



Junee Shire Council

# **WEED CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT PLAN**



## Acknowledgement of Country

Junee Shire Council acknowledges the Wiradjuri people who are the traditional custodians of this land, The council pays respects to the Elders, both past and present of the Wiradjuri Nation and extends that respect to other communities and members.

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## 1. Introduction

Junee Shire is located in the Riverina region of NSW. Junee is known for its idyllic location, diverse agricultural industry, rich history, and tourism. Cropping, especially Junee's golden Canola fields are of a socioeconomic importance and make it a tourist hotspot in the spring months when this industry is in full swing.

The invasion of weeds in the shire has the potential to negatively affect the shire environmentally, socially, and economically, creating competition for our cropping, being potentially dangerous to livestock and the environment and affecting the community. For these reasons, this weed management plan will identify the management of weeds in the Junee Shire Council.

## 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 minimisation 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.

This plan identifies the priority weeds with which Junee Shire Council maintains an active management and compliance program. It also specifies the extent to which land managers within the Junee Local Government Area (LGA) must manage these priority weeds in the absence of State legislated requirements.

### 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.

### 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.

### 3. General Biosecurity Duty

Many priority weeds within the Junee Shire are not subject to Prohibited Matter Restrictions or 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 the NSW department of Primary Industries at (<https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/managing-biosecurity/the-general-biosecurity-duty>).

#### 3.1 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.

#### 3.2 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.

#### 3.3 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, considering, 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.

### 3.4 Preventing, eliminating, or minimising the biosecurity risk

The risk must be prevented or eliminated if reasonably practicable, otherwise it must be minimised as 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.

## 4. Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022

The Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan (Plan) was developed by the Riverina Regional Weeds Committee on behalf of the Riverina Local Land Services Board. The Riverina Regional Weeds Committee includes representatives from local government, NSW Department of Primary Industries, state government agencies managing crown lands (including the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Forestry Corporation of NSW, Roads and Maritime Services and Department of Industry - Lands), NSW Farmers, Landcare, rural landholders, and Riverina Local Land Services.

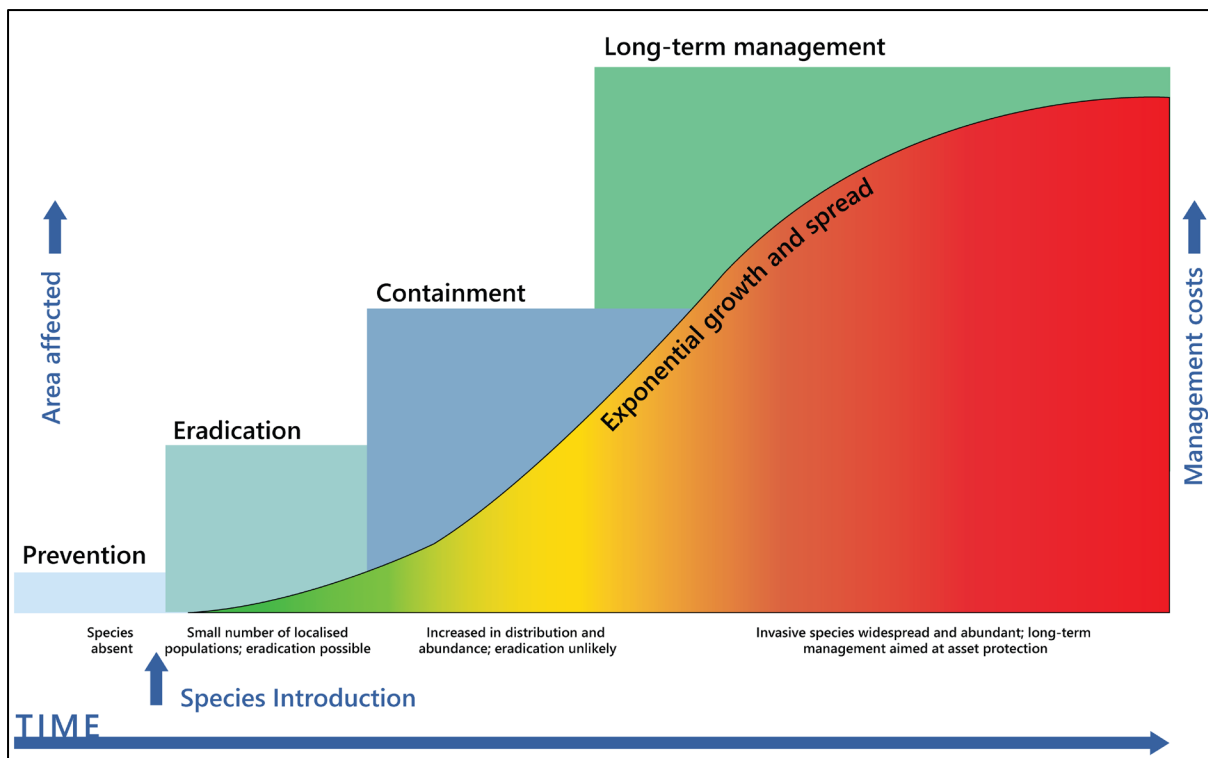
The Plan sets the priorities for weed management in the Riverina region for five years from 2017. Its intent is to outline strategic actions to guide collaborative weed management, resource allocation and investment in the Riverina region. The Regional plan identifies a number of weed priorities within the Riverina and recommends strategic responses to prevent, eliminate or minimise the biosecurity risk associated with each weed. The Junee 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.

## 5. Priority weeds within the Junee Shire Council

Land within the Junee LGA is utilised for a variety of agricultural practices, both cropping and livestock, and to maintain this diverse agricultural industry, the management of weeds in the shire cannot be broad and in most cases needs to be targeted to get the most effective control of weeds of significance in the LGA.

For this reason, this management 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 multitude 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 1: Generalised weed invasion curve.**

Many weed species that are identified to be widespread throughout NSW have a varying distribution within areas of the Junee Shire Council. The objective of this weed control management plan is to prioritise resource allocation towards eradicating isolated infestations where possible, and to mitigate the impacts of weeds of significance where they are not.

## 5.1 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.

## 5.2 Eradication

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.



## 5.3 Containment and Asset Protection

Many weeds have become naturalised in areas of the Junee Shire, though have not reached their maximum potential. These weeds continue to impact on the LGA'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 management 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 LGA 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.

## 6. Weed Categories – Riverina Local Land Services Region

Weed Categories in the Riverina Local Land Services (LLS) Region are:

Category	Objective	Weeds in Category
Prevention	To prevent the weed species arriving and establishing in the region.	These species are not known to be present in the region. They have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and have a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to potential distribution and/or an existing high-risk pathway.
Eradication	To permanently remove the species and its propagules from the region OR to destroy infestations to reduce the extent of the weed in the region or a part of it with the aim of local eradication.	These species are present in the region to a limited extent and only the risk of re-invasion is either minimal or can be easily managed. They have a high to very high weed risk and high feasibility of coordinated control.
Containment	To prevent the ongoing spread of the species in all or part of the region.	These species have a limited distribution in the region. Regional containment strategies aim to prevent spread of the weed from any invaded part of the region.

Category	Objective	Weeds in Category
<b>Asset Protection</b>	To prevent the spread of weeds to key sites/assets of high economic, environmental, and social value, or to reduce their impact on these sites if spread has already occurred.	These weed species are widespread and unlikely to be eradicated or contained within the regional context. Effort is focused on reducing the weed threats to protect high value assets.
<b>Species of Concern</b>	To minimise the biosecurity risk of these weeds as reasonably practicable using the General Biosecurity Duty.	These are weeds of concern that have been identified for local management plans and coordinated campaigns by the community and other stakeholders in the region.

Table source: Priority Weeds of the Murray and Riverina Identification Guide

## Appendix – Weeds Recorded in the Junee Shire Council

Table 1: Recorded weeds in the Junee Shire Council LGA

Common Name	Scientific Name	Category	Page
<b>African Boxthorn*</b>	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Species of Concern	13
<b>Bathurst Burr</b>	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Species of Concern	15
<b>Black Willow*</b>	<i>Salix nigra</i>	Eradication	17
<b>Blackberry*</b>	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> spp. agg.	Species of Concern	19
<b>Blue Heliotrope</b>	<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	Species of Concern	21
<b>Boneseed*</b>	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>Monilifera</i>	Eradication	23
<b>Bridal Creeper*</b>	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Species of Concern	25
<b>Buffalo Burr</b>	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	Species of Concern	27
<b>Caltrop</b>	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Species of Concern	29
<b>Cape Tulip</b>	<i>Moraea flaccida</i> and <i>M. miniata</i>	Species of Concern	31
<b>Chilean Needle Grass*</b>	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Eradication	33
<b>Common Thornapple</b>	<i>Datura atramonium</i>	-	35
<b>Coolatai Grass</b>	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Eradication	37
<b>Devils Claw (Yellow Flowered)</b>	<i>Ibicella lutea</i>	Species of Concern	39
<b>Galvanised Burr</b>	<i>Sclerolaena birchii</i>	Species of Concern	41
<b>Horehound</b>	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Species of Concern	43
<b>Johnson Grass</b>	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Species of Concern	45
<b>Khaki Weed</b>	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Species of Concern	47
<b>Pampas Lily of the Valley</b>	<i>Salpichroa origanifolia</i>	-	49
<b>Patterson's Curse</b>	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Prevention	51
<b>Prairie Ground Cherry</b>	<i>Physalis hederifolia</i>	Eradication	53
<b>Prickly Pear (Cylindropuntia Sp.)*</b>	<i>Cylindropuntia</i> spp.	Species of Concern	55
<b>Prickly Pear (Opuntia Sp.)*</b>	<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	Species of Concern	57
<b>Ragwort</b>	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Eradication	59
<b>Scotch Broom*</b>	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Eradication	61
<b>Scotch Thistle</b>	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Species of Concern	63
<b>Serrated Tussock*</b>	<i>Nassella tichotoma</i>	Eradication	65
<b>Silverleaf Nightshade*</b>	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Species of Concern	67
<b>St Barnaby's thistle</b>	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Species of Concern	69
<b>St John's Wort</b>	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Species of Concern	71
<b>Sweet Briar</b>	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Species of Concern	73
<b>Tree of Heaven</b>	<i>Alnus altissima</i>	Species of Concern	75
<b>Wild Radish</b>	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	-	77

\*(WoNs) = Weed of National Significance.

For more information on specific information and identification of the above weeds of concern, please view:

**Priority Weeds of the Murray and Riverina Identification Guide:**

<https://www.ils.nsw.gov.au/regions/murray/articles,-plans-and-publications/priority-weeds-of-the-murray-and-riverina-regions-identification-guide>

**NSW WeedWise:**

<https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/>

## A. African Boxthorn

### *Local Management Plan for African Boxthorn (Lycium ferocissimum) in Junee Shire Council*

#### Introduction

African boxthorn is a woody, thorny shrub that can grow up to 5 m high and 3 m wide. Young plants grow quickly. Plants sometimes drop their leaves and appear dead during drought or in winter.

African boxthorn grows across NSW. It is most common on well drained soils of the western slopes and plains. It was brought to Australia from South Africa in the mid-1800s as a hedge plant. It has spread from around old homesteads and urban areas.

African boxthorn is drought tolerant and grows in temperate, subtropical, and semi-arid regions. It can grow on all soil types, though it grows best on well-drained, sandier soils along dry creek beds.



#### 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 (Junee 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 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 Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

## Council Requirements

Junee 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 when required or requested. 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 within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that African Boxthorn is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.

## B. Bathurst Burr

### Local Management Plan for Bathurst Burr (*Xanthium spinosum*) in Junee Shire Council

#### 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 which grows through the summer months in warm and temperate regions of the world. It has naturalised in New South Wales and currently ranges from the coast to the western plains. Bathurst burr was one of the first plants declared noxious in NSW in 1907.

Bathurst burr is a compact annual, summer growing herb. Stems produce many groups of 3-pronged, stiff, yellowish spines at the base of each leaf or branch. Leaves are dark green with prominent white veins, lighter underneath due to a covering of fine hairs. Leaves are divided into three irregular lobes. Burrs are 1 to 1.5 cm long, covered in numerous hooked spines.

#### 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 (Junee 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 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 Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.



## Council requirements

Junee 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 when required or requested. 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 within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Bathurst Burr is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.



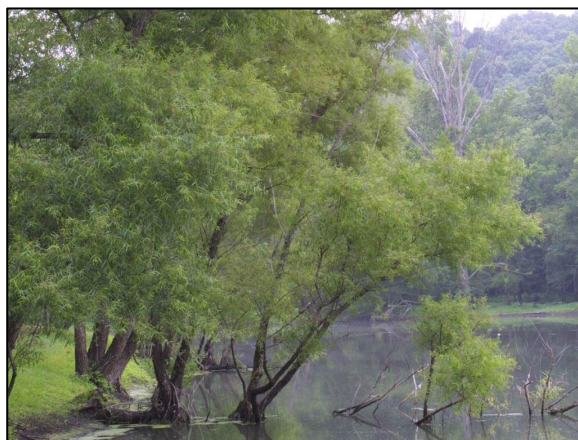
## C. Black Willow

### *Local Management Plan for Black Willow (Salix nigra) in Junee Shire Council*

#### Introduction

Black willow is an invasive tree of rivers, streams, and wetlands. It is considered one of the most serious weeds of riparian and wetland ecosystems in Australia. It is an upright deciduous tree that grows up to 20m high. It usually has one trunk but can have up to 4 main stems. Young trees have a conical shape which broadens with age.

Black willows were planted during the 1960s to stabilise soil along streams and riverbanks in Victoria and southern NSW. However, they only provided short term erosion control in areas with no vegetation. In the long term they caused more erosion and have often changed the course of rivers.



Black willows prefer open sunny positions in temperate areas. They are tolerant of frosts, waterlogging and moderate salinity. Black willows grow along the banks of streams, rivers, lagoons, and swamps, spreading their roots out into the water. They can also grow in shallow waterways and sand bars in rivers.

#### 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 Black Willow.

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Black Willow 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 Black Willow on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

## **Council requirements**

Junee 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 when required or requested. 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 Black Willow 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.

Black Willow is identified as a Weed of National Significance. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements in relation to the General Biosecurity Duty:

### **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.

## D. Blackberry

### *Local Management Plan for Blackberry (Rubus fruticosus agg) in Junee Shire Council*

#### Introduction

Blackberry grows vigorously and can infest large areas quickly. First introduced into Australia in the 1930's, it has become naturalised in Australia and infests over 8.8 million hectares from south-eastern Queensland to southern Tasmania and across to southwestern Australia.



As most animals find Blackberry unpalatable it reduces available grazing land and can restrict livestock access to water if growing around waterholes. It can also reduce productivity of land by shading pastures and crops and competing for soil moisture and nutrients.

In 2006 Blackberry was estimated to result in a loss of production and cost of control in excess of \$70 million in Australia. Blackberry is defined in this plan as *Rubus fruticosus* agg. (except the varieties Chester Thornless, Dirksen Thornless, Loch Ness, Silvan, Black Satin, Murrindindi, Smooth Stem, Thorn free and Chehalem).

#### 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 Blackberry.

#### Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Blackberry 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 Blackberry on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

## **Council requirements**

Junee 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 when required or requested. 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 Blackberry 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.

Blackberry is identified in the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Blackberry must be managed in accordance with a published local weed management plan. Junee 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 traded, carried, grown, or released into the environment.

## E. Blue Heliotrope

### Local Management Plan for Blue Heliotrope (*Heliotropium amplexicaule*) in Junee Shire Council

#### 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 can all be affected, with horses being the most susceptible. All affected livestock species may become jaundiced and experience varying degrees of photosensitisation.

#### 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 (Junee 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 Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

## **Council requirements**

Junee 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 when required or requested. 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 within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Blue Heliotrope is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.



## F. Boneseed

### *Local Management Plan for Boneseed (Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. Monilifera) in Junee Shire Council*

#### Introduction

Boneseed is an erect, woody, perennial shrub which grows up to 3 m high. It is an environmental weed that forms dense stands in bushland, outcompetes native plants, reduces food and habitat for native birds and other animals, is a threat to endangered ecological communities and threatened species of plants.



Boneseed grows throughout southern Australia. Boneseed has been found in most local government areas in the Greater Sydney region. There are also many infested sites in the Southeast region.

There are scattered or isolated infestations in the Hunter, Murray, Riverina and Western regions. It is native to South Africa. It was first recorded in Australian gardens in the mid-1800s and later planted to stabilise dunes, subsequently becoming a serious coastal weed.

Boneseed prefers regions with winter rainfall and grows best on sandy or medium-textured soils. It tolerates salty conditions and can thrive on the coast but does not tolerate water-logged soils. Although it causes negative impacts, it is not usually a problem on agricultural land because it is easily suppressed by grazing and cultivation.

#### 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 Boneseed.

#### Legal status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Boneseed 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 Boneseed on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

## **Council requirements**

Junee 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 when required or requested. 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 Boneseed 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.

Boneseed is identified as a Weed of National Significance. Junee Shire Council's local management program imposes the following requirements in relation to the General Biosecurity Duty:

### **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.



## G. Bridal Creeper

### Local Management Plan for Bridal Creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*) in Junee Shire Council

#### 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.



#### 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 (Junee 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 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 Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

#### Council requirements

Junee 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 when required or requested. 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 within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Bridal Creeper is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.

## H. Buffalo Burr

### Local Management Plan for Bathurst Burr (*Solanum rostratum*) in Junee Shire Council

#### 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 10cm 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 bags and can float on water. The old plants can snap off and blow around as tumbleweeds.

#### 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 (Junee 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 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 Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Buffalo Burr is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.



## I. Caltrop

### *Local Management Plan for Caltrop (Tribulus terrestris) in Junee Shire Council*

#### Introduction

Caltrop is a prostrate annual herb with stems spreading out for up to 2m from a woody taproot. Its leaves consist of 4-8 pairs of opposite oblong leaflets and grows small yellow flowers.. The upper surface is dark green, while the lower surface is covered with hairs, giving the surface a silvery appearance.



Caltrops grow small burrs, green to brown in colour and are covered in sharp and rigid spines. When ripe, the burrs will spit into segments, with 4 spines on each segment, with the spines reaching a size of 4-5.5mm long. This plant is toxic to livestock.

Caltrop is now found worldwide, particularly in areas with a Mediterranean climate. It is listed as a weed in 37 countries. Caltrop is thought to have been accidentally introduced before 1896 as a contaminant of seed from the Mediterranean area, South Africa, or California. The introduction of rubber-tyred vehicles in the late 1920s and early 1930s caused the rapid spread of this weed.

#### 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 Caltrop.

#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Caltrop 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 Caltrop on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 Caltrop 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.

Caltrop is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Caltrop is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.

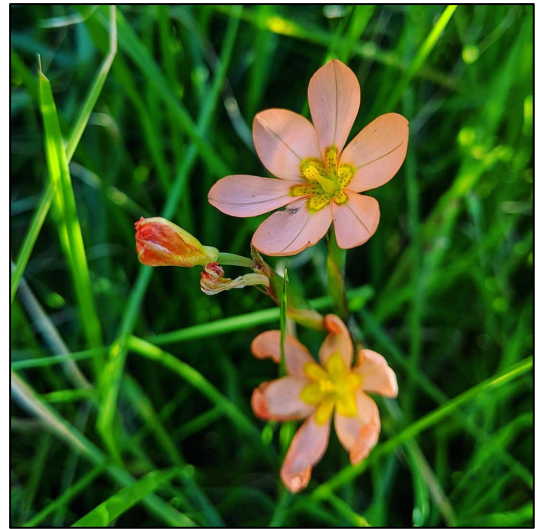
## J. Cape Tulip

### *Local Management Plan for Cape Tulip (Moraea sp.) in Junee Shire Council*

#### Introduction

Cape tulips are invasive weeds of pastures and cereal crops. They quickly infest pastures, crops, roadsides, native grasslands, bushlands, and disturbed areas.

All parts of the plant, fresh and dry, are toxic to grazing livestock. Symptoms of poisoning include loss of appetite, scouring, weakness, blindness, stiffness or paralysis of hind legs and in severe cases death. Animals most at risk of poisoning are stock put into heavily infested pastures, with no previous exposure to the weed. Animals can learn to avoid the plant by selectively grazing more palatable grasses and herbage. Although this only allows Cape tulip to flourish and eventually dominate the pasture. Cape tulips are also highly toxic to humans, capable of causing serious illness or death. All parts of the plant are poisonous when ingested, causing acute vomiting and diarrhoea, possibly leading to paralysis.



#### 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 Cape Tulip.

#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Cape Tulip 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 Cape Tulip on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 Cape Tulip 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.

Cape Tulip is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Cape Tulip is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.



## K. Chilean Needle Grass

### *Local Management Plan for Chilean needle grass (Nassella neesiana) in Junee Shire Council*

#### Introduction

Chilean Needle Grass grows in a tussock that can reach a height of about 1m high. It has flat leave with a course or ribbed surface, with a small tuft of hairs at the base of the leaf blade and leaf sheath.

It produces very sharp pale brown seeds with backward pointing hears. These seeds can cause problems in livestock where the seeds implant in their eyes and hides/hair.



The main infestations are in the:

- Northern Tablelands and north-west slopes
- Southern Tablelands and southwest slopes.

It was first identified in NSW during the early 1940s in the Glen Innes region. In 1996, there was a major infestation near Tamworth in the Reedy Creek catchment. Chilean needle grass is native to South America. It is also found in New Zealand, South Africa, and Europe.

#### 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 (Junee 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 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 Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 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.

### **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.

Chilean Needle Grass is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Chilean Needle Grass is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.

## L. Common Thornapple

### *Local Management Plan for Common Thornapple (Datura atramonium) in Junee Shire Council*

#### Introduction

Common Thornapple is a vigorously growing leafy annual herb that can grow up to 1.5m tall, but usually 30-60cm tall.

The entire plant, particularly the seeds, is poisonous. It contains topine alkaloids, toxins that can cause serious illness or death. Children are overly sensitive to common thornapple poisoning. They have been poisoned by sucking nectar from flowers and eating seeds.

Common thornapple has spread widely across most of NSW except the most Western arid areas. It was first recorded in Sydney in 1802. It is most likely native to tropical and subtropical parts of South and Central America.



#### 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 Common Thornapple.

#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Common Thornapple 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 Common Thornapple on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 Common Thornapple 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.

Common Thornapple is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Common Thornapple is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.



## M. Coolatai Grass

### Local Management Plan for Coolatai Grass (*Hyparrhenia hirta*) in Junee Shire Council

#### Introduction

Coolatai grass is a long-lived summer active perennial that produces short rhizomes that forms a dense grass tussocks and grows to 1.5 m. It has greyish-green leaves that turn orangey-red in winter. Leaf sheaths are usually hairless and keeled. The leaf blade is flat and 2-3 mm wide with the ligule 2-3 mm long and minutely toothed.

The seedhead is a 'false panicle' consisting of paired racemes with 5-8 awns per raceme. The paired racemes are up to 35 mm long and arise from 3-8 cm long flower bracts. Half the flowers are male and therefore sterile.

Coolatai grass (*Hyparrhenia hirta*) is an invasive drought, fire and herbicide tolerant tussock forming perennial grass. It has become a major invasive species in northern New South Wales (NSW) and southern Queensland, dominating pastures over a range of soil types and conditions. It is also one of the few perennial grasses capable of invading undisturbed natural ecosystems and is a major threat to natural biodiversity in stock routes, nature reserves and National Parks. Pasture dominated by Coolatai grass can be productive, although the management requirements are higher than that commonly employed.



The plant was thought to have been first introduced from southern Africa to Queensland and northern NSW in the late 1800's. The CSIRO and some State Government departments also introduced a range a material in the 1950's and 1960's in an effort to find a hardy perennial grass that would survive heavy grazing and grow in a winter dominant rainfall zone.

#### 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 (Junee 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 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 Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 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.

## 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.

Coolatai Grass is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Coolatai Grass is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.

## N. Devil's Claw (Yellow Flowered)

### Local Management Plan for Devil's Claw (*Ibicella lutea*) in Junee Shire Council

#### Introduction

Yellow-flowered devil's claw 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).



Infestations of yellow flowered devil's claw 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.

Yellow-flowered devil's claw is native to America.

#### 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 (Junee 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 Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 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. Junee 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.



## O. Galvanised Burr

### *Local Management Plan for Galvanised Burr (Sclerolaena birchii) in Junee Shire Council*

#### Introduction

Galvanised burr is a native plant of the Chenopodiaceae family, which includes other roly-poly plants, saltbushes, and crumb weeds. 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.

Spines that become detached from the burrs are problematic for wool-processing as they can become aligned with the wool fibres in spun yarn. Galvanised burr is only one of many species that can cause this type of fault in wool.

The spines and burrs are a considerable nuisance to shearers, stock and working dogs. At times when shearers are in high demand, they may choose to avoid shearing where sheep are carrying large numbers of burrs. 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 (Junee 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 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 Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Galvanised Burr is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.

## P. Horehound

### *Local Management Plan for Horehound (Marrubium vulgare) in Junee Shire Council*

#### Introduction

Horehound commonly occurs throughout Australia along fence lines, roadsides, channel banks, around buildings, sheep camps and neglected areas.

Horehound infestations are extremely hardy once established, preventing desirable species from growing. The seed capsules cling to wool and clothing and may cause considerable matting of sheep fleeces.

Horehound is a bushy perennial plant, 30 to 80cm high, with deeply crinkled leaves.

#### 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 Horehound.



#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Horehound 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 Horehound on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 Horehound 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.

Horehound is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Horehound is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.

## Q. Johnson Grass

### Local Management Plan for Johnson Grass (*Sorghum halepense*) in Junee Shire Council

#### 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 crop fields, pastures, abandoned fields, rights-of-way, forest edges, and along streambanks. It thrives in open, disturbed, rich, bottom ground, particularly in cultivated fields.

#### 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 (Junee 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 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 Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Johnson Grass is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.



## R. Khaki Weed

### *Local Management Plan for Khaki Weed (Alternanthera pungens) in Junee Shire Council*

#### Introduction

Khaki weed is green in colour with round oval shape leaves with a tapered tip. The leaves are also covered in short, soft hairs that are sometimes present on leaf stems and blades.

Khaki weed has barbed hairs at the base of petals that harden and form spiny burrs that are yellowish orange in colour and very spiny.

Native of Brazil, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela khaki weed is a prostrate herb with perennial root system with annual above ground growth.

Khaki weed spreads by seed within spiny bracts that adhere to tyres, clothing, and animals. Local spread may also occur through spreading stems that root at nodes. Widespread in wasteland, caravan parks, orchards, and recreation areas. Spines are a problem with dogs and stock but are particularly troublesome to humans and readily penetrate skin.



#### 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 Khaki weed.

#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Khaki weed 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 Khaki weed on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 Khaki weed 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.

Khaki weed is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Khaki weed is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.

## S. Pampas lily of the valley

### *Local Management Plan for Pampas lily of the valley (Salpichroa organifolia) in Junee Shire Council*

#### Introduction

Pampas lily of the valley is a low sprawling or prostrate herb or vine with stems up to 3 m long. The small leaves are oval to diamond shaped, 1.5 cm long and 1.0 cm wide. The bell-shaped flowers are white or cream and pendulous. The berries are white to pale yellow and up to 1.8 cm long and 0.8 cm wide.

It is a vigorous plant that will smother shrubs and other small plants. It is difficult to eradicate due to extensive network of shallow roots.



In NSW most infestations of Pampas lily of the valley are in the Greater Sydney, Central West and Central Tablelands regions. Though it has been found scattered in other regions.

It grows in warm temperate climates, often in semi-arid regions. It is usually found on sandy, alkaline soils.

#### 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 Pampas lily of the valley.

#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Pampas lily of the valley 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 Pampas lily of the valley on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 Pampas lily of the valley 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.

The plan specifies that Pampas lily of the valley is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.

## T. Patterson's Curse

### Local Management Plan for Patterson's Curse (*Echium plantagineum*) in Junee Shire Council

#### Introduction

Paterson's curse is an annual, occasionally biennial, herb that grows as a rosette in autumn and winter and produces flowering stalks in spring and early summer. The rosette usually grows parallel to the ground, however the leaves may be erect in dense vegetation.

The stems of Paterson's curse are stout, erect and commonly 30 to 60cm tall, but often taller (rarely to 2m). They are light-green in colour and densely covered with coarse bristles. Stems branch mainly towards the top — often several stems emerge per plant.



Paterson's curse leaves are green to light-green, alternate, thick and densely covered with soft or bristly hairs. Basal (rosette) leaves are up to 30cm long, are shortly stalked, elliptical-to-oval or paddle-shaped and conspicuously veined. These leaves die off as stem growth increases. Stem leaves are smaller, strongly haired, stalkless, oblong-to-lance-shaped and heart-shaped at the base, almost clasping the stem.

The flowers of Paterson's curse are located in curved terminal clusters and are funnel-shaped. They are usually purple but may be blue, pink or, rarely, white. The flowers have a calyx of 5 bristly, linear-to-lance-shaped sepals, are 8 to 11mm long, elongating to 15mm in the fruit.

Native to regions around the western Mediterranean, naturalised in Australia between 1850 and 1900.

#### 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 Patterson's Curse.

#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Patterson's Curse 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 Patterson's Curse on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 Patterson's Curse 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.

The plan specifies that Patterson's Curse is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.



## U. Prairie Ground Cherry

### Local Management Plan for Prairie Ground Cherry (*Physalis hederifolia*) in Junee Shire Council

#### Introduction

Prairie ground cherry is a summer-growing perennial 25 to 60 cm high with an extensive root system. The leaves are light green and have wavy margins. The leaves near the base of the plant are up to 5 cm long and 3 cm wide. The leaves higher up are 3 cm long and 1 cm wide. The flowers are pale yellow and bell-shaped. The fruit are orange-coloured berries inside a 10-sided bladder-like case.



Prairie ground cherry forms dense infestations in pastures, crops, and roadsides, reducing available fodder and displacing desirable species. When well established, competes with other vegetation, particularly summer crops, for moisture, nutrients, and space.

Most infestations in NSW are in the Murray region. There are also infestations in the Central West, Riverian and Western Regions. It is native plant to North America.

#### 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 Prairie Ground Cherry.

#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Prairie Ground Cherry 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 Prairie Ground Cherry on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 Prairie Ground Cherry 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.

The plan specifies that Prairie Ground Cherry is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.

## V. Prickly Pear (*Cylindropuntia* Sp.)

### *Local Management Plan for Prickly Pear (Cylindropuntia Sp.) in Junee Shire Council*

#### Introduction

*Cylindropuntia* species are native to southwestern 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 (*Cylindropuntia* Sp.).

#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Prickly Pear (*Cylindropuntia* Sp.) 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 (*Cylindropuntia* Sp.) on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 (*Cylindropuntia* Sp.) 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 (*Cylindropuntia* Sp.) is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Prickly Pear (*Cylindropuntia* Sp.) is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.



## W. Prickly Pear (Opuntia Sp.)

### *Local Management Plan for Prickly Pear (Opuntia Sp.) in Junee Shire Council*

#### 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 (*Opuntia* Sp.).

#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Prickly Pear (*Opuntia* Sp.) 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 (*Opuntia* Sp.) on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 (*Opuntia* Sp.) 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 (*Opuntia* Sp.) is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Prickly Pear (*Opuntia* Sp.) is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.



## X. Ragwort

### *Local Management Plan for Ragwort (Senecio jacobaea) in Junee Shire Council*

#### Introduction

Ragwort is a perennial or biennial herb. It usually grows to 30–80 cm high but can be up to 1.5 m tall. It has yellow daisy like flowers. The leaves are dark green above and paler below. Sometimes the underside of the leaves has cobweb-like hairs.

Ragwort invades regions of high rainfall, especially in poor pasture and neglected farmland. The whole plant is considered poisonous to humans and livestock especially cattle, sheep, and horses.

Ragwort grows in isolated patches in south-eastern New South Wales.

#### 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 Ragwort.



#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Ragwort 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 Ragwort on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 Ragwort 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.

Ragwort is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Ragwort is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.

## Y. Scotch Broom

### *Local Management Plan for Scotch Broom (Cytisus scoparius) in Junee Shire Council*

#### Introduction

Scotch Broom is an Erect, woody perennial shrub to 3 m, with ridged, much-branched stems, common in disturbed areas. Sparse, tiny grey-green leaves with three leaflets; older plants may be almost leafless. Large numbers of bright yellow pea flowers, either single or in pairs, along the stems in spring. Flat, green seed pods turn black, producing huge numbers of hard brown shiny seeds, believed to survive seventy years or more in the soil.



Scotch broom will smother desirable vegetation which reduces pasture stocking rates. They form dense thickets which can block access by humans and stock but harbour feral animals such as rabbits, foxes, and pigs.

Scotch broom is toxic to humans and will cause discomfort and irritation but is not life-threatening. The seeds and leaves are poisonous and can cause high blood pressure and nausea if ingested. If ingested in large amounts the toxins contained in scotch broom can weaken the heart.

Gorse and brooms are mostly confined to cool temperate areas of NSW, particularly the tablelands.

#### 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 Scotch Broom.

#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Scotch Broom 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 Scotch Broom on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 Scotch Broom 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.

Scotch Broom is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Scotch Broom is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.

## Z. Scotch Thistle

### *Local Management Plan for Scotch Thistle (Onopordum acanthium) in Junee Shire Council*

#### Introduction

Scotch thistle is similar in appearance to other *Onopordum* species, in particular Illyrian thistle (*Onopordum Illyricum*). Scotch thistle is an erect annual or biennial herb to 2 m high, commonly 1 to 1.2 m. Generally, one main stem with numerous branches, covered with dense, appressed, woolly hairs giving it a whitish-grey appearance. It has broad spiny wings along the stems.



The flower heads are purple and round with spiny bracts. These bracts, surrounding the flowers, are the main distinguishing feature. They are sharp, needle-like and less than 3 mm broad at the base, yellow in colour, and only the outer bracts are reflexed (bent sharply backwards).

Thistles compete with pastures and reduce their carrying capacity. Rosette leaves smother desirable pasture species in spring reducing their early growth. Dense stands of mature thistles create barriers that hinder livestock movement. Parts of the plant can break off causing vegetable fault and thus a loss in value for the wool. Thistles can cause injury to livestock and people handling the livestock or fleece. Thistles are prolific seeders and can spread quickly if not controlled. Once established thistles are difficult and expensive to control. Dense thistle populations can reduce property values.

Scotch thistle is a native of Europe, western and central Asia. In NSW, Scotch thistle is a major weed of pastures on the Central and Southern Tablelands and the Central and South-West Slopes.

#### 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 Scotch Thistle.

#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Scotch Thistle 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 Scotch Thistle on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 Scotch Thistle 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.

Scotch Thistle is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Scotch Thistle is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.



## AA. Serrated Tussock

### Local Management Plan for Serrated Tussock (*Nassella tichotoma*) in Junee Shire Council

#### Introduction

Serrated tussock grows in upright tussocks up to 45 cm tall and 25 cm wide. The colour of the plant changes over seasons. In:

- spring, the clumps are light green with brown tips on the leaves
- late spring and early summer, the clumps have a purple tinge when the seed heads are fully emerged
- summer, plants are green when other grasses turn brown
- winter when frosted, the plants turn a golden yellow.



Serrated tussock is not palatable to livestock and has little feed value. Animals forced to graze serrated tussock can become malnourished and may die with a stomach full of partly digested serrated tussock.

Serrated tussock can:

- takeover pastures and native vegetation
- reduce pasture quality
- contaminate hay and grain.

Serrated tussock can completely take over new areas within 4 years. It is similar in appearance to many native species making it difficult to identify when not in flower. Subsequently, it can go unnoticed for many years. A single plant can produce up to 140,000 seeds each season.

It was first introduced to Australia in the early 1900s and first identified in 1935. In 1976, 680 000 ha of NSW had serrated tussock. By 2003 this area had increased to 820 000 ha. The area with serrated tussock within NSW continues to increase. Serrated tussock is native to South America. It is a weed in New Zealand, South Africa, Europe, and North America.

#### 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 Serrated Tussock.

#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Serrated Tussock 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 Serrated Tussock on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 Serrated Tussock 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.

Serrated Tussock is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Serrated Tussock is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.

## BB. Silverleaf Nightshade

### *Local Management Plan for Silverleaf Nightshade (Solanum elaeagnifolium) in Junee Shire*

#### *Council*

#### **Introduction**

Silverleaf nightshade is upright and branched. It grows up to 60 cm tall. Stems of silverleaf nightshade are erect with many branches and densely covered with fine star-shaped (stellate) hairs that give them a silver-white appearance.

Silvery white due to a dense covering of stellate hairs and denser on the under surface. Alternate, lanceolate to oblong, growing to 15cm long (usually about 6 to 10cm) and 1 to 2cm wide.

Silverleaf nightshade flowers are purple to violet or occasionally white and grow to 3.5cm in diameter.

The fruit of silverleaf nightshade is a smooth globular berry. They are green with dark striations when immature, yellow and orange mottled and becoming wrinkled and dry when ripe.



Silverleaf nightshade is one of the costliest weeds for grain crop producers. It can:

- invade pasture and reduce sub-clover growth
- reduce annual pasture growth in autumn winter
- poison stock if they eat ripe berries
- be expensive to control.

Silverleaf nightshade grows in most parts of NSW. It is native to North America. It was first found in Australia in 1901 at Bingara on the north-west slopes of 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 Silverleaf Nightshade.

#### **Legal Status**

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Silverleaf 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 Silverleaf Nightshade on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 Silverleaf 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 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.

Silverleaf Nightshade is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Silverleaf Nightshade is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.

## CC. St Barnaby's Thistle

### Local Management Plan for St Barnaby's Thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) in Junee Shire Council

#### Introduction

St Barnaby's thistle is an annual or short-lived plant, to 75 cm high. Flower heads are bright yellow surrounded by rows of yellow spines.

It is well established through many parts of NSW.

It will outcompete crops and pastures and dense patches can restrict stock movement.



#### 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 Barnaby's Thistle.

#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 St Barnaby's Thistle 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 Barnaby's Thistle on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 Barnaby's Thistle 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.

St Barnaby's Thistle is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that St Barnaby's Thistle is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.



## DD. St John's Wort

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

#### 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.

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.



#### 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 management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 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 Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 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.

St John's Wort is identified 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. Junee 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.

## EE. Sweet Briar

### Local Management Plan for Sweet Briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*) in Junee Shire Council

#### Introduction

Sweet briar is an erect perennial shrub, commonly growing 1.5 to 2 m high but can be up to 3 m. Many stems arise from a shallow, perennial rootstock. They are smooth when young and become rough and woody as the plant ages. They arch towards the top and have numerous backward curving flat thorns up to 1.5 cm long.



The leaves are pinnate and have an apple-like fragrance. They consist of 2 to 4 pairs of oval leaflets plus one terminal leaflet. The leaflets have serrated margins and short prickles on the leaf stems.

Flowers usually appear in late spring and are pink or white with 5 petals and long green sepals or leaflike structures at the flower base. They form in loose clusters at the ends of the branches and are also fragrant. The fruits are orange red in colour, oval shaped with short spines and contain numerous, yellow, irregularly shaped seeds. The sepals remain attached to the fruit. The extensive roots are at least 1 m long and are usually confined to the top 30 cm of soil.

Sweet briar is a native of Europe that now grows throughout the world. Sweet briar can reduce the carrying capacity of land, harbour rabbits, restrict vehicle access and restrict stock movements, especially where it occurs in clumps or patches.

#### 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 Sweet Briar.

#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Sweet Briar 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 Sweet Briar on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 Sweet Briar 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.

Sweet Briar is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Sweet Briar is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.

## FF. Tree of Heaven

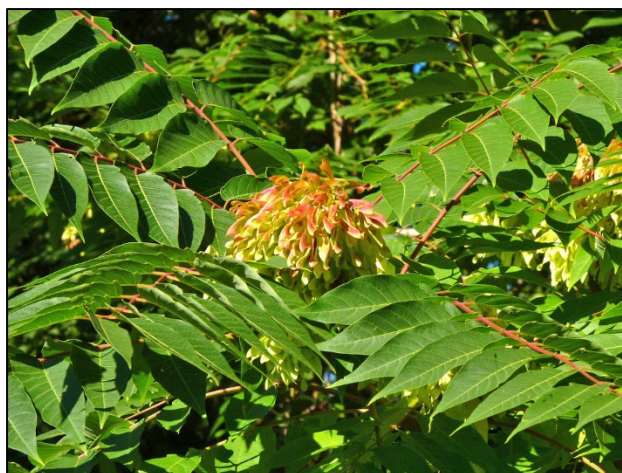
### Local Management Plan for Tree of Heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) in Junee Shire Council

#### Introduction

Tree-of-heaven is a deciduous tree or shrub that can grow up to 20m high. It has greyish bark, small white or yellow-green flowers in clusters, and dark green leaves that turn yellow in autumn.

Tree-of-heaven is a deciduous tree with a tendency to sucker extensively from its roots, forming dense thickets and outcompeting other desirable plants.

Tree-of-heaven is mildly toxic to humans with mild symptoms of headache and nausea if ingested in large quantities. The sap is a skin and eye irritant causing rashes, dermatitis and conjunctivitis, and the pollen can cause allergic reactions such as hay fever.



#### 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 Tree of Heaven.

#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Tree of Heaven 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 Tree of Heaven on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 Tree of Heaven 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.

Tree of Heaven is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Tree of Heaven is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.



## GG. Wild Radish

### Local Management Plan for Wild Radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) in Junee Shire Council

#### Introduction

Wild radish is an annual or biennial upright herb 15 - 100 cm tall. It has white or pale-yellow flowers up to 4 cm in diameter and with 4 petals. Leaves are green to blue green, 15-20 cm long and rough to touch. The dry fruit are 1–5 cm long and 3–5 mm wide and are constricted between seeds. Wild radish has a slender taproot up to 1.6 m long.



Wild radish can cause substantial crop yield reduction, seed contamination and tainting, and make combine harvesting difficult. Wild radish is relatively unpalatable to stock and can be toxic if ingested. Wild radish is also an alternative host or reservoir for a number of pathogen and insect pests of grain crops.

Wild radish is widespread across NSW from coastal regions to the far west. It is native to Europe. Most seed is spread by contaminated hay and grain. It can also spread by wind, water and sticking to hooves, machinery, vehicles, footwear, and clothing.

#### 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 Wild Radish.

#### Legal Status

The management of invasive weeds in NSW is governed by the Biosecurity Act 2015. The Local Control Authority (Junee 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 Wild Radish 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 Wild Radish on the Junee LGA's economic, environmental, and social sustainability.

**Surveillance** - Council inspects private and public lands when required or requested. 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 Wild Radish 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.

Wild Radish is identified within the Riverina Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 – 2022. The plan specifies that Wild Radish is subject to a local management program. Junee 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.