



Government  
of South Australia

## Declared Plant Policy

*This policy relates to natural resources management under section 9(1)(d) of the Landscape South Australia Act 2019 (the Act), enabling co-ordinated implementation and promotion of sound management programs and practices for the use, development or protection of natural resources of the State. Specifically, this policy provides guidance on the use and management of natural resources relating to the prevention or control of impacts caused by pest species of plants that may have an adverse effect on the environment, primary production or the community, as per object s7(1)(f) of the Act.*

### Calomba daisy (*Oncosiphon suffruticosum*)

Calomba daisy (*Oncosiphon suffruticosum*) is an annual that can become a major weed of pastures. It has a limited distribution within South Australia and has not reached its ecological limits.

#### Management Plan for Calomba Daisy

##### Outcomes

- Prevent degradation of agricultural and pastoral land by Calomba daisy infestation.

##### Objectives

- Control isolated high-priority infestations.
- Contain large infestations of lower priority and reduce the abundance of Calomba daisy in pastures in these areas.
- Prevent the spread of seed to uninfested areas.

##### Best Practice Implementation

- Regional landscape boards to determine distribution and abundance of infestations in their regions.
- Regional landscape boards to manage infestations of Calomba daisy in accordance with their regional management plans.
- Regional landscape boards to monitor hay, machinery and seed movement from infested properties to ensure contaminated produce does not leave infested areas.

##### Regional Implementation

Refer to current regional management plans for further details.

## Calomba daisy policy

Region	Actions
Alinytjara Wilurara	Limited action
Eyre Peninsula	Limited action
Green Adelaide	Monitor
Hills and Fleurieu	Monitor
Kangaroo Island	Protect sites
Northern and Yorke	Monitor
Limestone Coast	Eradicate – regional alert
Murraylands and Riverland	Contain spread
South Australian Arid Lands	Limited action

These regional actions are subject to change to conform to revisions of management plans by each regional landscape board.

### Declaration

To implement this policy, Calomba daisy is declared under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* throughout the whole of the State of South Australia to minimise the movement of seed. Its movement or transport on a public road, by itself or as a contaminant, or sale by itself or as a contaminant are prohibited. Regional landscape boards and Green Adelaide may require land owners to control Calomba daisy plants growing on their land. Landscape boards and Green Adelaide are required to control plants on road reserves in their regions, and may recover costs from the adjoining land owners.

Calomba daisy is declared in category 2 under the Act for the purpose of setting maximum penalties and for other purposes. Any permit to allow its road transport or sale can only be issued by the Chief Executive of the Department for Environment and Water (DEW) or their delegate pursuant to section 197.

Under the *Landscape South Australia (General) Regulations 2020*, Regulation 27 specifies the conditions under which a person is exempt from the operation of section 186 and may transport wool, grain or other produce or goods carrying Calomba daisy on public roads. Regulation 28 specifies conditions under which a person is exempt from the operation of section 188(2) and may sell wool, grain or other produce or goods carrying Calomba daisy. Note that certain produce or goods may be excluded from these general movement and sale exemptions by Gazettal Notice of the Chief Executive, DEW.

The following sections of the Act apply to Calomba daisy throughout each of the regions noted below:

Sections of Act	Region								
	AW	EP	GA	HF	KI	LC	MR	NY	SAAL
186(1) Prohibiting entry to area									
186(2) Prohibiting movement on public roads	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
188(1) Prohibiting sale of the plant	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
188(2) Prohibiting sale of contaminated goods	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
190 Requiring notification of presence									
192(1) Land owners to destroy the plant on their properties									
192(2) Land owners to control the plant on their properties	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
194 Recovery of control costs on adjoining road reserves	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

## **Review**

This policy is to be reviewed by 2025 or in the event of a change in one or more regional management plans for Calomba daisy.

## **Weed Risk**

### Invasiveness

Calomba daisy has high seed production, but as the seed has no adaptations for dispersal, its spread is slow and depends on opportunistic movement by water, hay or vehicles. It requires bare ground to establish and is a poor competitor, only dominating pastures if competition from grasses or perennial vegetation is reduced, especially by heavy grazing. Consequently, it has a low score for invasiveness in the risk assessment.

### Impacts

Calomba daisy is primarily a weed of perennial pastures. It is unpalatable to stock and also reduces the growth of pasture species by allelopathic chemicals that it releases into the soil. If eaten by stock, the foliage will taint meat and milk products with its strong camomile scent.

Calomba daisy is not usually a problem in cropping rotations, as it is easily controlled by knockdown and pre-emergent herbicides. However, a late germination of Calomba daisy may reduce the yield of a stressed or uncompetitive crop. Alternatively, short crops such as field peas may be overtopped by a late germination of Calomba daisy resulting in yield reduction.

### Potential distribution

The areas where it may establish are sandy mallee soils and pastoral areas. It is most common on red or red/brown (gravelly) clay loams, or granite and limestone soils. Calomba daisy can also be found in seasonally inundated areas and clay pans.

It has potential to spread as seed in hay, grain, pasture seed or cut flowers to other areas of the State. Calomba daisy is most commonly found in semi-arid sub tropical regions. The major areas of risk are the lower rainfall cereal growing areas of Eyre Peninsula and the Murray Mallee.

## **Feasibility of Containment**

### Control costs

Cultivation and late sowing of winter growing crops offers some control on arable lands. Calomba daisy will only dominate where competition is removed, therefore in semi arid pastures, preserving pasture via appropriate stocking density and removing small patches is the most effective control method.

Broadacre infestations can be controlled by a range of relatively cheap herbicides. Spot spraying gives effective control of isolated patches. Grazing or cutting rarely controls this weed, as it can easily regenerate after further rain.

## Calomba daisy policy

### Persistence

Calomba daisy is a winter annual species well adapted to semi-arid areas. It produces many thousands of small seeds, normally in late spring. The seeds remain dormant over summer, with most germinating in the following autumn, but a small percentage of the seed will remain dormant for three years or longer.

### Current distribution

Calomba daisy is most abundant in the Northern Adelaide Plains, especially the Hundreds of Dublin, Balaklava and Inkerman. It is scattered on northern Yorke Peninsula and the mid north, with a few infestations in the Murraylands.

### **State Level Risk Assessment**

Assessment using the Biosecurity SA Weed Risk Management System gave the following comparative weed risk and feasibility of containment scores by land use:

<b>Land use</b>	<b>Weed Risk</b>	<b>Feasibility of control</b>	<b>Response at State Level</b>
Crop/pasture rotation	low 20	very high 6	monitor
Grazing - southern	medium 67	very high 2	contain spread
Grazing - rangeland	low 35	very high 2	monitor
Native vegetation	negligible 11	very high 2	monitor

### **Considerations**

Calomba daisy was accidentally introduced in drought fodder from South Africa in the 1922 drought. Its distribution remains limited far short of its ecological limits, with potential to spread to Eyre Peninsula, Kangaroo Island and the Murray Mallee.

The land use at risk is permanent grazing in the southern part of South Australia, and risk assessment indicates containing spread as the appropriate action at State level. This is addressed primarily by prohibiting its movement in produce.

Limited action is undertaken in the Alinytjara Wilurara and South Australian Arid Lands regions where it is unlikely to become a significant weed, and also in the Eyre Peninsula, Green Adelaide, Hills and Fleurieu, and Northern and York regions. The Murraylands and Riverland region aims to contain the spread of Calomba daisy, and Kangaroo Island aims to protect sites. In the Limestone Coast region it is treated as an alert species to be contained or destroyed if found.

## Synonymy

*Oncosiphon suffruticosum* (L.) Kellersjö Bot. J. Linn. Soc. 96: 313 (1988)

Basionym: *Tanacetum suffruticosum* L., Sp. Pl. 2: 843 (1753)

Nomenclatural synonyms:

*Chamomilla suffruticosa* (L.) Rydb., N. Amer. Fl. 34(3): 233 (1916)

*Matricaria suffruticosa* (L.) Druce, Rep. Bot. Exch. Cl. Brit. Isles 1913, 3: 421 (1914)

*Pentzia suffruticosa* (L.) Hutch. ex Merxm., Mitt. Bot. Staatssamml. Mün. 6: 486  
(1967)

Taxonomic synonyms:

*Cotula tanacetifolia* L., Syst. Nat. ed 12, 2: 564 (1767)

*Pentzia tanacetifolia* (L.) Hutch. ex Merxm., Mitt. Bot. Staatssamml. Mün. 6: 486  
(1967)

Other common names include chamomile, matricaria, mayweed, sheepbush, stinking daisy, stinking weed, wurmbossie, yellow weed and yellowtop.

Hon David Speirs MP

**Minister for Environment and Water**

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