

# North West Regional Best Practice

## Guide for:

# Salvinia



**Botanical name:** *Salvinia molesta*

**Common names:** Salvinia

Salvinia is a free-floating aquatic fern, a native of Brazil. Salvinia forms thick mats that can quickly cover water bodies. Infestations reduce water flow, degrade water quality, and affect native animals, stock, and recreational users. Salvinia is a fern and does not produce flowers. Although many ferns do produce spores, Salvinia has never been known to produce spores in Australia and is considered to be a sterile clone. (Reproduces asexually) Salvinia weevils were released on Lake Moondarra in Queensland in 1980. They were a spectacular success. Within 14 months, 200 hectares of Salvinia had been converted to open water.

## Your responsibilities

Under the the General Biosecurity Duty - Biosecurity Act 2015, a General Biosecurity Duty applies to all dealings (as defined in the Act) 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.

## The penalties

The maximum penalties for not complying with the general biosecurity duty or a direction issued under the Biosecurity Act 2015 are:

- 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.

## Recommendations and requirements

Under the Regional Recommended Measure, the following is needed to demonstrate compliance with the Act:

- The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment
- The plant is eradicated from the land and the land is kept free of the plant.
- Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land.

Mandatory measure - A person must not import into the State or sell.

Under Gunnedah Shire Local Control Requirements:

1. The land must be kept free of the plant, and
2. Land managers will mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land.

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## Salvinia

### Control Calendar



#### Growth cycles

Active growth: September to mid-March

#### Integrated control techniques and alternatives

Physically remove plants anytime throughout the year

Herbicide optimum: November to mid-March

Salvinia weevils active: mid-September to mid-April

#### Registered herbicide application rates:

- PERMIT 83083 Expires 31/03/2022 Carfentrazone-ethyl 240 g/L (Shark™ Aquatic Herbicide) Rate: 933 mL of product per ha
- PERMIT 14327 Expires 30/06/2022 Glyphosate 360 g/L (Only products registered for aquatic use) Rate: 1 L in 100 L of water
- PERMIT 84767 Expires 31/05/2020 Metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg (Brush-off®) Rate: 10 g per 100 L (plus wetter at 200 mL per 100 L)
- Diquat 200 g/L (Reglone®) Rate: 400 mL per 100 L of water
- Diquat 200 g/L (Reglone®) Rate: 5.0–10.0 L/ha
- Orange oil 55.2 g/kg (Water Clear®) Rate: 1.0 L per 100 L of water
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#### Critical hints:

- Apply to actively growing plants.
- 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.

#### For further information:

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