

Kentish Municipal Weed Management Plan



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Council acknowledges the valuable partnership it has with Mt Roland Rivercare Catchment Inc (MRRCI) who support Council, farmers and residents in many environmental projects. MRRCI have been instrumental with significant on ground weed control actions in the controlling of weeds threatening Mount Roland Regional Reserve over the last several years.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Development of this Plan is an initiative of Kentish Council. The Plan provides the framework for long term coordinated weed management in the Kentish Municipality for the next 3 years.

The Kentish Municipal Weed Management Plan identifies key management issues and addresses seven principal long-term goals. It is a plan that allows Council to manage effectively and efficiently with the resources of a weeds officer.

This Plan will be reviewed every three years.

1. VISION

To implement an effective, coordinated and practical weed management program that minimises the economic, ecological and social impacts of weeds within the Kentish Municipality.

2. GOALS

1	To coordinate a cooperative Municipal Weed Management Program involving all relevant government, industry and community stakeholders.
2	To provide a basis for municipal implementation of statutory weed management responsibilities
3	To develop and maintain a map-based database of priority weeds in the Kentish Municipality.
4	To identify best practice in sustainable weed management, including effective hygiene practices.
5	To reduce the incidence and impact of priority weeds.
6	To increase community awareness and encourage ownership and participation in weed management
7	To ensure continued support and funding for weed management activities.

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

3.1 The Municipality of Kentish

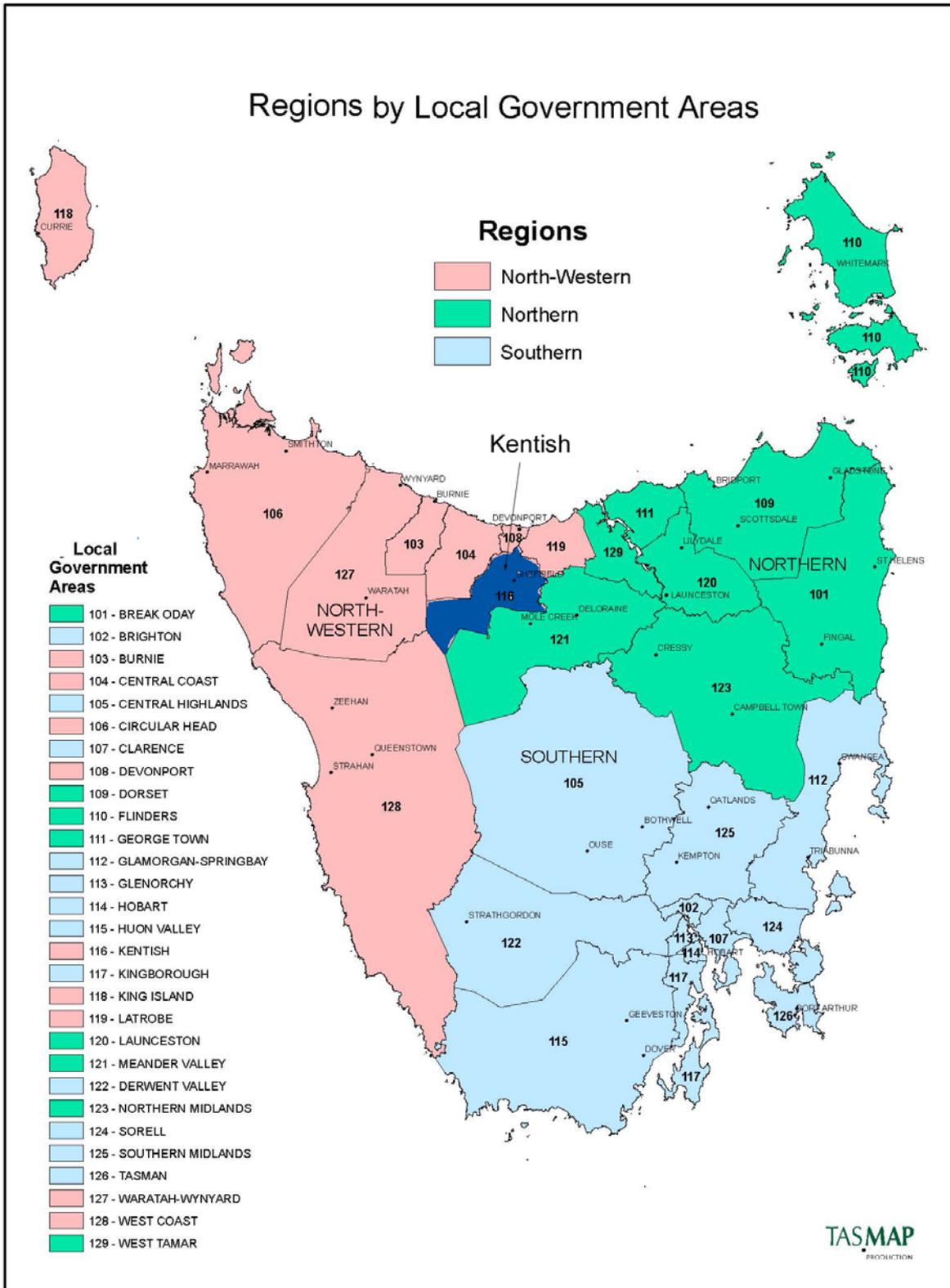
The Municipality of Kentish, located in North West Tasmania, covers an area of approximately 1,187 square kilometres. Kentish has a decentralised population of just over 6,000 with the two largest towns, Sheffield and Railton, each having a little over 1,000 residents. Kentish is a landlocked municipality in the Cradle Coast region, bordering six other local government areas in Tasmania: Central Coast, Devonport, Latrobe, Meander Valley, Waratah-Wynyard and West Coast.

Kentish is a hilly region which includes Cradle Mountain, Mount Roland and several other peaks over 1,000m tall. Snow is common on the mountains in winter, and falls in Sheffield occasionally. Heavy frosts are a regular occurrence in the cooler months.

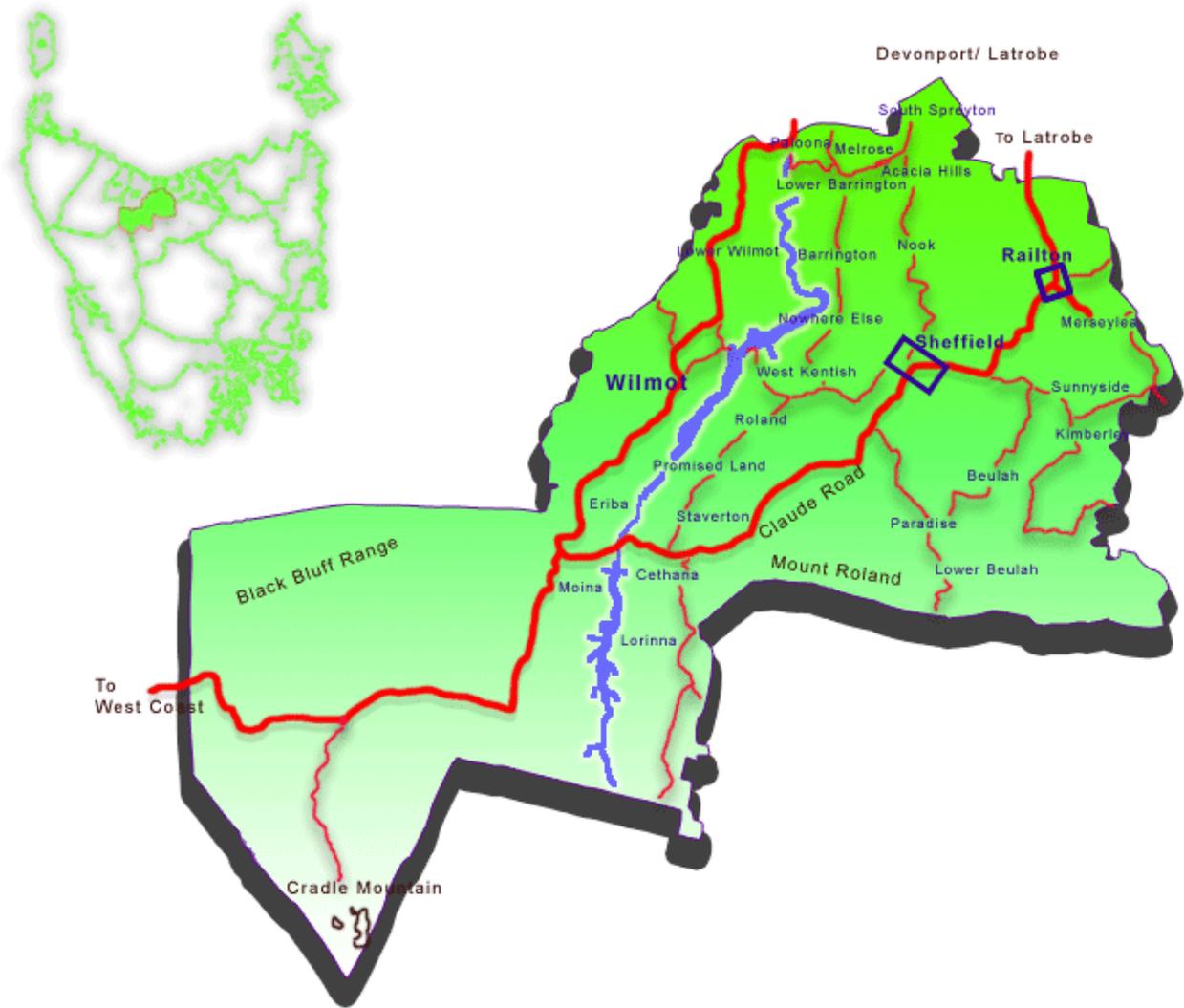
Average daily maximum temperature varies from 21.1°C in summer to 11.4°C in winter, with average daily minimum temperature ranging from 10.1°C in summer to 3.7°C in winter. Average rainfall in Sheffield is 1,405 mm per annum.

Kentish has one of the most decentralised populations among Tasmanian local government areas. About half the population lives in the three townships of Sheffield, Railton, and Wilmot, with smaller concentrations at Cradle Mountain and in the newly developing areas of Acacia Hills and South Spreyton. The remainder are spread throughout the municipality, mainly on farms or in tourism-related businesses. The principal industries are farming (dairy and beef cattle, sheep, cropping especially potatoes, poppies and pyrethrum), cement production (at Railton) and tourism.

Regions by Local Government Areas



Map 1 - Kentish Municipality and its Neighbours



Map 2 – The Kentish Municipality

4. INTRODUCTION

Weeds are among the most serious threats to Australia's natural environment and primary production industries. They displace native species, contribute significantly to land degradation, and reduce farm and forest productivity. The most comprehensive estimate of the cost of weeds to Australia put the total economic cost in 2001-02 at over \$4 billion annually (Rural Industries Research and Development Corporation 2013).— including both loss of production and the cost of controlling weeds. The cost to the environment is also high, with weeds being second to land clearing as a cause of biodiversity loss in Australia. Depending on the method used, Tasmania's costs are estimated at between \$50 million and \$150 million a year.

New weeds are discovered each year in Australia, mainly due to escapes from domestic gardens and the disposal of garden wastes.

Weeds need to be managed for economic, environmental and social reasons. In Australia, all levels of government have various roles to manage weeds on public and private lands. These roles are established by legislation. Industry and the community are also, importantly, involved in weed management by choice or legislation.

State and territory governments have primary responsibility for the management of existing weeds in Australia. Local governments manage weeds on their lands and in some jurisdictions conduct weed inspections on private land.

Kentish Council engaged consultants to develop a weed management plan for the municipality.

The initial plan was completed in 2007. It was revised in 2010. The latest revision completed in 2016.

This document recognises that National, State, Regional and Local Governments all have a role to play in weed management.

The Australian Weeds Strategy which aims to address both environmental and agricultural weeds and to provide a coordinated approach to weed management across all states and territories.

Key principles of the Australian Weeds Strategy are:

1. Weed management is an essential and integral part of the sustainable management of natural resources for the benefit of the economy, the environment, human health and amenity.
2. Combating weed problems is a shared responsibility that requires all parties to have a clear understanding of their roles.
3. Good science underpins the effective development, monitoring and review of weed management strategies.
4. Prioritisation of and investment in weed management must be informed by a risk management approach.

5. Prevention and early intervention are the most cost-effective techniques for managing weeds.
6. Weed management requires coordination among all levels of government in partnership with industry, land and water managers and the community, regardless of tenure.
7. Building capacity across government, industry, land and water managers and the community is fundamental to effective weed management.

The principal behind Tasmania's Weed Management Strategy – WeedPlan and the Regional Framework is a coordinated approach to weed management and as such this Plan outlines how Kentish Council will work collaboratively with other governments.

4.1 Definition

A weed is defined in the National Weed Strategy as a plant that has, or has the potential to have, detrimental effects on environmental, economic or social values.

4.2 Legislation

Biosecurity Tasmania (within the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment) oversees implementation of weed related biosecurity legislation in Tasmania.

Three pieces of Tasmanian legislation are directly related to weed management. These are *Weed Management Act 1999*, *Plant Quarantine Act 1997*, and *Seeds Act 1985*. The latter two Acts relate primarily to preventing weed species from being imported to Tasmania. The *Weed Management Act 1999* is the principal legislation regulating weed management, and relates primarily to weed management *within* Tasmania.

Weed Management Act (1999)

The Act provides for the control and eradication of 'declared weeds'. Particular regard is given for the need to:

1. Minimise the negative effects of weeds on the sustainability of Tasmania's productive capacity and natural ecosystems;
2. Promote a strategic and sustainable approach to weed management;
3. Encourage community involvement in weed management; and
4. Promote the sharing of responsibility for weed management between government, natural resource managers, the community and industry in Tasmania.

Plants declared under the *Weed Management Act* each have a Statutory Weed Management Plan (WMP). These plans outline the minimum management requirements of each species across each municipality. With respect to each declared weed, municipalities are zoned either zone A or B. In zone A municipalities, eradication is required, while in zone B municipalities the goal is containment to prevent further spread.

Declared plants can be categorised into three groups:

1. Plants that present a threat to Tasmania but are not recorded in Tasmania. The *Act* provides for rapid response to any incursions.
2. Plants that present a threat and are of limited distribution. Eradication is required state-wide for these plants.
3. Plants that are widely naturalised in Tasmania, requiring management due to their ongoing threat to Tasmania's environment and/or agricultural productivity. These plants have varying distributions across the state and management is either eradication or containment depending on the Statutory Weed Management Plan.

Biosecurity Tasmania is responsible for preparation and revision of Statutory Weed Management Plans for declared weeds. The plans, and a list of Tasmanian declared weeds, are found at <http://dpiwwe.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds>. In mid-2016 there are 115 weeds declared under the Act with 19 found in Kentish. Declared weeds known to be in the Kentish Municipality are listed in Appendix 2.

5. WEEDS OF THE KENTISH MUNICIPALITY

5.1 Overview

In common with all other Tasmanian municipalities, Kentish has a range of weed problems, resulting in reduced productivity of agricultural land and degradation of environmental values in bushland, parks and waterways. In many instances plants in urban properties have 'escaped' and are invading bush and farmland.

In broad overview, agricultural and bushland weeds posing significant threats include gorse, ragwort, broom (English and Montpellier), blackberry, various thistles and Spanish heath.

Aquatic weeds include willow, *Glyceria maxima* (*Poa aquatica*) and *Typha latifolia* (Cumbungi).

5.2 Weeds of Neighbouring Municipalities

Kentish shares boundaries with the Central Coast, Devonport, Latrobe, Meander Valley, Waratah-Wynyard and West Coast municipalities. These municipalities share many weed problems. A cooperative relationship and regular communication with these neighbouring municipalities will result in improved coordination of weed control programs, and allow available resources to be used to greatest effect.

Most of the weeds found in Kentish also occur in the neighbouring municipalities, although the level of infestation and control measures required may vary.

A complete list of declared weeds known in each municipality of the Cradle Coast Region can be found in the Cradle Coast Regional Weed Management Strategy.

5.3 Mapping

A comprehensive weed mapping program:

- enables the development of individual weed strategies that make most effective use of available resources;
- provides objective descriptions of weed control achievements;
- provides a long term record of sites containing weeds with long seed life, enabling reliable long term monitoring and control actions through a management reminder system;
- provides an objective record which maintains knowledge that may otherwise be lost due to staff turnover;
- provides a way of recording and integrating community weed reporting; and
- enables weed distribution data to be provided to regional and statewide bodies.

Council will continue to update its weed maps.

5.4 Priority Weeds

WONS (Weeds of National Significance)

There are significant populations of certain WoNS including blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.) and willow (*Salix* spp.) within the Kentish Municipality, and isolated occurrences of gorse (*Ulex europaeus*). In 2012, new WoNS were added to the existing list. Of these, two broom species (*Cytisus scoparius* and *Genista monspessulana*) are recorded in Kentish. Other WoNS are not known to be present within the Municipality.

Declared Weeds

Each WoNS in the Kentish Municipality is also a declared weed. Sixteen other plants declared under the Tasmanian *Weed Management Act* (1999) have been identified to date within Kentish (See Appendix 2, Table 1). The *Act* and Statutory Weed Management Plans stipulate the responsibilities of local government areas in managing each weed.

Included in Table 1 are minimum management requirements for each weed as outlined in the current Statutory Weed Management Plans under the *Act*, together with specific actions to be undertaken by Kentish Council.

As a minimum under the legislation, Zone A weeds are to be eradicated, while Zone B weeds are to be contained. In some cases setting of sub-municipal Zone A/Zone B boundaries may be advantageous to the management of weeds in Kentish. For instance, a weed may be found to be widespread in Cradle Valley, so in this area it is appropriate to apply the Zone B classification. However, in other areas, the weed may be relatively isolated, and a Zone A classification would be suitable.

As the Kentish Municipal weed mapping program becomes more comprehensive, it is recommended that an Advisory Group be developed, in conjunction with Council and DPIPWE, move to establish and enforce other appropriate sub-municipal Zone A and Zone B boundaries.

Other significant weeds in Kentish

Burgan (*Kunzea ericoides*) is a weed of emerging concern in Tasmania. It may in the future be considered for declaration. Burgan is a native of mainland Australia that has been distributed into Tasmania for ornamental purposes and has become invasive. A significant infestation of this weed is established at Gowrie Park in Kentish. The Mt Roland Rivercare Group has been working with the Tasmanian Government and other stakeholders to contain and control this infestation. Burgan has very fine seed easily spread in soil on machinery, on boots etc. This weed has strong potential to become invasive in the Tasmanian World Heritage Area and the most significant threat of this occurring comes from spread of the existing infestation at Gowrie Park.

5.5 Summary of On-Ground Weed Management Priorities

In summary, on-ground weed management priorities should be as follows:

1. Measures to prevent the introduction of new invasive weed species into the municipality.
2. Eradication of newly identified high-risk incursions (i.e. declared weeds not previously recorded in the municipality).

3. Eradication of declared weeds known in the municipality in isolated or localised distribution (eg crow garlic, viper's bugloss, St John's wort).
4. Containment, and eradication where appropriate, of other declared weeds that are widespread in the municipality (e.g. brooms, Spanish heath).
5. Eradication where possible and containment of high priority non-declared environmental weeds that pose a significant threat to the integrity of coastal, riparian and bushland habitats, including those occurring in areas where active 'Care' and other environmental groups are effectively working on eradication (e.g. ivy, cotoneaster, pittosporum, agapanthus).

5.6 Achieving effective control of weeds

Resources

Generally, land managers are responsible for the resources to directly implement weed control on their properties. However, coordination of efforts at the regional and municipal levels, and good sources of information on identification and treatment methods, can greatly improve results of weed control actions. Additionally, funds are occasionally available from government and industry sponsorship. Weed management is often a long-term process and a correspondingly long-term commitment to funding is required. Failure to allocate sufficient funds for follow-up monitoring and maintenance works often leads to a waste of the initial investment. Preparation of weed management plans will assist land managers to overcome many of these issues. Amongst other things, a weed management plan assists in predicting the level of resources required over time to address particular weed management issues adequately, thereby assisting planning and budgetary processes. Alternatively, if the weed problem is greater than available resources can control initially, the preparation of a weed management plan enables funding to be used to greatest effect by prioritising available resources.

Weed identification and treatment methods

There is a range of information available to assist with identification and treatment of weeds, including:

Weed control guides - DPIPWE

DPIPWE prepares and publishes a variety of control guides detailing best practice control measures for declared and other weeds, with guides currently available for most common environmental and agricultural weeds in Tasmania. These control guides should be used as a primary information source for weed control. They can be accessed at the DPIPWE web page <http://dpiipwe.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds>.

Weed hygiene – DPIPWE

DPIPWE has published several weed hygiene related documents. These are *Weed and Disease Planning and Hygiene Guidelines*, *Washdown Guidelines for Weed and Disease Control*, and *Keeping it Clean* (a manual on preventing spread of freshwater pests and pathogens). These documents should be used as a basis to ensure best practice in Council operations and can be incorporated into contracts as operational requirements for contractors. They are available at <http://dpiipwe.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-hygiene>.

Waterways & Wetlands Works Manual - DPIPWE

This document provides guidelines for best practice management of waterways and wetlands in Tasmania. Together with the associated Rivercare Guidelines, they

incorporate legislative requirements, and provide advice on many aspects of management of waterways, including herbicide usage in or near waterways, and control of willows. In Kentish, an awareness of the possible presence of the burrowing crayfish (*Engaeus granulatus*) and the freshwater lobster (*Astacopsis gouldi*) should be considered in on-ground works. The documents can be accessed via the DPIPWE website at <http://dPIPWE.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/tasmanian-vegetation-types/about-tasmanias-wetlands/wetlands-waterways-works-manual> and <http://dPIPWE.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-publications-and-resources/weed-links-and-resources>

Coastal Weeds of the Cradle Coast Region

This booklet describes control methods and includes colour pictures for fifty coastal and environmental weeds of the Cradle Coast Region, and is available from Cradle Coast NRM, Service Tasmania and Kentish Council. It is a useful tool for identifying regional weeds.

A whole of Tasmania equivalent resource is available at <http://dPIPWE.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weed-publications-and-resources/coastal-weeds-of-tasmania-booklet>

Climate Change

Climate change through changes in temperature and rain can alter ecological processes that support our species, vegetation types and their distributions in Tasmania. Significant changes to the environment reducing vegetation and distribution allow weeds to spread. For more information see DPIPWE website <http://dPIPWE.tas.gov.au/conservation/flora-of-tasmania/managing-monitoring-threats> . Flooding has transported weeds in to areas that they once were not recorded. Additional resources may be needed when significant weather events occur.

6. KEY ISSUES AND GOALS

There are many challenges for weed management in Kentish. The general weed management priorities described previously have been grouped into four key issues with seven related goals. These are summarised below.

A detailed description of strategies and actions required to achieve these goals is contained in the following tables, with actions for the next three years summarised in Section 7: Three year action plan.

ISSUE	GOALS
Coordination of municipal weed control program	1. To coordinate an integrated weed management program involving all relevant government, industry and community stakeholders.
	2. To provide a basis for municipal implementation of Statutory weed management responsibilities.
	3. To develop a map based database of priority weeds in the Kentish Municipality.
Effective weed control	4. To identify best practice for sustainable weed management, including effective hygiene practices.
	5. To reduce the incidence and impact of priority weed
Community engagement	6. To increase community awareness and encourage ownership and participation in weed management.
Continuing resources	7. To ensure continued support and funding for weed management activities.

6.1 Coordination of Municipal Weed Control Program

Goal 1: To co-ordinate an integrated weed management program, involving all relevant government, industry and community stakeholders

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility
Adopt the revised 2016 Kentish Municipal Weed Management Plan (KMWMP)	Plan adopted by Council	Council
Train/Employ an officer with responsibility for municipal weed management	Staff member employed/trained	General Works Manager
Participate in Regional Weed Management meetings	Attendance at quarterly regional meetings of municipal weed officers	Weeds Officer
Develop co-operative relationship with adjoining municipalities	Co-operative action with Weeds Officers in adjoining municipalities	Weeds Officer/ Leading Hand Parks and Reserves/Works Supervisor / Technical Services/Works Manager

Goal 2: To provide a basis for municipal implementation of statutory weed management responsibilities

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility
Meet statutory weed management responsibilities	Responsibilities met	All Stakeholders
Liaise with DPIPWE to enforce land manager responsibilities under the <i>Weed Management Act 1999</i> , where appropriate.	All enforcement documented	Council staff, DPIPWE
Work with DPIPWE to review current zoning classifications, and designate sub-municipal zonings as required	Reviews conducted, sub-municipal zonings designated as required	DPIPWE, Council, Council staff

Goal 3: To develop a map based database of priority weeds in Kentish

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility
Contribute to a central database of weed management at Cradle Coast Authority NRM	Continual update of the mapping database	Weeds Officer

6.2 Effective weed control

Goal 4: To reduce the incidence and impact of priority weeds

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility
Participate in national, state and regional weed management programs as opportunities exist	Participation	All stakeholders
Continue to update procedures relating to weed management in line with DPIPWE guidelines	Plans updated	Council, Council staff
Implement rapid control programs for new priority weed incursions and isolated infestations	Rapid response to incursions and isolated infestations controlled /eradicated Sites monitored	Relevant land managers (inc Council), DPIW
Develop weed control plans for priority weeds	Ongoing	Relevant land managers
Support community, Landcare/Rivercare NRM programs and field days	Continuation of community programs	All stakeholders

Goal 5: To identify and promote best practice for sustainable weed management, including effective hygiene practices

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility
Make available and promote the use of DPIPWE weed notes as available	Links established between Council Weeds Web page and DPIPWE Weeds Web page Hard copies available at Council, <i>Service Tasmania</i> and herbicide retailers	Council staff
Implementing and promoting effective hygiene practices as part of day to day activities.	Part of day-to-day activities;	Weeds Officer

6.3 Education, Awareness and Ownership

Goal 6: To increase community awareness and encourage ownership and participation in weed management programs

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility
Ensure that relevant weed information (pamphlets, booklets, profile sheets, posters) is available to the community	Information available at Council, <i>Service Tasmania</i> and herbicide retailers	Council
Support community groups in their weed control efforts	Support provided	Council, Council staff, Weeds Officer
Promote the removal of environmental weeds in gardens and planting of non-invasive species through weed awareness	Reduction of environmental weeds in private gardens	Community, Weeds Officer
Promote the 'Weed Management in Kentish' page on the Council web site with links to other sites (e.g. DPIPWE, Cradle Coast NRM,)	Promote the community to use it as a reference	Council staff

6.4 Resources and continuity of the weed program

Goal 7: To ensure continued support and funding for weed management activities

Action	Performance indicator	Responsibility
Inform elected members of Council about weed management strategies and practices.	Refer elected members to Council Plan, strategies and Council's Webpage	Council
Participate in weed management initiatives	Involvement in weed programs	Weeds Officer, Council
Support where appropriate the development of applications for funding to implement specific projects	Relevant applications submitted	Council staff, land managers

7. THREE YEAR ACTION PLAN

It is expected that the actions described above will be implemented within three years. Estimated costs for implementation of actions are summarised in the following Action Plan.

Ref	Actions in Year 1	Timeline
1	Updated 2017 Plan adopted by Council	Updated Plan adopted by Council, 2017
2	Provide updated weed management/ weed hygiene training for Council staff as needed including annual weed inspector training	Ongoing
3	Council's outdoor staff control priority weeds on Council-managed land as per legislative requirements	Ongoing
4	Ongoing update to the weed management web page on Council web as needed	Ongoing
5	Update weed maps	Ongoing
6	Continue to promote community weed reporting	Ongoing
7	Keep up-to-date municipal priority weeds	Ongoing
8	Provide support to community groups active in weed management	Ongoing
9	Make available and promote the use of DPIPWE service sheets, and other weed information	Ongoing
10	Continue co-operative working relationships with neighbouring council weed officers and Cradle Coast NRM	Ongoing
11	Continue to incorporate weed information into New Resident Kit, and Building Development Kit	Ongoing
12	Apply enforcement under Weed Management Act, where appropriate	Ongoing

Ref	Actions in Year 2
	All Year 1 ongoing actions, plus:
1	Implement control programs for isolated new weed incursions & WOMS including council rural reserves
2	Request that DPIPWE prepare additional service sheets, as appropriate
3	Develop roadside and weed corridor management strategy

Ref	Actions in Year 3
	All years 1 and 2 ongoing actions, plus:
1	Promote the removal and replacement of environmental weeds in gardens
2	Implement a management reminder system for weed follow-up
3	Develop Council procedures for weed management as appropriate in relation to planning approvals.
4	Review the Kentish Municipal Weed Management Plan

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – List of Abbreviations

CCNRM	Cradle Coast Natural Resource Management
DPIPWE	Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment
FT	Forestry Tasmania
KMWMP	Kentish Municipal Weed Management Plan
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NHT	Natural Heritage Trust
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PWS	Parks and Wildlife Service
WONS	Weeds of National Significance
WOMS	Weeds of Municipal Significance

Appendix 2 – Weeds in Kentish

Table 1: Declared Weeds of the Kentish Municipality

A control guide for each of these species can be found by going to <http://dpiwwe.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds/weeds-index/weeds-index-declared-weeds> and selecting the relevant weed. Management of the particular weed should follow the recommendations of the control guide. WoNS are denoted with an astrich.

COMMON NAME BOTANICAL NAME	STATUS	WMP RECOMMENDATION	KENTISH COUNCIL ACTION
BLACKBERRY*/** <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> <i>agg.</i>	Widespread - Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on council managed land as per SS. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information. Access funding programs if available. Identify and record sites.
WILLOW** <i>Salix species</i>	Widespread Crack Willow - Zone B Other Taxa - Zone A	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on council managed land as per SS. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information. Access funding programs if available. Identify and record sites.
GORSE*/** <i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Localised infestations - Zone A	Implement integrated control program for eradication	Liaise with DPIWWE and landowners as required. Identify and record sites.
SLENDER THISTLE <i>Carduus pycnocephalius</i>	Widespread - Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land as per SS. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.

COMMON NAME <i>BOTANICAL NAME</i>	STATUS	WMP RECOMMENDATION	KENTISH COUNCIL ACTION
WINGED SLENDER THISTLE <i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	Widespread - Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land as per SS. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.
CALIFORNIAN THISTLE <i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Localised infestations - Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land as per SS. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.
PAMPAS GRASSES* <i>Cortaderia species</i>	Isolated Infestations -Zone A	Implement integrated control program for eradication	Liaise with DPIW and landowners as required. Identify and record sites.
ENGLISH BROOM** <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Widespread - Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land as per SS. Identify and record sites. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.
PATERSON'S CURSE OR SALVATION JANE <i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Isolated occurrences - Zone A	Eradicate existing populations & prevent future occurrences	Liaise with DPIW if potential sites are identified and implement actions as required.
VIPER'S BUGLOSS <i>Echium vulgare</i>	Isolated Occurrences -Zone A	Eradicate existing populations & prevent future occurrences	Liaise with DPIW. Control on Council managed land as per SS. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.
SPANISH HEATH* <i>Erica lusitanica</i>	Localised infestations - Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.

COMMON NAME BOTANICAL NAME	STATUS	WMP RECOMMENDATION	KENTISH COUNCIL ACTION
FENNEL <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Widespread - Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.
MONTPELLIER BROOM*/** <i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Widespread - Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land as per SS. Identify and record sites. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.
ST JOHN'S WORT <i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Widespread - Zone A	Eradicate existing infestations & prevent future occurrences	Liaise with DPIPWE if potential sites are identified and implement actions as required.
ELISHA'S TEARS <i>Leycesteria Formosa</i>	Widespread - Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries.	Liaise with DPIPWE if potential sites are identified and implement actions as required.
HOREHOUND <i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Localised infestations	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Control on Council managed land as per SS. Identify and record sites. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information.
RAGWORT* <i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Widespread - Zone B	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries & prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities.	Continue to implement Council program with aim to eradicate from municipality. Liaise with DPIPWE (Biosecurity Tasmania) re potential rezoning to Zone A. Liaise with landowners as required, provide control information. Identify and record sites.

COMMON NAME <i>BOTANICAL NAME</i>	STATUS	WMP RECOMMENDATION	KENTISH COUNCIL ACTION
CANADIAN PONDWEED* <i>Elodea canadensis</i>	Zone A	Isolated occurrences	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
STINKING MAYWEED <i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Zone A	Isolated occurrences	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
WESTERN CAPE BRIDAL CREEPER** <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Zone A	Isolated occurrences	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences

***WEEDS IDENTIFIED IN THE AREA OF THE WILD MERSEY MOUNTAIN BIKE TRAIL**

**** WEED OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE**

TABLE 2: Environmental Weeds found in the Kentish Municipality

The majority of these weeds are 'garden escapees' and are impacting on the integrity of native bushland areas.

Where a DPIPWE control guide is available, management of the particular weed should follow the recommendations of the guide.

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
TREES AND SHRUBS	
Blackberry*	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Blue Butterfly Bush	<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>
Boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>
Briar Rose	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>
Cape Wattle	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>
Common Centaury*	<i>Centaureum erythraea</i>
Cootamundra	<i>Wattle Acacia baileyana</i>
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster spp.</i>
Crack Willow	<i>Salix alba x fragilis</i>
Elishias Tears	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>
English Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>
Fuchsia	<i>Fuchsia megellanica</i>
Golden Wattle	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>
Gorse*	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hemlock*	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Mirror Bush	<i>Coprosma repens</i>
Montpellier Broom*	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
Radiata Pine*	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Scarlet Pimpernel*	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Spanish Heath*	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>
Spear (or Scotch) Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>
Sweet Pittosporum	<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>
Tree Lucerne	<i>Cytisus Palmensis</i>
Tree Lupin	<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>
White Tee Tree or Burgan	<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>
GRASSES, LILIES AND HERBS	
Blue Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Large Quaking Grass	<i>Briza maxima</i>
Marram Grass	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>
Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia x crocosmiiflora</i>
Pampas Grass*	<i>Cortaderia spp.</i>
Parrot's Feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Ragwort*	<i>Senecia jacobea</i>
Rice Grass	<i>Spartina anglica</i>
Three Cornered Garlic	<i>Allium triquetrum</i>
Watsonia	<i>Watsonia meriana</i>
Yorkshire Fog	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>

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