



Willows* – *Salix spp.*

Photos: S. Meacher



Sallow Wattle
– *Acacia longifolia*

Photo: D. Blair

Sallow Wattle

- *Acacia longifolia*



Common Name: Sallow Wattle
Scientific Name: *Acacia longifolia*

Origin: Native to eastern NSW, Australia.
Size: Bushy shrub to small tree, up to 8m.
Foliage: The 'leaves' are actually flattened leaf-stalks or phyllodes. This helps to reduce water loss through transpiration.
Flowers: The bright yellow flowers in cylindrical spikes appear from June to October.
Fruit: The pods are cylindrical and leathery.

How it spreads

The seeds are spread by wind and water. Cockatoos also open the pods and drop seeds. The seeds survive up to many years in the soil, germinating after disturbance, especially fire.

Not to be confused with:

Sallow Wattle can be distinguished from Blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*) by its paler green phyllodes. Blackwood has pale-creamy, globular flowers, not yellow spikes.

Sallow Wattle
Photo: V. Freshwater



Willows *

- *Salix spp.*



Common Name: Willows (Weeping, Crack, Basket, Pussy)
Scientific Name: *Salix spp.*

Origin: Native to Europe and Asia.
Size: There are many species of Willow, all are deciduous trees that prefer to grow near water. They can grow between 5m to 30m high or more, and can have either single or multiple trunks.
Foliage: Most willows have a distinctive, droopy look with long thin stems and hanging leaves, but the foliage of different species vary considerably.
Flowers: The flowers appear in spring and are arranged in hanging spikes or "catkins".
Fruit: A capsule; seeds are viable for only a few days.

* **Declared Noxious Weed**

How it spreads

Willow is a vigorous grower and can resprout from very small pieces of stem, from cut logs and from discarded branches, even if mulched. After a storm, broken pieces from a tree can wash downstream and infest several kilometres of river-bank. Some species spread by seed which is easily transported by water, wind, on machinery and also in contaminated soil.

Not to be confused with:

There are two "weeping" wattles, Narrow-leaf Bower Wattle (*A.cognata*) and Weeping Myall (*A.pendula*) but neither occurs naturally in the Shire.



Black-berry Nightshade

- *Solanum nigrum*



Photo: M. White

Cotoneaster

- *Cotoneaster* spp.



Photo: D. Blair

Cotoneaster

- *Cotoneaster spp.*



Common Name: Cotoneaster
Scientific Name: *Cotoneaster spp.*

Origin: Native to the northern regions of Europe and China.

Size: Grows as a shrub or small tree, to 3.5m.

Foliage: Leaves vary between species and are oblong to narrowly oval, with a dull green upper surface and usually a white underside with a covering of fine hairs.

Flowers: The small pink or white flowers, with 5 petals, are in clusters and appear in spring and summer.

Fruit: The red to orange-red berry-like fruits ripen in late summer and autumn and can be poisonous if eaten in large quantities.

How it spreads

Cotoneaster seed is spread by birds, water and in dumped garden waste.



Photos: D. Blair



Black-berry Nightshade

- *Solanum nigrum*



Common Name: Black-berry Nightshade
Scientific Name: *Solanum nigrum*

Origin: Europe.

Size: Up to 1m tall.

Foliage: Oval leaves with pointed tips.

Flowers: All Nightshades (*Solanum spp.*)

have distinctive more-or-less star shaped white, blue or mauve flowers with 5 lobes and prominent yellow stamens in the centre. The Black-berry Nightshade has clusters of white flowers which appear in spring and summer.

Fruit: The round, black berries are poisonous.

How it spreads: Nightshade seeds are spread by birds, water and in dumped garden waste.

Not to be confused with:

Other weedy Nightshades with white flowers include Glossy Nightshade (*S. americanum*) which also has black berries and Madeira Winter Cherry (*S. pseudocapsicum*) with bright orange-red berries. There are several native Nightshades in the region. The flowers have the typical Nightshade form but the leaves and stems are more varied. Most of the native nightshades in the region, such as Kangaroo Apple (*S. aviculare*) and Forest Nightshade (*S. prinophyllum*) have blue or mauve flowers, as do some weedy species (such as the Silver Nightshade, *S. elaeagnifolium*, and the Apple of Sodom, *S. linnaeanum*).

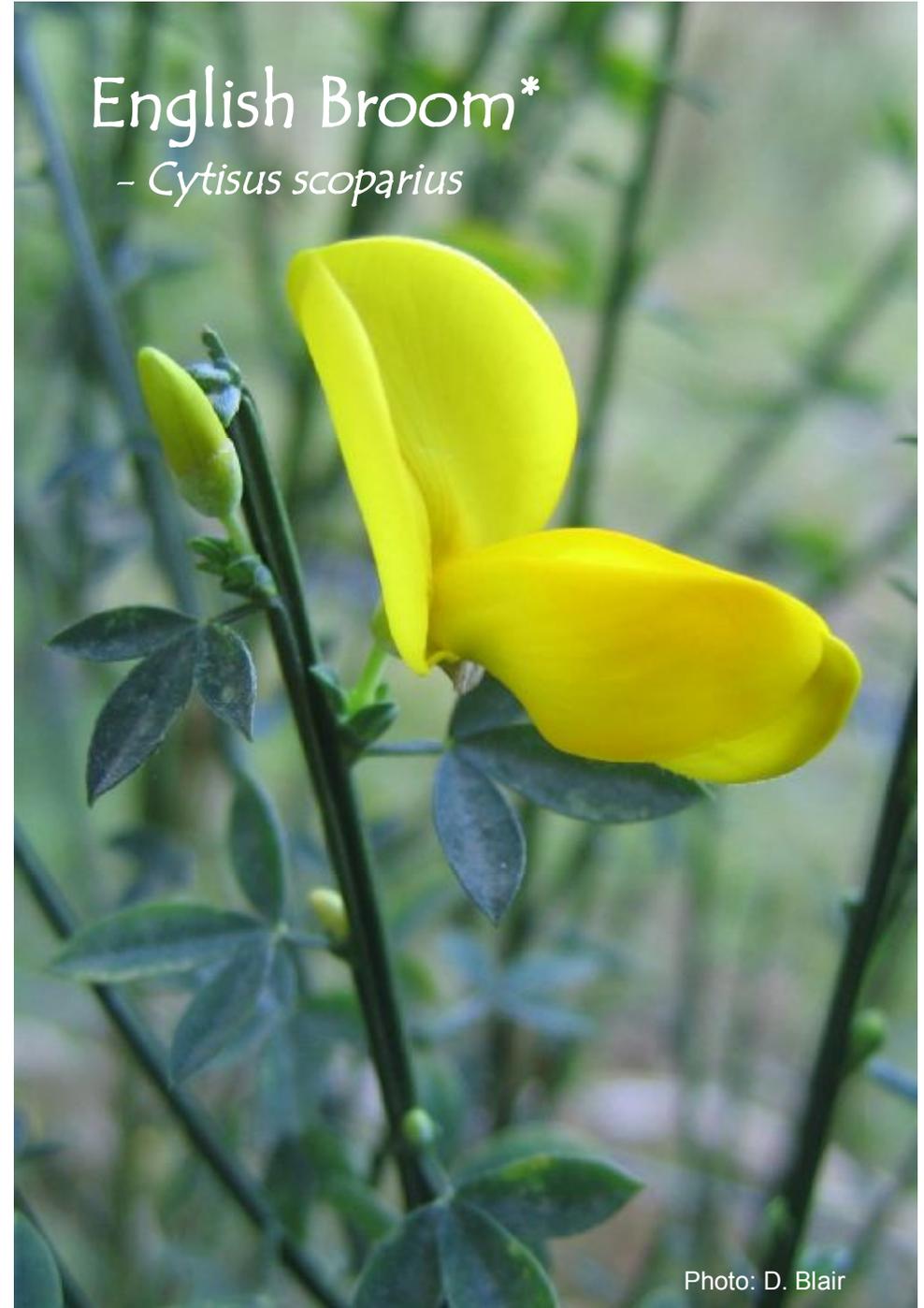


**Note: Do not eat nightshade berries!
They can be poisonous.**



Montpellier Broom*
- *Genista monspessulana*

Photo: M. White



English Broom*
- *Cytisus scoparius*

Photo: D. Blair

English Broom*

- *Cytisus scoparius*



Common Name: English Broom
Scientific Name: *Cytisus scoparius*

Origin: Native to Europe.
Size: English Broom is an upright evergreen shrub that can grow to 4m but is usually less than 2m tall.
Foliage: The leaves usually have 3 small, hairy leaflets. It has 5-sided, ridged green-brown stems that are erect and woody.
Flowers: Yellow or yellow-with-red pea-type flowers appear in spring to summer.
Fruit: The seed pods are oblong and green with fine hairs along the margin and appear late summer to early autumn. The pods dry out and turn black when ripe.

* Declared Noxious Weed

How it spreads

The pods explode as they dry out in warm weather and throw the seeds up to 5m. Seeds are spread by ants, vehicles, animals, water and contaminated soil including road-works. They can last in the soil for several decades and often germinate vigorously after a fire.

Not to be confused with:

Golden Spray (*Viminaria juncea*), but this indigenous shrub can have a more tree-like form. There are also several other "Brooms", including Cape Broom (*Genista monspessulana*), all of which are considered weeds.



Montpellier Broom*

- *Genista monspessulana*



Common Name: Montpellier or Cape Broom
Scientific Name: *Genista monspessulana*

Origin: Native to the Mediterranean Region and Europe.
Size: Montpellier Broom is an upright evergreen shrub that can grow to 3m.
Foliage: The leaves are usually divided into 3 leaflets which are hairy on both surfaces. It has ridged stems that are erect and woody.
Flowers: Yellow pea-type flowers appear in late-winter and spring.
Fruit: The seed pods are silky hairy all over. The seeds are highly poisonous and appear between spring to late summer.

* Declared Noxious Weed

How it spreads

The seeds of Montpellier Broom are spread by water, vehicles, in contaminated soil and dumped garden waste.



Twisted pods after expelling seeds
Photo: S. Meacher

Not to be confused with:

Golden Spray (*Viminaria juncea*) but this indigenous shrub can have a more tree-like form. There are also several other "brooms", including English Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), all of which are considered weeds.

