



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: African Boxthorn

Common name: African Boxthorn **Scientific name:** *Lycium ferocissimum*

The above mentioned weed is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman **Council:** Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 10 November 2006 **Completion date:** 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED(S) AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

Individual specimens and small infestations (less than 20 individuals) must be completely removed. Large infestations (i.e. greater than 20 plants per hectare) will require the development of a weed management plan which is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council and must be reduced by 50% prior to March each year.

On public land, African Boxthorn will be strategically controlled and reduced according to priority and available resources.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found at <http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au> and in the most recent edition of the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook or at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands.

Manual control.

For small infestations, use the hand removal, cut-stump or basal bark method.

For larger infestations, mechanical control such as stickraking, dozing or blade ploughing may be used in accordance with the Weed Management Plan, ensuring removal of as many of the roots as possible. All exposed root surfaces and cut stumps should be immediately treated with herbicide to restrict regrowth.

Herbicide control.

Spray plants with a registered herbicide.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WPM) that will stipulate the control measures. The WPM is to be endorsed by Council.

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National)

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by: _____ Position: General Manager

Dated: _____

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety.



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: **Asparagus Fern**

Common name: Asparagus Fern

Scientific name: Asparagus aethiopicus

The above mentioned weed is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 10 November 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the measures specified in this management plan publish by the local control authority. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

All fruits and seeds must be removed. This plant must be prevented from spreading across the property boundary.

If removal of fruits and seeds is not possible or the plant is not continuously prevented from spreading across a property boundary, the entire plant must be removed/ destroyed

On public land, Asparagus Fern will be strategically controlled and reduced according to priority and available resources.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found at

<http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au> and in the most recent edition of the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook or at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands.

Manual control.

Remove and bag all fronds with berries. Locate centre of the plant and using a sharp knife hand-dig the woody crown, leaving water tubers in place. Manual control is suitable in areas where infestations are light to medium, presence of native vegetation or if there is a potential for natural regeneration

Herbicide control.

Spot spray with a registered herbicide when growth is active between flowering and fruiting period. May take up to 2 to 3 months to die off. Spraying is suitable when infestation is dense or if infestation occurs on a steep slope where erosion may be an issue.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WMP) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council.

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National):

Sydney North Regional Weeds Strategy
Draft Asparagus Fern Regional Management Plan 2005
Sydney Metropolitan Weeds Strategy (currently being developed)

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by: _____ Position: General Manager

Dated: _____

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WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: Bitou Bush

Common name: Bitou Bush Scientific name: *Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp rotundata*

The above mentioned weed is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman **Council:** Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 10 November 2006 **Completion date:** 28 February 2011
 (Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

Small infestations (Less Than under 10m²):
 Small infestations must be completely controlled.

Large infestations (10m² or greater):
 Must be contained and prevented from seeding. A weed management plan for the site must be submitted and approved by the Local Control Authority

On public land, Bitou Bush will be strategically controlled and reduced according to priority and available resources.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found at <http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au> and in the most recent edition of the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook or at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

More extensive control options for Bitou Bush are detailed in the *Best Practice Management Guide 3- Bitou Bush* published by the Cooperative Research Centre for Weed Management Systems (Weeds CRC).

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands.

Manual Control

Cut and paint mature plants. Hand remove seedlings and young plants ensuring removal of entire root system. Plants are liable to re-sprout after slashing alone but applying herbicide to stems immediately after cutting should prevent regrowth. Bag all seeding material.

Herbicide Control

Spray plants with a registered herbicide. Plants can be treated year round but best results will be obtained in winter when the plant is actively growing.

Follow-up control after initial treatment is important to control regrowth and seedling germination in the long term.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WPM) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council.

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National):

Sydney Bitou Bush / Boneseed Regional Management Plan
Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)
Weeds of National Significance. Bitou and Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* ssp. *rotundata*) (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* ssp. *monilifera*) Strategic Plan
NSW Bitou Bush strategy
NSW Bitou Threat Abatement Plan

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by: _____ Position: General Manager

Dated: _____

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WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: Blackberry

Common name: Blackberry

Scientific name: *Rubus fruticosus* (agg. spp.)

The above mentioned weed is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 10 November 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011
 (Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED(S) AS PER ORDER 19

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

On privately owned land less than 10 hectares, for infestations smaller than 2 ha the weed must be continuously suppressed and destroyed.

On privately owned land less than 10 hectares, for infestations larger than 2 ha the weed must be prevented from spreading and its area reduced by a minimum of 50% annually. Establishment of new infestations must be prevented. A weed management plan for the site must be submitted and approved by the Local Control Authority.

On privately owned land greater than 10 hectares, for infestations smaller than 20 ha the weed must be continuously suppressed and destroyed.

On privately owned land greater than 10 hectares, for infestations larger than 20 ha the weed must be prevented from spreading and its area reduced by a minimum of 25% annually. Establishment of new infestations must be prevented. A weed management plan for the site must be submitted and approved by the Local Control Authority.

On public land Blackberry will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found at <http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au> and in the most recent edition of the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook or at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au. Additional biological and control information is available in the Weeds Of National Significance (WONS) Weed Management Guide for Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* aggregate), produced by the CRC for Weed Management.

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands

Manual control.

Small infestations can be dug out, however all parts of the root system must be removed to avoid re-shooting. This control technique is not advisable on slopes, riparian zones or in situations where accelerated erosion may potentially occur.

Herbicide control.

Herbicide control is most effective from November to April, when the plant is flowering /fruiting and actively growing. The weed must not be treated when dormant.

Blackberry can be sprayed with a registered herbicide. Several follow-up treatments may be required

For smaller infestations, direct herbicide application using the cut and paint or scrape and paint method should be used. The cut and paint technique requires the woody crown of each plant to be cut through and herbicide applied immediately after cutting. The scrape and paint technique requires each blackberry stem to be scraped with a knife or similar, removing the outer layer of 'skin' from the base of the stem to at least 30cm along the stem. Herbicide must be applied to each stem immediately after scraping. Re-apply to any regrowth.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WPM) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council.

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National)

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)
Weeds of National Significance – Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* L. agg.) Strategic Plan

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by:

Position: General Manager

Dated:

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WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: Boneseed

Common name: Boneseed Scientific name: *Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp monilifera*

The above mentioned weed is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 10 November 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011
 (Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

Small infestations (under 10m²):

Small infestations must be completely controlled.

Large infestations (10m² or greater):

Must be contained and prevented from seeding. A weed management plan for the site must be submitted and approved by the Local Control Authority.

On public land, Boneseed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to priority and available resources.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found at

<http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au> and in the most recent edition of the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook or at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue

Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands.

Manual Control.

Plants have a shallow root system so even large plants can be hand removed. Otherwise cut and paint mature plants.

Herbicide Control.

Spray plants with a registered herbicide. Plants can be treated year round but best results will be obtained in spring and early summer when the plant is actively growing. Follow-up control after initial treatment is important to control regrowth and seedling germination in the long term.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WPM) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council.

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National):

Sydney Bitou Bush / Boneseed Regional Management Plan
Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)
Weeds of National Significance. Bitou and Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* ssp. *rotundata*) (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* ssp. *monilifera*) Strategic Plan
NSW Bitou Bush strategy
NSW Bitou Threat Abatement Plan

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by: _____ Position: General Manager

Dated: _____

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety.



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: Camphor Laurel**Common name:** Camphor Laurel**Scientific name:** *Cinnamomum camphora*

The above mentioned weed(s) is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)**Weeds Officer:** Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman**Council:** Blue Mountains City Council**PLAN PERIOD****Starting date:** 10 November 2006**Completion date:** 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)**CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19**

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

Large infestations must have a Weed Management Plan for the site approved by Blue Mountains City Council.

On public land Camphor Laurel will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found at <http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au> and in the most recent edition of the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook or at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out

on public lands.

Trees less than 3 metres must be stem injected or cut close to ground and stump painted within 30 seconds, using a registered herbicide

Trees 3 metres or higher may be removed, as camphor laurel is exempt from requiring approval to remove under the Tree Preservation Order. Trees causing or likely to cause damage to property must be removed. Cut trees close to ground and paint stump within 30 seconds, or stem inject where this will not pose a risk to life or property, using a registered herbicide.

Note: Council may require owners of property to provide proof to ascertain whether a tree is causing damage. Notices will not be issued except in these circumstances.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WMP) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council.

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by: _____ Position: General Manager

Dated: _____

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety.



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: Cape Broom / Montpellier Broom	
Common name: Cape Broom	Scientific name: <i>Genista monspessulana</i>
Montpellier Broom	
The above mentioned weed(s) is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.	

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:
Blue Mountains4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)
Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD
Starting date: 10 November 2006 Completion date: 28 February 2011 (Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED(S) AS PER ORDER 19
The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the measures specified in this management plan published by the local control authority. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.
The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:
For small infestations on privately owned land, all plants must be removed / destroyed. For large infestations, weeds must be continually treated and a weed management plan for the site must be completed by the landholder and approved by the Blue Mountains City Council.
On public land, Cape Broom / Montpellier Broom will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION
General information on control methods for this weed can be found at http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au and in the most recent edition of the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook or at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au
All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant

legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands.

Treatment time is all year round except for spraying which should be done in Spring.

Small scale infestations (under 10m²):

1. Hand remove (bag any seed present)
2. Cut and paint with registered herbicide.
3. Spot spray using registered herbicide.

Large scale infestations:

1. Spray using registered herbicide
2. Slash mature infestations as close to ground as possible. Then spray regrowth when at least 30cm high as above

Infestations in sensitive vegetation areas:

1. Hand remove (bag any seed present)
2. Cut and paint with registered herbicide.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WMP) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council.

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National):

Sydney North Regional Weeds Strategy
Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weeds Strategy (currently being developed)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weeds Strategy (currently being developed)
Sydney-wide Gorse, Scotch Broom and Cape Broom Regional Management Plan 2004-2009

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by:

Position: General Manager

Dated:

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety.



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control Class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: Chilean Needle Grass

Common name: Chilean Needle Grass

Scientific name: *Nassella neesiana*

The above mentioned weed is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains

Ph: 4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 10 November 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011

(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

Small infestations (under 5 ha):

Entire seed head must be removed and destroyed. Weed must be completely controlled. A weed management plan for the site must be submitted and approved by the Local Control Authority.

Large infestations (5 ha or greater):

Managed according to integrated management techniques and a weed management plan for the site must be submitted and approved by the Local Control Authority.

On public authority land, Chilean Needle Grass must be controlled at the same level as on private land.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found at

<http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au/> and in the *Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook* at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands.

Manual Control.

For small infestations (under 10m²) remove by hand digging the entire plant including the roots, taking care to minimise soil disturbance.

Herbicide Control

Spot spray small infestations with a registered herbicide. Before attempting large scale herbicide control, seek specialist advice.

Integrated Management.

In agricultural situations, do not overgraze pasture. Plant competitive pasture that maintains good ground cover, spot spray with registered herbicide where appropriate and prevent seedlings from developing and flowering. Short duration, intensive grazing, followed by extended spelling of pasture is useful. Cell grazing also ensures that all grasses are grazed down. Consultation with a NSW Department of Primary Industries agronomist is recommended prior to use of these control methods.

SPECIAL NOTE:

1. After treatment, carefully clean all tools, equipment and machinery to prevent spread of the weed.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WMP) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council.

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National):

Sydney Wide Regional Weed Management Plan for Grasses
Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)**Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.**

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by:

Position: General Manager

Dated:

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety.



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: Crofton Weed

Common name: Crofton Weed **Scientific name: *Ageratina adenophora***

The above mentioned weed(s) is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman **Council:** Blue Mountains

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 10 November 2006 **Completion date:** 28 February 2011
 (Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

All plants must be treated. Flower heads must be removed and bagged.

Large infestations must have a weed management plan for the site completed by the landholder and approved by the Blue Mountains City Council.

On public land Crofton Weed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found at <http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au> and in the most recent edition of the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook or at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands.

Hand remove all parts of the plant including the root system and bag and dispose of all seeding material. Plant material must be removed from site or stacked off the ground

Spray using a registered herbicide.

Note: Follow-up treatments will be necessary to check for any regrowth and new seedlings.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WMP) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council.

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by:

Position: General Manager

Dated:

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety.



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED(S): FLAX-LEAF BROOM

Common name: Flax-leaf broom **Scientific name:** *Genista linifolia*

The above mentioned weed(s) is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett / Dave Whitman **Council:** Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 10 November 2006 **Completion date:** 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED(S) AS PER ORDER 19

The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the measures specified in this management plan publish by the local control authority. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.

For small infestations (<5m²) on privately owned land, all plants must be removed / destroyed. For large infestations (>5m²), weeds must be continually treated and a weed management plan for the site must be completed by the landholder and approved by the Local Control Authority.

On public land, Flax leaf Broom will be strategically controlled and reduced according to priority and available resources.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found at <http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au> and in the most recent edition of the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook or at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands.

Treatment time is all year round except for spraying which should be done in Spring or at flowering stage.

Small scale infestations (under 10m²):

1. Hand remove (bag any seed present)
2. Cut and paint with registered herbicide.
3. Spot spray using registered herbicide.

Large scale infestations:

1. Spray using registered herbicide.
2. Slash mature infestations as close to ground as possible, if they are not actively growing and are not in leaf. Then spray regrowth when at least 30cm high as above.

Infestations in sensitive vegetation areas:

1. Hand remove (bag any seed present)
2. Cut and paint with registered herbicide.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WMP) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National):

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by:

Position: General Manager

Dated:

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety.



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: Giant Reed	
Common name: Giant Reed	Scientific name: <i>Arundo donax</i>
The above mentioned weed is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.	

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:
Blue Mountains4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)
Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD
Starting date: 10 November 2006 Completion date: 28 February 2011 (Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19
The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the measures specified in this management plan published by the local Control Authority. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.
The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:
Any part of this weed must be prevented from growing within 3 metres of a boundary of adjacent property.
On public land, Giant Reed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to priority and available resources.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION
General information on control methods for this weed can be found at http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au and in the most recent edition of the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook or at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au
All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue

Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands.

Manual control.

For infestations less than 5m² remove the whole plant by hand and dig out all rhizomes.

Chemical control.

Small plants may be sprayed with a registered herbicide. The cut and paint method can be used on larger plants and infestations greater than 5m². Follow up will be required on any regrowth to completely eliminate the plant.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WMP) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council.

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National):

Sydney North Regional Weeds Strategy
Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weeds Strategy (currently under preparation)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weeds Strategy (currently under preparation)

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by: _____ Position: General Manager

Dated: _____

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety.



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: Long-Leaf Willow Primrose

Common name: Long-leaf willow primrose **Scientific name:** *Ludwigia longifolia*

The above mentioned weed is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman **Council:** Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 10 November 2006 **Completion date:** 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

All plants must be prevented from seeding. If prevention of seeding is not possible, the entire plant must be destroyed.

For large infestations, a weed management plan for the site must be completed by the landholder and approved by the Blue Mountains City Council. This will take into account any impacts on erosion, native or desirable surrounding vegetation and fauna that will be affected by the control of the plant.

On public land, Long-Leafed Willow Primrose will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found at <http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au> and in the most recent edition of the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook or at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands.

Hand pull small seedlings. Ensure all of the root system is removed. Where fruit has formed, cut fruit and place in plastic bags for disposal before removing the rest of the plant. Scrape and paint mature plants during the active growing season with a registered herbicide

Herbicide control.

There is no registered herbicide available for spraying. Permit Number 7344 permits glyphosate based herbicides that are registered for use in aquatic areas to be used by persons "trained or experienced in the preparation and use of Agricultural chemicals".

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WPM) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National):

Sydney-wide Regional Ludwigia Management Plan 2003-8
Sydney North Regional Weeds Strategy
Sydney Metropolitan Weeds Strategy (currently being developed)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weeds Strategy (currently being developed)

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by: _____ Position: General Manager

Dated: _____

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety.

Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands.

Treatment times are Spring/Summer

Small infestations (under 10m²):

1. Remove and bag all flowering and seeding material.
2. Hand remove (bagging all corms) around desirable plants.
3. Wipe with tongs fitted with sponges or wick wipe with a registered herbicide. Add surfactant 2ml per litre Agitate mixture between applications. Cut leaves of desirable plants to prevent off-target kill.
4. Spray with a registered herbicide

Large infestations (10m² or greater):

1. Hand remove, bagging all corms, around desirable plants.
- 2 Wipe with tongs fitted with sponges or wick wipe with a registered herbicide. Add surfactant and Agitate mixture between applications. Cut leaves of desirable plants to prevent off-target kill.
3. Spray with a registered herbicide

Note: Follow Up treatment will be necessary.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WMP) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by:

Position: General Manager

Dated:

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety.



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: Pampas Grass

Common name: Pampas Grass

Scientific name: Cortaderia spp.

The above mentioned weed is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 10 November 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

All plants must be treated. Flower heads must be removed and bagged.

Large infestations must have a weed management plan for the site completed by the landholder and approved by the Blue Mountains City Council.

On public land, Pampas Grass will be strategically controlled and reduced according to priority and available resources.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found at <http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au> and in the most recent edition of the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook or at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines

Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands.

Health Warning

The dust from Pampas grass may cause respiratory complaints. Council recommends that a dust mask be worn during treatment

Seed removal

Carefully remove and bag seed heads and seal bag securely to avoid seed spread. Dispose of bags in domestic rubbish service

Small infestations (Less Than 10m2)

Hand pull or dig out the entire plant with a mattock. Larger plants can be slashed with a brushcutter to make root removal easier

Cut and paint with a registered herbicide

Large infestations (Greater than 10m2)

Cut and paint with a registered herbicide.

Spray Pampas Grass with a registered herbicide. The higher registered rate should be used on plants over 1metre high

Note: follow-up treatment will be necessary to check for any regrowth and new seedlings.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WMP) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council.

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National):

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)
Sydney Regional Pampas Grass Management Plan

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by:

Position: General Manager

Dated:

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety.



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEEDS: Paterson's curse; Vipers bugloss; and Italian bugloss

Common names: Peterson's curse; Vipers bugloss; and Italian bugloss

Scientific name: *Echium* species

The above mentioned weed(s) is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains 4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 10 November 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED(S) AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

Treat all Paterson's Curse, Viper bugloss and Italian bugloss plants during winter each year (when the plant is in rosette stage).

Individual specimens and small infestations less than 2 Ha must be treated in its entirety on an annual basis.

Large infestations greater than 2 Ha must have a weed management plan for the site completed by the landholder and approved by the Blue Mountains City Council.

On public land, Paterson's Curse will be strategically controlled and reduced according to priority and available resources.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found at <http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au> and in the most recent edition of the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook or at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands.

Manual Control.

For small infestations, single plants and small patches can be controlled by hand removal but all roots must be removed or the plant will regenerate.

Herbicide Control.

For larger infestations, spray with a registered herbicide.

Integrated Management.

In agricultural situations, control can be achieved through an integrated approach using competitive pastures, grazing management, manual control, herbicides and biological control. Consultation with a NSW Department of Primary Industries agronomist is recommended prior to using competitive pastures and grazing management.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WMP) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council.

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National)

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by:

Position: General Manager

Dated:

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety.



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: Prickly Pear

Common name: Prickly Pear

Scientific name: *Cylindropuntia* and *Opuntia* species, except *O. ficus-india*

The above mentioned weed is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 10 November 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following control measures:

Biological controls, Cactoblastis moth and/or Cochineal beetle, must be released on all infestations/plants.

If biological control agents are not available or cannot be accessed, the plant must be removed.

On public land, Prickly Pear will be strategically controlled and reduced according to priority and available resources.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found at <http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au> and in the most recent edition of the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook or at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands.

Biological Control.

Cactoblastis

Cactoblastis can be spread manually by distributing eggs or larvae. Cactoblastis moths lay chains of eggs called eggsticks on prickly pear pads between the periods of January-February and September-November. The eggsticks are distinguished from spines by their curved appearance.

1. Collect the fragile eggsticks carefully.
2. Glue single eggsticks to small pieces of paper using a starch based adhesive.
3. Pin the egg papers to prickly pear pads. (Eggs take up to 1 month to hatch.)
4. Collect pads or plants in which it is obvious that larvae are still active.
5. At a release site place all the collected plant material in a small part of the infestation.
6. Subsequent generations of moths will disperse through the infestation.
7. Follow up the biological control with either herbicide or mechanical treatment.

Cochineals

As there are several cochineal insects that affect some prickly pears and not others, it is essential to know what prickly pear you wish to control.

1. Identify your prickly pear type.
2. Find the same prickly pear type which is being attacked by a cochineal.
3. Collect pads of the prickly pear with the insects.
4. Place affected pads against unaffected prickly pears at the release site.
5. Follow up the biological control with either herbicide or mechanical treatment.

Tiger pear cochineal

Tiger pear cochineal is easy to multiply quickly after collection.

1. Carefully collect a reasonable quantity of unaffected tiger pear in a container (box or bucket).
2. Place a few pieces of cochineal affected tiger pear into the same container.
3. Cover the container with a cloth and store under cover for a few weeks.
4. Check the cactus occasionally.
5. When most of the tiger pear in the container has cochineal, it is ready to distribute.

Manual Control.

Plants can be removed by means of machinery and plants disposed of at an approved waste station/landfill.

Chemical Control.

Use a registered herbicide. Thoroughly wet the plant with a foliar spray or apply as a basal treatment for Tree Pear or Velvet Tree Pear.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WPM) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council.

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National):

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by:

Position: General Manager

Dated:

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety.



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: Privet

Common names: Broad-leaf Privet
 Small-leaf Privet

Scientific names: *Ligustrum lucidum*
Ligustrum sinense

The above mentioned weed is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 10 November 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011
 (Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

For all infestations on privately owned land, unless maintained as a formal hedge where all flowering and fruiting is prevented, all plants must be removed/destroyed.

On public land Privet will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources. Requests for removal must be accompanied by a Doctor's Certificate stating that it is causing health problems.

Note: Notices will not be issued for Privet unless other Class 4 weeds are also present.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found at <http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au> and in the most recent edition of the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook or at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands.

Manual control.

Small plants (<1cm trunk diameter) can be hand pulled without breaking the root system. Assist the plant by handling the plant at the base and using a garden fork or knife to slowly pry out of the ground. Uprooted plants should be placed upside-down with their roots in the air, to dry out.

Trees (> 5cm trunk diameter) can be drilled/frilled and saplings (< 5cm trunk diameter) can be cut and painted and a registered herbicide applied. Herbicide should be applied within 30 seconds of making the cut to ensure maximum intake by the plant. Ringbarking has proven to be ineffective. Follow-up control may be necessary.

Herbicide control.

Use a registered herbicide. Spraying of the plant is often less effective than manual methods.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WPM) that will stipulate the control measures. The WPM is to be endorsed by Council.

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National):

Sydney North Regional Weeds Strategy
Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weeds Strategy (currently being developed)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weeds Strategy (currently being developed)
Sydney Regional Privet Management Plan

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by: _____ Position: General Manager

Dated: _____

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety.



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: Rhizomatous bamboo

Common name: Rhizomatous bamboo **Scientific name:** *Phyllostachys spp.*

The above mentioned weed is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman **Council:** Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 10 November 2006 **Completion date:** 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the measures specified in this management plan. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

Any part of this weed must be prevented from growing within 3 metres of the boundary of adjacent property.

On public lands Bamboo will be strategically controlled and reduced according to priority and available resources

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found at <http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au> and in the most recent edition of the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook or at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out

on public lands.

Manual control.

Physically remove by hand or machine. Make sure every part of the rhizome (underground stem) system is removed (including any fragments) to the depth required. Rhizomes generally grow quite shallow, so this will usually be within the top 30cm of soil. Dispose of all rhizomes in bags to avoid further spread. Watering the area deeply a few days before digging can make physical removal easier. Monitored the site over the next few seasons for the occasional shoot where root fragments may have been missed

Chemical control.

Cut each stem with loppers within 150 mm from the ground. Within 15 seconds, paint the cut stem with a registered herbicide. Apply herbicide immediately so that the herbicide is drawn down into the rhizome. Cut stems should be mulched after the stems have fully dried out and turned brittle, or placed in green waste for recycling. Monitor the site as repeated chemical treatments may be required.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WPM) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council.

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National):

Sydney North Regional Weeds Strategy
Sydney Metropolitan Weeds Strategy (currently being developed)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weeds Strategy (currently being developed)

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by: _____ Position: General Manager

Dated: _____

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety .

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands.

IMPORTANT: *Rhus Trees can cause severe allergic reactions and general disability to people who come into direct contact with the plant or its sap. Precautions must be taken (such as wearing overalls, gloves, enclosed shoes, a dust mask and eye protection) when treating the weed.*

Manual control.

Young plants are easily hand-pulled. Medium sized Rhus Trees (to 2m tall) can be cut at ground level and immediately painted with a registered herbicide (cut and paint). Larger individuals can be treated by stem injection where this will not pose a risk to life or property, using a registered herbicide.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WMP) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National):

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by: _____ Position: General Manager

Dated: _____

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WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: Scotch Broom / English Broom	
Common name: Scotch Broom English Broom	Scientific name: <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
The above mentioned weed is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.	

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:
Blue Mountains4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)
Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD
Starting date: 10 November 2006 Completion date: 28 February 2011 (Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19
The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the measures specified in a management plan published by the local control authority and the plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.
The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:
For small infestations on privately owned land, all plants must be removed / destroyed. For large infestations, weeds must be continually treated and a weed management plan for the site must be completed by the landholder and approved by the Blue Mountains City Council.
On public land, Scotch Broom/ English Broom will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION
General information on control methods for this weed can be found at http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au and in the most recent edition of the annual Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook or at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au
All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product

label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands.

Treatment time is all year round except for spraying which should be done in Spring.

Small scale infestations (Less than 10m²):

1. Hand remove (bag any seed present)
2. Cut and paint with registered herbicide
3. Spot spray using registered herbicide

Large scale infestations (Greater than 10m²):

1. Spray using registered herbicide: **Note:** Mature plants or plants with no leaves should not be sprayed
2. Slash mature infestations as close to ground as possible, then spray regrowth when at least 30cm high as above. **Note:** slashing should not be used in sensitive areas.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WMP) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council.

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National):

Sydney North Regional Weeds Strategy
Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weeds Strategy (currently being developed)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weeds Strategy (currently being developed)
Sydney-wide Gorse, Scotch Broom and Cape Broom Regional Management Plan 2004-2009

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by: _____ Position: General Manager

Dated: _____

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: **Serrated Tussock**

Common name: Serrated Tussock

Scientific name: *Nassella trichotoma*

The above mentioned weed is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains Ph: 4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 10 November 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED(S) AS PER ORDER 19

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

Small infestations (under 5 ha):

Must be continuously suppressed and destroyed.

Large infestations (5 ha or greater):

Large infestations must have a weed management plan for the site submitted and approved by the Local Control Authority. Control works must be completed according to the plan submitted.

On public authority land Serrated Tussock must be controlled at the same level as on private land.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found at <http://www.weedsbluemountains.org.au/> and in the *Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook* at www.dpi.nsw.gov.au

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands

Manual Control.

Chip out isolated plants. All roots must be removed or the plant will regenerate. In wet conditions remove soil from the roots. (Do not chip out large patches of Serrated Tussock where a seedbank has built up because any soil disturbance will cause germination of seeds).

Chemical control.

Spray with a registered herbicide.

Integrated Management.

In agricultural situations, Serrated Tussock can be successfully controlled with a program of spraying, grazing management and pasture improvement. Overgrazing will encourage growth. In native grasslands, revegetation with indigenous species is needed to prevent reinfestation. Large infestations may need to be treated using a combination of methods. Consultation with a NSW Department of Primary Industries agronomist is recommended prior to use of these control methods.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WPM) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National)

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy
Draft Sydney-wide Grasses Management Plan
Weeds of National Significance. Serrated Tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*) Strategic Plan

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)**Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.**

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by: _____ Position: General Manager

Dated: _____

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety.



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: St Johns Wort

Common name: St Johns Wort

Scientific name: *Hypericum perforatum*

The above mentioned weed is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains

Ph: 4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 10 November 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED(S) AS PER ORDER 19

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

Small infestations (under 2ha):

Small to medium infestations must be continuously suppressed and destroyed.

Large infestations (2ha or greater):

Must have a weed management plan for the site submitted by the landholder and approved by the Local Control Authority.

On public authority land, St John's Wort must be controlled at the same level as on private land.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found in the most recent edition of the annual *Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook* www.dpi.nsw.gov.au or at www.sydneyweeds.org.au

All herbicide use is to be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority. Herbicide use must comply with the Pesticides Act 1999, all relevant legislation, and Blue Mountains City Council's Pesticide Notification Plan as of February 2007 where works are carried out on public lands

Manual control.

Pull or chip to remove isolated plants. All roots must be removed or the plant will regenerate.

Herbicide control.

Spray with a registered herbicide.

Integrated management.

In agricultural situations, control can be achieved with the use of perennial pastures and grazing management, together with the use of biological control agents. Pasture management strategies including subterranean clover and super phosphate application can be beneficial. Consultation with a NSW Department of Primary Industries agronomist is recommended prior to use of these control methods.

Note: For infestations in sensitive areas (i.e. Significant vegetation – Endangered Ecological Communities other scheduled vegetation, steep slopes, and creek line vegetation) the landholder will be required to develop a Weed Management Plan (WMP) that will stipulate the control measures. The WMP is to be endorsed by Council.

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National)

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)**Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.**

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Failure to comply with a weed control order will incur a penalty.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by: _____ Position: General Manager

Dated: _____

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