



Department of
Primary Industries

BIOSECURITY ACT 2015

Supplementary Information Paper: Weeds

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Cover image - aerial property inspections

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For more information

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Summary

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

This paper follows on from the previous *Discussion paper: Weeds* published in December 2015 and provides further detail about how weeds will be managed in NSW when the Biosecurity Act commences in 2017. Following the principle that **biosecurity is a shared responsibility**, these developments have been informed by submissions received from various stakeholder groups and discussions with newly formed Regional Weeds Committees.

There has been significant progress in developing a prioritisation process for weeds to be considered under the General Biosecurity Duty using the established NSW Weed Risk management system, NSW Invasive Species Plan (ISP) and the Biosecurity Threat Decision Tree. Changes from the previous discussion paper include a revision of species to be managed under Biosecurity Zones and Control Orders.

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	Prohibited Matter: Declaration and management of significant weeds not present in NSW, or part of NSW.
Weeds to be eradicated	Control Order: 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.	Biosecurity Zone: Weeds subject to ongoing 'strategic' regional management.
All weeds	General Biosecurity Duty: 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, however that the General Biosecurity Duty exists for all weeds that present a biosecurity risk.
Other Biosecurity tools	Mandatory Measures Regulation: May require persons to take specific actions with respect to weeds or carriers of weeds.
	Emergency Order: To respond to a current or imminent biosecurity risk that may have a significant impact.
	Biosecurity Direction: An enforceable instruction to a person or class of persons to take action to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prevent, eliminate, minimise a biosecurity risk, - prevent, manage or control a biosecurity impact, - enforce any instrument under this Act.
	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

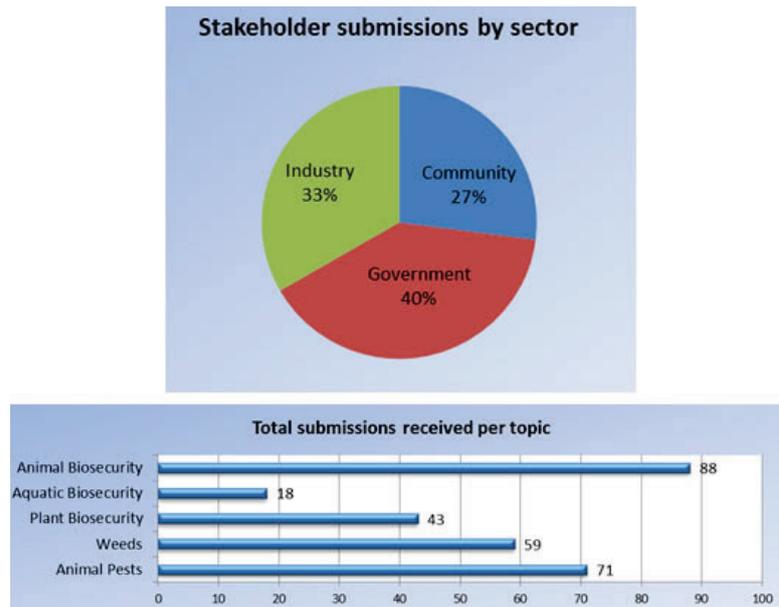
Outcome category**Biosecurity toolset**

suspected contravention of the Act.

Background Information

Consultation

Consultation on discussion papers across a range of biosecurity issues concluded on 12 February 2016. The weeds consultation paper received the highest number of submissions on a single consultation paper (59).



In addition to this consultation, NSW DPI has been meeting with Regional Weed Committees, and other key stakeholders to discuss different options for weed management under the new legislation. A common theme from the stakeholder feedback on the weeds paper was that stakeholders would like to see greater detail about the practical application of the Act. This paper aims to provide further detail on the proposed changes.

Proposed management under the NSW Biosecurity Act

As previously discussed, 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 management requirements for a few weeds will be determined at the State level simply because they are targets for eradication, or are part of a broad containment strategy &/or are under a national management agreement (e.g. Weeds of National Significance (WonS)), the management requirements for most weeds 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.

Regional planning for weed management

A critical part of the implementation of the Biosecurity Act will be the development of Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans (RSWMP).

An important function of the RSWMP is to clearly explain the weed management responsibilities and obligations of land managers. It is critical that this information is clear and easy to understand. While the RSWMP is a broad document providing strategic direction for a variety of weed management activities at the regional level, the RSWMP should clearly articulate land manager requirements and consequently inform the relevant section of the community (i.e. 'People who know or ought reasonably to know') of their General Biosecurity Duty. These duties could be expressed as outcomes sought leaving the land manager flexibility to determine the best way to achieve that outcome or, there could be specific actions that the land manager must undertake that are prescribed in regulation.

The actions that are regulatory in nature will be detailed separately in the RSWMP and may be presented as a supplement to the larger plan. Doing this would allow for the supplement to be mailed out to land managers or ratepayers as a smaller separate document if required. The RSWMP may include the following content:



The RSWMP will outline the state context for weed management and then drill down into the regional context. It is important that land managers are aware of their duty and outcomes they must achieve or actions they must take to discharge their duty. **Although there are a variety of regulatory tools available under the Biosecurity Act the majority of regional weed regulation will be subject to the General Biosecurity Duty.**



The General Biosecurity Duty can be found in Part 3 of the Act. Specifically, section 22 of the Act provides:

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

Who knows or ought to reasonably know will generally include people who routinely deal with (or may deal with) biosecurity matter or carriers as part of a commercial activity (e.g., grazier, horticulturist, fodder contractor, landscape gardener), volunteer activity (e.g. Landcare group member), lifestyle (hobby farmer), or recreational activity (e.g., bushwalkers), and people who work professionally with a particular type of biosecurity matter or carrier (e.g., scientists). For

these people their general knowledge and expertise would in most cases be sufficient to indicate they know the risks.



Some weeds may also be subject to other legislative requirements such as a Duty to Notify, Biosecurity Zones or Control Orders. In these cases, the specific actions a person must take (or not take) will be prescribed in the Order or Regulation. For example, a person may be required to notify NSW DPI of the presence or suspected presence of a specific weed.

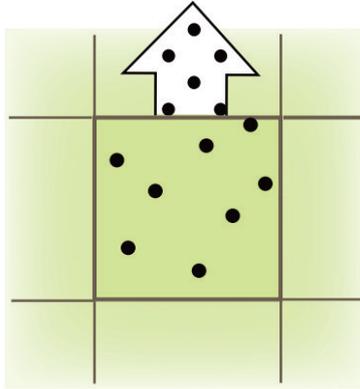
A fundamental goal of the General Biosecurity Duty is to reduce the impact of weeds on neighbouring lands - primarily through stopping weed spread.

Where there is no discernible difference between the extent of weed on neighbouring lands the General Biosecurity Duty is not triggered.

GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY application scenarios

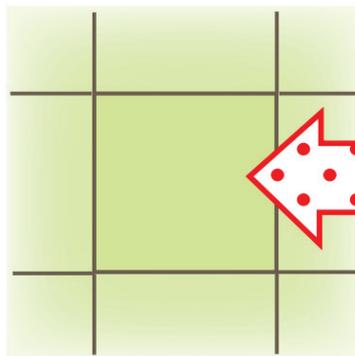
GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY - Scenario 1

In many cases a land manager will discharge their General Biosecurity Duty by simply stopping the spread of weeds from their land by creating a weed free buffer zone. In other cases, it may be expected that land managers suppress and destroy a particular weed species. The requirements to suppress and destroy will apply where there is an adverse impact and that the mere existence of the weed will result in measurable degradation of land in the region if it is not managed appropriately.



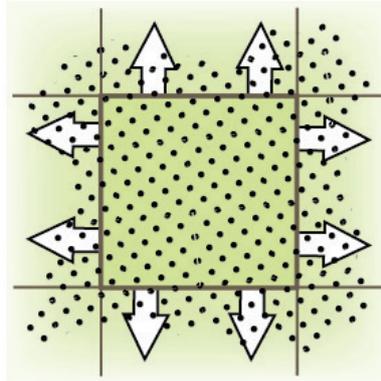
GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY – Scenario 2

Land managers also have a responsibility to exercise 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.



GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY - Scenario 3

While the prioritisation of weed compliance, monitoring and enforcement should focus on addressing scenarios 1 and 2, in some instances a land manager might create a situation where normally innocuous established weeds are allowed to grow to the extent that they have an adverse impact on the region. This would most likely be addressed by providing education material to assist the landholder to ensure that the landholder knows the biosecurity risk posed by that weed and that the General Biosecurity Duty applies; if the person still fails to address the problem a Biosecurity Direction can be issued that will provide more detail about the actions the land manager must take to manage the weed. In this situation, weed control is still enforceable regardless of whether there is a direct reference to the weed in the RSWMP.



Although all weeds that create a biosecurity risk can be managed under the General Biosecurity Duty, the RSWMP will describe what weeds will be **prioritised** for management action, investment and compliance effort within each region. It is important that the RSWMP can clearly demonstrate the rationale for prioritising certain weeds for specific management actions.

Note - While some land managers have very high standards of weed control and can be adversely impacted by the presence of weeds on neighbouring land, it is critical that control obligations match community expectations at the regional scale and are reasonable and practicable.

Determining priorities for regulation

RSWMP's will also outline legislative obligations, including higher level strategies determined at a national or state level. Examples of this would include where there are weed containment lines which extend across several Local Land Services (LLS) regions.

The assessment of weeds for regulatory management will be undertaken by the Regional Weed Committees with advice from NSW DPI. Consideration must be given to 3 key guiding principles:

- 1. Consistency with the NSW Weed Risk Management System – Based on a nationally adopted standard of risk assessment, this system is well established within the existing weed management framework.**
- 2. Testing against the Biosecurity Threat Decision Tree (externality test) – This process is effectively an externality test and should be used to determine if the weed warrants specific regulatory intervention under normal circumstances. The Decision Tree is included in Appendix 6.**
- 3. Program Rationale – This should demonstrate the link to other planning documents, resourcing capacity and other investment preferences in the region and existing management programs.**

NSW Weed Risk Management System

The New South Wales Weed Risk Management System is a tool developed to assist weed managers in NSW to determine priorities for weed management at state, regional and local levels. The system is currently used to evaluate noxious weed declarations in NSW.

The system uses a series of questions to arrive at a score for weed risk (invasiveness, impacts, potential distribution) and feasibility of coordinated control (control costs, persistence, current distribution). Once scores are determined, a table comparing the scores directs the assessor to what management priorities may be needed for the weed.

The NSW Weed Risk Management System is based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard that is the National Post-Border Weed Risk Management Protocol. It was developed by NSW DPI in consultation with stakeholders to meet the needs of NSW weed managers.

The following model demonstrates how the system will be integrated into the assessment process for priority weeds under the Biosecurity Act.

Weed risk	Feasibility of coordinated control				
	Negligible (113+)	Low (56-113)	Medium (31-55)	High (14-30)	Very high (<14)
Negligible (<13)	Stop regional introduction	Stop regional introduction	Stop regional introduction	Stop regional introduction	Reduce spread
Low (13-38)	Stop regional introduction	Stop regional introduction	Stop regional introduction	Reduce spread	Regional extirpation [#] or containment
Medium (39-100)	Stop regional introduction	Stop regional introduction	Reduce spread	Regional extirpation [#] or containment	Regional extirpation [#] or containment
High (101-192)	Stop regional introduction	Reduce spread	Regional extirpation [#] or containment	Regional extirpation [#] or containment	State scale eradication or containment
Very high (192+)	Reduce spread	Regional extirpation [#] or containment	Regional extirpation [#] or containment	State scale eradication or containment	State scale eradication or containment

[#] Extirpation is the condition of a species (or other taxon) that ceases to exist in the defined geographic area, though it still exists elsewhere.

	Tool	Examples of how regulatory obligation might be discharged	
Regional scale regulation	GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers have an obligation to mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. Weed may be subject to mandatory measures such as ban from sale. 	Weeds to be effectively managed to reduce impacts on a regional basis
	GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY - Weed listed in RSWMP. - control obligations detailed within RSWMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers have an obligation to mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. 20m buffer must be in place around extremity of property. Density of weeds must be maintained within 25% ground cover to minimise risk of wind and animal spread. Best practice measures that inhibit spread Weed may be subject to mandatory measures such as ban from sale. 	
	GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY -Weed listed in RSWMP - control requirements detailed in published Weed Management Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers have an obligation to mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. Land must be managed in accordance with a published weed management plan. In the absence of a plan GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY obligations still apply. Weed may be subject to mandatory measures such as ban from sale. 	
State scale regulation	Regulations & Control Orders	Biosecurity Zone	Weeds excluded from entering the State. Weeds to be eradicated.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers have an obligation to mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. Weed must be within a prescribed area and managed as required by the Regulation. 	
		Control Order	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers have an obligation to mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. Weed must be suppressed as required by the Control Order. 	
		Prohibited Matter	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notification obligations apply with respect to Prohibited Matter. It is also an offence to deal with Prohibited Matter. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weed is notifiable according to a Mandatory Measure. 	

Appendices

The attached appendices mirror the lists provided in the December 2015 *Discussion Paper: Weeds*; however several changes have been made to reflect stakeholder consultation. These changes include:

Appendix 2 - weeds subject to Control Orders have been amended to only include species subject to State-scale eradication programs with defined outcomes achieved within the five year life of the Control Order.

Appendix 3 – the Biosecurity Zones have been amended to include only State-scale management zones. Lord Howe Island has now been included as a proposed Biosecurity Zone instead of multiple Control Orders for eradication targets.

Appendix 4 - candidate list for weeds appropriate for consideration for regional regulation under the GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY. While this list does not preclude the addition of other plants, Regional Weed Committees are encouraged to consider the practicality of enforcing unnecessarily large lists.

Appendix 5 - Regional Weed Committees will also have to determine whether a Weed Management Plan is required for particular weeds. A draft template has been prepared for this situation.

Further feedback

We value your feedback. If you would like to provide feedback on this ongoing process please contact us through the following:

submissions.biosecuritylegislation@dpi.nsw.gov.au

or:

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.

Appendix 1

This listed matter is biosecurity matter that could have significant adverse consequences to the economy, environment or community and is typically not presently in the State. Notification obligations apply with respect to Prohibited Matter. It is also an offence to deal with Prohibited Matter.

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 geminate</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

Vachellia nilotica (syn. *Acacia nilotica*)

Prickly acacia

Appendix 2

The following weeds will be subject to Control Orders which complement State-scale eradication programs with 5 years outcome-based targets.

Proposed Control Orders

<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera</i>	Boneseed
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Parkinsonia
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	Tropical soda apple
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i> & <i>H. pilosella</i>	Hawkweed

Appendix 3

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

Proposed Biosecurity Zones

Alligator Weed Containment and Eradication Zone

NSW Bitou Bush Containment Line

Water hyacinth management zone

Lord Howe Island

Appendix 4 Proposed GENERAL BIOSECURITY DUTY Candidate list

Below is an example list for weeds appropriate for consideration for regional regulation under the GBD.

Regional Weeds Committees should ensure that the lists they actually develop reflect the priorities for their region, including only appropriate weeds from this list as well as other regionally important weeds.

Botanic name	Common name
* <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 falcatius</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

Botanic name	Common name
<i>Cenchrus brownii</i>	Fine-bristled burr grass
<i>Cenchrus macrourus</i>	African feathergrass
<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	Fountain grass
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese celtis
<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>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey locust
* <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	Goldflower
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. John's wort
* <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Bellyache bush

Botanic name	Common name
<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>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>cuspidata</i>	African olive
# <i>Opuntia</i> spp.	Prickly Pears
<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	Red rice
<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

Botanic name	Common name
<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>Triadica sebifera</i>	Chinese tallow tree
# <i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse
<i>Vinca major</i>	Blue / Greater periwinkle

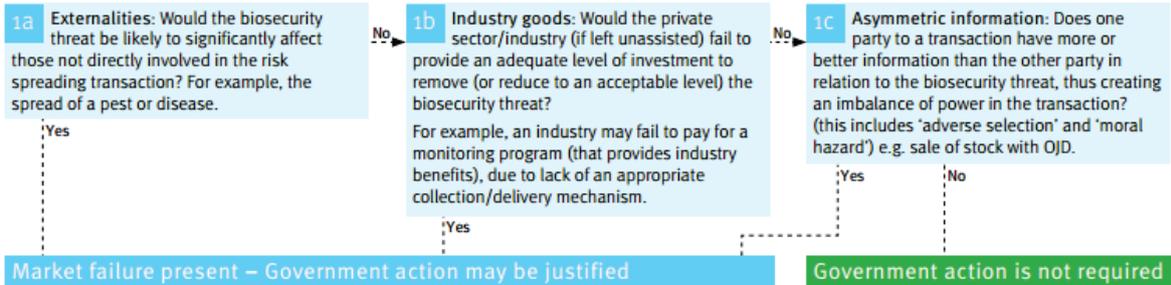
* **Mandatory measures may apply. For example, a duty to notify.**

Mandatory measure not to sell or knowingly distribute.

Appendix 5 Biosecurity Threat Decision Tree (NSW Biosecurity Strategy -2013 Appendix A p40)

APPENDIX A: BIOSECURITY THREAT DECISION TREE

1. ACTION: Clearly Identify the Nature of the Problem – then conduct a Market Failure Test as below



2. ACTION: Devise a Proposed Biosecurity Program or Activity
 The proposed intervention should be designed to overcome the specific market failure identified above (see notes). (The component parts of each activity/program should be considered separately through the remaining part of this diagram.)

