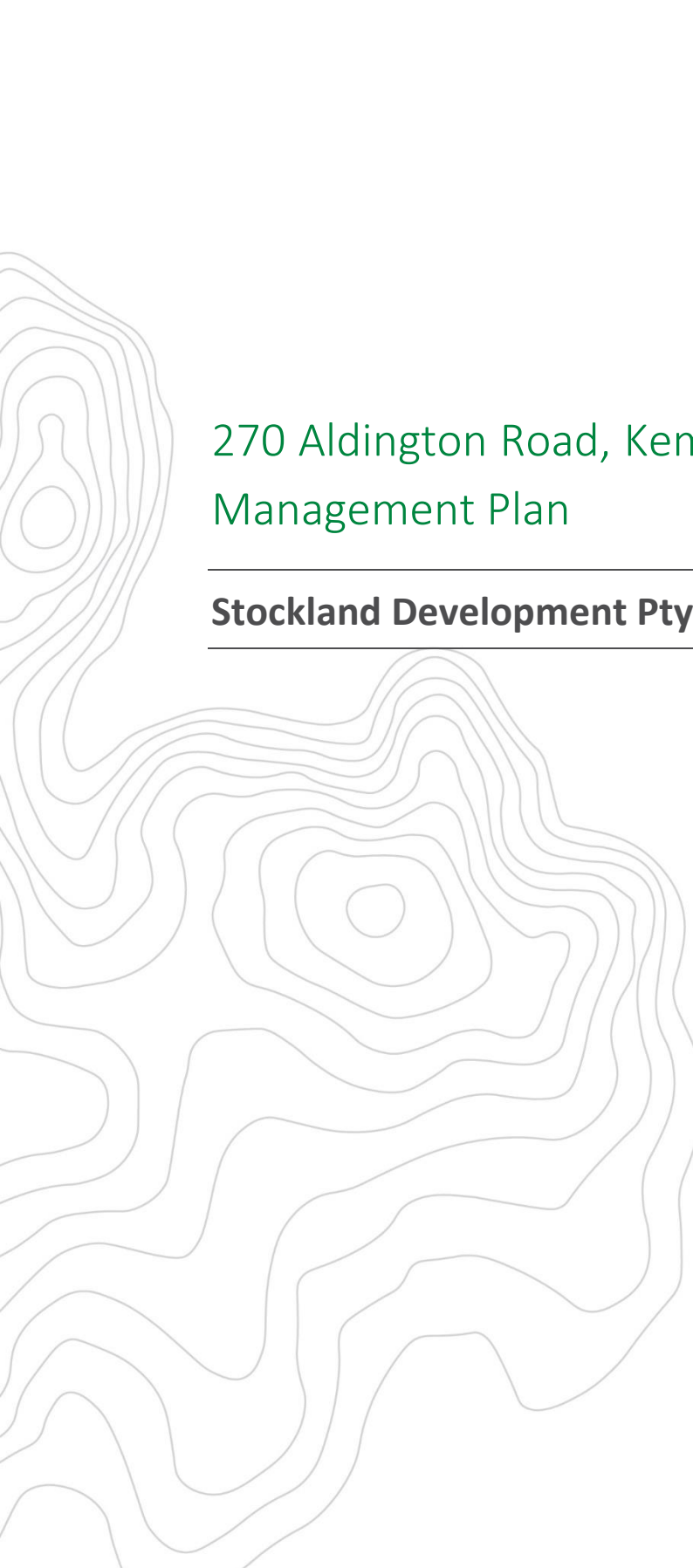


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270 Aldington Road, Kemps Creek – Weed Eradication Management Plan

Stockland Development Pty Ltd

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Template 2.8.1

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
APVMA	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
Biosecurity Act	<i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i>
Biosecurity Regulation	<i>Biosecurity Regulation 2017</i>
CLM	Conservation & Land Management
DCP	Development Control Plan
DPI	Department of Primary Industries
ELA	Eco Logical Australia
HRCC	Hawkesbury River County Council
LGA	Local Government Area
LLS	Local Land Services
PCC	Penrith City Council
WEMP	Weed Eradication Management Plan
WoNS	Weed of National Significance

1. Introduction

This Weed Eradication Management Plan (WEMP) has been prepared by Eco logical Australia (ELA) on behalf of Stockland Development Pty Ltd (Stockland) for the development of 270 Aldington Road, Kemps Creek NSW within the following lot boundaries:

- Lot 15 DP 253503 (partial, to facilitate road construction)
- Lot 16 DP 253503
- Lot 17 DP 253503

The study area lies within the Penrith City Council (PCC) Local Government Area (LGA). The proposed development is subject to a Development Application (DA) to be assessed under Part 4 of the *Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979* (EP&A Act).

The Mamre Road Development Control Plan (DCP) 2021 applies to the development, and includes the following control under Section 2.2.2 (4):

- *A Weed Eradication and Management Plan outlining weed control measures during and after construction is to be submitted with the development application.*

Weed management requirements are governed by the *Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027* prepared by Local Land Services (LLS) and the corporate policy: *Biosecurity Priority Weeds Local Plan October 2017* prepared by the Hawkesbury River County Council (HRCC). These plans articulate the shared responsibility and outlines the obligations of weed management under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*.

This WEMP has been prepared to guide the proponent in the control and eradication of identified weeds across the study area.

1.1. Description of the project

The proposed development comprises the demolition of existing buildings, subdivision of lots and subdivision works. It will include a 20 m trunk drainage channel along the north-western boundary in accordance with Sydney Water requirements.

1.2. Scope and Objectives

This WEMP will guide the management and maintenance of Weeds of National Significance (WoNS), Priority Weeds and significant weeds relevant to the study area and the Penrith LGA by:

- identifying WoNS, Priority Weeds and significant weeds within the study area
- documenting the area and degree of weed infestations within the site (i.e., low, medium, high)
- identifying control methods for each weed type
- identifying ongoing management and monitoring processes to reduce the potential for the weeds to regenerate, or be re-introduced to the site.
- identifying ongoing management processes to control weeds if introduction or re-introduction occurs.

1.3. Legislative Context

1.3.1. Biosecurity Act 2015 and Priority Weeds

On 1 July 2017, the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* was repealed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015* (Biosecurity Act) and its accompanying *Biosecurity Regulation 2017* (Biosecurity Regulation). Under the old Noxious Weeds Act certain plants were declared “Noxious Weeds” and were placed into “classes” that stated their required control measures. Under the Biosecurity Act, all plants are assessed for their biosecurity risk. This is the risk that the introduction, presence, spread or increase of a plant will have, or may potentially have, an adverse effect on the economy, the environment or the community.

The new legislation states that any person (landowner, land manager, resident or general public) have a “General Biosecurity Duty” to prevent eliminate or minimise the Biosecurity Risk posed or likely to be posed from Priority Weeds.

The *Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027* provides a framework for regional weed management. The corporate policy, *Biosecurity Priority Weeds Local Plan* (October 2017) prepared by the Hawkesbury River County Council provides a framework for local weed management.

The plan supports regional implementation of the Biosecurity Act by articulating community expectations in relation to effective weed management and facilitating a coordinated approach to weed management in the region. The plan (and the legislation that underpins it) is based on the premise that biosecurity is everyone’s responsibility. It supports development of this culture, guiding the community in effective and coordinated management of weeds and meeting relevant statutory obligations.

The plan relates to all lands and waters (excluding marine) in the Greater Sydney Local Land Services (LLS) region of NSW.

Priority weeds relevant to the Penrith LGA can be found on the Department of Primary Industries (DPI) website [NSW WeedWise](#).

1.3.2. Australian Weeds Strategy

The Australian Weeds Strategy 2017 was developed to replace the National Weeds Strategy 2007. This strategy aims to provide guidance on best practice weed management of identified priority weeds across all jurisdictions and affected stakeholders. This strategy details the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders from people and organisations from local to nation scale.

The goals of this strategy are as follows:

- Prevention, detection and early intervention
- Minimise the impact of established weeds
- Enhance Australia’s capacity and commitment to weed management

Steps to achieve these goals are set out within this strategy and associated reference material. Within this strategy, 32 introduced species are identified as WoNS. The WoNS are listed based on a species ability to pose threats to human health and amenity, environment and economy.



Figure 1: Site map

2. Description of the Environment

The study area (Figure 1) is approximately 23 hectares in size. The study area is represented by three main weed density zones:

- exotic planted vegetation
- exotic pastoral land
- remnant Grey Box – Forest Red Gum Grassy Woodland.

The exotic planted vegetation zone primarily consists of *Pinus radiata* (Radiata Pine), *Jacaranda mimosifolia* (Jacaranda), *Morus alba* (White Mulberry) with native plantings of *Grevillea robusta* (Silky oak) and *Araucaria norfolkensis* (Norfolk Island Pine).

The remnant vegetation contains a canopy of *Eucalyptus tereticornis* with an exotic groundcover of *Solanum sisymbriifolium* (Viscid Nightshade), *Verbena bonariensis* (Purple-top) and *Cenchrus clandestinum* (Kikuyu grass).

Exotic vegetation areas primarily consisted of *Paspalum dilatatum* (Paspalum), *Pennisetum clandestinum* (Kikuyu Grass) and *Sporobolus africanus* (Parramatta Grass) and *Sporobolus fertilis* (Giant Parramatta Grass). Vegetation and other ecological matters are described in the Flora and Fauna Assessment (FFA) prepared by ELA (2023).

The list of exotic species identified during site inspection for this WEMP is available in Appendix A.

Several WoNS and priority weeds (Penrith City Council) were identified within the study area (Appendix A and Appendix B). The WoNS identified were:

- *Asparagus asparagoides* (Bridal creeper)
- *Nassella neesiana* (Chilean Needle Grass)
- *Senecio madagascariensis* (Fireweed)
- *Asparagus densiflorum* (Foxtail Fern)
- *Rubus fruticosus* (Blackberry)
- *Lantana camara* (Lantana).

Regional and local priority weeds within the Penrith City council recorded on site were:

- *Olea europaea* subsp. *cuspidata* (African Olive)
- *Rubus fruticosus* (Blackberry)
- *Nassella neesiana* (Chilean Needle grass)
- *Senecio madagascariensis* (Fireweed)
- *Cestrum parqui* (Green Cestrum)
- *Bryophyllum* sp. (Mother of Millions)

3. Management

3.1. Weed Management

Weed management within the study area should be undertaken prior to construction. This should be undertaken by suitably qualified persons holding a minimum qualification of TAFE Certificate II in Conservation & Land Management (CLM). In addition, team leaders should have, as a minimum, a Certificate III in Conservation & Land Management or equivalent and an AQF 3 Chemical user's certificate. All herbicides should be used as per the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) approved chemical label and at the associated dilution and application rates.

WoNS and Priority weeds on site are required to be controlled as outlined in Appendix A. If WoNS and/or Priority weeds appear on site in the future, or if weeds present on site not currently listed as WoNS or Priority Weeds become a declared WoNS or Priority Weeds for Penrith City Council LGA, they must be managed in accordance with their Biosecurity and regional strategic requirements. Refer to Appendix A for a complete list of priority weed species declared within the Penrith City Council LGA and legal requirements for each species.

As part of the proposal the development area will be cleared, and bulk earthworks undertaken to prepare the land for development. This will include removing the topsoil and stockpiling on site. As such, weed control is focused on processes to reduce the likelihood of transport of weeds to and from the site on vehicles and in soil. This has been broken up into three stages – before, during and after civil works as shown in Table 1. It is recommended that these controls are implemented in addition to the ongoing management processes outlined in Section 3.2 below.

Given the seasonal nature of weed germination and growth, and the potential delay between approval and implementation of this plan, it is recommended that a qualified ecologist or bush regenerator be onsite immediately prior to any vegetation clearance or weed eradication to identify any additional significant weeds on site and provide recommendations for their management.

If there is a significant delay in construction a further site inspection is required. Additional species-specific treatment methods are provided as Appendix A.

Table 1: Weed management stages and actions

Stage	Management Actions
Prior to Civil Works	Weed control must commence prior to civil works commencing to allow for repeated treatments to exhaust the seed bank
	Control of woody weeds should be undertaken through the cut and paint method
	Control of pasture grasses should be undertaken through repeated slashing with machinery and herbicide spraying.
	Control of woody weed regrowth or and priority weeds (e.g., WoNS, environmental) should be undertaken by herbicide spraying.
	All vegetative material and weed propagules including from woody weeds should be disposed of appropriately at an off-site facility.
	Woody weed material can be mulched and remain on site, stockpiled separately from native mulch
During Civil Works	Machinery is to be washed down before entering and leaving the site
	Mitigation measures including erosion control should be employed within the site to prevent the movement of weed seed into or out of the site.
	Topsoil should be removed as part of the earthworks only where there is minimal weed invasion. If significant weeds are present, then management of weeds as per above must be undertaken. Topsoil may be stockpiled on site and must be kept weed free.
	All stockpiles must be located >50 m from riparian lands and
	Any fill used on-site must be 'clean' fill free of weed propagules. The site supplying the fill (either onsite or off site) is to be inspected prior to the transportation of any fill material. This includes the inspection of any topsoil on site that is to be stockpiled. If invasive weeds are present within the fill material, the weeds are to be treated prior to fill transportation. Treatment must take into consideration the likelihood of seed being present in the soil and include measures to reduce the potential for transported seed to germinate (e.g., through stockpiling time or using pre-emergent herbicides). The inspection is to be undertaken by a qualified person holding a minimum qualification of TAFE Certificate III in CLM. Written certification that the fill is 'clean' from weeds should be obtained prior to transportation.
	The area receiving fill, including stockpiles, must have sediment fences installed around the perimeter of the fill placement areas.
	Monitoring of fill, including stockpiles will be required fortnightly for a period of three months after fill has been transported. The frequency of the monitoring is designed to reduce the potential for weeds to reproduce and re-establish. A brief report is to be submitted following each site visit outlining the date of the inspection, weeds observed, and treatment action required/undertaken. Monitoring is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified person holding a minimum qualification of TAFE Certificate III in CLM.
	Engage a qualified ecologist or bush regenerator to undertake regular maintenance inspections to ensure weeds are not re-establishing as dominants. If weeds are recorded on site, they must be treated within five days.
After Civil Works	Undertake ongoing management of the site as specified in Section 4 until lot ownership is transferred.

3.2. Weed Management Program

A weed management program will be required during all stages of the civil works, especially focusing on expected peak weed growing seasons. The frequency of weed control/maintenance will depend on weed persistence and seasonal fluctuation in growth (e.g., less frequent requirement in the cooler months). It is expected that maintenance works following will be required at least bi-monthly during the peak growing seasons and quarterly in the cooler periods.

Ongoing management actions that are required include:

- Treatment of any regrowth from primary treated weed species
- Control of growth of other weed species
- Reducing the potential for the spread of weeds to and from the site.

These actions must be implemented through all stages of the civil works. These processes include but are not limited to the following:

- Any weeds recorded on site are to be treated in an appropriate manner within five days of their presence been reported. It is recommended that Stockland Developments establish an agreement with a suitable service provider to provide responses within these timeframes.
- Wet areas within the site are monitored for weed occurrence monthly (including aquatic weeds) and weeds identified treated within the reporting period.
- Herbicide spraying in proximity to waterways is to only use herbicides formulated for this purpose (e.g., Roundup© Bioactive™) and is to be conducted with care to avoid unnecessary damage to native species.
- Where weed material from WoNS, or priority weeds and/or soil contaminated with those species is found onsite, it will be removed from the site in sealed plastic bags and disposed of offsite at an appropriately licensed waste disposal facility.
- Regular (at minimum monthly) surveys and weed treatment of project boundaries and carriageways (e.g., pathways and access roads).

4. Weed Management Specification/Standards

Weed controls involve a combination of mechanical, physical, and chemical techniques to remove unwanted weeds and prevent their regrowth. Selecting weed control methods may depend on several factors including:

- the weed species or combination of weed species being targeted
- weed density
- available resources (e.g., time, labour, equipment and finances)
- weather conditions (windy, hot, rain)
- seasonal timing (e.g., winter/summer)
- contractor knowledge and/or expertise.

4.1. Weed control techniques

Weed control techniques are varied (e.g., Brodie 1999, Buchanan 2000 and Muyt 2001). General approaches for different weed groups/types are provided below.

4.2. Annual grasses

Where isolated or in low concentrations annual grasses (e.g., Annual Ryegrass (*Lolium rigidum*), Brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), Panic Veldt Grass (*Ehrharta erecta*)) should be hand removed or spot herbicide sprayed.

Larger patches can be slashed/brush-cut after flowering in late spring to early summer, but prior to seed set, to prevent seed re-entering the soil seed bank. For some species, cutting can promote vigorous regrowth and retreatment may be required to prevent seed production. Some annual grasses continue to grow and produce seed at various times of the year if conditions are suitable (e.g., high rainfall and warm temperatures).

Sites should be monitored to identify if secondary weed flushes require treatment. All vegetative material removed should be bagged, removed from site and disposed of appropriately.

4.3. Perennial grasses

Where isolated or in low concentrations perennial weedy grasses (e.g., African Lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula*), Kikuyu Grass (*Pennisetum clandestinum*)) should be hand removed or spot herbicide sprayed.

Larger patches can be slashed/brush-cut prior to seed production in spring or summer and the regrowth herbicide sprayed 2-3 weeks later when foliage begins to actively grow (e.g., ~10 cm). Outcomes should be monitored and if plants survive and begin setting seed the same treatment will be required.

Note: Slashing will not remove exotic grasses, only reduce their biomass, for removal, treatments such as chemical, mechanical, or other (e.g., biological) must be used.

Actions should be monitored to identify if secondary weed flushes require treatment. All vegetative material removed should be bagged, removed from site and disposed of appropriately.

4.4. Woody weeds

Treatment of woody weeds such as African olive (*Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata*), Broad leaved Privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*), Green Cestrum (*Cestrum parqui*), and Lantana (*Lantana camara*) can be achieved with various techniques. Where plants are too numerous or too large for hand/mechanical removal, chemical herbicides can be applied using techniques such as stem injections ('cut and paint', 'drill and fill'), foliar sprays, gas or splatter gun (e.g., low volume of high concentration), rope or wick application (per [Control techniques using herbicides](#)). Choosing the most appropriate technique will depend on various factors including site conditions, topography, population size and density and resources available.

Actions should be monitored to identify if secondary weed flushes require treatment. All vegetative material removed should be bagged, removed from site and disposed of appropriately.

4.5. Creepers and Climbers

Creeper weed control (e.g., Asparagus fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus*), Bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*), Moth Vine (*Araujia sericifera*)) can vary depending on the species. For the most part, seedlings should be hand removed, while mature plants can be chemically controlled using the stem-scape method or spot foliage sprays. The choice of method to be used will depend on the species being treated, plant size, plant reproductive status, and population density. All vegetative material removed should be bagged, removed from site and disposed of appropriately. Actions should be monitored to identify if secondary flushes of weeds require treatment.

4.6. Herbaceous Weeds

Where isolated or in low concentrations herbaceous weeds (e.g., Cobblers Pegs (*Bidens pilosa*), Dock (*Rumex* sp.), Fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*), Flat Weed (*Hypochaeris radicata*), Paddy's Lucerne (*Sida rhombifolia*), Plantain (*Plantago* spp.), Wild Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*)) can be hand removed or spot sprayed. Where population densities occur at a height above native ground-layer species, chemical wick or rope wipers can be used to selectively treat weeds. Herbaceous weeds can also be slashed to prevent flowering and seeding, and regrowth treated chemically (e.g., spot spray, or mounted wick application). All vegetative material removed should be bagged, removed from site and disposed of appropriately. Actions should be monitored to identify if secondary flushes of weeds require treatment.

4.7. Management of Weed Waste

Weed material containing propagules (especially priority weeds) should be securely bagged and disposed of as directed by regulation (e.g., facilities licenced to receive green waste).

4.8. Herbicide Use

Weeds should ideally be treated with herbicides during their active growing season for optimal chemical uptake into the plant. The selection of herbicides should consider the type of weed being treated or its stage of growth (e.g., grass/broadleaf, seedling/mature) and there are a range of products available that treat weed selectively or non-selectively. Some herbicides are toxic to aquatic life and must not be used in, or adjacent to, waterways (see *Noxious and environmental weed control handbook* (DPI 2010) and all chemicals used should be applied only as specified as per chemical label or Off label permit No. 9907. Usage records must be kept in accordance with *NSW Pesticide Regulation 2009*.

4.9. Weed Control Contractors

All weed management works will be undertaken by suitably qualified and experienced bush regeneration contractors (e.g., members of the Australian Association of Bush Regenerators or fulfil the membership criteria). In addition, team leaders should have, as a minimum, a Certificate III in CLM or equivalent and a current AQF 3 Chemicals user's certificate. A flexible approach to weed management is recommended as techniques may need to be changed or modified to suit conditions. This approach is consistent with adaptive management and allows contractors to develop and build on site knowledge whilst implementing this WEMP.

5. Monitoring and Reports

Monitoring and reporting are important for tracking the effectiveness of management actions and overall project success. It is recommended that the bush regeneration contractor or project lead should be responsible for this task. Information gained through monitoring (and its reporting) will help to identify actions that have or have not been successful, and ideally highlight reasons for success or failure. Monitoring and the reporting are also important for quantifying the various costs related to weed management and to determining the overall cost effectiveness of the WMP.

5.1. Monitoring reports

Reporting will be required at the completion of each of the three main stages (prior to, during and after civil works are completed) and during each stage, on a monthly basis. Monthly site walkover inspections are required to monitor weed management progress. In addition, multiple permanent monitoring photo points should be established as visual gauges of actions and change. Following walkover inspections, a report will be prepared and should include:

- Outline of management objectives for the period
- Compliance with performance criteria
- Works carried out, including weed species/zone targeted
- Approximation of time spent on tasks
- Notes on chemicals/herbicides used (including quantity, dilution rate and other relevant details)
- Other weed controls used
- Relevant observations (e.g., occurrence of new weed species, rates of weed regeneration)
- Description of problems encountered (and if/how they were overcome)
- If required, maps showing weed distribution and density.

A final report should be prepared at the completion of development activities.

5.2. Performance criteria

Outcomes and progress of weed control actions should be assessed, reviewed and reported against performance criteria outlined below (Table 2).

Table 2: Performance criteria

Stage	Criteria
Prior to civil works	All significant weeds identified on-site by a qualified ecologist or bush regenerator prior to any vegetation clearance or weed eradication.
	Commencement of all tasks outlined in the WEMP or evidence of planning for their implementation.
	No woody weeds present on-site
	No weeds present in areas of topsoil translocation
	Evidence of weed seed bank suppression
	No WoNS or Priority weeds present on-site
	Exotic material appropriately disposed off-site
	Machinery washed down before and after entering site
During civil works	Soil and water management actions implemented
	Proportion of weed cover no greater than 15% cover
	Fill used on site is 'clean' (i.e., free of weed seed and contamination)
	Development area including stockpiles and sediment basins monitored for weeds
	Weeds recorded on site in Civil Works zones are actively managed within 5 days
	No WoNS or Priority weeds present on-site
	Exotic material appropriately disposed off-site
	Machinery washed down before and after entering site
After civil works	Soil and water management actions implemented
	Proportion of weed cover no greater than 15% cover
	Development area including stockpiles and sediment basins monitored for weeds
	Weeds recorded on site in Civil Works zones are actively managed within 5 days
	Machinery washed down before and after entering site
	No WoNS or Priority weeds present on-site

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Appendix A Weed Species and Treatment Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Infestation Intensity	Primary Treatment (kill 70%)	Timing	Secondary treatment (90% Kill)	Ongoing Management
<i>Agapanthus praecox</i>	Agapanthus	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet Pimpernel	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island Pine	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Araujia setifera</i>	Moth Vine	Low	Hand removal or 'scape and paint' with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Spot spray with Glyphosate 360 g/L at a rate of 1:100 with the addition of a surfactant (i.e. Pulse) to the rate of 1 L: 200L of water	Seeds are extremely viable. Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Veil Creeper	Low	Manual removal of underground tubers with biomass taken from site <u>Or</u> application of a METSULFURON METHYL based herbicide applied at 10g: 100L	August to September	Spot spray seedlings <u>Or</u> hand remove with biomass taken from site	Ensure the crown to plant is completely removed during Primary treatment
<i>Asparagus densiflorum</i>	Foxtail Fern	Low	Manual removal of underground tubers with biomass taken from site <u>Or</u> application of a METSULFURON METHYL	August to September	Spot spray seedlings <u>Or</u> hand remove with biomass taken from site	Ensure the crown to plant is completely removed during Primary treatment

Scientific Name	Common Name	Infestation Intensity	Primary Treatment (kill 70%)	Timing	Secondary treatment (90% Kill)	Ongoing Management
			based herbicide applied at 10g: 100L			
<i>Avena</i>	Wild Oats	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
<i>Axonopus</i>	Carpet Grass	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
<i>Azolla</i>	Water Fern	Low	Foliar spray on free floating plants utilising orange oil 55.2g/kg at a rate of 1 part product per 100 parts water	All year	Foliar spray on free floating plants utilising orange oil 55.2g/kg at a rate of 1 part product per 100 parts water	Regular monitoring to manage reinfestation
<i>Bauhinia variegata</i>	Mountain Ebony	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	Cobblers Pegs	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Billbergia nutans</i>	Queens Tears	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Bougainvillea</i> sp.		Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings

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<i>Briza subaristata</i>		Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
<i>Bromus</i> sp.		Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
<i>Brunfelsia bonodora</i>	Yesterday Tomorrow	Today Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Bryophyllum</i> sp.	Mother Of Millions	Low	Hand removal or spotspray with fluroxypyr 200g/L at a rate of 600mL per 100L of water to actively growing seedlings and young plants prior to flowering	Prior to flowering	Hand removal or spotspray with fluroxypyr 200g/L at a rate of 600mL per 100L of water to actively growing seedlings and young plants prior to flowering	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Cedrus libani</i>	Lebanese Cedar	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Centaureum pulchellum</i>	Lesser Centaury	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Mouse Ear Chickweed	Med	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings

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<i>Cereus jamacaru</i>	Cordeiro	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Green Cestrum	Med	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat Hen	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes Grass	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Black Spear Thistle	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Citrus limon</i>	Lemon Tree	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Conyza</i> sp.	Fleabane	Low	Hand removal <u>or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedling
<i>Cordyline obteca</i>	Cordyline	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings

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<i>Crassula ovata</i>	Jade Plant	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Common Couch	Low	Boom or spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year, best results achieved on actively growing plants. Slashing and stimulating regrowth prior to spraying will increase kill rate	Hand remove <u>Or</u> Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	This weed dominates the development footprint ground layer. Continue to slash as suppressant
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Tall Flat Edge	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African Lovegrass	Low	Spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1 L per 100L of water Or Flupropanate based herbicide 300 mL : 100L water	All year, best results achieved on actively growing plants	Hand remove <u>Or</u> Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Treatment prior to seed set. A regular slashing will limit its further spread on site
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldt Grass	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedling

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<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty Surge	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	Med	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Wall Fumitory	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Balloon Cotton Bush	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Juniperus conferta</i>		Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings

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<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Broad Leaved Privet	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Hazel Pine	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Lolium</i> sp.	Rye Grass	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
<i>Lotus subbifloris</i>	Hairy Birds Trefoil	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Burr Medic	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
<i>Mesembryanthemum cordifolium</i>	Baby Sun Rose	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
<i>Modiola caroliniana</i>	Red Flowered Mallow	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water or 200ml Flupropate plus 150ml glyphosate 360g/l per 100 L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings

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<i>Morus alba</i>	White Mulberry	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Murraya	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Chillean Needle Grass	Low	Spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1 L per 100L of water Or Flupropanate based herbicide 300 mL : 100L water	All year, best results achieved on actively growing plants	Hand remove <u>Or</u> Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Treatment prior to seed set. A regular slashing will limit its further spread on site
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Azalea	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>cuspidata</i>	Africanb Olive	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Oxalis corniculata</i>	Creeping Oxalis	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
<i>Passiflora coccinea</i>	Red Flower Passionfruit	Low	Hand removal or 'scape and paint' with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Spot spray with Glyphosate 360 g/L at a rate of 1:100 with the addition of a surfactant (i.e. Pulse) to the rate of 1 L: 200L of water	Seeds are extremely viable. Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings

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<i>Passiflora filamentosa</i>	Slender Trailer	Low	Hand removal or 'scape and paint' with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Spot spray with Glyphosate 360 g/L at a rate of 1:100 with the addition of a surfactant (i.e. Pulse) to the rate of 1 L: 200L of water	Seeds are extremely viable. Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	High	Boom or spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year, best results achieved on actively growing plants. Slashing and stimulating regrowth prior to spraying will increase kill rate	Hand remove <u>Or</u> Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	This weed dominates the development footprint ground layer. Continue to slash as suppressant
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu	High	Boom or spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year, best results achieved on actively growing plants. Slashing and stimulating regrowth prior to spraying will increase kill rate	Hand remove <u>Or</u> Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	This weed dominates the development footprint ground layer. Continue to slash as suppressant

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<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Palm	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Inkweed	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Pinus patula</i>	Mexican Weeping Pine	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radial Pine	Med	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Lambs Tongue	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Plectranthus verticillatus</i>	Swedish Ivy	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Rhododendron ponticum.</i>		Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Roses	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Blackberry	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings

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<i>Rumex sp</i>	Dock Sp.	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed	Low	Manual removal <u>Or</u> spot spraying application of a METSULFURON METHYL based herbicide applied at 10g: 100L	All year	Manual removal <u>Or</u> application of a METSULFURON METHYL based herbicide applied at 10g: 100L	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings. Gloves to be worn during removal
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper Tree	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Setaria parviflora</i>	Setaria	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	Paddy's Lucerne	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year. Avoid herbicide application on frost or heat stressed plants.	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	Mustard Weed	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage

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<i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i>	Sticky Nightshade	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Wild Tobacco	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Sonchus oleracea</i>	Sow Thistle	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage
<i>Sophora affinis</i>	Eve's Necklace	Low	Hand removal or 'scape and paint' with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Spot spray with Glyphosate 360 g/L at a rate of 1:100 with the addition of a surfactant (i.e. Pulse) to the rate of 1 L: 200L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Parramatta Grass	Med	Spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1 L per 100L of water Or Flupropanate based herbicide 200 mL : 100L water	All year, best results achieved on actively growing plants	Hand remove <u>Or</u> Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Treatment prior to seed set. A regular slashing will limit its further spread on site
<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Giant Parramatta Grass	Med	Spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1 L per 100L of water Or Flupropanate based herbicide 200 mL : 100L water	All year, best results achieved on actively growing plants	Hand remove <u>Or</u> Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Treatment prior to seed set. A regular slashing will limit its further spread on site

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<i>Stachys arvensis</i>	Stagger Weed	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	Northern White Cedar	Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White Clover	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage
<i>Verbena bonariensis</i>	Purple Top	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Verbena officinalis</i>	Common Verbena	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Viburnum</i>		Low	Cut and paint' Or Drill/frill with 'neat' Glyphosate 360 g/L	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common Vetch	Low	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Hand removal <u>Or</u> spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage

Appendix B WONS Recorded

Botanical Name	Common Name	Degree of infestation	Control requirement
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal creeper	Low	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
<i>Asparagus densiflorum</i>	Foxtail fern	Low	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	Low	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Chilean needle grass	Low	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Blackberry	Low	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed	Low	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW

Appendix C Priority Weeds within the Greater Sydney Region

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective
African Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>cuspidata</i>	CONTAINMENT
Alligator Weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> *	CONTAINMENT
Asparagus Fern	<i>Asparagus virgatus</i>	CONTAINMENT
Asparagus Weeds	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	ASSET PROTECTION
Athel Pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION
Bellyache Bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION
Bitou Bush	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>rotundata</i> *	CONTAINMENT
Black Knapweed	<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>	PREVENTION
Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i> *	ERADICATION
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. (Blackberry except the varieties Chester Thornless, Dirksen Thornless, Loch Ness, Silvan, Black Satin, Murrindindi, Smooth Stem, Thornfree and Chehalem)*	ASSET PROTECTION
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i> *	ERADICATION
Bridal Veil Creeper	<i>Asparagus declinatus</i> *	PREVENTION
Broomrape	<i>Orobancha</i> spp. (all species except the native <i>O. cernua</i> var. <i>australiana</i> and <i>O. minor</i>)	PREVENTION
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION
Cape/Montpellier Broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION
Cat's Claw Creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION
Chilean Needle Grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION
Chinese Knotweed	<i>Persicaria chinensis</i>	ERADICATION
Chinese Violet	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> subsp. <i>micrantha</i>	PREVENTION
Climbing Asparagus	<i>Asparagus africanus</i> *	ERADICATION
Coolatai Grass	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	ERADICATION
Coral Creeper	<i>Barleria repens</i>	ERADICATION
East Indian Hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	PREVENTION
Eurasian Water Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	PREVENTION

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION
Flax-Leaf Broom	<i>Genista linifolia</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION
Frogbit / Spongeplant	<i>Limnobia</i> spp. (all species)	PREVENTION
Gamba Grass	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i> *	PREVENTION
Giant Devils Fig	<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i>	PREVENTION
Giant Rats Tail Grass	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>	PREVENTION
Giant Reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>	ASSET PROTECTION
Glory Lily	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	ERADICATION
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION
Green Cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	ASSET PROTECTION
Grey Sallow	<i>Salix cinerea</i> *	ERADICATION
Groundsel Bush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	ERADICATION
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium</i> spp. (all species)	PREVENTION
Holly-Leaved Senecio	<i>Senecio glastifolius</i>	ERADICATION
Horsetails	<i>Equisetum</i> spp.	CONTAINMENT
Hydrocotyl/Water Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	PREVENTION
Hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	ERADICATION
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION, PREVENTION
Karoo Acacia	<i>Vachellia karroo</i> (syn. <i>Acacia karroo</i>)	PREVENTION
Kei Apple	<i>Dovyalis caffra</i>	ERADICATION
Kidney Leaf Mud Plantain	<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>	ERADICATION
Kochia	<i>Bassia scoparia</i> (excluding subsp. <i>trichophylla</i>)	PREVENTION
Koster's Curse	<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	PREVENTION
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	ERADICATION
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	PREVENTION
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION
Leaf Cactus	<i>Pereskia aculeata</i>	ERADICATION
Madeira Vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis</i> spp.	ASSET PROTECTION*

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective
Mexican Feather Grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i> (syn. <i>Stipatenuissima</i>)	PREVENTION
Miconia	<i>Miconia</i> spp. (all species)	PREVENTION
Mikania Vine	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	PREVENTION
Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i> *	PREVENTION
Ming Fern	<i>Asparagus macowanii</i> var. <i>zuluensis</i>	ERADICATION
Mysore Thorn	<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>	ERADICATION, PREVENTION
Nodding Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	PREVENTION
Opuntia	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	ASSET PROTECTION
Ox Eye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	ERADICATION
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	ASSET PROTECTION
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> *	ERADICATION
Parthenium Weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	PREVENTION
Pond Apple	<i>Annona glabra</i> *	PREVENTION
Prickly Acacia	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i> (syn. <i>Acacia nilotica</i>)*	PREVENTION
Rubber Vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> *	PREVENTION
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION
Scotch/English Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> subsp. <i>scoparius</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION
Sea Spurge	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	ERADICATION
Senegal Tea	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	CONTAINMENT
Serrated Tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION
Siam Weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	PREVENTION
Sicilian Sea Lavender	<i>Limonium hyblaenum</i>	ERADICATION
Sicklethorn	<i>Asparagus falcatus</i>	ERADICATION
Silverleaf Nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION
Singapore Daisy	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	ASSET PROTECTION
Skunk Vine	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	ERADICATION
Spanish Broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	PREVENTION
Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	PREVENTION

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective
Tropical Soda Apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	ERADICATION
Water Caltrop	<i>Trapa</i> spp. (all species)	PREVENTION
Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	CONTAINMENT
Water Lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	PREVENTION
Water Poppy	<i>Hydrocleys nymphoides</i>	CONTAINMENT
Water Primrose	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	ASSET PROTECTION
Water Soldier	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	PREVENTION
Water Star Grass	<i>Heteranthera zosterifolia</i>	PREVENTION
White Blackberry / Mysore Raspberry	<i>Rubus niveus</i>	PREVENTION
Willow-Leaf Primrose	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	ASSET PROTECTION
Willows	<i>Salix</i> spp. (excludes <i>S. babylonica</i> *)	ASSET PROTECTION
Witchweed	<i>Striga</i> spp. (except the native <i>S. parviflora</i>)	PREVENTION
Yellow Burrhead	<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	PREVENTION

Appendix D Priority Weeds Declaration for Hawkesbury River County Council

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
African Boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum*</i>	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
African Milk Bush	<i>Synadenium grantii</i>	ERADICATION	The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.	LOCAL
African Olive	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>cuspidata</i>	CONTAINMENT	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management. Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Monitor change in distribution. Within exclusion zone: - Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter Within core infestation area: - Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible - Targeted management of priority asset	REGIONAL
Alligator Weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides*</i>	CONTAINMENT	Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone (Biosecurity Regulation - Part 5, Division 2) An owner or occupier of land in the Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone on which there is the weed Alternanthera philoxeroides (alligator weed) must: - if the weed is part of a new infestation of the weed on the land, notify the local control authority for the land as soon as practicable in accordance with Part 6. - eradicate the weed or if that is not practicable destroy as much of the weed as is practicable and suppress the spread of any remaining weed. Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) A person must not import into the state or sell Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets	STATE, REGIONAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Anchored Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria calycina</i> var. <i>calycina</i>	CONTAINMENT	<u>Regional Recommended Measures</u> Exclusion zone: • all lands in the region, except the core infestation area of Central Coast local government area Whole region: • Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. • The plant or parts of the plant should not be traded, carried, grown or released into the environment • Notify the Local Control Authority if found. Exclusion zone: • The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. Core infestation: • Land managers should mitigate spread from their land. Land managers should reduce impacts from the plant on priority assets	LOCAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Asparagus Fern	<i>Asparagus virgatus</i>	CONTAINMENT	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region - Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management. - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Monitor change in distribution Within exclusion zone: - Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter - Within core infestation area: - Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible - Targeted management of priority asset	REGIONAL
Asparagus Weeds	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Athel Pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Bellyache Bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Bitou Bush	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>rotundata</i> *	CONTAINMENT	Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone (Biosecurity Regulation - Part 5, Division 3) An owner or occupier of land in the Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone on which there is the weed <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>rotundata</i> (Bitou Bush) must: - if the weed is part of a new infestation of the weed on the land, notify the local control authority for the land as soon as practicable in accordance with Part 6 - eradicate the weed or if that is not practicable destroy as much of the weed as is practicable and suppress the spread of any remaining weed. Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) A person must not import into the state or sell. Regional strategic response: Implement Bitou Bush State Strategic Plan.	STATE

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Black Knapweed	<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Black Willow	<i>Salix nigra</i> *	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management. Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Monitor change in distribution. Within exclusion zone: • Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter • Within core infestation area: • Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible • Targeted management of priority assets	REGIONAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg. (Blackberry except the varieties Chester Thornless, Dirksen Thornless, Loch Ness, Silvan, Black Satin, Murrindindi, Smooth Stem, Thornfree and Chehalem)*	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold.	STATE
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoide s moniliferasubspec ies monilifera*</i>	ERADICATION	Control Measures – Owners of occupied lands 1) The owner or occupier of land in the control zone on which there is a new infestation of Boneseed must notify the local control authority for that land as soon as practicable of the following information: (a) the person's full name and contact details, including a telephone number (b) the address of the land, including the lot and deposited plan number and the property identification code for the land (if these are known) (c) any other information that is requested by the local control authority. 2) The owner or occupier of the land must ensure that the land is kept free of Boneseed by immediately destroying all Boneseed on the land. This requirement applies to any new infestation as well as any subsequent generations of Boneseed on that land. 3) The owner or occupier does not need to comply with subclause (1) if they know that notification of the new infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority of that land.	STATE

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Bridal Veil Creeper	<i>Asparagus declinatus*</i>	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Broadleaf Pepper Tree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	ERADICATION	The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.	LOCAL
Broomrape	<i>Orobanche</i> spp. (all species except the native <i>O. cernua</i> var. <i>australiana</i> and <i>O. minor</i>)	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana*</i>	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold. Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region: Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets - Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. - Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets.	STATE, REGIONAL
Cape/Montpellier Broom	<i>Genista monspessulana*</i>	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Cat's Claw Creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati*</i>	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region: Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets	STATE, REGIONAL
Chilean Needle Grass	<i>Nassella neesiana*</i>	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Chinese Celtis	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	CONTAINMENT	These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.	LOCAL
Chinese Knotweed	<i>Persicaria chinensis</i>	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region - Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. - Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	REGIONAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Chinese Violet	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> subsp. <i>micrantha</i>	PREVENTION	Control order – (Chinese Violet Control Zone) 1. Control measures for owners and occupiers of land Pursuant to section 62(1)(b) of the Act, an owner or occupier of land in the Chinese violet Control Zone on which there is Chinese Violet must: (a) notify the local control authority for the area if the Chinese violet is part of a new infestation of Chinese violet on the land: i) as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the new infestation ii) verbally or in writing iii) giving the following: (1) the person's full name and contact number (2) the location of the Chinese violet, including the property identification code for the land (if this is known) (3) any other information reasonably requested by the local control authority (b) destroy all Chinese violet on the land, including fruit (c) ensure that subsequent generations of Chinese violet are destroyed (d) that the land is kept free of Chinese violet (e) the owner or occupier does not need to comply with (a) above if they know that notification of the infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority for the area.	REGIONAL
Climbing Asparagus	<i>Asparagus africanus</i> *	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL
Coolatai Grass	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	ERADICATION	The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.	LOCAL
Coral Creeper	<i>Barleria repens</i>	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Corky Passionfruit	<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	CONTAINMENT	These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.	LOCAL
Crofton Weed	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	ASSET PROTECTION	These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the State. As Weeds of National Significance, their spread must be minimised to protect priority assets.	LOCAL
East Indian Hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	PREVENTION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. - Implement New Weed Incursion Plan if detected.	REGIONAL
Eurasian Water Milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. - Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Flax-Leaf Broom	<i>Genista linifolia</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Frogbit / Spongeplant	<i>Limnobium</i> spp. (all species)	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Gamba Grass	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i> *	Prevention	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Giant Devils Fig	<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i>	PREVENTION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Giant Rats Tail Grass	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>	PREVENTION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols - Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options - Implement New Weed Incursion Plan if detected	REGIONAL
Giant Reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>	ASSET PROTECTION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets	REGIONAL
Glory Lily	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region - Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. - Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus*</i>	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region - Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Monitor change in distribution Within exclusion zone: - Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter Within core infestation area: - Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible - Targeted management of priority assets	STATE, REGIONAL
Green Cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	ASSET PROTECTION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Targeted management of priority assets. - Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. - Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets.	REGIONAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Grey Sallow	<i>Salix cinerea</i> *	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL
Groundsel Bush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium</i> spp. (all species)	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Holly-Leaved Senecio	<i>Senecio glastifolius</i>	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL
Honey Locust	<i>Gleditsia tricanthos</i>	CONTAINMENT	These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.	LOCAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Horsetails	<i>Equisetum</i> spp.	CONTAINMENT	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region - Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Monitor change in distribution Within exclusion zone: - Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter Within core infestation area: - Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible - Targeted management of priority assets	REGIONAL
Hydrocotyl/Water Pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. - Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region - Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. - Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION, PREVENTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017): Must not be imported into the State or sold Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options Implement New Weed Incursion Plan if detected	STATE, REGIONAL
Karoo Acacia	<i>Vachellia karroo</i> (syn. <i>Acacia karroo</i>)	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. - Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Kei Apple	<i>Dovyalis caffra</i>	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region - Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. - Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL
Kidney Leaf Mud Plantain	<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region - Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. - Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	REGIONAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Kochia	<i>Bassia scoparia</i> (excluding subsp. <i>trichophylla</i>)	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Koster's Curse	<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold.	STATE
Leaf Cactus	<i>Pereskia aculeata</i>	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL
Leafy Elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>	CONTAINMENT	These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.	LOCAL
Lippia	<i>Phyla canescens</i>	ERADICATION	The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.	LOCAL
Long Leaf Willow Primrose	<i>Ludwigia longifolia</i>	CONTAINMENT	These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.	LOCAL
Madeira Vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold.	STATE

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis</i> spp.	ASSET PROTECTION*	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold.	STATE
Mexican Feather Grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i> (syn. <i>Stipatenuissima</i>)	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Miconia	<i>Miconia</i> spp. (all species)	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Mikania Vine	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i> *	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Ming Fern	<i>Asparagus macowanii</i> var. <i>zuluensis</i>	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Mother Of Millions	<i>Bryophyllum species</i>	ASSET PROTECTION	These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the State. As Weeds of National Significance, their spread must be minimised to protect priority assets.	LOCAL
Mysore Thorn	<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>	ERADICATION, PREVENTION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region - Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. - Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Destruction of all infestations where feasible Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. Implement New Weed Incursion Plan if detected.	REGIONAL
Nodding Thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	PREVENTION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region - Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. - Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL
Opuntia	<i>Opuntia spp.</i>	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Ox Eye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	ERADICATION	The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.	LOCAL
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	ASSET PROTECTION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets	REGIONAL
Paper Mulberry	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	PREVENTION	The following weeds are currently not found in the Greater Sydney region, pose significant biosecurity risk and prevention of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.	LOCAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> *	ERADICATION	Control Measures – Owners of occupied lands Control Measures – Owners of occupied lands 1) The owner or occupier of land in the control zone on which there is a new infestation of Parkinsonia must notify the local control authority for that land as soon as practicable of the following information: (a) the person's full name and contact details, including a telephone number (b) the address of the land, including the lot and deposited plan number and the property identification code for the land (if these are known) (c) any other information that is requested by the local control authority. 2) The owner or occupier of the land must ensure that the land is kept free of Parkinsonia Apple by immediately destroying all Parkinsonia on the land. This requirement applies to any new infestation as well as any subsequent generations of Parkinsonia on that land. 3) The owner or occupier does not need to comply with subclause (1) if they know that notification of the new infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority of that land.	STATE

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Parthenium Weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol. Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 35, Biosecurity Regulation) <u>35 Parthenium weed carriers – machinery and equipment</u> 1. This clause applies to the following equipment– a. grain harvesters (including the comb or front) b. comb trailers (including the comb or front) c. bins used for holding grain during harvest operations d. augers or similar equipment used for moving grain e. vehicles used for transporting grain harvesters f. vehicles used as support vehicles with grain harvesters and that have been driven in paddocks during harvest operations g. mineral exploration drilling rigs and vehicles used for transporting those rigs 2. A person must not import into the State from Queensland any equipment to which this clause applies.	STATE

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Pond Apple	<i>Annona glabra</i> *	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Prickly Acacia	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i> (syn. <i>Acacia nilotica</i>)*	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Rattlepod	<i>Crotolaria lunata</i>	ASSET PROTECTION	These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the State. As a WoNS, their spread must be minimised to protect priority assets.	LOCAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Rubber Vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> *	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols • Targeted management of priority assets • Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders • Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets	STATE, REGIONAL
Scotch/English Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> subsp. <i>scoparius</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols • Targeted management of priority assets • Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders • Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets	STATE, REGIONAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Sea Spurge	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL
Senegal Tea	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	CONTAINMENT	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region • Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols • Monitor change in distribution Within exclusion zone: • Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter Within core infestation area: • Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible • Targeted management of priority assets	REGIONAL
Serrated Tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i> *	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region • Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Monitor change in distribution Within exclusion zone: • Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter Within core infestation area: • Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible • Targeted management of priority assets	STATE, REGIONAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Siam Weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Sicilian Sea Lavender	<i>Limonium hyblaum</i>	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL
Sicklethorn	<i>Asparagus falcatus</i>	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region • Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Monitor change in distribution Within exclusion zone: • Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter Within core infestation area: • Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible • Targeted management of priority assets	REGIONAL
Silverleaf Nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium*</i>	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Singapore Daisy	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	ASSET PROTECTION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Targeted management of priority assets. - Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. - Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets.	REGIONAL
Skunk Vine	<i>Paideia foetida</i>	ERADICATION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region - Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. - Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL
Spanish Broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	PREVENTION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols - Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options - Implement New Weed Incursion Plan if detected	REGIONAL
Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe subsp.australis</i>	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. - Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Tropical Soda Apple	<i>Solanum vivarium</i>	ERADICATION	Control Measures – Owners of occupied lands (1) The owner or occupier of land in the control zone on which there is a new infestation of Tropical Soda Apple must notify the local control authority for that land as soon as practicable of the following information: - the person's full name and contact details, including a telephone number - the address of the land, including the lot and deposited plan number and the property identification code for the land (if these are known) - any other information that is requested by the local control authority. (2) The owner or occupier of the land must ensure that the land is kept free of Tropical Soda Apple by immediately destroying all tropical soda apple on the land. This requirement applies to any new infestation as well as any subsequent generations of tropical soda apple on that land. (3) The owner or occupier does not need to comply with subclause (1) if they know that notification of the new infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority of that land	STATE
Velvety Tree Pear	<i>Opuntia tomentosa*</i>	ERADICATION	The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.	LOCAL
Water Caltrop	<i>Trapa</i> spp. (all species)	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. - Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	CONTAINMENT	Water Hyacinth Biosecurity Zone (Biosecurity Regulation – Part 5, Division 4) An owner or occupier of land in the Water Hyacinth Biosecurity Zone on which there is the weed <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Water Hyacinth) must: - if the weed is part of a new infestation of the weed on the land, notify the local control authority for the land as soon as practicable in accordance with Part 6 - eradicate the weed, or if that is not practicable destroy as much of the weed as is practicable and suppress the spread of any remaining weed. Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation): A person must not import into the State or sell. Regional strategic response: - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Targeted management of priority assets. - Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. - Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets.	STATE
Water Lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	PREVENTION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols - Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction - areas and preventative options - Implement New Weed Incursion Plan if detected	REGIONAL
Water Poppy	<i>Hydrocleys nymphoides</i>	CONTAINMENT	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region - Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Monitor change in distribution Within exclusion zone: - Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter Within core infestation area: - Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible - Targeted management of priority assets	REGIONAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Water Primrose	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	ASSET PROTECTION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets	REGIONAL
Water Soldier	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. - Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Water Star Grass	<i>Heteranthera zosterifolia</i>	PREVENTION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols - Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options - Implement New Weed Incursion Plan if detected	REGIONAL
White Blackberry / Mysore Raspberry	<i>Rubus niveus</i>	PREVENTION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols - Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options - Implement New Weed Incursion Plan if detected	REGIONAL
Willows	<i>Salix</i> spp. (excludes <i>S. babylonica</i> *)	ASSET PROTECTION	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation) Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Willow-Leaf Primrose	Ludwigia peruviana	ASSET PROTECTION	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets	REGIONAL
Witchweed	<i>Striga</i> spp. (except the native <i>S. parviflora</i>)	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Yellow Bells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	ERADICATION	The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.	LOCAL

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective	Legal Requirements	Listing Status
Yellow Burrhead	<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	PREVENTION	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE

Appendix E Weed Control Techniques

CUT AND PAINT

Cut and paint methods are suitable for the control of woody weeds, large herbaceous weeds and vines/climbers (Figure 2). This is commonly used when the biomass is to be removed from the site following the primary weed control. It is most suitable for plants with a small diameter at the base and a single stem or trunk. The cut and paint method is suitable for the control of species such as Lantana. Where plants have a larger diameter at the base or multiple stems, the drill and fill method may be more efficient, e.g., large Privets.

The plant should be cut as close to the base as possible, below any branches and the cut should be horizontal. The remaining stump should not exceed 10mm in height. The tools required to make the cut may be a handsaw, secateurs or chainsaw. Any dirt on the stump needs to be removed and the herbicide needs to be directly applied to the stump using a dabber bottle. Some plant species re-sprout after this treatment and follow up work may be required to kill the plant effectively. A non-selective herbicide should be used for the cut and paint method. A non-selective herbicide formulated for use around waters (e.g., RoundUp® Biactive™) is required when working near waterways or sensitive areas.

Cut-Paint method

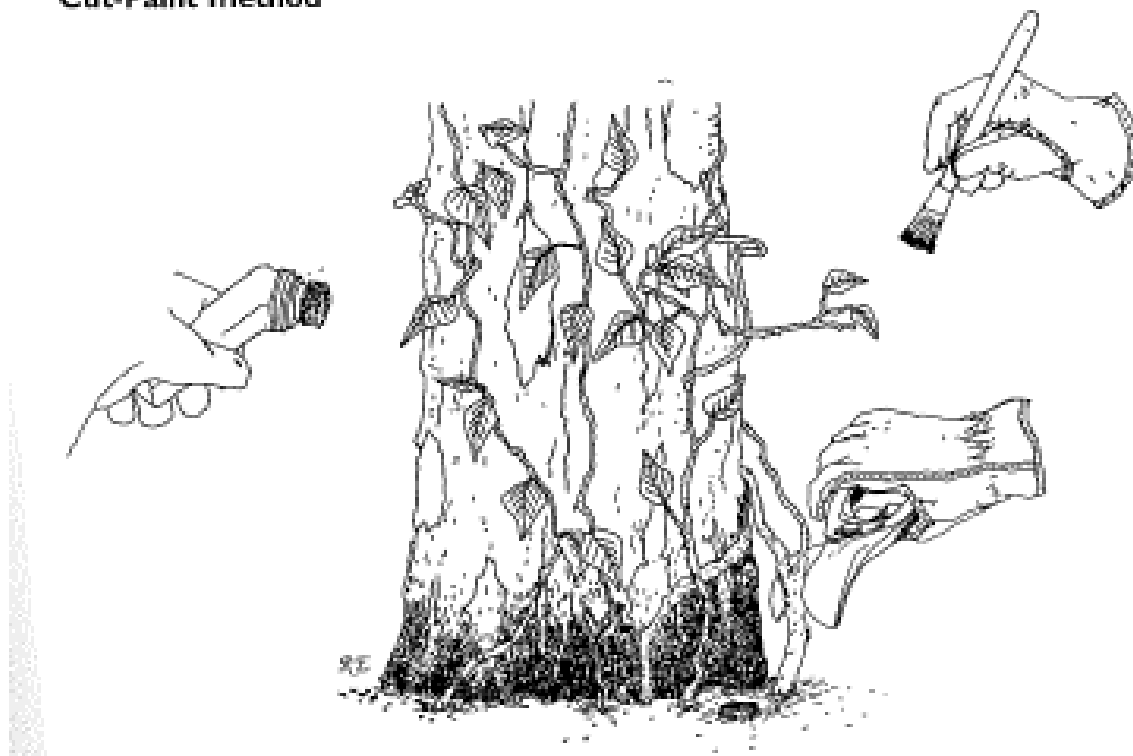


Figure 2: The cut and paint method (Muyt 2001).

STEM SCRAPE

The stem scrape method is used to control vines or woody shrubs and herbaceous weed species such as *Solanum mauritianum* (Wild Tobacco Bush) and *Sida* sp. However, this method is not suitable for most

herbaceous climbing species such as Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*) or Balloon Vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*).

The stem scrape method involves using a sharp knife to scrape back the top layer of bark from the shrub or vine 20-30cm long. An appropriately mixed herbicide needs to be applied immediately (within 30 seconds) using a dabber bottle (Figure 3). The root system of the plant should not be disturbed until the plant has died as this may reduce the effectiveness of the herbicide. Skirting method may be used in conjunction with stem scrape. This method is especially important to remove large infestations of vines within the canopy layer. Skirting involves cutting the vines within the canopy at chest height. This will allow an increase in the amount of light and resources to the canopy trees through the reduction of plants biomass.

SPOT SPRAYING GRASSES AND OTHER WEEDS

The most important issue to consider when controlling grasses is to understand their active growing period. Some species are only actively growing in late winter - spring, while other species are actively growing in spring – summer.

The spraying of grasses needs to be undertaken while they are actively growing, but before their flowering season to prevent seed set. Grasses may be slashed using a brush cutter before they are sprayed to remove any dead foliage and to promote the growth of new foliage. The grasses should be sprayed, using a knap-sack sprayer, once new growth has sprouted ensuring herbicide mix is sprayed carefully to prevent off target damage from occurring.

If adjacent aquatic environments, a non-selective herbicide suitable for use near waterways (e.g., RoundUp® Biactive™) should be used. However, in circumstances away from aquatic environments the use of grass selective herbicides may be suitable to be used (i.e., Fusillade®). The use of a grass selective herbicide will prevent off target damage to broad leaf species. Spray drift should be kept at a minimal and correct handling and application must be followed to ensure non-target impacts on native species. Spot spraying should not be applied in sensitive areas.

Spot spraying is also suitable for small patches of emerging saplings (e.g., Privets or Balloon Vine). Intensive spraying is usually done during primary weed control and is usually reduced during consecutive weed control.

HAND REMOVAL / MANUAL REMOVAL

The hand removal or pulling of weeds is suitable for many species of weeds as long as they have a shallow root system (Figure 4). This includes woody weeds, grasses and herbaceous species. It is useful for follow up work on woody weeds to control seedlings. The hand pulling of weeds involves pulling the plant as close to the base as possible and ensuring the entire tap root is pulled out of the soil. This usually results in soil disturbance and the soil should be replaced and compressed to prevent further weed invasion.

Some weeds require additional effort to ensure the entire regenerative parts are removed; this may require the use of a hand mattock, knife or trowel. Crowning involves using a knife to cut the roots around the crown of the plant. This method is suitable for *Cirsium vulgare* (Spear Thistle) (Figure 5).

MANAGEMENT OF WEED WASTE

All fruiting parts and tubers should be carried off site and composted at a registered green waste disposal facility. Unless otherwise specified, non-fruiting organic waste may remain in-situ. When leaving debris *in situ* it should be 'rafted'; dead wood should be laid on the ground first then stacked with the cut, living material on top. This keeps the live tips off the ground, preventing them from re-sprouting. Black plastic sheets can be used to accelerate the composting process.



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Illustrations: V. Bear

BUSH REGENERATION INFORMATION SHEET

Control of Vines and Scramblers

Examples of vines include: ● balloon vine, morning glory, honeysuckle, cape ivy, jasmine, madeira vine, blackberry

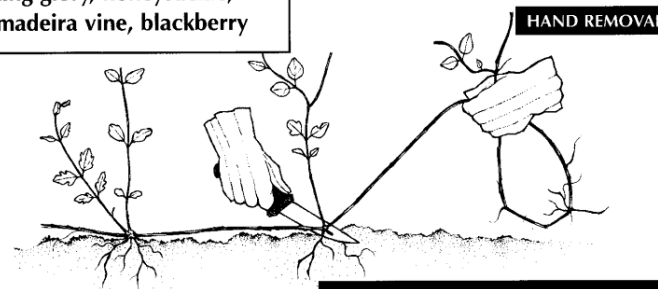
METHODS OF REMOVAL

1 HAND REMOVAL

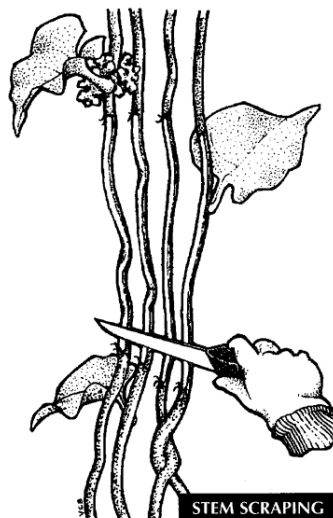
- STEP 1** Take hold of one runner and gently pull it along the ground towards you.
- STEP 2** Check points of resistance where fibrous roots grow from the nodes. Cut roots with a knife or dig out with a trowel and continue to follow the runner.
- STEP 3** The major root systems need to be removed manually or scrape/cut and painted with herbicide.
- STEP 4** Bag any reproductive parts.

2 STEM SCRAPING

- STEP 1** With a knife, scrape 15 to 30 cm of the stem to reach the layer below the bark/outer layer.
- STEP 2** Immediately apply herbicide along the length of the scrape.



HAND REMOVAL



STEM SCRAPING

considerations

- A maximum of half the stem diameter should be scraped. Do not ring bark.
- Larger stems (>1cm) should have two scrapes opposite each other.
- Aerial tubers on madeira vine should die with the plant when stem scraping is used. Those that fall from the plant in the scraping process need to be bagged.
- Vines can be left hanging in trees after treatment.

Figure 3: Control of vines and scramblers (AABR 2010)



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BUSH REGENERATION INFORMATION SHEET

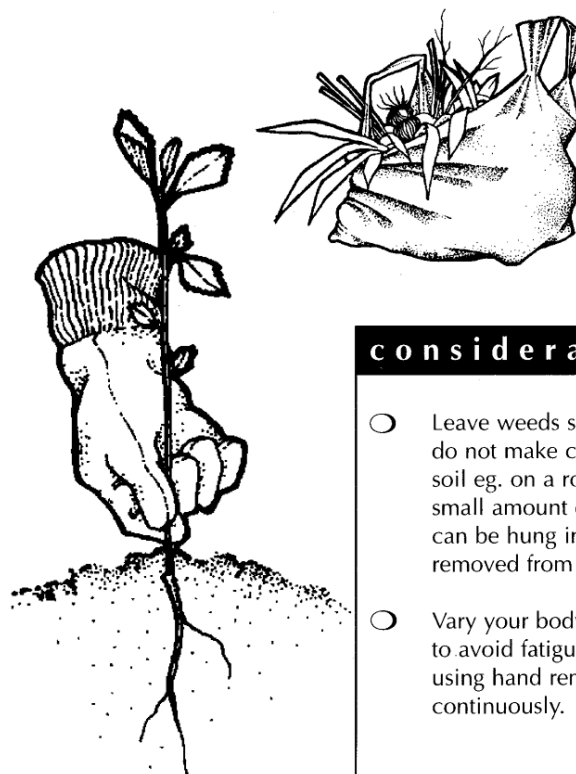
Control of Small Hand-pullable Plants

To Control: ● Small soft weeds eg. fleabane, crofton weed, small grasses
● Seedlings of any weeds including privet, lantana, moth vine

METHODS OF REMOVAL

① HAND REMOVAL (*Minimal Disturbance*)

- STEP 1** Gently remove any seeds or fruits and carefully place into a bag.
- STEP 2** Grasp stem at ground level.
- STEP 3** Rock plant backwards and forwards to loosen roots, and pull out gently.
- STEP 4** Carefully tap the roots to dislodge any soil. Replace disturbed soil and pat down.



considerations

- Leave weeds so that roots do not make contact with soil eg. on a rock - a small amount of debris can be hung in a tree or removed from the site.
- Vary your body position to avoid fatigue when using hand removal continuously.

Figure 4: Hand pulling method (AABR 2010)



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BUSH REGENERATION INFORMATION SHEET

Control of Weeds with Underground Reproductive Structures

- Examples: Weeds with
- Tap roots - catsear, dandelion
 - Rhizomes - asparagus fern, ginger plant
 - Bulbs and corms - oxalis, onion weed, watsonia, freesias, montbretia
 - Tubers - madiera vine, arrow head vine

METHODS OF REMOVAL

1 HAND REMOVAL OF PLANTS WITH A TAPROOT

Examples: Paddy's lucerne, dandelion

- STEP 1** Gently remove and bag seeds or fruit.
- STEP 2** Push a narrow trowel or knife into the ground next to the taproot. Carefully loosen soil. Repeat this step around the taproot.
- STEP 3** Grasp stem at ground level, rock plant back wards and forwards and pull gently.
- STEP 4** Gently tap the roots to dislodge soil. Replace disturbed soil and lightly pat down.

2 CROWNING (Many grasses can be crowned)

Example: asparagus fern

- STEP 1** Gently remove and bag stems with seed or fruit.
- STEP 2** Grasp the leaves or stems together so that the base of the plant is visible.
- STEP 3** Insert, at an angle, a knife or lever, close to the "crown".
- STEP 4** Cut through all the roots around the crown.
- STEP 5** Remove and bag the crown.

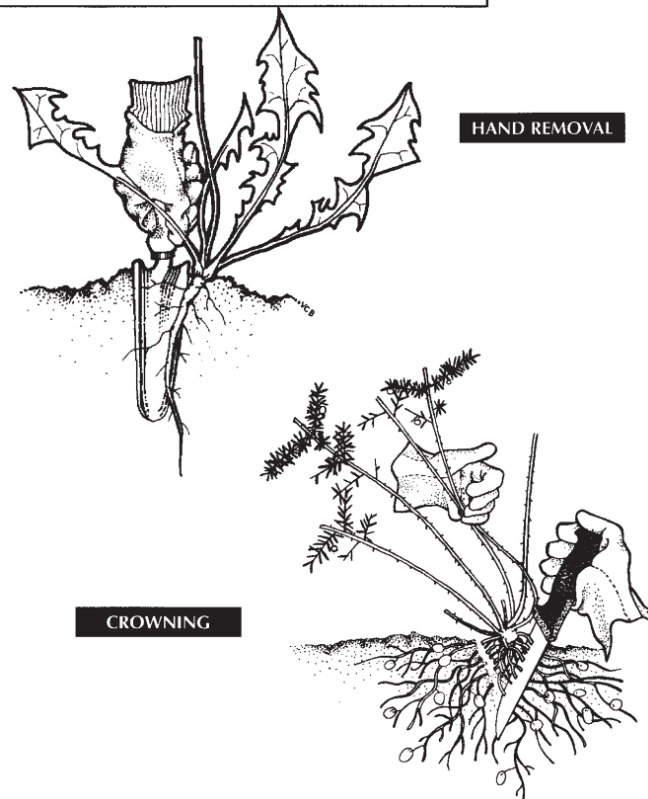


Figure 5: Crowning method (AABR 2010)

Appendix F Site Photos



Figure 6: *Ligustrum lucidum* present on site



Figure 7: *Olea europaea* subsp. *cuspidata* present on site



Figure 8: *Bryophyllum* sp. present on site



Figure 9: *Lantana camara* present on site



Figure 10: *Rubus fruticosus* present on site



Figure 11: *Cestrum parqui* present on site



Figure 12: Exotic and native vegetation on site



Figure 13: Exotic pasture land

