The Northern Tablelands Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 - 2022

Weed Control Management Plan: Sweet Briar

Botanical Name: ***Rosa rubiginosa*** **Common Names:** Sweet briar

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)
  A person must not import into the State or sell.

Tenterfield Shire Council Local Control Requirements

Owners/occupiers of land are required to actively control Sweet Briar, and as a minimum, to continuously inhibit the plants ability to spread, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced.

Photo: NSW DPI

Sweet briar often invades unimproved grasslands and disturbed bushland. It prefers well-drained areas of moderate fertility with little competition and light grazing. The weed can grow on most soil types.
Generally, it is confined to areas in NSW with an annual rainfall greater than 600 mm. However, in lower rainfall areas, infestations can still occur in moist gullies and protected sites.
Infestations are often heaviest in hilly and rocky country around trees on creek banks and along fence lines.
Sweet Briar is spread mainly by birds or animals eating the fruit and distributing the viable seed. Fruits and seeds can also be spread by run-off in steep country along creeks and streams. The seeds can remain viable in the soil for up to 4 years. Root pieces and disturbed crowns of sweet briar can also produce new growth or suckers.
The effective, long-term control of this weed may require the integration of a number of techniques including mechanical removal, pasture management, grazing management, herbicide application, regular monitoring and replacement with appropriate plants.

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 2360
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:

Registered herbicide application rates for: Sweet Briar

Botanical Name: ***Rosa rubiginosa*** **Common Names:** Sweet Briar

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Control Calendar

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

Registered Herbicide Application Rates:

2,4-D 300 g/L + Picloram 75 g/L (Tordon® 75-D)
Rate: 650 mL in 100 L of water Comments: Full leaf as an overall spray. Withholding period: 1-8 weeks (see label).

Glyphosate 360 g/L (Roundup®)
Rate: 1.5–2.0 L in 100 L of water Comments: Spray to wet all foliage, from late flowering to leaf fall. Use higher rate on bushes over 1.5 m high.
Withholding period: Nil.

Metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg (Brush-off®)
Rate: 10 g in 100 L of water Comments: Apply to actively growing bushes to point of run. Do not apply after end of February.
Withholding period: Nil (recommended not to graze for 7 days before treatment and for 7 days after treatment to allow adequate chemical uptake in target weeds).

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.