

North West Regional Best Practice Guide for: **Sweet Briar**



Botanical name: Rosa rubiginosa

Common names: Sweet Briar or Briar

Sweet Briar was introduced into Australia as a garden plant at the time of first European settlement. Sweet briar is an erect prickly shrub similar to the cultivated rose, with cane-like branches covered in thorns. Fresh growth commences from early spring to summer. The fruits (rose hips) are rounded and orange/red in colour and mature during late summer. The bushes grow to two metres in height and can become an impenetrable thicket, hindering grazing stock. In turn, these areas provide and produce less productive pasture.

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:

- Plant should not be bought, sold, propagated, grown, knowingly distributed, carried or released into the environment.
- Land Managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land.
- Land Managers should prevent spread from their land.

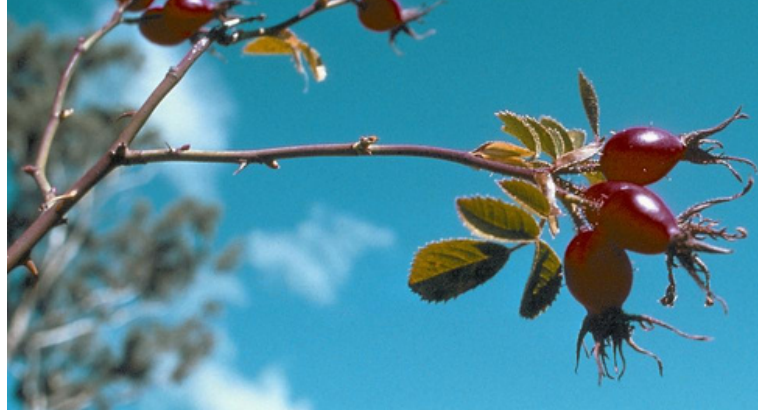
Under Gunnedah Shire Local Control Requirements:

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.

North West Regional Best Practice Guide for:

Sweet Briar

Control Calendar



Growth cycles

Germination: November to beginning of March

Perennial root spread: November to beginning of April

Active foliage growth: October to beginning of January

Integrated control techniques and alternatives

Herbicide: October to beginning of January

Mechanical methods: All year

Follow-up treatment: November to beginning of January; Intensive grazing by goats: November to beginning of April

Registered herbicide application rates:

- 2,4-D 300 g/L + Picloram 75 g/L (Tordon® 75-D) Rate: 650 mL in 100 L of water
Comments: Full leaf as an overall spray.
- Glyphosate 360 g/L (Roundup®) Rate: 1.5–2.0 L in 100 L of water
Comments: Spray to wet all foliage, from late flowering to leaf fall. Use higher rate on bushes over 1.5 m high
- Glyphosate 835 g/kg + Metsulfuron-methyl 10 g/kg (Trounce®) Rate: 1 measured pack (173 g) in 100 L of water
Comments: Apply as close to the flowering period as possible.
- Hexazinone 250 g/L (Velpar® L) Rate: Undiluted (4 mL per spot)
Comments: One spot per metre of height. Do not apply near desirable trees.
- Metsulfuron-methyl 300 g/kg + Aminopyralid 375 g/kg (Stinger™) Rate: 20g in 100 L of water
Comments: Hand gun application
- Metsulfuron-methyl 600 g/kg (Brush-off®) Rate: 10 g in 100 L of water
Comments: Apply to actively growing bushes to point of run. Do not apply after end of February.
- Picloram 100 g/L + Triclopyr 300 g/L + Aminopyralid 8 g/L (Grazon Extra®) Rate: 350 or 500 mL in 100 L of water
Comments: Foliar application for plants up to 1.5m tall
- Triclopyr 240 g/L + Picloram 120 g/L (Access™) Rate: 1.0 L in 60 L of diesel
Comments: Basal bark/cut stump application.
- Triclopyr 600 g/L (Garlon® 600) Rate: 1.0 L in 30 L of diesel
Comments: Basal bark/cut stump application

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.

For further information:

Gunnedah Shire Council Biosecurity Officer - Weeds.

63 Elgin Street, Gunnedah NSW 2380

T: (02) 6740 2100

E: council@gunnedah.nsw.gov.au