

**PROPOSED MINING FROM A PORTION OF THE
REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM ELANDS SPRUIT 5523,
LADYSMITH, KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE**

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN



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1. INTRODUCTION

The Applicant, Raubex Construction (Pty) Ltd, is applying for environmental authorisation (EA) and a mining permit (MP) over 4.91 ha of a portion of the Remaining Extent of the farm Elands Spruit No 5523, uThukela Magisterial District, KwaZulu-Natal Province.

The proposed mining footprint will extend across 4.91 ha of the above-mentioned property. The earmarked mining area directly borders an existing quarry, the Applicant therefore wishes to secure the resource and proposes to mine the quarry through the open-cast mining method.

The mining method will make use of blasting to loosen the hard rock; the material will then be loaded and hauled out of the excavation to the mobile crushing plant where it will be screened to various sized stockpiles. The stone aggregate, gravel will be stockpiled until it is transported from site using tipper trucks. The permit holder will be responsible for the rehabilitation of the entire area upon closure. The infrastructure will be of temporary nature as a mining permit can only be valid for a maximum of 5 years. The farm track will be improved to allow movement of the project related vehicles. No water will be abstracted from the site, and the plant will be powered with generators. Chemical toilets will be used, and the project will appoint ±11 local employees (including management) that will be sourced from the surrounding area and daily be transported to site.

The proposed permit area borders an existing quarry of which waste rock was dumped on the new proposed area. The waste rock dumped on the new proposed area had disturbed/transformed approximately 39% of the new proposed permit area. The proposed activity will still require the removal of indigenous vegetation during the site establishment- and operational phases. Due to the previous disturbance of the vegetation the presence of scattered invasive plants was identified within the footprint of the proposed mining area.

Control of invasive plant species is an important aspect during all phases of the proposed activities. Therefore, an invasive plant control plan was developed for the site to be implemented during the construction/site establishment-, operational-, decommissioning phase and 12 months' aftercare period of the mining activity.

2. OBJECTIVE

The objective of an invasive plants control plan is to provide site management with an

implementation tool to control problem plant species that is present or may germinated within the proposed footprint area.

3. WHAT IS A PROBLEM PLANT?

According to the book, Problem Plants of South Africa (Bromilow 2001) a weed is a plant in the wrong place at the wrong time. Problem plants are described as vigorous growers that are easily adaptable and mostly exotic or foreign in origin. Weeds usually are pioneer plants that invade disturbed areas such as stockpile areas, overburden and topsoil stockpiles and firebreaks. Invasive plants are plants that have been imported and can invade the natural vegetation.

The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No 10 of 2004) (NEMBA) came into effect in June 2004 to manage and conserve the South African biodiversity within the framework of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998

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(Act No 107 of 1998) (NEMA). The Alien and Invader Species (AIS) regulations was subsequently published in terms of section 97(1) of NEMBA in August 2014 and amended in July 2016. The AIS regulations, 2014 grouped plants into four categories and prescribes the subsequent management of each category.

- ✳ Category 1a: Invasive species which must be combatted and eradicated. Any form of trade or planting is strictly prohibited.
- ✳ Category 1b: Invasive species which must be controlled and wherever possible, removed and destroyed. Any form of trade or planting is strictly prohibited.
- ✳ Category 2: Invasive species, or species deemed to be potentially invasive that may be grown if a permit is obtained.
- ✳ Category 3: Invasive species which may remain in prescribed areas or provinces. Further planting, propagation, or trade is however prohibited.

To identify invasive plants that need to be controlled/eradicated from site, the plants specified in these groups must be used as a guideline.

4. WHAT TO DO WITH PROBLEM PLANTS?

Working for Water provides the site manager with an implementation tool to control problem species and keep the site free of invasive plants:

Step 1: Conduct Site Assessment;

Step 2: Set objectives based on resources available and priorities:

- ✳ Prioritize management of plants according to the categories stipulated in the AIS regulations.

Step 3: Develop and implement an action plan to achieve objectives:

- ✳ The plan must be long term and should include a clearing plan that includes follow up actions for rehabilitation of the cleared area.
- ✳ The site plan should include a map showing the areas invested with problem plants.
- ✳ Lighter invested areas should be cleared first to prevent the build-up of seed banks, while the control plan works progressively towards the areas with denser stands.
- ✳ Educate workers on the species that needs to be eradicated, as well as the specific method to be used.

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- ✳ Conduct control of invasive plant species.
- ✳ Remove plant remains to a suitable disposal area.
- ✳ Prevent dispersal of seeds.
- ✳ Strive for collective management and planning with neighbors to prevent seed dispersal of problem plants across boundaries.

Step 4: Monitor performance and change actions if necessary

- ✳ Conduct monthly inspections to enable early detection of grow back.

5. CONTROL METHODS

The control methods to be implemented on site will depend on the specific problem plants that invaded the site. The best success is generally achieved through a combination of chemical and mechanical control methods with continuous follow-up actions. Site management must take care that the clearing methods used do not encourage further invasion through unnecessary disturbance of soil or naturally vegetated areas. The Department of Water and Sanitation's Working for Water section provides guidelines to the preferred clearing methods for most problem plants. This information can be obtained from their website: <http://www.dwaf.gov.za/wfw/Control/>. The selection of appropriate methods of control shall be based on the species to be controlled, the size of the plants, the density of the stand, the accessibility of terrain and environmental safety.

The Department of Water and Sanitation proposes that the following methods of control for age or size target plants:

✳ Seedlings

Hand pulling or hoeing:

- ✳ Hand pulling/hoeing should be carried out in sparse stands.
- ✳ Seedlings should be severed below the soil surface or removed from the soil.

Soil disturbance should be minimized to reduce re-germination.

Herbicides:

- ✳ Herbicides can be used on dense stands.

✳ Saplings

Hand pulling or hoeing:

- ✳ Where appropriate saplings can be removed manually as described above.

Herbicides:

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- ✘ Foliar sprays can be carried out depending on the density of the stand. Fan nozzles should be fitted for overall spraying and solid cone nozzles for individual plant treatment. Spraying should be restricted to plants waist high or lower. Ensure there is sufficient foliage to carry the herbicide to the root system.
 - ✘ Basal stem treatments of suitable herbicides in diesel can be carried out to the bottom 250 mm of the stem. Applications should be by means of a low pressure, coarse droplet spray from a narrow angle solid cone nozzle.
 - ✘ Cut stump treatments can be used where stems are cut as low as practical. Herbicides are applied in diesel or water as recommended for the herbicide. Applications in diesel should be to the whole stump and exposed roots and in water to the cut area as recommended on the label.
 - ✘ The application of herbicides should only be sprayed/used on site by a registered pest control officer.
- ✘ Mature Trees (trees above shoulder height or robust bushes 12 – 1 months or older)
- Ring Barking:
- ✘ Bark must be removed from the bottom of the stem to a height of 0.75 – 1.0 m. All bark must be removed to below ground level for good results.
 - ✘ Where clean de-barking is not possible due to crevices in the stem or where exposed roots are present, a combination of bark removal and basal stem treatment should be carried out.
- Frilling or partial frilling:
- ✘ Cuts should be made through the bark into the sapwood by means of a light axe and a suitable herbicide must be applied into the cuts.
- Basal stem treatments:
- ✘ Suitable herbicides should be applied in diesel to the base of the stem and to any exposed roots. Stems with a diameter up to 50 mm should be treated to a height of 250 mm and stems above 50 mm diameter to a height of 500 mm. This method is only suitable for stems up to 100 mm in diameter.
- Cut stump treatment:
- ✘ Stumps should be cut as low as practical, and the herbicide applied. Applications in diesel should be to the whole stump and exposed roots and in water to the cut area as recommended on the label.

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When herbicides are chosen as the preferred control method the guidelines of Working for Water (DWS) as stipulated in the Policy on the Use of Herbicides for the Control of Alien Vegetation must be followed:

- ✦ Herbicides selected for control shall be registered for use on that species under the conditions specified.
- ✦ Protection of the environment is of prime importance. Riparian areas must be protected and only herbicides that are approved may be used. Washing of equipment or disposal of waste spray mixture is prohibited in or near water courses where contamination of water can occur.
- ✦ Empty herbicide containers must be disposed of as hazardous waste and may not be used for any other purpose.
- ✦ Equipment must be washed where there is no danger of contamination of a water source or natural vegetated area. It is proposed that washing be restricted to the wash bay.
- ✦ Product and spray mixtures should be stored so that it is inaccessible to the public. Site management must ensure that the Safety Data Sheet of the product is available on site.
- ✦ The application of herbicides should only be sprayed/used on site by a registered pest control officer.

6. SITE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

The groundcover of the proposed mining area comprises mainly degraded grassland with scattered alien plant species and aloes.



Figure 1: View of the degraded grassland community with scattered alien plant species and aloes

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This grassland community was observed occurring within untransformed areas of the study area and was found to be in a relatively 'fair' condition and was classified as a degraded Northern KwaZulu-Natal Moist Grassland community that has resulted from an unnatural burning regime, disturbance linked to historic quarry activities, cattle grazing and human movement and encroachment, and road infrastructure construction. The community was dominated by *Aristida junciformis*, *Aristida congesta*, *Eragrostis plana*, *Themeda triandra* and *Hyparrhenia hirta*, and *Vachellia sieberiana*.

The degraded grassland community had a particularly low diversity of indigenous forbs. The provincially protected plant, *Aloe marlothii* (Mountain Aloe) can also be found densely within the grassland community and occurring within large colonies. Similarly, *Cussonia spicata* were found within the project footprint. Both *A. marlothii* and *C. spicata* are protected by the KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Management Ordinance.



Figure 2: A. (*Aloe marlothii*) and B (*Cussonia spicata*) occurring densely within the site. Protected by the KwaZulu-Natal Nature Conservation Management Ordinance.

A significant number of Invasive Alien Plant (IAP) species were recorded within the grassland community, dominated by *Lantana camara*, *Melia azedarach* and *Solanum mauritanum*. Given the extent of distributed Invasive Alien Plants scattered amongst the grassland it was not considered as a distinct vegetation type, but rather was noted as a key factor for the overall degree of disturbance and degradation of the vegetation community.

Signs of bushland/woody plant encroachment were apparent, with species such as observed such as many pioneer *Vachellia sieberiana*, scattered within the grassland amongst Invasive Alien Plants.



Figure 3: View of transformed are of the site.

To prevent the dispersal of the invasive plant species to the less- or non-infected sections of the proposed mining area, site management must remove the invasive plants prior to the stripping of topsoil. A combination of the control methods, as prescribed in this plan, must be implemented during the site-establishment phase.

The entire mining footprint area, in particular the topsoil heaps, must be monitored for the duration of the operational phase as well as the first 12 months after rehabilitation of the area, to ensure the early detection and control/management of invasive plant species germinating because of vegetation removal and soil disturbance.

As everyone isn't familiar with the identification of plant species, photographs of the most important species to be controlled on site was included below for ease of reference.



Lantana

Lantana camara



Bugweed

Solanum mauritanium





Syringa

Melia azedarach




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7. PROPOSED MANAGEMENT/CONTROL METHODS FOR MOST COMMON INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES


NB: THE PROPOSED CONTROL METHODS ARE ONLY RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT AT THE TIME. THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS EMPLOYED AT GREENMINED ENVIRONMENTAL ARE NOT REGISTERED PEST CONTROL OPERATORS (PCO) AND IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES THE SITE SHOULD ENSURE THAT THE EXPERT ADVICE AND OPINION OF A REGISTERED PCO IS SOUGHT PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CONTROL METHODS PERTAINING TO INVASIVE SPECIES.

SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p>Category 1b</p> <p>American bramble</p>		<p>Foliar Spray:</p> <p>Confront 360 SL Plenum 160 ME Glyph 360 SL Mamba 360 SL Access 240 SL Garlon</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ The underground runners make the bramble very difficult to eradicate and specialised herbicides has the best results. ✦ Apply as specified by supplier.




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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 5px;">Category 1b Black locust</p>		<p>Foliar Spray:</p> <p>Confront 360 SL Plenum 160 ME</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical Control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) ✦ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✦ If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. ✦ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✦ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✦ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Apply as specified by supplier


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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="text-align: center;">Category 1b</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Brazilian Pepper Tree</p>		<p>Foliar Spray:</p> <p>Lumberjack 360 SL Timbrel 360</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical Control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) ✦ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✦ If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. ✦ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✦ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✦ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Apply as specified by supplier


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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 5px;">Category 1b Bugweed</p>		<p>Foliar Spray:</p> <p>Confront 360 SL Starane 200 EC Tomahawk 200 Roundup Max 680 WG Tumbleweed 240 SL</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical Control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) ✦ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✦ If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. ✦ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✦ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✦ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Apply as specified by supplier

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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="text-align: center;">Category 2 Castor-oil Plant</p>		<p>Cut Stump / Frill:</p> <p>Confront 360 SL Plenum 160 ME Chopper 100 SL Hatchet 100 SL</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical Control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) ✦ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✦ If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. ✦ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✦ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✦ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Apply as specified by supplier



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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p>Category 1b</p> <p>Fountain Grass</p>		<p>Foliar Spray:</p> <p>Roundup</p>	<p><u>Herbicides</u></p> <p>✦ The species can be controlled by the usual industrial herbicides used on road sides.</p>




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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="text-align: center;">Category 1b</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Guava</p>		<p>Foliar Spray:</p> <p>Plenum 160 ME</p> <p>Cut stump / Frill:</p> <p>Chopper 100 SL Hatchet 100 SL</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✳ Pull out during seedlings stage ✳ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✳ If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. ✳ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✳ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✳ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides.

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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 5px;">Category 1b Inkberry</p>		<p>Cut Stump / Frill:</p> <p>Chopper 100 SL Hatchet 100 SL</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) ✦ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✦ If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. ✦ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✦ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✦ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Apply as specified by supplier




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<p style="text-align: center;">Category 1b</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lantana</p>	 <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;">© Exotic Plants</p>	<p>Foliar Spray:</p> <p>Plenum 160 ME Roundup Max 680 WG Tumbleweed 240 SL Glyph 360 SL Roundup Turbo 450 SL Hatchet 100 SL Mamba Max 480 SL</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) ✦ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✦ If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. ✦ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✦ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✦ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Apply as specified by supplier

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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="text-align: center;">Category 1b</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Large Cocklebur</p>		<p>Foliar Spray:</p> <p>Roundup</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) * Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. * If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. * Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. * File proof of delivery to the facility. * Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Apply as specified by supplier




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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p>Category 1b</p> <p>Large Thorn Apple</p>		<p>Foliar Spray:</p> <p>Roundup</p> <p><i>These plants are annual and die once seeds have ripened. Still it is very important to remove the dead plants as leaving them will result in vigorous grow-back the following season.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) * Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. * If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. * Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. * File proof of delivery to the facility. * Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Apply as specified by supplier


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<p style="text-align: center;">Category 1b</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mauritius Thorn</p>		<p>Foliar Spray:</p> <p>Roundup Max 680 WG Glyph 360 SL Mamba 360 SL Mamba Max 480 SL Roundup 360 SL Roundup Turbo 450 SL Garlon 480 EC</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) ✦ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✦ If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. ✦ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✦ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✦ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Apply as specified by supplier


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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="text-align: center;">Category 1b</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mexican Poppy</p>		<p>Foliar Spray:</p> <p>Access 240 SL</p> <p><i>These plants are annual and die once seeds have ripened. Still it is very important to remove the dead plants as leaving them will result in vigorous grow-back the following season.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) ✦ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✦ If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. ✦ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✦ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✦ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Apply as specified by supplier


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<p style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 5px;">Category 1b</p> <p style="background-color: red; color: white; padding: 5px;">Mexican Sunflower</p>		<p>Foliar Spray:</p> <p>Grazon DS {triclopyr (300 g/L) + picloram (100 g/L)}</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✳ Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) ✳ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✳ If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. ✳ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✳ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✳ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✳ Apply as specified by supplier


INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN



SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="background-color: red; color: black; padding: 5px;">Category 1b</p> <p style="background-color: red; color: black; padding: 5px;">Paraffin / Triffid weed</p>		<p>Foliar Spray:</p> <p>Confront 360 SL</p> <p>Plenum 160 ME</p> <p>Roundup Max 680WG</p> <p>Glyph 360 SL</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) ✦ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✦ If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. ✦ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✦ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✦ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Apply as specified by supplier

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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="text-align: center;">Category 1b</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Peanut Butter Cassia</p>		<p>Cut Stump / Frill:</p> <p>Chopper 100 SL Hatchet 100 SL</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) ✦ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✦ If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. ✦ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✦ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✦ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Apply as specified by supplier



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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="text-align: center;">Category 1b Queen of the Night</p>		<p>Full Cover Spray: MSMA 720 SL</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Plants can be chopped down, but the stem base must be dug up. ✦ Cut plants must be deeply buried or left on a cemented area until dried out. ✦ Chopped or broken branches are capable of taking root and forming new plants, therefore pieces should not be carted away or discarded. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Small plants can be sprayed and larger ones injected with MSMA.



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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="text-align: center;">Category 1b Red Sesbania</p>		<p>Foliar Spray (Seedlings <1m):</p> <p>Roundup 360 SL Roundup Max 680 WG Glyph 360 SL Mamba 360 SL Mamba Max 480 SL Springbok 360</p> <p>Foliar Spray (Seedlings 1 – 2 m):</p> <p>Roundup Max 680 WG Glyph 360 SL Mamba 360 SL Roundup 360 SL Garlon 4 EC</p> <p>Foliar Spray (Adult):</p> <p>Roundup Max 680 WG Chopper 100 SL Hatchet 100 SL</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) ✦ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✦ If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. ✦ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✦ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✦ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Apply as specified by supplier




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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="text-align: center;">Category 1b Spear Thistle / Scotch Thistle</p>		<p>Foliar Spray:</p> <p>Confront 360 SL Plenum 160 ME Access 240 SL</p> <p><i>These plants are annual and die once seeds have ripened. Still it is very important to remove the dead plants as leaving them will result in vigorous grow-back the following season.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) ✦ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✦ If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. ✦ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✦ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✦ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Apply as specified by supplier


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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="text-align: center;">Category 1b Seringa</p>		<p>Cut stump / Frill:</p> <p>Confront 360 SL Plenum 160 ME Chopper 100 SL Hatchet 100 SL Access 240 SL</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Pull out during seedlings stage ✦ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✦ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✦ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✦ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Apply as specified by supplier


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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="text-align: center;">Category 1b Thorned Bitter Apple</p>	 <p style="text-align: center; color: yellow;">Thorned Bitter Apple</p>	<p>Foliar Spray:</p> <p>Roundup Access 240 SL</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) ✦ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✦ If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. ✦ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✦ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✦ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Apply as specified by supplier


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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="text-align: center;">Category 1a – 3</p> <p>Wattle species</p>		<p>Seedlings – 1m</p> <p>Foliar Spray:</p> <p>Confront 360 LS Starane 200 EC Tomahawk 200 EC Volvoxypyr 200 EC Roundup 360 SL RoundUp Turbo 450 SL</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) ✦ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✦ If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. ✦ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✦ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✦ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Apply as specified by supplier


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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="text-align: center;">Category 1b Wild Tobacco</p>		<p>Foliar Spray:</p> <p>Access 240 SL 2,4,5- trichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4,5-T)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) * Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. * If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. * Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. * File proof of delivery to the facility. * Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Apply as specified by supplier

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SPECIES	PHOTO	HERBICIDES	CONTROL METHOD
<p style="text-align: center;">Category 1b</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Yellow Firethorn</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">Cut Stump / Frill:</p> <p>Access</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mechanical control</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Pull out during seedlings stage (before seed ripens) ✦ Disposal of eradicated plants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Dispose with general waste, ◆ Use in areas prone to erosions, ◆ Dispose of plant material into quarry pit. ✦ If seeds have ripened, pull out plants while making sure seeds do not fall out. ✦ Place plants in a black plastic bag and dispose of at an incineration facility to be destroyed. ✦ File proof of delivery to the facility. ✦ Alternatively, the removed plants can be buried in a trench of at least 1m deep. Grow-back will need to be controlled in this area, preferably with herbicides. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Herbicides</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✦ Apply as specified by supplier

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8. REFERENCES

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