Hymenachne National Priority Framework 2008-10

The adverse impact of hymenachne is reduced to a minimum.

Priority	Goal 1 The spread is prevented	Goal 2 **The adverse impacts are minimised**	Goal 3 National commitment to management is established and maintained	Goal 4 **Avoid release of additional ponded pasture species with weed potential**
1	• Priority areas identified • National distribution identified – 14 000ha • Strategic infestations identified in priority management areas. • The need for national declaration is recognised across potential distribution (northern Australia) • Monitor the ecological changes from conducting best practice control. • A range of awareness products are available and distributed. (2.1.1 – 2.1.5)	• Negotiation with key stakeholders to improve best practice control in aquatic situations. • Strategic control has been implemented in priority areas and across the distribution areas • Best practice management has been developed using integrated options. • Promotion of management/case study material. (2.2.1 – 2.2.5)	• National Management Group is actively engaging outcomes. • Funding applications are supported to assist with matching or better contributions from regional stakeholders. • The WoNS concept is extensively promoted at all levels of management. • NRM integration is promoted to all stakeholders. • Government policy is in place for each state and territory. (2.3.1 – 2.3.5)	• Awareness products are developed for other pond pasture species. • Hymenachne management is promoted nationally (Australian Weeds Conference, weedbuster week). • Research is maintained to assist early detection of potential species. (2.4.1 – 2.4.5)
2		• A percentage of research conducted on ecology, social engagement and environmental. • Field days conducted to increase awareness and education of the impacts of this weed.		
3				

Priorities are based on the National Strategy. Numbers in brackets correspond to actions in the National Strategy.
See detailed information sheet on next page: also see the Boneseed National Priority Framework for more information.

Detailed information regarding the Hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*) National Priority Framework

Hymenachne (Olive) is an invasive, perennial, semi-aquatic grass that has potential to spread across much of northern Australia choking high conservation valued wetlands, waterways and low lying crops.

Originally release for grazing and use in pondage pasture infrastructure this weed continues to spread in areas of Northern New South Wales, coastal Queensland and Northern Territory. National distribution is estimated at 14 000 hectares and priority management areas have been identified for Qld and NSW.

Stakeholders have assisted the development of integrated control by implementing projects that have at least matched and supported much needed funds. These have targeted early detection, strategic control, research and awareness component of management.

Challenges include national management support, improving best practice control methods, grazing industry support for strategic control/ongoing management, gauging environmental impacts, acquiring timely distribution data and high cost of control.

Prevent Spread – early detection
Priority 1 (2.1.1 – 2.1.5)

- Annual mapping of distribution in NSW, Qld and NT is completed to determine reduction/ increase rates of spread.
- National management strategies are developed to outline eradication and containment goals.
- New infestations are recorded and management is applied.
- Support regional and local groups to prepare and implement management plans.
- Small satellite infestations are targeted for eradication by local stakeholders.
- Research is constantly reviewed to target improved management options in the following areas – ecology, mapping, control, environmental, economic and social. Herbicide control is a critical component of management and effective options in aquatic situations need to be presented on a timely basis.
- Best practice management evolves and is the responsibility of all stakeholders to monitor and evaluate results and disseminate these accordingly.
- Effects of distributions with climate change are determined and promoted.
- Key spread vectors are identified and promoted to the community.
- National declaration is promoted in all extension material.
- Extension material is disseminated including management/case study manual and associated material.

Reduce Impacts
Priority 1 (2.2.1 – 2.2-5)

- Control is implemented in priority management areas. These include NSW, southern and strategic coastal areas of Qld, Cape York Peninsula and new incursions identified in NT.
- Legislation is utilised by stakeholders as a management tool for priority areas.

- Priority research is identified and communicated to key stakeholders to leverage funding support.
- Research assists with quantifying impacts of hymenachne – economic, environmental and social.
- Research is evaluated on an ongoing basis to target resources in achieving optimum outcomes.

Coordination
Priority 1 (2.3.1- 2.3.5)

- National management group is implementing options in support of regional and local plans for the management of hymenachne.
- Funding is sourced for priority areas while considering levels of expertise and obtaining maximum outcomes.
- The WoNS program successes are promoted in support for the need of planning at all levels of management and to ensure continuation of scheme.
- Hymenachne management is incorporated into regional/local NRM plans to compliment integrated outcomes.
- Process national policy decision making to improve management framework and outcomes.

Alternative threats, replacement species, site rehabilitation
Priority 1 (2.4.1 – 2.4.5)

- Research is maintained to identify threats (species) and disseminated these to develop policy and legislation.
- Importance's of site rehabilitations is incorporated into research to aid effective control and this extended to regional/local stakeholders.
- Public awareness information is released to improve knowledge of impacts and management options.
- Alternative species options are identified and incorporated in policy to support management.