



Local Weed Management Plan



Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	3
1.1	The Goulburn Mulwaree Council Area.....	3
1.2	Implementation of the Biosecurity Act 2015	3
1.3	Prohibited Matter	5
1.4	Mandatory Measures	6
1.5	General Biosecurity Duty	7
2	SOUTH EAST REGIONAL STRATEGIC WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017-2022	8
2.1	NSW Weeds Action Program.....	8
2.2	NSW Invasive Species Plan	8
3	PRIORITY WEEDS WITHIN THE GOULBURN MULWAREE COUNCIL.....	9
3.1	Prevention	10
3.2	Elimination.....	10
3.3	Containment and Asset Protection.....	10
4	PLAN REVIEW	10
	APPENDIX 1 - SERRATED TUSSOCK.....	12
	APPENDIX 2 - AFRICAN LOVEGRASS	14
	APPENDIX 3 - ST JOHNS WORT	16
	APPENDIX 4 - GORSE	18
	APPENDIX 5 - CHILEAN NEEDLE GRASS.....	20
	APPENDIX 6 - FIREWEED	22
	APPENDIX 7 - CAPE BROOM	24
	APPENDIX 8 - SCOTCH/ENGLISH BROOM	26
	APPENDIX 9 - COOLATAI GRASS	28
	APPENDIX 10 - BLACKBERRY	30

Version	Council Meeting Date	Resolution	Adoption Date	Effective From
1	16 April 2019	2019/125	16 April 2019	16 April 2019

1 Introduction

1.1 The Goulburn Mulwaree Council Area

Goulburn Mulwaree Council was formed in 2004 as an amalgamation of Goulburn City and parts of the former Mulwaree Shire. Goulburn Mulwaree is a part of the Southern Tablelands and is ideally located between Sydney and Canberra with infrastructure links to the South Coast and Snowy Mountains.

The Local Government Area (LGA) had a population of 29,606 as of the 2016 Census and encompasses the City of Goulburn as well as the villages of Lake Bathurst, Marulan, Tallong, Tarago, Towrang and Bungonia. The LGA covers approximately 3,220 km² and is characterised by a predominantly rural landscape reaching east towards the Bungonia and Morton National Parks. Natural features such as Lake Bathurst, The Morass, the Mulwaree Ponds and the Wollondilly River support diverse native ecosystems that co-exist alongside an agriculturally driven economy.

Agricultural production is a very important contributor to Australia's economy, and is a key industry in many rural and regional areas, including Goulburn Mulwaree. The region is heavily reliant on agricultural production, which is based largely on sheep and cattle grazing enterprises on native pastures. In 2015/16, the total value of agricultural output in the Goulburn Mulwaree Council area was \$44m. The largest commodity produced was Livestock slaughtering, which accounted for 68.1% of the Goulburn Mulwaree Council area's total agricultural output in value terms. In addition to this, cereal crops, crops for hay, wool and vegetable production also generated significant value across the region.

As such, weed invasion, and in particular invasion by perennial grass weeds like Serrated Tussock, African Lovegrass and Chilean Needle Grass, have the potential to reduce, and in some cases, eliminate native and introduced pastures and impact significantly upon agricultural enterprise.

Due to the significance of agriculture across the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA, Council has determined that the LGA as a whole is an asset requiring protection. As an area of high agricultural production value with significant areas containing threatened or endangered species landholders will be required to carry out additional asset protection works, such as being required to either:

1. Fully suppress and destroy; or
2. Manage plant growth in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread from their land; or
3. Mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced onto land.

1.2 Implementation of the Biosecurity Act 2015

On 1 July 2015, the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 (the Act) became the primary legislation dealing with weed management in NSW. The Act repealed the Noxious Weeds Act 1993, which previously provided the regulatory controls and powers to manage noxious weeds across the State.

The primary objective of the Act is to provide a framework for the prevention, elimination and minimization of a wide range of biosecurity risks, including pest animals, diseases, contaminants and weeds.

In relation to the management of weeds, the Act aims to prevent the introduction of new weeds into or within the State, to eradicate new incursions quickly and efficiently and to minimize the impact of widespread established weeds. The Biosecurity Act 2015 streamlines and modernises the way weeds are managed in NSW through:

- embedding the principle of shared responsibility for biosecurity risks (including weeds) across government, community and industry;
- applying equally to all land in the state, regardless of whether it is publically or privately owned;

- being premised on the concept of risk, so that weed management investment and response is appropriate to the risk identified to the local economy, environment and/ or community;
- supporting regional planning and management for weeds, as recommended by the Review of Weeds Management in NSW. In keeping with its premise that biosecurity is a shared community responsibility, the Act introduces the legally enforceable concept of a General Biosecurity Duty.

This plan identifies the weeds with which Goulburn Mulwaree Council maintains an active management and compliance program. It also specifies the extent to which land managers within the Council area must manage these priority weeds in the absence of State legislated requirements.

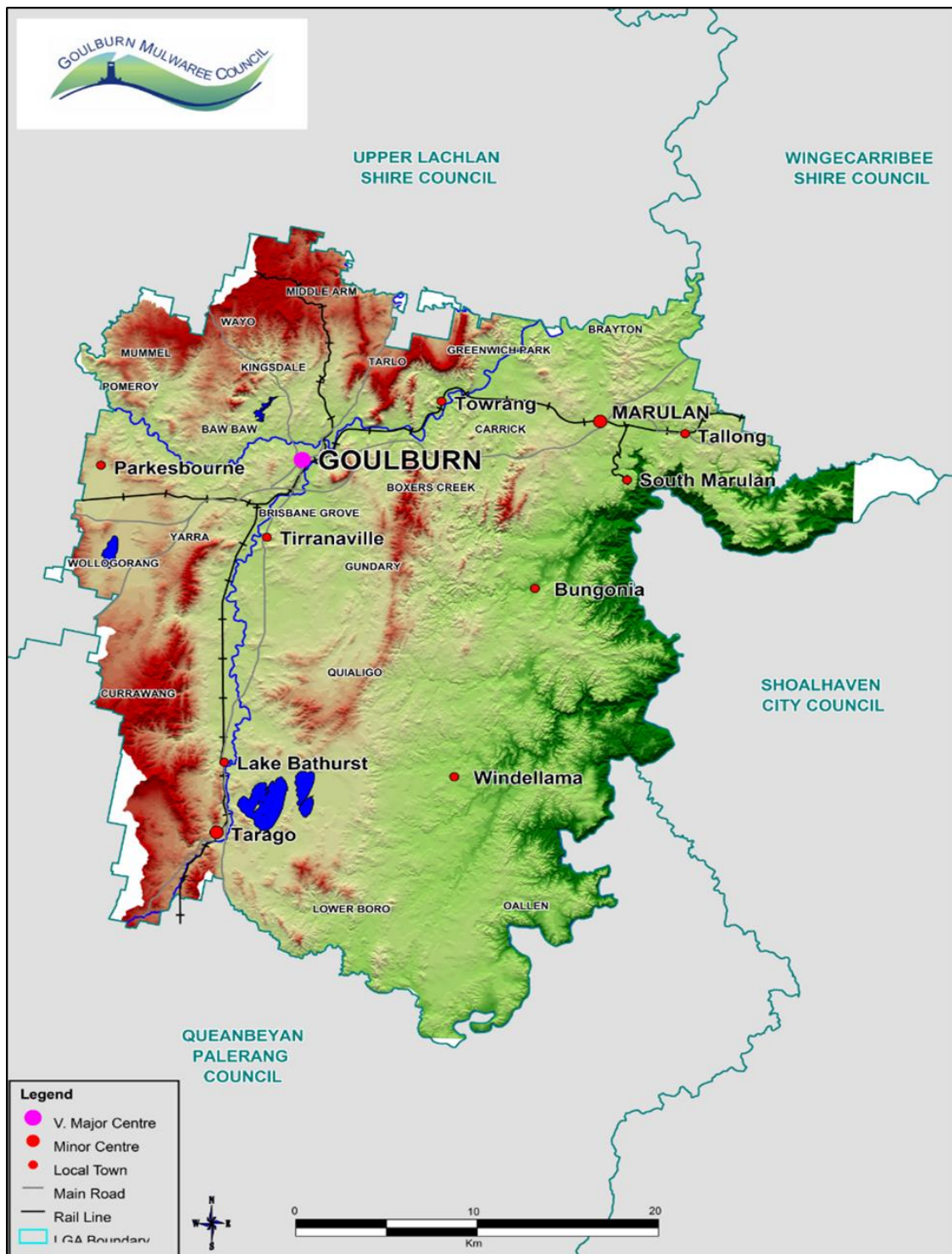


Figure 1 Goulburn Mulwaree Geographical Area

1.3 Prohibited Matter

Schedule 2 of the Act identifies weeds which are legislated as Prohibited Matter throughout NSW. These weeds are subject to specific restrictions relating to the possession, purchase, sale, movement and other dealings as identified in the Act. A person who becomes aware of the presence of a prohibited weed, or suspects that a prohibited event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur must immediately notify Council. Prohibited Matter (Weeds) are detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Prohibited matter (weeds) to which specific restrictions are legislated.

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Gamba grass
<i>Annona glabra</i>	Pond apple
<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Bridal veil creeper
<i>Bassia scoparia</i> (excluding subsp. <i>trichophylla</i>)	Kochia
<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> subsp. <i>micranthos</i>	Spotted knapweed
<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>	Black knapweed
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Siam weed
<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	Koster's curse
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Rubber vine
<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	Anchored water hyacinth
<i>Hieracium</i> spp (all species)	Hawkweed
<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	Hydrocotyl/Water pennywort
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Lagarosiphon
<i>Limnobium</i> spp. (all species)	Frogbit/Spongeplant
<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	Yellow burrhead
<i>Miconia</i> spp. (all species)	Miconia
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Mikania vine
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Mimosa
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water milfoil
<i>Nassella tenuissima</i> (syn. <i>Stipa tenuissima</i>)	Mexican feather grass
<i>Orobanche</i> spp. (all species except the native <i>O. cernua</i> var. <i>australiana</i> and <i>O. minor</i>)	Broomrape
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Parthenium weed
<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	Water soldier
<i>Striga</i> spp. (except the native <i>S. parviflora</i>)	Witchweed
<i>Trapa</i> spp. (all species)	Water caltrop
<i>Vachellia karroo</i> (syn. <i>Acacia karroo</i>)	Karoo acacia
<i>Vachellia nilotica</i> (syn. <i>Acacia nilotica</i>)	Prickly acacia

1.4 Mandatory Measures

Schedule 3 of the Biosecurity Regulations 2017 (the Regulations) identifies a number of weeds with which mandatory measures apply. The mandatory measures applying to these weeds are detailed in Clause 33 of the Regulations as 'a person must not import into the State or sell' any listed plant.

Table 2: Schedule 3 weeds to which mandatory measures apply

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator weed
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira vine
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> , <i>A. africanus</i> , <i>A. asparagoides</i> Western Cape form*, <i>A. declinatus</i> , <i>A. plumosus</i> , <i>A. scandens</i> (except <i>A. officinalis</i> , <i>A. racemosa</i>)	Asparagus weeds
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal creeper
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Cabomba
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Bitou bush/Boneseed
<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	Cat's claw creeper
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water hyacinth
<i>Genista monspessulana</i> , <i>G. linifolia</i> , <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Brooms
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	Hymenachne
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Bellyache bush
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African boxthorn
<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Chilean needle grass
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Serrated tussock
<i>Opuntia</i> spp., <i>Cylindropuntia</i> spp., <i>Austrocylindropuntia</i> spp. (except <i>O. ficus-indica</i>)	Opuntoid cacti
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Parkinsonia
<i>Prosopis</i> spp.	Mesquite
<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	Blackberry except the varieties Chester Thornless, Dirksen Thornless, Loch Ness, Silvan, Black Satin, Murrindindi, Smooth Stem, Thornfree and Chehalem
<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Sagittaria
<i>Salix</i> spp. except <i>S. babylonica</i> , <i>S. X calodendron</i> and <i>S. X reichardtiji</i>	Willows except weeping willows, pussy willow and sterile pussy willow
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Salvinia
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Silverleaf nightshade
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Athel pine
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse

1.5 General Biosecurity Duty

Many priority weeds within the Goulburn Mulwaree Council area are not subject to Prohibited Matter restrictions or to mandatory measures. To ensure that the risk posed by all weeds is prevented, eliminated or minimised, the Act requires land managers to manage all weeds in accordance with their 'General Biosecurity Duty'.

General Biosecurity Duty is referred to in Section 22 of the Act as "Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised".

Although the general biosecurity duty applies broadly, there are a number of elements that must be satisfied. These are well defined by NSW Department of Primary Industries at (<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/biosecurity-legislation/general-biosecurity-duty>) as:

Dealing with – the general biosecurity duty only applies to a person who 'deals with' biosecurity matter or a carrier of biosecurity matter. 'Deal with' includes a wide range of activities, which are listed in section 12 of the Act. Some examples of dealing with biosecurity matter are; to keep, possess, grow, breed, move, supply or manufacture biosecurity matter.

Knowledge – a person must know, or ought reasonably to know, that there is or is likely to be a biosecurity risk arising from the biosecurity matter, carrier or 'dealing'. This will be a question of fact and will depend on the circumstances of each situation.

People who know or ought reasonably to know will generally include people who deal with biosecurity matter or carriers on a regular basis as part of a commercial or recreational activity, and people who work professionally (i.e. 'deal') with a particular type of biosecurity matter or carrier. For these people their general knowledge and expertise would in most cases be sufficient to indicate they know the risks.

'Reasonably practicable' – what is reasonably practicable for the prevention, elimination or minimisation of a biosecurity risk will depend on what was reasonably able to be done at a particular time, taking into account and weighing up all relevant matters. Relevant matters include, the nature and potential impact of the biosecurity risk, the person's level of knowledge of the risk and related actions that could be taken to prevent, eliminate or minimise the risk, and the cost, availability and suitability of these actions. It is not likely to be reasonably practicable if the cost is greatly disproportionate to the risk.

Preventing, eliminating or minimising the biosecurity risk – the risk must be prevented or eliminated if reasonably practicable, otherwise it must be minimised so far as is reasonably practicable.

The general biosecurity duty can apply to more than one person in relation to the same biosecurity risk, for example an owner and a manager may both be responsible for managing a particular biosecurity risk on a property.

2 South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022

The South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022 (the Regional Plan) was developed by the South East Regional Weed Committee in 2017 on behalf of the South East Local Land Services Board. Its intent is to outline strategic actions to guide collaborative weed management, resource allocation and investment in the South East region. The Regional plan identifies a number of weed priorities within the South East and recommends strategic responses to prevent, eliminate or minimise the biosecurity risk associated with each weed.

The Goulburn Mulwaree Council Local Weed Management Plan adopts the principles and priorities identified within the Regional Plan and further prioritises actions based on local risk, impact and feasibility of control.

2.1 NSW Weeds Action Program

The NSW Weeds Action Program (WAP) is a NSW Government grant funding initiative to reduce the adverse impact of weeds. It is guided by the NSW Biosecurity Strategy 2013-2021 and the NSW Invasive Species Plan (ISP). The WAP is an outcomes-based program where grant funded activities clearly contribute to achieving the weed management goals of the ISP. The program targets the highest risk weeds and supports activities that:

- prevent new and emerging weeds from establishing via inspections and surveillance;
- eliminate or prevent the spread of new weeds via control and follow-up monitoring;
- protect significant natural assets (endangered ecological communities, wetlands and major waterways) from invasive weeds through targeted control programs; and
- improve the capacity of NSW to identify and manage weeds through awareness and education that targets the weed management workforce and the broader community.

It is proposed that Council continue to apply for the WAP funding on an annual basis to continue to meet the objectives of this plan.

2.2 NSW Invasive Species Plan

The NSW Invasive Species Plan (ISP) 2018–2021 supports the NSW Biosecurity Strategy 2013–2021 and identifies key deliverables to help prevent new incursions, eliminate or contain existing populations and effectively manage already widespread invasive species. Its scope includes weeds, and vertebrate and invertebrate pests in terrestrial, freshwater and marine environments.

Under the ISP, Council (as the Local Control Authority, or LCA) is responsible for the implementation of priority weed control programs, including enforcement, conducting inspections, controlling weeds on LCA-managed lands and providing education, training and resources for both the public and for staff.

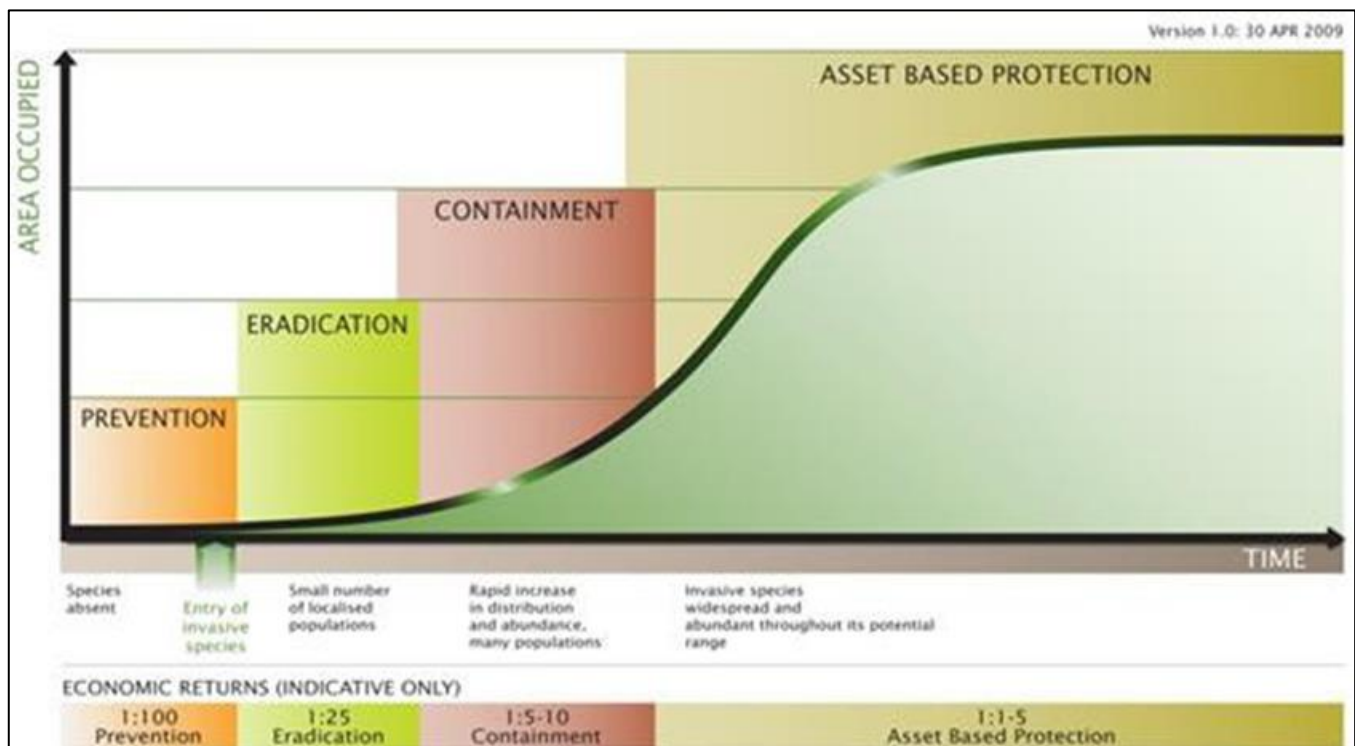
3 Priority weeds within the Goulburn Mulwaree Council

With the immense diversity in landscape, climate, soil type and land use throughout the Goulburn Mulwaree Council area it is inevitable that weed intensity levels vary widely. With this diversity comes significant variation in the capacity of land managers to reach a common standard in weed control. The Goulburn Mulwaree Council Local Weed Management Plan recognises that a standard across the board approach to weed management may not achieve efficient resource allocation or satisfactory weed control outcomes in some situations. For this reason, the plan applies risk based methodology to impose weed control requirements on land managers based on the level of risk posed by a weed and the prevalence of the weed at paddock, property and/or landscape scale.

The plan recognises that while a myriad of introduced weeds are present within the region; finite resources restrict works programs to a limited number of particularly high priority weeds. These weeds are ones that have an identified impact on the local economy, environment and/or community.

The generalised weed invasion curve is the foundation of State, regional and local plans and strategies. It informs resource allocation and ensures that weed control programs achieve the best outcomes possible for the community. The invasion curve promotes the preferential allocation of resources at the early stages of invasion where the likelihood of prevention or eradication is greatest. It does not take away from investment into managing established weeds, as these weeds often have significant and long term impacts on community values. The invasion curve prioritises resource allocation into managing established weeds in a strategic manner to protect those community values.

Figure 2: Generalised Invasion Curve



Many weed species considered to be widespread throughout NSW have a very limited distribution within areas of the Goulburn Mulwaree Council area.

3.1 Prevention

The Biosecurity Act, 2015 promotes a principle of shared responsibility. It imposes an obligation on land managers to prevent the introduction of weeds onto land under their management. Land managers, defined by the Act as 'dealers' must take all reasonable precautions to prevent the introduction of weeds into the region and onto their land through the introduction of fodder, livestock, vehicles and other weed carriers.

3.2 Elimination

This plan imposes strict conditions on all land managers to eliminate isolated infestations of priority weeds at paddock, property and landscape scale. In discharging their duty, land managers or 'dealers' must fully and continuously suppress and destroy isolated infestations where it is reasonably practicable to do so in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act, 2015.

3.3 Containment and Asset Protection

Many weeds have become naturalised in areas across the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA, though have not reached their maximum potential. These weeds continue to impact on the region's social, economic and environmental health and must be managed with a strong and effective program. This plan aims to contain the spread of priority weeds and to reduce their incidence in affected areas where it is reasonably practicable to do so.

Where infestations are well established and widespread the growth of plants must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plants to spread from the land. Plants may spread by sexual (e.g. seeding events) or asexual means (e.g. lateral spread by underground rhizomes) or by a combination of both. Control measures must be implemented which address the specific mechanism(s) of spread for the target plant.

This plan recognises the high cost of control of some established weeds and enables land managers to submit a staged control plan to Council for approval. A staged control plan must provide detailed objectives and suitable timeframes to be approved by Council.

Some localised areas of the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA contain infestations of priority weeds whereby the weed is the dominant species and to which a reduction in incidence is unlikely in a localised situation with current technologies. In such areas buffers and containment strategies may be imposed by Council to protect priority assets. Control requirements for priority weeds within the Goulburn Mulwaree LGA are detailed within Appendices 1-10.

4 Plan Review

A review of the Plan will occur in 2019 (Year One) and a full review in 2022 (Year Four) in line with the review of the Regional Plan.

Local Weed Management Plan

Appendices



Serrated Tussock



African Lovegrass



St Johns Wort



Gorse



Chilean Needle Grass



Fireweed



Scotch/English Broom



Coolatai Grass



Blackberry

APPENDIX 1 - SERRATED TUSSOCK

Local Weed Management Plan for Serrated Tussock (*Nasella trichotoma*)

Introduction

Serrated Tussock is a **Weed of National Significance**. It is regarded as one of the worst weeds in Australia because of its invasiveness, potential for spread the economic, environmental and social impacts. Serrated Tussock has little to no grazing value because of its high fibre and low protein content. Infestations result in a significant loss in livestock production. Dense infestations may completely dominate pasture; making large areas incapable of supporting livestock. Serrated tussock poses a high risk to the Goulburn's agricultural industry and natural environment.

Serrated Tussock is identified as a key threatening process of the endangered ecological community; Natural Temperate Grasslands of the Southern Tablelands (NSW and ACT) because of its ability to dominate native plant communities and displace native plants.



Purpose of the Plan

To specify the control measures that a land manager must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Serrated Tussock.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in New South Wales is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Goulburn Mulwaree Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds, It is responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Mandatory Measure (Part 2, Division 8, Clause 33, *Biosecurity Regulation 2017*): A person must not import into the state, or sell, Serrated Tussock.

Any person dealing (e.g. the owner or occupier of the land) with Serrated Tussock must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty

BIOSECURITY ACT 2015- GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY

Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed, or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing gas a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Serrated Tussock in the Goulburn Mulwaree Council area.

Council Requirements

Goulburn Mulwaree Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands for the presence of Serrated Tussock infestations on a 6 year cycle approximately. Frequency of inspection increases in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Where requested, Council will provide an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Serrated Tussock where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice or Legal Action for non-compliance with a Biosecurity Direction issued by Council.

Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Land Owner/Occupier Requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimize adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established evasive species have become 'naturalised' in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimization and containment.

Serrated Tussock is a **State Priority Weed** subject to mandatory requirements "*A person must not import into the state or sell parts of the plant*". Serrated Tussock is a Regional priority weed, the South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022 specifies that Serrated Tussock must be managed in accordance with a published local weed management plan.

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment
Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread from your land. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.

APPENDIX 2 - AFRICAN LOVEGRASS

Local Weed Management Plan for African Lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula*)

Introduction

African Lovegrass is regarded as a priority weed within the Goulburn Mulwaree Council area due to its invasiveness, potential for spread, fire risk and economic, environmental and social impacts. African lovegrass has little grazing value due to its low nutritional value and palatability. This results in stock and other wildlife avoiding it unless there is nothing else to eat. Therefore it rapidly replaces more palatable grasses, especially during drought. It also invades native vegetation including grassland, woodland and open forest. African lovegrass is identified as a key threatening process of the endangered ecological community; Natural Temperate Grasslands of the Southern Tablelands (NSW and ACT) because of its ability to dominate native plant communities and displace native plants.



Purpose of the Plan

To specify the control measures that a land manager must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to African Lovegrass.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in New South Wales is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Goulburn Mulwaree Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds, It is responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g. the owner or occupier of the land) with African Lovegrass must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

BIOSECURITY ACT 2015- GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY

Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed, or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing gas a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of African Lovegrass in the Goulburn Mulwaree Council area.

Council Requirements

Goulburn Mulwaree Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands for the presence of African Lovegrass infestations on a 6 year cycle approximately. Frequency of inspection increases in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Where requested, Council will provide an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of African Lovegrass where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice or Legal Action for non-compliance with a Biosecurity Direction issued by Council.

Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Land Owner/Occupier Requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimize adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established evasive species have become 'naturalised' in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimization and containment.

African Lovegrass is identified in the South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022. The plan specifies that African Lovegrass must be managed in accordance with a published local weed management plan.

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment
Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread from your land. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.

APPENDIX 3 - ST JOHNS WORT

Local Weed Management Plan for St Johns Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)

Introduction

St Johns Wort is a hardy, perennial plant which can rapidly invade and dominate native and introduced pastures, roadsides, open woodlands and conservation areas. Its aggressive nature and ability to reproduce by seeding and by lateral growth from underground rhizomes enables it to spread rapidly.

St Johns Wort plants contain a poisonous substance, hypericum, which is toxic to livestock. Hypericum causes photosensitisation, with bare skin or white haired areas becoming reddened, itchy and blistered. Irritation can be intense and accompanied by restlessness, loss of condition, convulsions, blindness and eventually death.

Purpose of the Plan

To specify the control measures that a land manager must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to St Johns Wort.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in New South Wales is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Goulburn Mulwaree Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g. the owner or occupier of the land) with St Johns Wort must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.



BIOSECURITY ACT 2015- GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY

Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed, or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of St Johns Wort in the Goulburn Mulwaree Council area.

Council Requirements

Goulburn Mulwaree Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands for the presence of St Johns Wort infestations on a 6 year cycle approximately. Frequency of inspection increases in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Where requested, Council will provide an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of St Johns Wort where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice or Legal Action for non-compliance with a Biosecurity Direction issued by Council.

Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Land Owner/Occupier Requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimize adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established evasive species have become 'naturalised' in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimization and containment.

St Johns Wort is identified in the South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022. The plan specifies that St Johns Wort is subject to a local management plan. Goulburn Mulwaree Council's Local Management Plan imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment
Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread from your land. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.

APPENDIX 4 - GORSE

Local Weed Management Plan for Gorse (*Ulex Europaeus*)



Introduction

Gorse is a dense, spiny shrub up to 4m high with hairy, ribbed stems. Seedlings are not spiny and have leaves composed of three leaflets, but these are replaced by grooved spines up to 30mm long on mature plants. The seed of the plant is generally spread by birds and on the coats of native and introduced animals. Gorse thrives in poor growing areas and in drought conditions. It is sometimes found on very rocky soils, where many species cannot thrive. Because of its prickly nature and ability to form dense stands, Gorse makes movement within infested paddocks difficult and

reduces carrying capacity in agricultural situations. It provides cover for feral animals such as rabbits and foxes. It also invades forested areas, replacing native understory plants and it burns rapidly, creating a fire hazard.

Purpose of the Plan

To specify the control measures that a land manager must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Gorse.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in New South Wales is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Goulburn Mulwaree Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds, It is responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.



Mandatory Measure (Part 2, Division 8, Clause 33, *Biosecurity Regulation 2017*): A person must not import into the state or sell Gorse

Any person dealing (e.g. the owner or occupier of the land) with Gorse must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

BIOSECURITY ACT 2015- GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY

Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed, or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Gorse in the Goulburn Mulwaree Council area. Gorse has a very limited distribution within the Goulburn Mulwaree Council area. The control objective is to eradicate Gorse infestations.

Council Requirements

Goulburn Mulwaree Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands for the presence of Gorse infestations on a 6 year cycle approximately. Frequency of inspection increases in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Where requested, Council will provide an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Gorse where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice or Legal Action for non-compliance with a Biosecurity Direction issued by Council.

Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Land Owner/Occupier Requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimize adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established evasive species have become 'naturalised' in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimization and containment.

Gorse is a **State Priority Weed** subject to mandatory requirements "*A person must not import into the state or sell parts of the plant*".

Gorse is a Regional Priority Weed. The South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022 specifies that the Goulburn Mulwaree region is situated within a regional exclusion zone. Within this zone, the control objective is the eradicate Gorse from the land, or if that is not practicable then as much of the plant as is practicable is destroyed and the spread of remaining plant is suppressed. The plan specifies that Gorse is subject to a local management plan.

Gorse has a very limited distribution within the Goulburn Mulwaree Region. The control objective is to eradicate Gorse infestations.

Isolated infestations

Objective:	Eradication
Action:	Eliminate infestations

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.

APPENDIX 5 - CHILEAN NEEDLE GRASS

Local Weed Management Plan for Chilean Needle Grass (*Nassella neesiana*)

Introduction

Chilean Needle Grass is closely related to Serrated Tussock. It invades both introduced and native grasslands of south-eastern Australia. It is relatively unpalatable and reduces productivity by displacing more desirable pasture species. Heavy infestations can decrease productivity by as much as 50% during summer. The sharp seed head of Chilean Needle Grass causes injury to stock and downgrades wool, skins and hides.

Chilean needle grass germinates in autumn and spring and at other times of the year given adequate moisture and temperature. Seed heads emerge during late spring and when mature have a very distinctive purplish colour. The individual seeds are very sharp at the apex. By late February, most of the seed has been shed from the plant and can be found on the ground. Generally seeds are spread by attachment to animals or machinery.



Purpose of the Plan

To specify the control measures that a land manager must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Chilean Needle Grass.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in New South Wales is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Goulburn Mulwaree Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds, It is responsible for the

development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g. the owner or occupier of the land) with Chilean Needle Grass must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

BIOSECURITY ACT 2015- GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY

Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed, or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Chilean Needle Grass in the Goulburn Mulwaree Council's economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council Requirements

Goulburn Mulwaree Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands for the presence of Chilean Needle Grass infestations on a 6 year cycle approximately. Frequency of inspection increases in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Where requested, Council will provide an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Chilean Needle Grass where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice or Legal Action for non-compliance with a Biosecurity Direction issued by Council.

Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Land Owner/Occupier Requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimize adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established evasive species have become 'naturalised' in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimization and containment.

Chilean Needle Grass is identified in the South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022. The plan specifies that Chilean Needle Grass must be managed in accordance with a published local weed management plan.

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment
Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread from your land. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.

APPENDIX 6 - FIREWEED

Local Weed Management Plan for Fireweed (*Senecio Madagascariensis*)



Introduction

Fireweed is an annual herb to about 30cm high, usually with 13 petalled flowers and bright green; slightly fleshy leaves which may be toothed, lobed or smooth-edged. Fireweed contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids. All parts of the plant and all stages of growth are toxic to livestock. Hay, silage or grain that is contaminated with fireweed plants or their seeds can also be toxic.

Fireweed is very invasive and capable of growing and seeding year round under favourable climatic conditions. Young seedlings are frost sensitive; however mature plants

are known to survive for short periods in dense snow cover. Seedlings grow very quickly, with flowering commencing within 6-10 weeks after germination.

Purpose of the Plan

To specify the control measures that a land manager must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Fireweed.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in New South Wales is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Goulburn Mulwaree Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.



Any person dealing (e.g. the owner or occupier of the land) with Fireweed must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

BIOSECURITY ACT 2015- GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY

Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed, or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Fireweed in the Goulburn Mulwaree Council's economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council Requirements

Goulburn Mulwaree Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands for the presence of Fireweed infestations on a 6 year cycle approximately. Frequency of inspection increases in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Where requested, Council will provide an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier.

Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Fireweed where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice or Legal Action for non-compliance with a Biosecurity Direction issued by Council.

Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Land Owner/Occupier Requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimize adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established evasive species have become 'naturalised' in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimization and containment.

Fireweed is a Regional Priority Weed. The South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022 specifies that The Goulburn Mulwaree region is situation within a regional exclusion zone. Within this zone, the control objective is the eradicate Fireweed from the land, or if that is not practicable then as much of the plant as is practicable is destroyed and the spread of remaining plant is suppressed.

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment
Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread from your land. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plan are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.

APPENDIX 7 - CAPE BROOM

Local Weed Management Plan for Cape Broom (*Genista monspessulana*)

Introduction

Cape broom is an evergreen, perennial shrub that was introduced to Australia as an ornamental garden plant and hedge. It is now a major weed of bush lands, pastures and roadsides across southern Australia.

Cape Broom is an invasive weed that reproduces from seed. It is mostly spread by soil movement and equipment. Seeds are hard-coated and can survive for many years in the soil. Major germination and survival events generally occur after fire or soil disturbance.

Purpose of the Plan

To specify the control measures that a land manager must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Cape Broom.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in New South Wales is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Goulburn Mulwaree Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g. the owner or occupier of the land) with Cape Broom must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.



BIOSECURITY ACT 2015- GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY

Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed, or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Cape Broom in the Goulburn Mulwaree Council's economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council Requirements

Goulburn Mulwaree Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands for the presence of Cape Broom infestations on a 6 year cycle approximately. Frequency of inspection increases in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Where requested, Council will provide an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier.

Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Cape Broom where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice or Legal Action for non-compliance with a Biosecurity Direction issued by Council.

Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Land Owner/Occupier Requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimize adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established evasive species have become 'naturalised' in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimization and containment.

Cape Broom is identified in the South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022. The plan specifies that Cape Broom must be managed in accordance with a published local weed management plan.

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment
Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread from your land. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.

APPENDIX 8 - SCOTCH/ENGLISH BROOM

Local Weed Management Plan for Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)



Introduction

Scotch/English Broom is a very competitive, evergreen shrub. It forms a dense thicket which can restrict access and create harbour for feral animals such as rabbits, foxes and feral pigs. It is a potential fire hazard; increasing fire frequency and intensity.

Scotch/English Broom is toxic to humans if ingested and will cause discomfort and irritation, but is not life-threatening. The seeds and leaves are poisonous and can cause high blood pressure and nausea if ingested. Scotch/English Broom often invades river banks, roadsides and other disturbed areas. It will also invade pastures and native vegetation.



Purpose of the Plan

To specify the control measures that a land manager must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Scotch/English Broom.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in New South Wales is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Goulburn Mulwaree Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is

responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g. the owner or occupier of the land) with Scotch/English Broom must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

BIOSECURITY ACT 2015- GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY

Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed, or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Scotch/English Broom in the Goulburn Mulwaree Council's economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council Requirements

Goulburn Mulwaree Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands for the presence of Scotch/English Broom infestations on a 6 year cycle approximately. Frequency of inspection increases in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Where requested, Council will provide an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier.

Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Scotch/English Broom where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice or Legal Action for non-compliance with a Biosecurity Direction issued by Council.

Penalties for non-compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* are significant.

Land Owner/Occupier Requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimize adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established evasive species have become 'naturalised' in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimization and containment.

Scotch/English Broom is identified in the South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022. The plan specifies that Scotch/English Broom must be managed in accordance with a published local weed management plan.

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment
Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread from your land. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.

APPENDIX 9 - COOLATAI GRASS

Local Weed Management Plan for Coolatai Grass (*Hyparrhenia hirta*)

Introduction

Coolatai Grass is an invasive drought, fire and herbicide tolerant tussock forming perennial grass. It has become a major invasive species in northern New South Wales and Southern Queensland, dominating pastures over a range of soil types and conditions. More recently infestations have emerged in southern NSW and the ACT.

Coolatai Grass is a competitive, perennial grass capable of invading undisturbed natural ecosystems and is a major threat to natural biodiversity in stock routes, nature reserves, roadsides and National Parks. Livestock do poorly on Coolatai Grass dominated pastures in the absence of a high input management regime.



Purpose of the Plan

To specify the control measures that a land manager must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Coolatai Grass.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in New South Wales is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Goulburn Mulwaree Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g. the owner or occupier of the land) with Coolatai Grass must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

BIOSECURITY ACT 2015- GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY

Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed, or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to eradicate Coolatai Grass in the Goulburn Mulwaree Council area.

Council Requirements

Goulburn Mulwaree Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands for the presence of Coolatai Grass infestations on a 6 year cycle approximately. Frequency of inspection increases in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Where requested, Council will provide an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier.

Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Coolatai Grass where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice or Legal Action for non-compliance with a Biosecurity Direction issued by Council.

Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Land Owner/Occupier Requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimize adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established evasive species have become 'naturalised' in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimization and containment.

Coolatai Grass is identified in the South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022. The plan specifies that Goulburn Mulwaree Council is situated within the exclusion zone for this weed. Coolatai Grass is to be eradicated from the land, or if that is not practicable then as much of the plant as is practicable is destroyed and the spread of any remaining plant is suppressed.

Coolatai Grass has a very limited distribution within the Goulburn Mulwaree Region. The control objective is to eradicate Coolatai Grass infestations.

Isolated infestations

Objective:	Eradication
Action:	Eliminate infestations

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.

APPENDIX 10 - BLACKBERRY

Local Weed Management Plan for Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg)

Introduction

Blackberry grows vigorously and can infest large areas quickly. First introduced into Australia in the 1930's, it has become naturalised in Australia and infests over 8.8 million hectares from south eastern Queensland to southern Tasmania and across to south western Australia.

As most animals find Blackberry unpalatable it reduces available grazing land and can restrict livestock access to water if growing around waterholes. It can also reduce productivity of land by shading pastures and crops and competing for soil moisture and nutrients. In 2006 Blackberry was estimated to result in a loss of production and cost of control in excess of \$70 million in Australia.



Blackberry is defined in this plan as *Rubus fruticosus* agg. (except the varieties Chester Thornless, Dirksen Thornless, Loch Ness, Silvan, Black Satin, Murrindindi, Smooth Stem, Thornfree and Chehalem).

Purpose of the Plan

To specify the control measures that a land manager must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Blackberry.

Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in New South Wales is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The

Local Control Authority (Goulburn Mulwaree Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Mandatory Measure (Part 2, Division 8, Clause 33, *Biosecurity Regulation 2017*): A person must not import into the state, or sell, Blackberry.

Any person dealing (e.g. the owner or occupier of the land) with Blackberry must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

BIOSECURITY ACT 2015- GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY

Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed, or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Blackberry in the Goulburn Mulwaree Council's economic, environmental and social sustainability area.

Council Requirements

Goulburn Mulwaree Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands for the presence of Blackberry infestations on a 6 year cycle approximately. Frequency of inspection increases in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

Reporting - Where requested, Council will provide an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier.

Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

Enforcement - Council will enforce the control of Blackberry where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice or Legal Action for non-compliance with a Biosecurity Direction issued by Council.

Penalties for non-compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2015 are significant.

Land Owner/Occupier Requirements

All property managers have a responsibility to prevent, eliminate or minimize adverse effects on the economy, the environment and the community that arise from weeds. Where full control is feasible Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established evasive species have become 'naturalised' in our environment and full control is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of minimization and containment.

Blackberry is identified in the South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022. The plan specifies that Blackberry must be managed in accordance with a published local weed management plan.

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment
Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread from your land. Infestations may be managed in accordance with a staged control plan approved by Council. In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable in accordance with Section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2015, buffers and containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority assets.

Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land. The plant or parts of the plan are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.