Annual Weed Survey 2025

Final

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01	11 June 2025	Port of Brisbane	Final Report

Executive Summary

Weed monitoring has been conducted annually at the Port of Brisbane (the Port) since 2001. The monitoring program aims to:

- Detect the introduction and spread of new weed species on Port lands.
- Monitor priority weed species within high value natural assets managed by the Port of Brisbane Pty Ltd (the Port), especially habitat for migratory waders and locally significant wetlands, and sites considered to be at potential risk to new weed incursion from imported vehicles.

Priority weeds targeted in the survey include Weeds of National Significance (WoNS), Prohibited and Restricted Matters regulated under the Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014, environmental weeds listed by the Brisbane City Council and native species that have the potential to negatively impact on local habitat values. This report presents the findings of the 2025 monitoring survey.

Weed composition and distribution at the Port has remained relatively stable between 2024 and 2025 with no newly imported weeds recorded in 2025. All weed species recorded at the survey sites are widespread in degraded habitats of the east coast of Australia, and the majority are common in south-east Queensland. There were eight new species recorded on Port lands in 2025, these included: amaranth (*Amaranthus viridis)* recorded at the Bird Hide and The Lake, a firespike species (*Odontonema cuspidatum* or *tubaeforme)* recorded at The Lake, purple-top Rhode's grass (*Chloris inflata)* recorded at The Lake, seashore vervain (*Verbena litoralis*) recorded at The Lake and Port West Wetlands, Mexican clover (*Richardia humistrata*) recorded at Port Drive North, nutgrass (*Cyperus rotundus*) recorded at Port Gate Drain and Lucinda Drain, a barnyard-grass species (*Echinochloa colona* or *crus-galli*) recorded at Port Gate Drain and bellvine (*Ipumuea plebeian*) recorded at Port Drive South.

Patches of native reed (*Phragmites australis*) and Sesbania pea (*Sesbania cannabina*) are common throughout the Port with both species having the potential to reduce saltmarsh habitat values. Ongoing monitoring will assess whether these species are contributing to altered hydrological conditions that may favour the establishment of terrestrial weeds which could reduce saltmarsh values for migratory waders.

Restoration works at Fort Lytton have continued to result in an increase in saltmarsh. Prior to restoration works this area was highly degraded and dominated by weed species. The restored site is currently dominated by salt couch grassland with succulent samphire and intertidal mudflat with sparse mangrove recruitment. Filled sites dominated by weeds within and directly adjacent to intertidal wetlands at Port Drive and Port West may have similar restoration potential.

Overall, the monitoring program has found that (i) eight weed species were observed that had not been previously recorded at the Port (ii), all weed species at the Port are widespread across the east coast of Australia and the majority are common in south-east Queensland (iii) saltmarsh communities are potentially vulnerable to native species encroachment and exotic weed invasion, and should be a focus for ongoing management.

Contents

Tables

Figures

1 Introduction

The Port of Brisbane (the Port) supports high value natural assets at risk of weed invasion to new weed incursion from imported goods, and established weeds from the broader region. These high value natural assets include habitat for migratory waders and locally significant freshwater and estuarine wetlands.

Weed monitoring surveys have been conducted annually at the Port of Brisbane since 2001. The aims of the weed monitoring program are to:

- Characterise habitat conditions at each survey site.
- Monitor priority weed species within high value natural assets managed by the Port of Brisbane Pty Ltd (the Port).
- Detect the introduction and spread of new weed species at survey sites and the broader port area.
- Provide recommendations for strategic weed management at the Port based on a risk-based approach which considers feasibility, likelihood of success and impact.

2 Methodology

2.1 Priority Target Species

Priority weeds targeted in the survey are plant species listed under one or more of the following categories:

- Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) (Refer Annex A)
- Prohibited and Restricted Matters regulated under the Queensland *Biosecurity Act 2014* (refer Annex B)
- environmental weeds listed by the Brisbane City Council (refer A.1).

In addition to target weed species, the survey targeted native species that have the potential to negatively impact local natural assets. In particular, the survey targeted Sesbania pea (*Sesbania cannabina*), which is a native woody species that is being monitored at the Port for it's potential to spread within and dominate local saltmarsh and wader habitat. As the species can form dense thickets and substantial seedbanks it may have the potential to displace low saltmarsh cover and provide conditions more suitable for exotic grasses.

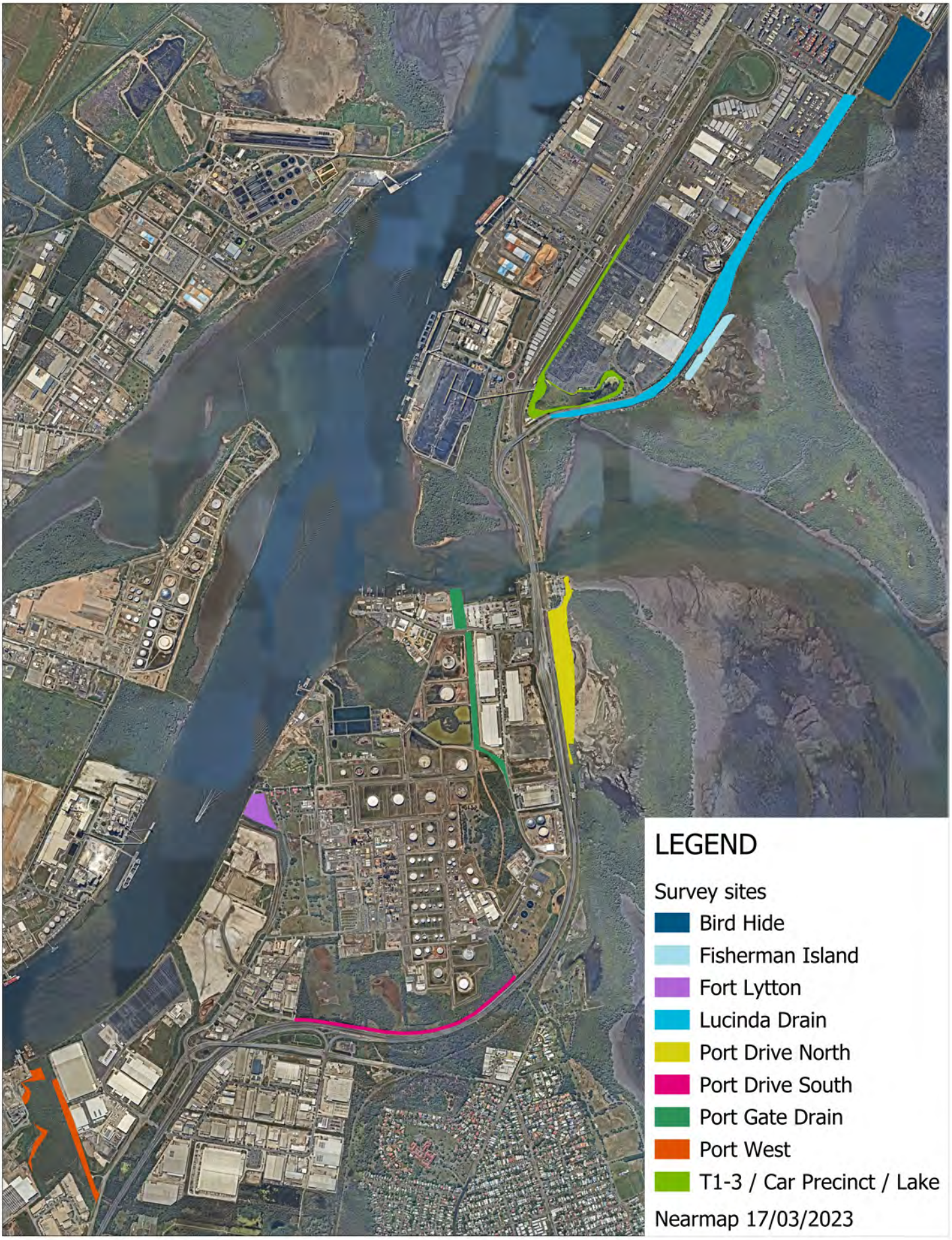
2.2 Survey Approach

In accordance with previous monitoring surveys, weed inspections in 2025 were undertaken in post-summer in April. The survey sites assessed in 2025 are shown in Figure 2.1, and were comprised of the following:

- Sites with locally significant natural asset value:
  - Bird Hide habitat for migratory waders
  - local bird habitat at the Lake adjacent to the previous Visitors Centre
  - locally significant wetlands at Lucinda Drain, Port Drive North and South, Fort Lytton and Port West.
- Sites at risk of new weed imports:
  - Port West Drain
  - Port Gate Drain
  - T1-3 Overflow and Car Precinct.

The survey was conducted by qualified ecologists. All surveys were conducted on-foot at the survey sites. Incidental observations of target weed species outside the survey sites were also recorded. The locations of all priority target weed species observations were recorded on a handheld GPS. Weed identification was undertaken on site where suitable.

Whilst every effort has been made to identify targeted weed species in the Port survey sites, the detectability of plant species and the ability to accurately identify these in the field varies with seasonal and climatic conditions. Such conditions influence the presence of reproductive features (flowers, fruits and seeds) which are useful, and in some cases essential, for species identification. Consequently, the survey conducted should not be regarded as conclusive that targeted weeds do not occur at the Port.



Title:

Weed survey sites 2025

Figure: 2.1

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3 Results

3.1 Sites with Locally Significant Natural Asset Values

3.1.1 Lucinda Drain

Site Description
Lucinda Drain is a constructed channel located east of Lucinda Drive that provides drainage for stormwater run-off from hardstand areas at the Port to the north. The drain lies adjacent to locally significant estuarine wetlands and discharges through the Lucinda Weir into the Boat Passage.

The tidal channel does not contain extensive aquatic macrophyte cover but supported a low, discontinuous fringe of native grey mangrove (*Avicennia marina*). The drain is periodically maintained, with mangroves actively removed to ensure the drain provide its primary purpose of conveying stormwater run-off.

The channel banks support planted and naturally recruited shrubs and trees comprised of a mix of local native terrestrial species such as eucalypts (*Eucalyptus spp.*), she-oaks (*Casuarina* spp.), figs (*Ficus* spp.), cotton tree (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*), paperbark (*Melaleuca* spp.) and parasol leaf tree (*Macaranga tanarius)*. Introduced shrubs were sparse and the groundcover was dominated by exotic grasses.

Weeds
The western bank of the drain adjacent to Lucinda Drive undergoes regular maintenance involving mowing and weed spraying. Poor access along the eastern bank of Lucinda Drain limits regular maintenance but weeds are reportedly removed on an annual basis.

The weed species recorded at Lucinda Drain were typical of past surveys, with pepper tree and mile-a-minute being the most prevalent species, however overall, the weed density remained low.

The following observations were made during the 2025 survey:

- **New weeds** recorded at this site include Mullumbimby couch (*Cyperus brevifolius*), creeping indigo (*Indigofera spicata*), fine-leafed verbena (*Glandularia aristigera*) and painted spurge (*Euphorbia cyathophora)* and nutgrass (*Cyperus rotundus*).
- **Restricted Matters** species included observations of widespread but sparce broad-leaved pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), and lantana (*Lantana camara*).
- **Locally significant** species included mile-a-minute (*Ipomoea cairica*), easter cassia (*Senna pendula*), Rhode's grass (*Chloris gayana*) and leucaena (*Leucaena leucocephala*).
- **Woody weeds** were similar to previous surveys, broad-leaved pepper tree remained the most dominant woody weed. Other woody weeds observed included easter cassia, leucaena and lantana.
- **Vine species** recorded on site, were mile-a-minute and siratro (*Macroptilium atropurpureum*).
- **Grasses and Groundcovers** seen across the site were Mullumbimby couch, green panic (*Panicum Maximum var. trichoglume*), Rhode's grass, red natal grass (*Melinis repens*) and nutgrass.

- **Herbs and Forbs** included shrubby stylo (*Stylosanthes scabra*), tridax daisy (*Tridax procumbens*), asthma plant (*Chamaesyce hirta*), cupid's shaving brush (*Emilia sonchifolia*), pink purslane (*Portulaca Pilosa*), creeping cinderella (*Calyptocarpus vialis*), gomphrena (*Gomphrena celosioides*), creeping indigo, clasping heliotrope (*Heliotropium amplexicaule*), flannel weed (*Sida cordifolia*), fine-leafed verbena and painted spurge.

- **Native** sesbania pea (*Sesbania cannabina*) and phragmites (*Phragmites australis*) were recorded at the site.

Two new weeds found in the drain are shown in Figure 3.1.

Figure 3.1 New species found at Lucinda Drain. Including nutgrass (*Cyperus rotundus)* (Left) and painted spurge (*Euphorbia cyanthophora)* (Right)

Title:

Weed Survey Results 2025
Lucinda Drain

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3.1.2 Bird Hide

Site Description

The Port has constructed an artificial wetland near the future port expansion (FPE) on Fisherman Islands to provide high-tide roosts for migratory shore birds and waders. This site is referred to as the 'bird hide' and consists of open saline water, seagrass, saltmarsh, intertidal mudflats and sparse mangroves, and is bounded by exotic-maintained grasslands. Culverts in the eastern bund wall provide tidal connection between the bird hide wetlands and Moreton Bay. The filled surrounds above tidal influence supported terrestrial grasslands which are regularly mown and comprised a range of exotic grasses and herbaceous environmental weeds widespread throughout the region.

Weeds

This year's survey results were similar to 2024, with the native Sesbania pea being the dominant woody species found in the site. However, three species recorded at the site were new to the area. The following observations were made in the 2025 survey:

- **New Weeds** found at this site included: amaranth (*Amaranthus viridis),* hairy wandering jew (*Commelina benghalensis),* a firespike species (*Odontonema cuspidatum* or *tubaeforme)*, asthma plant, Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata syn. Wedelia trilobata)*.
- **Restricted Matters** included lantana and Singapore daisy.
- **Locally significant** weeds included pigeon grass (*Setaria sphacelata).*
- **Woody weeds** were sparce with only lantana being recorded.
- **Vine species** included siratro, while it was the only species recorded it was prevalent across the site covering all fences and also creeping across the ground adjacent to the lake.
- **Grasses and groundcovers** seen across the site included green panic, Rhode's grass, Mullumbimby couch, red natal grass and Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense)*.
- **Herbs and forbs** included Singapore daisy, creeping indigo, common sowthistle (*Sonchus oleraceus*), shrubby stylo, cobblers peg, amaranth, hairy wandering jew, hairy fleabane (*Erigeron bonariensis*), tridax daisy, pink purslane, gomphrena and asthma plant.
- **Natives** sesbania pea and phragmites were recorded during the survey, with sesbania pea being the most abundant woody species.

Figure 3.3 shows the amaranth species along with a large patch of sesbania pea in the middle of the Bird Hide site and Figure 3.4 shows the weed distribution across the site.

Figure 3.3 Bird Hide new species amaranth (*Amaranthus viridis)* (Left) and sesbania pea *(Sesbania cannabina*) patch (Right)

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Weed Survey Results 2025
Bird Hide

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3.1.3 The Lake

Site Description
The Lake is located at Port of Brisbane Park at the southern end of Fisherman Islands. The Lake is a highly modified, constructed wetland that provides habitat values for local wetland bird species.

Weeds
Throughout the survey, mile-a-minute and broad-leaved pepper tree were the most abundant weeds recorded. Some new species were observed at the site which had not previously been recorded.

The following weeds were observed during the 2025 survey:

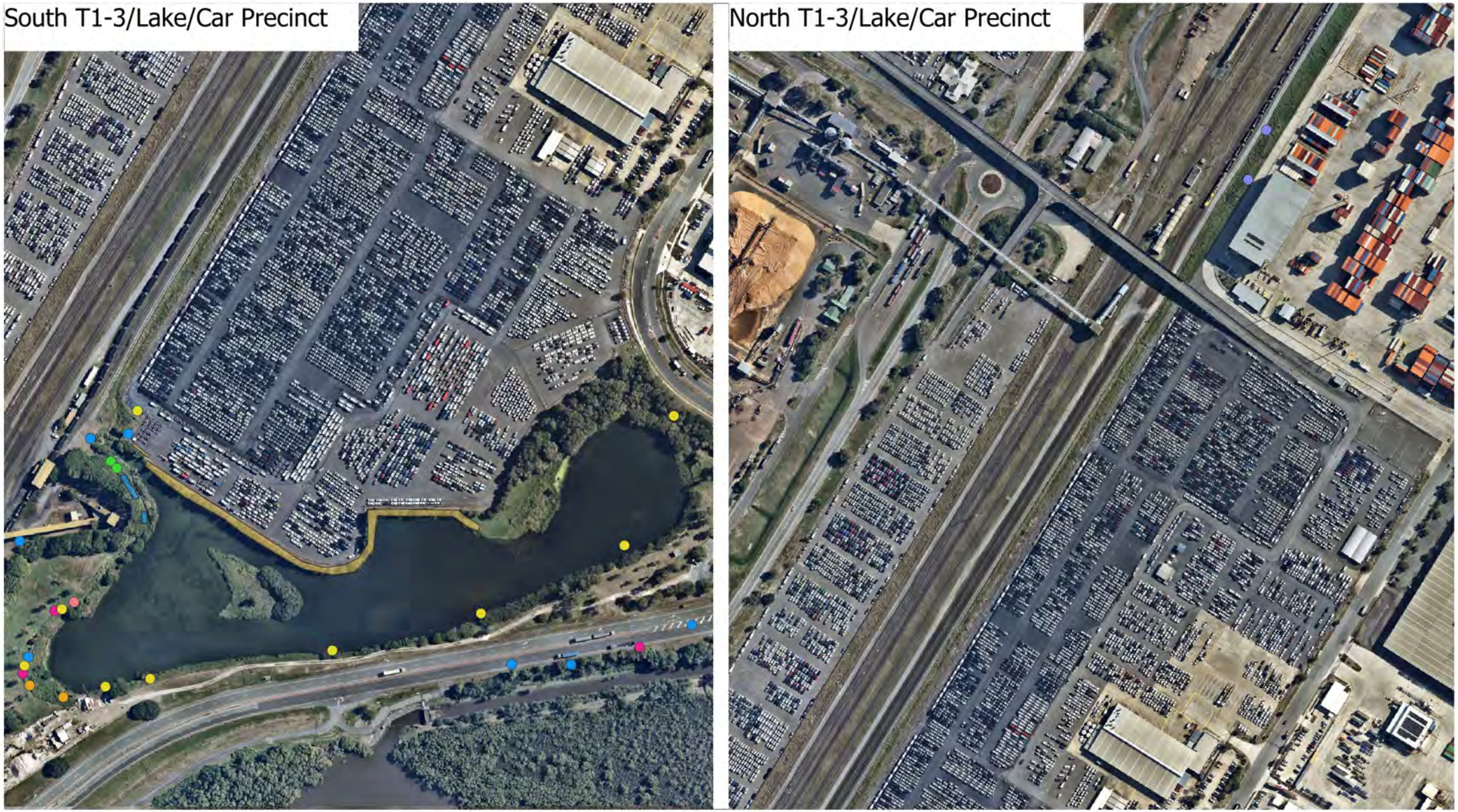
- **New species** included amaranth, red-head cotton bush (*Asclepias curassavica*), purple-top Rhode's grass (*Chloris inflata)*, painted spurge*,* creeping indigo, pink purslane.
- **Restricted Matters** included broad-leaved pepper tree and groundsel (*Baccharis halimifolia*).
- **Locally significant** weeds included castor oil (*Ricinus communis*) and mile-a-minute.
- **Woody weeds** included rattlepod (*Crotalaria pallida*), broad-leaved pepper tree, groundsel and castor oil.
- **Vine species** included mile-a-minute and siratro.
- **Grasses and groundcovers** recorded across the site Rhode's grass, green panic, signal grass (*Brachiaria spp*), red natal grass, Johnson grass and purple-top Rhode's grass.
- **Herbs and forbs** observed included creeping cinderella, shrubby stylo, leabane (*Conyza bonariensis)*, tridax daisy, creeping indigo, gomphrena, clasping heliotrope, hairy wandering jew, fine-leafed verbena, cupid's shaving brush, asthma plant, flannel weed, seashore vervain (*Verbana litoralis)*, cobblers pegs (*Bidens pilosa)*, beach primrose (*Oenothera drummondii)*, pink purslane, amaranth, threelobe false mallow (*Malvastrum coromandelianum)*, painted spurge and red-head cotton bush.
- **Exotic aquatic macrophytes** recorded included umbrella sedge (*Cyperus involucratus*).
- **Native** sesbania pea and phragmites were also recorded at this site.

Figure 3.5 shows an example of general weed cover along the lake edge and red-headed cotton bush observed on site (this was observed along the rail line adjacent to the T1-3 Overflow and Car Precinct). Figure 3.6 depicts the weed distribution across the site.

Figure 3.5 red-head cotton bush (*Asclepias curassavica)* (Left) and weed cover along the edge of The Lake (Right)

South T1-3/Lake/Car Precinct

North T1-3/Lake/Car Precinct



LEGEND

- Castor oil
- Groundsel
- Mile a minute
- Painted leaf
- Pepper tree
- Red-head cotton bush
- Sesbania pea
- Pepper tree
- Mile a minute

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Weed Survey Results 2025
T1-3/ Car Precinct/ The Lake

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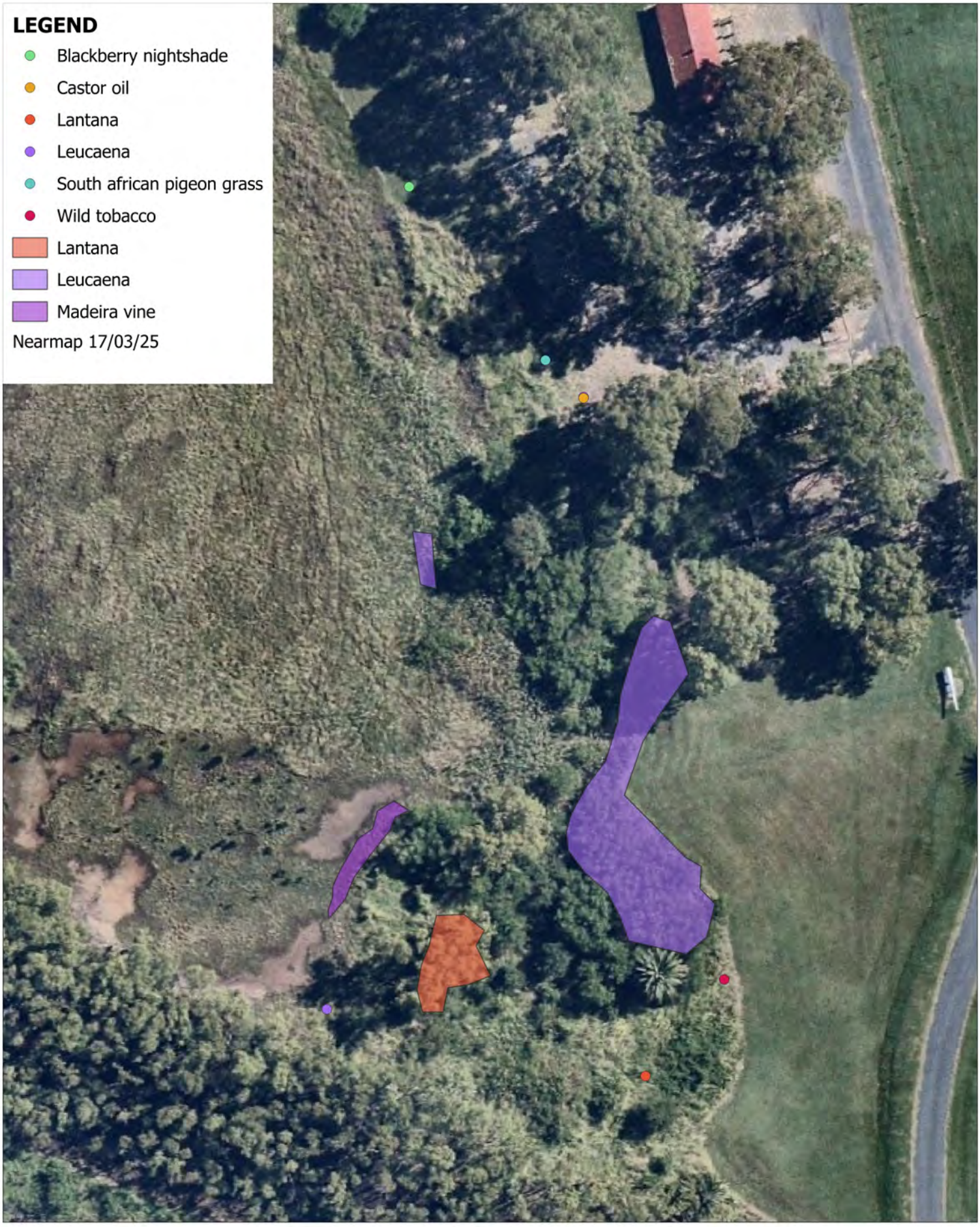
3.1.4 Fort Lytton

Site Description
Port lands at Fort Lytton adjacent to the Brisbane River support intertidal wetlands comprising mangroves and saltmarsh of high ecological value, including one of the largest remaining patches of saltmarsh near the mouth of the Brisbane River.

Weeds
The weed cover observed was primarily situated in the southeastern corner of the site, as shown in Figure 3.8. Whilst the most abundant weed was leucaena with a representative patch shown in Figure 3.7. Species observed in the 2025 survey include:

- **New Species** to the area include asthma plant and signal grass.
- **Restricted matters** included lantana and Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*).
- **Locally significant** weeds found within the site consisted of castor oil, leucaena, wild tobacco (*Solanum mauritianum*), South African pigeon grass, Rhode's grass, blackberry nightshade (*Solanum nigrum)* and mile-a-minute.
- **Woody Weeds** observed included castor oil, leucaena, wild tobacco and lantana.
- **Vines** included passionflower (*Passiflora spp.)* Madeira vine and mile-a-minute.
- **Grasses and Groundcovers** found were green panic, South African pigeon grass (*Setaria sphacelate*), Rhode's grass and signal grass.
- **Herbs and forbs** at the site consisted of asthma plant, blackberry nightshade, cobblers peg's and pink purslane.
- **Natives** at the area included phragmites.

Figure 3.7 Patch of leucaena (*Leucaena leucocephala*) (Left) and general saltmarsh habitat at Fort Lytton site (Right)



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Weed Survey Results 2025
Fort Lytton

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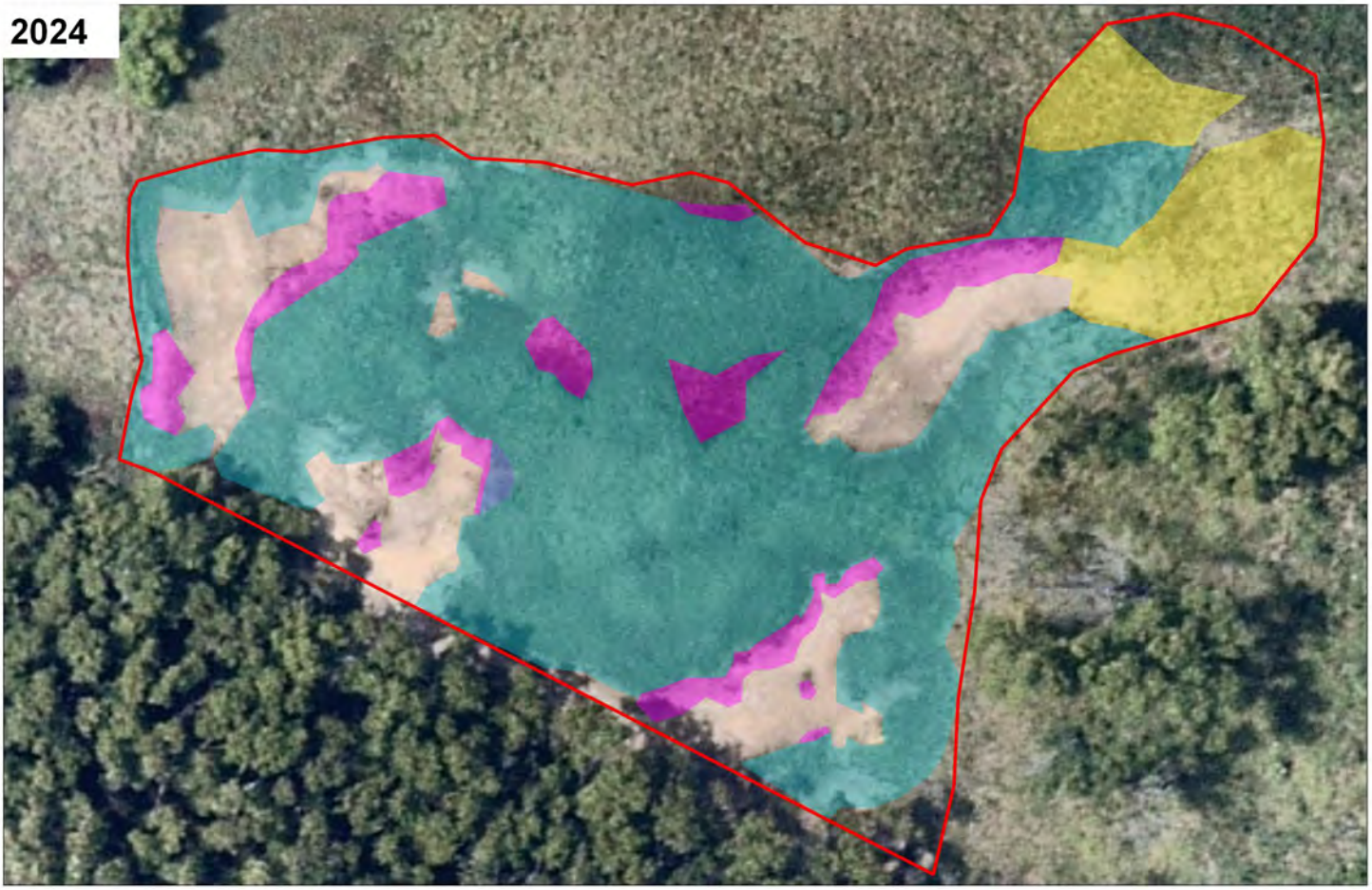
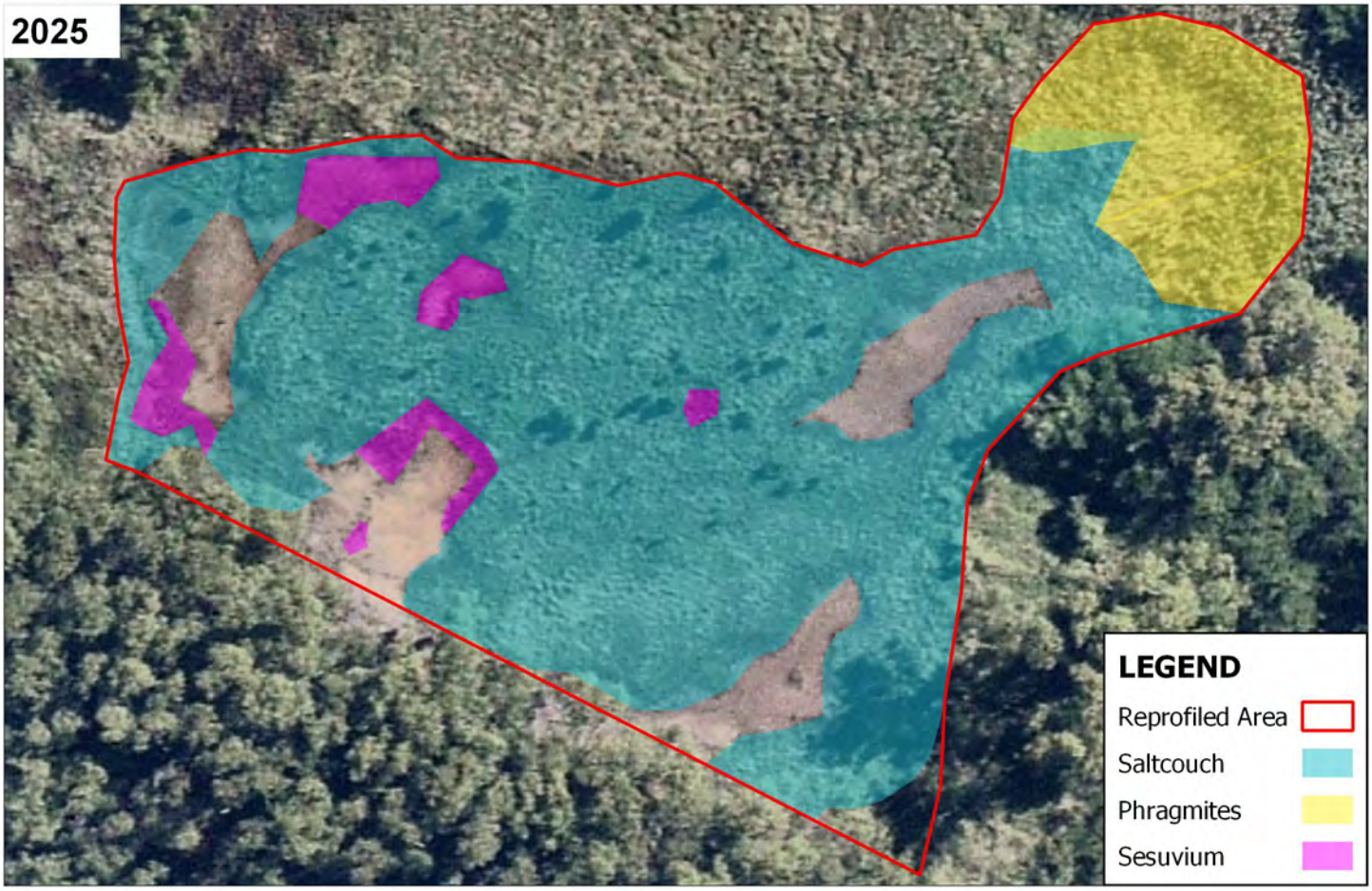
Restoration Area

Less than 0.5 ha of filled land within the site previously supported dense weeds before it was cleared and reprofiled in late 2019. Bollards were also installed on the eastern boundary between the saltmarsh and parking lot to protect saltmarsh from vehicle disturbance. Within the restoration area there is regenerating saltcouch (*Sporobolus virginicus*), shoreline sea purslane (*Sesuvium portulacastrum*) and native reed (*Phragmites australis*) (Figure 3.12). The cover of saltmarsh, particularly saltcouch, has overall increased since the restoration works in 2019. In 2025, there was decrease in purslane cover and significant increase in saltcouch. There has been a slight increase in Phragmites reedland. Refer to Table 3.1 and Figure 3.9 for a comparison of the area of ground cover species in the rehabilitation area between the 2024 and 2025 surveys.

Table 3.1 Comparison of species extent within the restoration area between 2024 and 2025

Saltmarsh habitat type	2024 area (m^2)	2025 area (m^2)	Difference in area (m^2)
Saltcouch grassland	772.4	908.8	136.4 (increase)
Sesuvium dominated samphire	118	59.1	58.9 (decrease)
Phragmites reedland	123	145.2	22.2 (increase)
Total	1013.4	1113.1	99.7 (increase)





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Fort Lytton Rehabilitation Area 2024 vs 2025

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3.1.5 Port Drive North

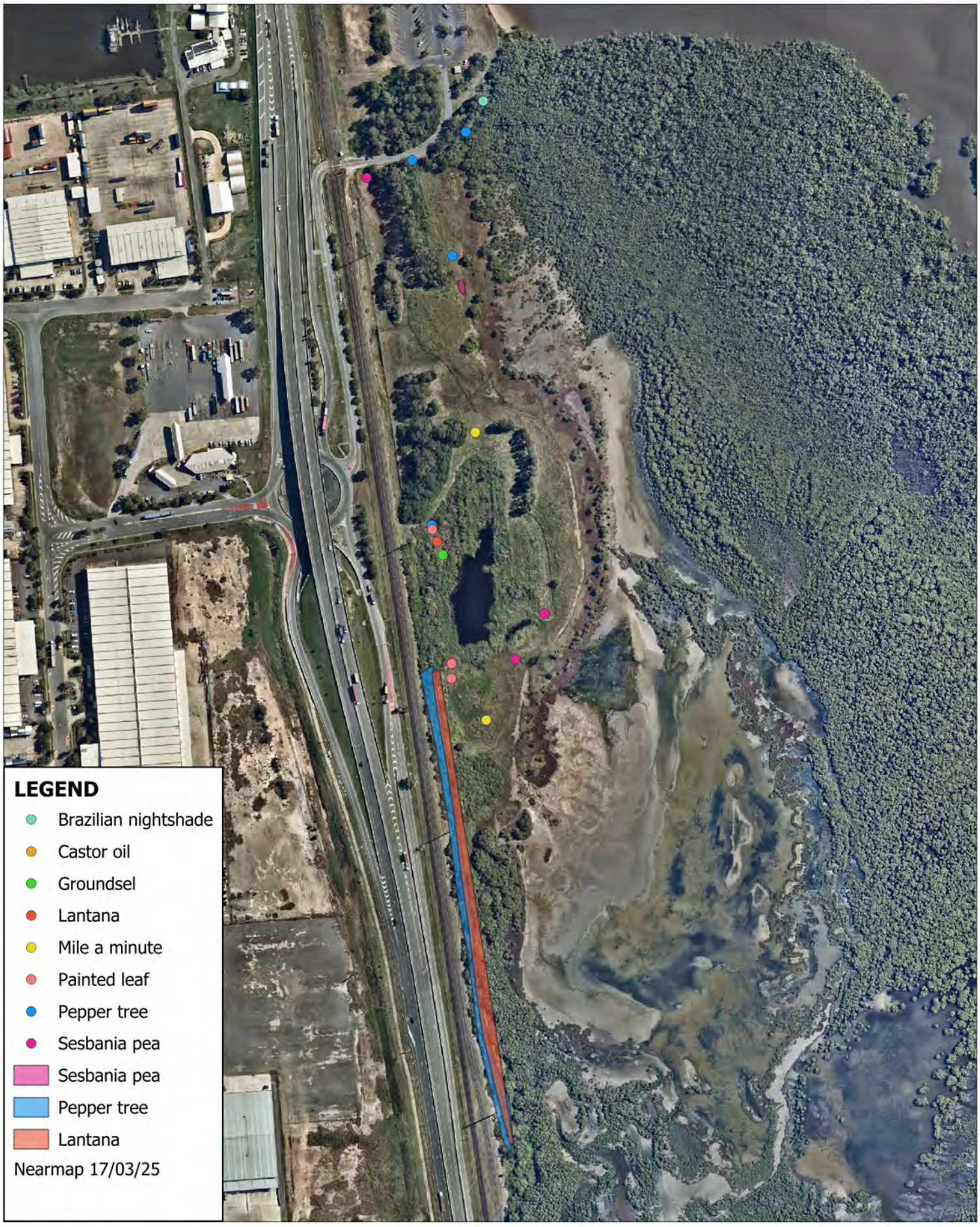
Site Description
This site is located on Whyte Island south of Boat Passage on the eastern side of Port Drive and south of the Port of Brisbane boat ramp. Whyte Island supports extensive intertidal wetlands comprising mangroves and saltmarsh of high ecological value.

Weeds
Only eight weed species were observed across this site, however two species were dominant across the site, these were broad-leaved pepper tree and lantana. The following observations were made in the 2025 survey:

- Some new weed species were observed at this site including pink purslane, Singapore daisy, Mexican clover (*Richardia humistrata*), Chinese burr (*Triumfetta rhomboidei)*.
- **Restricted matters** included broad-leaved pepper tree, lantana, groundsel and Singapore daisy.
- **Locally significant** species observed were Brazilian nightshade and mile-a-minute.
- **Woody weeds** observed included broad-leaved pepper tree, lantana, groundsel and rattlepod.
- **Vines** found in the site were Brazilian nightshade (*Solanum seaforthianum*), mile-a-minute and siratro.
- **Grasses and groundcovers** observed were green panic and Mullumbimby couch.
- **Herbs and forbs** found included creeping cinderella, asthma plant, cobbler's peg, tridax daisy, cupid's shaving brush, creeping indigo, beach evening primrose, hairy wandering jew, shrubby stylo, pink purslane, Singapore daisy, painted spurge, Mexican clover, and Chinese burr.
- **Native** phragmites and sesbania pea were also recorded at this site.

Examples of the weeds found in this site are shown in Figure 3.10. Additionally, the distribution of restricted and locally significant weeds on site are displayed in Figure 3.11.

Figure 3.10 Mexican clover weed (*Richardia humistrata*) (Left) and a painted spurge (*Richardia humistrata*) observed (Right)



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Weed Survey Results 2025
Port Drive North

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3.1.6 Port Drive South

Site Description
The western road corridor off Port Drive supports remnant *Melaleuca quinquenervia* wetlands in relatively good condition.

Weeds
This site had the most abundant restricted or locally significant weeds of all sites surveyed, with the most diverse region being the east region of the site, the weeds observed in the 2025 survey were:

- **New species** to this area included bellvine (*Ipumuea plebeian*), green panic and shrubby stylo.
- **Restricted Matters** include lantana, pepper tree and groundsel.
- **Locally significant** weeds include giant devil's fig (*Solanum hispidum)*, leucaena, easter cassia, wild tobacco, castor oil, Rhode's grass and mile-a-minute.
- **Woody weeds** were prominent and included giant devil's fig, lantana, pepper tree, leucaena, wild tobacco, castor oil and rattlepod.
- **Vines** recorded were siratro, passionflower, mile-a-minute and bellvine.
- **Grasses and Groundcover** included green panic, signal grass, Rhode's grass and Mullumbimby couch.
- **Herbs and forbs** included phasey bean (*Macroptilium lathyroides)*, pink purslane, gomphrena, creeping cinderella, creeping indigo, shrubby stylo, cupid's shaving brush, fine-leafed verbena, sensitive plant (*Mimosa pudica*), flannel weed, blue billy-goat weed (*Ageratum houstonianum)*, hairy wandering jew and asthma plant.
- **Native** phragmites was also seen at this site.

Figure 3.12 shows examples of weeds observed on site and Figure 3.13 highlights the weeds displays the distribution of weed species across the site.

Figure 3.12 Large patch of broad-leaved pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius)* (Left) and bellvine (*Ipumuea plebeian*) (Right)

Title:

Weed Survey Results 2025
Port Drive South

Figure: 3.13

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3.1.7 Port West Wetlands

Site Description
Port West, located west of Lytton Road approximately 4 km south-west of the Port, supports a mosaic of mangroves and saltmarsh wetlands directly connected to the Brisbane River. Like other sites at the Port, the saltmarsh-mangrove ecotone and upper tidal limits adjacent to industrial land uses are susceptible to disturbance and weed invasion.

Weeds
At this site, weeds were primarily found along the edges of the site, with most of the internal area comprised of mangrove and saltmarsh species with only sparce weed cover. Of the weeds observed, broad-leaved pepper tree and lantana were the dominant weed species, however, prickly pears (*Opuntia stricta*) were also observed in many areas as seen in Figure 3.16 and Figure 3.14. Many herbs traditionally not recorded in this site, were observed for the first time. The observed weeds from the 2025 weed survey are:

- **New species** to the site included many different herb species including creeping cinderella, asthma plant, creeping indigo, blackberry nightshade, common sowthistle, cupid's shaving brush, seashore vervain (*Verbena litoralis*) and cobbler's pegs.
- **Restricted Matters** found in the area include pepper trees, prickly pear, lantana and groundsel.
- **Locally Significant** species observed include castor oil, mile-a-minute, blackberry nightshade, Rhode's grass, easter cassia, Mossman river grass (*Cenchrus echinatus*) and wild tobacco.
- **Woody weeds** recorded in the site include pepper trees, castor oil, lantana, easter cassia and groundsel.
- **Vines** observed include mile-a-minute, passionflower and siratro.
- **Grasses and groundcovers** in the site were green panic, Rhode's grass, red natal grass, Mossman river grass.
- **Herbs and forbs** included asthma plant, prickly pear, creeping indigo, creeping cinderella weed, hairy fleabane, blackberry nightshade, common sowthistle, cupid's shaving brush, seashore vervain and cobbler's pegs.
- **Native** sesbania pea and phragmites were recorded in the site.

Figure 3.14 shows some examples of weeds found on site, and Figure 3.16 shows the distribution of weeds.

Figure 3.14 Blackberry nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) found at site (Left) and large prickly pear patch (*Opuntia stricta*) (Right)

3.2 Sites at Risk to New Weed Imports

3.2.1 Port West Drain

Site Description
Port West Drain is a narrow intertidal channel fringed by remnant mangroves comprised of native grey mangrove. The channel is bounded to the west by extensive mangrove forest (described in the following section 3.1.9) and to the east by cleared land for industrial purposes, including a newly constructed truck washing bay.

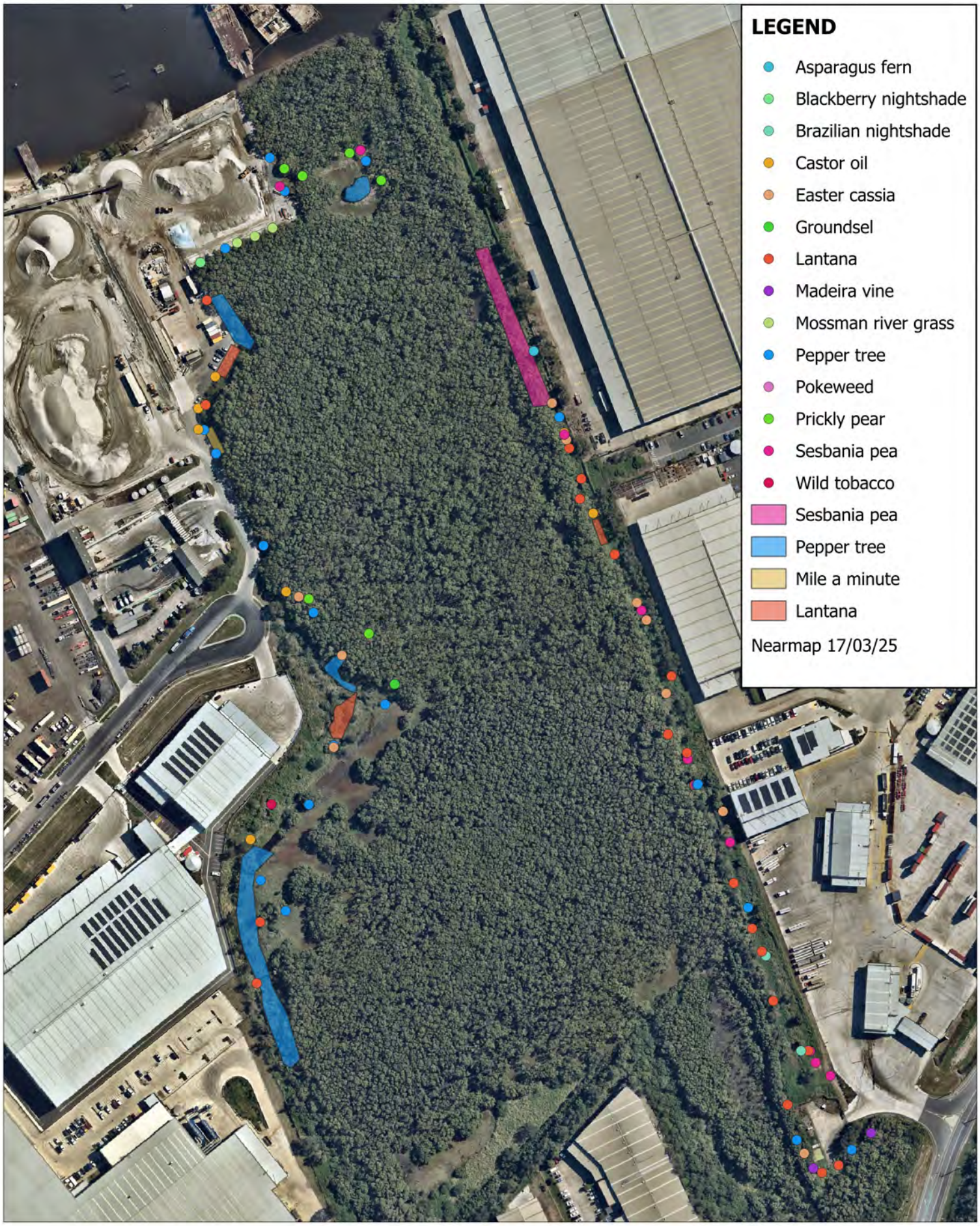
Weeds
This area had changed extensively between 2024-2025. This site had dense weed coverage with some species growing rapidly over the past 12 months, as seen in Figure 3.15. The species observed in the 2025 survey are as follows:

- **New species** observed was silverleaf desmodium (*Desmodium uncinatum*).
- **Restricted Matters** included lantana, broad-leaved pepper tree, Madeira vine and asparagus fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus*).
- **Locally Significant** species found were Brazilian nightshade, easter cassia, Rhode's grass, red balloon cotton (*Asclepias curassavica*) and castor oil.
- **Woody weeds** observed were lantana, pepper tree, easter cassia and rattlepod.
- **Vines** included Madeira vine, siratro, passionflower and silverleaf desmodium.
- **Grasses and groundcovers** observed included green panic, Rhode's grass and red natal grass.

- **Herbs and forbs** included cobbler's pegs, red balloon cotton, hairy wandering jew, asparagus fern, false daisy (*Eclipta prostrata*) and inkweed (*Phytolacca octandra*).
- **Natives** found in the site included sesbania pea and phragmites.

Examples of weed cover on site are shown in Figure 3.15. The distribution of weed species is shown in Figure 3.16.

Figure 3.15 Large lantana (*Lantana camara*) (Left) weed cover density across site (Right)



Title:

Weed Survey Results 2025
Port West

Figure: 3.16

Rev: A

BMT endeavours to ensure that the information provided in this map is correct at the time of publication. BMT does not warrant, guarantee or make representations regarding the currency and accuracy of information contained in this map.

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3.2.2 Port Gate Drain

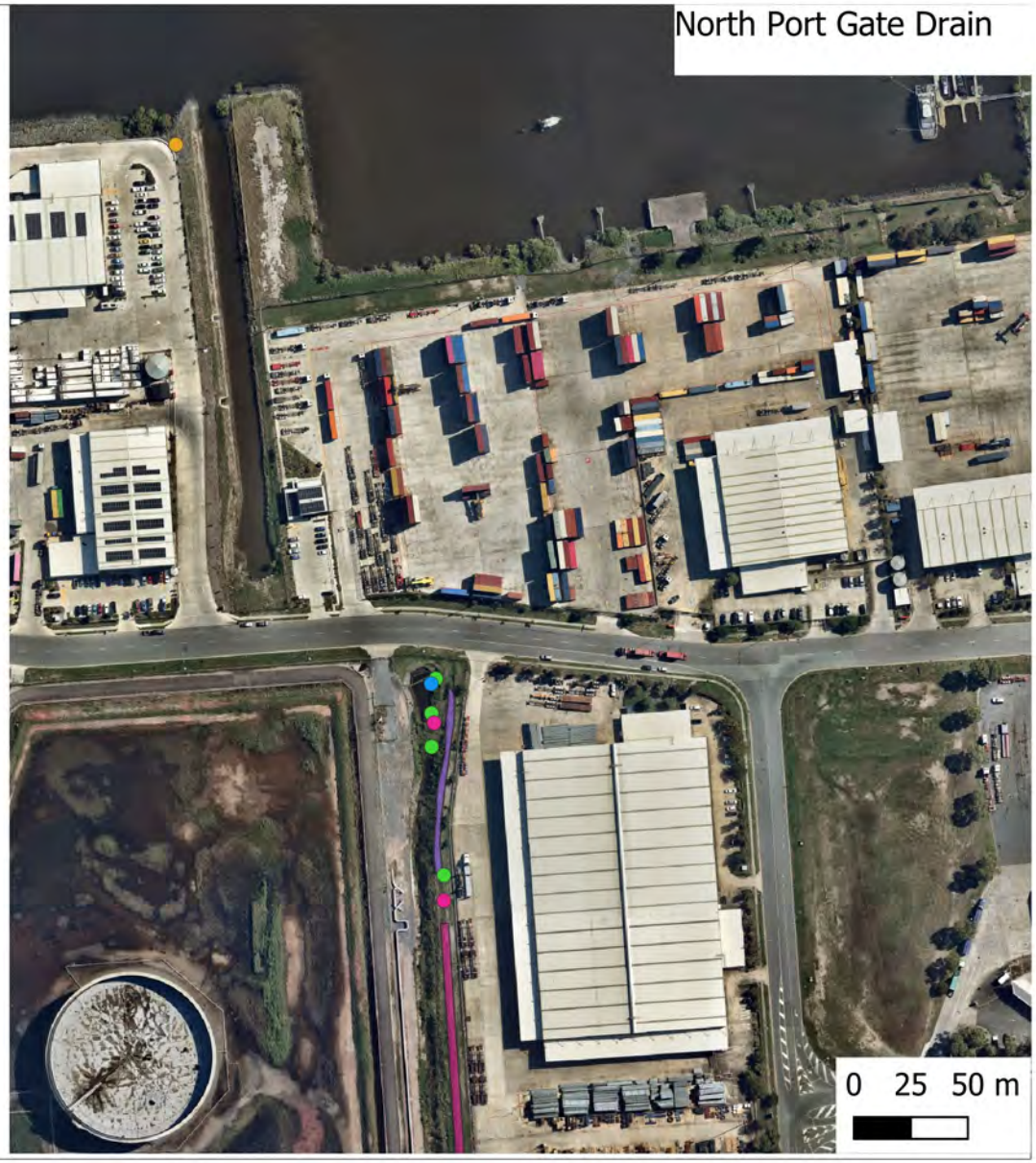
Site Description
Port Gate Drain lies to the south of Boat Passage and collects stormwater run-off from the adjacent hardstand areas and drains into (and partially receives) the tidal waters in Boat Passage. The banks of the drain are constructed of concrete, gravel and/or compacted earth, which limits extensive vegetation growth. A fuel pipeline was constructed and on the south-west side of the drain in 2024.

Weeds
The site had only one restricted or locally significant weed recorded in the northern section of the drain, in the southern section there was significantly more weeds with broad-leaved pepper trees and groundsel being recorded frequently along with native sesbania pea. The species recorded in the 2025 survey are as follows:

- **New species** recorded at this site include creeping cinderella, signal grass, nutgrass and a barnyard-grass species (*Echinochloa colona* or *crus-galli*).
- **Restricted Matters** include pepper tree, groundsel and Singapore daisy.
- **Locally significant** weeds at this site are leucaena, mile-a-minute and Rhode's grass.
- **Woody weeds** recorded are pepper tree, groundsel, leucaena and rattlepod.
- **Vines** seen include passionflower, mile-a-minute and siratro.
- **Grasses and groundcovers** included green panic, Rhode's grass, Mullumbimby couch, red natal grass, signal grass, nutgrass and a barnyard-grass species.
- **Herbs and forbs** were seen in abundance across the site including *Glycine tabacina*, cupid's shaving brush, gomphrena, pink purslane, creeping indigo, creeping cinderella, shrubby stylo, tridax daisy, flannel weed, common sowthistle, cobbler's peg, Singapore daisy, asthma plant, hairy wandering jew.
- **Native** phragmites and sesbania pea were also recorded.

Figure 3.17 shows the pipeline and surrounding weeds from the site, while the distribution of weeds can be found in Figure 3.18.

Figure 3.17 Mile-a-minute (*Ipomoea* cairica) and pepper tree (*Achinus terebinthifolius)* behind pipeline (Left) and sesbania pea (*Sesbania cannabina*) patch (Right)



LEGEND

- Castor oil
- Giant devil's fig
- Groundsel
- Lantana
- Mile a minute
- Pepper tree
- Sesbania pea
- Sesbania pea
- Pepper tree
- Mile a minute

Nearmap 17/03/25

Title:

Weed Survey Results 2025
Port Gate Drain

Figure: **3.18**

Rev: **A**

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Filepath: I:\B23621.PoB Monitoring 2019-25\DRG\2025_Weeds\ECO_001_B23621_Weeds_2025.qgz

3.2.3 T1-3 Overflow and Car Precinct

Site Description
The T1-3 and Car Precinct areas at the Port store imported vehicles and are potential vectors for newly introduced weed species entering the country via container ships. They are adjacent to the Lake and a railway line. The survey site includes constructed concrete drains, regularly maintained roadside lawn, landscaped garden beds and the maintained Queensland Rail freight line easement.

Weeds
The survey site is heavily modified and cleared and undergoes regular maintenance including mowing and spraying for weeds. Weeds recorded for this site are combined with The Lake and included:

- **New species** included amaranth, red-head cotton bush, purple-top Rhode's grass, painted spurge, creeping indigo, pink purslane.
- **Restricted Matters** included broad-leaved pepper tree and groundsel.
- **Locally significant** weeds included castor oil and mile-a-minute.
- **Woody weeds** included rattlepod, broad-leaved pepper tree, groundsel and castor oil.
- **Vine species** included mile-a-minute and siratro.
- **Grasses and groundcovers** recorded across the site Rhode's grass, green panic, signal grass, red natal grass, Johnson grass and purple-top Rhode's grass.
- **Herbs and forbs** observed included creeping cinderella, shrubby stylo, leabane, tridax daisy, creeping indigo, gomphrena, clasping heliotrope, hairy wandering jew, fine-leafed verbena, cupid's shaving brush, asthma plant, flannel weed, seashore vervain, cobblers pegs, beach primrose, pink purslane, amaranth, threelobe false mallow, painted spurge and red-head cotton bush.

Refer to Figure 3.5 and Figure 3.6 for weed species examples and mapping.

4 Discussion

The Port's weed monitoring program aims to detect the introduction and spread of new weed species imported to the Port and to monitor priority weed species within the Port land, including habitat for migratory waders and locally significant wetlands. In summary:

- Weed composition and distribution at the Port has remained relatively stable between 2024 and 2025 with no newly imported weeds recorded in 2025. Across all sites eight new species were recorded which had not previously been seen on Port land. These included: amaranth recorded at the Bird Hide and The Lake, a firespike species recorded at the Bird Hide, purple-top Rhode's grass recorded at The Lake, seashore vervain recorded at The Lake and Port West Wetlands, Mexican clover recorded at Port Drive North, nutgrass recorded at Port Gate Drain and Lucinda Drain, a barnyard-grass species recorded at Port Gate Drain and bellvine recorded at Port Drive South.
- All weed species recorded in the survey sites are widespread in degraded coastal habitats of the east coast of Australia, and the majority are common in south-east Queensland.
- The sites considered most at risk to weed imports are the imported vehicle storage areas and downstream environments. However, the potential for new weeds is reduced as the area is well maintained and/or subject to saline inundation.
- Localised patches of native reed and sesbania pea may cause impacts to saltmarsh habitat values, particularly at the Bird Hide. Ongoing monitoring will assess whether these species are contributing to altered hydrological conditions that may favour the establishment of terrestrial weeds which could reduce saltmarsh values for migratory waders.
- Restoration works at Fort Lytton have resulted in an increase in saltmarsh habitat in previously disturbed and degraded habitats at this site which has continued to expand. Filled sites within and directly adjacent to intertidal wetlands at Port Drive may have similar restoration potential. It is recommended that recreational and service vehicles are prevented from accessing intertidal habitats within this site to protect saltmarsh and wader habitat values.
- Regular monitoring will continue to be essential to assess the potential for new weed imports to south-east Queensland via the Port, and to inform the need for weed management.

5 References

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Annex A Weeds of National Significance (Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment)

Common Name	Scientific Name
African boxthorn	*Lycium ferocissimum*
Alligator weed	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*
Asparagus fern	*Asparagus aethiopicus*
Asparagus fern	*Asparagus scandens*
Athel pine	*Tamarix aphylla*
Bellyache bush	*Jatropha gossypiifolia*
Bitou bush, boneseed	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera and rotundata*
Blackberry	*Rubus fruticosus agg.*
Bridal creeper	*Asparagus asparagoides*
Bridal veil creeper	*Asparagus declinatus*
Broom	*Cytisus scoparius*
Cabomba	*Cabomba caroliniana*
Cats claw vine	*Dolichandra unguis-cati*
Chilean needle grass	*Nassella neesiana*
Climbing asparagus	*Asparagus africanus*
Climbing asparagus fern	*Asparagus plumosus*
Cotton-leaved physic-nut	*Jatropha gossypifolia*
Delta arrowhead	*Sagittaria platyphylla*
Fireweed	*Senecio madagascariensis*
Flax-leaved broom	*Genista linifolia*
Gamba grass	*Andropogon gayanus*
Gorse	*Ulex europaeus*
Hymenachne	*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*
Lantana	*Lantana camara*
Mesquite	*Prosopis spp.*
Madeira vine	*Anredera cordifolia*
Mimosa	*Mimosa pigra*
Montpellier broom	*Genista monspessulana*
Parkinsonia	*Parkinsonia aculeata*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Parthenium weed	*Parthenium hysterophorus*
Pond apple	*Annona glabra*
Prickly acacia	*Vachellia nilotica ssp. indica*
Prickly pear	*Austrocylindropuntia spp.*
Prickly pear	*Cylindropuntia spp.*
Prickly pear	*Opuntia spp.*
Rubber vine	*Cryptostegia grandiflora*
Salvinia	*Salvinia molesta*
Serrated tussock	*Nassella trichotoma*
Silver nightshade	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*
Water hyacinth	*Eichhornia crassipes*
Willows except weeping willows, pussy willow and sterile pussy willow	*Salix spp. except S. babylonica, S. X calodendron and S. X reichardtiji*

Annex B Restricted Invasive Plants under the Queensland Biosecurity Act (Department of Agriculture and Fisheries)

Restricted matter	Category
• Bitou bush (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotundifolia*)	2, 3, 4 and 5
• Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera*)	2, 3, 4 and 5
• Bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*)	2, 3, 4 and 5
• Bunny ears (*Opuntia microdasys*)	2, 3, 4 and 5
• Hudson pear (*Cylindropuntia pallida syn. Cylindropuntia rosea and C. tunicata*)	2, 3, 4 and 5
• Jumping cholla (*Cylindropuntia prolifera*)	2, 3, 4 and 5
• Koster's curse (*Clidemia hirta*)	2, 3, 4 and 5
• Limnocharis or yellow burrhead (*Limnocharis flava*)	2, 3, 4 and 5
• madras thorn (*Pithecellobium dulce*)	2, 3, 4 and 5
• Mexican bean tree (*Cecropia pachystachya, C. palmata and C. peltata*)	2, 3, 4 and 5
• Mexican feather grass (*Nassella tenuissima*)	2, 3, 4 and 5
• Miconia (*M. calvescens, M. cionotricha, M. nervosa and M. racemosa*)	2, 3, 4 and 5
• Mikania vine (*Mikania micrantha*)	2, 3, 4 and 5
• Mimosa pigra (*Mimosa pigra*)	2, 3, 4 and 5
• Riverina prickly pear (*Opunita elata*)	2, 3, 4 and 5
• Water mimosa (*Neptunia oleracea and N. plena*).	2, 3, 4 and 5
• African boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)	3
• African fountain grass (*Cenchrus setaceum*)	3
• African tulip tree (*Spathodea campanulata*)	3
• Alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)	3
• Annual ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)	3
• Asparagus fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus, A. africanus, A. scandens, A. declinatus and A. plumosus*)	3
• Athel pine (*Tamarix aphylla*)	3
• *Austrocylindropuntia* cactus with the following names: • Cane cactus (*Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica*) • Eve's pin cactus (*A. subulata*)	3
• Badhara bush (*Gmelina elliptica*)	3
• Balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*)	3
• Bellyache bush (*Jatropha gossypiifolia* and hybrids)	3

Restricted matter	Category
• Blackberry (*Rubus anglocandicans, Rubus fruticosus*)	3
• Broad-leaved pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)	3
• Broom with the following names: • flax-leaf broom (*Genista linifolia*) • Montpellier broom (*Genista monspessulana*) • Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)	3
• Cabomba (*Cabomba caroliniana*)	3
• Camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*)	3
• Candyleaf (*Stevia ovata*)	3
• Cat's claw creeper (*Dolichandra unguis-cati*)	3
• Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana*)	3
• Chinee apple (*Ziziphus mauritiana*)	3
• Chinese celtis (*Celtis sinensis*)	3
• Cholla cactus with the following names: • coral cactus (*Cylindropuntia fulgida*) • devil's rope pear (*Cylindropuntia imbricata*) • snake cactus (*Cylindropuntia spinosior*)	3
• Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia spp*. other than native species)	3
• Elephant ear vine (*Argyreia nervosa*)	3
• Fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*)	3
• Gamba grass (*Andropogon gayanus*)	3
• Giant sensitive plant (*Mimosa diplotricha var. diplotricha*)	3
• Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)	3
• Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*)	3
• Harrisia cactus (*Harrisia martinii syn. Eriocereus martinii, H. tortuosa and H. pomanensis syn. Cereus pomanensis*)	3
• Harungana (*Harungana madagascariensis*)	3
• Honey locust (*Gleditsia tricanthos* including cultivars and varieties)	3
• Hygrophila (*Hygrophila costata*)	3
• Hymenachne or olive hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis* and hybrids)	3
• Kudzu (*Pueraria montana var. lobata, syn. P. lobata, P. triloba* other than in the Torres Strait Islands)	3
• Lantanas: • creeping lantana (*Lantana montevidensis*) • lantana or common lantana (*Lantana camara*)	3
• Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*)	3

Restricted matter	Category
• Mesquites: • honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*) • mesquite or algrroba (*Prosopis pallida*) • Quilpie mesquite (*Prosopis velutina*)	3
• Mother-of-millions (*Bryophyllum delagoense syn. B. tubiflorum, Kalanchoe delagoensis*)	3
• Mother-of-millions hybrid (*Bryophyllum × houghtonii*)	3
• Ornamental gingers: • kahili ginger (*Hedychium gardnerianum*) • white ginger (*Hedychium coronarium*) • yellow ginger (*Hedychium flavescens*)	3
• Parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*)	3
• Parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)	3
• Pond apple (*Annona glabra*)	3
• Prickly acacia (*Vachellia nilotica*)	3
• Prickly pears: • common pest pear, • spiny pest pear (*Opuntia stricta syn. O. inermis*) • drooping tree pear (*O. monacantha syn. O. vulgaris*) • tiger pear (*O. aurantiaca*) • velvety tree pear (*O. tomentosa*) • Westwood pear (*O. streptacantha*)	3
• Privets: • broad-leaf privet or tree privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*) • small-leaf privet or Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*)	3
• Rat's tail grasses: • American rat's tail grass (*Sporobolus jacquemontii*) • giant Parramatta grass (*Sporobolus fertilis*) • giant rat's tail grass (*Sporobolus pyramidalis and Sporobolus natalensis*)	3
• Rubber vines: • ornamental rubber vine (*Cryptostegia madagascariensis*) • rubber vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*)	3
• Sagittaria (*Sagittaria platyphylla*)	3
• Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)	3
• Senegal tea (*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*)	3
• Siam weed (*Chromolaena odorata and Chromolaena squalida*)	3
• Sicklepods: • foetid cassia (*Senna tora*) • hairy cassia (*Senna hirsuta*)	3

Restricted matter	Category
• sicklepod (*Senna obtusifolia*)	
• Silver-leaf nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*)	3
• Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata; syn. Wedelia trilobata*)	3
• Telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*)	3
• Thunbergias: • Laurel clockvine (*Thunbergia laurifolia*) • thunbergia or blue thunbergia (*Thunbergia grandiflora*)	3
• Tobacco weed (*Elephantopus mollis*)	3
• Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes syn. Pontederia crassipes*)	3
• Water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*)	3
• Willow (all *Salix spp.* other than *S. babylonica, S.* × *calodendron and S.* × *reichardtii)*	3
• Yellow bells (*Tecoma stans*)	3
• Yellow oleander or Captain Cook tree (*Cascabela thevetia syn. Thevetia peruviana*).	3

Annex C Brisbane City Council Environmental Weeds (Brisbane City Council)

Table C.1. Species included in the Biosecurity Act – prioritised for the Brisbane LGA (updated December 2022)

Risk classification	Common name	Species name
Significant	Alligator weed	*Altemanthera philoxeroides*
	Cabomba	*Cabomba caroliniana*
	Horsetails	*Equisetum spp.*
High	Broad-leaved pepper tree	*Schinus terebinthifolius*
	Cat's claw creeper	*Dolichandra unguis-cati*
	Hymenachne	*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*
	Kudzu	*Pueraria lobate*
	Parthenium	*Parthenium hysterophorus*
	Rat's tail grass/giant rat's tail grass	*Sporobulus pyramidalis and S.natalensis*
	Salvinia	*Salvinia molesta*
	Senegal tea	*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*
	Water hyacinth	*Eichhornia crassipes*
	Water lettuce	*Pistia stratiotes*
	Water mimosa	*Neptunia oleracea (and N. plena)*
Moderate	Asparagus ferns	*Asparagus aethiopicus 'Sprengeri' A. africanus*
	Balloon vine	*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*
	Bridal creeper	*Asparagus asparagoides*
	Broadleaf privet	*Ligustrum lucidum*
	Giant Parramatta grass/rat's tail grasses/Parramatta grass	*Sporobolus fertilis, S. africanus, S. jacquemontii*
	Groundsel bush	*Baccharis halimifolia*
	Hygrophila/glush weed	*Hygrophila costata*
	Kahili ginger	*Hedychium gardnerianum*
	Madeira vine	*Anredera cordifolia*
	Willows	*Salix spp. other than S. babylonica, S. x calodendron, S. xreichardtii and S. chilensis; syn.*

Risk classification	Common name	Species name
		S. humboldtiana = pencil willow (Chilean willow)
Low	Annual ragweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
	Bitou bush	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata*
	Boneseed	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera*
	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*
	Chinese celtis	*Celtis sinensis*
	Dutchman's pipe	*Aristolochia elegans*
	Fireweed	*Senecio madagascariensis*
	Honey locust	*Gleditsia triacanthos including cultivars and varieties*
	Mexican feather grass	*Nassella tenuissima*
	Rubber vine	*Cryptostegia grandiflora*
	Tropical soda apple	*Solanum viarum*
	Yellow ginger	*Hedychium flavescens*
Very low	African fountain grass	*Pennisetum setaceum (Cenchrus setaceus)*
	African tulip tree	*Spathodea campanulata*
	Athel pine	*Tamarix aphylla*
	Belly-ache bush/cotton leaf/physic nut	*Jatropha gossypiifolia*
	Bitterweed	*Helenium amarum*
	Blackberry	*Rubus anglocandicans, Rubus fruticosus agg.*
	Chilean needle grass	*Nasella neesiana*
	Elephant ear vine	*Philodendron spp. Argyreia nervosa*
	Harrisia cactus	*Harrisia martini*
	Lantana (all species)	*Lantana spp.*
	Mexican bean tree	*Cecropia. palmata and C. peltata*
	Miconia	*Miconia calvescens, M. racemosa and M. nervosa*
	Mother of millions hybrid	*Bryophyllum × houghtonii*
	Pond apple	*Annona glabra*

Risk classification	Common name	Species name
	Prickly pear/tiger pear/ drooping tree pear/westwood pear/velvety tree pear	*Opuntia spp. (O. elata and O. microdasys – cat.2,3,4,5)*
	Sagittaria	*Sagittaria platyphylla*
	Singapore daisy	*Sphagneticola trilobata*
	Small-leaved privet/ Chinese privet	*Ligustrum sinense*
	Telegraph weed	*Heterotheca grandiflora*
	Yellow bells	*Tecoma stans*
	Yellow oleander/Captain Cook tree	*Cascabela thevetia syn. Thevetia peruviana*

Table C.2. Species in the Biosecurity Act – but assessed as having little impact in the Brisbane LGA

Common Name	Scientific Name
Acacias non-indigenous to Australia	*Acacia spp. other than Acacia nilotica and Acacia farnesiana*
African boxthorn	*Lycium ferocissimum*
Anchored water hyacinth	*Eichhornia azurea*
Annual thunbergia	*Thunbergia annua*
Badhara bush	*Gmelina elliptica*
Candleberry myrtle/candleberry myrth	*Myrica faya*
Candyleaf	*Stevia ovata*
Chinee apple	*Ziziphus mauritiana*
Cholla cactus/coral cactus/devil's rope pear/snake cactus/Hudson pear	*Cylindropuntia spp. and their hybrids, other than C. spinosior, C. fulgida and C. imbricata*
Christ's thorn	*Ziziphus spina-christi*
Eurasian water milfoil	*Myriophyllum spicatum*
Floating water chestnuts	*Trapa spp.*
Gamba grass	*Andropogon gayanus*
Giant sensitive plant	*Mimosa diplotricha (prev. Mimosa invisa)*
Giant sensitive tree	*Mimosa pigra*
Gorse	*Ulex europaeus*
Harungana	*Harungana madagascariensis*
Kochia	*Kochia scoparia syn Bassia scoparia*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Koster's curse	*Clidemia hirta*
Lagarosiphon	*Lagarosiphon major*
Laurel clock vine, fragrant thunbergia	*Thunbergia laurifolia, (syn grandiflora)*
Limnocharis/yellow burrhead	*Limnocharis flava*
Madras thorn	*Pithecellobium dulce*
Mesquites	*All Prosopis spp. and hybrids other than Prosopis glandulosa, P. pallida and P. velutina*
Mikania vine	*Mikania spp.*
Parkinsonia	*Parkinsonia aculeata*
Peruvian primrose	*Ludwigia peruviana*
Prickly acacia	*Acacia nilotica syn(Vachellia nilotica)*
Red sesbania	*Sesbania punicea*
Serrated tussock	*Nassella trichotoma*
Sicklepod/hairy cassia/foetid cassia	*Senna obtusifolia, S. hirsuta and S. tora and obtusifolia*
Spiked pepper	*Piper aduncum*
Tobacco weed	*Elephantopus mollis*
Water soldiers	*Stratiotes aloides*
White ginger	*Hedychium coronarium*
Witch weeds	*Striga spp. other than native species*

Table C.3. Species NOT in the Biosecurity Act but that are regulated under the Natural Assets Local Law

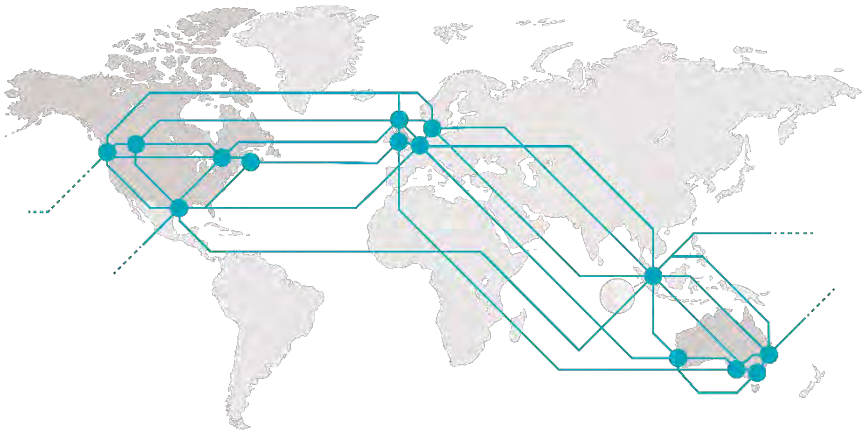
Common Name	Scientific Name
Agave	*Agave spp.*
Amazon frogbit	*Limnobium laevigatum*
Anzac tree daisy	*Montanoa hibiscifolia*
Arrowhead vine	*Syngonium spp.*
Arsenic bush	*Senna septemtrionalis*
Arum lily	*Zantedeschia aethiopica*
Bahia grass	*Paspalum notatum*
Balsam (busy Lizzie)	*Impatiens spp.*
Bamboos	*Phyllostachys aurea and nigra*
Black eyed Susan	*Thunbergia alata*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Blackberry nightshade	*Solanum nigrum*
Blade apple, lemon vine, Barbados gooseberry	*Pereskia aculeata*
Blue trumpet vine	*Thunbergia grandiflora*
Brazilian nightshade	*Solanum seaforthianum*
Cadaga or cadaghi	*Corymbia torelliana*
Cape ivy	*Senecio angulatus*
Cape spinach	*Emex australis*
Capeweed	*Arctotheca calendula*
Castor oil plant	*Ricinus communis*
Chinese tallow	*Triadica sebifera*
Cockspur coral tree	*Erythrina crista-galli*
Cocos palm or Queen palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*
Common Indian hawthorn	*Rhaphiolepis indica*
Condamine couch/lippia	*Phyla canescens*
Coral berry or Indian currant	*Ardisia crenata, Rivina humilis or Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*
Coral creeper	*Barleria repens*
Corky passion vine	*Passiflora suberosa*
Cotoneaster	*Cotoneaster lacteus*
Creeping lantana	*Lantana montevidensis*
Crofton weed	*Eupatorium adenophorum*
Dense water weed	*Egeria densa*
Devil's fig	*Solanum torvum*
Duranta	*Duranta erecta syn. D. repens and D. plumieri*
Dyschoriste	*Dyschoriste depressa*
Easter cassia	*Senna pendula var. glabrata*
Elephant grass	*Pennisetum purpureum*
Feathertop Rhodes grass	*Chloris virgata*
Fire flag	*Thalia geniculata*
Fishbone fern	*Nephrolepis cordifolia*
Foxglove	*Digitalis purpurea*
Giant devil's fig	*Solanum hispidum*
Giant reed	*Arundo donax*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Glory lily	*Gloriosa superba*
Glycine	*Neonotonia wightii*
Golden chain tree	*Laburnum anagyroides*
Golden rain tree	*Koelreuteria elegans ssp. formosana*
Golden rod	*Solidago altissima*
Green cestrum	*Cestrum parqui*
Guinea grass	*Megathyrsus maximus*
Hemlock	*Conium maculatum*
Himalayan ash	*Fraxinus griffithii*
Hiptage	*Hiptage benghalensis*
Indian rubber tree	*Ficus elastica*
Ivy gourd	*Coccinia grandis*
Jacaranda	*Jacaranda mimosifolia*
Japanese/Mexican sunflower	*Tithonia diversifolia, T.sp*
Japanese honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*
Johnson grass	*Sorghum halepense*
Khaki weed	*Alternanthera pungens*
Kidney leaf mud plantain	*Heteranthera reniformis*
Leucaena	*Leucaena leucocephala (all spp.)*
Little bluestem	*Schizachyrium microstachyum*
Live plant, Resurrection plant	*Bryophyllum pinnatum*
Mile-a-minute	*Ipomoea cairica*
Mist flower	*Ageratina riparia*
Mock orange	*Murraya paniculata*
Molasses grass	*Melinis minutiflora*
Monkey's comb	*Pithecoctenium crucigerum*
Morning glory	*Ipomoea indica*
Mossman river grass	*Cenchrus echinatus*
Mother-in-law's tongue	*Sansevieria trifasciata*
Needle burr or spiny amaranth	*Amaranthus spinosus*
Ochna	*Ochna serrulata*
Oleander	*Nerium oleander*
Pampas grass	*Cortaderia selloana*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Paper mulberry	*Broussonetia papyrifera*
Para grass	*Urochloa mutica*
Parrot feather	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*
Perennial horse gram	*Macrotyloma axillare*
Perennial ragweed	*Ambrosia psilostachya*
Pongamia tree	*Millettia pinnata*
Praxelis	*Praxelis clematidea*
Prickly poppy or Mexican poppy	*Argemone ochroleuca*
Purple succulent	*Callisia fragrans*
Red-head cotton bush	*Asclepias curassavica*
Rhodes grass	*Chloris gayana*
Rhus	*Toxicodendron succedaneum*
Ruellia	*Ruellia tweediana*
Shoebutton ardisia	*Ardisia elliptica*
Sicklebush	*Dichrostachys cinerea*
Signal grass	*Urochloa decumbens*
Silver leaf desmodium or velcro plant	*Desmodium uncinatum*
Siratro	*Macroptilium atropurpureum*
Slash pine	*Pinus elliotii*
South African pigeon grass	*Setaria sphacelata*
Stinking roger	*Tagetes minuta*
Taro	*Colocasia esculenta*
Thorn apples	*Datura spp*
Tipuana	*Tipuana tipu*
Tropical pickeral weed	*Pontederia rotundifolia*
Umbrella tree	*Schefflera actinophylla*
Wandering Jew	*Tradescantia fluminensis, T. pallida and T. spathacea*
Water lily	*Nymphaea caerulea ssp. zanzibarensis*
Whiskey grass	*Andropogon virginicus*
White moth plant	*Araujia sericifera and A. hortorum*
White mulberry	*Morus alba*
Wait-a while	*Caesalpinia decapetala*

Common Name	Scientific Name
Wild aster	*Aster subulatus*
Wild tobacco tree	*Solanum mauritianum*
Zebrina	*Tradescantia zebrina*



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