



SHIRE of MANJIMUP WEED STRATEGY

(Updated 23 July 2008).

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Introduction

Weeds have a substantial impact on agriculture, gardening and the natural environment. In each of these situations weeds can have a dramatic and costly effect, for example by reducing productivity, poisoning the gardener or altering ecosystems.

Most weeds have been introduced as potential agricultural plants or as ornamentals. However, mismanagement and misguided ideas have led to the introduction and propagation of unsuitable and invasive plants. Others have been introduced by accident, brought in with other objects or as contaminants, or are Australian plants, introduced to other areas and climates.

As a result of these introductions, weeds are estimated to cost the Australian agricultural industry over \$4 billion a year (Australian Weeds Committee, 2006). The cost of weeds to the environment is incalculable. The loss of biodiversity through extinctions and permanent changes to ecosystems will continue with the further spread of weeds.

Environmental weeds that are of the greatest concern are those which have the potential to affect biodiversity. The National Weed Strategy identifies three levels of biological diversity that may be affected by weed invasions:

- genetic diversity;
- species diversity; and
- ecosystem diversity.

Weeds may change the composition of a community through competitive recruitment or through changing the fire regime, both of which lead to a simplification of the species assemblage within and between ecosystems.

We are faced with the dilemma of a flora in flux, knowledge of our role in the introduction and spread of exotic species and the understanding that we must do something to conserve and manage what we have. It is essential to increase the resilience of ecosystems through adaptive and best management practice to minimise the impacts from weeds.

Weed control requires consistent and sustained effort over time. Prevention of weed establishment is the most cost effective response to weeds. Neglecting weed control each year allows weeds and control costs to expand well beyond any perception of cost saving by inaction. Considered, well planned, and integrated weed control can prevent introduction and spread, and reduce invasion.

This Strategy is based on Federal and State weed strategies and issues identified in these and in the Shire's Natural Environment Strategy.

Weed Species Introduction and Spread

The key stages in successful plant invasion are:

- introduction;
- establishment;
- reproduction; and
- widespread dispersal.

Disruption and failure of one or more of the first three stages effectively prevents widespread dispersal. The time scale between establishment and widespread dispersal is variable, such that some are rampant within months of establishment while some may take decades for their effects to be visible.

Mechanisms for the spread of species from one location to another may include:

- road maintenance and construction;
- contaminated seed and hay;
- weed seed contaminated machinery;
- weed seed contaminated soil or gravel;
- dumping of garden rubbish;
- fragmentation (stem or root);
- dung of grazers and seed-eating birds;
- wind-borne spores or light weight seeds;
- flowing water;
- pasture development;
- landscaping/gardening
- forestry, farm and amenity plantings.

Most West Australian ecosystems are vulnerable to some extent to invasive species. Weed invasion is usually a symptom of disturbance and disruption rather than a primary cause of disruption. It is hard to predict which species will become a problem, when, and what role stochastic events such as fire or floods play in the sudden explosion of these species. This is particularly worrying when it is recognised on a national level that most invasive species' populations are still expanding at what was a linear rate but is now probably exponential.

Weeds and the Warren Blackwood Region

The close links between the expansion and extension of weeds and land use is evident within the Warren Blackwood landscape. The change from forest to crops, pastures and gardens is continuing with the increasing trend to subdivide larger properties to accommodate population growth and a demand for rural lifestyle properties. The impact of more landholders has different effects on weed management; more landholders are present to share weed management over the same area of land, but more cooperation and education is required, meaning that it is difficult to achieve a consistent coordinated approach.

Perception and emotion has, can and does influence our understanding of weed impacts. Most of the current weed problems occur as a consequence of past attitudes and behaviour and the success of future weed control is dependent to a certain extent on community enthusiasm, involvement and acceptance. The Warren Blackwood with its

diversity of community values, landholders and land use contains many different perceptions and attitudes to weeds and land management. While one group might see a plant as a beautiful, desirable garden plant, another will see it as being poisonous to stock. Paterson's curse (*Echium plantagineum*) is a classic example: urban residents are attracted to its spring colours; conservationists seek to control its impact on remnant vegetation; it is a weed of horse paddocks; yet welcomed as a nectar source by beekeepers. Thus, in controlling weeds in this Region, consideration of all parties and education will play an important role in successful weed management.

However, even with clear perceptions of the impacts of weeds many land managers do not control weeds on their properties. Some of the main reasons are:

- insufficient time and money;
- inadequate equipment, tools and resources;
- inadequate weed identification and control skills;
- lack of general land management skills or experience;
- irrelevance of weed to particular land use;
- inadequate neighbourhood effort and a lack of a "good neighbour" culture;
- ignorance of responsibility; and
- general recalcitrance.

This weed management strategy will endeavour to expose these areas and ameliorate the lack of funds, equipment, resources and skills while fostering neighbourhood effort and a "good neighbour" culture.

Western Australia has over 1350 naturalised weed species of which about 680 are considered environmental weeds. The Warren Blackwood Region has between 500-700 weed species of which more than 60% are classified as environmental weeds.

Relevant Legislation

The Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (BAM) Act 2007 will replace 17 existing Acts within the Agriculture portfolio. It seeks to establish a modern biosecurity regulatory scheme to prevent serious animal and plant pests from entering the State and becoming established, and to minimise the spread and impact of any that are already present within the State. Much of the operational detail found in the Acts to be replaced will be prescribed under the BAM Act. The regulations necessary to bring the BAM Act into effect will be drafted during 2008 - 2009.

Under the BAM Act declared pests may be assigned to one of three categories:

- 1. Exclusion – covers declared pests which are not yet present in an area and therefore need to be prevented from entry to that area.
- 2. Eradication – covers declared pests which are present in an area where eradicating them appears feasible.
- 3. Management – covers declared pests which are present in an area where eradication is not feasible, but where control is necessary. Control could mean reducing the numbers, distribution and spread of the declared pest or minimising the harm they do.

There is a mechanism in the BAM Act that allows the Minister to impose declared pest rates in a prescribed area. The money raised by these rates will be matched dollar for

dollar by the State and the combined funding applied to pest control programmes. Initially this will apply only to the pastoral areas of the State.

Until the BAM Act comes into effect the principle legislation is the Agricultural and Related Resources Act 1976 (ARRPA) administered by the Agricultural Protection Board operating within the Department of Agriculture and Food West Australia (DAFWA). The State's quarantine responsibilities are handled by the West Australian Quarantine Inspection Services (WAQIS) operating within DAFWA.

Key points of the ARRPA are that it:

- regulates entry and movement of declared plants;
- clearly makes provisions to prevent the sale of declared plants; and
- covers weed seeds as a contaminant in produce.

There are 5 categories of declared weeds defined under the ARRPA with the following aims:

- P1: prohibits movement of declared plants and/or their seeds through the prevention of trade, sale or movement of plants into the State or that area of the State;
- P2: eradication of plants from the State or that part of the State;
- P3: controlling infestations by reducing the area and/or density of the infestation from the State or that part of the State;
- P4: preventing infestations spreading beyond existing boundaries of infestation; and
- P5: infestations must be controlled on public land or land under the control of a local government.

Related legislation is the Plant Diseases Act 1989 (PDA). This Act is concerned with pests and diseases. Weeds are regarded as a form of plant disease under this Act with provisions for allowing plants to be permitted or excluded for quarantine purposes. DAFWA has a single list of plants which currently operates under the PDA. This list contains permitted and prohibited plants, with any species not on the list being prohibited unless assessed to be eligible for addition to the list.

In addition to declared plants under the ARRPA there is also provision for a Shire Council to prescribe any plant, other than a declared plant, as a pest plant within its municipality.

Vision

The vision of the Shire of Manjimup is:

"We value our natural environment and will endeavour to ensure that proposed development is environmentally sustainable, that consumption of limited natural resources is minimised and the impact on the environment in delivering our services is minimised". (Strategic Plan 2007-2016 [Plan for the Future])

Weed management, and the community's involvement in it, is an essential part of the community acknowledging the values of our natural environment for this area. It has to be recognised that weed management is integral to the sustaining of these values. This Weed Strategy will assist in implementing the Council's Strategic Plan, in conjunction with the Natural Environment Strategy, to achieve this vision.

Aims

The aims of this Weed Strategy are to:

- reduce weed infestations in the Shire of Manjimup;
- provide strategic direction for the management of weeds;
- develop a local approach to important environmental weeds in the Warren Blackwood Region; and
- encourage the best use of available information in decision-making.

Objectives

The objectives of this Strategy, within the finite resources available, are to:

- develop weed lists of actual and potentially significant weeds on Shire managed lands;
- identify a range of programmes and actions that will improve control or eradication mechanisms for weeds in the Shire;
- develop partnerships with stakeholders to more effectively integrate weed management outcomes;

Achieving the Objectives

Develop weed lists of actual and potentially significant weeds on Shire managed lands.

This task starts by compiling and coordinating information that already exists within the Shire in reports and management programmes compiled by Landcare or friends groups for local reserves and the roadside vegetation survey compiled by the Roadside Conservation Council. These lists and maps can provide a base from which to move forward: to add new areas of concern or remove those areas where work has removed the threat; to aid in the compilation of spreadsheets for the analysis of weed situations and thus be able to prioritise work programmes. Confirmation of these threats and their extent and density will occur through cooperation with works crews, friends groups, local Landcare and groups such as the Manjimup Weed Action Group (MWAG) (an interagency group with members from Local Government, DEC, DAFWA and Landcare). This cooperative stance will ensure that the information remains up to date and any new threat is placed on the agenda.

This process will more easily allow the identification of problem weeds and problem areas. It will highlight which weeds are causing problems for agriculture and which weeds are causing environmental degradation. Areas of particular concern will become more apparent. This process will then drive the formulation of an appropriate integrated weed management programme

Identify a range of programmes and actions that will improve control or eradication mechanisms for weeds in the Shire.

The over arching weed management programme must consider those priority plants listed under legislation or identified at a national level as a significant threat. Currently there are

93 formally declared weed species under the ARPPA. Weeds of National Significance (WONS) details the top 20 weed species Australia wide based on invasiveness and impact, potential and current spread, and environmental and socioeconomic impacts. Eleven occur in Western Australia and a further 7 could potentially spread from other states. Those that occur in the Warren Blackwood Region are bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*) and blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus aggregate*). Two species that are listed on the international 100 worst invasive species list are black wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*) and maritime pine (*Pinus pinaster*).

Integrated weed management involves the planned use of all control options to achieve effective weed control. This approach to weed management is driven by:

- a weed of concern
- a specific site
- available resources
- threatened species and/or ecological communities
- a specific cause of weed propagation

Weeds can be controlled naturally, manually or indirectly. These control methods include:

- biological control;
- fire;
- physical removal;
- steam treatment;
- herbicide;
- cultivation;
- solarisation;
- grazing;
- pasture improvement; or
- regeneration of indigenous plants
- controlling ecosystem degradation processes.

With early detection it may be possible to eradicate localised populations of weeds. The most important elements to identify are the efforts required to ensure that the desired outcome is achieved. There must be a sustained effort for sufficient time to achieve the goal. Eradication programmes fail if one or more of the following are not met:

- target species is highly localised;
- an effective control method is used;
- sufficient time is allowed to destroy any plant's seed bank; and
- sources of seed for recontamination are not removed or controlled.

Weed control programmes should contain management plans for actions that spread weeds such as road works and roadside maintenance or the movement of hay from property to property.

Good weed management is about good land management. Good weed management is about making the landscape resistant to weed invasion and thus preventing weeds from establishing. This is true whether the weed is an environmental weed threatening the natural ecosystem or an agricultural weed threatening agriculture. It is not just about trying to eradicate this or that weed.

Usually the most cost effective and sustainable and successful way to control weeds is to combine or integrate a number of different control methods. The method that is chosen

needs to target the weed species when it is most vulnerable. Thus control programmes should effectively slow, stop and eventually eradicate the targeted weed.

Integrated weed management is the combination of social, economic and technical approaches that lead to successful weed management. It involves the Shire, private landowners and the community. Integrated weed management involves community education and involvement with any or all suitable control methods such as those listed above.

The mechanism of integrated weed control provides a framework to allow decisions for weed control priorities to be transparent. At a local and patch scale it is rare for a single approach to be adopted but rather a combination.

Adverse impacts of weed management must be considered. These include: loss of faunal habitat; weed substitution (weeds are generally colonizers and are quick to take advantage of bare soil); and chemical effects on the ecosystem and/or fauna.

The development of a Local Pest Plant Law can have the effect of focusing attention on a weed species that could have a dramatic impact on the natural landscape across the Warren Blackwood if it became generally established. By targeting these declared pest plants the Shire is hopeful of slowing, stopping and eventually eradicating these known invasive weed species from localised areas.

Develop partnerships with stakeholders to more effectively integrate weed management outcomes

It is only through a community and interagency coordinated cooperative approach that effective weed management can occur. The Shire should endeavour to foster a “good neighbour” culture across the boundaries of land ownership and management. DAFWA/Landcare/TAFE does run weed identification days and chemical management courses that the Shire needs to be aware of and utilise for the education of employees and community members. Friends groups and Landcare should be supported in weed control programmes in reserves; while landowners may be galvanised into a coordinated group controlling a weed problem within a localised area.

Community awareness is essential to be able to promote aspects of weed invasion and control or eradication. The community should become involved in identifying weed species and identifying areas of potential problems. Through galvanising this interest and through education programmes the community will become part of the solution to the problem by taking some ownership of weed control. Progress of a weed management plan or other updates should be made public through the local paper and Council meetings on a regular basis.

An important consideration for community involvement should include the public awareness and promotion of the personal impact in:

- spreading seeds on vehicles, produce, footwear and clothing;
- pets and stock carrying seeds on their coats or in their faeces;
- dumping of garden refuse which contains potential weeds;
- damage/destruction of native vegetation leading to weed invasion;
- the role of fire in promoting weed invasion; and
- the selection and growing of garden species that have weed potential.

It is also important that weed awareness is maintained in gardening and environmental shows; posters and pamphlets on identification and control; incorporated in mail outs; and

by the promotion of community groups and organizations that are actively working on weed management.

A key barrier to effective weed control is the common perception that “nobody is doing anything, why should I bother”. There is a strong need for clear and consistent leadership in words and actions. Effective action requires ongoing practical and moral support to ensure that long term weed prevention and management can occur. The response needs to be strategic and pro-active rather than reactive. The strategic approach must include key goals and objectives, recognition of the available resources and the adoption of a range of responses followed by evaluation and a critical appraisal of the processes. Coordination is needed at all levels right down to the on-ground efforts.

Implementation of this Weed Strategy will occur through Council decision-making and the day to day process of carrying out the Shire’s responsibilities within the constraints of the Shire’s resources and in accordance with legislative requirements so as to be able to implement and/or achieve the objectives. This will occur through working through the Action Targets and committing to engender community and interagency involvement and a “good neighbour” culture.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation of weed control programmes is essential for the adaptive management of weeds. This approach will ensure that programmes are effective and allow for modification of any that are not meeting their goals. It is also important to continually monitor weed occurrences, impacts, and spread to keep abreast of any new infestations and/or emerging problems. Monitoring will be on a seasonal basis to check the effectiveness of spraying programmes that have been undertaken.

Action Targets

The targets set by this Strategy demonstrate the Shire’s intention to:

- promote appropriate “best practice” for integrated weed management on all Shire land within the Shire;
- encourage the inclusion of integrated weed management in the sustainable management of natural resources; and
- develop a risk assessment methodology for determining weed management priorities.

The following sets out actions to achieve the aims and objectives of this Strategy: detailing timeframes; indicators of success; sources of funding (where known); and responsible parties. Targets set are specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time bound (SMART). Targets are not static goals, but rather a continually evolving consensus of community views and aspirations. They will be refined as new data, concepts and opportunities arise.

Commitment	Timeframe	Indicators of success	Source of funds	Responsible parties
Review weed lists and Reports on local reserves to assess the weed species that pose an environmental or agricultural threat to the Region.	2008/09	Production of a list of known weeds which is prioritised according to invasiveness and ability to eradicate or control these weeds on Shire managed lands.		Regional Environmental Officer (REO).
Use GPS and Arcview to create up-to-date maps of priority weeds on Shire managed lands.	2009/10.	GPS data base of weed occurrence, infestation size, density and associated location maps	.	REO.
Review current programmes and develop strategies for those undertaking weed management tasks on Shire managed lands.	2009/10.	Detailed maps and procedures for staff and contractors. The procedural details may be covered by developing a code of conduct.		REO.
Increase public awareness of the importance of the threats posed by weeds.	Ongoing.	Publicity through articles, pamphlets and information disseminated through mail-outs, news articles and educative materials in nurseries/library/shows. This will also occur through talking to landowners adjacent to public lands in the effort of garnering support/assistance in weed control/eradication.		All staff.
Encourage and support community participation in weed management and control coupled with bush regeneration.	Ongoing.	Actively supporting landcare and friends groups in weed control and rehabilitation works on public land.		REO.
Encourage all land owners/managers to act as "good neighbours" in relation to weeds.	Ongoing.	That landowners will, with appropriate care and permissions, remove weeds that have escaped into public land from their property or remove weeds from public lands that may threaten their land.		REO, All staff.
Encourage appropriate attention to road verges, waterways and other avenues of spread.	Ongoing.	By adopting a code of conduct for works crews on public land and through continual education on weeds of concern and their modes of spread.		REO.
Review the action targets	Annually	Gauge the progress and adapt the targets if new information is available.		REO
Review the strategy	2013	Strategy modified/updated to reflect the change due to time and new information.		REO, Council

Reviewing the Strategy

The Weed Strategy is a "living" document that will require review on a regular basis due to the changing environment in which it operates. This should be biannually by the Regional Environmental Officer and five yearly by Council. The Strategy needs to be flexible as it will be influenced by changing priorities, availability of resources and the completion of action targets. Evaluation will improve the Weed Strategy as it will measure the efficiency and effectiveness of implementation against the timely achievement of targets. Actions will be adjusted as required through adaptive management. This will enable the Shire to make informed choices on projects, management actions and targets as management of the natural resources continues to evolve.

Glossary

- Weed:** A plant that is growing in the wrong place. (Western Weeds, Hussey et al, 2007)(Field Guide to Weeds in Australia, Lamp and Collet, 1989)
A plant that requires some form of action to reduce its harmful effects on the economy, the environment, human health and amenity, and can include plants from other countries or other regions of Australia or Western Australia. (State of the Environment Report Western Australia, 2007)
- Environmental weed:** An introduced plant that establishes and adversely modifies processes that result in a decline of the natural ecosystem.
- Naturalised:** An introduced plant that has become established and can reproduce. Not all naturalised species are weeds or have detrimental environment or economic effects, but many do.
- Invasive:** An introduced plant that can spread from it's introduction site, colonise and compete with native species for resources.
- Exotic:** A plant occurring in a place to which it is not native.
- Native:** A species which occurred in an area before European colonization.
- Endemic:** A species restricted in range to a particular area and not occurring elsewhere.

APPENDIX 1

ARRPA Declared Plants in the Shire of Manjimup

Common Name	Botanical Name	Category
Acacias (all <i>spp</i> not native to Australia except mimosa bush	<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>)	P1, P2
African rue	<i>Peganum harmala</i>	P1, P2
African thistle	<i>Berkheya rigida</i>	P1, P2
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	P1, P2
Apple of Sodom	<i>Solanum Linnaeanum</i>	P1, P4
Aquarium plants (all types)		P1
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>	P1, P2
Artichoke thistle	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	P1, P2
Arum lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	P1, P4
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	P1
Bathurst bur	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	P1, P2
Bellyache bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	P1, P2
Blackberry	<i>Rubus laudatus</i> <i>R. fruticosus</i> agg including <i>R. anglocandicans</i> <i>R. rugosus</i> <i>R. ulmifolius</i>	P1, P4
Boneseed/bitou bush	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	P1, P2
Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	P1
Broomrape, branched broomrape	<i>Orobanche ramosa</i> <i>O. spp. except O. minor</i>	P1, P2
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	P1, P2
Camel thorn	<i>Alhagi maurorum</i>	P1, P2
Canadian pond weed	<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	P1, P2
Candle bush	<i>Senna alata</i>	P1, P2
Cape tulip, one leaf	<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	P1, P4
Cape tulip, two leaf	<i>M. miniata</i>	
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nasella neesiana</i>	P1
Chinee apple	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	P1
Cleavers	<i>Galium aparine</i>	P1, P2
Cotton bush	<i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i>	P1, P4
Creeping knapweed	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	P1, P2
Devil's claw, small fruit	<i>Martynia annua</i>	P1, P2
Devil's claw, purple flowered	<i>Proboscidea louisianica</i>	
Doublegee, three-cornered jack	<i>Emex australis</i>	P1
Lesser jack	<i>Emex spinosa</i>	
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	P1
Floating water chestnut	<i>Trapa spp</i>	P1, P2
Golden dodder	<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	P1, P2
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	P1, P2
Harrisia cactus	<i>Harrisia martini</i>	P1, P2
Heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium europaeum</i>	P1, P3
Hoary cress	<i>Lepidium draba</i>	P1, P2
Horsetails, common horsetail	<i>Equisetum spp., E. arvense</i>	P1, P2

Hydrocotyl	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	P1, P2
Hymananche	<i>Hymenanche amplexicaulis</i>	P1, P2
Jointed goatgrass	<i>Aegilops cylindrical</i>	P1, P2
Kochia	<i>Bassia scoparia</i>	P1, P2
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon spp</i>	P1, P2
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	P1
Leafy elodea	<i>Egeria densa</i>	P1, P2
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis spp</i>	P1, P2
Mexican poppy	<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>	P1, P2
Miconia	<i>Miconia spp</i>	P1, P2
Needle burr/spiny amaranth	<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	P1, P2
Nodding thistle	<i>Cardus nutans</i>	P1, P2
Noogoora burr	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	P1, P2
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeate</i>	P1
Parrot's feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	P1, P2
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	P1, P2
Paterson's curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	P1, P4
Penny cress	<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	P1, P2
Perennial thistle/Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	P1, P2
Physic nut	* <i>Jatropha curcas</i>	P1, P2
Pond apple	<i>Anona glabra</i>	P1, P2
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	P1, P2
Rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	P1, P2
Rubber vine	<i>C. madagascariensis</i>	
Saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	P1
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	P1, P2
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	P1, P2
Senegal tea	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	P1, P2
Sensitive plant, common	<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	P1, P2
Sensitive plant, giant	<i>Mimosa invisa</i>	P1, P2
Sensitive plant, giant	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	P1, P2
Serrated tussock	<i>Nasella trichotoma</i>	P1, P2
Shield pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i>	P1, P2
Siam weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	P1, P2
Sicklepod, Java bean	<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	P1, P2
Skeleton weed	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	P1, P2
South African Cape rush	<i>Elegia tectorium</i>	P1, P2
Thatching reed	<i>Thamnochortus insignis</i>	P1, P2
Thornapple, common	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	P1, P4
fierce thornapple	<i>D. ferox</i>	
Leichhardt's/Mexican	<i>D. leichhardtii</i>	
hairy thornapple	<i>D. wrightii</i>	
downy thornapple	<i>D. inoxia</i>	
angel's trumpet	<i>D. metel</i>	
Three-horned bedstraw	<i>Galium tricornutum</i>	P1, P2
Tutsan	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	P1, P2
Tutsan, flair	<i>Hypericum x inodorum</i>	P2
Variiegated thistle	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	P1, P3
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	P1, P2
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	P1, P2
Willows	<i>Salix spp</i>	P1
(except weeping willow	<i>S. babilonica</i>	
pussy willow	<i>Salix x calodendron</i>	

sterile pussy willow	<i>Salix x reichardtii</i>	
Witchweed	<i>Srriga spp</i> (non-indigenous)	P1, P2
Yellow burr weed	<i>Asinckia spp</i>	P1, P2

APPENDIX 2

High Ranked Environmental Weeds

(Environmental Weed Strategy for WA 1999).

<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	Mimosa bush	
<i>Aerva javanica</i>	Kapok bush	
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal creeper	WONS, DP
<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	Mediterranean turnip	
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Great brome	
<i>Calotropis procera</i>	Caltrope rubber tree	DP
<i>Carrichtera annua</i>	Ward's weed	
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	Buffel grass	
<i>Cenchrus setiger</i>	Birdwood grass	
* <i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Pampas grass	
<i>Erharta calycina</i>	Perennial veld grass	
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water hyacinth	DP
<i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Canadian pondweed	DP
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Weeping love grass	
<i>Euphobia terracina</i>	Geraldton carnation weed	
<i>Freesia hybrids</i>	Freesia	
<i>Homeria flaccida</i>	One-leaf cape tulip	DP
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Tambookie grass	
<i>Lachenalia reflexa</i>	Yellow soldier	
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hares tail grass	
<i>Lavatera arborea</i>	Tree mallow	
<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Victorian tea tree	
<i>Lupinus cosentinii</i>	Sandplain lupin	
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African boxthorn	
<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	Stinking passion flower	
<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	Pose Pelargonium	
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date palm	
<i>Romula rosea</i>	Guildford grass	
<i>Rumex vesicarius</i>	Rosy/ruby dock	
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Salvinia	DP
<i>Sparaxis bulbifera</i>	Harlequin flower	
<i>Typha orientalis</i>	Cumbungi/ bulrush	
<i>Watsonia meriana</i> var <i>bulbillifera</i>	Bulbil watsonia	
* <i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Arum lily	DP

Note: There are four rankings for environmental weeds (high, moderate, mild and low) based on their distribution, invasiveness and impact. A large number of plant species are yet to be assessed.

APPENDIX 3

Moderate Ranked Environment Weeds

(Environmental Weed Strategy for WA 1999)

<i>Aira caryphylla</i>	Silvery hair grass	
<i>Aira cupaniana</i>	Hairgrass	
<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered garlic	
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Pimpernel	
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	Sweet vernal grass	
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Cape weed	
<i>Arctotheca populifolia</i>	Dune arctotheca	
<i>Aster subulatus</i>	Busy starwort	
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Bearded oat	
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oat	
<i>Bartsia trixago</i>	White bartsia	
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Blowfly grass	
<i>Briza minor</i>	Shivery grass	
<i>Bromus rubens</i>	Red brome	
<i>Bupleurum semicompositum</i>		
<i>Cakile maritima</i>	Sea rocket	
<i>Callitriche stagnalis</i>	Common starwort	
<i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i>	Small balloon creeper	
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Slender thistle	
<i>Carex divisa</i>	Divided sedge	
<i>Carpobrotus edulus</i>	Hottentot fig	
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Maltese cockspur	
<i>Centaurea erythraea</i>	Common century	
<i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i>	African corn-flag	
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Bitou bush/boneseed	WONS, DP
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Slender thistle	
<i>Clitorea ternatea</i>	Butterfly pea	
<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Jute	
<i>Crassula glomerata</i>		
<i>Crassula natans</i>		
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Rubber vine	WONS, DP
<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>	Rubber vine	DP
<i>Cuscuta epithymum</i>	Lesser dodder	
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Couch	
<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i>	Mullumbimby couch	
<i>Cyperus compressus</i>		
<i>Cyperus congestus</i>	Dense flat-sedge	
<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Umbrella sedge	
<i>Cyperus hamulosus</i>	Curry sedge	
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Nut grass	
<i>Cyperus tenellus</i>	Tiny flat-sedge	
* <i>Datura leichhardtii</i>	Leichhardt's thornapple	DP
<i>Desmodium tortuosum</i>	Florida beggarweed	
<i>Dischisma arenarium</i>		
<i>Dischisma capitatum</i>	Wooly-headed dischisma	
<i>Ehrharta brevifolia</i>	Veld grass	
<i>Ehrharta longifolia</i>	Veld grass	

<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>	Pyp grass	
<i>Eragrostis barrelieri</i>	Pitted lovegrass	
<i>Erodium aureum</i>		
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Common storksbill	
<i>Eucalyptus citriodora</i>	Lemon scented gum	
<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Sugar gum	
<i>Eucalyptus maculata</i>	Spotted gum	
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	Asthma plant	
<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea spurge	
<i>Euphorbia peplus</i>	Petty spurge	
<i>Ficus carica</i>	Edible fig	
<i>Galium divaricatum</i>	Slender bedstraw	
<i>Galium murale</i>	Small bedstraw	
<i>Gladiolus caryophyllaceus</i>	Pink gladiolus	
<i>Gladiolus undulatus</i>	Wavy gladiolus	
<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Reed sweetgrass/water meadowgrass	
* <i>Gomphocarpus fruticosus</i>	Swan plant/narrow cottonbush	DP
<i>Gynandris setifolia</i>	Thread iris	
<i>Hainardia cylindrica</i>	Common barbgrass	
<i>Oldenlandia corymbosa</i>		
<i>Heliophila pusilla</i>		
<i>Hesperantha falcate</i>		
<i>Moraea lewisiae</i>		
<i>Hibiscus diversipolius</i>		
<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	Rosella	
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	
<i>Holcus setiger</i>	Annual fog	
<i>Homeria miniata</i>	two-leaf Cape tulip	DP
<i>Hordeum glaucum</i>	Northern barley grass	
<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Barery grass	
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Sea barley	
<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	Hydrocotyl	DP
<i>Hornungia procumbens</i>	Oval purse	
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth cat's ear	
<i>Hyptis suaveolens</i>	Mintweed	
<i>Indigofera oblongifolia</i>		
<i>Ipomea pes-tigridis</i>		
<i>Ipomea quamoclit</i>	Cupid's flower	
<i>Ipomea triloba</i>	Pink convolvulus	
<i>Isolepis hystrix</i>		
<i>Isolepis prolifera</i>	Budding club-rush	
<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	Physic nut	DP
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Bellyache bush	DP
<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Spiny/sharp rush	
<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad rush	
<i>Juncus capitatus</i>		
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce	
<i>Lamarckia aurea</i>	Golden top	
* <i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	WONS, DP
<i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i>	Lion's ear	
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Lead tree	
<i>Limonium campanyanis</i>	Blue mist	
<i>Lolium rigidum</i>	Annual/Wimmera rye grass	

<i>Lolium temulentum</i>	Drake/darnel	
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolium</i>	Hyssop loose strife	
<i>Malvastrum americanum</i>	Spiked malvastrum	
<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Hexham scent/King Island melilot	
<i>Mesembryanthemum aitonis</i>	Angled ice plant	
<i>Mesembryanthemum cryatallinum</i>	Ice plant	
<i>Disa bracteata</i>	South African orchid	
<i>Myosurus minimus</i>	Mousetail	
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrots' feather/Brazillian water milfoil	DP
<i>Oenothera drummondii</i>	Beach evening primrose	
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	
<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Lesser broomrape	
<i>Parentucellia latifolia</i>	Common bartsia	
<i>Parentucellia viscosa</i>	Sticky bartsia	
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Jerusalem thorn	WONS, DP
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Paspalum	
<i>Paspalum distichum</i>	Water couch	
<i>Paspalum vaginatum</i>	Salt water couch	
<i>Pelargonium alchemilloides</i>	Garden geranium	
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu	
<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>	African feather grass	
<i>Pennisetum pedicellatum</i>	Mission grass/kyasuma grass	
<i>Pennisetum polystachion</i>		
<i>Pentaschistis airoides</i>	False hair grass	
<i>Phalaris minor</i>	Lesser canary grass	
<i>Phyla nodiflora var nodiflora</i>	Lippia	
<i>Physalis angulata</i>	Wild gooseberry/annual ground cherry	
<i>Physalis peruviana</i>	Cape gooseberry/ground cherry	
<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Maritime pine	
<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata pine	
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual beard grass	
<i>Psuedognaphalium luteoalbum</i>	Jersey cudweed	
<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Buckthorn	
<i>Romulea flava</i>		
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	Watercress	
<i>Rostraria cristata</i>	Annual cat's tail	
<i>Rostraria pumila</i>	Rough cat's tail	
<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i>	Common blackberry	WONS, DP
<i>Rubus laudatus</i>	Early blackberry	WONS, DP
<i>Rubus ulmifolius</i>	Small leaf blackberry	WONS, DP
<i>Rubus loganobaccus</i>	Loganberry/boysenberry	
<i>Samolus valerandi</i>	Brook weed	
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Brazillian/Japanese/broadleaf pepper tree	
<i>Schismus arabicus</i>	Araby grass	
<i>Schismus barbatus</i>	Arabian/kelch grass	
<i>Senecio diaschides</i>		
<i>Senna alata</i>	Candle bush/ringworm shrub	
<i>Senna occidentalis</i>	Coffee senna	
<i>Sigesbeckia orientalis</i>	Indian weed	
<i>Sisymbrium orientale</i>	Indian hedge mustard	
<i>Solanum americanum</i>	Glossy nightshade	
* <i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Apple of Sodom	DP
* <i>Solanum nigrum</i>	Black berry nightshade	

<i>Soleirolia soleirolii</i>	Baby's tears/mind-your-own-business	
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Sowthistle	
<i>Sonchus tenerrimus</i>	Clammy sowthistle	
<i>Sparaxis pillansii</i>	Harlequin flower	
<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	Red sand spurrey	
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo grass	
<i>Succowia balaeria</i>		
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Athel pine/tamarisk	WONS, DP
<i>Tamarix pentandra</i>		
<i>Tetragonia decumbens</i>	Sea spinach	
<i>Thinopyrum distichum</i>	Sea wheat	
<i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i>	Giant pigweed	
<i>Tribolium uniolae</i>		
<i>Tridax procumbens</i>		
<i>Trifolium arvense</i>	Hare's foot clover	
<i>Trifolium campestre</i>	Hop clover	
<i>Trifolium cernuum</i>	Drooping flower clover	
<i>Trifolium dibium</i>	Suckling clover	
<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Ball/cluster clover	
<i>Trifolium subterraneum</i>	Subterranean clover	
<i>Urochloa mutica</i>	Para grass	
<i>Urospermum picroides</i>	False hawkbit	
<i>Ursinia anthemoides</i>	Ursinia	
<i>Vellereophyton dealbatum</i>	White cudweed	
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch	
<i>Vigna radiata</i>	Mung bean/green gram	
<i>Vigna trilobata</i>		
<i>Vulpia bromoides</i>	Squirrel's tail fescue	
<i>Vulpia fasciculata</i>	Sand fescue	
<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	Silver grass/rat's tail fescue	
<i>Wahlenbergia capensis</i>	Cape bluebell	
<i>Watsonia borbonica</i>		
<i>Watsonia marginata</i>	Watsonia	
<i>Watsonia meriana</i> var <i>bulbillifera</i>	Bulbil watsonia	
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Noongar burr	DP

Note: There are four rankings for environmental weeds (high, moderate, mild and low) based on their distribution, invasiveness and impact. A large number of plant species are yet to be assessed.

APPENDIX 4

Plants Not Recommended for Planting in the Shire of Manjimup

The plants listed below are **not recommended for use in general landscaping** in the Shire of Manjimup. These plants are deemed to be either ***harmful** (poisonous, that is causing a toxic reaction if placed in the mouth or ingested; or an irritant, that is causing a rash, swelling, dermatitis, pain or infection when handled or when skin comes into contact with a plant part), or **can spread readily and invade** bushland or road reserve and should therefore not be used for landscaping or screening.

(The ***harmful** plants are from World Wide Fund for a living Planet, Poisonous and Invasive Plants in Australia: an issues paper by N Thomson, July 2007.)

All plants listed in Appendix 1, 2 and 3 are not recommended (unless they are local indigenous species).

Trees

Acacia spp not native to the Shire

* <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven
<i>Araucaria bidwilli</i>	Bunya bunya pine
<i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>	Norfolk Island pine
* <i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong
* <i>Castanospermum australe</i>	Black bean, Morton Bay chestnut
* <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor laurel
* <i>Corynocarpus laevigatus</i>	New Zealand laurel
<i>Eucalyptus botryoides</i>	Bangalay
<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue gum
<i>Eucalyptus microcorys</i>	Tallow wood
<i>Eucalyptus muelleriana</i>	Yellow stringybark
<i>Eucalyptus polyanthemus</i>	Red box
<i>Eucalyptus saligna</i>	Sydney blue gum
* <i>Erthrina x sykesii</i>	Coral tree
* <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey locust, gleditsia
* <i>Melia azedarach</i>	Cape lilac/white cedar
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Broad-leaved paperbark
<i>Olea europea</i>	Olive
<i>Populus alba</i>	White poplar
<i>Populus nigra</i> var <i>italica</i>	Lombardy poplar
* <i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry plum
* <i>Prunus dulcis</i>	Bitter almond
* <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> and cultivars	Black locust/false acacia/mop tops
* <i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	Rhus/Sumacs
* <i>Toxicodendron vernicifluum</i>	Varnish tree/ Chinese lacquer tree
* <i>Ricinus communis</i>	Caster oil tree
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping willow
* <i>Semecarpus australiensis</i>	Tar tree
* <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian/broadleaf/Japanese pepper
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Rosewood
* <i>Vernicia fordii</i>	Tung oil tree

Washingtonia filifera

Cotton palm

Shrubs

* <i>Acokanthera oblongifolia</i>	Wintersweet, bushman's poison
* <i>Asclepias</i> spp	Milkweed
* <i>Agave americana</i>	Agave, century plant
<i>Arundo donax</i>	False bamboo
<i>Bambusa</i> spp	Bamboo
* <i>Brugmansia (Datura)</i> spp	Angel's trumpet
* <i>Cotoneaster</i> spp	Cotoneaster
<i>Caryota mitis</i>	Fishtail palm
* <i>Cestrum</i> spp	Cestrum
<i>Chamaecytisus palmensis</i>	Tagasaste/tree Lucerne
<i>Colchicum</i> spp	Autumn crocus
<i>Cytisus multiflorus</i>	White Spanish broom
<i>Dimorphotheca ecklonis</i>	Veld daisy
* <i>Euphorbia</i> spp	Milkweed, spurge
<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	Butterfly bush
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier broom
<i>Hibiscus diversifolius</i>	Swamp hibiscus
<i>Malva dendromorpha</i>	Tree mallow
<i>Lavandula stoechas</i>	Topped/Spanish lavender
<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>	Narrow-leaf lupin
<i>Lupinus luteus</i>	Yellow lupin
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Tree tobacco
* <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Tabacco
* <i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Pelargonium</i> spp	Rose geranium and hybrids
* <i>Pieris japonica</i>	Lily-of-the-valley shrub
<i>Podalyria serices</i>	Silver podalyria
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	Myrtle-leaf milkwort
<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	Taylorina, African scurf pea
<i>Retama raetam</i>	White weeping broom
<i>Rosa laevigata</i>	Cherokee rose
<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet briar
* <i>Ruta graveolens</i>	Common rue
* <i>Solanum pseudocapsicum</i>	Jerusalem cherry
* <i>Synadenium compactum</i>	African milk bush

Grasses, Bulbs, Groundcovers, Creepers, etc

* <i>Agapanthus praecox</i> and cultivars	Agapanthus
* <i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	Easter lily, naked ladies
<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram grass
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Pimpernel
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madiera vine
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>	Parsley piert
<i>Arctotis venusta</i>	Free state daisy
* <i>Aristolochia</i> spp	Dutchman's pipe, birthwort
<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Bridal veil

<i>Babiana spp</i>	Baboon flowers
<i>Canna hybrids</i>	Canna
<i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i>	African cornflag
<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	Oak-leafed goosefoot
<i>Conyza spp</i>	Fleabanes
* <i>Conium maculatum</i>	Hemlock
* <i>Colchicum autumnale</i>	Autumn crocus
* <i>Consolida ambigua</i>	Larkspur
* <i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily of the valley
* <i>Crinum angustifolium</i>	Field lily
<i>Corrigiola litoralis</i>	
<i>Cotula australis</i>	Carrot weed, common cotula
<i>Cotula turbinata</i>	Funnel weed
<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>	Afghan/pie/camel melon
<i>Cucumis myriocarpus</i>	Prickly paddy melon
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Cocksfoot
<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Dolichos pea
* <i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove
<i>Ehrharta spp</i>	Veld grasses
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall fescue
<i>Fumaria capreolata</i>	Whiteflower/climbing fumitory
<i>Gazania linearis</i>	Gazania
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cutleaf cranesbill
* <i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Glory vine, gloriosa lily
* <i>Hedra helix</i>	Ivy
* <i>Hippeastrum spp</i>	Amaryllis
<i>Hypolepis rugosula</i>	Ruddy ground fern
* <i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i>	Spanish bluebell
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St John's wort DP
<i>Hypericum canariensis</i>	Canary Island St John's wort
* <i>Iris germanica</i>	German iris, bearded iris
* <i>Iris laevigata</i>	Japanese iris
* <i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	Mile-a-minute
* <i>Ipomoea indica</i>	Morning glory, dunny creeper
<i>Isolepis marginata</i>	Coarse club-rush
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	Jointed rush
<i>Juncus usitatus</i>	Common rush
<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Perennial/everlasting pea
<i>Lathyrus tingitanus</i>	Tangier pea
<i>Lomandra</i>	
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	Perennial ryegrass
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle
<i>Nigella damascene</i>	Love-in-a-mist
<i>Oenothera spp</i>	Evening primroses
<i>Ottelia ovalifolia</i>	Swamp lily
<i>Oxalis spp</i>	Wood sorrels, oxalis
* <i>Parietaria judaica</i>	Stick weed
* <i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia creeper
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain grass
<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	Inkweed
<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	Sharp buttercup
<i>Senecio elegans</i>	
<i>Cyathea cooperi</i>	Rough tree fern

Thunbergia alata
Tritonia lineate
Tritonia crocata
Tropaeolum majus
Verbascum virgatum
Vinca major
Wahlenbergia capensis

Black-eyed susan

Nasturtium
Green/twiggy mullien
Blue periwinkle
Cape bluebell

These lists are not comprehensive. Plants are continually being assessed for their impact upon the environment into which they have been introduced.

Shire of Manjimup Proposed Pest Plant Local Law

Introduction

There are a large number of environmental weeds that are slowly spreading throughout the Warren Blackwood Region that are not listed as Declared Plants under the Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act (ARRPA) (Declared Plants). However, the ARRPA enables Local Government to declare a Pest Plant; such a plant must then be actively controlled within the defined district. If a plant is a Declared Plant under the ARRPA a legal requirement to control that plant already exists and therefore there is no need to declare it as a local Pest Plant.

The declaration of a known invasive environmental weed as a Pest Plant will assist and focus Council decision making and Shire practice in the control of weeds within the Shire of Manjimup. The weed species selected should be a weed incursion, which is a weed species present in the area where eradication of this species appears to be feasible. The aim of declaring Pest Plants is to eradicate or prevent that species from infesting land across the entire Shire. The declaration of these weed species as Pest Plants gives the Shire some powers to be able to enforce weed control on private land.

It is worth noting (from the ARRPA):

Part IX – Pest plants

111. Local government and Government departments to control pest plants

- (1) A local government shall destroy, eradicate or otherwise control pest plants on and in relation to land under its control in its district.
- (2) A Government department having public land in a district under its control shall destroy, eradicate or otherwise control pest plants on and in relation to that land

The following is the proposed Local Law:

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995
AGRICULTURE AND RELATED RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT 1976
Shire of Manjimup
Pest Plants Local Law 2008

In pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the abovementioned Acts and of all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Manjimup hereby records having resolved on the X X 2008 to make the following local law:—

PART 1 – PRELIMINARY

(1.1) Citation

This local law may be cited as the Shire of Manjimup Pest Plant Local Law 2008.

(1.2) Definitions

In this local law, unless the contrary intention appears:—

"district" means the district of the local government;

"local government" means the Shire of Manjimup;

"pest plant" means a plant described as a pest plant by clause (2.1) of this local law.

(1.3) Application

This local law applies throughout the district.

PART 2- DESCRIPTION OF PEST PLANTS

(2.1) Description of Pest Plants

Every plant described in the First Schedule of this local law is a pest plant.

PART 3 – SERVING OF NOTICES

(3.1) Serving of Notices

The Council may serve on the owner or occupier of private land within the district a duly completed notice in the form of the Second Schedule to this local law requiring the destruction, eradication or otherwise control any pest plant on that land and any person so served shall comply with that notice within the time and in the manner specified therein.

PART 4 – OFFENCES

(4.1) Penalties

Where a person fails to comply with that notice under clause (3.1) of this local law, the Council may:—

(a) without payment of any compensation in respect thereof, destroy, eradicate or control, as the case may be, any pest plant the destruction, eradication and control of which was required by the notice; and

(b) recover in a court of competent jurisdiction from the person to whom the notice is directed, the amount of the expense of such destruction, eradication or control.

First Schedule

PEST PLANTS

Common Name

Scientific Name

Coastal (Victorian) tea-tree	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>
Flaxleaf broom	<i>Genista linifolia</i>
Montpellier broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
Evening primrose	<i>Oenothera spp</i>
Myrtle-leaved milkwort	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>
Milkwort	<i>Polygala virgata</i>
Sweet pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>
Taylorina	<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>
Afghan/pie/camel melon	<i>Citrullus lanatus</i>
Prickly paddy melon	<i>Cucumis myfiocarpus</i>

Second Schedule:

Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976.

Shire of Manjimup Pest Plant Notice.

No: _____

To _____ (full name)

of _____ (address).

You are hereby given notice under the Manjimup Pest Plant Local Law 2008 you are required to _____ (specify: destroy, eradicate, or control) the pest plant

_____ (Common Name),

_____ (Scientific Name),

on _____ (specify the land)

of which you are the _____ (owner or occupier).

This notice may be complied with by _____

(specify manner of achieving destruction, eradication or control).

Such measures shall be commenced not later than _____ (date),

and shall be completed by _____ (date).

Upon failure to comply with this notice within the times specified, the Council may destroy, eradicate or control, as the case may be, any specified pest plant at your expense, and if necessary recover the same in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Date of service of notice: _____

(Signature of authorised person).

Dated this Xth day of X 2008.

The Common Seal of the Shire of Manjimup was hereto affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of:—

WADE DE CAMPO, Shire President. _____

JEREMY HUBBLE, Chief Executive Officer. _____