

Family: *Fabaceae*

Taxon: *Senna artemisioides*

Synonym:	<i>Cassia artemisioides</i> Gaud. ex DC.	Common Name	Silver senna
	<i>Cassia circinnata</i> Benth.		blunt-leaf cassia
	<i>Cassia desolata</i> F. Muell.		dense cassia
	<i>Cassia eremophila</i> Benth., orth. var.		desert cassia
	<i>Cassia helmsii</i> Symon		feathery cassia
	<i>Cassia nemophila</i> A. Cunn. ex Vogel, orth. va		silver cassia
	<i>Cassia oligophylla</i> F. Muell.		wormwood cassia
	<i>Cassia phyllodinea</i> R. Br.		wormwood senna
	<i>Cassia sturtii</i> R. Br.		
	<i>Cassia sturtii</i> var. <i>coriacea</i> Benth.		
	<i>Cassia zygophylla</i> Benth.		

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	Chuck Chimera	Designation:	H(HPWRA)
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	Chuck Chimera	WRA Score	9
101	Is the species highly domesticated?			y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?			y=1, n=-1	
103	Does the species have weedy races?			y=1, n=-1	
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"			(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
202	Quality of climate match data			(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)			y=1, n=0	n
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates			y=1, n=0	y
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?			y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	y
301	Naturalized beyond native range			y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	y
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed			n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed			n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
304	Environmental weed			n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
305	Congeneric weed			n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs			y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic			y=1, n=0	n
403	Parasitic			y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals			y=1, n=-1	n
405	Toxic to animals			y=1, n=0	y

406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens	y=1, n=0	n
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans	y=1, n=0	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems	y=1, n=0	y
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle	y=1, n=0	n
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)	y=1, n=0	y
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit	y=1, n=0	n
412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	y
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	n
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	y
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	y
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	n
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	3
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	n
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	n
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)	y=1, n=-1	n
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	y
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	y
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	y
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Supporting Data:

101	2010. Australian Native Plant Society. <i>Senna artemisioides</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/s-art.html	"This species has been in cultivation for many years and is grown successfully in a wide range of climates. It is particularly suited to most drier areas as long as it is given full sun and good drainage." [no evidence that species is highly domesticated]
102	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2010. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - <i>Senna artemisioides</i> . Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/17645	"Variety of habitats. Distribution: N: CK, DL, OVP; ER: CAR, COO, CR, GAS, GD, GSD, GVD, HAM, LSD, MUR, NUL, PIL, TAN, YAL; SW: AW, ESP, GS, MAL, SWA. " [widespread in a range of Australian climates, from temperate to subtropical]
202	2010. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - <i>Senna artemisioides</i> . Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/17645	[Native range well known, with broad distribution]
203	2003. Llamas, K. A.. <i>Tropical Flowering Plants</i> . Timber Press, Portland, OR	"Zones 9-11...Moderate, drought tolerant...Suitable for hot, arid regions. Xeric."
203	2010. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Silver Cassia, Feathery Cassia, <i>Senna artemisioides</i> . Dave's Garden, http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/55080/	"Hardiness: USDA Zone 8b: to -9.4 °C (15 °F) USDA Zone 9a: to -6.6 °C (20 °F) USDA Zone 9b: to -3.8 °C (25 °F) USDA Zone 10a: to -1.1 °C (30 °F) USDA Zone 10b: to 1.7 °C (35 °F) USDA Zone 11: above 4.5 °C (40 °F)"
203	2010. Desert Tropicals. Feathery Cassia, Silver Cassia. Desert Tropicals, http://www.desert-tropicals.com/Plants/Fabaceae/Cassia_artemisioides.html	"USDA: 9-10"
204	2010. Western Australian Herbarium. FloraBase — The Western Australian Flora - <i>Senna artemisioides</i> . Department of Environment and Conservation, http://florabase.calm.wa.gov.au/browse/profile/17645	"Variety of habitats. Distribution: N: CK, DL, OVP; ER: CAR, COO, CR, GAS, GD, GSD, GVD, HAM, LSD, MUR, NUL, PIL, TAN, YAL; SW: AW, ESP, GS, MAL, SWA. " [widespread in a range of Australian climates, from temperate to subtropical]
205	1995. Sheat, B./Schofield, G.. <i>Complete Gardening in Southern Africa</i> . Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	Cultivated in South Africa
205	2008. Irish, M.. <i>Trees and Shrubs for the Southwest: Woody Plants for Arid Gardens</i> . Timber Press, Portland, OR	"extremely well adapted to the deserts of Arizona, particularly around Phoenix..." [cultivated ornamentally]
205	2010. Dave's Garden. PlantFiles: Silver Cassia, Feathery Cassia, <i>Senna artemisioides</i> . Dave's Garden, http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/55080/	This plant has been said to grow in the following regions: "Goodyear, Arizona Phoenix, Arizona Tucson, Arizona Palm Springs, California Perris, California San Marino, California Orange Park, Florida Las Vegas, Nevada Galveston, Texas"
301	1996. Michelmore, M.. <i>Weed Management in Rangelands of South Australia</i> . Pp 233-236 in R.C.H. Shepherd (ed.). <i>Eleventh Australian Weeds Conference Proceedings</i> . The University of Melbourne, 30 September to 3 October 1996..	"South Australia is not exempt from potential problems. African rue (<i>Peganum harmala</i> L.), hopbush (<i>Dodonea</i> sp.), innocent weed (<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i> (Hackel) Fern), mesquite (<i>Prosopis</i> spp.), Noogoora burr (<i>Xanthium occidentale</i> Bertol.), pimelea (<i>Pimelea simplex</i> F. Muell), punty (<i>Senna artemisioides</i> (DC) Randell), turpentine (<i>Eremophila</i> spp.) and winged sea lavender (<i>Limonium lobatum</i> (L.f.) Kuntze) are most likely to spread and have significant impact on agricultural profitability (Michelmore 1996). These plants have the ability to disperse, and there are numerous niches available."
301	2009. UBC Botanical Garden. Botany Photo of the Day - <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>Artemisioides</i> . http://www.ubcbotanicalgarden.org/potd/2009/04/senna_artemisioides_subsp_artemisioides.php	"Silver senna or feathery senna is endemic to much of mainland arid Australia, with the exception of the state of Victoria. It seems to have naturalized in both Arizona and California."

301	2010. Johnson, M.B.. Survival and Performance of Cultivated Perennial Legume Species in Arizona. The University of Arizona College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, http://cals.arizona.edu/desertlegumeprogram/	" <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>filifolia</i> and <i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp. <i>petiolaris</i> are widely grown as landscape plants in desert areas of southern and central Arizona. These Australian natives have been observed to establish occasionally along roads or in desert areas adjacent to landscapes where they are cultivated."
302	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Rangeland weed [see3.03]
303	2000. Kolesik, P./Cunningham, S.A.. A new gall midge species (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae) infesting fruit of punty bush, <i>Senna artemesioides</i> (Caesalpiniaceae) in Australia. Transactions of the Royal Society of S. Australia. 124(2): 121-126.	"invasive in grazed land in Western New South Wales (Cunningham et al. 1981) and commonly occurs in disturbed areas such as roadsides."
303	2000. Simmonds, H./Holst, P./Bourke, C.. The palatability, and potential toxicity of Australian weeds to goats. Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation, Barton, Australia	"This is an important weed of rangelands in northern NSW, and forms dense stands."
303	2010. New South Wales Government. Managing invasive native scrub to rehabilitate native pastures and open woodlands. http://www.western.cma.nsw.gov.au/Pages/NativeVegetation_INS.html	"Punty bush has increased markedly in western NSW since European settlement, thickening and encroaching over extensive areas of grassland and open woodland."
304	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[May have detrimental environmental impacts, but primarily documented as a rangeland weed. See 3.03]
305	2003. Weber, E.. Invasive Plant Species of the World. A Reference Guide to Environmental Weeds.. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK	<i>Senna alata</i> , <i>S. bicapsularis</i> , <i>S. didymobotrya</i> , <i>S. obtusifolia</i> , <i>S. pendula</i> [listed as significant weeds of natural areas]
401	2010. Australian Native Plant Society. <i>Senna artemisioides</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/s-art.html	" <i>Senna artemisioides</i> (formerly <i>Cassia artemisioides</i>) is a small woody shrub to 2m tall with a silvery appearance created by short white hairs on the branchlets and leaves. Leaves are pinnate, 2-4cm long with 4-8 pairs of leaflets. These are narrowly cylindrical, grey green or silvery, 1-4cm x 0.2-0.3cm." [no spines, thorns, or burrs]
402	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence of allelopathy reported in literature.
403	1996. Michelmore, M.. Weed Management in Rangelands of South Australia. Pp 233-236 in R.C.H. Shepherd (ed.). Eleventh Australian Weeds Conference Proceedings. The University of Melbourne, 30 September to 3 October 1996..	Not parasitic
404	1997. Tiver, F./Andrew, M.H.. Relative Effects of Herbivory by Sheep, Rabbits, Goats and Kangaroos on Recruitment andRegeneration of Shrubs and Trees in Eastern South Australia. Journal of Applied Ecology. 34(4): 903-914.	"Although both recruitment and regeneration were suppressed by sheep in <i>Acacia aneura</i> , <i>Senna artemisioides</i> ssp. <i>petiolaris</i> , <i>Eremophila sturtii</i> , <i>Alectryon oleifolius</i> and <i>Myoporum platycarpum</i> , recruitment but not regeneration was affected in <i>Rhagodia spinescens</i> Other results from Koonamore are consistent with our results, particularly for <i>Senna artemisioides</i> , on which sheep were found to be an important herbivore (Silander 1983)...These species have increased where populations of highly grazing-susceptible species such as <i>Atriplex vesicaria</i> and <i>Senna artemisioides</i> ssp. <i>coriacea</i> have been destroyed by over-grazing, demonstrating density-dependent competitive effects (Harper 1977; Silvertown & Lovett-Doust 1993)."
404	2000. Simmonds, H./Holst, P./Bourke, C.. The palatability, and potential toxicity of Australian weeds to goats. Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation, Barton, Australia	"This plant has now become a problem weed in the region. It is browsed at times by sheep, but it is not palatable to cattle."
405	1997. Tiver, F./Andrew, M.H.. Relative Effects of Herbivory by Sheep, Rabbits, Goats and Kangaroos on Recruitment andRegeneration of Shrubs and Trees in Eastern South Australia. Journal of Applied Ecology. 34(4): 903-914.	No evidence of toxicity reported in this study.

405	2000. Simmonds, H./Holst, P./Bourke, C.. The palatability, and potential toxicity of Australian weeds to goats. Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation, Barton, Australia	"Toxicity to Other Species: Toxic to all livestock species...Poisonous Principle: Anthraquinone glycosides and an unidentified toxin..Effects: Signs and symptoms; Diarrhoea initially, then difficulty in walking, a stiff gait and a reluctance to walk. Dark brown or red urine, recumbency, increased heart rate and difficulty in breathing...Health and production problems; Causes damage to the muscles of the skeleton and the heart. Can give rise to inappetence and weight loss, and can cause rapid death in some cases...Comments: Plants bearing seed pods are the most poisonous...Plants bearing seed pods are the most poisonous."
406	1994. Hyland,, R.. Shrubs: the new glamour plants. Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, NY	"No serious pests or diseases"
406	2005. Mills, L./Post, D.. Nevada Gardener's Guide. Cool Springs Press, Franklin, TN	"This plant doesn't have a pest problem"
407	2010. Schumacher, M.J.. Allergy and Asthma in the Southwestern United States. http://allergy.peds.arizona.edu/southwest/lowallrgyshrubs.htm	"The plants listed below have been selected for their low production of airborne pollen, as well as utility in landscaping and availability in plant nurseries. This is only a partial list of suitable plants. Many species closely related to those on the list are also available from local nurseries and could be used." [List includes <i>Senna artemisioides</i> . No evidence of toxicity was found for humans].
408	2001. O'Reilly, G.. A Review of Fire as a Pastoral Management Tool in Central Australia. Technical Bulletin No. 290. Department of Primary Industry and Fisheries, Alice Springs, Australia	"Broombush (<i>Senna artemisioides</i> subsp <i>filifolia</i>) is a short-lived shrub which, along with other subspecies of <i>Senna artemisioides</i> , has become excessively dense in some CA woodlands (Friedel 1985) There is some evidence suggesting that fire is effective against this species (Griffin and Friedel 1984b, Hodgkinson and Oxley 1990). Its status as a pasture-suppressing shrub, and its response to fire, could be better quantified in CA." [ability to form dense stands & grow in arid environments would likely increase risk of fire in natural ecosystems]
409	1995. Sheat, B./Schofield, G.. Complete Gardening in Southern Africa. Struik Publishers, Cape Town, South Africa	"As with all Sennas, full sun and normal water."
409	2010. Desert Tropicals. Feathery Cassia, Silver Cassia. Desert Tropicals, http://www.desert-tropicals.com/Plants/Fabaceae/Cassia_artemisioides.html	"Sun Exposure: Full sun to light shade"
410	2002. Wagga Wagga City Council. Water Wise and Salt Tolerant Plants for the Wagga Wagga Region. 4th Edition.. www.wagga.nsw.gov.au	"At home in dry inland areas, it will grow in a variety of soils and conditions."
410	2003. Llamas, K. A.. Tropical Flowering Plants. Timber Press, Portland, OR	"Open, well-drained soil."
411	2010. Australian Native Plant Society. <i>Senna artemisioides</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/s-art.html	" <i>Senna artemisioides</i> (formerly <i>Cassia artemisioides</i>) is a small woody shrub to 2m tall with a silvery appearance created by short white hairs on the branchlets and leaves. Leaves are pinnate, 2-4cm long with 4-8 pairs of leaflets. These are narrowly cylindrical, grey green or silvery, 1-4cm x 0.2-0.3cm." [not climbing or smothering]
412	2000. Simmonds, H./Holst, P./Bourke, C.. The palatability, and potential toxicity of Australian weeds to goats. Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation, Barton, Australia	"This is an important weed of rangelands in northern NSW, and forms dense stands."
501	2010. Australian Native Plant Society. <i>Senna artemisioides</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/s-art.html	Terrestrial
502	2010. Australian Native Plant Society. <i>Senna artemisioides</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/s-art.html	Fabaceae
503	2010. Australian Native Plant Society. <i>Senna artemisioides</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/s-art.html	Fabaceae [Nitrogen fixing woody plant]
504	2010. Australian Native Plant Society. <i>Senna artemisioides</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/s-art.html	[Not a geophyte]
601	2010. Australian Native Plant Society. <i>Senna artemisioides</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/s-art.html	"Conservation Status: Not considered to be at risk in the wild." [No evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat]
602	2000. Cunningham, S.A.. Effects of habitat fragmentation on the reproductive ecology of four plant species in Mallee woodlands. <i>Conservation Biology</i> . 14(3): 758-768.	"The leguminous fruit are variable in seed number."
602	2008. Irish, M.. Trees and Shrubs for the Southwest: Woody Plants for Arid Gardens. Timber Press,, Portland, OR	"It will reseed without the benefit of cultivation, so care should be taken not to use feathery cassia if your garden is adjacent to a park, natural areas, or a preserve."

603	2000. Holman, J.E./Playford, J.. Molecular and morphological variation in the <i>Senna artemisioides</i> complex. <i>Australian Journal of Botany</i> . 48: 569–579.	"Hybridisation between members of the <i>S. artemisioides</i> complex and other members of <i>Senna</i> is unlikely, as <i>S. pleurocarpa</i> , <i>S. barclayana</i> and <i>S. occidentalis</i> are the only other species present at Idalia National Park (Rogers 1998), all of which are morphologically distinct and were not present in the study sites...It may be hypothesised that each genetically distinct morphotype in the <i>Senna artemisioides</i> complex represents an independent evolutionary lineage. These lineages originated from an ancestral hybridisation event and these lineages were then perpetuated by apomictic reproduction. This hypothesis is supported by the frequency at which psuedogamous apomixis, a form of asexual reproduction, has been shown to occur in <i>Senna artemisioides</i> (Randell 1970). Furthermore, all morphotypes bred true to their parental morphology, thus providing additional evidence of an absence of hybridisation between morphotypes. If extensive hybridisation was occurring, recombinant progeny would be expected." [evidence suggests that natural hybridization no longer occurs, but potential may still exist for natural hybrids to form]
604	2000. Holman, J.E./Playford, J.. Molecular and morphological variation in the <i>Senna artemisioides</i> complex. <i>Australian Journal of Botany</i> . 48: 569–579.	"The morphotypes of <i>Senna artemisioides</i> , on the other hand, are facultative apomicts and have the capacity for uniparental and sexual reproduction, which allows the attainment of complex patterns of variation (Grant 1971; Campbell and Dickinson 1990). Apomixis does have several advantages over sexual reproduction. First, it provides a mechanism that can perpetuate successful and well adapted morphotypes and does this without causing disruption to the successful genotype, as frequently occurs in sexual recombination (Clausen 1954; Assienan and Noiroit 1995). Second, it removes the necessity for a well adapted reproductive partner and therefore aids in colonisation and establishment. Finally, apomixis can restore the fertility of individuals that would otherwise have been sterile as a consequence of polyploidy and hybridisation (Stebbins 1950)...The very low levels of genetic variation and the levels of apomixis recorded in the species (Randell 1989) suggest that sexual reproduction occurs only rarely and asexual reproduction predominates."
605	2000. Cunningham, S.A.. Effects of habitat fragmentation on the reproductive ecology of four plant species in Mallee woodlands. <i>Conservation Biology</i> . 14(3): 758-768.	"The very low levels of genetic variation and the levels of apomixis recorded in the species (Randell 1989) suggest that sexual reproduction occurs only rarely and asexual reproduction predominates." [although flowers show no adaptations for specialized pollinators, ability to produce seeds asexually would make pollinators irrelevant]
606	2010. Australian Native Plant Society. <i>Senna artemisioides</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/s-art.html	"Propagation is usually carried out from seed which germinates readily after treatment with boiling water. Cuttings of hardened, current seasons growth should also be successful." [no evidence of reproduction by vegetative fragmentation]
607	1999. Hadlington, P.W./Johnston, J.. <i>Australian trees: their care and repair</i> . UNSW Press, Sydney, Australia	Reaches reproductive maturity in approximately 3 years.
701	1991. Jurado, E./Westoby, M./Nelson, D.. Diaspore Weight, Dispersal, Growth Form and Perenniality of Central Australian Plants. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> . 79(3): 811-828.	"Appendix: Seed mass, dispersal, perenniality and growth form of some species of the Central Australian flora" [table includes <i>Cassia</i> (<i>Senna</i>) <i>artemisioides</i>] with Unassisted dispersal mechanism...a legume without any means of external attachment]
702	2003. Llamas, K. A.. <i>Tropical Flowering Plants</i> . Timber Press, Portland, OR	Cultivated as an ornamental
703	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	No evidence that seeds contaminate produce
704	1991. Jurado, E./Westoby, M./Nelson, D.. Diaspore Weight, Dispersal, Growth Form and Perenniality of Central Australian Plants. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> . 79(3): 811-828.	Unassisted dispersal [no adaptations for wind dispersal]
705	1991. Jurado, E./Westoby, M./Nelson, D.. Diaspore Weight, Dispersal, Growth Form and Perenniality of Central Australian Plants. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> . 79(3): 811-828.	Unassisted dispersal mechanism [no adaptation for water dispersal]
706	1991. Jurado, E./Westoby, M./Nelson, D.. Diaspore Weight, Dispersal, Growth Form and Perenniality of Central Australian Plants. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> . 79(3): 811-828.	Unassisted dispersal [not fleshy-fruited, and no evidence of bird dispersal]
707	1991. Jurado, E./Westoby, M./Nelson, D.. Diaspore Weight, Dispersal, Growth Form and Perenniality of Central Australian Plants. <i>Journal of Ecology</i> . 79(3): 811-828.	Unassisted dispersal [no means of external attachment to animals]

708	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown if seeds survive passage through the gut.
801	2010. Australian Native Plant Society. <i>Senna artemisioides</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/s-art.html	" <i>Senna artemisioides</i> (formerly <i>Cassia artemisioides</i>) is a small woody shrub to 2m tall with a silvery appearance created by short white hairs on the branchlets and leaves. Leaves are pinnate, 2-4 cm long with 4-8 pairs of leaflets. These are narrowly cylindrical, grey green or silvery, 1-4 cm x 0.2 -0.3cm. Bright yellow flowers about 1.5 cm diameter are borne in small clusters in the leaf axils. These are followed by straight, brown pods 4-8 cm x 1 cm." [small shrub with relatively large seed pods unlikely to produce seeds at densities >1000/m ²]
802	2010. Australian Native Plant Society. <i>Senna artemisioides</i> . http://anpsa.org.au/s-art.html	"Propagation is usually carried out from seed which germinates readily after treatment with boiling water." [suggests seeds will remain viable for long period of time]
803	2000. Simmonds, H./Holst, P./Bourke, C.. The palatability, and potential toxicity of Australian weeds to goats. Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation, Barton, Australia	"Basal bark or cut stump treatment with a selective herbicide. Be aware of potential stock problems." [apparently well controlled by herbicides]
804	2004. Vesk, P.A./Warton, D.I./Westoby, M.. Sprouting by semi-arid plants: testing a dichotomy and predictive traits. <i>Oikos</i> . 107: 72-89.	Appendix I [<i>Senna artemisioides</i> listed as strong sprouters (s) following clipping, and weak sprouters (w) following burns. In both cases, plants survive clipping and burning]
805	2010. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	Unknown