

Paterson's Curse - Statutory Weed Management Plan

Echium plantagineum L.

Interpretation:

In this Weed Management Plan (approved 2 May 2006):
(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 Paterson's curse 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 Paterson’s curse by municipality](#) (Section 12) for details.
- “Paterson’s curse” means *Echium plantagineum* L. (syn. *Echium lycopsis* L.) and includes the whole plant or plant parts. It does not include products such as tablets, lotions, tinctures or other preparations that contain extracts of these plants or other dead *Echium plantagineum* materials. People who are uncertain about whether certain products (e.g. dried materials) contain plant parts capable of regenerating should contact a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#).

1. Purpose of this management plan:

The purpose of this Weed Management Plan for Paterson’s curse is to:

- Provide direction upon the implementation of the *Act* with respect to Paterson’s curse.
- Encourage and facilitate an increase in the effectiveness with which Paterson’s curse is managed throughout Tasmania.
- Provide legislative support to regional and local efforts to manage Paterson’s curse in a strategic and integrated manner.

2. Area covered by this management plan:

The State of Tasmania is covered by this management plan. Refer to [Management of Paterson’s curse 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:

Paterson’s curse is a bristly, multi-stemmed herb that grows typically to 30-60 cm high.

This plant has considerable significance as a weed of grazing regions over large areas of mainland Australia. Extensive infestations occur in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia. It also occurs, though less frequently, in Queensland and the Northern Territory.

Paterson’s curse has been naturalised in Tasmania for over 100 years. However it is not until recently that its distribution has become

significant and problematic in a number of areas. The plant occurs on a range of soils but its preferred habitat is cleared areas receiving winter rainfall. It is most common in degraded pastures and other neglected areas and along roadsides. It is found in northern, southern, eastern and midland regions of Tasmania but the most significant infestations occur in the Tamar Valley, the Southern Midlands and the Derwent Valley. Whilst many Paterson's curse infestations have quite long histories, more recent occurrences have been linked to land use changes, use of imported grain during drought periods and subsequent weather conditions favorable to germination and growth. Refer to [Management of Paterson's curse by municipality](#) (Section 12) for information on the distribution of Paterson's curse by municipality.

See the DPIPW [Paterson's Curse 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 Paterson's curse.

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.

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 Paterson's curse, 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.
- Person's importing ornamental, herbal or medicinal plants to Tasmania should ensure their stock does not include Paterson's curse.
- Persons importing items to Tasmania that may contain Paterson's curse should have these checked for the presence of the plant. This can be arranged through Quarantine Tasmania.

(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 Paterson's curse 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
- 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 Paterson's curse contamination of stock.
- Persons purchasing livestock imported from areas infested with Paterson's curse 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 Paterson's curse.
- 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 regulated under the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997*. Quarantine Tasmania should be contacted for information about the application of the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997* to importation activities concerning plant species.

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

Inspectors shall notify a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) of any Paterson's curse 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 Paterson's curse by municipality](#) (Section 12) for distribution of Paterson's curse 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 Paterson's curse or any material or thing containing or carrying Paterson's curse; or

(b) purchase or offer to purchase Paterson's curse or any material or thing containing or carrying Paterson's curse; or

(c) grow, propagate or scatter Paterson's curse; or

(d) store Paterson's curse or any material or thing containing or carrying Paterson's curse; or

(e) hire or offer for hire any material or thing containing or carrying Paterson's curse; or

(f) use Paterson's curse or any material or thing containing or carrying Paterson's curse; or

(g) deal with Paterson's curse or any material or thing containing or carrying Paterson's curse 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.

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 imported feed grain or imported feed grain products should refer to Import Requirement 30 – Weed Risk Management for Imported Feed Grain as it relates to sale of imported feed grain contaminated or potentially contaminated with Paterson’s curse.
- Persons giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, growing, propagating or scattering, storing, using, or otherwise dealing with agricultural produce (e.g. hay) likely to be contaminated with Paterson’s curse should ensure appropriate production hygiene and inspection measures are undertaken. These include practising integrated Paterson’s curse control in pastures or crops 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 Paterson’s curse control has not been undertaken successfully.
- Person’s involved in the giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, growing, propagating or scattering, storing, using, or otherwise dealing with ornamental plants should ensure their stock does not include Paterson’s curse. This includes roadside stalls, market stalls, fund-raising events and ANY OTHER activities involving the distribution and promotion of ornamental, herbal or medicinal plants.
- 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 Paterson’s curse 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 Paterson’s curse should ensure appropriate hygiene measures are undertaken to prevent spread of this plant. 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 or other such materials from areas infested with Paterson’s curse should ensure appropriate hygiene and inspection measures are undertaken. These include practising 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 Paterson's curse should take direction from any relevant local, regional or State agricultural hygiene programs being implemented in the municipality.

- Persons purchasing or hiring any items (e.g. agricultural produce, machinery, livestock, soil, gravel or other such materials) likely to be contaminated with Paterson's curse should liaise with suppliers on the issue of Paterson's curse contamination and keep accurate records of their purchase transactions. Buyers discovering Paterson's curse contamination post-purchase should implement practices that reduce the potential for the establishment and spread of this plant. 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) 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 Weed 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 Paterson's curse plants, eradicate Paterson's curse from an area or restrict Paterson's curse 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 Paterson's curse 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 Paterson's curse occurs (including ornamental or herbal plantings) 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 Paterson's curse 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. 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 Paterson's curse 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 50 metres of property boundaries.
- Control of the plant, with the aim of preventing spread to neighbouring properties, within 50 metres of waterways, drainage lines, roadways and other transport corridors.
- Seek information about supporting any council endorsed plans relating to Paterson's curse management in their municipality.
- Seek cooperation with neighbouring property owners when Paterson's curse control measures are being planned or implemented.

Other general actions to assist compliance in this matter:

- Persons or organisations responsible for managing land that is currently free of Paterson's curse should undertake prevention measures, especially when that land is suited to Paterson's curse 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 Paterson's curse.

A [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) may be contacted for advice on keeping areas free of Paterson's curse.

- 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 Paterson's curse should undertake appropriate hygiene measures. These 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 Paterson's curse should not be moved from Paterson's curse infested areas or to Paterson's curse free areas until any contamination risks have been minimised.
- Persons wishing to conduct on-site disposal of Paterson's curse or any thing contaminated with Paterson's curse should contact an Inspector or a Regional Weed Management Officer first, in order to receive direction upon how best to do this.
- Persons considering transporting Paterson's curse or any thing contaminated with Paterson's curse for the purpose of 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 Paterson's curse 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 Paterson's curse 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. hay, livestock, machinery, soil) contaminated with Paterson's curse should contact an Inspector or a Regional Weed Management Officer. The contaminated thing should not be moved, treated or disposed of prior to making this contact. If Paterson's curse 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 Paterson's curse in Tasmania at this time.

10. Exemptions:

A person may apply for an exemption from any of provisions of the *Act* that relate to Paterson's curse. 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, DPIPWE.

12. Management of Paterson's curse by municipality:

Paterson's curse presents a particularly complex weed management challenge for Tasmanians. This complexity results in part from:

- the varied distribution of the plant across the State;
- its impacts in both natural and agricultural environments;
- its impacts on animal and human health;
- its diverse means of spread;
- 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;
- its usefulness as a nectar source for the honey industry;
- its ornamental appeal;
- the economics and politics of its importation as a contaminant of fodder.

Accordingly, it is unlikely that attempts at uniform application and enforcement of measures in this Statutory Weed Management Plan for Paterson's curse would result in appropriate, achievable and fair management outcomes. However, this Weed Management Plan can be implemented effectively if many of 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 Paterson's curse.

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

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

Zone A Municipalities

Table 1 lists the distribution and management measures for Paterson's curse in Tasmanian municipalities currently classified as Zone A for Paterson's curse.

Table 1. Distribution and management measures for Paterson's curse in municipalities classified as Zone A at 01/2011.

Distribution based on Tasmanian Herbarium and DPIPWE records.

Municipality	Paterson's curse distribution	Management measures*
Break O'Day	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Brighton	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Burnie	Isolated occurrences	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Central Coast	Isolated occurrences	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Circular Head	Isolated occurrences	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Derwent Valley	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Devonport	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Dorset	Isolated occurrences	Implement integrated

		control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Flinders	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
George Town	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	Isolated occurrences	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Glenorchy	Isolated occurrences	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Hobart	Isolated occurrences	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Huon Valley	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Kentish	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
King Island	Isolated occurrences	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Kingborough	Localised infestations	Implement integrated

		control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Latrobe	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Launceston	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Meander Valley	Isolated infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Northern Midlands	Isolated infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Tasman	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Waratah/Wynyard	Isolated occurrences	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
West Coast	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
West Tamar	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences

*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 DPIPW 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 Paterson’s curse in Zone A municipalities

In order to achieve eradication of Paterson’s curse 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 Paterson's curse in Tasmanian municipalities currently classified as Zone B for Paterson's curse. Distribution categories as for Table 1.

Table 2. Distribution and management measures for Paterson's curse in municipalities classified as Zone B at 01/2011.

Distribution based on Tasmanian Herbarium and DPIPWE records.

Municipality	Paterson's curse distribution	Management measures *
Central Highlands	Localised infestations	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas with municipal boundaries, prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities. This applies to all Zone B municipalities.
Clarence	Localised infestations	
Sorell	Localised infestations	
Southern Midlands	Localised infestations	

*See note under Table 1.

Application of this Weed Management Plan for Paterson's curse in Zone B municipalities

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

- The spread of Paterson's curse from the municipality must be prevented.
- The spread of Paterson's curse to the Zone B landholdings listed in Table 3 must be prevented:

Table 3. Zone B landholdings requiring protection from Paterson's curse.

a) Any Zone B property sharing a border with a Zone A municipality
b) Any Paterson's curse free property within Zone B.
c) Any group of properties within Zone B for which the owners have developed and are implementing a local integrated Weed Management Plan for Paterson's curse.
d) Any property within Zone B where Paterson's curse 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 Paterson's curse to Zone B landholdings listed in Table 3 and

to Zone A municipalities. It also increases the likelihood of Paterson's curse 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 Paterson's curse spread to Zone A municipalities. The examples that follow indicate how these measures apply.

Examples of implementation of this Weed Management Plan for Paterson's curse in Zone B municipalities

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

Example: New Paterson's curse 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 Paterson's curse management plan for their catchment or local area may report new occurrences of Paterson's curse on municipal roads passing through their area, in order that these be targeted for control. Established, well-known Paterson's curse infestations are not to be reported.

Measures to reduce the number of Paterson's curse plants, eradicate Paterson's curse from an area or restrict Paterson's curse 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 Paterson's curse 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 Paterson's curse infestations are not required to undertake boundary control if their neighbours also have Paterson's curse infestations but are not a), c), d) or e) landholdings as 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 Paterson's curse are required to undertake the basic hygiene measures described in clause 7. Failure to do so increases the likelihood of Paterson's curse spread to Zone A

municipalities and to Zone B landholdings listed in Table 3. It also increases the chance of existing Paterson's curse problems becoming worse.

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

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

Example: Any thing contaminated with Paterson's curse 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. Storage in an approved quarantine place may be required if the contaminated thing is destined for or threatens any of the areas listed in Table 3 or any Zone A municipality and the contamination cannot be eliminated on site.