










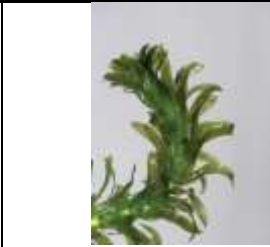






























ERADICATION	<p>Alligator weed <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> Status: Present in neighbouring region (Riverina). Aquatic weed. WoNS species.</p>	<p>Glossy leaved perennial aquatic weed. Can grow as floating mats or rooted in the soil. Flower is white, papery, ball-like and grows from leaf axils. (Image: B. Worboys)</p>		<p>Anchored water hyacinth <i>Eichhornia azurea</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW. Aquatic weed.</p>	<p>Aquatic weed similar to water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>) but is usually anchored to the substrate. Large fleshy leaves, flower lavender to white. (Image: J. Grantley)</p>		ERADICATION
ERADICATION	<p>Athel pine <i>Tamarix aphylla</i> Status: Partial regional high risk - naturalisations in watercourses spread quickly and densely. Found in other parts of the region. WoNS species.</p>	<p>Small (10m) spreading tree with hanging branches. Branchlets form the bulk, with minute true leaves. Flowers are pinkish, forming on spike-like racemes on the end of branchlets. (Image: Don Mackenzie)</p>		<p>Boneseed / bitou bush <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subspecies <i>monilifera</i> Status: Not currently present but potential for invasion is high. WoNS species.</p>	<p>Perennial shrub to 3m, bright yellow flowers, leaves ovate to 8cm. Boneseed has toothed leaf margins while bitou bush (pictured) has smooth margins. (Image: Dept. Primary Industries Victoria)</p>		ERADICATION
ERADICATION	<p>Coolatai grass <i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i> Status: Partial regional high risk - Found in isolated sites, risk of spread to other parts of the region.</p>	<p>Pale greyish-green grass that turns orangey-red in winter, particularly after frost. Grows to 1.5m. Basal stems are bluish-purple. (Image: Ashley Bullock)</p>		<p>Eurasian water milfoil <i>Myriophyllum scipatum</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW. Aquatic weed.</p>	<p>Aquatic weed with feathery whorled leaves. Plant is submerged but flower stem is emergent. Petals are pink. (Image: Alison Fox, University of Florida)</p>		ERADICATION
ERADICATION	<p>Fireweed <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> Status: Not currently present but potential for invasion is high.</p>	<p>Short-lived herb 10-70cm high. Flowers are bright yellow and clustered at ends of branches. (Image: H. Rose)</p>		<p>Horsetail <i>Equisetum</i> species Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW. Aquatic weed.</p>	<p>Emergent aquatic weed, stems are erect and segmented, easily breaking at joints. Fruiting cones are 1-4cm, occurring at the ends of unbranched shoots. (Image: B. Trounce)</p>		ERADICATION
ERADICATION	<p>Hymenachne <i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW. Aquatic weed. WoNS species.</p>	<p>Robust perennial grass to 2m. Stems float or spread over moist soil, then erect with leaf blades to 35cm, clasping the stem. (Image: A. Doak)</p>		<p>Karoo thorn <i>Acacia karroo</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW.</p>	<p>A shrub or tree up to 12 m high. Long, white paired thorns. Yellow ball-shaped flowers in clusters. (Image: Dept. Primary Industries & Fisheries Queensland)</p>		ERADICATION











ERADICATION	<p>Lagarosiphon <i>Lagarosiphon major</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW. Aquatic weed.</p>	<p>Submerged aquatic weed, leaves growing in a spiral along stem. Leaves curve downwards towards the stem. Flowers float on the surface. (Image: G. Prichard)</p>		<p>Leafy elodea <i>Egeria densa</i> Status: Aquatic weed.</p>	<p>Submerged aquatic weed, leaves whorled and densely clustered. Flowers white and emergent. (Image: A. Petroeshevsky)</p>		ERADICATION
ERADICATION	<p>Mexican feather grass <i>Nassella tenuissima</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW.</p>	<p>Densely tufted perennial tussock, to 70cm. Similar in appearance to serrated tussock. Leaves are needle-like. Flower spikelets resemble a large feather. (Image: A. Maguire)</p>		<p>Miconia <i>Miconia</i> species Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW.</p>	<p>Tree to 15m, very large leaves, 60-70cm long, dark green with 3 distinct parallel veins on upper surface, lower surface is purple-blue. White to pink short lived flowers. (Image: Far North Coast Weeds)</p>		ERADICATION
ERADICATION	<p>Parkinsonia <i>Parkinsonia aculeate</i> Status: Present in neighbouring region (Macquarie). High potential for further spread. WoNS species.</p>	<p>Branching, spiny glabrous shrub, 2-8m. Leaves are bipinnate. Flowers are yellow, groups of 8-12 in racemes from leaf axils. Seed pod is long thin with strong constrictions between seeds. (Image: Don Mackenzie)</p>		<p>Parthenium weed <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> Status: Isolated plants found in West of region. High potential for further spread. Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW. WoNS species.</p>	<p>Erect annual herb, 30-150cm. Stems are hairy with longitudinal grooves. Flowers are white with male and female flowers occurring together in clusters rising from stem nodes. (Image: Auld & Medd)</p>		ERADICATION
ERADICATION	<p>Pond apple <i>Annona glabra</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW. WoNS species.</p>	<p>Semi-deciduous woody tree to 6m. Leaves are paler on the underside. Flowers are not easily seen on the tree. The edible fruit looks like custard apple. (Image: Dept. Primary Industries & Fisheries Queensland)</p>		<p>Rubbervine <i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> Status: Present in neighbouring region (Macquarie). High potential for further spread. WoNS species.</p>	<p>Climbing shrub; can also grow unsupported. Leaves are glossy dark green, smooth and thick. Flowers have white interior and lilac exterior. Seed pods are large, produced in pairs. (Image: Don Mackenzie)</p>		ERADICATION
ERADICATION	<p>Senegal tea plant <i>Gymnocroronis spilanthoides</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW. Aquatic weed.</p>	<p>Emergent aquatic weed, erect to 1.5m. Leaves are dark green with toothed margins. Flowers are pom-pom-like, white or pale purple occurring in clusters near top of stem. Stems are ribbed. (Image: Industry & Investment NSW)</p>		<p>Siam weed <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW.</p>	<p>Erect or sprawling fast-growing shrub 1.5-5m. Leaves are triangular with 3 veins. Florets are pale bluish mauve, tubular with branched stigmas, occurring together in groups of up to 70. (Image: Dept. Natural Resources & Mines Queensland)</p>		ERADICATION

ERADICATION	<p>Tiger pear <i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i> Status: Partial regional high risk - Found in isolated sites, risk of spread to other parts of the region.</p>	<p>Low growing cactus to 60cm. Spines to 4cm grow from areoles. Flowers are yellow, 6cm in diameter, producing red/purple fruit, 2.5cm long.</p>		<p>Water caltrop <i>Trapa</i> species Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW. Aquatic weed.</p>	<p>Aquatic weed, floating rosette with stem attached to substrate. Leaves are submerged or floating, 2-3cm long with toothed margins. Stems can have a bulge. (Images: Dept. Primary Industries, Parks, Water & Environment Tasmania)</p>		ERADICATION	
	<p>Water hyacinth <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> Status: Aquatic weed.</p>	<p>Erect free-floating aquatic weed with dark green foliage. Leaves are thick, waxy and glossy. Leaf stems are bulbous and spongy. Flowers are light purple with darker centre and yellow spot. (Image: P. Sullivan)</p>		<p>Water lettuce <i>Pistia stratiotes</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW. Aquatic weed.</p>	<p>Free-floating aquatic weed, 15-30cm. Leaves are thick, covered with short hairs and overlap like lettuce. (Image: Don Mackenzie)</p>			ERADICATION
	<p>Witchweed <i>Striga</i> species Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW.</p>	<p>Annual parasitic weed to 30cm that attaches to the roots of a host crop. Stems are 4-sided and hairy. Leaves are rough surfaced. Flowers can be red, pink, white, yellow, orange or purple. (Image: R. Nelson, Dept. Primary Industries & Fisheries Queensland)</p>		<p>Yellow burrhead <i>Limnocharis flava</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW. Aquatic weed.</p>	<p>Emergent aquatic weed to 1m, prefers shallow, still water, roots in mud. Stems are fleshy, leaves are broad, oval shaped, 5-30cm long. Yellow 3-petalled flowers occur all year round. (Image: K. Galway, Dept. Natural Resources, Mines & Water Queensland)</p>			

DESTROY INFESTATIONS	<p>Broomrapes <i>Orobanchae</i> species Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW.</p>	<p>Parasitic, growing from the roots of broadleaf hosts. Only the flowering stem is visible above ground. Stems are brown to straw coloured, to 30cm. Flowers are pale blue or violet. (Image: Dept. Water, Land & Biodiversity Conservation)</p>		<p>Chinese violet <i>Asystasia gangetica</i> subspecies <i>micrantha</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW.</p>	<p>Mat-forming herb, to 1.3m unsupported. Leaves are ovate and paler on underside. Flowers are tubular, white with purple blotches. Seed pods are 30mm long with hooked exterior. (Image: P. Gorham)</p>		DESTROY INFESTATIONS
	<p>East Indian hygrophila <i>Hygrophila polysperm</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW. Aquatic weed.</p>	<p>Aquatic weed, emergent to 50cm. Leaves are spear shaped to 8cm long; vary in colour from bright green to reddish brown. Flowers are very small, bluish-white and emerge from leaf axil. (Image: Industry & Investment NSW)</p>		<p>Hawkweed <i>Hieracium</i> species Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW.</p>	<p>Rosette of stalkless leaves with a flowering stem to 40cm. Stem and leaves are hairy with a milky sap if broken. Daisy-like red, orange or yellow flowers occur in a cluster of 5-30. Petals are square ended. (Image: Neville Walsh)</p>		

DESTROY INFESTATIONS	<p>Kidneyleaf mudplantain <i>Heteranthera reniformis</i> Status: Aquatic weed. Has previously been sold at chain nurseries.</p>	<p>Emergent aquatic weed with rounded leaves, 10cm wide. Stems to 50cm high. Flowers are white to pale blue. (Image: Dept. Primary Industries & Fisheries Queensland)</p>		<p>Kochia <i>Bassia scoparia</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW.</p>	<p>Erect shrub to 150cm. Main branch bares many upwardly curving branches. Leaves are flat, alternate, to 50mm long. As the plant ages, its colour changes from green to pale yellow, pink and then 'rusty' brown. (Image: Dept. Agriculture & Food, Western Australia)</p>		DESTROY INFESTATIONS
	<p>Mimosa <i>Mimosa pigra</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW. WoNS species.</p>	<p>Erect prickly shrub to 5m. Leaves fold in when touched and at night. Flowers mauve-pink, small and grouped in globular heads. (Image: Dept. Primary Industries & Fisheries Queensland)</p>		<p>Spotted knapweed <i>Centaurea stoebe</i> subspecies <i>micranthos</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW</p>	<p>Perennial herb to 1m. Leaf margins deeply indented or divided. Pinkish-purple flowers at stem tips. Seed heads 5-7mm diameter. The seed head bracts have blackened tips giving a spotted appearance. (Image: J.J. Dellow)</p>		DESTROY INFESTATIONS

CONTAIN SPREAD	<p>Black knapweed <i>Centaurea nigra</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW.</p>	<p>Perennial herb to 1m high. Basal leaves are oval-shaped. Seed heads are solitary, 15mm in diameter with purple florets and dark brown or black bracts. The stem immediately below the seed head is thickened. (Image: J.J. Dellow)</p>		<p>Cats claw creeper <i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i> Status: Not currently present but potential for invasion is high.</p>	<p>Vine with large, bright yellow bell-shaped flowers. Leaves have two leaflets with a three-clawed tendril (the cat's claw) growing between them. Long, narrow, flat pods contain many seeds. (Image: Dept. Primary Industries & Fisheries Queensland)</p>		CONTAIN SPREAD
	<p>Dodder <i>Cuscuta</i> species Status: Partial regional high risk - Found in isolated sites, risk of spread to other parts of the region.</p>	<p>Parasitic leafless twiner with thread-like yellow stems. Small white/pink flowers form in clusters. Attach to hosts with small suckers. (Image: Don Mackenzie)</p>		<p>Gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i> Status: Partial regional high risk - Found in far eastern end of region, risk of spread to other parts of the region. WoNS species.</p>	<p>Branched spiny shrub to 2.5m. Leaves are narrow, stiff and spine-like. Stems are covered with spines. Flowers are yellow and occur in clusters at ends of young stems. Grey/black oblong pods are hairy. (Image: Industry & Investment NSW)</p>		CONTAIN SPREAD
	<p>Inkweed <i>Phytolacca octandra</i> Status: Partial regional high risk - Found in isolated sites, risk of spread to other parts of the region. Suspected as toxic to stock.</p>	<p>Short lived perennial to 2.5m. Stems are reddish and smooth. Leaves also turn red. Green/white flowers form in dense spikes developing into purple/black berries. (Image: Eurobodalla Shire Council)</p>		<p>Mesquite <i>Prosopis</i> species Status: Present in neighbouring region (Macquarie). High potential for further spread. WoNS species.</p>	<p>Deciduous shrub or small tree, with bipinnate leaves and spiny stipules. Flowers are greenish yellow and in dense spikelets. (Image: Don Mackenzie)</p>		CONTAIN SPREAD

CONTAIN SPREAD	<p>Sagittaria <i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i> Status: Present in neighbouring region (Macquarie). High potential for further spread. Aquatic weed.</p>	<p>Emergent aquatic weed to 1.2m. Leaves are blade-like, 28cm long. Flowers are white, occur in whorls on a leafless stalk. (Image: Eurobodalla Shire Council)</p>		<p>Salvinia <i>Salvinia molesta</i> Status: Aquatic weed. WoNS species.</p>	<p>Floating aquatic weed with tightly growing leaves. Leaves are oval, hairy and light green. (Image: R. Coventry)</p>		CONTAIN SPREAD
PROTECT PRIORITY SITES	<p>Mimosa bush <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> Status: Present in neighbouring region (Macquarie). High potential for further spread.</p>	<p>Thorny shrub to 5m. Leaves bipinnate, feathery with spines at leaf base. Flowers are yellow and globular. Seed pods are dark and cylindrical, to 7cm long. (Image: Scott Kahler)</p>		<p>Mother of millions <i>Bryophyllum</i> species and hybrids Status: Partial regional high risk - Found in eastern Lachlan, risk of spread to other parts of the region.</p>	<p>Succulent perennial to 1m. Stems are pinkish brown, leaves are pencil shaped with spots. Flowers are red-orange and hang in clusters from top of plant. (Image: Des Mackey)</p>		PROTECT PRIORITY SITES
MANAGE WEED	<p>Water soldier <i>Stratiotes aloides</i> Status: Class 1 declared noxious weed for all of NSW. Aquatic weed.</p>	<p>Emergent aquatic weed, long brittle leaves to 40cm. Flowers are white with 3 petals and exude foul smell. Roots can hang free in water or loosely attached to substrate. (Image: Josef Hlasek)</p>		<p>Bridal creeper <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> Status: Partial regional high risk - Found in eastern Lachlan, risk of spread to other parts of the region. WoNS species.</p>	<p>Erect or smothering climber to 3m. Leaves are teardrop shaped, glossy, and alternate. Flowers are white. Berries are red and sticky. (Image: Wendy Bushell)</p>		MANAGE WEED
MANAGE SITES	<p>Cape broom <i>Genista monspessulana</i> Status: Partial regional high risk - where it has not yet spread from far eastern end of region.</p>	<p>Erect shrub to 2.5m. Leaves occur as 3 leaflets. Flowers are yellow and pea-like. Seed pods are hairy when green. (Image: John Hosking)</p>		<p>Olives <i>Olea europaea</i> and subspecies Status: Species escape from groves and infest roadsides and national parks.</p>	<p>Tree to 10m, leaves are grey-green above, silvery below. Fruit is purple-black, oily and contain 1 seed each. (Image: Dept. Primary Industries Victoria)</p>		MANAGE SITES
VARIED	<p>Chilean needle grass <i>Nassella neesiana</i> Status: Partial regional high risk - Found in isolated sites, risk of spread to other parts of the region. WoNS species.</p>	<p>Tussock forming grass with needle-like seeds. Seeds have a crown of small teeth at junction of seed and awn. Awn twists when dry. (Image: Stephen Johnson)</p>		<p>Serrated tussock <i>Nassella trichotoma</i> Status: Partial regional high risk - Found in eastern Lachlan, risk of spread to other parts of the region. WoNS species.</p>	<p>Dense tussock to 45cm, rough leaves, purplish flowering heads changing to golden yellow when seed is set. Ligule at junction with leaf sheath is key identifying feature. (Image: Andrew Gosper)</p>		VARIED