



Weed Hygiene Action Plan

Preventing weed spread in the
Cradle Coast Region



October 2008



‘One year’s seeding means seven
year’s weeding’

Acknowledgements

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Summary

This Weed Hygiene Action Plan has been written to help the Cradle Coast community prevent the introduction of new weeds, and minimise the spread of existing weeds.

Recent research demonstrates the economic significance of weeds to the farming sector.

- **Weeds cost \$4 billion in control methods, lost agricultural production and lost economic surplus in Australia¹**
- **The annual cost of weeds to Tasmanian pastures and field crops is estimated at \$58 million²**
- **Every dollar invested in pests, including weed prevention, results in benefits of \$25-\$38³**

Additionally, very significant (though presently unquantified) resources are expended in controlling weeds in a range of other situations, including parks, reserves, roadsides, orchards, and forests.

There are also issues of social and environmental significance. Socially, the spread of weeds, particularly from one property to its neighbours, is a significant source of community angst and conflict. Environmentally, weeds are one of the greatest threats to Australia's biodiversity.

Development of a Weed Hygiene Action Plan (WHAP) for the Cradle Coast region is therefore seen as a weed management action of high priority. By identifying actions that can realistically be achieved from a regional level, this WHAP aims to:

- **Build awareness of the importance of weed hygiene for the Cradle Coast region**
- **Reduce opportunities for new weeds to enter the region**
- **Minimise or help prevent the spread of existing weed occurrences**

Recommended actions are grouped under seven main goals:

1. **Motivate government, business and industry to implement their weed hygiene practices**
2. **Provide support, training and education on weed spread prevention**
3. **Maintain a strong legal foundation for weed spread prevention**
4. **Develop and implement weed management plans for priority weed corridors, and reduce the threat of other weed vectors**
5. **Establish new weed hygiene facilities**
6. **Provide support to bolster state border Quarantine procedures**
7. **Review, monitor and evaluate actions to achieve continuous improvement**

The WHAP details 39 strategic actions, with a minimum of 30 to be initiated by the Cradle Coast Regional Weed Management Committee by the end of 2013.

This Committee will lead, coordinate and monitor actions, and provide reports to Cradle Coast NRM on the implementation over the next 5 years.

Cradle Coast Region

The Cradle Coast region covers the North West and West Coast of Tasmania and comprises the nine local Government areas of Burnie City, Devonport City, Central Coast, Circular Head, Kentish, King Island, Latrobe, Waratah-Wynyard and West Coast Councils.

The region covers an area of 22,492 km², which is approximately one third of the total area of Tasmania.⁴

In 2001, the estimated resident population of the region was around 106,820 persons or 22.6% of the total population of Tasmania.⁵

Visitors, their vehicles, and freight services access the Cradle Coast region across Bass Strait through regional gateways at Burnie, Devonport and King Island, as well as land access via roadways and rail.

The region is renowned for its highly valued agricultural production. In 2000–01, the value of agricultural commodities produced in the region was \$315M.⁶

The region is celebrated for its unique and diverse environment, including rugged mountains and wilderness areas, numerous offshore islands, undeveloped beaches and extensive forests. The total protected area is approximately 12,600 km².⁷ The region contains significant natural and cultural heritage areas including the Arthur – Pieman Conservation Area, Narawntapu National Park and the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area, which includes Cradle Mountain and the Franklin and Gordon Rivers. These areas provide protection for numerous threatened native flora and fauna species.

Tourism is a major regional industry, and the region's protected areas are a major attraction for interstate and international tourism.

The forest industry manages large areas of land in the region, and its assets and viability are impacted by weed invasion.

The introduction of new weeds into the region, and the further spread of existing weeds within the region, threaten key regional industries and assets. The establishment and maintenance of effective preventative weed management practices is therefore seen as a very high regional priority.

Present Situation

At present, the application of preventative weed management practices in the Cradle Coast region varies significantly between land managers.

For some major stakeholders in government and industry, effective preventative weed management procedures are in place, and are implemented. Other major stakeholders have effective procedures in place, but they are infrequently enacted, sometimes due to a lack of appropriate infrastructure. A small number of major stakeholders have yet to embrace the principles of preventative weed management.

Many private landholders understand the principles of preventative weed management, and apply them diligently to property they manage. Most landowners deal with weeds on some level, and in both rural and residential areas there are many who appreciate the importance of good preventative weed management practices. However, inappropriate dumping of green waste remains a problem of significance in the region.

In Tasmania the *Weed Management Act 1999* establishes a strong legal foundation to support preventative weed management.

The draft National Weed Spread Prevention Action Plan (2007), and the Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy (2006), both establish a context for this WHAP, as, in a different way, does the heightened public consciousness of biosecurity issues generally.

Weed management generally has had an increasingly high profile within the Cradle Coast region, Tasmania and nationally in recent times. Though much remains to be done, some significant on ground progress has been made. This is the result of increasingly strategic and co-ordinated management, and the concerted efforts by a large number of people in the various aspects of weed control.

Major Regional Weed Hygiene Issues

The Cradle Coast Regional Weed Management Strategy (2005) identifies the modes of weed spread related to human activity.⁸ They include:

- ***Transport and utilisation of materials contaminated with weeds (stock, fodder, grain, soil, quarried materials, mulch, primary produce, boats, boat trailers and fishing gear, vehicles, machinery, equipment, boots, etc.)***
- ***Inappropriate disposal and management of weed material, including garden waste and aquatic plants***
- ***Retail and trade of weeds and potentially weedy species***
- ***Vegetation management practices (eg. inappropriate slashing, mowing)***

Controlling weed dispersal by natural means such as wind, water, birds and animals is far more difficult, and highlights the importance of managing source populations in order to minimise spread by natural vectors.

The spread of weeds along natural and artificial corridors – roadside verges, railways, utilities (transmission lines, gas pipelines), waterways, recreational trails and drainage lines - is a significant avenue for increasing weed distribution throughout the region. A key area of concern is the spread of weeds along road and rail corridors, where they may then provide a source of infestation for neighbouring properties.

The activities of all individuals may contribute to the introduction of new weed species, or the spread of existing weeds.

All land managers have a role to prevent the spread of weeds to neighbouring properties and to work co-operatively to ensure optimal outcomes are achieved.

Quarantine Tasmania regulates the importation of plant material into the state, and this WHAP supports opportunities for ongoing monitoring and improvement of procedures and facilities at regional gateways, particularly in view of increasing globalisation, heightening biosecurity concerns and new evidence of weed threats present in adjacent states.

National, State and Regional Context

This Action Plan recognises the weed hygiene principles established in the DRAFT *National Weed Spread Prevention Action Plan 2007* and the *Queensland Weed Spread Prevention Strategy 2006*. The production of a National Action Plan demonstrates the increasingly high profile of preventative weed management within the Australian community.

The *Weed Management Act 1999* was proclaimed on 1st September 2000. It is the principal legislation concerned with the management of declared weeds in Tasmania. Under the Act, the State Government may:

- 1. Prohibit the introduction of declared weeds into Tasmania.**
- 2. Undertake the eradication of declared weed species.**
- 3. Take action aimed at preventing the spread of declared weeds within Tasmania.**

A detailed description of the Act, including enforcement provisions, can be found at <http://www.dpiw.tas.gov.au>

The Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy (2006) establishes a broad framework for effective management of Tasmania's biosecurity risks, including the introduction of new weeds to Tasmania.

At the Regional level, this WHAP details preventative actions described in the Cradle Coast Regional Weed Management Strategy. Both of these documents operate within the context of the Cradle Coast Natural Resource Management Strategy. The WHAP specifically addresses two medium term goals and one short term goal of the *Cradle Coast Regional Weed Management Strategy 2005*, as below:

- **Regional Hygiene Plan developed and implemented by 2010**
- **Annual reduction in the number of new weed infestations of existing weed species within the region by 2015**
- **Annual reduction in the number of new weed species within the region by 2015**

Scope

The need for urgent action, coupled with the motivation and capacity of the Cradle Coast Regional Weeds program, has driven publication of this regional document.

This WHAP focuses on the geographic area of the Cradle Coast region but recognises that many of the recommended actions are of relevance to the whole state of Tasmania. The development of a statewide hygiene plan is a logical next step that would build awareness and provide the support necessary to establish and maintain strong weed hygiene practices across the state. The Cradle Coast Regional Weed Committee encourages and strongly supports the participation of all stakeholders in the development of this plan.

The WHAP focuses on weed management practices, but recommended actions may also prevent and limit the spread of insect pests and soil-borne diseases such as *Phytophthora cinnamomi*.

The Australian Weed Strategy provides the following definition of a weed:

“A weed is considered pragmatically as a plant that requires some form of action to reduce its harmful effects on the economy, the environment, human health and amenity.”

Partnerships

Weed prevention strategies generally impact on a range of stakeholders. Partnership approaches can have significant benefits to all involved and a key focus of Cradle Coast NRM is to develop mutually beneficial partnerships.

Actions proposed in this WHAP will be initiated, monitored and evaluated by the Cradle Coast Regional Weed Management Committee. However, in most cases co-operative partnerships with stakeholders are required to translate these actions into actual on-ground improvements.

Potentially there are substantial benefits to the whole region from implementing actions within this strategy. The extent to which those benefits will be realised, will directly correlate with the level of active and positive involvement of stakeholders.

Outcomes

This WHAP aims to improve preventative weed management, so that:

- ***The substantial economic benefits to the Cradle Coast region can be realised***
- ***Industry and government can better share their resources to prevent weed spread***
- ***Tasmania’s clean, green advantage can be realised***
- ***Innovative ideas can be developed and implemented***
- ***The Cradle Coast region can be managed in a sustainable way now and for future generations***

Ultimately, this WHAP aims to bring about a shift in community thinking. The aim is to move from low or moderate awareness of preventative weed management practices, to fully compliant work practices brought about by education, the development of community responsibility and the strategic enforcement of legal provisions.

Key to Strategic Actions Table

For all actions, the Cradle Coast Regional Weed Management Committee will take the lead role, and will seek to work cooperatively with partner stakeholders. Acronyms for partner stakeholders are listed below. Stakeholders consulted in preparation of this WHAP are detailed in appendix 2.

Acronyms

ACTI	Agricultural Contractors of Tasmania Inc.
AU	Aurora
AWC	Australian Weed Committee
CCA	Cradle Coast Authority
CCNRM	Cradle Coast Natural Resource Management
CCNRM	Cradle Coast Natural Resource Management (NRM) Committee
CCRWMC	Cradle Coast Regional Weed Management Committee
DIER	Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources
DPIW	Department of Primary Industries and Water
FT	Forestry Tasmania
G	Gunns Limited
HT	Hydro Tasmania
LG	Local Government
LGAT	Local Government Association of Tasmania
MRT	Mineral Resources of Tasmania
NGIT	Nursery and Garden Industry of Tasmania
NGIA	Nursery and Garden Industry of Australia
PN	Pacific National
PWS	Parks and Wildlife Service (Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts)
QT	Quarantine Tasmania
TR	Transend
TP	Tas Ports
TAPG	Tasmanian Agricultural Production Group
TFGA	Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association
TFS	Tasmanian Fire Service

Dates in the timing column of the action table refer to the calendar year in which actions are to be initiated.

Performance Targets are indicated for each action. Progress towards these targets will be monitored annually by the Cradle Coast Regional Weed Management Committee.

Strategic Actions

Goal 1 Motivate government, industry and business to implement their weed hygiene practices

Present situation:

In many cases weed hygiene procedures are in place, but are not followed.

No	Strategic action	Partner stakeholders	Timing	Performance targets
1	Work co-operatively with, and provide incentives for, government and industry managers to encourage compliance with their own organisational weed hygiene procedures.	Government, industry and business stakeholders	2008 and ongoing	Discussion initiated with key stakeholders in 2008, and documented Weed hygiene incentive program in place by 2008
2	Work with peak farming organisations to develop Environmental Management Systems (EMS) that include provisions for on farm contractors and farmers to understand and abide by weed hygiene standards	TFGA, TAPG, ACTI	2009	Negotiations with peak farming organisations initiated in 2009 and documented
3	Recommend and encourage the creation of a new position in DPIW Weed Section to enforce provisions of the <i>Weeds Management Act 1999</i> . This is to be a state wide position, funded jointly by NRM and DPIW, that focuses entirely on compliance of stakeholders, both major and minor, in relation to prevention of weed spread	DPIW & NRM Regions	2008	Case developed, and recommendation made by 2008 that a position be created by 2009
4	Where there has been ongoing and serious disregard for weed hygiene measures, encourage and strongly support enforcement of the <i>Weed Management Act 1999</i> .	DPIW, and gazetted weed officers	Ongoing as required	Support provided and documented

Goal 2 Provide support, training & education on weed spread prevention

Present situation:

Despite much improvement in recent times, there are further opportunities to promote weed prevention issues and broaden public understanding of weed spread prevention.

No	Strategic action	Partner stakeholders	Timing	Performance target
5	Provide education and awareness training in weed prevention responsibilities for relevant Local Government staff in each municipality, and their contractors, and industry stakeholders	LG, DPIW, LGAT, industry	2008 and onwards	At least one awareness training session provided annually from 2008
6	Support the development and promotion of weed hygiene measures by the nursery and garden industry	NGIT, NGIA, LG	As required and ongoing	Support and promotion provided and documented
7	Develop and distribute guidelines for best practice disposal of weed and garden material and promote onsite domestic composting and mulching	LG, DPIW, CCA	2009	A single brochure produced relevant to the entire Cradle Coast region
8	Maintain and regularly update the Cradle Coast NRM web page 'weed alert'	DPIW	Ongoing	Weed alert page updated quarterly
9	Recommend a review of the <i>Tasmanian Washdown Guidelines for Weed and Disease Control (2004)</i>	DPIW, FT, ACTI	2008	Recommendation made by June 2008

Goal 3 Support a strong legal and strategic framework for weed spread prevention

Present situation:

The recent development of national and state strategies has raised awareness of weed spread prevention, and supported provisions in the *Weed Management Act 1999*. In view of this, there may be opportunities for strengthening weed management provisions in regard to local government by-laws, land titles and licensing of machinery operators.

No	Strategic Action	Partner stakeholders	Timing	Performance targets
10	Where relevant, support and implement strategic actions detailed in the National Weed Spread Prevention Action Plan and the Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy	AWC, DPIW	As required and ongoing	Support provided and documented
11	Recommend and support the development of a state wide hygiene plan	All stakeholders	2008	Plan developed by 2010
12	Support awareness campaigns to improve compliance with legislation	DPIW, LG	As required	Support provided and documented
13	Participate as appropriate in the review of weed spread prevention requirements in federal and state legislation and local government by-laws	All stakeholders	As required	Participation documented
14	Investigate the incorporation of weed hygiene assessment and management procedures into local government development applications	LG, LGAT	Ongoing	Investigations made by 2009
15	Investigate the feasibility of attaching declared weed status information to land titles	DPIW, Lands Title Office	2009	Investigations made by 2009
16	Investigate the feasibility of including best practice weed hygiene provisions in licensing arrangements for operators of small to medium size machinery. This includes backhoes, graders, bobcats, slashers etc.	DIER, Industry	2011	Investigations made by 2009

Goal 4 Develop and implement weed management plans for priority weed corridors, and reduce threats posed by other weed vectors

Present Situation:

Management of weeds on corridors (e.g. road and rail) is seen as a critical issue by many stakeholders. Although corridor management has improved in recent years, some corridors are still inadequately managed, resulting in the spread of weeds along the corridor and onto adjoining properties. Other weed vectors – such as the movement of contaminated quarry material and dumping of garden waste – also contribute to the spread of weeds in the region.

No	Strategic action	Partner stakeholders	Timing	Performance target
17	Identify priority weed corridors	PN, DIER, LG, AU, TR, and other involved landowners	2008	Priority weed corridors identified by 2008
18	Encourage and support the development and implementation of weed corridor management plans to facilitate improved coordination between stakeholders	PN, DIER, LG, AU, TR, and other involved landowners	2008 Ongoing	Support provided and documented by 2008
19	Provide training and support to managers of road corridors, with the aim of improving roadside mowing and slashing practices so that the spread of roadside weeds is minimised	DIER, LG, contractors	2008	Training and support provided by 2008, and beyond as appropriate
20	Encourage and promote the use by relevant stakeholders of roadside maintenance machinery with self cleaning capabilities	DIER, LG, contractors, other corridor managers	2008	Promotion documented by 2009
21	Recommend that managers of weed corridors incorporate weed hygiene procedures and maintenance schedules into all new major works programs	PN, DIER, LG, AU, TR	2008 and ongoing	Recommendations made by 2008
22	Support the identification and assessment of all quarries, including disused sites, in the Cradle Coast region, prioritise according to level of threat as a source of weed spread and implement actions as appropriate	MRT, LG, Industry	2008	Identification, assessment and prioritisation completed by 2008. Implementation programs in place by 2010
23	Recommend and promote the use of certified weed free material from building and development sites, quarries, landscape and garden suppliers, refuse stations and 'farm gate' suppliers of manure and other farm products.	LG, MRT, NGIT, TFGA, DPIW, DIER	2008	Meetings held with stakeholders by 2008
24	Work cooperatively with the Cradle Coast Authority in the development of the Regional Waste Management Strategy to recommend and support the provision of suitable facilities for the safe disposal or processing of declared weeds and higher risk garden waste, throughout the nine municipalities	CCA, LG, LGAT, Industry	2008	Input provided to CCA Waste Management Strategy by 2008
25	Develop incentives for provision of free garden waste disposal at tip sites, green waste collection days and mechanisms for reporting illegal dumping sites	LG, LGAT	2008	Incentives in place by 2009
26	Support and promote the development of a 'weed free' accreditation system for the nursery and plant retail industry, including aquarium plant retailers	AWC, NGIA, NGIT, DPIW	2008 Ongoing	Support provided and documented by 2008

Goal 5 Establish new weed hygiene facilities

Present Situation:

Numerous vehicle washing facilities of various standards are located throughout the region, generally at service stations. A publicly accessible weed hygiene facility is available at Smithton (Bacon Factory Road – contact Circular Head Council), and a mobile washdown unit is based at Zeehan (contact West Coast Council).

A recent study⁹ in Melbourne found that 39% of passenger vehicles and 25% of plant and equipment tested carried the seed of declared weeds. TT Line statistics¹⁰ indicate that 2.15 million passengers and associated vehicles have arrived in Devonport from Melbourne since the introduction of the Spirits of Tasmania. Upon disembarking the Spirits, vehicles are visually inspected by Quarantine Tasmania - dirty vehicles are directed to washdown. Other vehicles enter the state without the application of further weed hygiene measures.

Various plant and machinery moves from property to property throughout the region, often without weed hygiene measures in place.

Standards for category 1, 2 and 3 weed hygiene facilities are described in detail in Appendix 1.

No	Strategic action	Partner stakeholders	Timing	Performance target
27	Establish a working group from government and industry to determine appropriate number, location and category of weed hygiene facilities, and oversee their establishment or upgrade	LG, DIER, HT, PWS, FT, TAPG, ACTI, TP, TR, TFGA, DPIW, QT	2008	Working group established and recommendations made by 2009
28	Negotiate joint arrangements between government and industry to cover the initial infrastructure costs of Category 1 hygiene facilities	All stakeholders	2010	Funds secured for facilities as recommended
29	Provide incentives for all nine Councils in the Cradle Coast region to have access to Category 2 weed hygiene facilities, as a minimum	LG	2009	Incentives provided by 2009
30	Promote, where practical and desirable, the adaptation of available 4WD mobile fire units with 'slip-on' water tanks, to double as mobile washdown units out of fire season	FT, PWS, TFS, HT, LG, G, AU	Ongoing	Promotion and outcomes documented as required
31	Seek industry sponsorship, and provide incentives to support the establishment of publicly accessible Category 1 and 2 weed hygiene facilities throughout the region	All stakeholders	2008	Industry sponsorship sought, and incentives provided
32	Recommend that the following clause is included in all legal contracts for weed management and earth moving projects let for over \$10,000 within the Cradle Coast region and encourage the inclusion of this clause for all weed management projects <i>"field contractors must be able to demonstrate, at a minimum, Category 2 weed hygiene standards"</i>	All stakeholders	2008	Recommendation made by 2008

Goal 6 Provide support to maintain and build state border quarantine procedures

Present situation:

As an island state, Tasmania enjoys some natural protection from weed threats, however there are many gateways into the state through which people, plant materials, animals, goods, vehicles and machinery regularly enter.

No	Strategic action	Partner stakeholders	Timing	Performance target
33	Support and liaise with Quarantine Services and Biosecurity Policy Branch to assist implementation of the Tasmanian Biosecurity Strategy	QT, DPIW	As required ongoing	Meeting held annually
34	Recommend and support the upgrade of King Island quarantine procedures for port and airport to a standard commensurate with those established on mainland Tasmania, as a minimum	QT, TP	2008	Recommendations made by 2008
35	Recommend and support the incorporation of best practice weed hygiene facilities in future planning for port facilities	QT, TP	As required	Recommendations made and documented
36	Undertake an experiment to collect seeds from vehicles at the Devonport wash bay following arrival in Tasmania off the <i>Spirit of Tasmania</i> , and germinate to assess weed contamination.	QT, TP, DPIW, Tasmanian Herbarium	2009	Results published and recommendations made by 2010

Goal 7 Review, monitor and evaluate actions to achieve continuous improvement

No	Strategic action	Partner stakeholders	Timing	Performance target
37	Develop and implement a regional system that links with national systems for recording new outbreaks of existing weeds, and incursions of new weed species	DPIW and all other relevant stakeholders	2011	System implemented by 2012
38	Report annually on the implementation of the strategic actions contained in this Action Plan.	CCNRM	Annually	15 actions initiated by end 2009 25 actions initiated by end 2011 At least 30 actions implemented by 2013
39	After five years, evaluate and review this Action Plan	CCNRM	2013	Review of plan conducted

Appendix 1

Weed Hygiene Facilities – Category 1, 2 and 3

The following Category descriptions have been developed as a guide for the Cradle Coast region, after reference to the Australian Quarantine Approved Premises (QAP) under section 46A of the Quarantine Act 1908.

Weed hygiene facilities may incorporate cleaning by water (washdown), solvent based cleaning, and/or air jets.

Category 1

- Facility to Australian Quarantine Approved Premises (QAP) under section 46A of the Quarantine Act 1908. Standards include criteria for premises location, construction materials, security and quarantine area. In summary, the facility should have commercial high pressure jets, structurally separated from any other operations, and impervious concrete or asphalt floor with sump to collect contaminants. Secure pump-out facilities and/or a system connected to town sewage. Wash down facility capable of cleaning very large semi-trailers, farm machinery, containers, mining equipment and other large plant.

Category 2

- Simple permanent purpose built wash down facility with a concrete slab and high pressure hose, and/or
- Mobile wash down mobile unit mounted either on a trailer or 4WD tray back and may include a high pressure hose and a blown down unit with compressor. Cleaning undertaken in a low risk area.

Category 3

- Hand held hose, bucket, brush and scraper. Footwear and hand tools cleaned in a low risk area before entering and leaving a property.

Various weed hygiene facilities are commercially available. Indicative options available from one supplier can be found at: <http://www.fleetwash.com.au/>

As an indicator, a mobile unit accommodating all standard road vehicles including trucks can be purchased for \$70,000. A fixed unit to accommodate all standard vehicles plus overwidth machinery (harvesters etc) is available for \$120,000, excluding installation.

Appendix 2

Stakeholders involved in developing this Action Plan

Agricultural Contractors of Tasmania

Aurora

Australian Bulk Minerals

Australian Paper Tasmania

Botanical Resources

Copper Mines of Tasmania

Cradle Coast Authority

Cradle Coast Natural Resource Management (NRM) Committee

Cradle Coast Regional Weed Management Committee

Department of Infrastructure, Energy and Resources

Department of Primary Industries and Water

Forestry Tasmania

Forth Vegetable Research Farm

Gunns Limited

Hydro Tasmania

Local Government Association of Tasmania

Local Government

- Burnie City Council
- Devonport City Council
- Central Coast Council
- Circular Head Council
- Kentish Council
- King Island Council
- Latrobe Council
- Waratah-Wynyard Council
- West Coast Council

Mineral Resources of Tasmania

National Farmers Federation

Nursery and Garden Industry of Tasmania

Pacific National

Parks and Wildlife Service (Department of Environment, Parks, Heritage and the Arts)

Quarantine Tasmania

Radfords Harvestors Pty Ltd

Serve-Ag

Simplot Australia

Tasmanian Agricultural Production Group

Tasmanian Farmers and Graziers Association

Tasmanian Fire Service

Tas Ports

Transend

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- ⁵ as above
- ⁶ as above
- ⁷ as above
- ⁸ Cradle Coast Regional Weed Management Strategy (2005), p 12
- ⁹ Moerkerk, M. (2006)
- ¹⁰ TT Line Web page www.tt-line.com.au