



**Liverpool
Plains**
Shire Council



**Local Land
Services**

North West Regional Best Practice Guide for: Salvinia

Botanical Name: *Salvinia molesta*

Common Names: Salvinia

Regional Priority Weed Objective – ERADICATION (Whole of Region):

The following weeds are present in limited distribution and abundance in the region. Elimination of the biosecurity risk posed by these weeds is a reasonably practical objective.

Salvinia is a free-floating aquatic fern, a native of Brazil. One of several species of salvinia that occur naturally in America, Europe and Asia, it is the only salvinia species to become established in Australia. Salvinia forms thick mats that can quickly cover water bodies. Infestations reduce water flow, degrade water quality, and affect native animals, stock, and recreational users. Salvinia is a fern and does not produce flowers. Although many ferns do produce spores, Salvinia has never been known to produce spores in Australia and is considered to be a sterile clone. (Reproduces asexually) Salvinia weevils were released on Lake Moondarra in Queensland in 1980. They were a spectacular success. Within 14 months, 200 hectares of Salvinia had been converted to open water.



Photo: NSW DPI

General Biosecurity Duty – Biosecurity Act 2015

A general biosecurity duty applies to all dealings (as defined) with this species. Any person who deals with this species who knows (or ought to know) of any biosecurity risk posed by the plant, a carrier or a dealing, has a duty to ensure the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised, so far as is reasonably practicable.

Regional Recommended Measure

Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with GBD- Whole of Region

Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land, Land managers should eradicate the plant from the land and keep the land free of the plant, A person should not deal with the plant, where dealings include but are not limited to buying, selling, growing, keeping, moving, carrying or releasing the plant. **Notify local control authority if found.**

The following legislative requirement also applies: Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33 Biosecurity Regulation 2017) A person must not import into the State or sell.

Liverpool Plains Shire Local Control Requirements

1. The land is kept free of the plant, and
2. Land managers will mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land.

Penalty for not complying with the general biosecurity duty or a direction issued under the Biosecurity Act 2015

The maximum penalty is:

- in the case of an individual—\$220,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$55,000 for each day the offence continues, or
- in the case of a corporation—\$440,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$110,000 for each day the offence continues.

The maximum penalty for an offence that is committed negligently is:

- in the case of an individual—\$1,100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$137,500 for each day the offence continues, or
- in the case of a corporation—\$2,200,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$275,000 for each day the offence continues.

Salvinia Control Calendar

JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
-----	-----	-------	-------	-----	------	------	-----	------	-----	-----	-----

GROWTH CYCLES



INTERGRATED CONTROL TECHNIQUES AND ALTERNATIVES



Registered Herbicide Application Rates:

Please refer to the NSW DPI Website NSW WeedWise. <https://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au> for current up to date permits and Registered Chemicals.
Or to NSW Weed Control Handbook 2018 7th Edition for Chemical Options.

Critical Comments:

- Apply when plants are actively growing.
- Consult your LCA Biosecurity Officer- Weeds for application tips.
- Always read and follow the Label instructions and SDS of respective herbicides.

NOTE:

- (a) All Control Techniques involving herbicide use, must comply with the directions on the herbicide label or the conditions set out in a current permit to use a nominated herbicide.
- (b) All chemical control programs must be carried out in accordance with the *Pesticides Act 1999* and Pesticide Regulation 2017.
- (c) All Chemical application programs used must be undertaken by or be designed and supervised by an appropriately Certified and Accredited Chemical user.
- (d) Growth patterns and the changes to optimum treatment times will vary with seasonal conditions due to air temperature changes that may coincide with soil and moisture availability.

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared by the North West Regional Weed Committee and Local Government Control Authorities in good faith and on the basis of best available information. Users of this document must obtain their own advice and conduct their own investigations and assessments of their individual circumstances.

Linkage to Plans/Strategies

- North West Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2027
- NSW Biosecurity Strategy 2013-2021
- NSW Biosecurity Act 2015
- NSW Invasive Species Plan 2018- 2021
- *Pesticides Act 1999* and Pesticide Regulation 2017

References

- *NSW DPI Website /Weedwise/ Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook 7th Edition. Parthenium Weed Management 2004*

For Further Information contact:

Liverpool Plains Shire Council's
Authorised Officers –Weeds.
60 Station Street
Quirindi NSW 2343
PH: (02)67461755