

# New Incursion Plan - High Risk Species



WAP 1.2.2

NSW Invasive Species Plan. Goal 1: Exclude	
Prevent the establishment of new invasive species	1.2 Early detection capabilities are developed and implemented.

Regional Weed Strategy. Aim: Preventative Weed Management	
No new weeds naturalised over the life of the RWS	1.1.3 Identify target areas to focus management activities for priority weeds.

This plan will ensure a consistent approach and response to the surveillance, identification and management of all High Risk Species in the Riverina.

**Aim:** To ensure a consistent approach to the management of new incursions of High Risk species throughout the Riverina.

<b>Incursion</b>	“An isolated population of an invasive species detected in an area where it has not been previously established.”
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As defined in the NSW Invasive Species Plan 2008-2015

**Objectives:**

1. Prevent the establishment of new invasive species.
2. Eliminate or prevent the spread of new invasive species.

**Area of operation: Riverina LCAs.**



### Key Stakeholders:

The following Local Control Authority (LCA) and Livestock Health & Pest Authority (LHPA) members of the Eastern Riverina Noxious Weeds Advisory Group and Western Riverina Noxious Weeds Advisory Group (ERNWAG & WRNWAG): Albury City, Balranald Shire, Bland Shire, Carrathool Shire, Central Murray County, Coolamon Shire, Cootamundra Shire, Corowa Shire, Griffith City, Greater Hume Shire, Gundagai Shire, Hay Shire, Jerilderie Shire, Junee Shire, Leeton Shire, Lockhart Shire, Murrumbidgee Shire, Narrandera Shire, Riverina Eastern Noxious Weeds Authority (RENEWA), Temora Shire, Tumbarumba Shire, Tumut Shire, Urana Shire, Wagga Wagga City, Wakool Shire, Wentworth Shire, Hume LHPA, Riverina LHPA and Western LHPA. Riverina Noxious Weeds Project Officer (RNWPO), NSW Department of Primary Industries (NSW DPI).

### Regional Action Plan:

OBJECTIVES	ACTIONS	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	WHO'S RESPONSIBLE
1. Prevent the establishment of new infestations	1. Establish and maintain a list of High Risk (HR) species	HR species list developed and maintained	RNWPO, LCAs
	2. Build capacity of stakeholders to detect & identify HR species	Id training attended when available	LCAs, RNWPO
	3. Determine HR pathways & sites	HR pathways & sites list developed	RNWPO, LCAs
	4. Develop Regional Inspection Policy	Regional Inspection Policy developed and endorsed by all Riverina LCAs	RNWPO, LCAs
	5. Implement Regional Inspection Policy	Regional Inspection policy implemented as per Riverina Weeds Action Program.	LCAs
2. Eliminate or prevent the spread of new invasive species	1. Implement Rapid Response Plan upon detecting a new incursion of a HR species (see Appendix 1. Case study)	Rapid Response Plan implemented	LCAs, RNWPO
	2. LCAs provide RNWPO with the notifiable weed reporting form (copy) as submitted to NSW DPI or herbarium record (if not a notifiable weed)	Copy of notifiable weed form or herbarium record provided to RNWPO for all new incursions	LCAs
	3. RNWPO to update new incursion database as required	New incursion database updated with new incursions and status of old incursions	RNWPO
	4. Determine management levels for HR pathways and sites	HR pathways management plan developed	RNWPO, LCAs
	5. Develop New Incursion Plans (NIPs) for HR species as required	NIPs developed as required	RNWPO, LCAs
	6. Rank new weeds through prioritisation & Weed Risk Assessment (WRA) process	New weeds ranked through WRA processes	RNWPO, LCAs
	7. Submit applications for declaration as required	Declaration applications submitted as required	RNWPO, RWACs, LCAs

**New additions**

A current list of all new incursions of Category A weeds for the Riverina can be found at [www.riverinaweeds.org.au/documents](http://www.riverinaweeds.org.au/documents) by clicking on Riverina WAP 2010 - 2015. The list will be updated as new incursions are identified across the Riverina. LCAs are to provide RNWPO with a copy of the notifiable weed reporting form as submitted to NSW DPI (if a notifiable weed) or herbarium record (if not a notifiable weed).

<b>Category A weeds:</b>	All Class 1 & 2 noxious weeds + others listed in each Regional Weed Strategy (RWS) as per subregion - Priority list of weeds!
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**Linkages and resources**

- High Risk Pathways and Sites WAP 1.1.1
- HR Pathways Management Plan WAP 1.1.2
- High Risk Species WAP 1.2.1
- New Incursions to the Riverina database and list
- Lower Murray Darling RWS
- Murrumbidgee RWS
- Notifiable Weed Reporting form – available from I&I NSW Extranet <http://extranet.dpi.nsw.gov.au/weeds/permit-report/report/notifiable-reports>
- Riverina Inspection Policy WAP 1.2.3
- Rapid Response Plan WAP 2.2.1
- NSW Invasive Species Plan
- Lachlan RWS
- Murray RWS

Note: All RWS can be downloaded at [www.riverinaweeds.org.au/documents](http://www.riverinaweeds.org.au/documents)

**Review:**

The New Incursions to the Riverina database and list will be continually updated as new incursions are detected. The status of each incursion will be updated in the New Incursions database and available upon request from the RNWPO. The overall plan is to be reviewed after 5 years.

**Contacts:**

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**Local Coordination / Management**  
 Your local council Weeds Officer

**Endorsed by:**

**ERNWAG**  
 On  
 2012

**WRNWAG**  
 On  
 2012

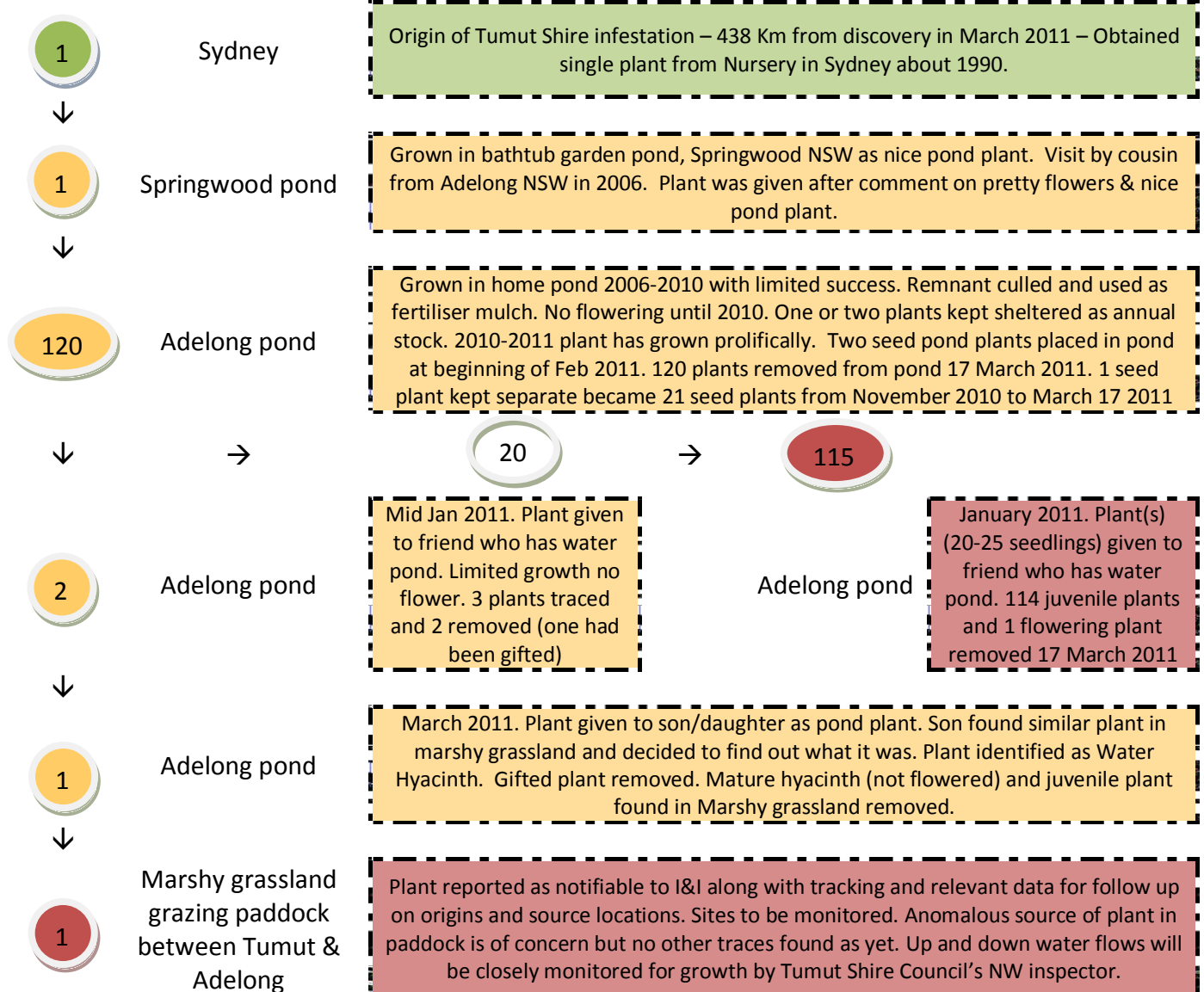
## Appendix 1. Case Study: March 2011 – Water Hyacinth Tumut Shire Council



**Summary** - On Friday 11<sup>th</sup> March 2011, a dispute over the value of a gifted garden pond plant prompted an identification request from Industry and Investment NSW. The recipient had found a similar plant in the marshy area of a recently flooded paddock. The recipient thought it might be a weed. Tumut Shire Council's Noxious Weed Inspector was contacted, and on Tuesday 15<sup>th</sup> March met the person with the plant and identified it as Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*). An inspection of the marshy grassland revealed one adult plant and one juvenile seedling. Both were removed. The source of the plants in the paddock is still not determined but will be closely monitored.



The origins (local and original) were tracked to an original purchase from a Sydney garden nursery in about 1990. In total 240 Water Hyacinth plants were removed and the sites contained. One anomalous site will continue to be closely monitored. The origins, locations and distribution sources have been reported and neutralised.



**Outcome:** A potentially major environmental threat and economic disaster has been averted.