

Bifora - Statutory Weed Management Plan

***Bifora testiculata* L. Spreng.**

Interpretation:

In this Weed Management Plan (approved 30 August 2003)
(amendments approved 21 June 2011):

“Act” means the *Weed Management Act 1999*.

- “Approved quarantine place” means a place approved by the Secretary under section 70 of the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997* for the purpose of examining any prescribed matter imported into or to be exported out of the State.
- “Court fine” means a prescribed penalty for breaches against the *Act*. Court fines may be imposed if a person is convicted of any offence against the *Act*.
- “DPIPWE” means the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania.
- “Infringement fine” means a prescribed penalty for breaches against the *Act*. Infringement fines are imposed by way of an infringement notice that may be issued by a Weed Inspector.
- “Inspector” means a Weed Inspector appointed under section 34 of the *Act*.
- “Penalty unit” means the basic unit of the fine for which persons who fail to comply with any prohibition or requirement under the *Act* may be liable. See [values of penalty units](#) under the *Penalty Units and Other Penalties Act 1987* for more details.
- “Quarantine Tasmania” means that branch of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment that, in cooperation with the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service, maintains both overseas and interstate quarantine barriers for this State.
- “[Regional Weed Management Officer](#)” means a person employed in the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment under that specific title.
- “Regulations” means the *Weed Management Regulations 2007*.
- “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.
- “Zone A” includes those Tasmanian municipalities for which eradication of a declared weed is the principal management objective. These municipalities are either free of the declared weed, host only small, isolated infestations, or host larger infestations which are deemed eradicable because a strategic management plan exists and the resources required to implement it have been or are likely to be secured. See [Management of bifora by municipality](#) (Section 12) for details.
- “Zone B” includes those Tasmanian municipalities for which containment of the declared weed is the principal management objective. Such municipalities host large, widespread infestations of the declared weed that are not deemed eradicable because

the feasibility of effective management is low at this time. These municipalities lack a strategic management plan for the weed and/or resources to undertake control actions at a level required for eradication have not been secured. See [Management of bifora by municipality](#) (Section 12) for details.

- "Bifora" means any *Bifora testiculata* L. Spreng. and includes whole plants and plant parts live or dead.

1. Purpose of this management plan:

The purpose of this Weed Management Plan for bifora is to:

- Provide direction upon the implementation of the Act with respect to bifora.
- Specify measures to prevent the establishment and spread of bifora in Tasmania.

2. Area covered by this management plan:

The State of Tasmania is covered by this management plan.

3. Description and distribution of the weed:

Bifora is an herb that impacts upon agricultural activities, particularly grain legume cropping, in a number of Australian mainland locations.

There are no known naturalised bifora populations in Tasmania. It is recorded as an occasional contaminant of imported feed grain.

See the DPIPW [Bifora Information Page](#) for more information on this weed.

4. Importation of declared weed:

(1) A person must not import or allow to be imported into Tasmania any bifora.

It is an offence against section 57(1) of the Act to fail to comply with this prohibition. A person found committing that offence may incur an infringement fine of 4 penalty units. A person convicted in court of that offence may be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

The Secretary may exempt a person from this prohibition under section 60 of the Act.

To avoid committing this offence, actions including but not limited to the following should be undertaken:

- Persons travelling to Tasmania, in particular from areas infested with bifora, should conduct thorough searches for the presence of the plant and apply appropriate hygiene measures, such as vehicle, baggage, footwear and clothing cleaning. In particular, any soil or plant material picked up from infested areas should be removed prior to entering Tasmania. Questions or concerns about hygiene issues should be directed to Quarantine Tasmania personnel before or directly upon disembarkation in Tasmania.
- Persons importing items to Tasmania that may contain bifora should have these checked for the presence of the plant. This can be arranged through Quarantine Tasmania.
- Persons importing coriander, *Coriandrum sativum*, plants and seeds, should confirm that the material they receive is not bifora.

(2) Feed grain may be imported according to specifications in the Plant Quarantine Manual (Tasmania), *Import Requirement 30 – Declared Weeds, Pests and Diseases in Feed Grain*. This document establishes requirements for importing feed grain in order to minimise the risk of declared weed seed entry and establishment. *Import Requirement 30* should be consulted by all existing and prospective feed grain importers.

(3) A person must not import any livestock that may be carrying bifora otherwise than in accordance with any measures prescribed under the Regulations.

It is an offence against section 57(3) of the Act to fail to comply with this prohibition. A person found committing that offence may incur an infringement fine of 4 penalty units. A person convicted in court of that offence may be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

The Secretary may exempt a person from this prohibition under section 60 of the Act.

The prescribed measures for importing stock under regulation 5 are as follows:

- a) the length of hairs in the coat is not to exceed 25 mm;
- b) seeds are not to adhere to the coat or anywhere else on the livestock;
- c) a permit for importation is obtained from the Secretary, DPIPWE;
- d) importation is direct to an approved facility for slaughter.

To avoid committing this offence, actions including but not limited to the following should be undertaken:

- Persons importing livestock to Tasmania should liaise with

- suppliers on the subject of possible bifora contamination of stock, particularly in soil attached to hooves.
- Persons importing livestock should ensure their animals are confined to stockyards or holding pens until coat inspection and complete bowel evacuation occurs. Pens should be checked for the emergence of bifora.
 - Anyone importing stock to Tasmania should make him/herself familiar with regulation 5 of the Regulations as that applies to declared weeds.

Note: The importation of this species into Tasmania is also restricted under the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997*. Quarantine Tasmania should be contacted for information on the relevance and application of the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997* to activities concerning plant species.

5. Procedures for notification of the occurrence of the weed:

Inspectors shall notify a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) of any bifora occurrences. The Regional Weed Management Officer will then check the identity of the plant and if bifora is confirmed the Principal Weed Management Officer will initiate a weed incursion response.

6. Sale, purchase, propagation, use, &c., of declared weed:

(1) A person must not:

(a) sell bifora or any material or thing containing or carrying bifora; or

(b) purchase or offer to purchase bifora or any material or thing containing or carrying bifora; or

(c) grow, propagate or scatter bifora; or

(d) store bifora or any material or thing containing or carrying bifora; or

(e) hire or offer for hire any material or thing containing or carrying bifora; or

(f) use bifora or any material or thing containing or carrying bifora; or

(g) deal with bifora or any material or thing containing or carrying bifora in any manner that is likely to result in the

spread of the declared weed.

It is an offence against section 56(1) of the Act to fail to comply with this prohibition. A person found committing that offence may incur an infringement fine of 4 penalty units. A person convicted of that offence in court may be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

The Secretary may exempt a person from this prohibition under section 60 of the Act.

To avoid committing this offence, actions including but not limited to the following should be undertaken:

- Persons giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, growing, propagating or scattering, storing, using, or otherwise dealing with agricultural produce should verify that this does not include bifora contaminants by using appropriate inspection and cleaning techniques. Plant identification queries may be referred to a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#).
- Persons giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, storing, hiring, using, or otherwise dealing with agricultural, earthmoving or roading machinery should verify that this equipment does not include bifora contaminants by using appropriate inspection and cleaning techniques. Plant identification queries may be referred to a Regional Weed Management Officer.
- Persons giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, growing, propagating or scattering, storing, using, or otherwise dealing with coriander plants or seeds should verify that the material in question is not bifora. Plant identification queries may be referred to a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#).

(2) Section 56(1) of the Act does not apply in respect of feed grain for animals that is:

(a) carrying a declared weed; and

(b) imported into Tasmania in accordance with any measures prescribed for the purpose of section 57(2) of the Act and as detailed in part 4(2) of this Management Plan.

(3) It is a defence in proceedings for an offence under section 56(1) of the Act if the defendant establishes that he or she took all reasonable actions to prevent the commission of the offence.

7. Measures to reduce the number of bifora plants, eradicate bifora from an area or restrict bifora to a particular area:

An Inspector may, by serving a notice on the owner of any place, require that owner to implement any of the measures described in this part of the Weed Management Plan or any other measures consistent with it.

It is an offence against section 13(3) of the Act to fail to comply with a requirement notice issued by an Inspector. A person found committing that offence may be liable to an infringement fine of 8 penalty units. A person convicted of that offence in court may be liable to a fine not exceeding 100 penalty units and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine not exceeding 5 penalty units for each day during which the offence continues.

To avoid committing this offence, actions including but not limited to the following should be undertaken:

- Persons discovering any plant resembling bifora should contact a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) without delay.
- Persons responsible for managing a site (e.g. feed-out pens or paddocks) that has had imported feed grain spread over it should check that site, and areas around grain silos, for the emergence of bifora.
- Persons responsible for managing a site to which imported stock have been released should check that site for the emergence of bifora.
- Persons responsible for managing a site upon which imported agricultural, roading or earthmoving machinery has been used should check that site for the emergence of bifora.
- Persons wishing to dispose of bifora or any thing contaminated with bifora should notify a Weed Inspector or a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) first, in order to receive direction and advice upon how best to do this.

8. Storage in a specified area of any thing contaminated with the declared weed:

Any thing found to be contaminated with bifora may be removed to storage at an appropriate approved quarantine place. A [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) will determine whether removal to storage at any of these facilities or treatment/destruction of material *in situ* is most appropriate.

Failure to comply with this requirement is an offence against section 51(1) of the Act. A person found committing that offence may incur an

infringement fine of 4 penalty units. A person convicted of that offence in court may be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

The Secretary may exempt a person from this requirement under section 60 of the Act.

To avoid committing this offence, actions including but not limited to the following should be undertaken:

- A person who discovers or suspects he/she possesses any thing contaminated with bifora should contact an Inspector or a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) without delay. The contaminated thing should not be moved, treated, disturbed or disposed of prior to making this contact. If bifora is confirmed, the person will be directed and advised in the proper management, including disposal, of the contaminated thing.

9. Any other measures the Minister considers appropriate to control the weed:

There are no other measures appropriate for the management of bifora in Tasmania at this time.

10. Exemptions:

Persons wishing to gain exemption from any of provisions of the Act that relate to bifora should contact a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) to discuss the reasons for seeking the exemption and obtain an exemption application form.

Persons granted an exemption should ensure they understand fully, any conditions specified in the exemption. Queries can be directed to a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#).

11. Review of this Weed Management Plan:

A review of this Weed Management Plan may be undertaken at least once every five years if it is necessary and desirable to do so. The review will incorporate consultation with stakeholders deemed appropriate by the Secretary, DPIPWE.

12. Management of bifora by municipality:

Each Tasmanian municipality is classified into one of two management zones (Zones A or B) for the purposes of implementing this Weed Management Plan for bifora.

Zone A Municipalities - eradication: Eradication is the most appropriate management objective for Zone A municipalities which have little or no bifora, or when a credible plan for eradicating existing infestations is being developed and implemented. The ultimate management outcome for Zone A municipalities is achieving and maintaining the total absence of bifora from within municipal boundaries.

Zone B municipalities - containment: Containment is the most appropriate management objective for Zone B municipalities which have problematic infestations but no plan and/or resources to undertake control actions at a level required for eradication. The management outcome for Zone B municipalities is ongoing prevention of the spread of bifora from existing infestations to areas free or in the process of becoming free of bifora.

The decision regarding which category is most appropriate for a particular municipality at a particular time is made jointly by DPIPWE and each municipality. Municipalities may change categories over time. For example, a Zone B municipality may decide to develop and implement a strategic plan for bifora, with eradication as the objective. Provided the plan is credible, this municipality would qualify for inclusion in Zone A. Conversely, a Zone A municipality with widespread infestations may decide to stop supporting a strategic plan for bifora eradication, in which case it would be re-classed as Zone B.

There are no known naturalised bifora populations in Tasmania. Therefore all municipalities are currently classed as Zone A (eradication) for bifora.