

Wandering Trad
- *Tradescantia fluminensis*



Photo: SYR

Hawthorn*
Crataegus monogyna



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Hawthorn*

- *Crataegus monogyna*



Common Name: Hawthorn

Scientific Name: *Crataegus monogyna*

Origin: Native to Europe.

Size: It can form a large shrub or small tree up to 10m.

Foliage: Hawthorn is a deciduous, erect plant with straight, sharp thorns which grow to around 2.5cm long. Leaves are alternate and are usually 3 - 7 lobed. The branches spread out widely and are often tangled. The bark is smooth but roughened towards the base.

Flowers: Flowers are white or pink and fragrant.

Fruit: The berry-like fruit contains a single hard-coated seed surrounded by yellow flesh. It ripens to bright to dark red in summer.

How it spreads

The berries are eaten by birds, possums and foxes and the seeds are easily dispersed in the animals' droppings. The plant will also gradually spread along the ground

* Declared Noxious Weed



Photo: V. Freshwater

Wandering Trad

- *Tradescantia fluminensis*



Common Name: Wandering Trad

Scientific Name: *Tradescantia fluminensis*

Origin: Native to South America

Size: A trailing or creeping plant often found adjacent to watercourses and in damp shady areas.

Foliage: Stems and leaves are thick, succulent and glossy. The stems separate easily at joints but broken pieces readily root to form new plants. The plant forms a mat across the ground that can be up to 60cm thick. Common cause of allergenic skin rashes in pets, particularly on the stomach area.

Flowers: Clusters of white flowers with 3 spreading petals appear at the ends of branches in summer.

Fruit: Fruit is a papery capsule usually containing six seeds



Photo: C. Carvalho

How it spreads

Spreads rapidly along the ground, with stems capable of spreading several metres each year and each stem able to root and form a new plant. The weed is carried in water (floods are a major means of spread) and spreads rapidly from dumped garden rubbish and contaminated soil. Stems can survive many months without roots or contact with soil.



Pampas Grass - *Cortaderia selloana*



Photo: S. Meacher

Creeping Buttercup - *Ranunculus repens*



Photo: G. Prentice

Creeping Buttercup

- *Ranunculus repens*



Common Name: Creeping Buttercup
Scientific Name: *Ranunculus repens*

- Origin:** Native to Europe and western Asia
Size: This buttercup stands up to 50cm but usually less.
Foliage: The leaves are deeply divided into 3 lobes and those near the base of the plant usually have long stems.
Flowers: The glossy yellow flowers can be produced throughout most of the year.
Fruit: The fruits are clusters of one-seeded, globular or egg shaped fruit on the end of the stem after flowering has finished.



Photo: S. Meacher

How it spreads

Creeping Buttercup spreads by means of its stolons, which are above-ground stems that form new plants. It can be dispersed in garden waste. Seeds are dispersed by water, and in the droppings of horses, cattle and birds.

Not to be confused with:

Some native geraniums have similar shaped leaves and general form (e.g. *Geranium potentilloides*) but have pink, not yellow, flowers.



Pampas Grass

- *Cortaderia selloana*



Common Name: Pampas Grass
Scientific Name: *Cortaderia selloana*

- Origin:** Native to South America.
Size: Pampas is a large grass, forming huge tussocks up to 2m high with flower spikes to 4m.
Foliage: The dull, green arching leaves are long, narrow and rough. Be careful, the sharp edges of the leaves can cut your fingers!
Flowers: The flower-heads are dense, soft and feathery spikes, on cane-like stalks. They may be white, yellow or purplish. Pampas flowers during summer and autumn.



Pampas Grass flower heads
Photo: V. Freshwater

How it spreads

If pollinated, one flower spike can produce up to 100,000 seeds. It can also regrow from cut rhizomes (underground stems). Pampas Grass is spread by wind, water, machinery, vehicles, in dumped garden waste and contaminated soil.

Not to be confused with:

The leaves of Pampas Grass are similar to those of some native Sword-sedges (*Lepidosperma*), Saw-sedges (*Gahnia*), and Reeds (*Phragmites australis*) but the flowers are unmistakable.



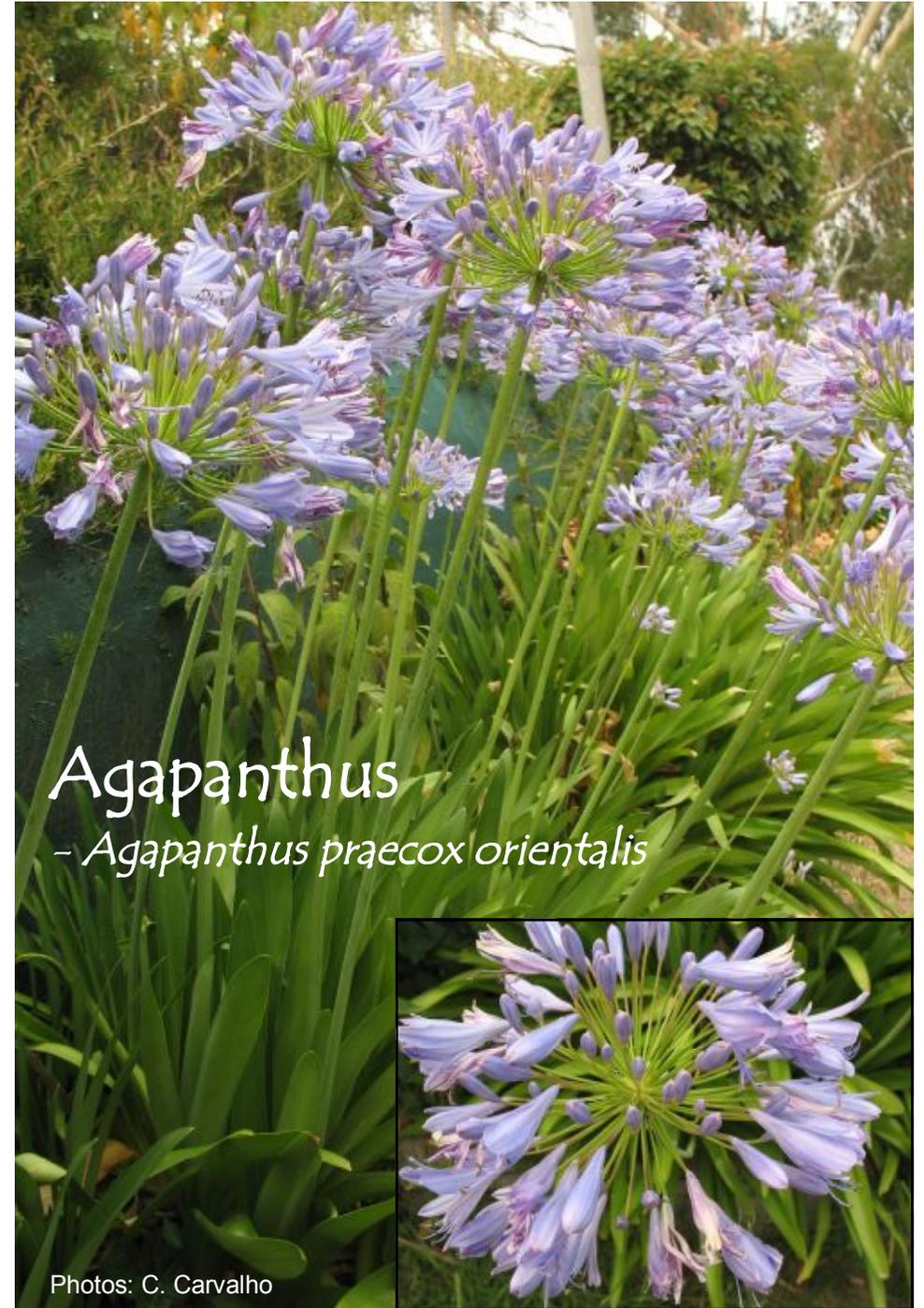
Montbretia

- *Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora*



Photo: SYR

Photo: E Campbell



Agapanthus

- *Agapanthus praecox orientalis*

Photos: C. Carvalho

Agapanthus

- *Agapanthus praecox orientalis*



Common Name: Agapanthus or African Lily
Scientific Name: *Agapanthus praecox orientalis*

- Origin:** Native to South Africa.
Size: A deep green plant that grows in leafy clumps up to 60cm tall.
Foliage: Deep green, glossy, strap-like leaves
Flowers: The flower heads, to 120 cm tall, appear in spring and summer and contain a round cluster of mauve-blue or white flowers.
Fruit: Is an oblong capsule, green-purple in colour, which split open when ripe releasing winged seeds. Fruits appear during autumn.

How it spreads

Agapanthus reproduces by seed and by rhizome (underground stem) growth or fragments. Seeds are easily transported by wind but also by soil movement, water and by dumping garden waste in bushland areas. Still commonly sold at markets, nurseries, fetes and club fundraisers and there are dwarf and different colour (pink to dark purple) varieties.



Agapanthus flowers
Photo E. Campbell



Montbretia

- *Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora*



Common Name: Montbretia
Scientific Name: *Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora*

- Origin:** Garden hybrid of two South African species.
Size: The flower stems are up to 90cm tall
Foliage: The plant has soft, strap-like leaves around 30-80cm long and 1-2 cm wide. Plant dies back over winter, re-sprouting in early spring.
Flowers: It bears spikes of bright yellow to orange trumpet-shaped flowers, from December to April.
Fruit: Fruit is a capsule, often shriveled, on finished flower spike.

How it spreads

Montbretia reproduces rapidly, forming “strings” of up to 12 bulbs that spread underground to produce new plants. It spreads easily as a result of ground disturbance and in contaminated soil. It can also be carried along in water. Most populations seem to come from dumping of garden rubbish. Clumps will divide and spread, rapidly increasing in size. It produces large amounts of seed and is often sold in nurseries, fetes or market stalls due to its attractive flowers.

Not to be confused with:

There are several natives with similar strap-like leaves but the flowers are distinctive. Can be mistaken for Watsonia, which is also a weed.

