

Local Priority Weed Management Plan



Acknowledgement of Country

The City of Canada Bay Council acknowledges the Wangal people of the Eora Nation as the Traditional Custodians of the land and waterways within our local government area. We recognise and respect their enduring connection to Country and pay our deepest respects to Elders past, present and emerging.

First Nations peoples have cared for Country for tens of thousands of years, guided by deep cultural knowledge, sustainable land management, and a reciprocal relationship with the natural environment. Their stewardship has played a critical role in preserving biodiversity, protecting native species, and managing ecological balance long before contemporary weed management practices were established.

This Local Priority Weed Management Plan seeks to honour that legacy by protecting native flora, fauna and ecosystems through proactive management of invasive species. Invasive weeds pose a significant threat to the health of Country by outcompeting native vegetation, degrading habitat, and disrupting ecological processes. By drawing on both contemporary practices and cultural knowledge, this Plan aims to support the resilience of native species and ensure that the land, water, and biodiversity of the City of Canada Bay are protected for future generations.



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Introduction



Foxtail fern (*Asparagus densiflorus*).

Councils are legislatively required to monitor and manage weeds as identified in the *Biosecurity Act 2015*. The aim of the Biosecurity Act is to protect the economy, environment and community from adverse effects of pests, diseases and weeds, and to safeguard the unique Australian biodiversity.

The introduction of the *Biosecurity Act 2015* also established the concept that biosecurity is a shared responsibility. Everyone has a *General Biosecurity Duty* under Act.

This plan will have a focus on weeds and the negative impacts on local landscapes, natural areas, environmentally significant areas, local community and economically. Certain species of weeds can have detrimental impacts in bushland areas as they can vigorously invade waterways, outcompete native species and quickly deplete native habitat. After a long period, these weeds can alter habitats and ecosystems.

City of Canada Bay utilises on ground bush regeneration staff and contractors, volunteer-based community groups and some individual landowners do significant work managing weeds within the Local Government Area (LGA).

Even though there is a long term goal to eradicate weeds, most Councils and government agencies are faced with the common issues of limited resources, competing priorities of core business, difficulties in coordination of many land managers, lack of community awareness and difficulty in eradicating some persistent weed species.

City of Canada Bay has developed this Local Priority Weed Management Plan as a guide to weeds within the LGA and land management, with primary focus on widespread priority weeds issues and controlling local weeds issues. The plan will focus on managing state, regional and local priority weeds to maintain and increase native vegetation across City of Canada Bay. The plan will also include how land managers can meet their *General Biosecurity Duty* under the NSW *Biosecurity Act 2015*.

The goals and management outcomes in this plan are aligned with the visions and goals for weed management in Greater Sydney set by the Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan (GSRWMP).



Biosecurity Policy and Legislation



Alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*).

A variety of national and state plans and strategies form the foundation for developing weed management programs at the state, regional, and local levels, as illustrated in the figure below.

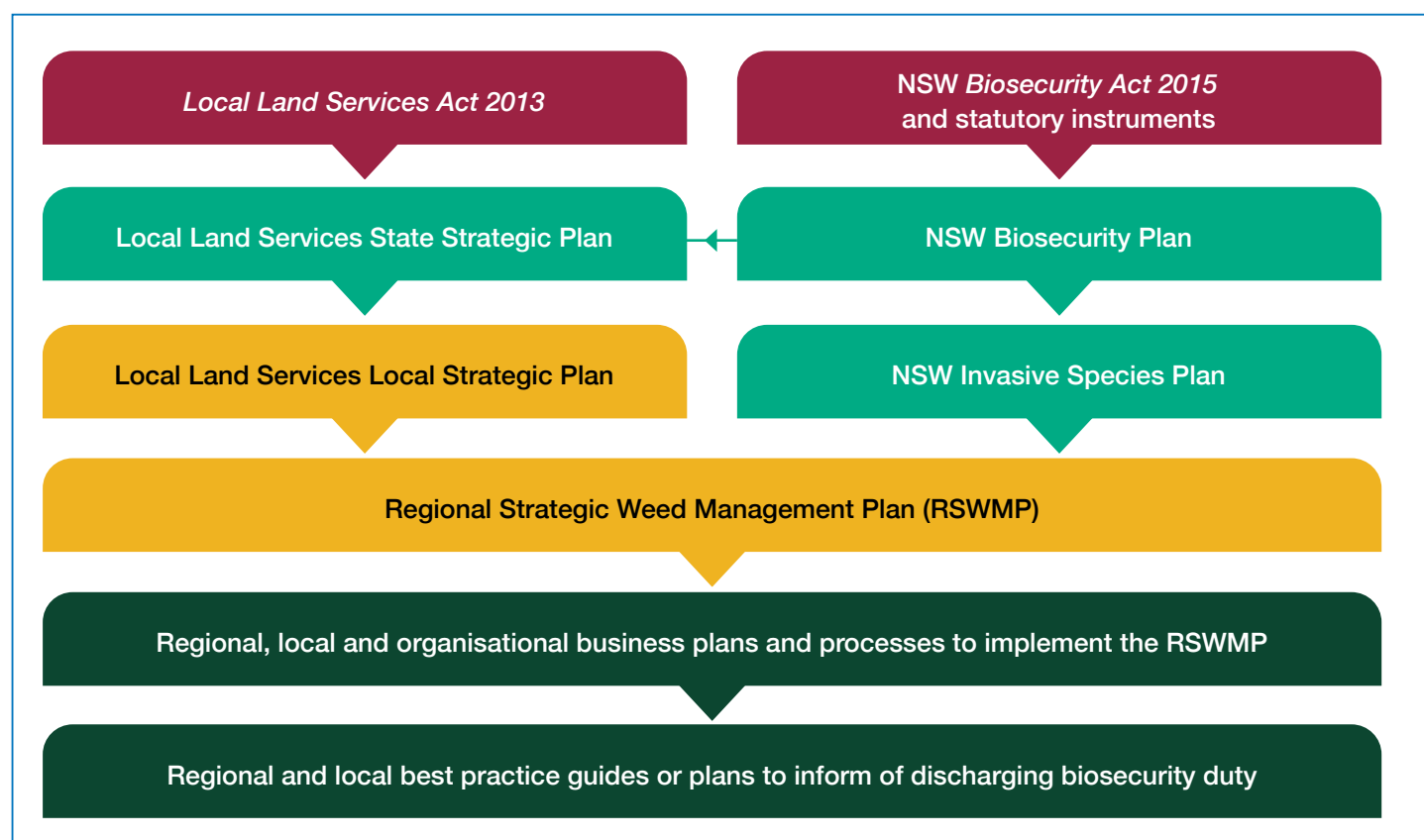
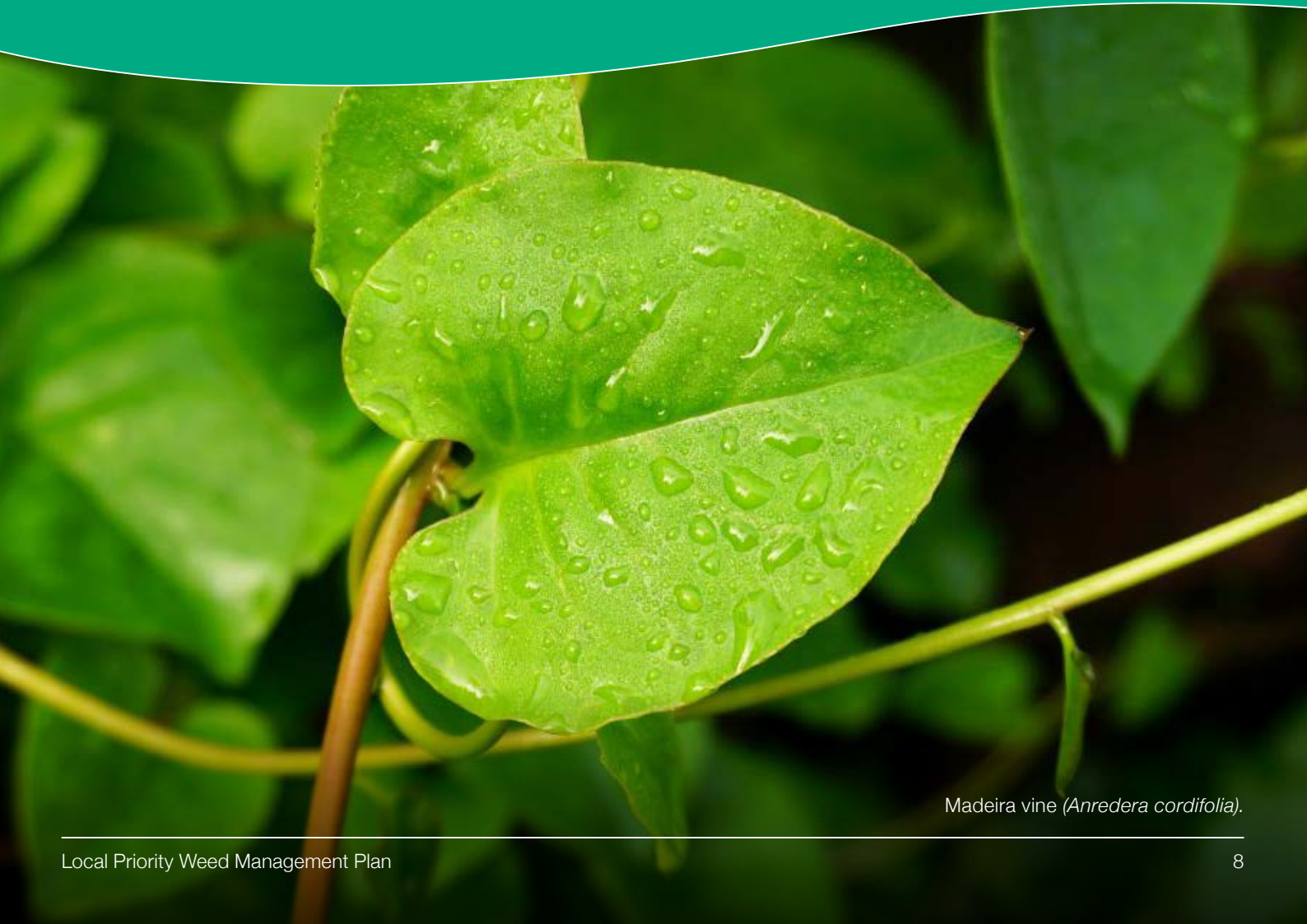


Figure 1. State plans and strategies that influenced this local weed management plan.

The GSRSWMP offers a clear and structured framework that provides a reliable direction for action. It enhances land managers' confidence and improves the transparency of our work.

This Local Priority Weed Management Plan is devised to be more flexible and adaptable to changing needs. While it aligns with the goals and actions of the GSRSWMP, it also outlines specific objectives and actions for managing weeds identified as Local Priorities Weeds in the LGA, ensuring consistent and effective management.

Regional and Local Weed Management



Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*).

Greater Sydney Region

The Greater Sydney region covers 12,474 square kilometres, supports approximately 5.2 million people and encompasses 34 local government areas. Sydney is Australia's largest city and the gateway to NSW. It is recognised as a high biosecurity risk including the risk of weeds establishing and spreading to and from the region.

Sydney's bushland and waterways are under frequent threat from invasive weeds, exacerbated by stormwater runoff. The mix of urban development, intensive agriculture, and unmanaged land awaiting future use creates ideal conditions for the introduction and spread of problematic weed species. Weeds impact on:



Biodiversity – in urban bushland and natural areas, including threatened species, populations and ecological communities.



Social environment – enjoyment of natural and outdoor areas, recreation, e.g. waterways, foreshores, access into bushland areas, visual amenity (weed infestations can be perceived as an eyesore).



Human health – some weed species have impacts on human health conditions such as asthma.



Economy – agriculture, fisheries, movement of people and vehicles.

If not managed, these weeds have the potential to cause damage to many areas of bushland and high conservation areas, coastal foreshores, harbours, waterways, sand dunes and agriculture.

Sydney Central Sub-network

The Sydney Central Sub-network is made up of the 11 local Councils listed below:

- City of Canterbury Bankstown
- City of Ryde
- City of Canada Bay
- Cumberland City Council
- Georges River Council
- Hornsby Shire Council
- Hunters Hill Council
- Inner West Council
- Ku-ring-gai Council
- Lane Cove Council
- Strathfield Council

The Sydney Central region supports a diverse range of habitats, including forests, woodlands, coastal heathlands, mangroves, and saltmarshes. While all habitat types require active conservation management, certain ecosystems are considered a higher priority for weed control-particularly those listed under the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. This prioritisation is often guided by local management plans and reflects the vulnerability of these habitats to invasive weed threats.

Several species and ecological communities within the Sydney Central region are listed under both the *Commonwealth Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (EPBC Act) and the NSW *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*. In addition, other species and communities of state or regional significance have been, or are being, identified through ongoing ecological surveys and strategic planning by individual land and conservation management authorities.

The regional weed management subnetwork has facilitated strong collaboration among local councils, providing a platform for regular meetings and knowledge-sharing. These forums enable councils to address emerging weed issues, coordinate efforts, and enhance the effectiveness of conservation initiatives across the region.

City of Canada Bay



Mickey mouse plant (*Ochna serrulata*).

The City of Canada Bay was established in 2000 through the amalgamation of the former Concord and Drummoyne Councils. Located just 6 kilometres from the Sydney CBD, the LGA encompasses the suburbs of Abbotsford, Breakfast Point, Cabarita, Canada Bay, Chiswick, Concord, Concord West, Drummoyne, Five Dock, Liberty Grove, Mortlake, North Strathfield, Rhodes, Rodd Point, Russell Lea, Strathfield (part), and Wareemba.

The City of Canada Bay features over 150 parks and reserves and boasts approximately 36.4 kilometres of foreshore. Within the LGA, seven native plant community types have been identified, including 3 that are listed as Endangered Ecological Communities under the *Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016*.

These ecological communities are of high conservation value and require targeted management. Some areas are prioritised for weed control due to their ecological status, recognition in local management plans, or because significant portions of these habitats fall within the LGA and are at risk from weed invasion.

A large portion of the area's bushland is on State Government and private land. City of Canada Bay aims to work with the landowners where bushland of higher priority is based.

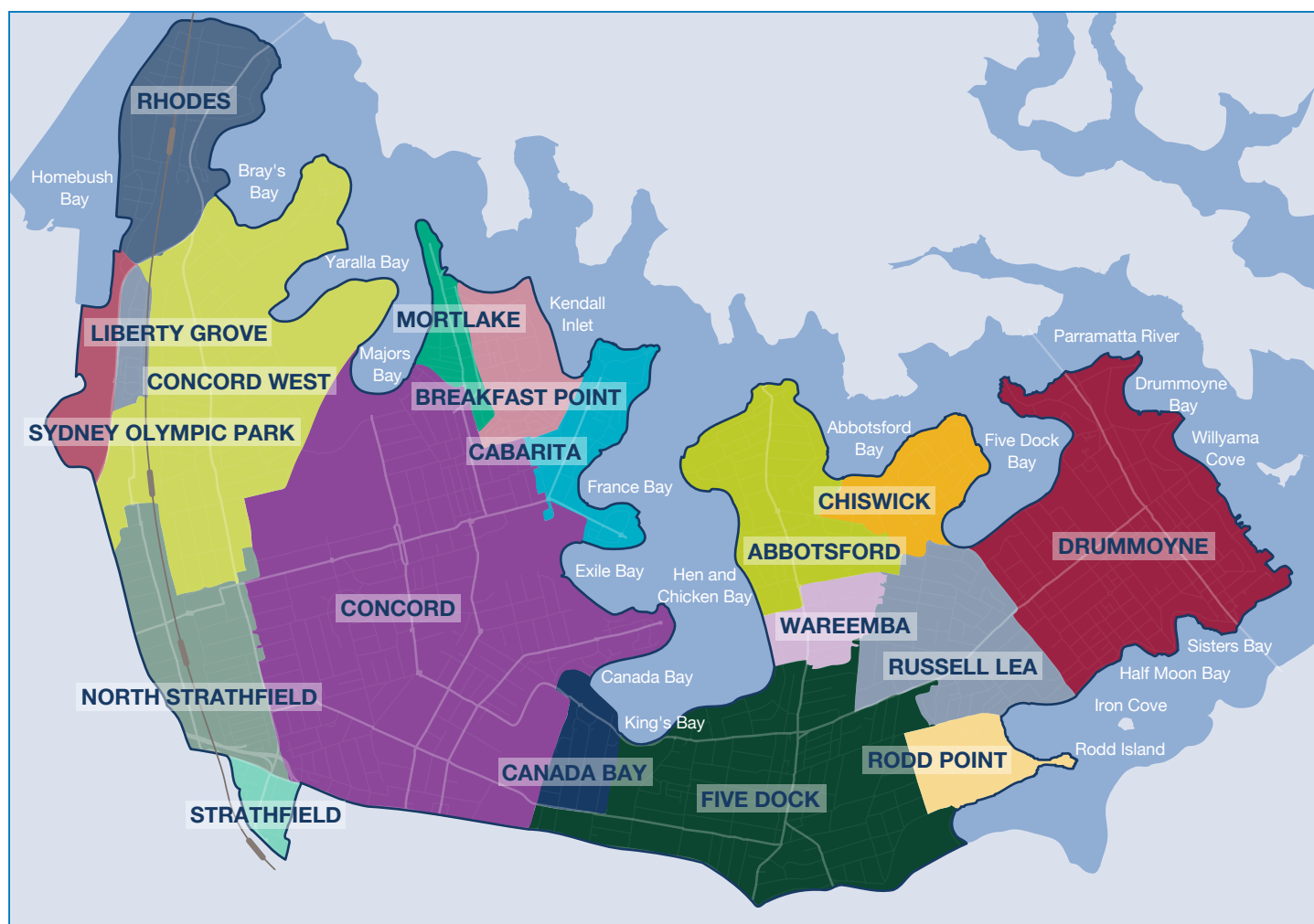


Figure 2. Map of City of Canada Bay Local Government Area.

The other stakeholders involved in weed management across City of Canada Bay include:

State and Federal Government agencies



- Department of Primary Industries
- Office of Environment and Heritage
- National Parks and Wildlife Service
- Sydney Harbour Federation Trust
- Sydney Water Corporation
- Sydney Trains
- Roads and Maritime Services
- Department of Lands
- NSW Health
- Transport for NSW

Owners and occupiers of land



- Private owners and occupiers of land.

Community and non-government groups



- Community volunteers working as part of Bushcare/Landcare programs and incorporated.
- Community groups.
- Australian Association of Bush Regenerators (AABR).
- Bush regeneration, horticultural and landscape maintenance contractors.



Morning glory (*Ipomoea* sp.).



Frogbit (*Limnobium laevigatum*).

Purpose of this Plan



Water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*).

This plan has been developed to guide staff, local businesses, private property owners, residents, and other stakeholders in ensuring that weed management actions and resource allocation aligns with the *Biosecurity Act 2015* and Regional Plans. This plan was developed collaboratively across multiple Council departments, with advice from LLS and DPIRD. Furthermore, the Council is executing this plan in accordance with the objectives outlined in the following strategic plans and framework.

- Environmental Strategy 2025
- Biodiversity Action Plan 2025-2030
- Climate Resilience Framework
- Urban Tree Canopy Strategy

Goals

01

Goal One – Weed biosecurity is a shared responsibility that supports a community approach to local weed management.

02

Goal Two – Local weed biosecurity that protects the City of Canada Bay and prevents new weeds from establishing within the local area.

03

Goal Three – Enhance the region's capacity to support a collaborative tenure-neutral approach to improve effective weed control.

04

Goal Four – Enhance the capacity and biosecurity weed knowledge of Council staff and community members to support coordinated, informed, and proactive weed management across the region.

Weed priority

Priority weeds are categorised into three categories:

State: These weeds are listed in the *Biosecurity Act 2015*, as well supporting legislation *Biosecurity Regulation 2017*, and pose a significant risk to the state. Priority weeds included in the Act are the highest priority.

Regional: These weeds are a biosecurity risk to parts of NSW and are identified in regional weed management plans. Appendix 1 includes a species list of the weeds included within the *Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan*.

Local: These weeds are considered a biosecurity risk in certain situations. The aim is to prevent the establishment of these species in Council owned bushland, particularly those considered a priority asset. These weeds are subject to *General Biosecurity Duty* under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*.

This plan establishes a framework to guide the achievement of these objectives. You can find a copy of Local priority weeds in Appendix 2.

City of Canada Bay Regulatory Functions

The *Biosecurity Act 2015* requires Local Control Authorities to appoint Authorised Officers. As a Local Control Authority, City of Canada Bay has appointed Authorised Officers with the following functions:

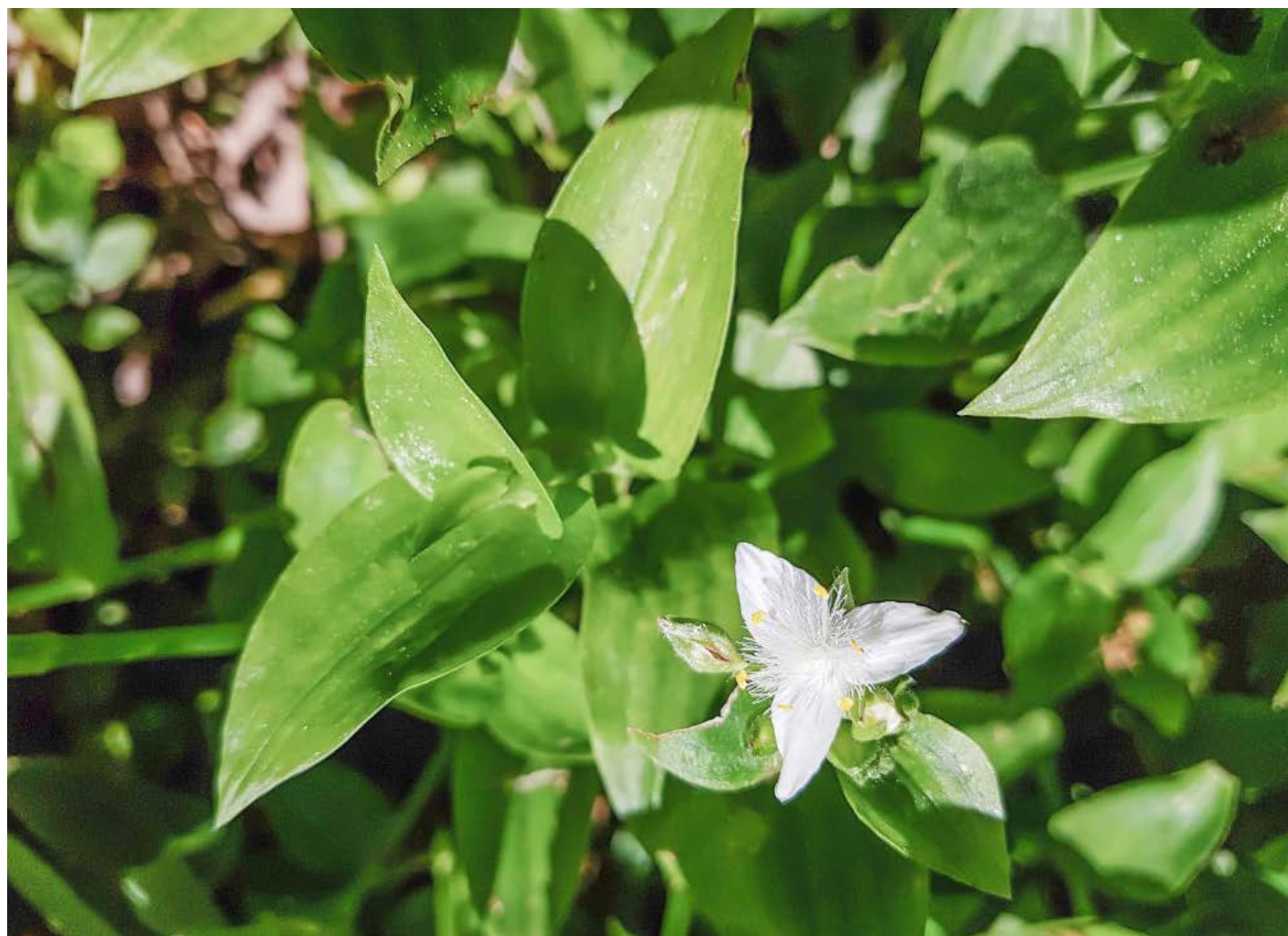
- the prevention, elimination, minimisation and management of the biosecurity risk posed or likely to be posed by weeds
- to develop, implement, co-ordinate and review weed control programs
- to inspect land in connection with its weed control functions
- to keep records about the exercise of the local control authority's functions under this Act
- to report to the Secretary about the exercise of the local control authority's functions under this Act.

Priority Weed Inspections and Surveillance

City of Canada Bay will use State, Regional and Local Priority Weed Management Plans to guide inspections, surveillance and control efforts of the weeds. Council will identify areas with high biodiversity value and ecological connectivity for resource allocation. Additionally, high-risk pathways and locations that could facilitate the spread of priority weeds will be identified for both regulatory and non-regulatory inspections and monitoring.

Council's management priority is not to enforce the *Biosecurity Act 2015* for the control of widespread low risk weeds or weeds not listed in schedule 1, 2 and 3.

If a new weed is suspected of being found, the new weed incursion procedure outlined in the Greater Sydney Region New Incursion Plan will be followed or as directed by State Government.



Trad (*Tradescantia fluminensis*).

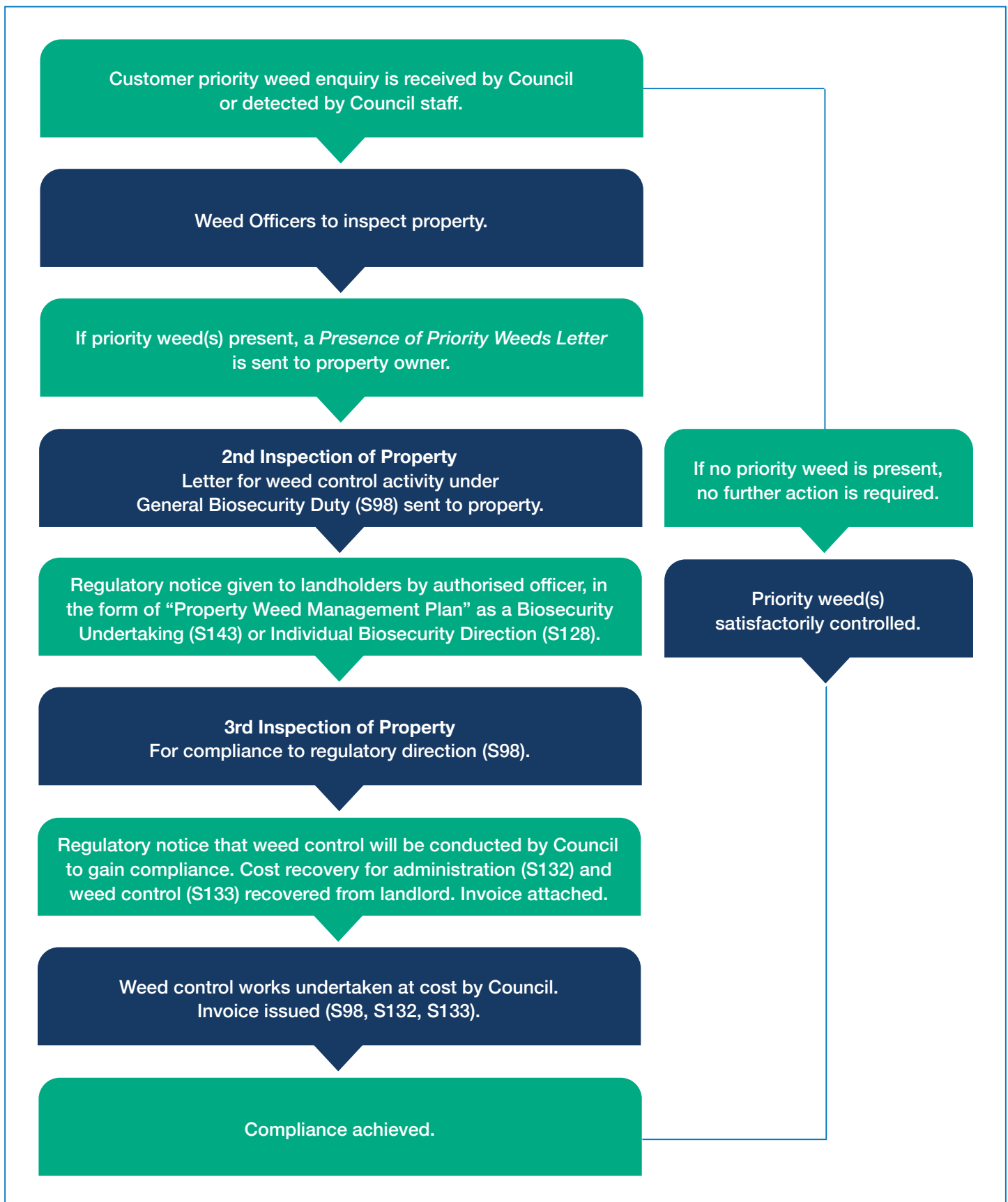


Figure 3. City of Canada Bay weeds surveillance and inspectorial process.

Glossary, Abbreviations and References



Fishbone fern (*Nephrolepis cordifolia*).

Glossary

Asset	Land or infrastructure with environmental, economic or social value. For example, National Park, bushland reserve, threatened species habitat, agricultural land, drinking water catchment, sporting field, urban tree canopy and public park.
Asset protection	Preventing the spread of weed species to high value assets of economic, environmental and/or social value or reducing the impact on the high value asset for weeds already present.
Biodiversity	The variety of all life forms: the different species of plants, animals, fungi, bacteria and other microorganisms, 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.
Collaboration	Working together to develop an understanding of all issues and interests to work out alternatives and identify preferred solutions for joint decision making.
Community	Any land manager within the state or region, irrespective of whether they are private or public land managers, ratepayers or non-ratepayers.
Containment	Preventing the spread of weed species beyond a predefined area and reducing the impact where it occurs.
Eradication	To permanently remove a weed species and its propagules from an area.
General Biosecurity Duty	Under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> a <i>General Biosecurity Duty</i> (GBD) applies to all weed species that present a biosecurity risk. For weeds, the GBD means that any person dealing with plant matter, who knows or ought reasonably to know the biosecurity risk posed by that dealing, must take measures to prevent, minimise or eliminate the biosecurity risk (as far as is reasonably practicable). ‘Dealing’ has a broad definition in the Act. Plant matter includes plants, parts of plants and seeds.
Habitat	A place suitable for survival and/or reproduction of a particular plant or animal.
Landscape	Any section of land or coast and its natural features, including rivers and other water bodies. Represents the overlay of the variety and arrangement of physical landforms (e.g. rivers, escarpment, rocky reefs), communities of people (e.g. Aboriginal, rural) and land uses (e.g. urban, conservation, agricultural).
Prevention	To prevent a weed specie arriving and establishing in an area.
Stakeholder	Organisations that collaborate and partner with Local Land Services directly to support customer service delivery.
Weed	Plants (foreign to the region) that are unwanted in a given situation and which usually have detectable negative economic, environmental or social impacts.

List of Abbreviations

BIS	Biosecurity Information System
DPIRD	NSW Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
GBD	General Biosecurity Duty
LLS	Local Land Services
MERI	Monitoring, evaluation, reporting and improvement
OEH	NSW Office of Environment and Heritage
NPWS	NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service
GSRSWMP	Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan
RWC	Regional Weed Committee

References

- **Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023–2027**
www.lls.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0010/722368/Greater-Sydney-Regional-Strategic-Weed-Management-Plan-2023-2027.pdf



Green Cestrum (*Cestrum parqui*).

Appendices



Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *monilifera*).

Appendix 1 – Weeds listed in the Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan

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 plantnet.rbgsyd.nsw.gov.au
Anchored water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. 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. 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. Regional strategic response: - Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. - Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. - Trigger rapid response protocol.
Black knapweed	<i>Centaurea x moncktonii</i>	
Bridal veil creeper	<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	
Broomrape	<i>Orobancha spp. (all species except the native O. cernua var. australiana and O. minor)</i>	
Eurasian water milfoil	<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	
Frogbit/Spongeplant	<i>Limnobium spp. (all species)</i>	
Gamba grass	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	
Hawkweed	<i>Pilosella spp (all species) in addition to Hieracium spp (all species except Hieracium murorum)</i>	
Hydrocotyl/Water pennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	
Karoo acacia	<i>Vachellia karroo (syn. Acacia karroo)</i>	
Kochia	<i>Bassia scoparia (excluding subsp. 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>	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence. 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. 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.
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>	Regional strategic response: ▪ Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. ▪ Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options. ▪ Trigger rapid response protocol.
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>	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015) A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the state is guilty of an offence. 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. 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. Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 35, Biosecurity Regulation, 2017) – parthenium weed carriers – machinery and equipment (1) This clause applies to the following equipment: (a) grain harvesters (including the comb or front) (b) comb trailers (including the comb or front) (c) bins used for holding grain during harvest operations (d) augers or similar equipment used for moving grain (e) vehicles used for transporting grain harvesters (f) vehicles used as support vehicles with grain harvesters and that have been driven in paddocks during harvest operations (g) mineral exploration drilling rigs and vehicles used for transporting those rigs. (2) A person must not import into the State from Queensland any equipment to which this clause applies.

State priority weed category – ERADICATION:

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

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subspecies. <i>monilifera</i>	The boneseed control zone is the whole of NSW The parkinsonia control zone is the whole of NSW The tropical soda apple control zone is the whole of NSW Control measure – owners and occupiers of land (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: (a) the person's full name and contact details, including a telephone number (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) (c) any other information that is requested by the local control authority. (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. (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. Control measure – persons dealing with carriers 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.
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</i> subspecies. <i>monilifera</i>	Control measure – persons moving boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple and carriers of boneseed, parkinsonia or tropical soda apple (excluding a human) (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: (a) the person's full name and contact details (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). (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. <i>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.</i>
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> subspecies. <i>Micrantha</i>	Control order – (Chinese Violet Control Zone) 1. Control measures for owners and occupiers of land 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: (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: (i) as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the new infestation (ii) verbally or in writing (iii) giving the following: (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. (b) destroy all Chinese violet on the land, including fruit (c) ensure that subsequent generations of Chinese violet are destroyed (d) that the land is kept free of Chinese violet (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.

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> subspecies. <i>Micrantha</i>	2. Control measures for persons dealing with carriers 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: (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: (i) as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the presence of Chinese violet (ii) verbally or in writing (iii) giving the following: (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.

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.

Common name	Land area where requirements apply	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Alligator weed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>)	A biosecurity zone, to be known as the Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone, is established for all land within the state except land in the following regions: (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).	Alligator Weed Biosecurity Zone (Biosecurity Regulation 2017 – Part 5, Division 2) 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: (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. Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017) A person must not import into the state or sell.
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.	Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone (Biosecurity Regulation 2016 – Part 5, Division 3) 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: (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. Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017) A person must not import into the state or sell. Regional strategic response: Implement Bitou Bush State Strategic 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.

Common name	Land area where requirements apply	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	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: (a) Greater Sydney or North Coast (b) North West (but only land in those regions that is in the local government area of Moree plains) (c) Hunter (but only land in that region that is in the local government area of City of Cessnock, City of Lake Macquarie, Mid-Coast, City of Maitland, City of Newcastle or Port Stephens) (d) South East (but only land in that region that is in the local government area of Eurobodalla, Kiama, City of Shellharbour, City of Shoalhaven or City of Wollongong).	Water Hyacinth Biosecurity Zone (Biosecurity Regulation 2017 – Part 5, Division 4) 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: (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. Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017): A person must not import into the State or sell. Regional strategic response: ▪ Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. ▪ Targeted management of priority assets. ▪ Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders. ▪ Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets.

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

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

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017): A person must not import into the State or sell.
Asparagus weeds	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> , <i>A. africanus</i> , <i>A. asparagoides</i> including the Western Cape form*, <i>A. densiflorus</i> , <i>A. plumosus</i> , and <i>A. scandens</i>	
Athel pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	
Bellyache bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> spp. agg. (except the varieties Chester Thornless, Dirksen Thornless, Loch Ness, Silvan, Black Satin, Murrindindi, Smooth Stem, Thornfree and Chehalem)	
Brooms	<i>Genista monspessulana</i> , <i>G. linifolia</i> , <i>Cystisus scoparius</i>	
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	
Cat's claw creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	

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

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

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017): A person must not import into the State or sell.
Gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	
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), Cylindropuntia spp. and Austrocylindropuntia 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.

East Indian hygrophila – *Hygrophila polysperma*

Giant rats tail grass – *Sporobolus pyramidalis*

Hymenachne – *Hymenachne amplexicaulis*

Mysore thorn – *Caesalpinia decapetala*

Spanish broom – *Spartium junceum*

Water lettuce – *Pistia stratiotes*

Water star grass – *Heteranthera zosterifolia*

White blackberry/Mysore raspberry – *Rubus niveus*

Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty

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

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.

Notify local control authority if found.

Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region

Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.

Undertake high risk sites and pathways analysis to identify potential introduction areas and preventative options.

Implement [New Weed Incursion Plan](#) if detected.

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 – <i>Persicaria chinensis</i>	Kei apple – <i>Dovyalis caffra</i>
Climbing asparagus – <i>Asparagus africanus</i> *	Kidney leaf mud plantain – <i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>
Coral creeper – <i>Barleria repens</i>	Kudzu – <i>Pueraria lobata</i>
Giant devil's fig – <i>Solanum chrysotrichum</i>	Leaf cactus – <i>Pereskia aculeata</i>
Glory lily – <i>Gloriosa superba</i>	Ming fern – <i>Asparagus macowanii</i> var. <i>zuluensis</i>
Grey sallow – <i>Salix cinerea</i> *	Nodding thistle – <i>Carduus nutans</i>
Groundsel bush – <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Sea spurge – <i>Euphorbia paralias</i>
Holly-leaved senecio – <i>Senecio glastifolius</i>	Sicilian sea lavender – <i>Limonium hyblaeum</i>
Hygrophila – <i>Hygrophila costata</i>	Skunk vine – <i>Paederia foetida</i>

*The following legislative requirement also applies: Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation, 2017): A person must not move, import into the State or sell.

Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty

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

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

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

Notify local control authority if found.

Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region

Manage in accordance with [New Weed Incursion Plan](#).

Mapping and surveillance to locate all infestations.

Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.

Destruction of all infestations where feasible.

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 Greater Sydney region
An exclusion zone is established for all lands in the Blue Mountains City Council local government area and lands to the west of the Nepean River in the City of Penrith local government area. The rest of the region is classified as the core infestation area.	Whole of region: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Within exclusion zone: 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. Notify local control authority if found. Within core infestation area: 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.	Whole of region: Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management. Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Monitor change in distribution. Within exclusion zone: Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter. Within core infestation area: Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible. Targeted management of priority assets.

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 Greater Sydney region
Central Coast Council area is classified as the core infestation area. An exclusion zone is established for the rest of the region.	Whole of region: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Within exclusion zone: 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. Notify local control authority if found. Within core infestation area: 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.	Whole of region: Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management. Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Monitor change in distribution. Within exclusion zone: Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter. Within core infestation area: Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible. Targeted management of priority assets.

Regional priority weed category – CONTAINMENT:

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

Black willow – *Salix nigra**

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region
Hornsby Shire Council, Hawkesbury City Council, Sutherland Shire Council, City of Canterbury Bankstown and Central Coast Council areas are classified as the core infestation area. An exclusion zone is established for the rest of the region. *The following legislative requirement also applies: Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33): A person must not move, import into the State or sell.	Whole of region: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Within exclusion zone: 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. Notify local control authority if found. Within core infestation area: 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.	Whole of region: Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management. Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Monitor change in distribution. Within exclusion zone: Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter. Within core infestation area: Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible. Targeted management of priority assets.

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.

Gorse – *Ulex europaeus**

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region
An exclusion zone is established for the Blue Mountains City Council area. The rest of the region is classified as the core infestation area. *The following legislative requirement also applies: Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33): A person must not move, import into the State or sell.	Whole of region: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Within exclusion zone: 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. Notify local control authority if found. Within core infestation area: 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.	Whole of region: Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management. Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Monitor change in distribution. Within exclusion zone: Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter. Within core infestation area: Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible. Targeted management of priority assets.

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.

Horsetails – *Equisetum* spp.

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region
The Northern Beaches Council area is classified as the core infestation area. An exclusion zone is established for the rest of the region.	Whole of region: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Within exclusion zone: 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. Notify local control authority if found. Within core infestation area: 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.	Whole of region: Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management. Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Monitor change in distribution. Within exclusion zone: Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter. Within core infestation area: Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible. Targeted management of priority assets.

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.

Senegal tea – *Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region
Central Coast Council area, Royal National Park and the Hawkesbury Nepean River and its tributaries are classified as the core infestation area. An exclusion zone is established for the rest of the region.	Whole of region: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Within exclusion zone: 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. Notify local control authority if found. Within core infestation area: 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.	Whole of region: Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management. Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Monitor change in distribution. Within exclusion zone: Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter. Within core infestation area: Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible. Targeted management of priority assets.

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.

Serrated tussock – *Nassella trichotoma**

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region
Wollondilly Shire Council and Camden Council areas are classified as the core infestation area. An exclusion zone is established for the rest of the region. *The following legislative requirement also applies: Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33): A person must not move, import into the State or sell.	Whole of region: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Within exclusion zone: 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. Notify local control authority if found. Within core infestation area: 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.	Whole of region: Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management. Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Monitor change in distribution. Within exclusion zone: Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter. Within core infestation area: Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible. Targeted management of priority assets.

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.

Sicklethorn – *Asparagus falcatus*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region
Central Coast Council is classified as the core infestation area. An exclusion zone is established for the rest of the region.	Whole of region: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Within exclusion zone: 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. Notify local control authority if found. Within core infestation area: 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.	Whole of region: Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management. Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Monitor change in distribution. Within exclusion zone: Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter. Within core infestation area: Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible. Targeted management of priority assets.

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.

Tiger pear – *Opuntia aurantiaca**

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region
City of Blacktown and Wollondilly Shire Council are classified as the core infestation area. An exclusion zone is established for the rest of the region. *The following legislative requirement also applies: Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33): A person must not move, import into the State or sell.	Whole of region: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Within exclusion zone: 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. Notify local control authority if found. Within core infestation area: 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.	Whole of region: Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management. Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Monitor change in distribution. Within exclusion zone: Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter. Within core infestation area: Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible. Targeted management of priority assets.

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 poppy – *Hydrocleys nymphoides*

Land area where requirements apply	Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty	Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region
Hacking River Catchment is classified as the core infestation area. An exclusion zone is established for the rest of the region.	Whole of region: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land. Within exclusion zone: 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. Notify local control authority if found. Within core infestation area: 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.	Whole of region: Promote best practice principles to landholders, including a range of control techniques for integrated weed management. Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols. Monitor change in distribution. Within exclusion zone: Destroy all infestations and continuously suppress thereafter. Within core infestation area: Destroy and continuously suppress infestations where feasible. Targeted management of priority assets.

Regional priority weed category – ASSET PROTECTION:

These weeds are widely distributed across the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets

Alligator weed – *Alternanthera philoxeroides*

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

Cabomba – *Cabomba caroliniana**,**

Giant reed – *Arundo donax*

Green cestrum – *Cestrum parqui*

Ludwigia – *Ludwigia peruviana***

Pampas grass – *Cortaderia species*

Scotch/English Broom – *Cytisus scoparius**

Salvinia – *Salvinia molesta*

Singapore daisy – *Sphagneticola trilobata*

Water hyacinth – *Eichhornia crassipes**

*The following legislative requirement also applies: Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33):
A person must not move, import into the State or sell.

**Notify local control authority if found.

Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with general biosecurity duty

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.

Strategic response in the Greater Sydney region

Implement quarantine and/or hygiene protocols.

Targeted management of priority assets.

Promote best practice weed management principles to landholders.

Land managers reduce the impact on priority assets.

Appendix 2 – City of Canada Bay Local Priority Weeds

Common name	Scientific name	Biosecurity Act requirements and strategic response in the region
African Olive	<i>Olea europaea subspecies cuspidata</i>	Identify priority assets for targeted management.
Asthma Weed	<i>Parietaria judaica</i>	On public land weed will be strategically controlled and reduced according to available resources.
Balloon Vine	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	Even if your property does not have a priority asset nearby, Council highly recommends treating the local priority weeds on your property.
Camphor Laurel	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	
Cat's Claw Creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	
Fishbone Fern	<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	
Green Cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	
Ground Asparagus	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	
Large-leaf and Small-leaf Privet	<i>Ligustrum sp.</i>	
Madeira Vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	
Morning Glory	<i>Ipomoea indica, Ipomoea cairica</i>	
Mother-of-millions	<i>Bryophyllum species</i>	
Moth Vine	<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	
Mickey Mouse Plant	<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	
Panic Veldt Grass	<i>Ehrharta</i>	
Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia species</i>	
Senna/Cassia	<i>Senna pendula var. glabrata</i>	
Trad	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	
Turkey Rhubarb	<i>Rumex sagittatus</i>	



City of
Canada Bay