance of re-infestation.



Gorse is an Australian Weed of National Significance and regarded as one of Australia's worst weeds. It impacts our environment and economy. It is flammable and increases bushfire risk.



Donate yourself to Landcare

North Bruny Land and Coast Care is revitalised and reenergised.

We're calling on the community to help create a thriving weed-free landscape on our precious piece of the planet.

Resident, shackie, farmer or frequent guest – we need you all!



weed eradication

Preserving our natural values starts with weeding. Learn to identify invasive species and help stop the spread.



regeneration

We're supporting existing projects seeking to regenerate critical habitat for threatened species like 40 Spotted Pardalotes and Swift Parrots.



community

We want to get the whole North Bruny tribe on board. Let's support each other in restoring our landscape for generations to come.



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