

# Local Government Integrated Weed Management Practices

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Local Governments undertake weed management in a variety of areas and participate in a shared responsibility approach.

Local Governments undertake weed management in natural areas, parks and reserves, streetscapes and urban landscapes, and road reserves. Weed management is needed to meet the regulatory requirements under the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management Act 2007*, protect biodiversity, reduce bushfire risk, reduce damage to infrastructure, and meet community expectations for the amenity and aesthetics of local areas. Local Governments undertake actions to prevent, monitor and control the introduction and spread of weeds. Effective weed management is based on the principle of shared responsibility, with a coordinated approach required by government, industry and members of the public.

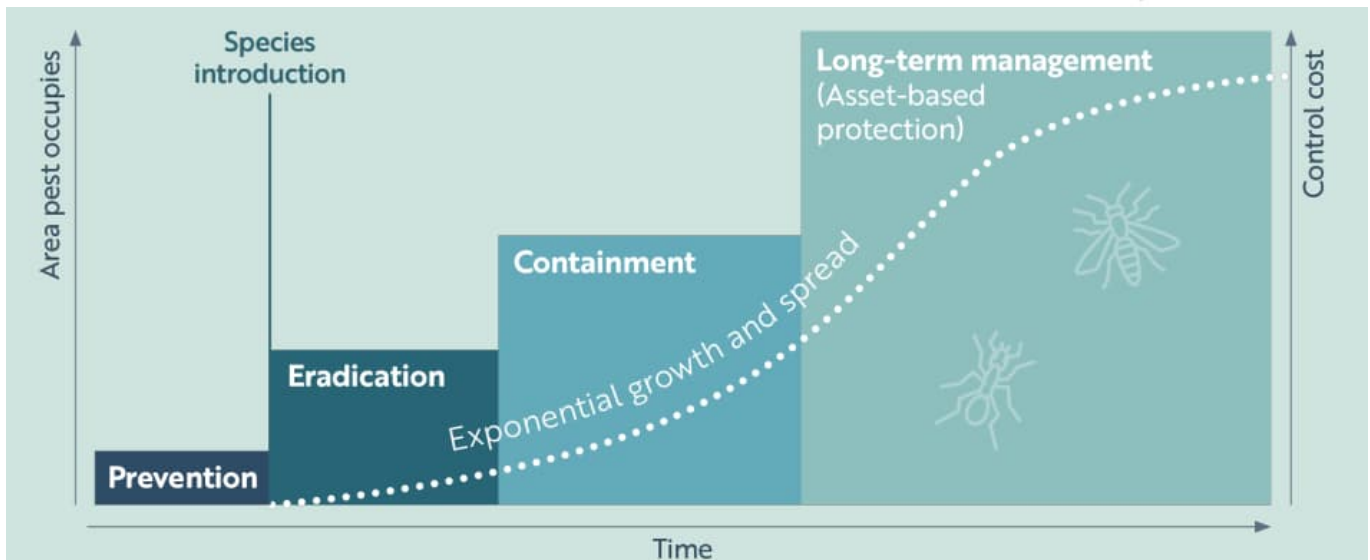
## **Weed prevention**

Preventing weed establishment is one of the most effective approaches to weed management. Local Governments implement a variety of weed prevention practices including minimising access and disturbance, weed hygiene procedures, weed management after fire, competitive planting and mulching. Best practice hygiene procedures include sourcing plants from Nursery Industry Accreditation Scheme Australia (NIASA) accredited nurseries and using Australian Standard mulches and compost to ensure these products do not introduce weeds into an area.

## **Weed control**

While weed prevention is important for reducing new infestation of weeds from occurring or spreading, weed control is necessary for reducing or eradicating weed infestations already present. The weed control methods used by Local Government include physical, chemical, hydrothermal and biological control. Physical weed control includes hand removal, smothering or mulching. Chemical weed control includes the use of synthetic or organic herbicides in accordance with regulatory requirements. Hydrothermal weed control uses steam and hot water. Biological control involves using a weed's natural control agents (usually insects or disease). Weed management in natural areas differs substantially to parks and urban landscaping areas due to the difference in weed density and biodiversity values.

The biosecurity invasion curve (pictured overleaf) provides a useful illustration on how weed prevention and early control achieves the greatest outcomes at the least cost. A robust weed management approach will implement controls across the continuum to manage the negative impacts of weeds.



The biosecurity invasion curve (Invasive Species Council, [invasives.org.au](http://invasives.org.au))

### **Weed monitoring and reporting**

Weed monitoring is important to identify areas with weed populations, assess weed spread, discover new weeds, protect significant native flora species and measure the effectiveness of weed control measures. There are numerous approaches that can be used to monitor weed presence and distribution, including weed mapping, photographic monitoring and observations. Weed monitoring and reporting reviews the success of control efforts and ensures adaptive management.

### **Partnerships**

Local Governments can partner with other agencies that also have weed management roles and responsibilities, including State Government, Natural Resource Management groups, research organisations, universities, schools and Friends Groups. Friends Groups and community members can make substantial contributions towards weed control on Local Government managed land and private property.

### **Education**

Local Government plays a key role in community education by raising awareness of the impact of weeds, the need for shared weed prevention and control, and providing information on council weed control strategies and operations.