



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

Reason for this Management Plan

This **Management Plan** has been developed in accordance with Weed Control Order No. 19 to specify control measures that are to be applied to Class 4 Noxious Weeds within the Hawkesbury River County Council area. According to Order No. 19 *"the growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the measures specified in a management plan published by the local control authority"* and where relevant *"the plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed"* for Class 4 Noxious Weeds.

Aim

Strategically manage and control infestations of listed Class 4 weeds to reduce the area and extent of infestations and prevent further spread.

Objectives

1. Prevent the spread of Class 4 weeds into areas where they are not present.
2. Eradicate rare and isolated and new infestations.
3. Manage and reduce infestations in marginal and core areas.
4. Implement education and awareness programs for all stakeholders.
5. Promote rehabilitation with appropriate species following control to prevent weed re-invasion.
6. Protect valuable high conservation value and agricultural areas from infestation.

Goals

Control of infestations on roadsides in areas where the weed is absent or rare and isolated.
Control of infestations along highways and roads accessing areas where Class 4 weed are absent or rare and isolated.

Biennial control programs in marginal and core infestation areas.
Class 4 weeds on private property in areas where they are rare and isolated are fully controlled.

In marginal and core areas, Class 4 weeds are prevented from spreading and the area and density reduced.

Groups Involved

- Hawkesbury River County Council
- Sydney West / Blue Mountains Regional Weeds Committee
- Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Management Authority
- NSW Department of Primary Industries

Responsibilities

Hawkesbury River County Council will:

- Conduct systematic surveys and inspections of land within the control area
- Implement control programs for Noxious Weeds on Council land in accordance with control measures as specified
- plan strategic weed management programs for the control area
- co ordinate the implementation of weed management plans, including control programs of private landowners, the council and government agencies.
- Implement education, training and publicity of noxious weeds
- implement the Noxious Weeds 1993

Consultation Mechanisms

Public Exhibition of management plan

Sydney West / Blue Mountains Regional Weeds Committee meetings

Reporting

Council's Annual Management Plan

Weed Coordination annual report for NSW Department of Primary Industries.

Class 4 Noxious Weed Control Measures

Common Name	Botanical Name	Control Measures
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat all African Boxthorn with a herbicide registered for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide. • African boxthorn may be mechanically removed. • Any regrowth that occurs after initial treatment will require additional control with herbicide or physical removal.
Bathurst/ Noogoora/ Californian/ Cockle burrs	<i>Xanthium spp.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat all Bathurst/Noogoora/Californian/Cockle Burrs with a herbicide registered for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide. • Physically remove via chipping all plants prior to seed set. Destroy all plant material that has seeded. • A Council approved property management plan may be developed providing more specific control measures.
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus (agg. Spp.)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat all Blackberry species with a herbicide registered for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide. Re-growth will require control annually. • Mechanical control. Any regrowth will need control with herbicide. • A Council approved property management plan may be developed providing more specific control measures.

<p>Chilean Needle Grass</p>	<p><i>Nassella neesiana</i></p>	<p>Small scale infestations (under 10m²):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spot spray with a registered herbicide; 2. Do not overgraze pasture and maintain adequate ground cover; 3. Remove entire plant, including roots by hand weeding or pulling. <p>When using herbicides, only use registered herbicides at the manufacturers recommended rate and always read the product label before opening, and follow all instructions carefully.</p> <p>Large scale infestations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not attempt large scale herbicide control, seek specialist advise; 2. Short duration, intensive grazing, followed by extended spelling of pasture is useful; 3. Mowing is useful for reducing seed set; 4. Plant competitive pasture that maintain good ground cover, spot spray with registered herbicide where appropriate and prevent seedlings from developing and flowering.
<p>Columbus grass</p>	<p><i>Sorghum x almum</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat all Columbus Grass with a herbicide registered for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide. • Repeated deep cultivation to exhaust rhizomes. • Maintain hygiene practices with all cultivating equipment to prevent further spread.

Crofton Weed	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	<p>Crofton Weed must be contained with a fifty (50) metre buffer zone to adjoining properties and watercourses and its area reduced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat Crofton Weed with a herbicide registered or permitted for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide. • Physical removal / hand chipping may provide control in smaller infestations.
Harrisia cactus	<i>Harrisia spp.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat all Harrisia Cactus with a herbicide registered for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide. • Biological control agents are available for Harrisia Cactus and should be utilized wherever possible. This option is most effective when used in conjunction with one or more control methods. • Mechanical or physical removal of all plants. Maintain hygiene practices with all mechanical equipment to prevent further spread.
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat all Johnson Grass with a herbicide registered for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide. • Slashing followed by treatment with herbicide may be implemented as part of an integrated approach.

Long-leaf Willow Primrose	<i>Ludwigia longifolia</i>	<p>Treat all Long-leaf Willow Primrose with a herbicide registered for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-leaf Willow Primrose may be mechanically removed. • Any regrowth that occurs after initial treatment will require additional control with herbicide or physical removal.
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia spp</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat all Pampas Grass with a herbicide registered for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide. • Slashing followed by treatment with herbicide may be implemented as part of an integrated approach.
Paterson's curse / vipers bugloss/ italian bugloss	<i>Echium spp.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paterson's Curse must be contained with a fifty (50) metre buffer zone to adjoining properties and watercourses and its area reduced. • Treat Paterson's Curse/Vipers Bugloss/Italian Bugloss with a herbicide registered or permitted for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide. • Slashing / mowing of Paterson's Curse when the majority of plants (75%) are at the early stages of green seed formation, (Approximately two weeks after the first purple flowers appear). • Physical removal / hand chipping may provide control in smaller infestations. • Biological agents for the control of Paterson's Curse are to be used in conjunction with other control methods.

Pellitory	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat Pellitory with a herbicide registered or permitted for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide. • Physical removal / hand chipping may provide control in smaller infestations.
Prickly pears	<i>Opuntia & cylindropuntia spp.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed • Treat all Prickly Pears with a herbicide registered for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide. • Mechanical removal of infestations. Maintain hygiene practices with all mechanical equipment to prevent further spread. • Biological control agents for Prickly Pear should be utilized in conjunction with other control methods.
Privet (Broadleaf)	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	<p>Treat all Privet trees with a herbicide registered for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical removal of plants.
Privet (Narrowleaf/Chinese)	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	<p>Treat all Privet trees with a herbicide registered for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical removal of plants.
Rhus tree	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat all Rhus tree with a herbicide registered for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide. • Mechanical removal of plants.

Serrated Tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	<p>The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat all Serrated Tussock with a herbicide registered for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide. • Cultivation prior to seed formation may be used in conjunction with a herbicide application to control surviving plants. • A Council approved property management plan may be developed providing more specific control measures.
Spiny burrgrass	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i> <i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed • Treat all Spiny Burrgrass with a herbicide registered for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide. • Cultivation prior to seed formation may be used in conjunction with a herbicide application to control surviving plants. • A Council approved property management plan may be developed providing more specific control measures.
St John's wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat all St Johns Wort with a herbicide registered for control in the manner according to the label or any permit for that herbicide. • A Council approved property management plan may be developed providing more specific control measures. • Biological control agents for St. John's Wort are to be utilized wherever possible in conjunction with other control methods.

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

Signed by:  Position: *General Manager*
20 April 2006

Adopted at the meeting of Hawkesbury River County Council, dated 20th April, 2006