



BAD WEEDS



Convolvulus or bindweed:

- Description: Distinctive leaf and white flower. Climbs and has an underground root system resembling spaghetti.
- Management: Find and remove as many roots as possible. Keep them separated from other weeds and dispose of them in an allocated black drum.



Sycamore Trees:

- Description: Seedlings should be pulled up; cut down smaller sizes forming trees.
- Management: Dispose of seedlings, and cut smaller trees, ensuring they don't develop into larger trees.



Wandering Jew:

- Description: Invasive ground cover.
- Management: Hand-pull and place on dry grass for collection during the next mow.



Old Man's Beard:

- Description: Invasive climber, rapid grower.
- Management: Remove as much as possible keep them separated from other weeds and dispose of them in an allocated black drum.



Acanthus Mollis (Bear's Breeches):

- Description: Pretty but invasive. Acanthus mollis, commonly known as bear's breeches, sea dock, bear's foot plant, sea holly, gator plant or oyster plant, is a species of plant in the family Acanthaceae and is native to the Mediterranean region. It might look pretty but we do not want it, even if we just cut off the flowers as soon as they have finished while we establish new plants around it so it does not spread.
- Management: Cut off flowers immediately after blooming to prevent spreading.



Hemlock:

- Description: Conium maculatum, colloquially known as hemlock, poison hemlock or wild hemlock, is a highly poisonous biennial herbaceous flowering plant in the carrot family Apiaceae. All parts of the plant are toxic, especially the seeds and roots, and especially when ingested.
- Management: Remove as much as possible and place whole plant in black bins which can be found at various locations around the site



Couch Twitch Grass

- Description: Couch/Twitch grass looks like just a tuft of any grass, but below ground, the roots form a dense network. It spreads quickly by means of thin, wire-like, pointed rhizomes. From root tips, new shoots are produced in spring and autumn that rapidly produce tufts of leaves and more rhizomes.
- Management: Manual removal is difficult and will leave roots and rhizomes in the ground which will sprout again. Try removing as much rhizome as possible with appropriate tool.



Californian thistle

- Description: Rhizomatous perennial herb. Leaves are sessile, < 15 x 5 cm and oblong, with prickles < 1 cm long. Flowers are red/pink/purple and borne in December – February. Achenes have white pappus attached.
- Management: Remove as much as possible keep them separated from other weeds and dispose of them in an allocated black drum.