

# Common Weeds of Trigg Bushland

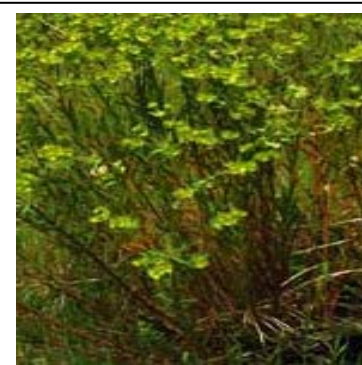
There are estimated to be 252 plant species in Trigg Bushland, of which 83 are weeds

*Lupinus cosentinii* (Western Australian blue lupin) has blue flowers in whorls on a long main stalk, and 7 to 13 leaflets, up to 1.5cm wide.



The genus *Pelargonium* includes all garden 'geraniums' and several garden varieties. *Pelargonium capitatum* (rose pelargonium) is a straggling shrubby perennial, softly hairy, with compact heads of pink flowers.

*Euphorbia terracina* (Geraldton carnation weed) is a smooth leaved erect perennial to 80cm tall, much branched from the base. The leaves are long and narrow, 1-4cm long and minutely toothed. The flower is at the top of the stalk, yellow-green, and produced in summer. Produces an irritating milky sap when cut.



*Centranthus macrosiphon* (pretty betsy or stinky betsy) is a smooth, greyish annual up to 40cm high. It has opposite, elliptic, greenish-grey leaves, some of which may have toothed margins. The small cerise flowers are displayed during spring in a rounded head above the leaves. A garden escape, it prefers calcareous soils and has naturalised on roadsides and in tuart woodlands from Perth to Busselton. Native to Spain.



*Moraea flaccida* (one leaf cape tulip) Prior to flowering in spring, infestations can be recognised at a distance from the brown tinge resulting from the dying tips of their leaves. Petals up to 4cm long.



*Gladiolus caryophyllaceus* (pink gladiolus) is spring-flowering and visually attractive. Its leaves have a distinctive red margin and, in young plants, are twisted spirally in an anti-clockwise direction.



*Conyza bonariensis* (flaxleaf fleabane) is a grey-hairy plant, usually not much more than a metre tall, best distinguished by its stem which branches below each pyramid of inflorescences, resulting in a candelabra shape.



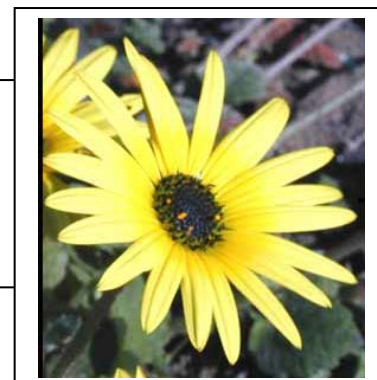
*Freesia alba x leichtlinii* (freesia) This popular garden flower with an attractive scent has become a serious weed of urban bushland. The flower stems have a characteristic right-angled bend just below the lowest flower. It flowers in spring and is a hybrid of two species.

*Tetragonia decumbens* (sea spinach) is a prostrate or scrambling soft, semi-succulent perennial, to 5m across, with small, four-lobed yellow flowers with numerous stamens and dry brown winged fruits. Flowers in spring.



*Trachyantha divaricata* (strapweed, dune onion weed) has flat leaves and the flowering stalk is repeatedly and widely branched. It flowers in spring and the white petals often have a pair of yellow spots near their base.

*Arctotheca calendula* (capeweed) is an abundant plant, found throughout the south-west, and increasing rapidly in the arid zone where it is displacing everlastings. It is a rosette-forming annual, with greyish, lobed leaves, and heads up to 6cm across, produced in spring. They have brilliant yellow ray florets and a centre of black disc florets.



*Romulea rosea* (Guildford grass, onion grass) The flowers, with petals up to 1.8cm in length, open first at ground level. As they mature, the flower stem elongates and bends over, eventually pushing the seed capsule back under the surrounding vegetation.