

Weed Management Strategy

DRAFT

October 2021



Banyule
City Council

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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.

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 Bushcrew's 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.

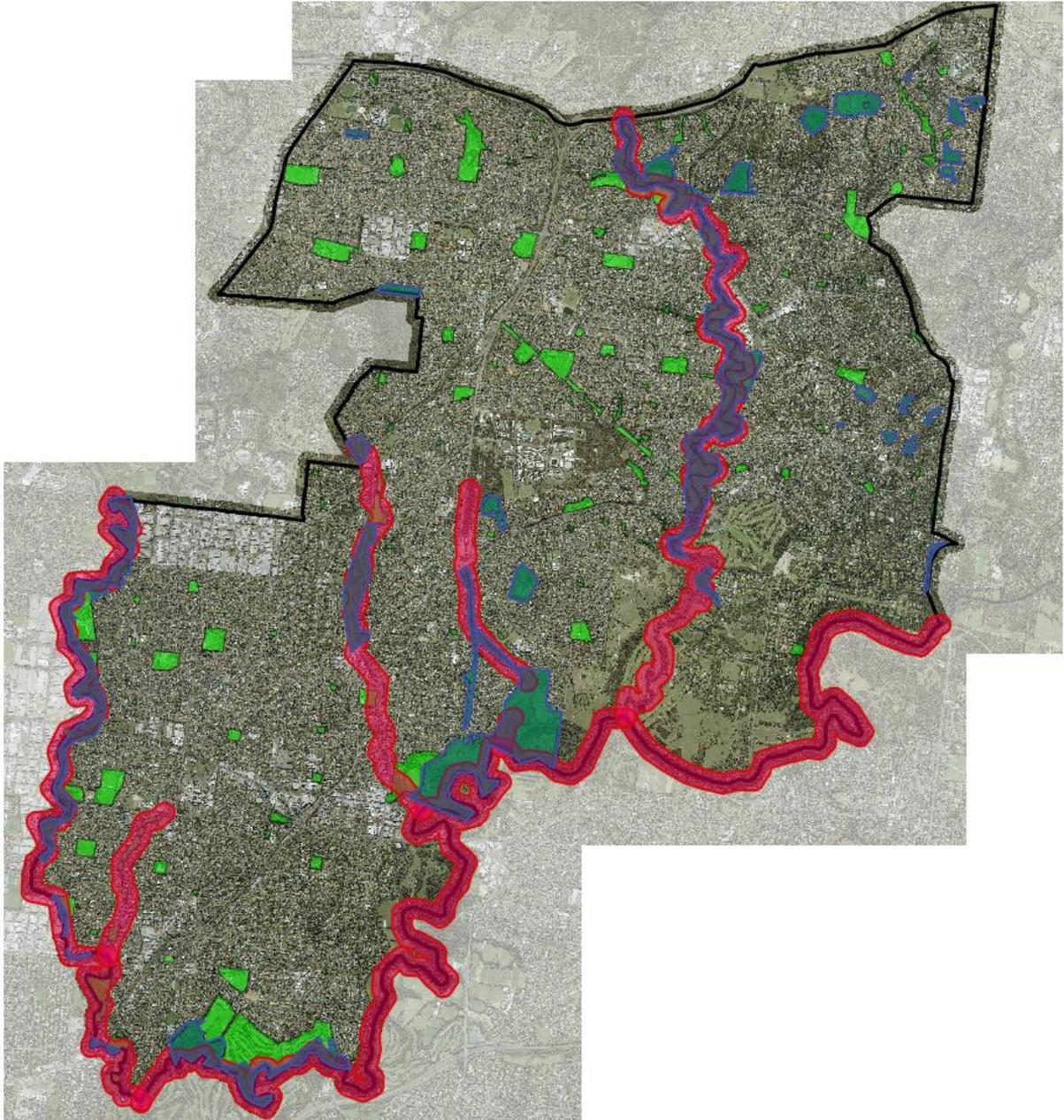


Image 1: Councils land management areas and known wildlife corridors. Demonstrating how different management areas cross over and land management practices and decisions intertwine

- 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.
- 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.

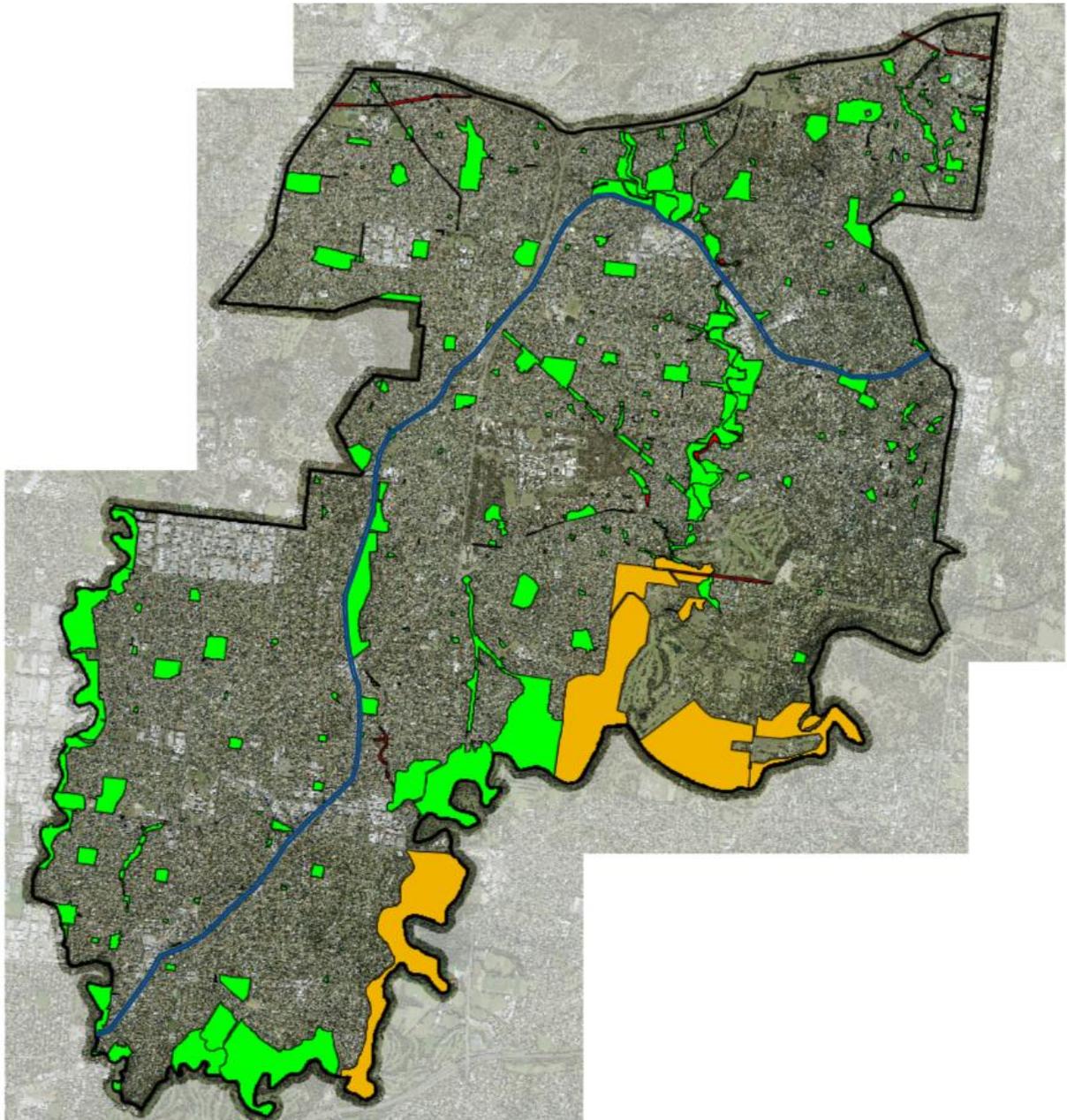


Image 2: Banyule's different land management areas

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

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



Image 3: Gorse – *Ulex europaeus*

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.

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
- Harboured 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.

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.

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.

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 boarder’s 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



Image 4: Japanese Honeysuckle – *Lonicera japonica*

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.

- **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.
- **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; and

- **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.



Image 5: Example of the intertwined management areas that impact on each other

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**.

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.



Image 6: 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.

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**.

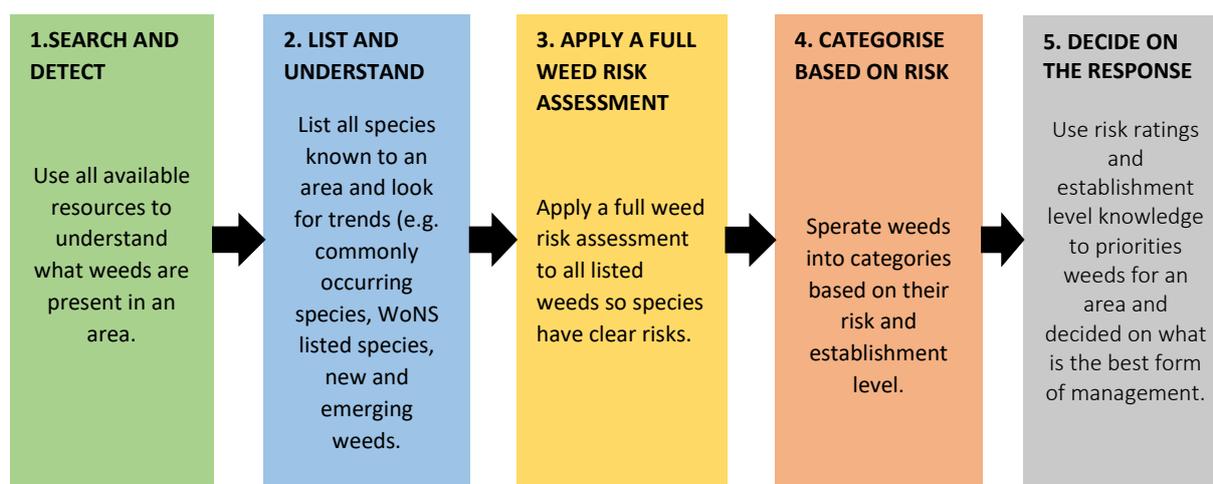


Figure 1: A decision making methodology that shows how to assess, understand and prioritise weed management in a given area.

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

Table 1: 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](#)

Top 10 Conservation Area 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 | | |

Table 2: Priority Conservation Area Weeds

Image 7: Chilean Needle Grass (*Nassella neesiana*), a highly invasive weed in Banyule's conservation areas, parks and nature strips.



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 | | |

Table 3: Priority Public Open Spaces weeds

Managing established weeds

Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia*), is a highly invasive species that currently appear 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.



Image 8: Desert Ash (*Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. angustifolia*)

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 futicosus 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 | Soursob | <i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> | Highly Invasive | Slow | 31.3 | Very High | | ✓ |
| 8 | Angled Onion | <i>Allium triquetrum</i> | Highly Invasive | Slow | 31.2 | High | | ✓ |
| 9 | Small-flowered Mallow | <i>Malva parviflora</i> | Moderately Invasive | Moderate | 22.2 | High | | |
| 10 | Common Sow-thistle | <i>Somchus oleraceus</i> | Highly Invasive | Rapid | 13.3 | Moderately High | | |

Table 4: Priority Private Garden Space weeds

Image 9: Flax-leaf Broom (*Genista linifolia*), a highly invasive species that appears in some gardens and conservation areas throughout Banyule.



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 | | |

Table 5: Priority Berry and Stormwater weeds



Image 10: Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus spp.agg*), a well-known weed that can overtake waterways, terrestrial ecosystems, amenity plantings and gardens

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 | 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>Nasella 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>Nasella charruana</i> | Highly Invasive | Rapid | 33.2 | Very High | | |
| 5 | Texas Needle-grass | <i>Nasella 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 | Pattersons 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 | | ✓ |

Table 6: Priority New and Emerging weeds

Image 11: South African Weed Orchid (*Disa bracteata*), a species currently not identified in Banyule, but is an issue in neighboring Councils. It is essential that all efforts a made to remove any plants that are found.



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)

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

The Action Plan

| Goal | Action | Target(s) | Year | | | | | Lead Department | |
|------|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | |
| 1 | We understand the current weed status across Banyule and the effectiveness of our weed management programs | 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 |
| 2 | We actively manage and sustainably control weeds in Banyule | 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 |
| 3 | We minimise the impact of all priority weeds in Banyule | 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 <i>high</i>, <i>medium</i> or <i>low</i> Undertake staged removal of Top 10 Berry and Stormwater weeds from all sites categorised as <i>high</i> Monitor <i>medium</i> and <i>low</i> 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 <i>high</i> coverage | | | | | | Bushland Management |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------|
| | | Prevent the establishment of New and Emerging weeds by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify 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 |
| 4 | We protect our conservation reserves and wildlife corridors through better plant selection | 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 species that align with the local vegetation community or pose no weed risk to natural waterways. | Ongoing | | | | | | | Environmental Operations |
| 5 | We continually improve weed management across Banyule in partnership with the community and other stakeholders | 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 |

Table 7: Banyule’s Weed Management Action Plan

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 aggregate*
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*



Image 12: 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 at 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 marge 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 knobbly 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 her that can grow to 400mm high;
- Heart shaped, clover like leaves;
- Distinctive trumpet, yellow flowers;
- Densely clumped and often multi layered leaves;

Impacts:

In native ecosystems it spreads quickly across the ground covering geminates and smaller plants, which in turn smother and prevent them from getting enough light, water and nutrients. Its root system has many bulbs underground taking away valuable space for other indigenous species that create 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. This can also mean the smaller bulbils 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 and again 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

Hedra helix

Origin:

Flowering Times: February to 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

Impacts:

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 increasing their potential to fall over. The berries are attractive to birds who ingest them and then distribute them further through their digestive systems. It is also known to be toxic to humans and its leaves can cause skin irritations and 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 at a comfortable reaching level 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. It is best spray smaller plants

| 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 to 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 classic pea shape and bright yellow
- Stems are ribbed and covered in many short soft hairs.

Impacts:

It can form dense clumps and hedges quickly, outcompeting more desirable species. It is a nitrogen fixing plant that allows its seeds to establish quickly 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 pain it 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

Flowers: 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.

Impacts:

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 replating 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 to 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.

Impacts:

Even though it is native 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. cut and painted, 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 pop up after removal. Staged removal is again 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 an germinates appear.

| 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 to 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 re-brown upper parts.
- Fruits are small brown capsules that contain minute dust-like seeds

Impacts:

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 native plants.

Control:

- **Physical:** handweeding is the best form of control and should be aiming 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, but the area is contained and now known about.



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

Serrated Tussock

Nassella trichotoma

Origin: South America

Flowering Times: September to December

Risk Rating: Very High **Score:** 33.2

Distinguishing Features:

- 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.

Impacts:

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 methods, 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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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.

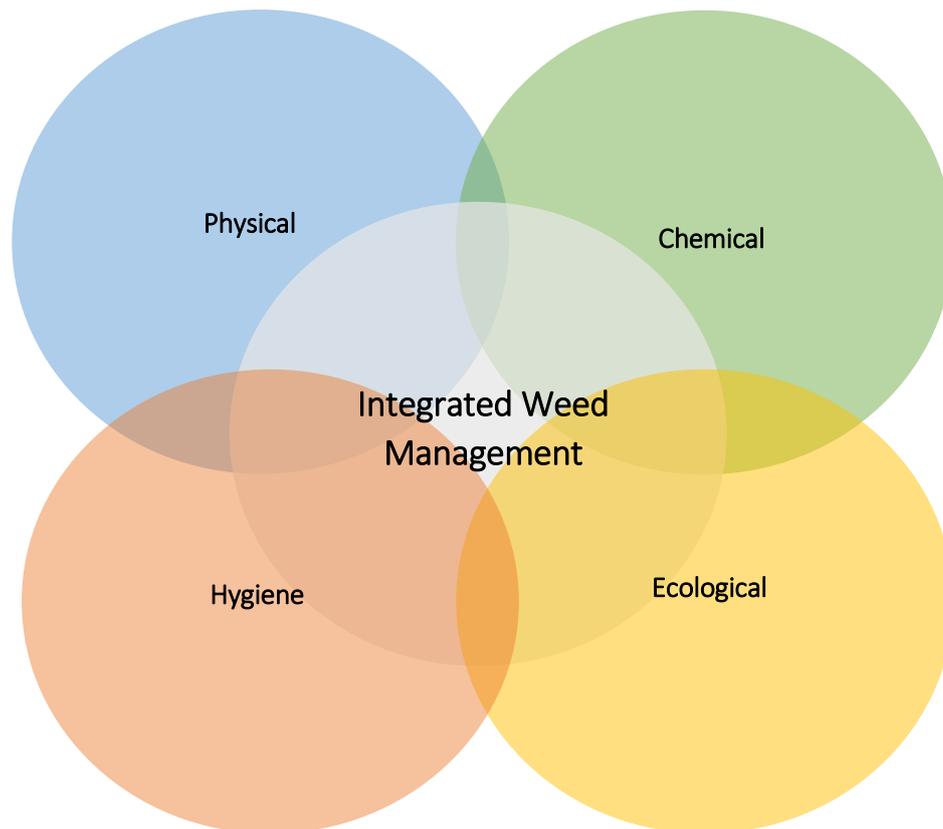


Figure 2: Integrated weed management overview (source, Science Direct)

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

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). 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.



Image 13: Handweeding is a manual control technique, often used around sensitive vegetation to reduce the chance of target damage.

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 sheet (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.

Ecological controls are based on the concept of competition and weeds and more desirable and suitable plants at a site. This often refers to the revegetation of larger canopy trees which over time reduce soil moisture content of the soil, light and compete for nutrients. When appropriate tree species are used and local vegetation communities are considered, Australian mid and understory plants are better suited, as they have naturally adapted to the tree canopy dynamics of that particular ecosystem. 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.

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. By ensuring good hygiene practices are being followed 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.

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.

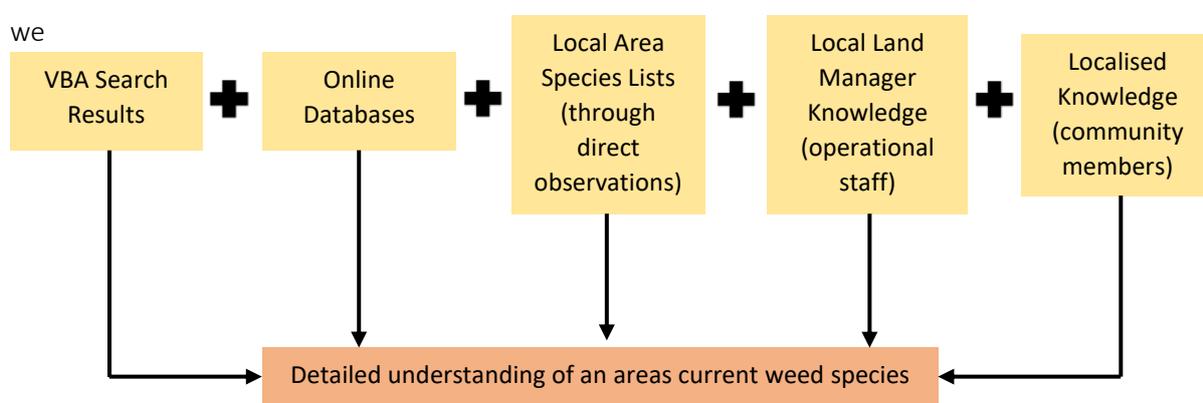


Figure 3: Visual representation of the resources that can be used to understand weed presence and extent to an area

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 |

Table 8: Risk ranking score ranges and associated risk ratings table from *DELWP’s Advisory List of Environmental Weeds in Victoria*

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.

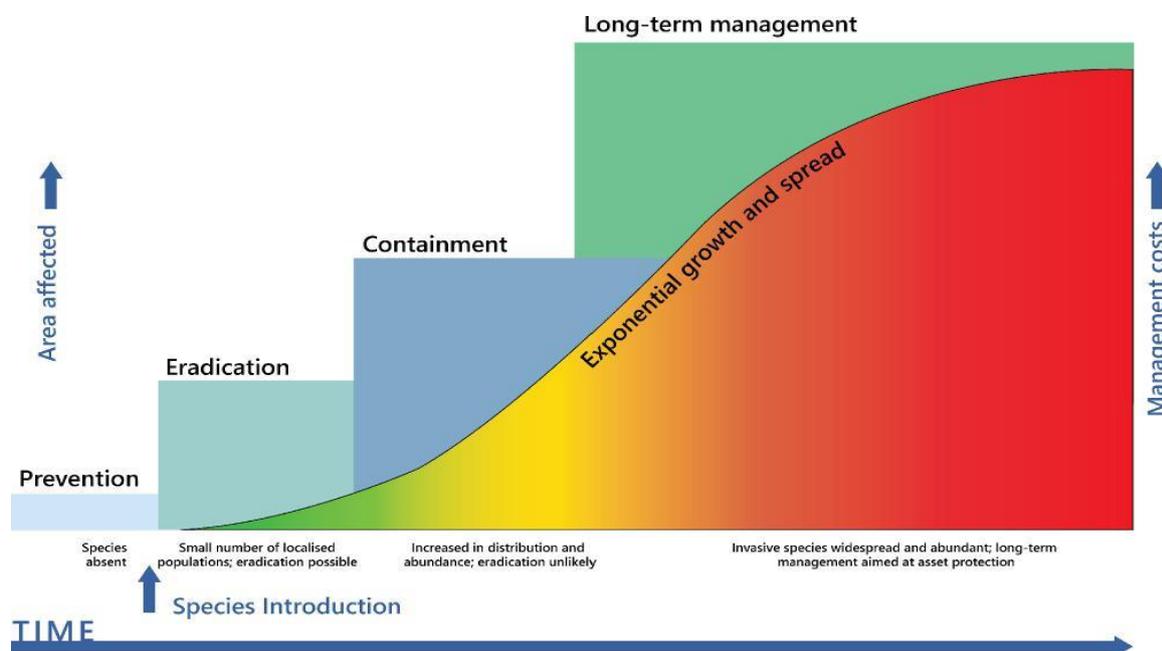


Figure 4: Invasion curve for weed management – showing the benefit of investing in control at different stage of establishment (Invasive Species Council Australia 2021)

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.

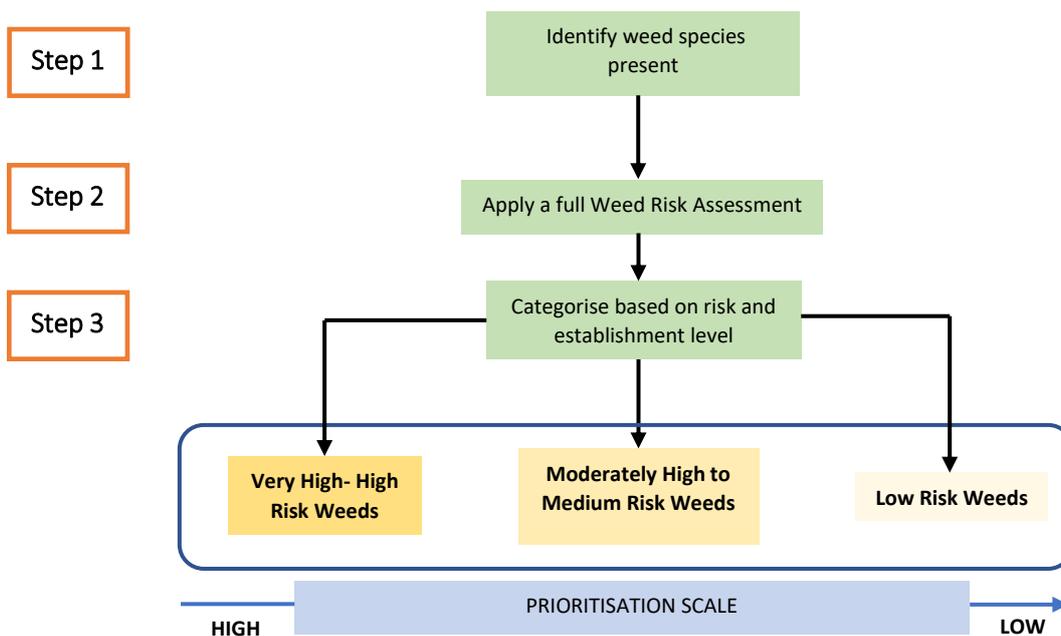


Figure 5: The three steps to identify priority weeds for a management area

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 |

Table 9: 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.

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.



Image 14: 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.

Appendix 4 – Full List of Weeds in Banyule

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.



Image 14: 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 wing, water and animals.

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 subsp. longifolia</i> | Sallow Wattle | Fabaceae | N | Highly Invasive | Moderate | 32.2 | Very High | CA, POS, PG | | |
| <i>Acacia longifolia subsp. 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 subsp. orientalis</i> | Agapanthus | Amaryllidaceae | * | Highly Invasive | Moderate | 32.2 | Very High | POS, PG | | |
| <i>Agave americana var. picta</i> | Variegated Century Plant | Asparagaceae | * | Somewhat Invasive | Slow | 31.1 | High | POS, PG | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|---|-----------------------|------------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <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 | | |
| <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 | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <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 subsp. 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 | ✓ | ✓ |
| <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 | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|---|------------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <i>Briza minor</i> | Lesser Quaking-grass | Poaceae | * | Highly Invasive | Rapid | 13.3 | Moderately High | CA | | |
| <i>Bromus alopecurus</i> | Mediterranean Brome | Poaceae | * | Moderately Invasive | Rapid | 22.2 | High | CA, POS | | |
| <i>Bromus catharticus</i> var. <i>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</i> subsp. <i>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 | | |
| <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 | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|--|----------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <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 | | |
| <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 | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|--|------------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <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 | | ✓ |
| <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>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i> | Montbretia | Iridaceae | * | Highly Invasive | Moderate | 32.3 | Very High | CA, PG, NE | | |
| <i>Cuscuta epithimum</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 | ✓ | ✓ |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <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 | | |
| <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 | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|--|-------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <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 | | |
| <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> | Fennel | Apiaceae | * | Highly Invasive | Moderate | 32.2 | Very High | CA, POS, BSW | | ✓ |
| <i>Fraxinus angustifolia subsp. 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 | Papaveracea | * | Moderately Invasive | Moderate | 22.2 | High | CA, POS | | |
| <i>Fumaria capreolata</i> | White Fumitory | Papaveracea | * | Moderately Invasive | Moderate | 22.2 | High | CA, POS | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|--|-----------------------|---------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <i>Fumaria muralis subsp. 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 subsp. 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 | | |
| <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 | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|--|---------------------------|----------------|--------|------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <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>Ipomoea 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 | | |
| <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 | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <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 | | |
| <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 | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|--|-------------------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <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 | ✓ | ✓ |
| <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 | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <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 | Papaveracea | * | 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 | | |
| <i>Phleum pratense</i> | Timothy Grass | Poaceae | * | Somewhat Invasive | Moderate | 21.1 | Moderately High | CA, POS | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <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 | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|---|--------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <i>Prunus spinosa</i> | Blackthorn | Rosaceae | * | Highly Invasive | Rapid | 23.2 | High | POS, BSW | | |
| <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</i> spp. agg. | 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 | ✓ | ✓ |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|---|----------------------|-----------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <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</i> subsp. <i>Pulcher</i> | Fiddle Dock | Polygonaceae | * | Highly Invasive | Moderate | 22.1 | Moderately High | CA, CSW | | |
| <i>Salix x sepulcralis</i> nothovar. <i>sepulcralis</i> | Weeping Willow | Salicaceae | * | Highly Invasive | Moderate | 32.1 | High | BSW | ✓ | ✓ |
| <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 verbenaca</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 | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <i>Silene vulgaris</i> | Bladder Campion | Caryophyllaceae | * | Somewhat Invasive | Moderate | 11.2 | Medium | PG | | |
| <i>Silybum marianum</i> | Variiegated 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 | | |
| <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 pseudocapsicum</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 | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|--|------------------------|---------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <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 | | |
| <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 | ✓ | ✓ |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|--|----------------------|------------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <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 | | |
| <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 | | |

| Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Origin | Invasiveness | Dispersal Rate | Score | Risk Rating | Management Category | WoNS | CaLP Act |
|--|-------------------|--------------|--------|---------------------|----------------|-------|-----------------|---------------------|------|----------|
| <i>Vulpia myuros f. megalura</i> | Fox-tail Fescue | Poaceae | * | Highly Invasive | Rapid | 13.3 | Moderately High | CA, POS | | |
| <i>Vulpia myuros f. myuros</i> | Rat's-tail Fescue | Poaceae | * | Highly Invasive | Rapid | 13.3 | Moderately High | CA, POS | | |
| <i>Watsonia meriana var. bulbifera</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 | | |