



North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027

Acknowledgement of Country

The North Coast Local Land Services region is situated on the traditional lands and waters of the Bundjalung, Githabul, Yaegl, Gumbaynggirr, Dhungutti and Birpai peoples. We recognise the significance that Country holds for the many Aboriginal nations of the North Coast. We recognise the importance of the songlines that travel along the East Coast of Australia and express the many values, beliefs and traditional ways of nurturing Country. We recognise the continuous connection to the lands and the waterways of its traditional custodians and acknowledge the Dreaming for maintaining this connection.

We pay respects to the Elders of these nations; past, present, and emerging. We acknowledge their ongoing traditions, beliefs and lore's that have maintained the North Coast for tens of thousands of years. We recognise their continued connection to their homeland and acknowledge the continued practices of ceremony and language.

We recognise that Aboriginal peoples have a significant contribution to make in relation to land management. North Coast Local Land Services is proud to work with the peoples of these nations to nurture, protect, restore, and maintain the lands and waters of the region. The North Coast Local Land Services Board, management and staff have a culture of inclusion and diversity, and we continue to build a culture of listening, understanding and supporting the aspirations of Aboriginal peoples.

Kira Duroux

Gumbaynggirr Nyami of the Taylor and Duroux families from Red Rock, Corindi and Grafton

Published by North Coast Local Land Services

North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027

First published 19 September 2022

© State of New South Wales through Local Land Services, 2022.

Cover image: Drone spraying at Nobbys Beach, Matt Bell.

Acknowledgement of contributors

The Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan was developed by the North Coast Regional Weed Committee on behalf of the North Coast Local Land Services Board for endorsement by the board. The North Coast Local Land Services Board wishes to acknowledge the work of the committee and regional support staff in developing the North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan from Local Land Services and the NSW Department of Primary Industries.

Disclaimer: The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing July 2022. However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information upon which they rely is up to date and to check currency of the information with the appropriate officer of Local Land Services or the user's independent adviser.

Visit NSW WeedWise
for detailed
information on weeds
in your region.



Contents

Acknowledgement of Country.....1

Contents.....2

North Coast Local Land Services Chair’s foreword.....4

Executive summary5

1. Intent of Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan.....6

 1.1 Introduction and scope.....6

 1.2 Vision and goals7

2. Policy and planning framework8

 2.1 Overview of key plans and legislation8

 2.2 NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015*9

3. Weed risk assessment and prioritisation11

 3.1 State priority weeds.....12

4. Weed management in the region15

 4.1 Introduction to region.....15

 4.2 Key risks to the region17

 4.3 Priority weeds in the North Coast region.....18

 4.4 Community involvement22

5. Implementing regional key deliverables23

 5.1 Overview23

 5.2 Implementation principles23

 5.3 Roles and responsibilities for implementation of the Plan24

 5.4 Regional deliverables.....26

6. Measuring success and continuous improvement	38
6.1 Measuring performance	38
6.2 Performance indicators and reporting	38
6.3 Plan review	38
7. List of Acronyms	39
8. Glossary	39
9. References	39
Appendices	40
Appendix 1: Priority weeds for the North Coast Local Land Services region.....	40
A1.1 State priority weeds	41
A1.2 Regional priority weeds.....	54
Appendix 2: Other regional weed lists	83
A2.1 Additional species of concern	83
A2.2 Weeds watch list	87
Appendix 3: General biosecurity duty	88
Appendix 4: MERI reporting framework.....	89
Appendix 5: Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone maps.....	94
A5.1 Bitou bush weed management zone -North Coast region.....	95
A5.2 Bitou bush weed management zone -Byron LGA	96

North Coast Local Land Services Chair's foreword



Local Land Services has state-wide responsibilities in agricultural production, biosecurity, natural resource management and emergency management. Local Land Services delivers integrated products and services in support of the natural environment, agricultural industries and lifestyles with a regional emphasis.

I am pleased to present the second version of the North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan on behalf of North Coast Local Land Services, member councils and stakeholders in weed management on the North Coast.

The Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan identifies state and regional priority weeds, as well as those that pose a biosecurity risk on a local scale, and details broad strategies for management and control. It is a document to be used by both public and private stakeholders and individuals with land management responsibilities.

The North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan has been developed through a strategic review of key national, state, regional operational plans and strategies, and NSW legislation including:

- *Local Land Services Act 2013*
- *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*
- *Australian Weeds Strategy 2017-2027*
- *20-Year Economic Vision for Regional NSW*
- *NSW Biosecurity Strategy 2022-2025*
- *NSW Invasive Species Plan*
- *Local Land Services State Strategic Plan 2020-2030*
- *North Coast Local Land Services Local Strategic Plan 2021-2026*

The North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan aims to provide all land managers and stakeholders with the knowledge and tools to make informed decisions in weed management and control, taking into account the limited availability of resources.

Central to the success of this plan is the need to continue to build community ownership, taking a regional co-ordinated and co-operative approach with an appreciation by all stakeholders of their responsibilities and contributions to better manage weeds within the North Coast Local Land Services region.

After a challenging few years for landholders on the North Coast, I would like to acknowledge the hard work and determination of the professionals involved in developing this strategic plan including the North Coast Weed Advisory Committee, the North Coast Regional Weed Committee (technical working group), council weed officers and other agency professionals.

I look forward to the implementation of the North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan and providing quality and meaningful outcomes across the North Coast.

Bob Smith

Chair

North Coast Local Land Services

Executive summary

Biosecurity protects the economy, environment, and community from the negative impacts of pests, diseases, and weeds. As such, it is vital for the health, wellbeing, and prosperity of the state.

The North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan focuses on managing weeds to improve the region's biosecurity. This plan details priorities of weed management to protect the region's environment, economy, and community from the negative impacts of weeds, strengthening the sustainability of the region's natural environment, primary industries, and local communities.

The NSW Biosecurity Strategy, the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015*, state and regional strategies and plans are mutually supportive and inclusive of the Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan and are designed to work dynamically and effectively with Commonwealth biosecurity measures reforming weed, pest, and disease legislation for NSW in a consistent manner.

Together, these strategies and plans at all levels, provide a clear framework for safeguarding primary industries, natural environments, and communities from a vast range of pests, diseases and weeds in a manner that can be implemented more cooperatively, consistently across tenures supporting more effective management across the state.

Three crucial factors in realising the vision of a sustainable and prosperous future across NSW in the area of biosecurity weed management are:

- better understanding of the benefits of community-wide shared responsibility for biosecurity
- cooperative weed management with a tenure-neutral approach across jurisdictional boundaries
- effective and supportive legislation since the implementation of the NSW *Biosecurity Act in 2015*.

The North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan was prepared by the North Coast Regional Weed Committee on behalf of the North Coast Local Land Services Board, in consultation with State Government and Local Land Services staff.

The plan outlines how government, industry and the community will share responsibility and work together to identify, minimise, respond to, and manage weeds.

The plan is applicable to all lands and waters in the North Coast region and focuses on managing weeds that impact:

- animal and plant industries, including agriculture, horticulture, forestry, aquaculture, and recreational fishing in freshwater systems and eco-tourism
- ecological communities and biodiversity, including those in natural urban and peri-urban environments
- human health, livelihood, lifestyle, cultural values, recreation, and landscape amenity
- infrastructure and service industries, including energy, transport, and water supplies.

The plan sets the vision and goals for weed management in the North Coast, and outlines strategies and actions to achieve outcomes based on the principles of shared responsibility, sustainable landscapes, collaborative leadership, cooperative management and resource sharing, and innovation.

1. Intent of Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan

1.1 Introduction and scope

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

The Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan intends to prioritise the most important weeds in the region and guide management efforts for how Government, industry and the community can work together to protect the environment, community and economy from the negative impacts of weeds to support positive outcomes for biosecurity and sustainable landscapes.

Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans play an important role in articulating the shared responsibility principle of the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015* (the Act) and communicating weed control obligations.

As per s.15 of the Act, the Plan prioritises weeds that:

- out-compete other organisms for resources
- cause harm to other organisms through toxicity
- otherwise reduce the productivity of agricultural systems or the value of agricultural products
- damage infrastructure
- reduce the amenity or aesthetic value of premises
- harm or reduce biodiversity.

Shared responsibility

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

(NSW Biosecurity Strategy 2013-2021).

The North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan (the Plan):

- is a local strategic plan under the *Local Land Services Act 2013*.
- implements the NSW Biosecurity Strategy and NSW Invasive Species Plan in relation to weeds for the North Coast region.
- has been prepared by the North Coast Regional Weed Committee on behalf of North Coast Local Land Services Board.
- explains how each region will work together to identify, minimise, respond to and manage priority weeds, supporting the idea of a shared responsibility under the biosecurity legislation.

The plan provides information to enable all landholders and stakeholders to effectively discharge their obligations under the Act.

For this reason, the Plan does not include prescriptive measures for landholders and stakeholders to discharge their biosecurity duties. The Plan focuses on the outcomes to be achieved, allowing for different measures to achieve the same outcome.

At the regional level, the Plan focuses on the management of weeds that have been assessed by the North Coast Regional Weed Committee as posing a significant risk of doing these things at the regional scale and having a high feasibility of coordinated control.

To ensure responsibility is shared across government, community and industry, the Plan applies equally to all people and all land in NSW.

1.2 Vision and goals

The Plan's vision is:

Government, agricultural industries and the people of the North Coast region working together to protect the environment, economy and community from the negative impacts of weeds for the benefit of all in the state.

The Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan provides the basis for a co-operative and co-ordinated approach to weed management.

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

The vision, goals and outcomes for this plan align with those of the NSW Invasive Species Plan and the Local Land Services State Strategic Plan.

This aligns with the Local Land Services State Strategic Plan vision of *Vibrant communities in productive healthy landscapes, which delivers on the state outcome of productive and sustainable landscapes.*

The Plan adopts the four goals outlined in the NSW Invasive Species Plan.

Goal 1:

Exclude – prevent the establishment of new invasive species.

Goal 2:

Eradicate or contain – eliminate, or prevent the spread of new invasive species.

Goal 3:

Effectively manage – reduce the impacts of widespread invasive species.

Goal 4:

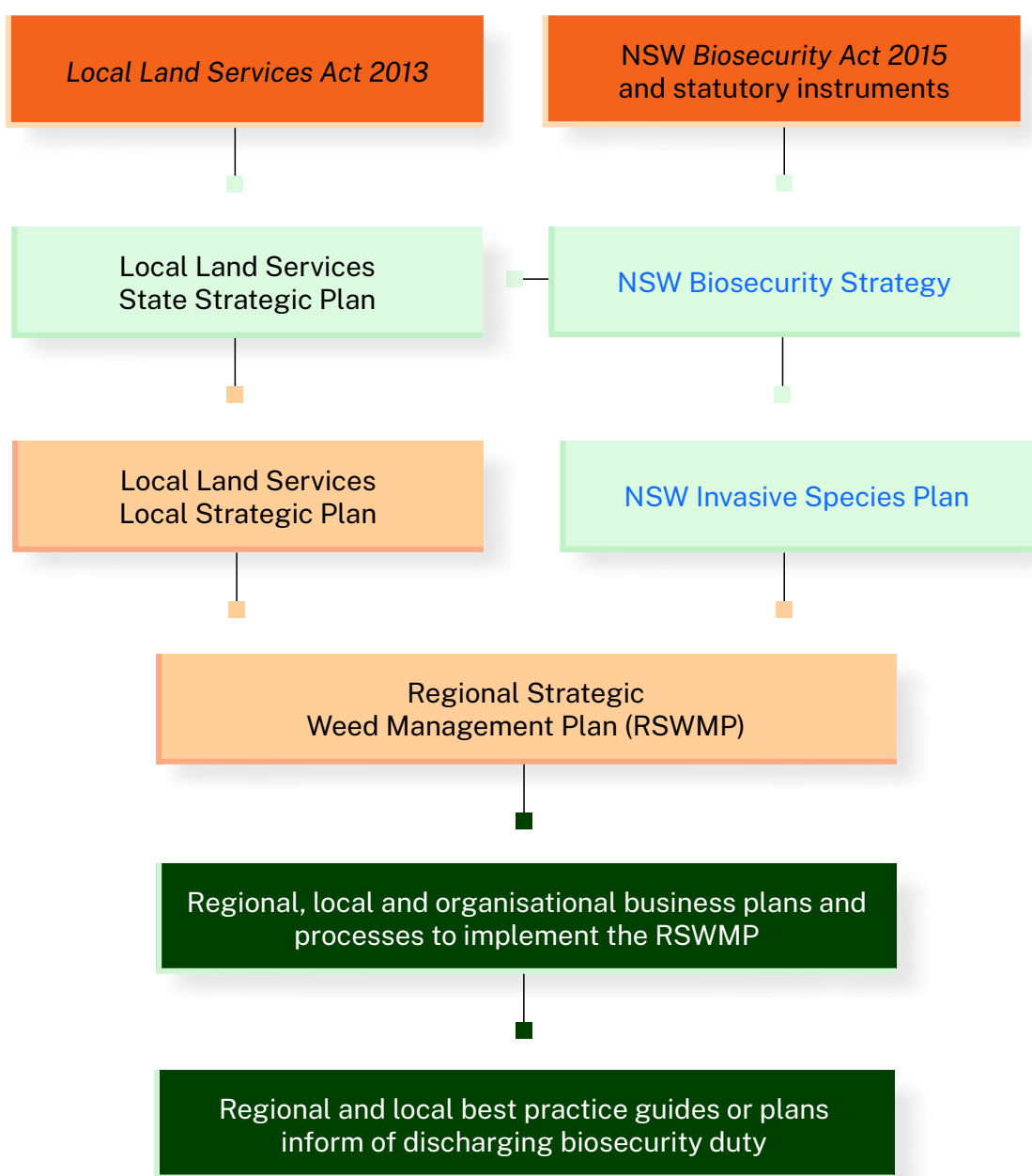
Capacity building – ensure NSW has the ability and commitment to manage invasive species.

2. Policy and planning framework

2.1 Overview of key plans and legislation

The regional weed committee has considered a range of plans and strategies directly relevant to development of this Plan, at national, state and local levels. These are shown in Figure 2.1.

Figure 2.1: Overall planning framework for the Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan.



2.2 NSW Biosecurity Act 2015

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

The Act provides a framework for the prevention, elimination and minimisation of biosecurity risks posed by:

- biosecurity matter such as weeds
- dealings with biosecurity matter such as weeds
- carriers of biosecurity matter.

It:

- promotes the principle of government, industry and the community sharing responsibility for biosecurity risks (including weeds)
- applies equally to all land in the state, regardless of tenure, and to all people
- is premised on the concept of risk, so that weed management investment and response is appropriate to the risk.

Local control authorities have weed control functions under s.371 of the Act, and must:

- prevent, eliminate, minimise and manage the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds on their lands
- develop, implement, coordinate and review weed control programs
- inspect land in connection with their functions under the Act
- keep records about the exercise of their functions under the Act
- report to the Secretary about the exercise of their functions under the Act.

Local control authorities appoint authorised officers who can exercise the powers available under the Act. This enables the local control authority to deliver these functions.

Local control authority

The council of a local government area is the local control authority for land within that local government area unless the weed control functions for that area have been conferred on a county council or joint organisation (within the meaning of the [Local Government Act 1993](#)) under any other Act. If the weed control functions for an area have been conferred on a county council or joint organisation, the county council or joint organisation is the local control authority for that area.

General biosecurity duty

In keeping with its premise that biosecurity is a shared community, industry and government responsibility, the Act introduces the legally enforceable concept of a **general biosecurity duty**.

Under the Act, **all** people who deal with plants through their commercial, professional, volunteer, recreational or lifestyle activities have a duty to be aware of the impacts the plants they deal with might cause, and must take action to remove or reduce the likelihood of those impacts occurring.

[Section 22 of the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015](#)

Dealings

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

[Section 12 of the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015](#)

Authorised officers are appointed under the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015* by local control authorities. They carry out local control authority functions by exercising the powers and regulatory tools available to them under the Act, and implement compliance programs.

Biosecurity management tools

Table 2.1: Tools available to authorised officers under the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015* and the NSW Biosecurity Regulation 2017 to manage weed risk.

Prohibited matter

It is an offence to deal with any prohibited weed species listed in Schedule 2, Part 1 of the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015*. People have a legally enforceable duty to prevent, eliminate, and minimise the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter. People must notify the local control authority about the presence of prohibited matter or suspected prohibited matter.

Control order

Control orders establish control zones and related measures to prevent, eliminate, minimise or manage a biosecurity risk or impact. Species regulated under a control order must be immediately destroyed and the land kept free of that species. Control orders are used to manage weeds under approved eradication programs and last for a maximum duration of five years (or can be renewed for longer-term eradication programs).

Biosecurity zone

Biosecurity zones specify the measures (eradication, destruction or suppression of spread) that must be taken in a defined area to manage the weed. Biosecurity zone regulation is used to manage weeds that pose a medium risk over an extended period where the focus is on eradication and containment and on minimising the risk of spread and impact in the affected area. It is used where different management actions are required in different parts of NSW or to protect a portion of the state from the introduction of a particular biosecurity risk.

Mandatory measures

Mandatory measures require people to take specific actions with respect to certain weeds or carriers of weeds. It is prohibited to sell or import weeds listed in Schedule 3 of the NSW Biosecurity Regulation 2017. It is prohibited to import farm equipment from Queensland into NSW including grain harvesters, comb trailers, bins used for holding grain during harvest operations, augers, vehicles used for transporting grain harvesters, support vehicles for grain harvesters and mineral exploration drilling rigs and vehicles used to transport those rigs. It is prohibited to import into the state new species of vascular plants not currently present in the state.

General biosecurity duty

Any person who deals with a plant that poses a risk of causing an adverse effect on the economy, the environment or the community and who knows, or ought to know about the risk the plant poses, has a legally enforceable duty to prevent, eliminate or minimise the risk of that impact occurring.

Biosecurity direction

An authorised officer may issue a biosecurity direction that directs a person or class of persons to do or to cease doing something, if the officer reasonably believes it is necessary to prevent, eliminate or minimise a biosecurity risk or to prevent, manage or control a biosecurity impact. It is an offence not to comply with a biosecurity direction.

Biosecurity undertaking

A biosecurity undertaking is a written undertaking by a person, that specifies the measures a person agrees to implement to remedy a contravention, likely contravention, or suspected contravention of the Act and a date by which those measures will be implemented by. It is an offence to contravene a biosecurity undertaking.

3. Weed risk assessment and prioritisation

Weeds are regulated under the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015* according to the risk they pose to the environment, community and economy. Weeds that create the highest level of risk and have the feasibility of being controlled are called priority weeds.

Management action, investment and compliance effort should be directed toward priority weeds. Risk-based decision-making and weed prioritisation ensures that the weeds management response is:

- reasonably practicable
- matched to the degree of risk posed
- flexible and non-prescriptive.

The weed prioritisation process used in this Plan is guided by the principle that managing new weeds earlier rather than later is the most efficient and cost-effective way to protect local communities, environments and industries from the impacts of weeds in the long-term.

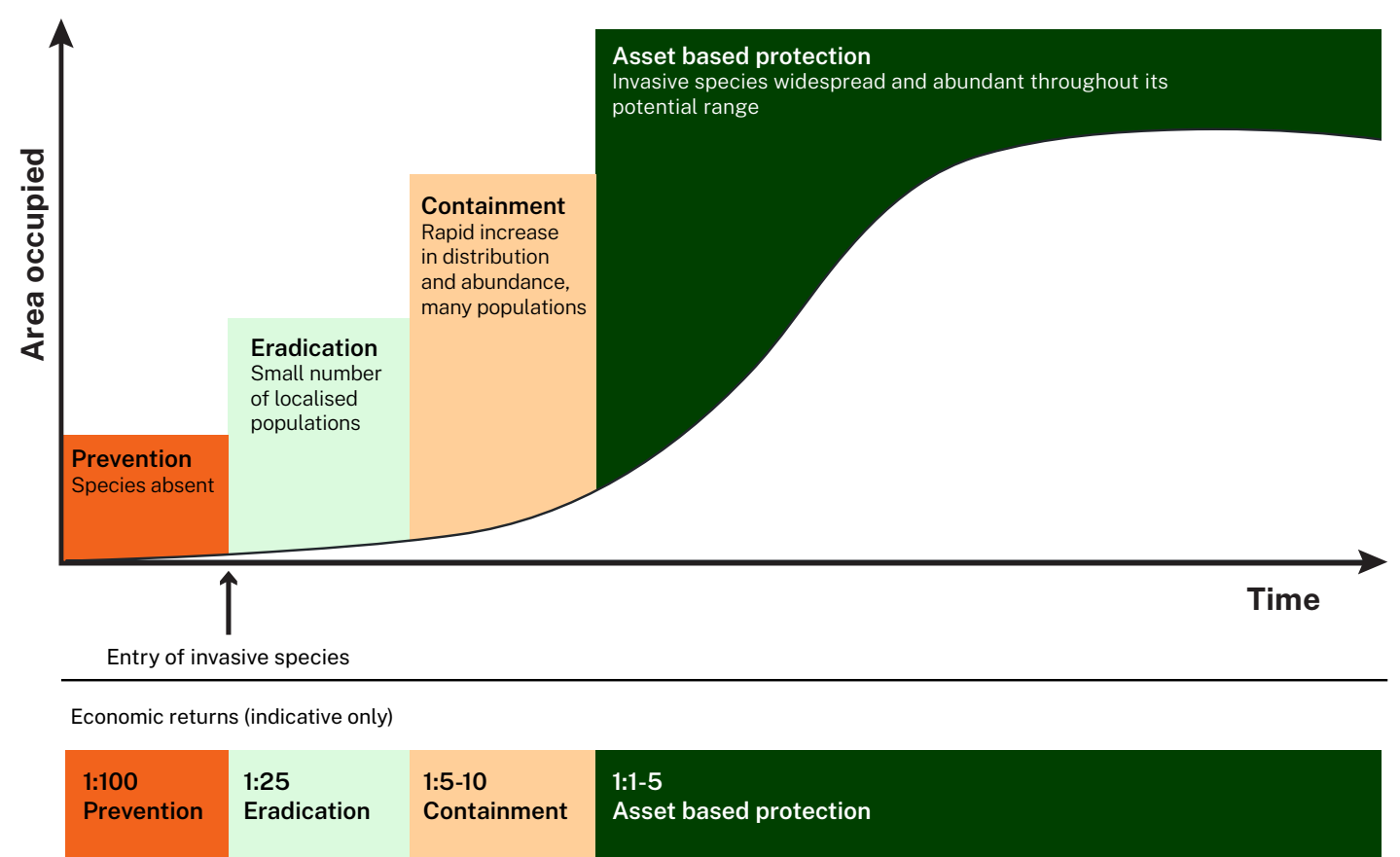
The generalised ‘weed invasion curve’ (Figure 3.1) illustrates the invasion process of weeds from arrival to widespread establishment after research showed that the effort and resources required to control a weed rises with time and area occupied.

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

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

It is applied at different scales. Weeds that receive high scores for both components are prioritised at that scale. Further information on the NSW Weed Risk Management system is available at the [NSW Department of Primary Industries website](#).

Figure 3.1: Generalised weed invasion curve illustrating actions appropriate to each stage and indicative return on investment.



3.1 State priority weeds

State priority weeds have been assessed by NSW Department of Primary Industries as posing a high to medium biosecurity risk to the entire state of NSW and are identified in Table 3.1 below.

Further information on state priority weeds can be found in [Appendix 1.1](#) of this Plan. Specific legal requirements apply to state priority weeds.

State priority weeds are regulated through the following tools as listed in Table 2.1:

- prohibited matter
- control orders
- biosecurity zones
- mandatory measures.

Table 3.1: State priority weeds.

Common name	Scientific name	Regulatory tool
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone applies in some parts of NSW Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
All species of vascular plant	<i>Tracheophyta</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits import into NSW if the species is not already present in the State
Anchored water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Asparagus weeds	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> , <i>A. africanus</i> , <i>A. asparagoides</i> including the western cape form*, <i>A. plumosus</i> , and <i>A. scandens</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Bellyache bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Bitou bush	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata</i>	Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone applies in some parts of NSW Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> spp. agg. (except the varieties chester thornless, dirksen thornless, loch ness, silvan, black satin, murrindindi, smooth stem, thornfree and chehalem)	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Black knapweed	<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera</i>	Biosecurity (Boneseed) Control Order 2022 applies in NSW Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Bridal veil creeper	<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Broomrape	<i>Orobancha</i> spp. (all species except the native <i>O. cernua</i> var. <i>australiana</i> and <i>O. minor</i>)	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Brooms	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> , <i>G. linifolia</i> , <i>Cystisus scoparius</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW

Common name	Scientific name	Regulatory tool
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Cat's claw creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Chinese violet	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> subsp. <i>micrantha</i>	Biosecurity (Chinese Violet) Control Order 2019 applies in NSW
Eurasian water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Frogbit / Spongeplant	<i>Limnobium</i> spp. (all species)	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Gamba grass	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium</i> spp. (all species)	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Hydrocotyl/Water pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Karoo acacia	<i>Vachellia karroo</i> (syn. <i>Acacia karroo</i>)	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Kochia	<i>Bassia scoparia</i> (excluding subsp. <i>trichophylla</i>)	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Koster's curse	<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis</i> spp	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Mexican feather grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i> (syn. <i>Stipa tenuissima</i>)	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Miconia	<i>Miconia</i> spp. (all species)	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Mikania vine	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW

Common name	Scientific name	Regulatory tool
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Biosecurity (Parkinsonia) Control Order 2022 applies in NSW Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW Mandatory Measure prohibits parthenium weed carriers from entering NSW from QLD
Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Prickly acacia	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i> (syn. <i>Acacia nilotica</i>)	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Prickly pears	<i>Opuntia</i> spp. (excluding <i>O. ficus-indica</i>), <i>Cylindropuntia</i> spp. and <i>Austrocylindropuntia</i> spp.	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Serrated tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Siam weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Silver-leaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Tropical soda apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	Biosecurity (Tropical Soda Apple) Control Order 2022 applies in NSW Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Water caltrop	<i>Trapa</i> spp. (all species)	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth Biosecurity Zone applies in some parts of NSW Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Water soldier	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Willows	<i>Salix</i> species except <i>S. babylonica</i> , <i>S. X calodendron</i> and <i>S. x reichardtiji</i> (willows except weeping willows, pussy willow and sterile pussy willow)	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Witchweed	<i>Striga</i> spp. (except the native <i>S. parviflora</i>)	Prohibited Matter in NSW
Yellow burrhead	<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW

4. Weed management in the region

4.1 Introduction to region

The North Coast Local Land Services region is home to more than 533,000 people and covers an area of approximately 32,030 sq km.

The region consists of 12 local government areas – Ballina Shire, Bellingen Shire, Byron Shire, Clarence Valley, Coffs Harbour City, Kempsey Shire, Kyogle Shire, Lismore City, Nambucca Shire, Port Macquarie-Hastings, Richmond Valley and Tweed Shire. Each of these councils perform the role of Local Control Authority with respect to weeds biosecurity for its respective area. The exceptions of this are Ballina, Byron, Lismore, Richmond Valley, Kyogle and Tweed which collectively fall under the jurisdiction of Rous County Council.

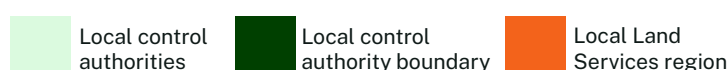
The North Coast region also includes Lord Howe Island located 585 km east of Port Macquarie. The Local Control Authority in this case is the Lord Howe Island Board.

The North Coast region is situated on Country of six Aboriginal nations, with many sacred Aboriginal sites, places, and objects found throughout the landscape. Approximately 30,000 Aboriginal people currently live in the region, connecting with the lands and waters in tangible and intangible ways. Aboriginal Peoples are major landholders, moving towards self-sustaining communities, partly through their cultural connection to Country, and their increasing involvement in land management and ownership.

The nine major river systems that traverse the North Coast region are the Tweed, Brunswick, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Kalang, Nambucca, Macleay and Hastings. These flow from escarpment ranges and midland hills onto alluvial floodplains and into lakes, estuaries and marine environments along the 568 km of coastline in the region.



Figure 4.1: North Coast Local Land Services regional map.





20%

Over 20% of the land in the North Coast region is National Park and over 15% is State Forest.



28%

Beef cattle grazing accounts for 18% of the region's overall land use, or 28% of the region's production land.



90%

Ninety per cent of Australia's blueberries are grown on the North Coast, contributing approximately \$250 million to the regional economy each year.



\$10m

The prawn, oyster, and fingerling aquaculture industries add \$10.6 million annually to the North Coast economy.

The major agricultural industries of the North Coast region include beef, dairy, pork, poultry, soybean, sugar, macadamia, banana, blueberry, coffee, timber and tea tree production. Intensive horticulture, fishing, and aquaculture are also important to the local economy of the region.

The mixture of temperate and subtropical climatic zones, coupled with a wide variety of soil landscapes and topography across the region has resulted in significantly high biodiversity, including within the nationally recognised Border Ranges Biodiversity Hotspot. The region also boasts three marine parks at Cape Byron, Solitary Islands and Lord Howe Island, and two World Heritage Areas – The Gondwana Rainforests and The Lord Howe Island Group. While a significant proportion of the region is within terrestrial and marine protected areas, there are many threatened species and ecological communities that occur on privately-owned land.

The same factors which allow for significant diversity of native species to occur, also subject the North Coast region to a particularly large suite of weed species and conditions that allow for rapid spread. With such a significant burden from weeds and with limited resources available, prioritisation must be given to those weed species which pose the greatest risk and where prevention, eradication or containment are achievable objectives. The plan guides weed management in the North Coast region based on this principle.

Many widespread weeds are also present throughout the region, and although it is not feasible to make these species a priority for management in all situations, they may be of priority for specific assets of high environmental, economic or social value. For example, these assets may include natural areas of exceptional conservation value, places and items of cultural heritage significance or high value agricultural land.

4.2 Key risks to the region

The key threats to the North Coast region from weeds are:

- A changing climate, which is increasing the potential distribution of weeds throughout the region.
- Major climatic events such as droughts, fires, floods and storms which provide disturbance for weed establishment and can move weed propagules into and throughout the region.
- During and following major climatic events, the movement of fodder, vehicles, animals, people and machinery into the region in an emergency can inadvertently introduce weeds.
- Risk to primary production through the loss of productive land to weeds.
- Land use change driven by shifts in the population and expanding production activities.
- Livestock death and illnesses from poisonous plants.
- The risk to local water supplies, native aquatic species, and recreational activities from aquatic weeds.
- The online sale and movement of prohibited plants, and the difficulties with enforcing compliance.
- Transport corridors and utility easements providing pathways for the introduction and spread of weeds.
- Proximity to Queensland with differing weed biosecurity priorities, poses a high risk of new weed incursions establishing in the region.
- Neighbouring regions with high risk weed infestations located near the North Coast region boundary.
- Large volume of tourists visiting and passing through the region, potentially spreading weed propagules.
- Population centres of high densities which increase the potential of the introduction of new weed species and present difficulties in managing weeds.
- High use of natural areas for recreational activities such as bushwalking, four-wheel driving, boating, fishing and camping, which can introduce and spread weeds.
- Impacts on human health such as the exacerbation of respiratory, skin and allergic conditions.
- Limited resources available to contend with a large suite of weed species across the region.
- The nursery and landscaping supply industries providing avenues of weed introduction and spread.
- Dumping of plants and garden waste into State Forests, National Parks, public reserves, waterways and other natural areas.
- Loss of biodiversity, particularly threatened species and their habitats due to the impacts of weeds

Image: Andy Hughes



4.3 Priority weeds in the North Coast region

Regional weed assessment and prioritisation process

Application of the NSW weed risk management system provides the management categories and objectives, and the outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the general biosecurity duty developed for the region. The management categories used in the assessment are summarised in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Defining regional weed management categories.

Management category	Objective	Characteristics of weeds in this category
Prevention	To prevent the weed species arriving and establishing in the region.	Weeds currently not found in the region, that pose a significant biosecurity risk and prevention of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practicable objective.
Eradication	To permanently remove the species and its propagules from the region OR to destroy infestations to reduce the extent of the weed in the region with the aim of local eradication.	Weeds are present in limited abundance in the region. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practicable objective.
Containment	To prevent the ongoing spread of the species in all or part of the region.	These weeds are widely distributed in parts of the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.
Asset protection	To prevent the spread of weeds to key sites/assets of high economic, environmental and social value, or to reduce their impact on these sites if spread has already occurred.	These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority regional assets.

Regional priority weeds have been assessed by regional weed committees as posing a high risk to specific regions of NSW. North Coast regional priority weeds are identified in Table 4.2 with additional further information available in [Appendix 1.2](#) of the Plan. Due to its uniqueness and geographical isolation, Lord Howe Island can have different weed risks to the rest of the region. As a result, additional weed species and management priorities to demonstrate compliance with the general biosecurity duty are identified in the Lord Howe Island Weed Management Strategy at [LordHoweIslandWeedMgmtStrategy2016_25](#).

Regional priority weeds are regulated through the general biosecurity duty (see Appendix 3 for more information of general biosecurity duty) and each weed has a management category. Regional recommended measures are listed for each weed and communicate how landholders and stakeholders in the region should discharge their general biosecurity duty for that weed. Weeds are grouped by regional management category (see Table 4.1).

There are a number of weeds assessed as having a high or very high weed risk (invasiveness, impacts and potential distribution) but where the feasibility of coordinated control (control costs, persistence, current distribution) at the regional level is considered negligible or low given these weeds are already found to be widespread across the region. A list of these weeds is provided in [Appendix 2](#).

Table 4.2: North Coast region priority weeds.

Common name	Scientific name	Regional management priority
Aleman grass	<i>Echinochloa polystachya</i>	Eradication
Asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus virgatus</i>	Containment
Bitou bush	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>rotundata</i>	Containment
Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Containment
Black willow	<i>Salix nigra</i>	Containment
Blue heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	Containment
Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Eradication
Broad-leaf pepper tree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Containment
Cape broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Eradication
Cecropia	<i>Cecropia</i> spp.	Eradication
Cha-om	<i>Senegalia pennata</i> subsp. <i>insuavis</i>	Eradication
Chinese celtis	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Containment
Chinese knotweed	<i>Persicaria chinensis</i>	Prevention
Chinese tallow tree	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Containment
Cockspur coral tree	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	Containment
Devil's fig	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Containment
East Indian hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Containment
Giant devil's fig	<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i>	Containment
Giant reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Containment
Glory lily	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Containment
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Eradication
Green cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Containment

Common name	Scientific name	Regional management priority
Grey willow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	Eradication
Groundsel bush	<i>Baccharis halmifolia</i>	Containment
Honey locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Containment
Horsetails	<i>Equisetum spp.</i>	Prevention
Hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	Containment
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis and hybrids</i>	Eradication
Japanese walnut	<i>Juglans ailantifolia</i>	Eradication
Job's tears	<i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i>	Eradication
Kei apple	<i>Dovyalis caffra</i>	Prevention
Kidney-leaf mud plantain	<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>	Eradication
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Containment
Leaf cactus	<i>Pereskia aculeata</i>	Eradication
Leucaena	<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Containment
Long-leaf willow primrose	<i>Ludwigia longifolia</i>	Containment
Ludwigia	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Prevention
Mahonia	<i>Berberis lomariifolia</i>	Eradication
Ming asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus macowanii</i>	Eradication
Monkey's comb	<i>Pithecoctenium crucigerum</i>	Eradication
Moonflower	<i>Ipomoea alba</i>	Containment
Mysore thorn	<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>	Containment
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Eradication
Paper mulberry	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Eradication
Pink pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	Prevention

Common name	Scientific name	Regional management priority
Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	Eradication
Red cestrum	<i>Cestrum elegans</i>	Eradication
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> subsp. <i>scoparius</i>	Eradication
Sea spurge	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Eradication
Seeded banana	<i>Musa ornata</i> and <i>M. velutina</i>	Eradication
Senegal tea plant	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	Eradication
Shoebutton ardisia	<i>Ardisia elliptica</i>	Eradication
Sicklethorn	<i>Asparagus falcatus</i>	Eradication
Skunk vine	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	Prevention
Sticky nightshade	<i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i>	Eradication
Tobacco weed	<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>	Eradication
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Eradication
Water mimosa	<i>Neptunia oleracea</i> and <i>N. plena</i>	Prevention
Water star grass	<i>Heteranthera zosterifolia</i>	Eradication
White blackberry	<i>Rubus niveus</i>	Eradication
Yellow bells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Containment

4.4 Community involvement

For this Plan to succeed it is essential that all programs and related activities continue to be based on partnerships and collaboration with a wide range of landholders, community members and government stakeholders.

The North Coast community are informed and engaged via a wide range of platforms, programs and events and have an active involvement in the management of weeds across the region:

- North Coast Regional Landcare consists of more than 5,000 members across 11 networks, delivering a diversity of weed management projects throughout the region.
- Local control authorities inform and engage the community on weeds biosecurity via a wide range of platforms, programs and events.
- The North Coast Regional Weed Committee facilitates partnerships and collaboration with its members, organisations and the community.
- High priority weed alerts are developed and distributed to the community via The North Coast Regional Weed Committee members and organisations.
- The community is encouraged to report new and notifiable weed incursions via weed alerts, social media, media releases and other platforms.
- Biocontrol release programs are coordinated and conducted throughout the community.
- Face-to-face community field days, workshops and focus groups are delivered by weeds professionals across the region.
- Government and industry organisations develop community partnerships to combat weed issues.
- Rural industry groups provide a forum for biosecurity issues to be discussed and opportunities for weeds education and information to be provided to members.
- The North Coast Regional Weed Committee and its members support weeds education and research in schools and tertiary institutions across the region.
- Landholders actively manage weeds and implement weed hygiene practices on privately-owned land.



5. Implementing regional key deliverables

5.1 Overview

A wide range of landholders and stakeholders are involved in weed management in the region. The Plan recognises the roles of all levels of government, industry, community and community organisations and aims to consolidate these efforts through better coordination and communication between organisations and individuals in the region.

This section covers actions required to achieve the goals of the regional plans which have been directly taken from the NSW Invasive Species Plan.

The Plan sits as an enabling plan under the Local Land Services North Coast Local Strategic Plan and will be implemented in collaboration with key stakeholders, the community and North Coast Local Land Services. Collaboration and building capacity of landholders is central to plan implementation.

Goal 1:

Exclude – prevent the establishment of new invasive species.

Goal 2:

Eradicate or contain – eliminate, or prevent the spread of new invasive species.

Goal 3:

Effectively manage – reduce the impacts of widespread invasive species.

Goal 4:

Capacity building – ensure NSW has the ability and commitment to manage invasive species.

5.2 Implementation principles

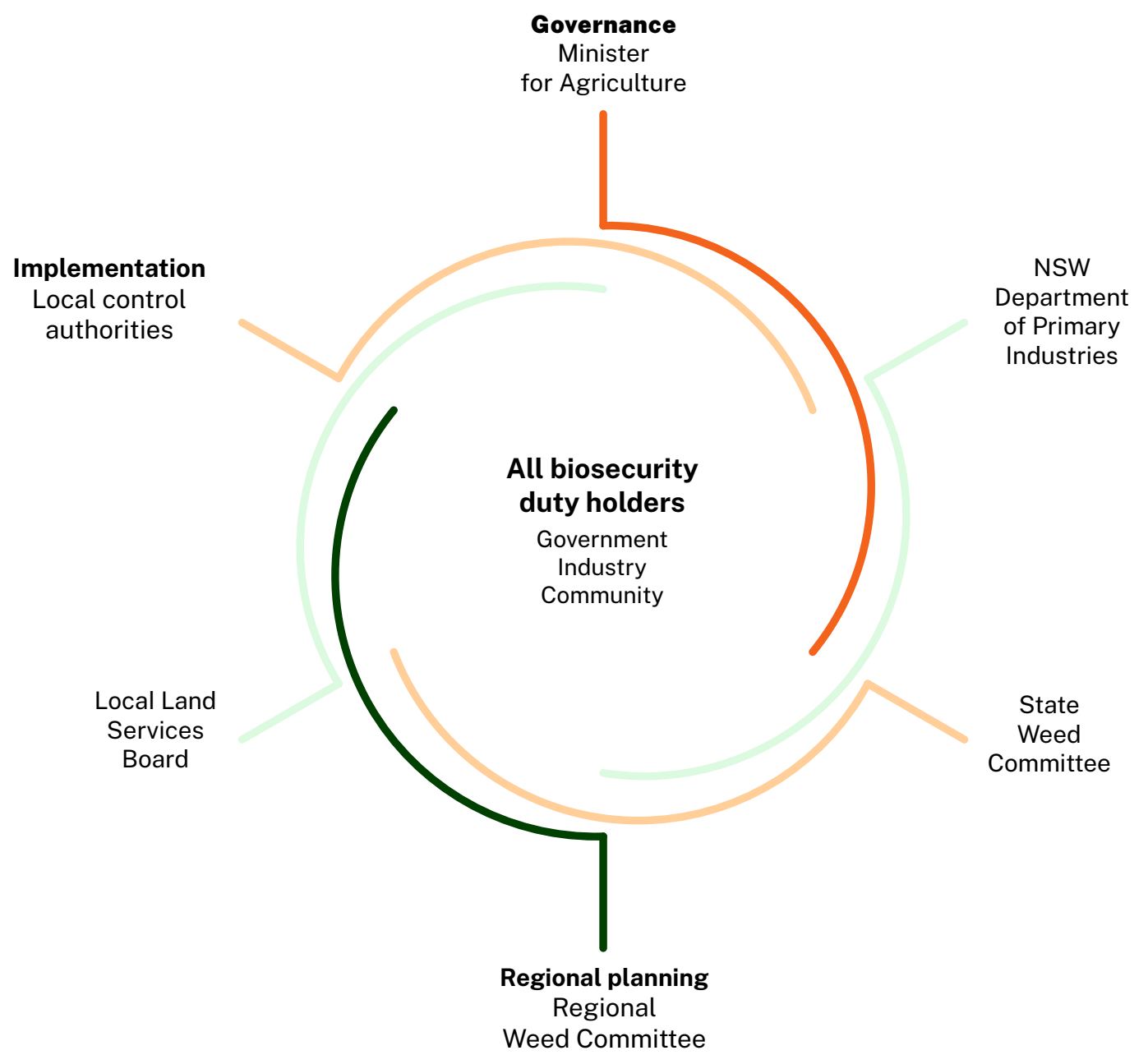
The following principles will be used to guide weed management planning and implementation.

- Effective stakeholder collaboration and shared responsibility are essential to effective weed management.
- Behavioural change and increasing community capacity are important to effective weed management.
- Prevention and early intervention are the most effective weed management tools.
- Causes of weed invasion and spread are managed wherever possible, not just the symptoms.
- The biology and ecological requirements of weeds, including mechanisms and pathways for spread are considered in weed management.
- Innovation in weed control and management is encouraged.
- Regular monitoring, evaluation and improvement are incorporated in weed management programs.
- Weed management is an integral part of land management. Land management practices and the timing of, are critical to the prevention and reduction in spread and impact of weeds.
- Weeds are managed in a strategic and co-ordinated manner across the landscape. Assessing and managing weed risk at a landscape and multi species scale (where appropriate) can lead to significant efficiencies in use of resources and achievement of strategic outcomes.
- The best available science, expertise and tools are utilised in weed management decision making.

5.3 Roles and responsibilities for implementation of the Plan

The following diagram (Figure 5.1) outlines the governance and management role of the state and government organisations collective responsibilities in the development of the Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans, and the implementation roles of stakeholders, the state and local governments in the delivery of the Plan.

Figure 5.1: Roles in weed management.



Landholders (owners and/or occupiers)

All public and private landholders have an important role in the management of weeds in the region, including the development and implementation of management strategies to address the key deliverables.

All public and private landholders are required to know what weeds are or could impact land under their care and control and have reasonable measures in place to mitigate this risk.

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

Local government

Local government supports implementation of the regional key deliverables by:

- engaging local communities, managing public lands and assisting with emergency management.

Local government also makes a significant investment in local and regional weed management.

Local control authorities

Local control authorities, support implementation of the regional key deliverables by:

- enforcing legislated weed management obligations on private and public land
- delivering components of the NSW Weeds Action Program throughout the state
- conducting weed inspections on private and public land
- controlling weeds on lands managed by local government
- reporting and mapping weed incidence across the state
- input into weed strategy and policy
- providing education, training and resources for both the public and for staff.

State government

The NSW Department of Primary Industries is the lead agency for weed management within the NSW Government.

Local Land Services is responsible for coordinating and facilitating weed management at a regional level, through the implementation of regional sub-programs.

NSW Department of Primary Industries

The NSW Department of Primary Industries supports implementation of the regional key deliverables by:

- managing updates and amendments to the *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*
- leading and administering the NSW Weeds Action Program
- managing the NSW Weeds Information Database, which provides information about over 300 weeds for the NSW WeedWise website and app
- managing the weeds extranet, which facilitates information and resource sharing for weeds professionals in NSW and interstate
- providing extension, education and training services
- leading the response to new incursions of state priority weeds and nationally significant weeds
- developing non-regulatory approaches and incentives
- conducting weeds research and collaborating with other researchers
- providing biological control services
- capturing state-wide weeds data through the Biosecurity Information System – Weeds
- resourcing the NSW Department of Primary Industries biosecurity helpline (1800 680 244)
- developing policies and guidelines to support the work of the State Weed Committee.

Local Land Services

Local Land Services support implementation of the regional key deliverables by:

- delivering regional strategic weed management plans
- facilitating and coordinating regional strategic planning
- assisting with education and community outreach programs
- controlling weeds on lands under their control.

Local Land Services are responsible for managing the Travelling Stock Reserve network, and therefore must exercise all Landholder responsibilities.

5.4 Regional deliverables

Delivery partners define key regional deliverables and develop and implement processes to address actions.

It is recognised that different stakeholders are resourced at different levels and have different priorities in weed management. Consistent collaborative approach for long term weed management is required by all stakeholders.

Investment by all landholders and stakeholders in weed management should align with the goals of the NSW Invasive Species Plan and regional priority weeds.

The below table outlines relevant deliverables that relate to the NSW Invasive Species Plan that are a priority for the North Coast region. State deliverables are included in the [NSW Invasive Species Plan](#).

Table 5.1: Relevant regional deliverables that relate to the NSW Invasive Species Plan.

GOAL 1 - Exclude: prevent the establishment of new invasive species				
Outcomes	Strategies	Key deliverables (target)	Responsibility	Timeframe
1.1 Improved identification and management of high-risk species and pathways	1.1.1 Develop species and pathway risk assessment frameworks that are consistent with national approaches where appropriate	Local control authorities implement the North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan (no. 8)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		The North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan is reviewed and updated (including online sales monitoring and enforcement procedure) (no. 1)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	By end year 1 (2023)
	1.1.2 Review legislative arrangements for control of high-risk species and pathways	Regional stakeholders participate in NSW <i>Biosecurity Act</i> review (no. 8)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	By end year 2 (2024)
		Local control authorities with minimum of one delegated authorised officer (no. 8)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)

GOAL 1 - Exclude: prevent the establishment of new invasive species

Outcomes	Strategies	Key deliverables (target)	Responsibility	Timeframe
1.1 Improved identification and management of high-risk species and pathways	1.1.3 Implement legislation, education and enforcement programs for effective management of high-risk species and pathways	High risk species inspections conducted (no. 10,000)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		High risk species area treated (2,000 ha)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		High risk pathway inspections conducted (12,000km)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		High risk pathways treated (4,000 km)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Properties inspected via aerial inspections (no. 2000)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Biosecurity newsletters developed and distributed (no. 4)	Lord Howe Island Board	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Local control authorities receive NSW Weeds Action Program funding (no. 8)	North Coast Local Land Services	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		The Lord Howe Island Plant Importation Policy is reviewed and updated (no. 1)	Lord Howe Island Board	By end year 3 (2025)
	1.1.4 Work with industry to mitigate risk, including codes of practice and labelling standards	Local control authorities develop and distribute extension materials to prevent the introduction, establishment and spread of weeds (no. 8)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Attendees of training programs for industry relating to preventing the introduction and/or spread of weeds (no. 350)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)

GOAL 1 - Exclude: prevent the establishment of new invasive species

Outcomes	Strategies	Key deliverables (target)	Responsibility	Timeframe
1.2 Improved early detection capabilities	1.2.1 Continually review and improve early detection capabilities	The North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure is reviewed and updated (no. 1)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	By end Year 2 (2024)
		Local Control Authorities implement the North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure (no. 8)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
	1.2.2 Undertake regular fore-sighting to identify and address emerging trends that could lead to increased biosecurity risks	North Coast Regional Weed Committee meetings allow for emerging biosecurity trends to be identified and discussed (no. 4)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
	1.2.3 Improve capacity (people, equipment and processes) to identify and report suspected new invasive species	Local control authorities maintain collaboration and surveillance networks with local groups, adjacent local control authorities, regions and states (no. 8)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Organisations attend weeds field trips, across adjacent states, regions and local government areas (no. 5)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Organisations maintain social media and/or websites with high risk weed information and reporting mechanisms (no. 8)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
	1.2.4 Increase public awareness of incursion risk and reporting mechanisms	Local control authorities promote and provide weed identification services and materials to landholders and community (no. 8)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)

GOAL 2 - Eradicate or contain: Eliminate or prevent the spread of invasive species

Outcomes	Strategies	Key deliverables (target)	Responsibility	Timeframe
2.1 Improved rapid response capabilities to eradicate or contain new incursions	2.1.1 Develop more structured processes to respond to invasive species reports	The North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan is reviewed and updated (no. 1)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	By end Year 2 (2024)
	2.1.2 Develop incursion response plans for extreme risk species	Local control authorities implement the North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan (no. 8)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
	2.1.3 Develop rapid response plans and cost-sharing agreements	Organisations formally agree to a memorandum of understanding for cost sharing arrangements to rapidly respond to new weed incursions (no. 8)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	By end year 1 (2023)
	2.1.4 Develop a decision-making framework to make recommendations on when eradication should be attempted and the transition points from eradication, containment, ongoing management	A regional process is developed for recommendation of changes to weed species and objectives in the regional plan (no.1)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	By end Year 2 (2024)
		Organisations undertake a minimum of one regional Weed Risk Assessment (no. 4)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Weed Risk Assessments for species listed in The Plan completed (no. 10)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 2 – Year 5)
		Regional weed management plans developed for containment weed species (no. 2)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
	2.1.5 Maintain a sufficient state-wide network of biosecurity staff to respond to incursions	Training courses undertaken by weeds professionals (20)	Local control authorities North Coast Regional Weed Committee Local Land Services	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)

GOAL 3 - Effectively manage: reduce the impacts of widespread invasive species

Outcomes	Strategies	Key Deliverables	Responsibility	Timeframe
3.1 Management programs prioritised to give more targeted effort and greater benefit	3.1.1 Prioritise invasive species management at the regional level through regional weed management strategies	The North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan is reviewed and updated (no. 1)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	By end Year 3 (2025)
		Weed management programs align with the priorities of the North Coast Natural Resource Management Plan 2022-2026 (100%)	North Coast Local Land Services North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Throughout the life of the plan (Year 1–Year 5)
	3.1.2 Prioritise management efforts based on current and potential impacts	Local weed risk assessments completed (no. 1)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1–Year 5)
		The Lord Howe Island Weed Management Strategy is reviewed and updated (no. 1)	Lord Howe Island Board	By end year 3 (2025)
	3.1.3 Programs are measured with clear benchmarks to ensure results are quantified	The North Coast Monitoring Evaluation Reporting and Improvement Framework is reviewed and updated (no. 1)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	By end Year 2 (2024)
		Organisations implement the North Coast Monitoring Evaluation Reporting and Improvement Framework (no. 8)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1–Year 5)
3.2 Improved management effectiveness	3.2.1 Management is undertaken according to best practice management guidelines and Standard Operating Procedures	Land managers provided with best practice weed management guidelines and recorded via BIS data (no. 5,000)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1–Year 5)
		Local control authorities with best practice weed management guidelines and standard operating procedures in place (no. 8)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1–Year 5)

GOAL 3 - Effectively manage: reduce the impacts of widespread invasive species

Outcomes	Strategies	Key Deliverables	Responsibility	Timeframe
3.2 Improved management effectiveness	3.2.2 Encourage co-operative programs that use integrated management across all tenures	Organisations actively participate in regional weed committee meetings (no. 9)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Organisations support and participate in regional biological control programs (no. 8)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Multi-agency events attended by organisations that address effective and collaborative strategic weed management (no. 1)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Organisations attend Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone Management Group meetings (no. 5)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee, Landcare, National Parks and Wildlife Services	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		A North Coast Regional Bitou Bush Management Plan is developed and implemented (no. 1)	Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone Management Group and North Coast Regional Weed Committee	By end year 2 (2024)
		Quarterly progress reports for weed management programs provided by North Coast Regional Weed Committee members to the Regional Weed Coordinator (no. 30)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Quarterly progress reports for weed management programs provided by Local Land Services to the North Coast Weed Advisory Committee (no.4)	Local Land Services	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)

GOAL 3 - Effectively manage: reduce the impacts of widespread invasive species

Outcomes	Strategies	Key Deliverables	Responsibility	Timeframe
3.2 Improved management effectiveness	3.2.3 Ensure regulatory framework is implemented to back up voluntary actions	Local Control Authorities with the capacity to undertake enforcement actions (no. 8)	Local Control Authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
	3.2.4 Large management programs should have monitoring, reporting and feedback processes in place to allow continual refinement of management approach	Organisations undertake monitoring reporting and feedback using a consistent approach (no. 8)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)



Image: Greg Wilkinson

GOAL 4 - Capacity building: Ensure NSW has the ability and commitment to manage invasive species

Outcomes	Strategies	Key Deliverables	Responsibility	Timeframe
4.1 Roles and responsibilities are clear for weeds management	4.1.1 Ensure roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder are clearly defined and understood	Councils provided with 'Weeds and the Biosecurity Act - a handbook for local councils and councillors in NSW' (no. 12)	Local control authorities	By end Year 3 (2025)
4.2 Private landholders and the general community are motivated to support biosecurity at all stages of invasion curve	4.2.1 Inform stakeholders of their obligations under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i>	Extension events (field days, workshops, presentations) conducted (no. 15) Media platforms where the North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan is promoted (no. 4)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee North Coast Local Land Services	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5) By end Year 1 (2023)
	4.2.2 Identify opportunities for community involvement in biosecurity	North Coast Regional Weed Committee meetings allow for opportunities for community involvement to be identified and discussed (no. 4) The North Coast Regional Weed Committee works with industry networks to better understand land manager needs and enable best practice weed management (no. 1)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5) Throughout the life of the plan (Year 1 – Year 5)
	4.2.3 Maintain and build on existing volunteer networks	Regional partnership projects conducted that maintain and build on existing volunteer networks (no. 10)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)

GOAL 4 - Capacity building: Ensure NSW has the ability and commitment to manage invasive species

Outcomes	Strategies	Key Deliverables	Responsibility	Timeframe
4.2 Private landholders and the general community are motivated to support biosecurity at all stages of invasion curve	4.2.4 Provide a range of information, education and training resources	The North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan is reviewed and updated (no. 1)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	By end Year 2 (2024)
		Regional weed information resources and materials are reviewed and updated to ensure consistency with the North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023–2027 (no. 1)	North Coast Local Land Services North Coast Regional Weed Committee	By end Year 1 (2023)
		Organisations implement the North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan (no. 9)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1–Year 5)
		The North Coast Regional Weeds Calendar is reviewed, updated and developed (no. 1)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1–Year 5)
		Organisations promote and utilise state-wide weeds information resources such as WeedWise, Weed Control Handbook and No Space for Weeds (no. 8)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1–Year 5)
		Organisations apply the Community Based Social Marketing (CBSM) Framework to guide weeds-related behaviour change projects (no. 5)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1–Year 5)
	4.2.5 Raise awareness of the importance of reporting new incursions and provide accessible mechanisms for reporting	Organisations promote hotlines for reporting new weed incursions (no. 9)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1–Year 5)
		Media campaigns for new weed incursions conducted (no. 2)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1–Year 5)
		Media promotions schedule for high risk weeds developed and maintained (no. 1)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1–Year 5)

GOAL 4 - Capacity building: Ensure NSW has the ability and commitment to manage invasive species

Outcomes	Strategies	Key Deliverables	Responsibility	Timeframe
4.3 Skilled workforce implementing invasive species management	4.3.1 Maintain availability of competency-based education and training courses	Weeds professionals supported to attend weeds-related training courses (no. 25)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
	4.3.2 Maintain an adequate network of biosecurity professionals across the state that can be rapidly deployed to manage biosecurity emergencies	A regional succession plan for biosecurity professionals is developed (no. 1) New weeds professionals attend Weed Officer Induction Training and other training in line with the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> (100%)	Local control authorities Local control authorities	By end Year 5 (2027) Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
4.4 Improved tools to monitor and manage invasive species	4.4.1 Maintain research capacity and links with relevant national and international research organisations	Weed research programs and/or new technologies supported in the North Coast region (no. 1)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	By end Year 5 (2027)
	4.4.2 Identify research priorities and potential funding sources	Local control authorities contribute to the Biosecurity Information System (BIS) in line with the NSW Weeds Metadata Standard (no. 8)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
	4.4.3 Develop and promote an information management system to improve capacity to understand and deal with biosecurity threats	Local control authorities contribute to an analysis of Biosecurity Information System data to prepare regional maps and reports (no. 8)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)

GOAL 4 - Capacity building: Ensure NSW has the ability and commitment to manage invasive species

Outcomes	Strategies	Key Deliverables	Responsibility	Timeframe
4.5 Legislation and policy supports effective action at all stages of invasion curve	4.5.1 Develop regulations and policy under the Biosecurity Act 2015 that increases community involvement in invasive species management	Local Control Authorities with compliance policy and procedure endorsed (no. 8)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
	4.5.2 Ensure that consistent community engagement, planning, implementation, monitoring and compliance approaches are employed across NSW	Weeds professionals maintain qualifications required under the NSW <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> and skills relating to weeds compliance (no. 8)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
	4.5.3 Maintain involvement in national processes, committees and agreements to facilitate more consistent invasive species management approaches nationally	Individuals attend the weed conferences and other forums (no. 6)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	Year 2 and Year 4 only (2024 and 2026)
4.6 Commitment to implement and monitor progress of the Invasive Species Plan	4.6.1 Invasive Species Plan identifies key deliverables, timeframes and responsible parties	The North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Strategy aligns with Invasive Species Plan goals (no. 1)	North Coast Regional Weed Committee	At the commencement of the plan
	4.6.2 Conduct end of Plan review	<p>The NSW Weeds Action Program North Coast regional sub program is reviewed (no. 1)</p> <p>A regional annual report is provided to Department of Primary Industries for NSW Weeds</p>	<p>North Coast Regional Weed Committee</p> <p>North Coast Regional Weed Committee</p>	<p>By end Year 3 (2025)</p> <p>Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)</p>

Collaborative research and practical application

Regional weed committees will investigate opportunities for collaboration that may include:

- engagement with weed science researchers, community, the aboriginal community, government, and industry to identify current knowledge gaps and to document weed species research priorities
- strengthening partnerships and actively participating in industry, government and university collaboration for weeds research
- maintaining currency of regional and local weed risk assessments
- development of new technologies and innovative approaches to the management of weed risks
- application of biological control programs for priority weeds
- incorporation of research findings into weed management decision-making (this is part of adaptive management).

Image: Tess King



6. Measuring success and continuous improvement

This section covers how we intend to address and document to what extent goals have been achieved, as well as evaluating performance, and reviewing our activity and focus.

6.1 Measuring performance

A state level monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement (MERI) framework for Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans, has been developed to guide Regional Weeds Committees to measure their success and continuous improvement.

Each Regional Weeds Committee will establish a MERI framework for Regional Strategic Weed Management Plans. This MERI framework will facilitate the review of results against planned immediate, intermediate and long-term outcomes.

Data collection and management is crucial to the adoption of standardised approaches for the region, and for the implementation of MERI procedures.

All stakeholders and member organisations of the regional weed committees are expected to assist with data collections and sharing for the purposes of MERI.

6.2 Performance indicators and reporting

Standardised MERI systems are used to compile and report on the efforts and achievements of stakeholders in contributing to this plan. A [state-wide MERI framework](#) has been developed for annual performance measurement.

Regional weed committees may undertake a more extensive review annually or through the life of the plan.

Performance indicators will be developed against the actions and strategies in section 5, to enable tracking of the progressive impacts of interventions and investment in priorities and will relate to the goals for this plan.

6.3 Plan review

The North Coast Regional Weed Committee will foster adaptive management and continual improvement in weed management.

A mid-term review of this plan will be undertaken at year three (2025) and a full review will be undertaken nearing the end of the five-year term for this plan (2027).

Weed risk assessments will be updated as needed from time to time and a particular focus at year three will be on evaluation and review of weeds listed in this plan ([Appendix 1](#) and [Appendix 2](#)).

7. List of Acronyms

BIS Biosecurity Information System (NSW DPI)
km kilometre

LGA Local government area
MERI Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement

8. Glossary

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. References

McLeod, R. (2018). Annual Costs of Weeds in Australia. Retrieved from <https://invasives.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Cost-of-weeds-report.pdf>

Appendices

Appendix 1: Priority weeds for the North Coast Local Land Services region

This appendix identifies state priority weed species (A1.1) as set by NSW Department of Primary Industries and regionally determined priorities (A1.2) as determined by the North Coast Regional Weed Committee.

The *Biosecurity Act 2015* and Biosecurity Regulation 2017 provide specific legal requirements for state priority weeds (A1.1) and high-risk activities. For each state priority weed, the management priority, and specific requirements for its management (as stated in the *Biosecurity Act 2015* and regulations) is included. State priority weeds are regulated as prohibited matter, or under biosecurity zones, or control orders, or have mandatory measures that apply.

A1.2 identifies regionally prioritised weeds and the outcomes that demonstrate compliance with the general biosecurity duty. Recommended measures for these weeds are provided in the NSW Department of Primary Industries website and mobile based application NSW WeedWise, as practical advice on achieving these outcomes.

A1.1 State priority weeds

State priority weed category – PREVENTION:

The following weeds have not established self-sustaining populations in NSW and pose a significant biosecurity risk to the state. Prohibiting these weeds from the state to prevent the biosecurity risk posed is a reasonably practical objective.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
All species of vascular plant Tracheophyta	<i>Tracheophyta</i>	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 34) Duty to notify on importation of plants into the state: (1) A person must not import into the State a species of vascular plant (Tracheophyta) if the species is not currently present in the State unless the person has, at least 20 working days before the plant is imported into the state, notified the species of plant and its proposed location within the State. (2) The notification is to be given to the Secretary and is to be given in accordance with Part 6. (3) A species of plant is taken not to be present in the state if the National Herbarium of New South Wales does not show it as being present in the state. Note. See http://plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au Regional strategic response <ul style="list-style-type: none">Increased priority placed on the identification and mapping of unrecorded weed species, including the collection and submission of specimens to the Plant Information Network System of the Royal Botanic Gardens.

State priority weed category – PREVENTION:

The following weeds have not established self-sustaining populations in NSW and pose a significant biosecurity risk to the state. Prohibiting these weeds from the state to prevent the biosecurity risk posed is a reasonably practical objective.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Anchored water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	<p>Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)</p> <p>A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence.</p> <p>A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised.</p> <p>A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event.</p> <p>Regional strategic response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of plants that must not be sold. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. • Implement North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. • Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Black knapweed	<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>	
Bridal veil creeper	<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	
Broomrape	Orobanche spp. (all species except the native <i>O. cernua</i> var. <i>australiana</i> and <i>O. minor</i>)	
Eurasian water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	
Frogbit / Spongeplant	<i>Limnobium</i> spp. (all species)	
Gamba grass	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium</i> spp. (all species)	
Hydrocotyl/ Water pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	
Karoo acacia	<i>Vachellia karroo</i> (syn. <i>Acacia karroo</i>)	
Kochia	<i>Bassia scoparia</i> (excluding subsp. <i>trichophylla</i>)	

State priority weed category – PREVENTION:

The following weeds have not established self-sustaining populations in NSW and pose a significant biosecurity risk to the state. Prohibiting these weeds from the state to prevent the biosecurity risk posed is a reasonably practical objective.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Koster's curse	<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	<p>Prohibited Matter (Part 4, <i>Biosecurity Act</i>, 2015)</p> <p>A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence.</p> <p>A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised.</p> <p>A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event.</p> <p>Regional strategic response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness of plants that must not be sold. • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. • Implement North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. • Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	
Mexican feather grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i> (syn. <i>Stipa tenuissima</i>)	
Miconia	<i>Miconia</i> spp. (all species)	
Mikania vine	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	
Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	
Pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	
Prickly acacia	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i> (syn. <i>Acacia nilotica</i>)	
Rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	
Siam weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	
Spotted knapweed	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> subsp. <i>australis</i>	
Water caltrop	<i>Trapa</i> spp. (all species)	
Water soldier	<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	
Witchweed	<i>Striga</i> spp. (except the native <i>S. parviflora</i>)	
Yellow burrhead	<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	

State priority weed category – PREVENTION:

The following weeds have not established self-sustaining populations in NSW and pose a significant biosecurity risk to the state. Prohibiting these weeds from the state to prevent the biosecurity risk posed is a reasonably practical objective.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	<p>Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015)</p> <p>A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the state is guilty of an offence.</p> <p>A person has a biosecurity duty to ensure that so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk posed by prohibited matter is prevented, eliminated or minimised.</p> <p>A person who becomes aware of, or suspects, that a prohibited matter event has occurred, is occurring or is about to occur has a biosecurity duty to immediately notify the local control authority about the prohibited matter event.</p> <p>Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 35, Biosecurity Regulation, 2017) - parthenium weed carriers – machinery and equipment</p> <p>(1) This clause applies to the following equipment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">grain harvesters (including the comb or front)comb trailers (including the comb or front)bins used for holding grain during harvest operationsaugers or similar equipment used for moving grainvehicles used for transporting grain harvestersvehicles used as support vehicles with grain harvesters and that have been driven in paddocks during harvest operationsmineral exploration drilling rigs and vehicles used for transporting those rigs <p>(2) A person must not import into the State from Queensland any equipment to which this clause applies.</p>

State priority weed category – ERADICATION:

The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance and pose a medium to high biosecurity risk to NSW. The measures established under the control orders are necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimise or manage the biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i>	<p>The boneseed control zone is the whole of NSW</p> <p>The parkinsonia control zone is the whole of NSW</p> <p>The tropical soda apple control zone is the whole of NSW</p> <p>Control measure - owners and occupiers of land</p> <p>(1) The owner or occupier of land in the control zone on which there is a new infestation of boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple must notify the local control authority for that land as soon as practicable of the following information:</p> <p>(a) the person's full name and contact details, including a telephone number</p> <p>(b) the address of the land, including the lot and deposited plan number and the property identification code for the land (if these are known)</p> <p>(c) any other information that is requested by the local control authority.</p> <p>(2) The owner or occupier of the land must ensure that the land is kept free of boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple by immediately destroying all boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple on the land. This requirement applies to any new infestation as well as any subsequent generations of boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple on that land.</p> <p>(3) The owner or occupier does not need to comply with subclause (1) if they know that notification of the new infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority of that land.</p> <p>Control measure – persons dealing with carriers</p> <p>A person who deals with a carrier of boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the carrier is not moved from the land with any boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple on it, attached to it, or contained in it, before the carrier is moved from the land.</p>
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	
Tropical soda apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	

State priority weed category – ERADICATION:

The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance and pose a medium to high biosecurity risk to NSW. The measures established under the control orders are necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimise or manage the biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. monilifera</i>	<p>Control measure – persons moving boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple and carriers of boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple</p> <p>(excluding a human)</p> <p>(1) A person who moves boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple or a carrier of boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple (excluding a human) to another property, must notify the local control authority for that other property as soon as practicable before moving the boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple of the following information:</p> <p>(a) the person's full name and contact details</p> <p>(b) the addresses of the land the boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple is coming from and going to, including the lot and deposited plan number and the property identification code for the land (if these are known)</p> <p>(2) A person who moves boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple or a carrier of boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple (excluding a human) does not need to comply with subclause (1) if they know that notification of the movement has already been given to the local control authority for that other property.</p> <p>Note. Examples of when boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple or a carrier of boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple (excluding a human) may need to be moved include, but are not limited to, the movement of vehicles, soil, or livestock as well as movement for disposal.</p> <p>Regional strategic response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. • Implement North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. • Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan. • Monitor progress towards eradication.
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	
Tropical soda apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	

State priority weed category – ERADICATION:

The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance and pose a medium to high biosecurity risk to NSW. The measures established under the control orders are necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimise or manage the biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Chinese violet	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> <i>subspecies. micrantha</i>	<p>Control order – (Chinese Violet Control Zone)</p> <p>1. Control measures for owners and occupiers of land</p> <p>Pursuant to section 62(1)(b) of the Act, an owner or occupier of land in the Chinese violet Control Zone on which there is Chinese violet must:</p> <p>(a) notify the local control authority for the area if the Chinese violet is part of a new infestation of Chinese violet on the land:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the new infestation ii) verbally or in writing iii) giving the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the person's full name and contact number (2) the location of the Chinese violet, including the property identification code for the land (if this is known) (3) any other information reasonably requested by the local control authority <p>(b) destroy all Chinese violet on the land, including fruit</p> <p>(c) ensure that subsequent generations of Chinese violet are destroyed</p> <p>(d) that the land is kept free of Chinese violet</p> <p>(e) The owner or occupier does not need to comply with (a) above if they know that notification of the infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority for the area.</p>

State priority weed category – ERADICATION:

The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance and pose a medium to high biosecurity risk to NSW. The measures established under the control orders are necessary to prevent, eliminate, minimise or manage the biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Chinese violet	<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> <i>subspecies. micrantha</i>	<p>2. Control measures for persons dealing with carriers</p> <p>Pursuant to section 62(1)(b) of the Act, a person who deals with a carrier of Chinese violet in the Chinese violet Control Zone, in circumstances where the person knows or ought reasonably to know of the presence of Chinese violet on the land or in or on the carrier, must:</p> <p>a) ensure that Chinese violet (including any seed and propagules) is not moved from the land</p> <p>b) immediately notify the local control authority for the area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the presence of Chinese violet ii) verbally or in writing iii) giving the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the person's full name and contact number (2) the location of the Chinese violet, including the property identification code for the land (if this is known) iv) any other information reasonably requested by the local control authority. <p>c) The person who deals with a carrier of Chinese violet does not need to comply with (b) above if they know that notification of the infestation on the land has already been given to the local control authority for the area.</p> <p>Regional strategic response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement NSW Chinese Violet Management Plan • Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. • Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. • Implement North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. • Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan. • Monitor progress towards eradication.

State priority weed category – ERADICATION AND/OR CONTAINMENT:

The following weeds pose a medium to high biosecurity risk to NSW and vary in distribution and abundance in different parts of the state. The principal object of a biosecurity zone regulation is to provide for the long term management of a biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.

Species	Land area where requirements apply	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Alligator weed <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	A biosecurity zone, to be known as the Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone, is established for all land within the state except land in the following regions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Greater Sydney, Hunter (but only in respect of land in the local government area of City of Lake Macquarie, City of Maitland, City of Newcastle or Port Stephens). 	<p>Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone (Biosecurity Regulation 2017 - Part 5, Division 2)</p> <p>An owner or occupier of land in the Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone on which there is the weed <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> (alligator weed) must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> if the weed is part of a new infestation of the weed on the land, notify the local control authority for the land as soon as practicable in accordance with Part 6 eradicate the weed or if that is not practicable destroy as much of the weed as is practicable and suppress the spread of any remaining weed. <p>Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017)</p> <p>A person must not import into the state or sell.</p> <p>Regional strategic response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement NSW Alligator Weed Strategic Plan. Implement North Coast Regional Strategic Alligator Weed Management Plan. Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan. Monitor progress towards eradication.

State priority weed category – ERADICATION AND/OR CONTAINMENT:

The following weeds pose a medium to high biosecurity risk to NSW and vary in distribution and abundance in different parts of the state. The principal object of a biosecurity zone regulation is to provide for the long term management of a biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.

Species	Land area where requirements apply	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Bitou bush <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata</i>	A biosecurity zone, to be known as the Bitou bush Biosecurity Zone, is established for all land within the state except land within 10 kilometres of the mean high water mark of the Pacific Ocean between Cape Byron in the north and Point Perpendicular in the south.	<p>Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone (Biosecurity Regulation 2016 - Part 5, Division 3)</p> <p>An owner or occupier of land in the Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone on which there is the weed <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata</i> (bitou bush) must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) if the weed is part of a new infestation of the weed on the land, notify the local control authority for the land as soon as practicable in accordance with Part 6 (b) eradicate the weed or if that is not practicable destroy as much of the weed as is practicable and suppress the spread of any remaining weed. <p>Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017)</p> <p>A person must not import into the state or sell.</p> <p>Regional Strategic Response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a North Coast Regional Bitou Bush Management Plan. • Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan • Implement North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan • Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure • Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan • Work collaboratively with the Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone Management Group • Monitor progress towards eradication • Review the Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone boundaries and make recommendations of changes to the Department of Primary Industries.

State priority weed category – ERADICATION AND/OR CONTAINMENT:

The following weeds pose a medium to high biosecurity risk to NSW and vary in distribution and abundance in different parts of the state. The principal object of a biosecurity zone regulation is to provide for the long term management of a biosecurity risk or biosecurity impact.

Species	Land area where requirements apply	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Water hyacinth <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	<p>A biosecurity zone, to be known as the Water Hyacinth Biosecurity Zone, is established for all land within the State except land in the following regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Greater Sydney or North Coast (b) North West (but only land in those regions that is in the local government area of Moree plains) (c) Hunter (but only land in that region that is in the local government area of City of Cessnock, City of Lake Macquarie, Mid-Coast, City of Maitland, City of Newcastle or Port Stephens) (d) South East (but only land in that region that is in the local government area of Eurobodalla, Kiama, City of Shellharbour, City of Shoalhaven or City of Wollongong). 	<p>Water Hyacinth Biosecurity Zone (Biosecurity Regulation 2017 - Part 5, Division 4)</p> <p>An owner or occupier of land in the Water Hyacinth Biosecurity Zone on which there is the weed <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (water hyacinth) must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) if the weed is part of a new infestation of the weed on the land, notify the local control authority for the land as soon as practicable in accordance with Part 6 (b) eradicate the weed, or if that is not practicable destroy as much of the weed as is practicable and suppress the spread of any remaining weed. <p>Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017):</p> <p>A person must not import into the State or sell.</p> <p>Regional strategic response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. • Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. • Manage in accordance with published weed management plans.

State priority weed category – CONTAINMENT AND/OR ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the state. As Weeds of National Significance, their further spread through trade should be minimised to protect priority assets.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017): A person must not import into the State or sell. Regional strategic response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan. Manage in accordance with published weed management plans.
Asparagus weeds	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> , <i>A. africanus</i> , <i>A. asparagoides</i> including the Western Cape form*, <i>A. densiflorus</i> , <i>A. plumosus</i> , and <i>A. scandens</i>	
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	
Bellyache bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> spp. agg. (except the varieties Chester Thornless, Dirksen Thornless, Loch Ness, Silvan, Black Satin, Murrindindi, Smooth Stem, Thornfree and Chehalem)	
Brooms	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> , <i>G. linifolia</i> , <i>Cystisus scoparius</i>	
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	
Cat's claw creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	

State priority weed category – CONTAINMENT AND/OR ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the state. As Weeds of National Significance, their further spread through trade should be minimised to protect priority assets.

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017): A person must not import into the State or sell. Regional strategic response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. • Implement North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. • Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan. • Manage in accordance with published weed management plans.
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	
Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis</i> spp.	
Prickly pears	<i>Opuntia</i> spp. (excluding <i>O. ficus-indica</i>), <i>Cylindropuntia</i> spp. and <i>Austrocylindropuntia</i> spp.	
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	
Serrated tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	
Silver-leaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	
Willows	<i>Salix</i> species except <i>S. babylonica</i> , <i>S. X calodendron</i> and <i>S. x reichardtiji</i> (willows except weeping willows, pussy willow and sterile pussy willow)	

A1.2 Regional priority weeds

Regional priority weed category – PREVENTION (whole of region):

The following weeds are currently not found in the region, pose significant biosecurity risk and prevention of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.

Chinese knotweed – *Persicaria chinensis*

Horsetails – *Equisetum* spp.

Kei apple – *Dovyalis caffra*

Ludwigia – *Ludwigia peruviana*

Pink pampas grass – *Cortaderia jubata*

Pond apple – *Annona glabra*

Skunk vine – *Paederia foetida*

Water mimosa – *Neptunia oleracea* and *N. plena*

Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land.

Notify local control authority if found.

Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant.

A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, moving, carrying or releasing the plant.

Strategic response in the North Coast region

Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.

Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan.

Implement North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan.

Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure.

Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.

Implement Lord Howe Island Plant Importation Policy.

Regional priority weed category – ERADICATION (whole of region):

The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance in some parts of the region. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.

Species	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Aleman grass – <i>Echinochloa polystachya</i> Bridal creeper – <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> * Cape broom – <i>Genista monspessulana</i> * Cecropia – <i>Cecropia spp.</i> Cha-om – <i>Senegalia pennata subsp. insuavis</i> ** Gorse – <i>Ulex europaeus</i> * Grey sallow – <i>Salix cinerea</i> * Hymenachne – <i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis and hybrids</i> * Japanese walnut – <i>Juglans ailantifolia</i> Job's tears – <i>Coix lacryma-jobi</i> Kidney-leaf mud plantain – <i>Heteranthera reniformis</i> Leaf cactus – <i>Pereskia aculeata</i> Mahonia – <i>Berberis lomariifolia</i> Ming asparagus fern – <i>Asparagus macowanii</i> Monkey's comb – <i>Pithecoctenium crucigerum</i> Pampas grass – <i>Cortaderia selloana</i> Paper mulberry – <i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, keeping, moving, carrying or releasing the plant.	Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan. Monitor progress towards eradication.

* Mandatory measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017) – A person must not, import into the State or sell.

** This species may be grown for human consumption providing that the landholder prevents it from producing seed and spreading from their land.

Regional priority weed category – ERADICATION (whole of region):

The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance in some parts of the region. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.

Species	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Red cestrum – <i>Cestrum elegans</i>	Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Notify local control authority if found.	Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.
Scotch broom – <i>Cytisus scoparius subsp. scoparius</i> *		Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan.
Sea spurge – <i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant.	Implement North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan.
Seeded banana – <i>Musa ornata</i> and <i>M. velutina</i>		Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure.
Senegal tea plant – <i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, keeping, moving, carrying or releasing the plant.	Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Shoebuttan ardisia – <i>Ardisia elliptica</i>		Monitor progress towards eradication.
Sicklethorn – <i>Asparagus falcatus</i>		
Sticky nightshade – <i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i>		
Tobacco weed – <i>Elephantopus mollis</i>		
Water lettuce – <i>Pistia stratiotes</i>		
Water star grass – <i>Heteranthera zosterifolia</i>		
White blackberry – <i>Rubus niveus</i>		

* Mandatory measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017) – A person must not, import into the State or sell.

** This species may be grown for human consumption providing that the landholder prevents it from producing seed and spreading from their land.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Asparagus fern – *Asparagus virgatus*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellingen Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Lord Howe Island 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Nambucca Valley LGA Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Bitou bush – *Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A person must not, import into the State or sell.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Develop and implement a North Coast Regional Bitou Bush Management Plan.Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection PlanImplement North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response PlanImplement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance ProcedureImplement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement PlanWork collaboratively with the Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone Management Group

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Bitou bush – *Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
<p>Within the Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lord Howe Island • The entire Kyogle Shire, Lismore City and Tweed Shire LGAs • Byron Shire LGA (all land north of cape Byron and all land outside of 10 km from the Pacific Ocean) • All land outside of 10km from the Pacific Ocean in the following LGAs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ballina Shire • Bellingen Shire • Clarence Valley • Coffs Harbour • Kempsey Shire • Nambucca Shire • Port Macquarie-Hastings • Richmond Valley <p>(See maps in Appendix 5 of Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the weed is part of a new infestation of the weed on the land, notify the local control authority for the land as soon as practicable. • Eradicate the weed or, if that is not practicable, destroy as much of the weed as is practicable and suppress the spread of any remaining weed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor progress towards eradication • Review the Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone boundaries and make recommendations of changes to the Department of Primary Industries.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

The core infestation (outside the biosecurity zone) which includes:

- Byron Shire LGA (all land south of cape Byron and within 10 km of the Pacific Ocean)
- All land within 10km of the Pacific Ocean in the following LGAs:
 - Ballina Shire
 - Bellingen Shire
 - Clarence Valley
 - Coffs Harbour
 - Kempsey Shire
 - Nambucca Shire
 - Port Macquarie-Hastings
 - Richmond Valley

(See maps in Appendix 5 of Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone)

- Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land.
- Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value.

- Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed.
- Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed.
- Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans.
- Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Black locust – *Robinia pseudoacacia*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coffs Harbour City LGA Lord Howe Island Bellingen Shire LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Nambucca Valley LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Black willow – *Salix nigra*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person must not, import into the State or sell. Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Bellingen Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lord Howe Island Lismore City LGA Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarence Valley LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Nambucca Valley LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Blue heliotrope - *Heliotropium amplexicaule*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Bellingen Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lord Howe Island Lismore City LGA Nambucca Valley LGA Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarence Valley LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Broad-leaf pepper tree - *Schinus terebinthifolius*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellingen Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA Lord Howe Island Nambucca Valley LGA Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Chinese celtis - *Celtis sinensis*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellingen Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA Lord Howe Island Nambucca Valley LGA Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Chinese tallow tree - *Triadica sebifera*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellingen Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA Lord Howe Island Nambucca Valley LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Cockspur coral tree - *Erythrina crista-galli*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellingen Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Lord Howe Island Nambucca Valley LGA Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Devil's fig - *Solanum torvum*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellingen Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA Lord Howe Island Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Nambucca Valley LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

East Indian hygrophila - *Hygrophila polysperma*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Bellingen Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Lord Howe Island Nambucca Valley LGA Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Giant devil's fig - *Solanum chrysotrichum*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellingen Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Lord Howe Island Nambucca Valley LGA Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Giant reed - *Arundo donax*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Byron Shire LGA Lord Howe Island Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, keeping, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Bellingen Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Nambucca Valley LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Glory lily - *Gloriosa superba*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lord Howe Island 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Bellingen Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Nambucca Valley LGA Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Green cestrum - *Cestrum parqui*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarence Valley LGA Lord Howe Island Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Bellingen Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Nambucca Valley LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Groundsel bush – *Baccharis halmifolia*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarence Valley LGA Lord Howe Island Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Bellingen Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Nambucca Valley LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Honey locust - *Gleditsia triacanthos*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellingen Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA (except Mann catchment) Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lord Howe Island Nambucca Valley LGA Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA Richmond Valley LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA (Mann catchment only) Lismore City LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Hygrophila - *Hygrophila costata*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellingen Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Lord Howe Island Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA Nambucca Valley LGA Richmond Valley LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Kudzu - *Pueraria lobata*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarence Valley LGA Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA Lord Howe Island Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Bellingen Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Nambucca Valley LGA Richmond Valley LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Leucaena - *Leucaena leucocephala*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellingen Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA Lord Howe Island Nambucca Valley LGA Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Long-leaf willow primrose - *Ludwigia longifolia*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellingen Shire LGA Lord Howe Island 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Nambucca Valley LGA Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Moonflower - *Ipomoea alba*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellingen Shire LGA Lord Howe Island Nambucca Valley LGA Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans. Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Mysore thorn - *Caesalpinia decapetala*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bellingen Shire LGA Clarence Valley LGA Lismore City LGA Lord Howe Island Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Nambucca Valley LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. While broad scale elimination is not practicable, minimisation of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is reasonably practicable.

Yellow bells - *Tecoma stans*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the North Coast region
Entire North Coast Local Land Services Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement North Coast High Risk Weed Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure. Implement North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan.
Exclusion (eradication) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clarence Valley LGA Kyogle Shire LGA Lismore City LGA Lord Howe Island Port Macquarie-Hastings LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Notify local control authority if found. Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties and maintain currency of exclusion zone and objectives.
Core infestation (containment) zone: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ballina Shire LGA Bellingen Shire LGA Byron Shire LGA Coffs Harbour City LGA Kempsey Shire LGA Nambucca Valley LGA Richmond Valley LGA Tweed Shire LGA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and protect high value assets that may be impacted by the weed. Work collaboratively with regional weed committee members and other stakeholders to contain the spread of the weed. Manage in accordance with local and regional weed management plans Manage the weed on high risk pathways.

Appendix 2: Other regional weed lists

A2.1 Additional species of concern

These weed species are listed for asset protection. Although these species are not a priority for compliance programs, many of these weeds are actively managed to protect assets of high environmental, economic or social value.

Regional strategic response:

- Work within existing widespread weed programs for strategic protection of assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value.
- Prioritise the application of the GBD to assist with management of these species.
- Work with industry to develop industry standards including restrictions on sale and trade.

Table A2.1 additional species of concern.

Common name	Scientific name
African olive	<i>Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata</i>
African tulip tree	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>
American cotton palm	<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>
Arum lily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>
Balloon vine	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>
Bellyache bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>
Billygoat weed	<i>Ageratum spp.</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Black-eyed Susan	<i>Thunbergia alata</i>
Blue passionflower	<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>
Blue stars	<i>Aristea ecklonii</i>
Bog moss	<i>Mayaca fluviatilis</i>
Boston ivy	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>
Brazilian firetree	<i>Schizolobium parahyba</i>
Broad-leaf privet	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Bushman's poison	<i>Acokanthera oblongifolia</i>
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
Camphor laurel	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>
Candle bush	<i>Senna alata</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Cape honeysuckle	<i>Tecoma capensis</i>
Cape ivy	<i>Delaria odorata</i>
Cassia	<i>Senna pendula</i> var <i>glabrata</i>
Cat's claw creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>
Cherry guava	<i>Psidium cattleianum</i> var. <i>cattleianum</i>
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>
Chinese rain tree	<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i> subsp. <i>formosana</i>
Climbing asparagus	<i>Asparagus africanus</i>
Climbing asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>
Climbing groundsel	<i>Senecio angulatus</i>
Climbing nightshade	<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>
Cocos palm	<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>
Coffee	<i>Coffea arabica</i>
Columbian waxweed	<i>Cuphea carthagenesis</i>
Coral berry	<i>Ardisia crenata</i>
Coral creeper	<i>Barleria repens</i>
Creeping pear	<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>
Crofton weed	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>
Cumbungi	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Curry leaf tree	<i>Murraya koenigii</i>
Devil's apple	<i>Solanum capsicoides</i>
Dipogon	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>
Duranta	<i>Duranta erecta</i>
Dutchman's pipe	<i>Aristolochia elegans</i>
European hackberry	<i>Celtis australis</i>
Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i>
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>
Giant bird-of-paradise	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>
Giant false sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Giant Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>
Giant rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>
Golden trumpet tree	<i>Handroanthus chrysotrichus</i>
Golden wreath wattle	<i>Acacia saligna</i>
Grader grass	<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>
Green-leaved desmodium	<i>Desmodium intortum</i>
Green panic	<i>Panicum maximum</i> var. <i>trichoglume</i>
Ground asparagus	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Rhapiolepis</i> spp.
Himalayan ash	<i>Fraxinus griffithii</i>
Himalayan magnolia	<i>Magnolia champaca</i>
Hiptage	<i>Hiptage benghalensis</i>
Indian coral tree	<i>Erythrina</i> x <i>sykesii</i>
Indian fig	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>
Indian rosewood	<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Jute	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>
Kaffir plum	<i>Harpephyllum caffrum</i>
Lady-of-the-night	<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>
Laurel clock vine	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>
Lobed needle grass	<i>Nassella charruana</i>
Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>
Mexican water lily	<i>Nymphaea mexicana</i>
Moth vine	<i>Araujia sericifera</i>
Murraya	<i>Murraya paniculata</i>
Narrow-leaf privet	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>
November shower	<i>Senna multijuga</i>
Ochna	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Oregon grape	<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>
Osage orange	<i>Maclura pomifera</i>
Parrot's feather	<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>
Passionfruit	<i>Passiflora</i> spp.
Patula pine	<i>Pinus patula</i>
Paulownia	<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>
Pink orchid tree	<i>Bauhinia monandra</i>
Pink tephrosia	<i>Tephrosia glomeruliflora</i>
Pongamia	<i>Millettia pinnata</i>
Popcorn senna	<i>Senna didymobotrya</i>
Praxelis	<i>Praxelis clematidia</i>
Queensland maple	<i>Flindersia brayleyana</i>
Radiata pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>
Red-flower prickly pear	<i>Opuntia elatior</i>
Red ludwigia	<i>Ludwigia repens</i>
Red trumpet vine	<i>Campsis radicans</i>
Rhus tree	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>
Robusta coffee	<i>Coffea canephora</i>
Rosewood	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>
Rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Serrated tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>
Sharp rush	<i>Juncus acutus</i>
Sheda grass	<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i>
Sicilian sea lavender	<i>Limonium hyblaicum</i>
Silver-leaved desmodium	<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>
Singapore daisy	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>
Slash pine	<i>Pinus elliottii</i>
Snakefeather	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>

Common name	Scientific name
Spanish broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>
Sweet viburnum	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i> var. <i>awabuki</i>
Taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
Telegraph weed	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>
Torpedo grass	<i>Panicum repens</i>
Tree-of-heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Tussock paspalum	<i>Paspalum quadrifarium</i>
Umbrella tree	<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>
Water hyssop	<i>Bacopa caroliniana</i>
Water poppy	<i>Hydrocleys nymphoides</i>
Wax vine	<i>Senecio macroglossus</i>
White passionflower	<i>Passiflora subpeltata</i>
Winter senna	<i>Senna septemtrionalis</i>

A2.2 Weeds watch list

Weed species which have not been subjected to a WRM assessment due to a lack of appropriate information but may pose a biosecurity risk to the North Coast region can be found in the “Weeds Watch List” at [\(link\)](#). This is a live list where weed species may be added or removed by the North Coast Regional Weed Committee as more information becomes available and weed risk assessments are undertaken.

Appendix 3: General biosecurity duty

Section 22 of the Act (Biosecurity duty – dealing with biosecurity matter and carriers) states:

“Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier and who knows, or ought reasonably to know, the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by the biosecurity matter, carrier or dealing has a biosecurity duty to ensure that, so far as is reasonably practicable, the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised.”

In many cases, the general biosecurity duty will focus on desired outcomes rather than prescribe exactly what a person must do. For example, with respect to weeds, the general biosecurity duty would require a land manager to reduce the impact of weeds found on their property from spreading onto neighbouring properties.

In many cases, a land manager will discharge their general biosecurity duty by simply stopping the spread of weeds from their land, by creating a weed-free buffer zone.

In other cases, where a measurable degradation of land occurs as a result of poorly managed weeds, a regulation called a mandatory measure may be in place that will require the land manager to suppress and destroy a particular weed species.

This approach recognises that in most circumstances, the person with the general biosecurity duty is best placed to decide what is reasonably practicable in the circumstances to prevent, eliminate or minimise the particular biosecurity risk, and should have the flexibility to make this decision.

This approach of flexibility in decision-making provides opportunities for innovative and novel ways to emerge to manage a biosecurity risk and, as a result, achieve a discharge of the biosecurity duty.

(Source: EM Train, 'Introduction to legislation and the Biosecurity Act 2015' module)



Appendix 4: MERI reporting framework

Key outcome	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Improved identification and management of high-risk species and pathways	Local Control Authorities implement the North Coast High Risk Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
	The North Coast High Risk Species, Sites and Pathways Inspection Plan is reviewed and updated (including online sales monitoring and enforcement procedure) (no.)	1				
	Regional stakeholders participate in NSW Biosecurity Act review (no.)		8			
	Local Control Authorities with minimum of one delegated authorised officer (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
	High risk species inspections conducted (no.)	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
	High risk species area treated (ha)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	High risk pathway inspections conducted (km)	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
	High risk pathways treated (km)	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
	Properties inspected via aerial inspections	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
	Biosecurity newsletters developed and distributed (no.)	4	4	4	4	4
	Local Control Authorities receive NSW Weeds Action Program funding (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
	Local Control Authorities develop and distribute extension materials to prevent the introduction, establishment and spread of weeds (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
	Attendees of training programs for industry relating to preventing the introduction and spread of weeds (no.)	350	350	350	350	350
	The Lord Howe Island Plant Importation Policy is reviewed and updated (no.)			1		

Key outcome	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Improved early detection capabilities	The North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure is reviewed and updated (no.)		1			
	Local Control Authorities implement the North Coast Weed Biosecurity Inspection and Compliance Procedure (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
	North Coast Regional Weed Committee meetings allow for emerging biosecurity trends to be identified and discussed (no.)	4	4	4	4	4
	Local Control Authorities maintain collaboration and surveillance networks with adjacent LCAs, regions and states (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
	Organisations attend weeds field trips across adjacent states, regions and local government areas (no.)	5	5	5	5	5
	Organisations maintain social media and/or websites with high risk weed information and reporting mechanisms (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
	Local Control Authorities promote and provide weed identification services and materials to landholders and the community (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
Improved rapid response capabilities to eradicate or contain new incursions	The North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan is reviewed and updated (no.)		1			
	Local Control Authorities implement the North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
	Organisations formally agree to a memorandum of understanding (MoU) for cost sharing arrangements to rapidly respond to new weed incursions (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
	A regional process is developed for recommendation of changes to weed species and objectives in the regional plan (no.)		1			
	Organisations undertake a minimum of one regional Weed Risk Assessment (no.)	4	4	4	4	4
	Weed Risk Assessments for species listed in The Plan completed (no.)		10	10	10	10
	Regional weed management plans developed for containment weed species (no.)	2	2	2	2	2
	Training courses undertaken by weeds professionals (no.)	20	20	20	20	20

Key outcome	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Management programs prioritised to give more targeted effort and greater benefit	The North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan is reviewed and updated (no.)			1		
	Weed management programs align with the priorities of the North Coast Natural Resource Management Plan 2022-2026 (%)	100	100	100	100	100
	Local weed risk assessments completed (no.)	1	1	1	1	1
	The North Coast Monitoring Evaluation Reporting and Improvement Framework is reviewed and updated (no.)		1			
	Organisations implement the North Coast Monitoring Evaluation Reporting and Improvement Framework (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
	The Lord Howe Island Weed Management Strategy is reviewed and updated (no.)			1		
Improved management effectiveness	Land managers provided with best practice weed management guidelines and recorded via BIS data (no.)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	Local Control Authorities with best practice weed management guidelines and standard operating procedures in place (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
	Organisations actively participate in Regional Weed Committee meetings (no.)	9	9	9	9	9
	Organisations support and participate in regional biological control programs (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
	Multi-agency events attended by organisations that address effective and collaborative strategic weed management (no.)	1	1	1	1	1
	Organisations attend Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone Management Group meetings (no.)	5	5	5	5	5
	A North Coast Regional Bitou Bush Management Plan is developed and implemented (no.)		1			
	Quarterly progress reports for weed management programs provided by North Coast Regional Weed Committee members to the Regional Weed Coordinator (no.)	30	30	30	30	30
	Quarterly progress reports for weed management programs provided by Local Land Services to the North Coast Weed Advisory Committee (no.)	4	4	4	4	4
	Local control authorities with the capacity to undertake enforcement actions (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
	Organisations undertake monitoring reporting and feedback using a consistent approach (no.)	8	8	8	8	

Key outcome	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Roles and responsibilities are clear for weeds management	Councils provided with 'Weeds and the Biosecurity Act - a handbook for local councils and councillors in NSW' (no.)			12		
Private landholders and the general community are motivated to support biosecurity at all stages of invasion curve	Extension events (field days, workshops, presentations) conducted (no.)	15	15	15	15	15
	Media platforms where the North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan is promoted (no.)	4				
	North Coast Regional Weed Committee meetings allow for opportunities for community involvement to be identified and discussed (no.)	4	4	4	4	4
	The North Coast Regional Weed Committee works with industry networks to better understand land manager needs and enable best practice weed management (no.)	1	1	1	1	1
	Regional partnership projects that maintain and build on existing volunteer networks (no.)	10	10	10	10	10
	The North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan is reviewed and updated (no. 1)		1			
	Regional weed information resources and materials are reviewed and updated to ensure consistency with the North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023–2027 (no.)	1				
	Organisations implement the North Coast Weed Biosecurity Communication and Engagement Plan (no.)	9	9	9	9	9
	The North Coast Regional Weeds Calendar is reviewed, updated and developed (no.)	1	1	1	1	1
	Organisations promote and utilise state-wide weeds information resources such as WeedWise, Weed Control Handbook and No Space for Weeds (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
	Organisations apply the Community Based Social Marketing (CBSM) Framework to guide weeds-related behaviour change projects (no.)	5	5	5	5	5
	Organisations promote hotlines for reporting new weed incursions (no.)	9	9	9	9	9
	Media campaigns for new weed incursions conducted (no.)	2	2	2	2	2
	Media Promotions Schedule for high risk weeds developed and maintained (no.)	1	1	1	1	1

Key outcome	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Skilled workforce implementing invasive species management	Weeds professionals supported to attend weeds-related training courses (no. 25) (no.)	25	25	25	25	25
	A regional succession plan for biosecurity professionals is developed (no)					1
	New weeds professionals attend Weed Officer Induction Training and other training in line with the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Improved tools to monitor and manage invasive species	Weed research programs and/or new technologies supported in the North Coast region (no.)					1
	Local Control Authorities contribute to the Biosecurity Information System (BIS) in line with the NSW Weeds Metadata Standard (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
	Local Control Authorities contribute in an analysis of BIS data to prepare regional maps and reports (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
Legislation and policy supports effective action at all stages of invasion curve	Local Control Authorities with compliance policy and procedure endorsed (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
	Weeds professionals maintain qualifications required under the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 and skills relating to weeds compliance (no.)	8	8	8	8	8
	Individuals attend the Weed conferences and other forums (no.)		6		6	
Commitment to implement and monitor progress of the Invasive Species Plan	The North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Strategy aligns with ISP goals (no.)	1				
	The NSW Weeds Action Program North Coast regional sub program is reviewed (no.)			1		
	A regional annual report is provided to Department of Primary Industries for NSW Weeds Action Program (no. 1)	1	1	1	1	1

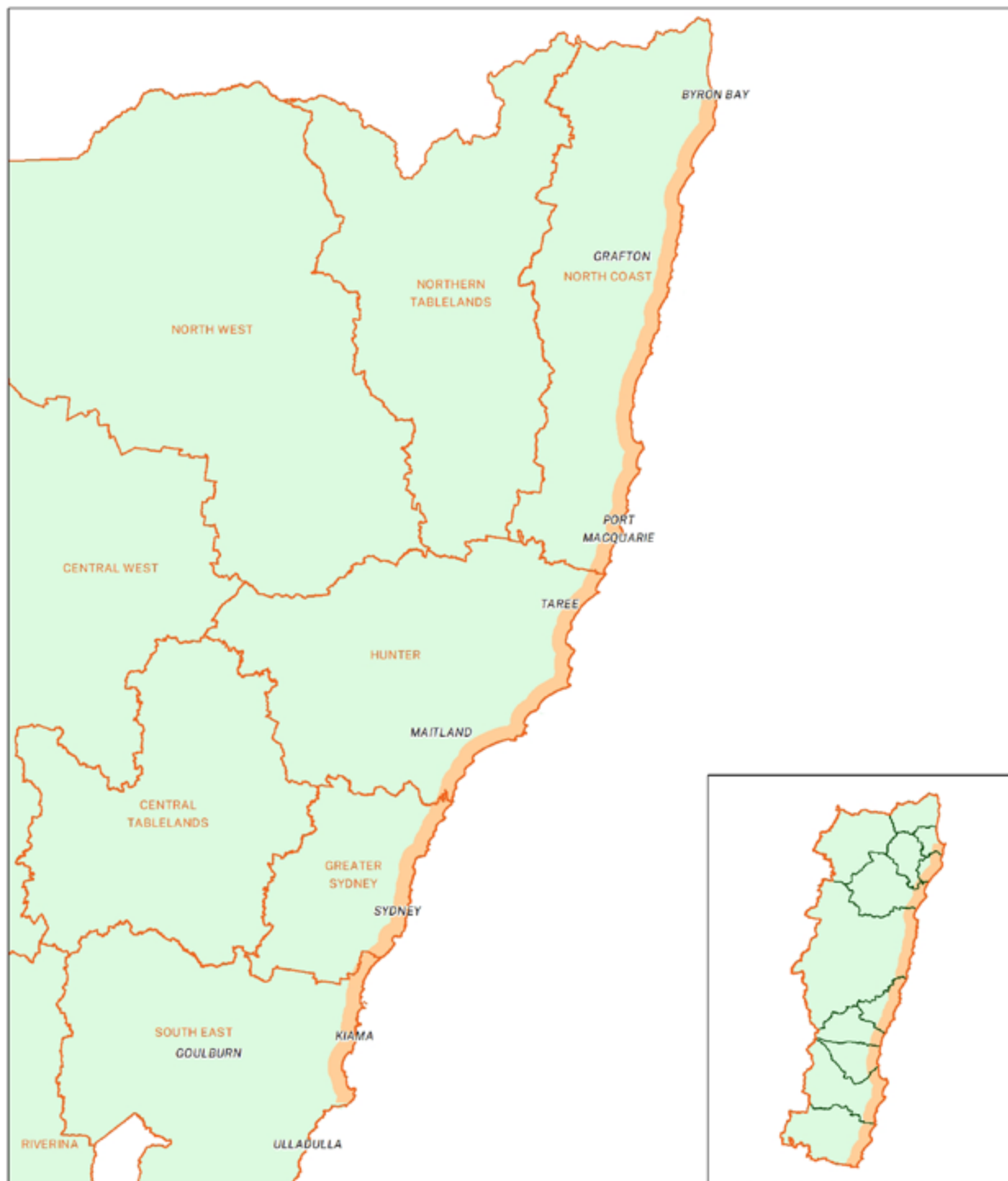
Appendix 5: Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone maps

A biosecurity zone, known as the "Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone", is established for all land within the State except land within 10 kilometres of the mean high water mark of the Pacific Ocean between Cape Byron in the north and Point Perpendicular in the South. There are specific requirements for owners and occupiers of land within the Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone. The North Coast region includes both land that is within the Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone and land outside the Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone, see maps A5.1 and A5.2.



Image: Kylie van der Kolk

A5.1 Bitou bush weed management zone



North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan

Management Zones for Bitou Bush *Chrysanthemoides monilifera* *subsp. rotundata*

Legend
 LLS Boundary
 Bitou Bush
 Zone
 Core
 Biosecurity

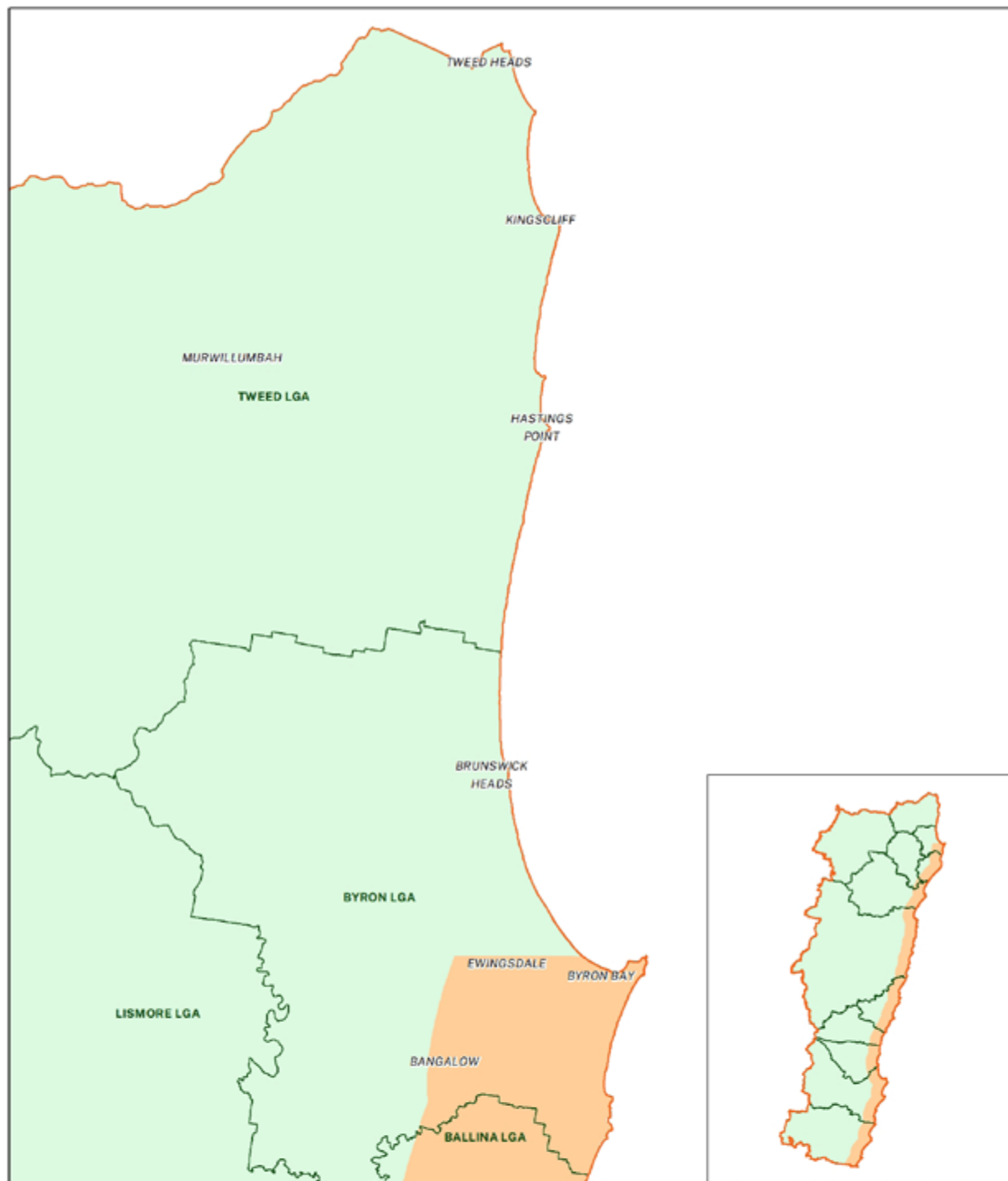
0 50 100 150 200
Kilometers

Sources: Data used may include:
 NSW Land and Property Information - Towns, parks and forests, roads, water, imagery;
 NSW Dept of Industry - Administrative boundaries;
 Includes material: © CNES 2019, Distribution Spot Image S.A. France, all rights reserved

Disclaimer:
 Map created by Hunter Local Land Services. This map is not guaranteed to be free of error or omissions. The State of New South Wales and its employees, officers, agents or servants expressly disclaim all and any liability and responsibility to any person in respect of anything and of the consequences of anything done or omitted to be done by any such person in reliance, whether wholly or partially upon the information contained on the map.
 © New South Wales Government 2022. All Rights Reserved.

The Coordinate System on this map uses the Geocentric Datum of Australia 1984 (GDA94).

A5.2 Bitou bush weed management zone - Byron LGA



North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan

Management Zones for Bitou Bush *Chrysanthemoides monilifera* *subsp. rotundata*

Legend

- North Coast LLS Boundary
- Bitou Bush**
- Zone**
- Core
- Biosecurity

Sources: Data used may include:
NSW Land and Property Information - Towns, parks and forests, roads, water, imagery.
NSW Dept of Industry - Administrative boundaries.
Includes material © CNES 2009. Distribution based on imagery S.A. France, all rights reserved.

Disclaimer:
Map created by Hunter Local Land Services. This map is not guaranteed to be free of error or omissions. The State of New South Wales and its employees, officers, agents or servants expressly disclaim all and any liability and responsibility to any person in respect of anything, and of the consequences, of anything done or omitted to be done by any such person in reliance, whether wholly or partially, upon the information contained on this map.
© New South Wales Government 2022. All Rights Reserved.

0 4 8 12 16 Kilometers

The Coordinate System on this map uses the Geocentric Datum of Australia (GDA2020).

