



NOXIOUS WEED CONTROL POLICY



*Noxious Weed Declarations for Liverpool Plains
Shire Council*

*Class 4 Noxious Weed Management Plans
for Liverpool Plains Shire Council*



LIVERPOOL PLAINS SHIRE COUNCIL

POLICY TITLE:	Noxious Weed Control	Policy No. 3.14
File Reference No:	11.6.4	
Date Adopted:	26 April 2006	
Minute No:	10246	
Last Updated:	20 September 2006	

Objectives

To establish clear guidelines and give land owner/occupiers direction to achieve noxious weed control in the Shire.

POLICY

Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) is the Local Control Authority (LCA) which oversees control of noxious weeds within the area (the local area) as defined by the NSW Local Government boundaries.

Weeds listed as noxious are either poisonous to livestock, family pets, humans or be difficult to kill and control. Their invasive nature causes loss of bio-diversity, lowers productivity and devalues property.

The LPSC list of noxious weed declarations, control classes and the specific legal obligations are gazetted in Section 7 Order 20 of the Noxious weed Act 1993 (The Act).

Weed control classes and their characteristics are explained in Section 8 of The Act.

The Class 4 Noxious Weed Management Plans have been developed and published by the LCA.

Through planned management and control, the community will protect the environment for future generations. Improved aesthetics plus the increased productivity will contribute to economic sustainability, the well being of individuals and to community pride.

The LPSC will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land, and land for which it has responsibility.

The LCA will ensure owner/occupiers fulfil their obligations to control noxious weeds. An occupier who fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order may have those obligations enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under Section 18 of The Act.

Financial penalties apply for failing to comply with a weed control notice. **(Section 18)**
On the spot infringement notices may be issued. **(Section 63)**.

Noxious weed control functions of an LCA (Section 36)

LPSC as an LCA has the following noxious weed control functions in relation to the **local area**

- (a) responsibility for the control of noxious weeds by occupiers of land (other than public authorities or local control authorities),
- (b) control of noxious weeds on land owned or occupied by the local control authority and on certain roads and watercourses, rivers or inland waters as provided by this Act,
- (c) to ensure, so far as practicable, that owners and occupiers of land (other than public authorities or other local control authorities) carry out obligations to control noxious weeds imposed under this Act,
- (d) to develop, implement, co-ordinate and review noxious weed control policies and noxious weed control programs,
- (e) inspection of land within the local area in connection with its noxious weed control functions,
- (f) to report, at the request of the Minister, on the carrying out of the local control authorities functions under this Act,
- (g) to co-operate with local control authorities of adjoining areas to control noxious weeds, where appropriate,
- (h) any other functions that are conferred or imposed on the local control authority by or under this Act.



LIVERPOOL PLAINS SHIRE COUNCIL

Weed control classes (Section 8)

- (1) The following weed control classes may be applied to a plant by a weed control order:
- (a) Class 1, State Prohibited Weeds,
 - (b) Class 2, Regionally Prohibited Weeds,
 - (c) Class 3, Regionally Controlled Weeds,
 - (d) Class 4, Locally Controlled Weeds,
 - (e) Class 5, Restricted Plants.
- (2) The **characteristics** of each class are as follows:
- (a) **Class 1** noxious weeds are plants that pose a potentially serious threat to primary production or the environment and are not present in the State or are present only to a limited extent.
 - (b) **Class 2** noxious weeds are plants that pose a potentially serious threat to primary production or the environment of a region to which the order applies and are not present in the region or are present only to a limited extent.
 - (c) **Class 3** noxious weeds are plants that pose a serious threat to primary production or the environment of an area to which the order applies, are not widely distributed in the area and are likely to spread in the area or to another area.
 - (d) **Class 4** noxious weeds are plants that pose a threat to primary production, the environment or human health, are widely distributed in an area to which the order applies and are likely to spread in the area or to another area.
 - (e) **Class 5** noxious weeds are plants that are likely, by their sale or the sale of their seeds or movement within the State or an area of the State, to spread in the State or outside the State.
- (3) A noxious weed that is classified as a Class 1, 2 or 5 noxious weed is referred to in this Act as a **notifiable weed**.

The **notifiable weed process** is dealt with in Section 15 of The Act.

Occupiers of land must notify an LCA of notifiable weeds (Section 15)

An occupier of land (other than a local control authority) on which there is a notifiable weed must notify the local control authority for the land of that fact within 3 days after becoming aware that the notifiable weed is on the land. Financial penalties will apply for failing to notify.

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land (Section 12)

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.

This policy will remain in force until Council reviews, varies or revokes this policy in accordance with The Act.

Further educational material and information related to this policy is available from the LPSC office - telephone (02) 6746 1755, facsimile (02)67463255, PO Box 152 Quirindi 2343

Email: lpsc@lpsc.nsw.gov.au, WEB: www.lpsc.nsw.gov.au or the Noxious Weed Control office on (02) 67462859.

Adopted: 26 April 2006
Revised Date 20 September 2006
Revision Date: 1 March 2011

Authorised

Robert Hunt General Manager

Noxious Weed Act 1993: Order 20 Class 1 Noxious Weed Control Measures

The plant must be eradicated from the land and the land must be kept free of the plant.

Class 1 noxious weeds are plants that pose a potentially serious threat to primary production or the environment and are not present in the State or are present only to a limited extent.

A Class 1 noxious weed is a *notifiable weed*.

Area	Common name	Scientific name	Alternate scientific name	Class
Whole of NSW	Anchored water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Black knapweed	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Broomrapes	<i>Orobanche</i> species except the native <i>O. cernua</i> variety <i>australiana</i> and <i>O. minor</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Chinese violet	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> subspecies <i>micrantha</i>		1
Whole of NSW	East Indian hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Eurasian water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium</i> species		1
Whole of NSW	Horsetail	<i>Equisetum</i> species		1
Whole of NSW	Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Karoo thorn	<i>Acacia karroo</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Kochia	<i>Bassia scoparia</i>	<i>Kochia scoparia</i>	1
Whole of NSW	Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Mexican feather grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	<i>Stipa tenuissima</i>	1
Whole of NSW	Miconia	<i>Miconia</i> species		1
Whole of NSW	Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Prickly acacia	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Rubbervine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Senegal tea plant	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Siam weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Water caltrop	<i>Trapa</i> species		1
Whole of NSW	Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Water soldier	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Witchweed	<i>Striga</i> species except native species and <i>Striga parviflora</i>		1
Whole of NSW	Yellow burrhead	<i>Limnocharis flava</i>		1

Noxious Weed Act 1993: Order 20 Class 2 Noxious Weed Control Measures

The plant must be eradicated from the land and the land must be kept free of the plant.

Class 2 noxious weeds are plants that pose a potentially serious threat to primary production or the environment of a region to which the order applies and are not present in the region or are present only to a limited extent.

A Class 2 noxious weed is a *notifiable weed*.

Area	Common name	Scientific name	Alternate scientific name	Class
LPSC	Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>		2
LPSC	Mesquite	<i>Prosopis species</i>		2
LPSC	Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>		2
LPSC	Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>		2
LPSC	Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>		2

Noxious Weed Act 1993: Order 20 Class 3 Noxious Weed Control Measures

The plant must be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed.

Class 3 noxious weeds are plants that pose a serious threat to primary production or the environment of an area to which the order applies, are not widely distributed in the area and are likely to spread in the area or to another area.

Area	Common name	Scientific name	Alternate scientific name	Class
LPSC	Giant Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	<i>Sporobolus indicus variety major</i>	3
LPSC	Green cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>		3
LPSC	Serrated tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>		3
LPSC	Silver-leaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>		3

Noxious Weed Act 1993: Order 20 Class 4 Noxious Weed Control Measures

The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the measures specified in a management plan published by the local control authority.

Class 4 noxious weeds are plants that pose a threat to primary production, the environment or human health, are widely distributed in an area to which the order applies and are likely to spread in the area or to another area.

Area	Common name	Scientific name	Alternate scientific name	Class
LPSC	African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>		4
LPSC	Bathurst/Noogoora/Californian/cockle burrs	<i>Xanthium</i> species		4
LPSC	Columbus grass	<i>Sorghum x almum</i>		4
LPSC	Galenia	<i>Galenia pubescens</i>		4
LPSC	Johnson grass	<i>Sorghum halepense</i>		4
LPSC	Long-style feather grass	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>		4
LPSC	Nodding thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>		4
LPSC	Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia</i> species		4
LPSC	Paterson's curse, Vipers bugloss, Italian bugloss	<i>Echium</i> species		4
LPSC	Perennial ragweed	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>		4
Whole of NSW	Rhus tree	<i>Toxicodendron succedanea</i>		4
LPSC	Scotch broom/English broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>		4
LPSC	Scotch thistle, Stemless thistle, Illyrian thistle, Taurian thistle	<i>Onopordum</i> species		4
LPSC	Silk forage sorghum	<i>Sorghum</i> species hybrid cultivar		4
LPSC	St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>		4
LPSC	Star thistle	<i>Centaurea calcitrapa</i>		4
LPSC	Sweet briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>		4

Noxious Weed Act 1993: Order 20 Class 4 Noxious Weed Control Measures

This list of Class 4 noxious weeds the Control Measures also require that, the plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.

Area	Common name	Scientific name	Alternate scientific name	Class
Whole of NSW	Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus aggregate</i>		4
LPSC	Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>		4
Whole of NSW	Harrishia cactus	<i>Harrishia</i> species		4
LPSC	Lippia	<i>Phyla</i> species		4
LPSC	Mother- of- Millions	<i>Bryophyllum</i> species and hybrids		4
Whole of NSW	Prickly Pear	<i>Cylindropuntia</i> Species		4
Whole of NSW	Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia</i> Species except <i>O. ficus indica</i>		4
LPSC	Spiny burrgrass	<i>Cenchrus incertus</i>		4
LPSC	Spiny burrgrass	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i>		4

Noxious Weed Act 1993: Order 20 Class 5 Noxious Weed Control Measures

The requirements in the Noxious Weed Act 1993 for a notifiable weed must be complied with. This is an All of NSW declaration.

Class 5 noxious weeds are plants that are likely, by their sale or the sale of their seeds or movement within the State or an area of the State, to spread in the State or outside the State.

A Class 5 noxious weed is a *notifiable weed*.

Area	Common Name	Scientific Name	Alternate Scientific Name	Class
Whole of NSW	African feather grass	<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>		5
Whole of NSW	African turnip weed	<i>Sisymbrium runcinatum</i>		5
Whole of NSW	African turnip weed	<i>Sisymbrium thellungii</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Annual ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Artichoke thistle	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Athel tree/Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> <i>Myrisphyllum asparagoides</i> , <i>Asparagus medeoloides</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Burr ragweed	<i>Ambrosia confertiflora</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Cayenne snakeweed	<i>Stachytarpheta cayennensis</i>	<i>Stachytarpheta urticifolia</i>	5
Whole of NSW	Clockweed	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Clockweed	<i>Gaura parviflora</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Corn sowthistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Dodder	All <i>Cuscuta</i> species except the native species <i>C. australis</i> , <i>C. tasmanica</i> and <i>C. victoriana</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Espartillo	<i>Achnatherum brachychaetum</i>	<i>Stipa brachychaetum</i>	5
Whole of NSW	Fine-bristled burr grass	<i>Cenchrus brownii</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Gallon's curse	<i>Cenchrus biflorus</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Glaucous star thistle	<i>Carthamus glaucus</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Golden thistle	<i>Scolymus hispanicus</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Lantana	<i>Lantana</i> species		5
Whole of NSW	Long-leaf willow primrose	<i>Ludwigia longifolia</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Mexican poppy	<i>Argemone mexicana</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Mossman River grass	<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Onion grass	All <i>Romulea</i> species and varieties except <i>R. rosea</i> var <i>australis</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Oxalis	All <i>Oxalis</i> species and varieties except the native species <i>O. chnoodes</i> , <i>O. exilis</i> , <i>O. perennans</i> , <i>O. radicata</i> , <i>O. rubens</i> , and <i>O. thompsoniae</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Red rice	<i>Oryza rufipogon</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	5
Whole of NSW	Sand oat	<i>Avena strigosa</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Smooth-stemmed turnip	<i>Brassica barrelieri</i> subspecies <i>oxyrrhina</i>	<i>Brassica oxyrrhina</i>	5
Whole of NSW	Soldier thistle	<i>Picnomon acarna</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Texas blueweed	<i>Helianthus ciliaris</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Willows	<i>Salix</i> species except <i>S. babylonica</i> , <i>S. x reichardtii</i> , <i>S. calodendron</i>		5
Whole of NSW	Yellow nutgrass	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>		5

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Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for African boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)

Plan No: AB-03/06

African boxthorn can grow to 3m high and form impenetrable thickets of woody thorny growth with stout spines to 16cm long. Its berries ripen to bright red and host numerous insects including fruit fly.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, African boxthorn is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control African boxthorn according to the Management Plan Number AB-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, African boxthorn must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control African boxthorn to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** African boxthorn must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of African boxthorn, in the manner specified on the label.

Treat during winter months before berry ripening stage.

- b. **Mechanical-** All the crown and heavy root material from the African boxthorn must be removed during this process..

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of African boxthorn.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

Further information about this plan is available from the LPSC office on phone (02) 6746 1755, PO Box 152 Quirindi 2343, facsimile (02) 6746 3255, Noxious Weed Control office on (02) 6746 2859. Email: lpsc@lpsc.nsw.gov.au WEB: www.lpsc.nsw.gov.au NIWAC: www.niwac.org

Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Robert Hunt  General Manager

Revision Date: 1 March 2011



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Bathurst Burr & Cockle Burr (*Xanthium spp.*)

Plan No: BB&CB-03/06

Bathurst Burr and Cockle Burr are a robust summer growing annual plant that produces numerous seeds and are a major contaminate of wool. It affects all livestock hides and hinders summer crop seed production.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Bathurst Burr and Cockle Burr is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weeds in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Bathurst Burr and Cockle Burr according to the Management Plan Number BB&CB-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Bathurst Burr and Cockle Burr must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Bathurst Burr and Cockle Burr to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Bathurst Burr/Cockle Burr must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Bathurst Burr/Cockle Burr, in the manner specified on the label. Control must be undertaken prior to viable seed set.
- b. **Mechanical-** All Bathurst Burr/Cockle Burr root material must be removed during this process. Once plants have produced seed they must be cut, stacked and burned. They must be managed so that its seeds do not spread.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Bathurst Burr/Cockle Burr.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

Further information about this plan is available from the LPSC office on phone (02) 6746 1755, PO Box 152 Quirindi 2343, facsimile (02) 6746 3255, Noxious Weed Control office on (02) 6746 2859. Email: lpesc@lpesc.nsw.gov.au WEB: www.lpesc.nsw.gov.au NIWAC: www.niwac.org

Adopted: 26 April 2006

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Revision Date: 1 March 2011

Authorised

Robert Hunt

General Manager



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* aggregate species)

Plan No: BB-03/06

Blackberry thickets cover large areas with a dense canopy, harbouring vermin dominating the vegetation and destroying bio diversity.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Blackberry is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the Noxious Weed Act of 1993 (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Blackberry according to the Blackberry Management Plan Number BB-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Blackberry must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Blackberry to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use all, or a combination, of the following control methods, including an acceptable fire regime component. Legislation regarding the lighting of fires must be observed.

- a. **Chemical-** Blackberry must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Blackberry, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** All the crown and heavy root material from the Blackberry must be removed during this process.
- c. **Cultural-** Goats may be used if Blackberry is strategically and intensively grazed to defoliate the plants and control emerging seedlings. This method is only acceptable when the plant is effectively prevented from flowering and setting fruit with an overall reduction in bush size. A plan for this approach must be approved by LPSC Weed Officers.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Blackberry.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

Further information about this plan is available from the LPSC office on phone (02) 6746 1755, PO Box 152 Quirindi 2343, facsimile (02) 6746 3255, Noxious Weed Control office on (02) 6746 2859. Email: lpssc@lpssc.nsw.gov.au WEB: www.lpssc.nsw.gov.au NIWAC: www.niwac.org

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General Manager

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Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Chilean Needle Grass (*Nassella neesiana*)

Plan No: CNG-03/06

Chilean Needle Grass is a highly dominate and invasive perennial, forming tussocks that grows in clumps to 1 metre high. The seeds can penetrate hides and the carcasses of livestock. This results in economic loss by meat quality down grading or carcass rejection.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Chilean Needle Grass is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Chilean Needle Grass according to the Management Plan Number CNG-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Chilean Needle Grass must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Chilean Needle Grass to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Chilean Needle Grass must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Chilean Needle Grass, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** All Chilean Needle Grass root material must be removed during this process.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Chilean Needle Grass.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

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Adopted: 26 April 2006

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

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General Manager



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Columbus grass *(Sorghum x alnum)*

Plan No: CG-03/06

Columbus grass problems are similar to that of Johnsons grass and Silk forage sorghum. It is a summer growing perennial sorghum that can invade both dry land and irrigated cropping areas. It is an important host of insect pests (primarily sorghum midge), and diseases of grain sorghum. It is a contaminate of seed sorghum crops. It can be toxic to livestock.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Columbus grass is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Columbus grass according to the Management Plan Number CG-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Columbus grass must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Columbus grass to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Columbus grass must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Columbus grass, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** All Columbus grass root material must be removed during this process.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Columbus grass.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.


Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

Further information about this plan is available from the LPSC office on phone (02) 6746 1755, PO Box 152 Quirindi 2343, facsimile (02) 6746 3255, Noxious Weed Control office on (02) 6746 2859. Email: lpsc@lpsc.nsw.gov.au WEB: www.lpsc.nsw.gov.au NIWAC: www.niwac.org

Adopted: 26 April 2006
Revised Date: 20 September 2006
Revision Date: 1 March 2011

Authorised 
Robert Hunt
General Manager



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Galenia (*Galina pubescens*)

Plan No: G-03/06

Galenia was originally introduced as a mining area reclamation plant but is now a weed found on roadsides or other disturbed areas.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Galenia is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Galenia according to the Management Plan Number G-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Galenia must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Galenia to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Galenia must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Galenia, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** All Galenia root material must be removed during this process.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Galenia.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

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Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Revision Date: 1 March 2011

Robert Hunt

General Manager



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for *Harrisia cactus* (*Harrisia species*)

Plan No: HC-03/06

Harrisia cactus can form dense tangled thickets to 2 metres high that are impenetrable to stock, seriously reducing productivity by restricting access of grazing livestock.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, *Harrisia cactus* is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control *Harrisia cactus* according to the Management Plan Number - 03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, *Harrisia cactus* must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control *Harrisia cactus* to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** *Harrisia cactus* must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of *Harrisia cactus*, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** All *Harrisia cactus* root material must be removed during this process.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of *Harrisia cactus*.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

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Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Robert Hunt General Manager

Revision Date: 1 March 2011



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Johnson grass (*Sorghum halepense*)

Plan No.: JG-03/06

Johnson grass is a summer growing perennial sorghum up to 2metres tall that can invade both dry land and irrigated cropping areas. It is an important host of insect pests (primarily sorghum midge), and diseases of grain sorghum. It hosts sugar cane mosaic virus which effects maize and sorghum crops. It is a contaminate of seed sorghum crops. It can be toxic to livestock.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Johnson grass is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Johnson grass according to the Management Plan Number JG-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Johnson grass must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Johnson grass to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Johnson grass must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Johnson grass, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** All Johnson grass root material must be removed during this

process. Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Johnson grass.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

Further information about this plan is available from the LPSC office on phone (02) 6746 1755, PO Box 152 Quirindi 2343, facsimile (02) 6746 3255, Noxious Weed Control office on (02) 6746 2859. Email: lpssc@lpssc.nsw.gov.au WEB: www.lpssc.nsw.gov.au NIWAC: www.niwac.org

Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Robert Hunt

General Manager

Revision Date: 1 March 2011



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Lippia (*Phyla species*)

Plan No: L-03/06

Lippia forms a dense non productive ground cover eliminating bio-diversity.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Lippia is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Lippia according to the Management Plan Number L-01/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Lippia must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Lippia to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Lippia must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Lippia, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** All Lippia root material must be removed during this process.
Caution- Ploughing has restricted application under regulations that must be observed.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Lippia.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.


Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

Further information about this plan is available from the LPSC office on phone (02) 6746 1755, PO Box 152 Quirindi 2343, facsimile (02) 6746 3255, Noxious Weed Control office on (02) 6746 2859. Email: lpssc@lpssc.nsw.gov.au WEB: www.lpssc.nsw.gov.au NIWAC: www.niwac.org

Adopted: 26 April 2006
Revised Date: 20 September 2006
Revision Date: 1 March 2011


Authorised
Robert Hunt General Manager



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Longstyle feather grass (*Pennisetum villosum*)

Plan No: LFG-03/06

Long style feather grass is an erect densely tussock forming unproductive perennial grass.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Long style feather grass is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Long style feather grass according to the Management Plan Number LFG-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Long style feather grass must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Long style feather grass to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Long style feather grass must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Long style feather grass, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** All Long style feather grass root material must be removed during this

process. Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Long style feather grass.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act

by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

Further information about this plan is available from the LPSC office on phone (02) 6746 1755, PO Box 152 Quirindi 2343, facsimile (02) 6746 3255, Noxious Weed Control office on (02) 6746 2859. Email: lpssc@lpssc.nsw.gov.au WEB: www.lpssc.nsw.gov.au NIWAC: www.niwac.org

Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised 20 September 2006

Robert Hunt General Manager

Revision Date: 1 March 2011



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Mother of Millions

(Bryophyllum species and hybrids)

Plan No: MM-03/06

Mother of Millions is a prevalent garden escapee that also presents as several hybridizations. All these forms when ingested are toxic to humans, livestock and household pets.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Mother of Millions is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Mother of Millions according to the Management Plan Number MM-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Mother of Millions must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Mother of Millions to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Mother of Millions must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Mother of Millions, in the manner specified on the label.
- a. **Mechanical-** At all times of the year Mother of Millions can be removed physically. All root and plant material must be removed during this process and disposed of in a designated local waste depot or effectively compost all the Mother of Million plant material.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Mother of Millions.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

Further information about this plan is available from the LPSC office on phone (02) 6746 1755, PO Box 152 Quirindi 2343, facsimile (02) 6746 3255, Noxious Weed Control office on (02) 6746 2859. Email: lpssc@lpssc.nsw.gov.au WEB: www.lpssc.nsw.gov.au NIWAC: www.niwac.org

Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Robert Hunt General Manager

Revision Date: 1 March 2011



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Nodding thistle (*Cardus nutans*)

Plan No: NT-03/06

Nodding thistle has no beneficial use with rosettes growing up to 1.5 metres across and up to 2 metres tall. Dense mature stands inhibit stock accessibility to pasture.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Nodding thistle is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Nodding thistle according to the Management Plan Number NT-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Nodding thistle must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Nodding thistle to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use all, or a combination, of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Nodding thistle must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Nodding thistle, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** At least the top 10cm of Nodding thistle root material must be removed. Once plants have produced seed they must be cut, stacked and burned and they must be managed so that its seeds do not spread.
- c. **Cultural-** Goats may be used if Nodding thistle is strategically and intensively grazed to defoliate the plants and control emerging seedlings. This method is only acceptable when the plant is effectively prevented from flowering and setting fruit.
A plan for this approach must be approved by LPSC Weed Officers.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Nodding thistle.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

Further information about this plan is available from the LPSC office on phone (02) 6746 1755, PO Box 152 Quirindi 2343, facsimile (02) 6746 3255, Noxious Weed Control office on (02) 6746 2859. Email: lpssc@lpssc.nsw.gov.au WEB: www.lpssc.nsw.gov.au NIWAC: www.niwac.org

Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Robert Hunt General Manager

Revision Date: 1 March 2011



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Noogoora Burr & Californian Burr (*Xanthium spp.*)

Plan No: NB&CB-03/06

Noogoora Burr/Californian Burr are erect summer growing annuals that produce numerous seeds and are major contaminants and de-values wool. They effect all livestock hides and hinders summer crop seed production.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Noogoora Burr/Californian Burr are gazetted as Class 4 noxious weeds in Section 7, Order 20 of the Noxious Weed Act 1993 (*The Act*).

All land owners and occupiers must control Noogoora Burr/Californian Burr according to the Management Plan Number NB&CB-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Noogoora Burr/Californian Burr must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Noogoora Burr/Californian Burr to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by any legal means available.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Noogoora Burr/Californian Burr must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Noogoora Burr/Californian Burr, in the manner specified on the label. Control must be undertaken prior to viable seed set.
- b. **Mechanical-** All Noogoora Burr/Californian Burr root material must be removed during this process. Once plants produce seed they must be cut, stacked and burned. They must be managed so that its seeds do not spread.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Noogoora Burr/Californian Burr. The

LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

Further information about this plan is available from the LPSC office on phone (02) 6746 1755, PO Box 152 Quirindi 2343, facsimile (02) 6746 3255, Noxious Weed Control office on (02) 6746 2859. Email: lpesc@lpesc.nsw.gov.au WEB: www.lpesc.nsw.gov.au NIWAC: www.niwac.org

Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Robert Hunt  General Manager

Revision Date: 1 March 2011



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Pampas Grass (*Cordtaderia species*)

Plan No.: PG-03/06

Pampas Grass is a large tussock-forming grass and can be highly invasive of bushland.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Pampas Grass is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Pampas Grass according to the Management Plan Number - 03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Pampas Grass must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Pampas Grass to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. Chemical-** Pampas Grass must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Pampas Grass, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. Mechanical-** All the crown and heavy root material from the Pampas Grass must be removed during this process.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Pampas Grass.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act

by
owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

Further information about this plan is available from the LPSC office on phone (02) 6746 1755, PO Box 152 Quirindi 2343, facsimile (02) 6746 3255, Noxious Weed Control office on (02) 6746 2859. Email: lpssc@lpssc.nsw.gov.au WEB: www.lpssc.nsw.gov.au NIWAC: www.niwac.org

Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Robert Hunt General Manager

Revision Date: 1 March 2011



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Patersons Curse, Vipers Bugloss & Italian Bugloss (*Echium species*)

Plan No: PC-03/06

Patersons Curse can form dense infestations excluding other vegetation. It contains pyrrolizidine alkaloids that are toxic to animals and may cause chronic liver disease. For some people it may cause skin irritation and serious hay fever.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Patersons Curse is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Patersons Curse according to the Management Plan Number PC-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Patersons Curse must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Patersons Curse to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may implement and manage a comprehensive control program or use all, or a combination, of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Patersons Curse must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Patersons Curse, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** The top 20 to 40cm of Patersons Curse tap root material must be removed during this process.
- c. **Cultural-** A carefully managed heavy sheep grazing programme may be an effective control for Patersons Curse in early stages of its growth. **Caution:** This may cause liver damage. Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Patersons Curse.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

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Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Robert Hunt General Manager

Revision Date: 1 March 2011



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Perennial ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*)

Plan No: PR-03/06

Perennial ragweed is a weed of roadsides, wasteland neglected cultivation and occasionally pastures.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Perennial ragweed is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Perennial ragweed according to the Management Plan Number PR-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Perennial ragweed must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Perennial ragweed to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Perennial ragweed must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Perennial ragweed, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** All Perennial ragweed root material must be removed during this process.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Perennial ragweed.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

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Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Revision Date: 1 March 2011

Robert Hunt General Manager



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Prickly Pear

(*Cylindropuntia* & *Opuntia* spp except *O. ficus-indica*)

Including: Tiger pear (*Opuntia aurantiaca*),

Common pear (*O. stricta* var. *stricta*), **Devils rope pear** (*O. imbricata*)

Plan No: PP-03/06

Prickly Pear is the common term for many cactus species and can form dense impenetrable thickets at the exclusion of productive pasture. It causes management difficulties for livestock handling, humans and their working dogs.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Prickly Pear is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Prickly Pear according to the Management Plan Number PP-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Prickly Pear must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Prickly Pear to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use all, or a combination, of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Prickly Pear must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Prickly Pear, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** All Prickly Pear root material must be removed during this process. All plant material should be disposed of in a manner not to allow re-establishment.
- c. **Cultural-** The Biological agents cactoblastis and various cochineal insects should be placed on or in close proximity to healthy plants and encouraged to establish.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Prickly Pear.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is an LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owners/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

Further information about this plan is available from the LPSC office on phone (02) 6746 1755, PO Box 152 Quirindi 2343, facsimile (02) 6746 3255, Noxious Weed Control office on (02) 6746 2859. Email: lpesc@lpesc.nsw.gov.au WEB: www.lpesc.nsw.gov.au NIWAC: www.niwac.org

Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised: 20 September 2006

Revision Date: 1 March 2011

Robert Hunt

General Manager



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Rhus Tree (*Toxicodendron succedanea*)

Plan No: RT-03/06

Rhus Tree is an allergenic plant that causes painful and dangerous allergic reaction in many people. Its sap causes severe dermatitis. All parts of the plant are dangerous.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Rhus Tree is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Rhus Tree according to the Management Plan Number RT-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Rhus Tree must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Rhus Tree to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Rhus Tree must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Rhus Tree, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** All Rhus Tree root material must be removed during this process.
Caution: Live Rhus Tree must be removed with extreme caution. Contact with the sap is dangerous. The risk of contact may be reduced by waiting until after leaf fall before attempting to remove the plant. Protective clothing must be worn. DO NOT BURN as the smoke is toxic.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Rhus Tree.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

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Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Robert Hunt General Manager

Revision Date: 1 March 2011



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Scotch/ English Broom

(*Cytisus scoparius*)

Plan No: Broom-03/06

Scotch/English Broom forms dense thickets excluding other species, and seriously threatens biodiversity. It is of special concern in conservation areas.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Scotch/English Broom is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Scotch/English Broom according to the Management Plan Number Broom-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Scotch/English Broom must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Scotch/English Broom to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Scotch/English Broom must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Scotch/English Broom, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** All Scotch/English Broom root material must be removed during this process.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Scotch/English Broom.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

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Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Revision Date: 1 March 2011

Robert Hunt

General Manager



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Silk forage sorghum

(*Sorghum species hybrid cultivar*)

Plan No: SFS-03/06

Silk forage sorghum problems are similar to that of Johnsons and Columbus grass. It is a summer growing perennial sorghum that can invade both dry land and irrigated cropping areas. It is an important host of insect pests (primarily sorghum midge), and diseases of grain sorghum. It can be toxic to livestock.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Silk forage sorghum is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Silk forage sorghum according to the Management Plan Number SFS-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Silk forage sorghum must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Silk forage sorghum to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Silk forage sorghum must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Silk forage sorghum, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** All Silk forage sorghum root material must be removed during this process.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Silk forage sorghum.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

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Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Revision Date: 1 March 2011

Robert Hunt General Manager



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Spiny burrgrass

(*Cenchrus incertus* & *Cenchrus longispinus*)

Plan No: SBG-03/06

Spiny burrgrass is an objectionable weed with the ability to spread rapidly and develop into dense widespread infestations. Mature plants cause health problems in livestock and are troublesome to dogs and humans. The burrs injure stock by penetrating the skin of their feet and mouths. It readily contaminates wool and causes immense problems with shearing.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Spiny burrgrass is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Spiny burrgrass according to the Management Plan Number SBG-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Spiny burrgrass must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Spiny burrgrass to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Spiny burrgrass must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Spiny burrgrass, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** All Spiny burrgrass root material must be removed during this process.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Spiny burrgrass.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

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Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Revision Date: 1 March 2011

Robert Hunt General Manager



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for St john's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*)

Plan No: SJW-03/06

St john's wort is detrimental to human and livestock health. It can dominate pastures causing substantial economic loss, environmental damage and property devaluation

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, St john's wort is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control St john's wort according to the Management Plan Number SJW-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, St john's wort must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control St john's wort to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers should implement and manage a comprehensive integrated control programme. Property specific plans developed for the control of St john's wort must be approved by LCA weed officers and must meet the Class 4 weed objectives using either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** St john's wort must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of St john's wort, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** All St john's wort root material must be removed during this process.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of St john's wort.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

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Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Revision Date: 1 March 2011

Robert Hunt General Manager



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Star thistle *(Centaura calcitrapa)*

Plan No: ST-03/06

Star thistle is detrimental to both native and improved pastures. It can also be found along roadsides, wasteland and around cultivation.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Star thistle is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Star thistle according to the Management Plan Number ST-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Star thistle must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Star thistle to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use either or both of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Star thistle must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Star thistle, in the manner specified on the label;
- b. **Mechanical-** All Star thistle root material must be removed during this process.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Star thistle.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

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Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Revision Date: 1 March 2011

Robert Hunt General Manager



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Sweet Briar (*Rosa rubiginosa*)

Plan No.: SB-03/06

Sweet Briar is an erect prickly shrub. It's cane like branches are covered with thorns that can grow to 2 metres in height and may become an impenetrable thicket, hindering grazing livestock.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Sweet Briar is gazetted as a Class 4 noxious weed in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Sweet Briar according to the Management Plan Number SB-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Sweet Briar must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Sweet Briar to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use all, or a combination, of the following control methods.

- a. **Chemical-** Sweet Briar is to be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of Sweet Briar, in the manner specified on the label.
- b. **Mechanical-** All the crown and heavy root material from the Sweet Briar must be removed during this process.
- c. **Cultural-** Goats may be used if Sweet Briar is strategically and intensively grazed to defoliate and control re-growth or emerging seedlings to 1metre in height. This method is only acceptable when the plant is effectively prevented from flowering and setting fruit. A plan for this approach must be approved by LPSC Weed Officers.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Sweet Briar.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers.

Enforcement through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

Further information about this plan is available from the LPSC office on phone (02) 6746 1755, PO Box 152 Quirindi 2343, facsimile (02) 6746 3255, Noxious Weed Control office on (02) 6746 2859. Email: lpesc@lpesc.nsw.gov.au WEB: www.lpesc.nsw.gov.au NIWAC: www.niwac.org

Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Revision Date: 1 March 2011

Robert Hunt

General Manager



Liverpool Plains Shire Council

Management Plan for Scotch thistle Stemless thistle/Illyrian thistle/Taurian thistle

(*Onopordum species*)

Plan No: ST-03/06

All these thistles have a detrimental effect on native or improved pasture by out competing the more desirable and productive species.

In the Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC) area, Scotch, Stemless, Illyrian and Taurian thistle are gazetted as Class 4 noxious weeds in Section 7, Order 20 of the *Noxious Weed Act 1993* (The Act).

All land owners and occupiers must control Scotch, Stemless, Illyrian and Taurian thistle according to the Management Plan Number ST-03/06 of the LPSC, as the Local Control Authority (LCA).

To comply with the Act, Scotch, Stemless, Illyrian and Taurian thistle must be managed in such a way as to 'minimise the negative impact of the weed on the economy, community or the environment of NSW'. The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the following specified control measures.

CONTROL MEASURES

Owners/Occupiers of land are obligated and must actively control Scotch, Stemless, Illyrian and Taurian thistle to prevent it from spreading, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced by legal means.

Owners/Occupiers may use all, or a combination, of the following control methods.

a. Chemical- All thistles must be treated effectively with a herbicide registered for the control of the specific thistle, in the manner specified on the label;

b. Mechanical- The top 10cm of the thistle root material must be removed. Once plants have produced seed they must be cut, stacked, burned and be managed so that its seeds do not spread.

c. Cultural- Goats may be used if the thistles are strategically and intensively grazed to defoliate the plants and control emerging seedlings. This method is only acceptable when the plant is effectively prevented from flowering and setting fruit with an overall reduction in bush size.

An approved plan for this approach is to be obtained from LPSC Weed Officers.

Weed officers will inspect private and crown land for infestations of Scotch, Stemless, Illyrian and Taurian thistle.

The LCA will undertake control work with allocated funds on Crown Land and land for which it has responsibility.

Education material will be made available and distributed during liaison with land owners/occupiers. Enforcement

through court action is a LCA option, for non-compliance with Section 12 of the Act by owner/occupiers of private land.

This plan will remain in force until 1st March 2011. Council may review, vary or revoke this plan in accordance with the Act.

Further information about this plan is available from the LPSC office on phone (02) 6746 1755,

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Adopted: 26 April 2006

Authorised

Revised Date: 20 September 2006

Revision Date: 1 March 2011

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