

STAGE 2 SMALL GRANTS: INFORMATION ON PRIORITY WEEDS

Please note: The weeds and categories listed are designed to guide applicants and the WAF Project Assessment Panel, and to help identify priority weed species for action in developing strategic weed project proposals.

PRIORITY GROUP 1 – VERY HIGH PRORITY FOR WAF INVESTMENT

WHY? – Prevent further spread; State-wide eradication targets.

This category includes:

- Species **declared** under the *Weed Management Act 1999* with limited distribution, are Zone Aⁱ and considered eradicable state-wide.

AND

- **Non-declared** species recorded as recent incursions to the State, considered eradicable with small and isolated populations and identified as a threat to Tasmania’s agricultural or environmental values (noted below).

Species in this category are characterized by the presence of:

- Few, small populations known in isolated locations, but not across all regions; or
- Few localised small populations state-wide, sometimes spread across multiple land tenures.

Many of these species have been the subject of an incursion response or a priority management program.

The Tasmanian Weeds Action Fund is a \$5 million Tasmanian Government initiative funded for five years from 2018-19. The funds provided by the state government will be invested with farmers and other community organisations to tackle weeds that are impacting valuable agricultural and environmental assets.

These species are a **very high priority for investment** to ensure feasible eradication plans are in place and to prevent further spread into new areas of Tasmania.

Priority areas for investment listed below are informed by current known distribution of species. These species are considered a priority wherever they may be found in the state. If potential applicants are aware of other areas not identified here, these populations would still be considered priority for eradication and funding investment.

It is noted that many of the species in this category are not well known to the general community. Potential projects may need to be proactively sought and developed in a conjunction with relevant landowners/ managers.

Common name	Botanical name	Priority Area/s for Investment	Specific comments & links to further information
African thistle	<i>Berkheya rigida</i>	King Island	Only known from a small population on King Island. Current extent is unknown. DPIPWE African thistle webpage
beach daisy	<i>Arctotheca populifolia</i>	Flinders Island	Only known from a small population on Flinders Island. Current extent is unknown. Not declared. Atlas of Living Australia DPIPWE Beach Weed Strategy
Besom heath	<i>Erica scoparia</i>	State-wide	Known populations in Meander Valley and Launceston municipalities. DPIPWE Erica webpage
burrs	<i>Xanthium species</i>	State-wide	Known infestations are under active surveillance and management. DPIPWE Bathurst burr webpage
cut-leaf nightshade	<i>Solanum triflorum</i>	State-wide	Localised in south-east – Seven Mile Beach area. DPIPWE cut-leaf nightshade webpage

horsetail	<i>Equisetum species</i>	State-wide	Isolated populations recorded in the state. DPIPWE equisetum webpage
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	State-wide	Isolated populations recorded in the state. DPIPWE Japanese knotweed webpage
meadow parsley	<i>Oenanthe pimpinelloides</i>	State-wide	Only known from several properties along the lower Meander and South Esk Rivers, Hadspen area. DPIPWE meadow parsley webpage
Mexican feather grass	<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	State-wide	Occurrences in urban gardens resulting from trade in nursery industry. DPIPWE Mexican feather grass webpage
Texas needle grass	<i>Nassella leucotricha</i>	State-wide	Infestations in Clarence Municipality on both private and public land. Subject of ongoing Council control program. DPIPWE Texas needle grass webpage
white Spanish broom	<i>Cytisus multiflorus</i>	State-wide	Recorded in the west and south of the state. Current status of these records is unknown. DPIPWE white Spanish broom webpage
yellow nutgrass/ nutsedge	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	Huon Valley	Issue in bulb and flower growing industries. DPIPWE nutgrass webpage

PRIORITY GROUP 2 - HIGH PRIORITY FOR WAF INVESTMENT

WHY? Targets for eradication at a regional (or municipal) level

This category includes:

- Weeds **declared** under the *Weed Management Act 1999* known to have a relatively limited distribution, are Zone A¹ and can be eradicated from areas of the State and/or establish a pathway for eradication state-wide.

AND

- **Non-declared** species recorded as small, scattered and isolated populations and identified as a threat to Tasmania's agricultural or environmental values and can be eradicated from areas of the State and establish a pathway for eradication state-wide (noted below).

Species in this category are characterized by the presence of:

- numerous small populations known in isolated or scattered locations, often present across all three Tasmanian regions or
- Few, larger, but localised populations across the state, sometimes across multiple land tenures.

Some of these species have been the subject of an incursion response or a priority management program.

These species are a **high priority for investment** to ensure feasible eradication plans are in place and to prevent the threat of further spread into new areas of Tasmania.

Priority areas for investment listed below are informed by current known distribution of species. These species are considered a priority wherever they may be found in the state. If potential applicants are aware of other areas not identified here, these populations would still be considered priority for eradication and funding investment.

It is noted, as with Priority Group 1 species, some of the species in this category will require proactive projects to be developed.

Common name	Botanical name	Priority Area/s for Investment	Specific comments & links to further information
African feather grass	<i>Cenchrus macrourus</i> (= <i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>)	State-wide	Infestations known from Huon Valley and Derwent Valley. Found along riverbanks and drainage lines adjacent to road reserves. DPIPWE African feather grass webpage
African lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	State-wide	Infestations scattered along and adjacent to major road corridors. Opportunity for collaboration. DPIPWE African lovegrass webpage
African weed-orchid	<i>Disa bracteata</i>	State-wide	Records across north coast and one record for Hobart. Current extent is uncertain. Not declared Atlas of Living Australia
asparagus fern	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	State-wide	Widespread infestations on King Island. Scattered populations on the NW coast. DPIPWE Asparagus weeds webpage
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Flinders Island, Brighton municipality, Coal River Valley, Moriarty area	Other infestations in urban areas of Clarence Municipality DPIPWE Chilean needle grass webpage

espartillo	<i>Amelichloa caudata</i>	Brighton – Bridgewater area	Current extent is uncertain. Opportunity for landowners & Council to collaborate in a control program. DPIPWE espartillo webpage
feathertop	<i>Cenchrus longisetus</i>	State-wide	Isolated infestations in the south (Hobart, Sorell) and east-coast. DPIPWE feathertop webpage
flax-leaf broom	<i>Genista linifolia</i>	State-wide	Infestations in Central Coast and Hobart municipalities. DPIPWE flax-leaf broom webpage
galenia	<i>Galenia pubescens</i>	Hobart, Clarence and Flinders municipalities	Known from a few sites in Tasmania, widespread in Victoria. Recorded in Hobart and eastern Clarence, Flinders Island. Not declared. Atlas of Living Australia
heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	State-wide	Only known to be naturalised in Tasmania (not mainland Australia). Infestations in Hobart and Kingborough municipalities, including Bruny Island. DPIPWE heather webpage
kapuka, New Zealand broadleaf	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	West Coast	Only known to be naturalised in the Strahan area. Not declared. Atlas of Living Australia

karamu	<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	Derwent Valley catchment area	Active management programs implemented by Derwent Catchment NRM and Derwent Estuary Program around New Norfolk and Derwent Estuary. DPIPWE karamu webpage
nodding thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	State-wide	Infestations are more common in the north and north-east. DPIPWE nodding thistle webpage
onopordum thistles	<i>Onopordum species</i>	State-wide	Priority is cotton thistle, particularly the Midlands area. DPIPWE onopordum thistles webpage
orange hawkweed	<i>Pilosella aurantiaca</i> <i>subsp.</i> <i>aurantiaca</i>)	State-wide	Central highlands, Derwent Valley and Ferntree area. Hawkweeds are subject of national eradication programs, (NSW, ACT and Victoria). Ongoing management by various land managers in Central Highlands, Derwent Valley and Hobart City Council program. DPIPWE orange hawkweed webpage
Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	Flinders Island	Populations scattered across north and east of state. High level of community awareness on Flinders Island. Not declared Atlas of Living Australia
Seeding willows (grey sallow)	<i>Salix cinerea</i>	State-wide	Seeding willow populations (<i>S. cinerea</i>) have been the focus of past priority control programs. Current status is uncertain. DPIPWE Willows webpage

Spanish broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	State-wide	Scattered records across south. Isolated records for near north east. Not declared Atlas of Living Australia
square stemmed St John's wort	<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	State-wide	Small infestations known in the Huon Valley. Not as common as <i>H. perforatum</i> . DPIPWE Square stemmed St John's wort webpage
Tree heath	<i>Erica aborea</i>	State-wide	Occurrences known in Clarence, Derwent Valley, Hobart, Huon Valley, Kingborough, Sorell, Southern Midlands municipalities. DPIPWE Tree heath webpage
viper's bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	State-wide	Populations more common in the north-west. May be confused with Paterson's curse. DPIPWE viper's bugloss webpage

PRIORITY GROUP 3 - MEDIUM PRORITY FOR WAF INVESTMENT

WHY? Pathway to Eradication at the municipal level

This category includes:

- Species **declared** under the *Weed Management Act 1999* known to have a varied distribution across the state and are targeted either in Zone Aⁱ for eradication or Zone Bⁱⁱ for containment in each municipality.

AND

- **Non-declared** species recorded as having restricted state-wide distribution and identified as a threat to Tasmania’s agricultural or environmental values (no specific non-declared weeds are listed in the table below)ⁱⁱⁱ.

Species in this category are characterized by the presence of:

- Many small populations known in scattered locations, across all three Tasmanian regions or
- Many larger, but localised populations, sometimes across multiple land tenure;
- High level of community and landowner awareness.

Several weeds in this group have a high profile in the community and are the subject of local and municipal weed management programs.

These species are only a priority for investment in areas where they impact agricultural and high conservation values and in areas where eradication in a realistic objective.

Common name	Botanical name	Specific comments & links to further information
bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Occurs in or near coastal environments, smothering native vegetation. Infestations in Tamar Valley, Devonport, Central Coast and East Coast. Opportunity for community group to collaborate with PWS &/or local council in a control program. DPIPWE Asparagus weeds webpage

Elisha's tears	<i>Leycesteria formosa</i>	An environmental weed of wet forests, woodlands and stream-sides. Could be part of an integrated project protecting environmental assets. DPIPWE Elisha's tears webpage
holly	<i>Ilex aquififolium</i>	An environmental weed of wet forests, woodlands and stream-sides. Could be part of an integrated project protecting environmental assets. DPIPWE Holly webpage
Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Priority actions target areas that protect agricultural and environmental assets. DPIPWE Horehound webpage
Mediterranean daisy	<i>Urospermum dalechampii</i>	Known in south-east Tasmania, opportunity for community groups in partnership with local councils to implement a control program. DPIPWE Mediterranean daisy webpage
pampas grasses	<i>Cortaderia species</i>	High priority areas include quarries and along rivers where infestations may be spread. DPIPWE Pampas grass webpage
Paterson's curse	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Paterson's curse has a high profile in the community especially in relation to agricultural land. DPIPWE Paterson's curse webpage
ragwort	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	Ragwort has a high profile in the community especially in relation to agricultural land. DPIPWE Ragwort webpage

saffron thistle	<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	Small infestations across the state, particularly in run down pastures of low rainfall areas. DPIPWE Saffron thistle webpage
serrated tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	High profile in the community. Priority actions target areas that protect agricultural and environmental assets; DPIPWE Serrated tussock webpage
St John's wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	High profile in the community especially in relation to agricultural land. Areas such as Huon Valley, Clarence, Devonport and Kentish municipalities have established infestations – potential for partnerships with land managers and local government. DPIPWE St John's wort webpage
yellow burrweed	<i>Amsinckia species</i>	Found in cropping areas of Derwent Valley and Central Highlands. Also known as a contaminant of soil material used in road reserves and recreation areas. DPIPWE yellow burrweed webpage

PRIORITY GROUP 4 - COMMON AND WIDESPREAD

WHY? Unlikely to eradicate from state, region or municipality

This category includes:

- Species **declared** under the *Weed Management Act 1999* known to have a varied distribution across the state and are targeted either in Zone Aⁱ for eradication or Zone Bⁱⁱ for containment in each municipality.

AND

- **Non-declared** species identified as a threat to Tasmania's agricultural or environmental values (no specific non-declared weeds are listed in the table below)ⁱⁱⁱ.

Species in this category are characterized by the presence of:

- Widespread populations across all three Tasmanian regions and multiple tenures.

Many species have a high level of community interest. They are often the subject of community and municipal weed management programs, where control is undertaken to protect and improve the condition of the natural environment in Tasmania.

Many of these species also have recognized impacts on agricultural production values in the state and are often the subject of landowner and agricultural enterprise' weed control programs.

Project applications that include a weed in this category will need to consider the following in the context of the assessment criteria:

- The applicant can demonstrate that the weed has recognised impacts on a specific agricultural production enterprise and that the proposed activities will lead to an improvement of the production value.

OR

- The applicant can demonstrate that the weed has recognized impacts on an area of significant environmental value, a threatened community or species, and that the proposed activities will lead to an improvement in the condition of that environment or conservation value.

AND

- The applicant can demonstrate that the weed is present as a small population and / or an isolated population in the given project area, the threat it poses can be demonstrated AND is considered eradicable in that given area.

AND

- The applicant can demonstrate a history of ongoing / previous control and management activities of the particular weed in the given area.

AND

- The applicant can demonstrate there is a plan on the future management of this weed that clearly demonstrates commitment to ensure the goal of eradication will be met.

Common name	Botanical name	Specific comments & links to further information
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	<p>Priority actions target areas that protect environmental assets;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be an opportunity for integrated projects developed through Landcare Action grants. <p>DPIPWE African boxthorn webpage</p>
blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus agg.</i>	<p>Priority actions target areas that protect environmental assets;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be an opportunity for integrated projects developed through Landcare Action grants <p>DPIPWE Blackberry webpage</p>
boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	<p>Boneseed has a high profile in the community especially in relation to urban and peri-urban areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity for community groups or groups of landholders to implement a strategic control program. <p>DPIPWE Boneseed webpage</p>

Californian thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	<p>Californian thistle has a high profile in the community especially in relation to agricultural land and impacts to natural areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunity for groups of landowners to work collectively. <p>DPIPWE Californian thistle webpage</p>
English broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	<p>Priority actions target areas that protect agricultural and environmental assets.</p> <p>DPIPWE English broom webpage</p>
gorse	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	<p>Priority actions target areas that protect agricultural and environmental assets;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • May be an opportunity for integrated projects developed through Landcare Action grants <p>DPIPWE Gorse webpage</p>
Montpellier broom	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	<p>Priority actions target areas that protect agricultural and environmental assets.</p> <p>DPIPWE Montpellier broom webpage</p>
Spanish heath	<i>Erica lusitanica</i>	<p>Spanish heath has a high profile in the community especially in relation to urban and peri-urban areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority actions target areas that protect agricultural and environmental assets. <p>DPIPWE Spanish heath webpage</p>
white weed, hoary cress	<i>Lepidium draba</i>	<p>Less common in the north and north-west municipalities.</p> <p>Priority actions target areas that protect agricultural assets.</p> <p>DPIPWE White weed webpage</p>
willows (excluding grey sallow)	<i>Salix species</i>	<p>DPIPWE Willows webpage</p>

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- i Zone A municipalities – Objective under the Act for Zone A weeds is eradication from that municipality.
 - ii Zone B municipalities – Eradication from a Zone B municipality not regarded as feasible and therefore containment to an infested property is the objective.
 - iii Non-declared weeds may be eligible for funding; applicants need to consider their proposed weed in the context of the information provided above to guide project proposals, as well as assessment criteria in the Grant Guidelines.