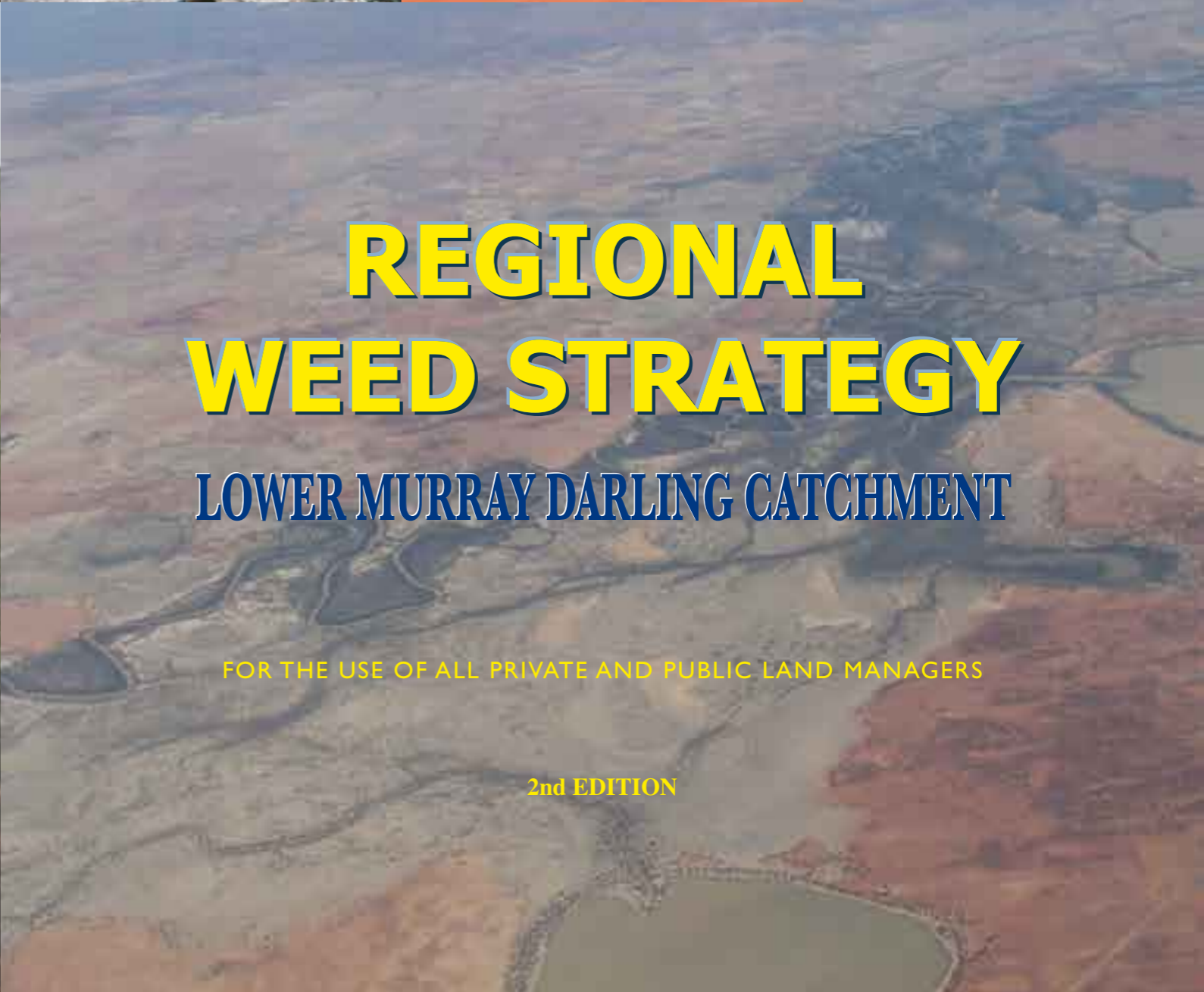


Without a Regional Weed Strategy . . .



REGIONAL WEED STRATEGY

LOWER MURRAY DARLING CATCHMENT

FOR THE USE OF ALL PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LAND MANAGERS

2nd EDITION



This weed strategy was prepared after consultation with all stakeholders involved. It is part of the Lower Murray Darling Catchment (LMDC) Blueprint as it addresses a specific action in that document. It aims to provide a coordinated weed management regime for the LMDC. The Blueprint forms the basis for the current Lower Murray Darling Catchment Action Plan (CAP).

Authors:

Birgitte Verbeek
Regional Weed Control Coordinator,
NSW DPI, Wagga Wagga Agricultural Institute

Paula Ash
Riverina Noxious Weeds Project Officer
Greater Hume Shire

First published in July 2004
Strategy updated June 2006

Printed by Thomson's Graphipress
Albury NSW 2640

Contacts for weed management in the LMDC:

Balranald Shire Council:	03 5020 1300
Broken Hill City Council:	08 8080 2222
Central Darling Shire Council:	08 8083 8900
DNR Unincorporated Area:	03 5051 6200
Wentworth Shire Council:	03 5027 5027
NSW DPI, Dareton	03 5027 4409
NSW DPI, Broken Hill	08 8087 1222
DEC (NPWS Division), Buronga	03 5021 8900
LMDCMA, Buronga	03 5021 9400
RMAP Inc, Wentworth	03 5027 2416

For further information on noxious weeds, go to:
www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/reader/weeds

Foreword

The effective management of weeds has been recognised by natural resource management groups in the catchment for a long time, what has been needed is a clear and practical method of determining which weed is the most critical to deal with for short term and long term benefit.

The Lower Murray Darling Catchment Management Authority was pleased to be able to fund the development of the Regional Weed Strategy.

I would like to thank the catchment community who contributed to the development of this document with their expertise and time and the facilitators who have achieved a high standard in developing this strategy.

The Regional Weed Strategy is a straight forward, easy to use tool that clearly outlines the definition of weeds and their priorities in various land use areas of the catchment.

This document will provide landholders and land managers with the ability to make informed decisions on where to best invest precious funds in weed control in the Lower Murray Darling Catchment. The natural resource outcomes of these decisions will benefit the community as a whole.



Sincerely
Mark King Chair LMD CMA

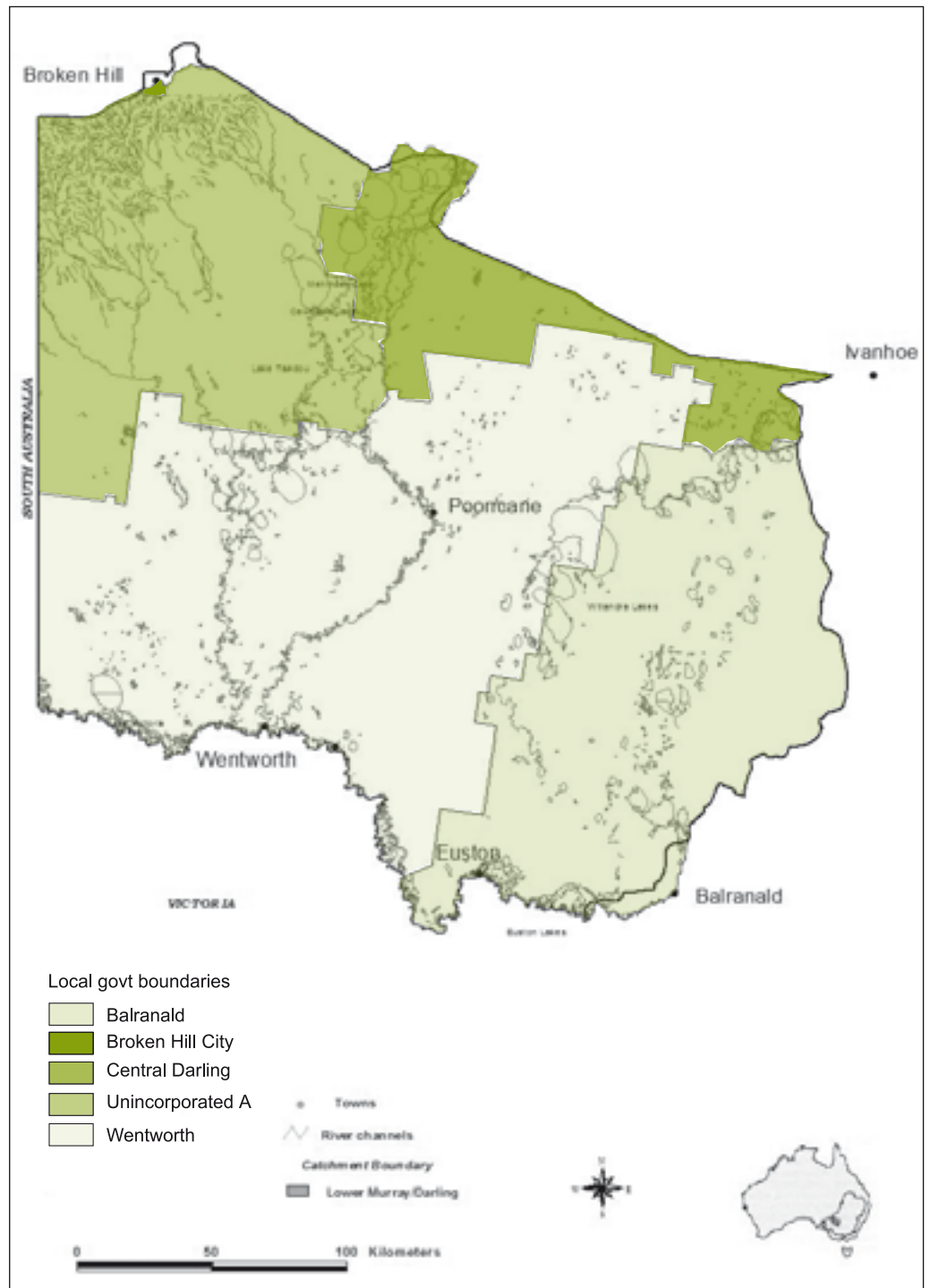


Figure 1: Lower Murray Darling Catchment: The region to which this Strategy applies.

Refer to LMD CMA website www.lmd.cma.nsw.gov.au for further details about this region.

CONTENTS

	Foreword	
1	Introduction	5
	1.1 Purpose of this Strategy	5
	1.2 How was the Strategy developed?	5
	1.3 Who is the Strategy for?	5
	1.4 How will the Strategy help me?	6
2	Developing the Strategy	7
	2.1 Goals, Objectives and Actions	7
	2.2 Listing and Prioritising weeds	7
	2.2.1 Priority Categories	8
	2.2.2 Unprioritised weeds	9
	2.2.3 Invasive Native Species	9
	2.2.4 Weed listings	10
3	Implementing the Strategy	14
	3.1 Goal 1	14
	3.2 Goal 2	15
	3.3 Goal 3	16
	3.4 Goal 4	16
4	Other Relevant Information	17
	4.1 Principle Implementing Committees	17
	4.1.1 RMAP	17
	4.1.2 WRNWAG	17
	4.2 Links to Other Plans and Strategies	17
	4.3 Relevant Legislation	18
Appendices		
	1. Weeds identified during consultation	19
	2. Prioritisation process	20
	3. Noxious weeds	25
Figures	1. Lower Murray Darling Catchment	2
Tables	2.1 Prioritisation of weeds in riparian areas	10
	2.2 Prioritisation of weeds in horticulture areas	11
	2.3 Prioritisation of weeds in rangelands	12
	2.4 Prioritisation of weeds in cropping areas	13
	4.1 Other relevant management strategies and plans	17
	4.2 Legislation impacting on weed management	18
	A1 Noxious weed list for LMDC	26

Abbreviations

AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service
CMA	Catchment Management Authority
CRC	Cooperative Research Centre for Weed Management
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DAGE	Discovering Alternatives to Garden Escapes
DEC	Department Environment and Conservation
DNR	Department of Natural Resources
LCA	Local Control Authority (Councils)
LGA	Local Government Area
LMDC	Lower Murray Darling Catchment
NGIA	Nursery & Garden Industry Association
NSW DPI	New South Wales Department of Primary Industries
NWA 1993	Noxious Weeds Act 1993
PO	Project Officer
RLPBs	Rural Lands Protection Boards
RMAP	Rangelands Management Action Plan Inc
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance
WRNWAG	Western Riverina Noxious Weeds Advisory Group

Acknowledgments

The authors gratefully acknowledge the input of the following people: Andrew Pile, Birgitte Verbeek, Darryl Laird, Geoff Woods, Graeme McIntosh, Gregory Moulds, Paula Ash, Peter Jessop, Sheree Bradford and Trevor Ablett who facilitated the community workshops; Tracey Lee for her invaluable input and assistance; and all landholders and agency staff that attended the workshops for their contributions and guidance.

Workshops were held in Broken Hill (30/10/03), Dareton (31/10/03), Nanya (14/11/03), Hatfield (17/11/03), Darnick (27/11/03), Pooncarie (3/2/04), Anabranch (4/2/04) and Dareton (5/2/04).

Photographs were provided by Andrew Pile, NSW DPI; Andrew Storrie, NSW DPI; Angus Atkinson, WEST 2000 plus; Birgitte Verbeek, NSW DPI; Eric McCormick, DNR; Gregory Moulds, NSW DPI; Kate McArthur, DPI Frankston; Kevin Woods, Carrathool Shire Council; Dr Reiks van Klinken CSIRO.

What is a Weed?

As defined in the National Weed Strategy:

“A weed is a plant which has, or has potential to have, a detrimental effect on economic, social or conservation values.”

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Strategy

This Strategy provides a comprehensive framework for weed management in the Lower Murray Darling Catchment (LMDC), giving clear directions for community and government investment in weed management. This document addresses an action from the LMD CAP¹. The Vegetation Management Target in the CAP is:

“Improve the condition of each vegetation community at 90% of sites by the year 2015 as measured by the key indicators.”

The action under this target (in the previous Blueprint) is to

“Develop and implement a Regional Weed Strategy.”

1.2 How was the Strategy developed?

Land managers and others concerned with weed management in the LMDC were consulted to establish agreed outcomes for the Lower Murray Darling (LMD) Regional Weed Strategy (the Strategy). As a first step, these stakeholders agreed upon a vision for the Strategy.

Minimise the economic, environmental and social impacts of existing and new and emerging weeds in the Lower Murray Darling Catchment through coordination, cooperation and commitment from weed managers and the community.

Stakeholders also identified:

- Current weed problems
- A system to rank weeds into priority groups
- Determined goals, objectives and actions for implementation.

1.3 Who is the Strategy for?

The Strategy recognises the diversity of the region and endeavors to meet the needs of all stakeholders by addressing particular weed issues for the following areas - horticultural, rangelands, cropping and riparian areas. It considers weed species that affect the natural environment, agricultural production and social and cultural values. It complements other local, regional and state management plans, legislation and programs and is intended to be used by any individual, group or agency involved in weed management in the LMDC.

1. The LMD CAP sets the direction for managing the native vegetation, biodiversity, water and soils in the catchment using a targeted approach. Further information can be found at www.lmd.cma.nsw.gov.au

What is a noxious weed?

Noxious weeds are weeds that are declared under the Noxious Weeds Act 1993 (NWA).

Weeds may be declared over the entire state or in one or more local government areas. Both environmental and production weeds may be declared under the NWA 1993.

1.4 How will the Strategy help me?

Increasingly, land managers are faced with the need to consider a range of environmental issues in their day-to-day operations. Many of the issues depend on the cooperation and good management of others. This Strategy describes the role that individuals, community groups and land and water management agents and authorities have in managing weeds. It provides the actions and monitoring guidelines to ensure effective weed management. This document assists in the decision making process of where to effectively invest money on weed control.



The Darling River

What is an environmental weed?

A weed that impacts on the natural environment. They may be spread by birds, water, wind, or more commonly by humans.

2 Developing the Strategy

2.1 Goals, Objectives and Actions

The first step in developing the Strategy was for stakeholders to agree on goals to guide implementation. These were identified during the consultation process. Stakeholders developed four goals they deemed to be realistic and achievable that reflected the knowledge and will of key-stakeholders and land managers in the LMD. Importantly they seek to guide a cooperative and targeted approach to enhance the effectiveness of weed management throughout the catchment. The goals are:

- 1. Protect the environment and agricultural productivity from the impact of weeds,**
- 2. Educate stakeholders on weed management,**
- 3. Establish and maintain linkages with neighbouring states, agencies and other catchment management authorities, and**
- 4. Ensure the LMDC Regional Weed Strategy remains a relevant working document over the long term.**

Each goal is supported by objectives and actions which provide the detail for implementation. These are detailed in section 3 - Implementing the Strategy.

2.2 Listing and Prioritising weeds

A complementary step in developing goals, objectives and actions was for stakeholders to identify weed species in the region. Noxious weeds (see Table A1 and Appendix 3) were also included to produce a comprehensive weed list (see Appendix 1). Note – native species in NSW are protected by the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*.

A ranking system, based on Rod Randall's work (see Appendix 2), was used to prioritise weeds for each of the four land uses:

1. Riparian areas
2. Horticultural
3. Rangelands
4. Cropping

The prioritisation process complements the goals, objectives and actions of this Strategy and encourages land managers to adopt a consistent approach. Listed under the priority categories are dot points with recommended activities to deal with these weeds.

What are Class 1 and 2 noxious weeds?

These weeds are of limited distribution, or do not occur in the State, but pose a potentially serious threat to primary production or the environment.

Class 1 and 2 noxious weeds are notifiable under the NWA 1993.

Land managers are required to inform the LCA within 3 days of becoming aware of a Class 1 or 2 weed on the land.

E.g. Mesquite.

2.2.1 Priority categories

A - Weeds not currently present in the LMDC

- Quarantine the area and remove infestations/plants within 7 days (species dependant)
- Hold a spot field day with surrounding neighbours upon identification/finding
- Report notifiable weeds to NSW DPI
- Widespread publicity using mass media; become pro-active with already established groups and increase awareness of the key features of these weeds during property inspections (Local Control Authorities - LCAs)
- Map and remove all infestations and monitor for re-emergence.

B - Weeds present with limited distribution, several small infestations in the LMDC

- Remove and or isolate infestations using best management practice
- Focus on distribution of the weed by holding field days specific to that weed
- Become pro-active with established groups. Fact sheets to be made available stating what needs to be done and why it is needed. Increase awareness of the key features of these weeds during property inspections (LCAs)
- Map and treat all infestations and monitor for re-emergence.

C - Weeds present with moderate distribution in the LMDC, numerous to large partially dispersed infestations

- Infestations managed as per declaration status
- Hygiene practices promoted to prevent further spread of the weed
- Send out media releases and conduct field days during growing season
- Map and treat all infestations and monitor for re-emergence.

D - Weeds are widespread throughout the region

- Incorporate into existing extension material and field days
- Encourage containment of infestations
- Promote hygiene practices to prevent further spread of the weed
- Manage infestations as per declaration and stipulation of LCA policy.

What are the invasive native species?

Six invasive native species are listed under the Native Vegetation Act 2003 and occur in the LMDC:

- Turpentine;
- Budda or false Sandalwood;
- Broadleaf hopbush;
- Narrowleaf Hopbush;
- Puntly Bush;
- Silver cassia.

2.2.2 Unprioritised weeds

Some weeds identified by stakeholders were not prioritised because of one or more of the following reasons:

- Native species and not listed as an invasive native species
- Already widespread and well established throughout Australia
- Lack of detailed information.

2.2.3 Invasive Native Species (INS)

These are a significant problem in the rangeland area and have been prioritised for action. They are also dealt with under the *Native Vegetation Act 2003*. All future invasive native species management activities will be dealt with under this Act.



Community consultation at Nanya Hall (racecourse).

2.2.4 Weed Listings

The prioritised weed lists (Tables 2.1-2.4) are provided to guide the allocation of resources. Resources should be allocated firstly to preventing the introduction of new weeds (Priority A) and then to preventing the spread of weeds that are not yet widely established in the catchment (Priority B) and so on. Refer to section 2.2.1 for recommended activities for each category.

Table 2.1 – Prioritisation of weeds in riparian areas.

Weed		Prioritisation Category
Common name	Scientific name	
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	A
Karoo thorn	<i>Acacia karroo</i>	A
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	A
Knapweed - black & spotted	<i>Centaurea sp</i>	A
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	A
Harrisia cactus	<i>Harrisia spp.</i>	A
Green cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	A
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	A
All other Class 1 and 2 weeds	numerous species	A
Class 1 and Class 2 Aquatics	numerous species	A
Mexican feather grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	A
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	B
Rhus tree	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	B
Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	C
Noogoora/Californian Burr	<i>Xanthium sp</i>	C
Willows	<i>Salix sp</i>	C
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	C
Golden dodder	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	C
Lippia	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	C
Mexican poppy	<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>	C
Bathurst burr	<i>Xanthium sp</i>	D
Spiny emex	<i>Emex australis</i>	D
Cathead/caltrop/3 corner jack	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	D

A - Weeds not currently present in the LMDC

B - Weeds present with limited distribution, several small infestations in the LMDC

C - Weeds present with moderate distribution in the LMDC, numerous to large partially dispersed infestations

D - Weeds are widespread throughout the region

Table 2.2 – Prioritisation of weeds in horticulture areas.

Weed		Prioritisation Category
Common name	Scientific name	
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	A
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	A
Karoo thorn	<i>Acacia karroo</i>	A
Harrisia cactus	<i>Harrisia spp.</i>	A
Green cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	A
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum spp.</i>	A
Columbus grass	<i>Sorghum x almum</i>	A
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	A
Knapweed - black & spotted	<i>Centaurea sp</i>	A
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium spp.</i>	A
All other Class 1 and 2 weeds	numerous species	A
Class 1 and Class 2 Aquatics	numerous species	A
Mexican feather grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	A
Buffalo burr	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	A
Prairie Ground Cherry	<i>Physalis viscosa/virginiana</i>	B
Bitou bush/bone seed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	B
Silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	B
Hardhead thistle	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	B
Noogoora/California burr	<i>Xanthium sp</i>	B
Rhus tree	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	B
Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	C
Spiny burrgrass	<i>Cenchrus sp</i>	C
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	C
Golden dodder	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	C
Statices	<i>Limonium thouinii</i>	C
Morning glory	<i>Ipomoea sp</i>	C
Crows foot grass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	C
Khaki weed	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	C
Bathurst burr	<i>Xanthium sp</i>	D
Spiny emex	<i>Emex australis</i>	D
Cathead/caltrop/3 corner jack	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	D
Olives - feral	<i>Olea europaea sp</i>	D
Paddy melon	<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i>	D
Feathertop rhodes grass	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	D
Blackberry nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	D
Salisfy	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	D

A - Weeds not currently present in the LMDC

B - Weeds present with limited distribution, several small infestations in the LMDC

C - Weeds present with moderate distribution in the LMDC, numerous to large partially dispersed infestations

D - Weeds are widespread throughout the region

Table 2.3 – Prioritisation of weeds in rangelands

Weed		Prioritisation Category
Common name	Scientific name	
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	A
Jerusalem thorn	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	A
Karoo thorn	<i>Acacia karroo</i>	A
Harrisia cactus	<i>Harrisia spp.</i>	A
Prickly acacia	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	A
Knapweed - black & spotted	<i>Centaurea sp</i>	A
African rue	<i>Peganum harmala</i>	A
Green cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	A
Prairie Ground Cherry	<i>Physalis viscosa/virginiana</i>	A
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	A
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium spp.</i>	A
All other Class 1 and 2 weeds	numerous species	A
Class 1 and Class 2 Aquatics	numerous species	A
Mexican feather grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	A
Bitou bush/bone seed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	B
Silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	B
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis sp</i>	B
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	B
Camel thorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	B
Hardhead thistle	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	B
Rhus tree	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	B
Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	C
Californian/noogoora burr	<i>Xanthium sp</i>	C
Spiny burrgrass	<i>Cenchrus sp</i>	C
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	C
Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia sp</i>	C
Galvanised burr	<i>Sclerolaena birchii</i>	C
Paterson's curse	<i>Echium sp</i>	C
Stattice	<i>Limonium thouinii</i>	C
Peppercorn tree	<i>Schinus areira</i>	C
Khaki weed	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	C
Bathurst burr	<i>Xanthium sp</i>	D
Ward's weed	<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	D
Narrow leaf hopbush	<i>Dodonaea attenuata</i>	D
Onion weed	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	D
Turpentine	<i>Eremophila sturtii</i>	D
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	D
Punty bush	<i>Senna artemisioides subsp. filifolia</i>	D
Silver cassia	<i>Senna artemisioides subsp. artemisioides</i>	D
Cathead/caltrop/3 corner jack	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	D
Common heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	D
Devils claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica, Ibicella lutea</i>	D
Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	D
Wild sage	<i>Salvia reflecta</i>	D
Maltese cockspur	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	D

A - Weeds not currently present in the LMDC

B - Weeds present with limited distribution, several small infestations in the LMDC

C - Weeds present with moderate distribution in the LMDC, numerous to large partially dispersed infestations

D - Weeds are widespread throughout the region

Table 2.4 – Prioritisation of weeds in cropping areas

Weed		Prioritisation Category
Common name	Scientific name	
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	A
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	A
Karoo thorn	<i>Acacia karroo</i>	A
Columbus grass	<i>Sorghum x alnum</i>	A
Harrisia cactus	<i>Harrisia spp.</i>	A
Silk forage sorghum	<i>Sorghum spp. hybrid cv</i>	A
Green cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	A
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum spp.</i>	A
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	A
Knapweed - black & spotted	<i>Centaurea sp</i>	A
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	A
Branched broomrape	<i>Orobanche sp</i>	A
Mexican feather grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	A
All other Class 1 and 2 weeds	numerous species	A
Class 1 and Class 2 Aquatics	numerous species	A
Buffalo burr	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	A
Prairie Ground Cherry	<i>Physalis viscosa/virginiana</i>	B
Silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	B
Hardhead thistle	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	B
Rhus tree	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	B
Californian/noogoora burr	<i>Xanthium sp</i>	C
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	C
Spiny burrgrass	<i>Cenchrus sp</i>	C
Willows	<i>Salix sp</i>	C
Statice	<i>Limonium thouinii</i>	C
Khaki weed	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	C
Bathurst burr	<i>Xanthium sp</i>	D
Onion weed	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	D
Spiny emex	<i>Emex australis</i>	D
Wild radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	D
Cathead/caltrop/3 corner jack	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	D
Horehound	<i>Marrumbium vulgare</i>	D
Devil's claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica, Ibicella lutea</i>	D

A - Weeds not currently present in the LMDC

B - Weeds present with limited distribution, several small infestations in the LMDC

C - Weeds present with moderate distribution in the LMDC, numerous to large partially dispersed infestations

D - Weeds are widespread throughout the region

3 Implementing the Strategy

Each goal of this Strategy is supported by a number of objectives; and objectives are supported by actions. The tables below show the hierarchy and include the agencies/persons responsible for achieving each action. All actions are of equal importance and completion is recommended within the life of the Strategy.

3.1 GOAL 1 – Protect the environment and agricultural productivity from the impact of weeds

Objective 1.1: Prevent the invasion of new weeds and manage existing infestations		
ACTIONS		RESPONSIBILITY
1.1.1	Identify target areas to focus management activities for priority weeds	NSW DPI, landholders, RLPBs, LCA, DNR, DEC
1.1.2	Identify and protect areas with high conservation and cultural values as per current Acts and Plans	DEC, DNR, LCA, RLPB, RMAP
1.1.3	Develop and implement weed management plans for priority weeds incorporating mapping of infestations	WRNWAG, RMAP, RLPBs, LMD CMA, LCAs, landholders
1.1.4	Review developed weed management plans annually	WRNWAG, RLPBs, LCAs, landholders, RMAP, LMD CMA
1.1.5	Implementation of this Strategy by LCAs to ensure inspection and compliance activities are consistent with the priorities identified for noxious weeds	LCA
1.1.6	Support potential biological control options for the region	All stakeholders
1.1.7	Include weeds in Property Vegetation Plans	Landholders, DNR, LMD CMA
1.1.8	Review the declaration list for each shire within the LMDC	LCAs in conjunction with the stakeholders
1.1.9	Develop protocol for roadside weed management with relevant authorities	LCAs, WRNWAG
Objective 1.2: Prevent the introduction of new weeds from the retail industry and gardens		
ACTIONS		RESPONSIBILITY
1.2.1	Promote the planting of non invasive species in gardens	LCAs, WRNWAG
1.2.2	Inform target groups of new weed incursions. Eg; retail outlets, farmers and the greater community	LCAs, WRNWAG, NSW DPI
1.2.3	Inform retail outlets about plants that are prohibited from sale	LCAs
1.2.4	Implement targeted inspectorial program on retail outlets	LCAs
1.2.5	Promote the impacts of weeds through the use of media, focusing on the threat of garden escapees and illegal dumping of garden refuse	LCAs, LMD CMA, DNR, RMAP, NSW DPI, WRNWAG
1.2.6	Develop links with Nursery and Garden Industry Association (NGIA) and Discovering Alternatives to Garden Escapes (DAGE)	WRNWAG
1.2.7	Provide all retail outlets with up-to-date declaration list for LGA	LCAs

3.2 GOAL 2 – Educate stakeholders on weed management

Objective 2.1: Ensure land managers are aware of their obligations toward weed management	
ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY
2.1.1 Educate stakeholders on their responsibilities under the NWA 1993	NSW DPI, LCAs, WRNWAG
2.1.2 Develop and implement a standard policy of hygiene for visitors to horticultural properties	Horticulturalists in conjunction with service providers
2.1.3 Develop and implement a program within the region whereby new property owners are forwarded a Weeds Information Pack	LCA, WRNWAG
Objective 2.2: Provide educational resources for the community on weed management	
ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY
2.2.1 Include weed management information on existing web sites	All agencies with existing web sites
2.2.2 Develop and distribute a field identification guide	WRNWAG, RMAP, RLPBs, LMD CMA, LCAs
2.2.3 Inform the community on how to have plants identified by developing and distributing extension material	RMAP, NSW DPI, WRNWAG
2.2.4 Incorporate extension programs in developed weed management plans. See 1.1.3	LCAs, RMAP, WRNWAG, PO
2.2.5 Produce weed management material for the media and relevant publications	LCAs, NSW DPI, WRNWAG, DNR, LMD CMA, RLPBs, RMAP
2.2.6 Facilitate incorporation of weed educational programs within schools, TAFE's and other relevant organisations. Eg; Weed Warriors	LCAs, WRNWAG, Weeds CRC
2.2.7 Develop demonstration sites and run field days to educate landholders on best management practice for priority weeds	NSW DPI, WRNWAG, LCAs, RMAP, DNR, RLPBs



Weed Warriors collecting biological control agents.

3.3 GOAL 3 – Establish and maintain linkages with neighbouring states, agencies and other catchment management authorities

Objective 3.1: Build communication networks	
ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY
3.1.1 Establish a tri-state committee to manage common weed problems	All agencies
3.1.2 Identify and list common priority weeds in all three states	Tri-state committee
3.1.3 Develop cross border media campaigns aimed at preventing weed spread	Tri-state committee
3.1.4 Develop joint funding submissions for priority weeds	Tri-state committee



Rangeland Management Field Day

3.4 GOAL 4 – Ensure the LMDC Regional Weed Strategy remains a relevant working document over the long term

Objective 4.1: Stakeholders committed to implementing this Strategy	
ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY
4.1.1 Seek funding to implement the Strategy	All stakeholders
4.1.2 Implementation of the Rangeland Incentive Strategy	RMAP, LMD CMA
4.1.3 Recommend all councils employ a competent weeds officer	LCAs, NSW DPI, LMD CMA, DNR
4.1.4 Establish and maintain a Weed Strategy Implementation Group	WRNWAG
4.1.5 Appoint a custodian for the Regional Weed Strategy	Weed Strategy Implementation group
4.1.6 Monitor and review the Strategy	Custodian (see 4.1.5)

4 Other relevant information

4.1 Principle Implementing Committees

4.1.1 RMAP

The Rangeland Management Action Plan Inc (RMAP) was established by the local landholder community who decided that a planned approach to the overall management of the rangelands on the LMDC was necessary. The planning process to develop the RMAP document commenced in 1995. The vision of RMAP is to improve landholder viability while maintaining or enhancing natural resources, biodiversity and cultural heritage for rangelands in the LMDC.

4.1.2 WRNWAG

The Western Riverina Noxious Weeds Advisory Group (WRNWAG) is the leading committee for weed management in the Riverina. The group, formed in 1997, comprises all key stakeholders involved in weed management including Wentworth and Balranald Shires and Rural Lands Protection Boards (RLPBs). WRNWAG's aim is to promote the coordination of weed management with all relevant stakeholders by providing a forum for the interchange of information.

4.2 Links to Other Plans and Strategies

This Strategy is consistent with the concepts outlined in National and State Weed Strategies but offers a greater degree of specific detail to the LMDC.

Table 4.1 – Other relevant management strategies and plans

Level	Strategy / Plan
National	National Weeds Strategy WoNS individual Strategies
State	NSW Weeds Strategy State Weed Plans for individual weeds
Regional	LMDC Regional Weed Strategy Regional Weed Control Plans LMDC Blueprint LMD CAP - Property Vegetation Plans Far West Region - Pest Management Strategy (DEC) Rangeland Management Action Plan
Local LGA's	Local Management Plans Site specific Individual property plans

4.3 Relevant Legislation

A wide range of legislation needs to be considered when implementing weed management activities (Table 4.2). Compliance is dependant on the management activity being undertaken or particular weed problem.

Table 4.2 – Legislation impacting on weed management

Legislation/Policy	Agency responsible for administration
Noxious Weeds Act 1993 (as amended in 2006) Rural Lands Protection Act 1998 Biological Control Act 1985	NSW DPI
Quarantine Act 1908	Australian Quarantine & Inspection Service (AQIS) within Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
Catchment Management Authorities Act 2003 Native Vegetation Act 2003	Department of Natural Resources Catchment Management Authorities (CMA's)
Crown Lands Act 1989	Department of Lands
Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974 Pesticides Act 1999 Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995	Department of Environment and Conservation
Environment Protection Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999	Australian Government Department of Environment and Heritage
Rural Fires Act 1997	Rural Fire Service of NSW
Local Government Act 1993	State Department of Local Government/Local Councils
Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000	Workcover Authority of NSW



Alligator weed

Appendices

Appendix 1 Weeds identified during consultation

Weed	Scientific name	Weed	Scientific name
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Lippia	<i>Phyla canescens</i>
African rue	<i>Peganum harmala</i>	Maltese cockspur	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Match-head plant	<i>Psilocaulin tenue</i>
Annual grasses	<i>poa annua</i>	Mesquite	<i>Prosopis sp</i>
Arabian grass	<i>Schismus barbatus</i>	Mexican poppy	<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Morning glory	<i>Ipomoea sp</i>
Barnyard grass	<i>Echinochloa crusgalli</i>	Narrow leaf hopbush	<i>Dodonaea attenuata</i>
Bathurst burr	<i>Xanthium sp</i>	Noogoora Burr	<i>Xanthium sp</i>
Bitou bush	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Nut grass	<i>Cyperus bifax or rotundus</i>
Blackberry nightshade	<i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Olives - feral	<i>Olea europaea sp</i>
Black oats	<i>Avena sp</i>	Onion weed	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>
Black roly poly	<i>Bassia quinquecupis</i>	Paddy melon	<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i>
Branched broomrape	<i>Orobanche sp</i>	Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia sp</i>
Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
Brome grass	<i>Bromus sp</i>	Paterson's curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>
Buffalo burr	<i>Solanum rostratum</i>	Peppercorn tree	<i>Schinus areira</i>
Bushy groundsel	<i>Senecio cunninghamii</i>	Pig face	<i>Disphyma clavellatum</i>
Californian burr	<i>Xanthium sp</i>	Porcupine grass	<i>Triodia irritans</i>
Camel melon	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Prairie Ground Cherry	<i>Physalis viscosa/virginiana</i>
Camel thorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	Prickly acacia	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>
Cape weed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Prickly acacia	<i>Acacia victoriae</i>
Cathead/caltrop/3 corner jack	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia sp</i>
Columbus grass	<i>Sorghum x alnum</i>	Punty bush	<i>Senna artemisioides subsp. Filifolia</i>
Common heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	Rye grass	<i>Lolium sp</i>
Corn gromwell	<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>	Saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>
Couch	<i>Cynodon sp</i>	Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>
Crab grass/crow's foot grass	<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Salsify/Jerusalem star	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>
Cumbungi	<i>Typha sp</i>	Scotch thistle	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>
Devil's claw	<i>Proboscidea louisianica, Ibicella lutea</i>	Silk forage sorghum	<i>Sorghum spp. hybrid cv</i>
Dock	<i>Rumex sp</i>	Silver cassia	<i>Senna artemisioides subsp. Artemisioides</i>
Dwarf cherry	<i>Exocarpus strictus</i>	Silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera sp</i>	Skeleton weed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Fat hen	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Sour sob	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>
Feather top	<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Sth African desert rice flower	?
Fuschia	<i>Eremophila sp</i>	Spear thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Galvanised burr	<i>Sclerolaena birchii</i>	Spiny burrgrass/gentle annie	<i>Cenchrus sp</i>
Golden dodder	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	Spiny emex	<i>Emex australis</i>
Hardhead thistle	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	Statice	<i>Limonium lobatum</i>
Hoary cress	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	Stinking sage	?
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum spp.</i>	Tree tobacco	<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>
Ice plant - giant	<i>Mesembryanthemum sp</i>	Turpentine	<i>Eremophila sturtii</i>
Jerusalem thorn	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	W1 Aquatics	numerous sp
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	Ward's weed	<i>Carrichtera annua</i>
Khaki weed	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	Wild radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Kikuyu	<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Wild sage	<i>Salvia verbenaca</i>
Knapweed - black & spotted	<i>Centaurea sp</i>	Willow herb	<i>Epilobium hirtigerum</i>
Lacey Ragwort	?	Willows	<i>Salix sp</i>
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Wire weed	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>

? – Lack of detailed information available

Appendix 2 Prioritisation process

QUESTIONS - As adapted from Rod Randall's 'Which are my worst weeds?' A simple ranking system for prioritising weeds. (Plant Protection Quarterly Vol. 15(3) 2000).

Plant Name:

Family Name:

Common Name/s:

Section A. Invasiveness of the weed.

Question	Yes	No	? = 2
1. Does this plant have a known history of invasiveness?	1. Yes = 6, No = 0		
2. Does this plant:	2. Yes = 1, No = 0		
i. grow in two or more climate types?			
ii. grow in two or more soil types?			
iii. grow in low nutrient soils?			
iv. survive significant mutilation or damage (grazing, slashing etc)?			
v. tolerate drought?			
vi. have any natural predators (parasites, fungi etc)?			
3. Reproductive modes	3. Yes = 2, No = 0		
i. vegetative (suckers, rhizomes, stolons, layering, plantlets)			
ii. seed			
iii. geotypes (bulbs, corms, bulbils)			
4. Is this plant a prolific producer of propagules? (fruits, seeds, bulbs, corms, vegetative fragments etc.) ie. 1000+ propagules per square metre. Plants that have been cultivated or shredded can also produce many thousands of viable fragments.	4. Yes = 6, No = 0		
5. Does the plant utilise any of the following modes of dispersal?	5. Yes = 1, No = 0		
i. seed or fruit is sticky or has hooks, spines, burrs (hitchhikers)			
ii. fruit or seed is consumed and seed survives passage (birds, mammals)			
iii. propagules have wings, parachutes, silks, fluff (wind dispersal aids)			
iv. as a contaminant of produce (gravel, seed, hay)			
v. is moved via soil or mulch (road grading, landscaping, soil in potplants)			
vi. fruit or seed is easily transported by water, runoff, etc.			
6. Do propagules display any dormancy characteristics? Eg: staggered germination, long periods of dormancy (two or more years), or a disturbance such as cultivation, overgrazing, fire or clearing is needed before large scale germinations occur.	6. Yes = 6, No = 0		
Section A Score			

Section worth a maximum of 36 points

Section B. Impacts of the weed.

Question	Yes	No	? = 2
1. Does this plant reduce or prevent the establishment, regeneration or development of desired native species? (including fauna as well as flora)	1. Yes = 6, No = 0		
2. Does this plant affect the quality of products or services by:	2. Yes = 1, No = 0		
i. contamination of products (may render a product unsaleable)			
ii. yield loss (ie. Displacing normal food sources, increased competition)			
iii. loss of tourism value (in commercial operations)			
3. Does this plant smother or climb over desirable vegetation or does it develop into dense thickets, monocultures or very dense stands or swards?	3. Yes = 6, No = 0		
4. Does the plant restrict/modify the normal physical movements or behaviour of people or animals, access of vehicles or movement of water?	4. Yes = 6, No = 0		
5. Is this plant:	5. Yes = 1, No = 0		
i. a harbour to pests and / or diseases (that have an impact on other valued species)			
ii. toxic (to consumer / produces residues that affect plant establishment ie. allelopathy)			
iii. unpalatable to stock			
iv. a cause of dermatitis, asthma, hayfever (effects can be remote to the plant)			
v. offensive to stock and / or people (can be prickles, exudates, smell)			
6. What negative environmental effects on ecological systems does this plant have?	6. Yes = 1, No = 0		
i. increases soil erosion (loss of topsoil, gully erosion)			
ii. alters fire regimes (increased, decreased, more intense)			
iii. replaces desirable fauna habitat and / or food sources			
Section B Score			

Section worth a maximum of 29 points

Section C. Will that weed spread further? Its potential distribution. LCA:

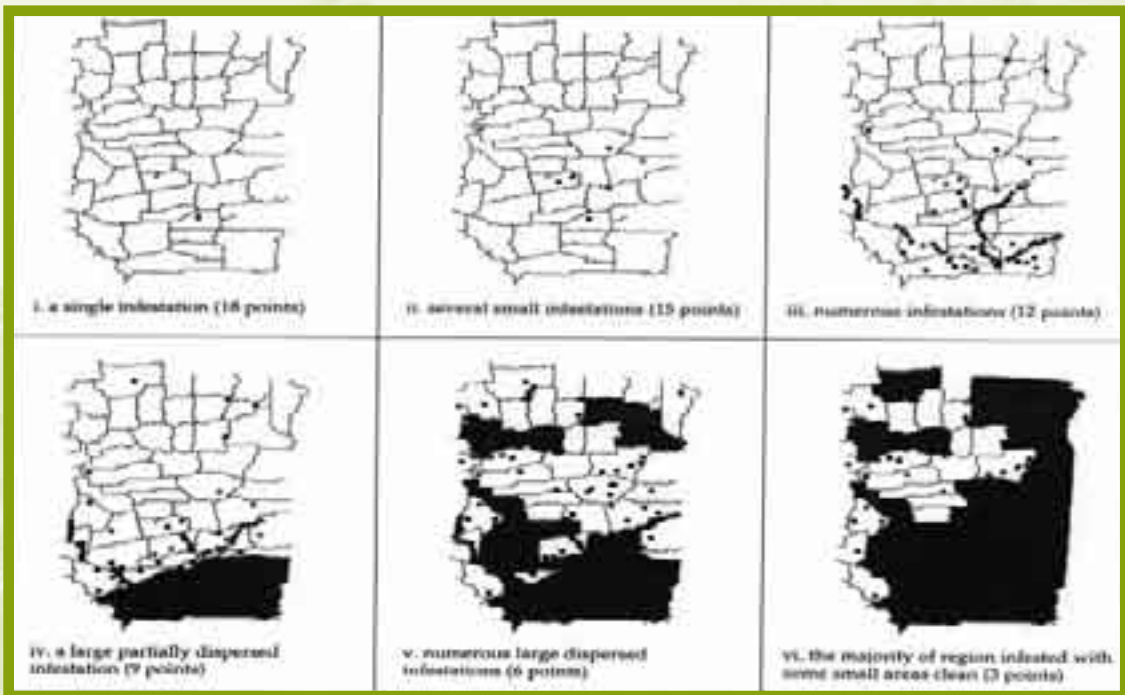
In determining the potential spread of a plant one should consider its current distribution and how the plant is behaving. The combination of these factors could then be used to determine a score for the plant's potential to spread.

Weed name:

1. Compare these diagrams with the weeds current distribution. Distribution of weed within the region of interest. **This is your shire.**

If weed is not present (tick box) **42 points** to Section D.

Diagram best representing the current distribution of the weed (0-18 points):



2. Activity factor:
- i. Weed's distribution has been static for some time (10 years +) (3 points)
 - ii. Weed is slowly expanding its distribution (10 years +) (6 points)
 - iii. Weed is newly introduced (within last 5 years) and spreading slowly (9 points)
 - iv. Present for some time (10 years +), has just started to spread rapidly (climate or agriculture reasons) (12 points)
 - v. Weed is spreading rapidly (15 points)
 - vi. Weed has just been found (known to be a threat, highest priority for action - dealt with immediately), no chance to spread (18 points)
 - vii. Weed distribution is decreasing.

Activity factor best describing the current situation of the weed (0-18 points)

1. Diagram best representing 'current distribution' 0 - 18 points	
2. 'Activity factor' 0 - 18 points	
Section C Score	

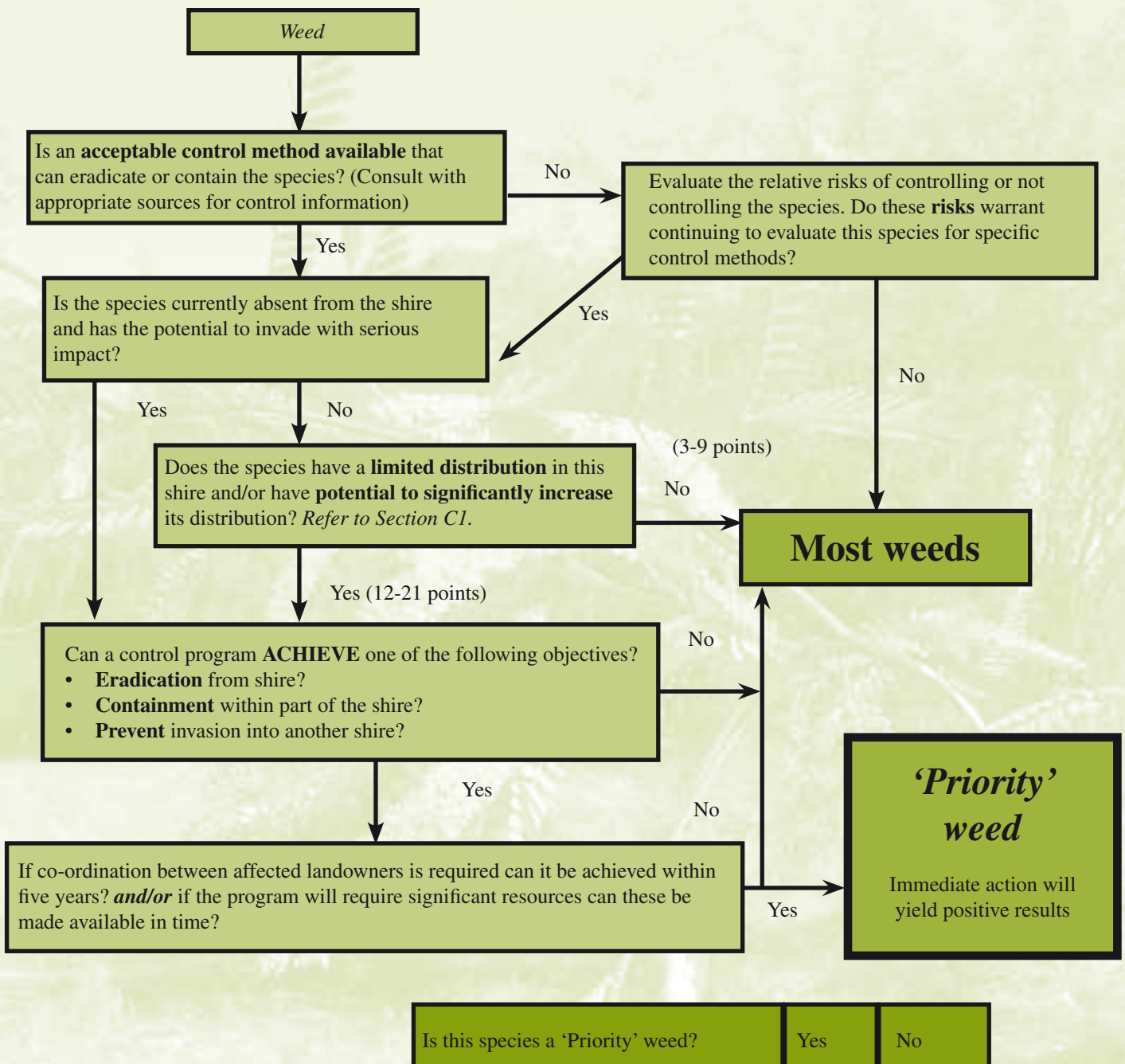
Section worth a maximum of 42 points

Section D. Have you got a ‘priority’ weed?

This flowchart is used to identify those weeds that with early intervention could be eradicated or at least prevented from spreading further. Plants determined as ‘priority’ weeds by this process have a 10% loading added to the final ranking score, and will be highlighted within the ranking structure as species where immediate action will produce positive benefits.

It is quite possible that a ‘priority’ weed status may be conferred on a species that ranks quite low in the final overall results. This does not imply that any effort on these low ranked weeds is not worthwhile; any time a weed can be prevented from establishing or spreading significantly is time well spent.

Determine if this species is a ‘priority’ weed . . . Yes or No



Flowchart after Timmins and Owen (1999)

TOTAL SCORE

Add the scores from Sections A, B and C.	Sum Score:	
Is this species a 'Priority' weed (Section D)?	Yes	No

If this species is a 'priority' weed then multiply the *Sum Score* by 1.1 (add 10%) to derive the *Final Score* and place a 'T' in front of that score.

<i>Final Score</i>	
--------------------	--

Appendix 3 Noxious weeds

The Minister for Primary Industries has responsibility for control of noxious weeds in NSW and for the control of noxious weeds by public authorities and Local Control Authorities (Local Government or Councils).

LCAs have responsibility for control of noxious weeds in the areas under their control but are not responsible for control of noxious weeds by public authorities.

LCAs have powers under the Noxious Weeds Act (NWA) 1993 to enforce control of noxious weeds on private land.

Generally LCAs apply to have weeds declared in their area, however members of the public or community groups can also initiate proposals to change noxious weed declared.

More information about noxious weeds, their declaration status and policies and procedures can be found on the NSW Department of Primary Industries website

www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/reader/weeds



Taking Mesquite out!

Table A1 - Noxious Weeds List for LMDC

Common name	Botanical name	Balranald	Broken Hill	Central Darling	Unincorporated Area	Wentworth
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	4	4	4	4	4
African feathergrass	<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	5	5	5	5	5
African turnip weed	<i>Sisymbrium runcinatum</i>	5	5	5	5	5
African turnip weed	<i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	2	2	2	2	2
Anchored water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Annual ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Artichoke thistle	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Athel tree/Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Bathurst, Noogoora, cockel, California burrs	<i>Xanthium sp.</i>	4	-	-	-	4
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus (agg. Sp.)</i>	4*	4*	4*	4*	4*
Black Knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Broomrape	<i>Orobanche spp. Excl native sp</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Burr ragweed	<i>Ambrosia confertiflora</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba sp.</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Camel thorn	<i>Alhagi pseudalhagi</i>	-	4	-	4	-
Cayenne snakeweed	<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	3*	4*	4*	4*	3*
Chinese violet	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Clockweed	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Clockweed	<i>Gaura parviflora</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Columbus grass	<i>Sorghum x almum</i>	4	3	3	3	4
Corn sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Devil's claw (yellow flower)	<i>Ibicella lutea</i>	4	-	-	-	4
Devil's claw (purple flower)	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	4	-	-	-	4
Dodder	<i>Cuscuta spp. Excl native sp.</i>	5	5	5	5	5
East Indian hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Espartillo	<i>Achnatherum brachychaetum</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Eurasian water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Fine-Bristled burr grass	<i>Cenchrus brownie</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Gallon's curse	<i>Cenchrus biflorus</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Glaucous star thistle	<i>Carthamus glaucus</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Golden thistle	<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Green cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	-	3	3	3	-
Hardhead thistle	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	4	-	-	-	-
Harrisia cactus	<i>Harrisia sp.</i>	4*	4*	4*	4*	4*
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium sp.</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	-	-	-	-	4
Horsetail	<i>Equisetum sp.</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>	4	3	3	3	4
Karoo thorn	<i>Acacia Karroo</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Khaki weed	<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	4	-	-	-	4
Kochia	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Lantana	<i>Lantana sp.</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Long-leaf willow primrose	<i>Ludwigia longifolia</i>	5	5	5	5	5

Table A1 - Noxious Weeds List for LMDC

Common name	Botanical name	Balranald	Broken Hill	Central Darling	Unincorporated Area	Wentworth
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis sp.</i>	2	2	2	2	2
Mexican feathergrass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Mexican poppy	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Miconia	<i>Miconia sp.</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Mossman river grass	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Onion grass	<i>Romulea sp & vars, excl native sp</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Onion weed	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	4	-	-	-	4
Oxalis	<i>Oxalis sp & vars, excl native sp</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	2	2	2	2	2
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Perennial ground cherry	<i>Physalis virginiana</i>	4	-	-	-	4
Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Prairie ground cherry	<i>Physalis viscosa</i>	4	-	-	-	4
Prickly acacia	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Prickly pears	<i>Opuntia & Cylindropuntia sp.</i>	4*	4*	4*	4*	4*
Red rice	<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Rhus tree	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	4	4	4	4	4
Rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	4	-	-	-	4
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla/graminea</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	2	2	2	2	2
Sand oat	<i>Avena strigose</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Senegal tea plant	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Serrated tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	3*	4*	4*	4*	3*
Siam weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Silk forage sorghum	<i>Sorghum sp. Hybrid cv.</i>	4	-	-	-	4
Smooth-stemmed turnip	<i>Brassicxa barreliera subsp oxyrrhina</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Soldier thistle	<i>Picnomon acarna</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Spiny burrgrass	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>	4*	-	-	-	4*
Spiny burrgrass	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>	4*	-	-	-	4*
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Texas blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Water caltrop	<i>Trapa sp.</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	2	2	2	2	2
Water lettuce	<i>Pistis stratiotes</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Water soldier	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Willows	<i>Salix sp.</i>	5	5	5	5	5
Witchweed	<i>Striga sp. Excl native sp</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Yellow burrhead	<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	1	1	1	1	1
Yellow nutgrass	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	5	5	5	5	5

Class 1 - State Prohibited Weeds

The plant must be eradicated from the land and the land must be kept free of the plant.

Class 2 - Regionally Prohibited Weeds

The plant must be eradicated from the land and the land must be kept free of the plant.

Class 3 - Regionally Controlled Weeds

The plant must be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed and where applicable (*) the plant must not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.

Class 4 - Locally Controlled Weeds

The growth and the spread of the plant must be controlled according to the measures specified in the management plan published by the local control authority and where applicable (*) the plant must not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.

Class 5 - Restricted Plants

Plants can not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.

Notes

