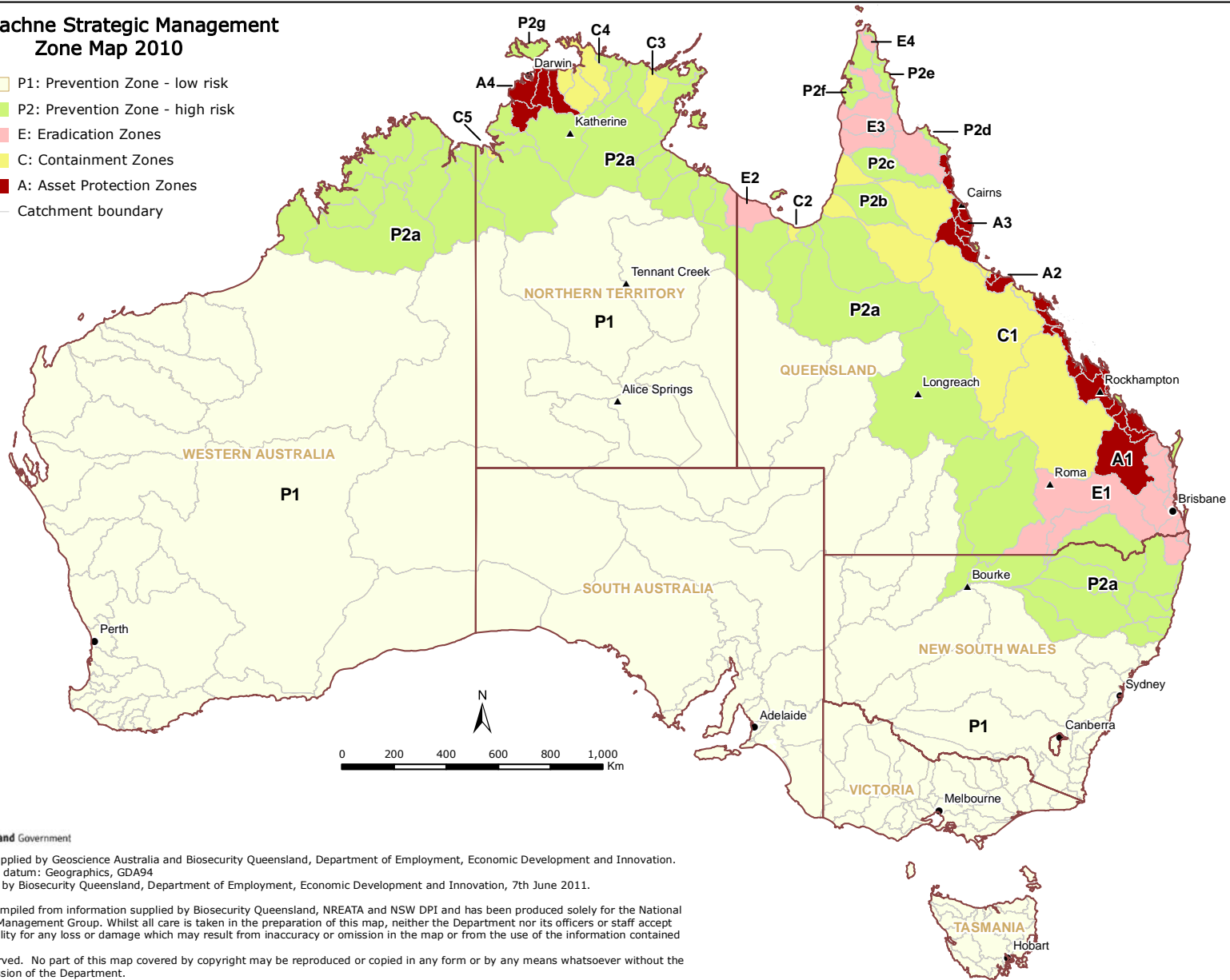


Hymenachne Strategic Management Zone Map 2010

- P1: Prevention Zone - low risk
- P2: Prevention Zone - high risk
- E: Eradication Zones
- C: Containment Zones
- A: Asset Protection Zones
- Catchment boundary



Digital data supplied by Geoscience Australia and Biosecurity Queensland, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation.
 Projection and datum: Geographics, GDA94
 Map produced by Biosecurity Queensland, Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation, 7th June 2011.

This map is compiled from information supplied by Biosecurity Queensland, NREATA and NSW DPI and has been produced solely for the National Hymenachne Management Group. Whilst all care is taken in the preparation of this map, neither the Department nor its officers or staff accept any responsibility for any loss or damage which may result from inaccuracy or omission in the map or from the use of the information contained therein.

All rights reserved. No part of this map covered by copyright may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means whatsoever without the written permission of the Department.

Prevention zones (P1 and P2): preventing establishment in regions where it is not already present

Zone P1¹ covers most of western, southern and central Australia, including many basins that are apparently completely free from *Hymenachne amplexicaulis*. Much of the zone is arid or semi-arid. Zone P1 (>70% of the continent) is designated as *H. amplexicaulis*-free and a low priority for action because there is a relatively low probability that the species will invade these areas.

Zones P2 (a-g) consist of extensive regions thought to be free from *H. amplexicaulis* but which are given a higher priority for action compared with Zone P1 because the risk of invasion is higher. The risks are deemed to be higher because the environment is more suitable for the species and because P2 is closer to existing infestations than is P1.

Eradication zones: local eradication of *H. amplexicaulis*

This objective assumes that eradication at the national scale is not possible in the foreseeable future, but that "local" eradication is possible where infestations are accessible and limited in number and extent.

Containment zones: containing populations of *H. amplexicaulis* to existing infestations

Containment is defined as prevention of spread from a property or part of a property to other properties or parts of a property that are free from *H. amplexicaulis*. On the properties within the containment zones, the intention of the strategy is to contain *H. amplexicaulis* within the paddocks in which it was deliberately planted, and where it is intensively managed, rather than impose a containment line at property boundaries. The aim would be to contain individual populations that are found within the containment zones, not simply to contain *H. amplexicaulis* to each zone as a whole. This is to protect the extensive wetlands of these zones. Individual populations would have to be assessed to determine the risks that they pose, the ease with which containment might be achieved and the most appropriate means of containing them.

Asset protection zones: protecting assets where there is little or no *H. amplexicaulis*

In many catchments in north eastern Queensland and the Northern Territory, *H. amplexicaulis* is already widespread and abundant, but even here there are still environmentally significant areas that have little or none of the species. In these regions a feasible objective is to prevent areas that are free from *H. amplexicaulis* from being invaded, to remove plants before an infestation becomes established, or suppress the species so that its impacts are at tolerable levels. The primary focus is on protecting assets of locations that are of high environmental, economic or cultural value and where currently there is little or no *H. amplexicaulis*. Aiming for asset protection does not preclude containment or, even eradication, of existing infestations within these zones.

¹ The prevention zones are labelled P1 and P2, and are not related to the declaration status of *H. amplexicaulis* in Western Australia where declaration classes are P1 and P2.

NOTES

The methodology for preparing the Hymenachne Strategic Zone map (2010) is fully described in Grice et. al. (in press):

A. C. Grice, J. R. Clarkson and M. Calvert (in press), Geographic differentiation of management objectives for invasive species: a case study of *Hymenachne amplexicaulis* in Australia. Environmental Science and Policy.

The map also forms part of the Hymenachne Strategic Plan:

Natural Resource Ministerial Council of Australia & New Zealand (2011) Weeds of National Significance Hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*) Strategic Plan. Australian Weeds Committee, Launceston. <http://www.weeds.org.au/WoNS/hymenachne/>