NSW GOVERNMENT

Look out for new weeds in fodder

No Space for Weeeeeds

Look out for new weeds in fodder

Third edition

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Acknowledgements

The publication was compiled with input from the NSW Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development and Local Land Services through 11 Regional Weed Committees and their constituent Local Control Authority members.

Thanks to Callen Thompson and Jodie Lawler, Central West Local Land Services, for concept and design elements from the “Weeds in hay and grain - Is there something new on your farm?”

Back cover image features Christina Watkins from Narrabri Shire Council. She found parthenium weed while doing targeted roadside inspections.

www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

18810-6/25

Are there new weeds on your farm?

Sometimes it's necessary to feed livestock fodder that comes from all over the country, especially during poor seasonal conditions and widespread drought.

Fodder includes any sort of hay, grain, meal, silage or mixture of material used to feed animals.

Many weeds can be brought into new areas through the movement of fodder.

Make informed choices when buying or receiving fodder by finding out:

» if a fodder vendor declaration is available
» what plants, including weeds, are known to be present in the fodder
» where the fodder was grown or sourced
» the main weeds known to grow in the fodder production area.

To assist with identifying new weeds:

» have designated feed out areas that you can check regularly for unfamiliar plants
» check roads and tracks where fodder has been transported
» if you find something unfamiliar find out what it is as soon as possible
» seek identification assistance from your local council Weeds Officer or from agricultural advisors/agronomists (within Local Land Services or commercial providers). Even if they don't recognise the plant, they will have contacts who can help to identify the unknown plant.

Stop the spread:

» regularly check your property for new weeds
» call the NSW Biosecurity Helpline if you think you have found prohibited matter
» act to limit spread – control new weeds before they set seed.

About the weeds in this book

The weeds listed in this booklet are in colour coded sections:

High risk weeds not yet established in NSW that are considered the most serious biosecurity threats and are regulated as prohibited matter under the *Biosecurity Act 2015.*

Proactive programs are in place in NSW to prevent these weeds from becoming established. If you think you've seen one of these weeds, please call the NSW Biosecurity Helpline 1800 680 244 and help will be provided to control the plant.

Weeds that occur in some parts of NSW where they pose a known risk to the environment, community or economy. Check WeedWise for the biosecurity duties and minimum control measures that apply to these weeds.

Widespread weeds that you should look for and stop from establishing on your property. Biosecurity duties and minimum control requirements may apply - Check WeedWise.

Specific information about how to fulfil the general biosecurity duty for weeds in your region is also available in the Regional Strategic Weed Management plans: https://www.lls.nsw.gov.au/rswmp

About the maps in this book

The maps of Australia show the states and territories where a weed has been known to occur (orange). This doesn't mean that all areas of the states or territories where the weed occurs are affected, or that all fodder from these states or territories will be affected.

The maps of NSW, divided into 11 Local Land Service regions, show the regions where the weed has been known to occur (orange). This doesn't mean that all areas in the Local Land Service regions are affected or that all fodder from these regions will be affected.

PROHIBITED MATTER

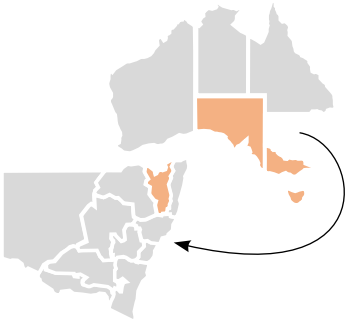
Black knapweed

Centaurea x moncktonii

» Invades pastures, crops and natural areas.

» Looks like a thistle, especially the purple flower, but it has no spines.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/BlackKnapweed



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Act quickly if you find this weed anywhere in NSW

Call the NSW Biosecurity Helpline 1800 680 244

PROHIBITED MATTER

Broomrapes

Orobanche species (except for clover broomrape *O. minor* and Australian broomrape *O. cernua* var. *australiana*)

» Pose a serious threat to Australia's grain and vegetable industries.

» Short brown or straw coloured parasitic plants attached to the base of broadleaf plants. Only the flowering stem can be seen above the ground.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Broomrapes

Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Act quickly if you find this weed anywhere in NSW
Call the NSW Biosecurity Helpline 1800 680 244

PHOTO: Queensland DAF

PROHIBITED MATTER

PHOTO: Nathan March Biosecurity Queensland

Gamba grass

Andropogon gayanus

» Invades pastures and natural areas, outcompeting most plants. It also increases fire intensity.

» A clumping tropical grass up to 4 m tall.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/GambaGrass

Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Act quickly if you find this weed anywhere in NSW

Call the NSW Biosecurity Helpline 1800 680 244

PROHIBITED MATTER


PHOTO: Neville Walsh


PHOTO: Mark Hamilton

Hawkweeds

All species of *Pilosella* and *Hieracium* except *H. murorum*

» Invade native grasslands, pastures and gardens, forming dense stands.

» Daisies up to 40 cm tall with very hairy leaves and bright orange or yellow flowers.

More Information:

weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/OrangeHawkweed

weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/MouseEarHawkweed

weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/KingDevilHawkweed

■ Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Act quickly if you find this weed anywhere in NSW

Call the NSW Biosecurity Helpline 1800 680 244

PROHIBITED MATTER

PHOTO: Agriculture Western Australia

PHOTO: Steve Dewey, Utah State University (USA)

Kochia

Bassia scoparia (excluding subsp. *trichophylla*)

» Invades and competes with pasture grasses and crops. It is toxic to livestock.

» A shrub that changes colour from green to yellow, red then brown as it ages. It breaks off at ground level when dead and tumbles away in the wind.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Kochia

Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Act quickly if you find this weed anywhere in NSW

Call the NSW Biosecurity Helpline 1800 680 244

PROHIBITED MATTER


PHOTO: Queensland DAFF


PHOTO: Howard Alston Queensland DAFF


PHOTO: Howard Alston Queensland DAFF

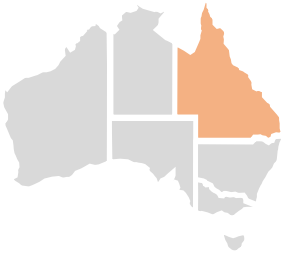
Koster's curse

Clidemia hirta

» Invades forests, plantations and pastures, forming dense thickets.

» A bushy shrub with hairy leaves and berries. The ripe berries are dark purple, dark blue or black when ripe.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Kosterscurse



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Act quickly if you find this weed anywhere in NSW

Call the NSW Biosecurity Helpline 1800 680 244

PROHIBITED MATTER

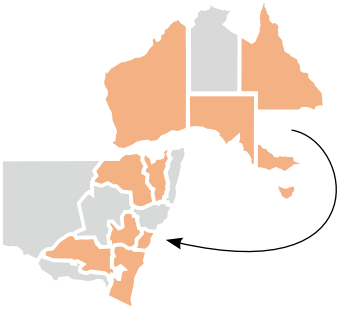
Mexican feather grass

Nassella tenuissima

» Invades pastures, native grasslands and woodlands. It is unpalatable to livestock and reduces pasture productivity.

» A tussocky grass up to 70 cm tall with long slender seed heads.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Mexicanfeathergrass



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Act quickly if you find this weed anywhere in NSW

Call the NSW Biosecurity Helpline 1800 680 244

PROHIBITED MATTER

PHOTO: Sheldon Navie

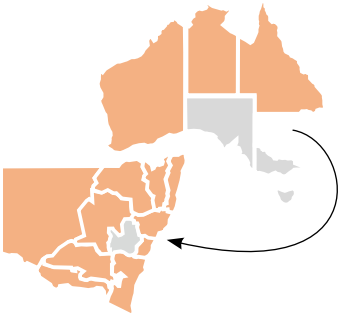
Parthenium weed

Parthenium hysterophorus

» Invades pastures and crops, reducing productivity. It can cause serious allergic reactions in people and livestock.

» An annual plant up to 2 m tall with hairy almost fern-like leaves and small white star-like flowers.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/PartheniumWeed



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Act quickly if you find this weed anywhere in NSW

Call the NSW Biosecurity Helpline 1800 680 244

PROHIBITED MATTER


PHOTO: Colin G. Wilson


PHOTO: Colin G. Wilson


PHOTO: Rachel McFadyen

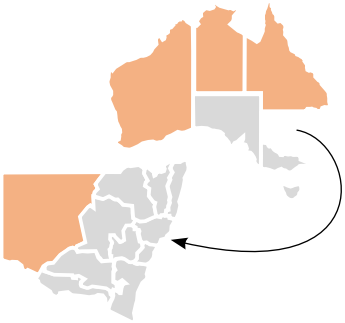
Rubber vine

Cryptostegia grandiflora

» Invades open woodland and forests. All parts of the plant are poisonous to livestock and people.

» A many-stemmed shrub that can climb 30 m into tree canopies or grow to an unsupported height of 3 m.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Rubbervine



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Act quickly if you find this weed anywhere in NSW

Call the NSW Biosecurity Helpline 1800 680 244

PROHIBITED MATTER

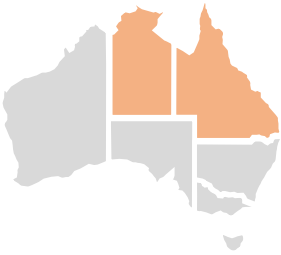
Siam weed

Chromolaena odorata

» Outcompetes pastures, crops and native vegetation. It is toxic to livestock.

» A sprawling shrub up to 5 m high which forms tangled thickets. It has clusters of pale blue-lilac flowers.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Siamweed



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Act quickly if you find this weed anywhere in NSW

Call the NSW Biosecurity Helpline 1800 680 244

PROHIBITED MATTER

Spotted knapweed

Centaurea stoebe subsp. *micranthos*

» Produces chemicals that limit other plants' growth. It competes with native plants and pasture.

» Looks like a thistle, especially the purple flower, but it has no spines.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Spottedknapweed

Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Act quickly if you find this weed anywhere in NSW

Call the NSW Biosecurity Helpline 1800 680 244

PROHIBITED MATTER

PHOTO: C. Lock Biosecurity Queensland

PHOTO: USDA APHIS PPQ

PHOTO: C. Lock Biosecurity QLD

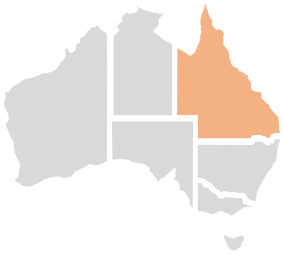
Witchweeds

Striga spp. (except the native *S. parviflora*)

» Reduce yields of maize, millet, rice, sugarcane, sorghum and legume crops.

» Short parasitic herbs that grow on the roots of their host crop and emerge from the ground to flower.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Witchweeds



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Act quickly if you find this weed anywhere in NSW

Call the NSW Biosecurity Helpline 1800 680 244

PHOTO: Queensland DAFF

PHOTO: Rhett Patrick

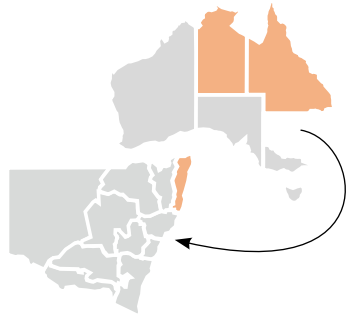
Aleman grass

Echinochloa polystachya

» Forms dense stands in swampy areas and along banks of watercourses. It outcompetes other vegetation.

» An aquatic or semi-aquatic perennial grass that grows up to 2.5 m tall.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Alemangrass



■ Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the North Coast region.

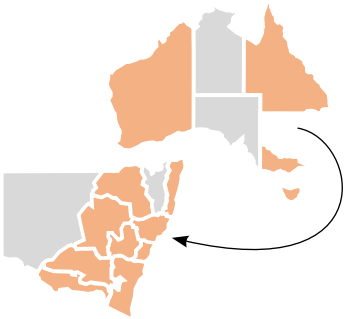
Alligator weed

Alternanthera philoxeroides

» Invades wetlands, rivers and irrigation systems, forming dense mats. It is very difficult to control once established.

» A sprawling plant that grows in water and on land. It has small white papery flower heads and hollow stems.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Alligatorweed



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in NSW.

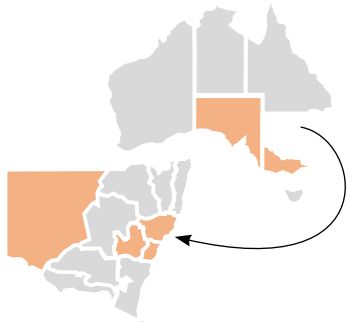
PHOTO: Andrew Storrie

Bedstraw

Galium sp.

» Invades cultivated land and disturbed areas and contaminates grain. Difficult to control in legume crops.

» A scrambling herb that has rings of 6–8 small leaves around the stem and small white flowers.



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local agronomist for advice if you find this weed.

PHOTO: Michael Moerkerk

Bifora

*Bifora testicula*ta

» Invades field crops and is tolerant to many common herbicides in winter cropping systems.

» A herb up to 30 cm tall with striped stems and finely divided leaves that smell like coriander.

Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local agronomist for advice if you find this weed.

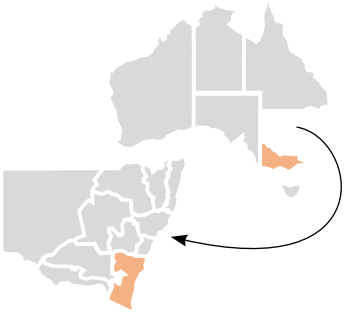
Blue hound's tongue

Cynoglossum creticum

» Invades pastures and native grasslands. Its leaves are toxic to livestock.

» A densely hairy herb up to 75 cm tall with small pink to blue flowers.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Bluehoundstongue



■ Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local agronomist for advice if you find this weed.

PHOTOS THIS PAGE: Andy McKinnon Western LLS

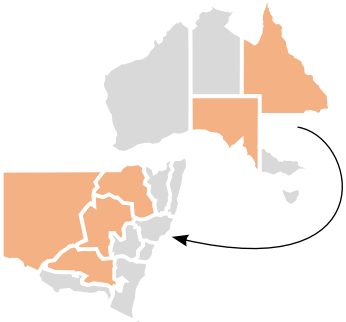
Burr ragweed

Ambrosia confertiflora

» Invades pastures, reducing productivity and has burrs that contaminate wool. Some people are allergic to the pollen.

» An erect herb growing up to 2 m with large deeply divided leaves.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Burrragweed



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the Central Tablelands, Central West or Western region.

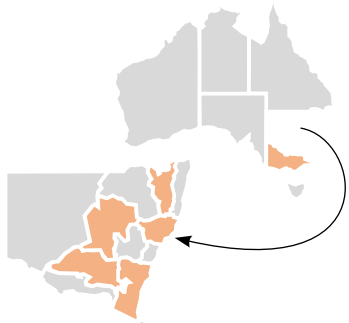
Cane needle grass

Nassella hyalina

» Invades pastures, native grasslands and woodlands. It reduces productivity and the seeds can injure animals and contaminate wool.

» A clumping grass usually up to 80 cm tall.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Caneneedlegrass



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the Riverina.

PHOTO: Michael Moerkerk

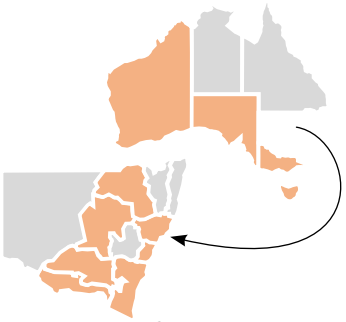
Cape tulips

Moraea flaccida, Moraea miniata

» Weeds of pastures and cereal crops. They are toxic to people and animals.

» Small plants 30-60 cm high with broad flat leaves and pink flowers.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/CapeTulipOneLeaf
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/CapeTulipTwoLeaf



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed, particularly in the North region.

Australian Fodder Industry Association

The Australian Fodder Industry Association (AFIA) is the national peak body for the Australian fodder industry, connecting all sectors of the supply chain from seed to feed, representing both the domestic and export sectors. Since 1996, AFIA has been the independent voice of the fodder industry, working to ensure our members have every opportunity to grow their businesses productively and profitably. Our network of members comprise contractors, growers, transporters/carriers, exporters, traders, processors, testing laboratories, agronomists and end-users we well as a suite of sponsors comprising hay and silage machinery manufacturers/dealers, chemical suppliers, packaging manufacturers including wrap & twine, seed suppliers, hay shed manufacturers and insurance brokers. For more information, please visit www.afia.org.au

AFIA
Australian Fodder Industry Association

Make informed choices when buying or receiving fodder by finding out:

» if a *fodder vendor declaration* is available
» what plants, including weeds, are known to be present in the fodder
» what other pests and diseases might be in the fodder
» if resistance weeds might be in the fodder
» where the fodder was grown or sourced
» what the main weeds known to grow in the fodder production area are.

AFIA
Australian Fodder Industry Association

Fodder Vendor Declaration Form

VDF No.: _____
Contract No. _____

1. Vendor's Details	**2. Buyer's Details**
Vendor's name:	Buyer's name:
Address:	Address:
Tel: Fax:	Tel: Fax:
3. Production Details If vendor not the producer, provide corresponding producer's VDF No.	
Paddock identification:	Delivery date:
Commodity:	Cutting date:
Is 95% free of genetically modified organisms: **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐	Other:
4. Fodder Quality	Analysis: Lab Reference no.:
Product description:	Dry matter: %
Species:	Crude protein: % of DM
(if mixed include estimate of percentage)	Metabolisable energy: MJ/kg of DM
Quantity: Bale size:	Other:

5. Weeds Biosecurity

Is it likely that this fodder contains weed material / seeds? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

If Yes, please list what weed species may be present:

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

6. Testing and Chemical Status

This form only applies to a single "lot" of hay (see Sampling Protocol on pressure sheet)

Has the fodder sample been taken according to AFIA Sampling procedure? *(one test per 200 tonne lot or paddock)* **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

Has the fodder been tested for ARGT **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

or Prussic acid? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

If yes name, the Laboratory…… Case or Sample No……and Result ……..

Has the fodder been tested for pesticide residues? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

If yes, attach details of testing results on the delivered product

Has the crop been grown on a property with either an organochlorine (OC) status classification, or under quarantine because of OC residues, within the past 12 months? *If yes give details* **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **Do not know** ☐

Does the property from where the fodder is grown carry accreditation under an independently audited QA program? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐

If yes give name of program

Has the fodder crop been subject to spray drift during its production? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **Do not know** ☐

If yes attach a list of chemicals applied to neighbouring crops, the date sprayed and application rates.

If selling fodder to a client, operating within a livestock QA program, who require a full list of chemical names, rates and dates both applied to the fodder crop, as well as those applied to neighbouring crops within 100 metres, please attach the details to this form.

6 Declaration

I/We ……..……..……..…… (name of fodder supplier) declare that I/we have the systems in place to ensure that the fodder complies with all State and Federal laws and the requirements relating to chemical and pesticide residues and specified Government designated maximum residue levels. These systems include:

(i) any chemical treatment applied to any component of this consignment during storage on our premises or otherwise in our possession was applied as per product label approved by the National Registration Authority for Agriculture and Veterinary Chemicals and that the withholding period specified on that label has been observed; and

(ii) In relation to the sourcing of raw materials:

a) the property on which the fodder was grown, or the storage facility in which the fodder has been stored, carries accreditation under a recognised, and independently audited QA program, which includes chemical residue management provision, **OR**

b) has been purchased under a contract in which the supplier warrants that the fodder complies with all State and Federal laws and requirements relating to chemical and pesticide residues and specified Government designated maximum residue levels, **OR**

c) in relation to direct farm purchases that the supplier of the fodder has attested to the effect that any pesticides/insecticides used on the fodder have been applied in accordance with the registered labels of these chemicals, at rates not exceeding the maximum rate set out on the label of these chemicals and the appropriate withholding periods have been observed.

I/we further declare that this consignment at the time of the sale:

1. Is free from animal material as defined and required under State legislation and
2. It is otherwise fit for the purpose of feeding to the category of livestock indicated in the product description above.

Intended Use/Purpose: ……..……

VENDOR'S SIGNATURE_____ **DATE**_____

∗ AFIA Ltd does not accept responsibility or any liability for the information contained in this declaration. January 2017

Got weeeeeds?
Get WeedWise.

Over 342 weed profiles
in your pocket

In the app stores or online:

weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au

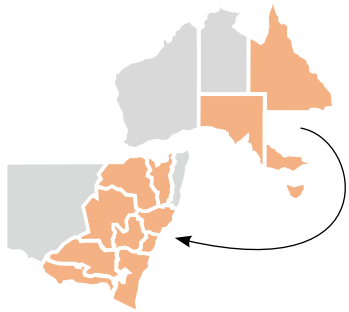
Chilean needle grass

Nassella neesiana

» Invades pastures, reducing productivity. The sharp seeds injure livestock, contaminate wool and damage hides.

» A clumping grass to 1 m tall that produces long sharp seeds.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Chileanneedlegrass



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the Central West, Central Tablelands, Murray, North West, Hunter or Riverina region.

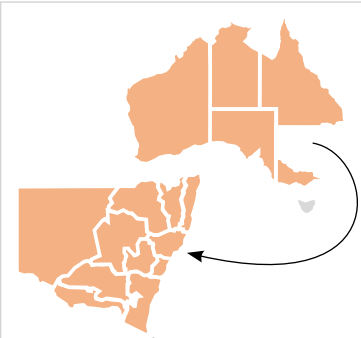
Coolatai grass

Hyparrhenia hirta

» Invades pastures and natural areas. It is difficult to control and reduces productivity and biodiversity.

» A clumping grass up to 1.5 m that has greyish-green leaves that turn orangey-red when frosted.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Coolataigrass



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the Murray, Riverina, Central Tablelands, Central West, Hunter, South East or Western region.

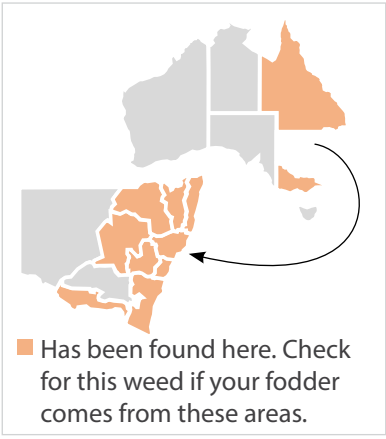
Fireweed

Senecio madagascariensis

» Quickly invades pastures, reducing productivity. It is poisonous to livestock and is difficult to control.

» A small branched herb 10-60 cm tall that has bright yellow daisy flowers.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Fireweed



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the Central West, Central Tablelands, North West or Riverina region.

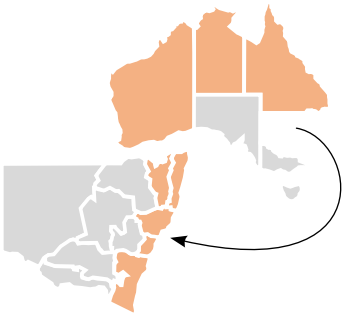
Giant Parramatta grass

Sporobolus fertilis

» Invades pastures, reducing productivity. It is difficult to control.

» A fast growing clumping grass up to 1.6 m tall with seed heads that are 50 cm long and 1-2 cm wide.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/GiantParramattagrass



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the Central Tablelands Hunter or North West region.

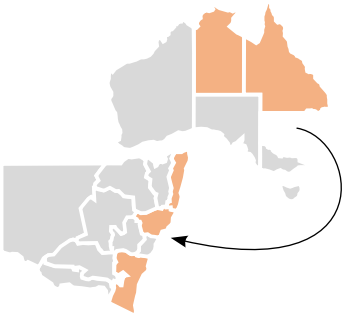
Giant rat's tail grass

Sporobolus pyramidalis

» Invades pastures, reducing productivity. It is tough and difficult for livestock to graze.

» A fast-growing clumping grass up to 1.5 m tall with seed heads that look like a rat's tail.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Giantratstailgrass



■ Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the Greater Sydney or Hunter region.


PHOTO: Keegan Noble


PHOTO: Harry Rose


PHOTO: Harry Rose

Grader grass

Themeda quadrivalvis

» Invades pastures, crops and native areas. It reduces productivity and biodiversity.

» Looks similar to kangaroo grass but is up to 2 m tall and golden when mature.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/GraderGrass

Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the North Coast region.

PHOTO: Greg Egan

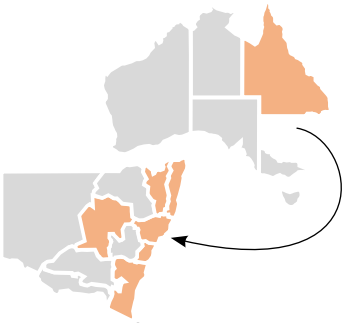
Groundsel bush

Baccharis halimifolia

» Invades pastures, forest plantations and bushland. It is toxic to livestock.

» A densely-branched shrub to 1.5 m tall. It has dull waxy leaves up to 5 cm long and cream or white flowers.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Groundselbush



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the Greater Sydney, Hunter, North Coast or South East region.


PHOTO: The National Botanical Institute of South Africa


PHOTO: Pitta Joffe, The National Botanical Institute of South Africa


PHOTO: Jack Craw

Holly leaved senecio

Senecio glastifolius

» Outcompetes native plants. It produces thousands of seeds and its spread is promoted by fire.

» A branched shrub usually 1-1.5 m tall with purple daisy flowers.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Hollyleavedsenecio

Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the South East region.

PHOTO: Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Water, Queensland

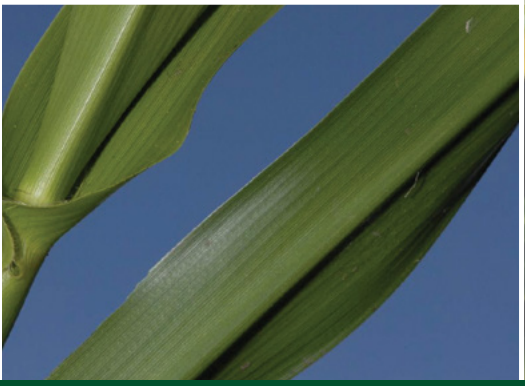


PHOTO: Queensland DNRMW

Hymenachne

Hymenachne amplexicaulis

» Takes over freshwater bodies and wetlands. It reduces biodiversity.

» A semi-aquatic grass with broad leaves 10-45 cm long and 2-6 cm wide.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Hymenachne

Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the Central West, Greater Sydney, Hunter, North Coast or North West region.

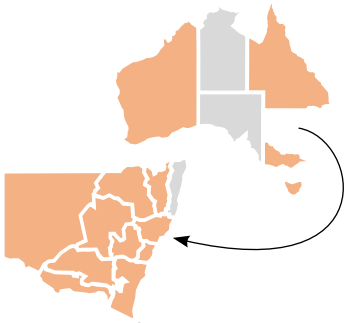
Nodding thistle

Carduus nutans

» Forms dense thickets that limit livestock movement. It reduces pasture productivity.

» A thistle up to 1.6 m high and 1.2 m wide with large flower heads that droop at right angles to the stem.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Noddingthistle



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the Greater Sydney region, Hunter or Northern Tablelands

PHOTO: Andrew Storrie

PHOTO: Paul Marynissen, Central Coast Council

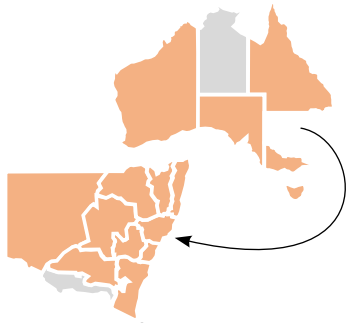
Pampas grasses

Cortaderia species

» Invade bushland and outcompete native plants. They can harbour pest animals and increase fire hazards.

» Very tall grasses up to 6 m high with large feathery pink or white seedheads.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Pampasgrass



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the North Coast region, Central Tablelands, Hunter or Greater Sydney.

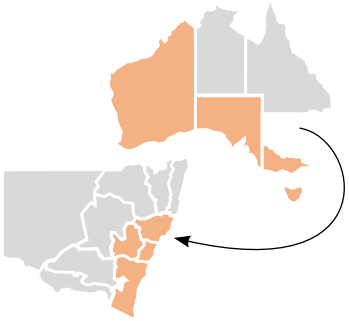
Ragwort

Senecio jacobaea

» Is poisonous to humans and livestock. It competes with pastures, reducing productivity.

» A perennial herb that grows about 70 cm tall with clusters of yellow daisy-like flowers.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Ragwort



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the Riverina region.

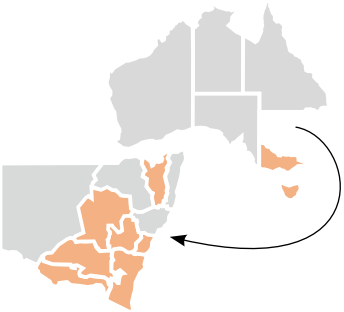
Serrated tussock

Nassella trichotoma

» Is an unpalatable drought tolerant grass that reduces livestock production. It takes over pastures and native vegetation.

» A clumping grass up to 60 cm tall and has tightly rolled leaves that are rough to touch.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Serratedtussock



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the Central Tablelands, Central West, Greater Sydney, Murray, North West, Northern Tablelands, Hunter or Riverina region.

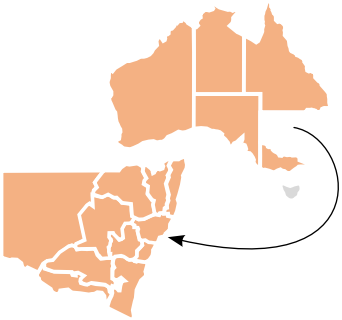
Silverleaf nightshade

Solanum elaeagnifolium

» Invades crops and pastures, reducing productivity. It is a deep rooted plant that is difficult to control.

» Grows up to 60 cm tall with silver-grey hairy leaves, white or purple flowers and berries that are 1 cm in diameter.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Silverleafnightshade



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the Hunter, Central Tablelands, Murray Northern Tablelands, North West, South East or Western region.

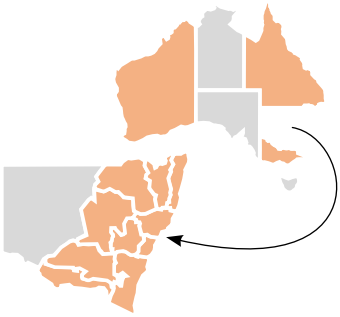
Sticky nightshade

Solanum sisymbriifolium

» Sticky competes with crops, pastures and native plants and the sharp prickles can injure people and animals.

» A prickly shrub up to 1.5 m with sticky, hairy, lobed leaves, white or pale bluish-purple flowers and bright red berries.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/Stickynightshade



Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice on this weed in the Central Tablelands, Hunter, North Coast, Northern Tablelands or South East region.

Tobacco weed

Elephantopus mollis

» Is a fast-growing herb that forms dense ground cover. It smothers and outcompetes pastures and native plants.

» A herb up to 1.5 m with rough hairy wavy-edged leaves and small white or pink flowers.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/TobaccoWeed

Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in the North Coast region.

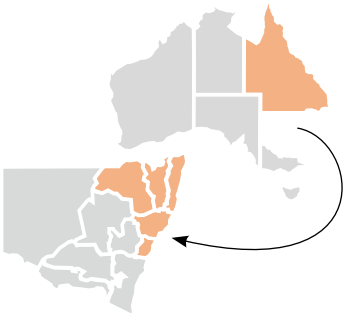
Tropical soda apple

Solanum viarum

» Quickly outcompetes pastures, forming dense prickly thickets and reducing productivity. It also invades natural areas especially along waterways.

» It is up to 2 m tall with large leaves, white flowers and green to yellow fruit.

More Information:
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/TropicalSodaApple



■ Has been found here. Check for this weed if your fodder comes from these areas.

Call your local council weeds officer for advice if you find this weed in NSW.

Always be on the lookout for new weeds. Some common weeds may be found in many areas of NSW however may not be present on individual properties.

Look out for these narrow leafed weeds:

African lovegrass [ww]

Eragrostis curvula

PHOTO: Andrew Storrie

Annual ryegrass[1] [ww]

Lolium rigidum

Common heliotrope

Heliotropium europaeum

PHOTO: Hillary Cherry

Feathertop Rhodes grass

Chloris virgata

[1]especially herbicide resistant strains

[ww] These weeds are in WeedWise
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/

Look out for these narrow leafed weeds:

Great brome
Bromus diandrus

Johnson grass [ww]
Sorghum halepense

Look out for these broad leafed weeds:

Creeping knapweed [ww]
Rhaponticum repens

Fleabane [ww]
Conyza species

[ww] These weeds are in WeedWise
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/

Look out for these broad leafed weeds:

Mexican poppy [ww]
Argemone mexicana

Paterson's curse [ww]
Echium plantagineum

PHOTO: Maria Edmonds

St. John's wort [ww]
Hypericum perforatum

Skeleton weed
Chondrilla juncea

[ww] These weeds are in WeedWise
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/

Look out for these broad leafed weeds:

Spiny burrgrass [ww]
Cenchrus spinifex

Spiny emex [ww]
Rumex hypogaeus

Thornapple [ww]
Datura stramonium

Wild radish[1] [ww]
Raphanus raphanistrum

[1]especially herbicide resistant strains

[ww] These weeds are in WeedWise
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/

Look out for these broad leafed weeds:

Glaucous starthistle ww
Carthamus leucocaulos

Saffron thistle ww
Carthamus lanatus

Scotch thistle ww
Onopordum acanthium

St. Barnaby's thistle ww
Centaurea solstitialis

ww These weeds are in WeedWise
weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/

Keep fire ants out of NSW

NSW GOVERNMENT

Emergency Response Update

Fire ants spread in feed & fodder

Red Imported Fire Ants (*Solenopsis invicta*), one of the world's most invasive pests, are present in Southeast Queensland, and nests have been found in three locations in Northern NSW.

Some fodder materials, including hay, chaff, and silage, are considered high-risk fire ant carriers. There are restrictions on moving these materials from infested areas of Qld and Northern NSW.

If you are moving these materials, you are responsible for knowing what the requirements are, and making sure you meet them.

Moving fodder?

- **Check the map:** be aware of where your fodder is coming from and where it is going.
- **Visit the website:** check the **Emergency Order** ensure you meet the requirements. You may need to chemically treat materials, complete a Record of Movement Declaration and upload a biosecurity certificate.

Emergency Order

Check the map

More on fire ants

Seen fire ants? Call us **1800 680 244**

Protect our industries, food & fibre and the economy

www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/fire-ants or scan the QR code

NSW No Space for Weeeeeds – NSW is a world leader in stopping parthenium weed in its tracks

44 years of preventing parthenium weed from becoming a costly, widespread weed in NSW - now that's a success story!

How we do it:

- » we look for parthenium weed in the most likely places
- » we encourage landholders to call the NSW Biosecurity Helpline if they see it (1800 680 244)
- » we trace infestations to see how they got here
- » we restrict the movement of equipment and machinery from infested areas.

Saving the NSW economy millions of dollars in potential loss of production and control costs.

www.dpi.nsw.gov.au
NSWDPI
@nswdpi