

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

Municipality Details

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Regional Context of Noxious Weed and Pest Animal Management

To assist Local Government Victoria in gaining an understanding of the regional perspective, briefly provide a summary of noxious weeds and pest animal management on council managed roadsides in your municipality.

The Benalla Rural City Council is located in the northeast of Victoria. It has topography ranging from flat floodplains, through to steep, hilly terrain. The land use within the municipality is predominately agricultural production, rural living and agroforestry.

Much of the municipality is transected by a network of roads owned and managed by various agencies, private companies and individuals. Roadsides under Council management account for approximately 1,250 km (single side).

The presence of weeds located on roadsides and adjoining properties poses a threat to agricultural, environmental and social values within the municipality. As weeds know no boundaries, where possible Council has endeavoured to implement proactive programs which seek to minimise the impacts of weeds. These programs have targeted weed infestations on both roadsides and on Council owned/ managed parks and reserves and have sought the cooperation of neighbouring landowners.

Since 2009, Council has implemented a proactive program to control and map Chilean Needle grass on Council managed roadsides and reserves. This program has been implemented to respond to community concerns about this Weed of National Significance.

An important component of this program involved a joint initiative between Benalla Rural City Council and the Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority in 2009/10 and 2010/11. This initiative sought to minimise the impacts of roadside Chilean Needle Grass infestations on threatened Grassy Woodlands. The outcome of this program was that in excess of 80ha of roadsides were treated.

As part of previous funding through the Building the Capacity of Local Government to Respond to Pests Program in 2009/10-2010/11, Benalla Rural City Council was able to implement a roadside blackberry and gorse control program, which also incorporated a mapping component. This program allowed these woody weeds to be successfully treated, however due to infestations on surrounding private land, in particular properties owned and managed for agroforestry, roadsides have been readily re-infested.

As part of Council's proactive weed management practices, machinery hygiene protocols are implemented. To facilitate this, staff who operate machinery and vehicles used to maintain roadsides and open space areas, have undertaken machinery hygiene training provided through the WeedStop Course. As part of Council's

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

standard roadside maintenance practices, weed infestations which impact on road safety and drainage are regularly treated to mitigate risks.

At present as there are no coordinated 'rabbit busters' or similar program in the municipality, Council does not implement any active pest animal control program on roadsides which directly target specific pest animals, such as rabbits. As part of the Roadside Weeds and Pest Program some rabbit control works were trialed to support a Regent Honeyeater Project revegetation project where all adjoining landholders also undertook control works. This was also used as an opportunity to establish the likely cost of rabbit control works for future consideration. One other isolated infestation in a road reserve area was treated in 2016/17. Council may in the future consider supporting community-led programs and projects which strategically address pest animals and where resources allow.

In the absence of any strategically coordinated community-led rabbit control programs, Council has focused its limited resources on the destruction of woody weeds, such as blackberry and gorse, which provide pest animal harbor and contribute to fire fuel-loads. Council has taken this approach, because the destruction or removal of pest harbor is one of the most effective ways to control rabbits, whilst also mitigating bushfire threats. Harbor removal is also focused on because, without a comprehensive, integrated program which includes the participation of all land owners/ managers, rabbit control is unlikely to be successful.

In addition to Council addressing weeds in the broader landscape and supporting community-led programs, it must be noted that Gecko CLaN and individual Landcare Groups within the municipality, have also played a significant role in raising awareness about weeds and pest animals within the community, and assisted with the implementation of on-ground weed control works.

To strategically address Chilean Needle grass, Gecko CLaN in coordination with Benalla Rural City Council and other surrounding local governments and the community, have been undertaking a proactive program which has sought to increase public awareness about the threats this weed poses. This has resulted in a groundswell of support and cooperation from the community for the treatment of infestations on both private and public lands, including roadsides.

The Benalla community is also fortunate to be the host of the Regent Honeyeater Group, whose extensive public and private planting projects encourage remnant vegetation rehabilitation, further reducing weed impacts and pest animal harbour.

It must also be noted, many local landowners are already undertaking control works on both declared noxious and environmental weeds located on adjoining roadsides as part of their normal, on-going farm management practices. It is expected that these activities will continue regardless of the outcomes of any legislative review determining the responsibilities of roadside weed and pest animal control.

Through the Roadside Weeds and Pest Control Program 2012-15 Council has been able to undertake control works on all roads at least once over the three year period. Most roads have been treated twice and the mapping that has been undertaken simultaneously has built up a good understanding of weed infestations across the municipality.

Community Consultation

Briefly describe how Council stays informed of community priorities for weed and rabbit management. Examples may include; relevant public meetings, feedback/comment via Council website, meetings with relevant groups, recording of correspondence.

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

Benalla Rural City Council are kept informed about community concerns related to pest plants and animals on both roadsides and within the broader municipality through:

- Liaising with Gecko CLaN Landcare facilitators;
- Liaising with local community and Landcare groups, including but not limited to the following:
 - Councils (other municipal councils in the region);
 - Country Fire Authority;
 - Goomalibee Landcare Group;
 - Goulburn Broken Local Government Biodiversity Network;
 - Greta Valley Landcare Group;
 - Molyullah -Tatong Tree and Land Protection Group;
 - North East Local Government Environment Network;
 - Regent Honeyeater Project Group;
 - Sheep Pen Creek Land Management Group;
 - Swanpool Landcare Group;
 - Victorian Farmers Federation- Benalla Branch;
 - Warby Range Landcare Group;
 - Warrenbayne Land Protection Group; and,
 - Winton Wetlands Committee of Management.
- Direct phone calls from landowners/ residents;
- Letters from landowners/ residents;
- Feedback given directly to roadside weed and pest contractors;
- Media articles and 'letters to the editor' in local newspapers e.g. Ensign Newspaper;
- Various community steering committees e.g. Roadside Vegetation Management Plan Steering Committee and Municipal Fire Management Plan Committee;
- Residents and groups liaising directly with local councillors.

As part of Council's commitment to protect natural values on roadsides, the Roadside Vegetation Management Plan was updated and adopted in 2014. As part of the review process, an extensive community and stakeholder consultation process was undertaken. The RVMP identifies threats to roadside assets and adjoining land and outlines appropriate recommendations.

Stakeholder Consultation

List key stakeholders who have been consulted in the development of this plan.

- Terry Barnard, Biosecurity Area Leader, DEDJTR

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

- Kerri Robson, Landcare Coordinator, GeckoCLaN Landcare Network
- Rebecca Caldwell, Municipal Catchment Coordinator, Goulburn Broken Catchment Management Authority

During the development of the Roadside Weeds and Pest Control Plan 2012-15 the following stakeholders were consulted and is still relevant to this plan:

- Alan Trott- Parks Victoria
- Kerri Robson - Landcare Officer, Gecko CLaN
- Scott Draper - Wangaratta Council, Sustainability Programs Coordinator
- Jim Tullberg- VicRoads
- Steve Hamilton- Hamilton Environmental Services (consultant engaged to develop Moira Shire's and Greater Shepparton City Council's Roadside Weed and Rabbit Control Plans)

Relevant Local, Regional Policies and Strategies and submissions

List policies, strategies and submissions relevant to this plan.

State

- Invasive Plants and Animals Policy Framework (IPAPF)
- Biosecurity Strategy for Victoria

Regional

- Goulburn Broken Regional Catchment Strategy 2013-2019
- Goulburn Broken Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy 2011-15

Local

- Benalla Environment Strategy 2016-20
- Benalla Rural City Council Local Laws
- Benalla Rural City Planning Scheme
- Municipal Fire Management Plan
- Road Management Plan 2017 -21
- Roadside Vegetation Management Plan 2014

Submissions

- No formal submissions were received. Relevant stakeholders were advised of the update of this plan and feedback was sought. General feedback was provided by the Regent Honeyeater Project, Greta Valley Landcare Group, Tatong Molyullah Tree and Land Protection Group and Goomalibee Landcare. This feedback has been taken into account in this plan.

Objectives of the Plan

Provide a general overview of Council's objectives, activities, outputs and expected outcomes.

The main objective of this Plan is to ensure the implementation of the Roadside Weed and Pests Control Program is undertaken in a manner, which guarantees the successful treatment of roadside weeds and the destruction of pest animal harbor, whilst adhering to the funding guidelines.

Works carried out through this program will complement existing and previous weed control activities undertaken by Council and local landowners/ Landcare groups on roadsides and within the broader landscape. At present both Council and local landowners invest significant time and financial resources into tackling weeds on roadsides and private and public land.

This state government investment is also expected to benefit community based programs which seek to protect endangered species such as the Regent Honeyeater and Lima Stringybark.

In order to determine the most effective use of funds provided by the state government, the following key criteria have been used to assess which weeds and pest animals will be controlled as part of this program:

- Noxious weed and pest animal status:
 - Regionally prohibited weeds;
 - Regionally controlled weeds;
 - Established pest animals; and,
 - Regionally restricted weeds.
- Support of DEDJTR weed and pest animal extension and compliance programs within the municipality.
- Impacts on past investment in programs funded through the Building the Capacity of Local Government to Respond to Pests Initiative and other government funded weed and pest animal management programs.
- Impacts on other existing/ recently implemented integrated programs targeting Regional Prohibited & Control Weeds & Established Pest Animals.
- Likely presence of the weed on local roadsides:
 - Not known to be present and unlikely to be found within the municipality;
 - New and emerging to the municipality with low cover and abundance;
 - Common- widespread with high abundance.
- Impacts on the local environment, in particular on the following:
 - Threatened and endangered species i.e. Regent Honeyeater, Grey Crowned Babbler, Squirrel Glider, Lima Stringybark.
 - Areas of high conservation value i.e. Warby Ranges State Park, Reef Hills State Park, Mount Samaria State Park, Winton Wetlands and Grassy Woodlands.
 - Existing community re-vegetation / conservation programs;
 - Environmental values on both roadsides and adjoining properties.
- Impacts on local agriculture, in particular:
 - Vineyards;

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

- Orchards;
- New and Emerging Primary Industries e.g. organic and biodynamic businesses
- Dairy Industry; and,
- Grazing lands.
- Impacts on the community, such as:
 - Community harmony;
 - Economic impacts on farming activities;
- Contribution to pest animal harbor;
- Impacts on bushfire mitigation, in particular the following were considered:
 - Roadside fuel-loads i.e. Chilean Needle grass has been identified by the Country Fire Authority as posing a significant bushfire risk, as it significantly contributes to fuel-loads due to its ability to rapidly re-grow and outcompete/ replace other species even when regularly slashed.
 - Undermining existing measures to minimise bushfire threats i.e. weeds on adjoining private properties invading roadsides where fuel-reduction/ management works and / or other weed control activities have been carried out;
 - Community/ CFA feedback regarding high risk bushfire prone areas where roadside weeds contribute to bushfire fuel-loads.
- Impacts on road safety, in particular:
 - Road user visibility;
 - Flood mitigation e.g. impacts on drainage.
- Support of existing Council and community weed and pest animal control programs, in particular on the following weeds and pest animals:
 - Blackberries
 - Bridal Creeper
 - Chilean Needle-grass
 - St. John's Wort
 - Gorse
 - Rabbits

The program's activities will be focused on the following:

- Supporting DEDJTR weed and pest animal extension and compliance programs where they arise within the municipality. Current compliance program covering gorse;
- Building on previous activities carried out through Building the Capacity of Local Government to Respond to Pests Initiative and other government funded weed and pest animal management programs.
- Herbicide application and mapping of high priority declared noxious weeds, which will also include the destruction of pest animal harbor.

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

- Direct pest animal control works will only be considered where community-led pest animal programs are established and/ or can be demonstrated. These programs must be strategic and well coordinated to ensure maximum participation and effectiveness.
- Linking into existing or past integrated weed and pest animal control programs.

The expected outcomes of the project are to:

- Treat all known roadside infestations of regionally prohibited weeds;
- Significantly reduce the cover and abundance of all other declared noxious weeds which may be located on roadsides as listed in Table 1;
- Minimise the impacts of roadside weeds on local agricultural productivity and environment;
- Provide support to DEDJTR extension and compliance programs within the municipality;
- Complement and build on previous programs implemented through the Building the Capacity of Local Government to Respond to Pests Initiative and other government and Council funded weed and pest animal management programs;
- Destroy pest animal harbor & support strategically coordinated community-led pest animal programs if they arise;
- Decrease bushfire fuel-loads on roadsides emanating from weeds infestations, in particular from woody and grassy weeds such as Blackberry and Chilean Needle grass;
- Protect existing community investment in environmental programs;
- Decrease the number of roadside weed complaints from the community;
- Minimise the medium-long term financial impacts of roadside weeds on Council and the general community; and,
- Continue to build a thorough understanding of the type/ extent of weed problems within the municipality.

Term of the Plan

Outline the term for which the plan is to operate.

The plan will run for a **two year period** from 1 July 2017 to 30 June 2019

Funding

Outline how council plans to fund the implementation of the plan.

- RWPP Allocation - \$32,888 per year
- Council Contribution - \$3,000 per year (Council officer time to implement plan)

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

Table 1: Target Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	CaLP classification	PRIORITY RATING (1 highest – 3 lowest)	Reasons for Management
African love-grass	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Regionally controlled	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support DEDJTR extension & compliance programs where they arise. -To mitigate bushfire fuel-loads. -To minimise impacts on agriculture. -To minimise impacts on environmental values. -To complement Council's previous investments -To address community concerns. -Infestations primarily restricted to roadsides adjoining VicRoads managed roads. -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control works.
Artichoke thistle	<i>Cynara cardunculus</i>	Regionally prohibited	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support DEDJTR extension & compliance programs where they arise. -To minimise impacts on agriculture. -To address community concerns. -Absent or low cover and abundance/ distribution within municipality. -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control works.
Bathurst burr	<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Regionally controlled	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support DEDJTR extension & compliance programs where they arise. -To minimise impacts on agriculture. -To address community concerns. -Absent or low cover and abundance/ distribution within municipality. -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>	Regionally controlled	2	works. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support DEDJTR extension & compliance programs where they arise. -To mitigate bushfire fuel-loads. -To minimise impacts on agriculture. -To minimise impacts on environmental values. -To reduce pest animal harbor. -To address community concerns. -To support existing Landcare & community group programs. -To complement Council's previous investments. -To protect and build on past investment funded through state government programs. -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control works.
Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Restricted	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To minimise impacts on environmental values. -To address community concerns. -To support existing Landcare & community group programs, in particular Bridal Creeper rust- fungus bio-control programs. -To complement Council's previous investments. -To complement and minimise impacts on other existing/ recently implemented integrated programs targeting Regional Prohibited & Control Weeds & Established Pest Animals in particular preventing BC invading recently treated areas.
Cape broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Regionally controlled	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support DEDJTR extension & compliance programs where they arise. -To mitigate bushfire fuel-loads. -To minimise impacts on agriculture. -To minimise impacts on environmental values. -To reduce pest animal harbor. -To address community concerns. -To support existing Landcare & community group programs.

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program

Control Plan

To complement Council's previous Control Plan
To complement and minimise impacts on other existing/ recently

				<p>implemented integrated programs targeting Regional Prohibited & Control Weeds & Established Pest Animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control works.
Cape tulip (one-leaf)	<i>Moraea flaccida</i>	Regionally prohibited	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support DEDJTR extension & compliance programs where they arise. -To minimise impacts on agriculture. -Absent or low cover and abundance/ distribution within municipality.
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Restricted	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To mitigate bushfire fuel-loads. -To minimise impacts on agriculture. -To minimise impacts on environmental values. -To address community concerns. -To support existing Landcare & community group programs. -To complement Council's previous investments. -To complement and minimise impacts on other existing/ recently implemented integrated programs targeting Regional Prohibited & Control Weeds & Established Pest Animals, in particular preventing CNG invading recently treated areas. -To protect and build on past investment funded through state and federal government programs. -Infestations primarily restricted to roadsides adjoining VicRoads roads.
English broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Regionally controlled	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support DEDJTR extension & compliance programs where they arise. -To mitigate bushfire fuel-loads. -To minimise impacts on agriculture. -To minimise impacts on environmental values. -To reduce pest animal harbor. -To address community concerns. -To support existing Landcare & community group programs. -To complement Council's previous investments.

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To mitigate bushfire fuel-loads. -To minimise impacts on agriculture. -To minimise impacts on environmental values. -To reduce pest animal harbor. -To address community concerns. -To support existing Landcare & community group programs. -To complement Council's previous investments. -To protect and build on past investment funded through state government funding. -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control works.
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Regionally controlled	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support DEDJTR extension & compliance programs where they arise. -To mitigate bushfire fuel-loads. -To minimise impacts on agriculture. -To minimise impacts on environmental values. -To reduce pest animal harbor. -To address community concerns. -To support existing Landcare & community group programs. -To complement Council's previous investments. -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control works.
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Regionally controlled	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support DEDJTR extension & compliance programs where they arise. -To minimise impacts on agriculture. -To address community concerns. -Absent or low cover and abundance/ distribution within municipality. -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control works.
Paterson's curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Regionally controlled	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support DEDJTR extension & compliance programs where they arise. -To minimise impacts on agriculture.

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

To minimise impacts on environment
To address community concerns

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support existing Landcare & community group programs. -To complement Council's previous investments. -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control works.
Prairie ground cherry	<i>Physalis hederifolia</i>	Regionally controlled	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support DEDJTR extension & compliance programs where they arise. -To minimise impacts on agriculture. -Absent or low cover and abundance/ distribution within municipality. -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control works.
Prickly pear (drooping)	<i>Opuntia monacantha</i>	Restricted	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To minimise impacts on environmental values. -To address community concerns. -Absent or low cover and abundance/ distribution within municipality. -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control works.
Prickly pear (erect)	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	Restricted	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To minimise impacts on environmental values. -To address community concerns. -Absent or low cover and abundance/ distribution within municipality. -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control works.
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Established pest animal	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support DEDJTR extension & compliance programs where they arise. -As recommended by DEDJTR and in accordance with the program's guidelines. -To minimise impacts on agriculture. -To minimise impacts on environmental values. -To support strategically coordinated community-led programs if they arise. -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control works.
Ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Regionally prohibited	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support DEDJTR extension & compliance programs where they arise. -To minimise impacts on agriculture.

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

-To address community concerns
-To support existing Landcare & community group programs

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Low cover and abundance/ distribution within municipality. -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control works.
Serrated tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Regionally prohibited	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support DEDJTR extension & compliance programs where they arise. -To mitigate bushfire fuel-loads. -To minimise impacts on agriculture. -To minimise impacts on environmental values. -To address community concerns. -Absent or low cover and abundance/ distribution within municipality.
St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Regionally controlled	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support DEDJTR extension & compliance programs where they arise. -To minimise impacts on agriculture. -To minimise impacts on environmental values. -To address community concerns. -To support existing Landcare & community group programs. -To complement Council's previous investments. -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control works.
Sweet briar	<i>Rosa rubiginosa</i>	Regionally controlled	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support DEDJTR extension & compliance programs where they arise. -To mitigate bushfire fuel-loads. -To minimise impacts on agriculture. -To minimise impacts on environmental values. -To reduce pest animal harbor. -To address community concerns. -To support existing Landcare & community group programs. -To complement Council's previous investments. -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control works.
Variegated thistle	<i>Sylbium marianum</i>	Regionally controlled	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To support DEDJTR extension & compliance programs where they arise. -To minimise impacts on agriculture.

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To address community concerns. -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control works.
Wheel cactus	<i>Opuntia robusta</i>	Restricted	3		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -To minimise impacts on environmental values. -To address community concerns. -Absent or low cover and abundance/ distribution within municipality. -To lead by example to encourage on-ground community weed control works.

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

Table 2: Control Measures and Target Roadsides (this table can be used as part of Council's yearly or acquittal report to LGV)

Common Name*	Control Measures (to be based on accepted best practice management of the target species)	Location of where works will be done (location of proposed works should be specified, and a map where possible should accompany the plan)	Estimate of length of roadside to be treated annually over 3 years (Km = length of road along which both sides are treated. Where only one side is treated halve the figure)	Approximate Annual Timing of Treatment	Estimated Cost
African love-grass	Spot spray application of a registered herbicide in accordance with the product label.	Throughout municipality: mainly found in northern half of municipality on roadsides in close proximity to VicRoads managed roads and townships.	Approx. 50km	Throughout year	\$2,500
Artichoke thistle	Spot spray application of a registered herbicide in accordance with the product label.	One known previous infestation on Embling Road. Surveillance focused on southern and eastern portions of municipality.	Approx. 1km	Aug- May	\$100
Bathurst burr	Spot spray application of a registered herbicide in accordance with the product label.	Predominantly in areas where there is cropping in the northern portion of municipality: Devenish, Goorambat, Tarnook, Broken Creek, Stewarton	Approx. 1km	Aug- May	\$100
Blackberry	Spot spray application of a registered selective herbicide in accordance with the product label.	Throughout municipality, however more prevalent in southern portion of municipality.	Approx. 200km	Oct- May	\$6,000
Bridal creeper	Spot spray application of a registered selective herbicide in accordance with the product label.	Mainly around Lurg, Lima, Lima East, Upper Ryans Creek and areas adjoining Hume Freeway and timber plantations	Approx. 30km	Mar- Nov (ideally prior to Oct).	\$1,500

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

Cape broom	Spot spray application of a registered selective herbicide in accordance with the product label. Cut & paint (large plants) to reduce off-target damage in sensitive areas. Manual removal of seedlings where practical (only if seed is not present).	Predominantly Lima, Lima East and South, Swanpool, Samaria areas.	Approx. 5km	Aug- May	\$1,000
Cape tulip (one-leaf)	Spot spray application of a registered selective herbicide in accordance with the product label.	Scattered locations in vicinity of old house sites. Predominately in Devenish and Goorambat areas but also others – surveillance to continue throughout municipality.	Approx. 2km.	June-Aug	\$488
Chilean needle grass	Spot spray application of a registered herbicide in accordance with the product label.	Predominately on roadsides adjoining VicRoads managed roads in northern section of Municipality. Also in Watchbox Creek, Molyullah and Tatong areas.	Approx. 100km	Throughout year	\$5,000
English broom	Spot spray application of a registered selective herbicide in accordance with the product label. Cut & paint (large plants) to reduce off-target damage in sensitive areas. Manual removal of seedlings where practical (only if seed is not present).	Lima, Lima East and South, Swanpool, Samaria areas.	Approx. 5km	Aug- May	\$200
Goose	Spot spray application of a registered selective herbicide in accordance with the product label.	Predominantly in Warrenbayne, Lima, Lima East and South.	Approx. 5km	Aug- May	\$1,500

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

	Cut & paint to reduce off-target damage in sensitive areas or where there are concerns about fire fuel-loads.					
Hawthorn	Spot spray application of a registered selective herbicide in accordance with the product label. Cut & paint to reduce off-target damage in sensitive areas or where there are concerns about fire fuel-loads.	Predominately in southern portion of municipality.	Approx. 5km	Aug- May	\$500	
Horehound	Spot spray application of a registered herbicide in accordance with the product label. Manual removal (chipping)	Predominately in northern section of municipality.	Approx. 50km	Aug- May	\$2,000	
Paterson's curse	Spot spray application of a registered herbicide in accordance with the product label. Manual removal (chipping) Manual removal of seedlings where practical.	Infestations throughout municipality.	Approx. 50km	Aug- May	\$1,500	
Prairie ground cherry	Spot spray application of a registered selective herbicide in accordance with the product label.	Glenrowan, Boweya, Thoona areas.	Approx. 2km	Sept- Nov	\$100	
Prickly pear (drooping)	Cut & paint to improve kill rate and reduce off-target damage.	Isolated infestations Devenish, Goorambat, Glenrowan areas.	Approx. 2km	Throughout year (preferably spring-summer)	\$500	
Prickly pear (erect)	Cut & paint to improve kill rate and reduce off-target damage.	Isolated infestations Devenish, Goorambat, Glenrowan areas.	Approx. 2km.	Throughout year (preferably spring-summer)	\$500	

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

Rabbit	Harbour destruction. Warren destruction and associated fumigation/ baiting with approved poisons if practical. Will only be implemented to support strategically coordinated community-led programs if they arise.	To be determined	To be determined	Autumn	Woody weed destruction as per timing for specific target weeds outlined elsewhere in this table. Warren destruction and fumigation to be coordinated with baiting and/ or harbour destruction activities.	Already costed as part of estimates for woody weed control listed elsewhere in this table. \$3,500
Ragwort	Spot spray application of a registered selective herbicide in accordance with the product label.	Known previous infestations isolated to Lima area - Lima East Road and Police Track. Continued surveillance.	To be determined	Approx. 5km	Throughout year	\$100
Serrated tussock	Spot spray application of a registered herbicide in accordance with the product label. Manual removal (chipping) only when seeds are not present.	Unlikely to be present, but all roadsides will be monitored for presence; in particular roadsides adjoining VicRoads managed roads and around Winton Wetlands.	To be determined	Less than 1km	Throughout year	\$100
St. John's wort	Spot spray application of a registered selective herbicide in accordance with the product label.	Throughout municipality: predominately in southern and south-western portion of municipality and on roadsides adjoining VicRoads managed roads.	To be determined	Approx. 50km	Aug- May	\$3,000

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

Sweet briar	Spot spray application of a registered selective herbicide in accordance with the product label. Cut & paint to reduce off-target damage in sensitive areas or where there are concerns about fire fuel-loads.	Throughout municipality.	Approx. 20km	Aug- May	\$2,000
Variegated thistle	Spot spray application of a registered herbicide in accordance with the product label.	Predominantly in southern portion of municipality: Tatong, Molyullah, Moorngag area	Approx. 5km	Aug- May	\$500
Wheel cactus	Surveillance Cut & paint to improve kill rate and reduce off-target damage.	Isolated infestations may be present in Devenish, Goorambat, Glenrowan area.	Approx. 2km	Throughout year (preferably spring-summer)	\$200

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

Maps

Map 1 Proposed location of control works. Municipality has been divided into zones to allow treatment to be more efficiently coordinated in order of priority (Zone 1 being highest priority). Areas of high conservation value and known infestations as per Map 2 are given priority within these zones.

Map 2 Known infestations of Regionally Prohibited Weeds, Regionally Controlled Weeds and Established Pest Animals and Restricted Weeds.

Statement of Responsibilities

Council will:

- Publish this approved plan (or approved variation to this plan if relevant) on its website within 28 days of approval and ensure copies are available for public inspection at Council's office/s.
- Coordinate the implementation of this plan on Council managed roadsides in accordance with the investment principles stated in this plan and the control measures specified in Table 2.
- Implement best practice weed hygiene principles and protocols.
- Maintain accurate records sufficient to provide evidence that the plan has been carried out and provide these to Local Government Victoria on request.
- Obtain approval from DEDJTR before substantially modifying or varying the plan.
- Carefully consider any proposals from DEDJTR to modify or vary the plan in response to changed circumstances.
- Provide a completion report to Local Government Victoria within 30 days from expiry of this plan outlining the outcomes of the control measures undertaken.

DEDJTR Endorsement

I declare that I am an authorised representative and that this plan has been reviewed and aligns with eligible activities.

Acting DEDJTR Regional Manager - Plants,
Chemicals & Invasive Species

Name: ~~Daniel Mansell~~

Signature:



Date:

DANIEL MANSSELL
19.12.17

Declaration

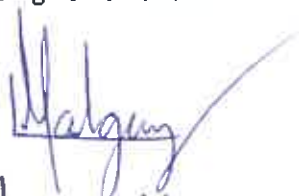
I declare that I am an authorised representative and the information given on this form is complete and correct

Key Contact Name: Larissa Montgomery

Date:

29/11/17

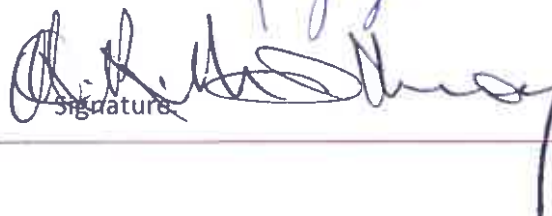
Signature:



Council CEO Name: Tony McIlroy

Date:

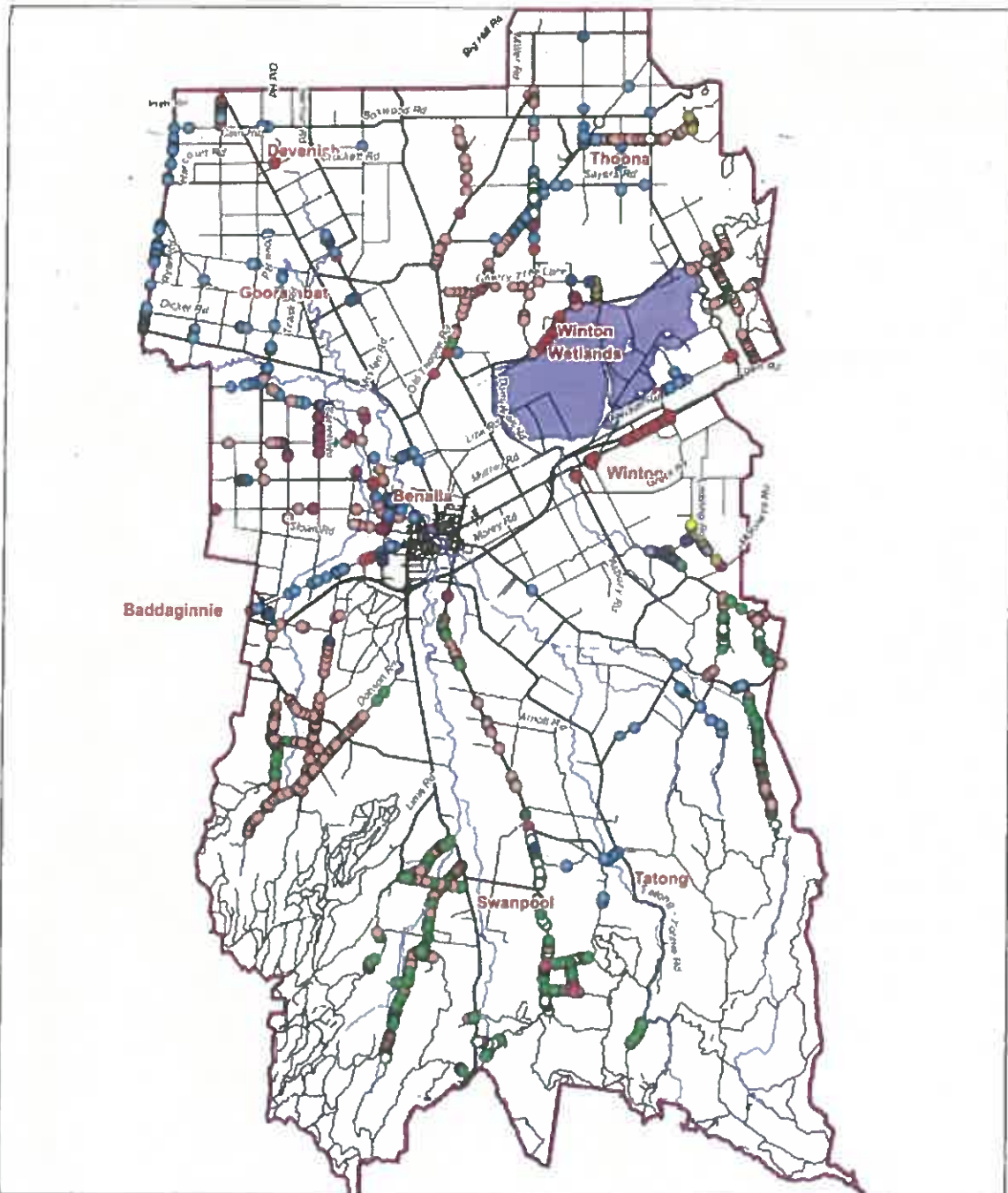
29/11/17


Signature

Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan



ROADSIDE WEED AND PEST TREATMENT 2016/17



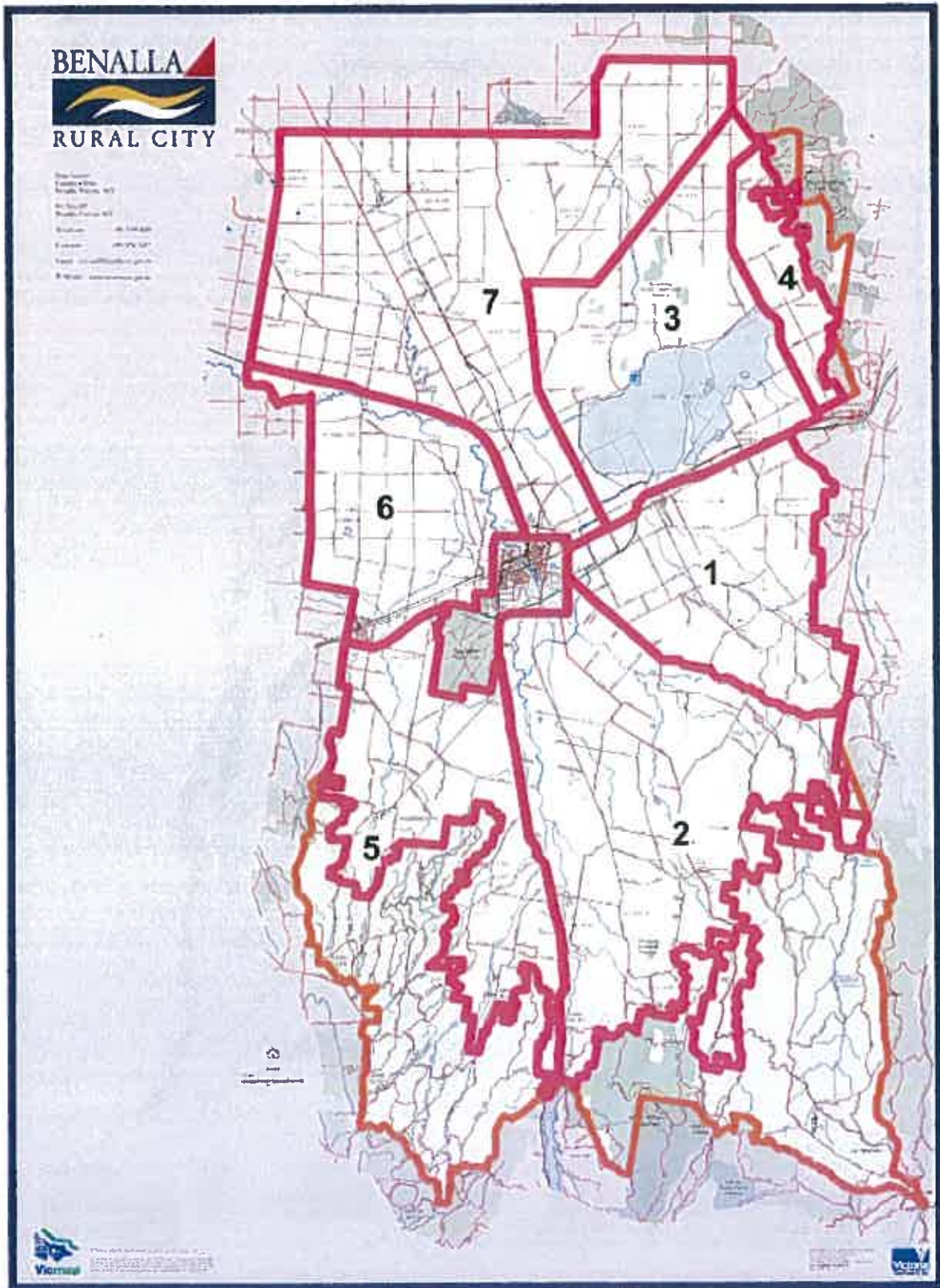
LEGEND

Weeds by Common Name					
●	African love-grass	(100)	●	English broom	(1)
●	Blackberry	(266)	●	Gorse	(14)
●	Bridal creeper	(19)	●	Hawthorn	(9)
●	Cape broom	(25)	●	Horshound	(83)
●	Cape tulip (one-leaf)	(1)	●	Paterson's curse	(30)
●	Chilean needle grass	(434)	●	Prickly pear (erect)	(18)
●			●	St John's wort	(571)
			●	Sweet briar	(173)
			●	Variegated thistle	(0)
			●	Wild walsonga	(2)
			—	Waterways	
			—	Roads	
			—	Main Roads	
			—	LGA Boundary	

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Roadside Weeds & Pests Program Control Plan

Map 1



Map 2