



BLAND SHIRE COUNCIL
west wyalong

BLAND SHIRE LOCAL WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN



Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1. The Bland Region	3
1.2. Implementation of the Biosecurity Act 2015	4
1.2.1. Prohibited Matter	4
1.2.2. Mandatory measures	4
1.2.3. General Biosecurity Duty	5
2 Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022	6
3 Priority weeds within the Bland LGA Region	7
3.1 Prevention	8
3.2 Elimination	8
3.3 Containment and Asset Protection	8
4.0 Plan review	8
APPENDIX 1 St John Wort	9
APPENDIX 2 African Boxthorn	11
APPENDIX 3 Blue Heliotrope	13
APPENDIX 4 Bridal Creeper	15
APPENDIX 5 Devils' Claw (Purple Flower)	17
APPENDIX 6 Devils' Claw (Yellow Flower)	19
APPENDIX 7 Galvanised Burr	21
APPENDIX 8 Bathurst Burr	23
APPENDIX 9 Buffalo Burr	25
APPENDIX 10 Harrisia Cactus	27
APPENDIX 11 Prickly pear Optuntia species	29
APPENDIX 12 Prickly pear Cylindropuntia species	31
APPENDIX 13 Johnson Grass	33
APPENDIX 14 Spiny Burr Grass	35
APPENDIX 15 Coolatai Grass	37
APPENDIX 16 Chilean Needle Grass	39
APPENDIX 17 Silver Leaf Nightshade	41

1. Introduction

1.1. The Bland Shire Council Local Government Authority Region

INTRODUCTION

The Bland Shire Council Local Government region covers an area of 8557 square kms, with a population of approximately 6000 people.

West Wyalong is the largest town, with a population of about 3500. Other towns include Wyalong, Ungarie, Weethalle, Tallimba, Barmedman and Mirrool.

The Bland topography ranges from very flat country to areas of low, undulating hills.

The highest landforms are found in the Naradhan range near the western boundary of the area, with Mount Melougal at 525 metres, and Mount Mologne at 509 metres above sea level. Other significant peaks are Narriah Mountain - between Weethalle and Yalgogrin, and Wamboyne Mountain, just to the east of Lake Cowal on Councils north-eastern boundary.

A long series of low undulating hills extending from the north - western boundary of the Shire near Tullibigeal and swinging south east to just south of Barmedman, form the watershed between the Lachlan and Murrumbidgee Rivers.

Most of the surface run-off water from the eastern parts of the Shire flows through to Lake Cowal via the creeks of Bland, Back, Barmedman, and Warbilla. Sullivans, Corringale and Tea Tree Creeks near West Wyalong also flow to the north to Lake Cowal. These waterways are part of the Lachlan catchment.

Most watercourses to the western side of the watershed contribute to the Murrumbidgee catchment.

Land use is primarily agricultural, with the main commodities being wheat, barley, canola, wool, beef and lamb production.

National Parks/State forests also cover significant areas of the LGA.

A large gold mine is situated on the western edge of Lake Cowal.

Average annual rainfall in the Shire ranges from about 430 millimetres in the west of the Shire to 510 millimetres in the south and south east.

In summer months temperatures can be over 40 degrees Celsius, averaging in the high 30's and down to below zero in winter with numerous frosts.

1.2. Implementation of the Biosecurity Act 2015

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

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

The term “Noxious” has been removed from all Biosecurity legislation and other publications. The term “Noxious weeds” is also no longer used, and has been replaced most commonly by the term “Priority weeds”. Under the Biosecurity Act, “Priority weeds” are weeds that have been determined as being of a high risk of causing significant negative impacts to agriculture, the environment, the community and our economy.

The responsibility of controlling weeds and preventing their spread is known as a “General Biosecurity Duty”. All landowners, government agencies and contractors have an obligation or “General Biosecurity Duty” to ensure that their Weeds issues do not affect any other landholder or enterprise.

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

1.2.1. Prohibited Matter

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

1.2.2. Mandatory measures

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

1.2.3. General Biosecurity Duty

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022

The Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022 (the Regional Plan) was developed by the Riverina Regional Weed Committee in 2017 on behalf of the Riverina Local Land Services Board.

The committee was formed to develop and implement strategic and collaborative weed management, resource allocation and investment in the Riverina region. It includes representatives from local government, NSW Department of Primary Industries, Aboriginal Lands Council, Crown Lands, National Parks and Wildlife service, Forestry Corporation of NSW, Transport NSW, NSW Farmers, Landcare, and Riverina Local Land Services.

The Regional plan identifies a number of weed priorities within the Riverina and recommends strategic responses to prevent, eliminate or minimise the biosecurity risk associated with each weed.

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

Bland Shire Council is a constituent member of the Riverina Regional Weeds Committee, one of fifteen Riverina Councils.

Council is also a member of the Lachlan Valley Weeds Advisory Committee, working collaboratively with Councils in the Central West and Central Tablelands regions.

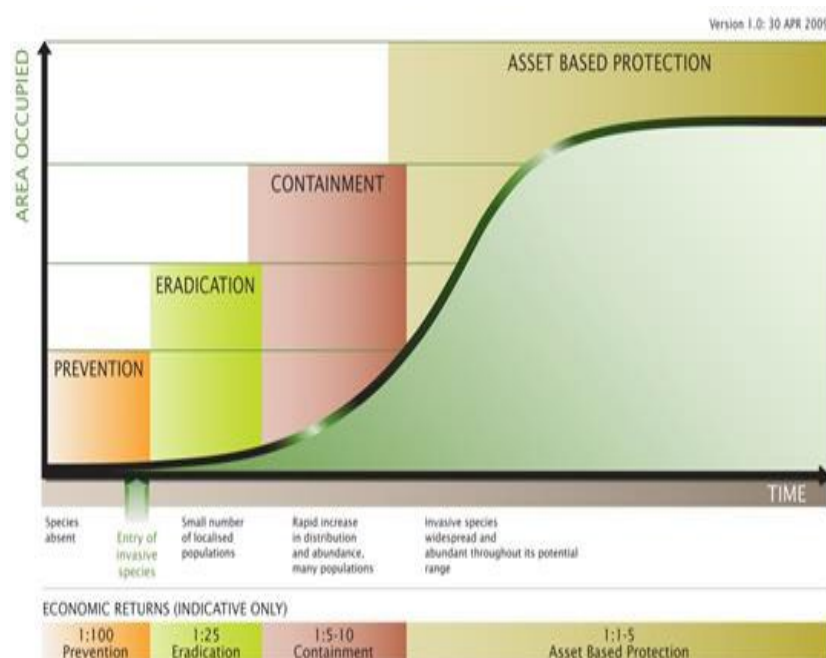
3. Priority weeds within the Bland LGA Region

The vast size of the region brings diversity in landscape, climate, soil type and land use. With this diversity comes significant variations in weed type, density and impacts. It also influences the capacity of land managers to reach a common standard in weed control. The Bland Shire Council Local Weed Management Plan recognises that a 'one shoe fits all' approach to weed management may not achieve efficient resource allocation or satisfactory weed control outcomes in some situations. For this reason, the plan applies risk - based methodology to impose weed control requirements on land managers based on the level of risk posed by a weed and the prevalence of the weed at paddock, property and/or landscape scale.

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

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

Figure 2. Generalised invasion Curve



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

3.1 Prevention

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

3.2 Elimination

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

3.3 Containment and Asset Protection

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

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

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

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

Control requirements for priority weeds within the Bland Shire Council Region are detailed within Appendices 1-12.

4. Plan Review

This plan will be reviewed in 2022 in line with a review of the Regional Plan.

APPENDIX 1 St John's Wort

Bland Shire Council Local Management Plan for St John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)

Introduction

St John's Wort is a hardy, perennial plant, which can rapidly invade and dominate native and introduced pastures, roadsides, open woodlands and conservation areas. Its aggressive nature and ability to reproduce by seeding and by lateral growth from underground rhizomes enables it to spread rapidly. One plant may produce up to 30 000 seeds each year, some of which can remain dormant for several years. The sticky seed can spread by attaching to animals and through grazing.



St John's Wort plants contain a poisonous substance, hypericin, which is toxic to livestock. Hypericin causes photosensitisation, with bare skin or white haired areas becoming reddened, itchy and blistered. Irritation can be intense and accompanied by restlessness, loss of condition, convulsions, blindness and eventually death. Grazing of the plant can also cause abortion and nervous system disorders in livestock.

Purpose of this plan

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

Legal status

The Biosecurity Act 2015 governs the management of invasive weeds in NSW. The Local Control Authority (Bland Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of St John's Wort on the Bland Shire Council regions economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council requirements Bland Shire Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this, it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

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

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

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

Landowner/occupier requirements

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

St John's Wort is identified as a Priority weed within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that St John's Wort is subject to a local management program. Bland Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

Other restrictions

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

APPENDIX 2 African Boxthorn

Bland Shire Council Local Management Plan for African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)

Introduction

African boxthorn is a woody, thorny shrub that can grow up to 5 m high and 3 m wide. Young plants grow quickly, with most growth occurring during spring or other wet periods throughout the year. Plants sometimes drop their leaves and appear dead during drought or in winter. African boxthorn is drought tolerant and can grow on all soil types.

African boxthorn was originally brought into Australia from South Africa in the mid-1800s, for use as a hedge plant. It has since spread from around old homesteads and urban areas.

It is considered a serious weed because of its' spiny nature and ability to develop into impenetrable thickets. Because of this, it smothers native and more useful plants, and can harbour vermin.

It is commonly spread by birds, which eat the fruit of the plant.



Purpose of this plan

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

Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Bland Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of African Boxthorn on the Bland Shire Council regions economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council requirements Bland Shire Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this, it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

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

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



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

Landowner/occupier requirements

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

African Boxthorn is identified as a Priority weed within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that African Boxthorn is subject to a local management program. Bland Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

Other restrictions

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

APPENDIX 3 Blue Heliotrope

Bland Shire Council Local Management Plan for Blue Heliotrope (*Heliotropium amplexicaule*)

Introduction

Blue heliotrope is extremely drought-hardy, which increases its ability to persist and spread, and has made it a major agricultural weed in NSW. Blue heliotrope competes with desirable pasture plants and causes toxicity to stock. It is widespread and adaptable to a wide range of soil and climate types. It occupies more than 110 000 hectares in NSW.



Blue heliotrope contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids (PAs). These PAs are also found in common heliotrope (*Heliotropium europaeum*).

The amount of PAs in blue heliotrope is much higher than in common heliotrope.

Heliotrope is not very palatable to livestock, and consequently tends to be avoided; however, some individuals continue to eat it indiscriminately. Heliotrope will be eaten if no other feed is available. Continual ingestion by livestock of large amounts of heliotrope plants (either fresh or dried), or of their seeds as contaminants in stock feed, can cause liver damage and reduced productivity. In order of susceptibility, horses, pigs, cattle, sheep and goats are known to be affected. All affected livestock species may become jaundiced and experience varying degrees of photosensitisation.

Blue Heliotrope spreads aggressively, as it produces many sticky seeds that adhere to animals and machinery. Seeds can pass unharmed through animals, and the plant can regenerate from root fragments.

Purpose of this plan

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

Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Bland Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Blue Heliotrope on the Bland Shire Council regions economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council requirements

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

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

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

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

Landowner/occupier requirements

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

Blue Heliotrope is identified as a priority weed within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Blue Heliotrope is subject to a local management program. Bland Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

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

APPENDIX 4 Bridal Creeper

Bland Shire Council Local Management Plan for Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*)

Introduction

Bridal Creeper entered the country as a garden plant and is now a major weed of bushland in southern Australia, where its climbing stems and foliage smother native plants.

It forms a thick mat of underground tubers which impedes the root growth of other plants and often prevents seedling establishment. Bland Shires rare native plants, including orchids, are threatened with extinction by bridal creeper.

Purpose of this plan

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

Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Bland Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Bridal Creeper on the Bland Shire Council regions economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council requirements

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

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



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

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

Landowner/occupier requirements

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

Bridal Creeper is identified as a Priority Weed within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Bridal Creeper is subject to a local management program. Bland Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

Other restrictions

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

APPENDIX 5 Devil's Claw (purple flowered)

Bland Shire Council Local Management Plan for Devils Claw (*Proboscidea louisianica*)

Introduction

Devil's Claw (purple-flowered) is native to America. This plant is known to infest pastures reducing carrying capacities. The woody seed capsules cause injury to stock, and may restrict feeding if lodged on the face, leading to eventual death from starvation. The capsules also attach to hooves causing lameness, and to wool, reducing quality.



An annual herb growing to 50 cm tall covered with sticky hairs.

Leaves are rounded or heart shaped, 10–16 cm long and 14–25 cm wide.

Flowers are trumpet-shaped, creamy-white to mauve or purple with dark purple and orange markings. Flowers are present summer to autumn.

The woody capsule is 8–10 cm long and 1–2 cm wide with two woody horns that are 10–25 cm long. Spread of seed is common from the capsule being attached to animals and cultivation equipment.

Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Devil's Claw purple-flowered.

Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Bland Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed, or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g. the owner or occupier of land) with Devil's Claw purple-flowered must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Devil's Claw purple-flowered on the Bland Shire Council regions' economic, environmental and social sustainability.

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

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

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

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

Landowner/occupier requirements

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

Devil's Claw purple-flowered is identified as a Priority Weed within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Devil's Claw purple-flowered is subject to a local management program. Bland Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

Other restrictions

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

APPENDIX 6 Devil's Claw (yellow flowered)

Bland Shire Council Local Management Plan for Devils Claw (*Ibicella lutea*)

Introduction

Devil's Claw yellow flowered is native to America, and is similar in appearance to the purple- flowered variety.

Infestations of Devil's Claw (yellow flowered) occur in isolated patches, often on roadsides and around stock camps. The leaves have an unpleasant odour and are not eaten by stock. Plants compete with summer crops. The seed pods can injure livestock.

Devil's Claw yellow flowered is a low-growing annual plant to 50 centimetres high and spreading to 1.5 metres wide. It has large round or kidney-shaped leaves. The yellow trumpet-shaped flowers have purple spots inside the throat. Flowering is in late summer and autumn. The woody seed capsules open into pairs of curved horns (10 centimetres long), which is the plants' main means of spread.



Purpose of this plan

To specify the control measures that a landholder must implement to ensure that his/her General Biosecurity Duty is discharged in relation to Devil's Claw yellow flowered.

Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Bland Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

Any person dealing (e.g. the owner or occupier of land) with Devil's Claw yellow flowered must comply with his or her General Biosecurity Duty.

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Devil's Claw yellow flowered on the Bland Shire Council regions' economic, environmental and social sustainability.

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

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

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

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

Landowner/occupier requirements

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

Devil's Claw yellow flowered is identified as a Priority Weed within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Devil's Claw yellow flowered is subject to a local management program. Bland Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

Other restrictions

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

APPENDIX 7 Galvanised Burr

Bland Shire Council Local Management Plan for Galvanised Burr (*Sclerolaena birchii*)

Introduction

Galvanised burr is a native plant of the Chenopodiaceae family, which includes other roly-poly plants, saltbushes and crumbweeds. It is regarded as a weed because it is generally not eaten by livestock, it contaminates wool, and it competes with plants that do provide feed.

Galvanised burr is not usually eaten by stock because of its spiny burrs. Dense infestations occur periodically, causing concern to graziers. The most serious impact caused by galvanised burr is that it reduces wool values by causing vegetable fault. Spiny plant segments containing fruit and seeds can become detached by livestock and subsequently spread. A detached plant can also behave in a roly-poly nature.

The spines and burrs are a considerable nuisance to shearers, stock and working dogs. Dense infestations also impede stock movement and block cultivation machinery.

Purpose of this plan

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



Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Bland Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Galvanised burr on the Bland Shire Council regions economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council requirements Bland Shire Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this, it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

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

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

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

Landowner/occupier requirements

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

Galvanised burr is identified as a Priority Weed within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Galvanised burr is subject to a local management program. Bland Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

Other restrictions

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

APPENDIX 8 Bathurst Burr

Bland Shire Council Local Management Plan for Bathurst Burr (*Xanthium spinosum*)

Introduction

Bathurst burr is amongst the most common and economically serious weeds in Australian agriculture. The burrs readily adhere to the wool of sheep. Wool contaminated by Bathurst burrs represents a substantial cost, as additionally processing is required to separate the burrs. Bathurst burrs are also a significant weed of summer crops and horticultural crops.

Bathurst burr is an annual weed that grows through the summer months in warm and temperate regions of the world. It has naturalised in New South Wales and was one of the first plants declared noxious in NSW in 1907.

Bathurst burr is a compact annual, summer growing herb. The burrs of the plant are 1 to 1.5 cm long, covered in numerous hooked spines. Of the two seeds contained in each burr, usually only one germinates in the first season, the other remaining dormant until the second or third year, with some seeds remaining viable for much longer. It spreads easily by the burrs attaching to wool and animal fur.



Purpose of this plan

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

Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Bland Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Bathurst Burr on the Bland Shire Council regions economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council requirements

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

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

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

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

Landowner/occupier requirements

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

Bathurst Burr is identified as a Priority Weed within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Bathurst Burr is subject to a local management program. Bland Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

Other restrictions

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

APPENDIX 9 Buffalo Burr

Bland Shire Council Local Management Plan for Buffalo Burr (*Solanum rostratum*)

Introduction

Buffalo burr is a native from Canada to central Mexico and was first recorded as a weed in Australia in 1904. It invades disturbed areas and overgrazed land and may injure stock, causes fault in wool and can be a problem in cereal crops. The plant is poisonous, however is seldom eaten because of its prickly nature.

Buffalo burr is a hairy, prickly annual herb up to 1 m tall. The greyish leaves are deeply divided, up to 10 cm long and 8 cm wide. Flowers are bright yellow, up to 4 cm in diameter and mostly present in summer. The fruit is 1 cm in diameter and very prickly.



Seed is mostly spread as a contaminant of grain crops. The prickly calyx which grasps the fruit can stick to wool and hides, and can float on water. The old plants can snap off and blow around as tumble-weeds.

Purpose of this plan

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

Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Bland Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Buffalo burr on the Bland Shire Council regions economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council requirements Bland Shire Council has a duty as Local Control Authority to inspect all land in connection with its weed control functions. In achieving this, it must ensure the management of the biosecurity risk posed by weeds within its area of jurisdiction.

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

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

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

Landowner/occupier requirements

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

Buffalo burr is identified as a Priority Weed within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Buffalo burr is subject to a local management program. Bland Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

Other restrictions

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

APPENDIX 10 Harrisia Cactus

Bland Shire Council Local Management Plan for Harrisia Cactus (Harrisia Sp.)

Introduction

Harrisia cacti grow in semi-arid scrublands with summer rainfall. They prefer fertile clay soils and are common in acacia-wooded grasslands such as the brigalow forests.

Harrisia cacti were originally introduced to Australia as ornamental plants.

Harrisia cacti are difficult to control as they produce thousands of viable seeds and have fleshy storage tubers. They form impenetrable thickets.

Purpose of this plan

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



Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Bland Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Harrisia cactus on the Bland Shire Council regions economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council requirements

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

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

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

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

Landowner/occupier requirements

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

Harrisia cactus identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that *Harrisia cactus* is subject to a local management program. Bland Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Other restrictions

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

APPENDIX 11 Prickly Pear/*Opuntia* species

Bland Shire Council Local Management Plan for Prickly Pear (*Opuntia* Sp.)

Introduction

The most commonly known members of the opuntoid cacti group referred to generally as prickly pears, *Opuntia* species were first introduced into Australia with the first fleet, via Brazil, to establish a cochineal dye industry. By 1920, *Opuntia stricta* had infested 23,000,000 hectares in NSW and Queensland. Half of the infested area was so densely covered it was useless for production and was abandoned by its owners.



Opuntia species have been declared Weeds of National Significance in Australia.

Purpose of this plan

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

Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Bland Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Prickly Pear on the Bland Shire Council regions economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council requirements

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

Surveillance- Council inspects private and public lands on a 5-year cycle. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

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

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

Landowner/occupier requirements

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

Prickly Pear is identified as a Priority Weed within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Prickly Pear is subject to a local management program. Bland Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

Other restrictions

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

APPENDIX 12 Prickly Pear/*Cylindropuntia* species

Bland Shire Council Local Management Plan for Prickly Pear (*Cylindropuntia* Sp.)

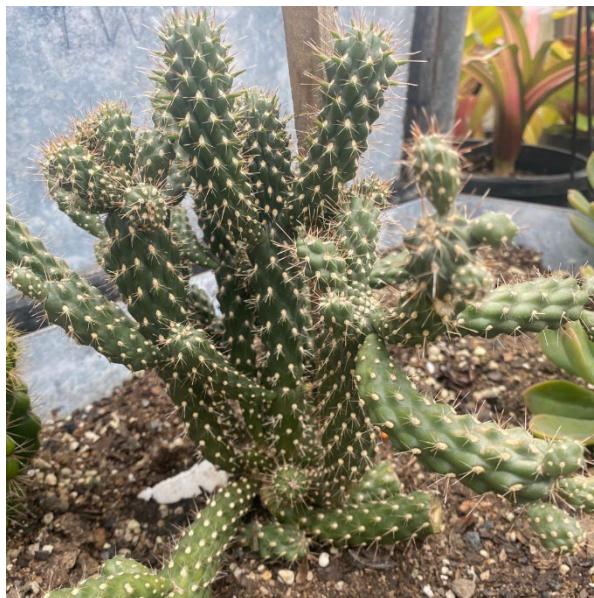
Introduction

Cylindropuntia species are native to south - western USA, Mexico and the West Indies. They are large succulent perennials with the potential to encroach on rangelands and native vegetation in the drier parts of the state. Many of the species have easily detachable segments which aids their ability to spread.

Cylindropuntia species are part of the group of opuntoid cacti that are Weeds of National Significance in Australia, and a number of individual species are problematic in NSW.

Purpose of this plan

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



Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Bland Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Prickly Pear on the Bland Shire Council regions economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council requirements

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

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

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

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

Landowner/occupier requirements

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

Prickly Pear is identified as a Priority Weed in the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Prickly Pear is subject to a local management program. Bland Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

Other restrictions

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

APPENDIX 13 Johnson Grass

Bland Shire Council Local Management Plan –for Johnson Grass (*Sorghum halepense*)

Introduction

Johnson grass is a plant in the grass family, [Poaceae](#), native to Asia and northern Africa. The plant has been introduced to all continents except Antarctica, and most larger islands and archipelagos. It reproduces by [rhizomes](#) and seeds.

This species occurs in cropping paddocks, pastures, roadsides, rail corridors, forest edges, and along banks of waterways. It thrives in open, disturbed, rich soil, particularly in cultivated paddocks.



Purpose of this plan

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

Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Bland Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Johnson grass on the Bland Shire Council regions economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council requirements

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

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

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

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

Landowner/occupier requirements

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

Johnson grass is identified as a Priority weed in the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Johnson grass is subject to a local management program. Bland Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

Other restrictions

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

APPENDIX 14 Spiny Burr Grass

Bland Shire Council Local Management Plan for Spiny Burr Grass (*Cenchrus incertus*, *Cenchrus longispinus*, *Cenchrus spinifex*)

Introduction

Spiny Burr Grass is a spring/summer/autumn growing grass, usually ranging from 30cm to 60cm in height. It appears very similar to many other grasses, and is hard to identify until mature when it develops spiny burrs. These burrs are about the size and shape of a cathead or Caltrop burr. It can spread rapidly to develop large infestations.

The spines of the burr are needle sharp and barbed; able to penetrate and adhere to almost anything they come into contact with, including wool, fur, tyres and clothing.

Shearing and handling of contaminated wool can be very painful and difficult. Movement and sale of affected sheep is another vector of spread.

Purpose of this plan

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



Legal status

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

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

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty

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

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Spiny Burr Grass on the Bland Shire Council Region's economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council requirements

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

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

Surveillance- Council inspects private and public lands on a five - year cycle. Frequency of inspection increases where isolated infestations of a priority weed occur and in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s). Infestations may be inspected and/or treated every three weeks in line with growth cycle.

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

Land owner/occupier requirements

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

Spiny Burr Grass is identified as a Priority weed in the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Spiny Burr Grass is subject to a local management program. Bland Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

Other restrictions

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

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

APPENDIX 15 Coolatai Crass

Bland Shire Council Local Management Plan for Coolatai Grass (*Hyparrhenia hirta*)

Introduction

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

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

Purpose of this plan

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



Legal status

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

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

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty

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

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Coolatai Grass on the Bland Shire Council regions' economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council requirements

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

Surveillance - Council inspects private and public lands for the presence of Coolatai Grass infestations. Land upon which Coolatai Grass has been identified is inspected at least once annually, and more often on Council controlled land. Frequency of inspection on private land increases in cases of non-compliance.

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

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

Land owner/occupier requirements

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

Coolatai Grass is identified as a Priority weed in the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. Coolatai Grass is to be eradicated from the land, or if that is not practicable then as much of the plant as is practicable is destroyed and the spread of any remaining plant is suppressed.

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Other restrictions

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

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

APPENDIX 16 Chilean Needle Grass

Bland Shire Council Local Management Plan for Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana*)

Introduction

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



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

Purpose of this plan

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

Legal status

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

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

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty

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

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Chilean Needle Grass on the Bland Shire Council region's economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council requirements

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

Surveillance- Council inspects private and public lands for the presence of Chilean needle grass infestations on a regular basis. Land upon which Chilean Needle Grass is identified will be strategically inspected based on risk assessment. Frequency of inspection increases in cases of non-compliance; the frequency of which is determined by the level of risk posed by the infestation(s).

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

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

Land owner/occupier requirements

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

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

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment

Action: Eliminate infestations

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

Other restrictions

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

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

APPENDIX 17 Silver Leaf Nightshade

Bland Shire Council Local Management Plan for Silver Leaf Nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*)

Introduction

Silver-Leaf Nightshade is believed to have originated from southern USA.

It is now a serious weed that reduces production in crop and pasture enterprises throughout the Australian wheat-sheep zone.

It is a long-lived perennial plant with a very deep, inter-connecting root system. The plant usually has small spines. It grows through spring and summer and uses valuable moisture and nutrients needed for following crops and pastures. Crop yields can be reduced by 50-70% by dense infestations.



It is very difficult to control, with no known effective herbicides that will kill the plant quickly. Many herbicides will kill off the above-ground plant, but cannot penetrate down to the intensive root system that send up new shoots.

It can be spread by broken off stem and root segments during cultivation. It can also spread by seed, and has been known to last in the digestive system of sheep for many days before being passed as a still-viable seed.

It can be confused with other native nightshade species.

Silver-Leaf Nightshade is classified as a Weed of National Significance

Purpose of this plan

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

Legal status

The Biosecurity Act 2015 governs the management of invasive weeds in NSW. The Local Control Authority (Bland Shire Council) is responsible for ensuring the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed by invasive weeds. It is also responsible for the development, implementation, co-ordination and review of invasive weed control programs within its area of jurisdiction.

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

Biosecurity ACT 2015 – General Biosecurity Duty Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.

Control Objective

The primary objective of this plan is to reduce the negative impact of Silver-Leaf Nightshade on the Bland Shire Council regions economic, environmental and social sustainability.

Council requirements

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

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

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

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

Landowner/occupier requirements

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

Silver-Leaf Nightshade is identified as a Priority weed within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that the plant is subject to a local management program. Bland Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements:

Isolated infestations

Objective: Prevent establishment through hygienic practices.

Action: Eliminate new immature infestations.

Established infestations

Objective: Containment. Reduce incidence in affected areas.

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

Other restrictions

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