



WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

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

NAME OF WEED: St Johns Wort

Common name: St Johns Wort

Scientific name: *Hypericum perforatum*

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

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Blue Mountains

Ph: 4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 10 November 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

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

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

Small infestations (under 2ha):

Small to medium infestations must be continuously suppressed and destroyed.

Large infestations (2ha or greater):

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

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

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

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

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

Manual control.

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

Herbicide control.

Spray with a registered herbicide.

Integrated management.

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

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

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

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy

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

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

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

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

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by: _____ Position: General Manager

Dated: _____

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