

Declared noxious weed control and management.

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Officer

Gippsland



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Biosecurity Officer Role

- Respond to Biosecurity Emergencies
- Undertake early detection activities in preventing the introduction and spread of invasive plant and animal species
- Deliver the Fox Bounty
- Maintain market access
- Regulatory Role-



- * Invasives species of plants and animals
- * Chemical use
- * Diseases



About this presentation

- What is the Catchment and Land Protection (CaLP Act) 1994
- How are noxious weeds classified?
- Prescribed Measures for managing declared species
- Developing an integrated weed management plan
- Reducing Weed Risk
- Victoria's Biosecurity Strategy and Partnerships Against Pest Program
- Additional Information
- Questions



What is the Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994?

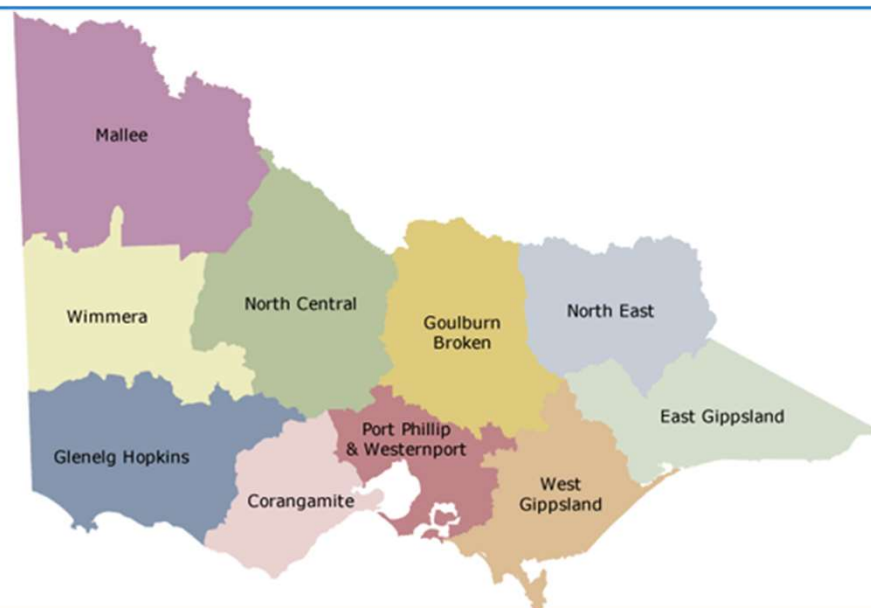
The Catchment and Land Protection Act 1994 (*CaLP Act 1994*) is main article of legislation governing the management of invasive plants and animals in Victoria.



“Everyone has a role to play in the management of declared noxious weeds and pests”

How are noxious weeds classified?

In Victoria there are 10 catchment management regions.



		SCHEDULE 2									
		Regionally Prohibited Weeds (P), Regionally Controlled Weeds (C), or Restricted Weeds (R)									
Common name	Scientific name	Corangamite	East Gippsland	Glenelg	Goulburn	Mallee	North Central	North East	Port Phillip and Westernport	West Gippsland	Wimmera
Buffalo burr	<i>Solanum rostratum</i> Dunal	R	R	R	C	R	R	P	P	R	P
Californian/ Perennial thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i> (L.) Scop.	C	C	C	C	R	P	P	C	C	C
Caltrop	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	C	R	C	C	R	C	C	P	P	C
Cape broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> (L.) L.A.S. Johnson	C	C	R	C	R	R	C	C	C	C
Cape tulip (one-leaf)	<i>Moraea flaccida</i> (Sweet) Steud.	C	C	C	P	P	C	C	C	C	C
Cape tulip (two-leaf)	<i>Moraea miniata</i> Andrews	P	P	C	P	P	C	C	C	P	P
Cat's claw creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> (L.) L.G. Lohmann	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									

The CaLP Act has 4 categories of noxious weeds defined as:

- State Prohibited Weeds
- Regionally Prohibited Weeds
- Regionally Controlled Weeds
- Restricted Weeds

State Prohibited Weeds



Alligator weed

Alligator weed invades both land and water. Infestation mats can cover an extensive area, causing major blockages of waterways.



Horsetails

Horsetails are among the world's worst agricultural weeds. All species are thought to contain chemicals that are toxic to livestock.



Knotweed

Knotweed is listed by the World Conservation Union as one of the world's worst invasive species.

Regionally Prohibited Weeds-West Gippsland Region.

West Gippsland		
Common Name	Present	Absent
African Daisy		X
African Feather-grass	✓	
Amsinckia	✓	
Artichoke Thistle	✓	
Cape Tulip (two leaf)		
Caltrop		X
Chilean Cestrum		X
Dodder		X
Noogoora Burr	✓	
Prickly Pear (Drooping)	✓	
Prickly Pear (Erect)	✓	
Thorn Apple (Recurved)		X
St Barnabys Thitle		X



Regionally Controlled and Restricted Weeds



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Common name	Scientific name	Corangamite	East Gippsland	Glencig	Goulburn	Mallee	North Central	North East	Port Phillip and Westernport	West Gippsland	Wimmera
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> Miers	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
African daisy	<i>Senecio pterophorus</i> DC.	P	R	C	P	R	P	P	C	P	P
African feather grass	<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i> Trin.	P	P	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
African love grass	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i> (Schrad.) Nees	C	C	R	C	R	C	C	C	C	R
Amsinckia	<i>Amsinckia</i> spp.	P	C	P	C	R	C	C	C	P	R
Angled onion	<i>Allium triquetrum</i> L.	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Apple of Sodom	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i> Hepper & P.-M.L. Jaeger	R	C	R	R	R	R	P	C	C	R
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria</i> L. spp.	P	P	P	C	P	C	C	P	P	P
Artichoke thistle	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i> L.	C	R	R	P	C	C	P	C	P	R
Asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus scandens</i> Thunb.	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Athel pine/ tamarisk	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i> (L.) H. Karst.	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Bathurst burr	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i> L.	C	C	C	C	R	C	C	C	C	C
Bellyache bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> L.	R	P	R	R	R	R	C	C	C	C
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L. agg.	C	C	C	C	R	C	C	C	C	C
Boneseed/ Bitou bush	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> (L.) Norl.	C	P	C	C	C	P	P	C	C	C
Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> (L.) Druce	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Bridal veil creeper	<i>Asparagus declinatus</i> L.	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									



Prescribed Measures for managing declared species

Prescribed management methods under the CaLP Act 1994 and Regulations 2002.

- Application of a registered herbicide
- Cultivation
- Physical removal
- Mulching



It is strongly recommended that these prescribed measures are also used when undertaking any noxious weed control as they have been determined to be the most effective control measures

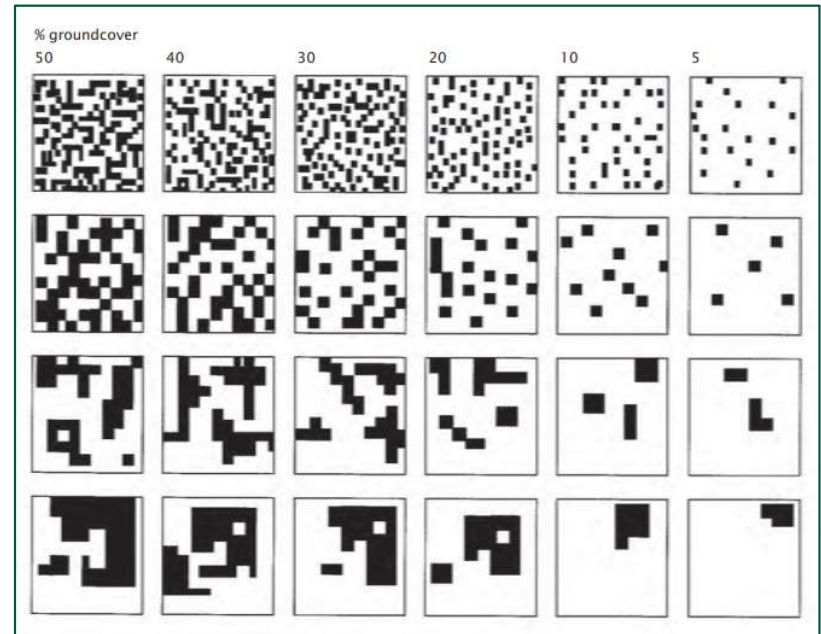
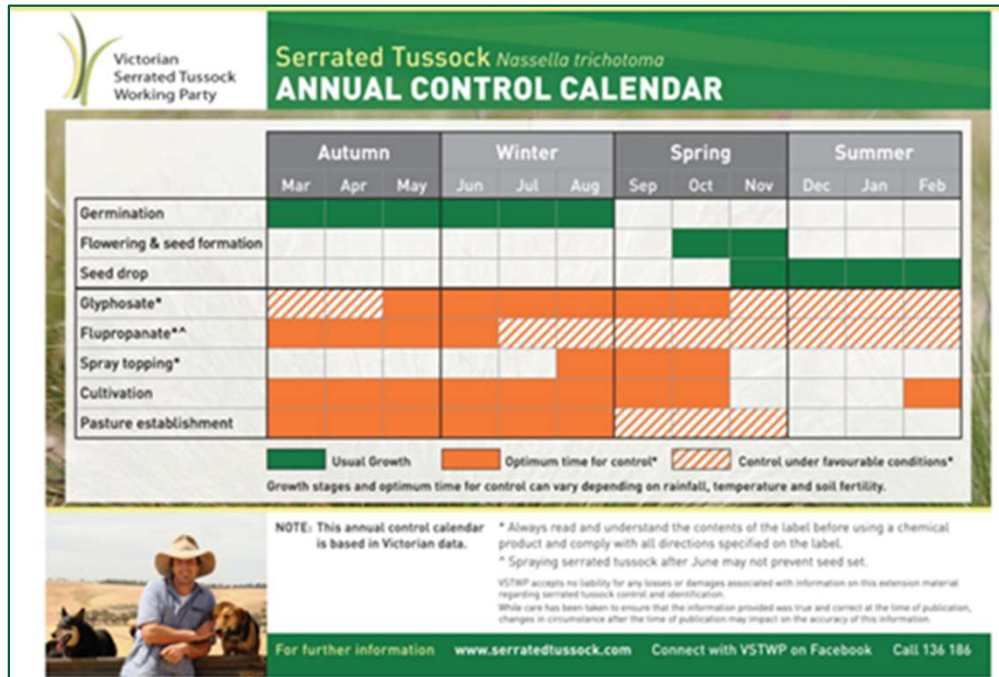
“If in doubt use a professional”

Developing an integrated management plan

1. Assess the site
2. Set your Objectives
3. Network
4. Community Participation
5. Develop and implement an action plan
6. Monitor outcomes and adjust your plan



1. Assess the site



2. Set your objectives

Make them measurable-

- Include: Short, medium and long-time frames

3. Network

Speak to neighbours, local Landcare Groups, weed contractors, government agencies to gain additional information/knowledge and form strong working relationships across land tenures.



4. Community Participation

Develop a 'community-led-approach' that involves all landowners/managers to reduce the impacts of established weeds through local-action, to achieve sustainable, long-term, whole-of landscape changes



5. Develop and implement an action plan



6. Monitor outcomes and adjust your plan



Reducing weed risk

The risk of weed invasion on farms dramatically increases during and after an emergency such as drought, fire or flood.

To minimise this risk if you can:

Stockfeed on farm-

- Check the origin,
- Try and source locally,
- Keep records,
- Feed-out in a confined area.

Stock-

- Quarantine new stock 3-4 days in a small paddock,
- Purchase shorn sheep

Fire-

- Firefighting activities may spread weeds- monitor areas burnt by wildfire

Flood-

- Weed propagules can be dispersed in flood waters.



Victoria's Biosecurity Strategy and Partnerships Against Pest Program

Victoria's Biosecurity Strategy:

Strategic Goal 4- Management

“Reduce the impacts of established weeds and pests through local action- Supporting local collective action, bringing together all the players in order to achieve sustainable, long-term, whole-of-landscape changes.”

Priority Action #13

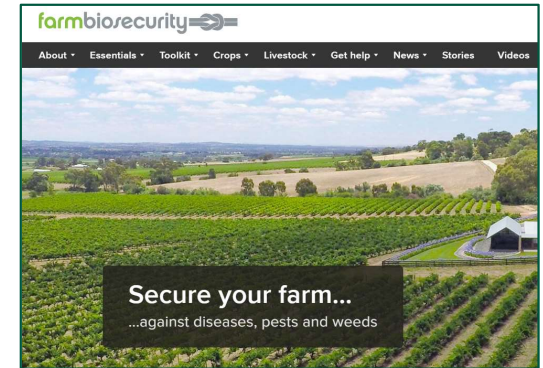
“Enable Industry and community-led action to reduce the impact of established weeds and pest.”



Where to find additional information:

Web sites

Farm Biosecurity- www.farmbiosecurity.com.au



Home | Agriculture Victoria- www.agriculture.vic.gov.au

Weeds Australia- www.weeds.org.au

Victorian Blackberry Taskforce- www.vicblackberrytaskforce.com.au

Victoria Gorse Taskforce- www.vicgorsetaskforce.com.au

Victoria Serrated Tussock Working Party- www.serratedtussock.com



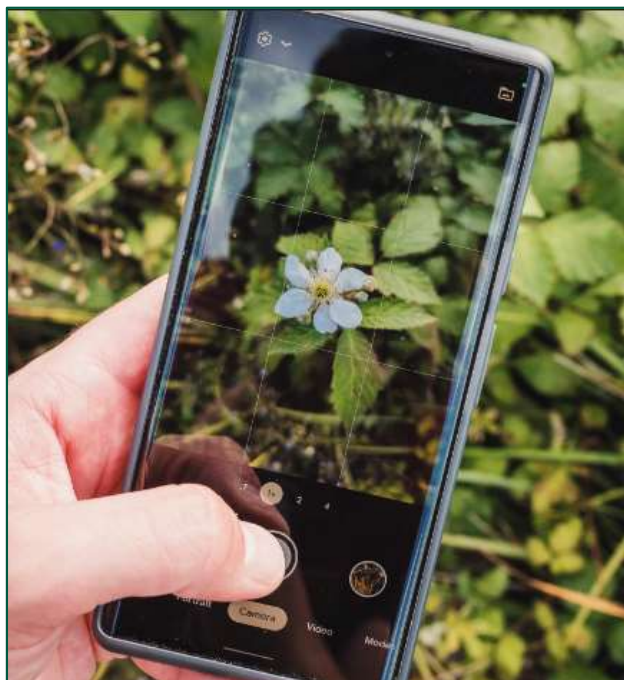
Where to find additional information:

Apps

Weed Scan



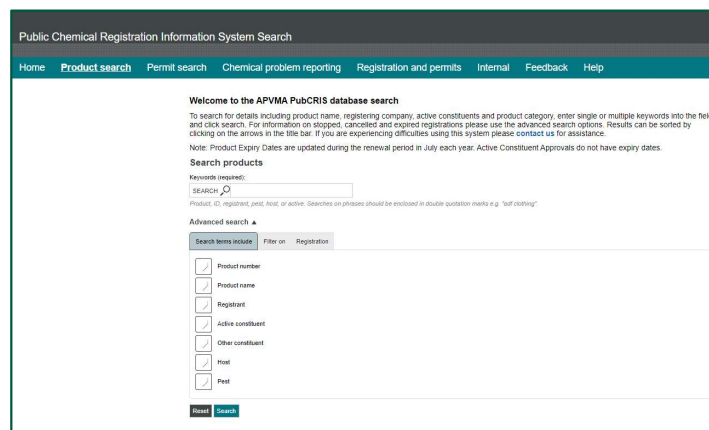
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Call:

For general enquiries
136 186

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority- www.apvma.gov.au



Questions