



**Liverpool
Plains**
Shire Council



**Local Land
Services**

North West Regional Best Practice Guide for: Rope Pear

Botanical Name: *Cylindropuntia imbricata*

Common Name: Devil's Rope Pear, Rope Pear

Priority Weeds Objective – Asset Protection

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

Rope Pear: Is native to the USA and central Mexico and first recorded in Australia in 1911. Rope pear is a very spiny cactus which can cause injury to humans and animals. It has the ability to form impenetrable clumps and reduce stock carrying capacity. Segments break off easily and can spread to new sites via flood waters. It's very hardy, grows readily and requires very little moisture.



Photo: John Hosking

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.

Regional Recommended Measure

Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with GBD

Whole of region: Land managers should mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land

Land managers should mitigate spread of the plant from their land

A person should not buy, sell, move, carry or release the plant into the environment

Land managers should reduce the impact of the plant on assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value.

The following legislative requirement also applies:

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.

Rope Pear Control Calendar

JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	
GROWTH CYCLES												
	SEEDS GERMINATE						SEEDS GERMINATE					
	SEGMENTS SET ROOTS ONTO BARE SOIL AFTER RAIN						SEGMENTS SET ROOTS ONTO BARE SOIL AFTER RAIN					
	ACTIVE GROWTH							FLOWER AND FRUIT SET				
							ACTIVE GOWTH					
INTERGRATED CONTROL TECHNIQUES AND ALTERNATIVES												
PHYSICALLALLY REMOVE PLANTS AND DESTROY BY BURNING ANYTIME THROUGHOUT THE YEAR												
	OPTIMUM HERBICIDE USE						OPTIMUM HERBICIDE USE					
							RELEASE BIOAGENTS FOLLOWUP HERBICIDES IN AUTUMN					
FOLLOW UP ANY REGROWTH AS IT APPEARS AND DESTROY BY PHYSICAL REMOVAL OR SPRAY WITH HERBICIDES												

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 7th Edition for Chemical Options.

Critical Comments:

- Apply when plants are actively growing.
- Consult your weeds officer 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 the 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.
- 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 advice and conduct their own investigations and assessments of their individual circumstances.

Linkage to Plans/Strategies

- North West Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2023-2025
- 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 7th Edition.*

For Further Information:

Liverpool Plains Shire Council's
Authorised Officers (Weeds)
60 Station Street
Quirindi NSW 2343
PH: (02)67461755