



## WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

### NAME OF WEED(S): FLAX-LEAF BROOM

**Common name:** Flax-leaf broom

**Scientific name:** *Genista linifolia*

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

### AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains ..... 4780 5000

### CONTACT PERSON(S)

**Weeds Officer:** Ian Lett / Dave Whitman

**Council:** Blue Mountains City Council

### PLAN PERIOD

**Starting date:** 10 November 2006

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

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

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

For small infestations (<5m<sup>2</sup>) on privately owned land, all plants must be removed / destroyed. For large infestations (>5m<sup>2</sup>), weeds must be continually treated and a weed management plan for the site must be completed by the landholder and approved by the Local Control Authority.

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

## CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

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

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

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

Small scale infestations (under 10m<sup>2</sup>):

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

Large scale infestations:

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

Infestations in sensitive vegetation areas:

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

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

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

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

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

### Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

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

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

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