



High Priority weeds of Lake Kununurra

Barlaria *Barlaria lupulina*

Can form dense prickly thickets in disturbed areas and is capable of infesting riparian areas. It is persistent and invasive along water courses and open woodlands.

The plant has been found at Crossing Falls but is likely present elsewhere.



Chinee Apple *Zizphus mauritiana*

Can form impenetrable thorny thickets and out compete native species.

Declared by DAFWA as a P1 and a P5 weed in the region.

It is currently isolated to a couple of small locations around crossing Falls and Packsaddle but would likely be found around other communities due to it being a fruit source.



Bellyache Bush *Jatropha gossypifolia*

Will invade land forming dense thickets, especially along waterways. Reported to be toxic to both humans and animals.

Declared by the Department of Agriculture and Food WA (DAFWA), as a P1 and a P4 weed in the region it is limited to a small area at Crossing Falls and two sites further upstream, the most significant just below the Ord Dam.



Coral Vine, Mexican Rose *Antigonon leptopus*

A vigorous climbing perennial that completely smothers native plants in the wet season, out-competing vines and under storey plants. It has the potential to be a major pest along the Lake's foreshore. Plants have been found in Crossing Falls

and Packsaddle gardens, one site adjacent a Packsaddle property and one site upstream.



Candle Bush *Senna alata*

Invades native bushland in wetter areas and forms dense thickets. Can impede access to waterways

Declared by DAFWA as a P1 and a P2 weed outside town sites within the region.

A few plants have been found at Crossing falls and around Lily Creek Lagoon.



Elephant Grass *Pennisetum purpureum*

Can form bamboo-like, densely tufted clumps which become invasive in bushland vegetation.

It is an opportunistic weed with the ability to persist in disturbed areas, out-competing other native vegetation.

Elephant grass is currently restricted to couple of areas close to the lake's edge adjacent Packsaddle properties.



FURTHER INFORMATION

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Feral fruit trees

Various species

Mainly consisting of paw-paw, bananas, custard apple and mangoes feral fruit trees have the potential of harbouring insect pest and diseases that can threaten horticulture crops grown in the irrigation area. In the case of eradicating an incursion of an exotic pest feral fruit trees within the area would be a major concern.



Leucaena

Leucaena leucocephala

Has the capability of forming monocultures and has done so in some areas of the lake, including underneath the Ord Dam. It can be found on 11 of the 23 weed control sites on the lake, Packsaddle and Crossing Falls.



Guinea grass

Urochloa maxima

Forms dense stands that will exclude native species. It can exclude access to riverbanks etc. It is a major grassy weed in north Queensland and has potential to become a weed in the Kimberley. Within the management area guinea grass is limited to one known location at Packsaddle.



Mission grass

Pennisetum pedicellatum

Is usually a weed of disturbed or cultivated areas. It is highly invasive, readily competing with and displacing native species.

This is a relative new weed to the area but has already spread on Packsaddle to the extent that eradication is unlikely. There is also been a couple of plants found at Crossing Falls.



Lantana

Lantana camara

Can rapidly form dense thickets and smother other plants. It has been reported to be toxic to stock.

Lantana has been declared by DAFWA as a P1 weed in the region.



Neem

Azadirachta indica

Is a quick growing tree that sets a large amount of fruit to be spread by both birds and bats.

The tree is widespread close to Kununurra, Packsaddle and Crossing Falls. There is also a small population present under the Ord Dam.

Areas of the lake's foreshore have neem monocultures present, mostly around communities.

This tree would be the greatest current weed threat to Lake Kununurra's foreshore.





High Priority weeds of Lake Kununurra

Parkinsonia

Parkinsonia aculeata

A thorny tree that forms impenetrable thickets, often blocking access to creeks and rivers and displacing native species. A hardy seed remains viable for many years. Declared by DAFWA as a P1 and a P4 weed it is widespread scattered along the river frontage and inland. Usually the plant densities are medium low due to the topography.



Red Natal grass

Melinis repens

Is moderately widespread and abundant in riverine habitats in the NT and is displacing more desirable native species. Currently it is limited to only one known location at Packsaddle.



Phalsa

Grewia asiatica

Has become widespread and problematic in some areas in the NT and north Qld and has potential to spread and replace native vegetation here. Effort is being made by DAFWA to eradicate this weed. Only a few remaining plants have been found in the Packsaddle area.



Rubber vine

Cryptostegia grandiflora and
Cryptostegia madagascariensis

A vigorous creeper that chokes out desirable species including large native trees and is reportedly toxic to livestock. It produces large numbers of seeds that are dispersed by wind and water.



Rubber vine has been declared by DAFWA as a P1 and a P2 weed in the region. Only two plants have been found but a number of plants have been found and controlled in the past. It is considered one of the greatest potential threats to the lake's foreshore.

Rat's tail grass

Sporobolus jacquemontii

A clumping grass that can aggressively invade pastures and replace more productive types of grass. It can be difficult to distinguish from some native grasses. It has become a serious weed in the NT and Qld, with potential to do the same in the Kimberley. Currently is limited to only one known location at Packsaddle.



Salvinia

Salvinia molesta

Is a vigorous aquatic plant that chokes out desirable species including fish and reptiles. It spread vegetatively and can rapidly cover entire waterways

Salvinia has been declared by DAFWA as a P1 and a P2 weed in the region. It has recently been eradicated from its one known site in Lily Creek.



FURTHER INFORMATION

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Sicklepod

Senna obtusifolia

Produces large seed reserves and will compete with and exclude native plants. It has reported to be toxic to stock.

Sicklepod has been declared by DAFWA as a P1 and a P2 weed.

It is reasonably widespread across both Crossing Falls and Packsaddle.



Snakeweed

Stachytarpheta cayennensis

Is an attractive garden plant that can readily invade disturbed areas, dominate and exclude native plants. It grows well in shaded areas such as creek lines and forests.

A small amount has been found at Packsaddle but

Crossing Falls has the plant spread across a number of properties and areas immediately adjacent.



Weed	Chemical methods			Physical methods						Notes
	CS	BB	FS	Hpl	Sla	Cul	Bur	Mul	RGz	
Barleria			P	P						Spray before or at early flowering for best results
Bellyache bush (D)	P	P	P	P					P	Chemical control best during the wet when plant is actively growing
Candle bush (D)	P	p	P	P						Spray before or at early flowering for best results
Chinee apple (D)	P	P	P	P					P	Foliar spray only effective on saplings less than 1m, beware thorns.
Coral vine	P	P	P	P						Will constantly re-shoot from the root mass, makings control problematic. Remove tubers by mechanical means where possible.
Elephant grass			P	P						No chemical presently registered for control
Fruit trees	P	P	P	P						
Guinea grass			P	P	P				P	Spray before or at early flowering for best results
Lantana (D)	P		P	P	P	P				Spray before or at early flowering for best results
Leucaena	P	P	P	P	P	P			P	Foliar spray only effective on saplings less than 1m.
Mission grass			P	P		P				Identification is difficult until the seed head has emerged. The best strategy is to spray known infestations prior to seeding. Seeded plants should have the seed head removed to prevent further spread.
Neem	P	P	P	P						Foliar spray only effective on saplings less than 1m.
Parkinsonia (D)	P	P	P	P		P			P	Beware thorns.
Phalsa / Grewia	P	P	P	P						Or fell larger plants
Rats tail grass			P	P					P	Spot spray with flupropanate or glyphosate herbicide.
Red natal grass			P	P					P	Spray before or at early flowering for best results
Rubber vine	P	P	P	P			P			Fire sensitive plant.
Salvinia			p	p						Report suspected sightings immediately DAFWA 0891 664 000
Sicklepod (D)	P		P	P	P	P			P	Spray before or at early flowering for best results
Snakeweed			P	P	P				P	Spray before or at early flowering for best results

Declared Plant rating

P1: Prohibits movement the plants or their seeds.

P2: Aim is to eradicate infestation

P3: Aims to control infestation by reducing area and/or density of infestation

P4: Aims to prevent infestation spreading beyond existing boundaries of infestation.

P5: Control on public land

Key for table

CS: Cut stump application

BB: Basal bark application

FS: Foliar spray application

Hpl: hand pulling / grubbing

Sla: Slashing / mowing

Cul: Cultivation

Bur: Burning

Mul: Mulching

RGz: Reduce grazing