

Garden Escapees

Past, Present and
Responsibility

Ipswich City Council
Landholder Conservation
Partnership



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

Ipswich City Council respectfully acknowledges the Traditional Owners, the Jagera, Yuggera and Ugarapul People of the Yugara/Yagara Language Group, as custodians of the land and waters we share. We pay our respects to their Elders past and present, as the keepers of the traditions, customs, cultures and stories of proud peoples.



Josh

10 years bush regeneration experience.
Has an established bushfood garden with
33 different species.
2 Stingless bee hives
8 species of butterfly host plants

Ko

15 years' experience as an ecologist
/ consultant.
Managed Northey Street City Farm
prior to coming to Ipswich.
Dabbled in organic farming.

Agenda

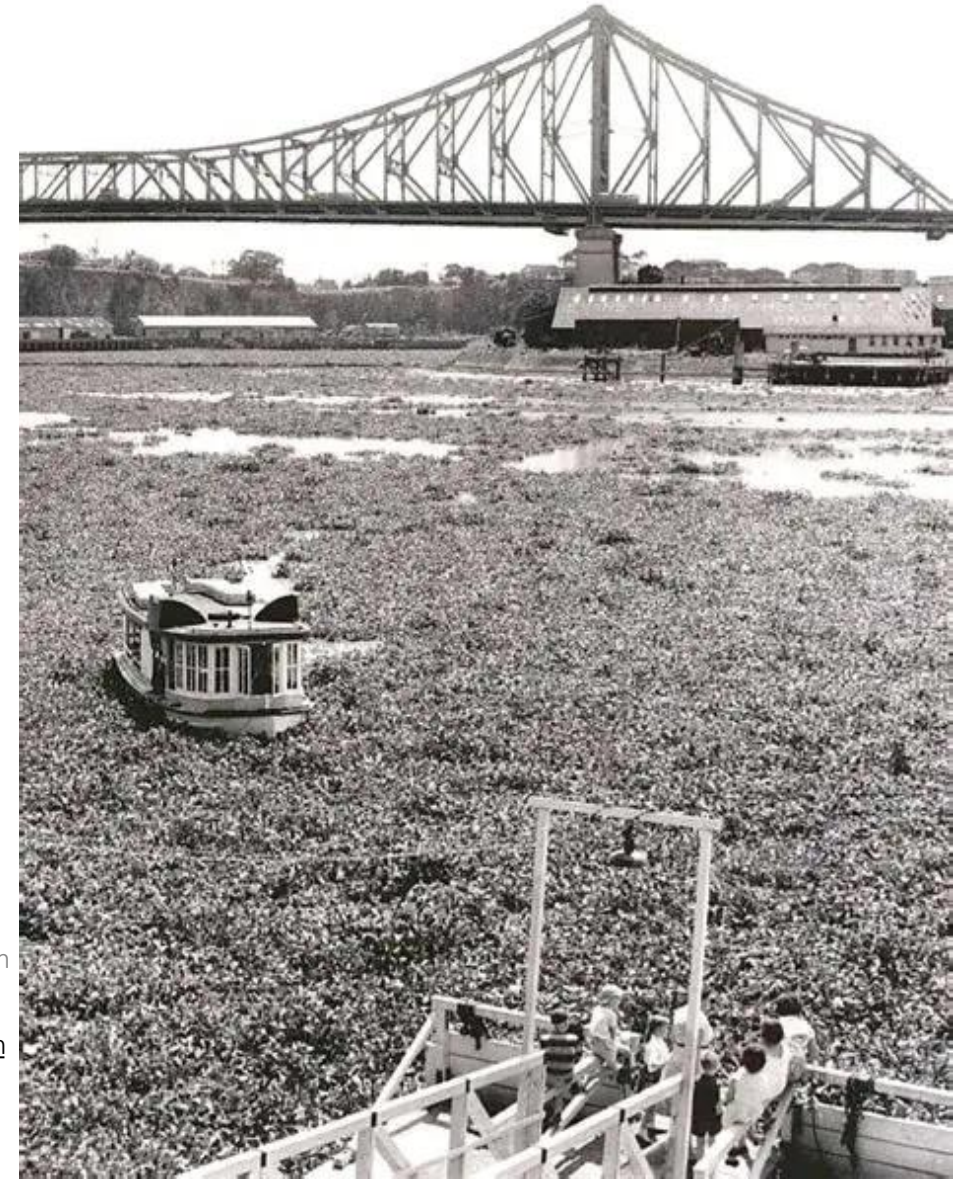
- Past
 - Species that were introduced and quickly took over
- Present
 - Current species that have been highlighted to be the next invasive weed
- Responsibilities
 - The future of your garden and how it connects to the larger environment

Introduction

- Most weeds were introduced deliberately.
 - Garden escapees
 - Cattle fodder
- Introduced species can be from overseas or interstate.
- Some weeds can be natives
- Not all garden plants are invasive species

Brisbane River with water hyacinth infestation

Copyright Holder: The physical photograph is part of the permanent [Bruce Postle collection of photographs, 1963-2007](#) held by the National Library of Australia (NLA).



The Past

Cats Claw Creeper

Dolichandra unguis-cati

- Introduced as a garden plant to screen trellises and walls
- Recorded as naturalised in SEQ in the 1950s
- Environmental, Economical and Social impacts
- Very hard to kill
- Nodes in the soil that can resprout new plants



[Cat's claw creeper – fact sheet - Invasive plants \(weeds\) — fact sheets - Publications | Queensland Government](#)

Madeira Vine

Anredera cordifolia

- Introduced as an ornamental plant
- Naturalised in the 1960s
- Hard to kill
- Nodes can live in the soil for 15 years
- Weight of vine can bring down trees and structures



Mickey Mouse Plant

Ochna serrulata

- Introduced in the early 1900s
- Seeds dispersed by birds spread quickly into bushland
- Neglected gardens full of these
- Hard to kill
- Physical removal is difficult due to J root
- Potent herbicide needed or certain techniques



Lantana

Lantana camara

- Introduced mid 1800s
- On display at Adelaide botanical gardens.
- Promoted for its flowers and ornamental values
- Quickly spread into bushland by seed
- Only took 20 years to become a major weed on east coast



And more...

- Black berry – *Rubus fruticosus*
- Morning Glory – *Ipomoea* sp.
- Asparagus vine/fern
- Willows
- Water hyacinth
- and more!



Bremer River, choked with hyacinths, ca. 1960 – Image courtesy of Picture Ipswich



Present

Glory Lily – *Gloriosa superba*

iNaturilst user garya



Pink polka dot – *Hypoestes phyllostachya*

iNaturilst user duka_skalamera



Privets – *Ligustrum* species



Photo: Sheldon Navie

Gazania



<https://www.malleeconservation.com.au/blog/gazania>

Creeping inch weed – *Callisia repens*



Photo: Sheldon Navie

False Bromeliad - *Callisia fragrans*



House plants

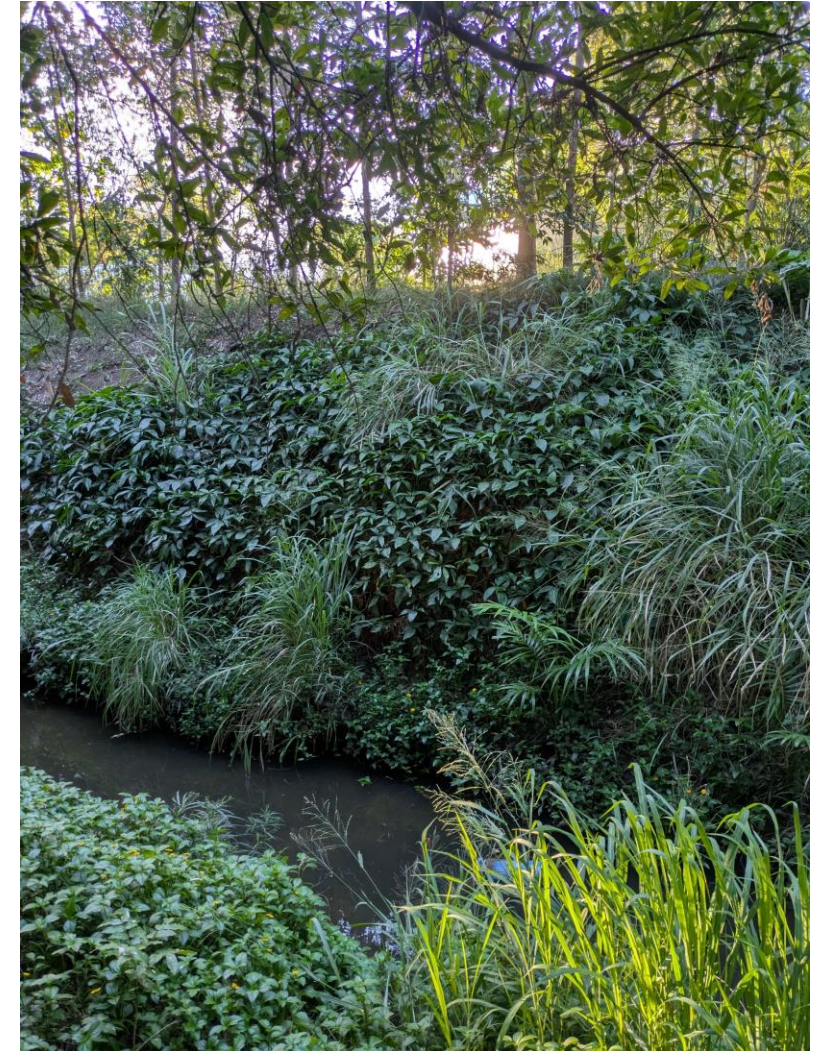
- Noon Flower cactus
- Pothos
- Monstera
- Philodendron
- Syngonium
- Mother in laws tongue



Grafted cactus on noon flower stems



Noon flower cactus infestation



Syngonium infestation along creek

Natives that have become weeds

Cadaghi – *Corymbia torelliana*

- Native to North QLD
- Outcompetes natives
- Resin and seeds can become problematic for native stingless bees
- Appears to promote the growth of sooty mould



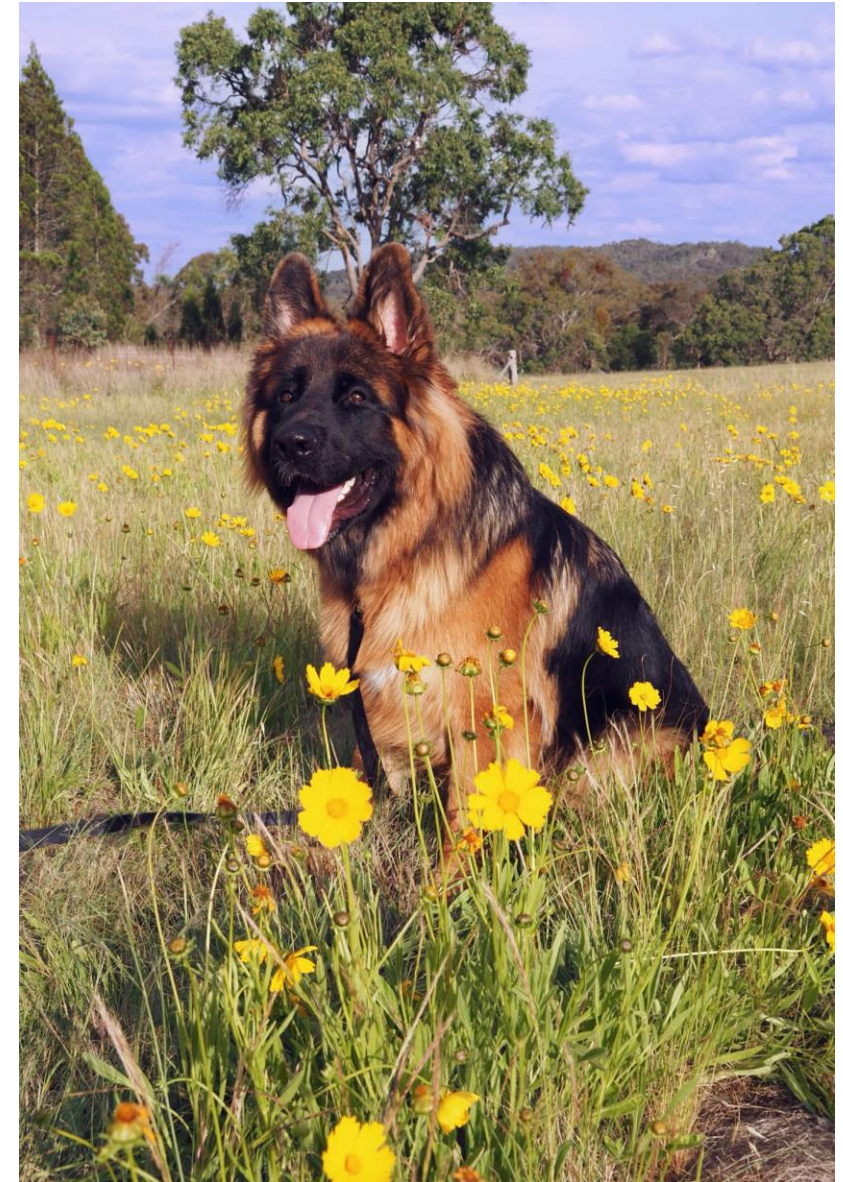
Other natives that can / have become weeds or weedy

- *Acacia macradenia* – Zig Zag Wattle (BCC identifies this as being a weed) (a better alternative is *Acacia complanata*)
- *Pittosporum ferrugineum* – Rusty Pittosporum (a better alternative is *Pittosporum revolutum*)
- *Chionanthus ramiflorus* – Northern Olive (a better alternative is *Olea paniculata*)
- *Aleurites moluccanus* - Candle nut (a better alternative if *Brachychiton acerifolius* or *Brachychiton populneus*)
- *Heptapleurum actinophyllum* – Umbrella tree



And more...

- Mock orange
- Guava trees
- Race horse tree – Tipuana
- Cuphea – wax leaf
- Canna lily
- Curry tree
- Agapanthus
- Coreopsis
- Cockspur coral tree
- Resurrection weed.
- Coral creeper
- Mexican petunia
- Plumbago
- Viburnum
- Etc
- Etc
- Etc
- The list goes on...





Responsibility

What to consider

- How do the seeds spread?
- Who will look after the garden when I choose to move?
- How do I deal with green waste?
- How does the water move over the property?
- Is the species bad for the area I live in?



Photos: Sheldon Navie

Why Natives?

- Native butterflies rely on native host plants to survive, without these host plants they disappear
- Host plants also become food plants as birds eat the caterpillars (i.e. *Breynia oblongifolia*, *Pipturus argenteus* are both great hostplants for native insects)
- Native plants support insects which support birds
- Spiky, dense native plants support smaller birds, such as fairy wrens (i.e. *Bursaria spinosa*, *Pittosporum viscidum*, *Citrus australasica*)
- Some pollinators rely on specific shaped flowers – some bees rely on specific flowers for pollen
- Honey eaters rely on flowers from grevilleas, callistemons and banksia
- Low maintenance
- Water efficiency

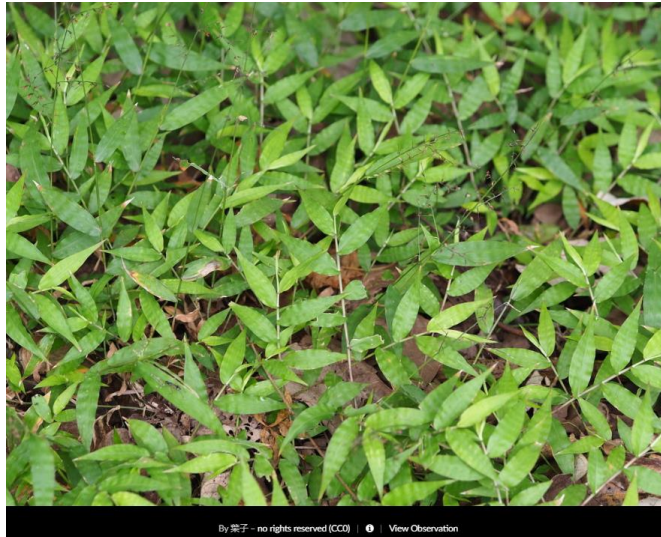
Plant me instead

Ground Cover:

Hardenbergia violacea – False Sarsaparilla (LN)



Oplismenus aemulus – Wavy basket grass (LN)



Goodenia rotundifolia – star shaped Goodenia (LN)



Hibbertia vestita – Hairy guinea flower



Ground cover (continued)

- *Commelina diffusa* - Blue Commelina (LN)
- *Themeda triandra* - Kangaroo Grass (LN)
- *Cymbopogon refractus* - Barbed wire grass (LN)
- *Lobelia purpurascens* - Whiteroot (LN)



Gahnia siebereiana (Red-fruit saw-sedge)



Lomandra longifolia – Matrush (LN)



Dianella brevipedunculata – Short-flowered Flax Lily (LN)



Austrostipa verticellata – Bamboo Stoutgrass (LN)

Shrubs



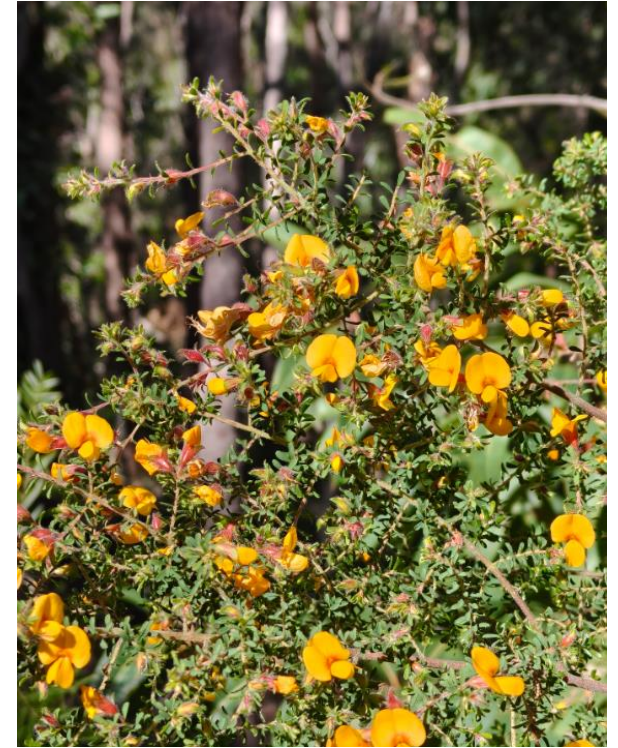
Pittosporum revolutum – Rough-fruited Pittosporum (LN)



Bursaria spinosa – Australian Blackthorn (LN)



Hovea acutifolia – Purple Bush Pea (LN)



Pultenaea villosa – Hairy Bush-Pea (LN)

Shrubs (continued)



Alchornea ilicifolia – native holly (LN)



Carissa ovata – currant bush (LN)



Mallotus claoxyoides – Green Kamala
(a little smelly) (LN)



Dodonaea triangularis – Triangle
leaved Hop Bush (LN)



Notelaea microcarpa – Native
Olive (LN)

Others:

- Daviesia villifera
- Ozothamnus diosmifolius
- Trema tomentosa
- Grewia latifolia

Trees



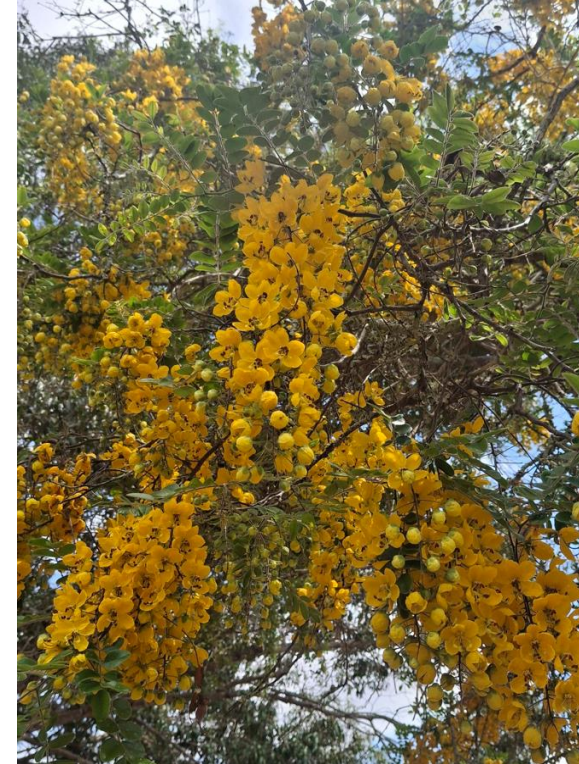
Hymenosporum flavum – Native Frangipani (LN)



Elaeocarpus obovatus – hard quandong (LN)



Pipturus argenteus – native mulberry (LN)

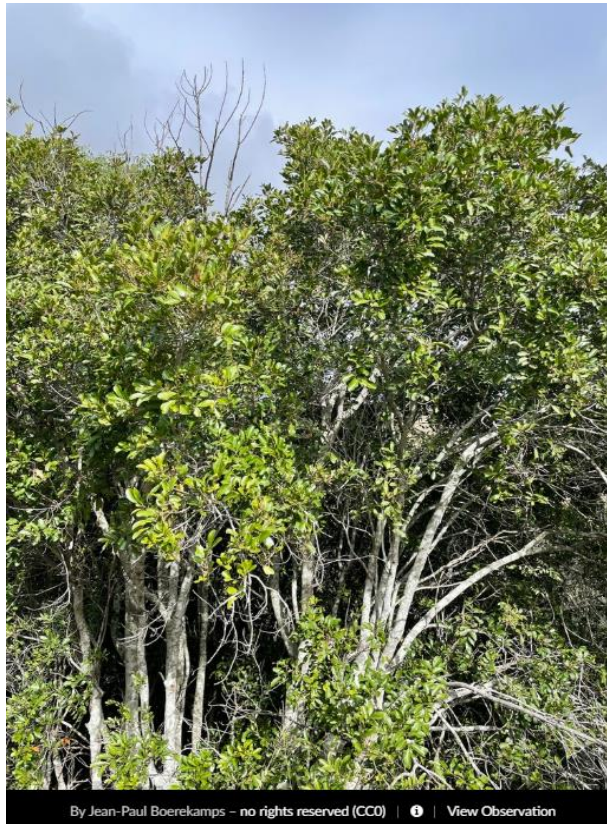


Cassia tomentella - Velvet Leaf (LN)

Trees (continued)



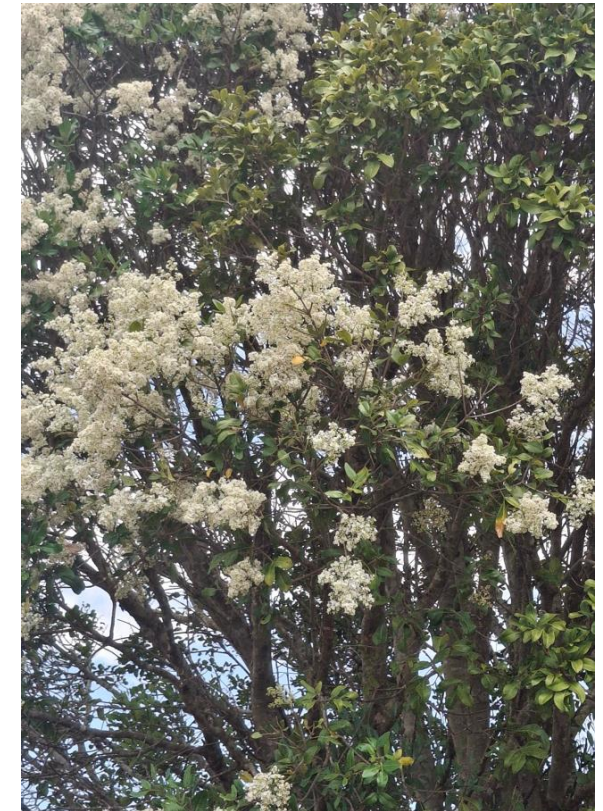
Owenia venosa – Crows Apple (LN)



Cupaniopsis pavifolia – small leaved
tuckeroo (LN)



Melia azederach - White Cedar (LN)



Flindersia australis – Crows Ash (LN)

Trees (continued)

- *Ficus coronata* and *Ficus opposita* (Sandpaper fig) - small tree (LN)
- *Melaleuca viminalis* (Weeping Bottlebrush) - medium tree (LN)
- *Alectryon tomentosus* (Hairy Alectryon) - small - medium tree (LN)
- *Glochidion ferdinandi* (Cheese Tree) - medium tree (LN)
- *Aphananthe philippinensis* (Rough leaved Elm) - medium tree (LN)
- *Acacia fasciculifera* (Rosewood) - large tree (LN)
- *Grevillea robusta* (Silky Oak) - large tree (LN)
- *Cryptocarya* sp. Worlds End Pocket – medium tree (LN)
- *Acacia glaucocarpa* – Feathery Wattle (LN)

AND MORE!



Geijera salicifolia – Scrub Wilga
– Medium tree (LN)



Acacia harpophylla - Brigalow -
medium to large tree (LN)



Planchonella pohlmaniana – Black
Apple – medium tree (LN)

Where do I source these plants from?

- Kumbartcho Nursery – Eaton Hills
- Paten Park Native Nursery – The Gap
- Brush turkey enterprise – Maleny
- Petes Hobby Nursery – Lowood
- Tanglewood Native Nursery – Lockyer Valley
- Native Plant QLD plant sales - regularly check their facebook page for the next plant sale!

Other useful resources:

[QLD Plants Database Search - Paten Park Native Nursery](#)

[PLANTS TO PLANT - Save Our Waterways Now](#)

[Weed Identification – Brisbane City Council](#)

[Landholder Conservation Partnerships : Ipswich City Council](#)

[Home - Native Plants Queensland](#)

Thank you



Ipswich City Council
PO Box 191, Ipswich QLD 4305, Australia

Phone (07) 3810 6666
council@ipswich.qld.gov.au
ipswich.qld.gov.au

Join us online:



/IpswichCityCouncil



/ipswich-city-council



/IpswichCityCouncilTV