FACT SHEET No.	COMMON WEED NAME	TYPE
Fact Sheet 12.1.38	Tall Fleabane (A)	A
Fact Sheet 12.1.39	Tobacco Bush (A)	A
Fact Sheet 12.1.40	Turkey Rhubarb, Potato Vine (V)	V
Fact Sheet 12.1.41	Wandering Jew, Creeping Christian (S)	S

A = Annual/Herb, S = Shrub, T = Tree, V= Vine, G=Grass

Please read on for more information on each plant species, or visit https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/ and https://www.kiama.nsw.gov.au for more extensive weed listings.

NOTE

All herbicides should be treated with extreme care and only for the purposes identified, and used in accordance with the directions on the label. If herbicides are being used on public land the regulations of the Pesticides Act must be followed.

12.1.1   Asparagus Fern & Climbing Asparagus (S)

Botanical Name
Protoasparagus aethiopicus/Protoasparagus plumosus

Botanical Family   *Asparagaceae*

Plant Description

Asparagus Fern and Climbing Asparagus are multi branched spiny, persistent, dense scrambler to 2 metres high that forms thick mats of tuberous roots. Small white to pinkish, pinkish-white bell-shaped flowers. Form green then bright red berries. Both are a problem along the along entire coast of NSW thick infestations occur in shady sites in closed forest and moist gullies.
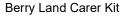

Removal Techniques

Crown plant just below soil surface with knife or dig with mattock. The small light brown globular parts of the roots store water and do not make new plants. Seed is long lasting and germinates readily, especially after fire. Spraying with Brush-off may be effective to control high density infestations.

Other information

- Introduced from Sth Africa

- Spread by birds and garden refuse dumping

- Still seen in many gardens

Sources

https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/GroundAsparagus
https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/ClimbingAsparagusFern

12.1.2   Bitou Bush or Boneseed (S)

Botanical Name	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*

Botanical Family	*Asteraceae*

Plant Description

Leaves mostly smooth on the margin but may be toothed near the tip. Broad ovate leaves with alternate leaf arrangement. Leaves usually less than 7cm in length. Young growth has a fine cotton like 'fluff' about the leaves. Flowers are yellow, daisy like and flower most of the year but the main season is April to June. Berries mature to a purplish black and are around for most of the year. Boneseed has narrower leaves with toothed margins.

Confusing Species

Myoporum boninense or Boobialla (native)
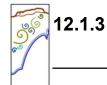
Removal Techniques

Spray 1:100 glyphosate mix. Best time to spray is during winter when Bitou Bush is most active. Manual removal of smaller seedlings. Cut and paint with glyphosate effective.

Other Information

- Introduced from South Africa to assist in sand dune stability and repair.
- Seed can be dormant for more than 10 years.
- Will germinate readily especially after fire.
- Can be treated by aerial spraying with low concentration of glyphosate.

Sources

https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/BitouBush

12.1.3   Blackberry Nightshade (A)

Botanical Name   *Solanum nigrum*

Botanical Family   *Solanaceae*

Plant Description

A short-lived up to 1m high dark green or purple green shrub. Leaves are ovate and flowers are in groups of 4-12, white, with star—shaped corolla and triangular calyx lobes. Fruit is a dull black or purple-black berry; fruit peduncles are turned downward. It is suspected of being poisonous or toxic to livestock because many contain glycoalkaliods and alkamines which produce gastro—intestinal irritation and nervous disorders.

Removal Techniques

Nightshade can be easily pulled and bagged.

Other Information

- Cousin of the Wild Tobacco Tree
- Is considered a problem in over 60 countries
- Imported for Mauritius in the 1850's.

Sources

https://keyserver.lucidcentral.org/weeds/data/media/Html/solanum_nigrum.htm
https://www.une.edu.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0020/305471/une-weeds-blackberry-nightshade.pdf
http://www.herbiguide.com.au/Descriptions/hg_Blackberry_Nightshade.htm

12.1.4   Blackberry or Raspberry, Bramble (S)

Botanical Name   *Rubus ulmifolius or*
                             Rubus fruticosus

Botanical Family   *Rosaceae*

Plant Description

Scrambling vine with stout, thorny branches or canes forming dense thickets 2-3 m high. May be deciduous in winter depending on climate. Enjoys fertile soils and good rain. Can be found mainly in disturbed areas, roadsides, streambanks, farmlands etc. White flowers or pink, 5 petals, summer to autumn. A well-known weed because of its edible berries that ripen from February to March.

Confusing Species

Rubus parvifolius Small-leaved Bramble (native species), *Rubus rosifolius* Native Raspberry (native species), *Rubus nebulosus* Bush Lawyer (native species)**,** a climber in rainforests north of Batemans Bay.
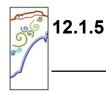
Removal Techniques

Most effective for large infestations is to spray, with a registered blackberry spray such as Garlon, Grazon or Brush-off. Small runners can be dug, but the entire crown and roots must be removed. Best to spray in summer after flowering whilst in active growth stage.

Other Information

- Biological control with virus reduces growth for natives of Europe.

Source

https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Blackberry

12.1.5 Bridal Creeper (V)

Botanical Name *Asparagus asparagoides syn.*

Botanical Family *Asparagaceae*

Plant Description

Scrambling twining perennial herb. Leaves are alternately arranged, ovate coming to a sharp point, smooth edged and a bright glossy green. Leaf veins are parallel. Small flowers appear in small clusters during August/ September. Berries ripen to red and can remain on the plant for months. Bridal creeper likes fertile well drained soils.

Confusing Species

Eustrephus latifolius Wombat Berry (native)

Removal Techniques

Dig out/crown rhizome- take care when tracing stems back, locate rhizomes as they break very easily. Can be sprayed with glyphosate & surfactant, but results are not consistent.

Other Information

- Native to South Africa
- Introduced horticultural species used by the florist industry
- Dormant in November through to late February/March
- Seeds can remain viable for up to 5 years

Source

https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/BridalCreeper