



## BIOSECURITY ACT 2015

# Discussion Paper: Weeds

December 2015



**Comments on this paper close on 12 February 2016**

*Email your comments to:* [submissions.biosecuritylegislation@dpi.nsw.gov.au](mailto:submissions.biosecuritylegislation@dpi.nsw.gov.au)

*Post your comments to:* Biosecurity Act 2015  
NSW Department of Primary Industries  
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Orange NSW 2800

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Cover image Asparagus – ground asparagus *Asparagus aethiopicus*

Terry Inkson Great lakes council

**For more information**

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Disclaimer: The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (December 2015). However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information upon which they rely is up to date and to check currency of the information with the appropriate officer of the Department of Primary Industries or the user's independent adviser

## Summary

The *Biosecurity Act 2015* (Biosecurity Act) will repeal the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993* (NW Act), which provides regulatory controls and powers to manage noxious weeds in NSW.

The Biosecurity Act provides the opportunity to streamline and modernise the way weeds are managed in NSW as it:

- Embeds the principle of shared responsibility for biosecurity risks (including weeds) between the government, community and industry; and,
- Is tenure neutral, meaning that the Biosecurity Act will apply equally to all land in the state, regardless of whether it is publically or privately owned; and,
- Supports regional planning and management for weeds, as recommended by the *Review of Weeds Management in NSW*.

The prioritisation of weed management actions will be guided by the *NSW Invasive Species Plan* focusing resources on:

**Prevention:** implementing measures with the objective of preventing the arrival of any new species that is likely to become invasive and have a significant impact.

**Eradication:** the detection and permanent removal of any newly arrived invasive species that is likely to have a significant impact, before it can establish a self-sustaining population.

**Containment:** restricting the spread of recently established or emerging invasive species for which there is no longer any realistic prospect of eradication.

**Protection:** targeting control at the most severe impacts of widespread invasive species to areas of high conservation value (asset protection).

The Biosecurity Act includes several new tools that can be used to manage weeds. Broadly they can be categorised as below.

Outcome category	Biosecurity toolset
Weeds excluded from entering state	<b>Prohibited Matter:</b> Declaration and management of significant weeds not present in NSW, or part of NSW.
Weeds to be eradicated	<b>Control Order:</b> Management of weeds that are the targets of approved eradication programs. Although a Control Order is for a five year period, this can be renewed for longer term eradication programs.
Weeds to be effectively managed to reduce spread on a regional basis.	<b>Biosecurity Zone:</b> Weeds subject to ongoing 'strategic' regional management.
All weeds	<b>General Biosecurity Duty:</b> Requires any person dealing with biosecurity matter or a carrier of biosecurity matter and who knows or ought to know of the biosecurity risks associated with that activity to take measures to <u>prevent, minimise or eliminate</u> the risk as far as is reasonably practicable. Specific measures to reduce the risk will be detailed in regional weeds plans for priority weeds. Note, <b>however that the General Biosecurity Duty exists for all weeds</b>

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that present a biosecurity risk.

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#### Other Biosecurity tools

**Mandatory Measures Regulation:** May require persons to take specific actions with respect to weeds or carriers of weeds.

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**Emergency Order:** To respond to a current or imminent biosecurity risk that may have a significant impact.

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**Biosecurity Direction:** An enforceable instruction to a person or class of persons to take action to:

- prevent, eliminate, minimise a biosecurity risk,
  - prevent, manage or control a biosecurity impact,
  - enforce any instrument under this Act.
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**Biosecurity Undertaking:** An authorised officer may accept in writing an undertaking given by a person that sets out the measures a person has agreed to implement to remedy a contravention, a likely contravention, or suspected contravention of the Act.

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## Background Information

### What is the problem?

Weeds can have significant negative impacts on agricultural and forestry production, natural ecosystems, human health, urban and landscape aesthetics, and recreational, cultural and other social activities. Planning for weed management must consider the effectiveness and efficiency of control measures so that the cost is commensurate with the benefit.

### Why is it important?

The financial impact of weeds on agriculture alone is approximately \$2.5 billion in lost production and \$1.8 billion in control activities every year. The effects of weeds on social and environmental values cannot be quantified in monetary terms, but are significant. Native biodiversity in particular has suffered declines in the distribution of many species as a direct or indirect result of invasive plants.

There is significant public interest in weed management, particularly in rural and regional areas. Weeds were the most mentioned biosecurity threat in submissions from the public during consultation on the Framework for the Biosecurity Act in 2014.

### What is the outcome we are seeking?

1. To provide an effective and efficient risk-based system to manage weeds - the cost of any management response must be proportionate to the risk that is posed.
2. The system must have appropriate tools fit for the task. These tools should relate to the significance and scale of the infestation and clearly linked to 'time-bound' outcomes.
3. Weed management must be tenure neutral with consistent expectations for both public and private land managers.
4. Increase community understanding, participation and ownership of the planning process for weed management; and provide a framework of transparent accountability for weed management decisions.

5. Establish a culture where everyone has a responsibility to manage or reduce the risk of weeds and provide a mechanism to enforce community and government expectations for best practice weed management.

## Proposed management under the NSW Biosecurity Act

The tools used to manage weed species will be determined according to the biosecurity risk posed by the weed, the desired management outcome and the cost of achieving that outcome.

While the management of some weeds will be determined at the State level simply because they are targets for eradication or are part of a broad containment strategy, others will be decided locally using the expertise and local knowledge of Regional Weed Committees. The NSW State Weed Committee will play a complementary role in providing consistent policy advice on which locally significant weeds are technically feasible to eradicate or control.

**Authorised Officers** have powers under the Biosecurity Act to respond to circumstances where weeds management is not occurring and is generating a biosecurity risk. For example, an Authorised Officer may issue a **Biosecurity Direction** or accept a **Biosecurity Undertaking** requiring an individual to take specified action to prevent, minimise or eliminate a particular biosecurity risk.

A local control authority has the same power as the Secretary to appoint **Authorised Officers** in relation to weeds and in relation to land for which it is the local control authority. The council of a local government area is the local control authority for land within that local government area unless the weed control functions for that area have been conferred on a county council under any other Act. The Western Lands Commissioner is the local control authority for the Western Division land that is not within a local government area and the Lord Howe Island Board is the local control authority for Lord Howe Island.

**The three general outcome categories as recommended by the Natural Resource Commission and the proposed tools for weeds management include:**

### Outcome category: Weeds excluded from entering the state

Schedule 2 to the Biosecurity Act contains a list of **prohibited matter**, including a number of weed species (see Appendix 1). Prohibited matter is tightly regulated, and it is an offence to deal with it in any way other than under the most limited and controlled circumstances (e.g., research permits). ('Deal with', as defined in section 12 has a very broad meaning, including such actions as keeping, acquiring, moving, releasing, treating, growing and using). There are also a number of prohibited matter duties, including the duty to notify and the duty to prevent, eliminate or minimise the risk posed by the matter.

To minimise risk of entry and the spread of prohibited matter, it is important that potential *carriers* of prohibited matter are also regulated. **Mandatory measures** will prohibit the movement into NSW of grain harvesters, comb trailers, bins for holding grain during harvest, augers or similar equipment used for moving grain, vehicles used for transporting grain harvesters, and vehicles used as support vehicles with grain harvesters (that have been driven in paddocks during harvest operations), from another State or Territory unless it has relevant certification that the equipment or machinery is weed free.

If prohibited matter is suspected or detected in the State, an **Emergency Order** or **Control Order** may be made so that swift action can be taken to eradicate the infestation. It is also important to note that an emergency order or control order can be made for a high risk species even if it has not been declared prohibited matter.

### Outcome category: Weeds to be eradicated

**Control Orders** will generally be used for the purpose of eradicating a weed from an area/s of NSW. Eradication will be considered at a variety of scales and consistent with the principles of NSW Invasive Species Plan. A Control Order will specify certain measures, in connection with a

defined area, that must be taken to prevent, eliminate, minimise or manage the weed. This tool is limited to a maximum of 5 years and is intended to enforce time-bound and outcome-based eradication campaigns. In some circumstances a Control Order may be extended to meet longer programs. It is proposed to implement a Control Order for the purpose of eradicating a number of weed species from Lord Howe Island (see Appendix 2).

The State Weeds Committee and Regional Weed Committees will play an important role in providing advice on appropriate management tools and will be required to consider suitability and technical feasibility criteria when considering which weeds, if any, should be the target of an eradication program under a Control Order.

### **Outcome Category: Weeds to be effectively managed to reduce impacts on a regional basis.**

It is proposed to establish **Biosecurity Zone** regulations for the long-term management of specific weeds that are regionally significant and where regulation is considered appropriate due to the impact of the weed. For example, zones may be used for weeds that are subject to containment, or where ongoing programs are implemented to reduce the impact of particular weeds in defined areas. A Biosecurity Zone would specify certain management measures required in a geographic area that must be taken to prevent, eliminate, minimise or manage the weed. Weeds proposed to be managed under a Biosecurity Zone are listed in Appendix 3.

Dealings with all weeds will also be subject to the **General Biosecurity Duty (GBD)**. The GBD is in addition to any requirements included in a control order, biosecurity zone or other instrument made under the Biosecurity Act. The GBD requires any person dealing with biosecurity matter or a carrier of biosecurity matter (i.e., weeds, grain harvester etc) and who knows or ought to know of the biosecurity risks associated with that activity to take measures to prevent, minimise or eliminate the risk as far as is reasonably practicable.

Appendix 4 gives examples of some weed species that the NSW Government will expect landowners or occupiers to prevent, minimise or eliminate their risk. It is expected that Regional Weed Committees, as part of the regional planning processes may nominate additional species where a stronger focus is required for their management. **Although all weeds are subject to the GBD the Regional Weed Strategy will serve to describe what weeds will be prioritised for management action, investment and compliance effort within each region.**

Some weeds may be subject to regulations (known as **mandatory measures**) that will prescribe specific actions a person must take (or not take) to discharge their GBD. For example, a person may be required to notify DPI of the presence or suspected presence of a specific weed.

However, in all cases, it will be the responsibility of the landowner or occupier to take additional measures to manage weeds and discharge their GBD. In many cases a landowner or occupier will discharge their GBD by simply stopping the spread of weeds from their land by creating a weed free buffer zone. In other cases, it may be expected that landowners suppress and destroy a particular weed species. Regional Weeds Plans and guidelines will clearly establish the NSW Government's expectation with respect to the management of weed species and actions that should be taken to discharge the GBD.

A fundamental goal of the GBD is to reduce the impact of weeds on neighbouring lands - primarily through stopping weed spread. Where there is no discernible difference between the extent of weed on neighbouring lands the GBD is not an appropriate option.

Landholders and occupiers also have a responsibility to undertake due diligence when, for example, they are allowing contractors onto their property or accepting equipment or fodder so that weed risks are mitigated. As an added precaution, they could check whether the contractor abides by a biosecurity plan or seek a declaration that the equipment has been cleaned to a certain standard or the fodder is weed free.

It is proposed that Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) that are not prohibited matter and where the risk does not warrant the use of a control order or biosecurity zone will be managed using the GBD provisions. In addition, a Mandatory Measure will be put in place to ban the sale

of WoNS and to take reasonable steps to eliminate or minimise risk of the spread of the weed in order to meet National regulatory commitments.

**Authorised officers** have powers under the Biosecurity Act to respond to circumstances where weeds are not being managed and they are causing a biosecurity risk or impact. For example, they can issue a **biosecurity direction** to or accept a **biosecurity undertaking** from the land owner or occupier.

## What do you think?

We value your comments on how we can improve our biosecurity system and look forward to receiving your input into this important process.

Please complete the following survey on 'Weeds' at: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/weeds1>.

Alternatively, submit your feedback **by Friday, 12 February 2016** via [email](#) or post to:

Biosecurity Act 2015  
NSW Department of Primary Industries  
Locked Bag 21  
Orange NSW 2800

For more information about the *Biosecurity Act 2015* and regulatory framework, please visit [www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurityact](http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurityact).

## Appendix 1

### Prohibited Matter

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

## Appendix 2

### Example Control Order: Lord Howe Island

<i>Acmena helimampra</i> , <i>A. smithii</i> and <i>Syzygium oleosum</i>	Lilly pilly
<i>Arundinaria</i> spp	Arundinaria reed
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant reed / Elephant grass
<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	Climbing asparagus fern
<i>Brachychiton acerifolius</i>	Flame tree
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	Lady-of-the-night
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>rotundata</i>	<i>Bitou bush</i>
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor laurel
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror bush / Looking-glass bush/ Coprosma
<i>Cortaderia</i> spp	Pampas grass
<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i>	Cotoneaster (large-leaf)
<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	Holly fern
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Common thornapple
<i>Delairea odorata</i>	Cape ivy
<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>	King orchid / Rock lily / Sydney rock orchid
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier broom/ Cape broom
<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Glory lily
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silky oak
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Ginger lily
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Native frangipani
<i>Hypoestes phyllostachya</i>	Freckle face / Polka-dot plant
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Morning glory (purple)
<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i>	Morning glory (common)
<i>Lantana</i> spp	Lantana
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Coastal tea tree
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Privet (Broad-leaf)
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Privet (Narrow-leaf / Chinese)
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle

<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	Siratro
<i>Melia azedarach</i>	White cedar / Chinaberry tree
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Murraya / Orange jessamine
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Ochna
<i>Pandorea jasminoides</i>	Bower vine
<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	Blue passionflower
<i>Pereskia aculeata</i>	Leaf cactus / Satan plant / Barbados gooseberry
<i>Phyllostachys</i> spp	Rhizomatous bamboo
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet pittosporum
<i>Platycerium superbum</i>	Staghorn fern
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	Cherry guava
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor oil plant
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Umbrella tree
<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	Cassia/Senna
<i>Senna septemtrionalis</i>	Winter senna / Arsenic bush
<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	Palm grass
<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	Climbing / Brazilian nightshade
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Singapore daisy
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	Cocos palm / Queen palm
<i>Syzygium paniculatum</i>	Brush cherry /Magenta cherry
<i>Tetrapanax papyrifer</i>	Rice paper plant
<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	Spanish moss / Old man's beard
<i>Toona ciliata</i>	Red cedar
<i>Vinca major</i>	Blue / Greater periwinkle
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Arum lily

## Appendix 3

### Example Biosecurity Zones

*The following weeds have been identified because they require disparate management outcomes in different parts of the NSW. Each species will be subject to specific control requirements tailored for the relevant region.*

<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator weed
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese celtis
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>rotundata</i>	Bitou bush
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water hyacinth
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey locust
<i>Lantana spp</i>	Lantana
<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>cuspidata</i>	African olive
<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinese tallow tree

## Appendix 4

### Example of weeds to be included in Regional Weed Strategies and prioritised for regulation under the GBD

<i>*Alhagi maurorum</i>	Camel thorn
<i>Ambrosia confertiflora</i>	Burr ragweed
<i>Amelichloa brachychaeta</i> ; <i>A. caudata</i>	Espartillo
<i>#Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira vine
<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	Mexican poppy
<i>#*Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Ground asparagus
<i>#*Asparagus africanus</i>	Climbing asparagus
<i>#Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal creeper
<i>#*Asparagus falcatus</i>	Sicklethorn
<i>#*Asparagus macowanii</i> var. <i>zuluensis</i> Ming (Pompom/Zig zag) asparagus fern	Asparagus fern
<i>#*Asparagus</i> spp (excl. <i>A. officinalis</i> & <i>A. racemosus</i> ) Asparagus	Asparagus
<i>#Asparagus plumosus</i>	Climbing Asparagus-fern
<i>#Asparagus scandens</i>	Asparagus Fern, Climbing Asparagus Fern
<i>#*Asparagus virgatus</i>	Asparagus fern
<i>*Asystasia gangetica</i> subsp. <i>micrantha</i>	Chinese violet
<i># Austrocyllindropuntia</i> spp.	Prickly Pears
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Groundsel bush
<i>Berberis lomariifolia</i>	Mahonia / Chinese holly
<i>Brassica barrelieri</i> subsp. <i>oxyrrhina</i>	Smooth-stemmed turnip
<i>*Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Paper mulberry
<i>#*Cabomba</i> spp (except <i>C. furcata</i> )	Cabomba
<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>	Mysore thorn
<i>Carthamus leucocaulos</i> ( <i>glaucus</i> )	Glaucous star thistle
<i>*Cecropia</i> spp	Cecropia

<i>Cenchrus biflorus</i>	Gallon's curse
<i>Cenchrus brownii</i>	Fine-bristled burr grass
<i>Cenchrus macrourus</i>	African feathergrass
<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	Fountain grass
#* <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i>	Boneseed
<i>Cortaderia</i> spp	Pampas grass
* <i>Crotalaria lunata</i>	Rattlepod
* <i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	Blue hound's tongue
# <i>Cylindropuntia</i> spp.	Prickly Pears
# <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> subsp. <i>scoparius</i>	Scotch broom / English broom
<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Dolichos pea
# <i>Dolichandra unguiscati</i>	Cat's claw creeper
* <i>Echinochloa polystachya</i>	Aleman grass
* <i>Equisetum</i> species	Horsetails
* <i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	Cockspur coral tree
<i>Festuca gautieri</i>	Bear-skin fescue
<i>Galenia pubescens</i>	Galenia
# <i>Genista linifolia</i>	Flax-leaf broom, Mediterranean Broom
# <i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier Broom
* <i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	Senegal tea plant
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Ginger lily
<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	Blue heliotrope
* <i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>	Heteranthera / Kidneyleaf mud plantain
<i>Heteranthera zosterifolia</i>	Water star grass
<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	Hygrophila
* <i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	East Indian hygrophila
#* <i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> and hybrids	Hymenachne
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Coolatai grass
<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i> & <i>H. kouytchense</i>	Tutsan
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. John's wort
* <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Bellyache bush

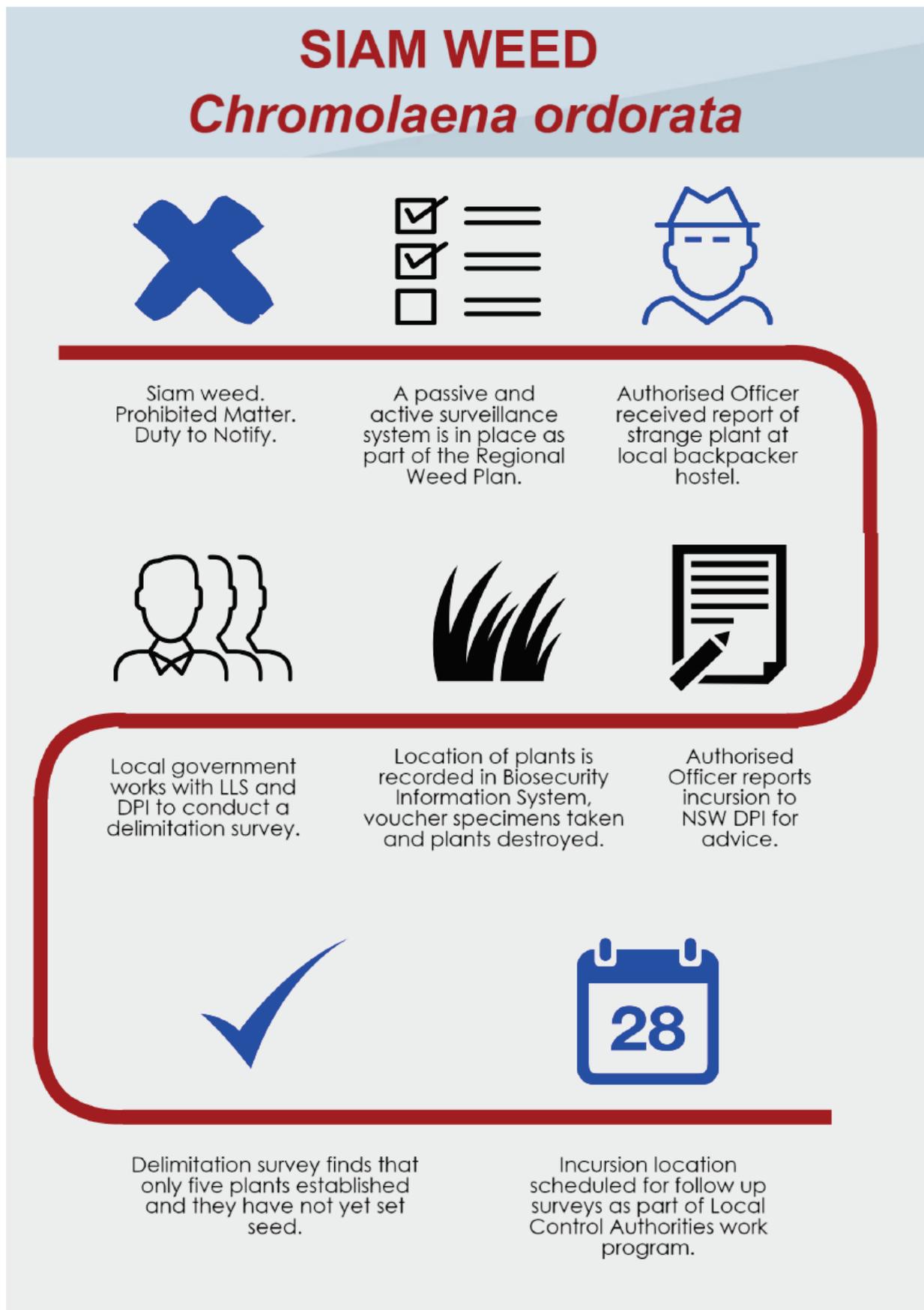
<i>Lantana</i> spp	Lantana
<i>Ludwigia longifolia</i>	Long-leaf willow primrose
* <i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Ludwigia
# <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African boxthorn
# <i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Chilean needlegrass
# <i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Serrated tussock
# <i>Opuntia</i> spp.	Prickly Pears
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	Red rice
#* <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Parkinsonia
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	Corky passionfruit
<i>Picnomon acarna</i>	Soldier thistle
* <i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Water lettuce
#* <i>Prosopis</i> species	Mesquite
* <i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Kudzu
<i>Rhaponticum repens</i>	Creeping knapweed /Hardhead Thistle
# <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> aggregate species except cultivars	Blackberry
# <i>Rubus niveus</i>	White blackberry / Mysore raspberry
<i>Sagittaria calycina</i> var. <i>calycina</i>	Arrowhead
<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Sagittaria
#* <i>Salix cinerea</i>	Grey willow
# <i>Salix nigra</i>	Black willow
# <i>Salix</i> spp with exception of <i>S. babylonica</i> , <i>S. Xreichardtii</i> , <i>S. xcalodendron</i> , <i>S. cinerea</i> & <i>S. nigra</i>	Willows
#* <i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Salvinia
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Broad-leaf peppertree
<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>	Golden thistle
# <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed
<i>Sisymbrium runcinatum</i> & <i>S. thellungii</i>	African turnip weed
<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i>	Giant devil's fig
# <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Silver-leaf nightshade
<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	Buffalo burr

<i>*Solanum viarum</i>	Tropical soda apple
<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Corn sowthistle
<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom
<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Giant Parramatta grass
<i>*Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>	Giant rat's tail grass
<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>	Cayenne snakeweed
<i>#Tamarix aphylla</i>	Athel tree / Athel pine
<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Yellow bells
<i>#Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Vinca major</i>	Blue / Greater periwinkle

**\* Mandatory measures may apply. For example, a duty to notify.**

**# Mandatory measure not to sell or knowingly distribute.**

## Appendix 5



Appendix 6

# CHERRY GUAVA

## *Psidium cattleianum*



Lord Howe Island produce a management strategy to eradicate non indigenous species from the Island.

A Biosecurity Control Order is drafted listing 54 plant species as eradication targets. Order in place for 5 years.



Stipulated control measure is that plants must be continually suppressed and destroyed.

Order is publicised through community.



Authorised Officer conducting routine inspection discovers several cherry guava trees being grown at a residence.

Owner/occupier instructed to remove trees and informed of alternative species to plant.

Owner/occupier complies. Full eradication on the property is achieved.

## Appendix 7

# ALLIGATOR WEED

## *Alternanthera philoxeroides*



DPI, in consultation with the NSW Alligator Weed Reference Group, develops a strategy to manage alligator weed in NSW.

Biosecurity Zone put in place.



Regulation publicised throughout community.

Biosecurity Zone regulation drafted, stipulating weed must be contained in certain areas and eradicated in areas outside of the containment zone.



Unknown aquatic weed reported by public. An Authorised Officer visits the site, treats the weed and notifies DPI.

Follow up inspections are scheduled as part of the Local Control Authorities' aquatic weed program.

# SILVER LEAFED NIGHTSHADE

## *Solanum elaeagnifolium*



Partnerships, education and advisory.  
General Biosecurity Duty.



Education program on Silver Leafed Nightshade.



General Biosecurity Duty reinforced. Landowner referred to recommendations in Guidelines for Best Practice Management of Silver Leafed Nightshade in NSW.



LCA Authorised Officer identifies dense stands of Silver Leafed Nightshade along boundary fence of landowner's property (risk to neighbour).



Authorised officer inspects a month later and landowner hasn't implemented recommendations. Biosecurity Direction issued. Failure to comply an offence.



Authorised Officer has work undertaken by local contractor, and costs are recovered from the owner.