

Declared Plant Policy
under the Natural Resources Management Act 2004



Government
of South Australia

dog rose (*Rosa canina*)

Dog rose was introduced into South Australia by the early settlers as a garden ornamental and hedge plant. It has become naturalised on roadsides, neglected pasture and native vegetation in the higher rainfall regions of the State.

Management Plan for Dog Rose

Outcomes

- Prevent losses of pasture or of the amenity value of recreational land due to dog rose.

Objectives

- Destroy high priority infestations of dog rose in the control areas, as determined by the NRM authorities
- Contain any intractable infestations in these areas.
- Prevent further spread of dog rose into currently uninfested areas

Implementation

- NRM authorities in the active control areas to ensure high priority infestations, as determined by the authority, on private or public land are destroyed.
- These NRM authorities to destroy small infestations on road reserves and recover costs from adjoining landowners.
- Any infestations too large for immediate destruction in these areas to be the subject of plans for containment and progressive reduction.

Regional Implementation

Refer to regional management plans for further details.

NRM Region	Actions
Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges	Manage sites
Alinytjara Wilurara	Limited action
Eyre Peninsula	Limited action
Kangaroo Island	Monitor
Northern and Yorke	Manage sites
South Australian Arid Lands	Limited action
South Australian Murray Darling Basin	Protect sites
South East	Manage sites

Declaration

To implement this policy, dog rose is declared under the *Natural Resources Management Act, 2004* throughout the whole of the State of South Australia. The sale or transport of the plant, by itself or as a contaminant of produce, is prohibited. NRM authorities in the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges, Northern and Yorke, SA Murray Darling Basin and South East NRM regions, may require land owners to control dog rose plants growing on their land. NRM authorities in these regions are required to control plants on road reserves and may recover costs from the adjoining land owners.

Dog rose is declared in category 2 under the Act, for the purpose of setting maximum penalties and for other purposes. Any permit to allow its movement or sale can only be issued by the Chief Officer pursuant to section 188.

The following sections of the Act apply to dog rose throughout each of the NRM regions noted below:

Sections of Act	Region							
	AMLR	AW	EP	KI	NY	SAAL	SAMDB	SE
175(1) Prohibiting entry to area								
175(2) Prohibiting movement on public roads	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
177(1) Prohibiting sale of the plant	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
177(2) Prohibiting sale of contaminated goods	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
180 Requiring notification of infestations								
182(1) Landowners to destroy the plant on their properties								
182(2) Landowners to control the plant on their properties	X				X		X	X
185 Recovery of control costs on adjoining road reserves	X				X		X	X

Review

This policy is to be reviewed by 2020 or in the event of a change in one or more regional management plans for dog rose.

Weed Risk

Invasiveness

Dog rose invades grasslands and grassy woodland, sclerophyll forest and woodland, riparian, rock outcrops, pastures and pine plantations. Infestations occur primarily in lightly shaded and sunny positions.

The brightly coloured fleshy fruit is an attractive food for frugivorous birds and mammals, which then excrete the seed in a state ready to germinate. This accounts for its rapid spread in native bushland in the eastern States of Australia.

Impacts

Dog rose can have serious impacts on pasture productivity. It has no fodder value, and once clumps of the weed become numerous there is a considerable loss of pasture production through competition with productive pasture species. Its potential to take over pasture has been demonstrated in the Western District of Victoria where the climate is comparable to that

of the southern pasture regions of SA. It also provides harbour for rabbits and foxes. It also invades disturbed native vegetation in high rainfall areas, diminishing its conservation value.

Potential distribution

Dog rose is adapted to humid and sub-humid cool to temperate regions, where it is most common in areas receiving more than 550 mm annual rainfall. However, it is more tolerant of drought than sweet briar, and therefore extends further into the agricultural zone on roadsides, in moist gullies and protected sites around trees, on creek banks and along fence lines.

Feasibility of Containment

Control costs

The long-term control of established infestations in pasture may require the integration of a number of techniques including mechanical removal, pasture management, grazing management, herbicide application, regular monitoring and replacement with appropriate plants. Established plants can be removed by hand grubbing, and large dense stands may require bulldozing or pulling with tractor and chain.

The most economical time to control dog rose is when the plants are young. Heavy grazing will help to prevent seedling establishment and vigorous perennial pastures provide sufficient competition to reduce the incursion. Herbicides can be applied to dog rose as foliar sprays, basal bark treatment or through cut stump application. Control in native vegetation usually requires spot spraying or cut-and-swab of individual plants.

Persistence

Dog rose plants live for many decades, regrowing from the perennial woody rootstock. The seeds remain viable in the soil for 3 to 4 years.

In their first year or two, dog rose plants are vulnerable to grazing, particularly by sheep, goats and rabbits. However, established bushes have enough prickly stems to deter grazing animals from feeding on the young growth.

Current distribution

In SA, the main infestations of dog rose are concentrated in the Mount Lofty Ranges and Mid-North regions. There are scattered infestations in the southern Flinders Ranges, eastern Kangaroo Island, South East, Yorke Peninsula and lower Eyre Peninsula.

State Level Risk Assessment

Assessment using the Biosecurity SA Weed Risk Management System gave the following comparative weed risk and feasibility of containment scores by land use:

Land use	Weed Risk	Feasibility of control	Response at State Level
Grazing - southern	medium 51	high 15	protect sites
Forestry	negligible 5	medium 41	limited action
Native vegetation	low 38	high 30	monitor

Considerations

Dog rose was first proclaimed for a small number of local government areas in the South East Adelaide Hills in 1984 as an “agricultural pest plant” due to concerns that infestations on roadsides and neglected pastures would become intractable. It is still used as a rootstock for grafting roses, and there is a cultivar for this purpose recognised in Australia as the Adelaide form. It is also a main source of the rose hips used in herbal medicine.

Risk assessment at the State level implies monitoring infestations in native vegetation and protecting sites in southern perennial grazing. Regional management plans vary according to regional habitats and presence of the weed. In the Adelaide and Mount Lofty Ranges and South East regions infested sites are managed. The SA Murray Darling Basin region aims to protect sites. Infestations are monitored in the Kangaroo Island and Northern and Yorke regions, and only limited action is necessary in the Alinytjara Wilurara, South Australian Arid Lands and Eyre Peninsula regions.

Synonymy

Rosa canina L., Sp. Pl. 491 (1753)

Taxonomic synonyms:

Rosa ciliato-sepala Blocki, Bot. Centralbl. Deutschl. 41: 309 (1890)

Rosa corymbifera Borkh., Vers. Forstbot. Besch. 319 (1790)

Rosa dumetorum Thuill., Fl. Env. Paris, ed. 2. 250 (1799)

Other common names include briar rose, fheirdhris, haggebutt, hunderose and stenros.

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Minister for Sustainability, Environment and
Conservation

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