125 & 145-175 Lawson Road, Badgerys Creek

Weed Eradication Management Plan

Formus Property Pty Ltd

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Document Tracking

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Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Description
CPCP	Cumberland Plain Conservation Plan
DCP	Development Control Plan
ELA	Eco Logical Australia Pty Ltd
LGA	Local Government Area
LLS	Local Land Services
LCC	Liverpool City Council
WEMP	Weed Eradication Management Plan
WoNS	Weed of National Significance

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of this report

This Weed Management Plan (WEMP) has been prepared by Eco Logical Australia (ELA) for Formus Property Pty Ltd to support the proposed State Significant Development Application (SSDA) for the 'Cross Link Industrial Estate' at 125 & 145-175 Lawson Road, Badgerys Creek NSW (SSD-81662708).

1.2. Background and context

The study area forms part of the Badgerys Creek Precinct within the Western Sydney Aerotropolis (WSA) and is zoned ENT (Enterprise) and ENZ (Environment and Recreation) under the State Environmental Planning Policy (Precincts – Western Parkland City) 2021. The approximate area of the study area is 83 hectares (ha) and comprises the following Lots:

- 1/-/DP226912
- 3/-/DP226912
- 4/-/DP226912
- 5/-/DP226912
- 6/-/DP226912

The SSDA seeks approval for the construction of an Industrial Estate, comprising four (4) warehouse buildings with a total of 46,153.9m^2 of warehouse and ancillary office GFA. It will deliver a range of large and small format warehouse and distribution centres, as follows:

- Warehouse 1 has a total GFA of 40,505.5 m^2
  - Warehouse GFA: 38,572.0 m^2
  - Office GFA: 1,877.5 m^2 (plus 60m^2 dock office)
- Warehouse 2 has a total GFA of 1,328 m^2
  - Warehouse GFA: 1,186 m^2
  - Office GFA: 142 m^2
- Warehouse 3 has a total GFA of 1,323m2
  - Warehouse GFA: 1,186 m^2
  - Office GFA: 137 m^2
- Warehouse 4 has a total GFA of 2,997.4 m^2
  - Warehouse GFA: 2,826.5m^2
  - Office GFA: 140.9m^2
- Warehouse 5 has a total GFA of 3,538.9m^2
  - Warehouse GFA: 3,398 m^2
  - Office GFA: 140.9 m^2
- Maximum building height of 19.6 m
- Provision of 233 on-site parking spaces split across the site.

- Construction of a private internal driveway along the northern boundary of 125 Lawson Road servicing Warehouses 2-4.
- Construction of Regional Basin.
- Associated landscaping work and deep soil areas (comprising communal open space areas).
- Provision of road corridors providing an option for future delivery of local roads by the relevant roads authority.

The study area contains an extent of the 4th order watercourse, Badgerys Creek, which runs along the western boundary of the study area.

The Western Sydney Aerotropolis Phase 2 Development Control Plan (DCP) applies to the development and as per Appendix D.48 of the DCP a 'Weed Eradication and Management Plan is required on land adjacent to areas avoided for biodiversity'.

Weed management requirements are governed by the *Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027* prepared by Local Land Services (LLS). This WEMP outlines the obligations of weed management under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. This WEMP has been prepared to guide the land manager in the control and eradication of identified weeds in the study area.

1.3. Scope and Objectives

The overall objective of this WEMP is to manage weeds within the study area, shown in Figure 1, in the period prior, during and after civil works and to manage weeds within adjacent areas set aside for biodiversity in accordance with Appendix D.48 of the Western Sydney Aerotropolis Development Control Plan – Phase 2.

This WEMP will guide management and maintenance of WoNS, priority weeds and significant weeds by:

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

1.4. Legislation

1.4.1. Biosecurity Act 2015 and Priority Weeds

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

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

The Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027 provides a framework for regional weed management and relates to all lands and waters (excluding marine) in the Greater Sydney Local Land Services (LLS) region of NSW. Priority weeds for local weed management in the Liverpool City Council can be found on the Department of Primary Industries website: NSW WeedWise.

The plan supports regional implementation of the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015* by articulating community expectations in relation to effective weed management and facilitating a coordinated approach to weed management in the region. The plan (and the legislation that underpins it) is based on the premise that biosecurity is everyone's responsibility. It supports development of this culture, guiding the community in effective and coordinated management of weeds and meeting relevant statutory obligations.

1.4.2. Australian Weed Strategy

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

The goals of this strategy are to:

- Obtain prevention, detection, and early intervention.
- Minimise the impact of established weeds.
- Enhance Australia's capacity and commitment to weed management.

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

Figure 1: Location of the study area

2. Description of the environment

2.1. Weeds found on-site

ELA Ecologists Elliott Poulier and Michael Gregor attended site on the 24 April 2025 to validate the vegetation across the study area. Four Plant Community Types (PCTs) were identified in varying conditions and are shown on Figure 2 and listed below:

- PCT 3320 Cumberland Shale Plains Woodland (Moderate and Derived Native Grassland (DNG))
- PCT 3975 Southern Lower Floodplain Freshwater Wetland (Moderate)
- PCT 4023 Coastal Valleys Riparian Forest (Moderate, low and regenerating)
- PCT 4025 Cumberland Red Gum Riverflat Forest (Moderate and low)

Other vegetation and land types were identified within the study area which do not conform to a native PCT, this included:

- Planted native vegetation
- Exotic vegetation (including Exotic grass and Planted exotic)
- Cleared/built land

The description of the weeds in each validated vegetation zone is provided in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Description of exotic species in each validated vegetation zone.

PCT / Name	Condition	Description of exotic species
3320 Cumberland Shale Plains Woodland	Moderate	Exotic weed species were common in the groundcover and included species such as *Tradescantia fluminensis* (trad), *Asparagus asparagoides* (Bridal Creeper), *Bidens pilosa* var. *pilosa* (cobblers pegs), *Ehrharta erecta* (panic veldtgrass) and *Cirsium vulgare* (spear thistle).
3320 Cumberland Shale Plains Woodland	DNG	Exotic weeds occurred in low cover including species such as *Paspalum dilatatum* (paspalum), *Verbena* spp., *Cirsium vulgare* and *Hypochaeris radicata* (castear).
3975 Southern Lower Floodplain Freshwater Wetland	Moderate	Exotic weeds in this patch included the grasses *Setaria parviflora* and *Echinochloa crus-galli* (barnyard grass) and the herbaceous weeds *Malva parviflora* (small-flowered mallow), *Sida rhombifolia* (Paddy's lucerne) and *Conyza* spp.
4023 Coastal Valleys Riparian Forest	Moderate	Exotic species were common within the vegetation zone and species such as *Tradescantia fluminensis, Anredera cordifolia* (Madeira vine) were present with high cover, and *Solanum sisymbriifolium* was also abundant.
4023 Coastal Valleys Riparian Forest	Low	Exotic species dominated the ground layer and included *Paspalum dilatatum*, *Bidens pilosa* var. *pilosa*, *Verbena* sp., *Sida rhombifolia*, *Conyza* sp., *Anredera cordifolia* (madeira vine), *Araujia sericifera* (moth vine) and *Rubus anglocandicans* (Blackberry). The native grass *Cynodon dactylon* also occurred in moderate cover.
4023 Coastal Valleys Riparian Forest	Regenerating	Exotic weed species included *Sida rhombifolia, Cenchrus clandestinus* (kikuyu grass) and *Conyza bonariensis* (flax-leaf fleabane). The native grass species *Cynodon dactylon* also occurred in moderate cover.
4025 Cumberland Red Gum Riverflat Forest	Moderate	Exotic weeds occurred in low cover including species such as *Paspalum dilatatum* (paspalum), *Verbena* spp., *Cirsium vulgare* and *Hypochaeris radicata* (castear).
4025 Cumberland Red Gum Riverflat Forest	Low	Exotic species were common within the vegetation zone and species such as *Tradescantia fluminensis, Anredera cordifolia* (madeira vine), *Araujia sericifera* (moth vine) and *Rubus anglocandicans* (Blackberry)were present with high cover, and *Solanum sisymbriifolium* was also abundant

PCT / Name	Condition	Description of exotic species
Planted native	-	N/A
Exotic	-	Exotic grasses and common cosmopolitan weeds dominated the study area. Species included *Cenchrus clandestinus, Sida rhombifolia, Conyza* spp., *Paspalum dilatatum*, *Bidens pilosa* var. *pilosa, Verbena* spp., *Senecio madagascariensis, Solanum sisymbriifolium, Setaria parviflora, Echinochloa crus-galli, Malva parviflora, Cirsium vulgare, Hypochaeris radicata* and *Ehrharta erecta* among others.
Built / cleared land	-	N/A

The full list of exotic species identified during the site inspection for this WEMP is available in Appendix A. The location of priority weeds within the study area are shown in Figure 1.

Weed species identified during the field survey for this WEMP included four weeds with State Biosecurity requirements and one with local region management requirements.

The weeds present, the associated asset / value at risk and whether they are Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) or of regional concern are presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Priority weeds Identified within the study area

Scientific Name	Common Name	WoNS listed	Priority Weed Category
Anredera cordifolia	Madeira Vine	Yes	State priority - Containment and/or Asset Protection
Asparagus asparagoides	Bridal Creeper	Yes	State priority - Containment and/or Asset Protection
Olea europaea subsp. *cuspidata*	African Olive	-	Local region priority - Containment
Rubus anglocandicans	Blackberry	Yes	State priority - Containment and/or Asset Protection
Senecio madagascariensis	Fireweed	Yes	State priority - Containment and/or Asset Protection

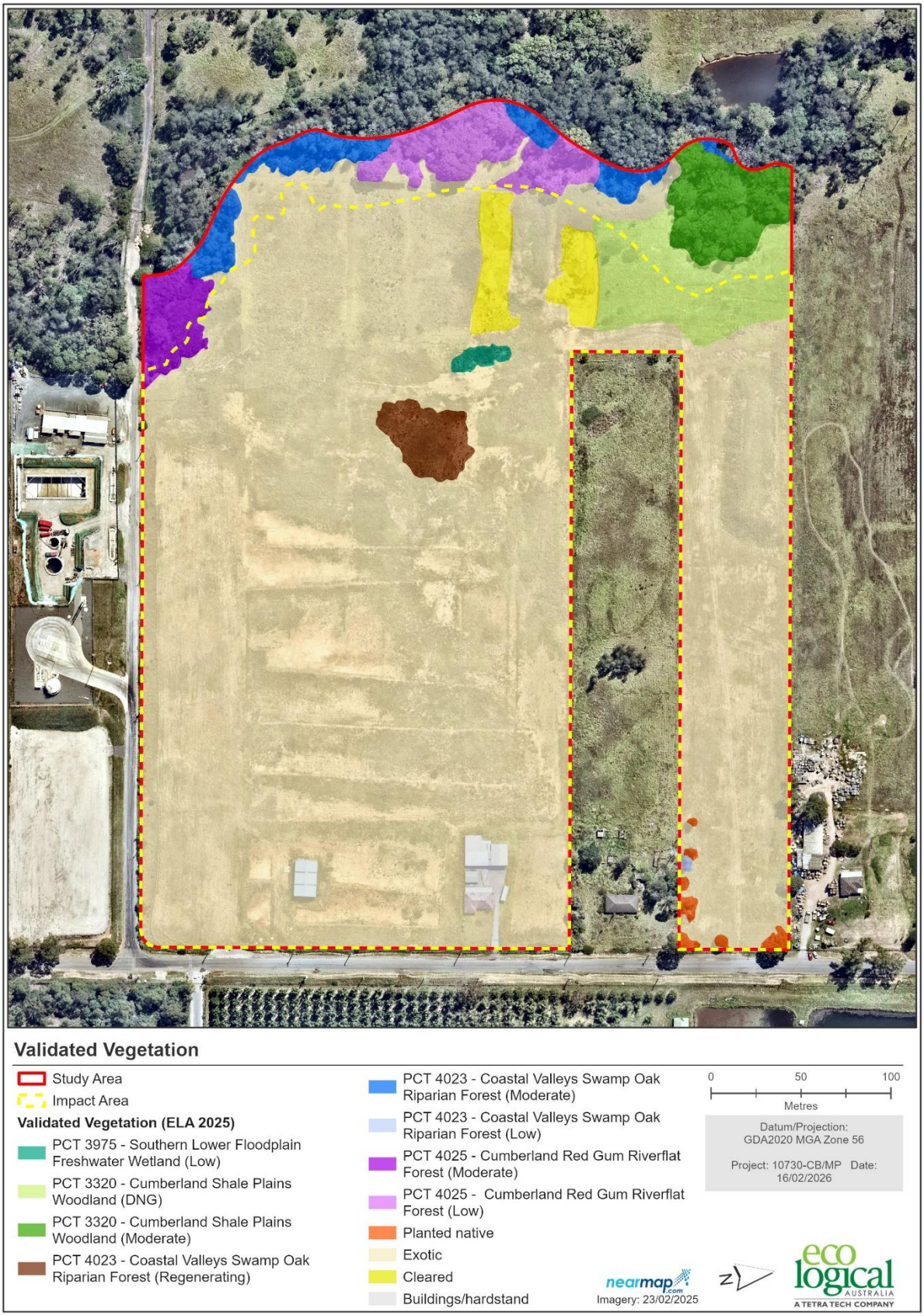

Figure 2: Plant Community Types (PCTs) and other validated land types

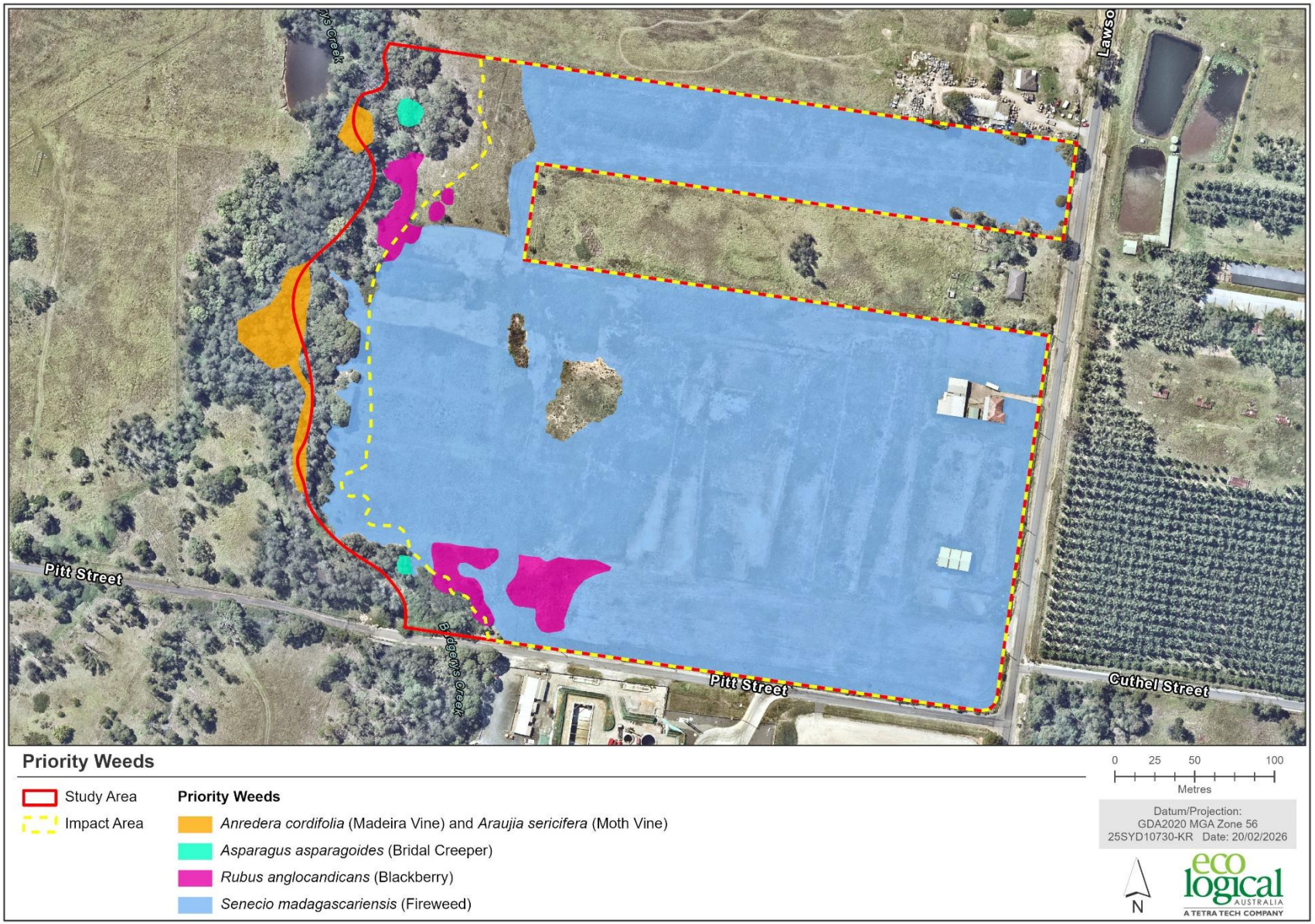

Figure 3: Priority weeds within the study area

2.2. Weed management

Weed management within the subject site should be undertaken prior to construction. Implementation of the WEMP is to be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced Bush Regenerator (e.g. AABR membership or equivalent) holding a minimum qualification of TAFE Cert II in Conservation & Land Management. In addition, team leaders should have, as a minimum, a Certificate III in Conservation & Land Management or equivalent and an AQF 3 Chemical user's certificate. All herbicides should be used as per the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) approved chemical label and at the associated dilution and application rates.

All weeds on-site are required to be controlled as outlined in Appendix A. In addition, WoNS and/or Priority weeds for Liverpool City Council LGA must be managed in accordance with their Biosecurity and regional strategic requirements. Refer to Appendix C for a complete list of priority weed species declared within the Liverpool City Council LGA and legal requirements for each species.

As part of the proposal the development area will be cleared, and bulk earthworks undertaken to prepare the land for development. This will include removing the topsoil and stockpiling on site. As such, weed control is focused on processes to reduce the likelihood of transport of weeds to and from the site on vehicles and in soil. This has been broken up into three stages, prior, during and after civil works as shown in Table 3. It is recommended that these controls are implemented in addition to the ongoing management processes outlined in Section 2.3, below. Given the seasonal nature of weed germination and growth, and the potential delay between approval and implementation of this plan, it is recommended that a qualified ecologist or bush regenerator be onsite immediately prior to any vegetation clearance or weed eradication to identify any additional significant weeds on site and provide recommendations for their management. If there is a significant delay in construction a further site inspection is required. Additional species-specific treatment methods are provided as Weed Species and Treatment .

Table 3: Weed management – stages and actions

Stage	Management Actions
Prior to Civil Works	Weed control must commence prior to civil works commencing to allow for repeated treatments to exhaust the seed bank
	Control of woody weeds should be undertaken through the cut and paint method
	Control of pasture grasses should be undertaken through repeated slashing with machinery and herbicide spraying
	Control of woody weed regrowth and / or priority weeds (e.g., WONS, environmental) should be undertaken by herbicide spraying
	All vegetative material and weed propagules including from woody weeds should be disposed of appropriately at an off-site facility
	Woody weed material can be mulched and remain on site, stockpiled separately from native mulch
During Civil Works	Machinery is to be washed down before entering and leaving the site
	Mitigation measures including erosion control should be employed within the site to prevent movement of weed seed into or out of the site
	Topsoil should be removed as part of the earthworks only where there is minimal weed invasion. If significant weeds are present, then management of weeds as per above must be undertaken. Topsoil may be stockpiled on site and must be kept weed free.
	All stockpiles must be located >50m from riparian lands and areas of native vegetation.
	Any fill used on-site must be 'clean' fill free of weed propagules. The site supplying the fill (either onsite or off site) is to be inspected prior to the transportation of any fill material. This includes the inspection of any topsoil on site that is` to be stockpiled. If invasive weeds are present within the fill material, the

Stage	Management Actions
	weeds are to be treated prior to fill transportation. Treatment must take into consideration the likelihood of seed being present in the soil and include measures to reduce the potential for transported seed to germinate (e.g., through stockpiling time or using pre-emergent herbicides). The inspection is to be undertaken by a qualified person holding a minimum qualification of TAFE Cert III in CLM. Written certification that the fill is 'clean' from weeds should be obtained prior to transportation.
	The area receiving fill, including stockpiles, must have sediment fences installed around the perimeter of the fill placement areas.
	Monitoring of fill, including stockpiles will be required fortnightly for a period of three months after fill has been transported. The frequency of the monitoring is designed to reduce the potential for weeds to reproduce and re-establish. A brief report is to be submitted following each site visit outlining the date of the inspection, weeds observed, and treatment action required. Monitoring is to be undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced person holding a minimum qualification of TAFE Cert III CLM.
After Civil Works	Engage a qualified ecologist or bush regenerator holding a minimum qualification of TAFE Cert III in CLM to undertake regular maintenance inspections to ensure weeds do not re-establish and set seed. If weeds are recorded on site they must be treated within five days.
	Undertaken ongoing management of the site, as specified in **Section 3** until lot ownership is transferred.

2.3. Weed Management Program

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

Ongoing management actions that area required include:

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

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

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

3. Weed management specification/standards

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

- The weed species or combination of weed species being target
- Weed density
- Available resources (e.g., time, labour, equipment, and finances)
- Weather conditions (windy, hot, rain)
- Seasonal timing (e.g., winter/summer)
- Contractor knowledge and/or expertise

3.1. Weed control techniques

Weed control techniques are varied (e.g., Brodie 1991, Buchanan 2000 and Muyt 2001). General approaches for different weed groups/types are provided below. Management techniques for different types of weeds are provided in Appendix E.

3.2. Annual grasses

Where isolated or in low concentrations annual grasses (e.g. *Setaria parviflora*) should be hand removed or spot-sprayed with herbicide. Larger patches can be slashed / brush-cut after flowering in spring to early summer, but prior to seed set, to prevent seed re-entering the soil seed bank, and boom sprayed. For some species, cutting can promote vigorous regrowth and retreatment may be required to prevent seed production. Some annual grasses continue to grow to produce seed at various times of the year if conditions are suitable (e.g., high rainfall and warm temperatures). Monitoring of annual species should be undertake and if new growth occurs, the same treatment will be applied to the new growth to prevent seed production. Individual plants should be hand removed, bagged, and disposed of appropriately offsite.

3.3. Perennial grasses

Where isolated or in low concentrations perennial weedy grasses (e.g *Paspalum dilatatum*) should be hand removed or spot herbicide sprayed. Larger patches can be slashed / brush-cut prior to seed production in spring or summer and the regrowth herbicide boom sprayed 2-3 weeks later when it is actively growing and approximately 10cm in length. Outcomes should be monitored and if plants survive and begin setting seed the same treatment will be required.

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

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

3.4. Woody weeds

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

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

3.5. Creepers and climbers

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

3.6. Herbaceous weeds

Where isolated or in low concentrations herbaceous weeds (e.g. *Senecio madagascariensis*) can be hand removed or spot sprayed. Where population densities occur at a height above native ground-layer species, chemical wick or rope wipers can be used to selectively treat weeds. Herbaceous weeds can also be slashed to prevent flowering and seeding, and regrowth treated chemically (e.g., spot spray, or mounted wick application). All vegetative material removed should be bagged, removed from site, and disposed of appropriately. Actions should be monitored to identify if secondary flushes of weeds require treatment.

3.7. Water weeds

Water weeds must be controlled prior to any dam dewatering procedures that would lead to the transport or spread of these species. Where isolated, weeds can be hand removed. For larger infestations, chemical applications through foliar spray may require the procurement of a permit from the NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI) (NSW WeedWise). Vegetative material produced must be treated and disposed of securely.

3.8. Management of weed waste

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

3.9. Herbicide Use

Weeds should ideally be treated with herbicides during their active growing season for optimal chemical uptake into the plant. The selection of herbicides should consider the type of weed being treated or its

stage of growth (e.g., grass/broadleaf, seedling/mature) and there are a range of products available that treat weed selectively or non-selectively. Some herbicides are toxic to aquatic life and must not be used in, or adjacent to, waterways (see *Noxious and environmental weed control handbook* (DPI 2010) and all chemicals used should be applied only as specified as per chemical label or Off label permit No. 9907. Usage records must be kept in accordance with *NSW Pesticide Regulation 2009*.

3.10. Weed control contractors

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

4. Monitoring and Reports

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

4.1. Monitoring Reports

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

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

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

4.2. Performance Criteria

Outcomes and progress of weed control actions should be assessed, reviewed, and reported against performance criteria outlined below in Table 4.

Table 4: Performance criteria

Stage	Criteria
Prior to civil works	All significant weeds identified on-site by a qualified ecologist or bush regenerator prior to any vegetation clearance or weed eradication.
	Commencement of all tasks outlined in the WEMP or evidence of planning for their implementation.
	No woody weeds present on-site
	No weeds present in areas of topsoil translocation
	Evidence of weed seed bank suppression
	No WoNS or Priority Weeds present on-site
	Exotic material appropriately disposed off-site

Stage	Criteria
	Machinery washed down before and after entering site
During civil works	Soil and water management actions implemented
	Proportion of weed cover no greater than 15% of inactive construction areas (i.e. stockpile and edges)
	Fill used on site is 'clean' (i.e., free of weed seed and contamination)
	Development area including stockpiles and sediment basins monitored for weeds
	Weeds recorded on site in Civil Works zones are actively managed within 5 days
	No WoNs or Priority weeds present on-site
	Exotic material appropriately disposed off-site
	Machinery washed down before and after entering site
After civil works	Soil and water management actions implemented
	Proportion of weed cover no greater than 5% of site
	Development area including stockpiles and sediment basins monitored for weeds
	Weeds recorded on site in Civil Works zones are actively managed within 5 days
	Machinery washed down before and after entering site
	No WoNS or Priority weeds present on-site

5. References

Brodie, L. 1999. *The National Trust Bush Regenerators Handbook*. National Trust of Australia (NSW)

Buchanan, R.A. 2000. *Bush regeneration: recovering Australian landscapes. 2nd ed*, TAFE NSW, Sydney

Department of Primary Industries (DPI) 2015 *Noxious and environmental weed control handbook –A guide to weed control in non-crop, aquatic and bushland situations 6th Edition*, Published by the Department of Primary Industries,

Greater Sydney Local Land Services (GSLLS) 2022 *Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027*, Published by Greater Sydney Local Land Services.

Muyt, A. 2001 *Bush Invaders of South-East Australia.* R.G. and F.J. Richardson Publishers, Meredith, Victoria

Appendix A Weed Species and Treatment Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Degree of infestation	Primary Treatment (Kill 70%)	Timing	Secondary treatment (90% Kill)	Ongoing Management
Anredera cordifolia	Madeira Vine	Moderate	Hand removal and skirting along with collecting the vegetative tubers	All year for physical removal Spot spraying in warmer months	Spot spray with Glyphosate 360g/L at a rate of 1:100 with the addition of a surfactant (i.e., Pulse) to the rate of 1L: 200L if water	Regular monitoring and spraying of seedlings
Araujia sericifera	Moth Vine	Low	Hand removal or 'scrape and paint' with 'neat Glyphosate 360g/L	All year	Spot spray with Glyphosate 360g/L at a rate of 1:100 with the addition of a surfactant (i.e., Pulse) to the rate of 1L: 200L if water	Seeds are extremely viable. Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings.
Asparagus asparagoides	Bridal Creeper	Low	Hand removal by digging up the plant and rhizomes	All year	Skirting the plant to ground level and spray any regrowth with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 20mL:1L of water between August to September	Regular monitoring and spraying of seedlings
Avena fatua	Wild Oats	Moderate	Boom or spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	All year, best results achieved on actively growing plants. Slashing and stimulating regrowth prior to spraying will increase kill rate	Hand remove Or Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	This weed dominates the development footprint ground layer. Continue to slash as suppressant
Canna indica	Tous-les-mois Arrowroot	Low	Spot spay with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:50L of water	All year	Following initial weed control, it should be slashed down and regrowth sprayed with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:50L of water	Regular follow up to spray the regrowth and seedings
Cenchrus clandestinum	Kikuyu	High	Boom or spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	All year, best results achieved on actively growing plants. Slashing and stimulating regrowth prior to spraying will increase kill rate	Hand remove Or Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	This weed dominates the development footprint ground layer. Continue to slash as suppressant

Scientific Name	Common Name	Degree of infestation	Primary Treatment (Kill 70%)	Timing	Secondary treatment (90% Kill)	Ongoing Management
Cestrum parqui	Green Cestrum	High	'Cut and plaint' at a stump height of 10 cm above the ground with Picloram based undiluted herbicide	Early spring prior to flowering	Spot spray seedings and regrowth with Triclopyr based herbicide (600 g/L) applied at a rate of 170mL:100L of water	Regular monitoring for the success of treatment and management of seedlings.
Chloris gayana	Rhodes grass	Moderate	Boom or spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	All year, best results achieved on actively growing plants. Slashing and stimulating regrowth prior to spraying will increase kill rate	Hand remove Or Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	This weed dominates the development footprint in the cleared exotic grassland. Recommended to slash as suppressant
Cirsium vulgare	Spear thistle	Low	Spot spay with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
Conyza bonariensis	Flaxleaf Fleabane	Moderate	Spot spay with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
Cyperus eragrostis	Umbrella Sedge	Low	Spot spay with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
Digitaria sanguinalis	Crab Grass	Moderate	Boom or spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	All year, best results achieved on actively growing plants. Slashing and stimulating regrowth prior to spraying will increase kill rate	Hand remove Or Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	This weed dominates the development footprint in the cleared exotic grassland. Recommended to slash as suppressant
Ehrharta erecta	Panic Veldtgrass	Moderate	Spot spay with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
Hypochaeris radicata	Catsear	Low	Spot spay with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings

Scientific Name	Common Name	Degree of infestation	Primary Treatment (Kill 70%)	Timing	Secondary treatment (90% Kill)	Ongoing Management
					g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	
Ipomoea spp.		Low	Spot spay with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
Olea europaea subsp. *cuspidata*	African Olive	Low	'Cut and plaint' at a stump height of 10 cm above the ground with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied undiluted	Early spring prior to flowering	Spot spray seedings and regrowth with Triclopyr based herbicide (600 g/L) applied at a rate of 170mL:100L of water	Regular monitoring for the success of treatment and management of seedlings.
Paspalum dilatatum	Paspalum	High	Boom or spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	All year, best results achieved on actively growing plants. Slashing and stimulating regrowth prior to spraying will increase kill rate	Hand remove Or Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	This weed dominates the development footprint in the cleared exotic grassland. Recommended to slash as suppressant
Phalaris aquatica	Phalaris	Moderate	Spot spay with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
Rubus anglocandicans	Blackberry	High	High volume spray with Triclopyr (600 g/L) at a rate of 170mL:100L of water	Late spring to early autumn	Follow up initial treatment with slashing and spot spraying regrowth with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 11-13mL:1L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings. Gloves to be worn during removal
Senecio madagascariensis	Fireweed	Moderate	Manual removal or spot spraying application of a METSULFURON METHYL based herbicide applied at 10g: 100L	All year	Manual removal or application of a METSULFURON METHYL based herbicide applied at 10g: 100L	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings. Gloves to be worn during removal
Setaria parviflora	Pidgeon Grass	High	Hand removal or spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	This weed dominates the development footprint in the cleared exotic grassland. Recommended to slash as suppressant

Scientific Name	Common Name	Degree of infestation	Primary Treatment (Kill 70%)	Timing	Secondary treatment (90% Kill)	Ongoing Management
Sida rhombifolia	Paddy's Lucerne	High	Hand removal or spot spay with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
Solanum mauritianum	Wild Tobacco Bush	Low	Hand removal or spot spay with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L :100L of water	Regular monitoring to manage seedlings
Solanum sisymbriifolium	Sticky Nightshade	Low	Hand removal or spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	All year	Hand removal Or spot spay with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings
Tradescantia fluminensis	Wandering Jew	Moderate	Thick patches should be raked, rolled and piled into bare areas or sprayed with Fluroxypyr (333 g/L) applied at a rate of 900mL:100L of water	All year	Hand removal or spot spray with Fluroxypyr (333 g/L) applied at a rate of 900mL:100L of water	Regular follow up to manage regrowth and seedlings
Trifolium repens	White Clover	Moderate	Hand removal or spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	All year	Spot spray seedlings with Glyphosate based herbicide (360 g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	Treatment prior to seed set. A regular slashing will limit its further spread on site.
Verbena bonariensis	Purpletop	Moderate	Hand removal or spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360g/L) applied at a rate of 1L:100L of water	All year	Hand removal or spot spray with a Glyphosate based herbicide (360g/L) applied at a rate of 1::100L of water	Regular monitoring required to manage seedlings

Appendix B Priority Weeds within the Greater Sydney Region

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective
African olive*	*Olea europaea subsp. Cuspidata*	CONTAINMENT
Alligator Weed	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*	CONTAINMENT
Asparagus fern	*Asparagus virgatus*	CONTAINMENT
Asparagus weeds	*Asparagus aethiopicus*	ASSET PROTECTION
Athel Pine	*Tamarix aphylla*	ASSET PROTECTION
Bellyache bush	*Jatropha gossypiifolia*	ASSET PROTECTION
Bitou Bush	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *rotundata*	CONTAINMENT
Black knapweed	*Centaurea x moncktonii*	PREVENTION
Black willow	*Salix nigra*	ERADICATION
Blackberry	*Rubus fruticosus agg.* (Blackberry except the varietals Chester Thornless, Dirksen Thornless, Loch Ness, Silvan, Black Satin, Murrindindi, Smooth Stem, Thornfree and Chehalem)*	ASSET PROTECTION
Boneseed	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *monilifera**	ERADICATION
Bridal veil creeper	*Asparagus declinatus*	PREVENTION
Broomrape	*Orobanche spp. (all species except the native O. cernua var. australiana and O. minor)*	PREVENTION
Cabomba	*Cabomba caroliniana*	ASSET PROTECTION
Cape/Montpellier broom	*Genista monspessulana*	ASSET PROTECTION
Cat's claw creeper	*Dolichandra unguis-cati*	ASSET PROTECTION
Chilean needle grass	*Nassella neesiana*	ASSET PROTECTION
Chinese knotweed	*Persicaria chinensis*	ERADICATION
Chinese violet	*Asystasia gangetica subsp. micrantha*	PREVENTION
Climbing asparagus	*Asparagus africanus*	ERADICATION
Coolatai grass	*Hyparrhenia hirta*	ERADICATION
Coral creeper	*Barleria repens*	ERADICATION
East Indian hygrophila	*Hygrophila polysperma*	PREVENTION
Eurasian water milfoil	*Myriophyllum spicatum*	PREVENTION
Fireweed*	*Senecio madagascariensis*	ASSET PROTECTION
Flax-leaf broom	*Genista linifolia*	ASSET PROTECTION
Frogbit / Spongeplant	*Limnobium spp. (all species)*	PREVENTION
Gamba Grass	*Andropogon gayanus*	PREVENTION
Giant devils fig	*Solanum chrysotrichum*	PREVENTION
Giant rats tail grass	*Sporobolus pyramidalis*	PREVENTION
Giant reed	*Arundo donax*	ASSET PROTECTION
Glory lily	*Gloriosa superba*	ERADICATION
Gorse	*Ulex europaeus*	ASSET PROTECTION
Green cestrum*	*Cestrum parqui*	ASSET PROTECTION
Grey sallow	*Salix cinerea*	ERADICATION
Groundsel bush	*Baccharis halimifolia*	ERADICATION
Hawkweed	*Hieracium spp. (all species)*	PREVENTION
Holly-leaved senecio	*Senecio glastifolius*	ERADICATION
Horsetails	*Equisetum spp.*	CONTAINMENT

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective
Hydrocotyle/Water pennywort	*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*	PREVENTION
Hygrophila	*Hygrophila costata*	ERADICATION
Hymenachne	*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*	ASSET PROTECTION, PREVENTION
Karoo Acacia	*Vachellia karroo (syn. Acacia karroo)*	PREVENTION
Kei Apple	*Dovyalis caffra*	ERADICATION
Kidney Leaf Mud Plantain	*Heteranthera reniformis*	ERADICATION
Kochia	*Bassia scoparia (excluding subsp. trichophylla)*	PREVENTION
Koster's Curse	*Clidemia hirta*	PREVENTION
Kudzu	*Pueraria lobata*	ERADICATION
Lagarosiphon	*Lagarosiphon major*	PREVENTION
Lantana	*Lantana camara*	ASSET PROTECTION
Leaf Cactus	*Pereskia aculeata*	ERADICATION
Madeira Vine*	*Anredera cordifolia*	ASSET PROTECTION
Mesquite	*Prosopis spp.*	ASSET PROTECTION
Mexican Feather Grass	*Nassella tenuissima (syn. Stipa tenuissima)*	PREVENTION
Miconia	*Miconia spp. (all species)*	PREVENTION
Mikania Vine	*Mikania micrantha*	PREVENTION
Mimosa	*Mimosa pigra*	PREVENTION
Ming fern	*Asparagus macowanii var. zuluensis*	ERADICATION
Mysore thorn	*Caesalpinia decapetala*	ERADICATION, PREVENTION
Nodding thistle	*Carduus nutans*	PREVENTION
Opuntia	*Opuntia spp.*	ASSET PROTECTION
Ox eye daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	ERADICATION
Pampas grass*	*Cortaderia jubata*	ASSET PROTECTION
Parkinsonia	*Parkinsonia aculeata*	ERADICATION
Parthenium Weed	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	PREVENTION
Pond Apple	*Annona glabra*	PREVENTION
Prickly acacia	*Vachellia nilotica (syn. Acacia nilotica)*	PREVENTION
Rubber Vine	*Cryptostegia grandiflora*	PREVENTION
Sagittaria	*Sagittaria platyphylla*	ASSET PROTECTION
Salvinia	*Salvinia molesta*	ASSET PROTECTION
Scotch/English broom	*Cytisus scoparius subsp. scoparius*	ASSET PROTECTION
Sea spurge	*Euphorbia paralias*	ERADICATION
Senegal tea	*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*	CONTAINMENT
Serrated tussock	*Nassella trichotoma*	ASSET PROTECTION
Siam weed	*Chromolaena odorata*	PREVENTION
Sicilian sea lavender	*Limonium hyblaeum*	ERADICATION
Sicklethorn	*Asparagus falcatus*	ERADICATION
Silverleaf nightshade	*Solanum elaeagnifolium*	ASSET PROTECTION
Singapore daisy	*Sphagneticola trilobata*	ASSET PROTECTION
Skunk vine	*Paederia foetida*	ERADICATION
Spanish broom	*Spartium junceum*	PREVENTION
Spotted knapweed	*Centaurea stoebe subsp.australis*	PREVENTION

Common Name	Botanical Name	Objective
Tropical soda apple	*Solanum viarum*	ERADICATION
Water caltrop	*Trapa spp. (all species)*	PREVENTION
Water hyacinth	*Eichhornia crassipes*	CONTAINMENT
Water lettuce	*Pistia stratiotes*	PREVENTION
Water poppy	*Hydrocleys nymphoides*	CONTAINMENT
Water primrose	*Ludwigia peruviana*	ASSET PROTECTION
Water soldier	*Stratiotes aloides*	PREVENTION
Water star grass	*Heteranthera zosterifolia*	PREVENTION
White blackberry / Mysore raspberry	*Rubus niveus*	PREVENTION
Willow-leaf primrose	*Ludwigia peruviana*	ASSET PROTECTION
Willows	*Salix spp.(excludes S. babylonica*	ASSET PROTECTION
Witchweed	*Striga spp. (except the native S. parviflora)*	PREVENTION
Yellow burrhead	*Limnocharis flava*	PREVENTION

Appendix C Local Priority Weed List

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
African Boxthorn	*Lycium ferocissimum**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
African Milk Bush	*Synadenium grantii*	ERADICATION	The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.	LOCAL
African Olive	*Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata*	CONTAINMENT	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Monitor change in distribution Within exclusion zone: • Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter Within core infestation area: • Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible • Targeted management of priority asset	REGIONAL
Alligator Weed	*Alternanthera philoxeroides**	CONTAINMENT	**Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone (Biosecurity Regulation 2017 - Part 5, Division 2)** An owner or occupier of land in the Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone on which there is the weed Alternanthera philoxeroides (alligator weed) must: • If the weed is part of a new infestation of the weed on the land, notify the local control authority for the land as soon as practicable in accordance with Part 6 • Eradicate the weed or if that is not practicable destroy as much of the weed as is practicable and suppress the spread of any remaining weed. **Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017)** • A person must not import into the state or sell **Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region** • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets	STATE, REGIONAL

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
Anchored Water Hyacinth	*Eichhornia azurea*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. • A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. **Regional strategic response:** • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Arrowhead	*Sagittaria calycina var. calycina*	CONTAINMENT	**Regional Recommended Measure** • Exclusion zone: all lands in the region, except the core infestation area of: Central Coast local government area • Whole region: Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. The plant or parts of the plant should not be traded, carried, grown or released into the environment Notify the Local Control Authority if found. • Exclusion zone: The plant should be eradicated from the land and the land kept free of the plant. Core infestation: Land managers should mitigate spread from their land. Land managers should reduce impacts from the plant on priority assets.	LOCAL

Asparagus Fern	*Asparagus virgatus*	CONTAINMENT	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region**
			• Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management.
			• Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
			• Monitor change in distribution.
			• Within exclusion zone:
			  ○ Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter.
			  ○ Within core infestation area:
			  ○ Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible.
			  ○ Targeted management of priority asset
				REGIONAL

Asparagus Weeds	*Asparagus aethiopicus*	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
Athel Pine	*Tamarix aphylla**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Bellyache Bush	*Jatropha gossypiifolia**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Bitou Bush	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata**	CONTAINMENT	**Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone (Biosecurity Regulation 2016 - Part 5, Division 3)** • An owner or occupier of land in the Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone on which there is the weed Chrysanthemoides monilifera subspecies. rotundata (bitou bush) must: • If the weed is part of a new infestation of the weed on the land, notify the local control authority for the land as soon as practicable in accordance with Part 6 • Eradicate the weed or if that is not practicable destroy as much of the weed as is practicable and suppress the spread of any remaining weed. **Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017)** • A person must not import into the state or sell. • Regional strategic response: Implement Bitou Bush State Strategic Plan	STATE
Black Knapweed	*Centaurea x moncktonii*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised. • A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. **Regional strategic response:** • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE

Black Willow	*Salix nigra**	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region**
			• Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of
			  ○ control techniques for integrated weed management.
			  ○ Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
			  ○ Monitor change in distribution.
			• Within exclusion zone:
			  ○ Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter.
				REGIONAL

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing

			• Within core infestation area:
			  ○ Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible.
			  ○ Targeted management of priority assets.	

Blackberry	*Rubus fruticosus agg. (*Blackberry except the varietals Chester Thornless, Dirksen Thornless, Loch Ness, Silvan, Black Satin, Murrindindi, Smooth Stem, Thornfree and Chehalem)*	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE

Boneseed	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera**	ERADICATION	**Control Measures – Owners of occupied lands**
			• The owner or occupier of land in the control zone on which there is a new infestation of boneseed must notify the local control authority for that land as soon as practicable of the following information:
			  ○ The person's full name and contact details, including a telephone number.
			  ○ The address of the land, including the lot and deposited plan number and the property identification code for the land (if these are known).
			  ○ Any other information that is requested by the local control authority.
			• The owner or occupier of the land must ensure that the land is kept free of boneseed by immediately destroying all boneseed on the land. This requirement applies to any new infestation as well as any subsequent generations of boneseed on that land.
			• The owner or occupier does not need to comply with subclause (1) if they know that notification of the new infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority of that land.
				STATE

Bridal Veil Creeper	*Asparagus declinatus**	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised. • A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. • Regional strategic response:	STATE

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
			○ Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. ○ Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. ○ Trigger rapid response protocol.	
Broadleaf Pepper Tree	*Schinus terebinthifolius*	ERADICATION	The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.	LOCAL
Broomrape	*Orobanche spp. (*all species except the native *O. cernua var. australiana and O. minor)*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised. • A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. • Regional strategic response: ○ Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. ○ Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. ○ Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Cabomba	*Cabomba caroliniana**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** • Must not be imported into the State or sold. **Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region** • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets.	STATE, REGIONAL
Cape/Montpellier Broom	*Genista monspessulana**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** • Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Cat's Claw Creeper	*Dolichandra unguis-cati**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** • Must not be imported into the State or sold. **Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region** • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets.	STATE, REGIONAL

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
Chilean Needle Grass	*Nassella neesiana**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** • Must not be imported into the State or sold.	STATE
Chinese Celtis	*Celtis sinensis*	CONTAINMENT	These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.	LOCAL
Chinese Knotweed	*Persicaria chinensis*	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	REGIONAL
Chinese Violet	*Asystasia gangetica subsp. micrantha*	PREVENTION	**Control order – (Chinese Violet Control Zone)** Control measures for owners and occupiers of land pursuant to section 62(1)(b) of the Act, an owner or occupier of land in the Chinese violet Control Zone on which there is Chinese violet must: • Notify the local control authority for the area if the Chinese violet is part of a new infestation of Chinese violet on the land: • As soon as practicable after becoming aware of the new infestation. • Verbally or in writing. • Giving the following: The person's full name and contact number, the location of the Chinese violet, including the property identification code for the land (if this is known) and any other information reasonably requested by the local control authority. • Destroy all Chinese violet on the land, including fruit. • Ensure that subsequent generations of Chinese violet are destroyed. • That the land is kept free of Chinese violet. • The owner or occupier does not need to comply with (a) above if they know that notification of the infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority for the area.	REGIONAL
Climbing Asparagus	*Asparagus africanus**	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	REGIONAL
Coolatai Grass	*Hyparrhenia hirta*	ERADICATION	The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.	LOCAL

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
Coral Creeper	*Barleria repens*	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL
Corky Passionfruit	*Passiflora suberosa*	CONTAINMENT	These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.	LOCAL
Crofton Weed	*Ageratina adenophora*	ASSET PROTECTION	These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the State. As Weeds of National Significance, their spread must be minimised to protect priority assets.	LOCAL
East Indian Hygrophila	*Hygrophila polysperma*	PREVENTION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction. • areas and preventative options • Implement New Weed Incursion Plan if detected.	REGIONAL

Eurasian Water Milfoil	*Myriophyllum spicatum*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)**
			• A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence.
			• A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised.
			• A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event.
			• Regional strategic response:
			  ○ Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
			  ○ Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.
			  ○ Trigger rapid response protocol.
				STATE

Fireweed	*Senecio madagascariensis**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Flax-Leaf Broom	*Genista linifolia**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
Frogbit / Spongeplant	*Limnobium spp. (all species)*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised. • A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. • Regional strategic response: o Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. o Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. o Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Gamba Grass	*Andropogon gayanus**	Prevention	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised. • A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. • Regional strategic response: o Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. o Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. o Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Giant Devil's Fig	*Solanum chrysotrichum*	PREVENTION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	REGIONAL
Giant Rats Tail Grass	*Sporobolus pyramidalis*	PREVENTION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction. • areas and preventative options	REGIONAL

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
			• Implement New Weed Incursion Plan if detected.	
Giant Reed	*Arundo donax*	ASSET PROTECTION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region** Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets	REGIONAL
Glory Lily	*Gloriosa superba*	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	REGIONAL

Gorse	*Ulex europaeus**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):**
			Must not be imported into the State or sold.
			Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region
			• Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management.
			• Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
			• Monitor change in distribution.
			• Within exclusion zone:
			  ○ Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter.
			• Within core infestation area:
			  ○ Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible.
			  ○ Targeted management of priority assets.
				STATE, REGIONAL

Green Cestrum	*Cestrum parqui*	ASSET PROTECTION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region** Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets	REGIONAL
Grey Sallow	*Salix cinerea**	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	REGIONAL
Groundsel Bush	*Baccharis halimifolia*	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations.	REGIONAL

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
			• Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	
Hawkweed	*Hieracium spp* (all species)	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised. • A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. • Regional strategic response: o Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. o Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. o Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Holly-Leaved Senecio	*Senecio glastifolius*	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	REGIONAL
Honey Locust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	CONTAINMENT	These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.	LOCAL
Horsetails	*Equisetum spp.*	CONTAINMENT	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region** • Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Monitor change in distribution. • Within exclusion zone: o Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter. • Within core infestation area: o Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible. o Targeted management of priority assets.	REGIONAL
Hydrocotyl/Water Pennywort	*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)**	STATE

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing

			• A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence.
			• A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.
			• A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event.
			• Regional strategic response:
			  ○ Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
			  ○ Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.
			  ○ Trigger rapid response protocol.	

Hygrophila	*Hygrophila costata*	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	REGIONAL
Hymenachne	*Hymenachne amplexicaulis**	ASSET PROTECTION, PREVENTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold **Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Implement New Weed Incursion Plan if detected.	STATE, REGIONAL

Karoo Acacia	*Vachellia karroo (syn. Acacia karroo)*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)**
			• A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence.
			• A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.
			• A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event.
			• Regional strategic response:
			  ○ Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
			  ○ Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.
				STATE

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
			○ Trigger rapid response protocol.	
Kei Apple	*Dovyalis caffra*	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	REGIONAL
Kidney Leaf Mud Plantain	*Heteranthera reniformis*	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	REGIONAL
Kochia	*Bassia scoparia* (excluding *subsp. trichophylla)*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised. • A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. • Regional strategic response: ○ Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. ○ Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. ○ Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Koster's Curse	*Clidemia hirta*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised. • A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. • Regional strategic response: ○ Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.	STATE

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
			○ Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. ○ Trigger rapid response protocol.	
Kudzu	*Pueraria lobata*	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** ● Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. ● Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. ● Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. ● Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	REGIONAL
Lagarosiphon	*Lagarosiphon major*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised. • A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. • Regional strategic response: ○ Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. ○ Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. ○ Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Lantana	*Lantana camara**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Leaf Cactus	*Pereskia aculeata*	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	REGIONAL
Leafy Elodea	*Egeria densa*	CONTAINMENT	These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.	LOCAL
Lippia	*Phyla canescens*	ERADICATION	The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.	LOCAL
Long Leaf Willow Primrose	*Ludwigia longifolia*	CONTAINMENT	These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.	LOCAL

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
Madeira Vine	*Anredera cordifolia**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Mesquite	*Prosopis spp.*	ASSET PROTECTION*	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Mexican Feather Grass	*Nassella tenuissima (syn. Stipa tenuissima)*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised. • A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. • Regional strategic response: o Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. o Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. o Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Miconia	*Miconia spp.* (all species)	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised. • A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. • Regional strategic response: o Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. o Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. o Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Mikania Vine	*Mikania micrantha*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.	STATE

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing

			• A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event.
			• Regional strategic response:
			  ○ Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
			  ○ Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.
			  ○ Trigger rapid response protocol.	

Mimosa	*Mimosa pigra**	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)**
			• A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence.
			• A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.
			• A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event.
			• Regional strategic response:
			  ○ Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
			  ○ Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.
			  ○ Trigger rapid response protocol.
				STATE

Ming Fern	*Asparagus macowanii var. zuluensis*	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible	REGIONAL
Mother of Millions	*Bryophyllum species*	ASSET PROTECTION	These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the State. As Weeds of National Significance, their spread must be minimised to protect priority assets.	LOCAL
Mysore Thorn	*Caesalpinia decapetala*	ERADICATION, PREVENTION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible. **Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.	REGIONAL

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
			• Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Implement New Weed Incursion Plan if detected.	
Nodding Thistle	*Carduus nutans*	PREVENTION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	REGIONAL
Opuntia	*Opuntia spp.*	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Ox Eye Daisy	*Leucanthemum vulgare*	ERADICATION	The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.	LOCAL
Pampas grass	*Cortaderia jubata*	ASSET PROTECTION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region** Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets	REGIONAL
Paper Mulberry	*Broussonetia papyrifera*	PREVENTION	The following weeds are currently not found in the Greater Sydney region, pose significant biosecurity risk and prevention of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective	LOCAL

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

Parthenium Weed	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence.	STATE

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing

			• A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.
			• A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event.
			• Regional strategic response:
			  o Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
			  o Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.
			  o Trigger rapid response protocol.
			Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 35, Biosecurity Regulation, 2017) - parthenium weed carriers – machinery and equipment
			• This clause applies to the following equipment:
			  o Grain harvesters (including the comb or front).
			  o Comb trailers (including the comb or front).
			  o Bins used for holding grain during harvest operations.
			  o Augers or similar equipment used for moving grain.
			  o Vehicles used for transporting grain harvesters.
			  o Vehicles used as support vehicles with grain harvesters and that have been driven in paddocks during harvest operations.
			  o Mineral exploration drilling rigs and vehicles used for transporting those rigs.
			• A person must not import into the State from Queensland any equipment to which this clause applies.	

Pond Apple	*Annona glabra**	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)**
			• A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence.
			• A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.
			• A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event.
			• Regional strategic response:
			  o Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
			  o Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.
			  o Trigger rapid response protocol.
				STATE

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
Prickly Acacia	*Vachellia nilotica (syn. Acacia nilotica)**	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised. • A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. • Regional strategic response: o Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. o Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. o Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Rattlepod	*Crotalaria lunata*	ASSET PROTECTION	These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the State. As Weeds of National Significance, their spread must be minimised to protect priority assets.	LOCAL
Rubber Vine	*Cryptostegia grandiflora**	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised. • A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. • Regional strategic response: o Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. o Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. o Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Sagittaria	*Sagittaria platyphylla**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Salvinia	*Salvinia molesta**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold **Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region**	STATE, REGIONAL

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
			Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets	
Scotch/English Broom	*Cytisus scoparius subsp. scoparius**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold **Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region** Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets	STATE, REGIONAL
Sea Spurge	*Euphorbia paralias*	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	REGIONAL

Senegal Tea	*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*	CONTAINMENT	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region**
			• Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management.
			• Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
			• Monitor change in distribution.
			• Within exclusion zone:
			  ○ Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter.
			• Within core infestation area:
			  ○ Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible.
			  ○ Targeted management of priority assets.
				REGIONAL

Serrated Tussock	*Nassella trichotoma**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold **Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region** • Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Monitor change in distribution. • Within exclusion zone: ○ Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter. • Within core infestation area:	STATE, REGIONAL

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
			○ Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible. ○ Targeted management of priority assets.	
Siam Weed	*Chromolaena odorata*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised. • A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. • Regional strategic response: ○ Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. ○ Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. ○ Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Sicilian Sea Lavender	*Limonium hyblaeum*	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	REGIONAL
Sicklethorn	*Asparagus falcatus*	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region** • Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Monitor change in distribution. • Within exclusion zone: ○ Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter. • Within core infestation area: ○ Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible. ○ Targeted management of priority assets.	REGIONAL
Silverleaf Nightshade	*Solanum elaeagnifolium**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Singapore Daisy	*Sphagnicola trilobata*	ASSET PROTECTION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region**	REGIONAL

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
			Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets	
Skunk Vine	*Paideia foetida*	ERADICATION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Destruction of all infestations where feasible.	REGIONAL
Spanish Broom	*Spartium junceum*	PREVENTION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Implement New Weed Incursion Plan if detected.	REGIONAL

Spotted Knapweed	*Centaurea stoebe subsp. australis*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)**
			• A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence.
			• A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.
			• A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event.
			• Regional strategic response:
			  ○ Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
			  ○ Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.
			  ○ Trigger rapid response protocol.
				STATE

Tropical Soda Apple	*Solanum vivarium*	ERADICATION	**Control Measures – Owners of occupied lands**
			• The owner or occupier of land in the control zone on which there is a new infestation of tropical soda apple must notify the local control authority for that land as soon as practicable of the following information:
			  ○ The person's full name and contact details, including a telephone number.
			  ○ The address of the land, including the lot and deposited plan number and the property identification code for the land (if these are known).
			  ○ Any other information that is requested by the local control authority.
				STATE

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
			• The owner or occupier of the land must ensure that the land is kept free of tropical soda apple by immediately destroying all tropical soda apple on the land. This requirement applies to any new infestation as well as any subsequent generations of tropical soda apple on that land. • 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.	
Velvety Tree Pear	*Opuntia tomentosa**	ERADICATION	The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.	LOCAL
Water Caltrop	*Trapa spp. (all species)*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised. • A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. • Regional strategic response: o Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. o Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. o Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Water Hyacinth	*Eichhornia crassipes*	CONTAINMENT	**Water Hyacinth Biosecurity Zone (Biosecurity Regulation 2017 - Part 5, Division 4)** • An owner or occupier of land in the Water Hyacinth Biosecurity Zone on which there is the weed Eichhornia crassipes (water hyacinth) must: o 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. o Eradicate the weed, or if that is not practicable destroy as much of the weed as is practicable and suppress the spread of any remaining weed. **Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** A person must not import into the State or sell. **Regional strategic response:** • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Targeted management of priority assets. • Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. • Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets.	STATE

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
Water Lettuce	*Pistia stratiotes*	PREVENTION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Implement New Weed Incursion Plan if detected.	REGIONAL

Water Poppy	*Hydrocleys nymphoides*	CONTAINMENT	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region**
			• Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management.
			• Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
			• Monitor change in distribution.
			• Within exclusion zone:
			  ○ Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter.
			• Within core infestation area:
			  ○ Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible.
			  ○ Targeted management of priority assets
				REGIONAL

Water Primrose	*Ludwigia peruviana*	ASSET PROTECTION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region** Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets	REGIONAL

Water Soldier	*Stratiotes aloides*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)**
			• A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence.
			• A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised.
			• A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event.
			• Regional strategic response:
			  ○ Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
			  ○ Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.
			  ○ Trigger rapid response protocol.
				STATE

Water Star Grass	*Heteranthera zosterifolia*	PREVENTION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.	REGIONAL

Common Name	Scientific Name	Objective	Legal	Listing
			• Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Implement New Weed Incursion Plan if detected.	
White Blackberry / Mysore Raspberry	*Rubus niveus*	PREVENTION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region** • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Implement New Weed Incursion Plan if detected.	REGIONAL
Willows	*Salix spp.(excludes S. babylonica**	ASSET PROTECTION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold	STATE
Willow-Leaf Primrose	*Ludwigia peruviana*	ASSET PROTECTION	**Strategic response in the Greater Sydney Region** Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Targeted management of priority assets Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets	REGIONAL
Witchweed	*Striga spp. (*except the native *S. parviflora)*	PREVENTION	**Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)** • A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. • A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated, or minimised. • A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event. Regional strategic response: • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Trigger rapid response protocol.	STATE
Yellow Bells	*Tecoma stans*	ERADICATION	**Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):** Must not be imported into the State or sold	LOCAL
Yellow Burrhead	*Limnocharis flava*	PREVENTION	• The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.	STATE

Appendix D Weed Control Techniques

D1: Cut and Paint

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

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

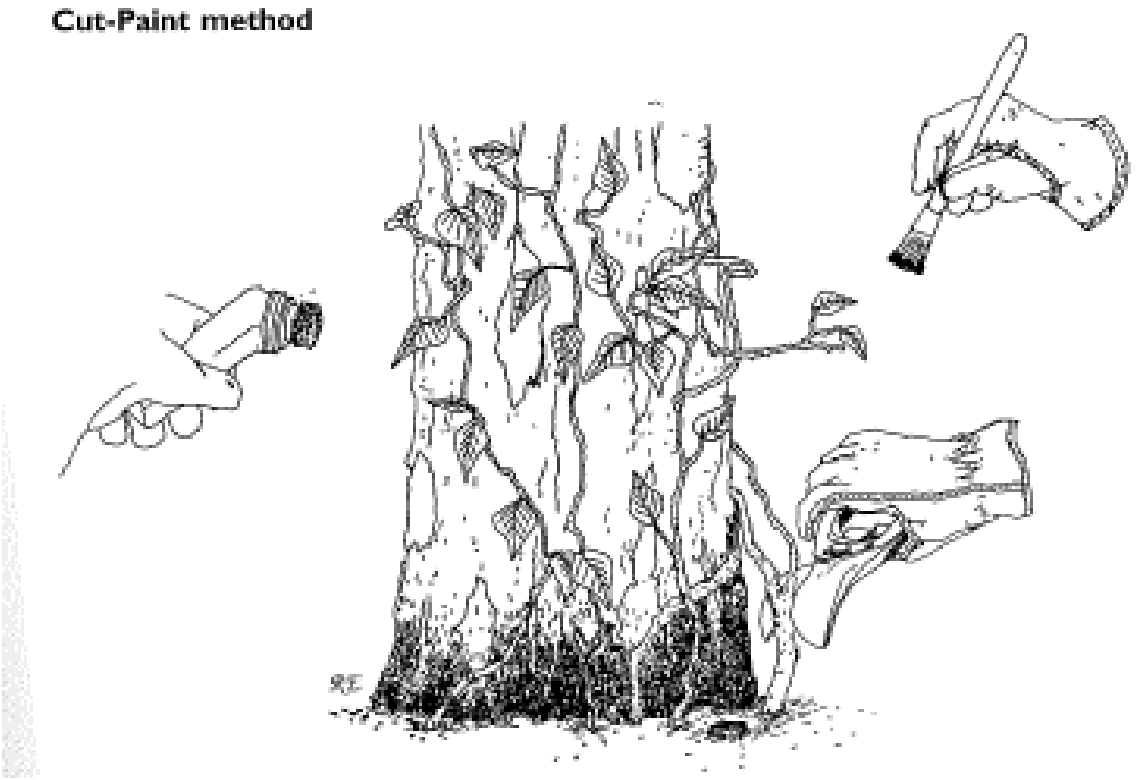

Figure D1: The cut and paint method (Muyt 2001)

D2: Stem Scrape

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

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

D3: Spraying grasses and other weeds

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

The spraying of grasses needs to be undertaken while they are actively growing, but before their flowering season to prevent seed set. Grasses may be slashed using a brush cutter before they are sprayed to remove any dead foliage and to promote the growth of new foliage. The grasses should be sprayed, using a knap-sack sprayer, once new growth has sprouted ensuring herbicide mix is sprayed carefully to prevent off target damage from occurring. Spot spraying is also suitable for small patches of emerging saplings (e.g., Privets or Balloon Vine). Intensive spraying is usually done during primary weed control and is usually reduced during consecutive weed control. Large patches of weeds may be boom sprayed instead.

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

D4: HAND removal / MANUAL REMOVAL

The hand removal or pulling of weeds is suitable for many species of weeds if they have a shallow root system. This includes woody weeds, grasses, and herbaceous species. It is useful for follow up work on woody weeds to control seedlings. The hand pulling of weeds involves pulling the plant as close to the base as possible and ensuring the entire tap root is pulled out of the soil. This usually results in soil disturbance and the soil should be replaced and compressed to prevent further weed invasion. Some weeds require additional effort to ensure the entire regenerative parts are removed; this may require the use of a hand mattock, knife, or trowel. Crowning involves using a knife to cut the roots around the crown of the plant. This method is suitable for Cirsium vulgare (Spear Thistle).

D5: Management of weed waste

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

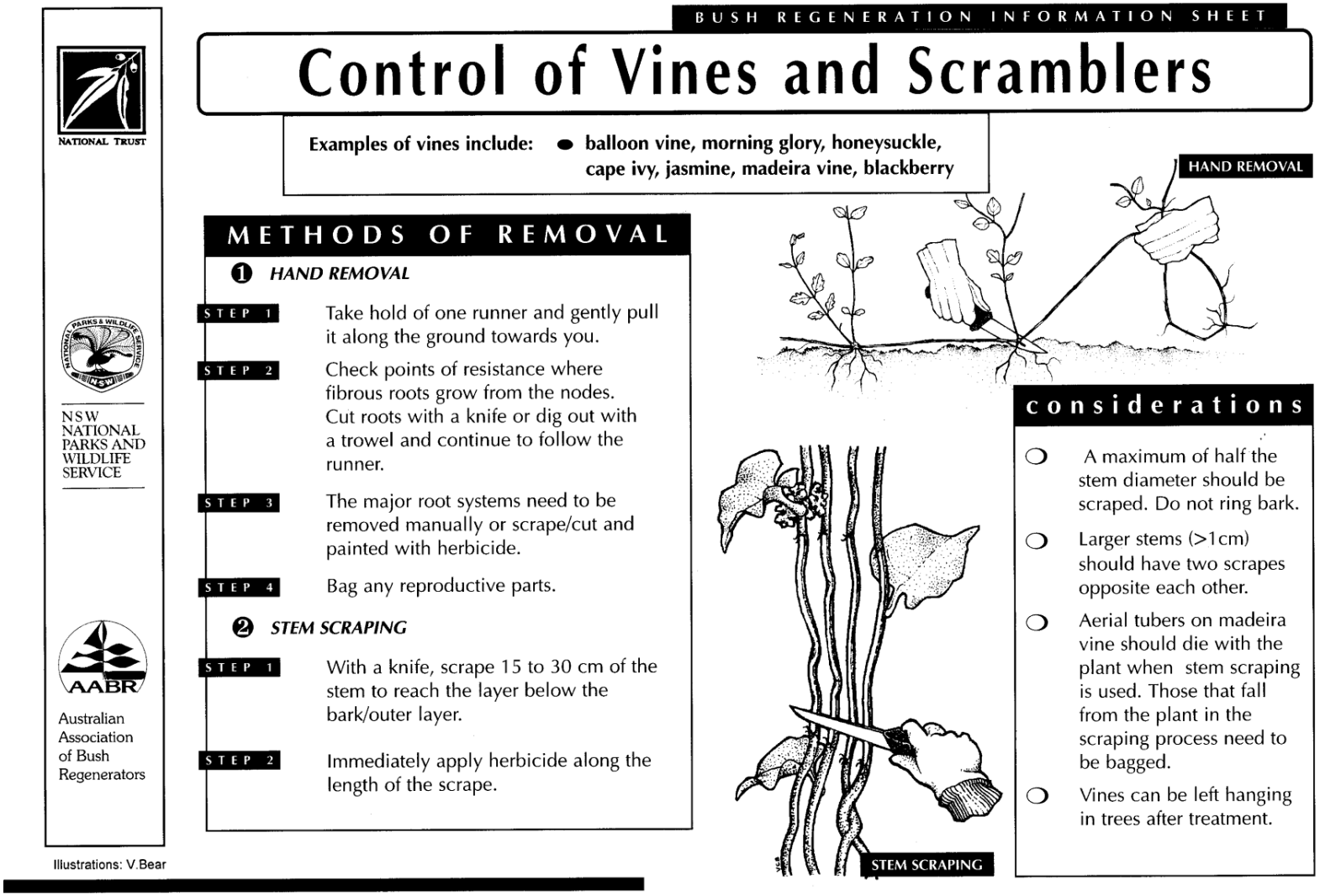

Figure D2: Control of Vines and Scramblers (AABR 2010).

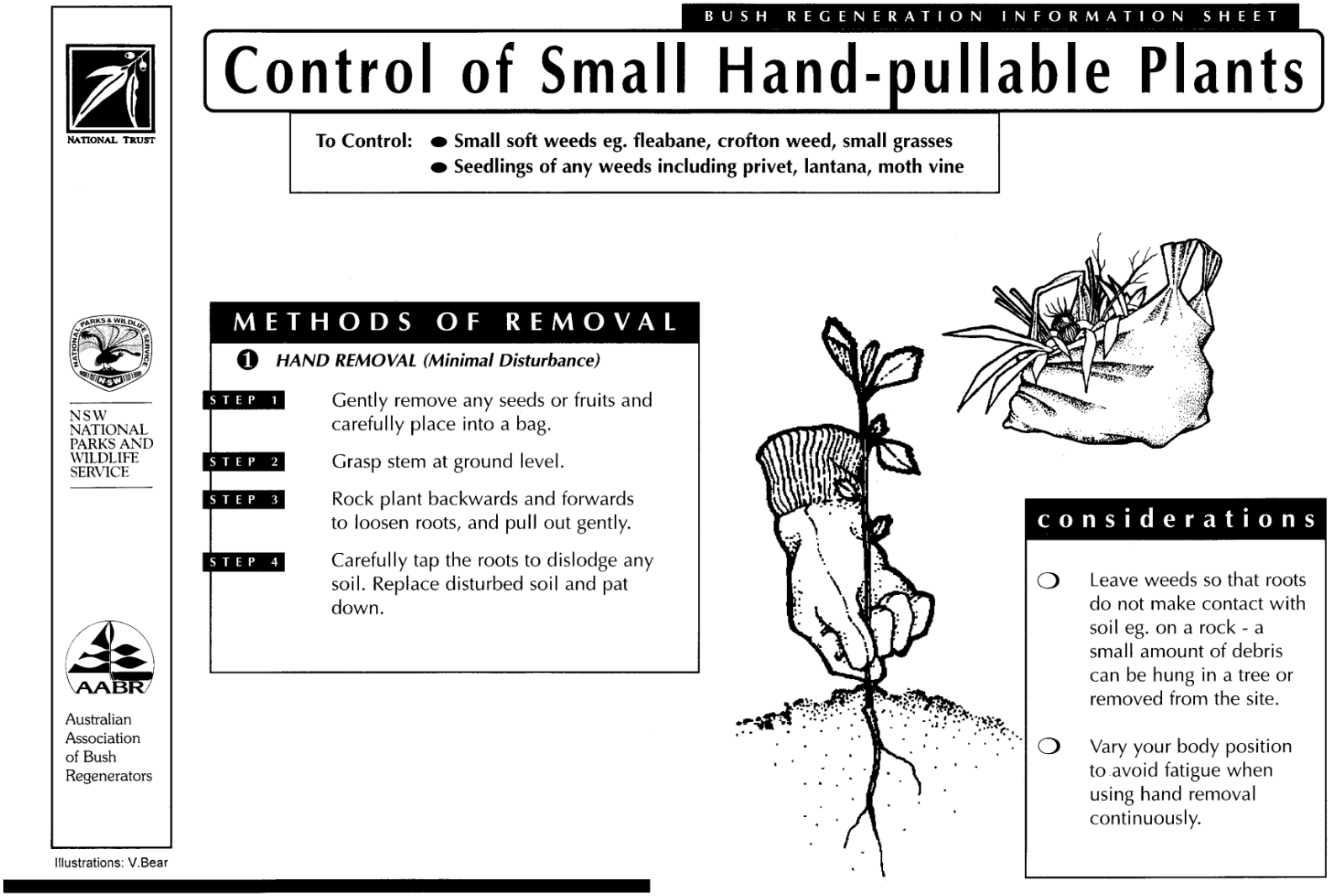

Figure D3: Hand pulling method (AABR 2010).

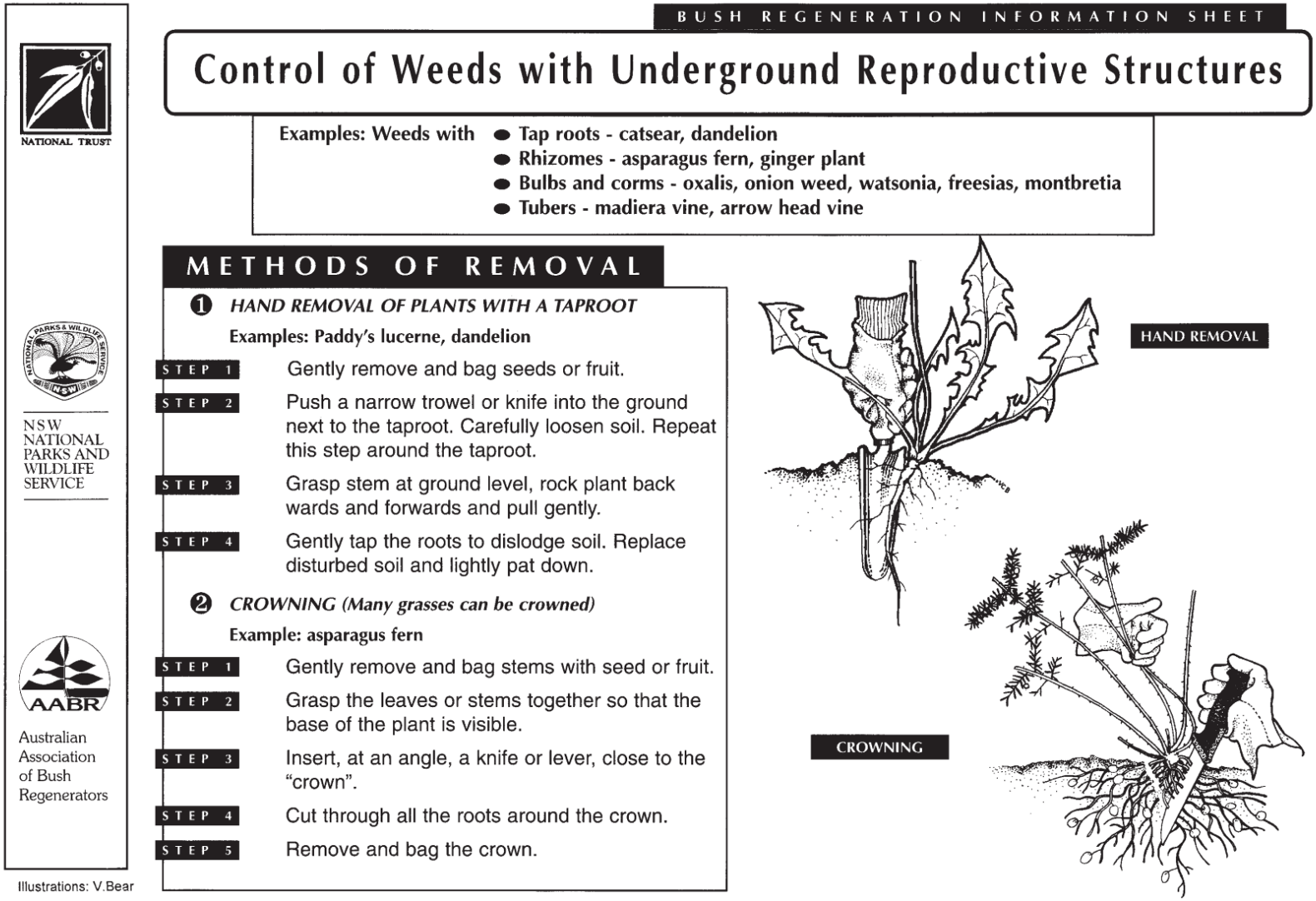

Figure D4: Crown Method (AABR 2010)