

WEED CONTROL CLASS 4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

The control objective for weed control class 4 is to minimise the negative impact of those plants on the economy, community or environment of NSW.

NAME OF WEED: African Olive

Common name: African Olive

Scientific name: *Olea europaea* subspecies
cuspidata

The above mentioned weed is a noxious weed declared under section 7 of the Noxious Weeds Act 1993.

AREA OF OPERATION & PHONE NUMBERS FOR LOCAL CONTROL AUTHORITIES:

Sutherland Shire Council LGA

9710 0333

PLAN PERIOD

Starting date: 1 January 2010

Completion date: 30 December 2015
(Unless otherwise revoked)

CONTROL MEASURES FOR THE WEED AS PER ORDER 19

Class 4: 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.

The above local control authorities specify the following measures to control this weed:

Individual specimens and small infestations must be completely removed unless they are part of a formal hedge or assessed by council to have significant heritage value. Any plants that are part of a formal hedge must be trimmed to prevent flowering and fruiting.

For larger infestations, prevent the spread and gradually reduce the extent of African Olive, with due consideration to impact on native fauna habitat, by treating plants using any of the recommended techniques depending on the size of infestation and accessibility. A weed management plan for the site must be completed by the landholder and approved by the Local Control Authority. This will take into account any impacts on erosion, native or desirable surrounding vegetation and fauna that will be affected by the control of the African Olive. A minimum of 25% annually must be removed/controlled under these plans.

On publicly owned or managed land, the weed will be strategically controlled and reduced on a priority sub-catchment basis according to available resources.

Members of the public will be informed that the plant is now a noxious weed through a variety of media outlets and that removal will be enforced in the next plan period.

CONTROL REQUIREMENTS FOR THIS WEED IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

General information on control methods for this weed can be found in the most recent edition of the annual *Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook* www.dpi.nsw.gov.au or at www.sydneyweeds.org.au

Before commencing any chemical control program contact your local council's weeds officer for advice tailored to your situation.

All herbicide use should be undertaken with a registered herbicide as specified on the herbicide product label or relevant off-label permit published by the Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority.

Manual control

For small infestations, use hand removal, cut-stump, tree injections or basal bark methods. Ensure any herbicides used confirm to label directions or appropriate off-label permit.

Mechanical control

For larger infestations, control such as bulldozing, ploughing or grubbing can be used, whilst ensuring removal of the rootstock. Erosion controls must be put in place.

Herbicide control (Foliar spray)

Spray plants less than 2 metres high with a registered herbicide. Ensure any herbicides used conform to label directions or appropriate off-label permit.

SPECIAL NOTES:

1. An integrated approach that uses a variety of control methods gives best results when dealing with African Olive.
2. Best results are obtained by working from areas of light infestation towards heavier infestation.
3. Follow-up control after initial treatment is important to control regrowth and seedling germination in the long term.

LINKAGES TO OTHER PLANS, STRATEGIES (Local, Regional, State and National):

Sydney Metropolitan Catchment Weed Strategy
Hawkesbury Nepean Catchment Weed Strategy
Sydney Regional African Olive Management Plan

SECTION 12 OBLIGATIONS (from the Noxious Weeds Act 1993)

Private occupiers of land must control noxious weeds on land.

An occupier (other than a public authority or a local control authority) of land to which a weed control order applies must control noxious weeds on the land as required under the order.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

Note: If an occupier fails to comply with obligations under a weed control order, those obligations may be enforced against the owner of the land as well as the occupier by a weed control notice issued under section 18.

Public land

The growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to local or regional management plans under the responsibility of local Government.

PLAN ENDORSEMENT

This plan is endorsed by each Local Control Authority in the area of operation.

Signed by:

Position:

Or, ratified at the meeting of Sutherland Shire Council, dated 1 March 2010

**Sutherland Shire Council
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