



**Liverpool  
Plains**  
Shire Council



**Local Land  
Services**

## **North West Regional Best Practice Guide for: African boxthorn**

**Botanical Name:** *Lycium ferocissim*

**Common Names:** African boxthorn, Boxthorn

**North West Regional Priority Weeds Objective** - Asset Protection

These weeds are widely distributed in the region. Their spread should be minimised to protect priority assets.

**African boxthorn:** is a very thorny bush, restricting movement of humans and most animals. Birds spread the plant's many seeds, usually depositing them under trees. As plants grow in size they take over the shaded area, denying access to livestock, and creating the perfect harbour for rabbits, foxes, feral cats and pigs.

### **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.*



Photo: NSW DPI

### **Regional Recommended Measure:**

#### **Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with GBD**

- Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land. Land managers should mitigate spread from their land.
- Land managers should prevent seed and propagules spreading from their land
- Land managers should reduce the impacts of the plant on priority assets.

### **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. Reduce the size and density of infested area by physical, mechanical and or chemical control methods, and
2. Eliminate or minimise the risk of spread onto neighbouring lands.

### **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.

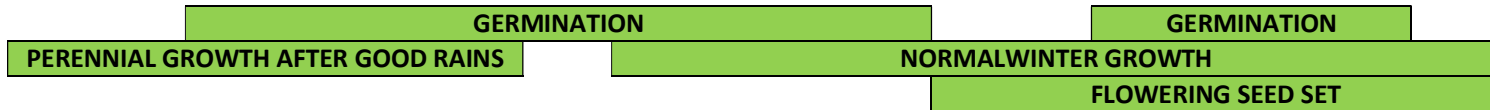
The maximum penalty for an offence that is committed negligently is:

- 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.

## African Boxthorn Control Calendar

JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
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### GROWTH CYCLES



### INTERGRATED CONTROL TECHNIQUES AND ALTERNATIVES



**Control Methods/Techniques:** Combinations of the following methods are effective.

**Manual/Mechanical:** Manual removal in winter when ground is moist. Dig or pull them out using a tilted dozer blade, ripper tine/ point or a snig chain. All crown and heavy root material must be removed during this process or suckering may occur. Burn the dry material the following season.

**Chemicals:** There are a number of Registered Herbicides for use on African boxthorn for foliar and spot spraying, cut stump and basal bark methods.

**Cultural/Biological:** Currently, there are no successful biological control agents for use on African boxthorn.

#### 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 7<sup>th</sup> Edition for Chemical Options.

#### Critical Comments:

- Apply when bushes have good leaf growth and cover with no leaf fall.
- 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 specific 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/ NSW Weed Control Handbook 2018 7<sup>th</sup> Edition.*

#### For Further Information contact:

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