New Incursion Plan - High Risk Species



WAP 1.2.2

NSW Invasive Species Plan. Goal 1: Exclude		
Prevent the establishment of	1.2 Early detection capabilities are developed and	
new invasive species	implemented.	

Regional Weed Strategy. Aim: Preventative Weed Management		
No new weeds natu	ralised over 1.	.1.3 Identify target areas to focus management activities
the life of the	e RWS fo	or priority weeds.

This plan will ensure a consistent approach and response to the surveillance, identification and management of all High Risk Species in the Riverina.

Aim: To ensure a consistent approach to the management of new incursions of High Risk species throughout the Riverina.

Incursion	"An isolated population of an invasive species detected in an area where it has
	not been previously established."

As defined in the NSW Invasive Species Plan 2008-2015

Objectives:

- 1. Prevent the establishment of new invasive species.
- 2. Eliminate or prevent the spread of new invasive species.

Area of operation: Riverina LCAs.







Key Stakeholders:

The following Local Control Authority (LCA) and Livestock Health & Pest Authority (LHPA) members of the Eastern Riverina Noxious Weeds Advisory Group and Western Riverina Noxious Weeds Advisory Group (ERNWAG & WRNWAG): Albury City, Balranald Shire, Bland Shire, Carrathool Shire, Central Murray County, Coolamon Shire, Cootamundra Shire, Corowa Shire, Griffith City, Greater Hume Shire, Gundagai Shire, Hay Shire, Jerilderie Shire, Junee Shire, Leeton Shire, Lockhart Shire, Murrumbidgee Shire, Narrandera Shire, Riverina Eastern Noxious Weeds Authority (RENWA), Temora Shire, Tumbarumba Shire, Tumut Shire, Urana Shire, Wagga Wagga City, Wakool Shire, Wentworth Shire, Hume LHPA, Riverina LHPA and Western LHPA. Riverina Noxious Weeds Project Officer (RNWPO), NSW Department of Primary Industries (NSW DPI).

Regional Action Plan:

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	WHO'S RESPONSIBLE
1. Prevent the establishment of new infestations	1. Establish and maintain a list of High Risk (HR) species	HR species list developed and maintained	RNWPO, LCAs
	2. Build capacity of stakeholders to detect & identify HR species	Id training attended when available	LCAs, RNWPO
	3. Determine HR pathways & sites	HR pathways & sites list developed	RNWPO, LCAs
	4. Develop Regional Inspection Policy	Regional Inspection Policy developed and endorsed by all Riverina LCAs	RNWPO, LCAs
	5. Implement Regional Inspection Policy	Regional Inspection policy implemented as per Riverina Weeds Action Program.	LCAs
2. Eliminate or prevent the spread of new invasive species	1. Implement Rapid Response Plan upon detecting a new incursion of a HR species (see Appendix 1. Case study)	Rapid Response Plan implemented	LCAs, RNWPO
	2. LCAs provide RNWPO with the notifiable weed reporting form (copy) as submitted to NSW DPI or herbarium record (if not a notifiable weed)	Copy of notifiable weed form or herbarium record provided to RNWPO for all new incursions	LCAs
	3. RNWPO to update new incursion database as required	New incursion database updated with new incursions and status of old incursions	RNWPO
	4. Determine management levels for HR pathways and sites	HR pathways management plan developed	RNWPO, LCAs
	5. Develop New Incursion Plans (NIPs) for HR species as required	NIPs developed as required	RNWPO, LCAs
	6. Rank new weeds through prioritisation & Weed Risk Assessment (WRA) process	New weeds ranked through WRA processes	RNWPO, LCAs
	7. Submit applications for declaration as required	Declaration applications submitted as required	RNWPO, RWACs, LCAs





New additions

A current list of all new incursions of Category A weeds for the Riverina can be found at www.riverinaweeds.org.au/documents by clicking on Riverina WAP 2010 - 2015. The list will be updated as new incursions are identified across the Riverina. LCAs are to provide RNWPO with a copy of the notifiable weed reporting form as submitted to NSW DPI (if a notifiable weed) or herbarium record (if not a notifiable weed).

Category A weeds:

All Class 1 & 2 noxious weeds + others listed in each Regional Weed Strategy (RWS) as per subregion - Priority list of weeds!

Linkages and resources

- High Risk Pathways and Sites WAP 1.1.1
- HR Pathways Management Plan WAP 1.1.2
- High Risk Species WAP 1.2.1
- New Incursions to the Riverina database and list
- Lower Murray Darling RWS
- Murrumbidgee RWS

- Riverina Inspection Policy WAP 1.2.3
- Rapid Response Plan WAP 2.2.1
- **NSW Invasive Species Plan**
- Lachlan RWS
- Murray RWS
- Notifiable Weed Reporting form available from I&I NSW Extranet http://extranet.dpi.nsw.gov.au/weeds/permit-report/report/notifiable-reports

Note: All RWS can be downloaded at www.riverinaweeds.org.au/documents

Review:

The New Incursions to the Riverina database and list will be continually updated as new incursions are detected. The status of each incursion will be updated in the New Incursions database and available upon request from the RNWPO. The overall plan is to be reviewed after 5 years.

Contacts:

Regional Coordination

Riverina Noxious Weeds Project Officer 02 6026 3800 pbosse@greaterhume.nsw.gov.au www.riverinaweeds.org.au

Local Coordination / Management Your local council Weeds Officer

Endorsed by:

ERNWAG	WRNWAG
On	On
2012	2012





Appendix 1. Case Study: March 2011 -Water Hyacinth Tumut Shire Council

Summary - On Friday 11th March 2011, a dispute over the value of a gifted garden pond plant prompted an identification request from Industry and Investment NSW. The recipient had found a similar



plant in the marshy area of a recently flooded paddock. The recipient thought it might be a weed. Tumut Shire Council's Noxious Weed Inspector was contacted, and on Tuesday 15th March met the person with the plant and identified it as Water Hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes). An inspection of the marshy grassland revealed one adult plant and one juvenile seedling. Both were removed. The source of the plants in the paddock is still not determined but will be closely monitored.



The origins (local and original) were tracked to an original purchase from a Sydney garden nursery in about 1990. In total 240 Water Hyacinth plants were removed and the sites contained. One anomalous site will continue to be closely monitored. The origins, locations and distribution sources have been reported and neutralised.

Sydney Springwood pond

Origin of Tumut Shire infestation – 438 Km from discovery in March 2011 – Obtained single plant from Nursery in Sydney about 1990.

Grown in bathtub garden pond, Springwood NSW as nice pond plant. Visit by cousin from Adelong NSW in 2006. Plant was given after comment on pretty flowers & nice pond plant.

Adelong pond 120

Grown in home pond 2006-2010 with limited success. Remnant culled and used as fertiliser mulch. No flowering until 2010. One or two plants kept sheltered as annual stock. 2010-2011 plant has grown prolifically. Two seed pond plants placed in pond at beginning of Feb 2011. 120 plants removed from pond 17 March 2011. 1 seed plant kept separate became 21 seed plants from November 2010 to March 17 2011

20 Mid Jan 2011. Plant given

Adelong pond

to friend who has water pond. Limited growth no flower. 3 plants traced and 2 removed (one had been gifted)

Adelong pond

January 2011. Plant(s) (20-25 seedlings) given to friend who has water pond. 114 juvenile plants and 1 flowering plant removed 17 March 2011

Page 4 of 4

Adelong pond

March 2011. Plant given to son/daughter as pond plant. Son found similar plant in marshy grassland and decided to find out what it was. Plant identified as Water Hyacinth. Gifted plant removed. Mature hyacinth (not flowered) and juvenile plant found in Marshy grassland removed.

Marshy grassland grazing paddock between Tumut & Adelong

Plant reported as notifiable to I&I along with tracking and relevant data for follow up on origins and source locations. Sites to be monitored. Anomalous source of plant in paddock is of concern but no other traces found as yet. Up and down water flows will be closely monitored for growth by Tumut Shire Council's NW inspector.

Outcome: A potentially major environmental threat and economic disaster has been averted.