Appendix A – Nationally significant weeds

Weeds of national significance

Scientific name	Common name
Alternanthera philoxeroides	Alligator weed
Tamarix aphylla	Athel pine
Chrysanthemoides monilifera	Bitou bush / Boneseed
Rubus fruticosus agg.	Blackberry
Asparagus asparagoides	Bridal creeper
Cabomba caroliniana	Cabomba
Nassella neesiana	Chilean needle grass
Ulex europaeus	Gorse
Hymenachne amplexicaulis	Hymenachne
Lantana camara	Lantana
Prosopis spp.	Mesquite
Mimosa pigra	Mimosa
Parkinsonia aculeata	Parkinsonia
Parthenium hysterophorus	Parthenium weed
Annona glabra	Pond apple
Acacia nilotica ssp. indica	Prickly acacia
Cryptostegia grandiflora	Rubber vine
Salvinia molesta	Salvinia
Nassella trichotoma	Serrated tussock
Salix spp. except S. babylonica, S. X calodendron and S. X reichardtiji	Willows except weeping willows, pussy willow and sterile pussy willow

National environmental alert list

Scientific name	Common name
Acacia catechu	Cutch Tree
Acacia karroo	Karroo Thorn
Asystasia gangetica subsp. Micrantha	Chinese Violet
Barleria prionitis	Barleria
Bassia scoparia subsp. Densiflora	Kochia
Calluna vulgaris	Heather
Chromolaena odorata	Siam Weed
Cynoglossum creticum	Blue Hound's Tongue
Cyperus teneristolon	Cyperus
Cytisus multiflorus	White Spanish Broom
Dittrichia viscosa	False Yellowhead
Equisetum species	Horsetails
Gymnocoronis spilanthoides	Senegal Tea Plant
Hieracium aurantiacum	Orange Hawkweed
Koelreuteria elegans subsp. Formosana	Chinese Rain Tree
Lachenalia reflexa	Yellow Soldier
Lagarosiphon major	Lagarosiphon
Nassella charruana	Lobed Needle Grass
Nassella hyalina	Cane Needle Grass
Pelargonium alchemilloides	Garden Geranium
Pereskia aculeata	Leaf Cactus
Piptochaetium montevidense	Uruguayan Rice Grass
Praxelis clematidea	Praxelis
Retama raetam	White Weeping Broom
Senecio glastifolius	Holly Leaf Senecio
Thunbergia laurifolia	Laurel Clock Vine
Tipuana tipu	Rosewood
Trianoptiles solitaria	Subterranean Cape Sedge

Sleeper weeds

Category 1

Species that are considered to have been eradicated but are recommended for ongoing field monitoring

Scientific name	Common name
Crupina vulgaris	Common Crupina
Eleocharis parodii	Parodi Spike Rush
Piptochaetium montevidense	Uruguayan Ricegrass

Category 2

Species for which recent field surveys are complete and immediate eradication is recommended.

Scientific name	Common name
Asystasia gangetica ssp. micrantha	Chinese Violet
Baccharis pingraea	Chilquilla
Centaurea eriophora	Mallee Cockspur
Nassella charruana	Lobed Needle Grass
Oenanthe pimpinelloides	Meadow Parsley, Water Dropwort
Onopordum tauricum	Taurian Thistle

Category 3

Species considered suitable for eradication but for which field surveys on distribution are recommended to confirm feasibility of eradication.

Scientific name	Common name
Aeschynomene paniculata	Pannicle Jointvetch
Gmelina elliptica	Badhara Bush
Rorippa sylvestris	Creeping Yellow Cress

Category 4

Eradication is desirable but probably not feasible, and field surveys on distribution are recommended to confirm this assessment

Scientific name	Common name
Cuscuta suaveolens	Chilean Dodder
Brillantaisia lamium	Giant Tropical Salvia
Hieracium aurantiacum	Orange Hawkweed
Froelichia floridana	Snakecotton
Hypericum tetrapterum	Square-stalked St John's Wort

Appendix B – State significant weeds

Current at 20 July 2017

State significant weeds

Schedule 1: State prohibited weeds

Scientific name	Common name
Acacia erioloba E. Mey	Giraffe thorn
Acacia karroo Hayne	Karoo thorn
Alhagi maurorum Medik.	Camel thorn
Alternanthera philoxeroides (Mart.) Griseb.	Alligator weed
Ambrosia psilostachya DC.	Perennial ragweed
Cannabis sativa L.	Marijuana
Carduus nutans L.	Nodding thistle
Centaurea nigra L.	Black knapweed
Eichhornia crassipes (Mart) Solms	Water hyacinth
Equisetum L. spp.	Horsetail
Fallopia japonica (Houtt.) Ronse Decr.	Japanese knotweed
Fallopia sachalinensis (F. Schmidt ex Maxim) Ronse Decr.	Giant knotweed
Fallopia x bohemica (Chrtek & Chrtkova) J.P.Bailey	Japanese knotweed hybrid
Festuca gautieri (Hack.) K. Richt.	Bear-skin fescue
Hieracium spp.	Hawkweed
Hypericum triquetrifolium Turra	Tangled hypericum
Iva axillaris Pursh.	Poverty weed
Lagarosiphon major (Ridl.) Moss	Lagarosiphon
Malvella leprosa (Ortega) Krapov.	Ivy-leafed sida
Nassella charruana (Arechav.) Barkworth	Lobed needle grass
Nassella tenuissima (Trin.) Barkworth	Mexican feather grass
Orobanche ramosa L.	Branched broomrape
Parthenium hysterophorus L.	Parthenium weed
Prosopis spp.	Mesquite
Salvinia molesta D.S. Mitch.	Salvinia

Regionally significant weeds

Schedule 2

Regionally prohibited weeds (P), regionally controlled weeds (C), or restricted weeds (R)

Scientific name	Common name	Corangamite	East Gippsland	Glenelg	Goulburn	Mallee	North Central	North East	Port Phillip and Westernport	West Gippsland	Wimmera
Acacia nilotica (L.) Delile subsp. indica (Benth.) Brenan	Prickly acacia	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Ailanthus altissima (Mill.) Swingle	Tree of heaven	R	C	C	C	R	R	C	C	C	R
Allium triquetrum L.	Angled onion	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Allium vineale L.	Wild garlic	R	R	R	P	C	C	C	R	R	C
Alternanthera pungens Kunth.	Khaki weed	R	P	R	C	R	C	P	P	R	C
Amsinckia spp.	Amsinckia	P	C	P	C	R	C	C	C	P	R
Andropogon gayanus Kunth	Gamba grass	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Annona glabra L.	Pond apple	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Anredera cordifolia (Ten.) Steenis	Madeira vine	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Asparagus aethiopicus L.	Ground asparagus	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Asparagus africanus Lam.	Ornamental asparagus	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Asparagus asparagoides (L.) Druce	Bridal creeper	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Asparagus declinatus L.	Bridal veil creeper	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Asparagus plumosus Baker	Climbing asparagus	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Asparagus scandens Thunb.	Asparagus fern	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Austrocylindropuntia Backeb. spp.	Opuntioid cacti	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Calicotome spinosa (L.) Link	Spiny broom	C	R	R	R	R	R	P	P	R	C

Scientific name	Common name	Corangamite	East Gippsland	Glenelg	Goulburn	Mallee	North Central	North East	Port Phillip and Westernport	West Gippsland	Wimmera
Carduus tenuiflorus Curtis/ C. pycnocephalus L.	Slender/ Shore thistle	R	C	R	R	R	R	C	C	C	R
Carthamus lanatus L.	Saffron thistle	R	C	R	C	R	R	C	C	C	C
Cenchrus longispinus (Hack.) Fernald	Spiny burr grass/ Gentle Annie	R	R	P	C	C	C	C	P	R	C
Centaurea calcitrapa L.	Star thistle	R	C	R	R	R	R	C	P	C	R
Centaurea solstitialis L.	St Barnaby's thistle	P	P	P	C	R	R	C	P	P	C
Cestrum parqui L'Her.	Chilean cestrum	R	P	R	C	R	R	C	P	P	C
Chondrilla juncea L.	Skeleton weed	R	R	C	R	R	R	R	P	R	R
Chrysanthemoides monilifera (L.) Norl.	Boneseed/ Bitou bush	C	P	C	C	C	P	P	C	C	C
Cirsium arvense (L.) Scop.	Californian/ Perennial thistle	C	C	C	C	R	P	P	C	C	C
Cirsium vulgare (Savi) Ten.	Spear thistle	R	C	R	R	R	R	C	C	C	R
Conium maculatum L.	Hemlock	C	R	R	C	R	R	C	C	C	R
Convolvulus arvensis L.	Bindweed	R	P	R	R	R	R	C	C	C	C
Crataegus monogyna Jacq.	Hawthorn	R	C	R	C	R	R	C	C	C	C
Cryptostegia grandiflora R. Br.	Rubber vine	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Cuscuta L. spp.	Dodder	R	R	R	C	R	R	C	C	P	P
Cylindropuntia (Engelm.) F. M. Knuth spp.	Opuntioid cacti	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Cynara cardunculus L.	Artichoke thistle	C	R	R	P	C	C	P	C	P	R

Scientific name	Common name	Corangamite	East Gippsland	Glenelg	Goulburn	Mallee	North Central	North East	Port Phillip and Westernport	West Gippsland	Wimmera
Cytisus scoparius (L.) Link	English broom	C	P	R	C	R	R	C	C	C	P
Datura ferox L.	Thorn apple (long-spine)	R	R	C	C	R	C	C	C	C	R
Datura inoxia Mill.	Thorn apple (recurved)	R	R	C	C	R	C	C	P	P	R
Datura stramonium L.	Thorn apple (common)	R	R	C	C	R	C	C	C	C	R
Diplotaxis tenuifolia (L.) DC.	Sand rocket/ Sand mustard	R	R	C	R	R	R	R	C	R	R
Dipsacus fullonum L. subsp. fullonum	Wild teasel	R	R	R	R	R	R	C	C	C	R
Dittrichia graveolens (L.) Greuter	Stinkwort	R	R	R	R	R	R	C	C	R	R
Dolichandra unguis-cati (L.) L.G. Lohmann	Cat's claw creeper	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Echium plantagineum L.	Paterson's curse	C	C	C	C	R	C	C	C	C	C
Echium vulgare L.	Viper's bugloss	C	C	C	C	R	R	C	C	C	C
Emex australis Steinh.	Spiny emex	R	R	R	C	C	R	C	P	R	P
Eragrostis curvula (Schrad.) Nees	African love grass	C	C	R	C	R	C	C	C	C	R
Foeniculum vulgare Mill.	Fennel	C	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Genista linifolia L.	Flax-leaved broom	C	P	R	R	R	R	P	C	C	C
Genista monspessulana (L.) L.A.S. Johnson	Cape broom	C	C	R	C	R	R	C	C	C	C
Hymenachne amplexicaulis (Rudge) Nees	Hymenachne, Olive hymenachne	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Hypericum androsaemum L.	Tutsan	R	C	R	C	R	R	C	C	C	R

Scientific name	Common name	Corangamite	East Gippsland	Glenelg	Goulburn	Mallee	North Central	North East	Port Phillip and Westernport	West Gippsland	Wimmera
Hypericum perforatum L.	St. John's wort	C	C	C	C	R	C	C	C	C	C
Hypericum tetrapterum Fr.	St. Peter's wort	R	R	R	R	R	R	C	C	R	R
Jatropha gossypiifolia L.	Bellyache bush	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Juncus acutus L.	Spiny rush	R	C	C	C	R	C	C	C	C	C
Lantana camara L.	Lantana	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Lavandula stoechas L.	Topped lavender	R	R	R	R	R	R	C	R	R	R
Lepidium draba L.	Hoary cress	C	R	R	C	C	R	P	C	C	R
Leucanthemum vulgare Lam.	Ox-eye daisy	C	R	R	C	R	R	R	C	C	R
Lycium ferocissimum Miers	African boxthorn	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Marrubium vulgare L.	Horehound	C	C	C	C	R	C	C	C	C	C
Melianthus comosus Vahl	Tufted honeyflower	R	R	R	C	R	R	R	C	C	R
Mimosa pigra L.	Mimosa, giant sensitive plant	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Moraea flaccida (Sweet) Steud.	Cape tulip (one-leaf)	C	C	C	P	P	C	C	C	C	C
Moraea miniata Andrews	Cape tulip (two-leaf)	P	P	C	P	P	C	C	C	P	P
Nassella neesiana (Trin. & Rupr.) Barkworth	Chilean needle grass	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Nassella trichotoma (Nees.) Hack. ex Arechav.	Serrated tussock	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	C	C	P
Onopordum acanthium L.	Scotch/ Heraldic thistle	C	C	C	C	R	P	C	P	C	R
Onopordum acaulon L.	Stemless thistle	R	C	R	R	R	R	C	P	R	R

Scientific name	Common name	Corangamite	East Gippsland	Glenelg	Goulburn	Mallee	North Central	North East	Port Phillip and Westernport	West Gippsland	Wimmera
Onopordum illyricum L.	Illyrian thistle	R	P	R	P	R	C	P	P	R	R
Opuntia aurantiaca Lindl.	Tiger pear	C	P	P	C	P	P	P	C	C	P
Opuntia Mill. spp. (except O.aurantiaca Lindl., O. monacantha Haw., O. robusta H.L. Wendl. ex Pfeiff., Opuntia stricta (Haw.) Haw., O. ficus-indica (L.) Mill.)	Opuntioid cacti	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Opuntia monacantha Haw.	Prickly pear (drooping)	R	R	R	R	C	C	C	C	P	C
Opuntia robusta H.L. Wendl. ex Pfeiff.	Wheel cactus	R	R	R	R	C	C	C	P	R	C
Opuntia stricta (Haw.) Haw.	Prickly pear (erect)	R	R	R	R	C	C	C	C	P	C
Oxalis pes-caprae L.	Soursob	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Parkinsonia aculeata L.	Parkinsonia/ Jerusalem-thorn	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Pennisetum macrourum Trin.	African feather grass	P	P	C	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Physalis hederifolia A. Gray	Prairie ground cherry	C	R	R	C	C	C	C	C	R	P
Picnomon acarna (L.) Cass.	Soldier thistle	R	R	R	C	R	P	C	P	R	R
Proboscidea louisianica (Mill.) Thell.	Devil's claw (purple-flower)	R	R	C	C	R	R	C	P	R	R
Proboscidea lutea (Lindl.) Stapf	Devil's claw (yellow-flower)	R	R	C	C	R	R	C	P	R	R
Reseda luteola L.	Wild mignonette	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									

Scientific name	Common name	Corangamite	East Gippsland	Glenelg	Goulburn	Mallee	North Central	North East	Port Phillip and Westernport	West Gippsland	Wimmera
Rhaponticum repens (L.) Hildalgo	Hardheads/ Russian knapweed	P	R	P	C	C	C	P	P	R	C
Rosa rubiginosa L.	Sweet briar	C	C	C	C	R	C	C	C	C	C
Rubus fruticosus L. agg.	Blackberry	C	C	C	C	R	C	C	C	C	C
Sagittaria L. spp.	Arrowhead	P	P	P	C	P	C	C	P	P	P
Salix spp. (except Salix alba var. caerulea (Sm.) Sm., Salix alba x matsudana, Salix babylonica L., Salix X calodendron Wimm., Salix caprea L. 'Pendula', Salix matsudana Koidz 'Aurea', Salix matsudana Koidz 'Tortuosa'., Salix myrsinifolia Salisb., and Salix X reichardtii A. Kern.)	Willows	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Salpichroa origanifolia (Lam.) Thell.	Pampas lily-of-the-valley	R	P	R	R	R	R	C	C	R	R
Scolymus hispanicus L.	Golden thistle	C	R	P	C	R	C	P	C	R	R
Senecio jacobaea L.	Ragwort	C	C	C	P	R	R	P	C	C	R
Senecio madagascariensis Poir.	Fireweed	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Senecio pterophorus DC.	African daisy	P	R	C	P	R	P	P	C	P	P
Silybum marianum (L.) J. Gaertn.	Variegated thistle	R	C	R	C	R	R	C	C	C	R
Solanum elaeagnifolium Cav.	Silverleaf nightshade	C	R	P	C	C	C	C	P	R	C
Solanum rostratum Dunal	Buffalo burr	R	R	R	C	R	R	P	P	R	P

Scientific name	Common name	Corangamite	East Gippsland	Glenelg	Goulburn	Mallee	North Central	North East	Port Phillip and Westernport	West Gippsland	Wimmera
Tamarix aphylla (L.) H. Karst.	Athel pine/ tamarisk	Restricted weed (R) in the whole of the State									
Tribulus terrestris L.	Caltrop	C	R	C	C	R	C	C	P	P	C
Ulex europaeus L.	Gorse/ Furze	C	P	C	C	R	C	C	C	C	C
Verbascum thapsus L.	Great mullein	R	C	R	C	R	R	C	R	R	R
Watsonia meriana (L.) Mill. var bulbillifera (J.W. Mathews & L. Bolus) D.A. Cooke	Wild watsonia	C	C	R	R	R	R	C	C	C	R
Xanthium spinosum L.	Bathurst burr	C	C	C	C	R	C	C	C	C	C
Xanthium strumariam L.	Noogoora burr/ Californian burr	P	R	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	P

Appendix C – Locally significant weeds to Cardinia Shire

RP = Regionally Prohibited, RC = Regionally Controlled, WONS = Weeds of National Significance, R = Restricted in the whole of the state.

**Threat ratings (where rated) are derived from the risk rating score in the DELWP Advisory list of environmental weeds in Victoria 2018

Cardinia Shire environmental and declared noxious weed list

Scientific name	Common name	**Threat rating (Low, Medium, Medium High, High, Very high)	State classifications (where listed in a noxious weed category)
Acacia baileyana	Cootamundra Wattle	MH	
Acacia decurrens	Early Black Wattle		
Acacia elata	Cedar Wattle	H	
Acacia floribunda	White Sallow Wattle		
Acacia longifolia	Sallow Wattle	VH	
Acacia longifolia subp sophorae	Coast Wattle		
Acacia saligna	Golden Wreath Wattle		
Acer pseudo-plantanus	Sycamore Maple	H	
Agapanthus praecox orientalis	Agapanthus / African Lily	H	
Allium triquetrum	Angled Onion	H	R
Alstromeria aurea	Peruvian Lily	H	
Amaryllis belladonna	Belladonna Lily	H	
Anredera cordifolia	Madeira vine	H	R
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Sweet Vernal Grass	H	
Arctotheca calendula	Cape Weed	M	
Asparagus asparagoides	Bridal Creeper	H	WONS, R
Asparagus scandens	Asparagus Fern	H	WONS, R
Berberis darwinii	Darwin's Berberry	H	
Briza minor	Shivery Grass	MH	
Briza maxima	Quaking Grass	MH	
Buddleia variabilis	Butterfly Bush	H	
Calicotome spinosa	Spiny broom	H	Noxious (RP)

Scientific name	Common name	**Threat rating (Low, Medium, Medium High, High, Very high)	State classifications (where listed in a noxious weed category)
Carduus tenuiflorus	Slender Thistle		Noxious (RC)
Castanea spp.	Chestnut		
Cestrum elegans	Red Cestrum	VH	
Chamaecytisus palmensis	Tree Lucerne	VH	
Chrysanthemoides monilifera var monilifera	African Boneseed	H	Noxious (RC), WONS
Chrysanthemum maximum	Shasta Daisy		
Cirsium vulgare	Spear thistle	MH	Noxious (RC)
Clematis vitalba	Old Man's Beard	VH	
Conium maculatum	Hemlock	MH	Noxious (RC)
Conyza bonariensis	Tall Fleabane		
Coprosma repens	Mirror Bush	VH	
Coprosma robusta	Karamu	VH	
Cordyline australis	Cabbage Tree	H	
Cornus capitata	Evergreen Dogwood		
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas Grass	H	
Cotoneaster spp.	Cotoneaster	VH	
Crataegus monogyna	Hawthorn	H	Noxious (RC)
Crocosmia x crocosmiifolia	Montbretia	VH	
Cytisus palmensis	Tree Lucerne		
Cytisus scoparius	English Broom	H	Noxious (RC)
Cyperus erogrostis	Drain Flat Sedge	M	
Delairea odorata	Cape Ivy	VH	
Dipogon lignosus	Common Dipogon (Dolichos Pea)	VH	
Dodonea viscosa	Sticky Hop Bush	L	
Echium plantagineum	Patersons Curse	H	Noxious (RC)
Ehrharta erecta	Panic Veldt Grass	VH	

Scientific name	Common name	**Threat rating (Low, Medium, Medium High, High, Very high)	State classifications (where listed in a noxious weed category)
Ehrharta longiflora	Annual Veldt grass	VH	
Erica baccans	Berry-flower Heath	VH	
Erica lusitanica	Spanish Heath	VH	
Euryops abrotanifolius	Euryops	H	
Foeniculum vulgare	Fennel	VH	R
Fraxinus ornus	Manna Ash	VH	
Fraxinus angustifolia	Desert Ash		
Fraxinus oxycarpa	Caucasian Ash	H	
Galium aparine	Cleavers	H	
Genista linifolia	Flax Leaf Broom	VH	Noxious (RC)
Genista monspessulana	Cape/Montpellier Broom	VH	Noxious (RC)
Glyceria maxima	Red Sweet Grass	VH	
Hakea salicifolia	Willow Hakea	VH	
Hakea sauveolens	Sweet Hakea	M	
Hedra helix	English Ivy	VH	
Holcus lanatus	Yorkshire Fog	H	
Hypericum androsaemum	Tutsan	H	Noxious (RC)
Hypericum perforatum	St.John's Wort	MH	Noxious (RC)
Hypericum tetrapterum	St. Peter's Wort	MH	Noxious (RC)
Ilex aquifolium	Holly	VH	
Ipomoea indica	Blue Morning Glory	H	
Juncus acutus	Spiny Rush	M	Noxious (RC)
Lathyrus latifolius	Sweet Pea	L	
Leptospermum laevigatum	Coast Tea Tree	VH	
Leycesteria Formosa	Himilayan Honeysuckle	VH	
Ligustrum vulgare	European Privet	VH	
Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle	VH	

Scientific name	Common name	**Threat rating (Low, Medium, Medium High, High, Very high)	State classifications (where listed in a noxious weed category)
Lycium ferocissimum	African Boxthorn	VH	Noxious (RC)
Marrubrium vulgare	Horehound	H	Noxious (RC)
Melaleuca armillaris	Giant Honey Myrtle	VH	
Melaleuca hypericifolia	Honey Myrtle	H	
Moraea flaccida	Cape Tulip	MH	Noxious (RC)
Myosotis sylvatica	Common Forget-me-not	M	
Nassella trichotoma	Serrated Tussock	VH	Noxious (RC)
Oenothera stricta	Common Evening Primrose	MH	
Opuntia aurantiaca	Prickly Pear	VH	
Oxalis pes-caprae	Soursob	VH	R
Portulaca oleracea	Common Purslane		
Paraserianthis lopantha	Cape Wattle		
Passiflora sp. aff. mollissima	Banana Passionfruit	VH	
Pentaglottis serpvirens	Alkanet		
Phalaris aquatica	Toowoomba Canary Grass	L	
Phytolacca octandra	Red Inkweed	H	
Pinus radiata	Monterey/Radiata Pine	VH	
Pittosporum crassifolium	Karo		
Pittosporum undulatum	Sweet Pittosporum	VH	
Polygala myrtifolia	Myrtle Leaf Milkwort	VH	
Populus tremuloides	American Aspen	H	
Prunus cerasifera	Cherry Plum	M	
Prunus laurocerasus	Cherry Laurel	H	
Prunus lusitanica	Portugal Laurel	VH	
Psoralea pinnata	Pinnate Scurf-Pea	H	
Pyracantha spp.	Firethorns	VH	
Quercus robur **	Oak		

Scientific name	Common name	**Threat rating (Low, Medium, Medium High, High, Very high)	State classifications (where listed in a noxious weed category)
Ranunculus repens	Creeping Buttercup	VH	
Rhamnus alaternus	Italian Buckthorn		
Ricinus communis	Castor Oil Plant	M	
Robinia pseudacacia	Black Locust Tree	H	
Romulea rosea var australis	Onion Grass	M	
Rosa rubiginosa	Sweet Briar	H	Noxious (RC)
Rubus fruticosus spp. agg.	Blackberry	VH	Noxious (RC), WONS
Salix babylonica	Weeping Willow		
Salix cinerea	Willow	VH	WONS, R
Salpichroa origanifolia	Pampas Lily of the Valley	MH	Noxious (RC)
Senecio madagascariensis	African Fireweed	VH	R
Senecio jacobaea	Ragwort	MH	Noxious (RC)
Solanum elaeagnifolium	Silverleaf Nightshade	MH	Noxious (RP)
Solanum linnaeanum	Apple of Sodom	MH	Noxious (RC)
Solanum mauritianum	Tree Tobacco	MH	
Solanum nigrum	Black Nightshade	M	
Solanum pseudocapsicum	Madeira Winter Cherry	H	
Sollya heterophylla	Blue-bell Creeper	VH	
Spartina anglica	Common Cord-grass		
Tradescantia fluminensis	Wandering Tradescantia	VH	
Trapaeolum majus	Nasturtium	M	
Ulex europaeus	Gorse	H	Noxious (RC), WONS
Ulmus procera	English Elm	H	
Verbascum thapsus	Great Mullein	M	
Vibernum timus	Laurestinus	L	
Vinca major	Blue Periwinkle	H	

Scientific name	Common name	**Threat rating (Low, Medium, Medium High, High, Very high)	State classifications (where listed in a noxious weed category)
Viola odorata	Fragrant Violet	H	
Viola riviniana	Wood Violet		
Watsonia borbonica	Rosy Watsonia		
Watsonia meriana var. bulbillifera	Bulbil Watsonia	VH	Noxious (RC)
Wiilow spp	Willows	VH	
Xanthium spinosum	Bathurst Burr	M	Noxious (RC)
Zantedeschia aethiopica	White Arum Lily	VH	

Appendix D – Weed threat matrix

Risk assessment

Determining risk is an essential component in helping to define priorities for weed prevention and control. A *risk* is the chance of something occurring that has the potential to cause loss, damage or injury, and the term is used within this strategy to describe the negative impact of weeds on the environmental, economic and social values of Cardinia Shire.

Council has adopted the 'Weed threat matrix' (based on a similar weed threat matrix developed by the Yarra Ranges Council 2005) to identify sites where risks are greatest and to set priorities for weed management. Part A of the matrix is designed to identify and rank biodiversity assets, while Part B identifies the threat weeds pose to these assets. This helps to determine which weed species should be controlled.

To what degree these species are controlled is then determined through the development of site-specific management plans, which take into account the level of resources available. Part B of the matrix, identifies weed species at the site (identified in Part A), and uses criteria to determine which weeds should be actively managed:

- The invasiveness of the species (derived from Carr et al. 1992)
- Listing under the CaLP Act 1994
- Listing on the PPWCMA Weed Action Plan
- Ease of removal and likely damage to surrounding vegetation
- Seed dispersal capabilities
- Life stage/maturity of the plants (seed bearing or immature)

The invasiveness of the species is based on the ranking system used by Carr et al. (1992) in Environmental Weed Invasions in Victoria. Carr et al. (1992) assessed weeds for invasiveness using the following criteria:

- Proven weediness for related plants
- Reproductive potential
- Dispersal and vectors of dispersal
- Ability to flourish in a given climate

Prioritising weed control

The matrix is a site-based assessment that prioritises weed control based on the ecological value of sites. This approach is different to the majority of weed control programs undertaken by government agencies, which are typically species-based, focussing on the control of noxious weeds. By setting priorities based on the ecological value of sites, a wide range of weed infestations will be identified ranging from small, localised new invasions to large infestations that completely cover an area. Management options will therefore vary for each site. As it is the ecological value of sites that is significantly threatened by weed invasions, and extremely difficult to regain if degraded, the site-based approach is considered more appropriate than the species-based.

The intention of implementing the weed threat matrix is that the highest quality sites will be treated in the first year, then require less attention in following year. This will allow the next highest quality sites to be treated in the second year and so on until the majority of sites have been treated and only maintenance is required.

This approach to weed management is based on the philosophy of 'always working from the best areas to the worst'.

While sites with the highest ecological value will be a priority using the matrix, it is important that not all resources are used in these areas, or there will be some sites that never get managed. Therefore, this problem could be addressed by including one or a combination of the following:

- visit all sites on a rolling roster (1-3 years), but vary the intensity of weed control at each site to be proportional to how they rank;
- divide up weed control resources so that a large proportion (i.e. 60%) goes to sites of 'high' value, 30 per cent to 'medium' value and 10 per cent to low value sites;
- prioritise certain works e.g. removal of mature Sweet Pittosporum, and carry out these works across all sites in order as prioritised by the matrix;
- use a combination of all three options.

The weed threat matrix is a priority-setting tool that will guide weed control efforts in Cardinia Shires bushland reserves. There is also potential for the matrix to be used for assessing roadsides conservation value, however some alterations may need to be made.

Part A: Site prioritisation

Table 1. The weed threat matrix, Part A: Site prioritisation

Criteria	Category	Rank
Sites of significance	National	10
	State	8
	Regional	6
	Local	4
Ecological Vegetation Class EVC	Endangered	10
	Vulnerable	8
	Rare	6
	Depleted	4
	Least Concern	2
Rare or Threatened Species	Rare or Threatened Species known to occur in the EVC (2 points per species)	2
Endangered species listed as Critically Endangered or Endangered on DSE 'Advisory List' found in EVC, but not necessarily at this site.	Endangered species known to occur in the EVC (2 points per species)	2
Endangered Species known to be present on the site.	EN or CR or FFG listed species	6
Roadside conservation status (include this score OR sites of significance score)	High (2 points for each adjoining roadside)	2
Is the site adjacent to a creek/waterway	High value	5
Tenure of land within 200m	State Park/Water Catchment	5

Criteria	Category	Rank
	Other crown land/reserves managed for conservation	2
	Private land, remnant vegetation	2
Size of reserve (to estimate edge effect)	Private land, agricultural	0
	>10 ha	4
	5-10 ha	2
	<5 ha	1
Friends' group or other community members assisting with weed control	Regular involvement (> twice per year)	5
	Irregular involvement (< twice per year)	2
	No involvement	0
Other reasons for selecting site	Site of heritage or cultural significance	4
	Site has high educational potential through weed removal	3
	Site of high tourism value	2
Treat sites with a score equal to or greater than 10		

Part B: Weed assessment

The second part of the Weed Threat Matrix is used once the sites have been prioritised (Part A). Part B is used to determine which weeds found on the sites will be actively managed. Weeds are selected primarily for their invasiveness - ease of removal and infestation area and also considered. For each assessment criteria a rank is assigned. These ranks are added together to provide an overall ranking. As stated by the Shire of Yarra Ranges, it is recommended that if the ranking tallies 13 points or more then the weed should be actively managed. If the ranking tallies less than 13, the particular weed species is not considered to pose a high enough threat to warrant spending resources.

Table 2. The weed threat matrix: Part B: Weed assessment[1]

Criteria	Category	Rank
Risk rating	V - Very serious threat	8
	S - Serious threat	4
From Carr et al. (1992)	P - Potential threat	1
	N - Not a threat	0

[1] Additional resources required to use this threat matrix include: Cardinia Shire GIS Maps and records from Biosites, Sites of Significance, EVC's and Roadsides Conservation Status databases

Criteria	Category	Rank
Or…from Port Phillip and Westernport Invasive Plant and Animal Strategy	Very high risk environmental weed	5
Noxious weeds	State prohibited	50
	Regionally prohibited	30
	Regionally controlled	5
	Restricted	5
National environmental alert list species		8
Population size	<20 plants or < 0.01ha	5
	20-500 plants or 0.01 - 0.1ha	2
	500+ plants or >0.1 ha	1
Ease of removal: ·Number of treatments required ·Damage / disturbance to indigenous flora due to control methods ·Efficiency of removal / treatments (i.e. number of plants removed per unit of time)	Single treatment, rarely damage surrounding vegetation, rapid removal	3
	1-3 treatments, minor damage, moderately time consuming	2
	Multiple treatments, moderate damage, highly time consuming	1
	Continuous treatment, major disturbance, highly time consuming	0
Seed dispersal and time to maturity	Can readily spread > 50m, plants take >1 year to seed	8
	Can readily spread > 50m, plants take <1 year to seed	3
	Rarely spreads >50m	0
Threat to native vegetation: - Ability to invade intact native vegetation - Suppression of native vegetation once established	Able to invade and strong suppression	5
	Needs disturbance, competes once established or can invade, moderately suppresses	2
	Establishes only in disturbed areas, out competed by robust native vegetation	0
Treat weeds with score equal to or greater than 13		

Appendix E – Legislation, policy and strategies for invasive plant management

The legislative policy and strategy documents identified in the following table, modified from the *Port Phillip and Western Port Invasive Plant and Animal Strategy*, July 2011, are all relevant to the management of weed species.

Australian Government

Legislation

Legislation	Summary
Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Administration Act 1992	This Act provides for controls in relation to the evaluation, registration, and use of agricultural chemicals including pesticides for the control of weeds and pest animals. This Act is complemented by State legislation relating to the use, application, and sale of agricultural chemicals
Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (EPBC)	The EPBC Act provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places which are defined in the Act as matters of national environmental significance. Threat abatement plans are generated under the EPBC Act to provide for the research, management, and any other actions necessary to reduce the impact of a listed key threatening process on native species and ecological communities. Plans have been developed for a number of species, including foxes, rabbits, feral cats, 'unmanaged' goats and feral pigs.
Quarantine Act 1908	The Commonwealth agency Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) established under the Quarantine Act manages quarantine controls at our borders to minimise the risk of exotic pests, animals, weeds and diseases entering the country. The risk assessments of importing individual species are undertaken by Biosecurity Australia.

Strategy

Strategy	Summary
Australian Weeds Strategy 2017-2027	The AWS has three overarching goals: • To prevent the development of new weed problems. • To reduce the impacts of existing weed problems of national significance. • To provide the framework and capacity for ongoing management of weed problems of national significance

Victorian Government

Legislation

Act	Summary
Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Control of Use) Act (1992) Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals(Victoria) Act	These Acts complement Commonwealth legislation on the registration of agricultural chemicals including the use, application and sale of pesticides used for the control of weeds and invasive animals.
Catchment and Land Protection Act (1994) (CaIP Act)	The CaLP Act provides the power to declare noxious invasive plants and invasive animals if the Minister is satisfied that the species has or has the potential to become a serious threat to primary production, Crown land, the environment, or community health.
Conservation Forests and Land Act (1987)	This Act enables the Minister to establish Codes of practice including eradication and control procedures for weeds and pest animals. The Act also provides for the establishment of land management cooperative agreements including the provision of grants and rate relief.
Crown land Reserves Act (1978)	The Act provides for the permanent or temporary reservation and management of Crown Lands for a range of public purposes. Committees of management are appointed to manage, improve, maintain, and control the land for the purposes for which it was reserved
Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act (1988) (FFG Act)	The FFG Act aims to guarantee that all Victorian taxa of flora and fauna can survive, flourish, and retain their potential for evolutionary development in the wild. Invasive plants and invasive animals present a major threat to flora, fauna and natural communities. Environmental weeds and some pest animals (eg feral cat) are listed as potentially threatening processes for native flora and fauna under FFG. FFG action statements provide land managers with a choice of procedures that can be used for the management of potentially threatening processes.
Land Act (1958)	The Land Act requires lessees and holders of agricultural licenses to control and keep the licensed land free of invasive animals and invasive plants.
Local Government Act (1989) Planning and Environment Act (1987)	These Acts provide opportunities for local councils to become involved in and enforce weed and pest animal control through local laws and planning permit conditions.
National Parks Act (1975)	The Act requires national and State parks to be managed in a manner that protects natural condition of the park. Managers are required to eradicate or control exotic species in all parks managed under the Act.
Road Management Act (2004)	Provides for the management of the road reserves including the protection of significant roadside

Act	Summary
	vegetation. It provides for the preparation of voluntary roadside management plans. At least nine acts make provision for the management of invasive plants and invasive animals along roadsides. These include the CaLP Act, Forests Act 1958, Transport Act 1983 and the Country Fire Authority Act 1958.
Sustainable Forests (Timber) Act (2004)	The Sustainable Forests Act (2004) inserted new clauses into the Forests Act (1958) including the provision for the use of fire to control weeds and animals in State Forests, National parks and protected public land. Fire may also be used to protect and enhance the ecology of these lands.
Water Act (1989)	The purpose of the Water Act is to provide means for the protection and enhancement of the environmental quality of waterways and for the protection of catchment conditions. This includes controls on the introduction of exotic species and the protection of land and waterways

Policy

Title	Summary
Code of Practice for Fire management on Crown Land	The Code requires that wherever possible the introduction and spread of weeds and pest animals is to be avoided or addressed within appropriate timeframes by effective Machinery hygiene practices.
Code of Practice for timber production (2007)	A mandatory requirement of the code is to identify and mitigate against potential threats such as invasive plants, pest and pathogens.
Environmental Policy for Victoria's State Forests	The policy identifies the seven objectives for the management of State forests in Victoria.
Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Policy Framework (IPAPF)	The policy provides a revision of the Victorian Pest Management Framework. It represents the Victorian Government's approach to managing existing and potential invasive species across the whole of Victoria.
Sustainability Charter for Victoria's State Forests	The charter sets objectives for the sustainability of public native forests and the timber harvesting industry on public land in Victoria. It has strong links with the Environmental Policy for Victoria's State Forests.

Strategies

Title	
Biosecurity Strategy for Victoria	The strategy covers threats to primary industries, the environment, social amenity and human health, across Victorian public and private land, freshwater and marine habitats, caused by plant and animal pests and diseases, and invasive plants and animals. The strategy focuses on new and emerging threats
Victorian Biodiversity Strategy	Victoria's Biodiversity Strategy fulfils commitments in the national strategy for the Conservation of Biodiversity and requirements under Victoria's FFG Act 1998.

Guidelines

Title	Summary
Guidelines and Procedures for managing environmental impacts of invasive plants on public land in Vic 2007	The Guidelines propose a priority setting framework for managing the environmental impact of invasive plants and gives highest priority to new and emerging invasive plants and the next priority to protecting the highest value assets at greatest risk.

Other

Title	Summary
Securing our natural future: A white paper for land and biodiversity at a time of climate change	The White Paper is a long-term, strategic framework to secure the health of Victoria's land, water and biodiversity in the face of ongoing pressures and a changing climate over the next fifty years

Regional

Strategies

Title	Summary
Port Phillip and Western Port Regional Catchment Strategy 2004-2009	The Port Phillip and Western Port RCS is the region's overarching strategy for natural resource management. The following documents are sub-strategies of the RCS
Port Phillip and Western Port Native Vegetation Plan 2006	The Port Phillip and Western Port NVP is a strategic guide for regional native vegetation management to achieve a reversal of the long-term decline in the extent and quality of native vegetation leading to a 'Net Gain'.
Port Phillip and Western Port Regional River Health Strategy 2006	This strategy identifies waterway values (catchment based), threats to waterway values, and actions to address these threats. It provides a five-year blueprint for Melbourne Water, the Port Phillip and Westernport CMA, councils, community groups and environmental and industry associations to work together to improve our rivers and creeks.

Local

Strategies

Title	Summary
Cardinia Shire Council Plan (2018–22)	Commits to 'long-term sustainability of the built and natural environment' within an overall framework that plans for 'future generations to enjoy and experience the diverse and distinctive characteristics of our municipality'. Of the major challenges raised over the Council Plan life, 'Managing our environment' features as one of four corner-stones.
Sustainable Environment Policy (2018-2028)	A roadmap for the future direction of Council's environmental sustainability. It identifies environmental challenges facing the municipality and provides an overarching framework to ensure a consistent and holistic approach. The policy focuses on the areas of: Biodiversity, Climate change, Waste, Water
Biodiversity Conservation Strategy (2019-2029)	The Biodiversity Conservation Strategy has been developed as part of Cardinia Shire's commitment to protect, manage and enhance biodiversity within the municipality as identified within the Council Municipal Strategic Statement. The Strategy provides a strategic 10 year plan to achieve a protected, well managed and connected landscape on private and public land with a community who values our natural environment. The Strategy provides a vision and direction for the conservation management of biodiversity assets on Council land, initiatives to build community

Title	Summary
	engagement, awareness and education to conserve our biodiversity and an action plan for future initiatives to realise conservation outcomes on private and public land.
Cardinia Shire Liveability Plan (2017-2029)	Recognises Council's role in coordinating local public health planning, by bringing together a range of organisations and local groups to collectively protect, improve and promote the health and wellbeing of all Cardinia Shire residents