



Common Weedy Garden Plants and Suggested Alternatives to Plant

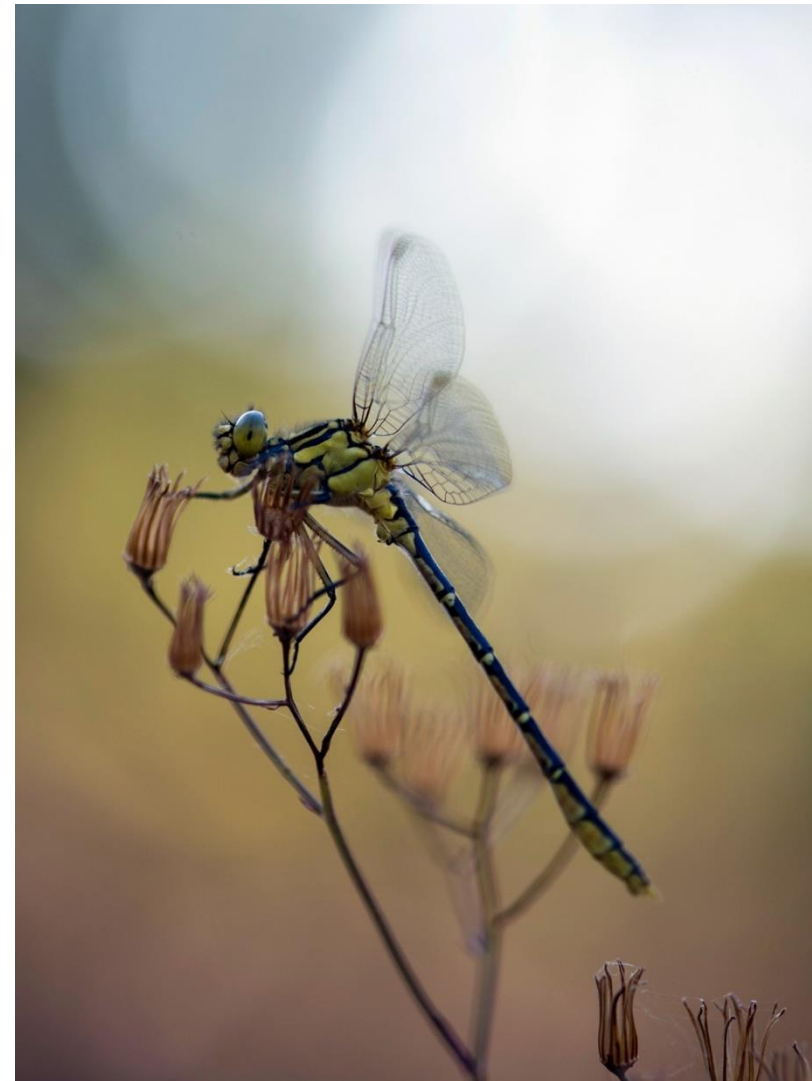
Many plants commonly used in our gardens have unfortunately become problematic environmental weeds in Mitchell Shire.

To help inform the community about environmental weeds, and assist with making better plant choices, we've put together the following list of environmental weeds, and alternative plant species. Even plants native to Australia can become weeds when grown outside of their natural range. For further information on the weeds of Mitchell Shire, refer to ['Your Guide To The Weeds Of Central Victoria'](#) on the Mitchell Shire Council website.

*(If your garden is outside the Mitchell Shire area, ensure to check information about weeds in your local area, as some species suggested in the list below may be weeds outside of the Mitchell Shire area).



*For ideas on how to support your local wildlife, check our
'Creating a Garden for Birds & Wildlife' flier.*



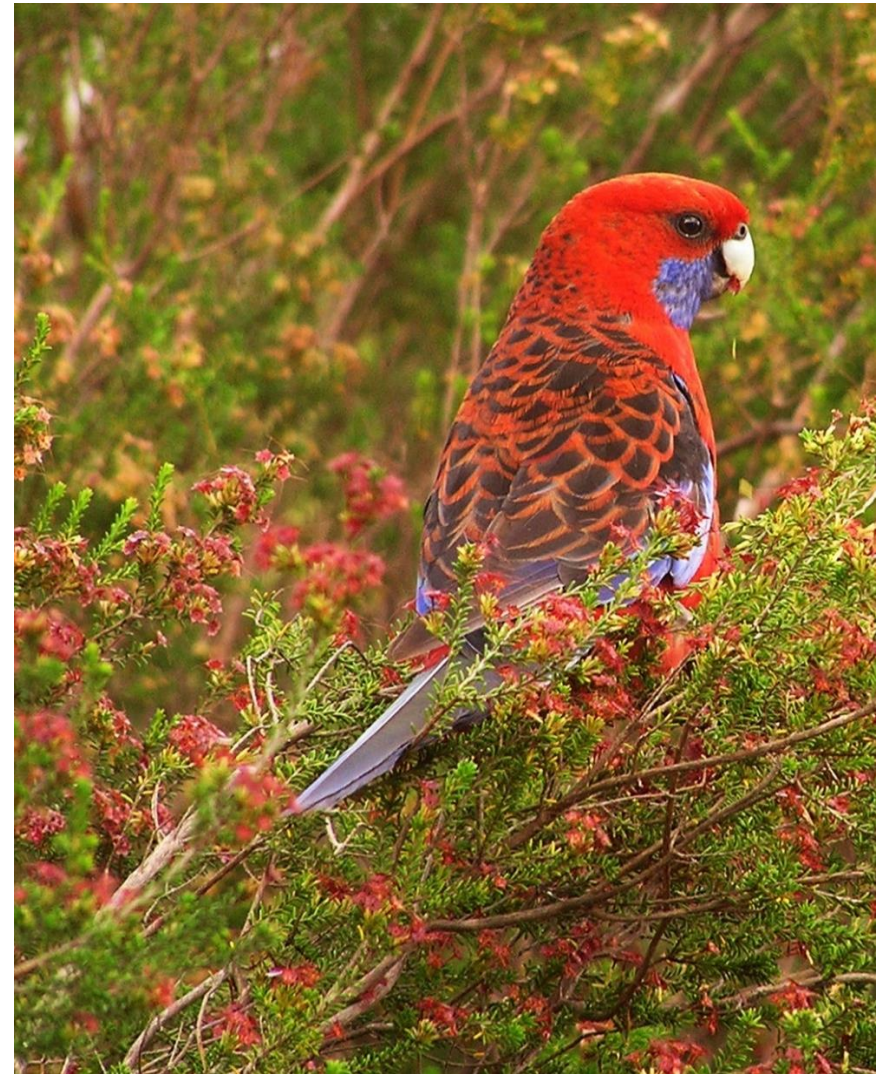
*Yellow-striped Hunter, species of dragonfly often found visiting gardens with indigenous plants
(Photo by Alison Pouliot)*





TREES

Environmental Weed Species	Alternative Plant Species
Black Locust (<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>)	Yellow Gum (<i>Eucalyptus leucoxylon</i>) Willow Wattle (<i>Acacia salicina</i>)
Cootamundra Wattle (<i>Acacia baileyana</i>)	Silver Wattle (<i>Acacia delbata</i>) Snowy River Wattle (<i>Acacia boormanii</i>) Weeping Myall (<i>Acacia pendula</i>)
Desert Ash (<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>)	Willow Myrtle (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>) Blackwood (<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>)
Early Black Wattle (<i>Acacia decurrens</i>)	Black Wattle (<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>)
Olive (<i>Olea europaea</i>)	Banyalla (<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>) Tree Violet (<i>Melicytus dentatus</i>)
Plum (<i>Prunus spp.</i>), Pear (<i>Pyrus spp.</i>) & Apple (<i>Malus spp.</i>)	For fruit, Midgen Berry (<i>Austromyrtus dulcis</i>), Desert Lime (<i>Citrus glauca</i>) For blooms, Tea-tree (<i>Leptospermum spp.</i>) For a small ornamental tree, Fuchsia Gum (<i>Eucalyptus forrestiana</i>)
Poplar (<i>Poplar spp.</i>)	Lightwood (<i>Acacia implexa</i>) Silver Banksia (<i>Banksia marginata</i>) Coastal Banksia (<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>)
Peppercorn Tree (<i>Schinus mole</i>)	Willow Myrtle (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>) Narrow-leaf Peppermint (<i>Eucalyptus radiata ssp. radiata</i>)
Radiata Pine (<i>Pinus radiata</i>)	Drooping Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>) Black Sheoak (<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i>) White Cypress-pine (<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>)
Sweet Pittosporum (<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>)	Banyalla (<i>Pittosporum bicolor</i>) Musk Daisy-bush (<i>Oleria agrophylla</i>)
Sycamore Maple (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	For red colour, NSW Christmas Bush 'Albery's Red' (<i>Ceratopetalum gummiferum</i>). For large leaves, Kurajong (<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>). For shade, Narrow-leaf Peppermint (<i>Eucalyptus radiata ssp. radiata</i>)
Willow (<i>Salix spp.</i>)	Wilga (<i>Geijera parviflora</i>) Willow Wattle (<i>Acacia salicina</i>) Willow Myrtle (<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>)



Crimson Rosella eating Common Fringe-myrtle, a great native shrub for planting in gardens

(Photo by Robert Hollingworth)





SHRUBS

Environmental Weed Species	Alternative Plant Species
Cape Broom (<i>Genista monspessulana</i>) & English Broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>)	Narrow-leaf Bitter-pea (<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i>), Large-leaf Bitter-pea (<i>Pultenaea daphnoides</i>), Golden Spray (<i>Viminaria juncea</i>)
Cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.) & Holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Prickly Currant-bush (<i>Coprosma quadrifida</i>) Native Holly (<i>Lomatia ilicifolia</i>), Holly-leaf Grevillea (<i>Grevillea aquifolium</i>) Wedge-leaf Hop-bush (<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> ssp. <i>cuneata</i>), Common Fringe-myrtle (<i>Calytrix tetragona</i>)
Sallow Wattle (<i>Acacia longifolia</i>)	Black Wattle (<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>) Blackwood (<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>)
Spanish Heath (<i>Erica lusitanica</i>)	Common Heath (<i>Epacris impressa</i>) Rock Correa (<i>Correa glabra</i>)



Left: English Broom, weedy shrub commonly found in gardens. Right: Golden Spray, a beautiful native alternative (Photos by M. Stagg, TREC)

BLOOMS, GRASSES & SEDGES

Environmental Weed Species	Alternative Plant Species
Agapanthus (<i>Agapanthus</i> spp.)	Tasman Flax-lily (<i>Dianella tasmanica</i>) Pale Flax-lily (<i>Dianella longifolia</i>) Nodding Blue Lily (<i>Stypandra glauca</i>)
Common Violet (<i>Viola odorata</i>)	Native Violet (<i>Viola hederacea</i>) Showy Violet (<i>Viola betonicifolia</i>)
Cyperus species (exotic) (<i>Cyperus</i> spp.)	Leafy Flat-sedge (<i>Cyperus lucidis</i>) Flecked Flat-sedge (<i>Cyperus gunii</i>)
Dieties or African Iris (<i>Dietes iridioides</i>)	Native Iris (<i>Patersonia occidentalis</i>)
Gazania (<i>Gazania</i> spp.)	Hoary Sunray (<i>Leucochrysum albicans</i>)
Red Hot Poker (<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>)	For tall flower spikes, Small Grasstree (<i>Xanthorrhoea minor</i>). For bright yellow-red flowers, Hop Bitter-pea (<i>Daviesia latifolia</i>)
Seaside Daisy (<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>)	Cut-leaf Daisy (<i>Brachyscome multifida</i>)
Watsonia (<i>Watsonia meriana</i>)	Christmas Bells (<i>Blandfordia grandiflora</i>) Kangaroo Paws (<i>Anigozanthos</i> spp.)
Pampus Grass (<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>)	Red-fruit Saw-sedge (<i>Gahnia sieberiana</i>)



Agapanthus, an environmental weed. Right: Nodding Blue-lily, a great native alternative (Photos by M. Stagg, TREC)





Eastern Blue-tongued Lizard, an omnivorous reptile often found visiting native gardens (Photo by Catriona Smith)

CLIMBERS & CREEPERS

Environmental Weed Species	Alternative Plant Species
Bridal Creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>)	Handsome Flat-pea (<i>Platylobium pariflorum</i>), Berry Saltbush (<i>Einadia hastata</i>)
Bluebell Creeper (<i>Billardiera heterophylla</i>)	Common Appleberry (<i>Billardiera scandens</i>) Purple Appleberry (<i>Billardiera macrantha</i>)
English Ivy (<i>Hedera helix</i>) & Cape Ivy (<i>Delairea odorata</i>)	Bower Vine (<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>) Golden Guinea Flower (<i>Hibbertia scandens</i>)
Jasmine (<i>Jasminum polyanthum</i>)	Fine-leaf Clematis (<i>Clematis microphylla</i>) in dry climates, Mountain Clematis (<i>Clematis aristate</i>) in higher rainfall areas. Bower Vine (<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>)
Periwinkle (<i>Vinca spp.</i>)	Happy Wanderer (<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>) Fan Flower (<i>Scaevola spp.</i>)
Wandering Creeper (<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>)	Slender Knotweed (<i>Persicaria decipiens</i>)
Parrots Feather (<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>) - aquatic weed	Water Milfoil (<i>Myriophyllum crispatum</i>)



Watsonia, weedy bulb found in many gardens. Right: Christmas Bells, a native bulb alternative (Photos by M. Stagg, TREC)



Left: Bluebell Creeper, a common environmental weed found in gardens. Right: Common Appleberry, native alternative with tasty edible fruit (Photos by M. Stagg, TREC)

