

# Landholder Guide to On-Farm Weed Baseline Assessments

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**Developed in conjunction  
with the Queensland Department  
of Agriculture & Fisheries (DAF)**

*With special reference to the onshore gas industry*

March 2015

## About GasFields Commission Queensland

The GasFields Commission is the independent statutory body formed to manage and improve sustainable coexistence between rural landholders, regional communities and the onshore gas industry in Queensland, Australia.

The Commission's formal powers and functions are enshrined in the GasFields Commission Act 2013 which took effect from 1 July 2013. These include: review and provide advice on the effectiveness of legislative frameworks for the onshore gas industry; encourage factual information and scientific research to help address concerns about the potential impacts of the onshore gas industry on water and other resources; and level the playing field in land access and compensation negotiations between landholders and gas companies through more and better information.

For more information, visit the GasFields Commission website at [www.gasfieldscommissionqld.org.au](http://www.gasfieldscommissionqld.org.au)

## About this Publication

One of the Commission's key functions is to obtain and publish information that can assist in improving knowledge and understanding about the onshore gas industry including its interactions with and impacts on rural landholders and regional communities.

This publication aims to provide landholders with guidance in conducting baseline assessment for weeds about which they may be concerned and introducing procedures to minimise or prevent the spread of weeds of concern. This publication also includes procedures, templates and techniques for use by landholders, including weed sampling techniques to validate their assessment.

This publication has been developed jointly with the Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries. The co-operation of the department and staff in developing this guide has been greatly appreciated. The Commission would also like to recognise the input provided by individual landholders, onshore gas industry representatives, AgForce and the Department of Natural Resources and Mines.

## Disclaimer

This publication is distributed by the GasFields Commission Queensland as an information source only. It provides general information which, to the best of our knowledge, is correct as at the time of publishing. Any references to legislation are not an interpretation of the law. They are to be used as a guide only. The information contained in this publication does not constitute advice and should not be relied on as such. While every care has been taken in preparing this publication, the GasFields Commission Queensland accepts no responsibility for decisions or actions taken as a result of any data, information, statement or advice, expressed or implied, contained within. Where appropriate, independent legal advice should be sought.

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# 1. Introduction

The rapid growth of the onshore gas industry in Queensland, with increased traffic across the landscape and incursions onto private land, has highlighted the potential threat of the spread of invasive plants (or ‘weeds’) on agricultural properties. This guide is designed to assist landholders to assess the threat of weeds (declared and non-declared) to their property. It will also assist them to prevent weed spread or minimise its impacts.

Despite the guide’s focus on the onshore gas industry, its messages apply more broadly to other contexts where external parties such as power and telephone utilities and government agencies require access to agricultural land.

The guide stresses the need for landholders to adopt a risk management approach. Before any onshore gas activity occurs on their property, landholders need to identify and list specific weeds that will impact on the environment or agricultural production and assess the levels of risk associated with their spread. This list should be as targeted as possible.



Landholders also need to establish procedures to minimise the risk of weed introduction or spread on their property, especially in association with access by external parties. Cooperative action by all parties involved can help to identify potential issues before they occur.

The landholder’s baseline assessment of weeds should document weeds already present on the property as well as weeds which would present a concern if introduced. The procedures established for external parties accessing the property should be simple and workable to promote a consistent approach.

These documentation processes will help minimise the risk of weed spread or introduction, as well as helping to build a landholder’s case in the event of a dispute. Without a baseline status of weeds on the property or documented procedures for vehicles, equipment or product brought onto the property, landholders may struggle to manage existing problems or identify the cause of any new introductions.

A baseline assessment does not need to be lengthy or complicated, but it does need to strike a balance between being practical as well as credible. The following three steps are recommended as a minimum for you, as a landholder, to consider.

## Step One:

### Weeds Present Now or Previously

Identify, document and map weeds of concern (declared and non-declared) that are present on the property now or have been present previously.

## Step Two:

### Weeds Not Present

Identify and document weeds which are not on the property (now or in the past) but which would present concerns if they were introduced.

## Step Three:

### Weed Prevention Procedures

Establish procedures for keeping your property free of weeds of concern.

*Image (Right): GasFields Commission Queensland John Cotter with declared weed—giant rats tail grass.*

## 2. Weed Baseline Assessment and Weed Prevention Procedures

While a wide variety of weeds of concern may be present on most properties, only a limited number may have potential impact and need to be included in the baseline assessment. These would include any declared weeds relevant to your area. Contact your local council or refer to <https://www.daff.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/declared-plants>

You may also choose to identify and document non-declared weeds of concern (e.g. African Lovegrass, Paterson's Curse etc.), focusing specifically on those that will have an impact on the property and production.

You might wish to undertake this process collaboratively, with neighbouring landholders, drawing on each other's experiences of the local area and weed species of concern. A collaborative approach is especially relevant for landholders whose property is part of existing or proposed onshore gas development, including pipelines.

### 2.1 Step One: Weeds Present Now or Previously

#### Current Weed Outbreaks

Mark the location and size of any current weed outbreaks on the property map and provide any information relevant to their control. (See *Appendix 1 for weed mapping and sampling and Appendix 2 for a baseline template.*)

#### Previous Weed Outbreaks

Document and map weed species of concern which have been present previously on the property and which may reappear in areas of disturbance (such as pipeline construction or after flooding). This documentation may be important in the future if new infrastructure or development occurs on the property (e.g. gas pipelines, roadways, power lines, or telecommunications cable construction associated with these activities).

Under normal grazing operations, weeds of concern may remain largely dormant in the soil seed bank and may not be evident to those unfamiliar with the property. However, they may become active after the soil is disturbed by development.

#### Calculating Weed Density and Identifying Weeds

For information about how to calculate weed density, please see the section on sampling on page (*Appendix 1*). Your weed baseline assessment will be more credible if you follow the recognised methods for sampling and recording weed density. If you need help with identifying weeds, online resources include:

- The Queensland DAFF weed identification portal <https://www.daff.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/preventing-weed-spread/identify-pest-plants/>;
- The Queensland Herbarium on (07) 3896 9326 or <http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/herbarium/identify-specimens/>;
- Your local government weeds officer;
- NRM Group;
- Queensland DAF Biosecurity officer <https://www.daff.qld.gov.au/plants/moving-plants-and-plant-products/plant-biosecurity-contacts/>;
- The weed spotters network <https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/herbarium/weed-spotters/>.

(See also *Resources section on page 10*).

## Weed Mapping

A weed management map is more than a map of weed locations on your property. It should also record other features present that will impact on your planning. (*For more details, see Appendix 1*).

Time spent mapping may seem non-productive but the information provided will allow you to:

- Accurately determine the current weed status of your property;
- Visually communicate this to others (such as onshore gas companies);
- Monitor and identify any changes.

Monitor and identify any changes. The map (or maps) should be as simple as possible, while still providing a useful resource for you and others. Maintain a manageable level of detail on the map, taking into account the nature of the weeds, size of the property, and the difficulty of the terrain.

Before completing a baseline weed assessment, walk or drive your property to gain an appreciation of the weeds present. Make notes on these and any other factors observed which may affect your work on the property. As weeds are easier to identify when in flower, site inspections should be timed to coincide with the flowering times of known weeds of concern to you growing in nearby areas.

If you encounter isolated occurrences of weeds at this stage, which you can identify, record these on your map. Take measures immediately to prevent their spread. If you are unsure about the identity of a plant or its treatment, talk to your local government weeds officer.

If you have recently purchased the property, you may consider undertaking the baseline assessment over a series of seasons to become familiar with the range of weed species that may germinate at different times. Where possible, pay particular attention around six to eight weeks after significant rainfall events. You may also consider using a local agronomist.

As part of the property mapping exercise, it is important to indicate the following on your property weed map:

- The locations of weeds;
- The locations of any ongoing monitoring sites for weeds that would present a concern if introduced;
- Historical records of weeds on the property;
- The locations at risk from weeds.

(*Use GPS points or other identification points for reference—see sampling in Appendix 1*).

If onshore gas development is planned (or other development by a third party), indicate the location of key areas of current or potential disturbance (e.g. sites where exploration samples have been taken and any paths, pipeline corridors etc.).

## 2.2 Step Two: Weeds Not Present

In this process, it is important to identify the weeds that would present a concern if introduced to your property (both declared and non-declared). This list needs to be sharply focused. Of the numerous declared weeds, only a few of these are likely to be of concern. There may also be a limited number of non-declared weeds of concern. However, their introduction might have significant impacts on your property. The types of weeds of concern will vary across properties and regions.

It is important to be aware of risk species present on neighbouring properties or elsewhere in your region. This information is especially important if pipeline development is proposed on your property. If possible, seek information from the company proposing the development about the weed status of properties through which the pipeline construction will pass before your property.

Other sources of information on weeds of concern in your area include:

- Your Queensland DAF Biosecurity officer;
- Your local government weeds officer;
- The NRM organisation.

You can also visit the Weed Distribution Map <http://www2.dpi.qld.gov.au/extra/asp/IPA-maps/search.asp> which outlines the location of a range of weed species (both declared and non-declared).

In addition, you need to be aware that local governments in Queensland have the power to declare a weed species in their area that is not listed as a declared species state-wide. You need to be familiar with any declared weeds specific to your local government area.

### **How can you demonstrate that you do not have a particular weed on your property?**

When you have listed the weeds of concern not already present on your property, you face the challenge of proving their absence. Should a dispute arise in the future, it is important to take reasonable steps to support your assertion that certain weeds of concern are not present.

#### **Options To Consider**

- Use a series of photo points or other on-ground monitoring points on your property (*See Appendix 1*)
- Ask a neighbour, local government, DNRM or agribusiness representative who is familiar with your property to sign your baseline assessment
- Engage consultant ecologists and agronomists
- Use the QLD DAF weeds distribution map to indicate weeds that are not known in the district
- Approach your relevant local government, NRM Group or Landcare for regional weed distribution maps
- If you have a third party operating on your property (such as an onshore gas company), approach them to endorse your assessment

## **2.3 Step Three: Weed Prevention Procedures**

You need to demonstrate that you have a consistent approach to preventing the introduction of weeds. This can include having a baseline weed assessment readily available, as well as providing appropriate signage for all visitors and managing the movement

of vehicles, equipment or product onto and around you property.

Procedures do not need to be lengthy. However, they should be documented to ensure a consistent approach to managing the practices of others accessing your property (such as onshore gas, mining or utilities companies).

Onshore gas companies and other operators granted access to your property are often large corporate entities that are familiar with using documented procedures. Your discussions are likely to be more productive if you have documented the processes to be followed and are consistent in applying them.

## **Suggested Basic Procedures**

### **Distribution of Weeds List**

Your list which identifies weeds that you are concerned about being introduced onto your property should be provided to anyone bringing vehicles, equipment or product onto agricultural production areas. When issuing this list, you have the opportunity to ask questions about previous sites visited where specific weeds of concern may be present. You may also wish to accompany your list with weed identification photos.

Your distribution of the weeds list needs to take into account the various ways that weeds might be introduced, such as visiting vehicles from other companies or contractors or your own transportation of a product onto your property.

### **Biosecurity / Weed Signs**

Well-designed signage on entry to your property informs visitors that biosecurity management is important to you and that they share responsibility for maintaining its integrity. Signage also demonstrates visually your commitment.

Biosecurity (or weeds) signs should be placed at the main gate, other external entrances, visitor parking areas and wash-down facilities.

The signs should direct visitors to formally register their presence before entering the property or any production areas by contacting you or other relevant personnel. The sign should include important contact details, such as the home telephone number, mobile number and / or UHF channel.



This 900 x 600 mm Farm Biosecurity gate sign is available for just \$40, including postage and handling anywhere in Australia. Printed on 5 mm thick corflute, it includes four eyelet holes for attaching to a gate or fence.

<http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/buy-a-gate-sign/>

#### Vehicle / People Movement Register

- Ensure that anyone bringing vehicles, equipment or product to the property reports to your house (or other designated point) before entering agricultural production areas;
- Maintain a visitor register to track the movement of people on your property and to help identify the source of any weed introduction. The register may include headings such as: date of visit; visitor name; reason for visiting; vehicle registration number; mobile number; and areas on property visited (*Appendix 3*);
- Ensure visitors are made aware of any weeds of concern;
- Request a weed hygiene declaration for any vehicle, equipment or product that may pose a risk (*See Weed Hygiene Declaration in Appendix 4*);
- Minimise the movement of external vehicles on agricultural production areas on your property;
- Limit the movements of external vehicles to specified roads on your property.

### 3. Onshore Gas Activity on Your Property at Present

- Complete Steps 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3 in this guide if you have not already done so. Where possible, seek the cooperation of any third party operating on your property to work with you through the process;
- Consider whether you need to implement any photo points and on-ground monitoring sites to track potential incursion of weeds of concern (*Appendix 1 provides details on sampling*);
- Within impacted areas of disturbance, you may wish to increase the sampling size. In addition, you might consider an additional 50m buffer zone for your monitoring sites around areas of activity or infrastructure;
- If a weed risk problem arises (associated with the company on your property or a contractor used by that company), contact the company directly as soon as possible;
- You have the right to ask onshore gas operators to provide a wash-down record for vehicles and equipment entering your property under the Land Access Code <https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/P/PetrolmGasR04.pdf> page 199 point 6;
- Provide explanations to support your list of identified weeds of concern. Your reasons may not be self-evident to others;
- The exploration or survey phases may pose higher levels of risk because vehicles involved often travel extensively off-road on diverse properties.

If you experience problems associated with weed spread and the onshore gas industry, contact the CSG Compliance Unit, Department of Natural Resources and Mines: (07) 4529 1500 or [csg.enquiries@dnrm.qld.gov.au](mailto:csg.enquiries@dnrm.qld.gov.au). This unit manages compliance matters associated with land access and the onshore gas industry, as well as engaging with landholders on land access matters.

## 4. Negotiating a CCA at Present?

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If you are currently negotiating a Conduct and Compensation Agreement (CCA) with an onshore gas company, now is the time (if you have not already done so) to address issues like weeds of concern and ways to prevent or minimise weed spread. While the legislation at present deals only with declared weeds, your CCA negotiations provide the opportunity for you to promote practices to prevent or minimise the spread of non-declared weeds also.

These negotiations also provide you with an opportunity to discuss the company's existing procedures so that, where possible, both parties are working together for a mutually beneficial outcome.

If you are trying to control a weed present on your property which is close to the site of planned operations, you need to alert the company to allow for a collaborative approach to the problem, if such an approach is needed.

When considering the practices to be adopted by an onshore gas company as part of a CCA, you need to consider the monitoring that will be required. In particular, you need to consider the frequency of monitoring, taking into account the higher frequency of vehicle movements associated with onshore gas operations on a property. For example, you may wish to specify that monitoring occur at specific times, such as six to eight weeks after significant rainfall events.

## 5. Biosecurity Plans

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Having undertaken a baseline assessment of weeds of concern for your property and implemented basic procedures to reduce the risk of introduced weeds, you now have a firm foundation for developing and implementing biosecurity plans, if you wish to do so.

Biosecurity plans are broader in scope than baseline weed assessments and include other biosecurity matters, such as plant or animal diseases and animal pests. Many agricultural industries have developed industry-specific support material.

For more information go to:

**DAFF Queensland: Plants**

<https://www.daff.qld.gov.au/plants/health-pests-diseases/farm-biosecurity>

**DAFF Queensland: Animals**

<https://www.daff.qld.gov.au/animal-industries/animal-health-and-diseases/protect-your-animals/property-biosecurity>

**DAFF Queensland: Plant/Animal Health Australia**

<http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/toolkit/records/>

## 6. Resources

### List of Declared Weeds

<https://www.daff.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/declared-plants>

### Queensland DAFF Weed Identification Portal

<https://www.daff.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/preventing-weed-spread/identify-pest-plants>

### Queensland Herbarium

<http://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/herbarium/identify-specimens/>

### Queensland DAFF Biosecurity Officers

<https://www.daff.qld.gov.au/plants/moving-plants-and-plant-products/plant-biosecurity-contacts>

### Weed Spotters Network

<https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/herbarium/weed-spotters/>

### Weeds Identification Tool

<http://www.weeds.org.au/qldmap.htm>

### Search for a Weed distribution Map

<https://www.daff.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/pest-mapping/predictive-pest-maps/search-for-a-weed-map>

### A-Z Listing of Weeds

<https://www.daff.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/a-z-listing-of-weeds>

#### Guide to Appendices:

The following Appendices provide more information on weed mapping, sampling and monitoring.

#### Appendix 1:

Provides further information on weed mapping, sampling and monitoring.

#### Appendix 2:

Provides a template for a baseline weed assessment and monitoring/surveillance records that landholders can use.

#### Appendix 3:

Is a template for recording vehicle movements onto a property.

#### Queensland Globe—Online Mapping Tool

The Queensland Globe is a free interactive online tool that allows you to view and explore Queensland maps, imagery (including up-to-date satellite images) and other spatial data all within the Google Earth application.

You can map your own property boundaries and identify roads, tenure types, flood areas and all manner of data.

The Queensland Globe also includes the Coal Seam Gas (CSG) Globe, developed and launched by DNRM and the GasFields Commission in 2013, in response to landholder and community desires for greater information and transparency about current and future onshore gas industry activity in Queensland.

The CSG Globe maps multiple datasets, including:

- Location of CSG and petroleum wells;
- Geological data associated with petroleum wells;
- Current exploration permits;
- Petroleum and pipeline leases;
- State and private registered water bores;
- DNRM current water level monitoring bores;
- Open DNRM surface water gauging stations.

To download and use this application—visit the DNRM website <https://www.dnrm.qld.gov.au/mapping-data/queensland-globe>

## 7. Appendices

### Appendix 1: Preparation of Property Weed Map and Weed Sampling / Monitoring

*(Adapted from the CRC for Australian Weed Management publication: Developing and implementing a weed management plan).*

#### Drawing Your Map

It is important to balance the need to develop an accurate weed map, the time involved and your property's needs. Ultimately, you require a map accurate enough to allow you to monitor weed changes and to enable others working on the property to navigate the property and identify the locations of weeds and other relevant features.

A large-scale topographic map (e.g. 1:10,000 or 1:5,000 or 1:25,000 for a large area) may assist you to prepare your weed map. Other support materials may include an aerial photograph of the site, as well as electronic mapping options and basic online tools, such as Google Earth and the Queensland Globe.

You need an accurate representation of the property, its location and features of the site, as well as weed infestations. Check that features on the ground align with those on the map or photo, taking into account that some features may have changed since the map or photo was created. If an appropriate topographic map or aerial photo is not available, a hand-drawn map can provide an acceptable alternative. However, you still need to:

- Accurately locate the site on a smaller scale map (e.g. a 1:125,000 or 1:250,000) or by using Global Positioning System equipment (GPS);
- Estimate the scale used and record it on the map (e.g. what does 10mm on the map represent on the ground?);
- Include key features of the site on the map for correct orientation in the future;
- Use a compass to establish a north arrow. Figure 1 provides a simple sketch map incorporating basic information and using different shades to identify weed location and extent.

When developing your map, you could consider using different colours to represent different weed species. Include other features of the site that will assist in planning, e.g. areas containing native vegetation and possible hazards (e.g. an old waste site).

Graph paper or paper divided into even grids may help you accurately portray features on your map. Once the scale of the grid is established, you can better represent the various details (areas of infestation, native vegetation locations, length of roads, etc.).

It is important to identify the scale of the map. You may also wish to include other risk locations, including: fences; stockyards; watering points; crops; existing roads and tracks; and gates, etc.

#### Mapping Your Weeds

It is best to map your property one section at a time, plotting all the target weeds in that section. Ensure that each property map is clearly labelled with the date and the section being mapped to avoid confusion later.

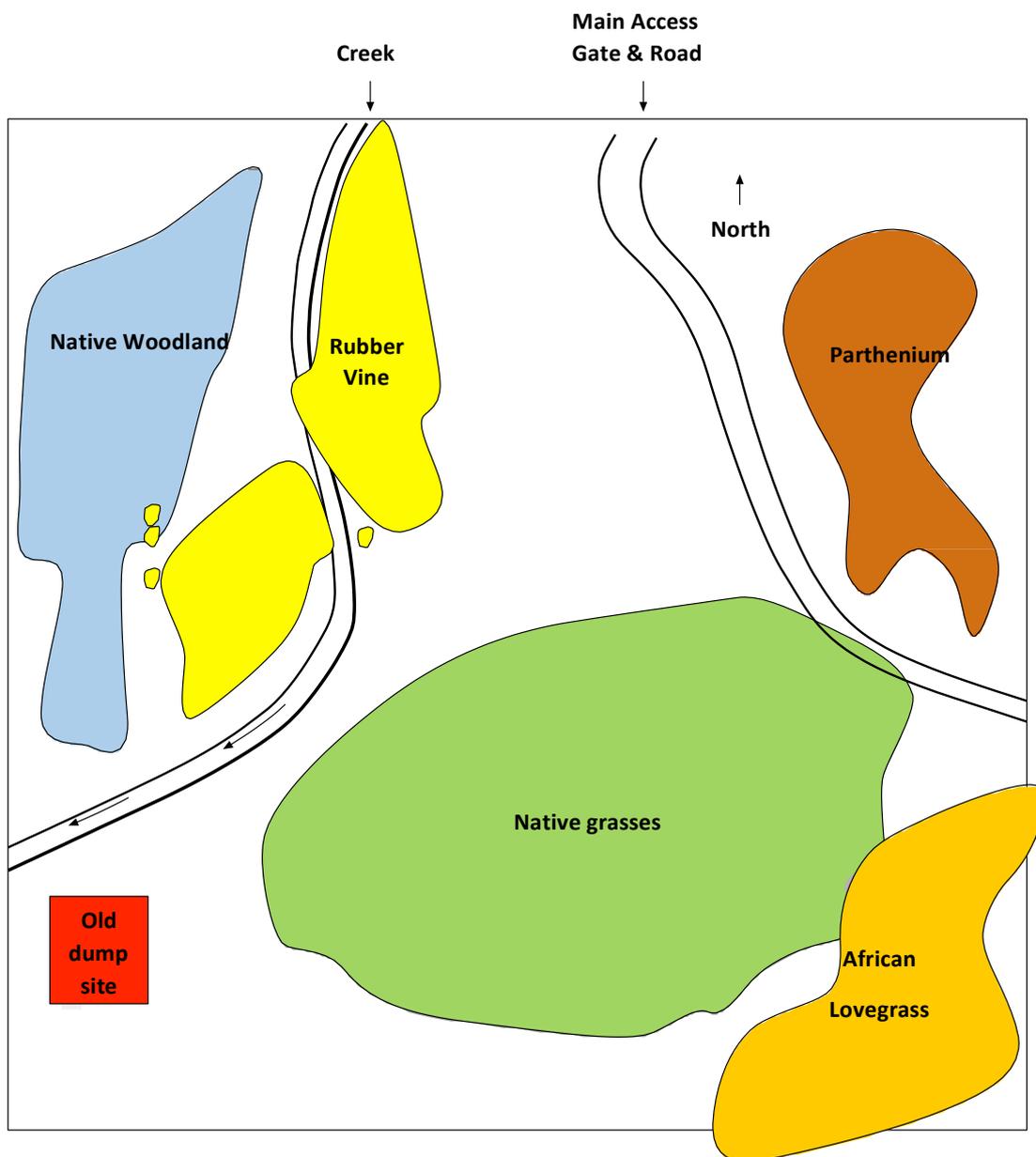
#### When To Map

The timing of mapping will depend on the weed species involved. Larger woody weeds, trees and shrubs that are easy to identify can be mapped at any time. For smaller shrubs, herbs and grasses, it may be easier to map at stages of their life cycle when they are distinctive, e.g. when they are in flower.

Before commencing mapping, consider factors that might affect the work, e.g. prevailing weather conditions, and the safety of access to the site (e.g. roads not too wet and boggy).

**Figure 1: Example of Property Weed Map**

A simple sketch map incorporating basic information and using colour codes to identify weed location and extent. Areas containing native vegetation and a possible safety risk (an old dump) are also included in the example. The approximate scale for this map is 1:2000, so 25mm on the map represents 50m on the ground. The information contained within this map will be referred to throughout this section to help illustrate the weed management process.



Note: Parthenium and Rubber Vine on neighbouring property

**Sketch Map Example: Total area: 10 200 ha**

Area infested with African love grass:	700 ha
Area infested with Parthenium:	440 ha
Area infested with Rubber Vine:	670 ha
Area of improved pasture:	2100 ha
Area of native woodland:	710 ha

### Surveying the Property for Weeds

Systematically survey the property for weed infestations and mark these on your property map. Use known features on the map and the map scale to estimate their location. Written notes of sites of small infestations (even a single plant) may also be useful. For example, you can help others locate such infestations with a comment such as: 'Go north past the dump for about 200 metres. Then look to the western side of the brigalow or belah'.

Ideally, record the location of weeds using a hand held GPS or location feature on mobile smart phones. Alternatively, you may wish to establish sampling points across the property in areas. These may include the edge of known weed infestation, as well as key pathways for potential weed introduction, such as holding paddocks for new stock or areas of disturbance.

One way to do this is to use single or double line transects 10 metres in length that are marked and regularly checked for changes in the species. The number of points along these 10 metre transects will vary, depending on your resources.

### Determining Weed Density

Information about the density of weeds on your property can help you monitor and demonstrate any changes relating to weeds of concern. Density is usually expressed as a percentage of weed coverage of the area of each infestation. Two methods are outlined below: visual assessment; and quadrant sampling.

#### Visual Assessment of Density

Visual assessment is the quickest and simplest way to determine weed density. It is useful for smaller sites and most species, but can be subjective. Figure 2 illustrates ways of representing weed densities as a percentage of ground cover.

5% cover

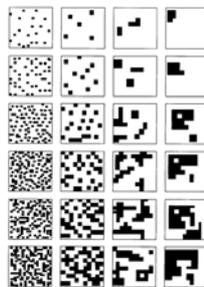
10% cover

20% cover

30% cover

40% cover

50% cover



Bayley, D (2001) *Efficient Weed Management*. NSW Agriculture Paterson NSW.

Figure 2: A guide for the visual assessment of weed infestation as a percentage of ground cover.

### Establishing Photo Points

You may also establish photo points on the property to support your visual assessments and / or quadrant samples. This involves marking out reference points on the ground to capture a photograph of the same area over time to determine changes in vegetation.

Photo points can be used to monitor existing weeds of concern or help demonstrate their absence, as well as any changes in areas of disturbance.

#### Tips for establishing and using photo points:

- Clearly mark the location of each photo point as a ground reference point. For example, you may use a vertical marker (such as a star picket) or a tin lid fixed securely into the ground. Note features to allow it to be relocated;
- Mark the location of each photo point on your map;
- Use a camera post, 1.4m to 1.6 m high, for resting the camera. It is important that the height is the same for each photo;
- If you have used a vertical location marker (such as a star picket), this may also serve as the camera post;
- Place another marker at 10m distance in the direction of the photo area;
- Each time a photo is taken, place a sighter pole (e.g. a star picket) at the 10 m point with a label affixed;
- The label should contain an identification number and the date of the photo in sufficiently large writing to be clear in the photo;
- Retain the label to file with the photo;
- If possible, align the photo direction north-south to avoid excessive sun or shadow;
- Avoid steep terrain for photo points, where possible;
- For each photo, use a 50mm lens and the same camera zoom;
- Take photos as frequently as necessary to reflect changes in vegetation. However, you need to ensure that photos are taken at the same time each year to allow for comparisons;
- Establish enough photo points for good sample coverage of the site, vegetation and the particular weed species with which you are concerned.

## Appendix 2: Property Weed Baseline Assessment Template

### Appendix 2: Property Weed Baseline Assessment Template (Example)

This template provides a suggested format for documenting a weed baseline assessment for your property.

#### 1. Property details and background

Ownership and property information	
Date	
Property name	
Lot / plan property description	
Property size (ha)	
Owner's name	
Property location / address	

#### 2. Weed species of concern

Weed species present on property	
<i>Please display these attributes on a property map.</i>	
What are the weeds of concern present on the property (declared and non-declared)?	
How long have these weeds been on the property?	
Show on a map where weeds are distributed and their estimated densities.	
Do the weeds pose a threat to other areas within the property? If yes, which areas?	
Weed species previously on property	
<i>Please display these attributes on a property map.</i>	
What are the weeds of concern previously on the property?	
How long ago were these weeds present on the property?	
Show on a map where these weeds were distributed.	
Weed species of concern not present now or previously	
What are the weeds with the potential to threaten your property but not occurring to date (declared and non-declared)?	
Are any specific areas identified as potentially high risk for introduction?	

## Appendix 3: Visiting Vehicle Movement Record Template

This template provides a suggested format for recording vehicle / equipment movement onto agricultural production areas on your property.

All vehicles must report to house first.

Date	Visitor Name	Reason for Visiting	Registration & Mobile Number	Area of Property Visited	Has vehicle/ equipment been exposed to weeds of concern off farm? (See note below.)
12/3/14	Dan Murphy	Fencing contractor	WYZ-800 / 0429 123 456	Cattle in paddock 2B	No
6/6/14	J Walker	Harvesting contractor	ABC-900 / 0430 789 123	Grain harvesting paddock 3B	Yes – undertook full wash-down and provided declaration.
10/9/2014	B Rum	DAFF Biosecurity Officer – possible declared weeds inspection	QGOV - 123	Paddock 2B	No – but left vehicle at house and used property vehicle with owner.

(Note: If vehicle / equipment has been exposed to weeds of concern and/or been cleaned down, indicate when and when this happened.)

## Appendix 4: Weed Hygiene Declaration

# Weed hygiene declaration

### Part 1: Sale or supply of things

(Examples of 'things' include fodder, grain, seed, livestock, gravel, sand, soil, mulch, packing material, machinery, vehicles or water)

This declaration is valid for supplying the thing/things specified below from  to  (please provide dates)

1. Thing (please tick the relevant box and provide a brief description)

Fodder  Grain/seeds  Sand/gravel  Machinery  Mulch  Livestock  Other

Amount  Description   
(e.g. weight, size of load, number of items) (e.g. cattle, hay, dozer)

2. Has the thing been moved through, stored in, come from, or used in a place infested with:

	Yes	No	Maybe
Parthenium			
Giant rat's tail grass, American rat's tail grass, giant Parramatta grass, Parramatta grass			
Prickly acacia			
Other (provide details)			

3. If you answered 'yes' or 'maybe' in question 2, then what actions have been taken to remove or ensure that there is no weed reproductive material\*? (please tick the relevant boxes and specify steps taken)

\*Please refer to the definition of 'weed reproductive material' in the explanatory notes.

Nil  Washing/cleaning  Quarantine period  Chemical treatment  Certified clean  Other

Steps taken

4. To the best of my knowledge the thing described above still contains a weed listed in question 2 above.

Yes	No	Maybe

I,  of

town  state  telephone

declare that the information that I have provided in this declaration is true and correct and I have read the accompanying explanatory notes before completing this declaration.

Signature  Date

### Part 2: Transport of contaminated things

('Vehicle' includes anything used for carrying any thing or any person by land, water or air, and includes equipment or machinery capable of moving on land)

This declaration is valid for transport and movement of vehicles and other things from  to  (please provide locations)

1. Movement of vehicles—The vehicle described as: make

registration no. or engine/frame no.  was clean\* prior to entry to  (destination)

\*Please refer to the definition of 'clean' in the explanatory notes.

2. Transport of contaminated things—If you are transporting anything contaminated or possibly contaminated with any declared weed, what actions are being used to contain the weed reproductive material?

Nil  Covered with tarpaulin  Enclosed within container  Chemically treated  Other

Actions:

I,\*  of

town  state  telephone

\*If same as Part 1 please write 'as above'

declare that the information that I have provided in this declaration is true and correct and I have read the accompanying explanatory notes before completing this declaration.

Signature  Date

