

North West Regional Best Practice Guide for: Tiger Pear

Botanical Name: Opuntia aurantiaca

Common Name: Tiger Pear

Priority Weeds Objective – Asset Protection

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

Tiger Pear: is native to Uruguay and Argentina. Regarded now as the most troublesome of all cactus species in NSW and the worst *Opuntia* species in Qld. Probably introduced in late 1800's, has expanded to infest large parts of southern Qld and northern NSW, inland from the Great Dividing Range. Segments break from plants easily and are transported by water, stock and to a lesser extent by tyres. Extremely hardy, thriving in a range of habitats in the slopes and nearby plains, where large localised infestations still thrive

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: North West Weeds

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.

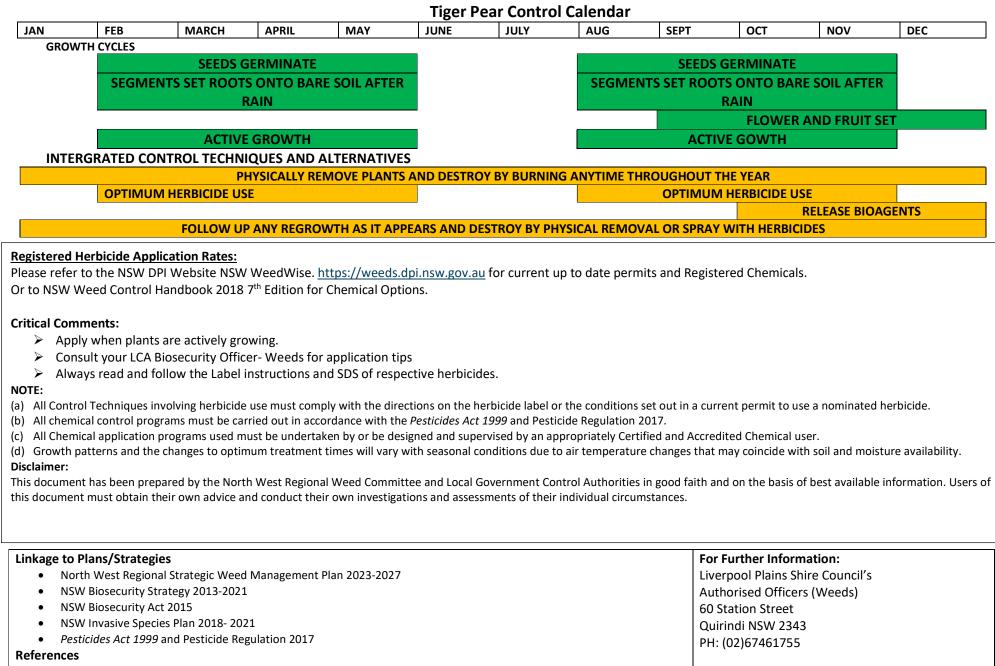
Penalty for not complying with the general biosecurity duty or a direction issued under the Biosecurity Act 2015

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.



• NSW DPI Website /WeedWise/ NSW Weed Control Handbook 2018 7th Edition.