



# South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027

# Acknowledgement of Country

South East Local Land Services acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the land and pays respect to Elders past, present and emerging. We also recognise the unique, diverse and enduring cultures of First Nations peoples in NSW. Obligations to care for Country remain integral to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander lore, identity, culture and social and emotional well-being. The way in which traditional lands are being managed is of great interest to First Nations communities and Local Land Services understands that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have a significant contribution to make in relation to land management in the region.

## Published by South East Local Land Services

South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027

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**Visit NSW WeedWise  
for detailed  
information on weeds  
in your region.**



## Acknowledgement of contributors

The Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan was developed by the South East Regional Weed Committee on behalf of the South East Local Land Services Board for endorsement by the board. The South East Local Land Services Board wishes to acknowledge the work of the committee and regional support staff in developing the South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan from Local Land Services and the NSW Department of Primary Industries.

**Disclaimer:** The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing July 2022. However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information upon which they rely is up to date and to check currency of the information with the appropriate officer of Local Land Services or the user's independent adviser.

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# South East Local Land Services Chair's foreword



South East Local Land Services has been established to deliver efficient and effective integrated services associated with agricultural production, biosecurity, natural resource management and emergency management, with great importance based upon a regional delivery focus.

I would like to thank the members of the South East Regional Weed Committee, council weed officers and other agency stakeholders who contributed to the development of this document with their expertise and time.

I look forward to working with the South East Regional Weed Committee, partnering organisations and stakeholders in implementing the South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan and providing quality and meaningful outcomes across the South East.

**Faye Steward**

**Chair**

**South East Local Land Services**

# South East Regional Weed Committee Chair's foreword



I am pleased to present the South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan on behalf of South East Local Land Services, member councils and stakeholders of the South East Regional Weed Committee.

The Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan prioritises weeds into various landscapes and details action plans. It is a document to be used by a wide cross section of the community responsible for land management.

The South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan has been developed through a strategic review of key national, state, regional operational plans and strategies, and NSW legislation including:

- Australian Weeds Strategy
- 20-Year Economic Vision for Regional NSW
- *Local Land Services Act 2013*
- NSW Biosecurity Strategy
- *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*
- NSW Invasive Species Plan
- Local Land Services State Strategic Plan
- South East Local Land Services Local Strategic Plan

The South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan aims to provide all landholders and stakeholders with the knowledge and tools to make informed decisions in weed management and control, taking into account the limited resources and funds available.

Central to the success of this plan is the need to continue to build ownership by the whole community, taking a regional co-ordinated and co-operative approach with an appreciation by all stakeholders of their responsibilities and contributions to better manage weeds within the South East Local Land Services region.

**Phil Hansen**

**Chair**

**South East Regional Weed Committee**



# Executive summary

**Biosecurity protects the economy, environment, and community from the negative impacts of pests, diseases, and weeds. As such, it is vital for the health, wellbeing, and prosperity of the state.**

The South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan focuses on managing weeds to improve the region's biosecurity. This plan details priorities of weed management to protect the South East region's environment, economy, and community from the negative impacts of weeds, strengthening the sustainability of the region's natural environment, primary industries, and local communities.

The NSW Biosecurity Strategy, the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015*, state and regional strategies and plans are mutually supportive and inclusive of the Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan and are designed to work dynamically and effectively with Commonwealth biosecurity measures reforming weed, pest, and disease legislation for NSW in a consistent manner.

Together, these strategies and plans at all levels, provide a clear framework for safeguarding primary industries, natural environments, and communities from a vast range of pests, diseases and weeds in a manner that can be implemented more cooperatively, consistently across tenures supporting more effective management across the state.

Three crucial factors in realising the vision of a sustainable and prosperous future across NSW in the area of biosecurity weed management are:

- better understanding of the benefits of community-wide shared responsibility for biosecurity
- cooperative weed management with a tenure-neutral approach across jurisdictional boundaries
- effective and supportive legislation since the implementation of the NSW *Biosecurity Act in 2015*.

The South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan was prepared by the South East Regional Weed Committee on behalf of the South East Local Land Services Board, in consultation with State Government and Local Land Services staff.

The plan outlines how government, industry and the community will share responsibility and work together to identify, minimise, respond to, and manage weeds.

The plan is applicable to all lands and waters in the South East region and focuses on managing weeds that impact:

- animal and plant industries, including agriculture, horticulture, forestry, aquaculture, and recreational fishing in freshwater systems and eco-tourism
- ecological communities and biodiversity, including those in natural urban and peri-urban environments
- human health, livelihood, lifestyle, cultural values, recreation, and landscape amenity
- infrastructure and service industries, including energy, transport, and water supplies.

The plan sets the vision and goals for weed management in the South East, and outlines strategies and actions to achieve outcomes based on the principles of shared responsibility, sustainable landscapes, collaborative leadership, cooperative management and resource sharing, and innovation.

# 1. Intent of Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan

## 1.1 Introduction and scope

Weeds are a major threat to Australia's natural environment. In 2018, the Centre for Invasive Species Solutions estimated that the total annual cost of weeds in NSW ranged from \$1.67 billion to \$1.9 billion per annum (McLeod, 2018). Impacts on biodiversity and natural environments are harder to quantify, but equally significant.

The Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan intends to prioritise the most important weeds in the region and guide management efforts for how Government, industry and the community can work together to protect the environment, community and economy from the negative impacts of weeds to support positive outcomes for biosecurity and sustainable landscapes.

Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans play an important role in articulating the shared responsibility principle of the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015* (the Act) and communicating weed control obligations.

As per [s.15 of the Act](#), the Plan prioritises weeds that:

- out-compete other organisms for resources
- cause harm to other organisms through toxicity
- otherwise reduce the productivity of agricultural systems or the value of agricultural products
- damage infrastructure
- reduce the amenity or aesthetic value of premises
- harm or reduce biodiversity.

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### Shared responsibility

The vision of shared responsibility is: “Government, industry and the people of NSW working together to protect the economy, environment and community from the negative impacts of animal and plant pests, diseases and weeds for the benefit of the people of NSW”.

(NSW Biosecurity Strategy 2013-2021).

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The South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan (the Plan):

- is a local strategic plan under the *Local Land Services Act 2013*.
- implements the NSW Biosecurity Strategy and NSW Invasive Species Plan in relation to weeds for the South East region.
- has been prepared by the South East Regional Weed Committee on behalf of South East Local Land Services Board.
- explains how each region will work together to identify, minimise, respond to and manage priority weeds, supporting the idea of a shared responsibility under the biosecurity legislation.

The plan provides information to enable all landholders and stakeholders to effectively discharge their obligations under the Act.

For this reason, the Plan does not include prescriptive measures for landholders and stakeholders to discharge their biosecurity duties. The Plan focuses on the outcomes to be achieved, allowing for different measures to achieve the same outcome.

At the regional level, the Plan focuses on the management of weeds that have been assessed by the South East Regional Weed Committee as posing a significant risk of doing these things at the regional scale and having a high feasibility of coordinated control.

To ensure responsibility is shared across government, community and industry, the Plan applies equally to all people and all land in NSW.



## 1.2 Vision and goals

### The Plan's vision is:

Government, agricultural industries and the people of the South East region working together to protect the environment, economy and community from the negative impacts of weeds for the benefit of all in the state.

The Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan provides the basis for a co-operative and co-ordinated approach to weed management.

The Plan identifies regional priorities for weed management and outlines how government agencies, community groups and individual landholders will share responsibility and work together across land tenures to prevent, eradicate, contain and manage the impacts of weeds.

The vision, goals and outcomes for this plan align with those of the NSW Invasive Species Plan and the Local Land Services State Strategic Plan.

This aligns with the Local Land Services State Strategic Plan vision of *Vibrant communities in productive healthy landscapes, which delivers on the state outcome of productive and sustainable landscapes*.

**The Plan adopts the four goals outlined in the NSW Invasive Species Plan.**

### Goal 1:

Exclude – prevent the establishment of new invasive species.

### Goal 2:

Eradicate or contain – eliminate, or prevent the spread of new invasive species.

### Goal 3:

Effectively manage – reduce the impacts of widespread invasive species.

### Goal 4:

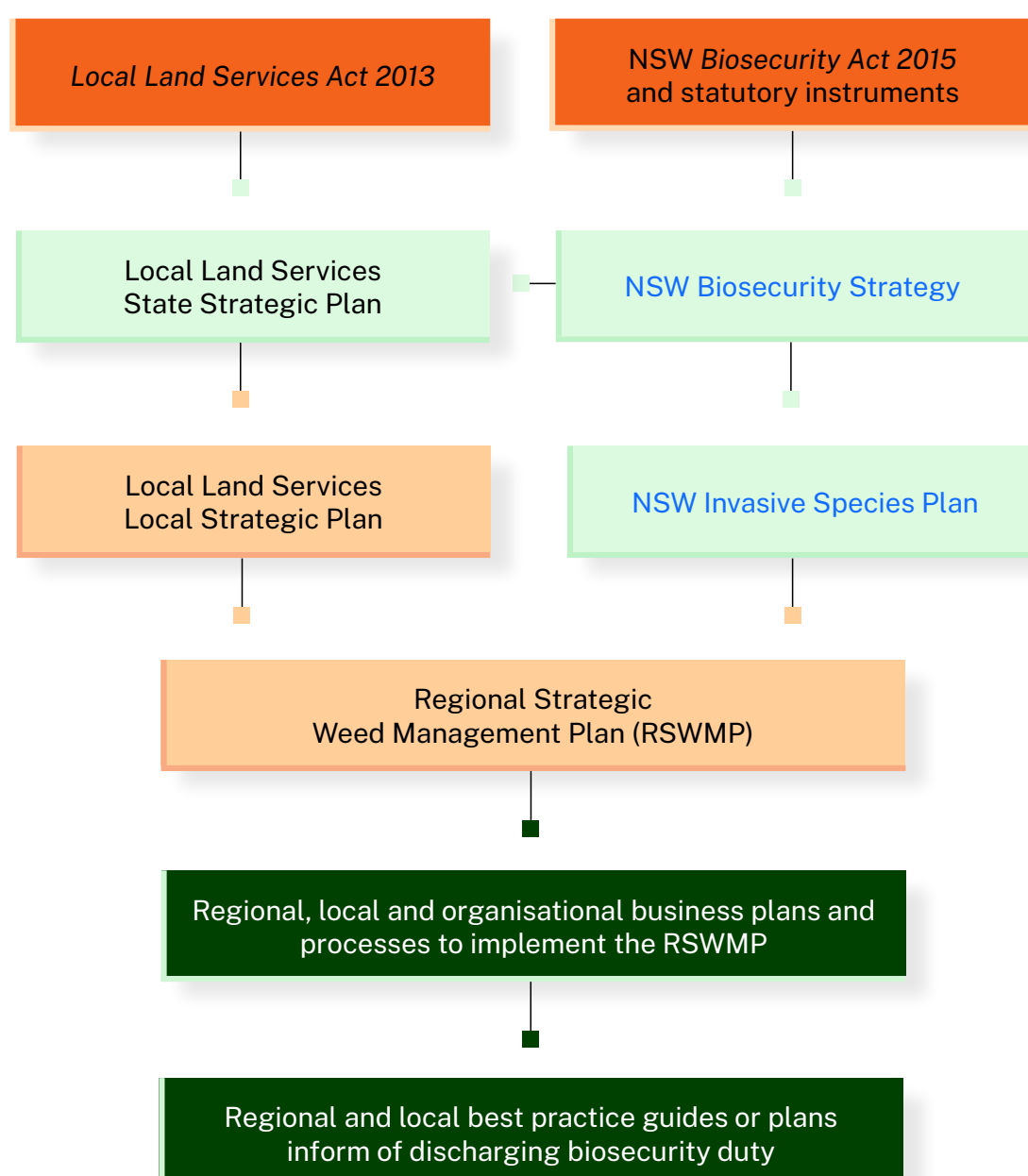
Capacity building – ensure NSW has the ability and commitment to manage invasive species.

## 2. Policy and planning framework

### 2.1 Overview of key plans and legislation

The regional weed committee has considered a range of plans and strategies directly relevant to development of this Plan, at national, state and local levels. These are shown in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Overall planning framework for the Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan.



## 2.2 NSW Biosecurity Act 2015

**The NSW [Biosecurity Act 2015](#) (the Act) is the key legislation directing weed management and the implementation of this plan. This Act is administered by NSW Department of Primary Industries.**

The Act provides a framework for the prevention, elimination and minimisation of biosecurity risks posed by:

- biosecurity matter such as weeds
- dealings with biosecurity matter such as weeds
- carriers of biosecurity matter.

It:

- promotes the principle of government, industry and the community sharing responsibility for biosecurity risks (including weeds)
- applies equally to all land in the state, regardless of tenure, and to all people
- is premised on the concept of risk, so that weed management investment and response is appropriate to the risk.

Local control authorities have weed control functions under s.371 of the Act, and must:

- prevent, eliminate, minimise and manage the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds on their lands
- develop, implement, coordinate and review weed control programs
- inspect land in connection with their functions under the Act
- keep records about the exercise of their functions under the Act
- report to the Secretary about the exercise of their functions under the Act.

Local control authorities appoint authorised officers who can exercise the powers available under the Act. This enables the local control authority to deliver these functions.

### Local control authority

The council of a local government area is the local control authority for land within that local government area unless the weed control functions for that area have been conferred on a county council or joint organisation (within the meaning of the [Local Government Act 1993](#)) under any other Act. If the weed control functions for an area have been conferred on a county council or joint organisation, the county council or joint organisation is the local control authority for that area.

### General biosecurity duty

In keeping with its premise that biosecurity is a shared community, industry and government responsibility, the Act introduces the legally enforceable concept of a **general biosecurity duty**.

Under the Act, **all** people who deal with plants through their commercial, professional, volunteer, recreational or lifestyle activities have a duty to be aware of the impacts the plants they deal with might cause, and must take action to remove or reduce the likelihood of those impacts occurring.

[Section 22 of the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015](#)

### Dealings

The definition of “dealings” includes keep, have possession, care, custody or control of, produce, manufacture or supply, import, acquire, buy, sell, swap, dispose of, move, release, use, breed, propagate, grow, raise, feed or culture, experiment with, display, enter into an agreement or other arrangement which another person deals with, agree to deal with, cause or permit a dealing with or anything prescribed by the regulations as a dealing with, or engaging in a dealing with, biosecurity matter or a carrier.

[Section 12 of the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015](#)

**Authorised officers are appointed under the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015* by local control authorities. They carry out local control authority functions by exercising the powers and regulatory tools available to them under the Act, and implement compliance programs.**

## Biosecurity management tools

Table 2.1: Tools available to authorised officers under the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015* and the NSW Biosecurity Regulation 2017 to manage weed risk.

### Prohibited matter

It is an offence to deal with any prohibited weed species listed in Schedule 2, Part 1 of the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015*. People have a legally enforceable duty to prevent, eliminate, and minimise the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter. People must notify the local control authority about the presence of prohibited matter or suspected prohibited matter.

### Control order

Control orders establish control zones and related measures to prevent, eliminate, minimise or manage a biosecurity risk or impact. Species regulated under a control order must be immediately destroyed and the land kept free of that species. Control orders are used to manage weeds under approved eradication programs and last for a maximum duration of five years (or can be renewed for longer-term eradication programs).

### Biosecurity zone

Biosecurity zones specify the measures (eradication, destruction or suppression of spread) that must be taken in a defined area to manage the weed. Biosecurity zone regulation is used to manage weeds that pose a medium risk over an extended period where the focus is on eradication and containment and on minimising the risk of spread and impact in the affected area. It is used where different management actions are required in different parts of NSW or to protect a portion of the state from the introduction of a particular biosecurity risk.

### Mandatory measures

Mandatory measures require people to take specific actions with respect to certain weeds or carriers of weeds. It is prohibited to sell or import weeds listed in Schedule 3 of the NSW Biosecurity Regulation 2017. It is prohibited to import farm equipment from Queensland into NSW including grain harvesters, comb trailers, bins used for holding grain during harvest operations, augers, vehicles used for transporting grain harvesters, support vehicles for grain harvesters and mineral exploration drilling rigs and vehicles used to transport those rigs. It is prohibited to import into the state new species of vascular plants not currently present in the state.

### General biosecurity duty

Any person who deals with a plant that poses a risk of causing an adverse effect on the economy, the environment or the community and who knows, or ought to know about the risk the plant poses, has a legally enforceable duty to prevent, eliminate or minimise the risk of that impact occurring.

### Biosecurity direction

An authorised officer may issue a biosecurity direction that directs a person or class of persons to do or to cease doing something, if the officer reasonably believes it is necessary to prevent, eliminate or minimise a biosecurity risk or to prevent, manage or control a biosecurity impact. It is an offence not to comply with a biosecurity direction.

### Biosecurity undertaking

A biosecurity undertaking is a written undertaking by a person, that specifies the measures a person agrees to implement to remedy a contravention, likely contravention, or suspected contravention of the Act and a date by which those measures will be implemented by. It is an offence to contravene a biosecurity undertaking.

### 3. Weed risk assessment and prioritisation

Weeds are regulated under the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015* according to the risk they pose to the environment, community and economy. Weeds that create the highest level of risk and have the feasibility of being controlled are called priority weeds.

Management action, investment and compliance effort should be directed toward priority weeds. Risk-based decision-making and weed prioritisation ensures that the weeds management response is:

- reasonably practicable
- matched to the degree of risk posed
- flexible and non-prescriptive.

The weed prioritisation process used in this Plan is guided by the principle that managing new weeds earlier rather than later is the most efficient and cost-effective way to protect local communities, environments and industries from the impacts of weeds in the long-term.

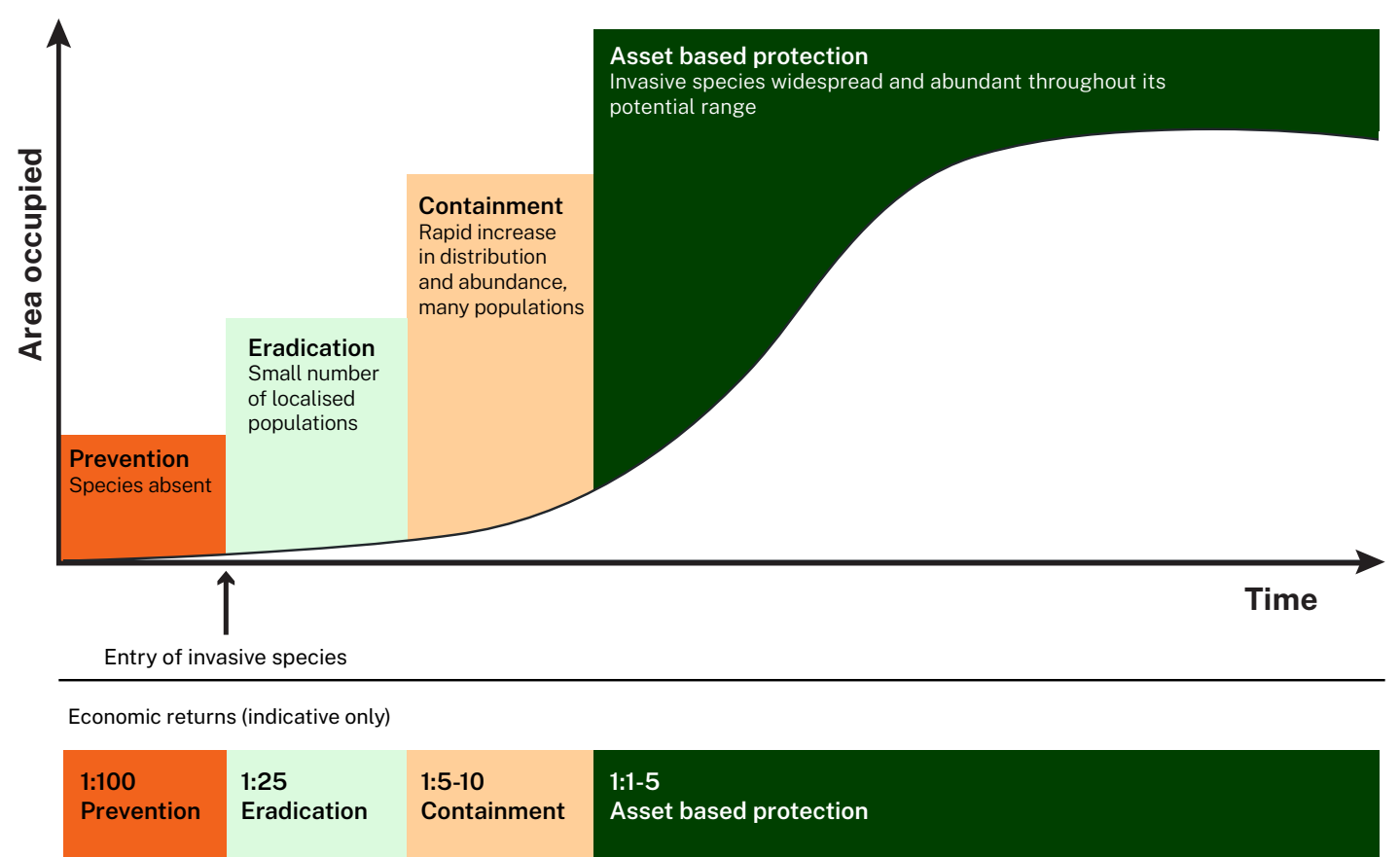
The generalised ‘weed invasion curve’ (Figure 3.1) illustrates the invasion process of weeds from arrival to widespread establishment after research showed that the effort and resources required to control a weed rises with time and area occupied.

The NSW Weed Risk Management system is the decision-support tool that is used to help determine which weeds should be prioritised. The system provides a standard, nationally accepted and transparent process that considers two components for prioritising weeds for management action:

1. weed risk (invasiveness, impacts, potential distribution)
2. feasibility of coordinated control (control costs, persistence, current distribution).

It is applied at different scales. Weeds that receive high scores for both components are prioritised at that scale. Further information on the NSW Weed Risk Management system is available at the [NSW Department of Primary Industries website](#).

Figure 3.1: Generalised weed invasion curve illustrating actions appropriate to each stage and indicative return on investment.



## 3.1 State priority weeds

State priority weeds have been assessed by NSW Department of Primary Industries as posing a high to medium biosecurity risk to the entire state of NSW and are identified in Table 3.1 below.

Further information on state priority weeds can be found in [Appendix 1.1](#) of this Plan. Specific legal requirements apply to state priority weeds.

State priority weeds are regulated through the following tools as listed in Table 2.1:

- prohibited matter
- control orders
- biosecurity zones
- mandatory measures.

**Table 3.1: State priority weeds.**

Common name	Scientific name	Regulatory tool
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone applies in some parts of NSW Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
All species of vascular plant	<i>Tracheophyta</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits import into NSW if the species is not already present in the State
Anchored water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Asparagus weeds	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> , <i>A. africanus</i> , <i>A. asparagoides</i> including the western cape form*, <i>A. plumosus</i> , and <i>A. scandens</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Bellyache bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Bitou bush	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>Rotundata</i>	Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone applies in some parts of NSW Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> spp. agg. (except the varieties chester thornless, dirksen thornless, loch ness, silvan, black satin, murrindindi, smooth stem, thornfree and chehalem)	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Black knapweed	<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i>	Biosecurity (Boneseed) Control Order 2022 applies in NSW Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Bridal veil creeper	<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Broomrape	<i>Orobanche</i> spp. (all species except the native <i>O. cernua</i> var. <i>australiana</i> and <i>O. minor</i> )	Prohibited Matter in NSW



Common name	Scientific name	Regulatory tool
Brooms	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> , <i>G. linifolia</i> , <i>Cystisus scoparius</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Cat's claw creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Chinese violet	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> subsp. <i>micrantha</i>	Biosecurity (Chinese Violet) Control Order 2019 applies in NSW
Eurasian water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Frogbit / Spongeplant	<i>Limnobium</i> spp. (all species)	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Gamba grass	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium</i> spp. (all species)	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Hydrocotyl/Water pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Karoo acacia	<i>Vachellia karroo</i> (syn. <i>Acacia karroo</i> )	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Kochia	<i>Bassia scoparia</i> (excluding subsp. <i>trichophylla</i> )	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Koster's curse	<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis</i> spp	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Mexican feather grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i> (syn. <i>Stipa tenuissima</i> )	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Miconia	<i>Miconia</i> spp. (all species)	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Mikania vine	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW

Common name	Scientific name	Regulatory tool
Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Biosecurity (Parkinsonia) Control Order 2022 applies in NSW Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW Mandatory Measure prohibits parthenium weed carriers from entering NSW from QLD
Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Prickly acacia	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i> (syn. <i>Acacia nilotica</i> )	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Prickly pears	<i>Opuntia</i> spp. (excluding <i>O. ficus-indica</i> ), <i>Cylindropuntia</i> spp. and <i>Austrocylindropuntia</i> spp.	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Serrated tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Siam weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Silver-leaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Tropical soda apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	Biosecurity (Tropical Soda Apple) Control Order 2022 applies in NSW Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Water caltrop	<i>Trapa</i> spp. (all species)	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth Biosecurity Zone applies in some parts of NSW Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Water soldier	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Willows	<i>Salix</i> species 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)	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Witchweed	<i>Striga</i> spp. (except the native <i>S. parviflora</i> )	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Yellow burrhead	<i>Limncharis flava</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW

## 4. Weed management in the region

### 4.1 Introduction to region

The South East region supports a diverse mixture of landscape, livelihood, cultural and lifestyle values. Strategic regional weed management is critical to sustain natural environments, primary industries, and local communities in the region.

The region covers a diverse area of 55,600 km<sup>2</sup>. It ranges from north of Wollongong along the coast to the Victorian border, with the western boundary extending from Boorowa down the eastern side of the Australian Capital Territory to the Snowy Mountains. It includes the local government areas of Upper Lachlan, Goulburn Mulwaree, Wingecarribee, Wollongong, Shellharbour, Shoalhaven, Eurobodalla, Kiama, Queanbeyan-Palerang, Snowy Monaro, Yass Valley, Bega Valley and the eastern portion of Hilltops. It is Country to 17,000 Aboriginal people from 17 traditional groups living within the region.

The South East has a population of 620,000, mostly living in urban areas, with over 400,000 residents in the Illawarra and Shoalhaven districts. It has a high turnover of land ownership with increasing number of small land holdings, especially in the Sydney - South Coast and Sydney - Canberra corridors.

There are five landscape types in the South East: the South Coast and Highlands, Far South Coast, Tablelands, Monaro and South West Slopes.

The South Coast and highlands landscape consists of escarpment, estuaries, waterways, lakes and rural hinterlands. The coast population can triple over summer with tourism. It contains Wollongong, Shellharbour, Kiama, Shoalhaven and Wingecarribee local government areas with a population of 370,000.

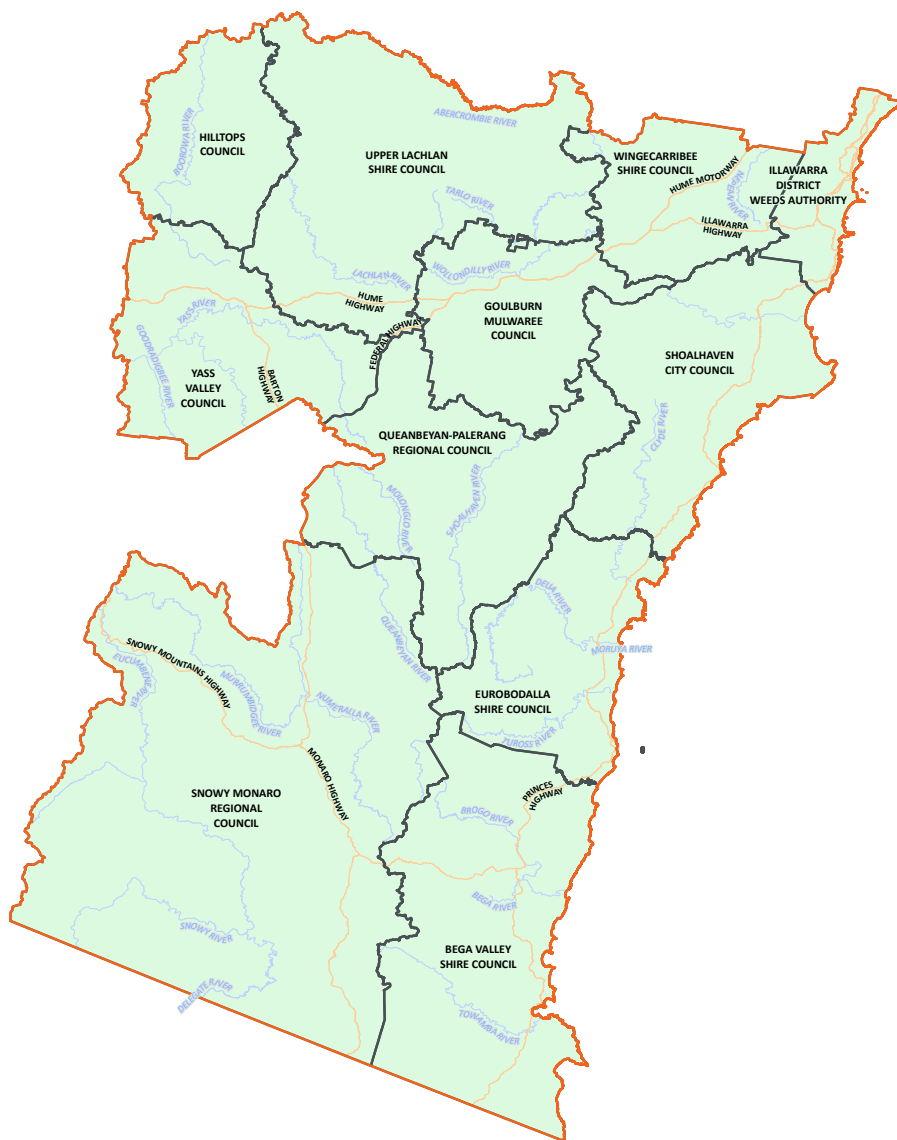
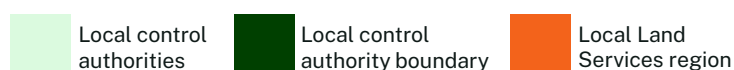
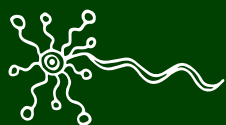


Figure 4.1: South East Local Land Services regional map.



The area is bounded by the coastal escarpment and cooler highlands and the coastal strip. The South Coast supports major industrial areas, defence facilities, mining and transport hubs, including Port Kembla, a major NSW port. It also sustains a substantial agricultural sector and includes major urban centres (Wollongong, Shellharbour, Nowra, Moss Vale) with a high population. Densely populated areas in the Sydney-Wollongong-South Coast corridor, highways and port facilities pose a considerable risk of new weed incursions.

The Far South Coast boasts beaches, forests and farmland and is dominated by forestry, crown lands and National Park estate (70% of land use). It includes Eurobodalla and Bega Valley local government areas, and the towns of Batemans Bay, Moruya, Narooma, Bega, Merimbula and Eden.



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The South East is Country to 17,000 Aboriginal people from 17 traditional groups living within the region.



47%

Agriculture is the dominant land use in the South East region, occupying 47% of the land.



\$528M

Grazing is the main agricultural land use in the region with an annual value of \$528 million.



\$89M

Weed control imposes high costs on all sectors at \$89 million per year in the region, with the same economic loss.

Agriculture, dairy, forestry, fishing and derived industries (including the port at Eden), and nature-based tourism are important to local economies. Agriculture is the dominant land use in the South East region, occupying 47 % of the land with the gross value of production totalling \$800 million annually. Grazing is the main agricultural land use in the region with an annual value of \$528 million and accounts for two-thirds of the regional agricultural production. Weeds have a significant impact on agriculture (grazing, broadacre cropping, dairy, fruit, vegetables) with the annual cost of weed control and lost production at \$100 million.

Additionally, coastal, escarpment and hinterland areas support ecological communities in public and private ownership, encompassing the south east corner and Sydney basin bioregions (Interim Biogeographic Regionalisation for Australia Version 7). These include 12 threatened ecological communities and constituent threatened flora and fauna (NSW Office of Environment and Heritage), three which are listed as critically endangered under the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act (1999)* (EPBC Act).

A key outcome of weed management across the region is protecting biodiversity values of natural landscapes. There is wide variation of topography, rainfall and temperature across the region. This is reflected in diversity of plant communities and ecosystem types. Additionally, coastal areas provide nesting habitat for threatened shorebirds, alpine areas have unique and fragile ecosystems and threatened plant species like the Mongarlowe Mallee (*Eucalyptus recurva*), waterfall greenhood (*Pterostylis pulchella*) and plumed midge orchid (*Genoplesium plumosum*) have only been recorded in this region.



## 4.2 Key risks to the region

The key risks to the region are ‘incoming’ weeds through feed/fodder, transported weed matter/seeds and climate change. The South East has coastal ports and the Australian Capital Territory within its borders which has different legislation. As such, the Weeds Action Program operates as a surveillance and inspection program to detect new/emerging key weed threats rather than managing widespread weeds which are not feasible to eradicate at a regional level. Natural resource managers, agronomists and community groups undertake activities across the region that address widespread weeds in their work.

The key risks associated with weeds in the region are:

- Increased loss of production.
- Loss of biodiversity and impact to threatened species.
- Managing the pathways for new weed incursions.
- Managing aquatic weeds that affect waterways.
- Tourism impacts - large numbers of visitors with varying understanding of environment impact.
- Changes in landowner ownership patterns and land use.
- Importation risks from fodder and livestock.
- Management of herbicide resistance.
- Expectations from the community regarding weed management with non-chemical solutions.
- Reductions in landowner/contractor knowledge and experience on weed control.
- Reductions in rural workforce for weed management.
- Reductions in government support for weed management.
- Government agencies failing to undertake weed management obligations.
- Changes in environmental factors (climate change, vertebrate pest incursions).
- Agricultural industries - most risk from 29 weeds in the region to grazing and cropping. Large acreages limit the capacity to monitor and take remedial actions. Grazing represents two thirds of the regional agricultural production. Dairying can suffer due to the intense nature of the land use.
- Biological assets at risk from weeds are native woodlands where open canopy can allow rapid weed incursions which incurs high costs, difficult access, and multiple ecological assets.
- Weed control imposes high costs on all sectors at \$89 million per year in the region, with the same economic loss.



## 4.3 Priority weeds in the South East region

### Regional weed assessment and prioritisation process

Application of the NSW weed risk management system provides the management categories and objectives, and the outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the general biosecurity duty developed for the region. The management categories used in the assessment are summarised in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Defining regional weed management categories.

Management category	Objective	Characteristics of weeds in this category
<b>Prevention</b>	To prevent the weed species arriving and establishing in the region.	Weeds currently not found in the region, that pose a significant biosecurity risk and prevention of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practicable objective.
<b>Eradication</b>	To permanently remove the species and its propagules from the region OR to destroy infestations to reduce the extent of the weed in the region with the aim of local eradication.	Weeds are present in limited abundance in the region. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practicable objective.
<b>Containment</b>	To prevent the ongoing spread of the species in all or part of the region.	These weeds are widely distributed in parts of the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.
<b>Asset protection</b>	To prevent the spread of weeds to key sites/assets of high economic, environmental and social value, or to reduce their impact on these sites if spread has already occurred.	These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority regional assets.

Regional priority weeds have been assessed by regional weed committees as posing a high risk to specific regions of NSW. South East regional priority weeds are identified in Table 4.2 with additional further information available in [Appendix 1.2](#) of the Plan.

Regional priority weeds are regulated through the general biosecurity duty (see Appendix 2 for more information of general biosecurity duty) and each weed has a management category. Regional recommended measures are listed for each weed and communicate how landholders and stakeholders in the region should discharge their general biosecurity duty for that weed. Weeds are grouped by regional management category (see Table 4.1).



Table 4.2: South East region priority weeds.

Common name	Scientific name	Regional management priority
Cat's claw creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> (syn. <i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i> )	Eradication
Coolatai grass	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Containment
Coral creeper	<i>Barleria repens</i>	Prevention
Giant devil's fig	<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i>	Eradication
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Containment
Groundsel bush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Eradication
Holly leaved senecio	<i>Senecio glastifolius</i>	Prevention
Horsetails	<i>Equisetum</i> spp.	Eradication
Kei apple	<i>Dovyalis caffra</i>	Eradication
Kidney leaf mud plantain	<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>	Prevention
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Eradication
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Containment
Long leaf water primrose	<i>Ludwigia longifolia</i>	Eradication
Ludwigia	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Eradication
Ming asparagus fern/pompom asparagus	<i>Asparagus macowanii</i> var. <i>zu-luensis</i>	Eradication
Mysore thorn	<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>	Containment
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Eradication
Sea spurge	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Containment
Senegal tea plant	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	Eradication
Sickle thorn	<i>Asparagus falcatus</i>	Prevention
Silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Eradication
Spanish heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Containment
Sticky nightshade	<i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i>	Eradication
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Eradication
Water poppy	<i>Hydrocleys nymphoides</i>	Eradication
Water star grass	<i>Heteranthera zosterifolia</i>	Prevention

## 4.4 Community involvement

- As well as state and local government agencies with weed control obligations, the South East has other stakeholders with an interest and commitment to weed management. These include contractors, rural suppliers, Local Aboriginal Land Councils (some do contract work and manage their lands), and community groups such as Landcare, Bushcare and Coastcare. Non-government organisations include Conservation Volunteers Australia, Greening Australia, and the Australian Association of Bush Regenerators (AABR).
- Industry groups such as Monaro Farming Systems, Tablelands Farming Systems and New South Wales Farmers Association have an additional interest, undertaking research, extension, advisory services and innovation. There are some small farms and regenerative agriculture networks which are emerging across the region.
- The region's Landcare network is one of the larger, more organised community partners involved in regional weed-related issues. The regional network includes a Regional Landcare Facilitator, 13 Local Landcare Networks with coordinators, 320 community groups and approximately 3,300 individual members.
- Several local councils in the region also support bush regeneration teams and/or run an environment levy program that supports weed management and environmental projects.
- Regional success will be built on local community foundations. It is acknowledged that community energy could be harnessed more broadly to support weed management activities.



## 5. Implementing regional key deliverables

### 5.1 Overview

A wide range of landholders and stakeholders are involved in weed management in the region. The Plan recognises the roles of all levels of government, industry, community and community organisations and aims to consolidate these efforts through better coordination and communication between organisations and individuals in the region.

This section covers actions required to achieve the goals of the regional plans which have been directly taken from the NSW Invasive Species Plan.

The Plan sits as an enabling plan under the Local Land Services South East Local Strategic Plan and will be implemented in collaboration with key stakeholders, the community and South East Local Land Services. Collaboration and building capacity of landholders is central to plan implementation.

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#### Goal 1:

Exclude – prevent the establishment of new invasive species.

#### Goal 2:

Eradicate or contain – eliminate, or prevent the spread of new invasive species.

#### Goal 3:

Effectively manage – reduce the impacts of widespread invasive species.

#### Goal 4:

Capacity building – ensure NSW has the ability and commitment to manage invasive species.

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### 5.2 Implementation principles

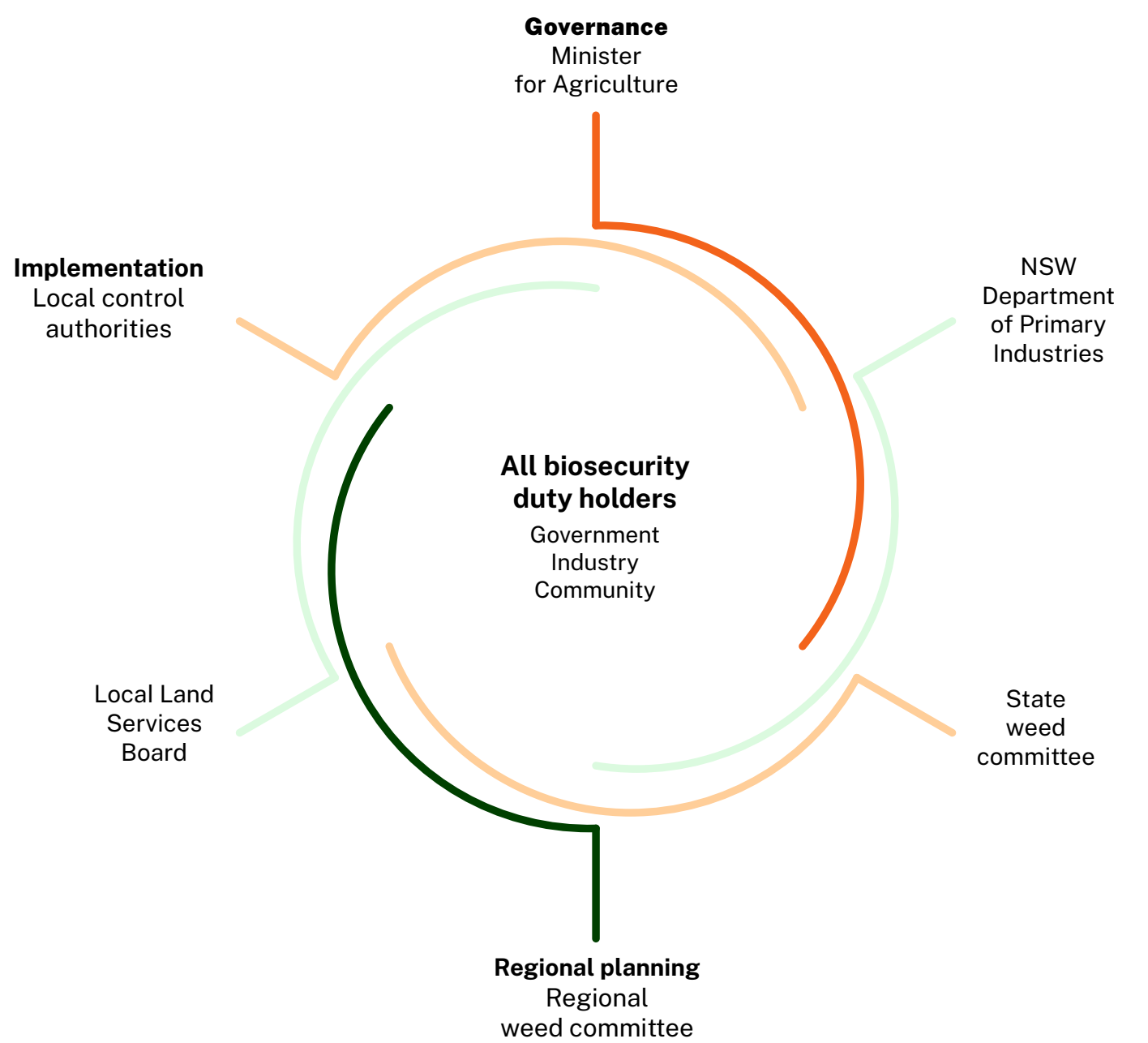
**The following principles will be used to guide weed management planning and implementation.**

- Effective stakeholder collaboration and shared responsibility are essential to effective weed management.
- Behavioural change and increasing community capacity are important to effective weed management.
- Prevention and early intervention are the most effective weed management tools.
- Causes of weed invasion and spread are managed wherever possible, not just the symptoms.
- The biology and ecological requirements of weeds, including mechanisms and pathways for spread are considered in weed management.
- Innovation in weed control and management is encouraged.
- Regular monitoring, evaluation and improvement are incorporated in weed management programs.
- Weed management is an integral part of land management. Land management practices and the timing of, are critical to the prevention and reduction in spread and impact of weeds.
- Weeds are managed in a strategic and co-ordinated manner across the landscape. Assessing and managing weed risk at a landscape and multi species scale (where appropriate) can lead to significant efficiencies in use of resources and achievement of strategic outcomes.
- The best available science, expertise and tools are utilised in weed management decision making.

### 5.3 Roles and responsibilities for implementation of the Plan

The following diagram (Figure 5.1) outlines the governance and management role of the state and government organisations collective responsibilities in the development of the Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans, and the implementation roles of stakeholders, the state and local governments in the delivery of the Plan.

Figure 5.1: Roles in weed management.





## Landholders (owners and/or occupiers)

All public and private landholders have an important role in the management of weeds in the region, including the development and implementation of management strategies to address the key deliverables.

All public and private landholders are required to know what weeds are or could impact land under their care and control and have reasonable measures in place to mitigate this risk.

Landholders should support implementation of the regional key deliverables by setting a high standard of best practice weed management and collaborating with adjacent landholders to effect tenure neutral weed management.

## Local government

Local government supports implementation of the regional key deliverables by:

- engaging local communities, managing public lands and assisting with emergency management.

Local government also makes a significant investment in local and regional weed management.

## Local control authorities

Local control authorities, support implementation of the regional key deliverables by:

- enforcing legislated weed management obligations on private and public land
- delivering components of the NSW Weeds Action Program throughout the state
- conducting weed inspections on private and public land
- controlling weeds on lands managed by local government
- reporting and mapping weed incidence across the state
- input into weed strategy and policy
- providing education, training and resources for both the public and for staff.

## State government

The NSW Department of Primary Industries is the lead agency for weed management within the NSW Government.

Local Land Services is responsible for coordinating and facilitating weed management at a regional level, through the implementation of regional sub-programs.

## NSW Department of Primary Industries

The NSW Department of Primary Industries supports implementation of the regional key deliverables by:

- managing updates and amendments to the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*
- leading and administering the NSW Weeds Action Program
- managing the NSW Weeds Information Database, which provides information about over 300 weeds for the NSW WeedWise website and app
- managing the weeds extranet, which facilitates information and resource sharing for weeds professionals in NSW and interstate
- providing extension, education and training services
- leading the response to new incursions of state priority weeds and nationally significant weeds
- developing non-regulatory approaches and incentives
- conducting weeds research and collaborating with other researchers
- providing biological control services
- capturing state-wide weeds data through the Biosecurity Information System – Weeds
- resourcing the NSW Department of Primary Industries biosecurity helpline (1800 680 244)
- developing policies and guidelines to support the work of the State Weed Committee.

## Local Land Services

Local Land Services support implementation of the regional key deliverables by:

- delivering regional strategic weed management plans
- facilitating and coordinating regional strategic planning
- assisting with education and community outreach programs
- controlling weeds on lands under their control.

Local Land Services are responsible for managing the Travelling Stock Reserve network, and therefore must exercise all Landholder responsibilities.

## 5.4 Regional deliverables

Delivery partners define key regional deliverables and develop and implement processes to address actions. It is recognised that different stakeholders are resourced at different levels and have different priorities in weed management. Consistent collaborative approach for long term weed management is required by all stakeholders.

Investment by all landholders and stakeholders in weed management should align with the goals of the NSW Invasive Species Plan and regional priority weeds.

The following tables identify the key deliverables against the four goals outlined in the NSW Invasive Species Plan.

The below table outlines relevant deliverables that relate to the NSW Invasive Species Plan that are a priority for the South East region. State deliverables are included in the [NSW Invasive Species Plan](#).

Table 5.1: Relevant regional deliverables that relate to the NSW Invasive Species Plan.

GOAL 1 - Exclude: prevent the establishment of new invasive species				
Outcomes	Strategies	Key deliverables	Responsibility	Timeframe
1.1 Improved identification and management of high-risk species and pathways	1.1.3 Implement legislation, education and enforcement programs for effective management of high-risk species and pathways	Support a regional inspection program for high risk sites and pathways and public and private land.	Local Land Services	Annual targets dependant on Weeds Action Program funding allocation. Will be determined annually.
		Undertake a local inspection program for high risk sites and pathways.	Local control authorities	
		Undertake a property inspection program.	Local control authorities	



**GOAL 1 - Exclude: prevent the establishment of new invasive species**

Outcomes	Strategies	Key deliverables	Responsibility	Timeframe
1.2 Improved early detection capabilities	1.2.1 Continually review and improve early detection capabilities	Utilise new technologies e.g., drone, detector dog, remote sensing aerial inspections where available and it is financially viable to do so.	Local control authorities, Local Land Services and NSW Department of Primary Industries	As feasible
	1.2.2 Undertake regular fore-sighting to identify and address emerging trends that could lead to increased biosecurity risks	Identify and address emerging biosecurity risk trends during South East Regional Committee and sub-committee meetings.	South East Regional Weed Committee	2-3 times/year
	1.2.3 Improve capacity (people, equipment and processes) to identify and report suspected new invasive species	Support local control authorities authorised officers' attendance at relevant training, conferences, forums and events.	Local control authorities and Local Land Services	2 per local control authority per year
	1.2.4 Increase public awareness of incursion risk and reporting mechanisms	Implement WeedScan when released for public use.	Local control authorities and Local Land Services	When available

**GOAL 2 - Eradicate or contain: Eliminate or prevent the spread of invasive species**

Outcomes	Strategies	Key Deliverables	Responsibility	Timeframe
2.1 Improved rapid response capabilities to eradicate or contain new incursions	2.1.2 Develop incursion response plans for extreme risk species	Maintain incursion response plan.	Local Land Services and South East Regional Weed Sub-committee	Ongoing
	2.1.3 Develop rapid response plans and cost-sharing agreements	Develop Memorandum of Understanding for regional rapid response as part of Weeds Action Program agreement.	Local Land Services	Completed by 30 June 2023
	2.1.5 Maintain a sufficient state-wide network of biosecurity staff to respond to incursions	Work with councils to ensure they have a minimum of one Authorised Officer appointed under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> .	Local Land Services and Department of Primary Industries	Ongoing

**GOAL 3 - Effectively manage: reduce the impacts of widespread invasive species**

Outcomes	Strategies	Key Deliverables	Responsibility	Timeframe
<b>3.1 Management programs prioritised to give more targeted effort and greater benefit</b>	3.1.1 Prioritise invasive species management at the regional level through regional pest animal and weed management strategies	Review of the Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan priorities.	Local Land Services and South East Regional Weed Committee	Mid-term (2025)
	3.1.2 Prioritise management efforts based on current and potential impacts	Support and fund the development of a new Weed Risk Assessment tool to support decision making at a local level.	Local Land Services	Currently in development
<b>3.2 Improved management effectiveness</b>	3.2.2 Encourage co-operative programs that use integrated management across all tenures	Conduct land management education programs and incentive programs that promote groundcover management and other integrated weed management techniques as funding allows.	Local Land Services	Ongoing
		Support use of biocontrol agents through membership of the Biocontrol Taskforce and by maintaining a small biocontrol facility in Eurobodalla.	Local Land Services and Eurobodalla Shire Council	Ongoing
	3.2.3 Ensure regulatory framework is implemented to back up voluntary actions	All local control authorities to have the capacity to undertake appropriate enforcement actions as required.	Local control authorities	Ongoing
	3.2.4 Large management programs should have monitoring, reporting and feedback processes in place to allow continual refinement of management approach	Provide reports to regional weeds coordinator as required on the progress of Weeds Action Program deliverables.	Local control authorities	2-4 times/year

**GOAL 4 - Capacity building: Ensure NSW has the ability and commitment to manage invasive species**

Outcomes	Strategies	Key Deliverables	Responsibility	Timeframe
4.1 Roles and responsibilities are clear for weeds management	4.1.1 Ensure roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder are clearly defined and understood	Employ 1 FTE regional weeds coordinator to implement and monitor the Weeds Action Program for the South East.	Local Land Services	Ongoing
4.2 Private landholders and the general community are motivated to support biosecurity at all stages of invasion curve	4.2.1 Inform stakeholders of their obligations under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i>	Educate landholders on their obligations as part of routine property inspection program. Conduct community education events.	Local control authorities  Local control authorities	Ongoing  4 per year for South East region
	4.2.2 Identify opportunities for community involvement in biosecurity	Collaborate with other Local Control Authorities and local community groups on planning, extension and biological control programs.	Local control authorities	2-3 times/year
	4.2.3 Maintain and build on existing volunteer networks	Work with a range of community groups such as Landcare groups to deliver programs assisting them to manage and restore their local environment and improve the sustainability of agricultural activities.	Local Land Services (Landcare coordinator)	1 times/year
	4.2.4 Provide a range of information, education and training resources	Deliver information and education using a variety of media.	Local control authorities and Local Land Services	2-4 times/year
4.6 Commitment to implement and monitor progress of the Invasive Species Plan	4.6.2 Conduct end of Plan review		Local Land Services and South East Regional Weed Committee	2027



## Collaborative research and practical application

Regional weed committees will investigate opportunities for collaboration that may include:

- engagement with weed science researchers, community, the aboriginal community, government, and industry to identify current knowledge gaps and to document weed species research priorities
- strengthening partnerships and actively participating in industry, government and university collaboration for weeds research
- maintaining currency of regional and local weed risk assessments
- development of new technologies and innovative approaches to the management of weed risks
- application of biological control programs for priority weeds
- incorporation of research findings into weed management decision-making (this is part of adaptive management).



## 6. Measuring success and continuous improvement

This section covers how we intend to address and document to what extent goals have been achieved, as well as evaluating performance, and reviewing our activity and focus.

### 6.1 Measuring performance

A state level monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement (MERI) framework for Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans, has been developed to guide Regional Weeds Committees to measure their success and continuous improvement.

Each Regional Weeds Committee will establish a MERI framework for Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans. This MERI framework will facilitate the review of results against planned immediate, intermediate and long-term outcomes.

Data collection and management is crucial to the adoption of standardised approaches for the region, and for the implementation of MERI procedures.

All stakeholders and member organisations of the regional weed committees are expected to assist with data collections and sharing for the purposes of MERI.

### 6.2 Performance indicators and reporting

Standardised MERI systems are used to compile and report on the efforts and achievements of stakeholders in contributing to this plan. A [state-wide MERI framework](#) has been developed for annual performance measurement.

Regional weed committees may undertake a more extensive review annually or through the life of the plan.

Performance indicators will be developed against the actions and strategies in section 5, to enable tracking of the progressive impacts of interventions and investment in priorities and will relate to the goals for this plan.

### 6.3 Plan review

The South East Regional Weed Committee will foster adaptive management and continual improvement in weed management.

A mid-term review of this plan will be undertaken at year three (2025) and a full review will be undertaken nearing the end of the five-year term for this plan (2027).

Weed risk assessments will be updated as needed from time to time and a particular focus at year three will be on evaluation and review of weeds listed in this plan ([Appendix 1](#)).



## 7. List of Acronyms

<b>DPI</b>	Department of Primary Industries	<b>TSR</b>	Travelling stock reserve
<b>MERI</b>	Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement		

## 8. Glossary

**Best practice:** A technique or methodology that, through experience and research, has proven to reliably lead to a desired result. Also see leading practice.

**Biodiversity:** The variety of all life forms: the different species of plants, animals, fungi, bacteria and other micro-organisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems (the variety of habitats, biotic communities and ecological processes) of which they form a part.

**Biosecurity:** Protecting the economy, environment and community from the negative impacts of pests, diseases and weeds.

**Country:** A term used by Aboriginal people to refer to the land to which they have a traditional attachment to.

**Emergency management:** Management related to preparedness, response and recovery for actual or imminent animal pest and disease and plant pest and disease emergencies, natural disasters and other emergencies impacting on primary production or animal health and safety.

**Landholders:** means a person who is the owner of land or who, whether by reason of ownership or otherwise, is in lawful occupation or possession, or has lawful management or control, of land.

**Stakeholders:** Organisations that collaborate and partner with Local Land Services directly to support customer service delivery, including community and industry groups, not-for-profits, non-government organisations, Landcare, research institutions, state and local government and private sector providers.

**Weed:** Plants (foreign to the region) that are unwanted in a given situation and which usually have detectable negative economic, environmental or social impacts.

**Weed Action Program:** The New South Wales (NSW) Weeds Action Program is a NSW Government initiative to reduce the impact of weeds through implementation of the NSW Invasive Species Plan and the NSW Biosecurity Strategy.

## 9. References

McLeod, R. (2018). Annual Costs of Weeds in Australia. Retrieved from <https://invasives.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Cost-of-weeds-report.pdf>

# Appendices

## Appendix 1: Priority weeds for the South East Local Land Services region

This appendix identifies state priority weed species (A1.1) as set by NSW Department of Primary Industries and regionally determined priorities (A1.2) as determined by the South East Regional Weed Committee.

The *Biosecurity Act 2015* and Biosecurity Regulation 2017 provide specific legal requirements for state priority weeds (A1.1) and high-risk activities. For each state priority weed, the management priority, and specific requirements for its management (as stated in the *Biosecurity Act 2015* and regulations) is included. State priority weeds are regulated as prohibited matter, or under biosecurity zones, or control orders, or have mandatory measures that apply.

A1.2 identifies regionally prioritised weeds and the outcomes that demonstrate compliance with the general biosecurity duty. Recommended measures for these weeds are provided in the NSW Department of Primary Industries website and mobile based application NSW WeedWise, as practical advice on achieving these outcomes.

## A1.1 State priority weeds

### State priority weed category – PREVENTION:

The following weeds have not established self-sustaining populations in NSW and pose a significant biosecurity risk to the state. Prohibiting these weeds from the state to prevent the biosecurity risk posed is a reasonably practical objective.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
All species of vascular plant Tracheophyta	Tracheophyta	<b>Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 34)</b>  Duty to notify on importation of plants into the state:  (1) A person must not import into the State a species of vascular plant (Tracheophyta) if the species is not currently present in the State unless the person has, at least 20 working days before the plant is imported into the state, notified the species of plant and its proposed location within the State.  (2) The notification is to be given to the Secretary and is to be given in accordance with Part 6.  (3) A species of plant is taken not to be present in the state if the National Herbarium of New South Wales does not show it as being present in the state.  Note. See <a href="http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au">http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au</a>

## State priority weed category – PREVENTION:

The following weeds have not established self-sustaining populations in NSW and pose a significant biosecurity risk to the state. Prohibiting these weeds from the state to prevent the biosecurity risk posed is a reasonably practical objective.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Anchored water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	<p><b>Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)</b></p> <p>A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Regional strategic response:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols</li> <li>• Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options</li> <li>• Trigger rapid response protocol.</li> </ul>
Black knapweed	<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>	
Bridal veil creeper	<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	
Broomrape	Orobanche spp. (all species except the native <i>O. cernua</i> var. <i>australiana</i> and <i>O. minor</i> )	
Eurasian water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	
Frogbit / Spongeplant	<i>Limnobium</i> spp. (all species)	
Gamba grass	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium</i> spp. (all species)	
Hydrocotyl/ Water pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	
Karoo acacia	<i>Vachellia karroo</i> (syn. <i>Acacia karroo</i> )	
Kochia	<i>Bassia scoparia</i> (excluding subsp. <i>trichophylla</i> )	

## State priority weed category – PREVENTION:

The following weeds have not established self-sustaining populations in NSW and pose a significant biosecurity risk to the state. Prohibiting these weeds from the state to prevent the biosecurity risk posed is a reasonably practical objective.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Koster's curse	<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	<p><b>Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)</b></p> <p>A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Regional strategic response:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.</li> <li>• Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.</li> <li>• Trigger rapid response protocol.</li> </ul>
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	
Mexican feather grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i> (syn. <i>Stipa tenuissima</i> )	
Miconia	<i>Miconia</i> spp. (all species)	
Mikania vine	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	
Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	
Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	
Prickly acacia	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i> (syn. <i>Acacia nilotica</i> )	
Rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	
Siam weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	
Water caltrop	<i>Trapa</i> spp. (all species)	
Water soldier	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	
Witchweed	<i>Striga</i> spp. (except the native <i>S. parviflora</i> )	
Yellow burrhead	<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	

## State priority weed category – PREVENTION:

The following weeds have not established self-sustaining populations in NSW and pose a significant biosecurity risk to the state. Prohibiting these weeds from the state to prevent the biosecurity risk posed is a reasonably practical objective.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	<p><b>Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)</b></p> <p>A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the state is guilty of an offence.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 35, Biosecurity Regulation, 2017) - parthenium weed carriers – machinery and equipment</b></p> <p>(1) This clause applies to the following equipment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>grain harvesters (including the comb or front)</li> <li>comb trailers (including the comb or front)</li> <li>bins used for holding grain during harvest operations</li> <li>augers or similar equipment used for moving grain</li> <li>vehicles used for transporting grain harvesters</li> <li>vehicles used as support vehicles with grain harvesters and that have been driven in paddocks during harvest operations</li> <li>mineral exploration drilling rigs and vehicles used for transporting those rigs</li> </ol> <p>(2) A person must not import into the State from Queensland any equipment to which this clause applies.</p>



### State priority weed category – ERADICATION:

The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance and pose a medium to high biosecurity risk to NSW. The measures established under the control orders are necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimise or manage the biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera</i>	<p><b>The boneseed control zone is the whole of NSW</b></p> <p><b>The parkinsonia control zone is the whole of NSW</b></p> <p><b>The tropical soda apple control zone is the whole of NSW</b></p> <p><b>Control measure - owners and occupiers of land</b></p> <p>(1) The owner or occupier of land in the control zone on which there is a new infestation of boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple must notify the local control authority for that land as soon as practicable of the following information:</p> <p>(a) the person's full name and contact details, including a telephone number</p> <p>(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)</p> <p>(c) any other information that is requested by the local control authority.</p> <p>(2) The owner or occupier of the land must ensure that the land is kept free of boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple by immediately destroying all boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple on the land. This requirement applies to any new infestation as well as any subsequent generations of boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple on that land.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b>Control measure – persons dealing with carriers</b></p> <p>A person who deals with a carrier of boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the carrier is not moved from the land with any boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple on it, attached to it, or contained in it, before the carrier is moved from the land.</p>
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	
Tropical soda apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	

### State priority weed category – ERADICATION:

The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance and pose a medium to high biosecurity risk to NSW. The measures established under the control orders are necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimise or manage the biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera</i>	<p><b>Control measure – persons moving boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple and carriers of boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple</b></p> <p>(excluding a human)</p> <p>(1) A person who moves boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple or a carrier of boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple (excluding a human) to another property, must notify the local control authority for that other property as soon as practicable before moving the boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple of the following information:</p> <p>(a) the person's full name and contact details</p> <p>(b) the addresses of the land the boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple is coming from and going to, including the lot and deposited plan number and the property identification code for the land (if these are known)</p> <p>(2) A person who moves boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple or a carrier of boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple (excluding a human) does not need to comply with subclause (1) if they know that notification of the movement has already been given to the local control authority for that other property.</p> <p>Note. Examples of when boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple or a carrier of boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple (excluding a human) may need to be moved include, but are not limited to, the movement of vehicles, soil, or livestock as well as movement for disposal.</p>
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	
Tropical soda apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	

## State priority weed category – ERADICATION:

The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance and pose a medium to high biosecurity risk to NSW. The measures established under the control orders are necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimise or manage the biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Chinese violet	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> <i>subspecies. micrantha</i>	<p><b>Control order – (Chinese Violet Control Zone)</b></p> <p><b>1. Control measures for owners and occupiers of land</b></p> <p>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:</p> <p>(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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the new infestation</li> <li>ii) verbally or in writing</li> <li>iii) giving the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the person's full name and contact number</li> <li>(2) the location of the Chinese violet, including the property identification code for the land (if this is known)</li> <li>(3) any other information reasonably requested by the local control authority</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(b) destroy all Chinese violet on the land, including fruit</p> <p>(c) ensure that subsequent generations of Chinese violet are destroyed</p> <p>(d) that the land is kept free of Chinese violet</p> <p>(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.</p>

State priority weed category – ERADICATION:

The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance and pose a medium to high biosecurity risk to NSW. The measures established under the control orders are necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimise or manage the biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Chinese violet	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> <i>subspecies. micrantha</i>	<p><b>2. Control measures for persons dealing with carriers</b></p> <p>Pursuant to section 62(1)(b) of the Act, a person who deals with a carrier of Chinese violet in the Chinese Violet Control Zone, in circumstances where the person knows or ought reasonably to know of the presence of Chinese violet on the land or in or on the carrier, must:</p> <p>a) ensure that Chinese violet (including any seed and propagules) is not moved from the land</p> <p>b) immediately notify the local control authority for the area:</p> <p>    i) as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the presence of Chinese violet</p> <p>    ii) verbally or in writing</p> <p>    iii) giving the following:</p> <p>        (1) the person’s full name and contact number</p> <p>        (2) the location of the Chinese violet, including the property identification code for the land (if this is known)</p> <p>    iv) any other information reasonably requested by the local control authority.</p> <p>c) The person who deals with a carrier of Chinese violet does not need to comply with (b) above if they know that notification of the infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority for the area.</p>

## State priority weed category – ERADICATION AND/OR CONTAINMENT:

The following weeds pose a medium to high biosecurity risk to NSW and vary in distribution and abundance in different parts of the state. The principal object of a biosecurity zone regulation is to provide for the long term management of a biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.

Species	Land area where requirements apply	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Alligator weed <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	<p>A biosecurity zone, to be known as the Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone, is established for all land within the state except land in the following regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Greater Sydney,</li> <li>b) Hunter (but only in respect of land in the local government area of City of Lake Macquarie, City of Maitland, City of Newcastle or Port Stephens).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone (Biosecurity Regulation 2017 - Part 5, Division 2)</b></p> <p>An owner or occupier of land in the Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone on which there is the weed <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> (alligator weed) must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 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</li> <li>(b) 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017)</b></p> <p>A person must not import into the state or sell.</p> <p><b>Regional strategic response:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop a region-wide coordinated campaign for collaborative management;</li> <li>• detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations;</li> <li>• high level analysis of pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options;</li> <li>• implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols; and</li> <li>• monitor progress towards eradication.</li> </ul>



### State priority weed category – ERADICATION AND/OR CONTAINMENT:

The following weeds pose a medium to high biosecurity risk to NSW and vary in distribution and abundance in different parts of the state. The principal object of a biosecurity zone regulation is to provide for the long term management of a biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.

Species	Land area where requirements apply	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Bitou bush <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata</i>	A biosecurity zone, to be known as the Bitou bush Biosecurity Zone, is established for all land within the state except land within 10 kilometres of the mean high water mark of the Pacific Ocean between Cape Byron in the north and Point Perpendicular in the south.	<p><b>Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone (Biosecurity Regulation 2016 - Part 5, Division 3)</b></p> <p>An owner or occupier of land in the Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone on which there is the weed <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata</i> (bitou bush) must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 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</li> <li>(b) 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017)</b></p> <p>A person must not import into the state or sell.</p> <p><b>Regional strategic response:</b></p> <p>Implement Bitou Bush State Strategic Plan</p>

## State priority weed category – ERADICATION AND/OR CONTAINMENT:

The following weeds pose a medium to high biosecurity risk to NSW and vary in distribution and abundance in different parts of the state. The principal object of a biosecurity zone regulation is to provide for the long term management of a biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.

Species	Land area where requirements apply	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Water hyacinth <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	<p>A biosecurity zone, to be known as the Water Hyacinth Biosecurity Zone, is established for all land within the State except land in the following regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Greater Sydney or North Coast</li> <li>(b) North West (but only land in those regions that is in the local government area of Moree plains)</li> <li>(c) Hunter (but only land in that region that is in the local government area of City of Cessnock, City of Lake Macquarie, Mid-Coast, City of Maitland, City of Newcastle or Port Stephens)</li> <li>(d) South East (but only land in that region that is in the local government area of Eurobodalla, Kiama, City of Shellharbour, City of Shoalhaven or City of Wollongong).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Water Hyacinth Biosecurity Zone (Biosecurity Regulation 2017 - Part 5, Division 4)</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 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</li> <li>(b) 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):</b></p> <p>A person must not import into the State or sell.</p> <p><b>Regional strategic response:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• develop a region-wide coordinated campaign for collaborative management</li> <li>• identification of key sites/assets in the geographic area</li> <li>• species managed in accordance with published weed management plans.</li> </ul>

## State priority weed category – CONTAINMENT AND/OR ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the state. As Weeds of National Significance, their further spread through trade should be minimised to protect priority assets.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	<b>Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):</b>  A person must not import into the State or sell.
Asparagus weeds	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> , <i>A. africanus</i> , <i>A. asparagoides</i> including the Western Cape form*, <i>A. densiflorus</i> , <i>A. plumosus</i> , and <i>A. scandens</i>	
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	
Bellyache bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> spp. agg. (except the varieties Chester Thornless, Dirksen Thornless, Loch Ness, Silvan, Black Satin, Murrindindi, Smooth Stem, Thornfree and Chehalem)	
Brooms	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> , <i>G. linifolia</i> , <i>Cystisus scoparius</i>	
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	
Cat's claw creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	

## State priority weed category – CONTAINMENT AND/OR ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the state. As Weeds of National Significance, their further spread through trade should be minimised to protect priority assets.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	<b>Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):</b> A person must not import into the State or sell.
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	
Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis</i> spp.	
Prickly pears	<i>Opuntia</i> spp. (excluding <i>O. ficus-indica</i> ), <i>Cylindropuntia</i> spp. and <i>Austrocylindropuntia</i> spp.	
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	
Serrated tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	
Silver-leaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	
Willows	<i>Salix</i> species 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)	

# A1.2 Regional priority weeds

<p><b>Regional priority weed category – PREVENTION (whole of region):</b></p> <p>The following weeds are currently not found in the region, pose significant biosecurity risk and prevention of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.</p>	
<p>Sickle thorn – <i>Asparagus falcatus</i></p> <p>Coral creeper – <i>Barleria repens</i></p> <p>Kidney leaf mud plantain – <i>Heteranthera reniformis</i></p> <p>Water star grass – <i>Heteranthera zosterifolia</i></p> <p>Holly leaved senecio – <i>Senecio glastifolius</i></p>	
<p><b>Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty</b></p> <p>Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land</p> <p>Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant</p> <p>A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant</p> <p>Notify local control authority if found.</p>	<p><b>Strategic response in the South East region</b></p> <p>Identify high risk sites and pathways and conduct ongoing surveillance for incursions of the species.</p> <p>Prevention of entry to geographic area, and movement and sale within.</p> <p>Have a collaborative rapid response protocol in place.</p> <p>Implement site specific biosecurity and / or hygiene protocols.</p>



## Regional priority weed category – ERADICATION (whole of region):

The following weeds are currently not found in the region, pose significant biosecurity risk and prevention of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.

Ming asparagus fern/pompom asparagus – *Asparagus macowanii* var. *zuluensis*

Groundsel bush – *Baccharis halimifolia*

Cat's claw creeper – *Dolichandra unguis-cati* (syn. *Macfadyena unguis-cati*) \*

Kei apple – *Dovyalis caffra*

Horsetails – *Equisetum* spp.

Senegal tea plant – *Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*

Water poppy – *Hydrocleys nymphoides*

Long leaf water primrose – *Ludwigia longifolia*

Ludwigia – *Ludwigia peruviana*

Water lettuce – *Pistia stratiotes*

Kudzu – *Pueraria lobata*

Salvinia – *Salvinia molesta* \*

Giant devil's fig – *Solanum chrysotrichum*

Silverleaf nightshade – *Solanum elaeagnifolium* \*

Sticky nightshade – *Solanum sisymbriifolium*

### Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land

Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant

A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, keeping, moving, carrying or releasing the plant.

Notify local control authority if found.

\*These species are subject to state requirements. Please see A1.1

### Strategic response in the South East region

Establish agreed quarantine and/or hygiene protocols

Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties

Destruction of all infestations including seed banks

Prevention of entry to geographic area, and movement and sale within

Monitor progress towards eradication

Undertake high risk sites and pathway inspections.

## Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in parts of the region. While elimination is not practicable in the containment zone, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds to the whole South East region may be reasonably practicable by attempting to prevent spread to new locations outside the containment zone.

### Mysore thorn – *Caesalpinia decapetala*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the South East region
<p>Containment zone: Wollongong Local Government Area.</p> <p>Exclusion zone: Whole of region except containment zone.</p>	<p><b>Whole of region:</b></p> <p>Land managers mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land</p> <p>A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant.</p> <p><b>Within exclusion zone:</b></p> <p>Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant</p> <p>Notify local control authority if found.</p> <p><b>Within containment zone:</b></p> <p>Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value</p> <p>Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land.</p> <p>* these species are subject to state requirements. Please see A1.1</p>	<p><b>Within exclusion zone:</b></p> <p>Establish agreed quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.</p> <p>Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.</p> <p>Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p> <p>High level analysis of pathways to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options</p> <p><b>Within containment zone:</b></p> <p>Identification of key sites/ assets in the geographic area</p> <p>Identification of regional containment zones where required</p> <p>Develop region-wide coordinated campaigns for collaborative management</p> <p>Species managed in accordance with published weed management plan</p>

## Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in parts of the region. While elimination is not practicable in the containment zone, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds to the whole South East region may be reasonably practicable by attempting to prevent spread to new locations outside the containment zone.

### Spanish heath – *Erica lusitanica*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the South East region
<p>Containment zone: Queanbeyan-Palerang, Snowy Monaro and Wingecarribee Local Government Areas.</p> <p>Exclusion zone: Whole of region except containment zone.</p>	<p><b>Whole of region:</b></p> <p>Land managers mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land</p> <p>A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant.</p> <p><b>Within exclusion zone:</b></p> <p>Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant</p> <p>Notify local control authority if found.</p> <p><b>Within containment zone:</b></p> <p>Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value</p> <p>Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land.</p> <p>* these species are subject to state requirements. Please see A1.1</p>	<p><b>Within exclusion zone:</b></p> <p>Establish agreed quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.</p> <p>Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.</p> <p>Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p> <p>High level analysis of pathways to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options</p> <p><b>Within containment zone:</b></p> <p>Identification of key sites/ assets in the geographic area</p> <p>Identification of regional containment zones where required</p> <p>Develop region-wide coordinated campaigns for collaborative management</p> <p>Species managed in accordance with published weed management plan</p>

## Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in parts of the region. While elimination is not practicable in the containment zone, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds to the whole South East region may be reasonably practicable by attempting to prevent spread to new locations outside the containment zone.

### Coolatai grass – *Hyparrhenia hirta*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the South East region
<p>Containment zone: Goulburn Mulwaree, Shoalhaven, Snowy Monaro, Wingecarribee, Upper Lachlan, Wollongong and Shellharbour Local Government Areas.</p> <p>Exclusion zone: Whole of region except containment zone.</p>	<p><b>Whole of region:</b></p> <p>Land managers mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land</p> <p>A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant.</p> <p><b>Within exclusion zone:</b></p> <p>Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant</p> <p>Notify local control authority if found.</p> <p><b>Within containment zone:</b></p> <p>Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value</p> <p>Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land.</p>	<p><b>Within exclusion zone:</b></p> <p>Establish agreed quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.</p> <p>Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.</p> <p>Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p> <p>High level analysis of pathways to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options</p> <p><b>Within containment zone:</b></p> <p>Identification of key sites/ assets in the geographic area</p> <p>Identification of regional containment zones where required</p> <p>Develop region-wide coordinated campaigns for collaborative management</p> <p>Species managed in accordance with published weed management plan</p>

## Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in parts of the region. While elimination is not practicable in the containment zone, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds to the whole South East region may be reasonably practicable by attempting to prevent spread to new locations outside the containment zone.

### Lantana – *Lantana camara* \*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the South East region
<p>Containment zone: Eurobodalla, Shoalhaven, Wollongong, Shellharbour and Kiama Local Government Areas.</p> <p>Exclusion zone: Whole of region except containment zone.</p>	<p><b>Whole of region:</b></p> <p>Land managers mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land</p> <p>A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant.</p> <p><b>Within exclusion zone:</b></p> <p>Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant</p> <p>Notify local control authority if found.</p> <p><b>Within containment zone:</b></p> <p>Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value</p> <p>Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land.</p> <p>* these species are subject to state requirements. Please see A1.1</p>	<p><b>Within exclusion zone:</b></p> <p>Establish agreed quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.</p> <p>Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.</p> <p>Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p> <p>High level analysis of pathways to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options</p> <p><b>Within containment zone:</b></p> <p>Identification of key sites/ assets in the geographic area</p> <p>Identification of regional containment zones where required</p> <p>Develop region-wide coordinated campaigns for collaborative management</p> <p>Species managed in accordance with published weed management plan</p>

## Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in parts of the region. While elimination is not practicable in the containment zone, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds to the whole South East region may be reasonably practicable by attempting to prevent spread to new locations outside the containment zone.

### Gorse – *Ulex europaeus* \*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the South East region
<p>Containment zone: Goulburn Mulwaree, Queanbeyan-Palerang, Snowy Monaro, Wingecarribee and Yass Valley Local Government Areas.</p> <p>Exclusion zone: Whole of region except containment zone.</p>	<p><b>Whole of region:</b></p> <p>Land managers mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land</p> <p>A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant.</p> <p><b>Within exclusion zone:</b></p> <p>Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant</p> <p>Notify local control authority if found.</p> <p><b>Within containment zone:</b></p> <p>Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value</p> <p>Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land.</p> <p>* these species are subject to state requirements. Please see A1.1</p>	<p><b>Within exclusion zone:</b></p> <p>Establish agreed quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.</p> <p>Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.</p> <p>Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p> <p>High level analysis of pathways to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options</p> <p><b>Within containment zone:</b></p> <p>Identification of key sites/ assets in the geographic area</p> <p>Identification of regional containment zones where required</p> <p>Develop region-wide coordinated campaigns for collaborative management</p> <p>Species managed in accordance with published weed management plan</p>



## Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

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### Sea Spurge – *Euphorbia paralias*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the South East region
Exclusion zone: Wollongong, Shellharbour and Kiama Local Government Areas.	<p><b>Whole of region:</b></p> <p>Land managers mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land</p> <p>A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant.</p> <p><b>Within exclusion zone:</b></p> <p>Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant</p> <p>Notify local control authority if found.</p> <p><b>Within containment zone:</b></p> <p>Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value</p> <p>Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land.</p> <p>* these species are subject to state requirements. Please see A1.1</p>	<p><b>Within exclusion zone:</b></p> <p>Establish agreed quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.</p> <p>Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.</p> <p>Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p> <p>High level analysis of pathways to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options</p> <p><b>Within containment zone:</b></p> <p>Identification of key sites/ assets in the geographic area</p> <p>Identification of regional containment zones where required</p> <p>Develop region-wide coordinated campaigns for collaborative management</p> <p>Species managed in accordance with published weed management plan</p>

## Appendix 2: General biosecurity duty

### Section 22 of the Act (Biosecurity duty – dealing with biosecurity matter and carriers) states:

*“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 is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.”*

In many cases, the general biosecurity duty will focus on desired outcomes rather than prescribe exactly what a person must do. For example, with respect to weeds, the general biosecurity duty would require a land manager to reduce the impact of weeds found on their property from spreading onto neighbouring properties.

In many cases, a land manager will discharge their general biosecurity duty by simply stopping the spread of weeds from their land, by creating a weed-free buffer zone.

In other cases, where a measurable degradation of land occurs as a result of poorly managed weeds, a regulation called a mandatory measure may be in place that will require the land manager to suppress and destroy a particular weed species.

This approach recognises that in most circumstances, the person with the general biosecurity duty is best placed to decide what is reasonably practicable in the circumstances to prevent, eliminate or minimise the particular biosecurity risk, and should have the flexibility to make this decision.

This approach of flexibility in decision-making provides opportunities for innovative and novel ways to emerge to manage a biosecurity risk and, as a result, achieve a discharge of the biosecurity duty.

(Source: EM Train, 'Introduction to legislation and the Biosecurity Act 2015' module)



