



Draft Hunter Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027

Acknowledgement of Country

Hunter Local Land Services recognises that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples are the oldest continuous living cultural group in the world.

We pay our deepest respects to the Traditional Custodians of the fresh and saltwater Lands and Country where our offices are located, and we honour their Elders through the thousands of generations.

Hunter Local Land Services also acknowledges the diverse and rich cultures of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples living in the Hunter and Manning Great Lakes regions who willingly share their sacred traditional knowledge in land and environmental management to ensure Country and waters are protected, restored, and preserved in ways for everyone to enjoy.

Published by Hunter Local Land Services

Hunter Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027

First published 19 September 2022.

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



Acknowledgement of contributors

The Hunter Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan was developed by the Hunter Regional Weed Committee and Hunter Weeds Technical Team on behalf of the Hunter Local Land Services Board for endorsement by the board. The Hunter Local Land Services Board wishes to acknowledge the work of the committee and regional support staff in developing the Hunter 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.

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Hunter Local Land Services Chair's foreword



Hunter Local Land Services works to deliver efficient and effective integrated services associated with agricultural production, biosecurity, natural resource management and emergency management, with great importance based upon a regional delivery focus.

I would like to thank the members of the Hunter Regional Weed Committee, biosecurity (weeds) officers and other agency stakeholders who contributed to the review and development of this document with their expertise and time.

I look forward to working with the Hunter Regional Weed Committee, partnering organisations and stakeholders in implementing these Hunter Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan and providing quality and meaningful outcomes across the Hunter.

Awareness and understanding of the importance of biosecurity to protect and enhance the healthy and productive landscapes of the Hunter region has never been higher. This Plan is critical to ensure the combined efforts of landholders, agencies and other stakeholders are effective in meeting the current and future threats posed by weeds to our natural, social and economic assets.

Tony Hegarty

Chair

Hunter Local Land Services

Hunter Regional Weed Committee Chair's foreword



I am pleased to present the Hunter Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan on behalf of Hunter Local Land Services, member councils and stakeholders of the Hunter Regional Weed Committee.

The Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan prioritises weeds into various landscapes and details action plans. It is a document to be used by a wide cross section of the community responsible for land management.

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

- Australian Weeds Strategy
- 20-Year Economic Vision for Regional NSW
- *Local Land Services Act 2013*
- NSW Biosecurity Strategy
- *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015*
- NSW Invasive Species Plan
- Local Land Services State Strategic Plan
- Hunter Local Land Services Local Strategic Plan

The Hunter Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan aims to provide all landholders and stakeholders with the knowledge and tools to make informed decisions in weed management and control, taking into account the limited resources and funds available.

Central to the success of this plan is the need to continue to build ownership by the whole community, 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 Hunter Local Land Services region.

Much progress has been made over the past five years in achieving more effective, coordinated action to tackle priority weeds. The Hunter Regional Weed Committee has supported and overseen a number of highly significant outcomes with early identification, control and in some instances eradication of new weeds to the Hunter region. Increased coordination in efforts to effectively manage the many broadscale weeds has also occurred and will continue to be a priority over the life of this plan.

Brett Miners

Chair

Hunter Regional Weed Committee

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 Hunter 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 Hunter 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 Hunter Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan was prepared by the Hunter Regional Weed Committee on behalf of the Hunter 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 Hunter 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 Hunter, 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 Hunter 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 Hunter region.
- has been prepared by the Hunter Regional Weed Committee on behalf of Hunter 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 Hunter 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 Hunter 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:

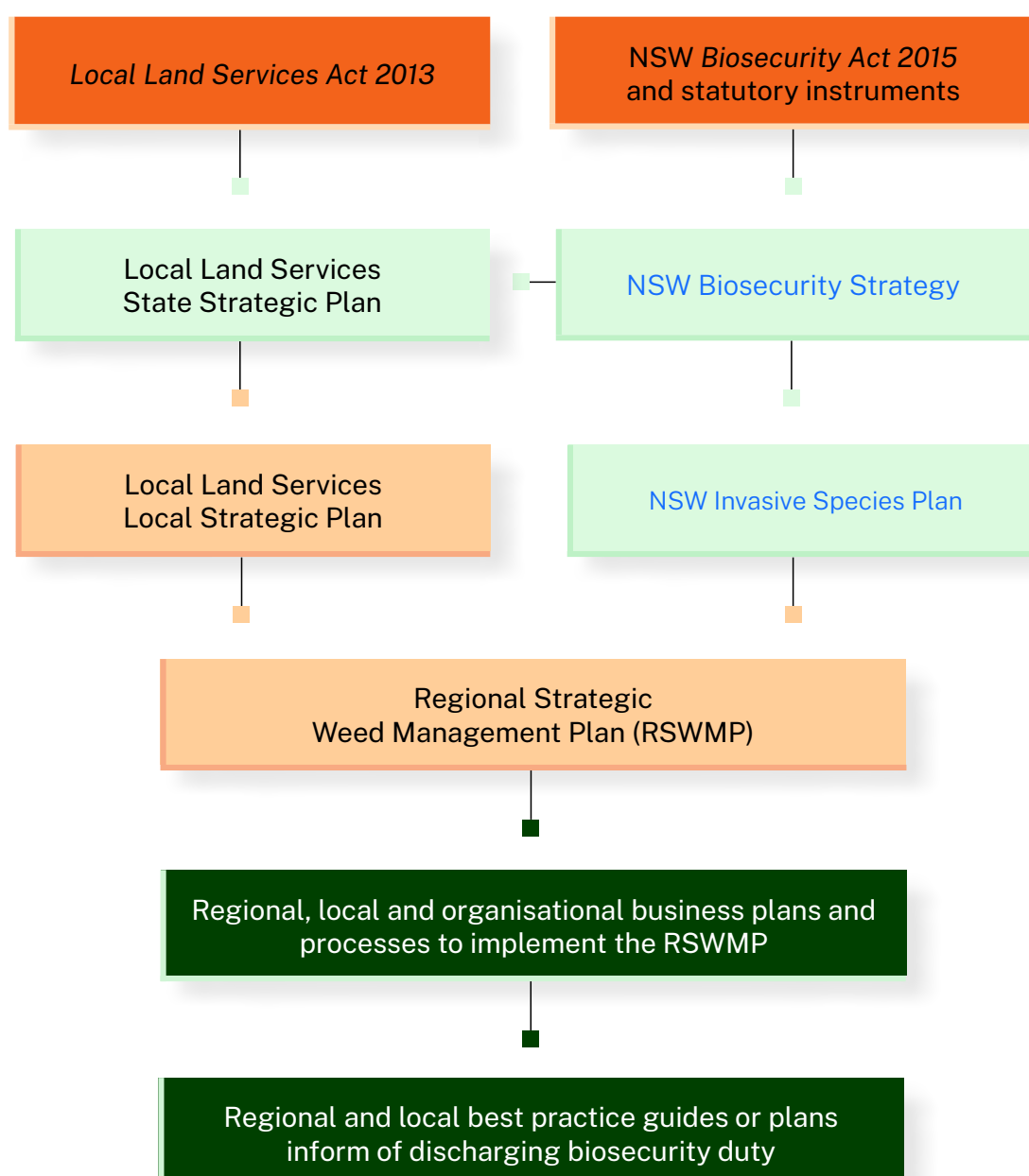
Capacity building – ensure NSW has the ability and commitment to manage invasive species.

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.

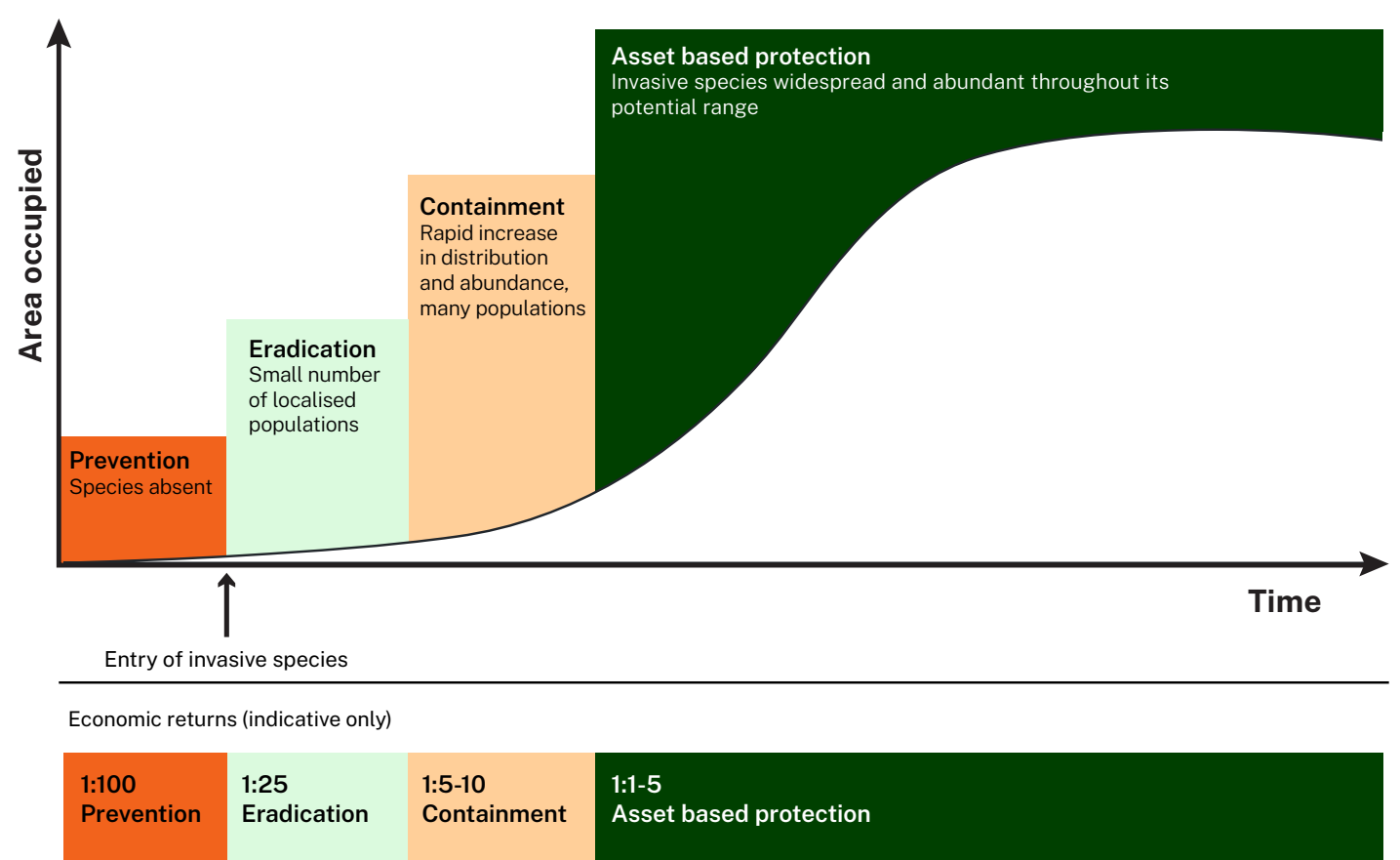
The generalised ‘weed invasion curve’ (Figure 3.1) illustrates the invasion process of weeds from arrival to widespread establishment after research showed that the effort and resources required to control a weed rises with time and area occupied.

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.

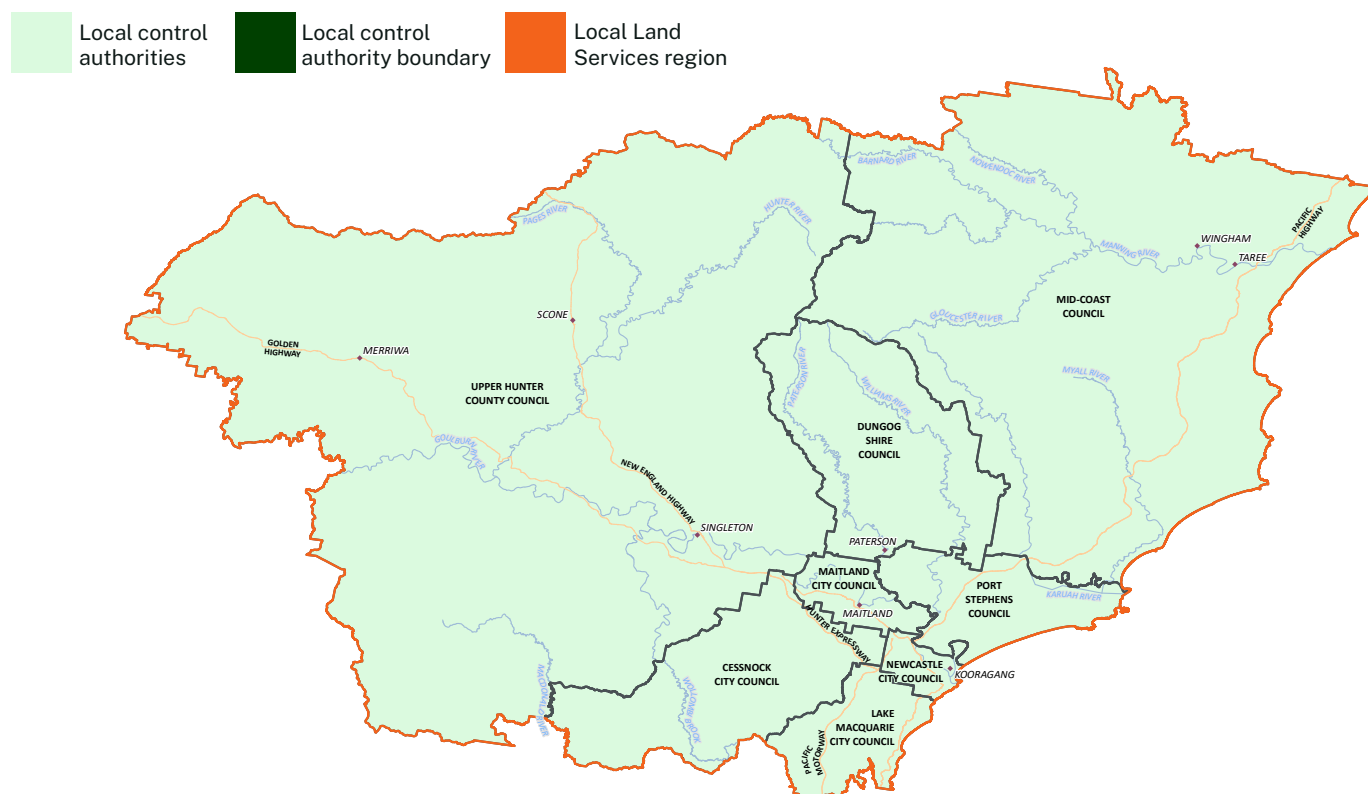
Common name	Scientific name	Regulatory tool
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone applies in some parts of NSW Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or 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>Orobanche</i> spp. (all species except the native <i>O. cernua</i> var. <i>australiana</i> and <i>O. minor</i>)	Prohibited Matter in NSW

Common name	Scientific name	Regulatory tool
Brooms	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> , <i>G. linifolia</i> , <i>Cystisus scoparius</i>	Mandatory Measure prohibits sale within or import into NSW
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

Common name	Scientific name	Regulatory tool
Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW
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>Limncharis flava</i>	Prohibited Matter in NSW

4. Weed management in the region

Figure 4.1: Hunter Local Land Services regional map.



4.1 Introduction to region

The Hunter Local Land Services region is home to over 730,000 people across 33,000 square kilometres and 10 local government areas.

The region comprises of Cessnock City, Dungog Shire, Lake Macquarie City, Maitland City, MidCoast, Muswellbrook Shire, City of Newcastle, Port Stephens, Singleton and Upper Hunter Shire councils.

Each council performs the role of the Local control authority with respect to weeds biosecurity for its respective area, with the exception of Muswellbrook, Singleton and Upper Hunter which fall under the jurisdiction of the Upper Hunter Weeds Authority. The Hunter has good connectivity with other regions with north-south movements along the east coast through the Main North rail line and the M1 and Pacific Highway corridors. East-west connections occur via the Hunter Expressway, Hunter Valley Rail network, and the New England and Golden highways.

The Hunter region's major rivers are the Manning, Karuah, Wallamba, Myall, Hunter, Williams, Goulburn and Pages. The region provides a distinct mixture of landscape, such as sandstone escarpment, Goulburn River gorges, rich alluvial floodplains, tertiary basalt plateaus, coastal estuaries and beaches. It offers a diverse blend of livelihood and lifestyle values.

The Hunter region intersects with three biogeographical areas. This physical diversity is evident in the wide range of weed species that are present or have potential to occur in the region. The Hunter is a geological transition area between the Sydney Basin and the New England Fold Belt. The climate of the Hunter is generally temperate; however, rainfall and temperature gradients occur with longitude, latitude and altitude.



300

There are more than 300 threatened plants, animals and ecological communities found in the Hunter, with many endemic to the region.



20%

Over 20% of the land area in the Hunter region comprises conservation and natural areas.



80%

The Hunter region provides 80% of the total value of stud horses exported by Australia.



150

The Hunter Valley is one of Australia's most well-known wine regions, containing over 150 wineries.

The Hunter's diverse natural environment is a key contributor to the region's identity. It includes the culturally and ecologically significant Port Stephens-Great Lakes Marine Park and the World Heritage listed Greater Blue Mountains.

The region also includes 1.1 million hectares of open space, 63% of which is National Park and Nature Reserves, including Wallaroo, Barrington Tops, Myall Lakes, Wallingat, Wollemi, and Yengo National Parks and the Hunter Estuary and Myall Lakes Ramsar listed wetlands. State forests also accounts for over 6% of the land in the region.

The Hunter is the largest economy in regional NSW contributing over \$34.7 billion to the NSW economy.

The natural resources of the Hunter region support many industries, including agriculture, coal mining, power generation, forestry, fishing, tourism and recreation.

Grazing of beef cattle, sheep, alpacas and goats are major agricultural activities, as are dairying, poultry production, dryland cropping, irrigated cropping and olive, fodder, and turf production.

The region is also well known for its thoroughbred horse industry and vineyards. Significant industry offset conservation lands also exist with residential development dominating the coastal fringe. This growing population continues to spread west with more than 90 per cent of the region's privately owned properties now two hectares or less in size.

Although there are vast physical and climatic differences between east and west, the increasing need to manage weeds is consistent across the region.

Priority Sites

Weeds that are widely distributed across the Hunter region are unlikely to be eradicated, however these weeds may still pose a significant threat to specific areas, landscapes or places of high economic, environmental and/or social value known as "priority sites". Priority sites may also be specific to each individual local government area. The following are examples (but not a comprehensive list) of priority sites:

- [Cultural and Natural Assets of Intergenerational Significance](#) (AIS) declared under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
- Hunter Estuary and Myall Lakes Ramsar listed wetlands
- Greater Blue Mountains and Gondwana Rainforests of Australia World Heritage Areas.
- Threatened species and endangered ecological communities and their habitats
- Areas listed under the [Biodiversity Values Map](#).
- Heritage objects, items and places listed under the *Heritage Act 1977* and the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1974*.
- High Ecological Value Aquatic Ecosystems.
- High value agricultural and horticultural production land.

4.2 Key risks to the region

Weeds pose a significant threat to primary production, ecosystem biodiversity, conservation efforts and many other important lifestyle and cultural values of the Hunter region, by:

- Invading crops and pasture, reducing crop yields and the carrying capacity of agricultural land
- Impacting the survival and evolutionary development of native species, populations and ecological communities and therefore reducing biodiversity
- Reducing the quantity and quality of agricultural, horticultural and forestry products
- Changing the structure and function of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems and degrading the ecosystem services that they provide
- Impacting human health by exacerbating respiratory issues, allergies and other medical conditions
- Poisoning livestock and domesticated animals
- Reducing the natural beauty and aesthetic value of the region
- Degrading soil stability, particularly in agricultural and riparian areas
- Reducing the quality of water and waterways, affecting natural flows and aquatic habitats
- Impacting recreational activities such as fishing, boating and camping
- Changing natural bushfire patterns, and the frequency and intensity of fires
- Increasing the cost of managing natural areas, cultural assets and public infrastructure
- Degrading natural areas that they are not suitable for nature conservation and/or eco-tourism
- Impacting important infrastructure such as water supply dams, railway corridors and roadways.

The physical characteristics of weeds allows them to be easily introduced to the Hunter, be spread throughout the region, and invade natural, agricultural and urban areas, by a range of mechanisms such as:

- The movement of contaminated items such as grain, fodder and machinery
- Sale of prohibited plants via online platforms, markets, roadside stalls, nurseries, pet stores and aquariums
- Waterway flows and ocean currents
- Releasing unwanted aquatic plants into local waterways
- Dumping of plants, garden waste and grass clippings into natural areas
- Movement along utility easements and transport corridors
- Contaminated soil, sand, gravel and other landscaping materials
- Natural disturbances such as flood, drought and bushfires
- Bushwalkers, camping equipment, 4WD vehicles, boating and other recreational activities
- The movement of weed propagules by livestock, native fauna and feral animals.

4.3 Priority weeds in the Hunter 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. Hunter regional priority weeds are identified in Table 4.2 with additional further information available in [Appendix 1.2](#) of the Plan.

Regional priority weeds are regulated through the general biosecurity duty (see Appendix 2 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).

Table 4.2: Hunter region priority weeds

Common name	Scientific name	Regional management priority
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Containment
African lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Asset protection
African olive	<i>Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata</i>	Containment
Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Containment (biosecurity zone)
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria calycina var. calycina</i>	Prevention
Asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus virgatus</i>	Containment
Bitou bush	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata</i>	Containment (biosecurity zone)
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus species aggregate</i>	Asset protection
Blue heliotrope	<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>	Asset protection
Blue periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>	Asset protection
Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Containment
Broad-leaf pepper tree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Eradication
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Eradication
Camphor laurel	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Asset protection
Cape broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Eradication
Cat's claw creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	Asset protection
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Eradication
Chinese celtis	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Eradication
Chinese knotweed	<i>Persicaria chinensis</i>	Eradication
Chinese tallow tree	<i>Triadica sebifera</i>	Containment
Climbing asparagus	<i>Asparagus africanus</i>	Eradication
Cockspur coral tree	<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	Asset protection
Coolatai grass	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Asset protection
Coral creeper	<i>Barleria repens</i>	Eradication
Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i>	Asset protection
Crofton weed	<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	Asset protection
East Indian hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Prevention
Espartillo – broad kernel	<i>Amelichloa caudata</i>	Prevention

Common name	Scientific name	Regional management priority
Espartillo – narrow kernel	<i>Amelichloa brachychaet</i>	Prevention
Galenia	<i>Galenia pubescens</i>	Containment
Giant devil's fig	<i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i>	Prevention
Giant Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Asset protection
Giant rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i>	Asset protection
Giant reed	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Asset protection
Glory lily	<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Eradication
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Eradication
Green cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Asset protection
Ground asparagus	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Asset protection
Groundsel bush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Eradication
Harrisia cactus	<i>Harrisia species</i>	Eradication
Honey locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Containment
Horsetails	<i>Equisetum species</i>	Prevention
Hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	Eradication
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis and hybrids</i>	Prevention
Juncus	<i>Juncus acutus</i>	Asset protection
Kidney-leaf mud plantain	<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>	Eradication
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria lobata</i>	Prevention
Lantana	<i>Lantana camera</i>	Asset protection
Leaf cactus	<i>Pereskia aculeata</i>	Prevention
Long-leaf willow primrose	<i>Ludwigia longifolia</i>	Asset protection
Ludwigia	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Eradication
Mahonia	<i>Berberis lomariifolia</i>	Prevention
Ming asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus macowanii var. zuluensis</i>	Asset protection
Mistflower	<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	Asset protection
Mother-of-millions	<i>Bryophyllum species</i>	Asset protection
Mysore thorn	<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>	Eradication
Nodding thistle	<i>Carduus nutans subsp. nutans</i>	Asset protection

Common name	Scientific name	Regional management priority
Ox-eye daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Eradication
Pampas grass	<i>Cortaderia species</i>	Containment
Paterson's curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Containment
Plume poppy	<i>Bocconia frutescens</i>	Eradication
Prickly pears – Austrocylindropuntias	<i>Austrocylindropuntia species</i>	Prevention
Prickly pears –Cylindropuntias	<i>Cylindropuntia species</i>	Eradication
Prickly pears –Opuntias	<i>Opuntia species</i>	Asset protection
Rattlepod	<i>Crotalaria beddomeana</i>	Eradication
Rhus tree	<i>Toxicodendron succedaneum</i>	Eradication
Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Asset protection
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i> and <i>S. minima</i>	Containment
Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i> subsp. <i>scoparius</i>	Containment
Sea spurge	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>	Eradication
Senegal tea plant	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	Eradication
Serrated tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Prevention
Sicilian sea lavender	<i>Limonium hyblaeum</i>	Prevention
Sicklethorn	<i>Asparagus falcatus</i>	Prevention
Silverleaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Eradication
Snakefeather	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Eradication
Sticky nightshade	<i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i>	Eradication
St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Containment
Telegraph weed	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Asset protection
Thatch grass	<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>	Asset protection
Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Eradication
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Containment (biosecurity zone)
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Eradication
Water star grass	<i>Heteranthera zosterifolia</i>	Prevention
White blackberry	<i>Rubus niveus</i>	Eradication
Yellow bells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Asset protection

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 community of the Hunter is actively involved in hands-on weed management across the region, on both private and public land. There are many examples of industries, non-government organisations, community groups and businesses which are enthusiastically engaged in protecting the Hunter's environment, economy and community from the impact of weeds, such as:

- Two Landcare networks comprising over 1100 members across 67 groups, which focus on weed management on both private and public land throughout the region.
- Individual landholders of rural, peri-urban and urban properties undertaking weed management as per their general biosecurity duty and other legislative requirements under the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015*.
- Local and regional community events, field days, corporate working bees, workshops, training and information sessions in weed management and biosecurity responsibilities.
- Rural industry groups such as Singleton Land and Beef providing information and opportunities for engagement in weeds issues to their members.
- Input on weed management through Local Aboriginal Land Councils, Aboriginal organisations and the Aboriginal Community Advisory Group.
- Legislative and consent conditions of development such as Biobanking, Vegetation Management Plans or Weed Management Strategies.
- Tertiary institutions providing weeds education, weed ecology studies and weeds management research.
- The natural resource management industry, providing weed control contractors, bushland regenerators, ecologists and environmental consultants services to the region.
- Local communities assisting others heavily impacted by weeds following natural disasters including floods, fires and drought.



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 Hunter Local Strategic Plan and will be implemented in collaboration with key stakeholders, the community and Hunter 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

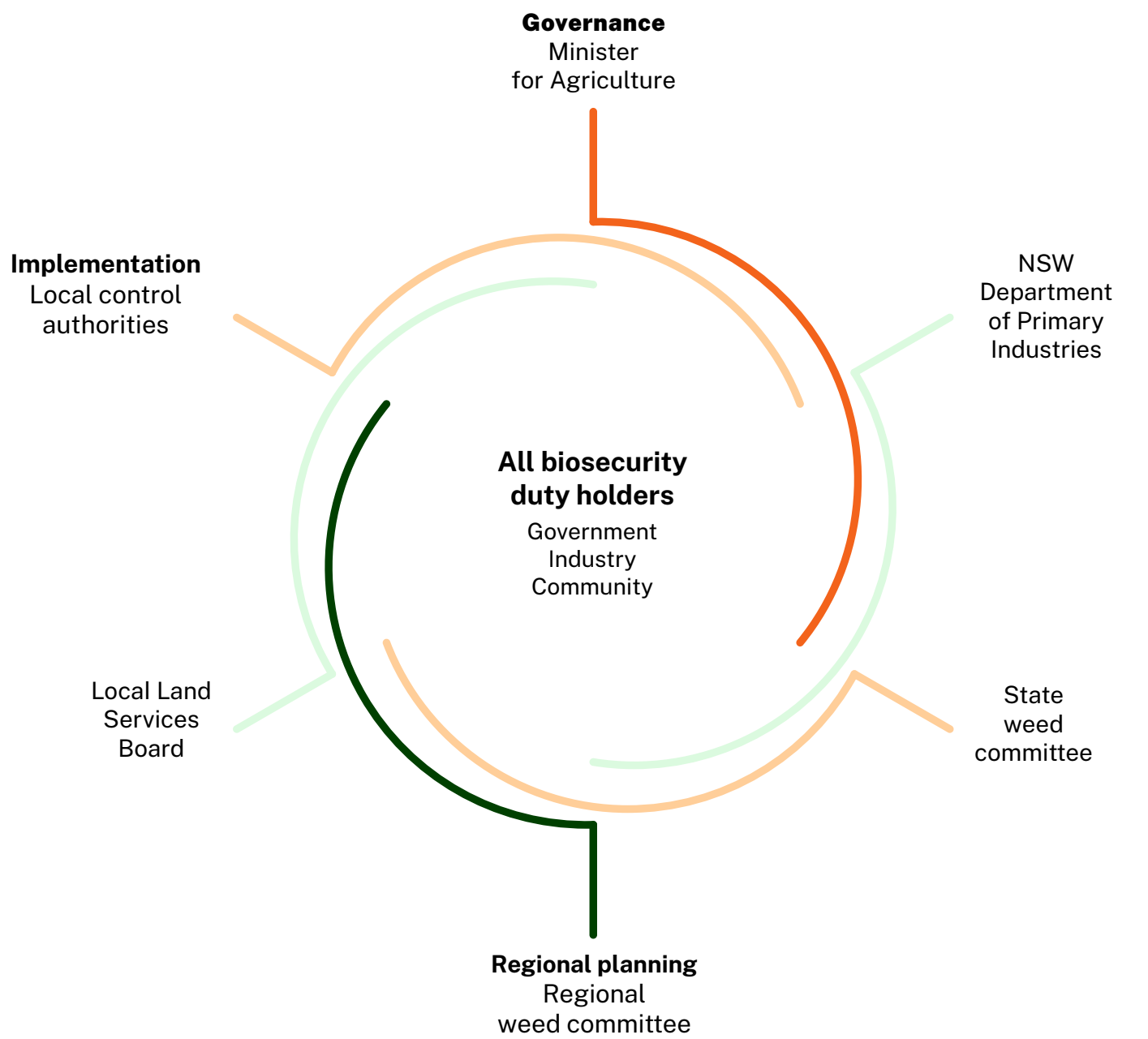
The following principles will be used to guide weed management planning and implementation.

- 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 Hunter 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	Regional weed risk assessments undertaken as identified and prioritised by the Hunter Regional Weed Committee and stakeholders (no. 10)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee	Per year (year 2 – year 5) (2024 – 2027)
		Species or species complex listed in plan assessed via Weed Risk Matrix system (100%)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee	By end year 1 (2023)
	1.1.2 Review legislative arrangements for control of high-risk species and pathways	Regional stakeholders participation in biosecurity act review (no. 10)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee	By end year 2 (2024)
		Local control authorities with minimum of one delegated authorised officer (100%)	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 sites inspections conducted (no. 2200)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		High-risk pathway inspections conducted (12,000 kilometres)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Education programs delivered for high-risk species (no. 2)	Hunter Local Land Services	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Local control authorities with compliance policy and procedure endorsed (100%)	Local control authorities	By end of year 2 (2024)
		Local control authorities have the capacity to undertake enforcement actions (100%)	Local control authorities	By end of year 4 (2026)
		Authorised officers and other stakeholders are trained in identification of high-risk species (no. 15)	Hunter Local Land Services	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Field trips undertaken on sites of new or neighbouring region's high risk weed incursions (no. 1)	Hunter 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
1.1 Improved identification and management of high-risk species and pathways	1.1.4 Work with industry to mitigate risk, including codes of practice and labelling standards	Fodder, livestock and machinery movement hygiene education programs delivered (no. 2)	Hunter Local Land Services	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Councils have participated in machinery movement hygiene education programs for plant operators and other appropriate staff (10 councils)	Hunter Local Land Services and local councils	By end of year 5 (2027)
		Plant Sure weed risk assessments undertaken (no. 10)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee and Nursery & Garden Industry, NSW & ACT Ltd	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	Aerial/remote sensing inspection programs delivered (no. 20) Regional High Risk Pathways, Site Management and Inspection Plan review and update completed including; online sales monitoring and enforcement procedure (no. 1) Programs undertaken utilising new technologies e.g., drone, detector dog, remote sensing aerial inspections (no. 1)	Local control authorities Hunter Regional Weed Committee Hunter Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5) By end year 1 (2023) 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	Identify and manage emerging biosecurity risk trends during Hunter Weeds Technical Team and Hunter Regional Weed Committee meetings (no. 6)	Hunter Weeds Technical Team and Hunter 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	Audit/review of local control authorities inspection procedure conducted and recommendations provided (no. 1)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
	1.2.4 Increase public awareness of incursion risk and reporting mechanisms	Community education events delivered (various target audiences) (no. 3) Multi agency public awareness programs delivered (no. 2) Media releases with positive news stories of managed weed incursion distributed (no.1)	Hunter Local Land Services Hunter Local Land Services and other stakeholders Hunter Local Land Services	By end year 5 (2027) By end year 5 (2027) 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	Review and update completed of the Regional High Risk Pathways, Site Management and Inspection Plan and the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan (see Key deliverable under Table 5 1.2.1 and 2.1.3	Hunter Weeds Technical Team and Hunter Regional Weed Committee	By end year 1 (2023)
	2.1.2 Develop incursion response plans for extreme risk species	Eradication/containment priority species management plans developed (no. 1)	Regional Weeds Committee	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
	2.1.3 Develop rapid response plans and cost-sharing agreements	Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan reviewed and updated (no. 1) Regional MoU coordinated partnerships and cost-sharing agreements reviewed and updated (no. 1)	Hunter Weeds Technical Team and Hunter Regional Weed Committee Hunter Weeds Technical Team and Hunter Regional Weed Committee	By end year 1 (2023) By end year 3 (2025)
	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	Regional process for recommendation of listing or changing a priority weed in The Plan developed (no.1)	Hunter Weeds Technical Team and Hunter Regional Weed Committee	By end year 1 (2023)
	2.1.5 Maintain a sufficient state-wide network of biosecurity staff to respond to incursions	Training courses undertaken by authorised officers of local control authorities and other agencies involved in the delivery of regional invasive plant biosecurity outcomes (no. 80)	Local control authorities and other stakeholders	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)

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

Outcomes	Strategies	Key Deliverables (target)	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	Regional weed management strategies for widespread weed species are developed and implemented (no. 2)	Hunter Weeds Technical Team and Hunter Regional Weed Committee	By end year 2 (2024)
		Regional weed management strategies for widespread weed species are reviewed and updated (no. 2)	Hunter Weeds Technical Team and Hunter Regional Weed Committee	By end year 5 (2027)
	3.1.2 Prioritise management efforts based on current and potential impacts	Stakeholders involved in the review and update of the high value assets listed in the plan (no. 10)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee member organisations and all other stakeholders	By end year 3 (2025)
		Local weed management plan template developed for use by local control authorities (no. 1)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee	By end year 1 (2023)
	3.1.3 Programs are measured with clear benchmarks to ensure results are quantified	Organisations have minimum standardised weed program benchmarks in place for quantifying results of weed management (no. 10)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee	By end year 5 (2027)

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

Outcomes	Strategies	Key Deliverables (target)	Responsibility	Timeframe
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 by local control authorities and captured in biosecurity information system by "Biosecurity Advice Given" (no. 2500)	Local control authorities	
	3.2.2 Encourage co-operative programs that use integrated management across all tenures	Collaborative widespread weed management programs initiated (no. 1)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee and all other stakeholders	Per year (Year 1–Year 5)
		Stakeholders attend Regional Weeds Committee meetings (80% of member organisations at each meeting)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee and individual stakeholders	Per year (Year 1–Year 5)
		Presentation from relevant industry guest speaker to Hunter Regional Weed Committee or Hunter Weeds Technical Team (no. 1)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee and individual stakeholders	Per year (Year 1–Year 5)
	3.2.5 Ensure regulatory framework is implemented to back up voluntary actions	Local control authorities have the capacity to undertake enforcement actions (100%)	NSW Department of Primary Industries and local control authorities	By end Year 1 (2023)
	3.2.6 Large management programs should have monitoring, reporting and feedback processes in place to allow continual refinement of management approach	Regional weed management programs contain a minimum MERI framework (100%)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee	Throughout the life of the plan

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

Outcomes	Strategies	Key Deliverables (target)	Responsibility	Timeframe
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>	Landholders informed of their obligations under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> recorded via 'weeds present' in Biosecurity Information System data (no. 2500)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Community field days and information events conducted (no. 60)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee, Hunter Local Land Services, local control authorities and other stakeholders	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Media promotion of the Hunter Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan (no. 4)	Hunter Local Land Services	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
	4.2.2 Identify opportunities for community involvement in biosecurity	<p>Opportunities for community involvement in weed management identified and discussed at Hunter Weeds Technical Team and Hunter Regional Weed Committee meetings (no. 3)</p> <p>Regional community biocontrol release programs coordinated (no. 2)</p>	<p>Hunter Regional Weed Committee and Hunter Weeds Technical Team</p> <p>Hunter Regional Weed Committee, Hunter Weeds Technical Team and Hunter Local Land Services</p>	<p>Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)</p> <p>By end year 5 (2027)</p>

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

Outcomes	Strategies	Key Deliverables (target)	Responsibility	Timeframe
4.2 Private landholders and the general community are motivated to support biosecurity at all stages of invasion curve	4.2.3 Maintain and build on existing volunteer networks	Landcare representative present at Hunter Regional Weed Committee meetings (no. 3)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee and Landcare	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Landcare led priority weed programs funded (no. 1)	Hunter Local Land Services	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Volunteer weed control events conducted by National Parks & Wildlife Service (no. 4)	National Parks and Wildlife Service	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Volunteer groups supported to undertake weed management by National Parks and Wildlife Service (no. 4)	National Parks and Wildlife Service	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
	4.2.4 Provide a range of information, education and training resources	Priority weeds in Hunter Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan have management guides developed or updated (100%)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee, Hunter Weeds Technical Team, Hunter Local Land Services	By end year 3 (2025)
		Community weeds education and training events delivered (no. 2)	Hunter Local Land Services	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
	4.2.5 Raise awareness of the importance of reporting new incursions and provide accessible mechanisms for reporting	Social media, print and radio events delivered to highlight new weed incursions or reporting mechanisms (no. 3)	Hunter Local Land Services and local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
		Media events delivered to highlight innovative weed detection technologies used and mechanisms for reporting (no. 2)	Hunter Local Land Services and local control authorities	By end year 5 (2027)

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

Outcomes	Strategies	Key Deliverables (target)	Responsibility	Timeframe
4.3 Skilled workforce implementing invasive species management	4.3.2 Maintain an adequate network of biosecurity professionals across the state that can be rapidly deployed to manage biosecurity emergencies	Regional succession plan for biosecurity professionals developed (no. 1)	Local control authorities	By end year 5 (2027)
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 supported in the Hunter region (no. 2)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee, Hunter Weeds Technical Team and Hunter Local Land Services	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
	4.4.2 Identify research priorities and potential funding sources	Potential weeds research opportunities and funding sources identified and discussed at Hunter Weeds Technical Team and Hunter Regional Weed Committee meetings (no. 3)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee and Hunter Weeds Technical Team	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	A process developed for National Parks and Wildlife Service weeds data to be converted to Biosecurity Information System compliant data (no. 1)	NSW Department of Primary Industries and National Parks and Wildlife Services	By end year 1 (2023)
		National Parks and Wildlife Service provide six monthly weeds data to Hunter Local Land Services which is converted and uploaded to Biosecurity Information System (no. 2)	National Parks and Wildlife Service and Hunter Local Land Services	Per year (Year 2 – Year 5) (2024 – 2027)
		Member organisations of Hunter Regional Weed Committee have information on and access to regional weeds mapping data (no. 3)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee	By end year 5 (2027)

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

Outcomes	Strategies	Key Deliverables (target)	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 have compliance policy and procedure developed and implementation underway (no. 8)	Local control authorities	By end of year 2 (2024)
	4.5.2 Ensure that consistent community engagement, planning, implementation, monitoring and compliance approaches are employed across NSW	Policies and guidelines provided by NSW Department of Primary Industries are consistently employed by the relevant stakeholders (100%)	Hunter Regional Hunter Regional Weed Committee, local control authorities and Local Land Services.	Throughout the life of the plan
	4.5.3 Maintain involvement in national processes, committees and agreements to facilitate more consistent invasive species management approaches nationally	Hunter representatives regularly attend state-wide, multi-agency weeds committees and working groups (no. 3)	Individual stakeholders	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)
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	Hunter Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan aligns with Invasive Species Plan goals (no. 1)	Hunter Regional Weed Committee	At the commencement of the plan
	4.6.2 Conduct end of Plan review	Local control authorities provide accurate monthly Biosecurity Information System data (no. 8)	Local control authorities	Per year (Year 1 – Year 5)

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).



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 (Appendix 3). 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 Hunter 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](#)).

7. List of Acronyms

DPI	Department of Primary Industries	TSR	Travelling stock reserve
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 Hunter 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 Hunter 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, with collection and submission of specimens for identification via the Botanical Identification Service of the Royal Botanic Gardens and inclusion in the Plant Information Network System (PlantNET).

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"> • Authorised officers and other stakeholders are familiarised with these species through education and field days. • Inspections to detect new weed incursions are undertaken in accordance with the Hunter High Risk Pathways, Site Management and Inspection Plan. • Particular focus on monitoring online sales, nurseries, markets and aquariums for these species. • A new weed incursion initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response 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, 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"> • Authorised officers and other stakeholders are familiarised with these species through education and field days. • Inspections to detect new weed incursions are undertaken in accordance with the Hunter High Risk Pathways, Site Management and Inspection Plan. • Particular focus on monitoring online sales, nurseries, markets and aquariums for these species. • A new weed incursion initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response 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 operations augers or similar equipment used for moving grain vehicles used for transporting grain harvesters vehicles used as support vehicles with grain harvesters and that have been driven in paddocks during harvest operations mineral 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> <p>Regional strategic response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New or isolated infestations initiate the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. Authorised officers and other stakeholders are familiarised with this species through education and field days. Inspections to detect new weed incursions are undertaken in accordance with the Hunter High Risk Pathways, Site Management and Inspection Plan.

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>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"> • New or isolated infestations initiate the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • Authorised officers and other stakeholders are familiarised with this species through education and field days. • Inspections to detect new weed incursions are undertaken in accordance with the Hunter High Risk Pathways, Site Management and Inspection Plan.
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ensure that Chinese violet (including any seed and propagules) is not moved from the land b) immediately notify the local control authority for the area: <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. 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>Regional strategic response:</p> <p>Strategic management of this species is guided by the Hunter Regional Chinese Violet Management Strategy. This strategy details the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The current distribution of this species in the Hunter region. - The key actions and a timeline for all landholders to achieve localised eradication. - Targeted inspection and treatment programs. - Stakeholder and community engagement. - Framework for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement. • New or isolated infestations initiate the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • Authorised officers and other stakeholders are familiarised with this species through education and field days. • Inspections to detect new weed incursions are undertaken in accordance with the Hunter High Risk Pathways, Site Management and Inspection Plan.

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>	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Greater Sydney, b) 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> <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> <p>Within the biosecurity zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. • Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. • Particular focus on prevention of sale through regular monitoring of online sales platforms and inspections of markets, aquariums, pet stores and nurseries. <p>Outside the biosecurity zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. • Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. • Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

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> <p>Within the biosecurity zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. • Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. <p>Outside the biosecurity zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. • Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. • Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

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, MidCoast, 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> <p>Within the biosecurity zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. • Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. • Particular focus on prevention of sale through regular monitoring of online sales platforms and inspections of markets, aquariums, pet stores and nurseries. <p>Outside the biosecurity zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. • Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. • Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

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>	<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"> Particular focus on monitoring online sales and inspecting nurseries, aquariums and markets for sale of these species. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. Identification of high priority assets in the region. Develop region-wide coordinated campaigns for collaborative management. Species managed in accordance with published weed management plan.
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>	
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</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
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</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"> Particular focus on monitoring online sales and inspecting nurseries, aquariums and markets for sale of these species. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. Identification of high priority assets in the region. Develop region-wide coordinated campaigns for collaborative management. Species managed in accordance with published weed management plan.
Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	
Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis spp.</i>	
Prickly pears	<i>Opuntia spp. (excluding O. ficus-indica), Cyllindropuntia spp. and Austrocyllindropuntia spp.</i>	
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 species except S. babylonica, S. X calodendron and S. x reichardtiji (willows except weeping willows, pussy willow and sterile pussy willow)</i>	

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.

Arrowhead (*Sagittaria calycina* var. *calycina*)
 East Indian hygrophila (*Hygrophila polysperma*)
 Espartillo-broad kernel (*Amelichloa caudata*)
 Espartillo-narrow kernel (*Amelichloa brachychaet*)

Giant devil's fig (*Solanum chrysotrichum*)
 Horsetails (*Equisetum* species)
 Hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis* and hybrids)
 Kudzu (*Pueraria lobata*)
 Leaf cactus (*Pereskia aculeata*)
 Mahonia (*Berberis lomariifolia*)

*These species include but are not limited to: Cane cactus (*Austrocyllindropuntia cylindrica*) and Eve's needle cactus (*Austrocyllindropuntia subulate*).

*Prickly pears - *Austrocyllindropuntias* (*Austrocyllindropuntia* species)
 Serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*)
 Sicilian sea lavender (*Limonium hyblaeum*)
 Sickletorn (*Asparagus falcatus*)
 Water star grass (*Heteranthera zosterifolia*)

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspections to detect new weed incursions are undertaken in accordance with the Hunter High Risk Pathways, Site Management and Inspection Plan. A new weed incursion initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. This plan details the responsibilities and processes required for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detection of new weed species Determination of pathway of introduction Identification of new weed species Weed risk assessment Rapid response actions required Monitoring new weed incursion and reassessing actions required

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.

Broad-leaf pepper tree – *Schinus terebinthifolius*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. • Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Cabomba – *Cabomba caroliniana*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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.• 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication.• Enforcement action on all lands where necessary.• Targeted inspection and treatment programs.• Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations.• New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan.• High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.• Monitor progress towards eradication.• Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.• Particular focus on prevention of sale through regular monitoring of online sales platforms and inspections of markets, aquariums, pet stores and nurseries.

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.

Cape broom – *Genista monspessulana*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.

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.

Chilean needle grass – *Nassella neesiana*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. • Development of a Regional Weed Management Strategy if required. • Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Chinese celtis – *Celtis sinensis*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. • Development of a Regional Weed Management Strategy if required. • Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Chinese knotweed – *Persicaria chinensis*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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.• 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication.• Enforcement action on all lands where necessary.• Targeted inspection and treatment programs.• Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations.• New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan.• High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.• Monitor progress towards eradication.• Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.• Development of a Regional Weed Management Strategy if required.• Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Climbing Asparagus – *Asparagus africanus*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. • Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Coral creeper – *Barleria repens*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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.• 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication.• Enforcement action on all lands where necessary.• Targeted inspection and treatment programs.• Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations.• New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan.• High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.• Monitor progress towards eradication.• Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.• Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Glory lily – *Gloriosa superba*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. • Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Gorse – *Ulex europaeus*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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.• 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication.• Enforcement action on all lands where necessary.• Targeted inspection and treatment programs.• Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations.• New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan.• High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.• Monitor progress towards eradication.• Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.

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.

Groundsel bush – *Baccharis halimifolia*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic management of this species is guided by the Hunter Regional Groundsel Bush Management Strategy. This strategy details the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current distribution of this species in the Hunter region. • The key actions and a timeline for all landholders to achieve localised eradication. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Stakeholder and community engagement. • Framework for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement. • New or isolated infestations initiate the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • Promoting and using best-practice weed hygiene procedures. • Improve engagement with land managers of utility and transport easements. • Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Harrisia cactus – *Harrisia species*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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.• 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication.• Enforcement action on all lands where necessary.• Targeted inspection and treatment programs.• Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations.• New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan.• High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.• Monitor progress towards eradication.• Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.• Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Hygrophila – *Hygrophila costata*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic management of this species is guided by the Hunter Regional Hygrophila Management Strategy. This strategy details the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current distribution of this species in the Hunter region. • The key actions and a timeline to achieve localised eradication. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Stakeholder and community engagement. • Framework for monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement. • New or isolated infestations initiate the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • Promoting and using best-practice weed hygiene procedures.

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.

Kidney-leaf mud plantain – *Heteranthera reniformis*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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.• 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication.• Enforcement action on all lands where necessary.• Targeted inspection and treatment programs.• Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations.• New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan.• High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.• Monitor progress towards eradication.• Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.• Development of a Regional Weed Management Strategy if required.

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.

Ludwigia – *Ludwigia peruviana*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. • Development of a Regional Weed Management Strategy if required.

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.

Mysore thorn – *Caesalpinia decapetala*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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.• 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication.• Enforcement action on all lands where necessary.• Targeted inspection and treatment programs.• Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations.• New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan.• High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.• Monitor progress towards eradication.• Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.• Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Ox-eye daisy – *Leucanthemum vulgare*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. • Development of a Regional Weed Management Strategy if required. • Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required. • Historic infestations in the MidCoast Local Government Area may require longer-term approaches utilising integrated management programs in consultation with the local weeds biosecurity officer.

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.

Plume poppy – *Bocconia frutescens*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. • Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

*Prickly pears - *Cylindropuntias* – *Cylindropuntia* species

* These species include but are not limited to: *Boxing glove cactus (Cylindropuntia fulgida var. mamillata)*, *Hudson pear (Cylindropuntia pallida)* and *Rope pear (Cylindropuntia imbricata)*.

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region</p> <p>See map of region (figure 4.1)</p>	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. • Particular focus on monitoring of online sales platforms. • Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Rattlepod – *Crotalaria beddomeana*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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.• 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication.• Enforcement action on all lands where necessary.• Targeted inspection and treatment programs.• Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations.• New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan.• High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.• Monitor progress towards eradication.• Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.• Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Rhus tree – *Toxicodendron succedaneum*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. • Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Sea spurge – *Euphorbia paralias*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region</p> <p>See map of region (figure 4.1)</p>	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. • Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Senegal tea plant – *Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. • Development of a Regional Weed Management Strategy if required. • Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Silverleaf nightshade – *Solanum elaeagnifolium*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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.• 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication.• Enforcement action on all lands where necessary.• Targeted inspection and treatment programs.• Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations.• New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan.• High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.• Monitor progress towards eradication.• Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.

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.

Snakefeather – *Asparagus scandens*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. • Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Sticky nightshade – *Solanum sisymbriifolium*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. • Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Tree-of-Heaven – *Ailanthus altissima*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. • Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

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.

Water lettuce – *Pistia stratiotes*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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.• 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication.• Enforcement action on all lands where necessary.• Targeted inspection and treatment programs.• Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations.• New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan.• High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.• Monitor progress towards eradication.• Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.• Development of a Regional Weed Management Strategy where required.

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.

White blackberry – *Rubus niveus*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<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. • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, aiming for localised eradication. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • New or isolated infestations in the region initiates the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitor progress towards eradication. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.

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.

African boxthorn – *Lycium ferocissimum*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>An exclusion zone is established for all land in the region, except the core infestation which includes parts of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muswellbrook Local Government Area Upper Hunter Local Government Area <p>(See map of African boxthorn exclusion zone/core infestation in appendix 4)</p>	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <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. 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. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted inspection and treatment programs. Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

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.

Alligator weed – *Alternanthera philoxeroides*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>An Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone is established for all land within the Hunter Local Land Services region except land in the following local government areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake Macquarie Local Government Area Maitland Local Government Area Newcastle Local Government Area Port Stephens Local Government Area <p>(See map of alligator weed biosecurity zone in appendix 4)</p>	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person must not, import into the State or sell <p>Within the 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. <p>Outside the biosecurity zone:</p> <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. 	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted inspection and treatment programs. Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Particular focus on prevention of sale through regular monitoring of online sales platforms and inspections of markets, aquariums, pet stores and nurseries. <p>Within the biosecurity zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. <p>Outside the biosecurity zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

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.

African olive – *Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>An exclusion zone is established for all land in the region, except the core infestation which includes parts of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dungog Local Government Area Lake Macquarie Local Government Area Maitland Local Government Area MidCoast Local Government Area Port Stephens Local Government Area Singleton Local Government Area <p>(See map of African olive exclusion zone/core infestation in appendix 4)</p>	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <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. 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. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted inspection and treatment programs. Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Individual significant, mature trees that are providing essential services to the landholder may be retained, providing that all juvenile plants are destroyed and the tree is being replaced with a more suitable species over time. Street trees to be phased out and replaced with a more suitable species over time. No new plantings of this species in streets, parks, gardens or other open spaces. Seedlings, saplings and isolated infestations are destroyed. Development of a Hunter Regional African Olive Management Strategy.

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.

African olive – *Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
		<p>Exclusion zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. <p>Core infestation areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and prevent its spread. • Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. • Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. • Identification and support of research opportunities for developing innovative management options in core infestation areas.

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 Hunter region
<p>An exclusion zone is established for all land in the region, except the core infestation which includes parts of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MidCoast Local Government Area <p>(See map of Asparagus fern exclusion zone/core infestation in appendix 4)</p>	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <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. 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. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted inspection and treatment programs. Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

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 Hunter region
<p>A Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone is established for all land within the Hunter Local Land Services Region except land within 10 kilometres of the mean high water mark of the Pacific Ocean, which includes parts of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake Macquarie Local Government Area • MidCoast Local Government Area • Newcastle Local Government Area • Port Stephens Local Government Area <p>(See map of bitou bush biosecurity zone in appendix 4)</p>	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person must not, import into the State or sell. <p>Within the 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. <p>Outside the biosecurity zone:</p> <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. 	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. • Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. <p>Within the biosecurity zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. <p>Outside the biosecurity zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. • Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. • Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

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.

Bridal creeper – *Asparagus asparagoides*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>An exclusion zone is established for all land in the region, except the core infestation which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dungog Local Government Area Lake Macquarie Local Government Area Cessnock Local Government Area MidCoast Local Government Area (See map of bridal creeper exclusion zone/core infestation in appendix 4) 	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <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. 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. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted inspection and treatment programs. Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

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 Hunter region
<p>An exclusion zone is established for all land in the region, except the core infestation which includes all urban centres of the Hunter region (See map of Chinese tallow tree exclusion zone/core infestation in appendix 4)</p>	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <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. 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. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted inspection and treatment programs. Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Street trees to be phased out and replaced with a more suitable species over time. No new plantings of this species in streets, parks, gardens or other open spaces. Seedlings, saplings and isolated infestations are destroyed. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. <p>Core infestation areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and prevent its spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

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.

Galenia – Galenia pubescens

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>An exclusion zone is established for all land in the region, except the core infestation which includes parts of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake Macquarie Local Government Area • Maitland Local Government Area • Muswellbrook Local Government Area • Newcastle Local Government Area • Singleton Local Government Area • Upper Hunter Local Government Area <p>(See map of galenia exclusion zone/ core infestation in appendix 4)</p>	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <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. • 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. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. • A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. • Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. • Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. • Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. • Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

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 Hunter region
<p>An exclusion zone is established for all land in the region, except the core infestation which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake Macquarie Local Government Area Newcastle Local Government Area <p>(See map of Honey locust exclusion zone/core infestation in appendix 4)</p>	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services Region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <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. 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. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services Region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted inspection and treatment programs. Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Street trees to be phased out and replaced with a more suitable species over time. No new plantings of this species in streets, parks, gardens or other open spaces. Seedlings, saplings and isolated infestations are destroyed. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. <p>Core Infestation Areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and prevent its spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/ or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

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.

Pampas grass – *Cortaderia species*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>An exclusion zone is established for all land in the region, except the core infestation which includes parts of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lake Macquarie Local Government Area <p>(See map of Pampas grass exclusion zone/core infestation in appendix 4)</p>	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <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. 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. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted inspection and treatment programs. Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Improved engagement with land managers of utility and transport easements. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

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.

Paterson's curse – *Asparagus virgatus*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>An exclusion zone is established for all land in the region, except the core infestation which includes parts of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dungog Local Government Area Maitland Local Government Area Muswellbrook Local Government Area Singleton Local Government Area Upper Hunter Local Government Area <p>(See map of Paterson's curse exclusion zone/core infestation in appendix 4)</p>	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <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. 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. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted inspection and treatment programs. Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

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.

Salvinia – *Salvinia molesta* and *S. minima*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>An exclusion zone is established for all land in the region, except the core infestation which includes parts of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lake Macquarie Local Government Area • MidCoast Local Government Area • Port Stephens Local Government Area <p>(See map of salvinia exclusion zone/core infestation area in appendix 4)</p>	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <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. • 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. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. • A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. • Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeted inspection and treatment programs. • Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. • Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. • High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. • Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. • Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. • Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. • Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. • Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. • Accessible infestations in the Port Stephens Local Government Area are managed as per the exclusion zone.

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.

Scotch broom – *Cytisus scoparius subsp. scoparius*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>An exclusion zone is established for all land in the region, except the core infestation which includes parts of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MidCoast Local Government Area Upper Hunter Local Government Area <p>(See map of scotch broom exclusion zone/core infestation in appendix 4)</p>	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <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. 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. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted inspection and treatment programs. Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of a Hunter Regional Scotch Broom Management Strategy. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

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.

St. John's wort – *Hypericum perforatum*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>An exclusion zone is established for all land in the region, except the core infestation which includes parts of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MidCoast Local Government Area Muswellbrook Local Government Area Upper Hunter Local Government Area <p>(See map of St. John's wort exclusion zone/core infestation in appendix 4)</p>	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <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. 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. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value. 	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted inspection and treatment programs. Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. <p>Exclusion zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. <p>Core infestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

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.

Water hyacinth – *Eichhornia crassipes*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>A Water Hyacinth Biosecurity Zone, is established for all land within the Hunter Local Land Services region except land in the following local government areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cessnock Local Government Area Lake Macquarie Local Government Area MidCoast Local Government Area Maitland Local Government Area Newcastle Local Government Area Port Stephens Local Government Area <p>(See map of water hyacinth biosecurity zone in appendix 4)</p>	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person must not, import into the State or sell. <p>Within the 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. <p>Outside the biosecurity zone:</p> <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. 	<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted inspection and treatment programs. Enforcement action on all lands where necessary. Detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations. High level pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. Monitoring progress towards eradication and ensuring containment to core infestation. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Particular focus on prevention of sale through regular monitoring of online sales platforms and inspections of markets, aquariums, pet stores and nurseries. <p>Within the biosecurity zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Destruction of infestations by all landholders, with the long-term aim of localised eradication. <p>Outside the biosecurity zone:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:
These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

African lovegrass – *Eragrostis curvula*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land.Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land.A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment.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">The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread.Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk.Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries.Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Blackberry – *Rubus fruticosus* species aggregate

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region</p> <p>See map of region (figure 4.1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Blue Heliotrope – *Heliotropium amplexicaule*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land.Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land.A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment.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">The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread.Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk.Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries.Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.Particular focus on protecting high value agricultural land and livestock production.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Blue Periwinkle – *Vinca major*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Camphor laurel – *Cinnamomum camphora*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region</p> <p>See map of region (figure 4.1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. Existing street trees to be phased out and replaced with more suitable species over time. No new plantings of this species in streets, parks, gardens or other open spaces. Seedlings, saplings and isolated infestations are destroyed.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Cat's claw creeper – *Dolichandra unguis-cati*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Cockspur coral tree – *Erythrina crista-galli*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. Existing street trees to be phased out and replaced with more suitable species over time. No new plantings of this species in streets, parks, gardens or other open spaces. Seedlings, saplings and isolated infestations are destroyed

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Coolatai grass – *Hyparrhenia hirta*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region</p> <p>See map of region (figure 4.1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. Particular focus on protecting high value agricultural land. Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Cotoneaster – *Cotoneaster glaucophyllus*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land.Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land.A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment.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">The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread.Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk.Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries.Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Crofton Weed – *Ageratina adenophora*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region</p> <p>See map of region (figure 4.1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. Particular focus on protecting high value agricultural land and livestock production. Continued ongoing release and monitoring of suitable biological control.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Giant Parramatta grass – *Sporobolus fertilis*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region</p> <p>See map of region (figure 4.1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. Particular focus on protecting high value agricultural land and livestock production. Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Giant rat's tail grass – *Sporobolus pyramidalis*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region</p> <p>See map of region (figure 4.1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. Particular focus on protecting high value agricultural land and livestock production. Improved identification and more accurate distribution data to allow for any required changes to regional management priority.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Giant reed – *Arundo donax*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land.Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land.A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment.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">The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread.Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk.Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries.Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Green cestrum – *Cestrum parqui*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region</p> <p>See map of region (figure 4.1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. Particular focus on protecting high value agricultural land, livestock production and important riparian areas.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Ground asparagus – *Asparagus aethiopicus*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. Particular focus on protecting high value environmental assets such as Littoral Rainforest.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Juncus – Juncus acutus

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region</p> <p>See map of region (figure 4.1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. Particular focus on protecting high value environmental assets such as the Ramsar listed Hunter Estuary and Myall Lakes Wetlands.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Lantana – *Lantana camara*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Long-leaf willow primrose – *Ludwigia longifolia*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. New or isolated infestations are managed as an immediate priority to prevent seed set.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:
These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Ming asparagus fern – *Asparagus macowanii* var. *zuluensis*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land.Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land.A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment.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">The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread.Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk.Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries.Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Mistflower – *Ageratina riparia*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Mother-of-millions – *Bryophyllum species*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. Particular focus on protecting high value environmental assets, agricultural assets, and livestock production.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Nodding thistle – *Carduus nutans subsp. nutans*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

*Prickly pears - Opuntias – *Opuntia* species

*These species include but are not limited to: Aaron's beard prickly pear (*Opuntia leucotricha*), Blind cactus (*Opuntia rufida*), Bunny ears cactus (*Opuntia microdasys*), Chicken dance cactus (*Opuntia schickendantzii*), Common pear (*Opuntia stricta*), **Indian fig (*Opuntia ficus-indica*), Smooth tree pear (*Opuntia monacantha*), Tiger pear (*Opuntia aurantiaca*), Velvety tree pear (*Opuntia tomentosa*) and Wheel cactus (*Opuntia robusta*).

**Indian fig (*Opuntia ficus-indica*) is permitted to be grown and its fruit sold commercially.

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region</p> <p>See map of region (figure 4.1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. Particular focus on protecting high value agricultural land and livestock production. Ongoing coordinated release and monitoring of suitable biological control. Particular focus on prevention of sales through regular monitoring of online sales platforms and inspections of markets and nurseries.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Sagittaria – *Sagittaria platyphylla*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. Particular focus on prevention of sales through regular monitoring of online sales platforms and inspections of nurseries, aquariums and pet stores.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Telegraph weed – *Heterotheca grandiflora*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land.Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land.A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment.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">The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread.Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk.Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries.Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Thatch grass – *Hyparrhenia rufa*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
<p>Entire Hunter Local Land Services region</p> <p>See map of region (figure 4.1)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land. A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment. 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"> The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread. Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk. Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries. Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures. Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty. Particular focus on protecting high value agricultural land. Training for authorised officers and other stakeholders in identification where required.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Yellow bells – *Tecoma stans*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Hunter region
Entire Hunter Local Land Services region See map of region (figure 4.1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land.Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land.A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment.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">The plant is managed by all landholders to reduce its extent and spread.Where the plant poses a risk to assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value (section 4.1) it is managed by all landholders to mitigate the risk.Improved collaborative management across all landholder boundaries.Promoting and using best-practice quarantine and weed hygiene procedures.Development of local plans and guidelines that assist all landholders in demonstrating compliance with their general biosecurity duty.

Appendix 2: 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 3: MERI reporting framework

Goal	Key outcome	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Improved identification and management of high-risk species and pathways	• Regional weed risk assessments undertaken as identified and prioritised by the Hunter Regional Weed Committee and stakeholders (no.)		10	10	10	10
		• Species or species complex listed in plan assessed via weed risk management system (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		• Regional stakeholders participation in biosecurity act review (no.)		10			
		• Local control authorities with minimum of one delegated authorised officer (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		• High-risk sites inspections conducted (no.)	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200	2,200
		• High-risk pathway inspections conducted (kilometre)	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
		• Education programs delivered for high-risk species (no.)	2	2	2	2	2
		• Local control authorities with compliance policy and procedure endorsed (%)		100%	100%	100%	100%
		• Local control authorities have the capacity to undertake enforcement actions (%)				100%	100%
		• Authorised officers and other stakeholders are trained in identification of high-risk species (no.)	15	15	15	15	15
		• Field trips undertaken on sites of new or neighbouring region's high-risk weed incursions (no.)	1	1	1	1	1
		• Fodder, livestock and machinery movement hygiene education programs delivered (no.)	2	2	2	2	2
		• Councils have participated in machinery movement hygiene education programs for plant operators and other appropriate staff (no. Councils)					10
		• Plant Sure weed risk assessments undertaken (no. 10)	10	10	10	10	10

Goal	Key outcome	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
1	Improved early detection capabilities	• Aerial/Remote Sensing Inspection Programs delivered (no.)	20	20	20	20	20
		• Regional High Risk Pathways, Site Management and Inspection Plan review and update completed including; online sales monitoring and enforcement procedure (no.)	1				
		• Programs undertaken utilising new technologies e.g. drone, detector dog, remote sensing aerial inspections (no.)	1	1	1	1	1
		• Identify and manage emerging biosecurity risk trends during Hunter Weeds Technical Team and Hunter Regional Weed Committee meetings (no.)	6	6	6	6	6
		• Audit/review of local control authorities inspection procedure conducted and recommendations provided (no.)	1	1	1	1	1
		• Community education events delivered (various target audiences) (no.)	1		1		1
		• Multi agency Public awareness programs delivered (no.)		1		1	
		• Media releases with positive news stories of managed weed incursion distributed (no.)	1	1	1	1	1
2	Improved rapid response capabilities to eradicate or contain new incursions	• Review and update completed of the Regional High Risk Pathways, Site Management and Inspection Plan and the Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan (no.) (see Key deliverable under Table 5 - 1.2.1 and 2.1.3)	1				
		• Eradication/Containment priority species management plans developed (no.)	1	1	1	1	1
		• Hunter New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan reviewed and updated (no.)	1				
		• Regional MoU coordinated partnerships and cost-sharing agreements reviewed and updated (no.)			3		
		• Regional process for recommendation of listing or changing a priority weed in The Plan developed (no.)	1				
		• Training courses undertaken by authorised officers of local control authorities and other agencies involved in the delivery of regional invasive plant biosecurity outcomes (no.)	80	80	80	80	80

Goal	Key outcome	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
3	Management programs prioritised to give more targeted effort and greater benefit	• Regional weed management strategies for widespread weed species are developed and implemented (no.)		2			
		• Regional weed management strategies for widespread weed species are reviewed and updated (no.)					2
		• Stakeholders involved in the review and update of high value assets listed in the plan (no.)			10		
		• Local weed management plan template developed for use by local control authorities (no.)	1				
		• Organisations have minimum standardised weed program benchmarks in place for quantifying results of weed management (no.)					10
3	Improved management effectiveness	• Land managers provided with best practice weed management guidelines by local control authorities and captured in Biosecurity Information System by “Biosecurity Advice Given” (no.)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
		• Collaborative widespread weed management programs initiated (no.)	1	1	1	1	1
		• Stakeholders attend Regional Weeds Committee meetings (% of member organisations at each meeting)	80%	80%	80%	80%	80%
		• Presentation from relevant industry guest speaker to Hunter Regional Weed Committee or Hunter Weeds Technical Team (no.)	1	1	1	1	1
		• Local control authorities have the capacity to undertake enforcement actions (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		• Regional weed management programs contain a minimum MERI framework (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Goal	Key outcome	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
4	Private landholders and the general community are motivated to support biosecurity at all stages of invasion curve	• Landholders informed of their obligations under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> recorded via 'weeds present' in Biosecurity Information System data (no.)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
		• Community field days and information events conducted (no.)	60	60	60	60	60
		• Media promotion of the Hunter Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan (no.)	4	4	4	4	4
		• Opportunities for community involvement in weed management identified and discussed at Hunter Weeds Technical Team and Hunter Regional Weed Committee meetings (no.)	3	3	3	3	3
		• Regional community biocontrol release programs coordinated (no.)			1		1
		• Landcare representative present at Hunter Regional Weed Committee meetings (no.)	3	3	3	3	3
		• Landcare led priority weed programs funded (no.)	1	1	1	1	1
		• Volunteer weed control events conducted by National Park and Wildlife Services (no.)	4	4	4	4	4
		• Volunteer groups supported to undertake weed management by National Park and Wildlife Services	4	4	4	4	4
		• Priority weeds in Hunter Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan have management guides developed or updated (%)			100%	100%	100%
		• Community weeds education and training events delivered (no.)	2	2	2	2	2
		• Social media, print and radio events delivered to highlight new weed incursions or reporting mechanisms (no.)	3	3	3	3	3
		• Media events delivered to highlight innovative weed detection technologies used and mechanisms for reporting (no.)		1		1	
4	Skilled workforce implementing invasive species management	• Regional succession plan for biosecurity professionals developed (no.)					1
		• Weed research programs supported in the Hunter region (no.)			1		1

Goal	Key outcome	Key Performance Indicator	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
4	Improved tools to monitor and manage invasive species	• Potential weeds research opportunities and funding sources identified and discussed at Hunter Weeds Technical Team and Hunter Regional Weed Committee meetings (no.)	3	3	3	3	3
		• A process developed for National Parks and Wildlife Service weeds data to be converted to Biosecurity Information System compliant data (no.)	1				
		• National Parks and Wildlife Service provide 6 monthly weeds data to Hunter Local Land Services which is converted and uploaded to Biosecurity Information System (no.)		2	2	2	2
		• Member organisations of Hunter Regional Weed Committee have information on and access to regional weeds mapping data (no.)					3
		• Local control authorities have compliance policy and procedure developed and implementation underway (no.)		8			
4	Legislation and policy supports effective action at all stages of invasion curve	• Policies and guidelines provided by NSW Department of Primary Industries are consistently employed by the relevant stakeholders (%)	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
		• Hunter representatives regularly attend state-wide, multi-agency weed committees and working groups (no.)	3	3	3	3	3
		• Hunter Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan aligns with Invasive Species Plan goals (no.)	1				
4	Commitment to implement and monitor progress of the Invasive Species Plan	• Local control authorities provide accurate monthly Biosecurity Information System data (no.)	8	8	8	8	8