



Wingecarribee Shire Council Biosecurity Weed Control Program 2024-2029

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1. Acknowledgement of Country

Wingecarribee Shire Council acknowledges and honors the Gundungurra and Tharawal people as the traditional custodians of this place we now call the Wingecarribee Shire. The Wingecarribee Shire acknowledges and pays its respects to Elders, past and present and emerging of these nations.

Obligations to care for Country remain integral to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander lore, identity, culture, and social and emotional well-being. The way in which traditional lands are being managed is of great interest to First Nations communities and Wingecarribee Shire Council understands that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples have a significant contribution to make in relation to land management in the local area.



2. Introduction to Local Area

Wingecarribee Shire ([Figure 1](#)) is located 75 kilometres from the south-western fringe of Sydney and 110 kilometres from Sydney central business district, within the Sydney – Canberra – Melbourne transport corridor. Wingecarribee Shire is known as the Southern Highlands due to its position on a spur of the Great Dividing Range, 640 to 800 metres above sea level (WSC 2017).

Traditional Custodians of the Southern Highlands are the Gundungurra and Tharawal people who value their connection to their land. The first contact between Aboriginal people and Europeans occurred in 1798 and the first European settlement occurred in Bong Bong Common in 1821 (WSC 2017).

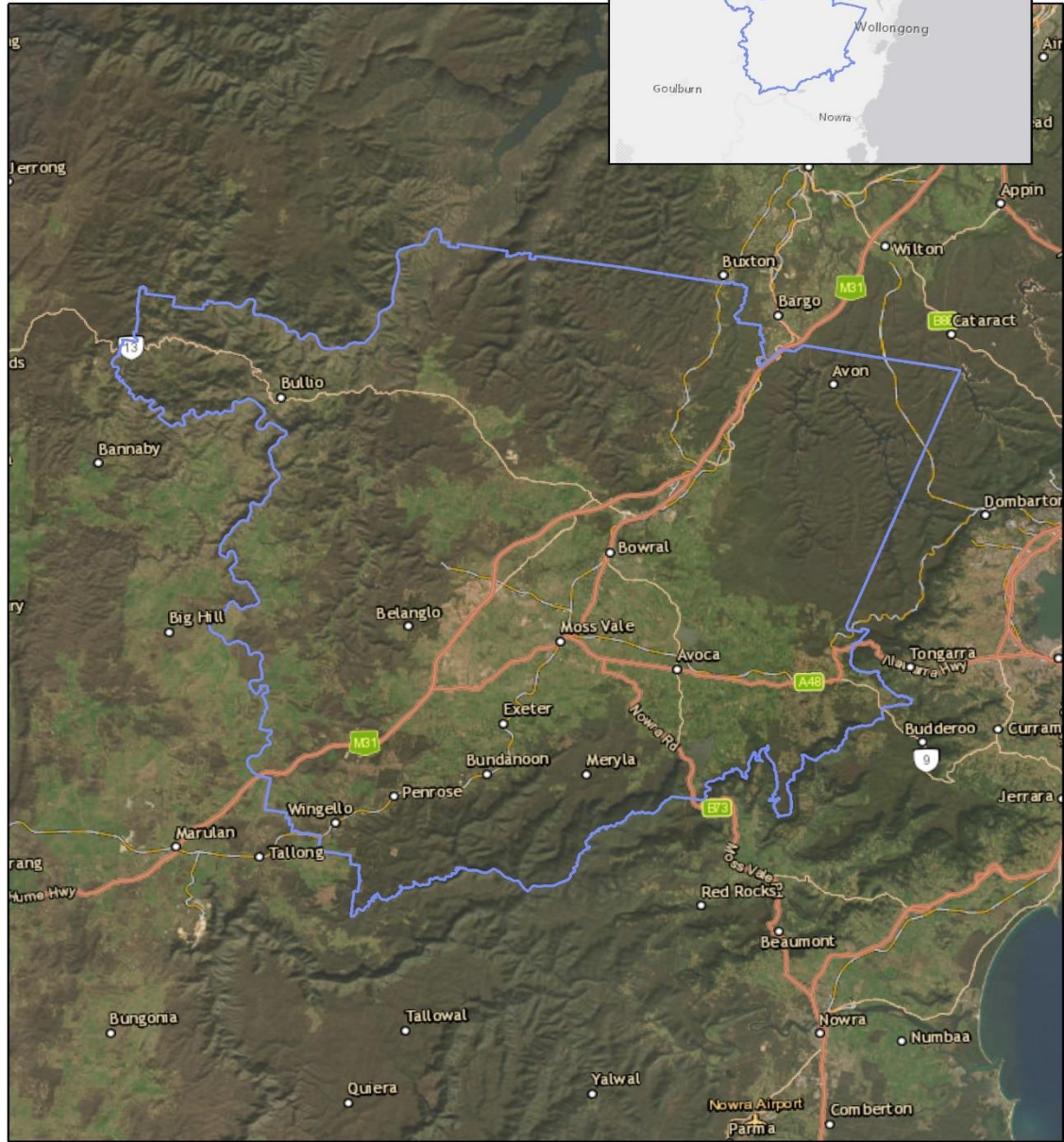
The Wingecarribee Shire Council Local Government Area (LGA) supports a diverse and distinct mixture of landscape, livelihood, cultural and lifestyle values. Strategic and coordinated Local weed management is critical to building the sustainability of natural environments, primary industries, and local communities in the local area.

The Southern Highlands landscape consists of spectacular escarpment, waterways, and rural hinterlands. As a tourist destination Wingecarribee local government area supports a population of over 52,000 residents. The area is bounded by the coastal escarpment and cooler highlands to the west.



Location

Wingecarribee LGA



Legend
 Wingecarribee Local government area


N

 0 5 10
 Kilometres
 Datum/Projection:
 GDA 1994 MGA Zone 56

Figure 1: Location of Wingecarribee Shire LGA

3. Introduction and scope

The Biosecurity Weed Control Program (the program) plays an important role in articulating the shared responsibility principle of the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 (the Act) and communicating weed control obligations.

As per Section 15 of NSW Biosecurity Act 2015. The program focuses on managing weeds that:

- Out-compete other organisms for resources.
- Cause harm to other organisms through toxicity
- Otherwise reduce the productivity of agricultural systems or the value of agricultural product damage infrastructure
- Reduce the amenity or aesthetic value of premises.
- Harm or reduce biodiversity.

The intent of the program is to demonstrate what is needed to meet a general biosecurity duty to prevent, minimise or eliminate any biosecurity risk. The program:

- provides information to enable all landholders and stakeholders to effectively fulfil their obligations under NSW Biosecurity Act 2015.
- focuses on the outcomes to be achieved, allowing for different measures to achieve these outcomes. It does not include prescriptive measures for landholders and stakeholders to fulfil their biosecurity duties.
- focuses on and priorities the management of weeds that have been assessed by Wingecarribee Shire Council as posing a significant risk at the local scale and having a high feasibility of coordinated control. Decisions will be made based on best available science and data and weed risk assessments.

4. Weed impacts

Weeds are a major threat to Australia's natural environment. In 2018, the Centre for Invasive Species Solutions estimated that the total annual cost of weeds in NSW ranged from \$1.67 billion to \$1.9 billion per annum (McLeod, 2018). Impacts on biodiversity and natural environments are harder to quantify, but equally significant.

Weeds are among the most significant and costly threats to the environment and agricultural productivity in Australia due to the following reasons listed below:

- Reduce the quantity and quality of agricultural, horticultural and forestry products.
- Outcompete and displace native plants and animals.
- Clog waterways and affects water-based activities such as fishing and swimming.
- Harbor pests and diseases
- Increase bushfire intensity.
- Restrict animal access to water sources and shade.
- Lower the natural beauty and monetary value of the land.
- Cause injury, allergies, poisoning, and respiratory problems for humans and animals
- Impact the mental health of landholders who are affected by weeds.
- Threaten natural and cultural heritage sites

5. Responsibility

The requirement of shared responsibility is: “Government, industry, and the people of Wingecarribee Shire working together to protect the economy, environment, and community from the negative impacts of animal and plant pests, diseases, and weeds for the benefit of the people of the Wingecarribee Shire”.

To ensure responsibility is shared across government, community and industry, the program applies equally to all people and all land in the Wingecarribee Shire LGA. The program provides the basis for a co-operative and coordinated approach to weed management.

The program identifies local priorities for weed management and outlines how government agencies, community groups and individual landholders will share responsibility and work together across land tenures to prevent, eradicate, contain, and manage the impacts of weeds.

6. Statutory and Strategic context

The program provides the framework for Council and other landholders in the Local Government Area (LGA) to manage weeds efficiently and effectively, consistent with the South East Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan.

Implementation of this plan will help meet Wingecarribee Shire Council’s commitments under the Biosecurity Act 2015 and Biosecurity Regulation 2017. *Figure 2* indicates how this plan fits in the broader strategic planning context.



Figure 2: Hierarchy of weed management strategies and plans.

7. Legislative context

In NSW, weed management matters are captured in several legislative documents. Table 1 outlines the relevance of each of these documents for weed management in the Wingecarribee Shire LGA.

Table 1: NSW legislation that informs weed management in the Wingecarribee Shire LGA.

Legislation	Relevance to weed control in Wingecarribee Shire LGA
<i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i>	The purpose of the Act is the prevention, elimination, minimisation, and management of biosecurity risks such as weeds.
<i>Biosecurity Regulation 2017</i>	Schedule 3 lists State-declared weed species and Schedule 6 nominates fees for penalty notices under the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015
<i>Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016</i>	The purpose of this Act is to maintain a healthy, productive, and resilient environment for the well-being of the community, now and into the future, consistent with the principles of ecologically sustainable development.
<i>Crown Land Management Act 2016</i>	To provide for the ownership, use and management of the Crown land of NSW. The Act allows Council to manage Crown land under the provisions of the Local Government Act 1993 for public land.
<i>Local Government Act 1993</i>	Provides the legal framework for the system of local government in NSW, including Wingecarribee Shire Council. The Act aims to provide a system of local government that is accountable to the community and that is sustainable, flexible, and effective.
<i>Local Land Services Act 2013</i>	The Act establishes a statutory corporation (Local Land Services) responsible for management and delivery of local land services in the social, economic, and environmental interests of the State in accordance with any State priorities for local land services. Local land services are programs and advisory services associated with agricultural production, biosecurity, natural resource management and emergency management.
<i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974</i>	The Act aims to conserve nature and cultural heritage, and foster public appreciation, understanding and enjoyment of these.

8. NSW Biosecurity Act 2015

The *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015* is the key legislation directing weed management and the implementation of this plan. This Act is administered by NSW Department of Primary Industries.

The *NSW Biosecurity Act* provides regulatory controls and powers to local control authorities to manage weeds in NSW and as such it:

- Embeds the principle of shared responsibility for biosecurity risks (including weeds) across government, community, and industry.
- Applies equally to all land in the state, regardless of whether it is publicly or privately owned.
- Is premised on the concept of risk, so that weed management investment and response is appropriate to the risk.

9. General biosecurity duty

In keeping with its premise that biosecurity is a shared community, industry and government responsibility, the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015* introduces the legally enforceable concept of a general biosecurity duty. Under the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*, all people who deal with plants through their commercial, professional, volunteer, recreational or lifestyle activities have a duty to be aware of the impacts the plants they deal with might cause and must take action to remove or reduce the likelihood of those impacts occurring.

Case study on Widespread Weeds

If a weed poses a biosecurity risk in a particular area, but is not the subject of any specific legislation, authorised officers of Local Control Authorities in that area may rely on the general biosecurity duty to manage that weed or prevent its spread. A Regional Weeds Committee would normally prepare guidelines or factsheets to guide the public in the best practice management and control of the weed.

As in all situations, the general biosecurity duty only applies to people who deal with the particular weed or a carrier and who know or should reasonably know of the biosecurity risks associated with that weed. If the general biosecurity duty applies, typically, property owners might be required to discharge the duty by controlling the movement of weeds onto and off their land by:

- finding out where products brought onto the property (such as fodder, soil, mulch, or gravel) originated and taking steps to manage any risks from it,
- holding newly acquired livestock in a restricted area before releasing them onto the property,
- reducing the risk of weeds spreading to neighbouring properties, taking into account the likely means of distribution of the seed,
- holding stock in a weed-free area before transporting them off the farm if they have been exposed to weed seed,
- not selling feed, soil, gravel, or other products that might contain weed seed.

Information would be made available to property owners about ways to control the spread of a particular weed. However, in this example, property owners are not required to follow any particular method so long as they take reasonably practicable measures to control the spread of the weed.

(Source: DPI NSW)



10. Widespread Weeds

When a weed species becomes commonly established on most properties in an area, direct costs to each landholder caused by the presence of the weed tend to increase but external costs caused by the weed spreading from property-to-property decline. These effects occur because most landholders in the area are managing the weed growing from seed already present in their soil (the seed bank), then by managing weeds growing from seed spreading to their land from other properties.

Where a weed species has become widespread (that is, low to negligible feasibility of coordinated control), there is little to be gained from attempting to prevent further spread. The effect of biosecurity law is to prevent the creation of external costs such as those caused by weed spread. It then becomes difficult to justify a legal requirement that landholders must control the weed species in that area. widespread weeds will generally not score sufficiently well under the Weeds Risk Management system to be considered for inclusion in a Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan.

Wingecarribee Shire Council have undertaken WRM's (Weed Risk Management System) on all species considered for this Local Strategic Weed Management Plan. This has allowed us to determine what the best management objective is for each species. Through this process Wingecarribee Shire Council engaged an independent ecologist to undertake these assessments to ensure the most accurate scoring possible for each individual species.

Through this process some species have not returned a score high enough for them to be considered a Priority Weed Species for our council area.

Below are some examples of some of these species.

- St. John's Wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)
- African love grass (*Eragrostis curvula*)
- Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* species aggregate)
- Fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*)

11. Dealings

The definition of "dealings" includes keep, have possession, care, custody or control of, produce, manufacture or supply, import, acquire, buy, sell, swap, dispose of; move, release, use, breed, propagate, grow, raise, feed or culture; experiment with; display, enter into an agreement or other arrangement which another person deals with, agree to deal with, cause or permit a dealing with or anything prescribed by the regulations as a dealing with, or engaging in a dealing with, biosecurity matter or a carrier (Section 12 of the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*)

Wingecarribee Shire Council is the Local control authority (LCA) and responsible for enforcing the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*. This includes the following activities:

- Conducting weed inspections on public and private property
- Inspecting high-risk pathways and sites
- Providing education, training, and resources for both the public and staff in relation to weed management.
- Administering and ensuring compliance with any of the above regulatory tools
- Responding to breaches of *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*
- Notifying and reporting on weed activities to the Biosecurity Information System (BIS)

Authorised officers are appointed under the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015* by their local control authority and have capacity to exercise all functions specified in *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015* in order to enforce the Act and its regulations. This includes the regulatory biosecurity management tools listed in [Table 2](#).

12. Biosecurity Management Tools

The Biosecurity Act and Regulation provide tools for the implementation and enforcement of the main provisions of the legislation.

The main tools used by Local Control Authorities (LCA's) and state government departments are listed in Table 2.

Table 2 outlines available biosecurity management tools that assist in the regulation of weeds under the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*.

Table 2: Tools available under the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 to manage weed risk (source: SELLS, 2022)

Tools of the Biosecurity Act
<p>Prohibited matter: It is an offence to deal with any prohibited weed species listed in Schedule 2, Part 1 of the <i>NSW Biosecurity Act 2015</i>. People have a legally enforceable duty to prevent, eliminate, and minimise the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter, and to notify the local control authority about the presence of prohibited matter.</p>
<p>Control order: Species listed under a control order must be immediately destroyed and the land kept free of that species establishes one or more control zones and related measures to prevent, eliminate, minimise, or manage a biosecurity risk or impact. Control orders are for managing weeds under approved eradication programs and last for five years (or can be renewed for longer-term eradication programs).</p>
<p>Biosecurity zone: aims at containment of a species and provides for ongoing strategic management in a defined area of the state. A biosecurity zone specifies the measures (eradication, destruction, or suppressions of spread) that must be taken in the defined area to manage the weed.</p>
<p>Mandatory measures: requires people to take specific actions with respect to weeds or carriers of weeds. Mandatory measures are defined in Division 8 of the Biosecurity Regulation 2017 and include prohibition on the sale or import of particular weed species. It also includes prohibition on importing of a range of farm equipment from Queensland into NSW including grain harvesters, comb trailers, bins used for holding grain during harvest operations, augers, vehicles used for transporting grain harvesters, support vehicles for grain harvesters and mineral exploration drilling rigs and vehicles used to transport those rigs.</p>
<p>General biosecurity duty: All plants in NSW are regulated under the general biosecurity duty. Any person who deals with a plant that poses a risk of causing a negative impact has a legally enforceable duty to prevent, eliminate or minimise the risk of that impact occurring.</p>
<p>Biosecurity direction: an authorised officer may issue a biosecurity direction that directs a person or class of persons to do or to cease doing something, if the officer reasonably believes it is necessary to prevent, eliminate or minimise a biosecurity risk or to prevent, manage or control a biosecurity impact. It is an offence not to comply with a biosecurity direction.</p>
<p>Biosecurity undertaking: is a written undertaking by a person, that specifies the measures a person agrees to implement to remedy a contravention, likely contravention, or suspected contravention of NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 and a date by which those measures will be implemented by. It is an offence to contravene a biosecurity undertaking.</p>



The NSW Weed Risk Management (WRM) system is the decision-support tool that is used to help determine which weeds should be prioritised. The system provides a standard, nationally accepted and transparent process that considers two components for prioritising weeds for management action:

1. A weed risk assessment (invasiveness, impacts, potential distribution)
2. An assessment of the feasibility of coordinated control (control costs, persistence, current distribution).

The WRM system is applied at different scales, and weeds that receive high scores for both components are prioritised at the applicable scale.

As illustrated in [Figure 3](#), prevention and eradication of small, localized populations is far more cost effective than trying to control weeds that are abundant and widespread.

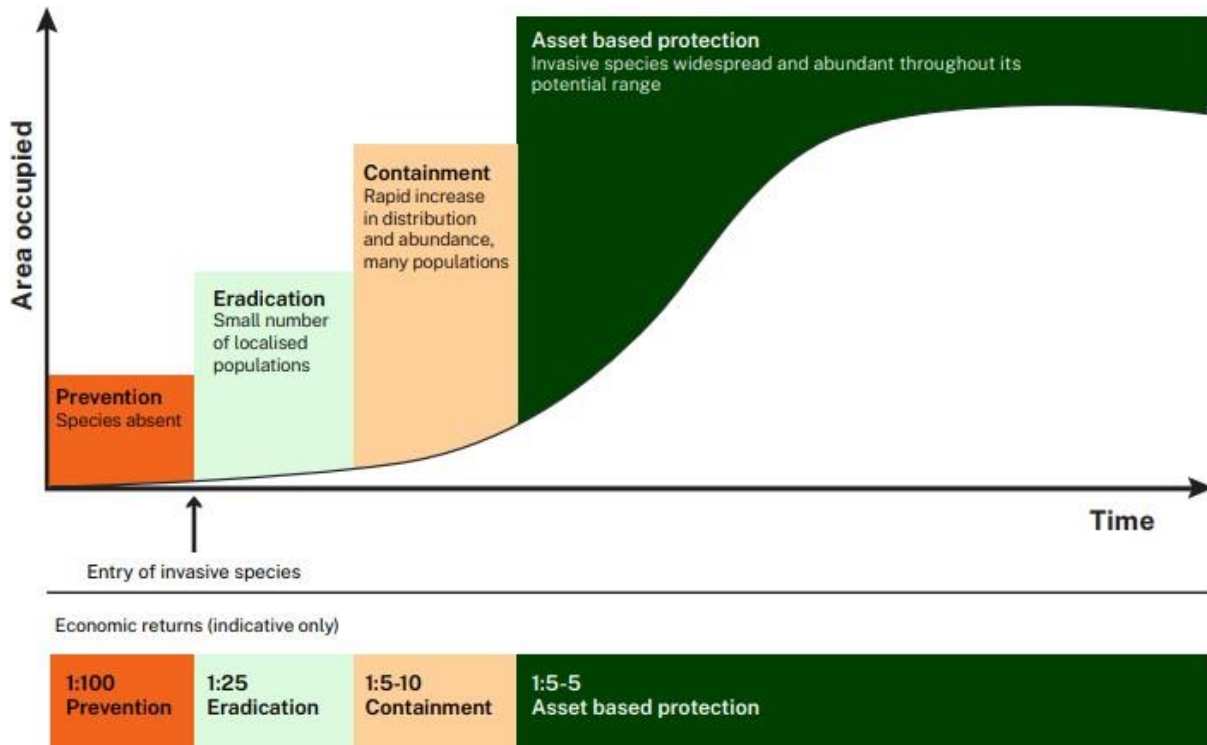


Figure 3: Generalized weed invasion curve illustrating actions appropriate to each stage and indicative return on investment (source: SELLS, 2022)



Application of the local weed risk management assessment provides the management categorisation and objectives, and the outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the general biosecurity duty developed for the LGA. The management categories used in the assessment are summarised in [Table 3](#).

Table 3: Defining local weed management objectives (source: SELLS 2022)

Management objective	Objective	Characteristics of weeds in this category
Eradication	To permanently remove the species and its propagules from the local area. OR to destroy infestations to reduce the extent of the weed in the local area with the aim of local eradication.	Weeds are present in limited abundance in the local area. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practicable objective.
Containment	To prevent the ongoing spread of the species in all or part of the local area.	These weeds are widely distributed in parts of the local area. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.



13. Priority weeds for the Wingecarribee Shire Local Government Area

This identifies local priority weed species and the outcomes that demonstrate compliance with the general biosecurity duty. Recommended measures for these weeds are provided in the NSW Department of Primary Industries website and mobile based application NSW Weedwise, as practical advice on achieving these outcomes. Requirements for each category and weed are outlined in appendix 1.

Local priority weed objective – ERADICATION:	
<i>The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance in some parts of the local area. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds are a reasonably practical objective.</i>	
Common Name	Scientific Name
African olive	Olea europaea subspecies cuspidata
Cape Ivy	Delairea odorata
Castor Oil Plant	Ricinus communis
Ginger Lilly	Hedychium coronarium
Lantana	Lantana camara
Madeira vine	Anredera cordifolia
Morning Glory	Ipomoea purpurea
Moth Vine	Araujia sericifera
Mother-of-millions	Bryophyllum species
Pampas grass	Cortaderia species
Parrot's feather	Myriophyllum aquaticum
Red cestrum	Cestrum elegans
Sagittaria	Sagittaria platyphylla
Spiny Rush	Juncus acutus
Tobacco bush	Solanum mauritianum

Local priority weed objective – CONTAINMENT:	
<i>The following weeds are widely distributed in some parts of the local area. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable. These weeds have specific requirements based on localities located within appendix 1.</i>	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Arum lily	Zantedeschia aethiopica
Cape/Montpellier broom	Genista monspessulana
Chilean needle grass	Nassella neesiana
Crofton weed	Ageratina Adenophora
Flax-leaf/ Mediterranean broom	Genista linifolia
Mistflower	Ageratina riparia,
Ox-eye Daisy	Leucanthemum vulgare
Scotch/English Broom	Cytisus scoparius
Serrated Tussock	Nassella trichotoma
Tussock Paspalum	Paspalum quadrifarium
Yellow Flag Iris	Iris pseudacorus

14. Key risks to the local area

The key risks associated with weeds in the local area are:

- Increased loss of production
- Loss of biodiversity and impact to threatened species.
- Managing pathways for new weed incursions
- Managing aquatic weeds that affect waterways.
- Changes in landowner ownership patterns and land use
- Importation risks from fodder and livestock
- Management of herbicide resistance
- Expectations from the community regarding weed management with non-chemical solutions
- Reductions in landowner/contractor knowledge and experience in weed control
- Reductions in rural workforce for weed management.
- Reductions in government support for weed management.
- Government agencies failing to undertake weed management obligations.
- Changes in environmental factors (climate change, vertebrate pest incursions)
- Biological assets at risk from weeds are native woodlands where open canopy can allow rapid weed incursions which incurs high costs, difficult access, and multiple ecological assets.

15. High risk sites, pathways, and protection of assets

It is important to identify high risk sites and pathways so that local level management responsibilities can be identified and implemented. In order to protect valuable assets, it is of critical importance that high-risk pathways in relation to weed incursions are locally managed and regularly monitored. Inspecting and controlling weeds in high-risk pathways and sites is a high priority to prevent and eliminate new biosecurity threats.

At the local level, this involves:

- Improved identification and management of high-risk pathways through implementation of legislation, education, and enforcement programs.
- Improved early detection capabilities:
- Utilize new technologies e.g., drone, detector dog, remote sensing aerial inspections.
- Increase public awareness of incursion risk and reporting mechanisms.
- Enhance public capacity to identify and report suspected new invasive species.

High-risk sites considered a potential source for weed incursion within the Wingecarribee Shire LGA include but not limited to:

- Boat ramp
- Border crossing
- Camping grounds and informal camping areas
- Car parks, picnic areas tourist hot spots
- Caravan Parks
- Development / construction site
- Feedlot

- Flood zone
- High risk weed incursion site.
- High visitation rest stop / campground
- Machinery/truck washdown area
- Markets
- Quarry
- Retailer - aquarium supplies
- Retailer - florist
- Retailer - nursery & garden industry
- Retailer - rural supplies
- Retailer - turf / landscape supplies
- Saleyard
- Showground / event site
- Travelling Stock Route/reserve
- Waste Disposal Sites

High-risk pathways are avenues that facilitate unwarranted weed incursion and within the local area include but not limited to:

- Main roads
- Rail corridors
- Waterways
- Transport of livestock and fodder
- Movement of contaminated machinery such as harvesters and tillage equipment
- Disturbance associated with maintenance activities.
- Waste dumping

16. Local weed management objectives

The Local priority weeds have been assessed by Wingecarribee Shire Council as posing a high risk to the local area. Local priority weeds are regulated through the general biosecurity duty and each weed has a management objective. Local recommended measures are listed for each weed and communicate how landholders and stakeholders in the local area should discharge their general biosecurity duty for that weed. Weeds are grouped by local management objective (see [Table 3](#)).

17. Emerging Weeds

Identifying and managing weeds at the earliest stage possible gives land managers the greatest chance for success with the least effort. As such, treating weeds at early stages of invasion is a very efficient method and should be utilized wherever possible. This will involve monitoring, reporting and then formulating a management plan if required. Implementing local key deliverables

18. Implementation

The following principles will be used to guide weed management planning and implementation.

- Stakeholder collaboration and shared responsibility are essential to effective weed management.
- Behavioral change and increasing community capacity are important to effective weed management.
- Prevention and early intervention
- Causes of weed invasion and spread are managed wherever possible.
- The biology and ecological requirements of weeds, including mechanisms and pathways for spread are considered in weed management.
- Innovation in weed control and management
- Regular monitoring, evaluation and improvement are incorporated in weed management programs.
- Weed management is an integral part of land management. Land management practices and the timing of, are critical to the prevention and reduction in spread and impact of weeds.
- Weeds are managed in a strategic and coordinated manner across the landscape. Assessing and managing weed risk at a landscape and multi species scale (where appropriate) can lead to significant efficiencies in use of resources and achievement of strategic outcomes.
- The best available science, expertise and tools are utilized in weed management decision making.

19. Roles and responsibilities for implementation of The Wingecarribee Shire Council Biosecurity Weed Control Program

The following outlines the role of landholders, and the local government in the delivery of The Wingecarribee Shire Council Local Strategic Weed Management Plan.

20. Landholders (owners/occupiers)

All public and private land managers have an important role in the management of weeds in the local area, including the development and implementation of management strategies to address the key deliverables. All public and private land managers are required to know what weeds are or could impact land under their care and control and have reasonable measures in place to mitigate this risk.

Landholders should support implementation of the local key deliverables by setting a high standard of best practice weed management and collaborating with adjacent landholders to effect tenure neutral weed management.

21. Local government

Local government supports implementation of the local key deliverables by engaging local communities, managing public lands, and assisting with emergency management.

22. Local control authorities

Local control authorities support implementation of the local key deliverables by:

- Enforcing legislated weed management obligations on private and public land
- Conducting weed inspections on private and public land
- Controlling weeds on lands managed by local government.
- Reporting and mapping weed incidence
- Input into weed strategy and policy.
- Providing education, training, and resources for both the public and for staff

23. Wingecarribee Shire Council Biosecurity Weed Control Program review

The Wingecarribee Shire Council will foster adaptive management and continual improvement in weed management. A mid-term review of this program

will be undertaken after three years (2027), and a full review will be undertaken nearing the end of the five-year term for this program (2029). Weed risk assessments will be updated as needed, and a focus at year three will be on evaluation and review of weeds listed in this plan (Appendix 1).

For assistance in identification and reporting of suspected invasive weed species please contact council on contact details below

Include photos, descriptions, and location of suspected weeds to better assist us in properly identifying weed species.

Contact

Phone: 02 4868 0888

Email: Biosecurity@wsc.nsw.gov.au



24. Glossary

Best practice: A technique or methodology that, through experience and research, has proven to reliably lead to a desired result. Also see leading practice.

Biodiversity: The variety of all life forms: the different species of plants, animals, fungi, bacteria and other micro-organisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems (the variety of habitats, biotic communities, and ecological processes) of which they form a part.

Biosecurity: Protecting the economy, environment, and community from the negative impacts of pests, diseases, and weeds.

Country: A term used by Aboriginal people to refer to the land to which they have a traditional attachment to.

Emergency management: Management related to preparedness, response, and recovery for actual or imminent animal pest and disease and plant pest and disease emergencies, natural disasters and other emergencies impacting on primary production or animal health and safety.

High Risk Pathways: High risk pathways are any pathway along which vectors accelerate the transport of weeds to other areas. Categories include roads, railway lines, waterways (creek/river/drainage canal) and utility easements.

High Risk Sites: High risk sites are sites that have a high risk of being a source for the arrival and distribution of weeds.

Landholders: means a person who is the owner of land or who, whether by reason of ownership or otherwise, is in lawful occupation or possession, or has lawful management or control, of land.

Stakeholders: Organisations that collaborate and partner with Wingecarribee Shire Council directly to support customer service delivery, including community and industry groups, not-for-profits, non- government organisations, Landcare, research institutions, state and local government and private sector providers.

Weed: Plants (foreign to the region) that are unwanted in a given situation and which usually have detectable negative economic, environmental, or social impacts.

Weed Action Program: The New South Wales (NSW) Weeds Action Program is an NSW Government initiative to reduce the impact of weeds through implementation of the NSW Invasive Species Plan and the NSW Biosecurity Strategy.

25. References

Department of Planning and Environment (2014). Environmental Planning Instrument, Terrestrial Biodiversity.
Department of Planning and Environment (2018) Biodiversity Values Map (last revised 27/01/2023).

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26. Appendix 1.

This appendix outlines the requirements of the priority weed categories and individual weed species referenced under part 12 of this plan.

Local priority weed category – Eradication (whole LGA):	
<p>The following weeds are currently found in the region in a limited capacity and pose significant biosecurity risk and eradication of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.</p>	
<p>African olive - <i>Olea europaea subspecies cuspidata</i> Cape Ivy - <i>Delairea odorata</i> Castor Oil Plant - <i>Ricinus communis</i> Ginger Lilly - <i>Hedychium coronarium</i> Lantana - <i>Lantana camara</i> Madeira vine - <i>Anredera cordifolia</i> Morning Glory - <i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> Moth Vine - <i>Araujia sericifera</i> Mother-of-millions - <i>Bryophyllum species</i> Pampas grass - <i>Cortaderia species</i> Parrot's feather - <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> Red cestrum - <i>Cestrum elegans</i> Sagittaria - <i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i> Spiny Rush - <i>Juncus acutus</i> Tobacco bush - <i>Solanum mauritianum</i></p>	
Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response within the Wingecarribee Shire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. • Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. • A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying, or releasing the plant. • Notify local control authority if found. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties. • Identify high risk sites and pathways and conduct ongoing surveillance for incursions of the species. • Prevention of entry to geographic area, and movement and sale within. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Undertake high risk sites and pathway inspections.

Local priority weed category – Containment:

These weeds are widely distributed in parts of the LGA. While elimination is not practicable in the containment zone, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds to the whole Wingecarribee Shire LGA may be reasonably practicable by attempting to prevent spread to new locations outside the containment zone.

Arum lily - *Zantedeschia aethiopica*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Wingecarribee Shire
<p>Containment zone: Robertson, Mount Murray, Burrawang, Wildes Meadow, Bundanoon, Wearing, Fitzroy Falls</p>	<p>Containment zone: land managers should reduce the impact of the plant and mitigate the spread of the plant from their land.</p>	<p>Within Containment Zone: Identification of key sites/ assets in the area Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives. Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p>
<p>Exclusion zone: Whole LGA except for containment zone.</p>	<p>Exclusion zone: eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant.</p>	<p>Within Exclusion Zone: Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives. Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p>

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Cape/Montpellier broom - *Genista monspessulana*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Wingecarribee Shire
<p>Containment zone: Mittagong, Welby, Bowral</p>	<p>Containment zone: land managers should reduce the impact of the plant and mitigate the spread of the plant from their land.</p>	<p>Within Containment Zone: Identification of key sites/ assets in the area Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives. Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p>
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Local priority weed category – Containment:

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Scotch/English Broom - *Cytisus scoparius*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Wingecarribee Shire
<p>Containment zone: Exeter, Mossvale, Sutton Forest, Bowral, Mittagong, Welby</p>	<p>Containment zone: land managers should reduce the impact of the plant and mitigate the spread of the plant from their land.</p>	<p>Within Containment Zone: Identification of key sites/ assets in the area Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives. Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p>
<p>Exclusion zone: Whole LGA except for containment zone.</p>	<p>Exclusion zone: eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant.</p>	<p>Within Exclusion Zone: Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives. Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p>

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Flax-leaf/ Mediterranean broom - *Genista linifolia*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Wingecarribee Shire
<p>Containment zone: Mossvale, Welby</p>	<p>Containment zone: land managers should reduce the impact of the plant and mitigate the spread of the plant from their land.</p>	<p>Within Containment Zone: Identification of key sites/ assets in the area Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives. Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p>
<p>Exclusion zone: Whole LGA except for containment zone.</p>	<p>Exclusion zone: eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant.</p>	<p>Within Exclusion Zone: Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives. Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p>

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Chilean needle grass - *Nassella neesiana*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Wingecarribee Shire
Containment zone: Berrima	Containment zone: land managers should reduce the impact of the plant and mitigate the spread of the plant from their land.	Within Containment Zone: Identification of key sites/ assets in the area Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives. Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.
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Crofton weed - *Ageratina Adenophora*

Mistflower - *Ageratina riparia*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Wingecarribee Shire
<p>Containment zone: Robertson, Upper Kangaroo Valley, Mount Murray</p>	<p>Containment zone: land managers should reduce the impact of the plant and mitigate the spread of the plant from their land.</p>	<p>Within Containment Zone: Identification of key sites/ assets in the area Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives. Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p>
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Ox-eye Daisy - *Leucanthemum vulgare*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Wingecarribee Shire
<p>Containment zone: Robertson, Burrawang, Kangaloon, Avoca, Penrose, Mount Murray, East Kangaloon, Berrima,</p>	<p>Containment zone: land managers should reduce the impact of the plant and mitigate the spread of the plant from their land.</p>	<p>Within Containment Zone: Identification of key sites/ assets in the area Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives. Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p>
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Serrated Tussock - *Nassella trichotoma*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Wingecarribee Shire
<p>Containment zone: Canyonleigh, Paddys River, Medway, Belanglo, Joadja, Bullio, Goodmans Ford, Wombyean Caves, High Range, Mandemar, Woodlands, Berrima.</p>	<p>Containment zone: land managers should reduce the impact of the plant and mitigate the spread of the plant from their land.</p>	<p>Within Containment Zone: Identification of key sites/ assets in the area Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives. Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p>
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Tussock Paspalum - *Paspalum quadrifarium*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Wingecarribee Shire
<p>Containment zone: Welby, Mittagong</p>	<p>Containment zone: land managers should reduce the impact of the plant and mitigate the spread of the plant from their land.</p>	<p>Within Containment Zone: Identification of key sites/ assets in the area Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives. Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p>
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Yellow Flag Iris - *Iris pseudacorus*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Wingecarribee Shire
<p>Containment zone: Burrawang, Glenquarry, Bowral, Burradoo, Berrima, Medway, Mossvale</p>	<p>Containment zone: land managers should reduce the impact of the plant and mitigate the spread of the plant from their land.</p>	<p>Within Containment Zone: Identification of key sites/ assets in the area Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives. Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread.</p>
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