

Pest suppressive Landscapes

High risk weeds that harbour pests in NSW

Common name	Scientific name	Description	
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	<p>Annual plant with small yellow flowers. Germinates in autumn and winter. A common weed found in pastures, native vegetation remnants, disturbed areas.</p> <p>Pests found on capeweed include earth mites (red-legged earth mite and blue oat mite), leafhoppers and Rutherglen bugs.</p>	 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Photo: ©M. Fagg, Australian National Botanic Gardens</p>
Patterson's curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	<p>Annual or short-lived perennial plant that germinates in autumn and winter and produces characteristic purple flowers. A common weed found in pastures, native vegetation remnants, disturbed areas like along fence lines.</p> <p>Pests found on patterson's curse include earth mites (red-legged earth mite and blue oat mite), aphids, rutherglen bug adults, thrips and leafhoppers.</p>	 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Photo: S. Macfadyen, CSIRO</p>
Mixed grasses	Multiple species (native and exotic)	<p>A range of grass species in native vegetation patches and pasture fields host pests. We didn't differentiate between native and exotic species in our study. Includes species like <i>Bromus</i> sp., barley grass, ryegrass, cocksfoot and <i>Phalaris</i>. The picture shows an area of mixed grasses in front of a native vegetation patch.</p> <p>Pests found on grasses include earth mites (red-legged earth mite and blue oat mite), lucerne flea, rutherglen bug, and leafhoppers.</p>	 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Photo: M. Neave, CSIRO</p>
Thistles (mainly scotch thistle)	<i>Onopordum</i> spp.	<p>Annual to biennial weed. Seeds can germinate at any time with a flush in late summer to autumn or late winter to spring.</p> <p>Pests found on scotch thistle include aphids, earth mites (red-legged earth mite and blue oat mite), rutherglen bug adults and leafhoppers.</p>	 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Photo: CSIRO Entomology</p>
Goosefoot or mintweed (small crumbweed)	<i>Chenopodium pumilio</i> (<i>Dysphania pumilio</i>)	<p>Annual or perennial herb that germinates in spring or summer. Found in pastures, native vegetation remnants and disturbed areas. This is a native species that is widespread throughout Australia and can be a weed of pastures.</p> <p>Pests found on goosefoot include rutherglen bug, aphids, earth mites (red-legged earth mite and blue oat mite), leafhoppers and green mirids.</p>	 <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">Photo: ©M. Fagg, Australian National Botanic Gardens</p>

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Native plants that support beneficials in NSW

These beneficials consume a range of pests, including aphids, caterpillars (e.g. *Helicoverpa*, loopers), moth eggs, scales and whitefly. Spiders are generalists, eating most pests found in grain crops.

Common name	Scientific name	Description	
White cyprus pine	<i>Callitris glaucophylla</i>	<p>A fire sensitive native conifer. The picture shows this a juvenile tree planted in a tubestock area along a laneway, however this tree can grow up to 18m tall.</p> <p>Predators found on white cyprus include spiders, brown Lacewing adults, ladybird beetle adults, and spiny shield bugs.</p>	 <p>Photo: M. Neave, CSIRO</p>
Melaleuca	<i>Melaleuca</i> sp. (paper bark trees)	<p>Tree to shrub that flowers mainly in spring. Includes a variety of species such as <i>Melaleuca ericifolia</i> (swamp paper bark). Found mostly in planted areas of tubestock along laneways. Picture is of <i>Melaleuca lanceolata</i> (black paper bark).</p> <p>Predators found on <i>Melaleuca</i> include spiders, ladybird beetle adults, brown lacewing adults, spiny shield bugs and damsel bugs.</p>	 <p>Photo: ©M. Fagg, Australian National Botanic Gardens</p>
Wattles (Acacia)	<i>Acacia</i> sp.	<p>Tree to shrub that flowers sporadically across the year in response to rainfall. Includes a range of species in planted tubestock areas and naturally occurring species such as <i>A. implexa</i> (<i>A. stenophylla</i> and <i>A. salicina</i> pictured). Found along roadsides, planted in laneways, and in remnant native vegetation patches.</p> <p>Predators found on wattles include spiders, ladybird beetle adults, green and brown lacewing adults and spiny shield bugs.</p>	 <p>Photo: J. Hopkinson, DAFFQ</p>
Eucalyptus trees (mostly yellow box and grey box)	<i>Eucalyptus melloidora</i> , <i>E. microcarpa</i> , <i>E. albens</i> , <i>E. polyanthemos</i> , <i>E. blakeli</i>	<p>Native trees that are a prominent feature of open box woodlands. Found along roadsides, laneways, remnant native vegetation patches and as isolated trees within fields.</p> <p>Predators found on <i>Eucalyptus</i> include spiders, ladybird beetles, spiny shield bugs, brown and green Lacewings.</p>	 <p>Photo: M. Neave, CSIRO</p>