



**SNOWY MONARO**  
REGIONAL COUNCIL

# **Snowy Monaro Region**

## **Local Weed Management Plan**



## Record of Versions

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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. The Snowy Monaro Region

The Snowy Monaro Regional Council was formed on 12th May 2016 as a result of proclamation by the NSW Minister for Local Government. This new region encompasses the former Bombala, Cooma-Monaro and Snowy River Local Government Areas and is located in South Eastern NSW, reaching from the ACT border in the north to the Victorian border in the south.

The region covers an area of approximately 15,000km<sup>2</sup> and is characterized by rolling plains and rugged mountain ranges. It includes the three major townships of Bombala, Cooma and Jindabyne and a number of smaller towns and villages. The region includes numerous State and National Parks, including the Deua, Kosciuszko, South East and Wadbilliga National Parks and numerous nature reserves, state forests and heritage conservation areas.

The region is heavily reliant on agricultural production, which is based largely on sheep and cattle grazing enterprises on native pastures. Climatic and geographical conditions limit the potential for diversification into other agricultural enterprises so any impact of weeds on native pastures is critical to the area.

Weed invasion, and in particular invasion by perennial grass weeds like Serrated Tussock, African Lovegrass and Chilean Needle Grass, have the potential to reduce, and in some cases, eliminate native and introduced pastures. For this reason, these weeds are identified as one of the greatest threats to the biodiversity of the Monaro grasslands.

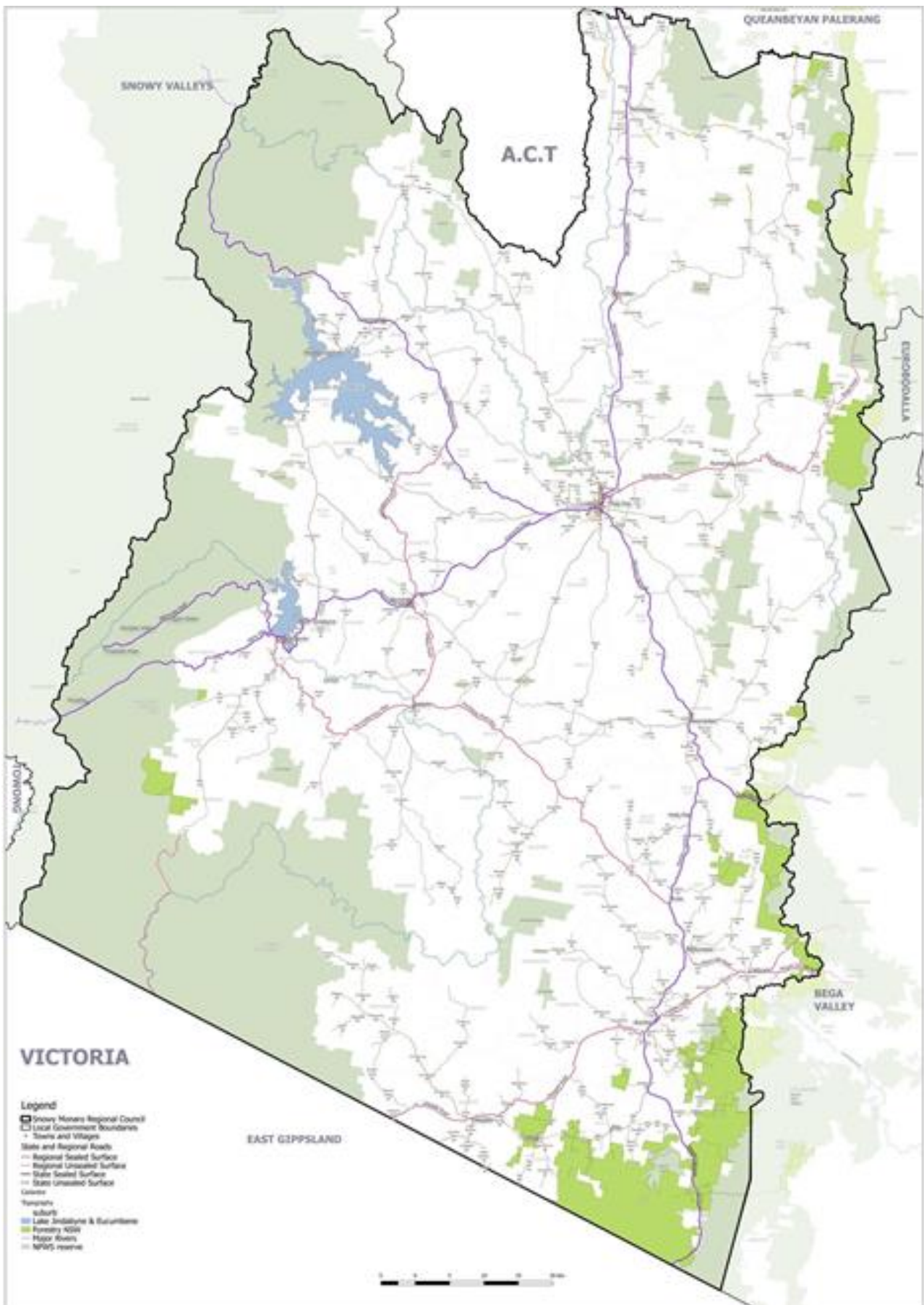
## 1.2. Implementation of the Biosecurity Act 2015

On 1 July 2017, the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015* (the Act) became the primary legislation dealing with weed management in NSW. The Act supersedes the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993* and operates on a risk management framework, providing flexibility in the development and implementation of weed management programs at a local level based on the level of risk that a weed poses to the local economy, environment and/or community.

The primary objective of the Act is to provide a framework for the prevention, elimination and minimization of a wide range of biosecurity risks, including pest animals, diseases, contaminants and weeds. In relation to the management of weeds, the Act aims to prevent the introduction of new weeds into or within the State, to eradicate new incursions quickly and efficiently and to minimise the impact of widespread established weeds.

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

Figure 1 Snowy Monaro Region Geographical Area



### 1.2.1. Prohibited Matter

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

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

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



### 1.2.2. Mandatory measures

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

Table 2. Schedule 3 weeds to which mandatory measures apply

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

### 1.2.3. General Biosecurity Duty

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2 South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022

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

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

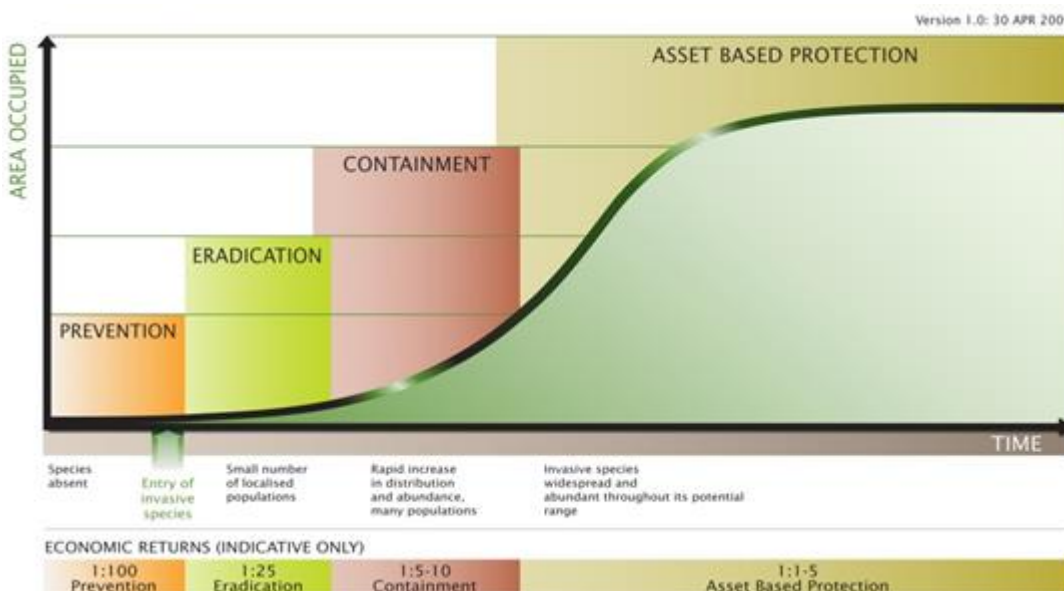
### 3 Priority weeds within the Snowy Monaro Region

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

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

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

**Figure 2. Generalised invasion Curve**



Many weed species considered to be widespread throughout NSW have a very limited distribution within areas of the Snowy Monaro Region. The objective of this plan is to prioritise resource allocation towards eradicating isolated infestations where possible, and to reducing the impact of the weed where it is not.

### 3.1 Prevention

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

### 3.2 Elimination

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

### 3.3 Containment and Asset Protection

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

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

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

Some localised areas of the Snowy Monaro contain infestations of priority weeds whereby the weed is the dominant species and to which a reduction in incidence is unlikely in a localised situation with current technologies. In such areas buffers and containment strategies may be imposed by Council to protect priority assets.

Control requirements for priority weeds within the Snowy Monaro Region are detailed within Appendices 1-12.



## 4 Plan review

A mid-term review of the Plan will occur in 2020 (Year Two) and a full review in 2022 (Year Four) in line with review of the Regional Plan.

## APPENDIX 1 Serrated Tussock

# Snowy Monaro Regional Council Local Management Plan for Serrated Tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*)

## Introduction

Serrated Tussock is a **Weed of National Significance**. It is regarded as one of the worst weeds in Australia because of its invasiveness, potential for spread, and economic, environmental and social impacts. Serrated tussock has little to no grazing value because of its high fibre and low protein content. Infestations result in a significant loss in livestock production. Dense infestations may completely dominate pasture; making large areas incapable of supporting livestock. Serrated tussock poses a high risk to the Snowy Monaro Region's \$78m agricultural industry and unique environment (2010/11 Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) - Value of Agricultural Commodities Produce 2010-2011).



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

## Purpose of this plan

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

## Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Snowy Monaro Regional Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimization and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

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

### **Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty**

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

## Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Serrated Tussock on the Snowy Monaro Region's economic, environmental and social sustainability.

## Council requirements

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

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

**Reporting** Council provides an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

**Enforcement** Council will enforce the control of Serrated Tussock where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* are significant.

## Land owner/occupier requirements

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

Serrated Tussock is a State priority weed subject to mandatory requirements. A person must not import into the State or sell parts of the plant.

Serrated Tussock is a Regional priority weed. The South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022 specifies that Serrated Tussock must be managed in accordance with a published local management plan.



### Isolated infestations

**Objective:** Prevent establishment

**Action:** Eliminate infestations

### Established infestations

**Objective:** Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

### Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land.

The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.

## APPENDIX 2 African Lovegrass



# Snowy Monaro Regional Council Local Management Plan for African Lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula*)

## Introduction

African lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula*) is one of the most devastating weeds threatening the Snowy Monaro region. African lovegrass has a significant biosecurity impact on the Monaro through widespread adverse effects on the economy, environment and community. These adverse effects arise from its invasiveness, the potential for spread throughout the region and the fire risk it poses. African lovegrass has relatively little grazing value due to its poor nutritional content and low palatability. African lovegrass also becomes dormant after frosts and remains so throughout winter. This results in stock and other wildlife avoiding it unless there is nothing else to eat. Therefore it rapidly replaces more palatable grasses, especially during drought. It also invades native vegetation including grassland, woodland and open forest. African Lovegrass poses a high risk to the Snowy Monaro regions \$78m agricultural industry and unique environment (2010/11 Australian Bureau of statistics (ABS) – Value of Agricultural Commodities Produce 2010-2011).



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

## Purpose of this Plan

To specify the weed control measures a landholder must implement to ensure their General Biosecurity Duty is discharged under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*, in relation to African Lovegrass.

## Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Snowy Monaro Regional Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the [biosecurity risk](#) posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g. the owner or occupier of land) with African Lovegrass must discharge their General Biosecurity Duty in relation to Biosecurity matter (priority weeds)

### ***Biosecurity Act 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty***

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

## Control Objective

In line with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* the primary objective of this plan is to prevent, eliminate and minimise the biosecurity impacts of African Lovegrass on the Snowy Monaro Region's community, environment and economy.

Toward this objective Council aims to 'keep the clean areas clean' by delivering a strict compliance program in areas of the region with little or no African lovegrass, or where it is in its early to moderate stages of establishment. In these high risk areas African Lovegrass has the potential to have significant adverse effects on the region's agricultural and environmental assets.

Throughout the life of this plan, Council's strategy is, in areas where effective control is not deemed reasonably practicable, to assist landowners manage African lovegrass infestations through the delivery of an education and extension service. This will target ways of minimising vegetative growth, seed production and dispersal. Council will support landholders with education initiatives aimed at improving ways of utilising African Lovegrass where possible. Control requirements imposed in these areas are aimed specifically at asset protection.

Unchecked African lovegrass infestations also present a significant fire risk to the community. Within densely infested African Lovegrass areas land managers should keep vegetative growth at low levels during summer, particularly adjacent to boundaries and access tracks where the fire risk to neighbouring lands is most significant. Council does not seek to resolve potential fire risks through administration of the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. Potential fire risks are administered by NSW Rural Fire Service in accordance with the *Rural Fires Act 1997*.

## Council Requirements

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*, Snowy Monaro Regional Council has a General Biosecurity duty to manage African Lovegrass on all lands under its control, according to this Plan. In order to discharge this duty, Council has adopted a Biosecurity Compliance – Council activities, vehicles and machinery Policy and undertakes ongoing roadside weed control activities. Council also manages the control of African Lovegrass and other priority weeds on its community and operational lands in accordance with this plan.

As the Local Control Authority (LCA), Snowy Monaro Regional Council has a duty to inspect all land within the Council area, in connection with its weed control functions. Council has a responsibility to ensure the effective management of **biosecurity risks** posed or likely to be posed by weeds within it's' area of jurisdiction.

**Education** Council employs a Biosecurity extension officer. The purpose of this role is to implement targeted weeds education initiatives, engage with community groups and individual landholders and support Council's Biosecurity officers.

**Surveillance** Council's Biosecurity Officers inspect private and public lands on a 1 - 6 year cycle; the frequency of inspections being determined relative to the level of biosecurity risk posed. Increased surveillance is especially important for early detection and prevention in areas with little or no established African lovegrass.

**Reporting** Council provides an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report indicates the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and



the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier to effectively discharge their General Biosecurity Duty. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

**Enforcement** Council will enforce the control of African lovegrass where failure to discharge a General Biosecurity Duty is identified in accordance with this plan. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a Biosecurity direction, accepting a Biosecurity Undertaking or the issue of a penalty infringement notice. (\$1000). Council may also enforce the control of African lovegrass by entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or with the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* are significant.

### Land owner/occupier requirements

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*, all property managers have a General Biosecurity Duty to prevent, eliminate or minimise any adverse effects on the economy the environment and the community, arising from weeds. Where eradication or significant reduction can be reasonably and practicably expected, Council will enforce that requirement. Where widespread and established invasive species have become "naturalised" in our environment and eradication or significant reduction is not deemed feasible by Council it will promote a strategy of risk minimisation and / or containment.



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

#### Light infestations

**Definition:** Occasional plants or scattered small clusters of plants

**Objective:** Prevent establishment. Prevent seeding.

**Action:** As far as reasonably practicable, landholders are required to work towards eliminating infestations of African Lovegrass. Infestations may be managed in accordance with an integrated weed control plan approved by Council.

#### Medium to Dense infestations

**Definition:** From small connected patches of plants to areas of high African lovegrass dominance.

**Objective:** Containment. Minimise seeding. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

**Action:** The growth of the plant must be controlled in a manner that continuously inhibits the ability of the plant to spread. Infestations may be managed in accordance with an integrated weed control plan approved by Council.

In situations where Council deems this requirement not reasonably practicable according to section 16 of the *Biosecurity Act 2015*, effective buffers and other containment strategies may be introduced to protect priority agricultural and environmental assets. In these situations, landholders are encouraged to implement best practice to minimise the germination and spread of lovegrass seed. This can be achieved in a number of ways including vehicle hygiene, strategic grazing, slashing, burning, herbicide application, sowing crops and pasture improvement.

**Transportation**        The plant must not be sold, transported or knowingly distributed from high incidence areas to low incidence areas.

**Duration of Plan**

This plan applies for a period of 12 months from the date of adoption.

## APPENDIX 3 St John's Wort

## Snowy Monaro Regional Council Local Management Plan for St John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)

### Introduction

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

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



### Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to St John's Wort.

### Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Snowy Monaro Regional Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimization and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

#### **Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty**

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

### Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of St John's Wort on the Snowy Monaro Region's economic, environmental and social sustainability.

### Council requirements

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

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

**Reporting** Council provides an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

**Enforcement** Council will enforce the control of St John's Wort where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* are significant.

## Land owner/occupier requirements

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

St John's Wort is identified within the South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that St John's Wort is subject to a local management program. Snowy Monaro Regional Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:



### Isolated infestations

**Objective:** Prevent establishment  
**Action:** Eliminate infestations

### Established infestations

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

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

## APPENDIX 4 Gorse

## Snowy Monaro Regional Council Local Management Plan for Gorse (*Ulex Europaeus*)

### Introduction

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



Because of its prickly nature and ability to form dense stands, Gorse makes movement within infested paddocks difficult and reduces carrying capacity in agricultural situations. It provides cover for feral animals such as rabbits and foxes. It also invades forested areas, replacing native understorey plants and it burns rapidly, creating a fire hazard.

### Purpose of this plan

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

### Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Snowy Monaro Regional Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimization and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

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

#### ***Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty***

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

### Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Gorse on the Snowy Monaro Region's economic, environmental and social sustainability.

### Council requirements

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

**Surveillance** Council inspects private and public lands for the presence of Gorse infestations. Land upon which Gorse has been identified is inspected annually. Frequency of inspection increases in cases of non-compliance.



**Reporting** Council will provide an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and control requirements. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

**Enforcement** Council will enforce the control of Gorse where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* are significant.

## Land owner/occupier requirements

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

Gorse is a State priority weed subject to mandatory requirements. A person must not import into the State or sell parts of the plant.



Gorse is a Regional priority weed. The South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022 specifies that the Snowy Monaro Region is situated within a regional exclusion zone. Within this zone, the control objective is to eradicate Gorse from the land, or if that is not practicable then as much of the plant as is practicable is destroyed and the spread of remaining plant is suppressed.

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

### All infestations

**Objective:** Eradication  
**Action:** Eliminate infestations

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

## APPENDIX 5 Chilean Needle Grass



# Snowy Monaro Regional Council Local Management Plan for Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana*)

## Introduction

Chilean needle grass is closely related to serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*). It invades both introduced and native grasslands of south-eastern Australia. It is relatively unpalatable and reduces productivity by displacing more desirable pasture species. Heavy infestations can decrease productivity by as much as 50% during summer. The sharp seedhead of Chilean Needle Grass causes injury to stock and downgrades wool, skins and hides.



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

## Purpose of this plan

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

## Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Snowy Monaro Regional Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimization and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

### ***Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty***

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

## Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Chilean Needle Grass on the Snowy Monaro Region's economic, environmental and social sustainability.

## Council requirements

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

**Surveillance** Council inspects private and public lands for the presence of Chilean needle grass infestations. Land upon which Chilean Needle Grass has been identified is inspected biennially. Frequency of inspection increases in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

**Reporting** Council provides an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

**Enforcement** Council will enforce the control of Chilean Needle Grass where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* are significant.

## Land owner/occupier requirements

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

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



### Isolated infestations

**Objective:** Prevent establishment

**Action:** Eliminate infestations

### Established infestations

**Objective:** Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

### Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land.

The plant or parts of the plant must not be traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.

## APPENDIX 6 Fireweed



## Snowy Monaro Regional Council Local Management Plan for Fireweed (*Senecio Madagascariensis*)

### Introduction

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



Fireweed is very invasive and capable of growing and seeding year round under favourable climatic conditions. Young seedlings are frost sensitive; however mature plants are known to survive for short periods in dense snow cover. Seedlings grow very quickly, with flowering commencing within 6-10 weeks after germination.

### Purpose of this plan

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

### Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Snowy Monaro Regional Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimization and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

#### ***Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty***

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

### Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Fireweed on the Snowy Monaro Region's economic, environmental and social sustainability.

### Council requirements

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

**Surveillance** Council inspects private and public lands for the presence of Fireweed infestations. Land upon which Fireweed has been identified is inspected biennially. Frequency of inspection increases in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).



**Reporting** Council provides an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

**Enforcement** Council will enforce the control of Fireweed where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* are significant.

## Land owner/occupier requirements

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

Fireweed is a Regional priority weed. The South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022 specifies that the Snowy Monaro Region is situated within a regional exclusion zone.

Within this zone, the control objective is to eradicate Fireweed from the land, or if that is not practicable then as much of the plant as is practicable is destroyed and the spread of remaining plant is suppressed.



### Isolated infestations

**Objective:** Prevent establishment

**Action:** Eliminate infestations

### Established infestations

**Objective:** Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

### Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land.

The plant or parts of the plant must not be traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.

## APPENDIX 7

## Cape Broom

## Snowy Monaro Regional Council Local Management Plan for Cape Broom (*Genista monspessulana*)

### Introduction

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

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



### Purpose of this plan

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

### Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Snowy Monaro Regional Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimization and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

#### ***Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty***

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

### Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Cape Broom on the Snowy Monaro Region's economic, environmental and social sustainability.

### Council requirements

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

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

**Reporting** Council provides an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.



**Enforcement** Council will enforce the control of Cape Broom where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* are significant.

## Land owner/occupier requirements

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

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



### Isolated infestations

**Objective:** Prevent establishment

**Action:** Eliminate infestations

### Established infestations

**Objective:** Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

### Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land.

The plant or parts of the plant must not be traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.

## APPENDIX 8 Scotch/English Broom

# Snowy Monaro Regional Council Local Management Plan for Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)

## Introduction

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

Scotch/English Broom is toxic to humans if ingested and will cause discomfort and irritation, but is not life-threatening. The seeds and leaves are poisonous and can cause high blood pressure and nausea if ingested.

Scotch/English Broom often invades river banks, roadsides and other disturbed areas. It will also invade pastures and native vegetation.



## Purpose of this plan

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

## Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Snowy Monaro Regional Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimization and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

### **Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty**

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

## Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Scotch/English Broom on the Snowy Monaro Region's economic, environmental and social sustainability.

## Council requirements

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

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

**Reporting** Council provides an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

**Enforcement** Council will enforce the control of Scotch/English Broom where breaches are identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* are significant.

## Land owner/occupier requirements

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

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



### Isolated infestations

**Objective:** Prevent establishment

**Action:** Eliminate infestations

### Established infestations

**Objective:** Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

### Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land.

The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.

## APPENDIX 9

## Sweet Briar

## Snowy Monaro Regional Council Local Management Plan for Sweet Briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*)

### Introduction

Sweet Briar can reduce the carrying capacity of land, harbour rabbits, restrict vehicle access and restrict stock movements, especially where it occurs in clumps or patches.

Sweet Briar is spread mainly by birds or animals eating the fruit and distributing the viable seeds. Fruit and seeds can also be spread by run-off in steep country along creeks and streams. Seeds can remain viable in the soil for up to 4 years. Root pieces and disturbed crowns of Sweet Briar can also produce new growth or suckers.

Sweet Briar is an erect perennial shrub, commonly growing 1.5 to 2m high but can be up to 3m high.

Sweet Briar typically invades unimproved grasslands and disturbed bushland. It can grow in most soil types.



### Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Sweet Briar.

### Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Snowy Monaro Regional Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimization and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (eg the owner or occupier of land) with Sweet Briar must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

#### ***Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty***

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

### Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Sweet Briar on the Snowy Monaro Region's economic, environmental and social sustainability.

### Council requirements

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

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



**Reporting** Council provides an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

**Enforcement** Council will enforce the control of Sweet Briar where breaches are identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* are significant.

## Land owner/occupier requirements

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



### Isolated infestations

**Objective:** Prevent establishment  
**Action:** Eliminate infestations

### Established infestations

**Objective:** Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

### Other restrictions

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

**APPENDIX 10 Nodding Thistle**

## Snowy Monaro Regional Council Local Management Plan for Nodding Thistle (*Carduus nutans*)

### Introduction

Nodding thistle was introduced to Australia in the late 1940's as a seed contaminant. In Australia it has proven to be an aggressive competitor of pastures. It occurs in dense patches and is not readily grazed by most stock due to its spiny foliage.

It is difficult to control because of its long flowering season, prolific seed production, the longevity of its seed bank, a variable life cycle, and the ability to germinate at any time of the year provided there is moisture available.

Seeds can be dispersed by wind, water, slashing, contaminated soil, fodder or on stock. Soil disturbance and over-grazing encourages invasion.



### Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Nodding Thistle.

### Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Snowy Monaro Regional Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimization and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (eg the owner or occupier of land) with Nodding Thistle must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

#### ***Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty***

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

### Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Nodding Thistle on the Snowy Monaro Region's economic, environmental and social sustainability.

### Council requirements

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

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



**Reporting** Council provides an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

**Enforcement** Council will enforce the control of Nodding Thistle where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* are significant.

## Land owner/occupier requirements

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



### Isolated infestations

**Objective:** Prevent establishment

**Action:** Eliminate infestations

### Established infestations

**Objective:** Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

### Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land.

The plant or parts of the plant must not be traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.

## APPENDIX 11 Coolatai Grass

# Snowy Monaro Regional Council Local Management Plan for Coolatai Grass (*Hyparrhenia hirta*)

## Introduction

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

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



## Purpose of this plan

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

## Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Snowy Monaro Regional Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimization and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

### ***Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty***

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

## Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Coolatai Grass on the Snowy Monaro Region's economic, environmental and social sustainability.

## Council requirements

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

**Surveillance** Council inspects private and public lands for the presence of Coolatai Grass infestations. Land upon which Gorse has been identified is inspected biannually. Frequency of inspection increases in cases of non-compliance. Coolatai Grass is a newly emerged weed within the Snowy Monaro Region and is extremely limited in its current distribution.

**Reporting** Council provides an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

**Enforcement** Council will enforce the control of Coolatai Grass where non-compliance is identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* are significant.

## Land owner/occupier requirements

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

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



Coolatai Grass has a very limited distribution within the Snowy Monaro Region. The control objective is to eradicate all infestations.

### Isolated infestations

**Objective:** Prevent establishment

**Action:** Eliminate infestations

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

## APPENDIX 12      Blackberry

# Snowy Monaro Regional Council Local Management Plan for Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg)

## Introduction

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

As most animals find Blackberry unpalatable it reduces available grazing land and can restrict livestock access to water if growing around waterholes. It can also reduce productivity of land by shading pastures and crops and competing for soil moisture and nutrients.



In 2006 Blackberry was estimated to result in a loss of production and cost of control in excess of \$70 million in Australia.

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

## Purpose of this plan

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

## Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The Local Control Authority (Snowy Monaro Regional Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimization and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, coordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

### ***Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty***

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

## Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Blackberry on the Snowy Monaro Region's economic, environmental and social sustainability.

## Council requirements

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



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

**Reporting** Council provides an inspection report to the land owner/occupier following inspection. The report shall indicate the level of infestation, its spatial distribution on the property and the level of weed control required by the owner/occupier. Infestation data is reported to the NSW Biosecurity Information System.

**Enforcement** Council will enforce the control of Blackberry where breaches are identified. Enforcement measures may include the issue of a penalty infringement notice, entering the land and controlling infestations at the owner/occupier's expense, or the issue of a court attendance notice. Penalties for non-compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* are significant.

## Land owner/occupier requirements

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

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



### Isolated infestations

**Objective:** Prevent establishment

**Action:** Eliminate infestations

### Established infestations

**Objective:** Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

### Other restrictions

Land managers must mitigate the risk of introducing this weed to their land.

The plant or parts of the plant must not be traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.