

## DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES



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Statewide



## Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) (Nox)

[Invasive Assessment](#) | [Impact Assessment](#) | [Potential Distribution](#) | [Present Distribution](#)

<b>Scientific name:</b>	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.
<b>Common name:</b>	Hawthorn
<b>Status:</b>	Declared <u>Noxious weed</u> . The DPI website has information about the <u>noxious weed classification of this species</u> .
<b>Habitat:</b>	Humid and subhumid temperate regions, growing well in most soils and colonising shallow stoney sites where annual rainfall is over 600 mm (Parsons and Cuthbertson 1992). Infestations are usually associated with its use in hedges from where it forms thickets along roadsides and forest margins and colonises poorly managed pastures (Parsons and Cuthbertson 1992). Hawthorn is a weed of lowland grassland and grassy woodland, dry sclerophyll forest and woodland, damp sclerophyll forest and riparian vegetation (Carr <i>et al</i> 1992).

### Related Links

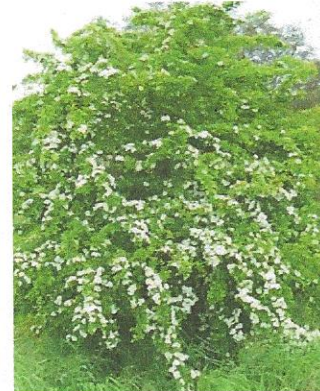
[Weed Identification Note for Hawthorn](#) - on the Weeds Australia website (external link). Information is provided on the generalised current distribution in Australia as well as other information such as origin, distinguishing features, dispersal etc.



Hawthorn flowers (November)  
Photo: Mark Imhof



Hawthorn fruit (February)  
Photo: Mark Imhof



Hawthorn tree  
Photo: Mark Imhof

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Mugwort

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**Mugwort**



**Common Name:**  
Mugwort

**Scientific Name:**  
*Artemisia vulgaris*

**Description:**  
Perennial broadleaf weed with dark green leaf surfaces and whitish to grayish color on the underside of leaves. Leaves are alternate and wolly on the underneath side. Produces aromatic scent similar to chrysanthemums. Reproduces by underground runners.

**Type:** Broadleaf

**Life Cycle:** Perennial

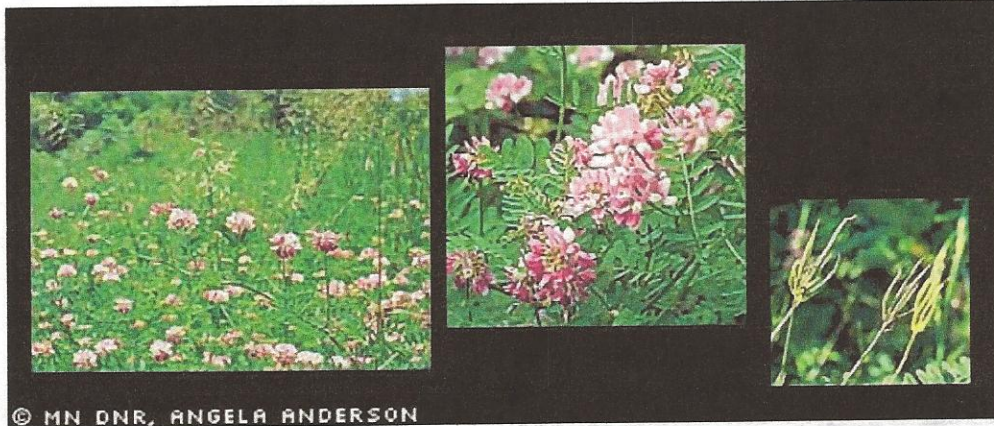


**Herbicide Options:**

BERMUDA    CENTIPEDE    ST. AUGUSTINE    ZOYSIA    FESCUE

Speedzone  
Speedzone Southern  
Trimec (SA Lawn Weed Killer)  
Trimec Southern  
Vesscl

## Crown vetch or axseed (*Coronilla varia*)



### Description:

**Appearance:** Perennial herbaceous plant, growing 2 - 6' long stems with a reclining and trailing growth pattern. In winter and early spring crown vetch can be easily recognized as brown unsightly patches.

**Leaves:** Pinnately (feather-like) compound, (leaflets on both sides of a common stalk) with 15 - 25 pairs of oblong leaflets.

**Flowers:** Clustered in flat-topped umbels ranging from pink, lavender to white on extended stalks which grow from the leaf axils; blooming from May through August.

**Seeds:** Slender seeds are contained in finger-like pods; they remain viable in the soil for 15 years.

**Roots:** Spread vegetatively with horizontal stems growing below the soil surface, called rhizomes, forming roots and producing new plants. They can grow up to 10' long, contributing to extensive vegetative spread.

### Ecological Threat:

- It is now a serious invader of prairies and dunes.
- It is found in disturbed remnant prairies and woodland edges, gravel bars along streams, as well as agricultural land and roadsides. It prefers open and sunny areas.
- It was introduced from Europe and southeast Asia during the 1950s as groundcover, bank and slope stabilizer along roads and waterways, and as green fertilizer crop, and it is still sold commercially.

### Control Methods:

#### Mechanical

Prescribed burning in late spring for several successive years

Mowing in June and late August for several successive years

**Chemical**

Spot spraying affected areas, (after re-greening from a burn or mowing), with clopyralid+surfactant+dye.

(This selective herbicide also affects native plants of the sunflower and pea families.)

**Native Substitutes:**

- **Spreading dogbane** (*Apocynum androsaemifolium*)
- **Leadplant** (*Amorpha canescens*)
- **Canada milk vetch** (*Astragalus canadensis*)
- **Canada tick trefoil** (*Desmodium canadense*)
- **Round-headed bush clover** (*Lespedeza capitata*)

**Additional Resources**

- **US Forest Service Fact Sheet** [PDF](#)
- **Wisconsin DNR Fact Sheet**