

**PROPOSED MINING OF AGGREGATE ON A PORTION OF
PORTION 8 OF THE REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM
DRIEFONTEINEN 243, REGISTRATION DIVISION OF MOSSEL
BAY, WESTERN CAPE**

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN



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PREPARED FOR:

Haw and Inglis Civil Engineering (Pty) Ltd
Contact person: Jacques du Randt

Postal Address:

Private Bag X3

Durbanville

7551

PREPARED BY:

Greenmined Environmental

Contact person: Mrs. Y. Coetzee

Postal Address:

Suite 62

Private Bag X15

Somerset West

7129



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1. INTRODUCTION

Haw and Inglis Civil Engineering (Pty) Ltd intends to apply for a mining permit to mine 5 ha of on a portion of portion 8 of the remaining extent of the farm Driefonteinen 243 which falls in the Mossel Bay Local Municipality in the Registration Division of Mossel Bay RD, Western Cape Province.

The area earmarked for the proposed mining falls on a section of the farm that was previously used as an existing quarry and the intention of this application is to increase the existing quarry. The mining methods will make use of blasting means of explosives in order to loosen the hard rock. The material is then loaded and hauled out of the excavation to the mobile crushing and screening plants. The aggregate will be screened to various sized stockpiled. The aggregate will be stockpiled and transported to clients via trucks and trailers. All activities will be contained within the boundaries of the site. Blasting will only occur once every six (6) to eight (8) weeks.

The proposed mining area is approximately 5 ha in extent and the applicant, Haw and Inglis Civil Engineering (Pty) Ltd, intends to win material from the area for at least 2 years with a possible extension of another 3 years. The aggregate to be removed from the quarry will be used local construction and building projects in the vicinity. The proposed quarry will therefore contribute to the upgrading / maintenance of road infrastructure and building contracts in and around the Mossel Bay area.

The mining activities will consist out of the following:

- Stripping and stockpiling of topsoil;
 - Blasting;
 - Excavating;
 - Crushing;
 - Stockpiling and transporting;
 - Sloping and landscaping upon closure of the site; and ■
- Replacing the topsoil and vegetation the disturbed area.

The mining site will contain the following:

- Drilling equipment;
- Excavating equipment;
- Earth moving equipment;
- Static crushing and screening plants.
- Access Roads;
- Site Office (6m Containers);
- Security Gate;
- Site vehicles;
- Parking area for visitors and site vehicles;
- Vehicle service area;
- Wash bay;

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- Workshop (6m Containers);
- Salvage Yard;
- Bunded diesel (20 000l tank) and oil storage facilities;
- Generator on bunded area;
- Ablution Facilities (6m Container with Septic Tank);
- Weigh Bridge; and
- Demarcated general and hazardous waste area.

An Eskom connection will be used to power the infrastructure on site. All diesel storage will be below the threshold as mentioned in the EIA regulations of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No 107 of 1998) as amended 2017.

The proposed mining area will be reached via the existing access road to the quarry, making use of the existing internal/haul roads to access the material within the mining area. Trucks delivering the materials to the destinations will take the N2 national route. Marker info according to the SANRAL roads system N2-6 67.2E.

Any water required for the implementation of the project will be drawn from a borehole to be established on site, a water use authorization application will be made for this.

The site specific vegetation of the proposed mining footprint is a natural to near natural state within a well-established plant layer that represents the North Langeberg Sandstone Fynbos and the Albertina Sand Fynbos Vegetation units as classified by Mucina and Rutherford (2012).

The proposed Driefonteinen Quarry falls within the Fynbos biome. The prominent vegetation type found in the area of the proposed mining operation is the North Langeberg Sandstone Fynbos (FFs15, status LT) is a tall dense high rainfall form of fynbos shrubland on Table Mountain Sandstone that is rich in species of *Erica*, *Proteaceae* and *Restionaceae* (Cape Reeds). It occurs on hills from Albertina to Mossel Bay. Fragments of this type along the inland verge of the N2 are not in good condition on the inland verge, and have been converted to grass in places. Vegetation on the wider coastal verge is in better condition. There are no Threatened Red List species records for the N2 in section 23.

The quarry area also falls within the Albertina Sand Fynbos (FFd9) vegetation type. This vegetation unit occurs within isolated unmapped outliers near the Groot Brak River and between Potberg and De Hoop vlei. The patches of this vegetation unit almost always border a limestone fynbos type. When enclosed by limestone, it is often found in depressions which can be extensive. Plains and undulating hills with numerous dune slacks-forming the most extensive area of sand fynbos within the limestone fynbos area and occupying most of the depressions, valley and lower slopes. The vegetation is characterised by medium tall (1.5 – 2m tall) open shrub layer, together with a dense stratum of 1-1.2m tall shrubs and hemicryptophytes. It is structurally predominantly proteoid fynbos, but with extensive restoid fynbos in the watercourses and coastal edges.

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Although all the vegetation within the area has been removed. Small indigenous bushes, shrubs and grazing land surround the area. Any extensions to the mining area would extend into these areas, and the farm owner provisionally agreed to this.

This vegetation type is least threatened (North Langeberg sandstone Fynbos), with a target of 30%. Statutorily conserved (13%) in the Boosmansbos Wilderness Area with an additional 45% in the mountain catchment areas such as Langeberg –oos and Langeberg-west and Matroosberg. Some 8% transformed (due to cultivation).

The Albertina Sand Fynbos is classified as Vulnerable, with a target of 32%. About 5% statutorily conserved in De Hoop, Pauline Bohnen, Geelkranz, Kleinjongensfontein, Skulpiesbaai and Blomboschfontein Nature reserves, with an additional 2% protected in private conservation areas such as Rein's Coastal (Gouriqua) Nature Reserve, Die Duine etc. some 26% transformed for cultivation (Pasture) and pine plantations, but a large proportion has also been transformed by alien plants (*Acacia cyclops* and *A. Saligna*). In addition, large areas have been converted from proteoid Fynbos to restoid Fynbos by bush cutting for thatching. Erosion very low.

The eastern boundary of the North Langeberg sandstone fynbos has been set at Cloete's pass, but could equally well have been set at Robinsons pass. The area between the Robinsons and Cloete's passes has at least two near endemic proteaceae (*Leucospermum saxatile*, *paranmus longicaulis*) which extend west of the Gouritz river gap. More data are needed to determine an optimal boundary between the north Langeberg sandstone fynbos and FFs18 north Outeniqua sandstone fynbos based on species distributions and associated vegetation patterns.

The coastal range of the Aasvoëlberg, although isolated clearly fits within the FFs15 North Langeberg sandstone fynbos. However, we have tentatively included the southern slopes of the Aasvoëlberg within this unit.

Alien vegetation include *Pinus pinaster*, *Hakea sericea*, *Acacia mearnsii*, *Acacia cyclops* and *A. Saligna*, erosion is very low to moderate. Please refer to. for the Alien Invasive Management Plan for Driefonteinen Quarry.

According to the Mining and Biodiversity guidelines the mining area does fall within the Mining and Biodiversity area. Areas that are highlighted in brown falls within the highest risk biodiversity importance area which have a high risk for mining (DEA, 2013).

From the guideline, as mentioned above the area falls within a high biodiversity importance area.

In light of undisturbed nature of the earmarked area's vegetation cover, very little weeds and/or invasive plant species are present within the earmarked footprint area. However, the control of invasive plant species is an important aspect during all phases of the proposed activity. Therefore, an invasive plant control plan was developed for the site to be implemented during the 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.

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3. WHAT ARE ALIEN INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES?

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 has the ability to invade the natural vegetation.

Alien invasive plants and alien invasive infestations have several repercussions, which includes environmental, social and economic. Some of the more obvious issues are:

- ❖ These plants absorb and transpire a large amount of water, which is wasted/removed for use by indigenous plants. This leads to the reduction of water flow in the vicinity of water bodies and alters aquatic ecosystems.
- ❖ When invasive species are in close proximity to watercourses, the plants may alter riverbanks and highly increase the potential for erosion that could in turn impact the integrity of the watercourse and alter flood lines. This has negative consequences on associated ecosystems and all downstream water users.
- ❖ Large stands of alien invasive species result in loss of productive land resulting in associated negative economic and social impacts.
- ❖ Large infestations reduce the availability of land to indigenous species. This has ecological implications when biodiversity is directly impacted, and social implications when natural resources become scares.
- ❖ Alien invasive species increase the dry material ratio of the veldt, thereby directly increasing the veldt fire hazards.

Therefore, the benefits of eradicating and controlling alien invasive species extends to the social-, economic- and environmental aspects of South Africa.

Invasive species have been characterized as a “catastrophic wildfire in slow motion”. Thousands of invasive plants have infested hundreds of millions of hectares of land and water across the country causing massive disruptions in ecosystem function, reducing biodiversity and degrading ecosystem health. The health and function of forests, mountains, wetlands, and rivers have been affected by alien plant invasion which outcompete indigenous or endemic plant species and drain the water resources.

A species is considered invasive if it meets these two criteria:

- ❖ It is non-native to the ecosystem under consideration; and
- ❖ Its introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

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Appendix 1, of this document highlights, listed alien invasive species common in the Grassland Biome, including those that have been identified at the proposed Komani Quarry, that need to be controlled. The list also indicates the control methods to be applied.

4. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (Act No 43 of 1983)

South Africa has numerous problematic alien invader species. The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 was promulgated to amongst other things combat the invasion and spread of such species. The Act categorizes weeds into three categories, with varying degrees of action required for each category of weeds.

The Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, No. 43 of 1983, (CARA) as amended in March 2001, sets out the regulations regarding the control of invasive plants and weeds under Regulations 15 and 16 and provides lists of species declared as invasive plants and indicators of bush encroachment. The Regulations classify the listed alien invasive plants into three categories. The categories can be described as follows:

Category 1: Plants that are alien invasive species and must be eradicated and controlled. These species have little economic or social value and their invasive habits outcompete indigenous species, severely alter ecosystems and threaten local biodiversity.

Section 15A of CARA states that:

1. Category 1 plants may not occur on any land or inland water surface other than in biological control reserves.
2. A land user shall control any Category 1 plants that occur on any land or inland water surface in contravention of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) by means of the methods prescribed in regulation 15E.
3. No person shall, except in or for purposes of a biological control reserve –
 - a. establish, plant, maintain, multiply or propagate Category 1 plants;
 - b. import or sell propagating material of Category 1 plants or any Category 1 plants;
 - c. Acquire propagating material of Category 1 plants or any Category 1 plants.
4. The executive officer may, on good cause shown in writing by the land user, grant written exemption from compliance with the requirements of sub-regulation (1) on such conditions as the executive officer may determine in each case.

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Category 2: Species that have commercial or utility value and may only be grown in demarcated areas, in a controlled manner and under a permit.

Section 15B of CARA states that:

1. Category 2 plants may not occur on any land or inland water surface other than a demarcated area or a biological control reserve.
 - a. The executive officer may on application in writing demarcate an area as an area where Category 2 plants may occur, be established and be maintained.
 - b. An area in respect of which a water use license for stream flow reduction activities has been issued in terms of section 36 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) shall be deemed to be a demarcated area.
2. The executive officer shall demarcate an area for the occurrence, establishment and maintenance of Category 2 plants only if –
 - a. The Category 2 plants in the area are cultivated under controlled circumstances;
 - b. The land user concerned has been authorised to use water in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998);
 - c. The Category 2 plants or products of Category 2 plants in the area are demonstrated to primarily serve a commercial purpose, use as a woodlot, shelter belt, building material, animal fodder, soil stabilisation, medicinal or other beneficial function that the executive officer may approve; and
 - d. All reasonable steps are taken to curtail the spreading of propagating material of the Category 2 plants outside the demarcated areas.
3. When an area is demarcated for the occurrence, establishment and maintenance of Category 2 plants the executive officer may impose such additional conditions as may reasonably be deemed necessary to keep the Category 2 plants in the area in check.
4. No person shall sell propagating material of Category 2 plants or any Category 2 plants to another person unless such other person is a land user of a demarcated area or of a biological control reserve.
5. No person shall acquire propagating material of Category 2 plants or any Category 2 plants unless such material or such plants are intended for use in a demarcated area or in a biological control reserve.
6. Propagating material of Category 2 plants or Category 2 plants shall only be imported or sold in accordance with the provisions of the Plant Improvement Act, 1976 (Act No. 53 of 1976), the Agricultural Pests Act, 1983 (Act No. 36 of 1983) and the environment conservation regulations.
7. A land user shall control any Category 2 plants that occur on any land or inland water surface in contravention of the provisions of sub-regulation (1) by means of the methods prescribed in regulation 15E.
8. Unless authorised thereto in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), no land user shall allow Category 2 plants to occur within 30 meters of the 1:50 year flood line of a river, stream, spring, natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently, lake, dam or wetland.
9. The executive officer may, on good cause shown in writing by the land user, grant written exemption from compliance with one or more of the requirements of sub-regulations (1), (3), (5), (6), (8) and (9) on such conditions as the executive officer may determine in each case.

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Category 3: Species that often have ornamental value and may be grown where they currently exist but cannot be planted, propagated or traded.

Section 15C of CARA states that:

1. Category 3 plants shall not occur on any land or inland water surface other than in a biological control reserve.
2. Subject to the provisions of sub-regulation (3), the provisions of sub-regulation (1) shall not apply in respect of Category 3 plants already in existence at the time of the commencement of these regulations.
 - a. No land user shall allow Category 3 plants to occur within 30 meters of the 1:50 year flood line of a river, stream, spring, natural channel in which water flows regularly or intermittently, lake, dam or wetland.
 - b. The executive officer may impose such additional conditions as may reasonably be deemed necessary with regard to Category 3 plants already in existence at the time of the commencement of these regulations.
 - c. A land user must take all reasonable steps to curtail the spreading of propagating material of Category 3 plants.
 - d. The executive officer may, after consultation with the land user, issue a direction in terms of section 7 of the Act that Category 3 plants in existence at the time of the commencement of these regulations must be controlled by means of the measures prescribed in regulation 15F.
3. No person shall, except in or for purposes of a biological control reserve –
 - a. plant, establish, maintain, multiply or propagate Category 3 plants;
 - b. import or sell propagating material of Category 3 plants or any Category 3 plants;
 - c. acquire propagating material of Category 3 plants or any Category 3 plants.
4. The executive officer may, on good cause shown in writing by the land user, grant written exemption from compliance with one or more of the requirements of sub-regulations (1), (3) and (4) on such conditions as the executive officer may determine in each case.

The National Department of Agriculture is responsible for administering the CARA act and landowners having alien invasive species on their property may be penalised. Penalties can be in the form of fines or imprisonment. It is therefore important to have an alien invasive management plan in place that aims at primarily eradicating and secondly controlling alien invasive species. It is also important to keep records of all procedures followed and to have photographic records, as many alien invasive species are difficult to completely eradicate

National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No 10 of 2004)

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The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (NEM:BA) provides for the management and conservation of biological diversity and components thereof; the use of indigenous biological resources in a sustainable manner; the fair and equitable sharing of benefits rising from bio-prospecting of biological resources; and cooperative governance in biodiversity management and conservation within the framework of NEMA. The Act also gives effect to international Strategic Review of the Status of Biodiversity Management in the South African Mining Industry agreements relating to biodiversity. The Act states that the Minister of Environmental Affairs and Tourism may identify any process or activity in a listed ecosystem as a threatening process and will, thereafter, be regarded as an activity contemplated in Section 24(2)(b) of NEMA which states that:

- a. Specified activities may not be commenced without prior authorization from the Minister or MEC and specify such activities. This Act allows for any person, organization or organ of state to contribute to biodiversity management. Such a party may submit to the Minister a draft management plan for an ecosystem or species. Should the Minister approve the management plan, an agreement can be entered into regarding the implementation of the plan.
- b. The NEM:BA established the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) and gave it a mandate regarding monitoring, advising and co-coordinating biodiversity issues in South Africa.

The Alien and Invader Species (AIS) regulations was subsequently published in terms of section 97(1) of NEM:BA 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 plant species requiring compulsory control. These plants must be removed and destroyed and any species falling within this category is by law required to be eradicated from the environment. No permits should be sought or given to keep or propagate plant species falling within this category. Any form of trade or planting is strictly prohibited.

Category 1b: Invasive plants requiring compulsory control as part of alien invasive plant species control programme. These plants are considered to have high invasive potential, thus require removal and eradication. Plants falling within this category qualify for governmental sponsored alien invasive plants control and management programmes. Furthermore, no permits will be issued to keep or sell plant falling within this category.

Category 2: The plants falling within this category are alien invasive plants regulated by area or locality. These alien invasive plant species requires a demarcation permit in order to import, grow, breed, sell, buy or accept as gifts. However, no permit will be issued for invasive plant species within this category existing in riparian areas or zones.

Category 3: These alien invasive plant species are regulated by activity, thus an individual plant permit is required to import, grow, breed, possess, sell, buy, or move these plants. No permit is issued for Category 3 alien invasive plant species existing in riparian areas.

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In order to identify invasive plants in need of controlled/eradication from site, the plants specified in these groups must be used as a guideline.

5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Komani Quarry (Pty) Ltd is the responsible mining permit holder who owns the mine and will be accountable for the effectively implementation of this plan. The alien invasive management plan is legally binding and must be implemented to fulfil the requirements of relevant legislations and recommendation.

6. CONTROL OF ALIEN INVASIVE AND PROBLEM PLANT SPECIES

Alien plant invasions cause a decline in species diversity, local extinction of indigenous species and ecological imbalance. Thus, preventing the onset of an alien invasion, management of further spreading is required as problem plants outcompete indigenous plant species and quickly establish themselves in an area. In light of this, a national strategy was compiled identifying four primary programs to address the management of alien invasive plant species as listed below:

1. Prevention: Keep the invasive species out;
2. Early detection and rapid response: Detect and eradicate invasive species to stop them from spreading;
3. Control and management: Eliminate or control the problem of invasive species; and
4. Rehabilitation and restoration: Heal, minimize, or reverse the harmful effects from invasive species.

The occurrence of alien invasive plants not only affect the growth and distribution of natural endemic plants, they also use more water than indigenous plants, some have toxic fruits or leaves which when consumed could lead to fatalities. Therefore, alien invasive plant species need to be controlled or removed and the following section contains different methods that can be used.

The ultimate aim of an alien invasive management plan is to completely eradicate problem species from site. This is often very difficult as many of the species have seeds that remain viable for a very long time and even after physical removal of plants, the seeds germinate to form new infestations. An alien invasive management plan must therefore be an ongoing practice over many years and should follow the following phases:

1. The initial bulk eradication of alien invasive species by chemical or mechanical means, and in some instances biological control agents. This may also require rehabilitation if large stands of alien invasive species are removed. Local, indigenous species should be planted in the disturbed areas;
2. There should also be immediate follow up and all seedlings should be pulled out and removed. This should be done regularly, although the timeframes will vary from species to species depending on their growth forms and rates; and
3. Finally, monitoring of areas that appear to be under controlled must continue on at least an annual basis. Rehabilitated areas should also be monitored and action taken immediately if regeneration of problem plants occur.

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Various options are available for the control of alien invasive species, including mechanical, chemical and biological control. In most instances, mechanical means are utilised and include physical removal of plants. Research on use of herbicides has been conducted on many species and can be applied in conjunction with mechanical methods. For some species, herbicides have not yet been fully researched and/or herbicides have not been registered and these need to be mechanically controlled. 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.

Biological control of alien invasive species is an ongoing process with some biological control agents having been released on various alien invasive species showing varying degrees of success. Biological control options need to be carried out with specialist advice from academic or research institutes involved in research of alien invasive species.

Control options must take into account the species being controlled, as well as the ecosystem in which the control options are being applied. For instance, some of the herbicides registered for control of alien invasive species may not be used in riparian areas, while some should preferably be used in areas where natural grass cover occurs. Some herbicides should only be utilised after consultation with a Working for Water technical advisor.

The control options are discussed below as individual actions, but in many cases integrated measures (more than one (1) control measure) are taken for more effective control of alien invasive species.

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.

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.

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- ❖ 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.

7. **HANDLING AND DISPOSAL OF PLANT DEBRIS OR MATERIAL**

The unwanted plant material from mechanical or chemical clearing should not be kept on site as it attributes to the fire risk by providing fuel. Therefore, the following handling and disposal method could be utilized as some of the debris can offer services and some can be completely disposed of:

7.1 Stacking

- ❖ Stacking the cut material in heaps, or in windrows along slope contours to reduce erosion, facilitates easy access for follow-up. It also assists in containing the resulting fuel load and therefore the risk of uncontrolled fire;
- ❖ Keep stacks well apart to prevent fires from crossing easily; not less than five meters apart, this is naturally dependant on the size of the stack and the resulting fire intensity when they burn. Stockpile removed material into piles of 2 m high, 3 m wide windrows/stacks;
- ❖ Stack light branches separately from heavy timber (75 mm and more). Preferably remove heavy branches to reduce long burning fuel loads that can result in soil damage from intensely hot fire; and
- ❖ Do not make stacks under trees, power and telephone lines, within 30 meters of a fire belt or near watercourses, houses and other infrastructure.

7.2 Disposal

- ❖ Plant material should be used beneficially wherever possible, as opposed to disposing it at a landfill site where it takes up valuable airspace;
- ❖ Woody and dry material, provided no seeds are present, can be chipped and used as mulch or made available to the local community for firewood;
- ❖ Wet material and aquatic weeds should be combined with other organic matter and composted. Alternatively, it may be possible to use it for basket making, animal feed or other uses.
- ❖ Material which cannot be used beneficially must be disposed of at a registered and approved disposal site.

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- ❖ When removing material, take care to remove all debris, including shoots and seeds.

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8. CONTROL PHASES

Alien invasive plant species removal should ideally adopt a hands on approach. The combination of two or all three control methods could prove more effective than using one control method in combating the problematic plant species. Therefore, it is advisable that landowners/operators should:

- ❖ not allow conditions to develop on their land that will contribute to the spread of a wildfire;
- ❖ remove invasive alien plants that create large fuel loads or cause fires to burn intensely; and
- ❖ take steps to fireproof their property and possessions. These apply especially to those living on the edge of open areas or in close proximity to fire prone areas.

Furthermore, any control programme for alien vegetation must include the following three phases;

1. **Initial control:** drastic reduction of existing population;
2. **Follow-up control:** control of seedlings, root suckers and coppice growth; and
3. **Maintenance control:** sustain low alien plant numbers with annual control.

The initial control in most cases, involves mechanical methods and in the case of heavy infestation, machinery could be used. The initial control is a drastic measure to reduce the number of adult and large invasive plants.

The follow-up control serves are measures to reduce the ability of the mechanically removed plant species for coppice or having the infestation proliferate such as to negate the efforts of initial control. Therefore, follow up control of alien seedlings and coppice re-growth is essential to achieve and sustain the progress made with initial control work.

Maintenance control entails regular monitoring to prevent the occurrence of re-colonisation or re-infestation. The monitoring should take place timeously so to prevent infestation of the cleared area by another alien invasive plant species.

9. ALIEN INVASIVE PLANT ERADICATION TOOL

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;

- ❖ Identify areas where alien invasive species need to be eradicated and controlled. Take pictures of these sites so as to have a pre-control photographic reference of the site. In this way comparisons can be made at later stages to see if control measures are adequate.

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

- ❖ Prioritize management of plants according to the categories stipulated in the AIS regulations.
- ❖ Consider control options that will be applied in these areas. Consider integrated approaches and ensure approaches are not conflicting with each other. Also consider safety aspects such as trees on a slope which should not be felled but treated *in situ*.

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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.
- ❖ 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 neighbours to prevent seed dispersal of problem plants across boundaries.
- ❖ When removing alien invasive species from infested areas, always work from lower infested areas towards more infested areas and from higher-lying areas to lower areas;
- ❖ Try to remove alien invasive species when they are not seeding. If seeding, then seed heads should first be carefully removed and disposed of in a sealed bag so as not to spread the seeds;
- ❖ If soils are disturbed during the process, then these should be carefully levelled, slightly pressed down and covered with leaf litter or cut vegetation that is seed-free. Some alien invasive species release chemicals that suppress growth of other plants and these should not be utilised as leaf litter under any circumstances. The soil can also be re-seeded with indigenous vegetation;
- ❖ To reduce the risk of spread via seeds, flowers should be removed from the plants prior to seeding. To prevent further infestations, remove seeds, fruits, bulbs, corms, tubers and any other vegetative parts that may root from the site in sealed bags and dispose of safely. In some instances, these parts should be burnt on site immediately;
- ❖ Consider herbicide practices to integrate with physical removal where possible, with use of generic herbicides on alien invasive species without registered herbicides;
- ❖ Consider the uses of plants that will be removed. Options such as its potential for compost heaps (as long as it is seed free), potential as leaf litter (as long as it is seed free) and possible options for timber and cork markets. As stated earlier, some alien invasive species release chemicals that suppress growth of other plants and these should not be utilised as leaf litter under any circumstances.

Step 4: Monitor performance and change actions if necessary

- ❖ Conduct monthly inspections to enable early detection of grow back.
- ❖ Regularly follow up on areas where infestations were treated and re-apply control measures if necessary. Once again, take photographs of sites regularly and keep records of actions that were taken so that evidence is in place with regard to control measures that were successful and those that were not.

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- ❖ Consider rehabilitation of area cleared of invasive species at every stage of the control programme and consider the need to re-introduce local indigenous species to help the natural ecology stabilise within the areas.
- ❖ Consider training of employees. Courses range from introductory and awareness courses to those that qualify individuals as alien invasive control officers.

10. SITE SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

The groundcover of the proposed mining area currently comprises of a natural to near natural area with a well-established vegetation cover.



Figure 1: Photograph of the vegetation cover at the proposed mining area

In the circumstance very little weeds and invader plant species are present within the footprint area. Some species were however identified in the surrounding areas on the property, in particular associated with denuded area. The following species of concern are known to occur in the area (on occasion):

Category 1 Invader Plants

- 🌿 Australian albiza, Stink Bean (*Paraserianthes lophantha*)

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN



- Australian myrtle (*Leptospermum laeviatum*)
- Sweet hakea (*Hakea drupacea*)
- Parrots feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)
- Spaning broom (*Spartium junceun*)
- Fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*)
- Oleander (*Nerium oleander*)
- Red sesbania (*Sesbanie punicea*)
- Australian cheesewood, Sweet pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*)
- Bugweed (*Solanum mauritianum*),
- Pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana* & *C. Jubata*),

To prevent the dispersal of the invasive plant species to the non-infected sections of the proposed mining area, site management has to implement a vigilant invasive plant management programme and remove any invasive plants that may germinate within the mining footprint prior to and after the stripping of topsoil. A combination of the control methods, as prescribed in this plan, must be implemented throughout all the phases of the project.

The entire mining footprint area, in particular the topsoil heaps, must be monitored monthly, 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 as a result 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.

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN



Australian albiza, Stink Bean (*Paraserianthes lophantha*)



Australian myrtle (*Leptospermum laeviatum*)



Sweet hakea (*Hakea drupacea*)



Parrots feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)



INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN



Spanish broom (*Spartium junceum*)



Fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*)



Oleander (*Nerium oleander*)



Red sesbania (*Sesbania punicea*)



Australian cheesewood, Sweet pittosporum (*Pittosporum undulatum*)

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Bugweed (*Solanum mauritianum*),



Pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana* & *C. Jubata*),



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APPENDIX 1

PROPOSED MANAGEMENT/CONTROL METHODS FOR THE MOST COMMON ALIEN INVADER PLANT SPECIES

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN



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.

Acacia cyclops (Red eye wattle)



Category:	CARA 2002 – Category 2 NEMBA – Category 1b
Distribution:	In coastal areas, from the Cape Peninsula to the Eastern Cape.
Spread By:	Seeds dispersed by birds and animals.
Impact:	Red eye is a problem because competes with indigenous species for resources, which threatens biodiversity. It also has the ability to increase the severity of fire.
Uses:	Red eye is used in the commercial firewood industry in Western Cape.
General Description:	General description: An evergreen shrub 1.5-4m high, with bright green elongated leaves and yellow flowers, which was brought to South Africa for the primary purpose of stabilising shifting sand dunes in the Western Cape. Leaves: Straight, bright green leaves, with prominent parallel veins. Flowers: All year round (mainly October to February), with bright yellow globe-shaped flower heads. Fruit/seeds: Broad brown twisted pods, with black seeds encircled by a row of bright red.
Form:	Tree
Control Measures:	<p><u>Biological control:</u> Acacia seed weevils</p> <p><u>Mechanical and Chemical:</u> Seedlings & Saplings: Hand pull or hoe. Foliar sprays of Mamba 360 SL (150 ml/10l water) for saplings up to 1 m at 3 l/ha; Garlon 480 EC or Viroaxe (25-75 ml/10l water) for saplings up to 1.5 m at 0.5 to 1.5 l/ha; or Touchdown Forte for saplings up to 2 m at 3 l/ha. Young trees: Foliar sprays with Garlon 480 EC or Viroaxe (75 ml/10l water) at 3 l/ha. For mature plants: Cut or frill and apply Timbrel 360 SL (300 ml/10l water) at 1.5 l/ha to freshly cut areas. Cut and apply mycoherbicide (Stumpout[®]) to freshly cut stumps. Use triclopyr butoxyethyl ester (Garlon 480 EC or Viroaxe) in areas where grasses occur.</p>
Monitoring Measures:	Photographic records should be kept of infested areas and should be taken at each visit. Re-growth should be monitored 2 and 4 months after chemical application and treated as required. Heavily infested areas should be revisited and treated if and as necessary at least every 6 months.
Replacement Species:	Sand olive (<i>Dodonea angustifolia</i>)

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN



Pennisetum setaceum (Fountain grass)



Category:	a. 1b b. Sterile cultivars or hybrids are not listed
Form:	Grass
Control Measures:	<u>Chemical:</u> The species can be controlled by the usual industrial herbicides used on road sides such as Roundup <u>Mechanical:</u> Physical removal of the plants, including the underground parts. This should be done when not seeding. If seeding, then the seed heads should be carefully removed and burnt.
Monitoring Measures:	Photographic records should be kept and photographs taken on each site visit in areas of heavy infestation. Sites will need to be revisited, monthly to cut back and re-growth. With the removal of plants soils may become exposed and should be re-vegetated with grasses or indigenous species, mentioned below.
Replacement Species:	<i>Themeda triandra</i> <i>Melinis repens</i> <i>Eragrostis curvula</i>

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN



Sesbania punicea (Red sesbania)



Category:	Existing legislation: CARA 2002 – Category 1 NEMBA – Category 1b
Distribution:	It is found in all provinces in South Africa
Spread By:	Seed dispersal
Uses:	Ornament
Impact:	Competes with and replaces indigenous riverine and wetland species. Poisonous, especially the seeds, which are lethal to birds, mammals and reptiles
Description:	General description: A deciduous shrub or small tree growing up to 4m in height and has numerous slender branches. Leaves: Dark green, drooping, 100-200mm long, paired leaflets. Flowers: Red or orange flowers appear in dense sprays up to 25cm long from September to March. Fruit/seeds: Distinctive four-winged oblong brown pods 60-80mm long
Form:	Tree
Control Measures:	<p><u>Mechanical eradication</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><u>Herbicides</u></p> <p>Apply as specified by supplier</p> <p>Foliar Spray (Seedlings <1m): 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): Roundup Max 680 WG, Glyph 360 SL, Mamba 360 SL, Roundup 360 SL; Garlon 4 EC</p> <p>Foliar Spray (Adult): Roundup Max 680 WG, Chopper 100 SL, Hatchet 100 SL</p>
Monitoring Measures:	
Replacement Species:	Dwarf coral tree (<i>Erythrina humeana</i>), September bush (<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>), purple broom (<i>Polygala virgata</i>), wild pomegranate (<i>Burchellia bubalina</i>)



Cortaderia selloana (Pampas grass)



Category:	a. NEMBA – Category 1b b. Sterile cultivars or hybrids are not listed.
Distribution:	Western Cape, Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng
Spread by:	This grass spreads by seeds and rhizomes
Impact:	It forms large clumps which displace smaller indigenous species
Form:	Grass
General Description:	General description: A robust, tussock grass growing up to 3,5m in diameter with flowering stalks reaching 4m high. Leaves: Long slender leaves with narrowly tapering tips and grey or bluish-green in colour, often v-shaped in cross-section with rough margins. Flowers: Feathery silvery-white to pink or mauve flowers appearing from February-April. Fruit/Seeds: Produces from an open panicle, containing a large number of seeds.
Control Measures:	<u>Chemical:</u> Herbicides containing picloram are affective against seedlings. <u>Mechanical:</u> Physical removal of plants prior to seeding. Removal of seed heads prior to seeding.
Monitoring Measures:	Photographic evidence should be kept and photographs taken on each site visit in areas of heavy infestation. Sites will need to be revisited monthly (more frequent if necessary) to cut back stems that are starting to flower and for any re-growth. With the removal of plants soils may become exposed and should be re-vegetated with grasses or indigenous species of the genera below.
Uses:	Mostly used as an ornamental and for mine dump stabilization
Replacement Species:	East coast broomgrass (<i>Miscanthus capensis</i>), riverbed grass (<i>Pennisetum macrourum</i>), Cape thatching grass (<i>Chondropetalum tectorum</i>), papyrus (<i>Cyperus papyrus</i>)



Paraserianthes lophantha (Stink bean)



Category:	Existing legislation: CARA 2002 – Category 1 NEMBA – Category 1b
Distribution:	Western and Eastern Cape Provinces
Spread by:	It spreads by seeds
Impact:	It competes with and replaces indigenous species. Dense stands along watercourses are likely to reduce stream flow
Form:	Tree/Shrub
General Description:	General description: Evergreen shrub or tree growing 4-6m high which resembles the large-leafed black wattle (<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>). Leaves: Bipinnate, dark green leaves, paler below, up to 300 mm or longer and golden-hairy. Flowers: Cream-coloured flowers appear in dense, bottlebrush-like heads from June-August. Fruit/Seeds: Brown compressed seed pods with raised edges. The seeds emit a nauseating odour when crushed
Control Measures:	<u>Chemical:</u> Herbicides containing picloram are affective against seedlings. <u>Mechanical:</u> Physical removal of plants prior to seeding. Removal of seed heads prior to seeding.
Monitoring Measures:	Photographic evidence should be kept and photographs taken on each site visit in areas of heavy infestation. Sites will need to be revisited monthly (more frequent if necessary) to cut back stems that are starting to flower and for any re-growth. With the removal of plants soils may become exposed and should be re-vegetated with grasses or indigenous species of the genera below.
Uses:	Used as an ornament and as a honey source
Replacement Species:	blossom tree (<i>Virgilia oroboides</i>)

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Leptospermum laevigatum (Myrtaceae) (Australian myrtle)



Category:	Existing legislation: CARA 2002 – Category 1 NEMBA – Category 1b
Distribution:	Western and Eastern Cape Provinces
Spread by:	It spreads by seeds
Impact:	It forms dense and impenetrable stands which outcompete and replace indigenous species.
Form:	Tree/Shrub
General Description:	General description: A large and untidy, spreading shrub to small tree with dense branches up to 8m high. Leaves: Dull greyish-green, leathery leaves with rounded tips. Flowers: Solitary white flowers appear from August to October. Fruit/seeds: Green fruit capsules turning yellow and finally grey.
Control Measures:	<u>Chemical:</u> Herbicides containing picloram are affective against seedlings. <u>Mechanical:</u> Physical removal of plants prior to seeding. Removal of seed heads prior to seeding.
Monitoring Measures:	Photographic evidence should be kept and photographs taken on each site visit in areas of heavy infestation. Sites will need to be revisited monthly (more frequent if necessary) to cut back stems that are starting to flower and for any re-growth. With the removal of plants soils may become exposed and should be re-vegetated with grasses or indigenous species of the genera below.
Uses:	Used as shelter, hedging and ornamental purposes.
Replacement Species:	River nuxia (<i>Nuxia oppositifolia</i>)

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN



Hakea drupacea (Sweet hakea)



Category:	Existing legislation: CARA 2002 – Category 1 NEMBA – Category 1b
Distribution:	Western and Eastern Cape Provinces
Spread by:	It spreads by seeds
Impact:	Invades mountain fynbos
Form:	Tree/Shrub
General Description:	-Leaves: dark-green to grey- green smooth leaves, forming sharp pointy needles - Flowers: Cream, fragrant flowers from June to September -Fruit/seeds: Woody fruit capsules that are shiny yellowish-brown with dark warts, turning grey with age
Control Measures:	<u>Chemical:</u> Herbicides containing picloram are affective against seedlings. <u>Mechanical:</u> Physical removal of plants prior to seeding. Removal of seed heads prior to seeding.
Monitoring Measures:	Photographic evidence should be kept and photographs taken on each site visit in areas of heavy infestation. Sites will need to be revisited monthly (more frequent if necessary) to cut back stems that are starting to flower and for any re-growth. With the removal of plants soils may become exposed and should be re-vegetated with grasses or indigenous species of the genera below.
Uses:	Cultivated for hedging and firewood
Replacement Species:	Buddleja saligna

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN



Myriophyllum aquaticum (Parrots Feather)



Category:	Existing legislation: CARA 2002 – Category 1 NEMBA – Category 1b
General Description:	General description: A spirally leaved aquatic plant capable of forming dense infestations in waterways. Leaves: Pale green, finely divided, feather-like and arranged in whorls. Flowers: Tiny, solitary, inconspicuous cream flowers forming in the axils of the leaves from May-September. Fruit/Seeds: Does not produce fruits
Form:	Aquatic
Control Measures:	<u>Mechanical:</u> Seedlings & saplings: Hand pull. All plants: Cut close to ground.
Monitoring Measures:	Photographic records should be kept of infested areas and should be taken at each visit. Re-growth should be monitored 2 and 4 months after chemical application and treated as required. Heavily infested areas should be revisited and treated if and as necessary at least every 6 months.
Replacement Species:	Creeping Ludwigia (<i>Ludwigia stolonifera</i>), Water parsnip (<i>Sium repandum</i>), water chestnut (<i>Trapa natans</i>)

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN





Spartium junceum (Spanish broom)



Category:	CARA 2002 – Category 1 NEMBA – a. 1b in Eastern Cape and Western Cape. b. 3 in Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North-West and Northern Cape.
Distribution:	Eastern and Western Cape, Gauteng, Mpumalanga
Spread By:	Seed dispersal.
Impact:	Competes with and replaces indigenous species. Reduces grazing potential of the land. Poisonous.
General Description:	General description: A reed-like, multi-stemmed shrub growing up to 2,5m in height. Leaves: Leaves are blue-green, silky beneath, and deciduous. Flowers: Fragrant yellow flowers are borne in terminal clusters 30-40cm long from August to November. Fruit/seeds: Fruits are flattened brown pods to 75mm long initially covered with white silky hairs.
Form:	Weed
Uses:	Ornament, hedging.
Control Measures:	<u>Mechanical:</u> Seedlings & saplings: Hand pull. All plants: Cut close to ground.
Monitoring Measures:	Photographic records should be kept of infested areas and should be taken at each visit. Re-growth should be monitored 2 and 4 months after chemical application and treated as required. Heavily infested areas should be revisited and treated if and as necessary at least every 6 months.
Replacement Species:	Cape honeysuckle (<i>Tecoma capensis</i>), honey euryops (<i>Euryops virgineus</i>), rattlepod/canary-bird bush (<i>Crotalaria capensis</i>), bush-tick berry (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>), Natal laburnum (<i>Calpurnia aurea</i>).

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN



Nerium oleander (Apocynaceae) (Oleander)	
	
Category:	CARA 2002 – Category 1 NEMBA – a. 1b in Eastern Cape and Western Cape. b. 3 in Free State, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North-West and Northern Cape.
Distribution:	Eastern and Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga.
Spread By:	Seed dispersal.
Impact:	Competes with indigenous species. All parts of the plant are highly toxic and lethal to humans, birds and other animals.
General Description:	General description: An evergreen shrub or small tree growing up to 6m high. Leaves: Dark, dull-green elongated leaves that are paler below with distinctive veins and a prominent midrib. Flowers: Pink, red or white flowers that are slightly aromatic with a single row of petals appearing from September to March. Fruit/seeds: Bears reddish-brown fruit follicles which are finger-like and 10-20cm long.
Form:	Shrub, small tree
Uses:	Ornament and screening.
Control Measures:	<p><u>Mechanical:</u></p> <p>Seedlings & saplings: Hand pull. All plants: Cut close to ground.</p>
Monitoring Measures:	<p>Photographic records should be kept of infested areas and should be taken at each visit.</p> <p>Re-growth should be monitored 2 and 4 months after chemical application and treated as required.</p> <p>Heavily infested areas should be revisited and treated if and as necessary at least every 6 months.</p>

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Replacement Species:	September bush (<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>), Pride-of-de-Kaap (<i>Bauhinia galpinii</i>), dune poison bush (<i>Acokanthera oblongifolia</i>).
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INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN



Pittosporum undulatum (Australian cheesewood)



Category:	Existing legislation: CARA 2002 – Category 1 NEMBA – Category 1b
Distribution:	Western Cape.
Spread By:	Seed dispersal
Uses:	Ornament, hedging, shelter.
Impact:	Competes with and replaces indigenous species. Indigenous birds might neglect the dispersal of indigenous plants as a consequence of their preference for the fruits of this alien species.
Description:	Leaves:Dark green, shiny leavers tapering at both ends. Flowers:Fragrant white flowers in terminal clusters from August to September. Fruit/seeds:Showy, orange turning brown capsules.
Form:	Tree

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN



<p>Control Measures:</p>	<p><u>Mechanical eradication</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><u>Herbicides</u></p> <p>Apply as specified by supplier</p> <p>Foliar Spray (Seedlings <1m): 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): Roundup Max 680 WG, Glyph 360 SL, Mamba 360 SL, Roundup 360 SL; Garlon 4 EC</p> <p>Foliar Spray (Adult): Roundup Max 680 WG, Chopper 100 SL, Hatchet 100 SL</p>
<p>Monitoring Measures:</p>	
<p>Replacement Species:</p>	<p>Pittosporum viridiflorum.</p>

INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN



INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES MANAGEMENT PLAN

Solanum mauritianum (Bugweed)



Category:	1b
Distribution:	Western Cape, Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Mpumalanga, Gauteng, and Limpopo
Spread By:	Seed dispersal
Impact:	Competes with and replaces indigenous riverine and forest margin species. Also competes with young trees in plantations, particularly pines and black wattle, inhibiting growth and causing stem deformation. It is a host of the KwaZulu-Natal fruit fly which is an economic pest. It has no fodder value and the plants are generally avoided by grazing animals. The unripe fruits are poisonous and the hairy leaves and stems can cause allergic dermatitis and asthma
General Description:	Evergreen shrub or small tree growing up to 4m high. Leaves: Leaves are bright green above, paler below, with sharply toothed margins Flowers: Bright yellow, showy, trumpet-shaped flowers in terminal sprays from October to May. Fruit/seeds: Brown, shiny fruit capsules 12-20cm long that split open to release papery winged seeds.
Form:	Shrub
Uses:	Ornament. Birds eat the fruits
Control Measures:	<u>Mechanical:</u> Seedlings & saplings: Hand pull. All plants: Cut close to ground.
Monitoring Measures:	Photographic records should be kept of infested areas and should be taken at each visit. Re-growth should be monitored 2 and 4 months after chemical application and treated as required. Heavily infested areas should be revisited and treated if and as necessary at least every 6 months.
Replacement Species:	Weeping sage (<i>Buddleja auriculata</i>), false olive (<i>Buddleja saligna</i>), sagewood (<i>Buddleja salviifolia</i>), large spurflower bush (<i>Plectranthus ecklonii</i>), healing-leaf tree (<i>Solanum giganteum</i>), wild medlar (<i>Vangueria infausta</i>)