

Key: K = Keystone weeds; S = Small Patch Weeds; S1 = small patch high risk weeds; S2= small patch moderate risk; S3=small patch low risk; Ubiquitous Weeds

Keystone weeds						
STATUS / RISK	CHARACTERISTICS	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	EXAMPLES	PRIORITY	MEASURE OF SUCCESS	WORKPLAN NEEDS
K	historical-introduced a long time ago = dominate both structurally & floristically	work slowly and systematically from high quality areas out	Sallow; Polygala at Pt Nepean: habitat for bandicoots & buffer against grassy weed invasion	Longterm management required - consider Biocontrol	%population contained (no propagules produced)males or young still present	vegetation quality mapping overlaid with weed distribution map to help prioritise site
K	has potentially become habitat for indigenous species	maintain habitat and buffer areas remove mature fruiting individuals first (females)	Pine		% area eliminated (some seedling regeneration)	calendar of works based on species life cycle, site, control methods & skills/resources
K					% area eliminated (no/little seedling regeneration)	Skilled supervision required for high quality areas
Small Patch Weeds - Of variable risk but easiest to eliminate						
STATUS / RISK	CHARACTERISTICS	MANAGEMENT STRATEGY	EXAMPLES	PRIORITY	MEASURE OF SUCCESS	WORKPLAN NEEDS
S1 - HIGH	High Risk weeds	Eliminate across the site	Dolichos pea, Bridal Creeper	Highest Priority - includes new and emerging weeds	Number of high risk species eliminated from the site	GIS of weed distributions & densities/size of population
S1 - HIGH	Weeds that hybridise and pollute genepools		Karamu, Mahogany, Wattles, Pigface		program in place for rapid response to any new species invading	calendar of works based on species life cycle, site, control methods & skills/resources
S1 - HIGH	Weeds that are known to be difficult to eradicate once established		Oxalis, Gladiolus MPSC control of Chilean Needle Grass		Follow up monitoring of infestation sites is occurring at the appropriate season	
S1 - HIGH	Weeds that are directly hazardous to wildlife on site (&/or stock in eg landcare situation)		Ox-tongue lethal for frogs			
S1 - HIGH	Weeds that are allelopathic (ie produce chemicals which inhibit other species)		Vulpia spp Pittosporum			
S2 - Mod	Weeds that spread vegetatively	Eliminate from high quality areas first	Kikuyu (except in grasslands) Succulents; Ivy; Wandering Trad	moderate risk, moderate priority in high quality sites	Species contained and cover reducing on high quality retention sites	skilled supervision required for high quality sites Vegetation quality map
S3 - Low	Species that are long lived few if any seedlings observed	Lowest priority no action needed	West Australian Flowering Gum	Lowest priority		
S3 - Low	May have been planted in the past					
Ubiquitous Weeds	Scattered Weeds of disturbed areas	Hardest to eliminate / look at management regime to reduce seed production	Many from Daisy Family eg Sow Thistle, Cat's Ear, some annual grasses	Low priority except in the highest quality retention sites or to protect threatened species	Highest quality and threatened species sites maintained weed free	Need to be able to identify disturbance regenerated indigenous species some of which are our rarest species eg Bitterbush Hollyhock Roly Poly
Ubiquitous Weeds		Eliminate in Highest quality retention sites but low priority else where		ongoing management of eg track edges	Management regimes adapted to reduce weed seed production	Calendar of works based on understanding of ubiquitous species life cycle

Weed Prioritisation and Non-chemical Control workshop - Langwarrin Woodlands 29 May 2016

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Notes:
