

Pest Suppressive Landscapes

High risk weeds that harbour pests in WA

Common name	Scientific name	Description	
Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	<p>Annual plant with small yellow flowers, germinates in autumn and winter. Found in pastures, native vegetation remnants, and disturbed areas.</p> <p>Capeweed is a great host for pest earth mites such as the redlegged earth mite.</p>	 <p>Photo: www.herbiguide.com.au</p>
Wild Radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	<p>Annual plant up to 1m tall with yellow, white, purple, pink or brown flowers cluster at the end of stem branches. Germinates from autumn to winter.</p> <p>Pests found on Wild Radish include redlegged earth mites, aphids, Balaustium mites, green peach aphids and rutherglen bug adults.</p>	 <p>Photo: N.J. Blake</p>
Serradella clover	<i>Ornithopus sativus</i> , <i>Ornithopus compressus</i> , <i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	<p><i>Ornithopus sativus</i>: An annual plant with seeds that germinate in autumn and the plant grows through winter and spring. Flowers in October and die with the onset of high temperatures and summer drought.</p> <p><i>Ornithopus compressus</i>: An annual plant with seeds that germinate in autumn and the plant grows through winter and spring. Flowers early summer.</p> <p>Pests found on serradella clover include redlegged earth mites and european earwig adults.</p>	 <p>Photo: P. Nichols, DAFWA</p>
Nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	<p>Annual or rarely perennial herb or small shrub. Germination occurs mainly in spring and summer. Flowering occurs 5-9 weeks after germination and continues until the plant dies.</p> <p>Pests found on nightshade include redlegged earth mites, Balaustium mites, european earwig adults, green vegetable bug adults and brown shield bugs.</p>	 <p>Photo: www.herbiguide.com.au</p>
Fleabane	<i>Conyza bonariensis</i> and others	<p>Annual, biennial or short lived perennial plant. Seeds germinate from autumn to spring with a flush in late winter to spring. Flowers from September to May.</p> <p>Pests found on fleabane include redlegged earth mites, rutherglen bugs, balaustium mites, and pest aphids such as green peach aphids.</p>	 <p>Photo: © M. Fagg, Australian National Botanic Gardens</p>

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Native plants that support beneficials in WA

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
Native shrubs/grasses	From the families: <i>Anarthriaceae</i> , <i>Cyperaceae</i> , <i>Dasyopogonaceae</i> , <i>Haemodoraceae</i> , <i>Juncaceae</i> , <i>Phormiaceae</i> , <i>Restionaceae</i> , <i>Xanthorrhoeaceae</i>	Consists of a range of species found in remnant native vegetation patches, along roadsides and laneways. Picture shows shrubs and grasses under a <i>Eucalyptus</i> tree overstory. Predators found on native shrubs and grasses include spiders, predatory mites (pasture snout mites and mesostigmatid mites), ladybird beetle adults, brown Lacewings, rove beetles and assassin bugs.
Eucalyptus trees	<i>E. angulosa</i> , <i>E. astringens</i> , <i>E. buprestium</i> , <i>E. cf loxophleba</i> , <i>E. decipiens</i> , <i>E. falcata</i> , <i>E. occidentalis</i> , <i>E. pachyloma</i> , <i>E. phaenophylla</i> , <i>E. platypus</i> , <i>E. preissiana</i> , <i>E. tetraptera</i>	Native trees that are a prominent feature of remnant native vegetation patches. Also found along roadsides and laneways. Predators found on native shrubs and grasses include spiders, predatory mites (pasture snout mites and mesostigmatid mites), ladybird beetle adults, brown Lacewings, rove beetles and assassin bugs.



Photo: P. Yeoh, CSIRO



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