



NOXIOUS WEED CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The objective of a Class 4 weed declaration 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:

Rockdale Local Government Area Rockdale City Council Ph. (02) 9562 1666

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1st April 2008

Completion date: 28th February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER WEED CONTROL ORDER 19, NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT 1993

Class 4: "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".

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

For small infestations (<20 plants greater than 4 metres in height or 150mm in diameter at breast height) on privately owned land, unless maintained as a formal hedge where all flowering and fruiting is prevented, then Council will assess whether total removal is required.

For large infestations, the plants must be prevented from flowering and fruiting and the spatial extent must be reduced by a minimum of 25% annually.

On publicly owned or managed land, the weed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources.

Note: The above control requirements will normally be met through applying the following control measures.

Manual control

Small plants (<3 cm 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. Saplings (<5 cm trunk diameter) can be removed by removing all branches and leaving a 1m high stump. Using either a mattock or spade chop into the lateral / tap roots and leave out the stump. Roots remaining in the soil do not need to be removed as they do not sucker.

Herbicide control

Trees (>5 cm trunk diameter) can be drilled/frilled or cut and painted with a registered herbicide. 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.

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

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.sydneeweeds.org.au

Before commencing any chemical control program contact your local council for advice tailored to your situation.

All herbicide use should 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.

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, 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.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

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 each Local Control Authority in the area of operation.

Signed by:

Position:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety
Last updated April 2008

April 2008

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ROCKDALE NSW 2216
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NOXIOUS WEED CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

NAME OF WEED: Asthma Weed

**Common names: Asthma Weed,
Pellitory**

Scientific names: *Parietaria judaica*

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

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBER FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITY:

Rockdale Local Government Area

Rockdale City Council Ph. (02) 9562 1666

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1st April 2008

Completion date: 28th February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

**CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER WEED CONTROL ORDER 19,
NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT 1993**

Class 4: "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".

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

All plants must be removed / destroyed on all privately owned land within the City of Rockdale.

On publicly owned or managed land, the weed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources.

Note: The above control requirements will normally be met through applying the following control measures:

Manual control

Hand pull Asthma Weed plants taking care to remove the entire root system. Place in a plastic bag and dispose in the garbage. Check clothing, tools and gloves for pieces of the plant, to prevent further spread.

Herbicide control

If roots are firmly caught in cracks in stone walls or concrete, herbicide may need to be used. Apply the herbicide to the plants while actively growing, and prior to flowering if possible. Spray the plants thoroughly for effective treatment.

SPECIAL NOTES:

1. Asthma Weed pollen may cause asthma, conjunctivitis, rhinitis and hay fever. Contact with plants may cause skin rashes and other allergic reactions. It is recommended that long clothing, a dust mask or half face respirator, eye protection (goggles or glasses) and protective gloves be worn when handling the weed.
2. Follow up treatment must occur within three weeks of initial treatment, and may need to be repeated several times to eradicate this weed. It is crucial to control Asthma Weed prior to seeding.
3. Mulch bare soils to reduce re-growth.

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.sydneeweeds.org.au

Before commencing any chemical control program contact your local council for advice tailored to your situation.

All herbicide use should 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.

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)

Regional Asthma Weed Management Plan – Sydney Central 2003 - 2008

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS, 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.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

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 each Local Control Authority in the area of operation.

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Position:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____

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NOXIOUS WEED 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*

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:

Rockdale Local Government Area

Rockdale City Council Ph. (02) 9562 1666

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1 April 2008

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

**CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER WEED CONTROL ORDER 19,
NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT 1993**

Class 4: "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".

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

On privately owned land, the weed must be prevented from fruiting and flowering (usually occurs between December – April) and its spatial extent reduced by a minimum of 50% annually. Establishment of new infestations must be prevented.

On publicly owned or managed land, the weed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources.

Note: The above control requirements will normally be met through applying the following control measures:

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

Blackberry can be sprayed with a registered herbicide. Plants can be treated year round, although best results will be obtained from November to February, when the plant is flowering and actively

growing. Several follow-up treatments may be required.

For smaller infestations, direct herbicide application using the scrape and paint method should be used. This 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.

Biological control (Optional for council)

The Blackberry Leaf Rust (*Phragmidium violaceum*) is effective where large, inaccessible infestations occur. Control of Blackberry will not be achieved with Rust alone - an integrated pest management program combining Rust with other approved control techniques is required. A weed management plan for the site must be completed by the landholder that is approved by the Local Control Authority.

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.sydneeweeds.org.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. **Before commencing any chemical control program contact your local council for advice tailored to your situation.**

All herbicide use should 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.

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

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

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS, NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT 1993

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Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

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.

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WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective of a Class 4 weed declaration 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 is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993*.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Rockdale Local Government Area

Rockdale City Council Ph. (02) 9562 1666

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1st April 2008

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CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER WEED CONTROL ORDER 19, NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT 1993

Class 4: "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".

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

Plants within areas of bushland as defined by SEPP 19 (State Environmental Planning Policy) as 'land on which there is vegetation which is either a remainder of the natural vegetation of the land or, if altered, is still representative of the structure and floristics of the natural vegetation' or the plant is impacting upon council reserves and footpath must be removed, as consistent with Councils Tree Preservation Orders (where applicable) or other approved management plan.

On publicly owned or managed land, the weed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources and a Council Camphor Laurel management plan (or similar) which considers its heritage and landscape values

Manual control

Hand pull small plants and seedlings without breaking the root system.

Trees can be drilled/frilled or cut and painted with a registered herbicide. Herbicide should be applied within 30 seconds of making the cut to ensure maximum intake by the plant. Camphor Laurel often re-shoots after cutting and poisoning, and also suckers from its roots, so follow-up control may be necessary.

Herbicide control

Use a registered herbicide to spray small plants.

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

Before commencing any chemical control program contact your local council for advice tailored to your situation.

All herbicide use should 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.

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)

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS, 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.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

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

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NOXIOUS WEED CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

NAME OF WEED: Castor Oil Plant

Common name: Castor Oil Plant

Scientific name: *Ricinus communis*

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:

Rockdale Local Government Area

Rockdale City Council Ph. (02) 9562 1666

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1st April 2008

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER WEED CONTROL ORDER 19, NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT 1993

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CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

Individual specimens and small infestations must be completely removed.

Large infestations (i.e. greater than 20 plants per hectare) must be reduced by 50% annually

On publicly owned or managed land, the weed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources

Note: The above control requirements will normally be met through applying the following control measures

Manual control

For small infestations of small plants, hand remove entire plant including the root system. For small infestations of large plants, use the cut and paint method. Seeds should be well sealed in a bag for disposal.

Herbicide control

For larger infestations, spray the plant thoroughly with a registered herbicide. Spraying is most effective before seeds are produced (late summer in temperate areas) and before mature height is reached.

General information on control methods for this weed can be found in the most recent edition of the annual
ROCKDALE CITY COUNCIL Class 4 plan for Castor Oil

Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook www.dpi.nsw.gov.au or at www.sydneyweeds.org.au.

Before commencing any chemical control program contact your local council for advice tailored to your situation.

All herbicide use should 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.

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

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (currently being developed)

Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (currently being developed)

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS, 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.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

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.

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NOXIOUS WEED CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The objective of a Class 4 weed declaration 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:

Rockdale Local Government Area..... Rockdale City Council Ph. (02) 9562 1666

PLAN PERIOD

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Completion date: 28 February 2011
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CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER WEED CONTROL ORDER 19, NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT 1993

Class 4: "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".

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

On privately owned land the weed must eradicated.

On publicly owned or managed land, the weed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources.

Note: The above control requirements will normally be met through applying the following control measures

Manual Control.

For small infestations (under 10m²) remove by hand, digging out the entire plant including the roots and 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. In non-agricultural situations, repeated mowing/slashing prior to seeding is useful for reducing/preventing seed set. For smaller and mixed grass infestations, strategic mowing/slashing can also be used prior to spot spraying with registered herbicide.

SPECIAL NOTE:

After treatment, carefully clean all tools, equipment and machinery, especially slashers and mowers, to prevent spread of the weed to other sites.

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

Further information on integrated weed management is available in the *Chilean Needle Grass Weed Management Guide* (CRC for Australian Weed Management).

Before commencing any chemical control program contact your local council for advice tailored to your situation.

All herbicide use should 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.

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

Sydney Wide Regional Weed Management Plan for Grasses (Draft)
Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (currently being developed)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (currently being developed)

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS, NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT 1993

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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.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

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

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Position:

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NOXIOUS WEED CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

NAME OF WEED: **Harrisia Cactus**

Common name: **Harrisia Cactus**

Scientific names: ***Harrisia species***

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:

Rockdale Local Government Area

Rockdale City Council Ph. (02) 9562 1666

PLAN PERIOD

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Completion date: **28 February 2011**
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER WEED CONTROL ORDER 19, *NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT 1993*

Class 4: "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".

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

Biological controls must be released on all infestations / plants. If biological control agents are not available or cannot be accessed, the plant must be removed

On publicly owned or managed land, the weed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources.

Note: The above control requirements will normally be met through applying the following control measure.

Manual control

Dig out all parts of the plant, both above and underground, and dispose of in rubbish. All tubers must be removed and destroyed.

Biological control

1. *Stem Boring Beetle – Alcidion cereicola*

Populations of this longicorn beetle have declined as it has been successful in reducing areas infested with *Harrisia Cactus*.¹

2. Mealy Bug – *Hypogeococcus festerianus*

Mealy bug distorts growth of the cactus and significantly reduces the plant's fruiting potential. Best results are obtained in warmer months (September to December) during the plant's active growing season. Populations of Mealy Bug can be transferred between Cactus clumps by pruning off large segments or knots of infected plants and manually transferring them to other clumps within 3 days of collection. Ongoing monitoring needs to be carried out as individual clumps can take up to three to four years to eradicate.¹

Herbicide control

Where infestations are light, use a foliar spray on the leaves with the registered herbicide. Best results will be achieved during active growing season (September to December) and before flowering and seed set. To prevent reinfestation of the weed, undertake follow up application of herbicide to germinating seedlings and vegetatively propagated plants.

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.sydneeweeds.org.au

Before commencing any chemical control program contact your local council for advice tailored to your situation.

All herbicide use should 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.

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

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (currently being developed)

Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (currently being developed)

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS, *NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT 1993*

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

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Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

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.

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¹ Fact Sheet Queensland Government Natural Resources & Mines September 2005



NOXIOUS WEED CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

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NAME OF WEED: **Lantana**

Common name: Lantana

Scientific name: Lantana species (NB. this includes *Lantana camara*, all Lantana hybrids and *Lantana montevidensis*)

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:

Rockdale Local Government Area

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CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

Individual specimens must be completely removed.

For larger infestations, prevent the spread and gradually reduce the extent of Lantana, with due consideration to impact on native fauna habitat, by treating plants using any of the recommended techniques depending on the size of infestation and accessibility. Removal will also take into account any impacts on erosion, native or desirable surrounding vegetation and fauna that will be affected by the control of the lantana.

On publicly owned or managed land, the weed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources.

Note: The above control requirements will normally be met through applying the following control measures:

Manual control

For small infestations remove plants and the roots by hand.

Herbicide control

For small infestations use 'cut-stump' or 'basal bark' methods or spray plants with a registered herbicide in accordance with label conditions.

Biological control

For inaccessible infestations, release one or more biological control agents to contain infestations.

SPECIAL NOTES:

1. An integrated approach that uses a variety of control methods gives best results when dealing with Lantana.
2. Best results are obtained by working from areas of light infestation towards heavier infestation.
3. Follow-up control after initial treatment is important to control regrowth and seedling germination in the long term.
4. Biological controls alone cannot eradicate Lantana.

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
Additional biological and control information is available in the Weeds Of National Significance (WONS) Weed Management Guide for Lantana (*Lantana camara*), produced by the CRC for Weed Management.

Before commencing any chemical control program contact your local council for advice tailored to your situation.

All herbicide use should 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.

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

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (currently being developed)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (currently being developed)
Weeds of National Significance - Lantana (*Lantana camara*) Strategic Plan
Lantana Control Manual produced by the National Heritage Trust, Qld Dept Natural Resources, Mines and Energy and NSW Dept of Agriculture.

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS, 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.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

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.

Public land

The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to local or regional management plans under the responsibility of local Government.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by each Local Control Authority in the area of operation.

Signed by:

Position:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety
Last updated April 2008

April 2008

Rockdale City Council
PO Box 21
ROCKDALE NSW 2216
Ph: (02) 9562 1666
Fax: (02) 9562 1777
Web: www.rockdale.nsw.gov.au



NOXIOUS WEED CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The objective of a Class 4 weed declaration 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-indica*

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

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBER FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Rockdale Local Government Area..... Rockdale City Council Ph. (02) 9562 1666

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1st April 2008

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER WEED CONTROL ORDER 19, NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT 1993

Class 4: "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".

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

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 publicly owned or managed land, the weed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources.

Note: The above control requirements will normally be met through applying the following control measures.

Biological Control

For information on biological control contact your local Council.

Manual Control

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

Herbicide 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.

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.sydneeweeds.org.au

Before commencing any chemical control program contact your local council for advice tailored to your situation.

All herbicide use should 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.

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

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (currently being developed)

Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (currently being developed)

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS, 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.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

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.

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NOXIOUS WEED CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The objective of a Class 4 weed declaration 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.

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Rockdale Local Government Area

Rockdale City Council Ph. (02) 9562 1666

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1st April 2008

Completion date: 28 February 2011

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CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER WEED CONTROL ORDER 19, NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT 1993

Class 4: "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".

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

Small infestations (single plants up to 20m²) must be totally eradicated.

Medium infestations (20m² to 500m²) must be prevented from seeding and the size of the infestation will be reduced by 50% per year.

Large infestations must be prevented from seeding, taking into account any impacts on erosion.

On publicly owned or managed land, the weed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources.

Note: The above control requirements will normally be met through applying the following control measures.

Manual control

For small infestations, pulling or digging can remove isolated plants, but all roots must be removed or the plant will regenerate. To prevent future re-establishment mulch site and/or plant with desired species.

Herbicide control

For larger infestations, spray with a registered herbicide. To prevent future re-establishment mulch site and/or plant with desired species.

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. Consultation with a NSW Department of Primary Industries agronomist is recommended prior to use of this control method.

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

Before commencing any chemical control program contact your local council's weeds officer for advice tailored to your situation.

All herbicide use should 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.

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

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (currently being developed)

Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (currently being developed)

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS, NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT 1993

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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.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

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.

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NOXIOUS WEED CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

NAME OF WEED: Rhus Tree

Common name: Rhus Tree

Scientific name: *Toxicodendron succedaneum*

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:

Rockdale Local Government Area

Rockdale City Council Ph. (02) 9562 1666

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1st April 2008

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER WEED CONTROL ORDER 19, NOXIOUS WEEDS ACT 1993

Class 4: "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".

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

Rhus plants that are adjacent to public thoroughfares or where people may reasonably come into contact with the plant must be controlled and removed entirely for reasons of public safety.

The weed must be prevented from fruiting and flowering. Individual specimens and small infestations must be completely removed.

Large infestations (i.e. greater than 20 plants per hectare) must be reduced by 50% annually.

On publicly owned or managed land, the weed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources.

Note: The above control requirements will normally be met through applying the following control measures.

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. Do not burn in fire places or leave to rot on site. To dispose, seal in bag and place in garbage bin or at a licensed landfill facility.*

Manual control

Young plants are easily hand-pulled

Herbicide control

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 are best treated by stem injection.

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

Before commencing any chemical control program contact your local council for advice tailored to your situation.

All herbicide use should 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.

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

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NOXIOUS WEED CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The objective of a Class 4 weed declaration 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:

Rockdale Local Government Area

Rockdale City Council Ph. (02) 9562 1666

PLAN PERIOD

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CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

Small infestations (single plants up to 20m²) must be totally eradicated.

Medium infestations (20m² to 500m²) must be prevented from seeding and the size of the infestation reduced by 50% per year.

On publicly owned or managed land, the weed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources.

Note: The above control requirements will normally be met through applying the following control measures

Manual Control

For small infestations, 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).

Herbicide Control

For larger infestations, spray with a registered herbicide.

Integrated Management

In agricultural situations, Serrated Tussock can be successfully controlled with a program of cultivation, cropping and pasture improvement. In native grasslands, revegetation with indigenous species is needed to prevent reinfestation. Large infestations may need to be contained using a combination of available methods.

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.sydneeweeds.org.au Further information on integrated weed management is available in the *Serrated Tussock Weed Management Guide* (CRC for Australian Weed Management).

Before commencing any chemical control program contact your local council for advice tailored to your situation.

All herbicide use should 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.

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

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Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (currently being developed)

Draft Sydney-wide Grasses Management Plan

Weeds of National Significance. Serrated Tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*) Strategic Plan

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