

Did you know?

Biosecurity is the protection of human health, the economy, agriculture and the environment from invasive species such as introduced pests, pathogens, weeds and diseases.

A 'Weed' is defined as 'a plant considered undesirable, unattractive, or troublesome, especially one growing where it is not wanted...".



NEED MORE INFORMATION?

Head to **denmark.wa.gov.au**

- Send us an enquiry
- Find more information and guidelines at:

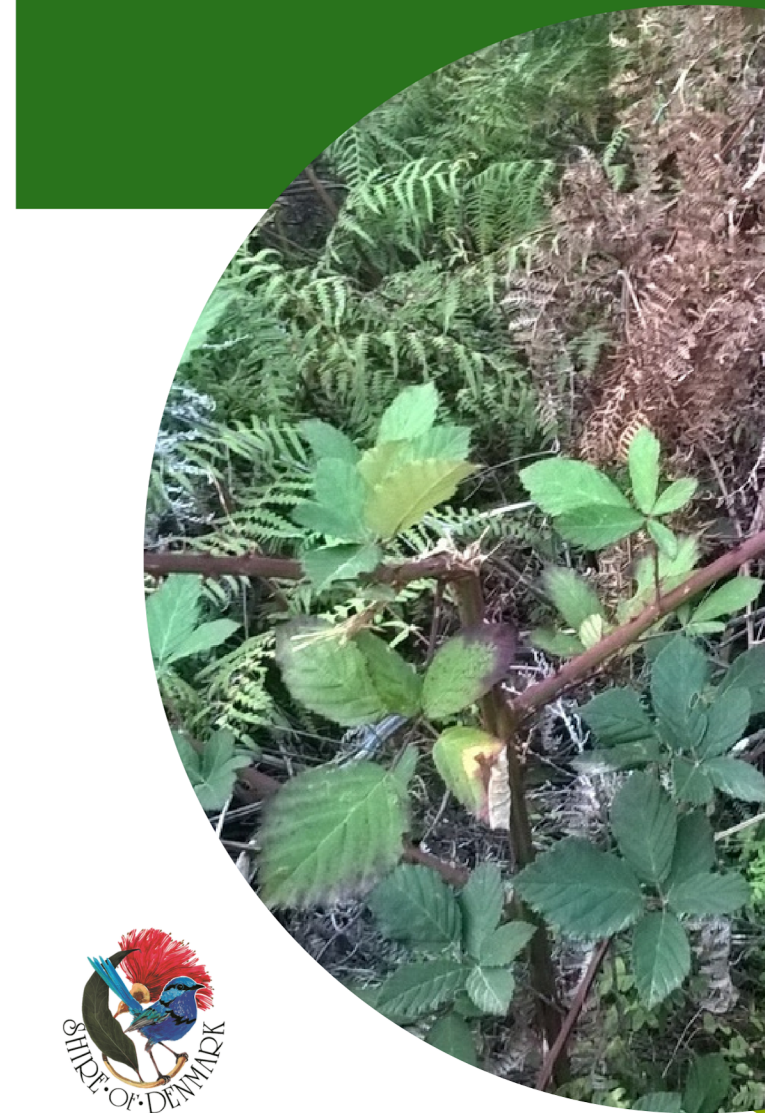
<https://www.denmark.wa.gov.au/residents/sustainability-and-biodiversity/invasive-species.aspx>

Contact our Sustainability team

- enquiries@denmark.wa.gov.au
- (08) 9848 0300
- 953 South Coast Highway
(9am-4pm Mon-Fri)



INVASIVE WEEDS



Garden Escapees

65% of weeds on the South Coast have derived from ornamental garden plants. Many of these popular garden plants, including some eastern states Australian natives, are extremely invasive and can spread into adjacent native bushland areas. Due to their speed of growth and reproductive methods they have the ability to out-compete the naturally occurring plants in areas of native bushland and subsequently deprive the native fauna species of their habitat and dietary resources.

Environmental Weeds

Some of these highly invasive plants are listed as priority weeds at either a National, State or Local level, and include (but not limited to):

- African Love Grass (*Eragrostis curvula*)
- Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*)
- Dolichos pea (*Dipogon lignosus*)
- Sweet Pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*)
- Sydney Golden Wattle (*Acacia longifolia*)
- Taylorina (*Psoralea pinnata*)
- Victorian Tea-tree (*Leptospermum laevigatum*)
- Lantana (*Lantana camara*)
- Blackberry (*Rubus anglocandicans*)
- Arum Lilly (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*)
- Watsonia spp.

Shire Weed Control Program

The Shire of Denmark undertakes a Weed Control Program to manage invasive weeds on it's road verges and within Shire reserves for the purposes of infrastructure maintenance; targeted noxious weed management for biodiversity conservation; and for fire mitigation and post-burn weed control . Weed control activities including mechanical and manual weed removal, as well as chemical spraying occur at different times of the year dependent upon species targeted, weather considerations, and works programming.

Local Law Pest Plant Schedule

While control and prevention of spread of State-listed Declared Plants is prescribed under the WA Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007, the Shire of Denmark also has powers under the Act to enforce control of plants it considers as pests. These are prescribed under the Shire's [Local Law Pest Plant Schedule](#).

Should you have these species occurring on your property you are required to remove and consider establishing alternative native plants in your garden. Local native plants require less gardening maintenance, less watering requirements and provide for native fauna.

Weed control

Some methods of weed control that you can actively perform include:

- Learn to identify invasive weeds and pest plants – observe and report
- Dispose of garden waste safely (proper composting ensures weed seeds do not spread)
- Avoid growing problem plants – plant natives instead
- Avoid plants which have prolific seed (eg. Agapanthus and Polygala)
- Avoid plants which spread easily by layering (eg. Honeysuckle)
- Avoid plants which are spread by birds (eg. Bleeding Heart)
- Remove seed heads to help prevent further spread
- Participate in working bees on weed control in your local area

