

Kochia - Statutory Weed Management Plan

***Bassia scoparia* (L.) Scott**

Interpretation:

In this Weed Management Plan (approved 30 August 2003):
(amendments approved 21 June 2011):

- "Act" means the *Weed Management Act 1999*.
- "Approved quarantine place" means a place approved by the Secretary under section 70 of the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997* for the purpose of examining any prescribed matter imported into or to be exported out of the State.
- "Court fine" means a prescribed penalty for breaches against the Act. Court fines may be imposed if a person is convicted of any offence against the Act.
- "DPIPWE" means the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania.
- "Infringement fine" means a prescribed penalty for breaches against the Act. Infringement fines are imposed by way of an infringement notice that may be issued by a Weed Inspector.
- "Inspector" means a Weed Inspector appointed under section 34 of the Act.
- "Penalty unit" means the basic unit of the fine for which persons who fail to comply with any prohibition or requirement under the Act may be liable. See [values of penalty units](#) under the *Penalty Units and Other Penalties Act 1987* for more details.
- "Quarantine Tasmania" means that branch of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment that, in cooperation with the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service, maintains both overseas and interstate quarantine barriers for this State.
- "[Regional Weed Management Officer](#)" means a person employed in the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment under that specific title.
- "Regulations" means the *Weed Management Regulations 2007*.
- "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.
- "Zone A" includes those Tasmanian municipalities for which eradication of a declared weed is the principal management objective. These municipalities are either free of the declared weed, host only small, isolated infestations, or host larger infestations which are deemed eradicable because a strategic management plan exists and the resources required to implement it have been or are likely to be secured. See [Management of kochia by municipality](#) (Section 12) for details.
- "Zone B" includes those Tasmanian municipalities for which containment of the declared weed is the principal management objective. Such municipalities host large, widespread infestations of the declared weed that are not deemed eradicable because

the feasibility of effective management is low at this time. These municipalities lack a strategic management plan for the weed and/or resources to undertake control actions at a level required for eradication have not been secured. See [Management of kochia by municipality](#) (Section 12) for details.

- "Kochia" means *Bassia scoparia* L. Scott (syn. *Kochia scoparia*) and includes the whole plant or plant parts. It does not include products such as tablets, lotions, tinctures or other preparations that contain extracts of this plant or other dead, non-reproductive *Bassia scoparia* materials. People who are uncertain about whether products (e.g. dried materials) contain plant parts capable of producing a living plant should contact a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#).

1. Purpose of this management plan:

The purpose of this Weed Management Plan for kochia is to:

- Provide direction upon the implementation of the *Act* with respect to kochia.
- Encourage and facilitate an increase in the effectiveness with which kochia is managed throughout Tasmania with a view to eradicating existing infestations and preventing future occurrences.
- Provide legislative support to regional and local efforts to manage kochia in a strategic and integrated manner.

2. Area covered by this management plan:

The State of Tasmania is covered by this management plan.

3. Description and distribution of the weed:

Kochia is an annual herb that can infest a range of crops. It has ornamental appeal and is sometimes noted as a garden plant. Kochia is not widespread on mainland Australia but has caused significant problems in Western Australia. It is a declared plant in all States and territories except the Northern Territory.

Kochia has been found in Tasmania on several occasions, having entered as a contaminant of imported carrot seed. The infestations in carrot crops and on roadsides near Deloraine and Devonport have been eradicated. Ongoing site monitoring occurs. Refer to [Management of kochia by municipality](#) (Section 12) for information on the distribution of kochia in Tasmania by municipality.

See the DPIPWE [Kochia Information Page](#) for more information on this weed.

4. Importation of declared weed:

(1) A person must not import or allow to be imported into Tasmania any kochia.

It is an offence against section 57(1) of the Act to fail to comply with this prohibition. A person found committing that offence may incur an infringement fine of 4 penalty units. A person convicted in court of that offence may be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

The Secretary may exempt a person from this prohibition under section 60 of the Act.

To avoid committing this offence, actions including but not limited to the following should be undertaken:

- Persons travelling to Tasmania, in particular from areas infested with kochia, such as parts of Western Australia, should conduct thorough searches for the presence of the plant and apply appropriate hygiene measures, such as clothing, vehicle, machinery and baggage inspection and cleaning. Questions or concerns about weed hygiene issues should be directed to Quarantine Tasmania personnel before or directly upon disembarkation in Tasmania.
- Persons importing fresh or dried ornamental plants to Tasmania should ensure their stock does not include kochia.
- Persons importing items to Tasmania that may contain kochia should have these checked for the presence of the plant. This can be arranged through Quarantine Tasmania.

(2) Feed grain may be imported according to specifications in the Plant Quarantine Manual (Tasmania), Import Requirement 30 – Declared Weeds, Pests and Diseases in Feed Grain. This document establishes requirements for importing feed grain in order to minimise the risk of declared weed seed entry and establishment. Import Requirement 30 should be consulted by all existing and prospective feed grain importers.

(3) A person must not import any livestock that may be carrying kochia otherwise than in accordance with any measures prescribed under the Regulations.

It is an offence against section 57(3) of the Act to fail to comply with this prohibition. A person found committing this offence may incur an infringement fine of 4 penalty units. A person convicted of that offence in court may be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

The Secretary may exempt a person from this prohibition under section 60 of the Act.

The prescribed measures for importing stock under regulation 5 of the Regulations are as follows:

- a) the length of hairs in the coat is not to exceed 25 mm;
- b) seeds are not to adhere to the coat or anywhere else on the livestock;
- c) a permit for importation is obtained from the Secretary, DPIPW;E;
- d) importation is direct to an approved facility for slaughter.

To avoid committing this offence, actions including but not limited to the following should be undertaken:

- Persons importing livestock to Tasmania should liaise with suppliers on the subject of possible kochia contamination of stock.
- Persons purchasing livestock imported from areas infested with kochia should ensure their animals are confined to holding pens until they have undergone thorough external inspections and complete bowel evacuation. Pens should be checked subsequently for the emergence of kochia.
- Anyone importing stock to Tasmania should make him/herself familiar with regulation 5 of the Regulations.

Note: The importation of this species into Tasmania is also restricted under the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997*. Quarantine Tasmania should be contacted for information on the relevance and application of the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997* to activities concerning plant species.

5. Procedures for notification of the occurrence of the weed:

Inspectors shall notify a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) of any kochia occurrences in municipalities or parts of municipalities where the weed is not yet recorded. Refer to [Management of kochia by municipality](#) (Section 12) for distribution of kochia in Tasmania by municipality.

6. Sale, purchase, propagation, use, &c., of declared weed:

(1) A person must not:

(a) sell kochia or any material or thing containing or carrying kochia; or

(b) purchase or offer to purchase kochia or any material or thing containing or carrying kochia; or

(c) grow, propagate or scatter kochia; or

(d) store kochia or any material or thing containing or carrying kochia; or

(e) hire or offer for hire any material or thing containing or carrying kochia; or

(f) use kochia or any material or thing containing or carrying kochia; or

(g) deal with kochia or any material or thing containing or carrying kochia in any manner that is likely to result in the spread of the declared weed.

It is an offence against section 56(1) of the Act to fail to comply with this prohibition. A person found committing that offence may incur an infringement fine of 4 penalty units. A person convicted of that offence in court may be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

The Secretary may exempt a person from this prohibition under section 60 of the Act.

To avoid committing this offence, actions including but not limited to the following should be undertaken:

- Persons giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, growing, propagating or scattering, storing, using, or otherwise dealing with agricultural produce (e.g. hay, grain) likely to be contaminated with kochia should ensure that these items are free of this plant by undertaking appropriate production hygiene and inspection measures. These include practicing integrated kochia control in pastures or crops likely to be harvested for sale or distribution, careful inspection of the product prior to sale or distribution and forgoing the sale and distribution of produce grown in areas where kochia control has not been undertaken successfully.
- Person's involved in the giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, growing, propagating or scattering, storing, using, or otherwise dealing with ornamental plants should ensure their stock does not include kochia. This includes roadside stalls, market stalls, fundraising events, garden club swaps, nursery sales, supermarket plant sales and ANY OTHER activities involving the distribution and promotion of ornamental plants.
- Persons involved in the giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, storing, hiring, using, or otherwise dealing with agricultural or roading machinery likely to be contaminated with kochia should ensure that this equipment is free of kochia by undertaking appropriate inspection and hygiene measures. These include introducing thorough visual checks and cleaning of

machinery as routine tasks when preparing these items for sale or distribution.

- Persons involved in the giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, storing, hiring, using, or otherwise dealing with livestock that may be carrying kochia should ensure appropriate hygiene measures are undertaken to prevent spread of this plant. These include cleaning stock externally and penning them for a suitable period to ensure they have emptied their bowels prior to transport from infested properties.
- Persons involved in the giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, storing, using, or otherwise dealing with soil, gravel, lime or other such materials from areas infested with kochia should seek alternative stock sources unless they can guarantee these materials are free of this plant.
- Persons involved in the giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, growing, propagating or scattering, storing, hiring, using, or otherwise dealing with agricultural produce, agricultural or roading machinery, stock, soil, gravel or other such materials likely to be contaminated with kochia should take direction from any local, regional or State weed hygiene programs being implemented in the municipality.
- Persons purchasing or hiring any items (e.g. agricultural produce, machinery, livestock, soil, gravel or other such materials) likely to be contaminated with kochia should liaise with suppliers for guarantees of kochia free goods and materials and keep accurate records of their purchase transactions. Buyers discovering kochia contamination post-purchase should implement practices that reduce the potential for the establishment and spread of this plant. These include, creating dedicated areas for the wash down of purchased machinery and vehicles, feeding out purchased fodder and grain in specified, small areas, penning suspect stock for external inspection and bowel evacuation, and carefully monitoring any suspect soil, gravel or other such materials for the emergence of this weed.

(2) Section 56(1) of the Act does not apply in respect of feed grain for animals that is:

(a) carrying a declared weed; and

(b) imported into Tasmania in accordance with any measures prescribed for the purpose of section 57(2) of the Act and as detailed in part 4(2) of this Management Plan.

(3) It is a defence in proceedings for an offence under section 56(1) of the Act if the defendant establishes that he or she took all reasonable actions to prevent the commission of the offence.

7. Measures to reduce the number of kochia plants, eradicate kochia from an area or restrict kochia to a particular area:

An Inspector may, by serving a notice on the owner of any place, require that owner to implement any of the measures described in this part of the Weed Management Plan or any other measures consistent with it.

It is an offence against section 13(3) of the Act to fail to comply with a requirement notice issued by an Inspector. A person who fails to comply with that notice may be issued with an infringement fine of 8 penalty units. A person convicted of that offence in court may be liable to a fine not exceeding 100 penalty units and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine not exceeding 5 penalty units for each day during which the offence continues.

Persons or organisations upon whose properties kochia occurs should undertake the following:

- Planning and implementation of an integrated control plan, the aim of which is eradication of kochia. Such a plan should include an inventory of kochia infestations in the area to which the plan relates, well-defined objectives, practicable control actions, follow-up actions, a realistic timeline and a budget, as a minimum. [Regional Weed Management Officers](#) or Inspectors may be contacted for advice on developing integrated control plans.
- Seek information about supporting any council endorsed plans relating to kochia management in their municipality.
- Seek cooperation with neighbouring property owners when kochia control measures are being planned or implemented.

Other general measures:

- Persons or organisations responsible for managing land that is currently free of kochia should undertake prevention measures, especially when that land is suited to kochia establishment. Such prevention measures include:
 - Developing an ability to identify the plant;
 - Noting its occurrence and progress on nearby properties or transport corridors;
 - Undertaking control of small outbreaks without delay;
 - Arranging on-site quarantine for, or not bringing or allowing onto the property livestock, agricultural produce, vehicles, machinery, soil, gravel, lime or other such material that may be

contaminated with kochia.

A [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) may be contacted for advice on keeping areas free of kochia.

- Persons performing contract work of an agricultural, utility maintenance, roading or earthmoving nature, on-site consultations or assessments, deliveries or other visits in areas or properties infested with kochia should undertake appropriate hygiene measures. These include thorough visual checks upon clothing, footwear, vehicles and machinery and, cleaning of the same, prior to leaving the infested property. Developing a checklist will help ensure such routines are rigorous and consistent. Materials or items likely to be contaminated with kochia should not be moved from kochia infested areas or to kochia free areas until any contamination risks have been minimised.
- Persons wishing to dispose of kochia or any thing contaminated with kochia should contact an Inspector or a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) first, in order to receive direction upon how best to do this. Note that municipal waste disposal facilities vary in their acceptance and handling of declared weeds. Municipal waste disposal managers should be contacted for details.
- Persons wishing to transport kochia or any thing contaminated with kochia, for the purpose of disposal, should ensure this is undertaken in a manner that does not permit the release of seeds or other material. Measures include securing material in bags or under tarpaulins prior to transport, checking material at regular intervals during long journeys or during windy conditions and adequately cleaning vehicles after the materials have been unloaded.

8. Storage in a specified area of any thing contaminated with the declared weed:

Any thing found to be contaminated with kochia may be removed to storage at an appropriate approved quarantine place. A [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) will determine whether removal to storage at any of these facilities or treatment/destruction of material in situ is most appropriate.

Failure to comply with this requirement is an offence against section 51(1) of the Act. A person found committing that offence may incur an infringement fine of 4 penalty units. A person convicted of that offence in court may be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

The Secretary may exempt a person from this requirement under section 60 of the Act.

To avoid committing this offence, actions including but not limited to the

following should be undertaken:

- A person who discovers or suspects he/she possesses any thing, (e.g. hay, grain, livestock, machinery, soil, gravel) contaminated with kochia should contact an Inspector or a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#). The contaminated thing should not be moved, disturbed, treated or disposed of prior to making this contact. If kochia is confirmed, the person will be directed and advised in the proper management, including storage or disposal options, of the contaminated thing.

9. Any other measures the Minister considers appropriate to control the weed:

There are no other measures appropriate for the management of kochia in Tasmania at this time.

10. Exemptions:

A person may apply for an exemption from any of provisions of the *Act* that relate to kochia. He/she should contact a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) to discuss the reasons for seeking the exemption and obtain an exemption application form.

Persons granted an exemption should ensure they understand fully, any conditions specified in the exemption. Queries can be directed to a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#).

11. Review of this Weed Management Plan:

A review of this Weed Management Plan may be undertaken at least once every five years if it is necessary and desirable to do so. The review will incorporate consultation with stakeholders deemed appropriate by the Secretary, DPIPW.

12. Management of kochia by municipality:

Each Tasmanian municipality is classified into one of two management zones (Zones A or B) for the purposes of implementing this Weed Management Plan for kochia.

Zone A Municipalities - eradication: Eradication is the most appropriate management objective for Zone A municipalities which have little or no kochia, or when a credible plan for eradicating existing infestations is being developed and implemented. The ultimate management outcome for Zone A municipalities is achieving and maintaining the total absence of kochia from within municipal

boundaries.

Zone B municipalities - containment: Containment is the most appropriate management objective for Zone B municipalities which have problematic infestations but no plan and/or resources to undertake control actions at a level required for eradication. The management outcome for Zone B municipalities is ongoing prevention of the spread of kochia from existing infestations to areas free or in the process of becoming free of kochia.

The decision regarding which category is most appropriate for a particular municipality at a particular time is made jointly by DPIPW and each municipality. Municipalities may change categories over time. For example, a Zone B municipality may decide to develop and implement a strategic plan for kochia, with eradication as the objective. Provided the plan is credible, this municipality would qualify for inclusion in Zone A. Conversely, a Zone A municipality with widespread infestations may decide to stop supporting a strategic plan for kochia eradication, in which case it would be re-classed as Zone B.

Table 1 lists the distribution and management measures of all Tasmanian municipalities currently classified as Zone A for kochia. Note that all municipalities are currently classed as Zone A for kochia.

Table 1. Distribution and management measures for kochia in municipalities classified as Zone A at 01/2011.

Distribution based on Tasmanian Herbarium and DPIPW records.

Municipality	Kochia distribution	Management measures*
Break O'Day	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Brighton	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Burnie	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Central Coast	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Central Highlands	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Circular Head	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Clarence	None recorded	Prevention and early detection

Derwent Valley	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Devonport	Previously recorded, none known now	Prevention and early detection
Dorset	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Flinders	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
George Town	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Glenorchy	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Hobart	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Huon Valley	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Kentish	Previously recorded, none known now	Prevention and early detection
King Island	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Kingborough	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Latrobe	Previously recorded, none known now	Prevention and early detection
Launceston	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Meander Valley	Previously recorded, none known now	Prevention and early detection
Northern Midlands	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Sorell	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Southern Midlands	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Tasman	None recorded	Prevention and early detection

Waratah/Wynyard	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
West Coast	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
West Tamar	None recorded	Prevention and early detection

*When a DPIPW approved weed management strategy that has local council endorsement exists, management of this declared weed in the municipality concerned should occur with direct reference to that strategy.

The following distribution categories are used in Table 1:

“None recorded”. This means the plant is not known to be naturalised in the municipality, either from the records of the Tasmanian Herbarium or from DPIPW databases. In cases where the plant was known to be naturalised at a previous time but is not known there currently, the description “Previously recorded, none known now” is used.

“Isolated occurrences”. This means the species is uncommon in the municipality, with populations limited to one or a few. The number of plants is generally small and/or populations cover small areas.

“Localised infestations”. This means the species is present in the municipality in moderate proportions, with populations numbering several. The number of plants is also moderate and/or populations cover moderate-sized areas.

“Widespread infestations”. This means the species is very common in the municipality, with many populations present. The number of plants present is generally large and/or populations cover large areas.

Note that the distribution descriptions presented in Table 1 apply to naturalised populations of the plant only. They do not include amenity, garden, horticultural or other deliberate plantings unless specified. The descriptions are relative and provide a general indication only of the spatial status of the plant in the municipality. Detailed location information may be obtained by contacting a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#). In addition, if you have reason to believe any of the distribution information presented in Table 1 is incorrect, please advise a Regional Weed Management Officer.