

Southern Fleurieu Coastal Action Plan Review 2024

Threatening Processes - Environmental and Priority Weed Species

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Summary

This report provides an updated threat assessment for 451 known weed species in the Southern Fleurieu coastal region, building on the original study by Caton et al. (2007), which recorded 362 weed species and weed threat assessed eighty-two species. Over the past 17 years (2007–2024), the number of known weed species has increased by 25%, with ninety new species identified.

The assessment methodology, adapted from Croft et al. (2005), evaluates each weed's threat potential based on control difficulty, invasiveness, and current and potential distribution. A panel of coastal weed experts assessed all 451 species across twenty-seven coastal cells, yielding the following results:

- **56 species** classified as 'Red Alert Weeds requiring immediate control'.
- **56 species** prioritised as 'Red Alert Weeds' for control action.
- **112 species** deemed 'medium priority for control'.
- **227 species** assessed as 'low priority for control'.

Total: 451

Profiles are provided for the fifty-six 'Red Alert Weeds requiring immediate control.' Many of these are declared under the 'Landscape Act South Australia 2019', while others are classified as Alert Weeds or Weeds of National Significance (WoNS). The differences between the 2024 and 2007 datasets limit direct comparisons, stemming from the smaller number of species assessed in 2007 and potential data gaps. The findings aim to assist land managers in prioritising weed management in the Southern Fleurieu coastal environments.

Introduction

Weeds pose a significant threat to the integrity of coastal vegetation communities. The coastal strip is particularly vulnerable to weed invasions, with introduced species undermining the health of native plants and animal populations. Weeds can indicate ecological health with areas with high weed diversity or coverage reflecting poor ecological health, compared to those with little or no weed cover.

Weeds can create several issues, including:

- Providing habitat or food sources for feral animals.
- Altering nutrient content in low-fertility soils.
- Disrupting hydrological cycles.
- Changing dune sand mobility and increasing beach erosion through weed monocultures.
- Raising fuel loads and fire risks during high danger periods.
- Diminishing the visual appeal of natural landscapes.
- Leading to the loss of representative examples of original coastal plant communities.

(Adapted from *A Manual of Coastal Dune Management and Rehabilitation Techniques*, NSW Department of Land and Water Conservation, 2001)

In the Southern Fleurieu region, of the 1,284 recorded terrestrial and freshwater vascular plant species, 451 are weeds—approximately 35%. Contributing factors to this high proportion include:

- Anthropogenic disturbances, such as housing, commercial developments, and roads.
- High propagule loads and pathways for weed introduction from residential and amenity plantings.
- Impacts from adjacent agricultural or horticultural activities.

Weeds continue to establish in the Southern Fleurieu coastal region, including exotic species introduced deliberately or accidentally, as well as native species that behave like weeds when introduced into new environments.

Weed Threat - Purpose of Assessment

This report updates the assessment of weed threat levels for all known weed species in the Southern Fleurieu coastal region, helping land managers prioritise control efforts. The coastal zone is divided into twenty-seven coastal cells, stretching from Sellicks Beach to the southern coast of Hindmarsh Island. Using the methodology of Caton *et al.* (2007), the presence of each weed species was determined based on published data and their threat levels evaluated against established criteria.

The findings are intended to guide land managers in prioritizing weed management efforts in these coastal environments.

Methodology

Weed species¹ in the Southern Fleurieu coastal region were ranked by threat level (low to high) based on their control difficulty, current and potential distribution, invasiveness, and impact on coastal vegetation and animal communities. These rankings assist land managers in prioritizing limited resources for weed management.

Study Area

The Southern Fleurieu coastal region comprises twenty-seven coastal cells, extending from to the southern shore of Hindmarsh Island near the Murray Mouth (cell SF01) north to Cactus Canyon at Sellicks Beach (cell SF27) (see Appendix 4).

Datasets Used for the 2024 Review

The weed dataset for the Southern Fleurieu region was extracted from the Biological Databases of South Australia (BDBSA), a central repository for biological data within the South Australian government. It includes specimen and observation records that represent current taxonomic names and is used by a wide range of government and non-government organisations for management and research purposes.

The entire "Flora" dataset, covering native plants and weeds in all twenty-seven cells was extracted from BDBSA into a single spreadsheet. Native species were excluded, except for a few that are considered introduced and weedy in the coastal region.

Additional Data

Eight additional weed species, not recorded in the BDBSA dataset but known to expert panel members, were included. These represent overlooked or newly established species.

Data Preparation and Editing

Only high-quality, unambiguous records were used. Inclusion criteria included:

- All records identified to species or subspecies level, combining duplicates.
- Unique genus that could not be identified to species level were retained (e.g., *Opuntia* sp.).
- Partial botanical names were assigned full names based on known common names (e.g., Marguerite Daisy as *Argyranthemum frutescens* ssp. *frutescens*).

¹ * The term "species" is used generically in this report for readability, even though not all weeds are classified at the species level, they would more correctly be referred to as taxa.

Assessment of Weed Threat Levels

Weed threat levels were assessed using a modified version of the "Bushland Condition Monitoring (BCM) Weed Threat Categories" from Croft et al. (2005). The assessment considers a weeds:

- Invasiveness and ability to spread into intact vegetation.
- Disruption of natural processes.
- Difficulty of control.

This study adds "distribution," evaluating both present and potential distribution (Table 1):

- **Present distribution:** Known spread categorized as "widespread" (many cells) or "limited" (few cells).
- **Potential distribution:** Species evaluated for spread ability, classified as high or low.

Species with high spread potential receive higher scores, prioritizing management of invasive species. Insufficient data defaults to a low spread ability and lower threat level. Spread ability considers viable propagules, dispersal mechanisms, known invasiveness, and potential habitats.

In this report, the threat level ranges from 1 to 9, with levels 4 to 9 classified as "Red Alert Weeds." The assigned threat level corresponds to management actions:

- **9-6:** Immediate control needed (Red Alert Weed).
- **5-4:** High priority for control (Red Alert Weed).
- **3-2:** Medium priority for control.
- **1:** Low priority for control.

Cell Analysis

The presence of weed species was documented across the 27 coastal cells, noting specific cells, total cell presence, and total weed records (summarized in Appendix 1). This data aids in assessing weed threat levels relative to biodiversity assets, informing control prioritization across the region.

Table 1: Summary of the updated ‘weed threat level’ scoring system used in this report, adapted from Croft et al. (2005). The ‘weed threat level’ score indicates the overall threat of a weed, incorporating original BCM categories while also assessing present and potential distribution and ability to spread within the Southern Fleurieu coastal zone.

Weed threat level	BCM weed threat category	BCM weed threat category description	Distribution
9	5	Highly invasive in either disturbed or intact remnant bushland, spreads rapidly producing dense stands and a blanket cover. Potential to eliminate almost all understorey species. Very difficult to control without outside help.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widespread distribution OR Currently limited distribution with high ability to spread
8			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited distribution with a low ability to spread
7	4	Highly invasive in either disturbed or intact bushland, with the potential to spread rapidly and produce very dense stands given favourable habitat and/or vectors. High potential to reduce native species diversity and abundance. Can be controlled with sustained effort.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widespread distribution OR Currently limited distribution with high ability to spread
6			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited distribution with a low ability to spread
5	3	Invasive in intact bushland with moderate potential to reduce native species diversity. Rate of spread is slower than BCM weed category 6 and 7 weeds, but once present will persist and threaten biodiversity. May produce dense stands over a wide area but can be controlled with sustained effort.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widespread distribution OR Currently limited distribution with high ability to spread
4			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited distribution with a low ability to spread
3	2	Generally, only invades disturbed bushland, but may spread rapidly. However, generally only a slight potential to reduce native species diversity, unless present in high densities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widespread distribution OR Currently limited distribution with high ability to spread
2			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited distribution with a low ability to spread
1	1	Generally, only invades disturbed bushland. Often widespread and abundant but not considered a significant threat to biodiversity, unless present at very high densities	N/A

Results

Threat Values Assessment Overview

The 2024 assessment includes 1,284 terrestrial and freshwater vascular plant species in the Southern Fleurieu coastal region, of which 451 are classified as weed species, representing 35% of the total. An expert panel evaluated the weed threat levels for all 451 species, summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 Expert panel threat level assessment results for weed species known to occur within the Southern Fleurieu coastal zone.

Weed Threat Level	Number of species	Threat category
9-6	56	'Red Alert Weed,' immediate control required
5-4	56	'Red Alert Weed,' high priority for control
3-2	112	'Medium' priority
1	227	'Low' priority
Total	451	

Appendix 1 provides an alphabetical list of all 451 weed species, including:

- **Scientific name**
- **Common name**
- **Weed Threat Level (1-9)**
- **Notes** (e.g., Declared Species, WoNS, or garden plant)

Distribution Information:

- Cell numbers where the species are present (1-27)
- Total number of cells recorded
- Total number of records across the cells

Note: If a species is listed in multiple categories, only the highest is noted (from Declared to WoNS).

The Plants of South Australia website is an excellent resource for identifying species, offering the largest repository of photographs of South Australian plants, including weeds.

Differences Between the 2007 and 2024 Datasets

The 2024 dataset identifies 451 species across 27 coastal cells, with all assessed and assigned a threat level (1-9). In contrast, the 2007 dataset contained 362 species, with only 101 assessed, lacking clear inclusion/exclusion methodology. Of those, only 85 were assigned a threat level.

Over the 17 years (2007–2024), the known weed species in the region increased by 25%, adding 90 species. The discrepancies between the two datasets complicate direct comparisons. The limited assessment in 2007, along with missing data from the Biological Databases of South Australia (BDBSA), suggests the 2024 dataset may not fully capture the total number of weed species and their distributions. This underscores the need for ongoing research and data collection to improve BDBSA datasets.

Priority Weeds

Red Alert Weeds

A key aspect of the weed threat assessment method developed by Croft et al. (2005) is identifying Red Alert Weeds, which pose significant threats to coastal vegetation communities and are the highest priority for management. Using the scoring system from Caton et al. (2007), species with threat levels between 9 and 4 qualify as Red Alert Weeds. Weeds rated 9 should be controlled before those rated 8, and so forth.

In total, 112 Red Alert Weeds (threat levels 9-4) were identified in one or more of the 24 coastal cells within the Southern Fleurieu coastal zone.

- **‘Red Alert Weeds requiring immediate control’ (threat levels 9-6):**
 - 56 species in this category require urgent management. A list is provided in Table 5 (Appendix 2), which includes:
 - Scientific name
 - Common name
 - Weed threat level
 - Garden escapee status
 - Appendix 2 also includes descriptions to assist with identification.
- **‘Red Alert Weeds high priority for control’ (threat levels 5-4):**
 - Another 56 species rated 5-4 are considered high priority. This list is found in Table 6 (Appendix 3) and follows the same format as Table 5.

Declared Plant Species

Declared species are regulated under the Landscape South Australia Act 2019 due to their potential threats to industries, the environment, and public safety. Declarations may include:

- Prohibiting entry to certain areas
- Restricting movement on public roads
- Banning the sale of the plant
- Requiring control or eradication by landowners
- Notifying authorities about their presence for destruction.

While many declared plants were recorded in the Southern Fleurieu region, not all received a high threat level. Land managers must manage these species according to the Act. For guidance, visit the PIRSA website: **Controlling Declared Weeds in SA** (Department of Primary Industries and Regions, 2021a).

Alert or Reportable Plant Species

Two 'Alert' species occur within the Southern Fleurieu coastal cells (see Table 3). Alert species, also known as reportable weeds, are a subset of declared plants that pose a significant threat despite low numbers in South Australia. Early detection is crucial for eradication. Landowners must notify their local Landscape Board of any infestations.

Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)

Among the 10 Weeds of National Significance known in the Southern Fleurieu coastal cells, nine were classified as high priority 'Red Alert Weeds' (threat levels 9-4). Only one WoNS species was rated 3, placing it in the medium threat category (see Table 3). WoNS are recognized as Australia's most problematic plant species under the Australian Weeds Strategy and are a subset of declared species under the Landscape South Australia Act 2019. There are currently 32 WoNS, some encompassing multiple related species (e.g., Asparagus weeds, Brooms, Opuntiod cacti, Bitou bush/Boneseed).

A comprehensive list of declared species in the Southern Fleurieu coastal cells is provided in Table 3. If a species is both declared and classified as Alert or WoNS, the highest classification is noted, following this hierarchy: Declared > Alert > WoNS.

Of the 51 declared species identified:

- 42 are high priority 'Red Alert Weeds' (threat level 9-4).
- 9 are medium priority for control (threat level 3-2).
- 2 are classified as Alert (reportable) species.
- 10 are also listed as Weeds of National Significance.

Table 3 A list of declared (including Alert and WoNS) species known to occur within the Southern Fleurieu coastal cells study area.

	Declared species	Common name	Threat level	WoNS/ 'declared'
1	<i>Allium vineale</i>	Crow Garlic	2	Declared
2	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Khaki Weed	7	Declared
3	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira Vine	9	WoNS
4	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	5	Declared
5	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Asparagus Fern	8	Declared
6	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> f. <i>asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	9	WoNS
7	<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Bridal Veil	8	WoNS
8	<i>Billardiera heterophylla</i>	Blue-bell Creeper	7	Declared
9	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Grey Bullock	7	Declared
10	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel Grass	9	Declared
11	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Skeleton Weed	5	Declared
12	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>monilifera</i>	Boneseed	7	WoNS
13	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	5	Declared
14	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	New Zealand Mirror-bush	9	Declared
15	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	Golden Dodder	5	Alert
16	<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>	Lincoln Weed	2	Declared
17	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Lavatory Creeper	7	Declared
18	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Salvation Jane	3	Declared
19	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Love-grass	9	Declared
20	<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	False Caper	5	Declared
21	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ssp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Dessert Ash	7	Declared
22	<i>Gazania linearis</i>	Gazania	9	Declared
23	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Coolatai grass	9	Declared
24	<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Sharp Rush	7	Declared
25	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree	7	Declared
26	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	7	WoNS
27	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound	7	Declared
28	<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	One-leaf Cape Tulip	7	Declared
29	<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>europaea</i>	Olive	9	Declared
30	<i>Opuntia</i> sp.	Prickly Pears	7	WoNS
31	<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Lesser Broomrape	3	Alert
32	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	7	Declared
33	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	7	Declared
34	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaf Milkwort	9	Declared
35	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Cut-leaf Mignonette	3	Declared
36	<i>Retama raetam</i>	White Weeping Broom	7	Declared
37	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Blowfly Bush	7	Declared
38	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	5	Declared

	Declared species	Common name	Threat level	WoNS/ 'declared'
39	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar	5	Declared
40	<i>Rubus fruticosus aggregate</i>	Blackberry	5	WoNS
41	<i>Rumex hypogaeus</i>	Three-corner Jack	5	Declared
42	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Variegated Thistle	3	Declared
43	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Silver-leaf Nightshade	7	WoNS
44	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Apple Of Sodom	5	Declared
45	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Athel Pine	3	WoNS
46	<i>Tamarix parviflora</i>	Athel Pine	3	Declared
47	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>		3	Declared
48	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	7	WoNS
49	<i>Watsonia meriana var. bulbifera</i>	Bulbil Watsonia	7	Declared
50	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Bathurst Burr	6	Declared
51	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	White Arum Lily	7	Declared

Managing Weeds

Despite ongoing control efforts, weed encroachment continues to threaten high-value ecosystems across Australia, particularly coastal areas. The Southern Fleurieu coastal cells have seen an increase from 362 recorded weed species in 2017 to 451 in 2024—an average of 5-6 new species annually over 17 years.

The public ownership and linear nature of coastal areas complicate the recognition, coordination, and management of weeds. While ideally all coastal weeds should be controlled, limited funding necessitates a strategic approach. Management efforts should prioritize:

- Areas with high biodiversity value, targeting all threatening weed species.
- High-threat weed species (i.e., Red Alert Weeds).
- New incursions in early establishment phases.
- Large areas relatively free of weeds.

Control Actions

Effective land management practices include:

- Rationalizing access tracks and limiting fire breaks.
- Controlling introduced grazing animals.
- Maintaining weed- and fertilizer-free buffer zones around native vegetation.
- Vetting potential new plant introductions for invasive characteristics.
- Minimizing physical disturbances to native vegetation.

Many coastal weeds originate from garden plants that escape cultivation. Some of these species are still available in nurseries, making it crucial to inform the public about the risks of planting them near coastal areas. Educational resources, such as Lock (2021) “Coastal Gardens: A Planting Guide,” can help change gardening practices among coastal residents.

Future Actions

Early detection and control of weeds is vital for protecting native plant and animal communities. When encountering unfamiliar plants, it is essential to determine if they are native or weedy. Consulting a weed professional or State Herbarium botanist with a specimen can provide accurate identification. Confirmed weeds can be checked against this study's records to determine their threat level and appropriate management actions.

The lack of comprehensive data on weed distribution within the 27 coastal cells hampers effective management. The absence of environmental weed mapping in systems like the Biological Databases of South Australia (BDBSA) limits understanding of coastal weed dynamics. Collecting and pressing specimens with relevant data and submitting them to the State Herbarium enhances data availability and historical records, which will eventually contribute to the BDBSA.

To effectively manage and catalogue both native and invasive flora in coastal ecosystems, additional resources are needed, particularly for high biodiversity assets, new and emerging weed species, and those with higher threat levels (rated 9-4).

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Appendix 1.

Table 4. All 451 known weed species with assigned weed threat level within the Southern Fleurieu Coastal region.

Declared = Declared under the Landscape South Australia Act 2019; *WoNS* = Weeds of National Significance; *Garden* = Potential to spread from planted areas like gardens

<i>Scientific name</i>	Common name	Weed threat level	Notes	Cell number species present in	Number of cells recorded in	Total Number of records
<i>Acacia baileyana</i>		1	Garden	Added by expert panel	added	unknown
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Western Coastal Wattle	7		1, 2,4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27	17	49
<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	Flinders Ranges Wattle	5		20	1	1
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i>	Sallow Wattle	7		2,11, 12, 14, 15, 24	6	26
<i>Acacia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>sophorae</i>	Coastal Wattle	1		1, 2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27	23	121
<i>Acacia notabilis</i>	Notable Wattle	1		20, 27	2	7
<i>Acacia pendula</i>	Weeping Myall	1		8	1	1
<i>Acacia pulchella</i> var. <i>glaberrima</i>	Western Prickly Moses	1		18	1	3
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden Wreath Wattle	5		1, 2,4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 20, 23, 24, 26	14	31
<i>Aeonium arboreum</i>	Tree Aeonium	3	Garden	5, 9, 12	3	4
<i>Aeonium haworthii</i>		3	Garden	9, 25	2	3
<i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant	5	Garden	4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15	7	9
<i>Agave attenuata</i>	Foxtail Agave	4	Garden	10	1	1
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i> var. <i>flexuosa</i>	Willow Myrtle	3	Garden	10	1	1
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	Brown-top Bent	1		8, 12, 14	3	3
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	Red-top Bent	1		22	1	1

<i>Scientific name</i>	Common name	Weed threat level	Notes	Cell number species present in	Number of cells recorded in	Total Number of records
<i>Aira caryophylla</i>	Silvery Hair-grass	1		19	1	1
<i>Aira cupaniana</i>	Small Hair-grass	1		4, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23	10	36
<i>Aira elegantissima</i>	Delicate Hair-grass	1		18, 19, 20, 24	4	6
<i>Aizoon pubescens</i>	Coastal Galenia	7		1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 20, 25	9	18
<i>Aizoon secundum</i>	Galenia	7		14	1	2
<i>Alcea rosea</i>	Hollyhock	1	Garden	24	1	1
<i>Allium ampeloprasum</i>	Wild Leek	2		8, 12	2	3
<i>Allium neapolitanum</i>	Naples Onion	2		12	1	2
<i>Allium scorodoprasum</i> ssp. <i>scorodoprasum</i>		2		7	1	1
<i>Allium vineale</i>	Crow Garlic	2	Declared	12	1	2
<i>Aloe arborescens</i>		1		5, 8, 10	3	3
<i>Aloe maculata</i>	Broad-leaf Aloe	4		5, 6, 8	3	5
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Khaki Weed	7	Declared	6, 19, 20	3	4
<i>Alyssum linifolium</i>	Flax-leaf Alyssum	1		6	1	1
<i>Amaranthus muricatus</i>	Rough-fruit Amaranth	2		24, 25, 27	3	3
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Green Amaranth	2		9, 12	2	2
<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	Belladonna Lily	2	Garden	8, 11, 12	3	3
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram Grass	5		1, 2,3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 23, 24, 25	14	35
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira Vine	9	Declared, WoNS	8, 10	2	2
<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Celery	1		6, 12, 19	3	6
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	5		1, 2,4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26	21	60
<i>Arctotis stoechadifolia</i>	White Arctotis	7	Garden	5, 8, 9, 11, 12, 23, 24, 25	8	11
<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i> ssp. <i>foeniculaceum</i>	Teneriffe Daisy	5	Garden	9, 24	2	3

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<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i> ssp. <i>frutescens</i>	Marguerite Daisy	5	Garden	8, 9, 10, 11, 12	5	5
<i>Artemisia arborescens</i>	Silver Wormwood	1	Garden	5, 6, 8, 23	4	5
<i>Arum italicum</i>	Italian Arum	2	Garden	2,	1	1
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	5	Declared	2,4, 6, 23, 24	5	8
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Asparagus Fern	8	Declared, Garden	8	1	1
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> f. <i>asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	9	Declared, WoNS	2,4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26	15	69
<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Bridal Veil	8	Declared, WoNS	2,14, 15	3	14
<i>Asparagus officinalis</i>	Asparagus	2	Garden	11, 23	2	3
<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed	5		1, 2,3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22	14	36
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i>	Creeping Saltbush	3		1, 2,4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27	22	57
<i>Avellinia festucoides</i>	Avellinia	1		2,4, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21	7	20
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded Oat	1		1, 2,4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	25	129
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild Oat	3		15, 24	2	2
<i>Bellardia latifolia</i>	Red Bartsia	1		18, 19	2	2
<i>Bellardia trixago</i>	Bellardia	1		18	1	1
<i>Bellis perennis</i>		1		8	1	1
<i>Berula erecta</i>	Water Parsnip	2		1, 2,12, 18	4	9
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> ssp. <i>maritima</i>	Sea Beet	2		8, 10, 27	3	3
<i>Billardiera heterophylla</i>	Blue-bell Creeper	7	Declared	11, 15	2	2
<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	False Brome	1		6, 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27	10	22
<i>Brassica fruticulosa</i>	Twiggy Turnip	1		10	1	1

<i>Scientific name</i>	Common name	Weed threat level	Notes	Cell number species present in	Number of cells recorded in	Total Number of records
<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	Wild Turnip	3		1, 2,4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25	16	43
<i>Brassica X juncea</i>	Indian Mustard	1		12	1	1
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking-grass	1		4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 23, 24, 27	14	44
<i>Briza minor</i>	Lesser Quaking-grass	1		2,4, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22	13	38
<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	Prairie Grass	1		1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 18, 19, 24	11	15
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great Brome	1		1, 2,4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	25	104
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> ssp. <i>hordeaceus</i>	Soft Brome	1		4, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20	12	22
<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Compact Brome	1		2,4, 8, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26	13	23
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Red Brome	1		1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 19, 20, 25, 27	10	23
<i>Buddleja</i> sp.	Butterfly bush	3	Garden	11	1	1
<i>Buglossoides arvensis</i>	Sheepweed	1		1	1	1
<i>Bupleurum semicompositum</i>	Hare's Ear	3		1, 9, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 26	9	16
<i>Cakile maritima</i> ssp. <i>maritima</i>	Two-horned Sea Rocket	1		1, 2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	26	83
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Common Water Starwort	1		12, 16	2	2
<i>Cardamine flexuosa</i>	Wood Bitter-cress	1		11	1	1
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Shore Thistle	3		18	1	1
<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender Thistle	3		10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22	7	11
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> ssp. <i>edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig	5	Garden	4, 5, 6, 9, 13, 14, 15, 25	8	12
<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	Ward's Weed	1		15	1	2
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron Thistle	3		20, 21, 22, 26	4	6

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<i>Cassytha glabella f. glabella</i>	Slender Dodder-laurel	1		19	1	1
<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Grey Bul oak	7	Declared, Garden	1, 6	2	2
<i>Catapodium rigidum</i>	Rigid Fescue	1		1, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 26, 27	11	24
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel Grass	9	Declared	22	1	17
<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu	5		1, 2,3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27	21	52
<i>Cenchrus longisetus</i>	Feather-top	5		6, 12, 13, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25	8	14
<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>		7	Garden	Added by expert panel	added	unknown
<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>	Star Thistle	3		1	1	2
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Malta Thistle	3		15, 19	2	2
<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>	Common Centaury	1		2,4, 13, 14	4	5
<i>Centaureum tenuiflorum</i>	Branched Centaury	1		1, 2,14, 15, 17, 19, 27	7	14
<i>Centranthus ruber ssp. ruber</i>	Red Valerian	3	Garden	8, 10, 12, 21	4	6
<i>Cerastium balearicum</i>	Chickweed	1		4, 15, 19, 22	4	5
<i>Cerastium diffusum</i>	Mouse-ear Chickweed	1		15	1	1
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Common Mouse-ear Chickweed	1		4, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26	12	20
<i>Cerastium pumilum</i>	Chickweed	1		14, 15, 19, 23, 24	5	14
<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Green Poison-berry	5		8, 15	2	2
<i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i>	Tree Lucerne	3		11, 12	2	2
<i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i>	African Corn-flag	5	Garden	10	1	1
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen	3		4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 23, 24	13	29
<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	Glaucous Goosefoot	3		4, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19	7	25
<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Nettle-leaf Goosefoot	3		1, 8, 11, 12, 14	5	10

Scientific name	Common name	Weed threat level	Notes	Cell number species present in	Number of cells recorded in	Total Number of records
<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Skeleton Weed	5	Declared	1, 7, 10, 14, 15, 22	6	8
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>monilifera</i>	Boneseed	7	Declared, WoNS	1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 22	12	88
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	2		8	1	1
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	3		1, 2,4, 6, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 27	16	26
<i>Citrullus amarus</i>	Bitter Melon	1		4, 14, 18, 23, 24	5	8
<i>Clematis flammula</i>		9		8	1	1
<i>Coleonema pulchellum</i>	Diosma	3	Garden	20	1	1
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	5	Declared	6	1	1
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	New Zealand Mirror-bush	9	Declared, Garden	1, 2,4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	12	26
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>		5	Garden	Added by expert panel	added	unknown
<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i>	Silver-leaved Cotoneaster	7	Garden	8	1	1
<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Himalayan Cotoneaster	7	Garden	11	1	2
<i>Cotula coronopifolia</i>	Water Buttons	1		1, 2,4, 7, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23	13	29
<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i> var. <i>oblonga</i>	Cotyledon	3	Garden	6, 8	2	2
<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i> var. <i>orbiculata</i>	Pig's Ear	3	Garden	2,5, 9, 10, 11, 14	6	9
<i>Crepis capillaris</i>	Smooth Hawksbeard	1		27	1	2
<i>Crepis foetida</i> ssp. <i>foetida</i>	Stinking Hawksbeard	1		15	1	1
<i>Crepis pusilla</i>	Dandelion Crepis	1		19	1	2
<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i> ssp. <i>myriocarpus</i>	Paddy Melon	1		14	1	2
<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	Golden Dodder	5	Declared	19	1	1
<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> ssp. <i>flavescens</i>	Artichoke Thistle	7		22, 26	2	2
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> var. <i>dactylon</i>	Couch	3		1, 2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 20, 23, 25	17	51

<i>Scientific name</i>	Common name	Weed threat level	Notes	Cell number species present in	Number of cells recorded in	Total Number of records
<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Rough Dog's-tail Grass	1		4, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 23, 27	9	17
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Drain Flat-sedge	5		8, 12, 13	3	3
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot	1		12, 14, 19, 20	4	11
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Common Thorn-apple	5		12	1	2
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape Ivy	7		6	1	1
<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	Summer Grass	1		10, 11	2	3
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i>	Crab Grass	1		7, 12, 24	3	3
<i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i>	Trailing African Daisy	5	Garden	5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 23	7	9
<i>Dimorphotheca pluvialis</i>	Cape Marigold	5	Garden	5, 6, 8, 9, 10	5	10
<i>Diplotaxis muralis</i>	Wall Rocket	2		4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15	9	12
<i>Diplotaxis tenuifolia</i>	Lincoln Weed	2	Declared	6, 9, 10, 12, 18, 19, 20	7	11
<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Lavatory Creeper	7	Declared	9, 10, 11, 12, 22	5	6
<i>Disa bracteata</i>	South African Weed Orchid	1		14, 15	2	3
<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkweed	3		1, 4, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24	13	24
<i>Drosanthemum candens</i>	Rodondo Creeper	6	Garden	5, 6, 8, 9, 11	5	6
<i>Dysphania ambrosioides</i>	Mexican Tea	2		12	1	1
<i>Dysphania multifida</i>	Scented Goosefoot	2		25	1	1
<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	Awnless Barnyard Grass	1		12	1	1
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Salvation Jane	3	Declared	4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	19	48
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial Veldt Grass	5		1, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25	19	46
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldt Grass	1		8, 11, 18	3	5

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<i>Ehrharta longiflora</i>	Annual Veldt Grass	3		2,4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26	20	69
<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>	Pyp Grass	9		1, 2,3, 4, 10, 15	6	16
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Crowsfoot Grass	1		8	1	1
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	Twitch Grass	1		12	1	1
<i>Eragrostis barrelieri</i>	Pitted Love-grass	1		10	1	1
<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i>	Stink Grass	1		10, 12, 24, 25	4	5
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Love-grass	9	Declared	2,9, 11, 12, 20	5	9
<i>Eragrostis minor</i>	Small Stink-grass	1		9, 12	2	2
<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Flax-leaf Fleabane	3		1, 11, 12, 14	4	5
<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Canadian Fleabane	3		18	1	1
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Bony-tip Fleabane	1	Garden	2,8	2	2
<i>Erigeron sumatrensis</i>	Tall Fleabane	3		2,4, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18	10	17
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Long Heron's-bill	1		4, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26	11	17
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Cut-leaf Heron's-bill	1		6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 22	7	9
<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Musky Herons-bill	1		12, 14, 15, 18, 24	5	7
<i>Erophila verna</i> ssp. <i>verna</i>	Whitlow Grass	1		12	1	1
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i> ssp.	Sugar Gum	1		11	1	1
<i>Eucalyptus cornuta</i>		1		4	1	1
<i>Eucalyptus gomphocephala</i>		1		11, 12, 14, 24	4	5
<i>Eucalyptus platypus</i> ssp. <i>platypus</i>	Round-leaved Moort	1		6, 11, 23, 24	4	4
<i>Eucalyptus stoatei</i>	Scarlet Pear Gum	1		6	1	1
<i>Euphorbia dendroides</i>	Tree Spurge	2		8, 18	2	2
<i>Euphorbia maculata</i>	Eyebane	1		15	1	1
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	5		1, 2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27	25	81
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Spurge	1		12, 14, 15	3	4

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<i>Euphorbia segetalis</i>	Short-stem Carnation Weed	2		24	1	2
<i>Euphorbia serpens</i>	Matted Sandmat	1		6, 14, 18, 19, 21, 25	6	7
<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	False Caper	5	Declared	1, 2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 23, 24	18	65
<i>Ferraria crispa</i> ssp. <i>crispa</i>	Black Flag	9	Garden	15, 24	2	2
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Red Fescue	1		11	1	1
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Edible Fig	1		12, 22, 24	3	3
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	3		8, 11, 12, 15, 24, 27	6	13
<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ssp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Dessert Ash	7	Declared	12, 15	2	3
<i>Freesia leichtlinii</i>	Freesia	5	Garden	2,4, 8, 14	4	7
<i>Fumaria bastardii</i>	Bastard Fumitory	1		8, 26	2	2
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	White-flower Fumitory	1		8, 11	2	2
<i>Fumaria muralis</i> ssp. <i>muralis</i>	Wall Fumitory	1		10, 14, 15, 21, 24	5	6
<i>Galium divaricatum</i>	Slender Bedstraw	1		12, 14	2	2
<i>Galium murale</i>	Small Bedstraw	1		1, 2,4, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 27	14	31
<i>Gasteria carinata</i> var. <i>verrucosa</i>	Keeled Gasteria	2	Garden	8	1	1
<i>Gastridium phleoides</i>	Nit-grass	1		12, 18	2	3
<i>Gazania linearis</i>	Gazania	9	Declared, Garden	1, 2,3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26	16	33
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cut-leaf Geranium	1		8, 12, 15	3	3
<i>Geranium homeanum</i>	Questionably native	1		11	1	1
<i>Geranium molle</i>	Soft Geranium	1		4, 11, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26	9	13
<i>Geranium purpureum</i>	Little-robin	1		18, 23, 24	3	5
<i>Gladiolus tristis</i>	Evening-flower Gladiolus	5	Garden	4, 12, 15, 24	4	5
<i>Gladiolus undulatus</i>	Wild Gladiolus	5	Garden	12	1	2
<i>Gomphocarpus cancellatus</i>	Broad-leaf Cotton- bush	5	Garden	2,4, 10, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	16	49

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<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i>	Narrow-leaf Cotton-bush	4	Garden	10	1	1
<i>Grevellia olivacea</i>		1	Garden	Added by expert panel	added	unknown
<i>Grevillea 'Winpara' is a hybrid</i>		1	Garden		added	unknown
<i>Hakea drupacea</i>		1	Garden	6, 11	2	2
<i>Hakea petiolaris ssp. trichophylla</i>		3	Garden	11	1	1
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Smooth Heliotrope	3		4, 12	2	3
<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Common Heliotrope	3		1, 4, 7, 11, 15, 18, 20, 25	8	11
<i>Helminthotheca echioides</i>	Ox-tongue	3		4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27	12	21
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Hoary Mustard	2		19	1	2
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire Fog	1		10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18	6	11
<i>Hordeum glaucum</i>	Blue Barley-grass	1		6, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20	6	9
<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Wall Barley-grass	1		1, 4, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 24, 26	10	18
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Sea Barley-grass	1		1, 4, 8, 10, 11, 15, 17, 19, 20	9	20
<i>Hornungia procumbens</i>	Oval Purse	1		1, 2, 9, 13, 15	5	8
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Coolatai grass	9	Declared	2,	1	1
<i>Hypericum perforatum ssp. veronense</i>	St John's Wort	3		13, 21, 27	3	3
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth Cat's Ear	3		1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26	16	36
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough Cat's Ear	3		1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26	24	75
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Purple Morning-glory	3	Garden	8	1	1
<i>Isolepis marginata</i>	Little Club-rush	1		4, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 20, 24	8	23
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Sharp Rush	7	Declared	2, 14	2	8
<i>Juncus capitatus</i>	Dwarf Rush	1		4, 8, 18, 19	4	4
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common Rush	1		1	1	12

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<i>Kickxia commutata</i> ssp. <i>graeca</i>		3		27	1	1
<i>Kickxia elatine</i> ssp.	Sharp-leaf Toadflax (spp crinata)	3		14	1	1
<i>Kickxia elatine</i> ssp. <i>crinita</i>	Twining Toadflax	3		6, 9, 10, 12, 14	5	10
<i>Lactuca saligna</i>	Willow-leaf Lettuce	3		1	1	1
<i>Lactuca serriola</i> f. <i>serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	3		1, 2,4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 24	10	30
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	Pyramid Tree	5	Garden	2,6, 8, 10, 11, 14	6	10
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail Grass	1		1, 2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	27	156
<i>Lampranthus glaucus</i>	Noon-flower	2	Garden	11	1	1
<i>Lantana camara</i>		1	Garden	Added by expert panel	added	unknown
<i>Lavandula dentata</i> var. <i>candicans</i>	French Lavender	3	Garden	15	1	1
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i> ssp. <i>stoechas</i>	Topped Lavender	5	Garden	12	1	1
<i>Leonotis leonurus</i>		1	Garden	9	1	1
<i>Leontodon rhagadioloides</i>	Cretan Weed	1		4	1	1
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Lesser Hawkbit	1		18	1	1
<i>Lepidium africanum</i>	Common Peppercross	1		11, 18, 20, 24	4	6
<i>Lepidium didymum</i>	Lesser Swine's-cress	1		8	1	1
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree	7	Declared	1, 2,3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 25	15	52
<i>Limonium binervosum</i>	Dwarf Sea-lavender	7		1, 2,4, 11	4	23
<i>Limonium companyonis</i>	Sea-lavender	7		1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 20, 21, 27	12	17
<i>Limonium hyblaicum</i>		7		2,8	2	2
<i>Limonium perezii</i>		1	Garden	8	1	1
<i>Limonium sinuatum</i>	Notch-leaf Sea-lavender	3	Garden	8, 12	2	2
<i>Linum strictum</i> ssp. <i>strictum</i>	Upright Yellow Flax	1		15, 22	2	3
<i>Linum trigynum</i>	French Flax	1		12, 18	2	4
<i>Lobularia maritima</i>	Sweet Alyssum	1	Garden	8, 9	2	2

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<i>Logfia gallica</i>	Narrow Cudweed	1		4	1	1
<i>Lolium arundinaceum</i>	Tall Meadow Ryegrass	1		12	1	1
<i>Lolium loliaceum</i>	Stiff Ryegrass	1		8, 11, 14, 16, 19, 22, 26	7	7
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial Ryegrass	1		11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 22	6	10
<i>Lolium perenne X Lolium rigidum</i>	Hybrid Ryegrass	1		14, 19, 20	3	4
<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Wimmera Ryegrass	1		1, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 27	12	42
<i>Lolium temulentum var. arvense</i>	Bearded Ryegrass	1		11	1	2
<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Hairy Bird's-foot Trefoil	1		15	1	1
<i>Lupinus cosentinii</i>	Blue Lupin	2		19, 20	2	10
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	7	Declared, WoNS	1, 2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	25	1768
<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Pimpernel	3		4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27	19	72
<i>Lythrum junceum</i>	Mediterranean Loosestrife	1		21	1	1
<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree Mallow	5		1, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 24	11	21
<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Small-flower Marshmallow	3		1, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24	9	30
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound	7	Declared	1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23	11	23
<i>Matthiola incana</i>	Common Stock	2	Garden	8, 9, 21	3	6
<i>Medicago littoralis</i>	Strand Medic	1		12	1	1
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Black Medic	1		8	1	1
<i>Medicago minima</i>	Little Medic	1		19, 20, 21, 26, 27	5	8
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr-medic	1		1, 2,4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	22	74

<i>Scientific name</i>	Common name	Weed threat level	Notes	Cell number species present in	Number of cells recorded in	Total Number of records
<i>Medicago praecox</i>	Small-leaf Burr-medic	1		12, 13, 14, 18, 22	5	7
<i>Medicago rugosa</i>	Gamma Medic	1		12	1	1
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne	2		1, 7, 12	3	10
<i>Medicago scutellata</i>	Snail Medic	1		1	1	6
<i>Medicago truncatula</i>	Barrel Medic	1		1, 8, 9, 12, 20, 27	6	17
<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> ssp. <i>armillaris</i>	Bracelet Honey-myrtle	5		8, 11, 24	3	3
<i>Melaleuca hypericifolia</i>	Hillock Bush	3		11	1	1
<i>Melaleuca nesophila</i>	Showy Honey Myrtle	1		10, 11, 12	3	3
<i>Melianthus comosus</i>	Tufted Honey-flower	7	Garden	18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26	6	21
<i>Melianthus major</i>	Cape Honey-flower	7	Garden	19, 24	2	4
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	King Island Melilot	1		1, 2, 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 26	13	36
<i>Mentha X piperita</i> var. <i>citrata</i>	Lemon Mint	1		2,	1	1
<i>Mesembryanthemum aitonis</i>	Angled Iceplant	5	0	8	1	1
<i>Mesembryanthemum cordifolium</i>	Heart-leaf Iceplant	5	0	24	1	1
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Common Iceplant	5	0	3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 14, 20, 24	9	18
<i>Modiola caroliniana</i>	Red-flowered Mallow	1		8	1	1
<i>Moenchia erecta</i>	Erect Chickweed	1		14, 15, 18, 19	4	8
<i>Molineriella minuta</i>	Small Hair-grass	1		12	1	1
<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	One-leaf Cape Tulip	7	Declared, Garden	24	1	2
<i>Moraea setifolia</i>	Thread Iris	3		1, 4, 8, 10, 15	5	5
<i>Narcissus tazetta</i>	Polyanthus Narcissus	2	Garden	2, 9	2	2
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	2	Garden	12	1	1
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree Tobacco	3		4, 9, 11, 15, 22, 23, 24, 27	8	10
<i>Oenothera affinis</i>	Long-flowered Evening Primrose	1		12	1	1
<i>Oenothera glazioviana</i>		1		8	1	1

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<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	Rose Evening Primrose	1		8	1	1
<i>Oenothera stricta</i> ssp. <i>stricta</i>	Common Evening Primrose	3		2,4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25	15	31
<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>europaea</i>	Olive	9	Declared	2,3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	23	68
<i>Onopordum acaulon</i>	Horse Thistle	3		9	1	1
<i>Opuntia</i> sp.		7	Declared, WoNS	24, 27	2	2
<i>Ornithogalum arabicum</i>	Star Of Africa	4	Garden	8	1	1
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Lesser Broomrape	3	Declared	11	1	2
<i>Oxalis articulata</i>	Bent Wood-sorrel	1		8	1	1
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Soursob	1		1, 2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	24	71
<i>Oxalis purpurea</i>	One-o'clock	3		12, 15	2	2
<i>Panicum capillare</i> var. <i>brevifolium</i>	Witch-grass	1		10	1	1
<i>Panicum hillmanii</i>	Witch-grass	1		7, 8	2	2
<i>Parapholis incurva</i>	Curly Ryegrass	3		1, 2,4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26	18	52
<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Cape Leeuwin Wattle	5		9, 25	2	2
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	3		8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 18, 19, 20, 27	9	16
<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Water Couch	3		1, 2,6, 12, 13	5	119
<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	Salt-water Couch	3		1, 2,5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16	10	27
<i>Pentameris airoides</i> ssp. <i>airoides</i>	False Hair-grass	1		22	1	1
<i>Pentameris pallida</i>	Pussy Tail	3		15	1	1
<i>Petrorhagia dubia</i>	Velvet Pink	1		15, 18	2	3
<i>Petrorhagia nanteuilii</i>		1		12, 13	2	2
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Phalaris	1		10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 24, 27	9	16
<i>Phalaris minor</i>	Lesser Canary-grass	1		4, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14	6	12

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<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Palm	2	Garden	1, 11	2	3
<i>Phyla canescens</i>	Lippia	3		5, 12	2	2
<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	Cape Gooseberry	3		11, 24	2	3
<i>Picnomon acarna</i>	Soldier Thistle	3		8	1	2
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	7	Declared	1, 2,4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 22, 23	13	36
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata Pine	7		1, 4, 15, 23	4	4
<i>Piptatherum miliaceum</i>	Rice Millet	3		6, 11, 12, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24	9	14
<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>		1	Garden	8	1	1
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	7	Declared	11, 12	2	3
<i>Plantago bellardii</i>	Hairy Plantain	3		4, 15	2	2
<i>Plantago coronopus</i> ssp. <i>commutata</i>	Bucks-horn Plantain	3		9, 10, 16	3	3
<i>Plantago coronopus</i> ssp. <i>coronopus</i>	Bucks-horn Plantain	3		1, 2,3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25	22	136
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> var. <i>dubia</i>	Ribwort	1		10, 12	2	2
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i>	Ribwort	1		1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27	18	31
<i>Plantago major</i>	Greater Plantain	1		10, 11, 12	3	5
<i>Poa annua</i>	Winter Grass	1		14, 15	2	3
<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Bulbous Meadow-grass	1		4, 9	2	2
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Kentucky Blue-grass	1		8, 12	2	3
<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Four-leaf Allseed	1		4, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22	12	21
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaf Milkwort	9	Declared, Garden	8, 11, 20	3	4
<i>Polygala virgata</i>		7	Garden	8, 27	2	3
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Wireweed	3		1, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27	14	27
<i>Polygonum bellardii</i>	Tree Hogweed	3		20	1	2

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<i>Polypogon maritimus</i>	Coast Beard-grass	1		1, 2,4, 12, 15, 18, 19	7	7
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual Beard-grass	1		1, 2,4, 6, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22	13	30
<i>Polypogon viridis</i>	Water Bent	1		6	1	1
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Lombardy Poplar	2	Garden	12	1	1
<i>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey Cudweed	1		4, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18	8	15
<i>Puccinellia distans</i>	Reflexed Poa	1		1, 2,11	3	6
<i>Puccinellia fasciculata</i>	Borrer's Saltmarsh-grass	1		1, 11, 12	3	3
<i>Puccinellia perlaxa</i>	Questionably native	1		10	1	1
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Wild Radish	1		21	1	1
<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> ssp. <i>rugosum</i>	Turnip Weed	1		14, 19, 20	3	7
<i>Reichardia tingitana</i>	False Sowthistle	1		1, 2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27	21	67
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Cut-leaf Mignonette	3	Declared	9	1	1
<i>Retama raetam</i>	White Weeping Broom	7	Declared, Garden	8	1	1
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Blowfly Bush	7	Declared, Garden	4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 23, 24	8	21
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Oil Plant	5		24, 27	2	2
<i>Romulea minutiflora</i>	Small-flower Onion-grass	1		4, 11, 12, 14, 15	5	7
<i>Romulea rosea</i> var. <i>australis</i>	Common Onion-grass	1		4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27	15	6
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress	1		6, 12, 15, 24	4	5
<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	5	Declared	12, 15, 22, 23, 24, 27	6	7
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar	5	Declared	8, 12	2	2
<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary	1		5, 9, 12	3	3
<i>Rostraria cristata</i>	Annual Cat's-tail	1		1, 2,4, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22	13	25
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <i>aggregate</i>	Blackberry	5	Declared, WoNS	12	1	1

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<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sorrel	1		4, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24	11	19
<i>Rumex conglomeratus</i>	Clustered Dock	1		12, 15, 27	3	5
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curled Dock	3		2,4, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27	17	29
<i>Rumex hypogaeus</i>	Three-corner Jack	5	Declared	11, 19, 23	3	3
<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>	Broad-leaf Dock	1		8	1	1
<i>Rumex pulcher ssp. pulcher</i>	Fiddle Dock	1		7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23	11	14
<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	Rosy Dock	1		21	1	1
<i>Ruschia tumidula</i>	Pigface	4	Garden	8, 25	2	4
<i>Sabulina mediterranea</i>	Slender Sandwort	1		1, 2,4, 9, 14, 15, 19, 20	8	11
<i>Sagina apetala</i>	Annual Pearlwort	1		4, 8, 12, 23	4	4
<i>Sagina maritima</i>	Sea Pearlwort (Naturalised CJB)	1		1, 2,4, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 20, 21, 26	13	24
<i>Salvia verbenaca var. verbenaca</i>	Wild Sage	1		1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 25	13	20
<i>Schismus barbatus</i>	Arabian Grass	1		8, 19	2	2
<i>Senecio angulatus</i>	Cape Ivy	7	Garden	4, 5, 9, 12	4	4
<i>Senecio pterophorus</i>	African Daisy	3		1, 2,4, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18	9	23
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Common Groundsel	1		4, 12, 14, 15	4	4
<i>Setaria italica</i>	Fox-tail Millet	1		9	1	1
<i>Setaria verticillata</i>	Whorled Pigeon-grass	1		10, 12, 20, 27	4	5
<i>Setaria viridis</i>	Green Pigeon-grass	1		8	1	1
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i>	Field Madder	1		4, 8, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22	8	13
<i>Silene conica</i>	Striated Catchfly	1		12	1	1
<i>Silene gallica var. gallica</i>	French Catchfly	1		8, 13, 21	3	4
<i>Silene gallica var. quinquevulnera</i>	French Catchfly	1		15	1	1
<i>Silene nocturna</i>	Mediterranean Catchfly	1		1, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26	8	23
<i>Silene tridentata</i>	Spanish Catchfly	1		9	1	2

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<i>Silene vulgaris</i>		5		Added by expert panel	added	unknown
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Variegated Thistle	3	Declared	18	1	1
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Charlock	1		1	1	1
<i>Sisymbrium erysimoides</i>	Smooth Mustard	1		15	1	1
<i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London Mustard	1		8	1	1
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	Indian Hedge Mustard	1		9, 12	2	4
<i>Sisylx atropurpurea</i>	Pincushion	7		1, 2,4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27	21	69
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Silver-leaf Nightshade	7	Declared, WoNS	7, 23	2	2
<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Apple Of Sodom	5	Declared	4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26	15	35
<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Tomato	1		11	1	1
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco Tree	1		11	1	1
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black Nightshade	3		4, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24	11	32
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Rough Sow-thistle	1		1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 21	10	18
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common Sow-thistle	1		1, 2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27	26	122
<i>Sorghum bicolor</i>	Grain Sorghum	1		9	1	1
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson Grass	1		8	1	1
<i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i>	Sparaxis	5	Garden	8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18	6	6
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom	3		8	1	1
<i>Spergularia marina (NC)</i>	Salt Sand-spurrey	1		1, 14, 20	3	4
<i>Spergularia media</i>	Coast Sand-spurrey	1		1, 2,10, 18, 20	5	6
<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	Red Sand-spurrey	1		18, 22	2	5
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Rat-tail Grass	5		8, 10, 11, 12	4	8
<i>Stellaria media</i>	Chickweed	1		2,8, 11, 14, 15, 19, 23, 24, 26	9	17

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<i>Stellaria pallida</i>	Lesser Starwort	1		8	1	1
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass	5		1, 2,4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15	11	24
<i>Symphotrichum subulatum</i>	Aster-weed	5		1, 2,4, 6, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17, 23, 24, 27	12	42
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Athel Pine	3	Declared, WoNS	2,11, 12	3	7
<i>Tamarix parviflora</i>	Athel Pine	3	Declared	11	1	1
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>		3	Declared	2,5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 24, 25	8	34
<i>Taraxacum officinale (NC)</i>	Dandelion	1		3, 4	2	2
<i>Tetragonia decumbens</i>	Sea Spinach	3		8, 14, 20, 23, 25, 27	6	13
<i>Thinopyrum junceiforme</i>	Sea Wheat-grass	9		1, 2,4, 5, 6, 7, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25	11	27
<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Salsify	3		24	1	1
<i>Tribolium acutiflorum</i>		1		20	1	3
<i>Tribolium oblitterum</i>		1		15, 20	2	5
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Caltrop	3		Added by expert panel	added	unknown
<i>Trifolium angustifolium</i>	Narrow-leaf Clover	1		11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 27	10	28
<i>Trifolium arvense</i> var. <i>arvense</i>	Hare's-foot Clover	1		4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	16	29
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop Clover	1		4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27	18	49
<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Suckling Clover	1		4, 11, 14, 15, 18, 20, 21, 22	8	9
<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i> var. <i>fragiferum</i>	Strawberry Clover	1		8, 10, 12, 17	4	7
<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Cluster Clover	1		11, 14, 18, 20	4	7
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	1		8	1	1
<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i> var. <i>resupinatum</i>	Shaftal Clover	1		12, 19	2	3
<i>Trifolium scabrum</i>	Rough Clover	1		4, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27	16	41
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean Clover	1		8, 14, 18	3	6

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<i>Trifolium tomentosum</i>	Woolly Clover	1		15, 19	2	3
<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>	Nasturtium	1		10, 22	2	3
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	7	Declared, WoNS	12, 24	2	3
<i>Urospermum picroides</i>	False Hawkbit	1		2,8, 13, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26	10	22
<i>Ursinia anthemoides</i>	Ursinia	5		14, 15	2	2
<i>Urtica urens</i>	Small Nettle	1		8, 14	2	2
<i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i>	White Cudweed	1		14, 15, 17, 20	4	5
<i>Verbascum thapsus ssp. thapsus</i>	Great Mullein	5	Garden	22	1	1
<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	Twiggy Mullein	5		10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 23	7	11
<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Wall Speedwell	1		8, 12	2	3
<i>Veronica persica</i>	Persian Speedwell	1		8	1	1
<i>Vicia monantha</i>	Spurred Vetch	3		10	1	1
<i>Vicia sativa ssp. nigra</i>	Narrow-leaf Vetch	3		10	1	1
<i>Vicia sativa ssp. sativa</i>	Common Vetch	3		4, 6, 10, 13, 15, 24, 27	7	10
<i>Viola odorata</i>	Common Violet	3		11	1	1
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel-tail Fescue	1		11, 14, 15, 18, 21	5	8
<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i>	Sand Fescue	3		1, 2,5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25	16	60
<i>Vulpia muralis</i>	Wall Fescue	1		2,4, 8, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 24	9	11
<i>Vulpia myuros f. megalura</i>	Fox-tail Fescue	1		12, 14, 15, 19, 24	5	6
<i>Vulpia myuros f. myuros</i>	Rat's-tail Fescue	1		1, 4, 9, 11, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 27	12	20
<i>Watsonia meriana var. bulbifera</i>	Bulbil Watsonia	7	Declared	11, 12	2	5
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Bathurst Burr	6	Declared	12	1	3
<i>Zaluzianskya divaricata</i>	Spreading Night-phlox	1		4, 15	2	2
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	White Arum Lily	7	Declared, Garden	10, 18, 20, 24	4	8

Appendix 2. 'Red Alert Weeds' – that require immediate control'

Table 5. The '56 Red Alert Weeds' - that require immediate control with a threat level from 9-6, occurring in the Southern Fleurieu Coastal cells SF1 to SF27, listed by highest weed threat level and scientific name in alphabetical order.

	Scientific name	Common name	Weeds threat Level	Garden Escapee
1	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira Vine	9	
2	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> f. <i>asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper	9	
3	<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel Grass	9	
4	<i>Clematis flammula</i>		9	
5	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	New Zealand Mirror-bush	9	Garden
6	<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>	Pyp Grass	9	
7	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Love-grass	9	
8	<i>Ferraria crispa</i> ssp. <i>crispa</i>	Black Flag	9	Garden
9	<i>Gazania linearis</i>	Gazania	9	Garden
10	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Coolatai grass	9	
11	<i>Olea europaea</i> ssp. <i>europaea</i>	Olive	9	
12	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaf Milkwort	9	Garden
13	<i>Thinopyrum junceiforme</i>	Sea Wheat-grass	9	
14	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Asparagus Fern	8	Garden
15	<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Bridal Veil	8	
16	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Western Coastal Wattle	7	
17	<i>Acacia longifolia</i> ssp. <i>longifolia</i>	Sallow Wattle	7	
18	<i>Aizoon pubescens</i>	Coastal Galenia	7	0
19	<i>Aizoon secundum</i>	Galenia	7	0
20	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Khaki Weed	7	
21	<i>Arctotis stoechadifolia</i>	White Arctotis	7	Garden
22	<i>Billardiera heterophylla</i>	Blue-bell Creeper	7	
23	<i>Casuarina glauca</i>	Grey Bul oak	7	Garden
24	<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>		7	Garden
25	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>monilifera</i>	Boneseed	7	
26	<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i>	Silver-leaved Cotoneaster	7	Garden
27	<i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i>	Himalayan Cotoneaster	7	Garden
28	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> ssp. <i>flavescens</i>	Artichoke Thistle	7	
29	<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape Ivy	7	
30	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Lavatory Creeper	7	
31	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i> ssp. <i>angustifolia</i>	Dessert Ash	7	
32	<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Sharp Rush	7	
33	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coast Tea-tree	7	
34	<i>Limonium binervosum</i>	Dwarf Sea-lavender	7	

	Scientific name	Common name	Weeds threat Level	Garden Escapee
35	<i>Limonium companyonis</i>	Sea-lavender	7	
36	<i>Limonium hyblaenum</i>		7	
37	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxthorn	7	
38	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound	7	
39	<i>Melianthus comosus</i>	Tufted Honey-flower	7	Garden
40	<i>Melianthus major</i>	Cape Honey-flower	7	Garden
41	<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	One-leaf Cape Tulip	7	Garden
42	<i>Opuntia sp.</i>		7	
43	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	7	
44	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata Pine	7	
45	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet Pittosporum	7	
46	<i>Polygala virgata</i>		7	Garden
47	<i>Retama raetam</i>	White Weeping Broom	7	Garden
48	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Blowfly Bush	7	Garden
49	<i>Senecio angulatus</i>	Cape Ivy	7	Garden
50	<i>Sixalix atropurpurea</i>	Pincushion	7	
51	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Silver-leaf Nightshade	7	
52	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	7	
53	<i>Watsonia meriana</i> var. <i>bulbillifera</i>	Bulbil Watsonia	7	
54	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	White Arum Lily	7	Garden
55	<i>Drosanthemum candens</i>	Rodondo Creeper	6	Garden
56	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Bathurst Burr	6	

The following list provides a summary for each of the fifty-six 'Red Alert weeds with a 'weed threat level' from 9-6 with a 'threat category' rated at 'Red Alert Weed', immediate control required'.

Common pathways for the spread of these weeds into coastal environments include:

- escapees from gardens and amenity plantings, either by spread of propagules or plantings in coastal areas,
- dumped garden waste that subsequently establishes and grows.

Where spread from gardens is known to occur for a species, this is indicated via the term 'Garden Escapee.'

***Acacia cyclops*, Western Coastal Wattle, 7**

Western Coastal Wattle is a native species indigenous to the west coast of South Australia and extending into Western Australia. However, it has become a serious environmental weed outside its natural range, competing with native pioneer species. When unchecked, it can form monocultures that shade out indigenous understorey species. Therefore, it is crucial to control its spread to prevent significant impacts on the coastal environment's natural functions.

***Acacia longifolia* ssp. *longifolia*, Sallow Wattle, 7**

Sallow Wattle is a spreading shrub or erect tree, ranging from 1.5 to 10 meters tall and wide. It invades and colonizes the backs of dune systems and beyond. The leathery green phyllodes (false leaves)

measure 5-20 cm long and 0.5-1.5 cm wide, being broadest near or below the middle, and are longer and thinner than those of *Acacia longifolia* ssp. *sophorae*. The ripe pods are 5–15 cm long and 4–10 mm wide, mostly straight. In contrast, *Acacia longifolia* ssp. *sophorae* has shorter, wider phyllodes (5–12 cm long and 10–30 mm wide) that are broadest near or above the middle, with pods that are mostly coiled or contorted. Bushes form dense stands and exclude other plants.

***Aizoon pubescens*, Coastal Galenia, 7**

This low-growing perennial herb from South Africa reaches heights of 50-60 cm and can exceed 1.5 m in diameter. It forms a dense mat of tangled branches, with leaves that measure 0.4-2.5 cm long and 0.2-1.8 cm wide. The stems are purple to green, and the dull green leaves have a greyish hue due to small bladder-like hairs. The plant bears an abundance of small, five-petaled flowers that are white to pink-tinged, measuring 0.2-0.3 cm long and 0.5 mm wide, which produce capsules containing shiny black seeds approximately 1 mm long. This hardy plant thrives in sandy soils, particularly at the backs of dunes, as well as in good to poor gravelly soils, abandoned areas, along fence lines, and open spaces.

***Aizoon secundum*, Galenia, 7**

This low-growing perennial herb from South Africa resembles *Aizoon pubescens* (Coastal Galenia) but differs in that its leaves are closely clustered on short lateral branches. All growing parts are covered in long, greyish, shining, hollow hairs, which are narrowly attached near the base and can be up to 1.5 mm long. The small flowers are white or yellowish. This hardy plant thrives in sandy soils, particularly at the backs of dunes, as well as in good to poor gravelly soils, abandoned areas, along fence lines, and open spaces.

***Alternanthera pungens*, Khaki Weed, 7**

Declared

Originally from South America, Khaki Weed is a prostrate, mat-forming, short-lived perennial herb, with a deep woody taproot that adapts to both dry and moist conditions. The spreading stems can reach 50-60 cm long, are reddish, and are covered in soft silky hairs, often forming extensive mats, and rooting at the nodes. Leaves grow in opposite pairs of unequal size, measuring 1-4 cm long and 1-2 cm wide. The spiny fruit can easily become embedded in rubber-soled shoes or tyres, allowing it to travel great distances to new habitats. These plants, with their sharp spiny fruit, can establish in lawns, gravel, and other compacted soils such as caravan parks, recreation areas, nature strips, orchards, and grasslands. The fruit can potentially injure people, reduce enjoyment of these areas, and cause injury to domestic animals and livestock.

***Anredera cordifolia*, Madeira Vine, 9**

WoNS

Madeira Vine is a declared plant in South Australia and a Weed of National Significance (WoNS). This invasive climbing vine features fleshy, heart-shaped leaves and aerial tubers. It grows rapidly, smothering other vegetation, including tall canopy species. Rarely producing viable seeds, it primarily spreads through thick, fleshy aerial tubers that break off from the parent plant, often transported by water to establish in new locations.

***Arctotis stoechadifolia*, White Arctotis, 7**

Garden Escapee

White Arctotis is a native South African plant that thrives in sandy areas. It features grey-pale green leaves and attractive, large daisy-like flowers that range in colour from yellow to orange and pink. This species spreads from plantings and through dumped garden waste, often forming large patches on sandy coastal dunes or at the back of beaches.

***Asparagus aethiopicus*, Asparagus Fern, 8**

Garden Escapee

Asparagus Fern is a scrambling herb with sprawling or near-erect stems that can grow up to 2 m long, although they are usually shorter. Older stems feature short, stiff spines measuring 0.5-1 cm, located just below numerous short leafy side branches. The "leaves," known as cladodes, are flattened stems that resemble and function like leaves, occurring in clusters of 1-5, measuring 1.5 to 2.5 cm long and

0.2 to 0.3 cm wide. Flowers are white to creamy-white or pale pink, about 5 mm in diameter, and borne on short stems in elongated clusters of 4-8. The fruit is a berry, 5-8 mm wide, initially green and maturing to glossy red, containing one or more black, globular seeds. Just below the soil, plants have a short, branching rhizome called a crown, which produces tubers. Asparagus Fern is an invasive spiny shrub that forms dense, impenetrable thickets, excluding desirable species.

***Asparagus asparagoides* f. *asparagoides*, Bridal Creeper, 9**

WoNS

Bridal Creeper is a declared plant in South Australia and a Weed of National Significance (WoNS). Originally introduced as a garden plant, it now poses a significant threat to biodiversity across southern Australia. This climber smothers native vegetation and competes for space, light, water, and nutrients. Its underground tubers retain moisture, allowing it to survive hot summers, while seeds are spread by birds. It should not be confused with native *Billardiera*, *Clematis*, or *Muehlenbeckia* species. As a declared weed, it must be controlled throughout the state and is subject to a coordinated management strategy at national, state, and regional levels.

***Asparagus declinatus*, Bridal veil, 8**

WoNS

Bridal Veil is a declared plant in South Australia and a Weed of National Significance (WoNS). This climber smothers native vegetation and competes for space, light, water, and nutrients. It can survive hot summers thanks to underground tubers that retain moisture. The plant flowers early in the season, producing green fruits that contain black seeds, which are spread by birds. It is commonly found in dunes and sandy areas away from the beach.

***Billardiera heterophylla*, Blue-bell Creeper, 7**

Garden Escapee/Declared

This fast-growing, dense twining shrub reaches about 2 m in height. The young reddish-brown stems are nearly shiny. The smooth, hairless leaves measure 2–5 cm long and 0.5–1.8 cm wide. Bright blue flowers, rarely pink or white, appear in groups of 2–5 on slender stems 1–2 cm long. The stamens are 4.5–6.5 mm long, with yellow anthers that are slightly longer than the filaments. The fruit is 2–3.5 cm long and less than 1 cm wide, turning from green to blackish and containing many seeds. Originally a garden plant, it has become a serious environmental weed, invading various types of native vegetation. Each fruit produces over 100 seeds, which are dispersed by birds and other animals that eat the fruit. Seeds germinate more readily after being ingested and can also sprout following fire or disturbance.

***Casuarina glauca*, Grey Bullock, 7**

Garden Escapee/Declared

These trees can grow to 15-20 m high and readily sucker from their roots. They have fissured, scaly bark and branches that are either pendulous or spreading. The leaves are reduced to scales, arranged in whorls of 12 to 20 on green branches. The cone-like fruit measures 0.9–1.8 cm long and contains winged seeds. Suckering populations form dense thickets with a canopy of drooping branches and leaves that exclude light. Fallen branches and leaves create a thatch on the ground beneath the canopy, inhibiting the growth of other plants.

***Cenchrus ciliaris*, Buffel Grass, 9**

Declared

Buffel Grass is a declared plant in South Australia. It is a perennial tussock grass that produces masses of above ground biomass with dense hairy cylindrical flower spikes with many seeds. Each plant can produce many thousands of seeds in a good season that readily germinating forming a monoculture in poor sandy soils. It has been observed growing out of cracks in concrete and thriving in such harsh conditions. It can rapidly take hold and become dominant, forming monocultures. Once present the soft fluffy fruits containing seeds easily spread and establish in other areas. The abundant, above ground bio-mass (leaves, stem, and flowering spikes) dries-off in summer and can become a fire risk threatening natural and man-made assets. Buffel grass is considered by many as one of SA worst invasive weeds.

[SA Buffel Grass Strategic Plan 20192024.pdf](#)

Cenchrus setaceus*, Fountain grass, 7*Garden Escapee/Declared**

A highly invasive, robust tufted perennial tussock grass, this species grows up to 1 metre high and 0.8 metres wide. Leaf blades can reach 45 cm in length, are flat to narrow (up to 0.5 cm wide), and sometimes folded, featuring forward-pointing, microscopically toothed (scabrid) edges. The large, dense cylindrical flower spike measures 8-25 cm long and 4-6 cm wide, appearing purple when young and in flower, then maturing to a purplish-grey or pale straw colour. The small flowers (spikelets) are 5-8 mm long, grouped in clusters of 1-4, with about 100-200 spikelet groups crowded along the flowering panicle. Each group is surrounded by up to 25 soft, feathery bristles ranging from 1-2.5 cm long, with some reaching 3-4 cm. Inner bristles are soft and feathery (plumose), while outer bristles can be rougher (scabrous). During flowering, the glumes, and lemmas open, exposing 3 mm long anthers (male parts) and 8 mm long stigma (female part). After flowering, the glumes, and lemmas close, allowing a hard oblong seed, 2.4 mm long, to develop inside. This hardy, drought-tolerant grass can form dense stands (monocultures) that exclude all other plants and is considered a weed in pastures, grasslands, transport corridors (such as railway lines and roads), and waterways. It has been observed growing out of cracks in concrete and thriving in such harsh conditions.

Chrysanthemoides monilifera* ssp. *monilifera*, Boneseed, 7*WoNS**

Boneseed is a declared plant in South Australia and a Weed of National Significance (WoNS). Originally introduced to prevent soil erosion in coastal and inland areas, it exhibits invasive characteristics such as high seed production, a long-lived seed bank, and rapid spread by birds. Boneseed is a serious environmental weed of headlands and dunes and should not be confused with Coastal Boobialla (*Myoporum insulare*).

Clematis flammula*, Old man's beard, 9*Garden Escapee**

This slender deciduous woody climber features weak ribbing on its green stem. The leaves are opposite, with adult leaves divided into leaflets (bi-ternate to tri-ternate) containing 12–15 leaflets per leaf. The pleasantly scented white flowers appear in small groups, measuring 20-30 mm in diameter and consisting of 4 sepals and petals. The seeds are hairy and compressed, measuring 5-6 mm long. This species is known to escape cultivation and establish as a weed, forming large, densely tangled clumps. It is superficially similar to native species like *Clematis microphylla*, so please verify identification before implementing management options.

Coprosma repens*, New Zealand Mirror-bush, 9*Garden Escapee/Declared**

New Zealand Mirror-bush is a declared plant in South Australia. This shiny-leaved shrub thrives in exposed coastal locations and poor to sandy soil. It spreads via birds and often emerges under existing trees and shrubs, as well as along fence lines. Highly invasive in coastal areas, it can germinate and thrive in both deep shade and full sun.

Cotoneaster pannosus*, Silver-leaved Cotoneaster, 7*Garden Escapee**

Silver-leaved Cotoneaster is an evergreen shrub in South Australia, growing upright to 5 m tall and wide. The small, leathery, elliptic leaves measure 1.5–4 cm long and 1–2.5 cm wide. The upper leaf surface is dull matt green with hairs when young, losing them as it matures, while the lower surface is densely felted with white hairs, giving it a silvery appearance. The pure white flowers, each 0.7–0.8 cm in diameter, have about 20 erect stamens and form clusters of 10–20. The bright red, rounded fruits measure 6–8 mm in diameter and contain 2 seeds. These fruits are eaten by birds and other animals, facilitating seed dispersal. Silver-leaved Cotoneaster invades native vegetation and is tolerant of damp and drought conditions, as well as a range of soil types. It can germinate and grow in low light or full sun. This species is known to occur in intact native and urban bushland, grassland, open woodlands, coastal areas, waterways, roadsides, railway lines, and disturbed sites.

Cotoneaster simonsii*, Himalayan Cotoneaster, 7*Garden Escapee**

Himalayan Cotoneaster is an erect, winter deciduous to semi-evergreen shrub, typically 3–4 metres tall and wide. Mature stems are either erect or slightly arching. The leaves measure 1.5–2.5 cm by 0.7–1.5 cm, with a shiny green upper surface that may have hairs when young but becomes hairless with maturity. The lower surface is paler green and has a few long hairs. The small flowers are whitish to light pink, clustered in groups of 1–4, and can be up to 1 cm in diameter. The fruits are red to orange-red or scarlet, measuring 0.5–1 cm long. These red fruits are eaten by birds and other animals, aiding in seed dispersal. The seeds can germinate and thrive in both open and vegetated areas. Himalayan Cotoneaster can be found in bushland, coastal areas, disturbed sites, and poorly maintained areas. The plant can also sucker from the base if cut down.

***Cynara cardunculus ssp. flavescens*, Artichoke Thistle, 7**

Artichoke Thistle is an upright, robust, long-lived herb that can grow up to 2 metres tall. The basal rosette leaves, the first to appear, are exceptionally large, measuring 120 cm long and 30 cm wide. These silvery-grey leaves are deeply divided, with greyish-green upper surfaces and woolly lower surfaces due to a dense covering of hairs. The tips and lobed edges bear stout yellowish-orange spines measuring 0.5–2 cm long.

A single erect stem grows from the basal rosette, which may branch towards the top. The stem leaves are comparatively small, measuring 10–50 cm long. At the apex, a large flower head (capitulum) 5–12 cm wide is produced, featuring deep purple or blue flowers (rarely white) that are about 5 cm long. This flower head contains over 100 flowers, surrounded by bracts ending in sharp, stout, flattened spines.

Each flower produces a seed; collectively, many seeds are generated per flower head. The seeds are shiny, brown-spotted, measuring 6–8 mm long, and topped with large feathery hairs that are 25–40 mm long and easily detach. Artichoke Thistle commonly infests pastures but is also a weed in crops, grasslands, open woodlands, roadsides, gardens, and disturbed sites.

***Delairea odorata*, Cape Ivy, 7**

Cape Ivy, also known as German Ivy, is a robust scrambler or climber that forms dense cover, with stems reaching up to 10 metres long. The leaves are rounded to oval, thin, and green, often mid-green with a purple tinge. They measure 30–80 mm long and wide, are more or less circular in shape, and have about seven to nine pointed lobes, giving them an ivy-like appearance.

Clusters of yellow flowers are grouped on a head and lack the petal-like ray florets typically found in daisies. Cape Ivy smothers and out-competes native vegetation, inhibiting the regeneration of native species. It spreads both by seed and vegetatively, developing roots when stems contact the ground. Additionally, it can spread through stem transport on machinery, by floods, slashing, garden waste, and soil, as well as during the removal of the plant.

This species commonly occurs in woodlands, heathlands, coastal tea-tree scrub, sand dunes, riparian vegetation, along roadsides, and in neglected or degraded landscapes.

Dipogon lignosus*, Lavatory Creeper, 7*Declared**

Lavatory Creeper is a vigorous twining plant with stems reaching up to 3 m long. Its leaves have three leaflets that are oval to diamond-shaped, measuring 3–6 cm long and up to 4 cm wide, with paler undersides. The pea-like flowers are pink-purple or occasionally pure white, measuring up to 1.5 cm long.

The hairless pods are 2.5–5 cm long and up to 1 cm wide, initially green and turning brown as they mature. Each pod contains 3–6 brown or black seeds, measuring 3–4.5 mm long and 2.5–3 mm wide. Lavatory Creeper smothers other vegetation and commonly grows in woodlands, along roadsides, and thrives in sandy soils near the coast.

***Drosanthemum candens*, Dew Flower, 6**

Garden Escapee

Dew Flower is a South African succulent mounding shrub with cylindrical to triangular leaves in cross-section. It forms low-growing clumps that are covered in small light pink to purple flowers. This species produces a large quantity of viable seeds that can easily spread and establish in coastal zones, particularly in sandy areas and dunes, quickly excluding native plants.

***Ehrharta villosa*, Pyp Grass, 9**

Pyp Grass was first collected in Australia in 1912 and was intentionally introduced as a dune stabiliser. However, it has since spread from these deliberate plantings and is now regarded as an environmental weed. A rampant coloniser of disturbed areas, it creates thick monocultures of suffocating thatches in sand dunes that impede the growth of native seedlings. It can grow through existing vegetation, forming dense canopies and mats of deep creeping rhizomes that suppress native plants.

***Eragrostis curvula*, African Love-grass, 9**

Declared

African Love-grass is a declared plant in South Australia. This large, tough, tufted perennial grass can grow up to 1.5 metres tall and has the potential to replace native perennial grasses and other native vegetation. It thrives in acidic, sandy soils with low fertility and is tolerant of heat and drought.

***Ferraria crispa* ssp. *crispa*, Blag Flag, 9**

Garden Escapee

Black Flag, native to South Africa, has escaped cultivation as a garden ornamental and can proliferate in sandy soils in coastal areas. Like many members of the Iris family, it is highly invasive. The plant has corms that remain dormant in summer, sprouting and growing at other times. It often forms dense clumps, and its high reproductive capacity makes it difficult to eradicate once established. The underground corms are stacked and often challenging to locate and remove, and it also produces seeds prolifically.

***Fraxinus angustifolia* ssp. *angustifolia*, Desert Ash, 7**

Garden Escapee/Declared

Desert Ash is a winter deciduous tree that can reach around 20 m or more in height, featuring dark brown winter buds. The leaves are 14–20 cm long, composed of 5–13 narrow to elliptic leaflets, mostly measuring 5–8 cm long and 0.7–2 cm wide. The pendulous fruit, commonly known as keys, is produced in groups just before the leaves emerge and measures 3–4 cm long.

As an invasive weed, Desert Ash poses a threat to riparian areas along waterways, creeks, and rivers, often excluding most, if not all, other species. It is also a weed in roadsides, disturbed sites, waste areas, wetlands, grasslands, and open woodlands.

***Gazania linearis*, Gazania, 9**

Garden Escapee/Declared

Gazania can alter the structure of plant communities by suppressing native species. Gazania has become naturalised on coastal dunes and along roadsides, particularly near built-up areas. It flowers for most of the year, and its seeds spread rapidly through water, wind, and dumped garden waste. This plant withstands salt-laden winds and thrives in sandy soils. Its high moisture demand is believed to influence dune plant coverage.

***Hyparrhenia hirta*, Coolatai grass, 9**

Declared

Coolatai Grass is a densely tufted, invasive perennial grass that can reach up to 2 m in height and is tolerant of drought, fire, and herbicides. The leaf blades are flat, tapering to a narrow point, measuring 10–30 cm long and 1–5 mm wide. Multiple pairs of racemes, about 3 cm long, are borne along slender, curved flowering stems.

This grass reproduces by seed and poses a significant threat to natural biodiversity in nature reserves and national parks, where it can form monocultures. It is also a weed of roadsides, disturbed sites, waste areas, higher-quality pastures, grasslands, rangelands, and open woodlands.

***Juncus acutus*, Spiny Rush, 7**

Declared

Spiny Rush is a declared plant in South Australia, growing in clumps up to 1.5 metres or more in height. It features sharp tips on its leaves and stems. The plant produces large quantities of seed, establishing dense colonies that outcompete native vegetation and can pose injury risks to people and animals. Spiny Rush can be overwhelming and difficult to control unless appropriate management methods are employed.

***Leptospermum laevigatum*, Coast Tea-tree, 7**

Declared

Coastal Tea-tree is a declared plant in South Australia. Originally cultivated as a garden ornamental, it is also used for stabilising sandy soils in rehabilitation areas, particularly in locations historically affected by sand mining. Changed fire regimes have further contributed to its spread.

As an Australian native, indigenous to the east coast, Coastal Tea-tree invades disturbed dune areas near the shoreline, significantly altering natural systems by forming dense thickets and changing fauna habitats. The Flora of Victoria notes that natural populations do not extend west of Anglesea. Consequently, it has become a target for control efforts by Coast Care groups outside its natural range.

***Limonium* sp. (*L. binervosum* *L. companyonis*, *L. hyblaeum*) sea-lavender, 7**

Sea-lavender species are perennial rosetted herbs that can reach heights of 25 cm or more. The leaves are densely clustered, circular, and green to red-tinged, spiralling to form a cushion-like rosette. Slender, branching flowering stalks emerge from the centre of the rosette, bearing clusters of small white, pink, or purple tubular flowers along the stems.

The fruit produces seeds within membranous structures. Sea-lavender establishes in coastal and saline areas, thriving on coastal headlands, limestone, heath, marshes, dunes, and gravel. It spreads both vegetatively and by seed.

***Lycium ferocissimum*, African Boxthorn, 7**

Declared

Boxthorn is a thorny shrub that grows up to 5 meters tall and 3 meters wide, featuring red berries and purple flowers. It forms dense, impenetrable thickets and is toxic to humans. In South Australia, it is a declared plant and a significant environmental weed, particularly in coastal areas. Accurate identification is essential during weed control efforts targeting African Boxthorn, as it is often mistaken for the native boxthorn *Lycium australe*, and other native spiny plants such as *Nitraria billardierei*, *Scaevola spinescens*, and *Bursaria spinosa*.

***Marrubium vulgare*, Horehound, 7**

Declared

Horehound is a declared plant in South Australia. It is a small perennial bushy plant 30 to 80cm high, with grey-green leaves and deeply crinkled leaves. It establishes easily and is extremely hardy once established, preventing desirable species from growing.

***Melianthus comosus*, Tufted Honey-flower, 7**

Garden Escapee

Tufted Honey-flower is an erect shrub that grows to 2–3 m high, featuring striking grey-green pinnate leaves that measure 10–15 cm long and consist of 9–11 densely hairy leaflets. Each leaflet is approximately 4–6 cm long and 1–2 cm wide, with deeply serrated margins. The stipules are present and free from one another.

The flowers have a clawed appearance, with four red to orange petals of varying sizes. The fruit is a bladder-like capsule, 2.5-4 cm long, with a net-like surface texture and containing up to eight seeds. This species most commonly invades coastal habitats and watercourses. The largest reported infestation is found in the coastal vegetation of the Lands' End restoration area at Cape Jervis. Notably, the leaves emit an unpleasant odour and are highly toxic to livestock.

Melianthus major, Cape Honey-flower, 7

Garden Escapee

Cape Honey-flower is similar in appearance to *Melianthus comosus* and Tufted Honey-flower but is generally larger, reaching heights of 2-3 m. It has larger leaves measuring 15-35 cm long, consisting of 9-13 leaflets. The lanceolate stipules are united, and the leaflets are glabrous on the underside.

The loosely clustered red flowers, featuring four uneven clawed petals, emerge from a pink, black, and green pouched calyx at the apex of the plant. Cape Honey-flower is a weed of both coastal and inland environments. All parts of the plant are extremely toxic to livestock and humans; however, its unpleasant odour seems to deter animals from grazing on it.

Moraea flaccida, One-leaf Cape Tulip, 7

Declared

One-leaf Cape Tulip is a declared plant in South Australia and is an invasive bulb from South Africa, belonging to the Iris family. It thrives in various habitats, including coastal areas, where it forms dense stands that eventually become monocultures, excluding most other plants.

Like all Cape tulips, it is a perennial herb with annual leaves and flowers. The primary method of reproduction is through bulb-like corms located at the base of the stem, which serve as the plant's food source and can remain dormant in the soil for up to eight years. It can also reproduce by seed.

Olea europaea ssp. europaea, Olive, 9

Garden Escapee/Declared

Olive or European Olive is a stout small to medium sized evergreen tree 2–15 m high, with paired leaves 3–7 cm long and up to 1 cm wide, dark grey-green above, and silvery to white below with a pointed leaf-tip. The small, grouped cream scented flowers are about 5 mm long and wide and produce rounded fruits. Fruits are sometimes harvested and processed by people as either edible olives or olive oil. Invades most types and native vegetation excluding saline and areas and can form dense colonies excluding most other species.

Opuntia sp., Prickly pears

WoNS

including; Opuntia elata, Riverina Pear; Opuntia elatior; Opuntia ficus-indica, Indian Fig; Opuntia monacantha, Drooping Prickly Pear; Opuntia stricta, Erect Prickly Pear; Opuntia tomentosa, Velvet Pear, and others, 7

Prickly pears, except for *Opuntia ficus-indica* (Indian Fig), are declared plants in South Australia. These cacti can invade natural areas and pastures, posing a health hazard to both people and animals.

Prickly pears have two types of spines that can cause injury: the larger, more visible spines and the smaller, less obvious hair-like spines known as glochids. Glochids have reverse barbs and can lodge in the skin, causing severe irritation, pain, swelling, and sometimes infection. They can also become dominant, excluding native plants and harming animals.

Caution is advised, and expert advice should be sought when managing prickly pears. For a list of species in South Australia, refer to the State Herbarium of South Australia (2007-) [Census of SA plants](#). Several biological control agents are available, and control methods can be found in the [Managing Opuntoid Cacti in Australia manual](#) by Sheehan and Potter (2017).

Pinus halepensis, Aleppo Pine, 7

Declared

Aleppo Pine is a medium-sized evergreen tree that grows between 5 and 20 metres tall. Its trunk features narrowly fissured bark and may split into two or more main stems, from which numerous branches develop, creating a broad crown that can be flat-topped or domed. The young branches are silver-grey, darkening with age. The needle-like leaves are arranged in pairs, typically measuring 5–9 cm long (rarely up to 15 cm), and often have a twist. They are enclosed at the base in a papery light brown or greyish sheath. The mature female cones are hard, woody, oval-shaped, and measure 4–8 cm long (sometimes up to 12 cm) and 4–7 cm wide. These cones bend back on the branch and remain

on the tree after the seeds have matured, which takes 2 to 3 years. The seeds are small and winged, aiding in wind distribution. In contrast, the soft, cylindrical male cones are much smaller than the female cones, clustered at the branch tips, and are present only briefly before falling from the tree after releasing large amounts of wind-dispersed pollen.

A hardy species, Aleppo Pine withstands drought, poor drainage, excessive heat, high winds, and some aerial salt. It thrives in dry, rocky limestone soils and tolerates both acidic and alkaline conditions, often growing in coastal areas, including the back of dunes.

***Pinus radiata*, Radiata Pine, 7**

Declared

Radiata Pine is a tall, aromatic evergreen tree that can reach up to 30 metres in height. It features a straight trunk with many whorled branches and rough, fissured vertical ridged bark. In coastal environments, the trunk may divide into several stems, creating a wide crown. The leaves are slender, grass-green, and grow in groups of three, measuring 8–15 cm long. Female cones can be solitary or clustered, are shortly stalked, pendulous, and greyish-brown, with an asymmetrically ovoid shape, measuring 7.5–15 cm long, and are usually persistent. The seeds have well-developed wings.

Radiata Pine invades native vegetation, roadsides, and waste ground, primarily spreading from commercial pine plantations. The thick layer of pine needle litter beneath the trees can reduce soil fertility, alter nutrient cycling, and affect the water cycle. This litter also creates a dense mulch layer that prevents seedling establishment, thereby reducing plant biodiversity in the area. Radiata Pine is considered a threat to Mediterranean ecosystems worldwide.

***Pittosporum undulatum*, Sweet Pittosporum, 7**

Declared

Sweet Pittosporum is an evergreen shrub or small tree that can grow up to 25 metres tall, with a spread of around 12 metres. The leaves are alternately arranged or clustered at the ends of branches, with a petiole measuring 1.2–1.5 cm long. They are ovate to oval or narrowly obovate, measuring 6–17 cm long and 1.5–4 cm wide, shiny dark green above, paler underneath, and with wavy edges. New growth occurs in winter and spring. The plant produces either exclusively male or female fragrant flowers. Male flowers have white petals 1–2 cm long, narrower than those of female flowers, with anthers protruding from the throat. Female flowers are 1.2–1.4 cm long, featuring a plump stigma and undeveloped stamens that do not produce pollen. The fruit is a globose capsule, 0.8–1.3 cm long and 1–1.5 cm in diameter, initially hard and green, turning yellow and then vivid orange as it ripens. When mature, the capsule splits open to reveal 20–30 sticky orange seeds, measuring 3–4.5 mm long.

This adaptable species invades gardens, roadsides, coastal areas, heathlands, grasslands, woodlands, and both wet and dry sclerophyll forests. Its dense foliage creates deep shade beneath its canopy, making it particularly problematic in areas with more than 700 mm of rainfall.

***Polygala myrtifolia*, Myrtle-leaf Milkwort, 9**

Garden Escapee/Declared

Myrtle-leaf Milkwort is a declared plant in South Australia and an invasive coastal weed, thriving in sandy soils. It colonises undisturbed areas and germinates well in heavy shade. Mature plants have hydrophobic leaves that repel moisture. This species regenerates easily from seed, spreading into coastal dunes and cliff tops via birds, water, and ants. Its seeds remain viable for long periods, enabling it to compete aggressively with indigenous wattle species, especially in high-rainfall areas.

***Polygala virgata*, Broom Milkwort, 7**

Garden Escapee

Broom Milkwort is a slender, smooth, erect shrub up to 2 metres tall, often appearing nearly leafless. When leaves are present, they are 8–30 mm long and 1–2.5 mm wide. Purple flowers hang from stems 4–15 cm long, with capsules around 9 mm in length, containing hairy seeds up to 3.5 mm long. Flowering most of the year, this species is particularly invasive in coastal bush areas.

***Retama raetam*, White Weeping Broom 7**

Garden Escapee/Declared

The White Weeping Broom is a hardy, woody shrub known for its adaptability and potential invasiveness. It typically grows to around 3 metres in height, with a spread of up to 6 metres. This plant features grey-green foliage and slender, drooping branches. Young plants are wispy, with a single stem and a strong taproot. Clusters of 3–15 small, white, pea-like flowers bloom along the flowering stems. The smooth, grape-shaped seed pods are 10–15 mm in diameter and contain 1–2 kidney-shaped seeds, each around 6.5 mm long, in shades of yellow, green, brown, or black. White Weeping Broom reproduces from long-lived seeds, with larger plants producing up to 1,000 seeds annually. Seeds fall when the pods split open and can spread further by water.

***Rhamnus alaternus*, Italian Buckthorn or Blowfly Bush, 7**

Garden Escapee/Declared

Italian Buckthorn is a declared plant in South Australia. This large evergreen shrub grows up to 5 metres high, with dark glossy green, leathery oval leaves measuring 2–8 cm long. Its flowers are small and green, while female plants produce red berries that ripen to black. Italian Buckthorn invades forests, woodlands, coastal vegetation, coastal dune areas, wetlands, and open woodlands.

***Senecio angulatus*, Cape Ivy, 7**

Garden Escapee

Cape Ivy is a perennial, scrambling or climbing plant with stems reaching up to 5 metres in length. Its hairless, slightly fleshy leaves are alternately arranged, 3–5 cm long, with lobed or toothed edges. Yellow, daisy-like flower heads grow in loose clusters at branch tips. The pale brown seeds are 2–2.5 mm long, each with a ring of white hairs 6–7 mm in length. Cape Ivy climbs over native trees and shrubs, often smothering them.

***Sixalix atropurpurea*, Scabiosa or Pincushion, 7**

Scabiosa is a perennial herb with untidy branching that forms shrublets up to 0.5 metres across. Widely naturalised, it invades the edges of saline and other coastal areas. Spread by seed, it produces numerous flowers in shades from white to pink and purple.

***Solanum elaeagnifolium*, Silver-leaf Nightshade, 7**

WoNS

Silver-leaf Nightshade is a prickly, branched perennial herb reaching up to 1 metre in height, forming colonies from roots that extend up to 2 metres deep. Its stems may have yellow spines up to 5 mm long. The silvery leaves, 5–10 cm long with wavy edges, are green on top and paler underneath, sometimes with brown-yellow spines along the main veins. Its star-shaped purple flowers (occasionally white) measure up to 2.5 cm in diameter, each with five prominent yellow stamens. This invasive species spreads in grassy areas, is toxic to animals, and is an agricultural weed that reduces crop and pasture yields.

***Thinopyrum junceiforme*, Sea Wheat-grass, 9**

Sea Wheat-grass spreads both by seed and vegetatively, growing in grasslands at the back of the beach. It is not invasive where it faces competition from foredune plants. Introduced from the Mediterranean in 1933, it uses ocean currents and shoreline drift to disperse seeds and disturbed rhizomes. While it can benefit shore stabilisation, it also impacts shorebird habitats. Common along coastal foredunes throughout the region, it has now spread to every beach in the study area. Consultation with all stakeholders should be conducted before any management of this species.

***Ulex europaeus*, Gorse, 7**

WoNS

Gorse is a small, dense shrub covered in extremely sharp spines. New growth is initially soft, green, and hairy, but matures to become hard and brown. Each stem terminates in a single sharp spine. The dark green, stalkless leaves measure 6–30 mm long and 1.5 mm wide, are fiercely spiny, and have a waxy coating. The deep yellow, pea-like flowers, ranging from 0.5 to 2.5 cm long, emit a distinct coconut scent. Gorse produces abundant seed pods containing long-lived seeds up to 4 mm long. Each plant can produce thousands of hard-coated seeds annually, with seeds capable of surviving in the soil.

for 30 to 50 years. Soil seed banks may contain up to 40,000 gorse seeds per square metre. Gorse can form impenetrable monocultures, excluding most native plants and animals, and its populations can harbour pest species.

***Watsonia meriana* var. *bulbillifera*, Bulbil Watsonia, 7**

Declared

Bulbil Watsonia is an erect herbaceous plant that produces dense stands of light green, sword-shaped leaves, reaching about 1 metre long and 5 cm wide. The leaves emerge from a central corm in winter, while the above-ground parts die off in late summer to autumn. The flowering stems are slender, reddish, and typically less than 2 metres tall. In spring and early summer, the plant produces orange to red, tubular flowers that measure 5–8 cm long, though it rarely produces fruit in Australia. Bulbil Watsonia is an aggressive weed of native vegetation, capable of forming continuous clonal stands in native woodlands and along watercourses, thereby excluding other ground-layer species.

***Xanthium spinosum*, Bathurst Burr, 6**

Declared

Bathurst Burr is an annual summer-growing herb. Its leaves are divided into three irregular lobes, dark green and almost shiny on top with prominent white veins, while the underside is lighter due to a covering of fine hairs. The stems bear clusters of 3-pronged, stiff, yellowish spines at the base of each leaf or branch. The burrs (fruits) are 1–1.5 cm long, covered in numerous hooked spines. This species is a serious weed in agriculture and horticulture, spreading easily through its spiny fruits that cling to animals and clothing.

***Zantedeschia aethiopica*, White Arum Lily, 7**

Declared

Arum Lily is a long-lived plant, reaching heights of 1–1.5 metres. Its dark, matte green, leathery leaves are 13–50 cm long and 8–25 cm wide, with a heart-shaped base. Leaves emerge from the ground on fleshy stalks measuring 40–150 cm tall. The large white flowers, which bloom from winter to early summer, are 26 cm long and 8–15 cm wide. This plant invades damp areas such as creek lines and the margins of water bodies, often forming monocultures. All parts of the plant, particularly the flowers, are poisonous to humans and can also cause poisoning in livestock, including sheep, cattle, and horses.

Appendix 3. 'Red Alert weeds– that are a high priority for control'

Table 6. The fifty-six 'Red Alert Weeds - that are a high priority for control' with threat values between 5-4, occurring in the Southern Fleurieu Coastal cells SF1 to SF27, listed by highest weed threat level and scientific name in alphabetical order.

	Scientific name	Common name	Weeds threat level	Garden Escapee
1	<i>Acacia iteaphylla</i>	Flinders Ranges Wattle	5	
2	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Golden Wreath Wattle	5	
3	<i>Agave americana</i>	Century Plant	5	Garden
4	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram Grass	5	
5	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape Weed	5	
6	<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i> ssp. <i>foeniculaceum</i>	Teneriffe Daisy	5	Garden
7	<i>Argyranthemum frutescens</i> ssp. <i>frutescens</i>	Marguerite Daisy	5	Garden
8	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant Reed	5	
9	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion Weed	5	
10	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> ssp. <i>edulis</i>	Hottentot Fig	5	Garden
11	<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Kikuyu	5	
12	<i>Cenchrus longisetus</i>	Feather-top	5	
13	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Green Poison-berry	5	
14	<i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i>	African Corn-flag	5	Garden
15	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Skeleton Weed	5	
16	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field Bindweed	5	
17	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas Grass	5	
18	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	Golden Dodder	5	
19	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Drain Flat-sedge	5	
20	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Common Thorn-apple	5	
21	<i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i>	Trailing African Daisy	5	Garden
22	<i>Dimorphotheca pluvialis</i>	Cape Marigold	5	Garden
23	<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial Veldt Grass	5	
24	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea Spurge	5	
25	<i>Euphorbia terracina</i>	False Caper	5	
26	<i>Freesia leichtlinii</i>	Freesia	5	Garden
27	<i>Gladiolus tristis</i>	Evening-flower Gladiolus	5	Garden
28	<i>Gladiolus undulatus</i>	Wild Gladiolus	5	Garden
29	<i>Gomphocarpus cancellatus</i>	Broad-leaf Cotton-bush	5	Garden
30	<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	Pyramid Tree	5	Garden
31	<i>Lavandula stoechas</i> ssp. <i>stoechas</i>	Topped Lavender	5	Garden
32	<i>Malva arborea</i>	Tree Mallow	5	
33	<i>Melaleuca armillaris</i> ssp. <i>armillaris</i>	Bracelet Honey-myrtle	5	Garden
34	<i>Mesembryanthemum aitonis</i>	Angled Iceplant	5	

	Scientific name	Common name	Weeds threat level	Garden Escapee
35	<i>Mesembryanthemum cordifolium</i>	Heart-leaf Iceplant	5	Garden
36	<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Common Iceplant	5	
37	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Cape Leeuwin Wattle	5	
38	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Oil Plant	5	
39	<i>Rosa canina</i>	Dog Rose	5	
40	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet Briar	5	
41	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> aggregate	Blackberry	5	
42	<i>Rumex hypogaeus</i>	Three-corner Jack	5	
43	<i>Silene vulgaris</i>	Bladder campion	5	
44	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Apple of Sodom	5	
45	<i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i>	Sparaxis	5	Garden
46	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Rat-tail Grass	5	
47	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass	5	Garden
48	<i>Symphotrichum subulatum</i>	Aster-weed	5	
49	<i>Ursinia anthemoides</i>	Ursinia	5	
50	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i> ssp. <i>thapsus</i>	Great Mullein	5	Garden
51	<i>Verbascum virgatum</i>	Twiggy Mullein	5	
52	<i>Agave attenuata</i>	Foxtail Agave	4	Garden
53	<i>Aloe maculata</i>	Broad-leaf Aloe	4	
54	<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i>	Narrow-leaf Cotton-bush	4	Garden
55	<i>Ornithogalum arabicum</i>	Star Of Africa	4	Garden
56	<i>Ruschia tumidula</i>	Pigface	4	Garden

Appendix 4. The Southern Fleurieu Coastal Zone with twenty-seven coastal cells.

