



Ku-ring-gai Council

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# Weed Management Policy

Revised Edition March 2007



*Parietaria judaica*, Asthma Weed



Ku-ring-gai Council

## **Weed Management Policy**

Originally Adopted 14 December 1993

Revised version adopted ... 2007

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## i Introduction

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Weed management is an essential activity on all land in respect to State legislation, Common Law, the community's desire to maintain local landscape and Council's commitment to the principals and practices of Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD). Aspects of health, safety, biodiversity conservation and amenity can be seriously affected by weeds.

The Ku-ring-gai Council area covers approximately 8536 hectares. Land uses include approximately 3730 hectares of residential zoning, 369 hectares of special use zoning, 48 hectares of business zoning, 1047 hectares of road reserves, 59 hectares of open space parks, 212 hectares of open space sportsgrounds, 70 hectares of State Authority land, 180 hectares of Private Open Space, 1100 hectares of bushland managed by Council and 1683 hectares of bushland managed by the NSW National Parks & Wildlife Service. It is essential that a consistent approach be adopted over these areas.

In this policy, weeds have been categorised into three categories. These being:

- Noxious Weeds, proclaimed by State Legislation (refer Appendix A);
- Urban Environmental Weeds, identified by Council as species which constantly cause public and private nuisance in Ku-ring-gai (refer Appendix B); and
- Nuisance Plants, considered by Council to be pest species in public open space (refer Appendix C).

This policy outlines Council's weed management philosophy in respect to relevant legislation and community concerns, and provides guidance for various Council programs. The policy also allows recognised actions outlined in the national and state strategies and various regional and catchment weed management strategies.

# 1. Weed Management Policies

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<b>1.1</b>	<b>Weed Control on Private Property / Regulatory Control</b>
<i>That it be Council Policy to</i>	1.1.1 Make private property owners or occupiers aware of the presence of noxious weeds on their land.
	1.1.2 Ensure private property owners or occupiers control noxious weeds in accordance with their obligations under the Noxious Weeds Act (1993) and ensure that their actions are undertaken in an environmentally sensitive manner, particularly in or near waterways.
	1.1.3 Make exceptions, in respect to the removal of noxious weed trees, where a tree is deemed to have heritage significance – i.e. where the tree is a significant in the local landscape, or is on an identified heritage property or is within an Urban Conservation Area.
	1.1.4 Make declared noxious weeds and urban environmental weeds exempt from protection under Council's Tree Preservation Order.

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<b>1.2</b>	<b>Development Control</b>
<i>That it be Council Policy to</i>	1.2.1 Require the removal of noxious weeds and urban environmental weeds as a condition of development consent.
	1.2.2 Require amendments to be made to landscape plans submitted as part of Development Applications, where they include or retain noxious weeds or urban environmental weeds.
	1.2.3 Make exceptions, in respect to the removal of noxious weeds and urban environmental weeds, where a tree is deemed to have heritage significance - ie. where the tree is a significant feature in the local landscape, or is on an identified heritage property or is within an Urban Conservation Area
	1.2.4 Require the removal of nuisance plants as a condition of development consent within 300m of a Natural Area, except where the plant is a tree and has significant landscape amenity value and presents no detriment to the natural environment.

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**1.3****Weed Control on Public Land**

- 1.3.1 Undertake immediate eradication of noxious weed species that are not known to occur elsewhere in Ku-ring-gai (e.g. Class 1 noxious weeds).
- 1.3.2 Control and eradicate all species of noxious and environmental weeds on public land in accordance with the weed management priorities listed below.
- 1.3.3 In addition to 1.3.2 above, control nuisance plants in Natural Areas in accordance with the weed management priorities listed below.
- 1.3.4 Undertake weed control in Natural Areas in accordance with the following priorities; where weeds impact on:
1. biodiversity (threatened species and communities);
  2. management burn areas (pre and post-fire weeding);
  3. bushland areas in good condition;
  4. local bushland areas maintained by Bushcare volunteers;
  5. health and safety of recreational users;
  6. aesthetic values.
- 1.3.5 Undertake weed control in Parks & Sportsgrounds in accordance with the following priorities; where weeds impact on:
1. health and safety of recreational users;
  2. use and enjoyment of recreational users;
  3. native vegetation or natural areas;
  4. aesthetic values.
- 1.3.6 Undertake weed management in Road Reserves, Car Parks, Pathways and Business Centres in accordance with the following priorities; where weeds impact on:
1. vision of vehicular traffic;
  2. health and safety of pedestrian users;
  3. native vegetation or natural areas;
  4. aesthetic values.
- 1.3.7 Ensure weed removal and control is an integral part of the establishment and maintenance stages of new capital/project works.
- 1.3.8 Undertake weed eradication in conjunction with planned landscape refurbishment within Parks, Sportsgrounds, Road Reserves, Business Centres, Car Parks and Pathways.
- 1.3.9 Participate in relevant catchment and regional weed plans and projects.

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- 1.3.10 Inform Government authorities, responsible for managing land in Kuring-gai, as to Council's commitment to control noxious and urban environmental weeds.

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**1.4 Weed Eradication Methods & Applications**

- 1.4.1 Undertake appropriate, industry-endorsed methods for the eradication of weeds, depending upon the species, location and land use.
- 1.4.2 Such methods can include:
- Physical removal with minimum disturbance to the surrounding environment;
  - Herbicide applied in accordance with the Registered Label, Permit or Pesticide Order; or
  - Biological controls that are approved by the Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO).
- 1.4.3 Not undertake herbicide spraying on blackberry when in fruit.
- 1.4.4 When spraying in or near watercourses, ensure herbicides registered for use in or near waterways are used, or that appropriate licences are obtained which include conditions to minimise the impact on the environment.
- 1.4.5 Have regard for Integrated Pest Management (IPM) principles when determining options for weed control.
- 1.4.6 Ensure public notification of herbicide applications is consistent with Council's Pesticide Notification Plan (2006).
- 1.4.7 Ensure Council employees and volunteers undertaking weed control on public land conduct their activities in accordance with Council's Occupational Health and Safety Policy.
- 1.4.8 Ensure contract staff carrying out weed control on public land, conduct their activities in accordance with this policy, occupational health and safety requirements and the Pesticides Act (1999).

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**1.5****Prevention*****That it be  
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- 1.5.1 Maintain the environmental conditions that are conducive to the health and vigour of desirable vegetation.
- 1.5.2 Ensure all works on public land do not include planting of noxious weeds or urban environmental weeds.
- 1.5.3 Not plants nuisance plants on public land within 300m of Natural Areas, except when nuisance plant is a mown ground cover and there are physical barriers constructed that is capable of restricting vegetative spread.
- 1.5.4 Investigate alternative indigenous grass species for turf and lawn areas adjacent to Natural Areas.
- 1.5.5 Ensure landscape and erosion control materials used by Council (such as topsoil and straw bales etc.) are free of weed seeds and propagules.
- 1.5.6 Ensure council staff and contractors do not discard vegetation material (e.g. lawn clippings) into Natural Areas.
- 1.5.7 Regulate private companies involved with the sale of plants, to ensure that they do not stock or distribute noxious weeds (including hybrids), and discourage sale of urban environmental weeds and nuisance plants.
- 1.5.8 Investigate potential for the remediation of locations and/or infrastructure known to be weed point sources.

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**1.6****Community Education*****That it be  
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Policy to***

- 1.6.1 Provide assistance to the public with the identification of noxious weeds, urban environmental weeds and nuisance plants.
- 1.6.2 Undertake educational and awareness programs to encourage private owners or occupiers to eradicate and not propagate noxious weeds, urban environmental weeds and nuisance plants on their land.
- 1.6.3 Encourage and provide advice as to suitable replacement species for noxious weeds, urban environmental weeds and nuisance plants, including the nursery industry.

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**1.7****Incentives*****That it be  
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Policy to***

- 1.7.1 Investigate, encourage and utilise opportunities for incentive programs which encourage the removal of noxious weeds, urban environmental weeds and nuisance plants on private or public land.

## 2. Administration

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This policy is administered and enacted in accordance with the delegations of authority from the Council to the General Manager and subsequent delegations from the General Manager to staff. It will be reviewed every four years or as required.

The attached schedules in the appendices may be reviewed and amended by the Minister for Agriculture and Council and declared or adopted separately without alterations to the policy statements in section 1 of this document.

### 3. Definitions

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**Biodiversity:** is the variety of life forms, the different plants, animals and micro-organisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems they form. It is usually considered at three levels: genetic diversity, species diversity and ecosystem diversity.

**Bushland:** is land on which there is vegetation that is either a remnant of the natural vegetation of the land or, if altered, is still representative of the structure and floristics of the natural vegetation.

**Ecologically Sustainable Development (ESD):** is development that uses, conserves and enhances the community's resources so that ecological processes, on which life depends, are maintained and the total quality of life now and in the future can be increased.

**Landscape:** is the composite of natural and human features that characterise the surface of the land; includes spatial, textural, compositional and dynamic aspects of the land.

**Natural Areas:** are areas of community land that have been classified by Council under the Local Government Act (1993) as bushland, wetland, escarpment, watercourse or foreshore.

**Noxious Weeds:** are declared by the Minister of Agriculture under the provisions of the Noxious Weeds Act, 1993. Noxious weeds are considered to be a serious threat to human or animal health, agricultural production, natural resources or native ecological communities.

**Nuisance Plants:** are considered by Council to be pest species in public open space.

**Tree:** means a plant with any one or all of the following criteria:

- A perennial plant with at least one self supporting woody, fibrous stem, whether native or exotic, which is 5 metres or more in height or
- has a trunk diameter of 150mm or more measured at ground level .

**Urban Environmental Weeds:** are identified by Council as species that constantly cause public and private nuisance in Ku-ring-gai.

**Weed:** is a plant growing in a location where it degrades the designated land use, or a plant in a location that can readily spread to degrade other land.

## 4. Legislation

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### 4.1 Statutory Obligations

Council has the statutory responsibility and powers with respect to weed management under the following NSW legislation and State Planning Policies:

- Pesticides Act, 1999.
- Noxious Weeds Act, 1993.
- Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1983.
- State Environmental Planning Policy No.19 - Bushland in Urban Areas, 1986.
- Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979.

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### 4.2 Pesticides Act, 1999

The Pesticides Act (1999) aims to protect and minimise risks to human health, the environment, property and trade in relation to use of pesticides. This includes the use of herbicides for weed control. It is an offence to use a pesticide in a way that causes injury or likely injury to another person, damage or likely damage to another person's property or harm to a non-target plant or animal.

The Act requires all pesticides and container labels to be registered and approved by National Registration Authority. The Act also requires all persons intending to use or store pesticides, to read and carefully follow all instructions on the product label for the correct use, storage and disposal of the pesticide, and not alter, deface, obliterate or destroy the product label. When using or storing a pesticide, persons shall not willingly or carelessly disregard any instructions or use the pesticide contrary to the product label unless a Permit or Order for off-label use has been issued.

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### 4.3 Noxious Weeds Act, 1993

The Noxious Weeds Act (1993) provides for the appropriate Minister to issue an Order declaring a plant noxious. This declaration may specify a plant to be noxious in a determined portion, or the whole of the State.

The weeds declared as noxious in the Ku-ring-gai Council area are listed in Appendix A. These noxious weeds have been partitioned into five (5) classes as specified in the Act, being Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 4 and Class 5.

The action required for each control class is:

**Class 1 - State Prohibited Weeds.** *"The plant must be eradicated from the land and the land must be kept free of the plant."*

**Class 2 - Regionally Prohibited Weeds.** *"The plant must be eradicated from the land and the land must be kept free of the plant."*

**Class 3 - Regionally Controlled Weeds.** *"The plant must be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed."*

**Class 4 - Locally Controlled Weeds.** *"The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the measures specified in a management plan published by the local control authority."*

**Class 5 - Restricted Plants.** *"The requirements in the Noxious Weeds Act 1993 for a notifiable weed must be complied with."*

The control objectives for each class are:

- the control objective for weed control class 1 is to prevent the introduction and establishment of those plants in NSW.
- the control objective for weed control class 2 is to prevent the introduction and establishment of those plants in parts of NSW.
- the control objective for weed control class 3 is to reduce the area and the impact of those plants in parts of NSW.
- the control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.
- the control objective for weed control class 5 is to prevent the introduction of those plants into NSW, the spread of those plants within NSW or from NSW to another jurisdiction.

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#### 4.4

#### **Occupational Health and Safety Act, 1983**

The Occupational Health and Safety Act (1983) requires Council to ensure the health, safety and welfare of staff or voluntary personnel carrying out weed management activities on community land. This applies in particular to those persons involved with the use of machinery and herbicides. Various regulations and codes of practice under the Act relate to the control of hazardous substances including most pesticides. For example, the Occupational Health and Safety (Hazardous Substances) Regulation 1996 covers identification of hazardous substances in the workplace and the assessment and control of risks associated with their use.

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**4.5****State Environmental Planning Policy No. 19**

State Environmental Planning Policy No. 19 requires Council to remove weeds from bushland in accordance with the policy's primary aim "to protect and preserve bushland within the urban area, so as to provide representation of the original vegetation in its natural state and enable the existing plant communities to survive in the long term". In accordance with this policy, developments adjacent to bushland are subject to Council's conditions of consent. These conditions of consent require the developer to remove any noxious weeds, urban environmental weeds or nuisance plants.

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**4.6****Environmental Planning and Assessment Act, 1979**

The Environmental Planning and Assessment Act (1979) enables Council to undertake environmental planning and development control and consider the protection of existing vegetation. The Act allows Council to request and assess landscape plans and impose appropriate conditions of consent on development. These conditions of consent may require existing noxious weeds, urban environmental weeds or nuisance plants to be removed and proposed noxious weeds, urban environmental weeds or nuisance plants to be substituted. Under the Act, Council also has to consider the impact on the environment as a result of the removal of large trees, some of which may be listed as noxious or urban environmental weeds.

## Appendix A. - Noxious Weeds

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Declared under Noxious Weeds Act (1993); as at January 2006.  
(refer to section 4.3 for control class descriptions)

### Class 1:

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Botanical Name</b>
Anchored Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>
Black knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Broomrapes	<i>Orobanche spp.</i>
Chinese Violet	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>
East Indian Hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>
Eurasian Watermilfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>
Hawkweeds	<i>Hieracium spp.</i>
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum spp.</i>
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>
Karoo Thorn	<i>Acacia karoo</i>
Kochia	<i>Bassia scoparia</i>
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>
Mexican feather grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>
Miconia	<i>Miconia spp.</i>
Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>
Parthenium Weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
Pond Apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>
Prickly Acacia	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>
Rubbervine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>
Senegal Tea Plant	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>
Siam Weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>
Water caltrop	<i>Trapa spp.</i>
Water Lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>
Water Soldier	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>
Witchweed	<i>Striga spp.</i>
Yellow burrhead	<i>Limnocharis flava</i>

## **Class 2:**

### **Common Name**

Hygrophila  
Salvinia  
Water Hyacinth

### **Botanical Name**

*Hygrophila costata*  
*Salvinia molesta*  
*Eichhornia crassipes*

## **Class 3:**

### **Common Name**

Alligator Weed  
Bitou Bush / Boneseed  
Cape Broom  
Green Cestrum  
Long-leaf Willow Primrose  
Ludwigia  
Pampas Grass  
Tussock Paspalum

### **Botanical Name**

*Alternanthera philoxeroides*  
*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*  
*Genista monspessulana*  
*Cestrum parqui*  
*Ludwigia longifolia*  
*Ludwigia peruviana*  
*Cortaderia spp.*  
*Paspalum quadrifarium*

## **Class 4:**

### **Common Name**

Asparagus Fern  
Balloon Vine  
Blackberry  
Bridal Creeper  
Camphor Laurel  
Cape Ivy  
Castor Oil Plant  
Cats Claw Creeper  
Chilean Needle Grass  
Climbing Asparagus  
English/Scotch Broom  
Giant Reed  
Harrisia Cactus  
Lantana  
Madeira Vine  
Morning Glory (coastal)  
Morning Glory (blue)  
Ochna  
Pellitory/Asthma Weed  
Prickly Pears  
Privet (large-leaf)  
Privet (small-leaf)

### **Botanical Name**

*Asparagus aethiopicus*  
*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*  
*Rubus fruticosus (agg. spp.)*  
*Asparagus asparagoides*  
*Cinnanomum camphora*  
*Delairea odorata*  
*Ricinus communis*  
*Macfadyena unguis-cati*  
*Nassella neesiana*  
*Protasparagus plumosus*  
*Cytisus scoparius*  
*Arundo donax*  
*Harrisia spp.*  
*Lantana spp.*  
*Anredera cordifolia*  
*Ipomoea cairica*  
*Ipomoea indica*  
*Ochna serrulata*  
*Parietaria judaica*  
*Opuntia/Cylindropuntia spp.*  
*Ligustrum lucidum*  
*Ligustrum sinense*

Rhizomatous Bamboo  
 Rhus Tree  
 Serrated Tussock  
 St John's Wort  
 Trad / Spiderwort  
 Turkey Rhubarb

*Phyllostachys spp.*  
*Toxicodendron succedanea*  
*Nassella trichotoma*  
*Hypericum perforatum*  
*Tradescantia fluminensis*  
*Acetosa sagittata*

## Class 5:

### Common Name

African Feather Grass  
 African Turnip x2 sp  
 Annual Ragweed  
 Arrowhead  
 Artichoke Thistle  
 Athel Tree / Athel Pine  
 Bear-skin Fescue  
 Bridal Creeper  
 Burr Ragweed  
 Cabomba  
 Cayenne Snakeweed  
 Clockweed x 2 sp  
 Corn Sowthistle  
 Dodder  
 Espartillo  
 Fine-bristled Burr grass  
 Fountain Grass  
 Gallon's Curse  
 Glaucous Star Thistle  
 Golden Thistle  
 Lantana  
 Long-leaf Willow Primrose  
 Mexican Poppy  
 Mossman River grass  
 Onion Grass  
 Oxalis (except natives)  
 Red Rice  
 Sagittaria  
 Sand Oat  
 Smooth-stem turnip  
 Soldier Thistle

### Botanical Name

*Pennisetum macrourum*  
*Sisymbrium thellungii & runcinatum*  
*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*  
*Sagittaria montevidensis*  
*Cynara cardunculus*  
*Tamarix aphylla*  
*Festuca gautieri*  
*Asparagus asparagoides*  
*Ambrosia confertiflora*  
*Cabomba spp. (except C. furcata)*  
*Stachytarpheta cayennensis*  
*Gaura parviflora & lindheimeri*  
*Sonchus arvensis*  
*Cuscuta campestris*  
*Achnatherum caudatum*  
*Cenchrus brownii*  
*Pennisetum setaceum*  
*Cenchrus biflorus*  
*Carthamus glaucus*  
*Scolymus hispanicus*  
*Lantana spp.*  
*Ludwigia longifolia*  
*Argemone mexicana*  
*Cenchrus echinatus*  
*Romulea spp.*  
*Oxalis spp.*  
*Oryza rufipogon*  
*Sagittaria platyphylla*  
*Avena strigose*  
*Brassica barrelieri*  
*Picnomon acarna*

Texas Blueweed

Willows

Yellow Nutgrass

*Helianthus ciliaris*

*Salix* spp. (except *S. baby lonica*,  
*S reichardtii* and *S. calodendron*).

*Cyperus esculentus*

## Appendix B. – Urban Environmental Weeds

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Adopted by Council, #date#

<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden Wreath Wattle
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven
<i>Celtis spp.</i>	Celtis
<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>	Cotoneaster
<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	Common Coral Tree
<i>Erythrina indica</i>	Indian Coral Tree
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	Rubber Tree
<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Climbing Fig
<i>Hedera helix</i>	Ivy
<i>Olea europaea subsp. Africana</i>	African Olive
<i>Pyracantha spp.</i>	Firethorn
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Indian Hawthorn
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping Willow
<i>Senna pendula</i>	Cassia

## Appendix C. – Nuisance Plants

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Adopted by Council, #date#

<b>Botanical Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Cootamundra Wattle
<i>Acacia podalyriifolia</i>	Queensland Silver Wattle
<i>Agapanthus orientalis</i>	Agapanthus
<i>Ageratina spp.</i>	Crofton Weed/Mist Weed
<i>Alectryon tormentosum</i>	Rambutan
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Green Amaranth
<i>Angiozanthos flavidus</i>	Yellow Kangaroo Paw
<i>Araujia sericiflora</i>	Moth Vine
<i>Aristea ecklonia</i>	Ecklonia
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Illawarra Flame Tree
<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Spider Plant
<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock
<i>Conyza spp.</i>	Fleabane
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	Coreopsis
<i>Crocasmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Scaly Tree-fern
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch
<i>Cupressocyparis x leylandii</i>	Leyland Cypress
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass
<i>Erharta spp.</i>	Erharta
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Seaside Daisy
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel
<i>Genista spp.</i> (all cultivars & hybrids)	Broom
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky Oak
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Ginger Lily
<i>Impatiens balsamina</i>	Impatiens
<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>	Jasminum
<i>Lilium formosanum</i>	Formosan Lily
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Liquidambar
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Honeysuckle

**Botanical Name**

*Nephrolepis cordifolia*  
*Nothoscordum borbonicum*  
*Oxalis* spp.  
*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*  
*Paspalum dilatatum*  
*Passiflora edulis*  
*Paraserianthes lophantha*  
*Pennisetum clandestinum*  
*Persicaria capitata*  
*Phoenix canariensis*  
*Phytolacca octandra*  
*Pistacia chinensis*  
*Plantago lanceolata*  
*Psoralea pinnata*  
*Ranunculus repens*  
*Robinia pseudoacacia*  
*Robinia pseudoacacia* “Frisia”  
*Rumex crispus*  
*Sapium sebiferum*  
*Senecio madagascariensis*  
*Setaria palmifolia*  
*Sida rhombifolia*  
*Solanum jasminoides*  
*Solanum mauritianum*  
*Sollya heterophylla*  
*Tetrapanax papyriferus*  
*Verbena bonariensis*  
*Vicia* spp.  
*Watsonia meriana* c. *Bulbillifera*

**Common Name**

Fishbone Fern  
Onion Weed  
Oxalis  
Virginia Creeper  
Paspalum  
Passionfruit  
Albizia, Crested Wattle  
Kikuyu Grass  
Japanese Knotweed  
Date Palm  
Inkweed  
Chinese Pistachia  
Plantain  
Scurfy Pea Bush  
Creeping Buttercup  
Black Locust  
Golden Robinia  
Curled Dock  
Chinese Tallow Tree  
Fireweed  
Palm Grass  
Paddy's Lucern  
Potato Vine  
Wild Tobacco Tree  
Western Australian Bluebell  
Rice Paper Plant  
Purple Top  
Vetch  
Wild Watsonia

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