

# WHAT CHALLENGES DO WE FACE?

1

Established weeds are the most challenging in many aspects.

- Long history in the landscape
- Seedbank established
- Sense of complacency
- Risk of being overlooked

2

Time, Money, Resources, Threat

- Intensive
- Ongoing
- Expensive
- Demoralising

3

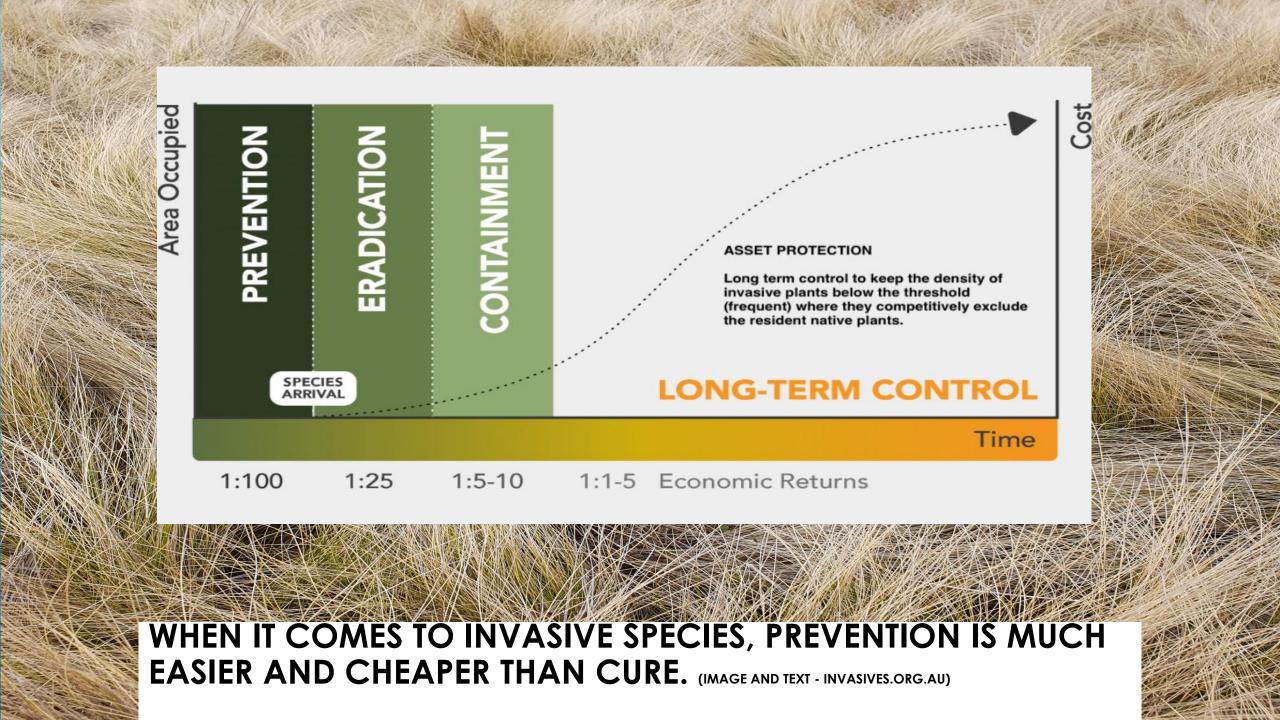
Many are transformers capable of invading intact, healthy ecosystems

- Serrated tussock is an example of a plant capable of invading and transforming intact grassland/woodland habitats.

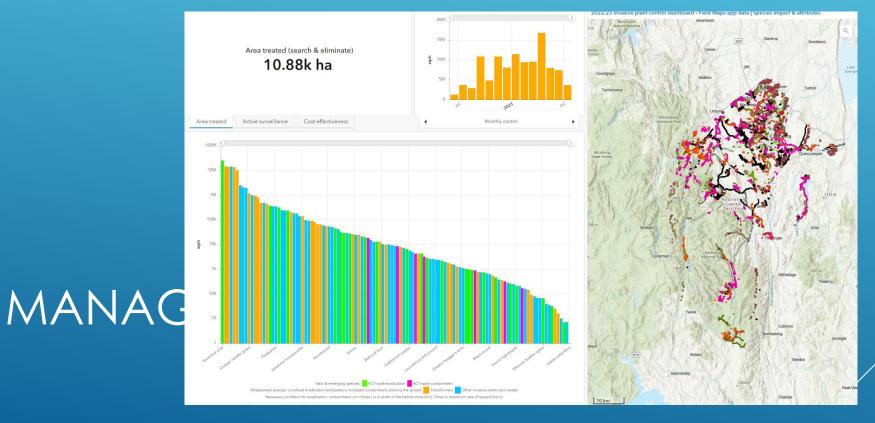
4

Large established populations across significant geographical areas.

 Makes further spread more likely, exacerbating the issue



https://actgov.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/5449adb632884d68aeb585 e3e73dde99



#### RISK ASSESSMENTS

Naturalised Non-local Native Plant list

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1U wjgpX8Y6dYPabtUA84ZsWDu7MYcbCzU/edit #gid=644747902

Weed risk assessment

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/16/ BNiQCtly2APabsa7bP108v2-DJmrVix/edit#gid=753253221

#### SEASONAL TREATMENT

• This calendar can be used to plan and prioritise work. Often seasonal considerations play a big part in determining what species to target and when to engage contractors. Weather can also change these timeframes in any given year.

Species	Treatment	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Serrated Tussock	Spraying												
	Chipping												
Chilean Needle Grass	Spraying			100									
	Chipping												
African Lovegrass	Spraying												
	Chipping												
St John's Wort	Spraying												
Blackberry	Spraying												
Broom/Gorse	Spraying		N. N.										
	Cut/stump												
Willows	Spraying												
	Cut/stump or frill/inject		E A										
Other woody weeds (eg. Sweet Briar)	Spraying												
	Cut/stump												
Nodding Thistle	Spraying							-	9				
	Chipping												
Other Broadleaf (eg. Patterson's Curse, Scotch Thistle)	Spraying or wick wiper												
	Chipping												
	Grazing												

### INTEGRATED CONTROL

- ▶ Best practice control involves a number of techniques (ie. integrated control):
- biocontrol African boxthorn(CSIRO) Rust, Opuntia ssp. Cochineal weevil and cactoblastis moth, broom gall mite, blackberry rust
- herbicide application spot spraying, cut-stump, basal bark, boom spraying, stem-scrape, granular, splatter-gun, wick-wiper, and aerial spraying - drone, helicopter, or fixed wing
- manual removal is effective during wetter periods for smaller plants
- revegetation and mulching are required in degraded areas after control work
- flame weeding and slashing are effective against annual weeds trials on cacti
- carefully timed grazing and mowing can be used to improve grassland condition and slow or reduce densities of certain weeds.
- prescribed burning and soil fertility management are most effective when combined with selective herbicide use



#### DRONES









## REPORTING AND USEFUL APPS







Or Biosecurity Team – 6207 3587

https://www.environment.act.gov.au/parksconservation





