

Seen this plant? Mysore Thorn

Caesalpinia decapetala



How does this weed affect us?

If not controlled, Mysore Thorn can:

- inhibit access to water, roads and pasture
- compete with native plants and disrupt natural environmental processes
- provide habitat for feral animals and restrict habitat for native animals

Where are you likely to find it?

You could find Mysore Thorn in disturbed areas, along watercourses, roadsides, pastures and bushland.

Mysore Thorn seeds are usually spread by animals (who eat the fruit), such as rodents, birds and cattle, or flowing water.

Seen it? Call us:

**Local Council Weed
Officer:**

02 6623 3800

**NSW Biosecurity
Helpline:**

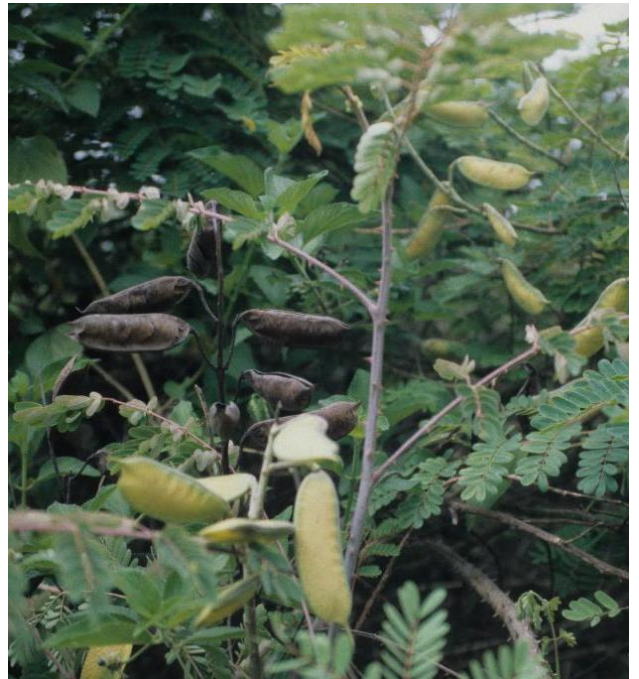
1800 680 244

Help protect our land, plants and wildlife.

For control and biosecurity information visit NSW WeedWise:

weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/MysoreThorn





What does it look like?

- large evergreen shrub that grows up to 4m high, or up to 20m high when climbing over vegetation
- branches are covered in fine golden hairs and have sharp prickles or thorns
- leaves are bipinnate, with 3-15 opposite pinnae and 3-12 opposite, oblong leaflets
- flowers are usually pale yellow and have 5 petals (produced in Winter and Spring)

- pods are oblong, flat and hairy (6-10cm long and 2-3cm wide) and are produced from August to December
- pods contain small brown seeds

There are a few other plants that can look similar to Mysore Thorn, including the native *Caesalpinia subtropica*. Even if you are unsure, give us a call! You could be playing a vital part protecting your property and our region.

Seen it? Call us:

**Local Council Weed
Officer:**

02 6623 3800

**NSW Biosecurity
Helpline:**

1800 680 244

Help protect our land, plants and wildlife.

For control and biosecurity information visit NSW WeedWise:

weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/Weeds/MysoreThorn