

National workshop on the prevention of weed spread

The aims of the workshop were to:

- Initially list all the approaches taken and the tools developed to minimise weed seed spread
- Examine the effectiveness of these approaches and tools
- Determine if they were effective and why, and if they can be applied nationally.

A workshop was held on 25–26 February 2005. The theme was ‘Minimising weed [seed] spread within Australia – what’s worked, what hasn’t and why?’

Nineteen people from a diverse range of interests attended the workshop, including representatives from six state governments, industry, regional bodies and community groups (Attachment 1). The attendance alone demonstrated the importance of weeds to a range of stakeholders.

The success of the workshop is apparent in the range of issues discussed, recommendations made and in the willingness of all participants to continue as a group to maintain the momentum generated.

Outcomes

After examining in some detail the available options, the workshop attendees determined a number of priority needs, for implementation on a national basis. Highest level needs were ranked 1–4 in order of priority, while lower-level needs of undetermined priority were grouped together in point 5. Those needs are:

1. To provide dedicated resources and coordination for the effective management of weeds spread nationally.
2. To promote a common and consistent approach for weed management throughout Australia by:
 - i. Promoting what is effective at different levels e.g. farm biosecurity appears effective for empowering land managers to prevent new incursions and to manage weeds; codes of practice effective at industry level etc.
 - ii. Developing consistency between and within State Governments.
3. To develop a national internal surveillance system that includes dedicated resources to build the capacity of people from a range of backgrounds to identify new incursions and to monitor areas/activities with a high potential for weed introductions.
4. To develop and implement codes of practice for all industries having the capacity to spread weeds.
5.
 - a. To develop a national vendor declaration system
 - b. To research machinery design to minimise or eliminate their potential to spread weeds.
 - c. To develop and implement an awareness and education program that specifically targets groups with a high potential to spread weeds.
 - d. To ensure current guidelines and procedures for the importation and use of potentially weedy species prevent new weed incursions.

Actions

The following series of actions were recommended to continue the momentum generated by the workshop:

- Forward the outcomes to the Australian Weeds Committee (AWC) and request they initiate and mentor a dedicated coordinator position to promote weed seed spread prevention nationally.
- Findings of this workshop to be tabled to AWC by the Queensland AWC representative and to DAFF by the project leader.
- Obtain endorsement of the management group from the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF), Department of Environment and Heritage and the AWC.
- Complete the current project including final report.
- Expand the existing management group for the prevention of weed seed spread to include all participants of this workshop to drive the weed seed spread prevention message nationally.
- Hold first teleconference of expanded management group one month after completion of workshops (say late March 2005).

Background

The workshop was an integral component of an 8-month study reviewing existing processes and tools used to minimise weed spread by human activity. It was funded under the Weed of National Significance program through the National Heritage Trust.

This project was developed to help meet two of the underlying principles articulated in the National Weed Strategy.

The two principles are:

1. Prevention and early intervention are the most cost effective techniques that can be deployed against weeds.
2. Successful weed management requires a coordinated national approach which involves all levels of government in partnership with industry, landholders and the community.

A recent Queensland economic assessment provides justification for the first principle. This assessment showed:

- Every \$1 spent on pest prevention yielded a return of \$31 in benefits.
- Eradication of newly established weeds yielded a benefit-cost ratio of 16:1. Containment of widely established weeds such as prickly acacia and rubber vine had a benefit-cost ratio, of about 2:1.

In terms of community perceptions, a recent survey undertaken by the Department of Natural Resources and Mines indicates that preventing weed spread is important.

The survey also found that among primary producers there was a very high level of agreement (84%) with the use of the Weed Hygiene Declaration and that 91% surveyed agreed with measures to restrict transporting material that may contain declared weeds.

Additionally, recent research undertaken by the AEC Group showed that the community were willing to pay to prevent weeds entering and to control weeds in national parks and other environment areas. There was no preference given for prevention or controlling as long as weeds did not degrade these areas. The type of weeds was not important but the control or prevention of spread by any weeds into these areas was.

Until recently, most resources have been dedicated to controlling and containing established weed outbreaks with little attention given to preventing weed spread and early intervention in the process of weed establishment.

The aim of the workshop was to initially list all the approaches taken and the tools developed to minimise weed seed spread. Then the participants were to examine the effectiveness of these approaches and tools and determine if they were effective and why, and if they could be applied nationally.

This was a big task for two days, but it was hoped that the information contained in this paper would provide the basis for a national approach to minimise the spread of weed seeds through human activity.

Step 1: Knowledge sharing- Defining the current tools being applied

The first session provided information to gain a common understanding of what is currently being used in Australia for weed seed spread prevention. Presentations were given by:

- Phillip Blackmore, Noxious Plants Advisory Officer, NSW Agriculture
- Leigh Dennis, Project Leader Pest Plants, Victorian Dept of Sustainability and Environment
- Phil Maher, Snr Project Officer- Strategic Weed control, Qld Dept of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
- Susan Gunter, Regional Weeds Officer, NT Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment
- Sandy Lloyd, Research Officer - Declared Plants, WA Dept of Agriculture
- John Thorpe, National Coordinator, Australian Weed Committee

The participants were asked to tabulate the information given during the presentations.

Two other presentations were given later in the workshop to provide a view from a large electricity provider and to examine the potential for market approaches:

- Chris Delamont, Environmental Compliance Coordinator Energex – Management of weed spread across a range of tenures
- Jim Binney, Director Catchment Economics - Broadening the mechanisms available to achieve compliance - potential for the use of market approaches.

Due to the size of the presentations, they not attached to this document, but are available from the author.

Step 2 –Theory - Examination of existing literature

The participants were given a set of compilation tables (Attachment 2) that listed a range of tools, including legislation, developed to prevent or minimise weed seed spread. From these tables and information from the presentations as well as folders of additional material, they were asked to compile a list of tools into five main mechanisms of spread. These five mechanisms were movement of contaminated crops, movement by animals, movement of landscaping and horticultural products, movement by vehicles and machinery and other.

The following list demonstrates why weed spread prevention is necessary and current and potential tools for combating the spread of weed seed in Australia.

Movement of contaminated crops

- Natural acceptance of vendor declarations
- Education – get to the grass root of the problem
- Risk to the farms and animals
- Code of practice
- Certification program provided by an industry body
- Compliance
- Nationally accredited training for inspectors
- Consistency between Govt Departments both intrastate and interstate
- Drought feeding – extension to farmers re: limiting weed seed spread
- Promote “Come Clean” “Go Clean” message to producers
- Industry standard to cover grain not covered in existing industry standard for seeds for sowing
- Inspection service for paddocks growing fodder or high-risk crops
- Make sure trucks don't leak
- Development of appropriate Australian Standards
- Quality assurance – industry best practice scheme
- Uniform standards
- Prosecutions/ fines/ promotion
- Incentives
- Roadside inspections
- Prevention of sale
- Commodity premiums
- Certification/ labelling (quality assurance)

Movement by animals

- Vendor declarations
- Codes of practice
- Education and awareness
- Uniform standards
- Holding (post / pre transport) / clean down
- Livestock inspections e.g. sale yards
- Security of loads
- Incentives
- Prosecutions/ fines
- Consistent national message
- Research (security, viability, longevity)
- Training/ logging
- Conditions of sale e.g. direct to slaughter
- Commodity premiums
- Quarantine/seizure
- Mutual recognition exemption
- Reporting/ dobbing/ complaints
- Quality assurance
- Compulsory holding of stock for time of passage
- Physically inspecting at sale yards or at property
- Continue or encourage research in relation to animals
- Empower buyer to inspect stock on arrival
- Animals are sick go to vet
 - if sick from toxic weeds – reported to govt. dept to investigate
- Education e.g. farmers and breeders of weed seed risk
- Awareness – where animals originated
- Awareness – quality fodder, feed purchased for animals
- Feral animal controls
- Containment strategies containing weeds within the property where it is growing
- Extension to farmers on “biosecurity” -“ need for holding bays”
- Fencing
- Promote clean stock in saleyards
- Strict guidelines for any plant brought in for pasture / shade etc
- Safe disposal of gut contents/ faecal matters
 - Industry
 - Recreational hunter
 - Pig/ kangaroo harvesters

Vehicles and machinery

- 3rd party inspection providers
- Germination inhibitors to spray on vehicles / machinery
- Promoting seed prevention/ collection barriers for machinery
- Signs to warn “don’t go into infected areas”
- Control over number of entry points
- Logging/ tracing
- Reporting/ complaints system
- Timing of works (relative to weeds)
- Roadside signage
- Contract/ hire conditions
- Guidelines for weed management procedure
- Innovative promotions – pitched to specific stakeholders
- Identification prioritising known “Hot Spots”
- Border check points
- Consistency between government departments interstate and intrastate
- Logbooks for the harvesters
- Particular types of machinery instructions on how to do a “wash-down”
- Extension material at fishing areas and others recreational areas

Movement of landscaping / horticultural products

- Extend ISO accreditation to a range of products
- Extend Victoria’s green mulch program
- Prosecute offenders
- Codes of practice for nurseries
 - Landscaping material
 - Horticultural plants
- Strict guidelines for any plant entering into Australia
- More places for safe disposal of contaminants
- Inspection of areas for cleanliness e.g. gravel pits
- Education / awareness eg influence demand
- Permitted vs. prohibited plants
- Incentives
- Prosecutions/ fines
- Surveillance
- Surfing (internet)
- Quarantine/ seizure
- Commodity premiums
- Secure transport
- Research (cleaning soils)
- Taxonomy & labelling
- Australian standard development
- Regional prescribed ban list
- Closer liaison with industry peak bodies
- Nursery education – consumer awareness of alternative plants – creating a market for the nursery people
- Inspection of nurseries and garden centres
- Promotion of geographical risks
- Codes of practice with the inspection process
- Accreditation schemes
- Environmental impact assessments with roads, rail and development

Other tools

- Weed alert procedure which is implemented on a regional basis, but notifying other states
- Rapid reaction to a weed incursion
- Sector communication
- Independent review of State policy recommended / proposed for soil conservation purposes
- Set up a network of professionals for early detection
- Ensure existing field staff are looking for new weeds
- Ensure that existing weed/ pest organisations are working together e.g. AWC/ IPHRWG
- Target school kids - weeds are bad
- Promote with DPI and NRM good land management practices
- Promote environmental weed management through the EPBC for national weeds
- Promote codes of practice and other statutory measures for agricultural weeds
- Promote one common approach philosophy for weed management for all Australia

Approaches:

1. Risk management
 2. Bio security
 3. Other
- Tenures / conditions
 - Permits for responsible activities
 - Incumbrances on title
 - Monitoring herbaria reports / net working
 - Dedicated resources/ coordination
 - Declaration of weeds
 - National poster competition concepts
 - Remote sensing – picked up

Step 3: Planning - Develop a list of tools for further examination for national application.

Each participant was give 10 dots and asked to place them on the tools listed above that they considered a high priority for future investment. The following 16 where chosen. The numbers in brackets indicate the ranking given to each tool.

- Vendor declarations **(1)**
- Education and awareness - promoting seed prevention/ collection barriers for machinery **(2)**
- Much higher profile of weed management through a national weed awareness campaign. Nationally promoting the benefits of minimising weed spread with top celebrities **(3)**
- Promote one common approach/philosophy for weed management for all Australia. Approaches include:
 - Risk Management
 - Bio security
 - Other **(3)**

- Codes of practice **(5)**
- Research into better designed machinery **(5)**
- Weed alert, rapid response, weed spotter network **(7)**
- Compulsory holding of stock prior to movement **(7)**
- Truth in labelling **(7)**
- Consistency between government departments interstate and intrastate **(10)**
- Resource coordinator **(10)**
- Surveillance **(12)**
- Prosecutions, fines, promotion **(12)**
- Strict guidelines for any plant entering into Australia / Strict guidelines for any plant brought in for pasture / shade etc. **(14)**
- Nursery education – consumer awareness of alternative plants – creating a market for the nursery people **(14)**
- Extension material for fishing area and others recreational areas, extension to farmers on “biosecurity”, “ need for holding bays” extension to Industry, Recreational hunters and Pig/ kangaroo harvesters on safe disposal of gut contents/ faecal matters. **(14)**

Step 3 cont. – Planning - Examining priority tools

With the establishment of this prioritised list, the workshop attendees then examined each of these tools further to determine why it is or potentially could be important in preventing weed seed spread

Issue	Tools used to address issue	Why is the tool Effective / Useful?	What would make it more effective?	Application
Dedicated Resources / Coordination		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows all other tools to be more effective/ happen for all “pathways” • Targeted attention • Flexibility • Long Term Commitment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AWC sponsorship • National Management Group • Additional phase to protect • Recognition in: national thru to property plans (including Regional Investment Strategies) • Include “Weed Seed” in national L&W Audit and SOE Reporting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All level / Jurisdictions
Consistency between govt departments – intra and interstate	Existing committees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AWC • IPHRWG • Ministerial forums / councils 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not effectively addressing W.S.S. • States own agendas • Election cycle 	
	Activate existing weed organisations/committees CRC-Weed Management	Lobby/direction independent	Cost resources interest	
	Publicise need for consistency			
	Bring weed issues from states to federal – EPBC			
	Shift weed seed spread to federal quarantine			

Issue	Tools used to address issue	Why is the tool Effective / Useful?	What would make it more effective?	Application
	States realising that what they do or don't affects other states			
	Removing "not in my backyard"			
	Promote personal meetings for enhancing professional relationships – high level management			
	Standard briefing notes developed for all state govt to inform upper management			
	WOG approach for weed seed spread			
	Use past litigation cases as leverage for consistency			
Develop or promote Common approach for weed management for all Australia	Define common approach at – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm level • Business/ Industry • State Level • National 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidelines to define /empower landholders their "rights & responsibilities" • Inform "authorised officers of their duty of care to landholders" 	
	Forums – held similar to this one.	Outcomes: derive consistency across Australia in preventing the spread of weed (seeds)	Must include representatives from each state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Options Australian Association for prevention of weed seed spread. • Press release based on this forum
	Lists eg NAQS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Species present in other states/regions 			

Issue	Tools used to address issue	Why is the tool Effective / Useful?	What would make it more effective?	Application
Undertake Surveillance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted 	Catalogues/magazines (nurseries, plant finder)			
	Internet	Need international cooperation		
	Gardening magazines/TV shows			
	Inspection/enforcement programs eg local govt, state, boards		Inspect high risk areas – ports, tourist camping grounds, railway yards, sale yards, boat ramps	
	Networks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herbaria – provide lists Linear infrastructure managers Ask to report [conflict] Provide ID tools eg week clock 		
	Weed Spotters	Form network(s) and train		
	Email	eg Enviroweeds		
	Public Awareness	Eg. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use TV and newspapers Produce brochures etc for public Signs at boat ramps eg mimosa 		
	Maps	Weed distribution	On-Line Maps	
Ethnic Communities	Target groups eg alligator weed			

Issue	Tools used to address issue	Why is the tool Effective / Useful?	What would make it more effective?	Application
	Illegal Activities eg. Mail			Provide maps – ask public to ‘correct’
	Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurseries • Pet stores • Fish pond suppliers 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International • Interstate NOT DONE
	Early intervention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early detection • Weed spotters 	Cost effective Good cost / benefit ratio As long as leads to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowerment / ownership • Everyday activity (farmers) 	Improve access to info <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID tools • Books • Web Virtual herbarium Formalising networks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land managers • Botanists • Extension people • Regulatory people • Interested individuals “weed spotters See (look for) plants that are different or new to a location Weedbuster theme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeds are bad ok! Weed ID day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good season • Post drought • During drought Weed alerts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 page publications Weed tours Link To Education	

Issue	Tools used to address issue	Why is the tool Effective / Useful?	What would make it more effective?	Application
<p>Detect the presence of Weed seed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry break up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eg power /gas / telco / roads • Rural <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mechanical - Farm (fodder) • National parks • Council groups • Mining company • Regional groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (eg NRM, community groups) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consistent approach or management of issue • Transportable (between states / skills) • Auditable • Ease of updating management strategy (one Code of Practice) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eg Dangerous Goods Code (ADGC) • Sign on required by company (CEO)/govt dept • Accreditation (weed out cowboy groups) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Controlling group or body <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - eg Aust Standards ESAA, Gas Industry, TELCO <p>(Should not be govt body – political issues)</p>	

Issue	Tools used to address issue	Why is the tool Effective / Useful?	What would make it more effective?	Application
Develop codes of practice	Legislative requirement	Governed by how potential to enforce	Lack of enforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All vendor declarations to have weed seed clause • Sales contract – weed seed declaration added as part of contract. • National V. D.
Initiate vendor Declaration	Voluntary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible vendor ‘value adding’ • Assurance to buyer • Education tool 	Not used	
	Monitoring/Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	Not happening ‘survey’	
	Campaign program (Qld)	Education		
	Legislative wording/terminology		Lacks creditability on community acceptance	
	Implementation	Awareness	Issue with implementation at ‘grass roots’ level	
	Keeping reconstruct clause	Documented proof		

Conduct research into better design machinery to eliminate spread potential	Headers / Slashers	Dealing with target groups	AWC to write to manufacturers	
	Identify stakeholders Universities, Manufacturers Landholders			
	Target linkages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and awareness, codes of practice 			
	Alternative technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wick wiper / blanket wiper • Herbicides – boom spray 			
	Incentives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public liability insurance 			
	Development of prototypes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering depts or companies 			
	Investigate alternative overseas technology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • eg wet blade mowers 			

Educate & increase awareness targeted at specific groups	Field Discussions Work shops	To work with community groups. The community needs to be empowered to work with you	Identification of key interest groups	Combination
		With greater understanding of weeds issues increases the potential for on ground actions.	Basic consistency in the message. Delivery must appeal to audience.	
		Educate people to think about weeds awareness and action what to do about it.	Weed issues often require a catalyst – for example a major weed problem in the local area	
	Educating / Empowering the purchaser	For example – people informed of weed problems prior to purchase of property stock etc		Combination
	School Groups	Long term awareness Family members informed through children’s participation	Target at rural communities draw home case examples on impacts of weeds	Combination
			Weed issues often require a catalyst – an example of a major weed infestation	
Media	Broad coverage of community groups Long term - messages engrained in social consciences	Simple – basic – home truths for example signage posters in the location of major weed infestations	Combination	

<p>Nursery Education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer Awareness • Alternative Plants • Creating a market for industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bush friendly nurseries / flora for fauna • Tag system for friendly plants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness • Nationalise BCC Green day concept • Subsidise planting of native <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - eg landscapes • Targeted national advertising <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promote bush friendly scheme - Buy from a bush friendly nursery • Develop Audit System <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subsidise implementation • Industry case study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economics of bush friendly • AQIS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Looking inward • Develop a simple weed risk assessment system. 		
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<p>Extension Training For Kangaroo / Wild Boar Harvesters</p>	<p>As part of accreditation training</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate weed awareness and identification 		<p>HOW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict guidelines – carcasses to be free of weed seed. Need to collaborate with Wild Game Industries/Agencies – monitoring of chiller boxes. Vehicle hygiene – vehicles to be monitored – cleaned/wash downed while moving from one location to another. <p>WHO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field Officers out during harvest operations consulting/monitoring – face-to-face contact – aimed to increase awareness. DPI and Forestry of states and Ag Depts Accredited training providers – Enviro Depts – Shire – pest management officers <p>WHEN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education prior to certification 	
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<p>Strict Guidelines For Importation And Use Of Potentially Weedy Species</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pastures • Soil conservation • Stock shade • Amenity horticulture • Forestry 		<p>Who writes guidelines?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AQIS – Weed Risk Assessment Committee • States – Scientific Committee <p>When?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Now <p>How?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply precautionary principle (National Weed Strategy p32) 	<p>National / state / local / individual / regional</p>
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Truth on labelling Nursery	Existing labelling system to protect consumers	Effective <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect consumers • Standardised plant names • Identification of weed risks • Protect against pathogens and insects. Barriers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost • Lack of political will • Resistance by nursery industry • Technology. Linkages: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Codes of Practice • Education – nursery • Vendor dec • Equipment design and research 	Nursery industry should be regulated!!!! WHO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGIAA and State Members • Commonwealth and State WHOSE JOB IS IT? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AW Committee • Weeds CRC • DAFF? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
			Publicity Campaign <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are you getting the plant you paid for? • “Don’t take the wrong baby home from the nursery” • Exotic species sold as native <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - False advertising - Go to media? Should be subject to regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
	Allies	Native plant societies, Trees or Life (MOTT), weed societies (CAWS), EWAN, native grass society		

	Seed Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only certain species available as certified • Many misconceptions about what certified seed is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - eg. Farmers think it is 'weed free' • True labelling protects consumers (farmers) and gives them choice. 	Need for education Need for effective Code(s) of Practice	
		Do we need improved sampling protocols?	Liaise with ISTA?	
		Weakness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Less seed labs carrying out testing. 		

Hold stock prior to movement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock in gut • On coat/fleece 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding stock • Prior to movement • After purchase (holding paddock) 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vendor declaration weeds present/absent - Disincentive 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faeces contained on stock trucks (for disposal) - Greenwaste 	Other benefits (hygiene, disease)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash-down bays for livestock trucks - (Portable @ \$40k, each shire council) 	Other benefits (hygiene, disease)		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash-down for trains 			
Ferals See further on page	Pigs eg. Pond apple, also harbour disease	Catch 22 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B TEC eradicated Buffalo • Stopped spread mimosa • Increase grass weeds 		Coordinated Baiting Is Effective (Fox, Dog, Pig, Rabbit)
Impact Of Aboriginal Lands		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industry? Income? • eg: German tourists in NT (pigs) • Export to Europe ‘wild boar’ • Export goat meat 	Manage ferals to control weeds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goats → mesquite • Camels → prickly acacia 	

Step 4 – Actions & Recommendations

After examining in some detail 15 of the 16 topics ranked in Step 3, the workshop attendees determined the priority that should be given to implementing these tools on a national basis.

The priority given was:

1. Dedicated Resources / Coordination for the weed seed spread program.
2.
 - Consistency between govt departments – intra and interstate
 - Promote a common approach for weed management for all Australia.
3. Surveillance.
4. Codes of practice.
5.
 - Vendor declarations
 - Research into better-designed machinery to eliminate spread potential.
 - Education & awareness targeted at specific groups.
 - Strict guidelines for importation and use of potentially weedy species.

The way forward

The group proposed the following seven steps forward.

1. Outcomes forwarded and dedicated coordinator position funded (3 Years)
2. Nationally funded
3. Finish current project
4. Mgt Group for the weed seed project
5. Endorsement by DAFF, AWC of Mgt Group
6. Qld rep to take findings of this workshop to DAFF, AWC
7. Teleconference to be held in one month.

Attachment 1: Workshop Participants

Participant	Title	Organisation
Leigh Dennis	Project Leader, Pest Plants	Vic. Dept of Sustainability and Environment
Wayne Vogler	Weed Scientist (Ecology)	CRC - Weed Management
Sandy Lloyd	Research Officer – Declared Plants	WA Dept of Agriculture, CRC - Weed Management
Philip Blackmore	Noxious Plants Advisory Officer	NSW Agriculture
David Cooke	Acting Senior Weed Science Officer	Animal and Plant Control Commission, SA
Susan Gunter	Regional Weeds Officer	NT Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Environment
Phil Maher	Snr Project Officer- Strategic Weed control	Qld Dept of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
Glen Fisher	Manager – Land Protection Services	Qld Dept of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
Danyel Wolff		Demed Association, NT
Eddie Phillips	Elder	Demed Association, NT
John Thorpe	National Weeds Management Facilitator	Australian Weed Committee
Lindsay Trims		Stock Feed Manufacturers Roley Agriproducts
Charles Curry	Project Officer	Southern Gulf Catchments Ltd
Chris Delamont		Energex
Mirranie Barker	Snr Project Officer- Strategic Weed Control	Strategic Analysis and Scoping Study on Human Spread of Weeds, Qld Dept of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
Carl Glen	Facilitator	Qld Dept of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
Nora Brandli	Catchment Coordinator	Desert Channels group
Jim Binney	Economist	Qld Dept of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy

Geoff Cowles

Senior Registration Officer

Department of Primary Industries