



CENTRE FOR  
INVASIVE SPECIES SOLUTIONS

## **BEST PRACTICE MANAGEMENT FOR THE CONTROL OF** Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana*)

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ADDENDUM TO THE WEEDS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE  
CHILEAN NEEDLE GRASS BEST PRACTICE MANUAL



## **weeds.org.au**

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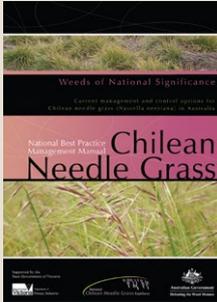
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## **Cover images**

Front — Chilean needlegrass. Image by NSW Department of Primary Industries.

Back — Chilean needlegrass. Image by NSW Department of Primary Industries.

# How to use this addendum



The [Chilean needle grass national best practice management manual](#) (PDF, 14.2 MB) was published in 2007 and provides information on the weed and best practice management options. The manual has since been reviewed to ensure currency of best practice management advice and information. Any updates to the information contained within the manual are included in this addendum and should be taken as the most current source of information.

***Note: the addendum is not a standalone document and should be read in conjunction with the 2007 manual.***

The addendum focuses on updates to control options, including mechanical, chemical and biological control methods. It also includes updates on available herbicides and where to go to find additional information on Chilean needle grass and its management.

When new or additional information is provided in the addendum, page numbers reference the related text in the original manual.

## Section 2: Integrated Weed Management

### Detection dogs — can they assist in Chilean needle grass early intervention programs?

In 2020, the ACT Parks & Conservation Service undertook a trial to determine if detection dogs could be used to find small Chilean needle grass plants in Namadgi National Park. Monty, a black Labrador, was trained by Steve Austin and Ranger Mark Eford.

When the breeze is blowing towards detector dogs, they are able to pick up the scent of a very small plant in a big area. Steve Taylor, manager of ACT Parks' invasive plants program, says the weed can be highly damaging to native grassland habitats and is very hard to find in the valleys of Namadgi. "Detector dogs can pick up a plant that has just germinated under a tussock grass that we wouldn't be able to see. It's amazing what dogs can do."

The trial was a success and confirmed the New Zealand experience, where they have used detection dogs to find Chilean needle grass at the early stages of invasion.



# Section 4: Control methods

## Cultural control methods

### Mowing or slashing

**Page 39** – While mowing or slashing can reduce panicle seed production, it will not remove basal seeds or reduce basal seed production. It may also spread stem seeds. To reduce the risk of seed spread, machinery must be thoroughly cleaned in the same area as treatment. Additionally, use of machinery with modifications (such as guards and fans) restrict the buildup of seed and can reduce seed spread.

Stem seeds are generally present from January through to August (refer to Table 1, page 4 of the original manual). Slashing after August and prior to panicle seed maturation in October or November, combined with hygiene measures, provides the best chance of minimising seed spread (through mowing and slashing) and reducing seed production.

## Chemical control methods

### Spot spraying

**Page 51** – For best results, apply while plants are actively growing and before they set seed. A funnel-shaped spray shield can be attached to the spray nozzle to ensure more targeted spraying and to minimise accidental off-target spraying of native species. Avoid dry conditions and stressed plants. The optimum time for application is from autumn to spring.

### Boom spraying – ground and aerial application

**Page 52** – For best results, apply while plants are actively growing during the period from autumn to spring.

### Considerations when applying fluproponate

Note: when applying fluproponate using spot spray and boom application, consider the following:

- Avoid use in channels.
- Do not reseed treated areas before 100 mm of leaching rain has fallen.
- Higher rates provide better control on mature plants.
- Control may take up to 3–12 months depending on weather conditions and the growth stage of the plant.
- High rates will kill native grasses.
- Apply once per year and monitor regularly for regrowth.

## Herbicide labels and legislation

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) regulates the availability of all pesticides, which includes herbicides. Herbicides are registered with the APVMA for specific applications, as stated on the label. State governments regulate the use of pesticides after sale. A herbicide label is a legal document that defines where, when and how a herbicide can be used on which weed species and at what rate.

*Note: not all registered herbicides are commercially available. Often, companies improve herbicide formulations and only market the new formulation. For example, many herbicides are being marketed in higher concentrations. This reduces transport, storage and container-disposal costs.*

In addition to herbicides being registered and described 'on-label' for specific weeds and situations, herbicides can sometimes be used through permits or 'off-label' use. These situations are described below.

### Minor use and emergency use permits

APVMA may issue minor use and emergency use permits for herbicide applications that are not otherwise registered for that particular use. Minor use permits are sometimes referred to as 'off-label' permits. Minor use and emergency permits are valid ('in force') for a limited time. See the [APVMA website](#) to find current permits.

Some states also have permits for the control of 'declared' weeds and may not specifically list the weed species to be controlled. These permits will often list a range of herbicides that can be used for the control of declared or environmental weeds. To find these permits for your state:

- go to the [APVMA permits database](#) search
- enter 'declared weeds' or 'environmental weeds' in the SEARCH box
- click the search term 'Pest/purpose'
- click 'Search'.

It is also recommended that if you are unsure which herbicides can legally be used on a particular weed in your state, contact the relevant biosecurity section of your state department of agriculture. When using herbicides in aquatic situations, only use those that are registered or permitted for use in and around aquatic areas.

Any minor use permits relevant to Chilean needle grass at time of publication are listed in Table 6 below.

### Off-label use

Off-label use is the use of a registered chemical to address a specific issue that is not covered by the APVMA-approved label. Off-label use is to:

- control a different weed (or pest)
- apply at a different rate (only lower)
- apply in a different manner (not allowed in ACT, NSW and Tasmania).

Off-label use is permitted in all states and territories; however, conditions vary in each jurisdiction (Table 1).

**Table 1. Where to find specific rules relating to herbicide use, including off-label use, in each state and territory**

STATE/ TERRITORY	WEBSITE AND FURTHER INFORMATION
<b>ACT</b>	Agvet chemical use <a href="https://www.accesscanberra.act.gov.au/s/article/pest-and-weed-control-tab-Agvet-chemical-use">https://www.accesscanberra.act.gov.au/s/article/pest-and-weed-control-tab-Agvet-chemical-use</a>
<b>NSW</b>	Pesticides <a href="https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/pesticides/pesticides-nsw-overview">https://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/pesticides/pesticides-nsw-overview</a> Weed control and identification <a href="https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds/weed-control">https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds/weed-control</a>
<b>NT</b>	Chemical use <a href="https://nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/farm-management/using-chemicals-responsibly">https://nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/farm-management/using-chemicals-responsibly</a>
<b>Qld</b>	Chemical use <a href="https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/fisheries/aquaculture/chemicals/registered">https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/fisheries/aquaculture/chemicals/registered</a>
<b>SA</b>	Rural chemicals <a href="https://pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/rural_chemicals">https://pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/rural_chemicals</a> Weed control handbook <a href="https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/232382/WEB_8867_PIRSA_Weed_Control_Handbook_2018.pdf">https://www.pir.sa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/232382/WEB_8867_PIRSA_Weed_Control_Handbook_2018.pdf</a> (PDF, 4.2 MB)
<b>Tas</b>	Agricultural and veterinary chemicals <a href="https://nre.tas.gov.au/agriculture/agvet-chemicals">https://nre.tas.gov.au/agriculture/agvet-chemicals</a> Weeds <a href="https://nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds">https://nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds</a>
<b>Vic</b>	Off-label chemical use <a href="https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/chemicals/offlabel-chemical-use">https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/chemicals/offlabel-chemical-use</a>
<b>WA</b>	Using pesticides safely <a href="https://ww2.health.wa.gov.au/Articles/U_Z/Using-pesticides-safely">https://ww2.health.wa.gov.au/Articles/U_Z/Using-pesticides-safely</a>

## Safety and training

**Page 46** – Personal protective equipment (such as protective clothing, eye or face shields, and respiratory protection) must be used in accordance with the recommendations stated on the herbicide label or permit. Chemical-use training is required for people using herbicides as part of their job or business. Training is recommended for community groups and may be required if working on public land. Training courses are run by ChemCert, AusChem and TAFE in each state. Other training courses may be available through state agencies (e.g. AgTrain in Victoria, SMARTtrain in NSW), local councils or non-government organisations.

*By law, you must read the label (or have it read to you) before using any herbicide product. Always follow the label or permit.*

## Chemical user certification

**Page 46** – Commercial weed-control operators need to be licenced in most states (Table 2). It should also be noted that there is now shared responsibility between landholders and their contractors for any breaches of laws and regulations (such as herbicide drift).

**Table 2. Chemical-user certification by state and territory**

STATE/ TERRITORY	WEBSITE
<b>ACT</b>	<a href="http://www.accesscanberra.act.gov.au/s/article/pest-and-weed-control-tab-Agvet-chemical-use">www.accesscanberra.act.gov.au/s/article/pest-and-weed-control-tab-Agvet-chemical-use</a>
<b>NSW</b>	<a href="http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/pesticides/licences-and-advice-for-occupational-pesticide-users">www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/pesticides/licences-and-advice-for-occupational-pesticide-users</a>
<b>NT</b>	<a href="http://nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/farm-management/using-chemicals-responsibly/spray-applicator-licences">nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/farm-management/using-chemicals-responsibly/spray-applicator-licences</a>
<b>Qld</b>	<a href="http://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/chemical-controls/commercial-operators">www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/chemical-controls/commercial-operators</a>
<b>SA</b>	<a href="http://www.sa.gov.au/topics/business-and-trade/licensing/building-and-trades/pest-control-licence">www.sa.gov.au/topics/business-and-trade/licensing/building-and-trades/pest-control-licence</a>
<b>Tas</b>	<a href="http://nre.tas.gov.au/agriculture/agvet-chemicals/licences-and-certificates/ground-spraying-and-pest-management-licences">nre.tas.gov.au/agriculture/agvet-chemicals/licences-and-certificates/ground-spraying-and-pest-management-licences</a>
<b>Vic</b>	<a href="http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/chemicals/licences-and-permits/commercial-operator-licence-for-contractors">agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/chemicals/licences-and-permits/commercial-operator-licence-for-contractors</a>
<b>WA</b>	<a href="https://www.health.wa.gov.au/articles/n_r/pest-industry-licensing-and-registration">https://www.health.wa.gov.au/articles/n_r/pest-industry-licensing-and-registration</a>

## Effective use of herbicides

Successful herbicide control is dependent on the right herbicide for the target species, growth stage of the target species, weather conditions during and after spraying, how thoroughly the herbicide is applied, and the herbicide mix and application rate.

For spraying, wind speeds should be low (< 15 km/h) with no rain expected in the following six hours.

Do not apply herbicide to plants that are under any sort of stress, as herbicide will not be absorbed and translocated effectively, resulting in a reduced level of control. Plants may be stressed due to:

- dry soil
- low humidity
- air temperatures above 30 °C
- frost.

Effectiveness of herbicides can be maximised further by:

- mixing dye with the herbicide to help minimise missed areas and prevent overspraying (double spraying)
- using an adjuvant – an additive that improves herbicide uptake (always read the adjuvant’s product labels to ensure that they are compatible with the particular herbicide and there are no restrictions on their use; e.g. most adjuvants should not be used near waterways)
- ensuring spray equipment is correctly calibrated and maintained, including being thoroughly cleaned between uses.

Spraying in sensitive areas

Herbicide users have a legal obligation to avoid spray drift damage and to ensure that the chemicals applied stay within the target area. Target-weed infestations are often located in areas of native vegetation, so great care should be taken to avoid spraying surrounding foliage and soil. Do not use high pump/sprayer pressures that create small droplets which float in the air. Adjust the nozzle settings to produce coarser droplet sizes.

## Using herbicides near water

Never spray herbicides over bodies of water or plants standing in water. Some herbicides are formulated to be a lower risk when used near water (e.g. Roundup® Biactive). NEVER add unregistered adjuvants to herbicides that will be used near water. Some states have publications explaining the safe use of herbicides near water (Table 3).

*Table 3. Safe use of herbicides near water by state and territory*

STATE/ TERRITORY	WEBSITE
<b>South-eastern Australia</b>	<a href="https://archive.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/319448/riparian-habitat-management-guide.pdf">archive.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/319448/riparian-habitat-management-guide.pdf</a> (PDF, 1.1 MB)
<b>Qld</b>	<a href="https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/sustainable/chemical/ground-distribution-herbicide/laws">https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/sustainable/chemical/ground-distribution-herbicide/laws</a>
<b>SA</b>	<a href="https://www.epa.sa.gov.au/files/477387_pesticide_water.pdf">https://www.epa.sa.gov.au/files/477387_pesticide_water.pdf</a> (PDF, 1.7 MB)
<b>Tas</b>	<a href="https://nre.tas.gov.au/Documents/herbicide_guidelinesFINAL2012.pdf">https://nre.tas.gov.au/Documents/herbicide_guidelinesFINAL2012.pdf</a> (PDF, 689 kB)
<b>WA</b>	<a href="https://www.water.wa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/3355/12149.pdf">https://www.water.wa.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/3355/12149.pdf</a> (PDF, 113 kB)

## Regulations and permits for works in riparian zones

Areas on or near the bank of a river or other body of water (riparian zones) are sensitive habitats, and in some states a licence is required to conduct weed-control works (Table 4).

Table 4. Authorities who can advise about regulations and permits for works in riparian zones

STATE/ TERRITORY	DEPARTMENT	WEBSITE
<b>NSW</b>	NSW Department of Planning and Environment — Water	<a href="https://water.dpie.nsw.gov.au">https://water.dpie.nsw.gov.au</a>
<b>SA</b>	Landscape SA, including 8 regional boards	<a href="https://www.landscape.sa.gov.au">https://www.landscape.sa.gov.au</a>
<b>Vic</b>	Catchment management authorities	<a href="https://viccatchments.com.au/about-us/our-cma-regions">https://viccatchments.com.au/about-us/our-cma-regions</a>
	Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action — Forests and Reserves	Riparian management licences – <a href="http://www.forestsandreserves.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/31426/Riparian-management-licences.pdf">www.forestsandreserves.vic.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0016/31426/Riparian-management-licences.pdf</a> (PDF, 160 kB)

## Herbicides for use on Chilean needle grass

**Page 48** – There are two herbicides registered for the control of Chilean needle grass (Table 5). There are also minor use permits available (Table 6).

Table 5. Herbicides permitted for use on Chilean needle grass under registration as at September 2023

SITUATION	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	TRADE NAME EXAMPLES <sup>1</sup>	RATE	STATE AND TERRITORY <sup>2</sup>	COMMENTS
Urban open space, woodlands, roadsides, nature reserves and pasture	flupropanate (745 g/L)	Taskforce® Water Soluble Herbicide	1.5-3 L/ha	NSW, ACT, Vic, Qld, SA, WA	<b>Ground boom application only</b> Can be combined with glyphosate products as instructed on the label.
			100-300 mL/ 100 L		High-volume handgun spot spraying application in 1000 L/ha water
Urban open space, woodlands, roadsides, pastures and non-crop	flupropanate (86.9 g/kg)	GP Flupropanate Granular Herbicide	10-30 mL/10 L	Off-label use - Qld, WA, SA, and Vic only	Knapsack
			22.5 kg/ha	All states	<b>Ground application only</b> <b>Do not mix with water.</b> Apply February to December. All year
For general weed control in domestic areas (home gardens), commercial, industrial and public service areas, agricultural buildings and other farm situations	glyphosate <sup>3</sup> (360 g/L)	Roundup® Biactive	10 mL/L	All	Spot spraying – low volume

Notes to this table can be found at the bottom of Table 6.

Table 6. Herbicides permitted for use on Chilean needle grass under minor use permits as at September 2023

APPLICATION METHOD	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	TRADE NAME EXAMPLES <sup>1</sup>	RATE	COMMENTS
<b>Permit PER9792 – expires 30 November 2025 NSW Department of Primary Industries. NSW, WA, SA Qld, Tas, NT, ACT only</b>				
Broadacre* control/suppression	flupropanate (745 g/L) glyphosate <sup>3</sup> (360 g/L)	Taskforce® Roundup® Biactive	1.5–3.0 L/ha 3 L/ha	Rates: Flupropanate provides useful control. Glyphosate may have variable results – suppression.
Spot spray control/suppression	flupropanate (745 g/L) glyphosate <sup>3</sup> (360 g/L)	Taskforce® Roundup® Biactive	100–300 mL/100 L water 1 L/100 L water	Rates: Flupropanate provides useful control. Glyphosate may have variable results – suppression.
Wiper suppression	flupropanate (745 g/L) glyphosate <sup>3</sup> (360 g/L)	Taskforce® Roundup® Biactive	500 mL/10 L water 3.3 L/10 L water	
Broadacre control, seed check mixture or seed set suppression	flupropanate (745 g/L) glyphosate <sup>3</sup> (360 g/L)	Taskforce® Roundup® Biactive	1.5–3 L/ha 380–630 mL/ha	Situation: Only in situations listed for both herbicides. Rates: Mix flupropanate with a glyphosate. Use higher glyphosate rate during late seed development or if the weed is dense.
Spot spray control, seed check mixture and seed set suppression	flupropanate (745 g/L) glyphosate <sup>3</sup> (360 g/L)	Taskforce® Roundup® Biactive	100–300 mL/100 L water 335 mL/100 L water	Situation: Only in situations listed for both herbicides. Rates: Mix flupropanate with glyphosate.
Broadacre, seed set suppression of Chilean needle grass	fluzifop-p (128 g/L)	Fusilade® Forte 128 EC Herbicide	1.7–3.3 L/ha	Situation: Legume pastures and lucerne only. DO NOT cut or graze for at least 6 weeks. Method: Apply using boomspray or aerial application. Add Supercharge 1% (1 L/100 L water).

APPLICATION METHOD	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	TRADE NAME EXAMPLES <sup>1</sup>	RATE	COMMENTS
<b>PER13333 – expires 31 March 2025<sup>4</sup></b> <b>Forest Products Commission. WA only</b>				
Spot spray	glyphosate <sup>3</sup> (360 g/L)	Roundup Biactive <sup>®1</sup>	1 L/100 L water Or 10 L/ha Or label rate for specific weed	Situation: Agricultural non-crop areas, Non-crop areas, Commercial and industrial areas, Wetlands, Bushlands and Forests. Refer to permit critical use comments. For more information, contact: WA Pest and Disease Information Service (PaDIS) (08) 9368 3333 <a href="mailto:padis@dpird.wa.gov.au">padis@dpird.wa.gov.au</a>
	fluazifop-p (212 g/L)	Apparent Salvo Active: 212g/L Fluazifop-P	400 mL/100 L water plus wetting agent or spray oil Or 4 L/ha Or label rate for specific weed	
	Haloxyfop-R 520 g/L	Apparent Haloxyfop 520 Herbicide	100 mL/100 L water plus wetting agent or spray oil Or 1 L/ha Or label rate for specific weed	
Wipe	glyphosate <sup>3</sup> (450 g/L)	Apparent Glyphosate 450	Undiluted to 1 L/5 L water	Wipe onto leaves.
<b>PER12363 – expires 31 March 2026</b> <b>NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service. NSW only</b>				
Spot spray	glyphosate <sup>3</sup> (360 g/L)	Roundup <sup>®1</sup>	1 L/100 L	Aerial spot spray from helicopter or unmanned aircraft vehicles.
<p>1 Commercial products listed here are examples only, and many other products containing these active ingredients are registered for use on Chilean needle grass. Visit <a href="http://www.apvma.gov.au">www.apvma.gov.au</a> to find registered products.</p> <p>2 Products may be registered for use on Chilean needle grass in all states and territories (shown as 'All'), or only in the specific states and territories listed.</p> <p>3 Products containing different concentrations of the active ingredients are registered for this use. For example, registered products containing the active glyphosate are available with 360, 450, 540, 550, 580, 600 and 800 g/L concentrations. Check the label for application rates.</p> <p>4 These herbicide treatments, previously permitted under PER13236, were incorporated into PER13333 in 2022.</p> <p>* Broadacre control refers to both boom and aerial application.</p>				
<i>Note: not all currently registered herbicides are commercially available. Check the company website for a current label.</i>				
<i>Note: herbicides are not to be used for any purpose or in any manner contrary to the label unless authorised under appropriate legislation. By law, you must read the label (or have it read to you) before using any herbicide product. The same applies for minor use permits. Always follow the label and permit directions.</i>				

## Biological control

**Page 56** – There is currently no active research on biological control of Chilean needle grass being conducted in Australia. **No biocontrol agents have been released in Australia.**

## Contacts

STATE/ TERRITORY	DEPARTMENT	PHONE	EMAIL	WEBSITE
<b>National</b>	Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority	02 6770 2300	<a href="mailto:enquiries@apvma.gov.au">enquiries@apvma.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.apvma.gov.au">www.apvma.gov.au</a>
<b>ACT</b>	Parks and Conservation	13 22 81	<a href="mailto:ACTBiosecurity@act.gov.au">ACTBiosecurity@act.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.environment.act.gov.au/parks-conservation/plants-and-animals/Biosecurity/invasive-plants">www.environment.act.gov.au/parks-conservation/plants-and-animals/Biosecurity/invasive-plants</a>
<b>NSW</b>	Department of Primary Industries	1800 680 244	<a href="mailto:weeds@dpi.nsw.gov.au">weeds@dpi.nsw.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds">www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds</a>
<b>NT</b>	Department of Environment, Parks and Water Security	08 8999 4567	<a href="mailto:weedinfo@nt.gov.au">weedinfo@nt.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.nt.gov.au/environment/weeds">www.nt.gov.au/environment/weeds</a>
<b>Qld</b>	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	13 25 23	<a href="mailto:info@daf.qld.gov.au">info@daf.qld.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/plants-weeds">www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/plants-weeds</a>
<b>SA</b>	Department of Primary Industries and Regions	1300 374 731	<a href="mailto:invasivespecies@sa.gov.au">invasivespecies@sa.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds">www.pir.sa.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds</a>
<b>Tas</b>	Department of Natural Resources and Environment	1300 368 550	<a href="mailto:biosecurity.tasmania@nre.tas.gov.au">biosecurity.tasmania@nre.tas.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds">www.nre.tas.gov.au/invasive-species/weeds</a>
<b>Vic</b>	Agriculture Victoria	13 61 86	Refer to <a href="http://www.agriculture.vic.gov.au/about/contact-us">www.agriculture.vic.gov.au/about/contact-us</a> for contact options	<a href="http://www.agriculture.vic.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds">www.agriculture.vic.gov.au/biosecurity/weeds</a>
<b>WA</b>	Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development	08 9368 3333	<a href="mailto:enquiries@agric.wa.gov.au">enquiries@agric.wa.gov.au</a>	<a href="http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/pests-weeds-diseases/weeds">www.agric.wa.gov.au/pests-weeds-diseases/weeds</a>

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