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## **Port of Brisbane Corporation**

Final Report

## **Plant Survey of Lucinda Drain – Port of Brisbane**

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November 2006

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Natural Solutions Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd was commissioned to undertake a plant survey of Lucinda Drain, Port of Brisbane. This assessment is the twelfth report prepared regarding a survey of plants occurring along the banks of the Lucinda Drain. The primary purpose of the survey and associated reporting is to monitor the occurrence and level of abundance of weed species and make appropriate recommendations with respect to the ongoing management of plants along Lucinda Drain.

Lucinda Drain is located along the eastern side of the Port of Brisbane and is approximately 2.5 kilometres in length. The drain provides tidal, stormwater and wash-drainage from all hardstands and roof water runoff for the majority of facilities and roads along the eastern section of the Port of Brisbane.

### Summary of Findings

The following points summarise the findings of the November 2006 plant survey of Lucinda Drain.

1. No individuals of Groundsel (*Baccharis halimifolia*) or Parthenium Weed (*Parthenium hysterophorus*) were located during the survey.
2. Annual ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*), Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), Broad-leaved Pepper Tree (*Schinus terebinthifolia*), Asparagus Fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus* cv. Sprengeri), Lantana (*Lantana camara*) and Creeping Lantana (*Lantana montevidensis*) were the declared weeds under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003* (LPR 2003) recorded during the survey.
3. Annual ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), Cobblers pegs (*Bidens pilosa*), Stinking roger (*Tagetes minuta*), Siratro (*Macroptilium atropurpureum*), Glycine (*Neonotonia wightii*), Green panic (*Panicum maximum*), Rhodes grass (*Chloris gayana*) and Red Natal grass (*Melinis repens*) were the dominant weed species along the eastern bank of the drain.
4. 59 plant species were recorded. This consisted of 18 native/planted species and 41 environmental weed species.
5. Four new weed species were observed during this survey, including Asparagus Fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus* cv. Sprengeri), Phasey Bean (*Macroptilium lathyroides*), Burr Medic (*Medicago polymorpha*), and a planted Agave (*Agave* sp.).

No target weed species identified by Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) (see **Appendix C**) were located during the plant survey.

All environmental weed species identified along Lucinda Drain, following the implementation of the plants surveys, are being managed in accordance with a land management schedule. No unusual plant species or potential exotic plant incursions were identified during this and the previous plant surveys.

Recommendations regarding the long-term management of environmental weeds within the Lucinda Drain area are provided in **Section 5.0** of this report.

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Natural Solutions Environmental Consultants Pty Ltd was commissioned to undertake a survey of plant species along Lucinda Drain, Port of Brisbane<sup>1</sup> and to produce associated reporting detailing the findings from this survey. This is the twelfth report in a series of reports prepared from surveys undertaken in:

- February (summer) 2001;
- October – December (spring) 2001;
- February (summer) 2002;
- November (spring) 2002;
- March (summer) 2003;
- November (spring) 2003;
- March (summer) 2004;
- October (spring) 2004;
- April (summer) 2005;
- November (spring) 2005; and
- March (summer) 2006.

These plant surveys have been implemented in a response to a request from the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) to increase surveillance relating to potential pest incursions. The surveys, commissioned by the Port of Brisbane Corporation (PBC), represents a long-term monitoring program at the port to survey for and identify exotic plant species which may enter the country on containers or other materials shipped and unloaded at the Port of Brisbane facility.

The biannual plant survey is undertaken on a six monthly interval, during summer (around February) and spring (around October) of each year. The current survey was undertaken in October 2006.

## 1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The plant surveys focus on the Lucinda Drain area at the Port of Brisbane (**Figure 1**). The Lucinda Drain is located along the eastern side of the Port of Brisbane and provides drainage for stormwater run-off from the hardstand areas adjacent to the drain.

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<sup>1</sup> The Port of Brisbane was originally called Fisherman Islands. Fisherman Islands, however no longer exists as a location and is now known officially as Port of Brisbane.

The Lucinda Drain is a constructed drainage channel using concrete filled geo-textile sandwich construction some 2.5 kilometres in length. The berms of the channel consist of sand above the geo-textile sandwich.

The channel currently has a regular maintenance schedule that provides for the west bank of the drain (adjacent to Lucinda Drive) to be mowed and sprayed for noxious weeds. The east bank of the drain has an irregular maintenance program with some time between maintenance events.



**Figure 1**

**Site Location – Lucinda Drain,  
Port of Brisbane**

Plant Survey of Lucinda Drain – Port of  
Brisbane



Ref: J05-145  
Date: November 2006  
Scale: NTS  
Source: PBC 2006  
Client: Port of Brisbane  
Corporation



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## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

This plant survey of Lucinda Drain was undertaken on the 31 October 2006. The survey consisted of one transect on the eastern side of the Lucinda Drain. As the waters edge of the western bank is difficult to access in places, an inspection of this bank was taken visually at regular intervals from the eastern bank of the drain.

This technique was trialled during the November 2003 survey (the third survey) of the Lucinda Drain. An analysis of the data collected following the third survey using this survey methodology revealed that the results are consistent with the previous survey data in terms of the number of plants recorded.

All plant species observed during the survey were recorded on the survey data sheet (see **Appendix E**).

### 2.1 AQIS TARGET WEEDS LIST

AQIS has prepared a list of weed species identified as presenting a threat to natural and agriculture systems. This list is contained in **Appendix C**.

None of the target weed species identified by AQIS were located during this plant survey.



### 3.0 FINDINGS

**Appendix A** contains a list of plant species recorded during each survey from the March 2004 survey to date. **Appendix B** contains a schedule of all plant species recorded within the survey sites as well as those recorded incidentally during all surveys.

The following points summarise the findings of the October 2006 plant survey of Lucinda Drain:

1. No individuals of Groundsel (*Baccharis halimifolia*) or Parthenium Weed (*Parthenium hysterophorus*) were located during the survey.
2. Annual ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*), Camphor Laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), Broad-leaved Pepper Tree (*Schinus terebinthifolia*), Asparagus Fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus* cv. Sprengeri), Lantana (*Lantana camara*) and Creeping Lantana (*Lantana montevidensis*) were the declared weeds under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003* (LPR 2003) recorded during the survey.
3. Annual ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), Cobblers pegs (*Bidens pilosa*), Stinking roger (*Tagetes minuta*), Siratiro (*Macroptilium atropurpureum*), Glycine (*Neonotonia wightii*), Green panic (*Panicum maximum*), Rhodes grass (*Chloris gayana*) and Red Natal grass (*Melinis repens*) were the dominant weed species along the eastern bank of the drain.
4. 59 plant species were recorded. This consisted of 18 native/planted species and 41 environmental weed species.
5. Four new weed species were observed during this survey, including Asparagus Fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus* cv. Sprengeri), Phasey Bean (*Macroptilium lathyroides*), Burr Medic (*Medicago polymorpha*), and a planted Agave (*Agave* sp.).

## 4.0 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 WEEDINESS OF PLANTS OBSERVED

This twelfth survey of plants occurring along the banks of Lucinda Drain has identified a total number of 59 plant species. Of these 41 are considered weeds.

Seven declared weeds listed under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003* (LPR 2003) were recorded within Lucinda Drain during the survey. The species, their Class under LPR and abundance/location are outlined in **Table 1. Appendix D** outlines the LPR (2003) declared weed species recorded during past surveys.

**TABLE 1: THE CLASS AND ABUNDANCE OF THE DECLARED WEED SPECIES (UNDER LPR 2003) RECORDED DURING THE SURVEY**

CLASS	SPECIES	ABUNDANCE/LOCATION
Class 2 pests	Annual Ragweed ( <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> )	Very Abundant along the eastern side of the drain, also occurs on the western side of the bank
Class 3 pests	Broad-leafed Peppertree ( <i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i> )	Seven individuals were recorded (4 along the eastern bank and 3 along the western bank).
	Camphor Laurel ( <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> )	One individual recorded on the west bank
	Lantana ( <i>Lantana camara</i> )	One individual recorded on eastern side of bank
	Singapore Daisy ( <i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> )	Small infestation recorded along the eastern bank
	Creeping Lantana ( <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> )	One individual recorded on eastern side of bank
	Asparagus Fern ( <i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> cv. Sprengeri)	Small infestation recorded along the eastern bank

The following weed species not listed under *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003* (LPR 2003) but listed as noxious weeds by Brisbane City Council (BCC) were observed during this survey:

- Johnson Grass (*Sorghum halepense*); and
- Stinking Roger (*Tagetes minuta*).

In addition, one species listed as an environmental weed by BCC (Mile-a-Minute, *Ipomoea cairica*) was observed during this study.

## 4.2 GENERAL COMMENTS

The long-term management of these environmental weed species should be integrated into a program of habitat management, including actions such as:

1. Shading through the development of a canopy and understorey;
2. Increase the understorey diversity to increase competition for resources with the potential decrease in weediness and weed plant diversity; and
3. Targeted herbicide application.

## 4.3 COMPARISONS BETWEEN SURVEYS

An analysis of the numbers and species recorded during this survey and compared to the previous surveys indicates that there is a slight variation between both species and the number of species recorded.

**Table 2** highlights the numbers of weed species identified in the previous plant surveys of Lucinda Drain while **Table 3** outlines the numbers of weed species within each family that were recorded in the latest survey.

**TABLE 2: NUMBER OF WEED SPECIES RECORDED PER SURVEY**

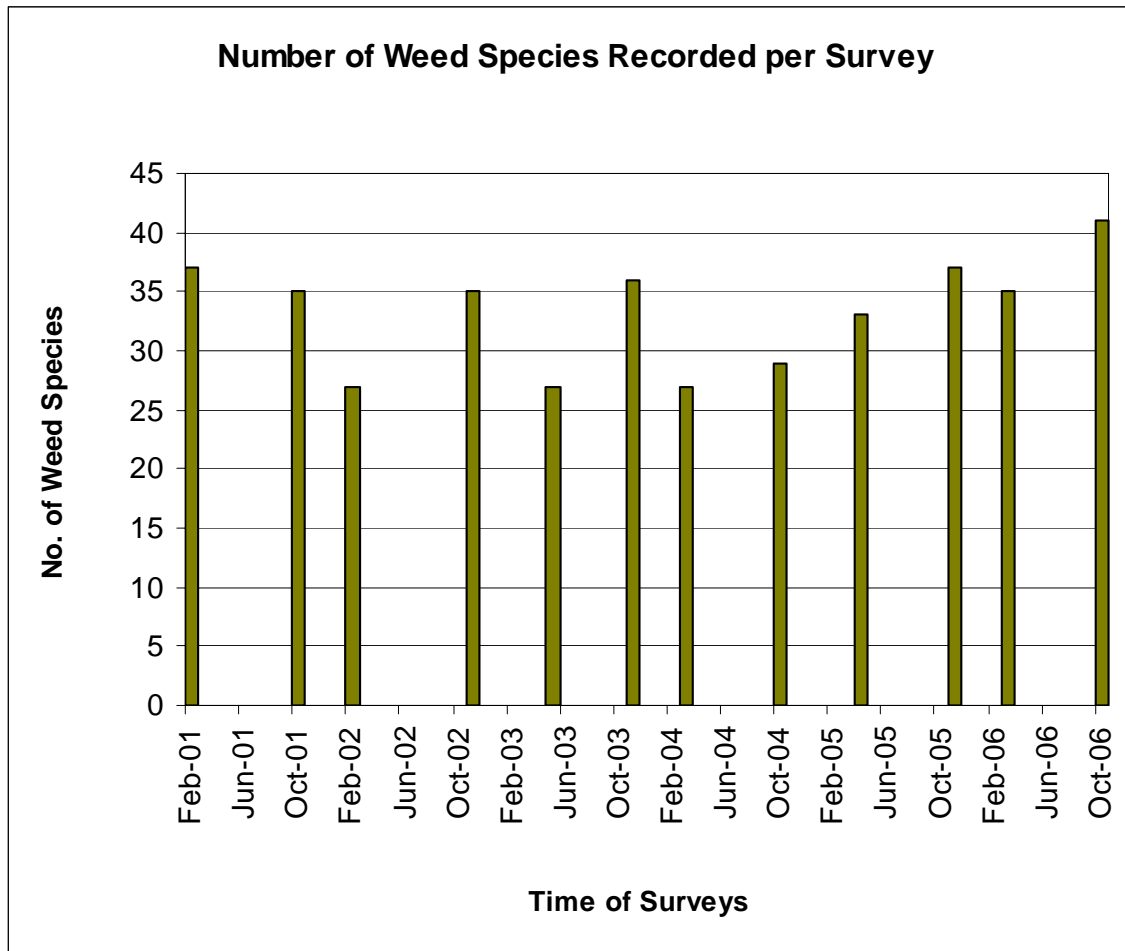
SURVEY	NUMBER OF WEED SPECIES RECORDED
February 01	37
October 01	35
February 02	27
November 02	35
May 03	27
November 03	36
March 04	27
October 04	29
April 05	33
November 05	37
March 06	35
<b>October 2006</b>	<b>41</b>

**TABLE 3: NUMBER OF WEED SPECIES BY FAMILY FOR OCTOBER 2006 SURVEY**

FAMILY	NUMBER OF WEED SPECIES
Asteraceae	9
Fabaceae	8
Poaceae	7
Verbenaceae	4
Convolvulaceae	2
Amaranthaceae	1
Anacardiaceae	1
Boraginaceae	1
Asclepiadaceae	1
Lauraceae	1
Passifloraceae	1
Portulacaceae	1
Primulaceae	1
Solanaceae	1
Asparagaceae	1
Agavaceae	1

The above **Tables 2** and **3** indicate:

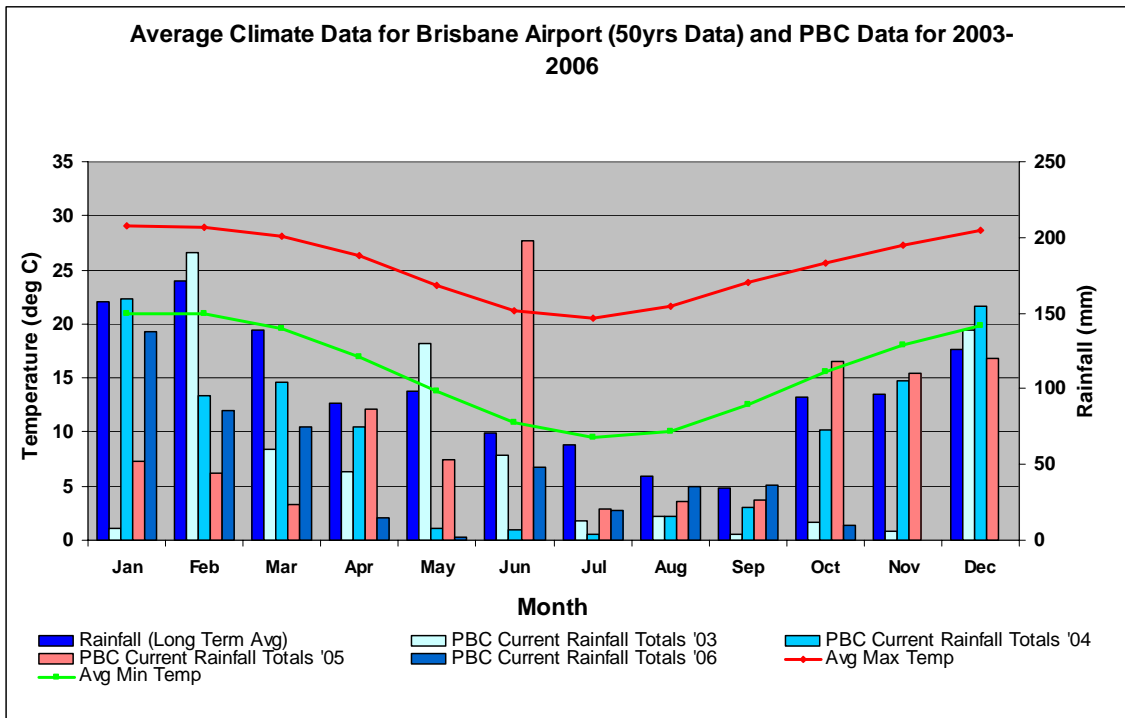
- There has been a relatively consistent trend of the number of weed species along the banks of Lucinda Drain in the post summer and post winter surveys, however the number of weeds recorded within the current survey is slightly higher than previously recorded (see **Figure 2**);
- **Figure 2** identifies the survey outcome trend that surveys taken early in the calendar year provides less plant weed species than those conducted in the later half of the calendar year;
- With this in mind the number of weed species recorded in this spring survey (41 in October 2006) is only slightly higher than the number of weed species recorded the previous spring survey (37 in November 2005);
- Plant cover throughout the eastern portion of the drain was significantly less than the previous spring survey (November 2005). This lends to the increase in number of species recorded as there was an a greater ease of detecting species present and a decrease in plant competition allowing a diversity of species to germinate and grow; and
- There was also a change in the dominant family with Asteraceae followed by Fabaceae as the dominate families, while in previous surveys Grasses (Poaceae) were the dominant family along the drain.



**Figure 2:** *Number of Weed Species Recorded per Survey*

#### 4.4 WEATHER CONDITIONS

The following graph (**Figure 3**) portrays the rainfall recorded at the Port of Brisbane (PBC) as well as the long term rainfall and temperature averages (taken from the Brisbane Airport).



**Figure 3: Long-term Climatic Averages compared with the Port of Brisbane Rainfall Data**

The following can be derived from this data with respect to the plant growth around the Lucinda Drain:

- Rainfall in the months preceding the current survey (January 2006 – July 2006) was much lower than average;
- There was near average rainfall in September and August 2006 however the month of the survey (October 2006) had significantly less than average rainfall;
- The slight increase in levels of rainfall experienced in the two months prior to the survey are likely to have provided suitable conditions for introduced plant species to germinate. As such, a slight increase in the number of weed species was recorded. However, due to the overriding drought conditions that are currently being experienced, most weed species are not very abundant and generally the drain appears less infested than previous surveys.

## 5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations relating to the management of the banks of the Lucinda Drain and of the inflow of stormwater into the drain which may transport and introduce exotic plant material to the drain have been made in previous reports.

It is assumed that either these recommendations have been adopted and are being implemented or they are yet to be implemented.

The slight increase in weed species detected is thought to be due to climatic factors. Therefore, as there has been no significant alteration in the environmental weed status and there is ongoing management of the banks of the Lucinda Drain, the following recommendations are made:

1. Maintain all existing weed management programs along both banks of the Lucinda Drain;  
and
2. Continue programmed monitoring of the diversity and status of plant species along the banks of the Lucinda Drain through twice-yearly plant surveys.

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## 6.0 REFERENCES

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## Appendix A: Survey Analysis

Species	Common name	LPR class	Oct 06	Mar 06	Nov 05	Mar 05	Oct 04	Mar 04
<b>Aizoaceae</b>								
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i>	Pigface*	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i>	Sea Purslane*	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Amaranthaceae</b>								
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Khaki Weed	-				X		
<i>Amaranthus quitensis</i>	South American Amaranthus	-			X			
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Green Amaranths	-				X		
<i>Gomphrena celosoides</i>	Gomphrena Weed	-	X	X				
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>								
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Broad-leaved Peppertree	3	X	X	X		X	X
<b>Asclepiadaceae</b>								
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Balloon Cotton Bush	-	X	X				
<b>Asparagaceae</b>								
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> cv. Sprengeri	Asparagus Fern	3	X					
<b>Asteraceae</b>								
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Blue Billy-Goat	-	X		X			
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Annual Ragweed	2	X		X		X	X
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Groundsel Bush	2					X	X
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobblers Pegs	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Calyptocarpus vialis</i>	Creeping Cinderella Weed	-				X		
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	-	X		X		X	
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Faxleaf Fleabane	-		X	X	X		
<i>Conyza pusilla</i>	Canadian Fleabane	-	X	X	X			
<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Thickhead	-			X	X	X	
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Emilia	-	X	X				
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Flatweed	-	X	X			X	
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Parthenium Weed	2		X				
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Rough Sow Thistle	-			X	X		
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Singapore Daisy	3	X	X			X	X
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Stinking Roger	-	X	X		X		
<b>Agavaceae</b>								
<i>Agave</i> sp.	Agave	-	X					
<b>Avicenniaceae</b>								
<i>Avicennia marina</i>	Grey Mangrove*	-	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Boraginaceae</b>								
<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	Blue Heliotrope	-	X	X	X			
<b>Cactaceae</b>								
<i>Opuntia</i> sp.	Prickly Pear	2						
<b>Casuarinaceae</b>								
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>	Coastal Sheoak*	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Casuarina littoralis</i>	Black Sheoak*	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Caesalpiniaceae</b>								
<i>Crotalaria paniculata</i>	Poor Mans Gold	-						
<i>Senna pendula</i> var <i>glabrifolia</i>	Easter Cassia	-						

Species	Common name	LPR class	Oct 06	Mar 06	Nov 05	Mar 05	Oct 04	Mar 04
<b>Commelinaceae</b>								
<i>Commelina diffusa</i> (C. cyanea)	Wandering Jew	-		X				
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>								
<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	Dodder	-	X			X		
<i>Convolves arvensis</i>	European Bindweed	-						
<i>Ipomoea so</i> (alba)	White Ipomoea	-			X			
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	Mile-a-Minute	-	X	X	X		X	
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	Goats Foot Convolvus*	-			X	X	X	X
<b>Cyperaceae</b>								
<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge*	-		X				
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	A sedge							X
<i>Cyperus congestus</i>	Clustered Flatsedge	-			X			
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Umbrella Sedge	-			X			
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Nut Grass	-		X				
<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	Bunchy Sedge	-		X				
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>								
<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	Caustic Weed	-				X		
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Asthma Plant	-					X	
<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i>	Caustic Creeper	-			X			
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	Spurge	-						X
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i>	Macaranga*	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i>	Creeping Phyllanthus	-				X		
<b>Fabaceae</b>								
<i>Crotalaria pallida</i>	Rattle Pod	-	X	X	X	X		
<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>	Silver Leafed Desmodium	-	X			X		X
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	Siratro	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i>	Phasey Bean	-	X					
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic	-	X					
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne	-		X	X		X	X
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Sweet Melilotus	-	X		X		X	
<i>Neonotonia wightii</i>	Glycine	-	X		X			
<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>	Sesbania Pea	-		X	X	X		X
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	Clover	-	X	X				
<i>Vigna marina</i>	Yellow Beach Bean*	-		X				
<b>Lauraceae</b>								
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	3	X				X	
<b>Malvaceae</b>								
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>	Cotton Tree*	-		X	X	X	X	X
<i>Modiola caroliniana</i>	Red Flower Mallow*	-						
<i>Sida cornifolia</i>	Flannel Weed	-		X	X	X	X	X
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Common Sida	-		X		X		X
<b>Mimosaceae</b>								
<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i>	Hickory Wattle*	-		X	X		X	X
<b>Myrtaceae</b>								
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i>	Swamp Mahogany*	-	X	X	X	X		
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i>	Brush Box*	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Flax-leafed Paperbark*	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Paperbark Teatree*	-	X	X	X	X	X	X

Species	Common name	LPR class	Oct 06	Mar 06	Nov 05	Mar 05	Oct 04	Mar 04
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottlebrush		X		X			
<b>Onagraceae</b>								
<i>Oenothera drummondii</i>	Beach Evening Primrose*	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>								
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Creeping Oxalis	-						
<b>Pandanaceae</b>								
<i>Pandanus tectorius</i>	Screw Pine*	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Passifloraceae</b>								
<i>Passiflora cairica</i>	Stinking Passion Vine	-	X				X	
<i>Passiflora subpeltata</i>	White Passion Flower	-			X		X	X
<b>Poaceae</b>								
<i>Brachiaria decumbens</i>	Signal Grass			X		X		
<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	Para Grass					X	X	X
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel Grass	-						
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Mossman River Grass	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes Grass	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass	-		X		X	X	X
<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Feather-top Rhodes Grass	-		X	X	X		
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch Grass	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Dichanthium aristatum</i>	Angleton Grass	-						
<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	Summer Grass							
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Crowsfoot Grass	-				X		
<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>	Mat Grass	-						
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	Blady Grass*	-	X	X				
<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red Natal Grass	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	Molasses Grass		X					
<i>Poa annua</i>	Winter Grass	-						
<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Hairy Panic	-			X	X		X
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Green Panic	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	-		X				X
<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Common Reed*	-	X		X	X	X	X
<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Johnson Grass	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Cumbungi / Typha*	-	X	X	X	X	X	
<i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i>	Sabi Grass	-			X			
<b>Portulacaceae</b>								
<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>	Hairy Pigweed	-	X		X	X		
<b>Primulaceae</b>								
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	-	X		X			
<b>Proteaceae</b>								
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Coastal Banksia*	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<b>Sapindaceae</b>								
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Balloon Vine	-				X		
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Tuckeroo*	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush							X
<b>Solanaceae</b>								
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Brazilian Nightshade	-	X		X	X		X
<b>Ulmaceae</b>								
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese Celtis	-		X				

Species	Common name	LPR class	Oct 06	Mar 06	Nov 05	Mar 05	Oct 04	Mar 04
<b>Verbenaceae</b>								
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	3	X	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	3	X	X				
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purple Top	-	X		X			X
<i>Verbena aristigera</i>	Mayne's Pest	-	X					
<i>Vitex trifolia var trifolia</i>	Coastal Vitex*	-			X			X

Notes: -

- \* designates indigenous species
- LPRA – *Land Protection (pest and stock route management) Regulations 2003, Schedule 2.*

## Appendix B: Plant Species List

This species list is a combination of the all plant surveys undertaken along the Lucinda Drain, Fisherman Islands.

Form code: - T = tree; t = small tree; s = shrub; g = grass; h = herb; f = fern; v = vine; w = weed; a = aquatic plant; (p) = planted, n = native or planted. Highlighted species indicate new species recorded during the plant survey. LPA – Land *Protection (pest and stock route management) regulations* (2003)

FAMILY/SPECIES	COMMON NAME	FORM	DECLARATION CATEGORY (LPR)
<b>Aizoaceae</b>			
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i> <sup>n</sup>	Pigface	v	-
<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> <sup>n</sup>	Sea Purslane	h	-
<b>Amaranthaceae</b>			
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Khaki Weed	h,w	-
<i>Amaranthus quitensis</i>	South American Amaranthus	h,w	
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Green Amaranthus	h,w	-
<i>Gomphrena celosioides</i>	Gomphrena Weed	h,w	-
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>			
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Peppertree	s,w	-
<b>Asclepiadaceae</b>			
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Balloon Cotton Bush	s,w	-
<b>Asparagaceae</b>			
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> cv. Sprengeri	Asparagus Fern	v,w	3
<b>Asteraceae</b>			
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Blue Billy-Goat	h,w	-
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Annual Ragweed	h,w	2
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Groundsel Bush	s,w	2
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobblers Pegs	h,w	-
<i>Calyptocarpus vialis</i>	Creeping Cinderella Weed	h,w	-
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	h,w	-
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flaxleaf Fleabane	h,w	-
<i>Conyza pusilla</i>	Canadian Fleabane	h,w	-
<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Thickhead	h,w	-
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Emilia	h,w	-
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Flatweed	h,w	-
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Parthenium Weed	h,w	2
<i>Senecio</i> sp ( <i>loutus</i> )	Fireweed	h	-
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Rough Sow Thistle	h,w	-
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Singapore Daisy	h,w	3
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Stinking Roger	h,w	-
<b>Agavaceae</b>			

FAMILY/SPECIES	COMMON NAME	FORM	DECLARATION CATEGORY (LPR)
<i>Agave</i> sp.	Agave	w,p	-
<b>Avicenniaceae</b>			
<i>Avicennia marina</i> <sup>n</sup>	Grey Mangrove	t	-
<b>Boraginaceae</b>			
<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	Blue Heliotrope	h,w	-
<b>Cactaceae</b>			
<i>Opuntia</i> sp.	Prickly Pear	s,w	2
<b>Casuarinaceae</b>			
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> *	Coastal Sheoak	t	-
<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> *	Black Sheoak	t	-
<b>Caesalpiniaceae</b>			
<i>Crotalaria paniculata</i>	Poor Mans Gold	h	-
<i>Senna pendula</i> var <i>glabrifolia</i>	Easter Cassia	s,w	-
<b>Commelinaceae</b>			
<i>Commelina diffusa</i> ( <i>C. cyanea</i> )	Wandering Jew	h,w	-
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>			
<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	Dodder	v,w	-
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	European Bindweed	h,w	-
<i>Ipomoea</i> sp. ( <i>alba</i> )		v,w	-
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	Mile-a-Minute	v,w	-
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> <sup>n</sup>	Goats Foot Convolvus	v	-
<b>Cyperaceae</b>			
<i>Carex appressa</i> <sup>n</sup>	Tall Sedge	g	-
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	A sedge	a,w	-
<i>Cyperus congestus</i>	Clustered Flatsedge	a,w	-
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Umbrella Sedge	a,w	-
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Nut Grass	g,w	-
<i>Cyperus polystachyos</i>	Bunchy Sedge	g,w	-
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>			
<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	Caustic weed	h,w	-
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Asthma Plant	h,w	-
<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i>	Caustic Creeper	h,w	-
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	Spurge	h,w	-
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i> <sup>n</sup>	Macaranga	t (p)	-
<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i>	Creeping Phyllanthus	h,w	-
<b>Fabaceae</b>			
<i>Crotalaria pallida</i>	Rattle Pod	h,w	-
<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>	Silver-Leafed Desmodium	v,w	-
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	Siratro	v,w	-
<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i>	Phasey Bean	v,w	-
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne	h,w	-
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic	h,w	-
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Sweet Melilotus	h,w	-

FAMILY/SPECIES	COMMON NAME	FORM	DECLARATION CATEGORY (LPR)
<i>Neonotonia wightii</i>	Glycine	v,w	-
<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>	Sesbania Pea	h,w	-
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	h,w	-
<i>Vigna marina</i> <sup>n</sup>	Yellow Beach Bean	h	-
<b>Lauraceae</b>			
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	t,w	3
<b>Malvaceae</b>			
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> <sup>n</sup>	Cotton Tree	t	-
<i>Modiola caroliniana</i> <sup>n</sup>	Red Flower Mallow	h,w	-
<i>Sida cornifolia</i>	Flannel Weed	h,w	-
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Common Sida	h,w	-
<b>Mimosaceae</b>			
<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i> <sup>n</sup>	Hickory Wattle	t	-
<b>Myrtaceae</b>			
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> <sup>n</sup>	Swamp Mahogany	t,(p)	-
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> <sup>n</sup>	Brush Box	t,(p)	-
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> <sup>n</sup>	Flax-Leafed Paperbark	t,(p)	-
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> <sup>n</sup>	Paperbark Teatree	t,(p)	-
<b>Onagraceae</b>			
<i>Oenothera drummondii</i> <sup>n</sup>	Beach Evening Primrose	s	-
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>			
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Creeping Oxalis	h,w	-
<b>Pandanaceae</b>			
<i>Pandanus tectorius</i> <sup>n</sup>	Screw Pine	t,(p)	-
<b>Passifloraceae</b>			
<i>Passiflora cairica</i>	Stinking Passion Vine	v,w	-
<i>Passiflora subpeltata</i>	White Passion Vine	v,w	-
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>			
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue	h,w	-
<i>Plantago major</i>	Great Plantain	h,w	-
<b>Poaceae</b>			
<i>Brachiaria decumbens</i>	Signal Grass	g,w	-
<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	Para Grass	g,w	-
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel Grass	g,w	-
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Mossman River Grass	g,w	-
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes Grass	g,w	-
<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass	g,w	-
<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Feather-Top Rhodes Grass	g,w	-
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch Grass	g,w	-
<i>Dichanthium aristatum</i>	Angleton Grass	h,w	-
<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	Summer Grass	g,w	-
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Crowsfoot Grass	g,w	-
<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>	Mat Grass	g,w	-

FAMILY/SPECIES	COMMON NAME	FORM	DECLARATION CATEGORY (LPR)
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> <sup>n</sup>	Blady Grass	g	-
<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red Natal Grass	g,w	-
<i>Melinis minutifolia</i>	Molasses Grass	g,w	-
<i>Poa annua</i>	Winter Grass	g,w	-
<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Hairy Ganic	g	-
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Green Panic	g,w	-
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	g,w	-
<i>Phragmites australis</i> <sup>n</sup>	Common Reed	g	-
<i>Sorghum halepense</i> <sup>n</sup>	Johnson Grass	g,w	-
<i>Typha orientalis</i> <sup>n</sup>	Typha	g	-
<i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i>	Sabi Grass	g,w	-
<b>Portulacaceae</b>			
<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>	Hairy Pigweed	h,w	-
<b>Primulacea</b>			
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	h,w	-
<b>Proteaceae</b>			
<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <sup>n</sup>	Coastal Banksia	t (p)	-
<b>Sapindaceae</b>			
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Balloon Vine	v,w	-
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> <sup>n</sup>	Tuckeroo	t	-
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	s	-
<b>Solanaceae</b>			
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Brazilian Nightshade	s,w	-
<b>Ulmaceae</b>			
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese Celtis	t,w	-
<b>Verbenaceae</b>			
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	s,w	3
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	w	3
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purple Top	h,w	-
<i>Verbena aristigera</i>		h,w	-
<i>Vitex trifolia var trifolia</i> <sup>n</sup>		s	-
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	v,w	3



## Appendix C: Weed Target List (AQIS)

FAMILY	GENUS SPECIES	AUTHOR	COMMON NAME	COMMENTS
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus dubius</i>	Mart. ex Thell	Chinese Spinach	annual crops, rice, gardens, disturbed sites and secondary vegetation.
Asteraceae	<i>Austro eupatorium inulaefolium</i>	(H.B.K.) King and Robinson		tea, rubber, rosella and other plantation crops; roadsides; environmental weed in secondary forests.
Asteraceae	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	(L.) King and Robinson	Siam Weed, Christmas Bush	pastures, oil palm, rubber, coffee, cashew, fruit, maize, forestry. Toxic to livestock. Major environmental weed: secondary forests, roadsides, disturbed sites.
Asteraceae	<i>Mikania cordata</i>	(Burm. f.) B.L. Robinson		rubber, coffee, banana, cocoa and oil palm plantations, pastures; potential environmental weed
Asteraceae	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	H.B.K.	Mile-a-Minute	cocoa, coconut, orchards, rubber, oil palm, sugarcane, vegetables, upland rice, pastures; serious environmental weed
Capparaceae	<i>Cleome rutidosperma</i>	DC.	Spiderflower	crops including vegetables, bananas, maize, tobacco, watermelons, cocoa, pineapples and coconuts; weed of disturbed ground and immature plantations.
Cyperaceae	<i>Fimbristylis umbellaris</i>	(Lam.) Vahl	Globular Fimbristylis	rice, pastures; swamps.
Cyperaceae	<i>Schoenoplectus juncooides</i>	(Roxb.) Palla		rice, freshwater and tidal swamps.
Cyperaceae	<i>Scirpus maritimus</i>	L.		rice, freshwater and tidal swamps.
Equisetaceae	<i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i>	Desf. subsp. debile (Vauch.) Hauke	Horsetail, Scouring Rush	rice terraces and bunds, tea plantations.
Eriocaulaceae	<i>Eriocaulon truncatum</i>	Buch. - Ham. ex Mart		rice, wetlands, river banks and floodplains
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton hirtus</i>	L'Herit		rubber plantations; crops including mung beans, peanuts, soybeans, papaya, vegetables and tobacco.
Fabaceae	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i>	DC.	Velvet Bean, Cow-Itch	weed of pastures and a wide range of dryland crops; smothering habit and ability to climb to tree tops makes a significant potential environmental weed. Irritant hairs can kill livestock if ingested and cause severe skin reaction if touched.
Haloragaceae	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	L.	Eurasian Watermilfoil	serious weed of lakes, water-storages, canals and rivers. Affects fish and shellfish production and recreational use of water bodies
Lamiaceae	<i>Hyptis brevipes</i>	Poit.	Lesser Roundweed	plantation crops, orchards, vegetables rice; secondary forest, and disturbed sites in areas of high rainfall.

FAMILY	GENUS SPECIES	AUTHOR	COMMON NAME	COMMENTS
Limnocharitaceae	<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	(L.) Buchenau	Yellow Bur-head, Yellow Sawah Lettuce	serious weed of rice and wetlands. Used as a green vegetable.
Lythraceae	<i>Rotala indica</i>	(Willd.) Koehne	Toothcup	rice fields, river banks, ditches and moist environments
Melastomaceae	<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	(L.) D. Don.	Koster's Curse, Soap Bush	cocoa, tea, coconut, oil palm and rubber plantations, cultivated areas, pastures, secondary forest and woodlands; other disturbed sites.
Myrtaceae	<i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>	(Ait.) Hassk.	Downy Rose Myrtle	environmental weed; pastures, rangelands and untended areas.
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Boerhavia erecta</i>	L.		peanuts, sorghum, rice and other annual crops; weed of cultivated land, pastures and coastal environments.
Piperaceae	<i>Piper aduncum</i>	L.		weed of grazing lands and secondary forest, roadsides; environmental weed.
Poaceae	<i>Brachiaria paspaloides</i>	(Presl.) C.E. Hubb	Common Brachiaria, Thurston Grass	orchards, tea, coffee, rice, lawns, roadsides, disturbed sites.
Poaceae	<i>Coix aquatica</i>	Roxb.	Job's Tears	serious weed of waterways, rice
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria fuscescens</i>	(Presl.) Henr.	Common Crabgrass	tobacco, vegetables, rubber, rice; pastures, disturbed sites, roadsides, coastal dunes, dry forests.
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria insularis</i>	(L.) Mes ex Ekman		pineapples; unpalatable weed of pastures, headlands,
Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa glabrescens</i>	Munro ex Hook. f.	A barnyard grass	rice, maize.
Poaceae	<i>Echinochloa stagnina</i>	(Retz) Beauv.		rice; lakes, rivers, wetlands; roadsides, open places. Potential major environmental weed.
Poaceae	<i>Eriochloa polystachya</i>	H.B.K.	Carib Grass	rice, riverbanks, swamps, drains and ditches; suppresses other vegetation.
Poaceae	<i>Ischaemum timorense</i>	Kunth.	Centipede Grass	cloves, cocoa, rubber, coconut, oil palm, sugarcane and rice plantations; weed of roadsides, ditches, forest margins.
Poaceae	<i>Leptochloa chinensis</i>	(L.) Nees.	Red Sprangletop, Feathergrass	rice, cotton, soybean, maize, sugarcane, pineapple, sweet potato, vegetables, peanuts, tea, bananas.
Poaceae	<i>Leptochloa panicea</i>	(Retz.) Ohwi	Sprangletop	rice, cotton, soybeans, peas, sugarcane, maize, peanuts, pastures.
Poaceae	<i>Sacciolepis interrupta</i>	(Willd.) Stapf.		rice, irrigation channels, wetlands. Potential environmental weed.
Rubiaceae	<i>Diodia sarmentosa</i>	Sw.		coffee, tea, leucaena, Stevia sp. plantations.
Rubiaceae	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	L.	Lesser Malayan Stinkwort	sugarcane, secondary forest; climbs over shrubs and trees - potential environmental weed.
Rubiaceae	<i>Spermacoce assurgens</i>	Ruiz & Pav.		rice, maize, coconuts, sugarcane, bananas, pasture, gardens, forest clearings

FAMILY	GENUS SPECIES	AUTHOR	COMMON NAME	COMMENTS
Rubiaceae	<i>Spermacoce mauritiana</i>	Gideon		invades tracks in primary rainforest; rice, sugarcane, gardens, lawns.
Salviniaceae	<i>Salvinia cucullata</i>	Roxb.	Salvinia	rice, waterways, wetlands.
Salviniaceae	<i>Salvinia natans</i>	(L.) All.	Salvinia	rice, waterways wetlands.
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Striga angustifolia</i>	(D. Don.) C.J. Saldanha	Witchweed	root parasite on rice, sorghum, sugarcane.
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	(L.) O. Ktze.	Witchweed	serious root parasite on rice, maize, sorghum, sugarcane, millet; also on some broadleaf crops including sunflower, tomatoes, some legumes.
Violaceae	<i>Hybanthus attenuatus</i>	(Humb. & Bonpl.) G.K. Schulze		rice, a wide diversity of annual crops, pastures, waste places.

Source: <http://www.affa.gov.au>

## Appendix D: Land Protection Regulations 2003 - Classes

The following table contains a list of species recorded from Lucinda Drain and which have been listed in Schedule 2 of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulations 2003*.

CLASS	SPECIES
Class 1 pests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>No species recorded</li></ul>
Class 2 pests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Groundsel Bush - <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i></li><li>Prickly Pear - <i>Opuntia spp.</i></li><li>Annual Ragweed – <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i></li><li>Parthenium Weed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)</li></ul>
Class 3 pests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Broad-leafed Peppertree – <i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i></li><li>Camphora Laurel – <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i></li><li>Lantana – <i>Lantana camara</i></li><li>Singapore Daisy – <i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i></li><li>Creeping Lantana (<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>)</li></ul>

## Appendix E: Plant Survey Data Sheet

FAMILY/SPECIES	COMMON NAME	FORM	DECLARATION CATEGORY (LPA)	PRESENCE	ABUNDANCE
<b>Aizoaceae</b>					
<i>Carpobrotus glaucescens</i> <sup>n</sup>	Pigface	v	-		
<i>Sesuvium portulacastrum</i> <sup>n</sup>	Sea Purslane	h	-		
<b>Amaranthaceae</b>					
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Khaki Weed	h,w	-		
<i>Amaranthus quitensis</i>	South American Amaranthus	h,w	-		
<i>Amaranthus viridis</i>	Green Amaranthus	h,w	-		
<i>Gomphrena celosoides</i>	Gomphrena Weed	h,w	-		
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>					
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Peppertree	s,w	3		
<b>Asclepiadaceae</b>					
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Balloon Cotton Bush	s,w	-		
<b>Asparagaceae</b>					
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> cv. Sprengeri	Asparagus Fern	v,w	3		
<b>Asteraceae</b>					
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	Blue Billy-Goat	h,w	-		
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Annual Ragweed	h,w	2		
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Groundsel Bush	s,w	2		
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobblers Pegs	h,w	-		
<i>Calyptocarpus vialis</i>	Creeping Cinderella Weed	h,w	-		
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Spear Thistle	h,w	-		
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	Flaxleaf Fleabane	h,w	-		
<i>Conyza pusilla</i>	Canadian Fleabane	h,w	-		
<i>Crassocephalum crepidioides</i>	Thickhead	h,w	-		
<i>Emilia sonchifolia</i>	Emilia	h,w	-		
<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Flatweed	h,w	-		
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Parthenium Weed	h,w	2		
<i>Senecio</i> sp. ( <i>lautus</i> )	Fireweed	h	-		
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Rough Sow Thistle	h,w	-		
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Singapore Daisy	h,w	3		
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	Stinking Roger	h,w	-		
<b>Agavaceae</b>					
<i>Agave</i> sp.	Agave	w,p	-		
<b>Avicenniaceae</b>					
<i>Avicennia marina</i> <sup>n</sup>	Grey Mangrove	t	-		
<b>Boraginaceae</b>					
<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	Blue Heliotrope	h,w	-		
<b>Cactaceae</b>					
<i>Opuntia</i> sp.	Prickly Pear	s,w	2		
<b>Casuarinaceae</b>					
<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> *	Coastal Sheoak	t	-		

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<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> *	Black Sheoak	t	-		
<b>Caesalpiniaceae</b>					
<i>Crotalaria paniculata</i>	Poor Mans Gold	h	-		
<i>Senna pendula</i> var <i>glabrifolia</i>	Easter Cassia	s,w	-		
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>					
<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	Dodder	v,w	-		
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	European Bindweed	h,w	-		
<i>Ipomoea</i> sp. ( <i>alba</i> )		v,w	-		
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	Mile-a-Minute	v,w	-		
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i> <sup>n</sup>	Goats Foot Convolvus	v	-		
<b>Cyperaceae</b>					
<i>Cyperus congestus</i>	Clustered Flatsedge	a,w	-		
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Umbrella Sedge	a,w	-		
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>					
<i>Chamaesyce maculata</i>	Caustic Weed	h,w	-		
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Asthma Plant	h,w	-		
<i>Euphorbia prostrata</i>	Caustic Creeper	h,w			
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	Spurge	h,w	-		
<i>Macaranga tanarius</i> <sup>n</sup>	Macaranga	t (p)	-		
<i>Phyllanthus virgatus</i>	Creeping Phyllanthus	h,w	-		
<b>Fabaceae</b>					
<i>Crotalaria pallida</i>	Rattle Pod	h,w	-		
<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>	Silver-leafed Desmodium	v,w	-		
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	Siratro	v,w	-		
<i>Macroptilium lathyroides</i>	Phasey Bean	v,w	-		
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic	h,w			
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Lucerne	h,w	-		
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Sweet Melilotus	h,w	-		
<i>Neonotonia wightii</i>	Glycine	v,w	-		
<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>	Sesbania Pea	h,w	-		
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	h,w	-		
<b>Lauraceae</b>					
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	t,w	3		
<b>Malvaceae</b>					
<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i> <sup>n</sup>	Cotton Tree	t	-		
<i>Modiola caroliniana</i> <sup>n</sup>	Red Flower Mallow	h,w	-		
<i>Sida cornifolia</i>	Flannel Weed	h,w	-		
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Common Sida	h,w	-		
<b>Mimosaceae</b>					
<i>Acacia aulacocarpa</i> <sup>n</sup>	Hickory Wattle	t	-		
<b>Myrtaceae</b>					
<i>Eucalyptus robusta</i> <sup>n</sup>	Swamp Mahogany	T,(p)	-		
<i>Lophostemon confertus</i> <sup>n</sup>	Brush Box	T,(p)	-		

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<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i> <sup>n</sup>	Flax-leafed Paperbark	t,(p)	-		
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> <sup>n</sup>	Paperbark Teatree	T,(p)	-		
<b>Onagraceae</b>					
<i>Oenothera drummondii</i> <sup>n</sup>	Beach Evening Primrose	s	-		
<b>Oxalidaceae</b>					
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Creeping Oxalis	h,w	-		
<b>Pandanaceae</b>					
<i>Pandanus tectorius</i> <sup>n</sup>	Screw Pine	t,(p)	-		
<b>Passifloraceae</b>					
<i>Passiflora cairica</i>	Stinking Passion Vine	v,w	-		
<i>Passiflora subpeltata</i>	White Passion Vine	v,w	-		
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>					
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lamb's Tongue	h,w	-		
<i>Plantago major</i>	Great Plantain	h,w	-		
<b>Poaceae</b>					
<i>Brachiaria decumbens</i>	Signal Grass	g,w	-		
<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	Para Grass	g,w	-		
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel Grass	g,w	-		
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Mossman River Grass	g,w	-		
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes Grass	g,w	-		
<i>Chloris truncata</i>	Windmill Grass	g,w	-		
<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Feather-top Rhodes Grass	g,w	-		
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch Grass	g,w	-		
<i>Dichanthium aristatum</i>	Angleton Grass	h,w	-		
<i>Digitaria ciliaris</i>	Summer Grass	g,w	-		
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Crowsfoot Grass	g,w	-		
<i>Hemarthria uncinata</i>	Mat Grass	g,w	-		
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> <sup>n</sup>	Blady Grass	g	-		
<i>Melinis repens</i>	Red Natal Grass	g,w	-		
<i>Melinis minutifolia</i>	Molasses Grass	g,w	-		
<i>Poa annua</i>	Winter Grass	g,w	-		
<i>Panicum effusum</i>	Hairy Panic	g	-		
<i>Panicum maximum</i>	Green Panic	g,w	-		
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	g,w	-		
<i>Phragmites australis</i> <sup>n</sup>	Common reed	g	-		
<i>Sorghum halepense</i> <sup>n</sup>	Johnson grass	g,w	-		
<i>Typha orientalis</i> <sup>n</sup>	Typha	g	-		
<i>Urochloa mosambicensis</i>	Sabi Grass	g,w	-		
<b>Portulacaceae</b>					
<i>Portulaca pilosa</i>	Hairy pigweed	h,w	-		
<b>Primulaceae</b>					
<i>Angallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	h,w	-		
<b>Proteaceae</b>					

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<i>Banksia integrifolia</i> <sup>n</sup>	Coastal Banksia	t (p)	-		
<b>Sapindaceae</b>					
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Balloon Vine	v,w	-		
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i> <sup>n</sup>	Tuckeroo	T	-		
<i>Dodonaea triquetra</i>	Hop Bush	s	-		
<b>Solanaceae</b>					
<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Brazilian Nightshade	s,w	-		
<b>Verbenaceae</b>					
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	s,w	3		
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	w	3		
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purple Top	h,w	-		
<i>Verbena aristigera</i>		h,w	-		
<i>Vitex trifolia</i> var <i>trifolia</i> <sup>n</sup>		s	-		