



# **WEED ACTION PLAN**

**NORTHERN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REGION  
TASMANIA**

# WEED ACTION PLAN NORTHERN NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT REGION TASMANIA

Prepared by S. J. Cronin  
Trawmana Environmental Consultants  
2006

**Copyright:** Apart from fair dealing as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part of this document may be reproduced, stored in any retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission of NRM North.

Cover photograph: Rice grass *Spartina anglica* on the Tamar River at Native Point.  
All photographs by the author, unless stated otherwise.

## Weed Management Strategy for the Northern Natural Resource Management Region

**The Weed Management Strategy for the Northern NRM region is based on the latest information available. The overall goal is to protect the Northern NRM region's economy, environment and community by reducing the adverse impacts of weeds. *This Weed Action Plan is the next phase after the Strategy.***

**The objectives that were recommended in the Weed Management Strategy are summarised in this section as an overall précis of that document.**

### 1 PREVENT THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW WEED PROBLEMS

There are three recognised methods for preventing the development of new weed problems: prevention; preparedness and a rapid response. This section has four main objectives dealing with new weed issues, as follows:

#### 1.1 Minimise the spread of weeds

The development of regional policies and codes of practice to prevent or minimise the spread of weeds through unnatural vectors is seen as a key strategic action in prevention. The use of hygiene practices such as washing machinery and equipment at washing stations and the safe disposal of weeds and contaminated wastes are all important strategies for reducing weed spread. The dissemination of information on weed management is essential in preventing the introduction and/or spread of weeds.

#### 1.2 Support National and State quarantine measures

Quarantine measures taken by National and State authorities provides protection from the introduction of weeds. National quarantine measures include terrestrial and aquatic weed inspection and action, the regulation of ballast water which has been recognised as a vector for marine weeds and the assessment of plant species considered 'sleepers'. The appropriate personnel to complete quarantine protection and assessment, coupled with the support of the community are vital in protecting the region from new weed introductions and the spread of existing weeds.

#### 1.3 New and emerging weeds detected and controlled

One of the first strategic actions in this area is the reporting of new weeds to a central body that the community is aware of, for referral and action at the regional level. The development of a system of immediate response to new weed reports coupled with an action plan outlining the available resources and expertise available will provide an immediate and appropriate response to new weed introductions.

#### 1.4 Control the trade and sale of weedy species

The National and State quarantine measures in place provide an important first line in the prevention of the introduction of weedy species. At a regional level the promotion of codes of practice and policies to reduce the trade and sale of weedy plants, by industries dealing with plants that may become weeds, provides an important local minimisation method.

## 2 REDUCE THE IMPACT OF EXISTING WEED PROBLEMS

Once weed species are established in the region the reduction of their impacts on the community is desirable for preventing or minimising economic loss, environmental degradation and community enjoyment of their land and water areas. There are four objectives dealing with reducing the impact of weeds in the region.

### **2.1 Improve mapping of weed distribution and density**

Mapping of weed distribution and density allows a coordinated and informed approach to weed control and management and allows a quantitative assessment of the effectiveness of weed management practices in the region. Knowledge of what weeds are in the region and their area of occurrence is a vital first step in managing and reducing the impact of weeds.

### **2.2 Develop and implement multiple on ground support services**

The first action is the provision of information on best practice weed management to the community from a central source where up to date information on weed management is available. This develops an informed community with the most effective weed management advice available for on ground action and planning information. The sharing of resources amongst the community encourages a coordinated approach with the most appropriate equipment and expertise.

### **2.3 Enact weed management legislation**

The need for the community and land and water managers to comply with existing weed management legislation is an integral part of long term effective weed control in the region. Weed management plans for priority weed species are developed under State weed legislation and provide a number of actions that can be taken to reduce the impact of weeds on land and in water areas, with the final option of prosecution, if necessary. The provision of an adequate number of weed Officers in the region to engage the community in weed management is essential. The review of existing legislation and its effectiveness in weed management is necessary for the long term reduction of weed impact.

### **2.4 Integrated control methods**

Investigation of new control methods and technology to reduce the impact of weeds is important for future best management practice. Integrating existing methods of weed control provides the best weed management results, from methods such as biocontrol agents to non-chemical control methods such as smothering and grazing regimes. Supporting the research and development of ecologically sustainable alternative weed control methods provides the possibility of a future where control methods are ecologically sustainable.

## 3 PROVIDE THE FRAMEWORK AND CAPACITY FOR ONGOING MANAGEMENT OF WEED PROBLEMS

Weed management in a regional context requires the cooperation and coordination of weed management efforts from landholders, the general community, industry and government. This section has six objectives dealing with providing the framework and capacity for effective weed management.

### 3.1 Promote and implement best practice weed management

The strategic management of weeds is best achieved by the integration of planning, implementation and monitoring with a system of cooperation between landholders, community, industry and government. Any effective weed management must be a part of overall natural resource management and land management practices and techniques. Codes of practice and policies from a variety of land and water management activities provide an awareness avenue for the promotion of best practice weed management. The utilisation of bioregional areas provides a natural resource classification process that will enable planning and action to be as effective as possible.

Using best practice weed management is the optimum approach and coupled with a long term commitment will lead to success in weed management.

### 3.2 Establish a network of gazetted weed officers

The establishment of locally based weed officers in the region is important for coordinating weed management activities in the region at regional and sub-regional levels.

The network of gazetted weed officers in conjunction with other organisations involved in weed management will form a regional support network to provide up to date advice and information on best practice weed management.

### 3.3 Prioritise weeds in the region

The prioritisation of weed species assists in the effective allocation of resources for weed management. Given the high number of weed species a prioritisation for the region based on regional and sub-regional priorities will be necessary to concentrate efforts and resources on the weeds that are most important to the regional community.

The identification of high value areas for protection against weeds and for the management of existing weed infestations will allow community priority areas to be protected.

### 3.4 Develop and implement Weed Management Strategies for sub-regions

The development and upgrading of municipal weed management strategies taking into consideration regional priorities and improved resource sharing opportunities will allow sub-regional priority setting. The establishment and support for sub-regional weed management groups will ensure an effective and coordinated approach to sub-regional weed management.

### 3.5 Promote and implement resource sharing

Regional community resources, knowledge and expertise can be combined to realise more effective weed management; cooperative weed management planning and on ground control can lead to greater effectiveness.

Potential funding sources can be accessed more successfully by joint sub-regional and regional applications, with an underlying Weed Management Strategy providing direction for priority setting. The identification of the weed management resources in the region into a central inventory will enable quick and effective access to weed control infrastructure, expertise and experience when required.

## 4 INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION ON WEED MANAGEMENT

Awareness of the weed problem is a major issue in effective and cooperative weed management. The public need to be aware of which plant is a weed, how important a weed species can be to the community in the social, environmental and economic sense and the individual in terms of productivity loss, aesthetic value depreciation, human health and loss of biodiversity. There are two objectives for increasing public awareness and education of weed management.

### 4.1 Raise awareness

Increasing awareness of the detrimental effects of weeds and the regional and sub-regional priorities for weed management will combine and focus efforts across the region. There is a variety of awareness raising avenues available and a wide variety of media types will be utilised in awareness campaigns.

### 4.2 Conduct training campaigns

Training and awareness of weed identification, management and prevention is an integral part of weed management. A well trained and aware community will assist in regional weed management success. Specific training on integrated weed management techniques and group-specific training sessions which target specific weed areas (for example, coastal areas) and weed species will result in more effective weed management.

## 5 MONITOR AND EVALUATE PROGRESS IN WEED CONTROL AND PREVENTION

Monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the regional strategy and the objectives and strategic actions outlined to manage weeds will enable an analysis of future needs and past successes and failures. This section has two objectives dealing with the monitoring and evaluation of progress in weed spread, prevention and management in the region.

### 5.1 Review the four active objectives

The four main active objectives will be reviewed when the Northern Region NRM Strategy is reviewed to determine areas where more resources can be directed and which areas require further attention, adjustment and action.

### 5.2 Develop monitoring procedures

Developing criteria to ensure that comprehensive and effective monitoring of weed management activities is carried out at the regional and sub-regional level will ensure the evaluation of the success of the Regional Weed Management Strategy by a rigorous monitoring and evaluation process. Information on monitoring and evaluation combine with trend analysis will be disseminated to the regional community.

## 6 IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

The allocation of resources into the different aspects of weed management actions enables an analysis of where funds have been spent. Coupled with the analysis of success in measurable outcomes decisions can be made on the reallocation of resources to different areas where appropriate.

A quantification of resource allocation and an evaluation of the effectiveness of weed management over the evaluation period will encourage a redirection of resource allocation as deemed necessary. A regional representative will be appointed for pursuing funding, sponsorship and assistance in weed management.

### **6.1 Identify the resources being made available over the review period and identify further opportunities for funding.**

Regional community resources, knowledge and expertise can be combined to realise more effective weed management; cooperative weed management planning and on ground control can lead to greater effectiveness.

Potential funding sources can be accessed more successfully by joint sub-regional and regional applications, with an underlying Weed Management Strategy providing direction for priority setting.

## The Weed Action Plan

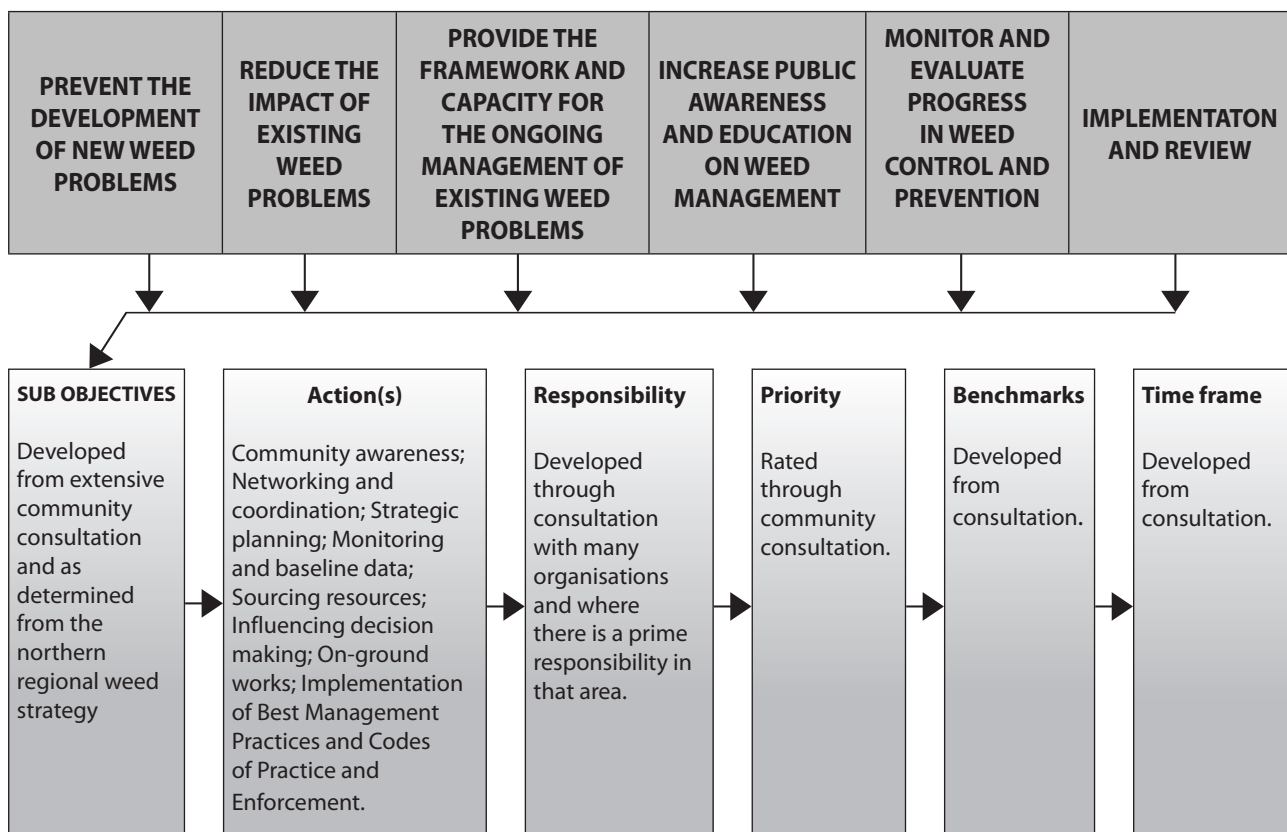
This Weed Action Plan is designed as a simple but precise outline of the current programs and future actions required in the Northern NRM region of Tasmania to manage the existing and potential weed issues. This specific action plan will address the weed management issues and actions required to efficiently and effectively deal with weeds across the region.

The basic foundation of the Weed Action Plan is the Weed Management Strategy for the Northern NRM region, as stated earlier, and the Northern NRM Strategy which were developed in 2004 through extensive stakeholder and public consultation. The overlying goals and objectives for weed management in the region emanating from the Strategies are as follows:

**Goal: To protect the Northern NRM Region's economy, environment and community by reducing the adverse impacts of weeds.**

The following priority Northern Regional Weed Management objectives, strategies and actions have been derived from the consultative work of the Northern Regional Weed Strategy Working Group. The Responsibility/Stakeholders section is a list of suggested organisations with responsibility in the weed action section. The 18 sub-objectives have been prioritised using the 'Prioritisation of Management Actions within Management Packages' method as utilised for the Northern NRM Strategy (Appendix J).

The priority objectives, strategies and actions need to be subject to change in light of new information and knowledge to achieve best practice weed management and should be considered in conjunction with State weed management objectives. Although specific dates are given the time frames will vary to reflect changing community priorities from annual reviews and the availability of resources. The objectives have been divided into six main headings in compliance with State and the Northern Regional Weed Strategy objectives and further divided into six sections that deal with specific strategies/goals and how to achieve them, as follows:





**Interim priority setting method:**

The interim priorities were set as a preliminary idea of the priorities for each sub-objective. The 'Prioritisation of Management Actions within Management Packages' (Northern Tasmanian NRM Strategy Consultation Draft July 2004, Appendix J) was used.

The prioritisation system utilised was as follows:

Likely effectiveness as measured by the following parameters:

- Likely contribution to Best Practice weed management outcomes.
- Likely cost based on a budget of \$100,000 for a one year period.

**LIKELY EFFECTIVENESS**

		Contribution to Best Practice weed management outcomes		
		High	Med	Low
Cost <sup>1</sup>	Low	A	B	C
	Med	B	C	D
	High	C	D	E

Likely achievability as measured by the following parameters:

- Likely initial commitment of stakeholders to implementing the action, with high=most stakeholders would support action; medium=half the stakeholders would initially support action; low=less than a quarter of stakeholders would initially support action.
- Complexity of the action, with high=more than two years and/or a large number of elements that required project managements; medium being less than two years and requiring project managements; low=less than two years with a small number of elements requiring management.

**ACHIEVABILITY**

		Likely Stakeholder Commitment to Action		
		High	Med	Low
Complexity	Low	1	2	3
	Med	1	3	4
	High	3	4	5

<sup>1</sup> Cost includes the requirement for financial and human resources; both of these factors were taken into consideration.

**Sub-objectives interim priority ratings**

SUB-OBJECTIVE	Contribution to weed management	Likely cost	Likely stakeholder commitment	Complexity	Rating	PRIORITY
1.2 SUPPORT NATIONAL AND STATE QUARANTINE MEASURES	High	Low	Medium	Low	A2	1
3.3 PRIORITISE WEEDS IN THE REGION	High	Low	High	Medium	A2	1
3.5 PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT RESOURCE SHARING	High	Low	High	Medium	A2	1
5.1 REVIEW THE FOUR ACTIVE OBJECTIVES	High	Low	High	Medium	A2	1
3.1 PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT BEST PRACTICE WEED MANAGEMENT	High	Medium	High	Medium	B1	1
1.1 MINIMISE THE SPREAD OF WEEDS	High	Medium	Medium	Low	B2	2
2.2 DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MULTIPLE ON GROUND SUPPORT SERVICES	High	Medium	Medium	Low	B2	2
2.3 ENACT WEED MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION	High	Medium	Medium	Low	B2	2
3.2 ESTABLISH A NETWORK OF GAZETTED WEED OFFICERS	High	Medium	Medium	Low	B2	2
4.1 RAISE AWARENESS	High	Medium	Medium	Low	B2	2
4.2 CONDUCT TRAINING CAMPAIGNS	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	B2	2
1.3 NEW AND EMERGING WEEDS DETECTED AND CONTROLLED	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	B3	3
2.4 INTEGRATED CONTROL METHODS	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	B3	3
5.2 DEVELOP MONITORING PROCEDURES	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	B3	3
2.1 IMPROVE MAPPING OF WEED DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY	High	Medium	Medium	High	B4	4
1.4 CONTROL THE TRADE AND SALE OF WEEDY SPECIES	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	B4	4
6.1 IDENTIFY THE RESOURCES BEING MADE AVAILABLE OVER THE REVIEW PERIOD AND IDENTIFY FURTHER OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUNDING	High	High	High	High	C3	5
3.4 DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR SUB-REGIONS	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	C3	5

Priority ordering under this system is not only an indication of the issues priority for weed management but also of the cost, complexity and stakeholders involved. Please see previous page for methodology.

**Abbreviations used in the Action Plan tables:**

<b>DIER</b>	Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources.
<b>DPIWE</b>	Department of Primary Industries, Water and Environment.
<b>ICM</b>	Integrated Catchment Management.
<b>ICM/NRM Group</b>	Integrated Catchment Management and Natural Resource Management Group.
<b>L/C</b>	Landcare
<b>MRT</b>	Mineral Resources Tasmania
<b>MAST</b>	Marine and Safety Tasmania
<b>NRM</b>	Natural Resource Management
<b>NRM NORTH</b>	Northern Tasmanian Natural Resource Management Association Inc.
<b>PWS</b>	Parks and Wildlife Service
<b>NRWSWG</b>	Northern Regional Weed Strategy Working Group
<b>R/C</b>	Rivercare
<b>RICM</b>	Ringarooma Integrated Catchment Management Group
<b>TAMAR NRM</b>	Tamar Natural Resource Management
<b>TFGA</b>	Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association.
<b>TIAR</b>	Tasmanian Institute of Agricultural Research
<b>WW</b>	Waterwatch.
<b>WFP</b>	Whole Farm Planning.

## 1 PREVENT THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW WEED PROBLEMS

The aim is to prevent the introduction of new weeds into and from the Northern NRM region.

The issue of new weeds includes those new to Tasmania and also those new to the Northern region. There are three recognised methods of dealing with new weeds: prevention; preparedness and a rapid response.

The Strategy identified four main areas of strategic action:

### 1.1 MINIMISE THE SPREAD OF WEEDS (INTERIM PRIORITY 2)

Implement quarantine and hygiene actions such as Hygiene Codes of Practice to prevent the spread of weeds through "access corridors".

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	PROPOSED RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS (Bold-primary responsibility)	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop and implement regional policies and Codes of Practice to prevent or minimise the spread of weeds through unnatural vectors.</li> <li>Incorporate weed management information in existing Codes of Practice.</li> <li>Install strategically placed washing stations in the region for vehicle washing to prevent the spread of new weed species, and maximise the utilisation of existing wash-down stations.</li> <li>Develop and implement disposal procedures for weeds.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minimise the spread through unnatural vectors.</li> <li>Evaluate current practices that promote weed spread.</li> <li>Identify existing hygiene and wash down facilities.</li> <li>Develop and implement region wide disposal procedures for weeds i.e. Consistent procedures at tips and transfer stations across the North.</li> <li>Minimise the spread of weeds in topsoil and other mediums.</li> <li>Develop and adopt a vendor declaration system for the sale of animal and gardening products.</li> </ul>	Northern Weeds Coordinator NRWSWG Local Government DPIWE DIER Forestry Industry Aurora Industry TFGA	Programs created and implemented to address spread of high priority weeds.  Organisational strategies compiled on database.  Hygiene facilities identified and agreements on use created.  Vendor declaration system developed  Implement vendor declaration system for sale of animal feed and gardening products.  Decrease across the region of the spread of weeds measured by quantitative data analysis, especially mapping data.	June '07  June '07  June '07  Dec '07  Twelve monthly analysis and ongoing  Twelve monthly analysis and ongoing

### 1.2 SUPPORT NATIONAL AND STATE QUARANTINE MEASURES (INTERIM PRIORITY 1)

Enforce the National and State quarantine measures to control spread and prevent introductions of new weeds.

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS (Bold-primary responsibility)	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
Encourage and support compliance with National and State legislation and policies to prevent new weed spread.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support Quarantine Officers at barrier entry with appropriate information relating to weeds.</li> <li>Encourage and support awareness of and compliance with National and State legislation to prevent the introduction of weedy species.</li> </ul>	Quarantine Northern Weeds Coordinator NRWSWG Local Government DPIWE Nursery Industry Aquarium Industry	Reduction in number of new weed introductions to the State and region.	Ongoing

### 1.3 NEW AND EMERGING WEEDS DETECTED AND CONTROLLED (INTERIM PRIORITY 3)

*Detect new weeds in the region through networks such as Weed Alert Network, and development of a referral from Weed Alert Network for regional action, followed by immediate and appropriate action.*

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS (Bold-primary responsibility)	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Raise awareness on Weed Alert Network.</li> <li>2. Develop a system of referral from the State Weed Alert Network for regional action.</li> <li>3. Develop and implement a system of immediate response from reports of new weeds in the region.</li> <li>4. Develop for immediate implementation a new weed introduction action plan that outlines the resources and expertise available from all aspects of government, industry and private individuals and groups to enable an immediate and appropriate response to new weed introduction.</li> <li>5. Support assessment of sleeper weeds nationally and identify potential sleeper weeds in the region.</li> <li>6. Support and encourage the enforcement of the provisions of the State legislation for detection and control of new weeds.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Support and promote the weed alert network.</li> <li>o Develop and implement a system of immediate response from reports of new weeds in the region.</li> <li>o Develop for immediate implementation a new weed introduction action plan for the region.</li> <li>o Conduct risk assessments on identified potential weed risks.</li> </ul>	Weed Alert Network DPIWE NRWSWG Northern Weeds Coordinator Local Government TFGA	Measurable increase in public input to weed alert network services.	Dec '07

### 1.4 CONTROL THE TRADE AND SALE OF WEEDY SPECIES (INTERIM PRIORITY 4)

*To control the trade and sale of weedy species to prevent the spread of species with weed potential and to prevent the introduction of new weed species.*

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS (Bold-primary responsibility)	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encourage and support awareness of and compliance with National and State legislation to prevent the introduction of weedy species.</li> <li>2. Support and encourage the enforcement of the provisions of the State legislation for detection and control of new weeds.</li> <li>3. Promote and encourage a voluntary Code of Practice in the nursery industry.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Develop and distribute best practice guidelines within the plant nursery and aquarium industry.</li> <li>o Develop and disseminate alternative planting information.</li> <li>o Enforce the <i>Weed Management Act 1999</i> with regard to the sale of declared plants.</li> <li>o Promote the development of a State plant permitted list.</li> </ul>	Gazetted Weeds Officers NRWSWG Northern Weeds Coordinator NRM North Local Government DPIWE	Compliance monitored and enforced.  Adequate monitoring by Gazetted Weeds Officers.  Regional input into nursery industry Code of Practice.	Ongoing  Ongoing  June '07

## 2 REDUCE THE IMPACT OF EXISTING WEED PROBLEMS

The aim is to control (including eradication where practicable) the spread of weeds within and from the Northern NRM region.

Once weed species are established in the region the reduction of their impacts on the community is desirable for reasons such as preventing or minimising economic loss, environmental degradation and community enjoyment of their land and water areas. There are four objectives dealing with reducing the impact of weeds in the region.

### 2.1 IMPROVE MAPPING OF WEED DISTRIBUTION AND DENSITY (INTERIM PRIORITY 4)

Improve mapping of the highest priority weeds distribution and density across the region.

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS (Bold-primary responsibility)	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
1. Continue to improve the mapping of weeds in the region by supporting the State weed mapping database including training and community capacity building. 2. Map priority weed species in the region by distribution and density.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Promote and distribute the State weed mapping database.</li> <li>o Identify location and density data for all WONS weeds within the Northern Region.</li> <li>o Collect baseline data on high priority weeds within the area.</li> <li>o Monitor high priority weeds on road networks and corridors of spread.</li> <li>o Identify organisations with weed mapping data.</li> <li>o Identify a suitable storage location for weed data collected.</li> <li>o Support the development of a suitable platform for the hosting of a State Weed Mapping Database.</li> </ul>	Community and Care Groups NRM North NRWSWG Northern Weeds Coordinator DPIWE Local Government	Maintain a central register of the distribution of each weed identified as a regional priority.  Make register of priority weed distribution easily available to the public.	Ongoing  Dec '07

### 2.2 DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT MULTIPLE ON GROUND SUPPORT SERVICES (INTERIM PRIORITY 2)

Develop and implement multiple integrated on ground support services for landholders and land managers.

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS (Bold-primary responsibility)	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
1. Develop and distribute information on Best Practice weed management for all land managers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Develop and implement best management practices to all land managers.</li> <li>o Disseminate information from a variety of sources including the internet, brochures and especially regional Weed Management Plans for high priority species.</li> <li>o Disseminate information on weed identification to land managers in identifying weed species in their areas.</li> <li>o Provide training on weed management to assist land managers in new techniques.</li> </ul>	NRWSWG Northern Weeds Coordinator NRM North TFGA DPIWE	Information on Best Practice weed management available by website including control information sheets and new developments in weed management.  Integrated weed control information available and actively disseminated and promoted.  Develop freely available and reliable weed identification source, especially targeted to the priority weeds identified in the region.	June '07  Ongoing  Dec '07

### 2.3 ENACT WEED MANAGEMENT LEGISLATION (INTERIM PRIORITY 2)

*Improve weed management by implementing and enforcing weed management legislation.*

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS ( <b>Bold-primary responsibility</b> )	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Support legislation by employing an appropriate number of Officers to enforce the provisions of the Acts and Regulations.</li> <li>2. Contribute to legislative reviews to improve weed management.</li> <li>3. Contribute to the process of nomination of priority weeds for declaration under the <i>Weed Management Act 1999</i>.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Develop a policy and enforcement protocol for high priority weeds within the region.</li> <li>o Provide legislative support to community weed management plans implemented in the Region.</li> <li>o Provide high level support for protection of transport corridors from priority weed invasion.</li> <li>o Contribute to the process of nomination of priority weeds for declaration under the <i>Weed Management Act 1999</i>.</li> <li>o Contribute to legislative reviews to improve weed management.</li> </ul>	DPIWE Gazetted Weeds Officers NRWSWG Northern Weeds Coordinator	Gazetted Weed Officers employed across the region.  Active enactment of weed legislation to prevent new weed introductions and to reduce the impact of existing weed problems.	June '07  Ongoing

### 2.4 INTEGRATED CONTROL METHODS (INTERIM PRIORITY 3)

*Investigate new control methods and technology for existing and potential high priority weeds.*

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS ( <b>Bold-primary responsibility</b> )	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Implement existing effective control methods for high priority weed species.</li> <li>2. Promote long term effective weed management programs and practices.</li> <li>3. Support the research and development of ecologically sustainable alternative weed control methods.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Investigate new control methods and promote across the community.</li> <li>o Promote use of non-chemical weed control in line with the Tasmania Together target to 'Reduce reliance on chemical use by primary, secondary and tertiary industry and the domestic sector'.</li> </ul>	Community and Care Groups NRM North NRWSWG Northern Weeds Coordinator DPIWE Local Government	New control methods identified and promoted  Control methods for high priority weed species implemented	June '07  Ongoing

### 3 PROVIDE THE FRAMEWORK AND CAPACITY FOR ONGOING MANAGEMENT OF WEED PROBLEMS

The aim is to increase the planning of weed management in a strategic way in a regional context through the cooperation and coordination of landholders, the general community, industry and government.

Weed management in a regional context requires the cooperation and coordination of weed management efforts from landholders, the general community, industry and government. This section has five objectives dealing with providing the framework and capacity for effective weed management.

#### 3.1 PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT BEST PRACTICE WEED MANAGEMENT (INTERIM PRIORITY 1)

Promote and implement best practice weed management as an integral part of natural resource management and land management practices and techniques.

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS (Bold-primary responsibility)	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
1. Promote integrated weed control methods.	o Implement policies and practices promoting best practice weed management.	Community and Care Groups NRM North NRWSWG	Increased adoption of integrated weed control methods.	Ongoing
2. Promote weed management as a long term activity.	o Plan and implement weed management in the Northern region on a bioregional basis.	Northern Weeds Coordinator DPIWE	Weed management promoted as a long term activity.	Ongoing
3. Increase the integration of weed management with overall land management practices.	o Promote and implement Codes of Practice and Policies to achieve Best Practice Weed Management.	Local Government. WFP	Demonstrated increase in the integration of weed management with overall land management practices.	Dec '07
4. Plan and implement weed management in the Northern region on a bioregional basis.			Ongoing integration of Best Practice weed management in Whole Farm Planning Courses.	Achieved/ongoing
5. Promote and implement Codes of Practice and Policies to achieve Best Practice Weed Management.				

#### 3.2 ESTABLISH A NETWORK OF GAZETTED WEED OFFICERS (INTERIM PRIORITY 2)

Establish a network of Weed Officers in the Northern region to coordinate weed management.

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS (Bold-primary responsibility)	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
1. Appoint a sufficient number of Weed Officers across the Northern region to enable the management of priority weed species and support sub-regional programs in the region.	o Promote the employment of Gazetted Weeds Officers across municipalities in the Northern NRM region as a matter of urgency.	<b>DPIWE</b> Northern Weeds Coordinator DPIWE	Gazetted officers employed in all municipalities across the Northern Region.	Dec '07
2. Establish a regional support network to provide advice and information on best practice to gazetted officers and organisations involved in weed management.	o Provide a support network including ongoing training and information transfer across the region. o Define the role of gazetted weed Officers and DPIWE Regional Weed Management Officer.	Gazetted Weeds Officers NRWSWG Local government	Training courses undertaken and support network created.	Dec '07 and ongoing

### 3.3 PRIORITISE WEEDS IN THE REGION (INTERIM PRIORITY 1)

*Prioritise weeds in the region based on the risk they pose to assets/values, management feasibility and risk of spread.*

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS ( <b>Bold-primary responsibility</b> )	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a system of prioritisation for weeds in the Northern region.</li> <li>2. Identify priority areas for protection against weeds and for management of existing weed infestations.</li> <li>3. Develop Weed Management Action Plans for the WORS.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Implement a regional weed prioritisation process to encompass National Weed Risk Assessment procedures, State Statutory Weed Management Plans and community priorities.</li> <li>o Identify priority areas for protection against weeds.</li> <li>o Identify pristine areas with ecological processes continuing largely undisturbed between native fauna and flora communities and the non-living environment in the region where these intact ecosystems are weed free or nearly weed free.</li> </ul>	<p>Northern Weeds Coordinator DPIWE Gazetted Weeds Officers NRWSWG</p>	<p>Weeds prioritised across the region including all Tasmanian Declared weeds present in the Northern NRM region and those not included in the Declared list that are considered as a regional and sub-regional priority by the community. All Declared weeds not present in the Northern NRM region will also be considered a high priority for continued exclusion from the region.</p> <p>Weed Management Action Plans developed for the WORS.</p> <p>Identify and protect pristine areas where access is naturally restricted (for example off-shore islands) as representative intact ecosystems which can easily be protected from weeds.</p> <p>Identify weed free high conservation value priority geodiversity and flora and fauna habitats in the Northern region and prioritise for weed exclusion, including priority control of bordering land weeds.</p> <p>Identify weed free properties across the region for priority control of bordering land weeds.</p> <p>Rate pristine areas on their conservation and representative significance and the threat weed introductions would pose to the intact processes.</p> <p>Restrict access to highly rated areas and develop hygiene prescriptions for permitted visitors.</p> <p>Identify sub-regional areas that are free of high priority weed species and protect these sub-regional areas from the weeds.</p>	<p>Dec '07</p> <p>Dec '07</p> <p>Commence protection after identification of areas by Dec '07</p> <p>June '07 and ongoing</p> <p>June '07 and ongoing</p> <p>June '07</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Dec '07</p>



### 3.4 DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT WEED MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES FOR SUB-REGIONS (INTERIM PRIORITY 5)

*Develop Weed Management Strategies for all municipalities in the Northern region.*

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS ( <b>Bold-primary responsibility</b> )	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establish and support sub-regional weed management groups.</li> <li>2. Develop Weed Management Strategies for all municipalities in the region.</li> <li>3. Upgrade existing municipal Weed Management Strategies to reflect regional priorities and resource sharing opportunities.</li> <li>4. Identify potential sources of funding for the development of Weed Management Strategies in sub-regions that do not have strategies.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Recognise land tenure units in the region other than Local government boundaries and their importance in integrated weed management in the region, including resource sharing.</li> </ul>	Northern Weeds Coordinator NRWSWG Local Government State Govt	<p>Municipal weed management strategies developed.</p> <p>Weed management strategies developed and/or updated for other land tenure sectors in the region (for example, Reserves under the <i>National Parks and Wildlife Act 1971</i> and <i>Nature Conservation Act 2002</i>).</p>	<p>Dec '07 (Northern Midlands)</p> <p>Ongoing</p>

### 3.5 PROMOTE AND IMPLEMENT RESOURCE SHARING (INTERIM PRIORITY 1)

*Promote and implement resource sharing between National, State and local Government, industry, land managers and community groups.*

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS ( <b>Bold-primary responsibility</b> )	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop cooperative weed management (including planning) with all aspects of the community in the region.</li> <li>2. Share resources for weed control within the community.</li> <li>3. Develop joint funding applications that maximise the utilisation of sub-regional resources.</li> <li>4. Establish an inventory of weed control infrastructure held by State and Local government, industry, private individuals, weed contractors and community groups for use in resource sharing.</li> <li>5. Establish an inventory of expertise and experience in weed control.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Identify all National, State and Local Government, industry, land management groups and community groups in the region for inclusion in weed management planning and resource sharing.</li> </ul>	Northern Weeds Coordinator NRWSWG State organisations Local Government Industry TFGA	<p>Adoption of resource and information sharing across the region and between Tasmanian NRM regions.</p> <p>Inventory of infrastructure and expertise developed for the region.</p>	<p>Ongoing</p> <p>June '07</p>

## 4 INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS AND EDUCATION ON WEED MANAGEMENT

The aim is to disseminate information widely and frequently on weed identification, reporting, control methods (strategic and direct) and the detrimental effect of weeds on natural resources, the economy and society.

The awareness of the weed problem is a major issue in effective and cooperative weed management. The public need to be aware of which plant is a weed, how important a weed species can be to the community in the social, environmental and economic sense and the individual in terms of productivity loss, aesthetic value depreciation, human health and loss of biodiversity. There are two objectives to increase public awareness and education on weed management.

### 4.1 RAISE AWARENESS (INTERIM PRIORITY 2)

The overall aim of this sub-objective is to raise the level of community awareness and understanding of weed identification, methods of spread, adverse impacts and control techniques.

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS (Bold-primary responsibility)	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop an awareness campaign on regional priority weeds (WORS) and Best Practice Weed Management throughout the community, including schools across the region.</li> <li>Increase public awareness of the detrimental effects of weeds and the strategies developed for the region including priorities for weed management.</li> <li>Incorporate best practice weed management into land management information sources.</li> <li>Provide various sources of weed management information for the community such as DPIWE Web site, DPIWE service sheets, and local government newsletters and utilise the media to promote current issues.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop awareness campaigns that will reach the maximum number of community members.</li> </ul>	Northern Weeds Coordinator NRWSWG Tas Weeds Society DPIWE Local Government NRM North/Tamar NRM WFP	Increase in web site hits to weed identification and management sites.  Increase in community awareness of the regional priority weeds and Best Practice management of those weeds.	Dec '07  Dec '07

### 4.2 CONDUCT TRAINING CAMPAIGNS (INTERIM PRIORITY 2)

Conduct training and awareness campaigns on weed identification, methods of spread and integrated weed control techniques.

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS (Bold-primary responsibility)	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct a regional campaign through Council and community newsletters and other regional media on regional and sub-regional priorities for weed management.</li> <li>Conduct regular training sessions across the region.</li> <li>Conduct group-specific training on weed control for community groups involved in environmental management.</li> <li>Investigate other land and water management courses and training bodies and incorporate Best Practice Weed Management in their course structure.</li> <li>Support contemporary weed information dissemination by supporting conferences at State and regional level.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the Tasmanian Weed Society Newsletter incorporating Spotter as the main vehicle for information transfer across the North.</li> <li>Networking and coordination.</li> </ul>	Northern Weeds Coordinator NRWSWG NRM North Local Govt State Govt Community organisations Tas Weeds Society DPIWE Gazetted Weeds Officers WFP	Measurable increase in organisations involved in Weed Management to becoming members of Tasmanian Weed Society.	Ongoing

## 5 MONITOR AND EVALUATE PROGRESS IN WEED CONTROL AND PREVENTION

The aim is to quantify the success of the Northern NRM region Weed Management Strategy and Weed Action Plan.

The monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the regional strategy and the objectives and strategic actions outlined to manage weeds will enable an analysis of future needs and past successes and failures. This section has two objectives dealing with the monitoring and evaluation of progress in weed control and prevention in the region.

### 5.1 REVIEW THE FOUR ACTIVE OBJECTIVES (INTERIM PRIORITY 1)

A review of the four active objectives is essential to determine areas where more resources can be directed.

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS (Bold-primary responsibility)	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
1. Review the Northern NRM Regional Weed Management Strategy when the Northern NRM Strategy is reviewed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Review objectives and align resource direction.</li> </ul>	Northern Weeds Coordinator NRM North Local Govt Community organisations DPIWE Gazetted Weeds Officers NRWSWG	Weed Strategy and Weed Action Plan reviewed in light of latest information on Best Practice and resource availability.	June '07

### 5.2 DEVELOP MONITORING PROCEDURES (INTERIM PRIORITY 3)

Develop criteria to ensure that comprehensive and effective monitoring of weed management activities is carried out at the regional and sub-regional level.

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS (Bold-primary responsibility)	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
1. Evaluate the success of the Regional Weed Management Strategy by a rigorous monitoring and evaluation process. 2. Disseminate information on monitoring and evaluation trend analysis to the regional community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Develop criteria for effective monitoring.<sup>2</sup></li> <li>o Disseminate monitoring and trend analysis to the regional community.</li> </ul>	Northern Weeds Coordinator NRWSWG NRM North Local Government State Govt DPIWE Community organisations	Comprehensive and effective monitoring of weed management activities established and regularly updated at the regional and sub-regional level.  Trend analysis from monitoring utilised to adjust or confirm present management practices and activities.	Dec '07  Dec '07

<sup>2</sup> Monitoring components should include:

1. The development and recording of sound baseline data for all initiatives;
2. Arrangements for the collection of point-in-time and trend data required to assess progress on Strategy initiatives and
3. Auditing the quality of the data collected.

Evaluation components should include:

1. Evidence-based reviews of the effectiveness of the Regional Weed Strategy;
2. A schedule of evaluations determined by the community and regional committees and
3. Evaluation findings should be fed back into management systems in order to support continuous improvement.

## 6 IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

The aim is to identify resource use and further resource requirements and opportunities.

Evaluating and identifying potential sources of financial and in-kind support for weed management activities will ensure the continuation of strategic actions that have proven to be successful. The support of community group activities in weed management from regional resources, experience and expertise is essential in ensuring that strategic actions are carried out in the most effective manner.

### 6.1 IDENTIFY THE RESOURCES BEING MADE AVAILABLE OVER THE REVIEW PERIOD AND IDENTIFY FURTHER OPPORTUNITIES FOR FUNDING (INTERIM PRIORITY 5)

*A quantification of resource allocation and an evaluation of the effectiveness of weed management over the evaluation period.*

ACTIONS	SPECIFIC ACTIONS	RESPONSIBILITY/ STAKEHOLDERS (Bold-primary responsibility)	BENCHMARKS	TIMEFRAME
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify potential sources of financial and in-kind support.</li> <li>2. Encourage and assist community groups to apply for funding and to carry out weed management activities within identified regional priorities.</li> <li>3. Support community group activities in weed management with logistical support, technical advice and resources where appropriate.</li> <li>4. Quantify where resources are being directed for weed management and evaluate effectiveness by quantitative data analysis over time.</li> <li>5. Re-direct resource allocation if necessary for better weed management outcomes.</li> <li>6. Appoint a regional representative for pursuing funding/sponsorship for weed management and coordinate actions under this strategy.</li> <li>7. Develop a regional weed management investment strategy.</li> <li>8. Review the regional weed strategy concurrently with the regional NRM strategy or as determined by the weed management reference group.</li> <li>9. Resource and maintain a weed management reference group.</li> <li>10. Link this strategy to the regional NRM strategy through specific actions and targets.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Identify potential sources of financial and in-kind support.</li> <li>o Employ a coordinator to implement the programs outlined in this action plan.</li> <li>o Maintain and adequately resource the Northern Regional Weed Strategy Working Group.</li> <li>o Link actions and targets to NRM strategy.</li> <li>o Encourage and assist community groups in weed management in sub-regional areas.</li> </ul>	Northern Weeds Coordinator NRWSWG NRM North State Govt Local Govt Community organisations DPIWE	<p>Coordinator employed and priority actions implemented across the region.</p> <p>Resource use based on priorities identified in the region by the community, including weed species priorities.</p> <p>Resource use based on monitoring trend analysis and other quantitative data analysis over time.</p>	<p>June '06</p> <p>Dec '07 and ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>

## WEED PRIORITISATION SYSTEM

REGIONAL PRIORITY	SPECIES COMMON /SCIENTIFIC NAME <sup>3</sup>	WEED THREAT INDEX (1-10) <sup>4</sup>	WRA SCORE <sup>5</sup> (1-10)	WEED INCIDENCE (1-10) <sup>6</sup>	SUB-REGIONAL OCCURRENCE MUNICIPALITY							CURRENT PROGRAMS	COMMUNITY PRIORITY	
					Break O'Day	Dorset	Flinders	George Town	Launceston	Meander Valley	Northern Midlands <sup>7</sup>			West Tamar

The regional priority is derived by adding the Weed Threat Index, Weed Risk Assessment and Weed Incidence scores. The lower the score the higher the weed priority is for the region.

<sup>3</sup> Includes all Tasmanian Declared weeds present in the Northern NRM region and those not included in the Declared list that are considered as a regional and sub-regional priority by the community. All Declared weeds not present in the Northern NRM region are considered a high priority for continued exclusion from the region.  
<sup>4</sup> The weed threat index is based on the Potential Impact procedure as outlined in the State Assessment Declaration. The scale runs from 1-10 with 1 the highest threat and 10 the lowest threat.  
<sup>5</sup> The DPIWE weed section uses the Weed Risk Assessment process and they use the system devised by Pheloung (1996). It is based on 49 questions that relate to a plant's climatic preferences, weed history, domestication status and biological attributes (including reproductive capacity, persistence and dispersal ability). All of these factors are scored and an indication of the plant's invasiveness and impact is established.  
 The Weed Risk Assessment (WRA) score is divided into ten sections with 1 the highest risk assessed and 10 the lowest. The WRA system has values from generally 1-30 so each of the ten sections has 3 ranges in values, for example a score of 1 would have a WRA range from 28-30 + and a score of 10 would have a range from below 1-3. Where a species had no WRA assessment a middle score of 5 was used.  
<sup>6</sup> Incidence ranges from a score of 1-10 with 1 the lowest numbers and 10 widespread.  
<sup>7</sup> In the absence of a weed strategy for the Northern midlands the Upper Brumbys Natural Resource Management Strategy weed priority section was used for the sub-regional area.

## INTERIM PRIORITISATION OF WEEDS IN THE NORTHERN REGION

REGIONAL PRIORITY	SPECIES COMMON /SCIENTIFIC NAME		WEED THREAT INDEX (1-10)	WRA SCORE (1-10)	WEED INCIDENCE (0-10)	CURRENTLY KNOWN SUB-REGIONAL OCCURRENCE MUNICIPALITY							CURRENT PROGRAMS	COMMUNITY PRIORITY	
	Scientific name	Common name				Break O'Day	Dorset	Flinders	George Town	Launceston	Meander Valley	Northern Midlands			West Tamar
4	<i>Equisetum sp.</i>	Horsetail	1	2	1					✓					
5	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St John's wort	1	1	3	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		
6	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal creeper	1	4	1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	WONS	Dorset Break O'Day Flinders Tamar NRM
6	<i>Berberis darwinii</i>	Berberis	1	4	1		✓								Dorset
7	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Asparagus fern	1	5	1		✓	✓					✓		Dorset
7	<i>Fallopea japonica</i>	Knotweed	1	5	1		✓						✓		Dorset
8	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's curse	2	4	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Break O'Day Flinders Tamar NRM
8	<i>Onopordum acanthium</i>	Cotton thistle	2	2	4							✓			Northern Midlands
8	<i>Achnatherum caudata</i>	Espartillo	1	6	1			✓							
8	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	Parrot's feather	2	5	1				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
8	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Viper's bugloss	1	5	2					✓	✓	✓	✓		
9	<i>Cyperus rotundus</i>	Nutgrass	1	7	1					✓					
9	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	Boneseed	2	3	4	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	WONS	Dorset Break O'Day George Town Tamar NRM
9	<i>Cortaderia spp.</i>	Pampas grass	2	5	2	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Dorset Meander Break O'Day Flinders
9	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	Nodding thistle	3	4	2		✓			✓	✓	✓			Dorset
9	<i>Arctotheca populifolia</i>	Beach daisy	3	None (5)	1			✓						DPIWE- Beach weed strategy	Coastlines
9	<i>Xanthium sp.</i>	Burrs	2	5	2					✓	✓		✓		
9	<i>Oenothera macrocarpa</i>	Evening primrose	3	None (5)	1		✓					✓			
9	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Sycamore maple	2	None (5)	2	✓	✓			✓	✓				Meander
10	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse	1	4	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	WONS	Flinders Meander Dorset Break O'Day Northern Midlands Georgetown Launceston West Tamar
10	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Spanish heath	2	2	6	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		Meander Break O'Day George Town Tamar NRM Dorset

REGIONAL PRIORITY	SPECIES COMMON /SCIENTIFIC NAME		WEED THREAT INDEX (1-10)	WRA SCORE (1-10)	WEED INCIDENCE (0-10)	CURRENTLY KNOWN SUB-REGIONAL OCCURRENCE MUNICIPALITY							CURRENT PROGRAMS	COMMUNITY PRIORITY	
	Scientific name	Common name				Break O'Day	Dorset	Flinders	George Town	Launceston	Meander Valley	Northern Midlands			West Tamar
10	<i>Homeria</i> sp.	Cape tulip	2	6	2			✓		✓			✓		Flinders
10	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Californian thistle	3	3	4	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		Flinders
10	<i>Elodia canadensis</i>	Canadian pondweed	3	2	5							✓			
10	<i>Salix</i> sp.	Pussy willow	3	None (5)	2		✓								Dorset
11	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	Elisha's tears	3	5	3	✓	✓			✓	✓				Dorset Break O'Day
11	<i>Salix fragilis</i>	Crack willow	2	1	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	WONS	Meander Break O'Day Northern Midlands Tamar NRM Dorset
11	<i>Emex australis</i>	Spiny emex	2	6	3			✓							
11	<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>	Montbretia	3	None (5)	3	✓	✓								Dorset
11	<i>Sollya heterophylla</i>	Bluebell creeper	3	None (5)	3	✓	✓								Dorset
11	<i>Euryops abrotanifolius</i>	Euryops daisy (Paris daisy)	3	None (5)	3		✓								Dorset
12	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort	3	4	5	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		Dorset (sub-regional priority 11) Meander Break O'Day Flinders Northern Midlands Tamar NRM
12	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier Broom	3	4	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		Break O'Day Dorset Flinders
12	<i>Reseda lutea/ R. luteola</i>	Wild mignonette	3	None (5)	4	✓		✓	✓						Flinders
12	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Sea spurge	3	None (5)	4	✓	✓	✓	✓						Flinders Coastlines Dorset
13	<i>Spartina anglica</i>	Ricegrass	2	8	3	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓		Dorset (sub regional priority 10) Break O'Day Estuaries
13	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Blackberry	3	1	9	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Break O'Day Flinders Northern Midlands George Town Tamar NRM
13	<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	Blue butterfly bush	5	None (5)	3	✓	✓								Break O'Day
13	<i>Vinca major</i>	Blue periwinkle	3	None (5)	5	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓				Flinders

REGIONAL PRIORITY	SPECIES COMMON /SCIENTIFIC NAME		WEED THREAT INDEX (1-10)	WRA SCORE (1-10)	WEED INCIDENCE (0-10)	CURRENTLY KNOWN SUB-REGIONAL OCCURRENCE MUNICIPALITY							CURRENT PROGRAMS	COMMUNITY PRIORITY	
	Scientific name	Common name				Break O'Day	Dorset	Flinders	George Town	Launceston	Meander Valley	Northern Midlands			West Tamar
13	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound	3	4	6		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		Flinders Northern Midlands
13	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Saffron thistle	5	4	4	✓			✓	✓		✓			Northern Midlands
13	<i>Thinopyrum junceiforme</i>	Sea wheatgrass	5	None (5)	3	✓	✓	✓					✓	DPIWE- Beach weed strategy	Coastlines Dorset sub-regional priority 10
14	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	English broom	3	5	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Meander Break O'Day Flinders Northern Midlands Dorset
14	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Cape wattle	6	None (5)	3	✓	✓								Break O'Day
14	<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror bush	4	None (5)	5	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓		Break O'Day
14	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	4	5	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Flinders
14	<i>Verbascum spp.</i>	Great mullein	6	None (5)	3	✓		✓		✓					Flinders
14	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	Marram grass	5	None (5)	4	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	DPIWE- Beach weed strategy	Coastlines
14	<i>Watsonia meriana</i>	Watsonia	2	8	4	✓	✓		✓					George Town Dorset (sub-regional priority 12)	
14	<i>Pitiosporum undulatum</i>	Sweet pittosporum	5	None (5)	4	✓	✓								
15	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Boxthorn	2	7	6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Break O'Day Flinders Dorset (sub-regional priority 11)
15	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Black nightshade	5	None (5)	5		✓	✓							Flinders
15	<i>Datura sp.</i>	Datura	7	5	3	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
15	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Radiata pine	7	None (5)	3	✓	✓		✓		✓				Dorset
15	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	6	None (5)	4	✓	✓		✓	✓					
15	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Arum lily	8	None (5)	2	✓	✓								
15	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Holly	4	None (5)	6	✓	✓		✓		✓				Dorset
16	<i>Asphodelus fistulosus</i>	Onion weed	4	5	7		✓	✓							Flinders Tamar NRM



REGIONAL PRIORITY	SPECIES COMMON /SCIENTIFIC NAME		WEED THREAT INDEX (1-10)	WRA SCORE (1-10)	WEED INCIDENCE (0-10)	CURRENTLY KNOWN SUB-REGIONAL OCCURRENCE MUNICIPALITY							CURRENT PROGRAMS	COMMUNITY PRIORITY	
	Scientific name	Common name				Break O'Day	Dorset	Flinders	George Town	Launceston	Meander Valley	Northern Midlands			West Tamar
16	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Slender thistle	4	4	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Flinders Northern Midlands Dorset (sub-regional priority 14)
	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Slender thistle													
16	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Sweet briar	5	None (5)	6	✓	✓				✓	✓			Northern Midlands
16	<i>Allium vineale</i>	Crow garlic	7	5	4	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
16	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Capeweed	3	None (5)	8	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Meander
17	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chickory	8	None (5)	4			✓				✓			Flinders
17	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	Hawthorn	4	None (5)	8	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓			Northern Midlands Dorset
17	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Stinking mayweed	8	5	4				✓		✓				
17	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Wandering Jew	8	None (5)	4	✓	✓								
18	<i>Brassica spp.</i>	Wild turnip/ Brassica weeds	7	None (5)	6		✓	✓							Flinders Agriculture
18	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Parramatta grass	5	None (5)	8	✓		✓							Flinders
18	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Variegated thistle	6	None (5)	7		✓	✓			✓	✓			Flinders Northern Midlands Dorset
19	<i>Typha sp.</i>	Cumbungi	6	None (5)	8	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓		Northern Midlands
19	<i>Cotoneaster sp.</i>	Cotoneaster	5	None (5)	9	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
19	<i>Glyceria maxima</i>	Reed Sweetgrass	6	None (5)	8	✓	✓				✓				Dorset
19	<i>Rumex sp.</i>	Dock	9	None (5)	5	✓	✓								
19	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Foxglove	7	None (5)	7	✓	✓				✓				Meander
?	<i>Adonis microcarpus</i>	Pheasant's eye	?	None (5)	?			✓							Flinders
?	<i>Passiflora mollissima</i>	Banana passionfruit	?	None (5)	?	✓	✓			✓			✓		Tamar NRM
?	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elderberry	?	None (5)	?						✓				
?	<i>Erica scoparia</i>	Besom heath	?	None (5)	?					✓	✓				Meander
?	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>	Three-cornered garlic	?	None (5)	?					✓					Launceston
?	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Valerian	?	None (5)	?					✓					Launceston