



CENTRE FOR
INVASIVE SPECIES SOLUTIONS

BEST PRACTICE MANAGEMENT FOR THE CONTROL OF serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*)

ADDENDUM TO THE WEEDS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE
NATIONAL BEST PRACTICE MANAGEMENT MANUAL FOR SERRATED TUSSOCK



weeds.org.au

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NO PRODUCT PREFERENCES: The product trade names in this publication are supplied on the understanding that no preference between equivalent products is intended and that the inclusion of a product name does not imply endorsement over any equivalent product from another manufacturer.

ALWAYS READ THE LABEL: Users of agricultural chemical products must always read the label and any permit, before using a product, and must strictly comply with the directions on the label and the conditions of any permit. Users are not absolved from compliance with the directions on the label or the conditions of the permit by reason of any statement made or not made in this publication.

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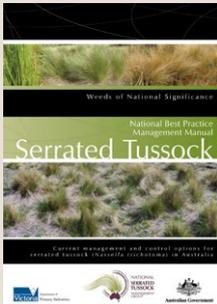
Cover images

Front — Serrated tussock, Rockley NSW.

Image by NSW Department of Primary Industries.

Back — Serrated tussock. Image by Wild Matters.

How to use this addendum



The national best practice management manual for serrated tussock (PDF, 5 MB) was published in 2008 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 2008 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 serrated tussock 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 (IWM)

Serrated tussock detection dogs – a useful tool for survey, management and engagement



Fonz the detector dog. Image by Rebecca Robinson.

Trained detection dogs are increasingly being used to search for difficult to detect invasive plants, animals and pathogens across the world. In Australia, dogs have been trained to find several invasive plants, including *Hieracium* species (hawkweed), *Spartina anglica* (ricegrass) and *Sporobolus anglicus* (common cordgrass), and *Parthenium hysterophorus* (parthenium weed).

In Tasmania, detection dog Fonz has been surveying for serrated tussock since 2017. Often dogs are used for undertaking delimitation survey work, particularly when eradication is the objective. They can also play a role in post control survey and 'mop up'.

As well as surveying for outlier plants, Fonz will search areas after initial and follow up control, often finding tiny seedlings and plants missed that have been hidden amongst other grasses and behind fallen timber and rocks.

An additional benefit of detector dogs is the extensive interest they bring to weed issues which may otherwise not get the same level of community and media attention. Detector dogs have proven to be a useful tool for surveying and managing emerging and existing serrated tussock infestations.

Section 4: Control methods and management practices

Non-chemical control

Fire

Page 59 – Annual burning can be implemented as part of an integrated management program to control high-density areas of serrated tussock. This is most effective in areas that experience low rainfall and low soil fertility, where improved pasture is not possible.

Cropping/cultivation

Page 71 – Serrated tussock seeds cannot emerge when buried below 2 cm of soil. Mouldboard or disc ploughs, which are specifically designed to invert soil, can be used to bury the seed and reduce the serrated tussock seed bank. For best results, burn pasture in winter and plough shortly after to a depth of 10 cm. Leave the pasture fallow and cultivate during summer to remove emerging tussocks. To best reduce the serrated tussock seed bank, cropping should be done for two years before establishing pasture.

Chemical control

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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 serrated tussock at time of publication are listed in Table 6.

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

Safety and training

Page 62 – 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 62 – 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
ACT	www.accesscanberra.act.gov.au/s/article/pest-and-weed-control-tab-Agvet-chemical-use
NSW	www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/pesticides/licences-and-advice-for-occupational-pesticide-users
NT	nt.gov.au/industry/agriculture/farm-management/using-chemicals-responsibly/spray-applicator-licences
Qld	www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/chemical-controls/commercial-operators
SA	www.sa.gov.au/topics/business-and-trade/licensing/building-and-trades/pest-control-licence
Tas	nre.tas.gov.au/agriculture/agvet-chemicals/licences-and-certificates/ground-spraying-and-pest-management-licences
Vic	agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/chemicals/licences-and-permits/commercial-operator-licence-for-contractors
WA	https://www.health.wa.gov.au/articles/n_r/pest-industry-licensing-and-registration

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
South-eastern Australia	archive.dpi.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/319448/riparian-habitat-management-guide.pdf (PDF, 1.1 MB)
Qld	https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/sustainable/chemical/ground-distribution-herbicide/laws
SA	https://www.epa.sa.gov.au/files/477387_pesticide_water.pdf (PDF, 1.7 MB)
Tas	https://nre.tas.gov.au/Documents/herbicide_guidelinesFINAL2012.pdf (PDF, 689 kB)
WA	https://www.water.wa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0016/3355/12149.pdf (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
NSW	NSW Department of Planning and Environment — Water	https://water.dpie.nsw.gov.au/
SA	Landscape SA, including 8 regional boards	https://www.landscape.sa.gov.au/
Vic	Catchment management authorities Department of Energy, Environment and Climate Action — Forests and Reserves	https://viccatchments.com.au/about-us/our-cma-regions/ Riparian management licences – www.forestsandreserves.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0016/31426/Riparian-management-licences.pdf (PDF, 160 kB)

Herbicides for use on serrated tussock

Page 61 – There are four herbicides registered for the control of serrated tussock (Table 5). There is also a minor use permit available for use on serrated tussock grass (Table 6).

Table 5. Herbicides permitted for use on serrated tussock under registration as at September 2023

SITUATION	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	TRADE NAME EXAMPLES ¹	RATE	STATE AND TERRITORY ²	COMMENTS
Pastures and non-crop	flupropanate (745 g/L)	Taskforce® Water Soluble herbicide	2 L/ha	Vic, Tas, WA only	Ground boom and air application Apply November to February.
			200 mL/100 L		High-volume handgun spot-spraying application in 1,000 L/ha water.
			2 L/ha	Qld only	Ground boom and air application. Apply September to May inclusive.
Pasture – broadacre treatment			200 mL/100 L water		High-volume handgun
			1.5–2 L/ha	NSW, ACT, Vic, WA only	Apply September–March and June–August.
			1:20 water		Rotating wiper
Pasture broadacre treatment – to remove seedlings from improved pasture			0.5–2 L/ha		Apply September–February inclusive.
Pasture broadacre treatment – spray topping			1.5–2 L + 0.6–1.25 L/ha glyphosate (360 g/L)		Apply September–February inclusive. Use adjuvant.
			1:20 water		Rotating wiper
			150–200 mL/100 L water		High-volume handgun @ 1,000 L/ha Apply September–February inclusive.
Pasture – spot treatment and prevent seeding			150–200 mL + 120 mL/ha glyphosate (360 g/L)		Apply September–February inclusive.
			15 kg/ha	All states	Ground and air Read label for application directions. Apply February–December.
Pastures and non-crop	flupropanate (86.9 g/kg)	GP Flupropanate Granular Herbicide	1.5 g/m ²		All year
			8 kg/ha	Qld, NSW, Vic, SA, WA only	Spray between January and April, followed 6 weeks later by burn-off.
			800 g/100 L water		High-volume handgun
Pastures and non-crop	2,2-DPA # ^ (740 g/kg)	Dalapon® 740 SP Systemic Grasskiller	80 g/10 L		Knapsack
			28 kg/ha		If burn-off not possible, apply January–February.

SITUATION	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	TRADE NAME EXAMPLES ¹	RATE	STATE AND TERRITORY ²	COMMENTS
Southern Australia – control/suppression prior to establishing crops or improved pasture species	glyphosate ³ (540 g/L)	Weedmaster® Argo	2.7–4 L/ha	NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas only	May–October Ground and aerial application. See label.
Prevention of seed head emergence and seed formation			500–840 mL/ha		Mid-September – mid-October Prior to seed-head emergence
Pinus radiata plantations – pre-planting – pasture sites	hexazinone ³ (750 g/kg)	Velpar® DF	3.5–5 kg/ha	Qld, NSW, ACT, Vic, Tas, WA only	Apply any time from March to July. Hand-planting of trees preferable.
Postplanting tree release – pasture sites			Mix 1 kg with 30 L water – 10–12 mL of spray solution per pine tree		Use higher rates. Apply 1–4 months after pines have been planted.

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

Table 6. Herbicides permitted for use on serrated tussock under minor use permits as at September 2023

APPLICATION METHOD	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	TRADE NAME EXAMPLES ¹	RATE	COMMENTS
PER9792 – expires 30 November 2025 NSW Department of Primary Industries. NSW, SA, Qld, Tas, NT, ACT only				
Broadacre* Control	Flupropanate (745 g/L)	Taskforce®	1.5–2 L / ha	Rates: Glyphosate: use the lower rate on infertile lightly textured soils; use the higher rate on fertile basalt soils. Suppression only if serrated tussock plants are not actively growing with long green leaves. Addition of 200 mL of Wetter TX to 100 L of glyphosate spraying solution may improve control of serrated tussock. DO NOT tank mix glyphosate with flupropanate unless a tank mix is directed for seed set suppression.
	Glyphosate ³ (360 g/L)	Roundup® Biactive	2.8– 4.0 L / ha	
Spot spray control	Flupropanate (745 g/L)	Taskforce®	100–200 mL / 100 L water	Rates: Glyphosate: use the lower rate on infertile lightly textured soils; use the higher rate on fertile basalt soils.
	Glyphosate ³ (360 g/L)	Roundup® Biactive	0.7–1.3 L/100 L water	DO NOT tank mix glyphosate with flupropanate unless a tank mix is directed for seed set suppression.
	Haloxifop (520g/L)	Apparent Haloxifop 520 Herbicide	160 mL product /100 L Water + Uptake Spray Oil at 500 mL/100 L water	Haloxifop: Need to apply with Uptake spray oil at 500 mL/100 L water. Spot spray treatment of Serrated Tussock is limited to infestations that are no greater than 10% of a paddock.

APPLICATION METHOD	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	TRADE NAME EXAMPLES ¹	RATE	COMMENTS
Wiper suppression	Flupropanate (745 g/L) Glyphosate ³ (360 g/L)	Taskforce® Roundup® Biactive	500 mL / 10 L water 3.3 L / 10 L water	Always wipe in two different directions. DO NOT tank mix glyphosate with flupropanate unless a tank mix is directed for seed set suppression.
Broadacre* suppression of seedlings in improved pasture	Flupropanate (745 g/L)	Taskforce®	0.5–2 L / ha	Method: See flupropanate critical use comments for this treatment. Timing: Apply September to February inclusive; before pastures 'bolt' in the spring flush, or later when improved species are dormant. Rates: Low rate for serrated tussock plants less than 10 cm high and less than 80 leaves on light soil; up to high rate for large plants on heavy soil.
Broadacre* control, seed check mixture or seed set suppression	Flupropanate (745 g/L) Glyphosate ³ (360 g/L)	Taskforce® Roundup® Biactive	1.5–2 L / ha 380–630 mL / ha	Situation: Only in situations listed for both herbicides. Rates: Apply glyphosate alone for seed set suppression, or for control mix flupropanate with glyphosate. Use higher glyphosate rate during late seed development or if the weed is dense. Surfactants: Addition of 200 mL of Wetter TX to 100 L of glyphosate spraying solution may improve control of serrated tussock.
Spot spray control, seed check mixture or seed set suppression	Flupropanate (745 g/L) Glyphosate ³ (360 g/L)	Taskforce® Roundup® Biactive	150–200 mL / 100 L water 335 mL / 100 L water	Situation: Only in situations listed for both herbicides. Rates: Apply glyphosate alone for seed set suppression, or for control mix flupropanate with glyphosate.
Spot spray control	Haloxypol (520 g/L)	Apparent Haloxypol 520 Herbicide	160 mL/100 L water + Uptake®	Need to apply with Uptake spray oil at 500 mL/100 L water. Spot spray treatment of Serrated Tussock is limited to infestations that are no greater than 10% of a paddock.
Pre-emergence control following initial knockdown of established plants	Imazamox (700g/kg)	Raptor® WG	50 g product/ha + BS1000 or equivalent @ 200 mL/100 L water	Suited to pasture species mentioned on the label, i.e. legumes. Caution: likely to result in a degree of pasture damage, particularly where small pasture grass species are predominant.
	Imazethapyr (700g/kg)	Spinnaker® 700 WDG	700 g/kg at 70–140 g product/ha + 200 mL/100 L non-ionic surfactant	Suited to pasture species mentioned on the label, i.e. legumes. Caution, likely to suppress small pasture grass species
PER13333 – expires 31 March 2025 Forest Products Commission. WA only				
Spot spray	glyphosate ³ (360 g/L)	Roundup Biactive® ¹	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 padis@dpird.wa.gov.au

APPLICATION METHOD	ACTIVE INGREDIENT	TRADE NAME EXAMPLES ¹	RATE	COMMENTS
Spot spray	fluzifop-p (212 g/L)	Apparent Salvo Active: 212 g/L Fluzifop-P	400 mL/100 L water plus wetting agent or spray oil. Or 4 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 padis@qpidr.wa.gov.au
	Haloxifop-R (520 g/L)	Apparent Haloxifop 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 ³ (450 g/L)	Apparent Glyphosate 450	Undiluted to 1 L/5 L water.	Wipe onto leaves.
PER12363 – expires 31 March 2026				
NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service, NSW only				
Spot spray	glyphosate ³ (360 g/L)	Roundup [®] 1	1 L/100 L	Aerial spot spray from helicopter or unmanned aircraft vehicles.

1 Commercial products listed here are examples only, and many other products containing these active ingredients are registered for use on serrated tussock. Search at <https://apvma.gov.au/node/10831>

2 Products may be registered for use on serrated tussock in all states and territories (shown as 'All') or only in the specific states and territories listed.

3 Products containing different concentrations of the active ingredients are registered for this use. For example, registered products containing the active ingredient glyphosate are available with 360, 450, 540, 550, 580, 600 and 800 g/L concentrations. Check the label for application rates.

The original management manual has important information about using 2,2-DPA to control serrated tussock: "The use of 2,2-DPA relied heavily on burning of pastures after treatment. In areas where burning could not be implemented, such as improved pastures, or steep fire-prone areas, very high rates of the herbicide is necessary. The herbicide and the burning leave pastures very weak, unproductive, and vulnerable to invasion of weeds. As such, this herbicide is not generally recommended in this management guide. There may be instances where 2,2-DPA may be useful for treating serrated tussock and other weeds. The density and location of serrated tussock will determine the herbicide and application method to use." (Page 61)

* Broadacre control refers to both boom and aerial application.

^ Not all currently registered herbicides are commercially available. Check the company website for a current label.

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.

Use of soil-applied herbicides must be in accordance with state and/or local native vegetation legislation.

- Do not use soil-applied herbicides within a distance of two to three times the mature height of wanted trees.
- Do not apply hexazinone within 25 m of a recognised watercourse.

Biological control

Page 84 – There is currently no active research on biological control of serrated tussock being conducted in Australia. **No biological control agents have been released in Australia.**

Current research

Research is ongoing to find suitable, host-specific agents.

Contacts

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

Further information

Best practice management guide: serrated tussock. Victorian Serrated Tussock Working Party (2018). <http://serratedtussock.com/wp-content/uploads/files/Best-Practice-Mangement-Guide-Serrated-Tussock.pdf> (PDF, 1.5 MB)

Weed control handbook for declared plants in South Australia. Department of Primary Industries and Regions, Biosecurity SA (2018). www.pir.sa.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/232382/WEB_8867_PIRSA_Weed_Control_Handbook_2018.pdf (PDF, 4.2 MB)

Chemical control of serrated tussock. Victorian Serrated Tussock Working Party (2022). <http://serratedtussock.com/management/chemical-control>

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