

# Local Priority Weed Management Plans

Attachment

A priority weed is any weed identified in a local strategic plan, for a region that includes that land or area, as a weed that is or should be prevented, managed, controlled or eradicated in the region.



## Local Priority Weed Management Plan Sydney North Subregion



DRAFT  
2018 - 2023

## Purpose of the plan

- guide the direction, actions and resource allocation of organisations concerned with local priority weeds
- Strategic response in local subregion
- Regulatory action process
- LLS will not be producing local plans
- Saves writing individual weed plans



# How were species chosen?

- North Subregion chose 58 local priority weeds as a group
- 29 have NSW-scale WRAs, 23 have Greater Sydney-scale WRAs, 6 don't have WRAs
- outcomes compliant with GBD
- local priority actions for each species identified

Local Priority Weeds	
Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with the GBD	Strategic response in the local region
<b>African lovegrass - <i>Eragrostis curvula</i></b>	
<b>Whole Region</b> Management: priority- protect priority sites → Land managers prevent spread from their land where feasible → Compliance action will only be undertaken where bushland assets, public open space and footpaths are affected by the weed	→ Identify priority assets for targeted management → On public land weed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources
<b>Arrowhead - <i>Sagittaria calycina</i> var. <i>calycina</i></b>	
<b>Whole Region</b> Management: priority- protect priority sites → Land Managers prevent spread from their land where feasible → The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment	→ Identify priority assets for targeted management → Monitor change in current distribution to ensure containment of spread → On public land weed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources
<b>Arum lily - <i>Zantedeschia aethiopic</i></b>	
<b>Whole Region</b> Management: priority- protect priority sites → Land Managers prevent spread from their land where feasible → Compliance action will only be undertaken where bushland assets, public open space and footpaths are affected by the weed	→ Identify priority assets for targeted management → On public land weed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources



Weed	Ludwigia peruviana		
Region	Greater Sydney		
Management Area	Northern Beaches Council		
Landuse	Conservation & Natural Areas		
Assumptions			
<b>Invasiveness</b>	Score	Total	Source and comments
Q1. What is the ability of the weed to establish amongst existing plants?		2.0	Seedlings establish within open vegetation or weeds
Q2. What is the weed's tolerance to average weed management practices in the land use?		0.0	Less than 5% of weeds survive
Q3. What is the reproductive ability of the weed in the land use?		3.0	
(a) Time to seedling	2.0		1 year or less
(b) Annual seed production	2.0		High
(c) Vegetative reproduction	1.0		Infrequent
Q4. How likely is long distance dispersal (>100m) by natural means?		3.0	
(a) Flying animals	2.0		Common
(b) Other wild animals	1.0		Occasional
(c) Water	2.0		Common
(d) Wind	1.0		Occasional
Q5. How likely is long distance dispersal (>100 m) by human means?		1.0	
(a) Deliberate spread to people	0.0		Unlikely
(b) Accidentally by people and vehicles	1.0		Occasional
(c) Contaminated produce	0.0		Unlikely
(d) Domestic farm animals	0.0		Unlikely
<b>Total</b>		<b>6.0</b>	
<b>Impacts</b>	Score	Total	
Q1. Does the weed reduce the establishment of desired plants?		2.0	10 - 50% reduction
Q2. Does the weed reduce the yield or amount of desired vegetation?		3.0	25 - 50% reduction
Q3. Does the weed reduce the quality of products, diversity or services available from the land use?		3.0	High
Q4. What is the weed's potential to restrict the physical movement of people, animals, vehicles, machinery and/or water?		2.0	Medium
Q5. What is the weed's potential to negatively affect the health of animals and/or people?		1.0	Low
Q6. Does the weed have major positive or negative effects on environmental health?		2.0	
(a) Biodiversity	0.0		Minor or no effect
(b) Fire regime	0.0		Minor or no effect