



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: Camphor Laurel

Common name: Camphor Laurel

Scientific name: *Cinnamomum camphora*

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

AREA OF OPERATION:

Region: Blue Mountains

4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1st March 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

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

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.

Small scale infestations:

Trees under 3 metres cut tree close to ground and paint stump within 30 seconds with a registered herbicide.

Large scale infestations:

Large trees will not be removed unless there is certainty that tree is causing structural damage to adjacent property.

Note: Council may require owners of property to provide proof to ascertain whether a tree is causing damage. Notices will not be issued except in these circumstances.

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 may 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:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety. May 2006.



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: Crofton Weed

Common name: Crofton Weed

Scientific name: *Ageratina adenophora*

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

AREA OF OPERATION:

Region: Blue Mountains

4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1st March 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

All plants must be treated. Flower heads must be removed and bagged.

Large infestations must have a weed management plan for the site completed by the landholder and approved by the Blue Mountains City Council.

On public land, Crofton Weed 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

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.

Small scale infestations (under 10m²):

Hand pull plants bagging any seeding material.
May be sprayed using a registered herbicide.

Large scale infestations:

Spray using a registered herbicide.

Note: Follow-up treatments will be necessary to check for any regrowth and new seedlings.

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 may 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 Blue Mountains City Council

Signed by:

Position:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety July 2006.



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: Scotch Broom / English Broom

**Common name: Scotch Broom
English Broom**

Scientific name: *Cytisus scoparius*

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	4780 5000
Hornsby	9847 6976
Hunters Hill	9879 9400
Ku-ring-gai	9424 0888
Lane Cove	9911 3555
North Sydney	9936 8100
Parramatta	9806 5000
Ryde	9952 8222
Warringah	9942 2111
Willoughby	9777 1000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1st March 2006

Completion date: 28th February 2011

(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

For small infestations on privately owned land, all plants must be removed / destroyed. For large infestations, weeds must be continually treated and a weed management plan for the site must be completed by the landholder and approved by the Blue Mountains City Council.

On public land, Scotch Broom will be strategically controlled and reduced according to 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

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.

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

Small scale infestations (under 10m²):

1. Hand remove (bag any seed present)
2. Cut and paint with 100% glyphosate
3. Spot spray using triclopyr at 17mL/10 L

Large scale infestations:

1. Spray using triclopyr at 170mL/100 L
2. Slash mature infestations as close to ground as possible. 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 100% glyphosate

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-wide Gorse, Scotch Broom and Cape Broom Regional Management Plan 2004-2009

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 may 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:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

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

June 2006



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: Pampas Grass

Common name: Pampas Grass

Scientific name: Cortaderia spp.

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:

Ashfield	9716 1800
Auburn	9735 1222
Bankstown	9707 9463
Blue Mountains	4780 5000
Botany	9366 3666
Burwood	9911 9911
Camden	4654 7777
Campbelltown	4645 4601
Canada Bay	9911 6555
Canterbury	9789 9300
Fairfield	9725 0394
Hawkesbury River County Council	4577 5573 (inc Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Hawkesbury, Penrith)
Holroyd	9840 9840
Hornsby	9847 6976
Hunters Hill	9879 9400
Hurstville	9330 6222
Kogarah	9330 9400
Ku-ring-gai	9424 0888
Lane Cove	9911 3555
Leichhardt	9367 9222
Liverpool	9821 9319
Manly	9976 1500
Marrickville	9335 2222
Mosman	9978 4000
North Sydney	9936 8100
Parramatta	9806 5000
Pittwater	9970 1111
Randwick	1300 722 542
Rockdale	9562 1666
Ryde	9952 8222
Strathfield	9748 9999
Sutherland	9710 0333
Sydney City	1300 651301
Warringah	9942 2111
Waverley	9369 8000
Willoughby	9777 1000
Wollondilly	4677 1326
Woollahra	9391 7000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1 March 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

All plants must be treated. Flower heads must be removed and bagged.

Large infestations must have a weed management plan for the site completed by the landholder and approved by the Blue Mountains City Council.

On public land, Pampas Grass 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

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.

Manual control.

Hand pull or dig out the entire plant with a mattock, wherever possible. Larger plants can be slashed with a brushcutter to make root removal with a mattock easier. Carefully remove any seed heads and securely bag to avoid seed spread. Dispose of bags in domestic rubbish service.

Herbicide control.

Spray Pampas Grass with a registered herbicide. A higher concentration rate should be used on plants over 1metre high.

SPECIAL NOTE.

Follow-up treatments will be necessary to check for any regrowth and new seedlings.

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

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)
Sydney Regional Pampas Grass Management Plan

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 may 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:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety July 2006.



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: African Boxthorn

Common name: African Boxthorn **Scientific name:** *Lycium ferocissimum*

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	4780 5000
Camden	4654 7777
Campbelltown	4645 4601
Hawkesbury River County Council	4577 5573 (inc Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Hawkesbury, Penrith)
Wollondilly	4677 1326

PLAN PERIOD (not to exceed weed control order)

Starting date: 1 March 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. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

Individual specimens and small infestations (less than 20 individuals) must be completely removed. Large infestations (i.e. greater than 20 plants per hectare) will require the development of a weed management plan which is endorsed by the Blue Mountains City Council and must be reduced by 50% prior to March each year.

On public land, African Boxthorn 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

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.

Manual control.

For small infestations, use the hand removal, cut-stump or basal bark method.

For larger infestations, mechanical control such as stickraking, dozing or blade ploughing may be used in accordance with the Weed Management Plan, ensuring removal of as many of the roots as possible. All exposed root surfaces and cut stumps should be immediately treated with herbicide to restrict regrowth.

Herbicide control.

Spray plants with a registered herbicide.

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 may 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:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety July 2006.



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: **Asparagus Fern**

Common name: Asparagus Fern

Scientific name: Asparagus densiflorus

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	4780 5000
Hunters Hill	9879 9400
Hornsby	9847 6666
Ku-ring-gai	9424 0888
Lane Cove	9911 3555
Manly	9976 1500
Mosman	9978 4000
North Sydney	9936 8100
Parramatta	9806 5000
Pittwater	9970 1111
Ryde	9952 8222
Warringah	9942 2111
Willoughby	9777 1000

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1st March 2006

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

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

All fruits and seeds must be removed. This plant must be prevented from spreading across the property boundary.

If removal of fruits and seeds is not possible or the plant is not continuously prevented from spreading across a property boundary, the entire plant must be removed/ destroyed

On public land, Asparagus Fern 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

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.

Manual control.

Remove and bag all fronds with berries. Locate centre of the plant and using a sharp knife hand-dig the woody crown, leaving water tubers in place. Manual control is suitable in areas where infestations are light to medium, presence of native vegetation or if there is a potential for natural regeneration

Herbicide control.

Spot spray with a registered herbicide when growth is active between flowering and fruiting period. May take up to 2 to 3 months to die off. Spraying is suitable when infestation is dense or if infestation occurs on a steep slope where erosion may be an issue.

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

Sydney North Regional Weeds Strategy
Draft Asparagus Fern Regional Management Plan 2005
Sydney Metropolitan Weeds Strategy (currently being developed)

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 may 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:

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

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety July 2006.



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: Rhizomatous bamboo

Common name: Rhizomatous bamboo **Scientific name:** *Phyllostachys spp.*

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	4780 5000
Hunters Hill	9879 9400
Hornsby	9847 6666
Ku-ring-gai	9424 0888
Lane Cove	9911 3555
Manly	9976 1500
Mosman	9978 4000
North Sydney	9936 8100
Parramatta	9806 5000
Pittwater	9970 1111
Ryde	9952 8222
Warringah	9942 2111
Willoughby	9777 1000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman **Council:** Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1st March 2006 **Completion date:** 28th February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

Any part of this weed must be prevented from growing within 3 metres of the boundary of adjacent property.

On public lands Bamboo 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

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.

Manual control.

Physically remove by hand or machine. Make sure every part of the rhizome (underground stem) system is removed (including any fragments) to the depth required. Rhizomes generally grow quite shallow, so this will usually be within the top 30cm of soil. Dispose of all rhizomes in bags to avoid further spread. Watering the area deeply a few days before digging can make physical removal easier. Monitor the site over the next few seasons for the occasional shoot where root fragments may have been missed.

Chemical control.

Cut each stem with loppers within 150 mm from the ground. Within 15 seconds, paint the cut stem with a registered herbicide. Apply herbicide immediately so that the herbicide is drawn down into the rhizome. Cut stems should be mulched after the stems have fully dried out and turned brittle, or placed in green waste for recycling. Monitor the site as repeated chemical treatments may be required.

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

Sydney North Regional Weeds Strategy
Sydney Metropolitan Weeds Strategy (currently being developed)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weeds Strategy (currently being developed)

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 may 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:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety July 2006.



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: Bitou Bush

Common name: Bitou Bush

Scientific name: *Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp rotundata*

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:

Ashfield	9716 1800
Auburn	9735 1222
Blue Mountains	4780 5000
Botany	9366 3666
Canada Bay	9911 6555
Hunters Hill	9879 9400
Lane Cove	9911 3555
Leichhardt	9367 9222
Manly	9976 1500
Mosman	9978 4000
North Sydney	9936 8100
Pittwater	9970 1111
Randwick	1300 722 542
Ryde	9952 8222
Sutherland	9710 0333
Sydney City	1300 651301
Warringah	9942 2111
Waverley	9369 8000
Willoughby	9777 1000
Woollahra	9391 7000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1 March 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

Light infestations (<25m²) must be targeted for complete control, and large infestations (>25m²) must be contained and prevented from spreading. A weed management plan for the site must be completed by the landholder and approved by the Blue Mountains City Council. On public land, Bitou Bush 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. More extensive control options for Bitou Bush are detailed in the *Best Practice Management Guide 3- Bitou Bush* published by the Cooperative Research Centre for Weed Management Systems (Weeds CRC).

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.

Manual Control

Cut and paint mature plants. Hand remove seedlings and young plants ensuring removal of entire root system. Plants are liable to re-sprout after slashing alone but applying herbicide to stems immediately after cutting should prevent regrowth. Bag all seeding material.

Herbicide Control

Spray plants with a registered herbicide. Plants can be treated year round but best results will be obtained in winter when the plant is actively growing.

Follow-up control after initial treatment is important to control regrowth and seedling germination in the long term.

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

Sydney Bitou Bush / Boneseed Regional Management Plan

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)

Weeds of National Significance. Bitou and Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* ssp. *rotundata*) (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* ssp. *monilifera*) Strategic Plan

NSW Bitou Bush strategy

NSW Bitou Threat Abatement Plan

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 may 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 each the Blue Mountains City Council

Signed by:

Position:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety July 2006.



Sydney Central Regional Weeds Committee
 Sydney North Regional Weeds Committee
 South West Sydney Regional Weeds Committee
 Sydney West ~ Blue Mountains Regional Weeds Committee

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: Blackberry

Common name: Blackberry

Scientific name: *Rubus fruticosus* (agg. spp.)

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:

Ashfield	9716 1800
Auburn	9735 1222
Bankstown	9707 9463
Blue Mountains	4780 5000
Botany	9366 3666
Burwood	9911 9911
Camden	4654 7777
Campbelltown	4645 4601
Canada Bay	9911 6555
Canterbury	9789 9300
Fairfield	9725 0394
Hawkesbury River County Council	4577 5573 (inc Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Hawkesbury, Penrith)
Holroyd	9840 9840
Hornsby	9847 6976
Hunters Hill	9879 9400
Hurstville	9330 6222
Kogarah	9330 9400
Ku-ring-gai	9424 0888
Lane Cove	9911 3555
Leichhardt	9367 9222
Liverpool	9821 9319
Manly	9976 1500
Marrickville	9335 2222
Mosman	9978 4000
North Sydney	9936 8100
Parramatta	9806 5000
Pittwater	9970 1111
Randwick	1300 722 542
Rockdale	9562 1666
Ryde	9952 8222
Strathfield	9748 9999
Sutherland	9710 0333
Sydney City	1300 651301
Warringah	9942 2111
Waverley	9369 8000
Willoughby	9777 1000
Wollondilly	4677 1326
Woollahra.....	9391 7000

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1 March 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. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

On privately owned land less than or equal to 2Ha in size, small infestations (less than 25%) must be treated in their entirety on an annual basis.

On privately owned land less than or equal to 2Ha in size, the weed must be prevented from fruiting and flowering (usually occurs between Dec – Apr) and its spatial extent reduced by a minimum of 50% annually. Establishment of new infestations must be prevented.

On privately owned land greater than 2Ha in size, the weed must be prevented from spreading and its spatial extent reduced by a minimum of 25% annually. Establishment of new infestations must be prevented.

A weed management plan for the site must be completed by the landholder and approved by the Blue Mountains City Council.

If these measures cannot be continuously complied with on private land, then total removal will be enforced.

On public land Blackberry 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. 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.

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.

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 Triclopyr based 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 cut and paint or scrape and paint

method should be used. The cut and paint technique requires the woody crown of each plant to be cut through and herbicide applied immediately after cutting. The scrape and paint 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.

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

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

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 may 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:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety July 2006.



Sydney Central Regional Weeds Committee
Sydney North Regional Weeds Committee
South West Sydney Regional Weeds Committee
Sydney West ~ Blue Mountains Regional Weeds Committee

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: **Boneseed**

Common name: Boneseed
monilifera

Scientific name: *Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp*

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:

Ashfield	9716 1800
Auburn	9735 1222
Blue Mountains	4780 5000
Botany	9366 3666
Canada Bay	9911 6555
Hunters Hill	9879 9400
Lane Cove	9911 3555
Leichhardt	9367 9222
Manly	9976 1500
Mosman	9978 4000
North Sydney	9936 8100
Pittwater	9970 1111
Randwick	1300 722 542
Ryde	9952 8222
Sutherland	9710 0333
Sydney City	1300 651301
Warringah	9942 2111
Waverley	9369 8000
Willoughby	9777 1000
Woollahra	9391 7000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1 March 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

BMCC specify the following measures to control this weed:

Light infestations (<25m²) must be targeted for complete control, and large infestations must be contained and prevented from spreading.

For heavy infestations (>25m²), a weed management plan for the site must be completed by the landholder and approved by the Blue Mountains City Council

On public land, Boneseed 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

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.

Manual Control.

Plants have a shallow root system so even large plants can be hand removed. Otherwise cut and paint mature plants.

Herbicide Control.

Spray plants with a registered herbicide. Plants can be treated year round but best results will be obtained in spring and early summer when the plant is actively growing.

Follow-up control after initial treatment is important to control regrowth and seedling germination in the long term.

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

Sydney Bitou Bush / Boneseed Regional Management Plan

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)

Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)

Weeds of National Significance. Bitou and Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* ssp. *rotundata*) (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* ssp. *monilifera*) Strategic Plan

NSW Bitou Bush strategy

NSW Bitou Threat Abatement Plan

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 may 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:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety July 2006.



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: Chilean Needle Grass

Common name: Chilean Needle Grass **Scientific name:** *Nassella neesiana*

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:

Ashfield	9716 1800
Auburn	9735 1222
Bankstown	9707 9463
Blue Mountains	4780 5000
Botany	9366 3666
Burwood	9911 9911
Camden	4654 7777
Campbelltown	4645 4601
Canada Bay	9911 6555
Canterbury	9789 9300
Fairfield	9725 0394
Hawkesbury River County Council	4577 5573 (inc Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Hawkesbury, Penrith)
Holroyd	9840 9840
Hornsby	9847 6976
Hunters Hill	9879 9400
Hurstville	9330 6222
Kogarah	9330 9400
Ku-ring-gai	9424 0888
Lane Cove	9911 3555
Leichhardt	9367 9222
Liverpool	9821 9319
Manly	9976 1500
Marrickville	9335 2222
Mosman	9978 4000
North Sydney	9936 8100
Parramatta	9806 5000
Pittwater	9970 1111
Randwick	1300 722 542
Rockdale	9562 1666
Ryde	9952 8222
Strathfield	9748 9999
Sutherland	9710 0333
Sydney City	1300 651301
Warringah	9942 2111
Waverley	9369 8000
Willoughby	9777 1000
Wollondilly	4677 1326
Woollahra.....	9391 7000

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1 March 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

Individual specimens and small infestations (less than 10m²) must be completely removed.

Large infestations (greater than 10m²) must be managed according to integrated management techniques, and a weed management plan for the site must be completed by the landholder and approved by the Blue Mountains City Council.

On public land, Chilean Needle Grass 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

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.

Manual Control.

For small infestations (under 10m²) remove by hand digging the entire plant including the roots, 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:

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

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

Sydney Wide Regional Weed Management Plan for Grasses (Draft)
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 may 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:

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

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety July 2006.



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: Giant Reed

Common name: Giant Reed

Scientific name: *Arundo donax*

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	4780 5000
Ku-ring-gai	9424 0888
Lane Cove	9911 3555
Hunters Hill	9879 9400
Hornsby	9847 6666
Manly	9976 1500
Mosman	9978 4000
North Sydney	9936 8100
Parramatta	9806 5000
Pittwater	9970 1111
Warringah	9942 2111
Willoughby	9777 1000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1st March 2006

Completion date: 28th February 2011

(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

Any part of this weed must be prevented from growing within 3 metres of a boundary of adjacent property.

On public land, Giant Reed 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

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.

Manual control.

For infestations less than 5m² remove the whole plant by hand and dig out all rhizomes.

Chemical control.

Small plants may be sprayed with a registered herbicide. The cut and paint method can be used on larger plants and infestations greater than 5m². Follow up will be required on any regrowth to completely eliminate the plant.

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

Sydney North Regional Weeds Strategy
Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weeds Strategy (currently under preparation)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weeds Strategy (currently 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 may 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:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety July 2006.



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 WEEDS: Paterson's curse; Vipers bugloss; and Italian bugloss

Common names: Peterson's curse; Vipers bugloss; and Italian bugloss

Scientific name: *Echium* species

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
Camden	4654 7777
Campbelltown	4645 4601
Hawkesbury River County Council	4577 5573 (inc Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Hawkesbury, Penrith)
Wollondilly	4677 1326

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD (not to exceed weed control order)

Starting date: 1 March 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. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

Treat all Paterson's Curse, Viper bugloss and Italian bugloss plants during winter each year (when the plant is in rosette stage).

Individual specimens and small infestations less than 2 Ha must be treated in its entirety on an annual basis.

Large infestations greater than 2 Ha must have a weed management plan for the site completed by the landholder and approved by the Blue Mountains City Council.

On public land, Paterson's Curse 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

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.

Manual Control.

For small infestations, single plants and small patches can be controlled by hand removal but all roots must be removed or the plant will regenerate.

Herbicide Control.

For larger infestations, spray with a registered herbicide.

Integrated Management.

In agricultural situations, control can be achieved through an integrated approach using competitive pastures, grazing management, manual control, herbicides and biological control. Consultation with a NSW Department of Primary Industries agronomist is recommended prior to using competitive pastures and grazing management

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 may 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:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety July 2006.



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: Prickly Pear

Common name: Prickly Pear

Scientific name: *Cylindropuntia* and *Opuntia*
species, except *O. ficus-india*

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:

Ashfield	9716 1800
Auburn	9735 1222
Bankstown	9707 9463
Blue Mountains	4780 5000
Botany	9366 3666
Burwood	9911 9911
Camden	4654 7777
Campbelltown	4645 4601
Canada Bay	9911 6555
Canterbury	9789 9300
Fairfield	9725 0394
Hawkesbury River County Council	4577 5573 (inc Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Hawkesbury, Penrith)
Holroyd	9840 9840
Hornsby	9847 6976
Hunters Hill	9879 9400
Hurstville	9330 6222
Kogarah	9330 9400
Ku-ring-gai	9424 0888
Lane Cove	9911 3555
Leichhardt	9367 9222
Liverpool	9821 9319
Manly	9976 1500
Marrickville	9335 2222
Mosman	9978 4000
North Sydney	9936 8100
Parramatta	9806 5000
Pittwater	9970 1111
Randwick	1300 722 542
Rockdale	9562 1666
Ryde	9952 8222
Strathfield	9748 9999
Sutherland	9710 0333
Sydney City	1300 651301
Warringah	9942 2111
Waverley	9369 8000
Willoughby	9777 1000
Wollondilly	4677 1326
Wollahra	9391 7000

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1 March 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following control measures:

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 public land, Prickly Pear 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

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.

Biological Control.

Cactoblastis

Cactoblastis can be spread manually by distributing eggs or larvae. *Cactoblastis* moths lay chains of eggs called eggsticks on prickly pear pads between the periods of January-February and September-November. The eggsticks are distinguished from spines by their curved appearance.

1. Collect the fragile eggsticks carefully.
2. Glue single eggsticks to small pieces of paper using a starch based adhesive.
3. Pin the egg papers to prickly pear pads. (Eggs take up to 1 month to hatch.)
4. Collect pads or plants in which it is obvious that larvae are still active.
5. At a release site place all the collected plant material in a small part of the infestation.
6. Subsequent generations of moths will disperse through the infestation.
7. Follow up the biological control with either herbicide or mechanical treatment.

Cochineals

As there are several cochineal insects that affect some prickly pears and not others, it is essential to know what prickly pear you wish to control.

1. Identify your prickly pear type.
2. Find the same prickly pear type which is being attacked by a cochineal.
3. Collect pads of the prickly pear with the insects.
4. Place affected pads against unaffected prickly pears at the release site.
5. Follow up the biological control with either herbicide or mechanical treatment.

Tiger pear cochineal

Tiger pear cochineal is easy to multiply quickly after collection.

1. Carefully collect a reasonable quantity of unaffected tiger pear in a container (box or bucket).
2. Place a few pieces of cochineal affected tiger pear into the same container.
3. Cover the container with a cloth and store under cover for a few weeks.
4. Check the cactus occasionally.
5. When most of the tiger pear in the container has cochineal, it is ready to distribute.

Manual Control.

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

Chemical 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.

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 may 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:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety July 2006.



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: **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:

Ashfield	9716 1800
Auburn	9735 1222
Blue Mountains	4780 5000
Camden	4654 7777
Campbelltown	4645 4601
Canterbury	9789 9300
Fairfield	9725 0394
Hawkesbury River County Council	4577 5573 (inc Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Hawkesbury, Penrith)
Holroyd	9840 9840
Hornsby	9847 6976
Hunters Hill	9879 9400
Hurstville	9330 6222
Kogarah	9330 9400
Ku-ring-gai	9424 0888
Lane Cove	9911 3555
Leichhardt	9367 9222
Manly	9976 1500
Mosman	9978 4000
North Sydney	9936 8100
Parramatta	9806 5000
Pittwater	9970 1111
Randwick	1300 722 542
Rockdale	9562 1666
Ryde	9952 8222
Strathfield	9748 9999
Sydney City	1300 651301
Warringah	9942 2111
Willoughby	9777 1000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1st March 2006

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

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

For all infestations on privately owned land, unless maintained as a formal hedge where all flowering and fruiting is prevented, all plants must be removed/destroyed.

On public land Privet will not be removed without a Doctor's Certificate stating that it is causing health problems to residents or it will be strategically controlled and reduced according to 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

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.

Manual control.

Small plants (<1cm 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.

Trees (>5cm trunk diameter) and saplings (<5cm 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.

Herbicide control.

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

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 (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 may 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:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety July 2006.



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: Rhus Tree

Common name: Rhus Tree

Scientific name: *Toxicodendron succedaneum*

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:

Ashfield	9716 1800
Auburn	9735 1222
Bankstown	9707 9463
Blue Mountains	4780 5000
Botany	9366 3666
Burwood	9911 9911
Camden	4654 7777
Campbelltown	4645 4601
Canada Bay	9911 6555
Canterbury	9789 9300
Fairfield	9725 0394
Hawkesbury River County Council	4577 5573 (inc Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Hawkesbury, Penrith)
Holroyd	9840 9840
Hornsby	9847 6976
Hunters Hill	9879 9400
Hurstville	9330 6222
Kogarah	9330 9400
Ku-ring-gai	9424 0888
Lane Cove	9911 3555
Leichhardt	9367 9222
Liverpool	9821 9319
Manly	9976 1500
Marrickville	9335 2222
Mosman	9978 4000
North Sydney	9936 8100
Parramatta	9806 5000
Pittwater	9970 1111
Randwick	1300 722 542
Rockdale	9562 1666
Ryde	9952 8222
Strathfield	9748 9999
Sutherland	9710 0333
Sydney City	1300 651301
Warringah	9942 2111
Waverley	9369 8000
Willoughby	9777 1000
Wollondilly	4677 1326
Woollahra	9391 7000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1 March 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

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

On public land, Rhus Trees 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

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.

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.*

Manual control.

Young plants are easily hand-pulled. 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.

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 may 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 Blue Mountains City Council.

Signed by:

Position:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety July 2006.



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: Serrated Tussock

Common name: Serrated Tussock

Scientific name: *Nassella trichotoma*

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:

Ashfield	9716 1800
Auburn	9735 1222
Bankstown	9707 9463
Blue Mountains	4780 5000
Botany	9366 3666
Burwood	9911 9911
Camden	4654 7777
Campbelltown	4645 4601
Canada Bay	9911 6555
Canterbury	9789 9300
Fairfield	9725 0394
Hawkesbury River County Council	4577 5573 (inc Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Hawkesbury, Penrith)
Holroyd	9840 9840
Hornsby	9847 6976
Hunters Hill	9879 9400
Hurstville	9330 6222
Kogarah	9330 9400
Ku-ring-gai	9424 0888
Lane Cove	9911 3555
Leichhardt	9367 9222
Liverpool	9821 9319
Manly	9976 1500
Marrickville	9335 2222
Mosman	9978 4000
North Sydney	9936 8100
Parramatta	9806 5000
Pittwater	9970 1111
Randwick	1300 722 542
Rockdale	9562 1666
Ryde	9952 8222
Strathfield	9748 9999
Sutherland	9710 0333
Sydney City	1300 651301
Warringah	9942 2111
Waverley	9369 8000
Willoughby	9777 1000
Wollondilly	4677 1326
Wollahra	9391 7000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1 March 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. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

Small to medium infestations less than 2 Ha must be treated in its entirety on an annual basis.

Large infestations greater than 2 Ha must have a weed management plan for the site completed by the landholder and approved by the Blue Mountains City Council. Control works as part of this plan must be undertaken on an annual basis.

On public land, Serrated Tussock 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 Further information on integrated weed management is available in the Serrated Tussock Weed Management Guide (CRC for Australian Weed Management).

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.

Manual Control.

For small infestations, chip 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.

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

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy (under preparation)
Draft Sydney-wide Grasses Management Plan
Weeds of National Significance. Serrated Tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*) Strategic Plan

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 may 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:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety July 2006.



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

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Ashfield	9716 1800
Auburn	9735 1222
Bankstown	9707 9463
Blue Mountains	4780 5000
Botany	9366 3666
Burwood	9911 9911
Camden	4654 7777
Campbelltown	4645 4601
Canada Bay	9911 6555
Canterbury	9789 9300
Fairfield	9725 0394
Hawkesbury River County Council	4577 5573 (inc Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Hawkesbury, Penrith)
Holroyd	9840 9840
Hornsby	9847 6976
Hunters Hill	9879 9400
Hurstville	9330 6222
Kogarah	9330 9400
Ku-ring-gai	9424 0888
Lane Cove	9911 3555
Leichhardt	9367 9222
Liverpool	9821 9319
Manly	9976 1500
Marrickville	9335 2222
Mosman	9978 4000
North Sydney	9936 8100
Parramatta	9806 5000
Pittwater	9970 1111
Randwick	1300 722 542
Rockdale	9562 1666
Ryde	9952 8222
Strathfield	9748 9999
Sutherland	9710 0333
Sydney City	1300 651301
Warringah	9942 2111
Waverley	9369 8000
Willoughby	9777 1000
Wollondilly	4677 1326
Woollahra	9391 7000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1 March 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. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.

The Blue Mountains City Council specify the following measures to control this weed:

Small to medium infestations less than 2 Ha must be treated in its entirety on an annual basis.

Large infestations greater than 2 Ha must have a weed management plan for the site completed by the landholder and approved by the Local Control Authority. Control works as part of this plan must be undertaken on an annual basis.

On public land, St Johns Wort 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

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.

Manual control.

For small infestations, pulling or chipping can remove isolated plants, but all roots must be removed or the plant will regenerate.

Herbicide control.

For larger infestations, spray with a registered herbicide.

Intergrated 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.

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 may 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:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety July 2006.



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):

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:

Region:

Council(s): Blue Mountains City Council

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD (not to exceed weed control order)

Starting date: 1st March 2006

Completion date: 1st March 2011

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. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.

For small infestations (<5m²) on privately owned land, all plants must be removed / destroyed. For large infestations (>5m²), 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

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.

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

Small scale infestations (under 10m²):

1. Hand remove (bag any seed present)
2. Cut and paint with 100% glyphosate
3. Spot spray using triclopyr at 17mL/10 L

Large scale infestations:

1. Spray using triclopyr at 170mL/100 L
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 100% glyphosate

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 may 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:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety. July 2006.



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: Montbretia

Common name: Montbretia

Scientific name: *Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora*

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

AREA OF OPERATION:

Region: Blue Mountains

4780 5000

CONTACT PERSON(S)

Weeds Officer: Ian Lett, Dave Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1st March 2006

Completion date: 28 February 2011

(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

A staged removal and revegetation plan may be implemented, according to the measures specified in this management plan.

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

Note: Control works should carefully consider areas where the risk of erosion is liable to occur.

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

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.

Treatment times are Spring/Summer.

Small scale infestations (under 10m²):

1. Remove and bag all flowering and seeding material.
2. Hand remove (bagging all corms) around desirable plants.
3. Wick wipe with Glyphosate Biactive 1:75 add surfactant such as Synertrol Oil 2ml per litre, agitate mixture between applications. Cut tips from leaves to prevent contamination of desirable plants.
4. Spray with Glyphosate Biactive 1:75 after preparing around native vegetation in riparian areas
5. Followup when required.

Large scale infestations:

1. Hand remove (bagging all corms) around desirable plants/perimeter.
2. Wick wipe with Glyphosate Biactive 1:75 add surfactant such as Synertrol Oil 2ml per litre, agitate mixture between applications. Cut tips from leaves to prevent contamination of desirable plants.
3. Spray with Glyphosate Biactive 1:75 after preparing around native vegetation in riparian areas
4. Followup spray when required.

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 may 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:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety July 2006.



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: Cape Broom / Montpellier Broom

**Common name: Cape Broom
Montpellier Broom**

Scientific name: *Genista monspessulana*

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 Whiteman

Council: Blue Mountains City Council

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1st March 2006

Completion date: 28th 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 the plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

For small infestations on privately owned land, all plants must be removed / destroyed. For large infestations, weeds must be continually treated and a weed management plan for the site must be completed by the landholder and approved by the Blue Mountains City Council.

On public land, Cape Broom will be strategically controlled and reduced according to 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

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.

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

Small scale infestations (under 10m²):

1. Hand remove (bag any seed present)
2. Cut and paint with 100% glyphosate
3. Spot spray using triclopyr at 17mL/10 L

Large scale infestations:

1. Spray using triclopyr at 170mL/100 L
2. Slash mature infestations as close to ground as possible. 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 100% glyphosate

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-wide Gorse, Scotch Broom and Cape Broom Regional Management Plan 2004-2009

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 may 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:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

Please note: this document is only binding when reproduced in entirety. July 2006.



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: Long-Leaf Willow Primrose

Common name: Long-leaf willow primrose **Scientific name:** *Ludwigia longifolia*

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:

Ashfield	9716 1800
Botany	9366 3666
Auburn	9735 1222
Bankstown	9707 9463
Blue Mountains	4780 5000
Burwood	9911 9911
Camden	4654 7777
Campbelltown	4645 4601
Canada Bay	9911 6555
Canterbury	9789 9300
Fairfield	9725 0394
Hawkesbury River County Council	4577 5573 (inc Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Hawkesbury, Penrith)
Holroyd	9840 9840
Hornsby	9847 6976
Hunters Hill	9879 9400
Hurstville	9330 6222
Kogarah	9330 9400
Ku-ring-gai	9424 0888
Lane Cove	9911 3555
Leichhardt	9367 9222
Liverpool	9821 9319
Manly	9976 1500
Marrickville	9335 2222
Mosman	9978 4000
North Sydney	9936 8100
Parramatta	9806 5000
Pittwater	9970 1111
Randwick	1300 722 542
Rockdale	9562 1666
Ryde	9952 8222
Strathfield	9748 9999
Sutherland	9710 0333
Sydney City	1300 651301
Warringah	9942 2111
Waverley	9369 8000
Willoughby	9777 1000
Wollondilly	4677 1326
Woollahra	9391 7000

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1st March 2006

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

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

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

The Blue Mountains City Council specifies the following measures to control this weed:

All plants must be prevented from seeding. If prevention of seeding is not possible, the entire plant must be destroyed.

For large infestations, a weed management plan for the site must be completed by the landholder and approved by the Blue Mountains City Council. This will take into account any impacts on erosion, native or desirable surrounding vegetation and fauna that will be affected by the control of the plant.

On public land, Long-Leafed Willow Primrose will be strategically controlled and reduced according to 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

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.

Manual control.

Hand pull small seedlings. Where fruit has formed, cut fruit and place in plastic bags for disposal before removing the rest of the plant. Scrape and paint mature plants during the active growing season with a registered herbicide.

Herbicide control.

There is no registered herbicide available for spraying. Permit Number 7344 permits glyphosate based herbicides that are registered for use in aquatic areas to be used by persons "trained or experienced in the preparation and use of Agricultural chemicals".

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

Sydney-wide Regional Ludwigia Management Plan 2003-8

Sydney North Regional Weeds Strategy

Sydney Metropolitan Weeds Strategy (currently being developed)

Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weeds Strategy (currently being developed)

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 may 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:

Or, ratified at the meeting of _____ Council, dated _____ 2006

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

July 2006