City of Ryde

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Local Priority Weed Management Plan 2019-2024

A shared responsibility for Biosecurity

Version: 1 August 2019

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Local Priority Weed Management Plan City of Ryde 2019-2024

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Introduction

All councils have a legislative obligation to monitor and manage weeds as identified under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*.

The aim of the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 is to protect the economy, environment and community from the negative impact of pests, diseases and weeds. In line with new Commonwealth biosecurity measures (the **Australian Weeds Strategy, the International Agreement on Biosecurity and the NSW Invasive Species Plan)** NSW has reformed its weed legislation. Together, the NSW Biosecurity Strategy 2013-2021 and NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 (which has replaced the NSW Noxious Weeds Act 1993) provide clear framework aimed at a community-wide shared responsibility for biosecurity.

Weeds have a negative impact on landscapes, natural areas, highly significant environmental areas, people and the economy. Weeds put the natural environment under intense pressure as they invade bushland and waterways, out-compete native species and alter natural habitats of native plants and animals.

Local councils, state government agencies, community groups, volunteers and some individual landowners do significant work in managing weeds. Although there is a willingness by most to address the problems associated with weeds many, particularly Councils and government agencies, are faced with constraints in achieving a significant and long-term reduction of weeds. These constraints include; limited resources, competing priorities of core business, difficulties in coordination of many land managers, lack of community awareness and difficulty in eradicating some persistent weed species.

This Local Priority Weed Management Plan as developed by City of Ryde is a guide for land management focusing on local weed issues and controlling widespread weeds across the landscape. It focuses on managing state, regional and local priority weeds to improve the natural environment across City of Ryde and outlines how land managers might meet their General Biosecurity Duty under the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015.

Effective and long-term weed management by Councils, agencies and all other stakeholders is complex and challenging. The vision for this plan is:

> *To support a collaboration of government, industry and the community working together to protect the natural environment, economy and local area from the negative impacts of local priority weeds.*
> *The goals, objectives and outcomes for this plan align with the Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022, which deals with state and regional priority weeds and provides the overarching policy framework.*

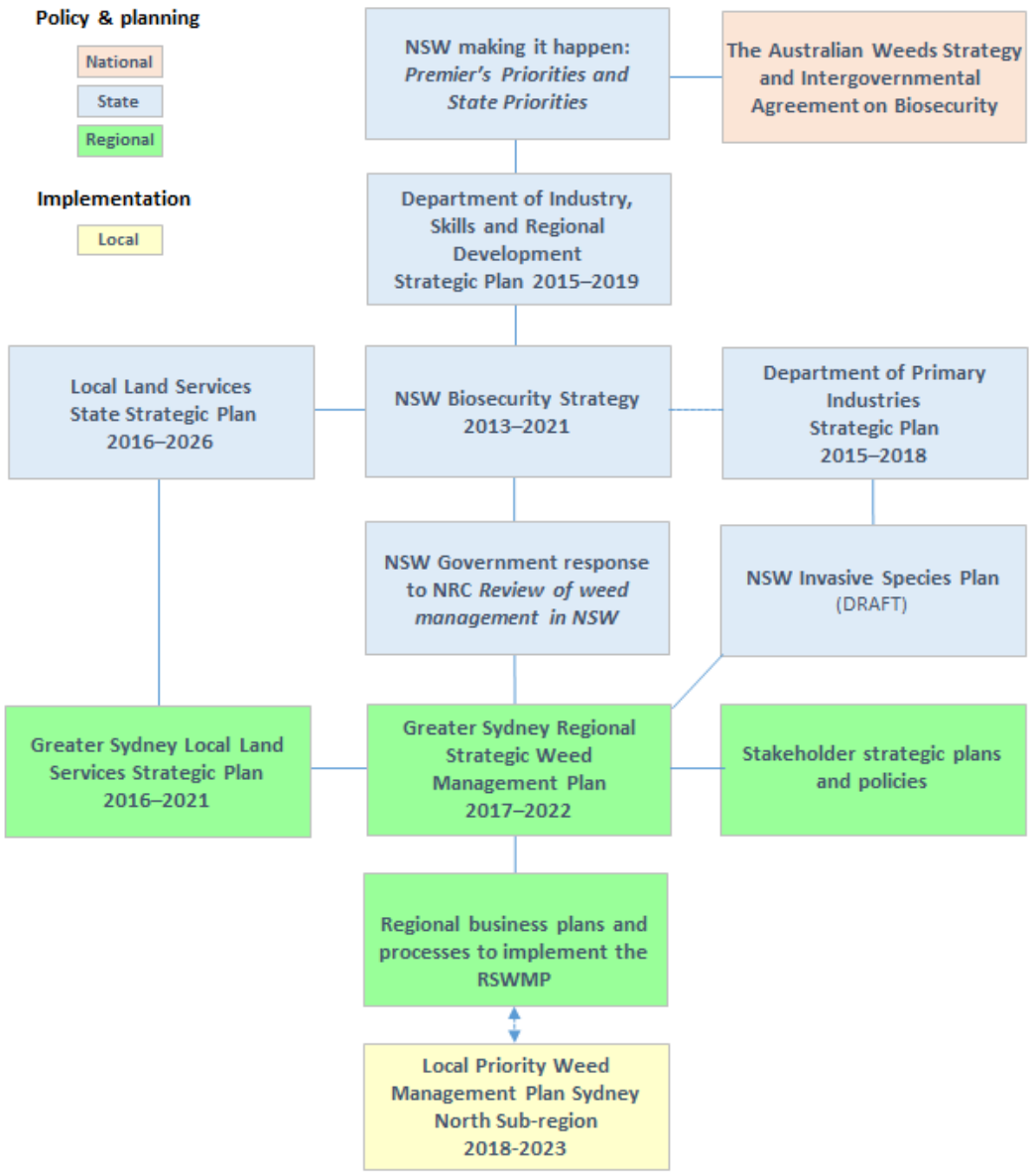
The goals for this Local Priority Weed Management Plan are:

Goal One:	Weed biosecurity is a shared responsibility that supports a community approach to local weed management
Goal Two:	Local weed biosecurity that protects the subregion and prevents new weeds from entering the region.
Goal Three:	Enhance the regions capacity to support a collaborative tenure-neutral approach to improve effective local weed control

This plan provides a framework for achieving these goals over the next 5 years.

Policy and Legislative Setting

This plan sits in the implementation stage of the framework depicted in Figure 1.



Overall planning framework for the Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022.

The Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022 (GSRSWMP) provides a coherent framework from which to build a sure direction to follow. It gives land managers confidence and increases the transparency of our work delivered. This Local Priority Weed Management Plan, on the other hand, is much more flexible and open for adaptation and change when needed. While this plan supports the goal and actions of the GSRSWMP in tackling weeds listed as Appendix 1 and 2, it provides goals and actions for those weeds listed as Appendix 3 which are described as local priority weeds to successfully and consistently manage identified weeds.

Greater Sydney region

Greater Sydney region

The Greater Sydney region covers 12,474 km^2, supports approximately 4.6 million people and encompasses 34 local government areas. Sydney is Australia's largest city and the gateway to NSW. All of Sydney is recognised as a biosecurity high risk area potentially enabling the establishment and spread of weeds to and from the region

Much of Sydney's bushland and waterways are threatened by weeds and are under constant pressure, in the Greater Sydney region, weeds impact on:

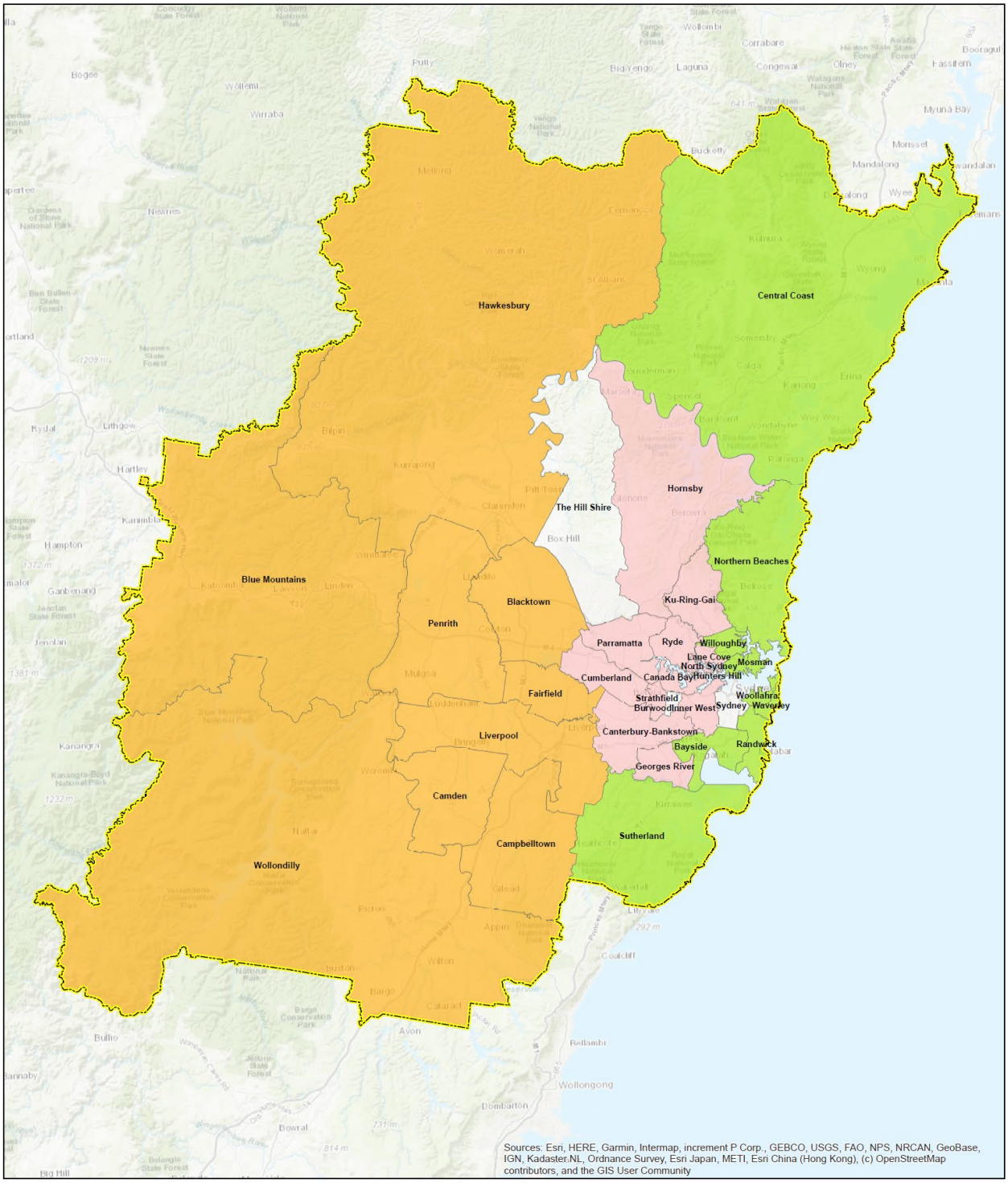
Biodiversity – in urban bushland and natural areas, including threatened species, populations and ecological communities;

Social environment – enjoyment of natural and outdoor areas, recreation e.g. waterways, foreshores, access into bushland areas, visual amenity (weed infestations can be perceived as an eyesore);

Human health – some weed species have impacts on human health conditions such as asthma;

Economy – agriculture, fisheries, movement of people and vehicles.

If not managed, these weeds cause damage to many areas of bushland and high conservation areas, coastal foreshores, harbours, waterways, sand dunes and agriculture (GSRSWMP).



Sydney Weeds Networks – The Sub-networks of the Greater Sydney Region.

Sydney Central Sub-network

The Sydney Central Sub-network is made up of 11 local Councils (Canterbury Bankstown, City of Ryde, City of Canada Bay, Cumberland, Georges River, Hornsby Shire, Hunters Hill, Inner West, Ku-ring-gai, Lane Cove, Strathfield) , This sub-network contains a wide range of habitat types, ranging from forests and woodlands, through to coastal heathland, mangroves and saltmarshes. All these areas warrant conservation management, but some attract higher priority for consideration in weed control programs either because of their status under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016,* support through local management plans or because large proportions of the habitat occurring within the area are threatened by weed invasion.

A number of plant and animal species and ecological communities occurring within the central region are listed under the *Federal Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*, and *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. These, along with any state or regionally significant species and communities, have been (or are being) identified in surveys and plans prepared by the individual management bodies.

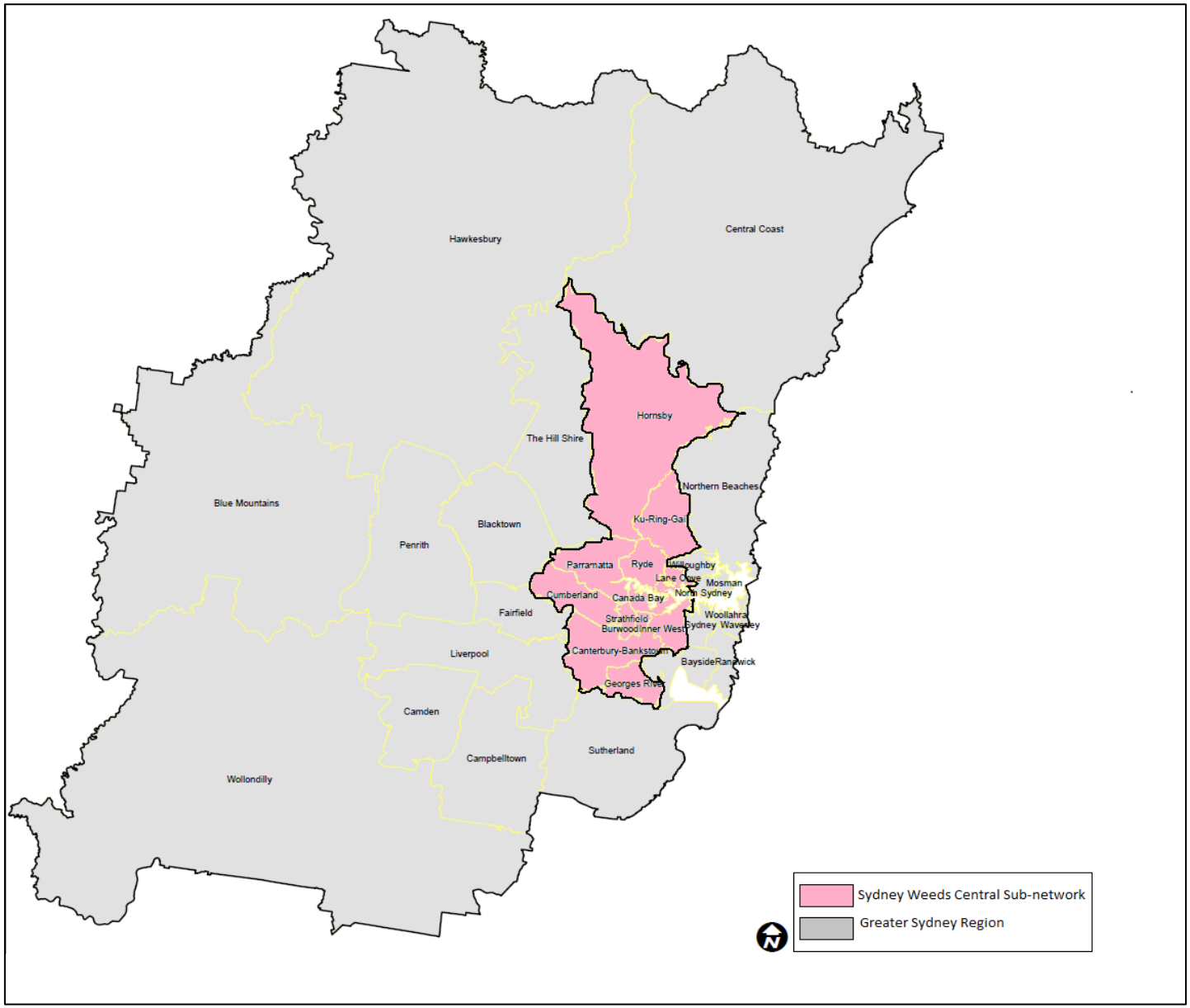
A higher priority for weed management within the Sydney Central sub-network is required where any threatened species or communities occur in locations susceptible to weed invasion (such as creek lines, areas of impeded drainage, urbanised ridges or upper slopes). One of the main objectives for weed management in the central sub-network is for the protection of biodiversity and remnant bushland assets.

The other stakeholders involved in weed management in Sydney Central include:

State and Federal Government agencies:
- Department of Primary Industries;
- Office of Environment and Heritage;
- National Parks and Wildlife Service;
- Sydney Water Corporation;
- Sydney Trains/ Transport NSW
- Roads and Maritime Services;
- Department of Lands; and
- Department of Defence.

Owners and occupiers of land
- Private owners and occupiers of land

Community and non-government groups
- Community volunteers working as part of Bushcare/Landcare programs and incorporated community groups
- Indigenous community volunteers working with Aboriginal Land Council programs, incorporated groups and non-government organisations
- Nursery & Garden Industry Association NSW & ACT - “Grow Me Instead” project
- Australian Association of Bush Regenerators (AABR), contractors



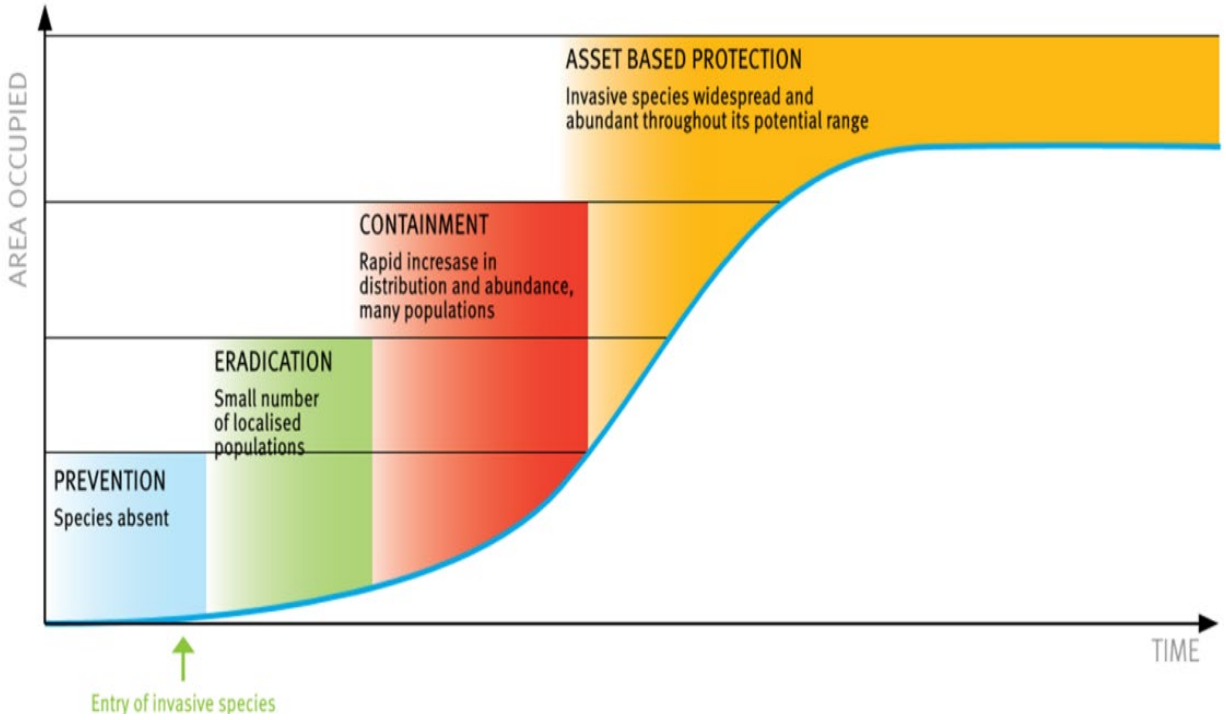
Sydney Weeds Central Sub-Network.

Priority Weeds

Weeds classification for management is now divided into three priority categories:

1. State
2. Regional
3. Local

State and regional priority weeds were identified through the Biosecurity Act 2015 and the the *Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022* where the 'Invasion Curve' is key and the outcomes for these weeds demonstrate compliance with the General Biosecurity Duty.



The Weed Invasion Curve (Source: NSW Invasive Species Plan 2018-2021)

This curve illustrates the relationship between the stages of weed invasion and the level of effective control that could be expected. As such, City of Ryde aligns outcomes for addressing priority weeds with best practice measures which aim to target weeds in the beginning of the invasion curve before weeds dominate the landscape. Bushcare and contractors are the only key active management tools at present.

In addition to the 'Invasion Curve' weeds need to be prioritised utilising a consistent and systematic process to achieve the greatest benefit of risk management. City of Ryde adopts the approach recommended by the NSW Department of Primary Industries (Biosecurity Weed Management Policy IND-O-214 2017) which introduces the nationally accepted NSW Weed Risk Assessment System that measures a weed's risk potential. This tool was used to create Appendix 3 Local priority weeds and is included as Appendix 4 of this plan.

Although comprehensive, the state and regional priority weeds lists do not address other weeds that directly impact City of Ryde which are of local priority. Consistent with the goals of the Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2020 and the Biosecurity Act 2015, we have outlined our objectives and responses to identified local priority weeds. A collaborative and consistent approach to manage these weeds will provide the best outcome for local and subregional areas.

State, regional and local priority weeds identified are subject to the General Biosecurity Duty and are the focus for this plan. These weeds will be the subject of coordinated weed control campaigns by the community and other stakeholder groups in the subregion.

The management actions applied to a particular weed depend on factors such as the biology and ecology of the weed, the land use(s) in which it occurs, potential pathways for infestation and the distribution in the subregion and size of infestation. These factors were considered in determining the suite of desired outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the General Biosecurity Duty and strategic responses.

Consistent with the criteria set out above, a range of weed species have been prioritised at a State, Regional and Local level, and are referenced from the following instruments and documents.

Biosecurity Act 2015
Biosecurity Regulations 2017
Biosecurity (Boneseed) Control Order 2017
Biosecurity (Tropical Soda Apple) Control Order 2017
Biosecurity (Parkinsonia) Control Order 2017
Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan

The weeds listed in the above instruments and documents have all been included in the City of Ryde Priority Weeds list as Appendix 1 (State Priority Weeds), Appendix 2 (Regional Priority Weeds) and Appendix 3 (Local Priority Weeds) of this plan respectively.

As with all components of the *Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022,* these obligations apply to all private and public landholders in the subregion.

Regulatory Action

Inspections and surveillance work will be guided by State, Regional and Local Weed Plans. These will indicate priority weed species and expected management outcomes. In the City of Ryde, assets that have rich biodiversity and connectivity are identified as areas requiring resources. In addition, high risk pathways and sites that may accelerate the transportation of priority weeds to other areas are identified for both regulatory and non-regulatory inspections and surveillance.

The General Biosecurity Duty (GBD) is a key feature of the Biosecurity Act 2015. Simply put, it means any person who deals with plant matter (who ought to know) must take measures to prevent, eliminate or minimise the biosecurity risk that it poses as reasonably practicable.

City of Ryde's management priority is not to enforce the Biosecurity act 2015 for control of widespread low risk weeds or weeds not listed in schedule 1, 2 and 3.

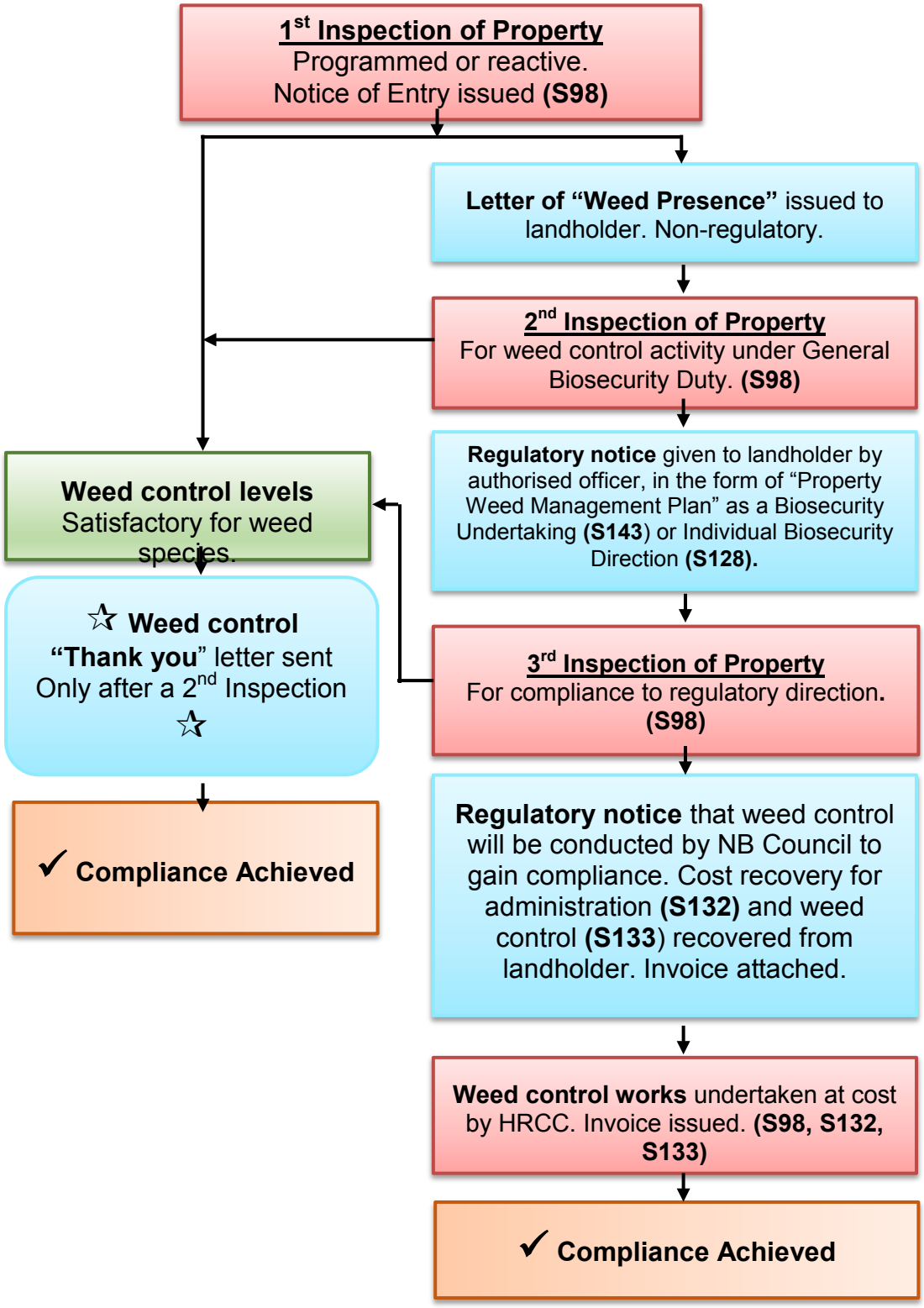
If a new weed is suspected of being found, the new weed incursion procedure outlined in the Greater Sydney Region New Incursion Plan 2017-2022 will be followed.

Recording

It is essential for all organisations that accurate and timely reporting of all weed surveillance, inspections, mapping and treatment is recorded. A property inspection form or file note (electronic or paper) should be used to record all private property inspections to capture the relevant information regarding any weeds on a property. All mapping data should be entered into Sydney WeedAPP; this information will then be sent to the Department of Primary Industries' BIS for regional and local reporting purposes.

Processes

A weed inspectorial process guide is in the table below to assist authorised officers in determining appropriate enforcement actions as guided by *the Biosecurity Act 2015.*



Plan and review

As local priority weeds change they can either be added or removed from this plan. This plan will be reviewed and an evaluation of the effectiveness will be coordinated by the Sydney North subregional weeds committee at the end of 2020.

New weeds will be added to this list accordingly once a risk assessment has been done to determine the risk and agreed by key weed management bodies.

References

Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-202
https://greatersydney.lls.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0010/722368/Greater-Sydney-Regional-Weed-Mgmt-Plan-29-June-2017_FINAL-web-res.pdf

Australian Government, Weeds in Australia.
http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/weeds/why/factors.html

Department of Primary Industries (2013). NSW Biosecurity Strategy 2013 – 2021. Department of Primary Industries a division of NSW Department of Trade and Investment, Regional Infrastructure and Services.

Department of Primary Industries: Biodiversity priorities for widespread weeds - Statewide frameworkhttp://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds/strategy/handbook/cmas, accessed 7 April 2017

Weed Strategy
Sydney Metropolitan CMA

Priority Weeds Schedule
Blue Mountains Council

Sydney Weed App
Local Land Services Greater Sydney

Glossary

Asset: Land or infrastructure with environmental, economic or social value. For example, National Park, bushland reserve, threatened species habitat, agricultural land, drinking water catchment, sporting field, public parks.

Asset protection: Preventing the spread of weed species to high value assets of economic, environmental and/or social value or reducing the impact on the high value asset for weeds already present.

Biodiversity: The variety of all life forms: the different species of plants, animals, fungi, bacteria and other micro- organisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems (the variety of habitats, biotic communities and ecological processes) of which they form a part.

Biosecurity: Protecting the economy, environment and community from the negative impacts of pests, diseases and weeds.

Collaboration: Working together to develop an understanding of all issues and interests to work out alternatives and identify preferred solutions for joint decision making.

Containment: Preventing the spread of weed species beyond a predefined area and reducing the impact where it occurs.

Customer: Any land manager within the state or region, irrespective of whether they are private or public land managers, ratepayers or non-ratepayers.

General Biosecurity Duty: Under the *Biosecurity Act 2015* a General Biosecurity Duty (GBD) applies to all weed species that present a biosecurity risk. For weeds, the GBD means that any person dealing with plant matter, who knows or ought reasonably to know the biosecurity risk posed by that dealing, must take measures to prevent, minimise or eliminate the biosecurity risk (as far as is reasonably practicable). 'Dealing' has a broad definition in the act. Plant matter includes plants, parts of plants and seeds.

Habitat: A place suitable for survival and/or reproduction of a particular plant or animal.

Investor: Organisations and individuals who invest in Local Land Services and leverage outcomes from this investment.

Landscape: Any section of land or coast and its natural features, including rivers and other water bodies. Represents the overlay of the variety and arrangement of physical landforms (e.g. rivers, escarpment, rocky reefs), communities of people (e.g. Aboriginal, rural) and land uses (e.g. urban, conservation, agricultural).

Prevention: To prevent a weed species arriving and establishing in an area.

Stakeholder: Organisations that collaborate and partner with Local Land Services directly to support customer service delivery.

Weed: Plants (foreign to the Region) that are unwanted in a given situation and which usually have detectable negative economic, environmental or social impacts.

Weed Action Program (WAP): NSW Government funding program supporting delivery of priority weed investment to local government, Local Land Services and local control authorities.

List of Abbreviations

BIS Biosecurity Information System

DPI NSW Department of Primary Industries

GBD General Biosecurity Duty

ISP NSW Invasive Species Plan 2015-2022

LLS Local Land Services

MERI Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement

OEH NSW Office of Environment and Heritage

NPWS NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service

GSRSWMP Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan

RWC Regional Weed Committee

WAP NSW Weeds Action program

Appendix 1: State level priority weeds (excerpt from GSRSWMP)

State Priority Weed Objective – PREVENTION:
The following weeds are currently not found in the state, pose significant biosecurity risk and prevention of the biosecurity risk is a reasonably practical objective.

Species	Biosecurity Act requirements & Strategic Response in the region
All species of vascular plant (Tracheophyta)	***Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 34)*** *Duty to notify on importation of plants into the State:* (1) A person must not import a species of vascular plant (Tracheophyta) into the State if the species is not currently present in the State unless the person has, at least 20 working days before the plant is imported into the State, notified the species of plant and its proposed location within the State. (2) The notification is to be given to the Secretary and is to be given in accordance with Part 6. (3) A species of plant is taken not to be present in the State if the National Herbarium of New South Wales does not show it as being present in the State. Note. See http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au/. **Regional Strategic Response:** Manage in accordance with the New Weed Incursion Plan.
Gamba grass - *Andropogon gayanus*	***Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015):*** A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. **Regional Strategic Response:** Manage in accordance with the New Weed Incursion Plan.
Pond apple - *Annona glabra*	
Bridal veil creeper - *Asparagus declinatus*	
Kochia - *Bassia scoparia (*excluding subsp. *trichophylla)*	
Spotted knapweed - *Centaurea stoebe* subsp.*australis*	
Black knapweed - *Centaurea x moncktonii*	
Siam weed - *Chromolaena odorata*	
Koster's curse - *Clidemia hirta*	
Rubber vine - *Cryptostegia grandiflora*	
Anchored water hyacinth - *Eichhornia azurea*	
Hawkweed - *Hieracium* spp (all species)	
Hydrocotyl/Water pennywort - *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*	
Lagarosiphon - *Lagarosiphon major*	
Frogbit / Spongeplant - *Limnobium* spp. (all species)	
Yellow burrhead - *Limnocharis flava*	
Miconia - *Miconia* spp. (all species)	
Mikania vine - *Mikania micrantha*	

State Priority Weed Objective – PREVENTION: *The following weeds are currently not found in the state, pose significant biosecurity risk and prevention of the biosecurity risk is a reasonably practical objective.*	
Species	***Biosecurity Act 2015* requirements & Strategic Response in the region**
Mimosa - *Mimosa pigra*	***Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015):*** A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. **Regional Strategic Response:** Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan.
Eurasian water milfoil - *Myriophyllum spicatum*	
Mexican feather grass - *Nassella tenuissima* (syn. *Stipa tenuissima*)	
Broomrape - *Orobanche* spp. (all species except the native *O. cernua* var. *australiana* and *O. minor*)	
Water soldier - *Stratiotes aloides*	
Witchweed - *Striga* spp. (except the native *S. parviflora*)	
Water caltrop - *Trapa* spp. (all species)	
Karoo acacia - *Vachellia karroo* (syn. *Acacia karroo*)	
Prickly acacia - *Vachellia nilotica* (syn. *Acacia nilotica*)	
Parthenium Weed - *Parthenium hysterophorus*	***Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015):*** A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. ***Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 35, Biosecurity Regulation, 2017) - Parthenium weed carriers – machinery and equipment*** (1) This clause applies to the following equipment: (a) grain harvesters (including the comb or front), (b) comb trailers (including the comb or front), (c) bins used for holding grain during harvest operations (d) augers or similar equipment used for moving grain (e) vehicles used for transporting grain harvesters (f) vehicles used as support vehicles with grain harvesters and that have been driven in paddocks during harvest operations, and (g) mineral exploration drilling rigs and vehicles used for transporting those rigs. (2) A person must not import into the State from Queensland any equipment to which this clause applies **Regional Strategic Response:** Manage in accordance with the New Weed Incursion Plan.

State Priority Weed Objective – ERADICATION: *The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance in some parts of the state. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.*	
Species	***Biosecurity Act 2015* requirements & Strategic Response in the region**
Boneseed -*Chrysanthemoides monilifera subspecies monilifera*	***Biosecurity (Boneseed) Control Order 2017*** **6. Control measures for owners and occupiers of land** Pursuant to section 62(1)(b) of the Act, an owner or occupier of land in the Boneseed Control Zone on which there is Boneseed must: (a) notify the local control authority for the area if the Boneseed is part of a new infestation on the land: i) as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the new infestation; ii) verbally or in writing; iii) giving the following: (1) the person's full name and contact number; (2) the location of the Boneseed, including the property identification code for the land (if this is known); and (3) any other information reasonably requested by the local control authority; and (b) immediately destroy all Boneseed on the land; (c) ensure that subsequent generations of Boneseed are destroyed; and (d) the land is kept free of Boneseed. (e) The owner or occupier does not need to comply with (a) above if they know that notification of the infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority for the area. **7. Control measures for persons dealing with carriers** Pursuant to section 62(1)(b) of the Act, a person who deals with a carrier of Boneseed in the Boneseed Control Zone, in circumstances where the person knows or ought reasonably to know of the presence of Boneseed on the land or in or on the carrier, must: (a) ensure that Boneseed (including any seed and propagules) is not moved from the land; and (b) immediately notify the local control authority for the area: i) as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the presence of Boneseed; ii) verbally or in writing; iii) giving the following: (1) the person's full name and contact number; (2) the location of the Boneseed, including the property identification code for the land (if this is known); and iv) any other information reasonably requested by the local control authority. (c) The person who deals with a carrier of Boneseed does not need to comply with (b) above if they know that notification of the infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority for the area. ***Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):*** A person must not move, import into the State or sell. **Regional Strategic Response:** • manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan • detailed surveillance and mapping to locate infestations • high level analysis of pathways to identify potential introduction areas and prevention options • implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols, and • monitor progress towards eradication

State Priority Weed Objective – ERADICATION: *The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance in some parts of the state. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.*	
Species	***Biosecurity Act 2015* requirements & Strategic Response in the region**
Chinese violet - *Asystasia gangetica*	***Biosecurity (Chinese violet) Control Order 2019*** **6. Control measures for owners and occupiers of land** Pursuant to section 62(1)(b) of the Act, an owner or occupier of land in the Chinese violet Control Zone on which there is Chinese violet must: (a) notify the local control authority for the area if the Chinese violet is part of a new infestation on the land: i) as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the new infestation; ii) verbally or in writing; iii) giving the following: (1) the person's full name and contact number; (2) the location of the Chinese violet, including the property identification code for the land (if this is known); and (3) any other information reasonably requested by the local control authority; and (b) immediately destroy all Chinese violet on the land; and (c) ensure that subsequent generations of Chinese violet are destroyed; and (d) the land is kept free of Chinese violet. (e) The owner or occupier does not need to comply with (a) above if they know that notification of the infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority for the area. **7. Control measures for persons dealing with carriers** Pursuant to section 62(1)(b) of the Act, a person who deals with a carrier of Chinese violet in the Chinese violet Control Zone, in circumstances where the person knows or ought reasonably to know of the presence of Chinese violet on the land or in or on the carrier, must: (a) ensure that Chinese violet (including any seed and propagules) or matter suspected to be or contain Chinese violet ((b) immediately notify the local control authority: i) as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the presence of Parkinsonia; ii) verbally or in writing; iii) giving the following: (1) the person's full name and contact number; (2) the location of the Parkinsonia, including the property identification code for the land (if this is known); and iv) any other information reasonably requested by the local control authority. (c) The person who deals with a carrier of Chinese violet does not need to comply with (b) above if they know that notification of the infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority for the area. **Regional Strategic Response:** Manage in accordance with the New Weed Incursion Plan.

State Priority Weed Objective – ERADICATION: *The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance in some parts of the state. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.*	
Species	***Biosecurity Act 2015* requirements & Strategic Response in the region**
Parkinsonia - *Parkinsonia aculeata*	***Biosecurity (Parkinsonia) Control Order 2017*** **6. Control measures for owners and occupiers of land** Pursuant to section 62(1)(b) of the Act, an owner or occupier of land in the Parkinsonia Control Zone on which there is Parkinsonia must: (f) notify the local control authority for the area if the Parkinsonia is part of a new infestation of Parkinsonia on the land: i) as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the new infestation; ii) verbally or in writing; iii) giving the following: (1) the person's full name and contact number; (2) the location of the Parkinsonia, including the property identification code for the land (if this is known); and (3) any other information reasonably requested by the local control authority; and (g) immediately destroy all Parkinsonia on the land; and (h) ensure that subsequent generations of Parkinsonia are destroyed; and (i) the land is kept free of Parkinsonia. (j) The owner or occupier does not need to comply with (a) above if they know that notification of the infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority for the area. **7. Control measures for persons dealing with carriers** Pursuant to section 62(1)(b) of the Act, a person who deals with a carrier of Parkinsonia in the Parkinsonia Control Zone, in circumstances where the person knows or ought reasonably to know of the presence of Parkinsonia on the land or in or on the carrier, must: (d) ensure that Parkinsonia (including any seed and propagules) is not moved from the land; and (e) immediately notify the local control authority: i) as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the presence of Parkinsonia; ii) verbally or in writing; iii) giving the following: (1) the person's full name and contact number; (2) the location of the Parkinsonia, including the property identification code for the land (if this is known); and iv) any other information reasonably requested by the local control authority. (f) The person who deals with a carrier of Parkinsonia does not need to comply with (b) above if they know that notification of the infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority for the area. ***Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):*** A person must not move, import into the State or sell. **Regional Strategic Response:** Manage in accordance with the New Weed Incursion Plan.

State Priority Weed Objective – ERADICATION: *The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance in some parts of the state. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.*	
Species	***Biosecurity Act 2015* requirements & Strategic Response in the region**
Tropical soda apple - *Solanum viarum*	***Biosecurity (Tropical Soda Apple) Control Order 2017*** **6. Control measures for owners and occupiers of land** Pursuant to section 62(1)(b) of the Act, an owner or occupier of land in the Tropical Soda Apple Control Zone on which there is Tropical Soda Apple must: (a) notify the local control authority for the area if the Tropical Soda Apple is part of a new infestation of Tropical Soda Apple on the land: i) as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the new infestation; ii) verbally or in writing; iii) giving the following: (1) the person's full name and contact number; (2) the location of the Tropical Soda Apple, including the property identification code for the land (if this is known); and (3) any other information reasonably requested by the local control authority; and (b) destroy all Tropical Soda Apple on the land, including fruit; and (c) ensure that subsequent generations of Tropical Soda Apple are destroyed; and (d) that the land is kept free of Tropical Soda Apple. (e) The owner or occupier does not need to comply with (a) above if they know that notification of the infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority for the area. **7. Control measures for persons dealing with carriers** Pursuant to section 62(1)(b) of the Act, a person who deals with a carrier of Tropical Soda Apple in the Tropical Soda Apple Control Zone, in circumstances where the person knows or ought reasonably to know of the presence of Tropical Soda Apple on the land or in or on the carrier, must: (a) ensure that Tropical Soda Apple (including any seed and propagules) is not moved from the land; and (b) immediately notify the local control authority for the area: i) as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the presence of Tropical Soda Apple; ii) verbally or in writing; iii) giving the following: (1) the person's full name and contact number; (2) the location of the Tropical Soda Apple, including the property identification code for the land (if this is known); and iv) any other information reasonably requested by the local control authority. (c) The person who deals with a carrier of Tropical Soda Apple does not need to comply with (b) above if they know that notification of the infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority for the area. **Regional Strategic Response:** Manage in accordance with the New Weed Incursion Plan

State Priority Weed Objective – CONTAINMENT: *These weeds are widely distributed in some parts of the state. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed these weeds is reasonably practicable.*	
Land area where requirements apply	***Biosecurity Act 2015* requirements & Strategic Response in the region**
Alligator Weed - *Alternanthera philoxeroides*	
A biosecurity zone, to be known as the alligator weed biosecurity zone, is established for all land within the State except land in the following regions: (a) Greater Sydney, (b) Hunter (but only in respect of land in the local government area of City of Lake Macquarie, City of Maitland, City of Newcastle or Port Stephens).	***Biosecurity Regulation 2017 - Part 5, Division 2 (Biosecurity Zone)*** An owner or occupier of land in the alligator weed biosecurity zone on which there is the weed *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Alligator weed) must: (a) if the weed is part of a new infestation of the weed on the land, notify the local control authority for the land as soon as practicable in accordance with Part 6, and (b) eradicate the weed or, if that is not practicable, destroy as much of the weed as is practicable and suppress the spread of any remaining weed. ***Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):*** A person must not move, import into the State or sell. **Regional Strategic Response:** Refer Appendix 1.2 Containment.
Bitou Bush - *Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *rotundata*	
A biosecurity zone, to be known as the bitou bush biosecurity zone, is established for all land within the State except land within 10 kilometres of the mean high water mark of the Pacific Ocean between Cape Byron in the north and Point Perpendicular in the South.	***Biosecurity Regulation 2017 - Part 5, Division 3 (Biosecurity Zone)*** An owner or occupier of land in the bitou bush biosecurity zone on which there is the weed *Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *rotundata* (Bitou bush) must: (a) if the weed is part of a new infestation of the weed on the land, notify the local control authority for the land as soon as practicable in accordance with Part 6, and (b) eradicate the weed or, if that is not practicable, destroy as much of the weed as is practicable and suppress the spread of any remaining weed. ***Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):*** A person must not move, import into the State or sell. **Regional Strategic Response:** Manage in accordance with NSW Threat Abatement Plan and Saving Our Species.
Water Hyacinth *Eichhornia crassipes*	
A biosecurity zone, to be known as the water hyacinth biosecurity zone, is established for all land within the State except land in the following regions: (a) Greater Sydney or North Coast, (b) North West (but only land in that region that is in the local government area of Moree Plains), (c) Hunter (but only land in that region that is in the local government area of City of Cessnock, City of Lake Macquarie, Mid-Coast, City of Maitland, City of Newcastle or Port Stephens), (d) South East (but only land in that region that is in the local government area of Eurobodalla, Kiama, City of Shellharbour, City of Shoalhaven or City of Wollongong).	***Biosecurity Regulation 2017 - Part 5, Division 4 (Biosecurity Zone*** An owner or occupier of land in the water hyacinth biosecurity zone on which there is the weed *Eichhornia crassipes* (Water hyacinth) must: (a) if the weed is part of a new infestation of the weed on the land, notify the local control authority for the land as soon as practicable in accordance with Part 6, and (b) eradicate the weed, or if that is not practicable, destroy as much of the weed as is practicable and suppress the spread of any remaining weed. ***Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):*** A person must not move, import into the State or sell.

	Regional Strategic Response: See Appendix 1.2 Containment.

State Priority Weed Objective – ASSET PROTECTION (Whole of State): *These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the State. As Weeds of National Significance, their spread must be minimised to protect priority assets.*	
Species	***Biosecurity Act 2015* requirements & Strategic Response in the region**
Madeira vine - *Anredera cordifolia*	***Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):*** A person must not move, import into the State or sell. **Regional Strategic Response:** Identify priority assets for targeted management. # Refer Appendix 1.2 Prevention. † Refer Appendix 1.2 Eradication. †† Refer Appendix 1.2 Containment. ‡ Refer Appendix 1.2 Asset Protection.
Asparagus weeds - *Asparagus aethiopicus, †A. africanus, A. asparagoides* including the Western Cape form*, *A. plumosus,* and *A. scandens*	
‡Cabomba - *Cabomba caroliniana*	
‡Scotch/English broom - *Cytisus scoparius* subsp. *scoparius*	
‡Cat's Claw Creeper - *Dolichandra unguis-cati*	
Cape/Montpellier broom - *Genista monspessulana*	
Flax-leaf broom - *Genista linifolia*	
#Hymenachne - *Hymenachne amplexicaulis*	
Bellyache bush - *Jatropha gossypiifolia*	
Lantana - *Lantana camara*	
African boxthorn - *Lycium ferocissimum*	
Chilean needle grass - *Nassella neesiana*	
††Serrated tussock - *Nassella trichotoma*	
Opuntia- *Opuntia* spp., *Cylindropuntia* spp., *Austrocylindropuntia* spp. (Excludes *O. ficus- indica*)	
Mesquite - *Prosopis* spp.	
Blackberry - *Rubus fruticosus agg. (Blackberry except the varietals Chester Thornless, Dirksen Thornless, Loch Ness, Silvan, Black Satin, Murrindindi, Smooth Stem, Thornfree and Chehalem)*	
Sagittaria - *Sagittaria platyphylla*	
†Willows - *Salix* spp.(excludes *S.babylonica*, *S.X calodendron* & *S. x reichardtiji*)	

††Salvinia - *Salvinia molesta*	
Fireweed - *Senecio madagascariensis*	
Silver-leaf nightshade - *Solanum elaeagnifolium*	
Athel pine - *Tamarix aphylla*	
††Gorse - *Ulex europaeus*	

Appendix 2: Regional priority weeds (excerpt from GSRSWMP)

Regional Priority Weed Objective – PREVENTION: *The following weeds are currently not found in the Greater Sydney region, pose significant biosecurity risk and prevention of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.*	
Coral creeper - *Barleria repens*	
East Indian hygrophila - *Hygrophila polysperma*	
Giant devil's fig - *Solanum chrysotrichum*	
Giant rats tail grass - *Sporobolus pyramidalis*	
Hymenachne - *Hymenachne amplexicaulis*	
Nodding thistle - *Carduus nutans*	
Spanish broom - *Spartium junceum*	
Water lettuce - *Pistia stratiotes*	
Water star grass - *Heteranthera zosterifolia*	
White blackberry / Mysore raspberry - *Rubus niveus*	
Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the GBD	**Strategic response in the region**
• The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land	• Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols • Undertake high risk sites & pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options • Have a collaborative rapid response protocol in place ***Supporting documents:*** New Weed Incursion Plan (includes rapid response protocol) Look, Learn, Act Community awareness program

Regional Priority Weed Objective – ERADICATION: *The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.*	
Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the GBD	**Strategic response in the region**
Black willow - *Salix nigra*	
• The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. • ***The following legislative requirement also applies: Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation, 2017):*** A person must not move, import into the State or sell.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible. • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations.
Climbing asparagus - *Asparagus africanus*	
• The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. • ***The following legislative requirement also applies: Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation, 2017):*** A person must not move, import into the State or sell.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible. • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations.
Chinese knotweed - *Persicaria chinensis*	
• The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible. • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations.
Glory lily – *Gloriosa superba*	
• The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible. • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations.

Regional Priority Weed Objective – ERADICATION:	
Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the GBD	**Strategic response in the region**
Grey sallow – *Salix cinerea*	
• The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. • ***The following legislative requirement also applies: Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation, 2017):*** A person must not move, import into the State or sell.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible. • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations.
Groundsel bush – *Baccharis halimifolia*	
• The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible. • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene controls.
Hygrophilla - *Hygrophilla costata*	
• The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible. • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations.
Kei apple - *Dovyalis caffra*	
• The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible. • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations.
Kidney leaf mud plantain - *Heteranthera reniformis*	
• The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible. • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
Kudzu - *Pueraria lobata*	

• The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible. • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.

Regional Priority Weed Objective – ERADICATION:	
Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the GBD	**Strategic response in the region**
Leaf cactus - Pereskia aculeata	
• The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible. • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
Ming fern - *Asparagus macowanii var. zuluensis*	
• The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Monitor progress towards eradication.
Mysore thorn - *Caesalpinia decapetala*	
• The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible. • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
Sicilian sea lavender - *Limonium hyblaeum*	
• The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible. • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.

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Regional Priority Weed Objective – ERADICATION:	
Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the GBD	**Strategic response in the region**
Sicklethorn - *Asparagus falcatus*	
• The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible. • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
Skunk vine - *Paederia foetida*	
• The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible. • Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.

Regional Priority Weeds objective – CONTAINMENT: *These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.*		
Land area where requirements apply	**Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the GBD**	**Strategic response in the region**
African olive - *Olea europaea* subsp. *cuspidata*		
An ***exclusion zone*** is established for all lands in the Blue Mountains and Central Coast local government areas. The remainder of the region is classified as the ***core infestation area.***	**Whole region:** • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment. **Within Exclusion zone**: • The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. **Within Core infestation:** • Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible. • Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets.	**Whole region:** • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives. • Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread. **Within Exclusion zone**: • Destruction of all infestations, aiming at local eradication where feasible **Within Core infestation:** • Identify priority assets for targeted management.
Alligator weed - *Alternanthera philoxeroides*		
An ***exclusion zone*** is established for all lands in the Blue Mountains local government areas. The remainder of the region is classified as the ***core infestation area.***	**Whole region:** • Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible. **Within Exclusion zone:** • The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. **Within Core infestation:** • Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets. ***The following legislative requirement also applies:*** **Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33):** A person must not move, import into the State or sell. Note a Biosecurity Zone applies to this species under Part 5 of Division 2 of the *Biosecurity Regulation 2017*. However this does not apply to the Greater Sydney region.	**Blue Mountains LGA:** • Destruction of all infestations, where feasible. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. **Remainder of region:** • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Manage in accordance with the Priorities for the control of Alligator Weed in the Sydney Region.

Regional Priority Weeds objective – CONTAINMENT:		
Land area where requirements apply	**Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the GBD**	**Strategic response in the region**
Asparagus fern- *Asparagus virgatus*		
An ***exclusion zone*** is established for the whole of the region except Central Coast local government area. Central Coast local government area is classified as the ***core infestation area.***	**Whole region:** • Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. **Within Exclusion zone**: • The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. **Within Core infestation:** • Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible. • Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible. • Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.
Gorse - *Ulex - europaeus*		
An ***exclusion zone*** is established for the Blue Mountains local government area The remainder of the region is classified as the ***core infestation area*****.**	**Whole region:** • Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment. **Within Exclusion zone**: • The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. **Within Core infestation:** • Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible. ***Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause33, Biosecurity Regulation, 2017):*** A person must not move, import into the State or sell.	• Destruction of all infestations, aiming at local eradication where feasible. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Monitor progress towards eradication.

Holly-leaved senecio - *Senecio glastifolius*		
An ***exclusion zone*** is established for the whole of the region except the Royal National Park. The Royal National Park is classified as the ***core infestation area*****.**	**Whole region:** • Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. **Within Exclusion zone:** • The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. **Within Core infestation area:** • Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible. • Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets.	• The plant should be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed • Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.

Regional Priority Weeds objective – CONTAINMENT:		
Land area where requirements apply	**Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the GBD**	**Strategic response in the region**
Horsetails - *Equisetum* spp.		
An ***exclusion zone*** is established for whole of region except Northern Beaches local government area. The Northern Beaches local government area is classified as the ***core infestation area.***	**Whole region:** • Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment. **Within Exclusion zone:** • The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. **Within Core infestation area:** • Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible.	• Destruction of all infestations, where feasible. • Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.
Salvinia - *Salvinia molesta*		
An ***exclusion zone*** is established for the whole of the region except the Georges and Hawkesbury-Nepean Rivers and their tributaries. The Georges and Hawkesbury-Nepean Rivers and tributaries are classified as the ***core infestation area*****.**	**Whole region:** • Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. **Within Exclusion zone:** • The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. **Within Core infestation area:** • Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible. ***The following legislative requirement also applies: Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation, 2017):*** A person must not move, import into the State or sell.	• The plant should be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed • Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.

Regional Priority Weeds objective – CONTAINMENT:		
Land area where requirements apply	**Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the GBD**	**Strategic response in the region**
Sea spurge - *Euphorbia paralias*		
An ***exclusion zone*** is established for whole of region except Sutherland local government area. Sutherland local government area is classified as the ***core infestation area.***	**Whole region:** • Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment. **Within Exclusion zone:** • The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. **Within Core infestation:** • Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible.	• Destruction of all infestations, where feasible. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Monitor progress towards eradication.
Senegal tea - *Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*		
An ***exclusion zone*** is established for the whole of the region except Central Coast LGA, Royal National Park and the Hawkesbury-Nepean River and its tributaries. Central Coast LGA, Royal National Park and the Hawkesbury-Nepean River and its tributaries are classified as the ***core infestation area*.**	**Whole region:** • Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. **Within Exclusion zone:** • The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. **Within Core infestation area:** • Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible.	• The plant should be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed • Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.

Regional Priority Weeds objective – CONTAINMENT:		
Land area where requirements apply	**Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the GBD**	**Strategic response in the region**
Serrated tussock - *Nassella trichotoma*		
An ***exclusion zone*** is established for all lands in the region, excluding areas comprising Wollondilly and Camden local government areas, which will be known as the ***core infestation area***.	**Whole region:** • Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. **Within Exclusion zone**: • The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. **Within Core infestation:** • Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible. ***Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation, 2017):*** A person must not move, import into the State or sell.	• Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread. • Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management; maintaining competitive vegetation/crops/pastures, hygiene and property management plans. **Within Exclusion zone**: • The plant should be fully and continuously supressed and destroyed.
Tiger pear- *Opuntia aurantiaca*		
An ***exclusion zone*** is established for the whole region except Blacktown and Wollondilly local government areas. Blacktown and Wollondilly local government areas are classified as the ***core infestation area.***	**Whole region:** • Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. **Within Exclusion zone:** • The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. **Within Core infestation:** • Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land and reduce the impact on priority assets. ***Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation, 2017)***	• Destruction of all infestation, where feasible. • Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.

Water poppy - *Hydrocleys nymphoides*		
An ***exclusion zone*** is established for all lands (and waters) in the region, excluding areas comprising the Hacking River Catchment, which will be known as the ***core infestation area***.	**Whole region:** The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment **Within Exclusion zone**: • The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land. **Within Core infestation:** • Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread. • Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management; maintaining competitive vegetation/crops/pastures, hygiene and property management plans. **Within Exclusion zone**: • The plant should be fully and continuously supressed and destroyed.

Regional Priority Weed Objective – ASSET PROTECTION:	
Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the GBD	**Strategic response in the region**
Cat's claw creeper - *Dolichandra unguis-cati*	
• Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible. • Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment. ***The following legislative requirement also applies: Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33):*** A person must not move, import into the State or sell.	• The plant should be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed • Identify priority assets for targeted management • Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management; maintaining competitive vegetation/crops/pastures, hygiene and property management plans.
Cabomba - *Cabomba caroliniana*	
• Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment. ***The following legislative requirement also applies: Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33):*** A person must not move, import into the State or sell.	• The plant should be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
Giant reed – *Arundo donax*	
• Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• The plant should be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
Green cestrum - *Cestrum parqui*	
• Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to land used for grazing of livestock. • Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• The plant should be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed on grazing land • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.

Regional Priority Weed Objective – ASSET PROTECTION:	
Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the GBD	**Strategic response in the region**
Pampas grass - *Cortaderia jubata*	
• Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible. • Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• The plant should be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed. • Identify priority assets for targeted management
Scotch/English Broom - Cytisus scoparius	
• Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets. ***The following legislative requirement also applies: Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33):*** A person must not move, import into the State or sell.	• The plant should be managed in accordance with a regional best practice guide identifying assets to be protected, including the Greater Blue Mountains World Heritage Area and Sydney water supply catchment lands.
Singapore daisy - *Sphagneticola trilobata*	
• Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment.	• Manage in accordance with New Weed Incursion Plan • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Identify priority assets • Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management; maintaining competitive vegetation/crops/pastures, hygiene and property management plans.
Water hyacinth - *Eichhornia crassipes*	
• Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment. ***The following legislative requirement also applies: Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33):*** A person must not move, import into the State or sell. Note a Biosecurity Zone applies to this species under Part 5 of Division 2 of the *Biosecurity Regulation 2017*. However this does not apply to the Greater Sydney region.	• Develop and implement Community Campaign • Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management; maintaining competitive vegetation/crops/pastures, hygiene and property management plans.

Regional Priority Weed Objective – ASSET PROTECTION:	
Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the GBD	**Strategic response in the region**
Willow-leaf primrose/ Water primrose - *Ludwigia peruviana*	
• Land managers mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible. • Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets. • The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment. • Local Control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land.	• The plant should be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed. • Identify priority assets for targeted management.

Appendix 3: Local priority weeds (developed by City of Ryde)

Local Priority Weeds			
Local priority weed name	**Objective**	**Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the GBD**	**Strategic response in the Local area**
Coolatai grass- *Hyparrhenia hirta*	**Eradication** To permanently remove the species and its propagules from the local area with the aim of local eradication	The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant. Local control Authority is notified if the plant is found on the land.	• Destruction of all infestations where feasible • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate infestations
Arum Lily- *Zantedeschia aethiopica* **Cape ivy**- *Delairea odorata* **Rhus tree**- *Toxicodendron succedaneum* **Tussock paspalum**- *Paspalum quadrifarium* **St John's wort** – *Hypericum perforatum*	**Containment** To prevent the ongoing spread of the species in all or part of the Local Area	The plant or parts of the plant are not carried, grown or released into the environment	• The plant should be continuously supressed and destroyed • Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread • Identify priority assets for targeted management
Asthma weed- *parietaria judaica* **Balloon vine**- *Cardiospermum grandiflorum* **Box elder**- *Acer negundo* **Cassia, Senna**- *Senna pendula* **Corky passionflower**- *Passiflora suberosa* **Japanese honeysuckle**- *Lonicera japonica* **Morning glory spp**- *Ipomoea indica, Ipomoea cairica, Ipomoea purpurea* **Mother of millions**- *Bryophyllum species* **Moth vine**- *Araujia sericifera* **Ochna**- *Ochna serrulata* **Pampas lily of the valley**- *Salpichroa origanifolia* **Privet spp**- *Ligustrum sinense, Ligustrum lucidum, Ligustrum vulgare* **Rhizomatous bamboo** – *Phyllostachys nigra, Phyllostachys aurea* **Turkey Rhubarb**- *Acetosa sagittata* **Wild tobacco**- *Solanum mauritianum*	**Asset Protection** To prevent the spread of weeds to key sites/assets of high environmental value, or to reduce their impact on these sites if spread has already occurred	Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management	• Identify priority assets for targeted management

Appendix 4: Weed Risk Assessment Form

NSW GOVERNMENT | Industry & Investment

NEW SOUTH WALES
WEED RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

INDUSTRY AND INVESTMENT NEW SOUTH WALES
ORANGE NSW 2800

August 2009

NEW SOUTH WALES
WEED RISK MANAGEMENT FORM

INTRODUCTION

The NSW Weed Risk Management (WRM) system aims to provide a standard, nationally accepted and transparent process to help make decisions about the introduction, prioritisation and declaration of potential weed or weed species. It has been designed so that it can be applied to a number of geographic scales, for example it can be applied to the state of New South Wales, to regions or catchments, or to individual Local Control Areas, and may even be applied to individual land management units, for example a farm or a National park.

This document contains the assessment form for the NSW WRM system. **It is important that this form be submitted with declaration applications.**

"How do I fill in the form?"
This assessment form is filled out after referring to the instructions contained in the New South Wales Weed Risk Management Guide. It is important to use accurate information to complete this form. To enable this, useful information sources are listed in the **Sourcing information** (page **Error! Bookmark not defined.**) and **Information sources** (page **Error! Bookmark not defined.**) sections of the guide.

"Is there any other information that I should provide?"
Aside from the answers required in this form, it is important to provide a copy of the source of the information (page **Error! Bookmark not defined.**) of the guide. Failure to supply information may result in the assessment being sent back to the assessor/s.

"What do I do with the completed form?"

The completed form and any additional information should be sent prior to 30 June annually to be considered that year to: -

NWAC Secretary
Weeds Unit
New South Wales Department of Industry and Investment
Locked Bag 21
ORANGE NSW 2800

Alternatively Fax: 02 6391 3206 (and post the original)

Assessments may not be processed in the year of submission if they are received after 30 June.

NSW DII will advise you of the outcome of the assessment.

NEW SOUTH WALES
WEED RISK MANAGEMENT FORM

Contact Assessors details

Contact Assessor's Name: .....

Company/Organisation: .....

Telephone Number: .....

Fax Number: .....

Postal Address: .....

.....

.....

.....

Assessment working group (stakeholders and experts who helped conduct assessments):

....

....

....

....

....

General weed information

Genus: .....

Species: .....

Common Name(s): .....

Family: .....

Subspecies/Variety/Cultivar.....

Management Area: .....

Land use: .....

Assumptions

Invasiveness

1. What is the ability of the weed to establish amongst existing plants?

		SCORE
☐ very high	"Seedlings" establish within dense vegetation or weeds.	*3*
☐ high	"Seedlings" establish within open vegetation or weeds.	*2*
☐ medium	"Seedlings" establish after moderate disturbance.	*1*
☐ low	"Seedlings" mainly need bare ground to establish.	*0*
☐ do not know		*1.5*

Source and comments

2. What is the weed's tolerance to average weed management practices in the land use?

		SCORE
☐ very high	95% + weeds survive common management.	*3*
☐ high	Between 50 and 95% of weeds survive.	*2*
☐ medium	Between 5 and 50% of weeds survive.	*1*
☐ low	Less than 5% of weeds survive.	*0*
☐ do not know		*1.5*

Source and comments

3. What is the reproductive ability of the weed in the land use?

(a) Time to seeding		*(b) Annual seed production*		*(c) Vegetative reproduction*	
☐ 1 year or less	*2*	☐ high	*2*	☐ frequent	*2*
☐ >1 to 3 yrs	*1*	☐ low	*1*	☐ infrequent	*1*
☐ >3 yrs/never	*0*	☐ none	*0*	☐ none	*0*
☐ do not know	*1*	☐ do not know	*1*	☐ do not know	*1*

Total score (a+b+c)	*SCORE*
5 or 6	*3*
3 or 4	*2*
1 or 2	*1*
0	*0*

Source and comments

Invasiveness Question scores						'Do not know' scores												
Q1	Q2	Q3			Total	Q1	Q2	Q3a	Q3b	Q3c								Total

4. How likely is long-distance dispersal (>100 m) by natural means?

	(a) Flying animals	***(b) Other wild animals***	***(c) Water***	***(d) Wind***
common	☐ *2*	☐ *2*	☐ *2*	☐ *2*
occasional	☐ *1*	☐ *1*	☐ *1*	☐ *1*
unlikely	☐ *0*	☐ *0*	☐ *0*	☐ *0*
do not know	☐ *1*	☐ *1*	☐ *1*	☐ *1*

Total score (a+b+c+d)	*SCORE*
6, 7 or 8	*3*
3, 4 or 5	*2*
1 or 2	*1*
0	*0*

Source and comments

5. How likely is long-distance dispersal (>100 m) by human means?

	(a) Deliberate spread by people	***(b) Accidentally by people and vehicles***	***(c) Contaminated produce***	***(d) Domestic/farm animals***
common	☐ *2*	☐ *2*	☐ *2*	☐ *2*
occasional	☐ *1*	☐ *1*	☐ *1*	☐ *1*
unlikely	☐ *0*	☐ *0*	☐ *0*	☐ *0*
do not know	☐ *1*	☐ *1*	☐ *1*	☐ *1*

Total score (a+b+c+d)	*SCORE*
6, 7 or 8	*3*
3, 4 or 5	*2*
1 or 2	*1*
0	*0*

Source and comments

Invasiveness Question scores						'Do not know' scores												
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3a	Q3b	Q3c	Q4a	Q4b	Q4c	Q4d	Q5a	Q5b	Q5c	Q5d	Total

Impacts

1. Does the weed reduce the establishment of desired plants?

			SCORE
☐	>50% reduction	More than 50% of desired plants do not establish.	*3*
☐	10-50% reduction	Between 10 and 50% of desired plants do not establish.	*2*
☐	<10% reduction	Less than 10% of desired plants do not establish.	*1*
☐	no reduction	Establishment unaffected.	*0*
☐	do not know		*1.5*

Source and comments

2. Does the weed reduce the yield or amount of desired vegetation?

			SCORE
☐	>50% reduction	More than 50% reduction in desired plants yield/amount.	*4*
☐	25-50% reduction	Between 25 and 50% reduction in yield/amount.	*3*
☐	10-25% reduction	Between 10 and 25% reduction in yield/amount.	*2*
☐	<10% reduction	Less than 10% reduction in desired plants yield/amount.	*1*
☐	no reduction	Desired plant yield or amount is unaffected.	*0*
☐	do not know		*2*

Source and comments

3. Does the weed reduce the quality of products, diversity or services available from the land use?

			SCORE
☐	high	Severe reductions.	*3*
☐	medium	Substantial reductions.	*2*
☐	low	Slight reductions.	*1*
☐	none	No reduction.	*0*
☐	do not know		*1.5*

Source and comments

Invasiveness scores		Impact Question scores							'Do not know' scores									
Questions	Uncert	Q1	Q2	Q3				Total	Q1	Q2	Q3							Total

4. What is the weed's potential to restrict the physical movement of people, animals, vehicles, machinery and/or water?

		SCORE
☐ high	Major impediment and almost always impenetrable.	*3*
☐ medium	Moderate impediment and sometimes impenetrable.	*2*
☐ low	Never impenetrable but causes some obstruction.	*1*
☐ none	No effect on physical movement	*0*
☐ do not know		*1.5*

Source and comments

5. What is the weed's potential to negatively affect the health of animals and/or people?

		SCORE
☐ high	Highly toxic and frequently causes death/severe illness.	*3*
☐ medium	Occasional significant injuries/illness and/or death.	*2*
☐ low	Slight injury or mild illness with no lasting effects.	*1*
☐ none	No affect on human or animal health.	*0*
☐ do not know		*1.5*

Source and comments

6. Does the weed have major positive or negative effects on environmental health?

	major positive effect	***major negative effect***	***minor or no effect***	***do not know***
	-1	*1*	*0*	*0.5*
(a) food/shelter	☐	☐	☐	☐
(b) fire regime	☐	☐	☐	☐
(c) altered nutrient levels	☐	☐	☐	☐
(d) soil salinity	☐	☐	☐	☐
(e) soil stability	☐	☐	☐	☐
(f) soil water table	☐	☐	☐	☐

Total score (a+b+c+d+e+f)	*SCORE*
>3	*3*
2-3	*2*
0.5-1.5	*1*
0 or less	*0*

Source and comments

Invasiveness scores		Impact Question scores						
Questions	Uncertainty	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Total

'Do not know' scores										
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6a	Q6b	Q6c	Q6d	Q6e	Q6f

Potential distribution

Within the geographic area being considered, what is the percentage area of land use that is suitable for the weed?

			SCORE
☐	>80% of land use	Weed has potential to spread to 80%+ of land use.	*10*
☐	60-80% of land use	Weed has potential to spread to 60-80% of land use.	*8*
☐	40-60% of land use	Weed has potential to spread to 40-60% of land use.	*6*
☐	20-40% of land use	Weed has potential to spread to 20-40% of land use.	*4*
☐	10-20% of land use	Weed has potential to spread to 10-20% of land use.	*2*
☐	5-10% of land use	Weed has potential to spread to 5-10% of land use.	*1*
☐	<5% of land use	Weed has potential to spread to less than 5% of land use.	*0.5*
☐	unsuited to land use	Weed not suited to growing in any part of land use.	*0*
☐	do not know		*5*

Source and comments

(Please attach relevant maps if information is not published)

Invasiveness scores		Impact scores		Potential distribution scores	
Questions	Uncertainty	Questions	Uncertainty	Question	Uncertainty

Comparative Weed Risk and Uncertainty Scores

The score for weed risk is calculated by adjusting the Invasiveness, Impacts and Potential distribution scores to range from 0 to 10, and then multiplying these. Weed risk will have a maximum of 1000 and a minimum of 0. The electronic form does this for you.

To calculate manually, adjust the raw scores as follows:

Invasiveness:	Divide by 15 and multiply by 10. Round score to nearest decimal place.
Impacts:	Divide by 19 and multiply by 10. Round score to nearest decimal place.
Potential distribution:	Leave score unchanged.

Comparative Weed Risk = Invasiveness × Impacts × Potential distribution

(Round to the nearest whole number)

Splitting up these possible scores into bands of 20% gives cut-offs for categories of weed risk as follows:

Frequency bands and weed risk Categories

Frequency band	**Weed Risk Score**	**Weed Risk**
80-100% (top 20% of possible scores)	192+	*Very high*
60-80%	101-192	*High*
40-60%	39-100	*Medium*
20-40%	13-38	*Low*
0-20% (bottom 20% of possible scores)	<13	*Negligible*

Weed Risk scores

	Raw score	**Correction**	**Adjusted score**	
Invasiveness	…	((Raw score)/15) x 10	… (a)	
Impacts	…	((Raw score)/19) x 10	… (b)	
Potential Distribution	…	Unchanged	… (c)	
Comparative Weed Risk			…	i.e. (a) x (b) x (c)
Weed Risk Category **(from frequency band table above)**			…	(e.g. *Very high*)

The uncertainty score for weed risk assessment is determined by calculating the percentage of 'do not know' answers that have been recorded in the **Invasiveness**, **Impacts** and **Potential distribution** sections. In the case of part questions, for example Invasiveness Questions 3-5 and Impacts Question 6 record the individual scores from each 'do not know' question in each part to determine the section uncertainty score. **Do not** combine the scores from each 'do not know' question to calculate a score for that question as was done to calculate the question score. See page **Error! Bookmark not defined.** for an example. The electronic form does this for you.

To calculate manually, adjust the section uncertainty score as follows:

Invasiveness:	Divide by 14 and multiply by 100. Round to nearest whole number.
Impacts:	Divide by 11 and multiply by 100. Round to nearest whole number.
Potential distribution:	Divide by 5 and multiply by 100.

(Round to the nearest whole number)

Weed Risk uncertainty scores

	Section uncertainty score	Correction	Adjusted uncertainty score
Invasiveness	…	((Raw score)/14) x 100	…
Impacts	…	((Raw score)/11) x 100	…
Potential Distribution	…	((Raw score)/5) x 100	…

Control costs

1. How detectable is the weed?

(a) Distinguishing features

☐ non-descript	*2*
☐ sometimes distinct	*1*
☐ always distinct	*0*
☐ do not know	*1*

(b) Period of year shoot growth visible

☐ <4 months	*2*
☐ 4-8 months	*1*
☐ >8 months	*0*
☐ do not know	*1*

(c) Height at maturity

☐ <0.5 m	*2*
☐ 0.5-2 m	*1*
☐ >2 m	*0*
☐ do not know	*1*

(d) Pre-reproductive height in relation to other vegetation

☐ below canopy	*2*
☐ similar height	*1*
☐ above canopy	*0*
☐ do not know	*1*

Total (a+b+c+d)	*SCORE*
6, 7 or 8	*3*
3, 4 or 5	*2*
1 or 2	*1*
0	*0*

Source and comments

2. What is general accessibility of known infestations at the optimum time of treatment?

		SCORE
☐ low	Most sites difficult to access, requiring special equipment.	*2*
☐ medium	Most sites readily accessed, may require extra equipment.	*1*
☐ high	All sites readily accessible by conventional methods.	*0*
☐ not present	Not known to be present.	*0*
☐ do not know		*1*

Source and comments

Control cost scores					'Do not know' scores									
Q1	Q2			Total	Q1a	Q1b	Q1c	Q1d	Q2					Total

3. How expensive is management of the weed in the <u>first year</u> of targeted control?

	(a) Chemical cost - How much chemical will you use/ha?	***(b) Labour costs - How many person hours will it take you to control/ha?***	***(c) Equipment costs - What equipment are you going to use?***
very high	☐ *4*	☐ *4*	**- -**
high	☐ *3*	☐ *3*	☐ *3*
medium	☐ *2*	☐ *2*	☐ *2*
low	☐ *1*	☐ *1*	☐ *1*
none/not present	☐ *0*	☐ *0*	☐ *0*
do not know	☐ *2*	☐ *2*	☐ *1.5*

Total score (a+b+c)	*SCORE*
8.5-11	*5*
6.5-8	*4*
4.5-6	*3*
2.5-4	*2*
1-2	*1*
0	*0*

Source and comments

4. What is the likely level of participation from landholders/volunteers within the land use at risk?

		SCORE
☐ low	Weed management rarely undertaken, beyond capacity.	*2*
☐ medium	Significant weed management changes needed, within capacity.	*1*
☐ high	Minimal weed management changes needed.	*0*
☐ do not know		*1*

Source and comments

Control cost scores					'Do not know' scores									
Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1a	Q1b	Q1c	Q1d	Q2	Q3a	Q3b	Q3c	Q4	Total

Persistence

1. How effective are targeted management treatments applied to infestations of the weed?

			SCORE
☐	low	More than 25% of weeds survive annual targeted treatment/s.	*3*
☐	medium	5-25% of weeds survive annual targeted treatment/s.	*2*
☐	high	1-5% of weeds survive annual targeted treatment/s.	*1*
☐	very high	<1% of weeds survive annual targeted treatment/s.	*0*
☐	do not know		*1.5*

Source and comments

2. What is the minimum time period for reproduction of sexual or vegetative propagules?

			SCORE
☐	<6 months	Minimum generation time <6 months.	*3*
☐	6-12 months	Minimum generation time 6-12 months.	*2*
☐	<1-2 years	Minimum generation time <1-2 years.	*1*
☐	>2 years	Minimum generation time >2 years.	*0*
☐	do not know		*1.5*

Source and comments

3. What is the maximum longevity of sexual or vegetative propagules?

			SCORE
☐	>5 years	Propagules remain viable for at least 5 years.	*2*
☐	2-5 years	Propagules remain viable for 2-5 years.	*1*
☐	<2 years	Propagules remain viable for less than 2 years.	*0*
☐	do not know		*1*

Source and comments

Control cost scores		Persistence scores					'Do not know' scores					
Questions	Uncert	Q1	Q2	Q3		Total	Q1	Q2	Q3			Total

4. How likely are new propagules to continue to arrive at control sites, or to start new infestations?

	(a) Long-distance (>100 m) dispersal by natural means	***(b) Long-distance (>100 m) dispersal by human means***
frequent	☐ *2*	☐ *2*
occasional	☐ *1*	☐ *1*
rare	☐ *0*	☐ *0*
do not know	☐ *1*	☐ *1*

Total (a+b)	*SCORE*
4	*3*
2 or 3	*2*
1	*1*
0	*0*

Source and comments

Control cost scores		Persistence scores					‘Do not know’ scores					
Questions	Uncert	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4a	Q4b	Total

Current distribution

1. What percentage area of the land use in the geographic area is currently infested by the weed?

			SCORE
☐	>80% land use	Weed infests more than 80% of land use.	*10*
☐	60-80% land use	Weed infests 60-80% of land use.	*8*
☐	40-60% land use	Weed infests 40-60% of land use.	*6*
☐	20-40% land use	Weed infests 20-40% of land use.	*4*
☐	10-20% land use	Weed infests 10-20% of land use.	*2*
☐	5-10% land use	Weed infests 5-10% of land use.	*1*
☐	1-5% land use	Weed infests 1-5% of land use.	*0.5*
☐	<1% land use	Weed infests less than 1% of land use.	*0.1*
☐	0% of land use but 20-40% of area	Weed not known in land use but infests 20-40% of geographic area.	*2*
☐	0% of land use but 10-20% of area	Weed not known in land use but infests 10-20% of geographic area.	*1*
☐	0% of land use but 5-10% of area	Weed not known in land use but infests 5-10% of geographic area.	*0.5*
☐	0% of land use but 1-5% of area	Weed not known in land use but infests 1-5% of geographic area.	*0.1*
☐	0% of land use and <1% of area	Weed not known in land use and infests <1% of geographic area.	*0.05*
☐	not present	Weed not known to be present in the geographic area.	*0*
☐	do not know		*5*

Source and comments

(Please attach relevant maps or other information if not published)

2. What is the number of infestations, and weed distribution within the geographic area being considered?

			SCORE
☐	widespread	Weed occurs as large and small infestations across most of the geographic area.	*2*
☐	scattered	Weed occurs mainly as small infestations across much of the geographic area.	*1*
☐	restricted	Weed is localised in a small number of outbreaks within the geographic area.	*0*
☐	not present	Weed is not known to be present within the geographic area.	*0*
☐	do not know		*1*

Source and comments

Control cost scores		Persistence scores		Current distribution scores			'Do not know' scores		
Questions	Uncert	Questions	Uncert	Q1	Q2	Total	Q1	Q2	Total

Comparative Feasibility of Coordinated Control and Uncertainty scores

The score for feasibility of coordinated control is calculated by adjusting the Control costs, Persistence and Current distribution scores to range from 0 to 10, and then multiplying these. Feasibility of coordinated control will have a maximum of 1000 and a minimum of 0. The electronic form does this for you.

To calculate manually, adjust the raw scores as follows:

Control costs: Divide by 12 and multiply by 10. Round score to nearest decimal place.

Persistence: Divide by 11 and multiply by 10. Round score to nearest decimal place.

Current distribution: Divide by 12 and multiply by 10. Round score to nearest decimal place.

Feasibility of coordinated control = Control Costs × Persistence × Current Distribution

(Round to the nearest whole number)

Splitting up these possible scores into bands of 20% gives cut-offs for categories of feasibility as follows:

Frequency bands and weed feasibility of coordinated control categories

Frequency band	**Feasibility Score**	**Weed Feasibility**
80-100% (top 20% of possible scores)	113+	*Negligible*
60-80%	56-113	*Low*
40-60%	31-55	*Medium*
20-40%	14-30	*High*
0-20% (bottom 20% of possible scores)	<14	*Very high*

Feasibility of coordinated control scores

	Raw score	**Correction**	**Adjusted score**	
Control costs	…	((Raw score)/12) x 10	… (a)	
Persistence	…	((Raw score)/11) x 10	… (b)	
Current Distribution	…	((Raw score)/12) x 10	… (c)	
Comparative Weed Risk			…	i.e. (a) x (b) x (c)
Weed Feasibility Category (from frequency band table above)			…	(e.g. *Negligible*)

The uncertainty score for feasibility of coordinated control is determined by calculating the percentage of 'do not know' answers that have been recorded in the **Control costs**, **Persistence** and **Current distribution** sections. In the case of part questions, for example Control costs Questions 1 and 3 and Persistence Question 4 record the individual scores for each 'do not know' question in each part to determine the section uncertainty score. **Do not** combine the scores from each 'do not know' question to calculate a score for that question as was done to calculate the question score. See page **Error! Bookmark not defined.** for an example. The electronic form does this for you.

To calculate manually, adjust the section uncertainty score as follows:

Control costs:	Divide by 12 and multiply by 100. Round to nearest whole number.
Persistence:	Divide by 6 and multiply by 100. Round to nearest whole number.
Current distribution:	Divide by 6 and multiply by 100. Round to nearest whole number.

(Round to the nearest whole number)

Feasibility uncertainty scores

	Section uncertainty score	Correction	Adjusted uncertainty score
Control costs	…	((Raw score)/12) x 100	…
Persistence	…	((Raw score)/6) x 100	…
Current Distribution	…	((Raw score)/6) x 100	…

Overall uncertainty score

Calculation of overall uncertainty score

Section	Adjusted uncertainty score (Percentage uncertainty)
Invasiveness	
Impacts	
Potential distribution	
Control costs	
Persistence	
Current Distribution	
	=(sum of adjusted uncertainty scores above)/6 (round to nearest whole number)

The following levels of overall uncertainty need to be considered before submitting assessments. Assessments submitted with levels of overall uncertainty exceeding 15% will generally be returned to the assessor/s for further research.

Overall uncertainty level	Suggested response needed
<15%	Submit assessment (ensure all information sources have been attached)
15-30%	Revisit existing literature and source new literature before submitting assessment (contact NSW DII staff for other possible information sources)
>30%	Do not submit assessment (contact NSW DII regional staff for help in locating information)

Positive impacts

Are there any other positive impacts the species may have?	
Positive impact	**Source**

List stakeholders consulted and outcomes of these discussions.

Stakeholders consulted **Outcomes**

Further comments

Are there any further comments you would like to offer to support this assessment?