

Gorse - Statutory Management Plan

Ulex europaeus L.

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.
- "WONS" means Weeds of National Significance. The WONS program is a federally funded initiative for the development and implementation of State and national strategies for the management of twenty of Australia's worst weeds.
- "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 gorse 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 gorse by municipality](#) (Section 12) for details.
- "Gorse" means *Ulex europaeus* L. and includes the whole plant or plant parts. It does not include products such as tablets, lotions, tinctures, dyes or other preparations that contain extracts of this plant or other dead, non-reproductive *Ulex europaeus* materials. People who are uncertain about whether products (e.g. dried materials) contain plant parts capable of producing a living plant should contact a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#).

1. Purpose of this management plan:

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

- Provide direction upon the implementation of the *Act* with respect to gorse.
- Encourage and facilitate an increase in the effectiveness with which gorse is managed throughout Tasmania.
- Provide legislative support to the State Weeds of National Significance (WONS) strategy for gorse.
- Provide legislative support to regional and local efforts to manage gorse in a strategic and integrated manner that is commensurate with the State WONS strategy.

2. Area covered by this management plan:

The State of Tasmania is covered by this management plan. Refer to [Management of gorse by municipality](#) (Section 12) for direction on how this plan is to be implemented in Zone A and Zone B municipalities in Tasmania.

3. Description and distribution of the weed:

Gorse is a prickly, perennial shrub from the pea family that may grow to 4 m high.

This plant occurs as a weed in several temperate areas around the world. On the Australian mainland gorse is found in New South Wales, South Australia, southern Queensland and Western Australia. The worst mainland gorse infestations occur in Victoria.

Gorse is a widely distributed, serious weed in Tasmania, the heaviest infestations being found in grazing land in the central and northern Midlands. Significant infestations also occur at Zeehan, Henty and Kelso. Gorse may be found in a variety of conditions. However, its preferred habitats generally have non-calcareous soils and receive a relatively high annual rainfall or runoff. As such, gorse is found typically in disturbed bushland and at forest margins. It may also invade undisturbed natural areas. It occurs along waterways, roadsides and other transport corridors, in poorly managed pastures and other cleared areas. Refer to [Management of gorse by municipality](#) (Section 12) for information on the distribution of gorse by municipality.

See the DPIPWE [Gorse 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 gorse.

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.

Refer to [Management of gorse by municipality](#) (Section 12) for direction on how this prohibition is to be implemented in Zone A and Zone B municipalities in Tasmania.

Actions to assist compliance in this matter could include but are not limited to the following:

- Persons travelling to Tasmania, in particular from areas infested with gorse, such as Victoria, should conduct thorough searches for the presence of the plant and apply appropriate hygiene measures, such as clothing, vehicle, machinery and baggage inspection and cleaning. Questions or concerns about weed hygiene issues should be directed to Quarantine Tasmania personnel before or directly upon disembarkation in Tasmania.
- Persons importing items to Tasmania that may contain gorse should have these checked for the presence of the plant. This can be arranged through Quarantine Tasmania.

(2) A person must not import any livestock that may be carrying gorse 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 this 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.

The prescribed measures for importing stock under regulation 5 of the Regulations 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, DPIPW;E;
- d) importation is direct to an approved facility for slaughter.

Actions to assist compliance in this matter could include but are not limited to the following:

- Persons importing livestock to Tasmania should liaise with suppliers on the subject of possible gorse contamination of stock.
- Persons purchasing livestock imported from areas infested with gorse should ensure their animals are confined to holding pens until they have undergone thorough external inspections and complete bowel evacuation. Pens should be checked subsequently for the emergence of gorse.
- Anyone importing stock to Tasmania should make him/herself familiar with regulation 5 of the Regulations.

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 gorse occurrences in municipalities where the weed is not yet recorded.

Refer to Table 1 (Zone A municipalities) and Table 2 (Zone B municipalities) in [Management of gorse by municipality](#) (Section 12) for distribution of gorse by municipality and for direction on how notification is to be implemented in Zone A and Zone B municipalities in Tasmania.

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

(1) A person must not:

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

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

(c) grow, propagate or scatter gorse; or

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

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

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

(g) deal with gorse or any material or thing containing or carrying gorse 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.

Refer to [Management of gorse by municipality](#) (Section 12) for direction on how this prohibition is to be implemented in Zone A and Zone B municipalities in Tasmania.

Actions to assist compliance in this matter could include but are not limited to the following:

- Persons giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, growing, propagating or scattering, storing, using, or otherwise dealing

with agricultural produce (e.g. wool) likely to be contaminated with gorse should ensure that appropriate production hygiene and inspection measures are undertaken. These include practicing integrated gorse control in pastures likely to be harvested for sale or distribution, careful inspection of the product prior to sale or distribution and forgoing the sale and distribution of produce grown in areas where gorse control has not been undertaken successfully.

- Persons involved in the giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, storing, hiring, using, or otherwise dealing with agricultural or roading machinery likely to be contaminated with gorse should ensure that appropriate inspection and hygiene measures are undertaken. These include introducing thorough visual checks and cleaning of machinery as routine tasks when preparing these items for sale or distribution.
- Persons involved in the giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, storing, hiring, using, or otherwise dealing with livestock that may be carrying gorse should ensure appropriate hygiene measures are undertaken to prevent spread of gorse. These include cleaning stock externally and penning them for a suitable period to ensure they have emptied their bowels prior to transport from infested properties.
- Persons involved in the giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, storing, using, or otherwise dealing with soil, gravel, lime, sand or other such materials from areas infested with gorse should ensure appropriate hygiene and inspection measures are undertaken. These include practicing integrated control of the weed in quarries, stockpile areas, wholesale or retail outlets and other places from which these materials are sold or distributed.
- Persons involved in the giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, growing, propagating or scattering, storing, hiring, using, or otherwise dealing with agricultural produce, agricultural or roading machinery, stock, soil, gravel, sand or other such materials likely to be contaminated with gorse should take direction from any relevant local, regional or State agricultural hygiene programs being implemented in the municipality.
- Persons purchasing or hiring any items (agricultural produce, machinery, livestock, soil, gravel, sand or other such materials) likely to be contaminated with gorse should liaise with suppliers on the issue of gorse contamination and keep accurate records of their purchase transactions. Buyers discovering gorse contamination post-purchase should implement practices that reduce the potential for gorse establishment and spread. These include, creating dedicated areas for the wash down of purchased machinery and vehicles, feeding out purchased fodder and grain in specified, small areas, penning suspect stock for external inspection and bowel evacuation, and carefully monitoring any suspect soil, gravel or other such materials for the emergence of this weed.

(2) 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 gorse plants, eradicate gorse from an area or restrict gorse 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 who fails to comply with that notice may be issued with 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.

Refer to [Management of gorse by municipality](#) (Section 12) for direction on how this requirement is to be implemented in Zone A and Zone B municipalities in Tasmania.

Actions to assist compliance in this matter by persons or organisations upon whose properties gorse occurs could include but are not limited to the following:

- Planning and implementation of a property management plan. Such a plan should be based on integrated weed management principles and include an inventory of gorse infestations in the area to which the plan relates, well-defined objectives, practicable control actions, follow-up actions, a realistic timeline and a budget, as a minimum. The suitability of biological control agents as a component of the integrated control plan should also be assessed in light of the well-developed and in some cases, very widespread, biological control initiatives for this plant, already underway in the State. In addition, existing populations of biological control agents need to be located, identified and taken into account when developing the plan. [Regional Weed Management Officers](#) or Inspectors may be contacted for advice on developing a property management plan for this plant.
- Control of the plant over the entire property in a manner commensurate with the gorse management zone objective (ie. Zone A or B) of the municipality in which the property occurs.
- Control of the plant, with the aim of preventing spread to neighbouring properties, within 10 metres of property

- boundaries.
- Control of the plant, with the aim of preventing spread to neighbouring properties, within 10 metres of waterways, drainage lines, roadways and other transport corridors.
- Seek information about supporting any council endorsed plans relating to gorse management in their municipality.
- Seek cooperation with neighbouring property owners when gorse control measures are being planned or implemented.

Other general actions to assist compliance:

- Persons or organisations responsible for managing land that is currently free of gorse should undertake prevention measures, especially when that land is suited to gorse establishment. Such prevention measures include:
 - Developing an ability to identify the plant;
 - Noting its occurrence and progress on nearby properties or transport corridors;
 - Undertaking control of small outbreaks without delay;
 - Arranging on-site quarantine for, or not bringing or allowing onto the property livestock, agricultural produce, vehicles, machinery, soil, gravel, lime or other such material that may be contaminated with gorse.

A [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) may be contacted for advice on keeping areas gorse free.

- Persons performing contract work of an agricultural, utility maintenance, roading or earthmoving nature, on-site consultations or assessments, deliveries or other visits in areas or properties infested with gorse should undertake appropriate hygiene measures. This also applies to owners of more than one property, who move vehicles, machinery, agricultural produce, livestock, gravel, soil, lime or other materials between these properties, when one or more property is infested. Hygiene measures include thorough visual checks upon clothing, footwear, vehicles and machinery and, cleaning of the same, prior to leaving the infested property. Developing a check-list will help ensure such routines are rigorous and consistent. Materials or items likely to be contaminated with gorse should not be moved from gorse infested areas or to gorse free areas until any contamination risks have been minimised.
- Persons wishing to conduct on-site disposal of gorse or any thing contaminated with gorse should contact an Inspector or a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) first, in order to receive direction upon how best to do this.
- disposal, should first seek advice from an Inspector or a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) as to whether removal of the material from the site is the preferred option. If on-site disposal is not appropriate and transport to a suitable disposal facility is recommended, this should be undertaken in a manner that does not permit the release of seeds or other material. Note that municipal waste disposal facilities vary in their acceptance and

handling of declared weeds. Municipal waste disposal managers should be contacted for details.

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

Any thing found to be contaminated with gorse 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.

Refer to [Management of gorse by municipality](#) (Section 12) for direction on how this requirement is to be implemented in Zone A and Zone B municipalities in Tasmania.

Actions to assist compliance in this matter could include but are not limited to the following:

- A person who discovers or suspects he/she possesses any thing, (e.g. fodder, livestock, machinery, soil, gravel) contaminated with gorse should contact an Inspector or a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#). The contaminated thing should not be moved, disturbed, treated or disposed of prior to making this contact. If gorse is confirmed, the person will be directed and advised in the proper management, including storage or disposal options, 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 gorse in Tasmania at this time.

10. Exemptions:

A person may apply for an exemption from any of provisions of the Act that relate to gorse. He/she 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, DPIPW.

12. Management of gorse by municipality:

Gorse presents a particularly complex weed management challenge for Tasmanians. This complexity results in part from:

- the varied distribution of the plant across the State;
- the diverse and effective means of spread by seed;
- the longevity of seed;
- its negative impacts in both natural and agricultural environments;
- its negative impacts in silvicultural operations;
- its negative impacts on public utilities such as roadsides;
- its ability to impede access to, for example, waterways;
- its flammability and the associated fire hazard;
- its use as a shelter resource by pest animal species such as rabbits, feral cats and foxes;
- its use as a shelter resource by native animals such as bandicoots;
- its use as a shelter and fodder resource by livestock;
- its use by the honey industry as a source of nectar;
- its use as a hedging/fencing plant along rural property boundaries;
- its association with heritage listed sites;
- the ongoing establishment and management requirements of a number of biological control agents for the plant;
- different perceptions of its importance as a weed and the need to manage it;
- different management capabilities and priorities at the State agency, municipal, local and individual property levels.

Accordingly, it is unlikely that attempts at uniform application and enforcement of measures in this Statutory Weed Management Plan for gorse would result in appropriate, fair or workable management outcomes. However, this Weed Management Plan can be implemented effectively if the differences listed above are taken into account, at least at the local government level. One means of doing this is to identify

clear, distinct management objectives suitable at a municipal scale and then specify the manner in which the measures outlined in this Weed Management Plan should be undertaken in order to achieve those objectives.

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 gorse.

Zone A Municipalities - eradication: Eradication is the most appropriate management objective for Zone A municipalities which have little or no gorse, 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 gorse 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 gorse from existing infestations to areas free or in the process of becoming free of gorse.

The decision regarding which category is most appropriate for a particular municipality at a particular time is made jointly by DPIPW 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 gorse, 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 gorse eradication, in which case it would be re-classed as Zone B.

Zone A Municipalities

Table 1 lists the distribution and management measures for gorse in those Tasmanian municipalities currently classified as Zone A.

Table 1. Distribution and management measures for gorse in municipalities classified as Zone A at 01/2011.

Distribution based on Tasmanian Herbarium and DPIPWE records.

Municipality	Gorse distribution	Management measures*
Devonport	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences. This applies to all Zone A municipalities.
Dorset	Localised infestations	
Flinders	Isolated occurrences	
Kentish	Isolated occurrences	
King Island	Localised infestations	
Sorell	Localised infestations	
Tasman	Localised infestations	
Waratah/Wynyard	Localised infestations	

*When a DPIPWE approved weed management strategy that has local council endorsement exists, management of this declared weed in the municipality concerned should occur with direct reference to that strategy.

The following four distribution categories are used in Table 1:

“None recorded”. This means the plant is not known to be naturalised in the municipality, either from the records of the Tasmanian Herbarium or from DPIPWE databases. In cases where the plant was known to be naturalised at a previous time but is not known there currently, the description “Previously recorded, none known now” is used.

“Isolated occurrences”. This means the species is uncommon in the municipality, with populations limited to one or a few. The number of plants is generally small and/or populations cover small areas.

“Localised infestations”. This means the species is present in the municipality in moderate proportions, with populations numbering several. The number of plants is also moderate and/or populations cover moderate-sized areas.

“Widespread infestations”. This means the species is very common in the municipality, with many populations present. The number of plants present is generally large and/or populations cover large areas.

Note that the distribution descriptions presented in Tables 1 and 2 apply to naturalised populations of the plant only. They do not include amenity, garden, horticultural or other deliberate plantings unless specified. The descriptions are relative and provide a general indication only of the spatial status of the plant in the municipality. Detailed location information may be obtained by contacting a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#). In addition, if you have reason to believe any of the distribution information presented in Table 1 or Table 2 is incorrect, please advise a Regional Weed Management Officer.

Application of this Weed Management Plan for gorse in Zone A municipalities.

In order to achieve eradication of gorse in each of the municipalities in Table 1, the measures specified under the following clauses of this Weed Management Plan, whenever they apply, should be undertaken and enforced to a high degree, as a minimum effort. The clauses are:

- 4 (Importation of declared weed);
- 5 (Notification of declared weed);
- 6 (Sale, purchase, propagation, use, &c., of declared weed);
- 7 (Measures to reduce, eradicate or restrict declared weed) and;
- 8 (Storage of declared weed)

Further measures, provided they are consistent with this Weed Management Plan, may also be promoted and enforced where appropriate.

Zone B Municipalities

Table 2 lists the distribution and management measures for gorse in Tasmanian municipalities currently classified as Zone B. Distribution categories as for Table 1.

Table 2. Distribution and management measures for gorse in municipalities classified as Zone B at 01/2011.

Distribution based on Tasmanian Herbarium and DPIPW records.

Municipality	Gorse distribution	Management measures*
Break O' Day	Widespread infestations	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries, prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities. This applies to all Zone B municipalities.
Brighton	Localised infestations	
Burnie	Localised infestations	
Central Coast	Localised infestations	
Central Highlands	Widespread infestations	
Circular Head	Localised infestations	
Clarence	Localised infestations	
Derwent Valley	Localised infestations	
George Town	Widespread infestations	
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	Widespread infestations	
Glenorchy	Localised infestations	
Hobart	Localised infestations	
Huon Valley	Widespread infestations	
Kingborough	Localised infestations	
Latrobe	Widespread	

	infestations	
Launceston	Widespread infestations	
Meander Valley	Widespread infestations	
Northern Midlands	Widespread infestations	
Southern Midlands	Widespread infestations	
West Coast	Widespread infestations	
West Tamar	Widespread infestations	

*See note under Table 1.

Application of this Weed Management Plan for gorse in Zone B municipalities.

For the purposes of applying this Weed Management Plan for gorse in Zone B municipalities, two requirements must be satisfied. These are:

- The spread of gorse from the municipality must be prevented.
- The spread of gorse to particular the Zone B landholding listed in Table 3 must be prevented.

Table 3. Zone B landholdings requiring protection from gorse.

a) Any Zone B property sharing a border with a Zone A municipality
b) Any gorse free property within Zone B.
c) Any individual or group of properties within Zone B for which the owner/s have developed and are implementing a local integrated Weed Management Plan for gorse.
d) Any property within Zone B where gorse is impacting negatively upon any community or flora or fauna species listed under the Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> and/or the Tasmanian <i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i> .

The measures described in clauses 4 (Importation of declared weed) and 6 (Sale, purchase, propagation, use, &c., of declared weed) of this Weed Management Plan are to be undertaken and enforced throughout Zone B municipalities to a high degree. Failure to do so increases the threat of gorse to Zone B landholdings listed in Table 3 and to Zone A municipalities. It also increases the likelihood of gorse problems in Zone

B municipalities becoming worse.

The measures specified under clauses 5 (Notification of declared weed), 7 (Measures to reduce, eradicate or restrict declared weed) and 8 (Storage of declared weed) of this Weed Management Plan are to be undertaken and enforced to prevent the spread of the plant to the four specific types of landholding listed in Table 3. Equally, enforcement of these measures will also apply to activities in Zone B municipalities that increase the risk of gorse spread to Zone A municipalities. The examples that follow indicate how these measures apply.

Examples of implementation of this Weed Management Plan for gorse in Zone B municipalities.

Procedures for notification of the occurrence of the weed (clause 5).

Example: New gorse occurrences in Zone B municipalities are to be reported when they increase the likelihood of spread of the plant to any of the areas listed in Table 3. For example, a group of Zone B landholders attempting to implement a gorse management plan for their catchment or local area may report new occurrences of gorse on municipal roads passing through their area, in order that these can be targeted for control. Established, well-known gorse infestations are not to be reported.

Measures to reduce the number of gorse plants, eradicate gorse from an area or restrict gorse to a particular area (clause 7).

Example: Owners of Zone B properties sharing a boundary with landholdings listed in Table 3 are required to undertake property boundary control and control along waterways, drainage lines, roadways and other transport corridors, as described in clause 7. Zone B properties bordering Zone A municipalities are also required to undertake boundary control of gorse along the shared boundary or along waterways, roads and other transport corridors which extend into any Zone A municipality.

Owners of Zone B properties with gorse infestations are not required to undertake boundary control if their neighbours also have gorse infestations but do not fall into the landholding categories described in Table 3.

Example: Agricultural contractors, utility maintenance crews, roading and earthmoving contractors, delivery people and any other persons visiting Zone B properties infested with gorse are required to undertake

the basic hygiene measures described in clause 7. Failure to do so increases the likelihood of gorse spread to Zone A municipalities and to Zone B landholdings listed in Table 3. It also increases the chance of existing gorse problems becoming worse.

Example: Transport and disposal of gorse or any thing contaminated with gorse should occur in Zone B municipalities in accordance with suggested measures described in clause 7. Failure to do so increases the likelihood of gorse spread to Zone A municipalities and to Zone B landholdings listed in Table 3. It also increases the chance of existing gorse problems becoming worse.

Storage in a specified area of any thing contaminated with the declared weed (clause 8).

Example: Any thing contaminated with gorse may not be required to be stored in an approved quarantine place if the contaminated thing occurs and will remain in a Zone B municipality. If the problem cannot be dealt with on site, storage in an approved quarantine place may be required when the contaminated thing is destined for or threatens any of the areas listed in Table 3 or any Zone A municipality.