



Government  
of South Australia

## Declared Plant Policy

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

### dog rose (*Rosa canina*)

Dog rose was introduced into South Australia by the early settlers as a garden ornamental and hedge plant. It has become naturalised on roadsides, neglected pasture and native vegetation in the higher rainfall regions of the State.

### Management Plan for Dog Rose

#### Outcomes

- Prevent losses of pasture or of the amenity value of recreational land due to dog rose.

#### Objectives

- Remove high priority infestations of dog rose in the control areas, as determined by the regional landscape boards and Green Adelaide.
- Contain any intractable infestations in these areas.
- Prevent further spread of dog rose into currently uninfested areas

#### Best Practice Implementation

- Regional landscape boards in the active control areas and Green Adelaide to ensure high priority infestations, as determined by the authority, on private or public land are controlled.
- These authorities to control small infestations on road reserves and recover costs from adjoining landowners.
- Any infestations too large for immediate control in these areas to be the subject of plans for containment and progressive reduction.

#### Regional Implementation

Refer to regional management plans for further details.

## dog rose policy

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

### Declaration

To implement this policy, dog rose is declared under the *Landscape South Australia Act 2019* throughout the whole of the State of South Australia. Its movement on a public road, by itself or as a contaminant, or sale by itself or as a contaminant, are prohibited. The Hills and Fleurieu, Limestone Coast, Murraylands and Riverland and Northern and Yorke Landscape Boards and Green Adelaide may require land owners to control dog rose plants growing on their land. These authorities are required to control plants on road reserves in their regions and may recover costs from the adjoining land owners.

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

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

The following sections of the Act apply to dog rose throughout each of the regions noted below:

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

### Review

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

## **Weed Risk**

### Invasiveness

Dog rose invades grasslands and grassy woodland, sclerophyll forest and woodland, riparian, rock outcrops, pastures and pine plantations. Infestations occur primarily in lightly shaded and sunny positions.

The brightly coloured fleshy fruit is an attractive food for frugivorous birds and mammals, which then excrete the seed in a state ready to germinate. This accounts for its rapid spread in native bushland in the eastern States of Australia.

### Impacts

Dog rose can have serious impacts on pasture productivity. It has no fodder value, and once clumps of the weed become numerous there is a considerable loss of pasture production through competition with productive pasture species. Its potential to take over pasture has been demonstrated in the Western District of Victoria where the climate is comparable to that of the southern pasture regions of South Australia. It also provides harbour for rabbits and foxes. It also invades disturbed native vegetation in high rainfall areas, diminishing its conservation value.

### Potential distribution

Dog rose is adapted to humid and sub-humid cool to temperate regions, where it is most common in areas receiving more than 550 mm annual rainfall. However, it is more tolerant of drought than sweet briar, and therefore extends further into the agricultural zone on roadsides, in moist gullies and protected sites around trees, on creek banks and along fence lines.

## **Feasibility of Containment**

### Control costs

The long-term control of established infestations in pasture may require the integration of a number of techniques including mechanical removal, pasture management, grazing management, herbicide application, regular monitoring and replacement with appropriate plants. Established plants can be removed by hand grubbing, and large dense stands may require bulldozing or pulling with tractor and chain.

The most economical time to control dog rose is when the plants are young. Heavy grazing will help to prevent seedling establishment and vigorous perennial pastures provide sufficient competition to reduce the incursion. Herbicides can be applied to dog rose as foliar sprays, basal bark treatment or through cut stump application. Control in native vegetation usually requires spot spraying or cut-and-swab of individual plants.

### Persistence

Dog rose plants live for many decades, regrowing from the perennial woody rootstock. The seeds remain viable in the soil for 3 to 4 years.

In their first year or two, dog rose plants are vulnerable to grazing, particularly by sheep, goats and rabbits. However, established bushes have enough prickly stems to deter grazing animals from feeding on the young growth.

### Current distribution

The main infestations of dog rose in South Australia are concentrated in the Mount Lofty Ranges and Mid-North. There are scattered infestations in the southern Flinders Ranges, eastern Kangaroo Island, Limestone Coast, Yorke Peninsula and lower Eyre Peninsula.

### **State Level Risk Assessment**

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

<b>Land use</b>	<b>Weed Risk</b>	<b>Feasibility of control</b>	<b>Response at State Level</b>
Grazing - southern	medium 51	high 15	protect sites
Forestry	negligible 5	medium 41	limited action
Native vegetation	low 38	high 30	monitor

### **Considerations**

Dog rose was first proclaimed for a small number of local government areas in the South East Adelaide Hills in 1984 as an “agricultural pest plant” due to concerns that infestations on roadsides and neglected pastures would become intractable. It is still used as a rootstock for grafting roses, and there is a cultivar for this purpose recognised in Australia as the Adelaide form. It is also a main source of the rose hips used in herbal medicine.

Risk assessment at the State level implies monitoring infestations in native vegetation and protecting sites in southern perennial grazing. Regional management plans vary according to regional habitats and presence of the weed. In the Green Adelaide, Hills and Fleurieu and Limestone Coast regions infested sites are managed. The Murraylands and Riverland region aims to protect sites. Infestations are monitored in the Kangaroo Island and Northern and Yorke regions, and only limited action is necessary in the Alinytjara Wilurara, South Australian Arid Lands and Eyre Peninsula regions.

### **Synonymy**

*Rosa canina* L., Sp. Pl. 491 (1753)

Taxonomic synonyms:

- Rosa adenocalyx* Gren., *Flore de la Chaine Jurassique* 70 (1865).
- Rosa beatricis* Burnat & Gremlin, *Roses des Alpes Maritimes* 14 (1882).
- Rosa ciliato-sepala* Blocki, Bot. Centralbl. Deutschl. 41: 309 (1890)
- Rosa corymbifera* Borkh., Vers. Forstbot. Beschr. 319 (1790)
- Rosa dumetorum* Thuill., Fl. Env. Paris, ed. 2. 250 (1799)
- Rosa venosa* Sw., *Summa Vegetabilium Scandinaviae* 18 (1814).

Other common names include briar rose, fheirdhris, haggebutt, hunderose and stenros.

Hon David Speirs MP  
**Minister for Environment and Water**

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