



# WEEDS TO WATCH OUT FOR



## Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*)

**Declared plant in South Australia**

**Description:** Erect, woody shrub up to 3m, usually branching from one trunk. Leaves are elongated ovals with toothed edges up to 7cm long and 3cm wide, young leaves are covered in a white cottony down. Bright yellow daisy flowers can be found in clusters at the end of the branch. Each flower has up to 8 petals and is 2-3cm across. The fruit is a smooth round berry, green turning black when ripe and contains a single, hard, bone-coloured seed.

**Problem:** Invades native vegetation forming dense thickets which smother vegetation and prevent regeneration.

**Spread:** Seeds of Boneseed are spread in dumped garden material, in soil, on vehicles and machinery and via flood waters. Birds, foxes, livestock, and other animals consume the fruit and spread the seed to other areas of native vegetation.



Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*); T & H Cherry



Bridal Veil (*Asparagus declinatus*); A Harvey

## Bridal Veil (*Asparagus declinatus*)

**Declared plant in South Australia**

**Description:** Climbing perennial herb with bright green soft needle like leaves 3-10mm long. The flower is similar to that of Bridal Creeper but the fruit is green turning pale translucent when mature. Bridal Veil persists over the summer period through an underground rhizome with numerous tubers which form a dense mat.

**Problem:** It is highly aggressive and invasive and can out compete and displace native vegetation. The dense mat of tubers prevents regeneration of native plants.

**Spread:** Birds and other animals consume the berries and spread the seed to other areas of native vegetation. Pieces of tuber and rhizome, if broken off, are capable of producing new plants.





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Coorong Tatiara Local Action Plan  
Sustainability, Agriculture & the Environment

## Coolatai Grass (*Hyparrhenia hirta*)

### Declared plant in South Australia

Description: Summer-growing perennial grass which forms dense tussocks up to 2m high. The leaves are thick grey-green straps with prominent mid rib up to 30cm long and 0.5cm wide.

Problem: Displaces native grass and understorey plants in native vegetation, while in a pasture situation it competes aggressively with preferred pasture plants for light and nutrients. Coolatai Grass becomes a fire hazard in an urban environment due to a large amount of dry stalks and foliage.

Spread: Coolatai Grass produces large quantities of small sticky seeds which adhere to clothing, animals, machinery and vehicles, the seed is easily transported by water along drainage lines.

Coolatai Grass (*Hyparrhenia hirta*): P Gillen



Khaki Weed (*Alternanthera pungens*): R Norman

## Khaki Weed (*Alternanthera pungens*)

### Declared plant in South Australia

Description: Prostrate creeping perennial groundcover which produces 1cm long straw-coloured spiny burrs during summer and autumn. Reddish stems up to 60cm long have opposite pairs of oblong leaves typically unequal in size with prominent leaf veins on the underside.

Problem: Khaki Weed burrs can injure and cause discomfort for humans, livestock and dogs. It can become a contaminant of wool, hay and fodder.

Spread: Most dispersal occurs when the burrs attach to wool, fur, clothing and tyres. Local spread can occur when roots and stems are moved during cultivation.



Government of South Australia  
South Australian Murray-Darling Basin  
Natural Resources Management Board



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#### Contact

Coorong Tatiara LAP: 08 8757 2100  
or your local NRM Board Authorised Officer

