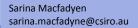
## Pest suppressive Landscapes High risk weeds that harbour pests in NSW

Common	Scientific name	Description Description	
name	Scientific flame	Description	
Capeweed	Arctotheca calendula	Annual plant with small yellow flowers. Geminates in autumn and winter. A common weed found in pastures, native vegetation remnants, disturbed areas.  Pests found on capeweed include earth mites (redlegged earth mite and blue oat mite), leafhoppers and Rutherglen bugs.	Photo: ©M. Fagg, Australian National Botanic Gardens
Patterson's curse	Echium plantagineum	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.  Pests found on patterson's curse include earth mites (red-legged earth mite and blue oat mite), aphids, rutherglen bug adults, thrips and leafhoppers.	Photo: S. Macfadyen, CSIRO
Mixed grasses	Multiple species (native and exotic)	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.  Pests found on grasses include earth mites (redlegged earth mite and blue oat mite), lucerne flea, rutherglen bug, and leafhoppers.	Photo: M. Neave, CSIRO
Thistles (mainly scotch thistle)	Onopordum spp.	Annual to biennial weed. Seeds can germinate at any time with a flush in late summer to autumn or late winter to spring.  Pests found on scotch thistle include aphids, earth mites (red-legged earth mite and blue oat mite), rutherglen bug adults and leafhoppers.	Photo: CSIRO Entornology
Goosefoot or mintweed (small crumbweed)	Chenopodium pumilio (Dysphania pumilio)	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.  Pests found on goosefoot include rutherglen bug, aphids, earth mites (red-legged earth mite and blue oat mite), leafhoppers and green mirids.	Photo: ©M. Fagg, Australian National Botanic Gardens



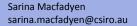
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## Pest Suppressive Landscapes Native plants that support beneficials in NSW

These beneficals 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	Callitris glaucophylla	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.  Predators found on white cypress include spiders, brown Lacewing adults, ladybird beetle adults, and spiny shield bugs.	Photo: M. Neave, CSIRO
Melaleuca	Melaleuca sp. (paper bark trees)	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).  Predators found on <i>Melaleuca</i> include spiders, ladybird beetle adults, brown lacewing adults, spiny shield bugs and damsel bugs.	Photo: ©M. Fagg, Australian National Botanic Gardens
Wattles (Acacia)	Acacia sp.	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 A. implexa (A. stenophylla and A. salicina pictured). Found along roadsides, planted in laneways, and in remnant native vegetation patches.  Predators found on wattles include spiders, ladybird beetle adults, green and brown lacewing adults and spiny shield bugs.	Photo: J. Hopkinson, DAFFQ
Eucalyptus trees (mostly yellow box and grey box)	Eucalyptus melloidora, E. microcarpa, E. albens, E. polyanthemos, E. blakeli	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.  Predators found on <i>Eucalyptus</i> include spiders, ladybird beetles, spiny shield bugs, brown and green Lacewings.	Photo: M. Neave, CSIRO



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