



Black-eyed Susan (*Thunbergia alata*)

Black-eyed Susan (*Thunbergia alata*) spreads mostly vegetatively from dumped garden waste, but occasionally plants produce seed as well.



Morning glory (*Ipomoea indica*)

Morning glory (*Ipomoea indica*) is another rampant vine that rarely produces seed in Australia. However, this does not seem to hinder its spread!



Mile-a-minute (*Ipomoea cairica*)

Weedy mile-a-minute (*Ipomoea cairica*) also spreads mostly vegetatively, but has managed to cover large areas on some off-shore islands. A native vine, swamp bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*) has very similar flowers to mile-a-minute and morning glory but they are pink, not mauve or blue, and it only grows on swamp edges.



Banana passionfruit

Banana passionfruit (*Passiflora tarminiana*) has elongated yellow edible fruit but is grown more for its flowers. Other passionfruit species, including the edible black passionfruit, also spread into the bush when birds eat the fruits.



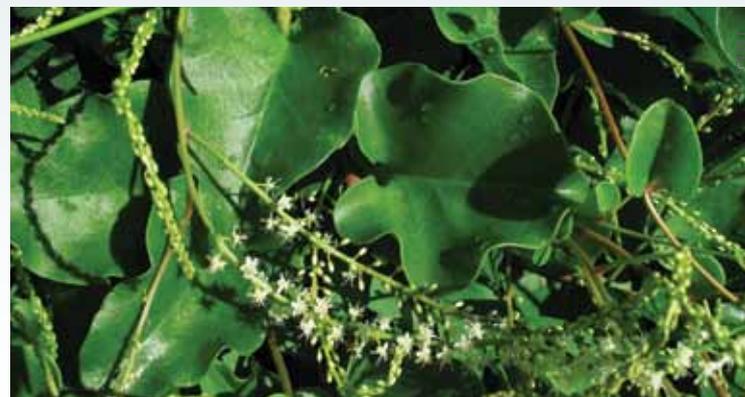
Climbing asparagus

Climbing asparagus (*Asparagus scandens*) is one of many weeds in the asparagus family which have been listed as Weeds of National Significance. It is less common on the south coast than the widespread noxious weed bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*).



Moth vine (*Araujia sericifera*)

Moth vine (*Araujia sericifera*) is seldom deliberately planted these days, but the seed, released from leathery green choko-like capsules, may blow in from bushland, where it is now one of our commonest weedy vines.



Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*)

Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*) has fleshy leaves and long dangling sprays of white flowers. It is particularly hard to eliminate as aerial tubers formed on the stems drop to the ground and produce new plants. It is listed as a Weed of National Significance.



J Miles

Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*)

Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*) is very popular because of its sweet scented flowers which age from white to cream. Its black berries are spread by birds and it is very invasive in moist bush, such as creek banks and shady slopes.



J Miles

Bluebell creeper (*Billardiera heterophylla*)

Bluebell creeper (*Billardiera heterophylla*, formerly called *Sollya heterophylla*) has been promoted as a native plant, but it hails from Western Australia and is proving quite invasive in Victoria and NSW. It is a rounded shrub or wiry-stemmed small climber and can grow in quite dry bush. It is also spread by birds.



J Miles

Cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*)

Cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*) is also rarely deliberately planted now, but was obviously a popular hardy garden plant in the past. It is a common invader of damp shady areas like river banks. Unusually, winter is the main flowering period.



Climbing groundsel (*Senecio angulatus*)

Climbing groundsel (*Senecio angulatus*) is still popular in coastal gardens for its salt and drought tolerance, but it is equally weedy. Like cape ivy it produces light wind-blown seed. The similar *Senecio tamoides* has leaves which are between those of climbing groundsel and cape ivy in size and fleshiness.



J Miles

English ivy (*Hedera helix*)

English ivy (*Hedera helix*) is not related to cape ivy. Its seeds are contained in fleshy fruits, which are produced in abundance by plants growing in full sun. It produces three-lobed leaves on the lower parts of the plant and the triangular leaves shown here at the fruiting tips.



J Miles

St Vincent lilac (*Solanum seaforthianum*)

St Vincent lilac (*Solanum seaforthianum*) is not yet a well established weedy vine on the south coast, but the occasional plant in bush suggests that it could become weedier when it has been planted in gardens for longer. The berries are bright red.