CHILEAN NEEDLE GRASS
(Nassella neesiana)
A vigorous, densely tufted, perennial grass to 1.2 m in height. It has woolly, white, spreading branches to cover an area of 2–4 mm. Densely tufted branches are found on the roadsides, cultivated areas and on urban footpaths. It is distinguished by paired racemes from the tertiary branches. It has a height of around 90 cm in length. The species is toxic to livestock and can cause dermatitis and mechanical injury to both humans and livestock.

AFRICAN LOVE GRASS
(Hyparrhenia hirta)
A vigorous, densely tufted, perennial grass to 1.2 m in height. It has woolly, white, spreading branches to cover an area of 2–4 mm. Densely tufted branches are found on the roadsides, cultivated areas and on urban footpaths. It is distinguished by paired racemes from the tertiary branches. It has a height of around 90 cm in length. The species is toxic to livestock and can cause dermatitis and mechanical injury to both humans and livestock.

BATHURST BURR
(Xanthium spp.)
A robust summer growing annual plant usually found on creeksides, river flats or moist flood prone areas. The plant can invade pastures and cultivation, attains a height of 2 metres with spreading branches to cover an area of 2–4 mm. It is distinguished by paired racemes from the tertiary branches. It has a height of around 90 cm in length. The species is toxic to livestock and can cause dermatitis and mechanical injury to both humans and livestock.

SERRATED TUSSOCK
(Hyparrhenia hirta)
A tufted perennial tussock forming grass to 30 to 120 cm high. Generally considered to be unpalatable. Spread is by seeds produced in the seed heads. Seeds are less than 5mm diameter. Fresh stems and leaves are soft and woolly in texture. Leaves when viewed against light show characteristic oil glands. Flowers in Spring, early Summer bearing bright yellow flowers. The dead brown flower stalks are clearly visible at other times during the year. Toxins in the leaves can cause photosensitivity, hypersensitivity (heat and cold stress) and infertility in grazing animals. The plant readily invades overstocked pastures and reserves. It is dangerous to livestock due to the presence of toxic alkaloids.

ST JOHN’S WORT
(Hypericum perforatum)
An erect, slender, hard-stemmed shrub with a creeping rootstock. Leaves when viewed against light show characteristic oil glands. Flowers in Spring, early Summer bearing bright yellow flowers. The dead brown flower stalks are clearly visible at other times during the year. Toxins in the leaves can cause photosensitivity, hypersensitivity (heat and cold stress) and infertility in grazing animals. The plant readily invades overstocked pastures and reserves. It is dangerous to livestock due to the presence of toxic alkaloids.

BLUE HELIOTROPE
(Heliotropium amplexicaule)
This perennial plant has a deep blue flower which allows it to die in winter, then, flower again in spring/autumn. This plant grows up to 15 centimetres high and its flowers are pale blue. Densely tufted branches are found on the roadsides, cultivated areas and on urban footpaths. It is distinguished by paired racemes from the tertiary branches. It has a height of around 90 cm in length. The species is toxic to livestock and can cause dermatitis and mechanical injury to both humans and livestock.

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AFRICAN BOXTHORN
(Erythrina fusiformis)
A tall, erect, thorny perennial shrub, often inhabitable thickets. Branches are stout, sometimes spreading and ending in a strong sharp spine. Flowers are pink, often mixed with lilac, yellow or mauve. They are borne on stalks in open clusters. The bushy furrowed cortex such as rabbits and the berries are host for fruit fly and other insects.

GREEN CESTRUM
(Platycaulis niveus)
A dense spiny shrub which in dry weather over 3–5m high. Other ways to describe as a hedge plant, it spred vigorously and covers wide areas of Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales.

Gorse
(Ulex Europaeus)
A dense spiny shrub which in dry weather over 3–5m high. Other ways to describe as a hedge plant, it spred vigorously and covers wide areas of Tasmania, Victoria and New South Wales.

JOSHUA GRASS
(Catropicum pardinum)
A summer growing perennial sorghum up to 30 to 120 cm high. Generally considered to be unpalatable. Spread is by seeds produced in the seed heads. Seeds are less than 5mm diameter. Fresh stems and leaves are soft and woolly in texture. Leaves when viewed against light show characteristic oil glands. Flowers in Spring, early Summer bearing bright yellow flowers. The dead brown flower stalks are clearly visible at other times during the year. Toxins in the leaves can cause photosensitivity, hypersensitivity (heat and cold stress) and infertility in grazing animals. The plant readily invades overstocked pastures and reserves. It is dangerous to livestock due to the presence of toxic alkaloids.

COOLATARI GRASS
(Hyparrhenia hirta)
A tufted perennial tussock forming grass to 30 to 120 cm high. It has woolly, white, spreading branches to cover an area of 2–4 mm. Densely tufted branches are found on the roadsides, cultivated areas and on urban footpaths. It is distinguished by paired racemes from the tertiary branches. It has a height of around 90 cm in length. The species is toxic to livestock and can cause dermatitis and mechanical injury to both humans and livestock.

CHILEAN NEEDLE GRASS
(Nassella neesiana)
A major agricultural and environmental weed in Victoria and NSW. Chilean Needle Grass is a tall, erect, thorny perennial shrub, often inhabitable thickets. Branches are stout, sometimes spreading and ending in a strong sharp spine. Flowers are pink, often mixed with lilac, yellow or mauve. They are borne on stalks in open clusters. The bushy furrowed cortex such as rabbits and the berries are host for fruit fly and other insects.

SILVERLEAF NIGHTSHADE
(Solanum elaeagnifolium)
A summer growing perennial shrub, generally considered to be unpalatable. Spread is by seeds produced in the seed heads. Seeds are less than 5mm diameter. Fresh stems and leaves are soft and woolly in texture. Leaves when viewed against light show characteristic oil glands. Flowers in Spring, early Summer bearing bright yellow flowers. The dead brown flower stalks are clearly visible at other times during the year. Toxins in the leaves can cause photosensitivity, hypersensitivity (heat and cold stress) and infertility in grazing animals. The plant readily invades overstocked pastures and reserves. It is dangerous to livestock due to the presence of toxic alkaloids.

BLACKBERRY
(Rubus fruticosus agg.)
A summer growing perennial shrub, generally considered to be unpalatable. Spread is by seeds produced in the seed heads. Seeds are less than 5mm diameter. Fresh stems and leaves are soft and woolly in texture. Leaves when viewed against light show characteristic oil glands. Flowers in Spring, early Summer bearing bright yellow flowers. The dead brown flower stalks are clearly visible at other times during the year. Toxins in the leaves can cause photosensitivity, hypersensitivity (heat and cold stress) and infertility in grazing animals. The plant readily invades overstocked pastures and reserves. It is dangerous to livestock due to the presence of toxic alkaloids.

DOODER
(Cassata capp.)
Dooders are annual, leafless flowering plants, generally considered to be unpalatable. Spread is by seeds produced in the seed heads. Seeds are less than 5mm diameter. Fresh stems and leaves are soft and woolly in texture. Leaves when viewed against light show characteristic oil glands. Flowers in Spring, early Summer bearing bright yellow flowers. The dead brown flower stalks are clearly visible at other times during the year. Toxins in the leaves can cause photosensitivity, hypersensitivity (heat and cold stress) and infertility in grazing animals. The plant readily invades overstocked pastures and reserves. It is dangerous to livestock due to the presence of toxic alkaloids.

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A Noxious Weed is a plant that has been recognised as having an adverse effect on Human health, agriculture and the environment. These plants are generally very hardy and have the capability to rapidly spread. After a prioritisation process they are declared noxious in certain local government areas by the Minister for Primary Industries, and must be controlled by owners and occupiers of land to certain standards.

Noxious Weeds have been divided into five classes according to their distribution, actions required for control and their effects on human health, primary production and the environment:

- **Class 1 - State Prohibited Weeds**
- **Class 2 - Regionally Prohibited Weeds**
- **Class 3 - Regionally Controlled Weeds**
- **Class 4 - Locally Controlled Weeds**
- **Class 5 - Restricted Plants**

The characteristics and control measures of each class are as follows:

(a) **CLASS 1** noxious weeds are plants that pose a potentially serious threat to primary production or the environment and are not present in the State or are present only to a limited extent. The plant must be eradicated from the land and the land must be kept free of the weed.

(b) **CLASS 2** noxious weeds are plants that pose a potentially serious threat to primary production or the environment of a region to which the order applies and are not present in the region or are present only to a limited extent.

For complete eradication it is usual to adopt more than one control method within the same class. Herbicides, natural biological control, manipulated biological control, pulling/grubbing, slashing, ploughing, mycoherbicides (inundative bioagents), controlled specific biological agents (classical bioagents) use of changes or new control techniques are included in an IPM strategy. IPM generally allows better management of a weed problem.

An IPM strategy must be individual, practical, economically sound and flexible because it will need to be adapted from year to year as the weed problem changes or new control techniques occur. New or recent advances in control techniques include releases of specific biological agents (classical bioagents) use of.