

# Section 6

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# Regulatory control of serrated tussock in Australia

State	Regulatory status (October 2008)	Areas covered	Legal restrictions
ACT	<i>Pest Plants and Animals Act 2005</i>	All ACT	<i>Schedule 1</i> Category 3 - Plants must be contained. A pest plant management plan is required to control the spread of these plants.  Category 4 - Prohibited pest plant: the propagation and supply of the pest plant is prohibited.
NSW	<b>Class 3</b> ( <i>Noxious Weeds Act 1993</i> )  <b>Class 4</b> ( <i>Noxious Weeds Act 1993</i> )	33 local council areas** in NSW  Remaining local control authorities in NSW	The plant must be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed and the plant must not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.  The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the measures specified in a management plan published by the local control authority and the plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.
NT	<b>Schedule Class A/C</b> ( <i>Weeds Management Act 2001</i> )	All NT	Schedule Class A – To be eradicated.  Schedule Class C – Not to be introduced into the Territory.
QLD	<b>Class 1</b> [ <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i> ]	All Qld	Plants not commonly present in the state and, if introduced, would cause an adverse economic, environmental or social impact. Class 1 plants established in the state are subject to eradication. It is an offence to introduce, keep or sell Class 1 plants without a permit.
SA	<b>Class 1</b> ( <i>Natural Resources Management Act 2004</i> )	All SA	Plant must be destroyed throughout the State (trade and movement usually restricted throughout the State).  Notifiable throughout the State.
TAS	<b>D – Declared weed</b> ( <i>Weed Management Act 1999</i> )	All Tas	Details on actual restrictions or measures for each declared weed are contained in the weed management plan for that weed. Must not import or allow to be imported, must not sell or distribute; must not propagate, harvest or store; and may be required to reduce, eradicate or restrict the weed.
VIC	<b>P – Regionally prohibited weed</b> ( <i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1999</i> )  <b>C – Regionally controlled weed</b> ( <i>Catchment and Land Protection Act 1999</i> )	East Gippsland, Glenelg Hopkins, Goulburn Broken, Wimmera, North East, North Central, Mallee catchments.  Port Phillip & Western Port, Corangamite, West Gippsland catchments	Regionally prohibited weeds are not widely distributed throughout the region, are capable of spreading further and it is reasonable to expect that they can be eradicated from the region.  Regionally controlled weeds occur in the region, are capable of spreading further and continuing control measures are required to prevent their spread.
WA	<b>Prohibited</b> ( <i>Plant Diseases Act 1974</i> )  <b>P1</b> ( <i>Agricultural and Related Resources Protection Act 1976</i> )  <b>P2</b> ( <i>Agricultural and Related Resources Protection Act 1976</i> )	All WA	Prohibited – Plant species on the Permitted and Prohibited list not permitted entry into WA.  P1 – Prohibits movement of declared plants and/or their seeds through the prevention of trade, sale or movement of plants into the state or that area of the state.  P2 – Eradicate infestation to destroy and prevent propagation each year until no plants remain. The infested area must be managed in such a way that prevents the spread of seed or plant parts on or in livestock, fodder, grain, vehicles and/or machinery.

\*\*NSW Local Councils where serrated tussock is declared **Class 3**: Albury, Balranald, Bland, Carrathool, Central Murray County Council, Coolamon, Cootamundra, Corowa, Glen Innes Severn, Greater Hume, Griffith, Gundagai, Gwydir, Hay, Inverell, Jerilderie, Junee, Leeton, Liverpool Plains, Lockhart, Murrumbidgee, Narrandera, New England Tablelands County Council, Tamworth Regional, Temora, Tenterfield, Tumbarumba, Tumut, Upper Hunter County Council, Urana, Wagga Wagga, Wakool, Wentworth.

# Land holder training and community assistance programs

Depending on your need, there are a variety of specific training courses and community based groups that are available throughout Australia. This may be a structured course targeted at a specific area such as grazing management, or a community based group that has a focus of working together on a range of community issues, such as Landcare.

A number of grazing and pasture management training courses are available throughout the country. Private organisations, TAFE colleges, distance education organisations, agricultural colleges, Meat and Livestock Australia (MLA) and state government agencies run training programs that focus on pasture management, such as the Prograze® course. Further information on Prograze® can be obtained from: [www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/profarm](http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/agriculture/profarm)

Points of contact that may have local information such as Landcare groups, extension programs, grazing management or herbicide training courses, possible assistance programs or funding include:

- Landcare coordinators
- local government weeds officer
- Catchment Management Authority (CMA) or Regional Natural Resource Management body
- noxious weeds authorities
- agronomists
- State government weeds officer
- community weed groups, for example, Victorian Serrated Tussock Working Party.

# Contacts

Region	Telephone number	Website
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>		
Parks, Conservation and Lands	13 22 81	<a href="http://www.tams.act.gov.au/live/environment">www.tams.act.gov.au/live/environment</a>
A.C.T Landcare	For current contact details visit website	<a href="http://www.actlandcare.org">www.actlandcare.org</a>
<b>New South Wales</b>		
Department of Primary Industries	(02) 6391 3100	<a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au</a>
Department of Local Government	For current contact details visit website	<a href="http://www.dlg.nsw.gov.au">www.dlg.nsw.gov.au</a>
Catchment Management Authority (CMA)	For current contact details visit website	<a href="http://www.cma.nsw.gov.au">www.cma.nsw.gov.au</a>
NSW Landcare	For current contact details visit website	<a href="http://www.landcarensw.org">www.landcarensw.org</a>
<b>Queensland</b>		
Biosecurity Queensland, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (DPI&F)	13 25 23	<a href="http://www.dpi.qld.gov.au">www.dpi.qld.gov.au</a>
Local Government	For current contact details visit website	<a href="http://www.localgovernment.qld.gov.au">www.localgovernment.qld.gov.au</a>
Regional Natural Resource Management	07 3222 2758	<a href="http://www.regionalnrm.qld.gov.au">www.regionalnrm.qld.gov.au</a>
<b>South Australia</b>		
Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation (DWLBC)	(08) 8303 9620	<a href="http://www.dwlbc.sa.gov.au">www.dwlbc.sa.gov.au</a>
Local Government Association of South Australia	For current contact details visit website	<a href="http://www.lga.sa.gov.au">www.lga.sa.gov.au</a>
Regional NRM Boards	For current contact details visit website	<a href="http://www.nrm.sa.gov.au">www.nrm.sa.gov.au</a>
<b>Tasmania</b>		
Department of Primary Industries and Water (DPIW)	1 300 368 550	<a href="http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au">www.dpiw.tas.gov.au</a>
Local Government Association of Tasmania	For current contact details visit website	<a href="http://www.lgat.tas.gov.au">www.lgat.tas.gov.au</a>
Natural Resource Management in Tasmania	For current contact details visit website	<a href="http://www.nrmtas.org">www.nrmtas.org</a>
Tasmanian Landcare Association	For current contact details visit website	<a href="http://www.taslandcare.org.au">www.taslandcare.org.au</a>
<b>Victoria</b>		
Department of Primary Industries	13 6186	<a href="http://www.dpi.vic.gov.au">www.dpi.vic.gov.au</a>
Department of Sustainability and Environment	13 6186	<a href="http://www.dse.vic.gov.au">www.dse.vic.gov.au</a>
Victorian serrated tussock working party	03 5226 4607	<a href="http://www.serratedtussock.com">www.serratedtussock.com</a>
Local Government Victoria	For current contact details visit website	<a href="http://www.localgovernment.vic.gov.au">www.localgovernment.vic.gov.au</a>
Victorian Landcare Gateway	For current contact details visit website	<a href="http://www.landcarevic.net.au">www.landcarevic.net.au</a>
<b>National</b>		
National serrated tussock Coordinator	For current contact details visit website	<a href="http://www.weeds.org.au/WoNS/serratedtussock/">www.weeds.org.au/WoNS/serratedtussock/</a>
Weeds Australia	For current contact details visit website	<a href="http://www.weeds.org.au">www.weeds.org.au</a>
Weeds in Australia	For current contact details visit website	<a href="http://www.weeds.gov.au">www.weeds.gov.au</a>
Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF)	(02) 6272 3933	<a href="http://www.daff.gov.au">www.daff.gov.au</a>
Landcare Australia - National Landcare Directory	1800 151 105	<a href="http://www.landcareonline.com">www.landcareonline.com</a>
Natural Resource Management regions	1800 552 008	<a href="http://www.nrm.gov.au/nrm">www.nrm.gov.au/nrm</a>

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# Glossary and abbreviations

<b>ad hoc</b>	improvised and often with little or no preparation
<b>adult plant</b>	mature serrated tussock plant greater than 10 cm in height
<b>annual</b>	living only one growing season
<b>APVMA</b>	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority
<b>arable</b>	land capable of being ploughed
<b>awn</b>	a fine bristle-like appendage that is attached to the seed
<b>biomass</b>	the total amount of living material in a given habitat or population
<b>broadacre</b>	term used to describe land suitable for practicing large-scale agricultural operations
<b>C<sub>3</sub> grass</b>	these grasses are usually adapted to cool temperate zones and generally have an active period of growth in the winter months; however some C <sub>3</sub> grow yearlong; a grass that utilises the C <sub>3</sub> photosynthetic pathway
<b>C<sub>4</sub> grass</b>	these grasses are usually adapted to warmer sub-tropical or tropical zones and have an active period of growth in the summer months; a grass that utilises the C <sub>4</sub> photosynthetic pathway
<b>chipping</b>	physical removal of individual plant with either hoe or mattock; also referred to as hoeing or manual removal
<b>CLIMATE</b>	a modelling system that uses the climate of where current infestation levels of a weed in Australia to map the potential distribution of weeds
<b>CMA</b>	Catchment Management Authority
<b>corona</b>	a crown; in grasses, a ring of hairs at the tip of the seed between the awn and the seed
<b>cultivation</b>	ploughing to prepare the land to sow crops or pasture
<b>DAFF</b>	Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry
<b>digestibility</b>	capacity of a food to be digested
<b>dormant</b>	a period where no growth occurs
<b>DPI</b>	Department of Primary Industries (New South Wales, Victoria)
<b>DPIW</b>	Department of Primary Industries and Water (Tasmania)
<b>DSE</b>	dry sheep equivalent a standard unit used to compare the feed requirements of different classes of stock and is frequently used to assess the carrying capacity and potential productivity of an area of grazing land. 1 dse is the amount of feed required by a two year old, 45 kg Merino sheep (wether or non-lactating, non-pregnant ewe) to maintain its weight
<b>exotic</b>	a plant introduced from another country
<b>germinability</b>	the ability of a seed to germinate
<b>glume</b>	of a grass, one or two sub-opposite empty bracts subtending internal flower parts in a spikelet

<b>grazing management</b>	the total process of ensuring pasture persistence and ground cover, maintaining soil nutrition for growth and organising livestock to make the best use of the pastures grown. It is about managing the frequency (how often the stock are removed) and intensity (how hard and how many) livestock graze pasture (MLA 2008)
<b>ground cover</b>	area of ground covered by actively growing plants or dead material
<b>ha</b>	hectare
<b>habitat</b>	the area or natural environment in which an organism or population normally lives. A habitat is made up of physical factors such as soil, moisture, range of temperature, and availability of light as well as biotic factors such as the availability of food and the presence of predators
<b>IWM</b>	Integrated Weed Management term used to describe a combination of control methods used for the long term control of a weed(s)
<b>ligule</b>	a membranous or hairy outgrowth on the inside surface of a leaf, at the junction of sheath and blade, especially in grasses and some sedges
<b>MJ/kg DM</b>	megajoules (1 million joules) per kilogram of dry matter . The unit given to describe the metabolisable energy (ME) content of a feed source. For example, a fibrous feed such as poor quality hay may have an ME value around 6.5 MJ/kg DM, whereas wheat, being low in fibre and high in starch, has an ME of approximately 13 MJ/kg DM
<b>mother-lode</b>	a hard to manage area or high seed source of serrated tussock that spreads to neighbouring areas
<b>native grassland</b>	have high biodiversity values and are a remaining remnant of previous widely distributed ecosystems. They possess a diversity of grasses, forbs and other species, including rare and endangered flora and fauna that requires active management and protection. Conservation native grasslands are non-grazed and non-arable
<b>native pasture</b>	grazed pastures used for agricultural production that consist mostly of a mix of native grasses and forbs. Species may include kangaroo grass, weeping grass, spear grass, wallaby grass or red grass. Pasture may or may not include introduced legume species, for example, subterranean clover
<b>naturalised</b>	an exotic species that, once introduced into an area, has the capacity to adapt to the new environment, survive in competition with the native floral and faunal populations, reproduce itself and establish itself as a persistent part of the plant community
<b>non-arable</b>	land that is not suitable for cultivation or for the production of crops—for reasons such as the land is too steep, rocky or timbered; may contain rare or valuable species; or have shallow or sodic soils
<b>panicle</b>	a flower head that is loosely branched in large clusters, like serrated tussock
<b>pasture—good condition</b>	a pasture used for agricultural production that has a high proportion of desirable pasture grass (introduced or native) and legume species, little bare ground and a low amount of weeds. If serrated tussock was removed from this pasture, the remaining desirable vegetation would be actively growing and provide enough ground cover to hinder the establishment of serrated tussock seedlings

<b>pasture—poor or degraded condition</b>	a pasture used for agricultural production that has a low proportion of desirable pasture species, and a large amount of bare ground and weeds. The existing ground cover and growth of the pasture would not provide enough competition to prevent serrated tussock seedlings from establishing. Pastures of this kind will require re-establishment to be competitive.
<b>perennial</b>	having a life cycle that lasts more than two years
<b>peri-urban</b>	low density housing on the periphery of urban areas, still retaining small areas of rural land—small acreage blocks generally 1–5 acres in size
<b>PPMP</b>	Property pest management plan
<b>prevention strategies</b>	implementation a number of techniques that will reduce the probability of serrated tussock seed spreading further
<b>rotational grazing</b>	practice of dividing up pasture into a number of smaller sized paddocks so that stock can be allowed to graze the pasture quickly, then removed to allow pasture a period of rest
<b>seed bank</b>	seeds that are present in, or on, the soil
<b>seedling</b>	a young serrated tussock plant less than 10 cm in height
<b>senescence</b>	the organic process of growing older and showing the effects of increasing age
<b>set stocking</b>	grazing systems in which stock remain in one field or paddock for a long period.
<b>TAFE</b>	Technical and Further Education
<b>tiller</b>	of a grass, a branch developed from a bud at the base of a stem
<b>tussock</b>	large clump or tuft as formed by some perennial grasses and sedges
<b>vendor declaration</b>	a declaration that states that all efforts have been made to ensure that the product, stock or vehicle is free of weed seed
<b>WoNS</b>	Weed of National Significance. Twenty weeds were formally identified

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National Best Practice  
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# Serrated Tussock

