The Northern Tablelands Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 - 2022

Weed Control Management Plan: Broad-leaf Privet

Botanical Name: ***Ligustrum lucidum*** **Common Names:** Broad leaf, Tree or Large Leaf Privet

Northern Tablelands Regional Priority Weeds Objective – **ASSET PROTECTION (Whole of Region)**
This weed is widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread must be minimised to protect priority sites.

General Biosecurity Duty

All plants are regulated with a **general biosecurity duty** to prevent, eliminate or minimise any biosecurity risk they may pose. Any person who deals with any plant, who knows (or ought to know) of any biosecurity risk, has a duty to ensure the risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised, so far as is reasonably practicable.

Regional Recommended Measure:

Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with GBD

- Land managers should prevent spread from their land, where feasible.
- Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land.
- The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment.
- **Mandatory Measure** (Division 8, Clause 33 Biosecurity Regulation 2017)

Tenterfield Shire Council Local Control Requirements:
Owner/occupiers of land are required to actively control Broadleaf Privet, and as a minimum, to continuously inhibit the plants ability to spread and its numbers and distribution be reduced**.**

Photo: NSW DPI

Privets are considered to be serious environmental weeds throughout Australia. Infestations threaten biodiversity, including endangered plant and animal species and ecological communities. Dense stands of privet prevent other vegetation surviving or establishing. Broad-leaf privet invades ecosystems including subtropical and coastal rainforests, rainforest margins, warm-temperate and dry rainforest, wet and dry eucalypt forests, grassy woodlands, grasslands and riparian vegetation.

Privet seeds are commonly spread by fruit-eating birds. Birds such as pied currawongs, silver-eyes and rosellas can spread the seed widely into previously uninfested areas. Privet seedlings often germinate in clusters, as a result of birds regurgitating the seeds. Birds and rabbits assist germination by removal of the soft coating around the seed.

Privets are also spread through the sale of garden plants from nurseries and markets, the dumping of garden waste containing seeds and the sale of foliage in floral arrangements containing fruit and seeds. Seeds can also be spread in flowing water.

Penalty for not complying with the general biosecurity duty or a direction issued under the *Biosecurity Act 2015.*

The maximum penalty is:

- in the case of an individual—$220,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of $55,000 for each day the offence continues, or
- in the case of a corporation—$440,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of $110,000 for each day the offence continues.

The maximum penalty for an offence that is committed negligently is:

- in the case of an individual—$1,100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of $137,500 for each day the offence continues, or
- in the case of a corporation—$2,200,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of $275,000 for each day the offence continues.

Linkage to Plans/Strategies

- Northern Tablelands Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022
- NSW Biosecurity Strategy 2013-2021
- NSW Biosecurity Act 2015
- *Pesticides Act 1999* and Pesticide Regulation 2017

Download the weedwise app for detailed information on priority weeds in our area.

For Further Information:
Tenterfield Shire council
247 Rouse St Tenterfield
NSW 2372
PH: (02) 6736 6000 www.tenterfield.nsw.gov.au
or
NSW DPI Weedwise: http://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/
or
Northern Tablelands Local Land Services:
https://northerntablelands.lls.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity

References

- *NSW DPI Website /Weedwise/ Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook 6th Edition.*

Disclaimer:

Control Methods for: Broadleaf Privet

Botanical Name: ***Ligustrum lucidum*** **Common Names:** Broad leaf, Tree or Large Leaf Privet
The following are guiding principles for privet control and management.

- Locate, map and monitor the extent of an infestation and any changes in weediness, as well as any cultivated plants in the locality of the infestation.
- Identify key sites, assets or industries at risk from the infestation (natural ecosystems, human health, primary production, etc.).
- Control infestations in close proximity to the identified key sites/assets/industries, aiming to reduce weed density.
- Prevent spread from cultivated plants in the locality.
- Continue to control growth and spread of the infestation

Control Calendar

JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
HERBICIDE OPTIMAL									HERBICIDE OPTIMAL		

Registered Herbicide Application Rates:

Critical Comments:

- Consult your weeds officer for application tips
- Always read and follow the Label instructions and MSDS of respective herbicides.

NOTE:

(a) All Control Techniques involving herbicide use, must comply with the directions on the herbicide label or the conditions set out in a current permit to use a nominated herbicide.
(b) All chemical control programs must be carried out in accordance with the *Pesticides Act 1999* and Pesticide Regulation 2017.
(c) All Chemical application programs used must be undertaken by or be designed and supervised by an appropriately Certified and Accredited Chemical user.
(d) Growth patterns and the changes to optimum treatment times will vary with seasonal conditions due to air temperature changes that may coincide with soil and moisture availability.

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared by the Northern Tablelands Regional Weed Committee and Local Government Control Authorities in good faith and on the basis of best available information. Users of this document must obtain their own advice and conduct their own investigations and assessments of their individual circumstances.