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INVASIVE ALIEN PLANT CONTROL PLAN (ACP) FOR: PORTION 152 OF FARM 215, UITZIGT, KNYSNA

In terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEM:BA Act No 10 of 2004, Amended October 2014) and Invasive Species Regulations (October 2014)



Compiled by	HilLand Environmental
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Invasive Alien Plant Control Plan (ACP) for Portion 152 of Farm 216, Uitzicht, Knysna

Submitted to:

1. DEA - Biosecurity Compliance

Stiaan Kotze

2. OSCAE permit – Knysna Municipality

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

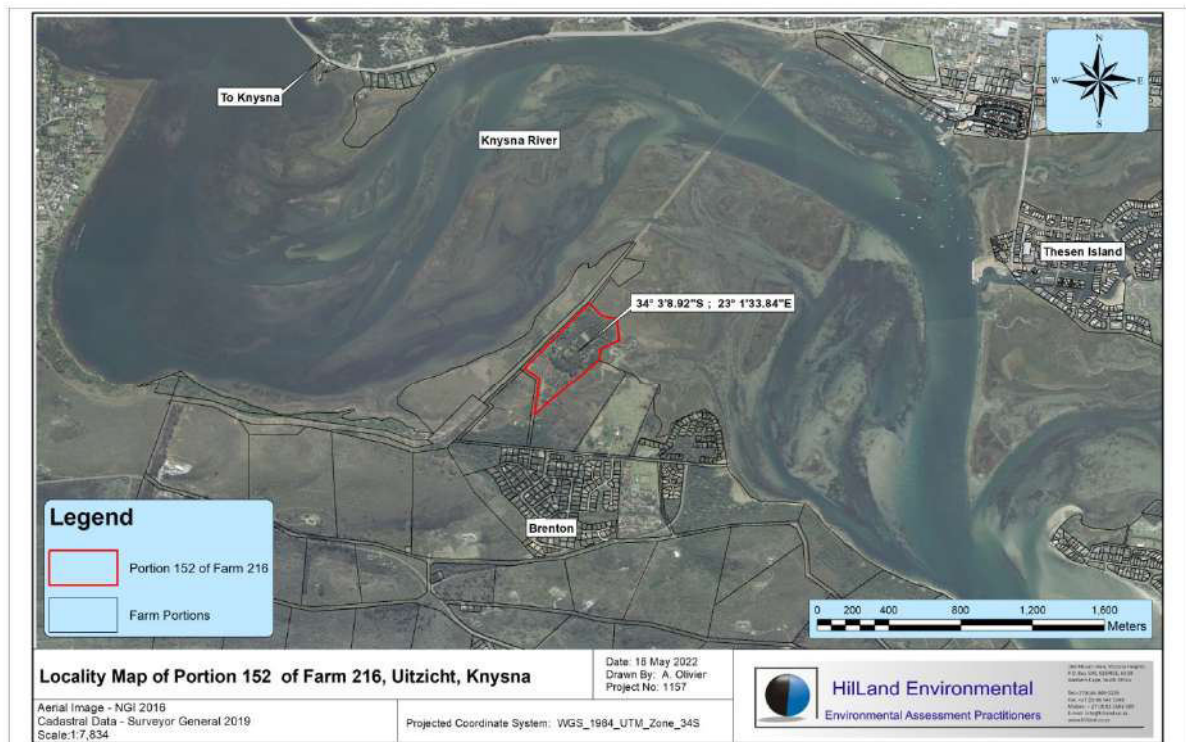
HillLand Environmental have been appointed by **R. Neethling**, owner of Portion 152 of Farm 216, Uitzicht, Knysna, as Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioners (EAPs), to prepare an Invasive Alien Plant Control Plan (ACP) in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2014).

Portion 152 of Farm 216 is a 11.29 Ha property located south of the Knysna Estuary, just west of Brenton on Lake. The property is zoned as Agricultural Zone I and has been used for various agricultural and residential activities over time.

The north eastern section still supports remnants of Knysna Sand Fynbos which are heavily infested with Port Jackson. The area around the homestead is mostly gardens with various exotic palm trees and cycads which the previous owner collected.

The south western section is infested with mostly Port Jackson. Small areas of Spanish reed, Pine, Black Wattle and Blackwood are also evident as well as various other general weedy species.

The previous owner has been doing alien clearing at various ad hoc intervals over period that they owned the property and after the 2017 fires did some selective clearing and stacking in windrows for burning. There is evidence of previous clearing and previous burning. The clearing has however not been systematic or complete since the 2017 fires and as a result the property needs some serious attention as far as alien management and getting it back under control.



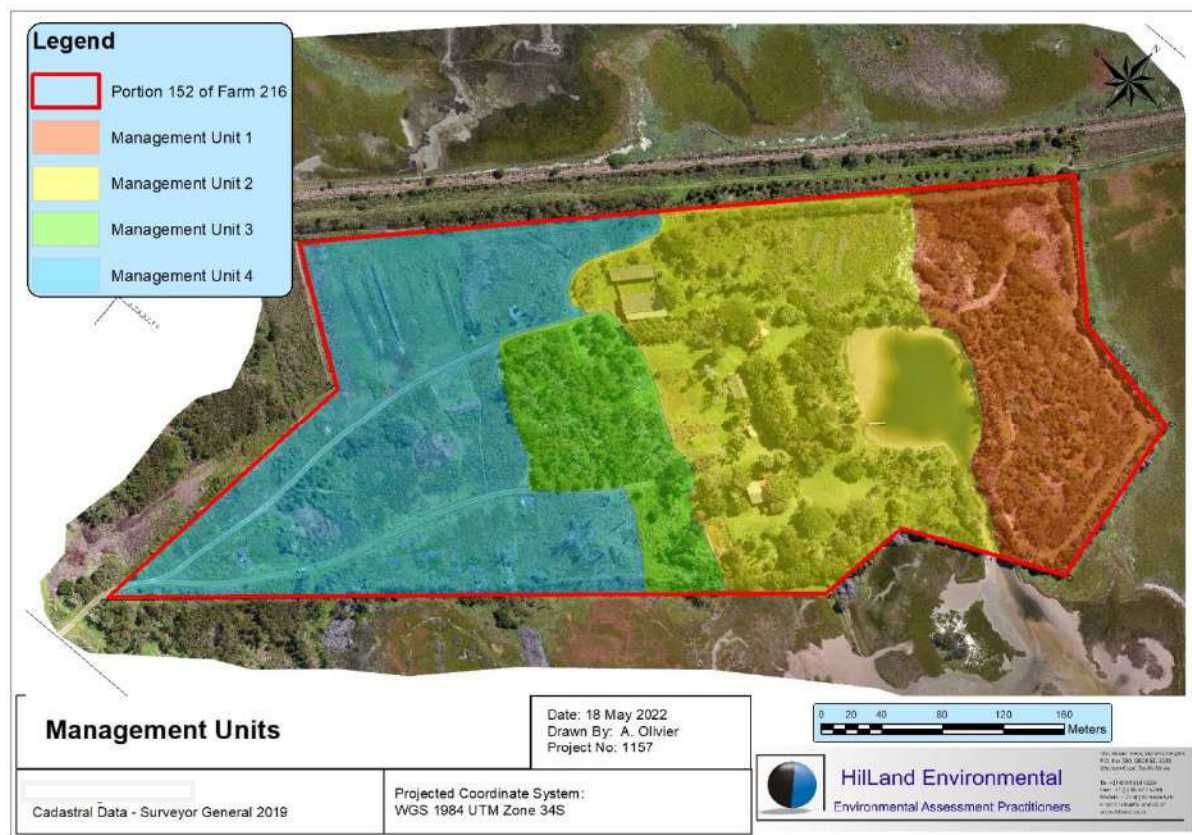
The most abundant alien invasive species is *Acacia saligna* with other less dominant species such as *Acacia mearnsii*, *Acacia cyclops*, *Acacia melanoxylon*, *Pinus*, *Lantana*, *Solanum*, *Eucalyptus* and *Arundo donax*.

The new owner intends to do the alien clearing themselves part-time, and with small teams who specialise in alien clearing – depending on budget and timeframes.

The initial alien clearing will be done over the course of three (3) years systematically. Initial clearing will be completed by the end of 2025 and a 6-monthly follow-up of seedling recruitment will be ongoing into the future as part of the general property management and environmental duty of care.

To effectively control alien invasive vegetation on the property and ensure successful rehabilitation, four (4) management units have been set out and three (3) years have been assigned to complete the initial clearing on the property with follow-up control to be done throughout the lifetime of the property.

Clearing will commence in the areas of dense alien vegetation and thereafter focus on the areas of lesser infestation. At the same time general management around the homestead will continue.



The desired result of this plan is as follows:

- **Fire risk reduction** – active management of the alien invasive vegetation on the property and reduction in the fuel loads (especially previously cut vegetation that has been left in stacked rows on-site).

The new landowner has already become a member of the Southern Cape Fire Protection Association (SCFPA) and the FPA have already been to site to advise as to how to deal with the previously cleared and stacked alien vegetation. The FPA have advised that the grass surrounding these stacks (mostly kikuyu and buffalo) needs to be mowed to form a firebreak around the stacked rows prior to a controlled stack burn under their direction. This mowing is currently in progress.

All newly cut branches will be treated in the same method by stacking in the mowed area and then burning when the FPA agree the time is correct and in accordance with the required burn permit from the municipality.

All logs will be stacked and dried for firewood.

This ACP takes this method into account for all alien clearing as indicated below.

- **Sound property management** - the various areas of the property will be managed to ensure that the alien vegetation is kept out and the various historic uses of the property can continue (garden and mowed areas) and the restoration of the natural areas.

Through clearing the alien vegetation and managing the property, various other historic activities on the property will become visible and these will need to be dealt with accordingly. This includes removal of material that has apparently been dumped over the years by the previous owner - including sawdust, scrap metal and building rubble noted lying around the property.

Mowing the areas of kikuyu to keep them under control and prevent encroachment into the surrounding areas.

- **Conservation** – reducing the density of alien invasive vegetation on the property and ensuring rehabilitation of indigenous fynbos and thicket vegetation on the north eastern section of the property where it has not been historically transformed.

The vulnerability and risk of increased infestation of alien invasive species remains high due to the long history of infestation and the nature of the seed bank present in the soil. The implementation of the control plan will assist in the long-term managing of alien vegetation and subsequent re-growth on the property. The main goal of the plan is to keep the property free of alien invasive species and as such continual follow-up control will be required. In the event of a fire, there will once again (as experienced after the June 2017 fire) be mass alien seedling germination as they are stimulated by fire and more frequent follow-up control will be essential.

The north eastern and south western sections of the property burned in the 2017 fires that went through Knysna, the middle section of the property which contains the buildings was largely protected with only isolated trees burning.

INTRODUCTION

This alien control plan has been produced in terms of Section 76 of NEM:BA and monitoring, control and eradication plan guidelines (dated: 30 September 2015).

Portion 152 of Farm 216, hereafter referred to as 'the property' is an 11.29 ha property in Uitzicht, Knysna. The property was historically utilised for residential purposes. The previous owner started clearing alien invasive species after the 2017 fire, however this has not been complete and there is mass infestation as well as cut material stacked in rows waiting to be burnt.

The western section of the property consists mostly of kikuyu and Buffalo grass with larger bushes scattered throughout. The northern section is more vegetated and consists of

remnant patches of Knysna Sand Fynbos and thicket, however this area is highly infested with Port Jackson (*Acacia saligna*).

Several buildings form part of the main homestead and garden with various palm trees and cycads which the previous owner collected.

Google Earth aerial images from 2006 to 2022:



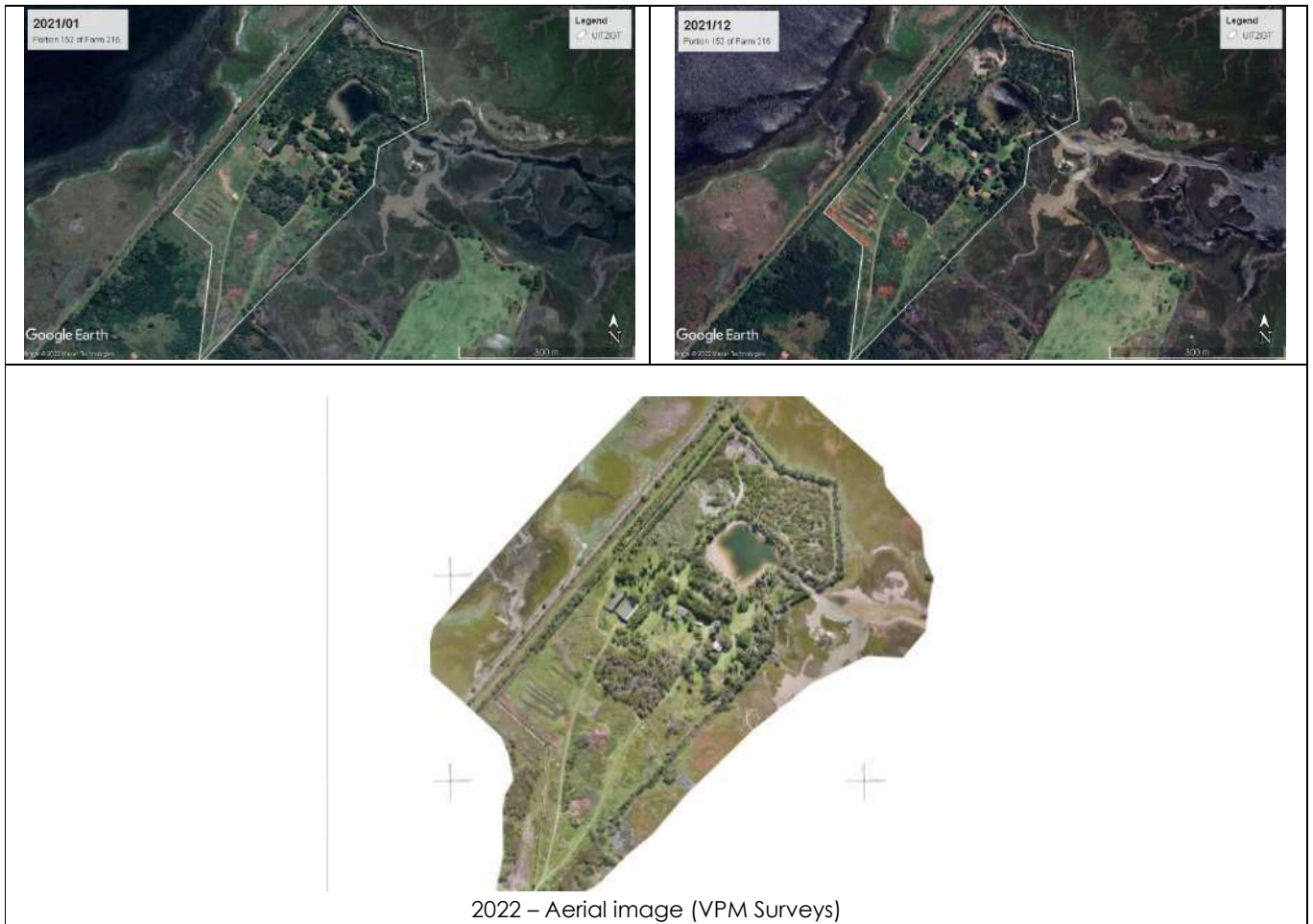
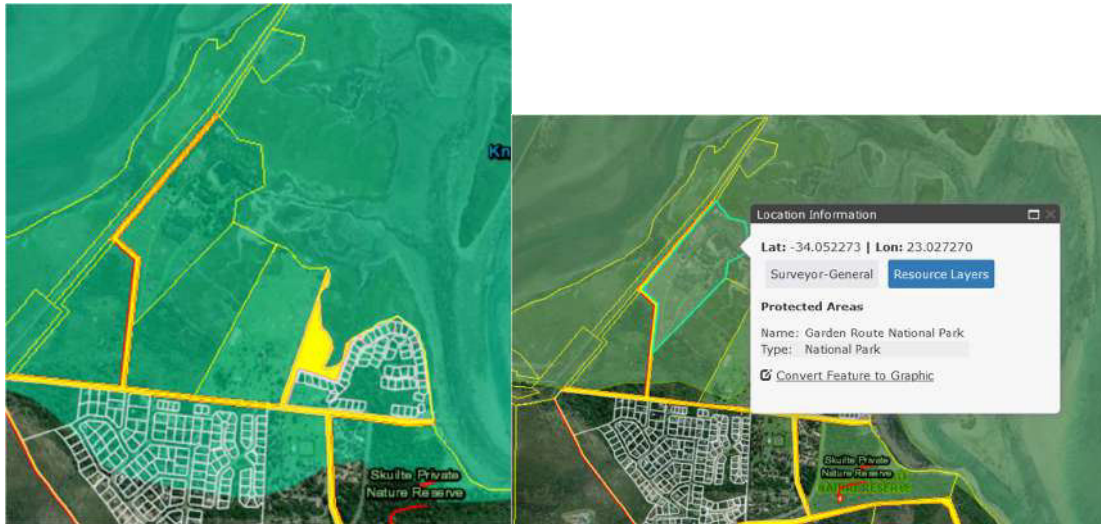


Table 1: Property details

Property number	Portion 152 of Farm 216
Land use	Agriculture I
Size	11.29ha
Contact person	Mr Rudi Neethling Cell: 083 445 2593 Email: rudisroses@gmail.com
GPS	34°3'8.92"S 23°1'33.84"E

BIODIVERSITY CONTEXT

According to the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (2017), the property does not form part of an Ecological Support Area (ESA) or a Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA) as it is indicated as being part of the Protected Area.

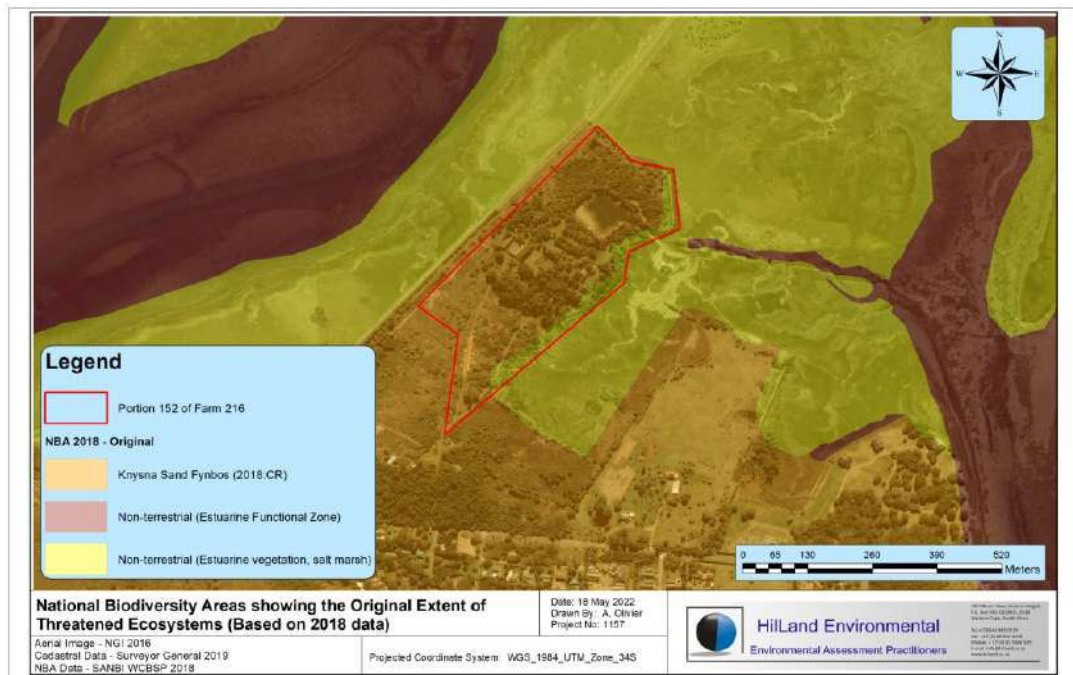
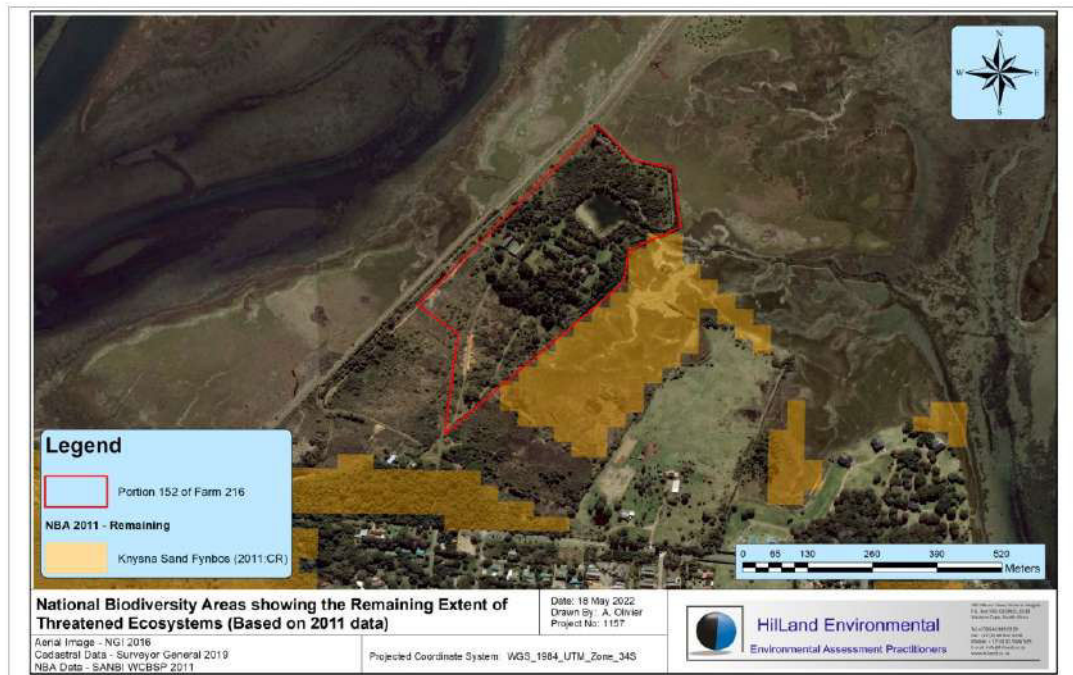


Left above indicates the Estuary Functional Zone and right above indicates the inclusion of the property in the GRNP – the property is however private property and there is no formal agreement with SANParks to form part of the GRNP.

The property neighbours the Garden Route National Park and falls within the Knysna National Lake Area.



The National Biodiversity Areas 2011 remaining extent mapping shows the property as mostly transformed, while the NBA, 2018 data show the original extent of threatened ecosystems and maps the entire property as forming part of critically endangered Knysna Sand Fynbos.



Alien plant species present on the property consist of Port Jackson (*Acacia saligna*), Pine (*Pinus* species), Black Wattle (*Acacia mearnsii*), Blackwood (*A. melanoxylon*), Rooikrans

(*Acacia cyclops*), Gum (*Eucalyptus* species), Stinkblaar (*Datura stramonium*), Lantana (*Lantana camara*), Bugweed (*Solanum mauritianum*) and Spanish reed (*Arundo donax*).

The protected tree, *Sideroxylon inerme* (Milkwood), has been planted along the fence line in the north by the previous owner resulting in the formation of thicket in these areas.

Care must be taken to avoid damage to these trees while alien clearing takes place as no disturbance, removal and / pruning without a NFA licence may take place.

Removal of moribund growth and removal of dead wood should allow for the establishment of new young growth and will encourage species diversity.

Photographic record of the property:

	
Windrow waiting for stack burn	Port Jackson requiring removal
	
Dense Port Jackson after fire – area not cleared since 2017	Port Jackson invading into the lawn areas
	
Dense stands of Port Jackson around the estuary	Previous clearing stack waiting for burn

	
Old and young pine	Areas already cleared of alien with only few scattered individual species requiring follow-up
	
Garden area	Garden area
	
Cluster of young Black Wattle	Garden area
	
Dumped sawdust and Spanish reed	Dumped sawdust and Spanish reed

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE CONTROL PLAN

The purpose of this plan is to systematically clear the property of invasive alien plants.

Alien control will be conducted systematically by the owners (part-time) or through contract personnel. The plan is to implement initial clearing methods over a period of **three**

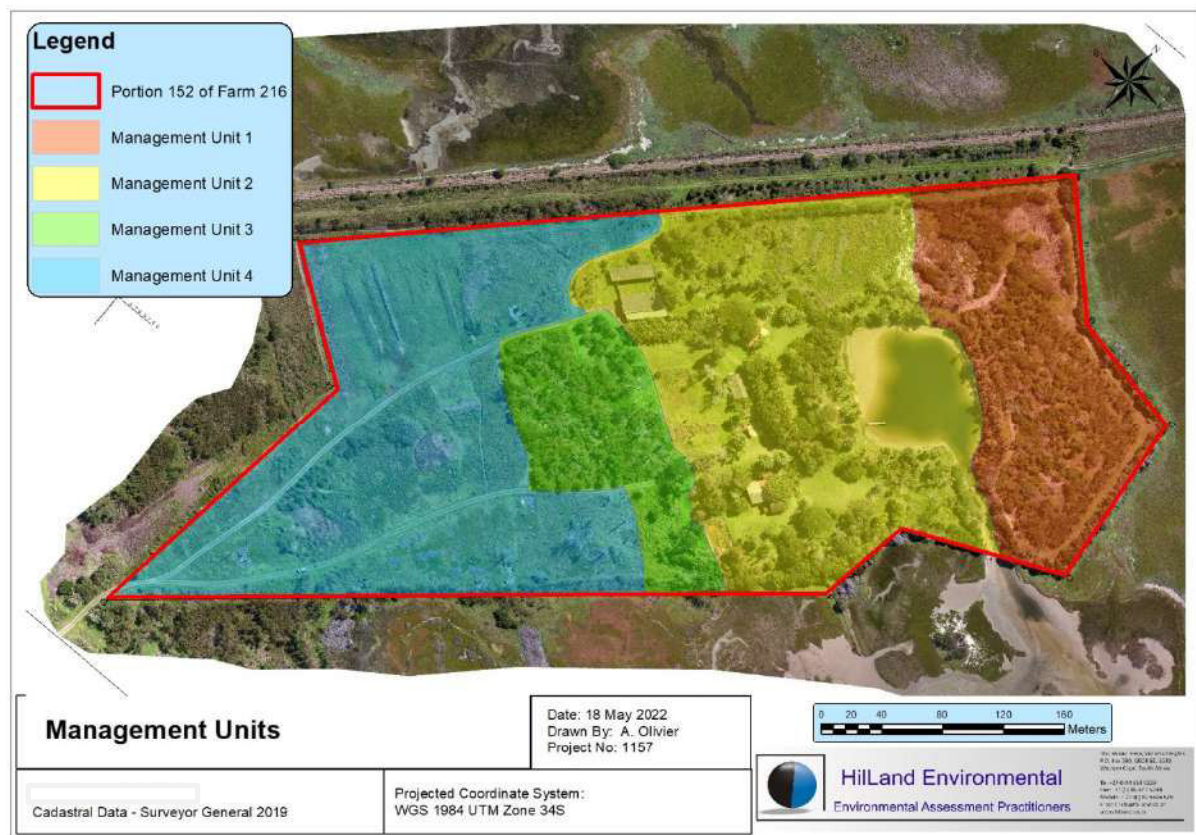
(3) years and to have all alien vegetation on the property under control by the end of 2025.

The following method will be used in each management unit:

1. Clear each block systematically removing all seedlings, saplings and mature individuals - either hand pulling, popper or cut and apply herbicide to the stump depending on the age of the tree.
2. Sort timber into droppers/ latte / firewood which can be stockpiled next to the existing workshop buildings for future use.
3. Branches can be chipped to create mulch or will be stacked in rows to burn as has been the practice to date with the FPA assistance.
4. Follow-up seedling removal every 6 months to keep the alien species out and allow the indigenous species to grow.
5. Dead or dying alien trees can be systematically removed and stockpiled for firewood or they can be left to decompose naturally within the rehabilitating environment.
6. Indigenous species will return with time, kikuyu lawn areas will be kept mowed to prevent future encroachment.

MANAGEMENT UNITS

Four (4) management units have been set out for the property. Systematic clearing will be undertaken over a course of three (3) years. Alien clearing done by the landowner will commence in management unit 1, in the north eastern section of the property (closest to the estuary) and continue towards the southern side where infestation is the lowest.



All management and rehabilitation efforts require a cautious approach as the aim is to rehabilitate the northern section of Knysna Sand Fynbos.

The owner will continue to manage and utilize the remainder of the property as it has been historically utilized.

Clearing methods will include hand-pulling of seedlings, popper pulling of older saplings, cutting down mature trees and applying herbicide, ring barking any trees that will be left as a perch sites for raptors, herbicide application as follow-up, herbicide foliar application and herbicide application to stumps with registered herbicides by appropriately skilled herbicide applicators as required.

The programme will begin running through each management unit maintaining follow-up seedling alien control. The follow up methods will include a combination of manual (hand pulling) and herbicide control. **No heavy machinery** is allowed to perform alien clearing activities, no disturbance of the topsoil will take place.

After any fires through the area, the alien seedbank will be stimulated, and inspection and follow-up will need to be adapted in order to suit the follow-up conditions.

All moribund vegetation and dead wood will be removed by hand as alien clearing is being done and this will be either stacked for burning (under permit conditions), or chipped.

The desired state for all management units is, therefore, to be clear of alien invasive plants by 2025 and to then continue with ongoing follow-up controls while the natural vegetation restores.

ALIEN INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES PRESENT

The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEM: BA) listed invasive alien plant (IAP) species present on the property were recorded (Table 2) according to scientific-, common-names and the category listed in the NEM: BA Alien and Invasive Species list (October 2014). These species can be prioritized in accordance with the category in which it is listed as and the potential risk of invasion (see Table 2). Recommendations will be given (see Table 4 and also refer to Annexure B) on the control of alien invasive vegetation present on the property and a monitoring programme (see Table 6) will be implemented in order to detect new and/or secondary invasions. The alien invasive species list will be updated frequently to include any new and/or secondary infestations as and when detected within these management units.

Table 2: NEM:BA listed (October 2014) alien and invasive species present within the surveyed area, the category they fall into, estimated cover (%), level of prioritization (high-8/10, medium 4/10 and low 0/10) and the risk of invasion

Plant species	Common name	NEM:BA category	Estimated cover (%)	Prioritization (/10)	Risk of invasion
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Port Jackson	1b	60	10	high
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	2	5	9	medium
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood	2	1	8	medium
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Rooikrans	1b	2	7	low
<i>Eucalyptus</i>	Gum	1b	1	6	low
<i>Pinus sp.</i>	Pine	2	2	5	low
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	1b	1	4	medium
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Bugweed	1b	1	3	medium
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Stinkblaar	1b	<1	2	low
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Spanish reed	1b	<1	1	low

*Please note there may be other NEM:BA listed plant species present within the surveyed area. This table needs to be updated as new/different species are detected.

Table 3: Description of NEM:BA Categories: 1 (a and b), 2 and 3

NEM:BA Category	Description
Category 1 (a and b)	Invasive species falling under this category are prohibited plants, i.e. are illegal to grow or keep and must be controlled / eradicated. These plant species possess characteristics that can prove harmful to humans and/or have a detrimental impact on the environment, people or the economy. These plant species are only

	allowed in biological control reserves that are designed for the breeding of bio-control agents. Road reserves are not considered biological control reserves and as such these species need to be removed from such area unless specifically permitted to be there.
Category 2	Invasive species falling under this category are planted with a commercial or utility value. These species have certain useful qualities, which include the commercial use of for timber, animal fodder, food, soil stabilisation etc. The species falling under this category are only permitted in demarcated areas, under controlled conditions and in bio-control reserve. However, they are not permitted within 30 m of 1:50 year floodline or a watercourse or wetlands unless it is authorised by the National Department of Water Affairs. Road reserves are not considered demarcated areas or control conditions and as such these species need to be removed from such area unless specifically permitted to be there.
Category 3	These species are primarily 'exotic' or ornamental horticultural plants that escaped from residential gardens. These species may not be planted and propagative material may not be traded (except where the appropriate permits are in place). Eradication of these species is not required- except within 30 m of 1:50 year floodline or a watercourse or wetlands. The spread of these species must be prevented.

ERADICATION METHODS

Various control methods can be applied to each listed alien invasive species, please refer to table 4 and Appendix B.

It is important to ensure that **no heavy machinery** is allowed to clear any alien invasive vegetation, topsoil may not be disturbed.

Cut vegetation is to be removed by hand within each unit using the methods indicated.

Wood suitable for firewood will be stockpiled for domestic use; branches will be chipped or stacked for burning. Seedlings pulled out can be left to decompose.

Table 4: Invasive species present on the property, the NEM:BA category they fall into and the method of clearing that must be implemented (WFW, 2018) (this list includes species that could potential occur on-site)

Plant species	Common name and Category	Method of clearing
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Port Jackson 1b	Seedling: Hand pull / foliar spray Young: Lopping / pruning and stump herbicide application Adult: Cut stump or frill and apply herbicide
<i>Pinus</i> species (all)	Pine species 1b	Seedling: Hand pull Young: Cut / Physical removal using a tree popper. Adult: Cut
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Rooikrans 1b	Seedling: Hand pull / foliar spray Young: Lopping / pruning. Physical removal using a tree popper. Adult: Cut stump or frill

<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black wattle 2	Seedlings: Hand-pull / Foliar spray Young: Cut and Herbicide application. Physical removal using a tree popper Adult: Bark strip / Cut stump or frill followed by Herbicide application / basal stem
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Australian blackwood 2	Seedlings: Hand-pull / Foliar spray Young: Cut followed by Herbicide application. Physical removal using a tree popper Adult: Cut stump or frill followed by herbicide application / basal stem
<i>Eucalyptus</i> species	Gum species 1b or 2 in bee-forage areas	Seedling: Hand-pull / Foliar spray Young: Cut followed by herbicide application. Physical removal using a tree popper Adult: Cut stump followed by herbicide application
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana 1b	Young: Foliar spray Adult: Cut and spray
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Stinkblaar 1b	Young: Hand pull / Foliar spray Adult: Hand pull / foliar spray
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	Bugweed 1b	Young: Hand pull or Foliar spray Adult: Cut & Spray (herbicide application)
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Spanish reed 1b	All: Cut & Herbicide application

*Please refer to Annexure B for the list of herbicides that should be used

OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

The following two objectives will give effect to the overarching objective of becoming NEM: BA compliant.

OBJECTIVE 1: PREVENTION

To put measures in place to prevent the introduction of new NEM: BA listed IAS into the surveyed area (from neighbouring properties), and from spreading from the affected area to neighbouring properties or erven.

PREVENTATIVE ACTION

- No listed invasive and alien plant species shall be planted;
- All invasive and alien plants MUST be monitored;
- Effective rehabilitation should take place in disturbed areas and prevent any unnecessary disturbances;
- Areas bordering onto neighbouring land will be prioritised for control to prevent existing invasive plants from spreading beyond the boundaries of the property; &
- These prevention measures will be communicated to the respective owners and managers of the property.

OBJECTIVE 2: EARLY DETECTION AND RAPID RESPONSE (EDRR) AND ERADICATION

To put measures in place whereby new and secondary invasive species are detected early and removed before establishing sustainable populations and start spreading (Early Detection and Rapid Response).

EARLY DETECTION AND RAPID RESPONSE AND ERADICATION ACTIONS

- Regularly survey the property to detect any new or emerging listed invasive plant species;
- Learn more about the SANBI programmes and register as a spotter where applicable;
- Report category 1a species immediately to the Department of Environmental Affairs/Provincial Conservation Agency/Local Municipality/South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) EDRR programme and ask for assistance with the control of the species;
- Do not allow emerging or new species to produce seeds or off-spring, or start growing vegetative, act immediately by removing them;
- Update the species list by including these species and indicate where on the property they were located; &
- Ensure bio-controls are in place where available to assist in the control efforts
- Increase surveillance in the areas after the species were controlled to quickly remove re-sprouting plants or seedlings.

The main objective is to bring the invasive plant infestation on the property under control by 2025, including follow up control.

Table 5: Desired state for invasive alien plants on the property by the year 2025

Category	Desired state – by December 2025
Category 1 b trees	All mature trees are removed; follow-up control programme in place. All the management units are in maintenance. Overall infestation does not exceed 10% of the property. (These will include seedlings and re-sprouting trees. Acacia species will be under control with the correct control methods while pine species will be under control as they do not re-sprout following correct clearing methods).
Category 1b herbaceous species	Less than 2% of the property
Category 1b annual species	Less than 2% of the property

TARGETS AND TIMELINE

This control plan's main goal is to have all alien invasive plants under control by 2025, with ongoing follow-up to ensure eventual eradication.

The proposed timeline for alien clearing is as follow:

Date	Description of activity
June 2022 – December 2022	Clearing of management unit 1 Stack burning the existing cut vegetation with the FPA
Dec 2022	Follow-up in areas already cleared management unit 1
Jan 2023 - Dec 2023	Clearing of management unit 2 Follow-up management unit 1 Stack burning the new stacks with the FPA
June and Dec 2023	Follow-up within management units 1 and 2
Jan 2024 – Dec 2024	Clearing of management unit 3 Follow-up management units 1 and 2 Stack burning the new stacks with the FPA
June and Dec 2024	Follow-up within management units 1 - 3
Jan 2025 – Dec 2025	Clearing of management unit 4 Follow-up management units 1-3 Stack burning the new stacks with the FPA
June and Dec 2025	Follow-up within management unit 1-4
Jan 2026 – onwards	Follow-up within management unit 1-4 every 6 months

****The order of clearing in the various MU may change due to the owners resources and does not need to follow this sequential timeline, but must all be completed within the timeline.**

When initial clearing activities and follow-up has been done in all management units, follow-up in all management units must be done on a 6-month basis.

The property can also be guided by SMART goals (Specific, Measurable, Assignable, Realistic and Time-bound), which is summarised in the table below.

Table 6: SMART goals for the control of listed invasive species in the management unit compartment

Group	Species	Specific goal	Measurable goal	Assignable goal	Realistic goal	Time-bound goal
Plants	All alien invasive species on the property	Reduce total area infested to 0.5 ha	Area systematically cleared to less than 0.5 ha	Work will be done by the employee	Budget secured to ensure that all invading species can be cleared on the property by 2025	Infestation down by 70% within a year, 98% by 2025.

RESPONSIBILITIES AND REQUIREMENTS

The density of alien invasive plants that will be removed will depend on the work speed and effectiveness of the employee(s) assigned to this project. Alien clearing will be done part time as such, a three (3) year timeframe has been assigned.

All clearing must be done in accordance with the approved methodology that can be seen in Table 4 and Annexure B of this report. It is the responsibility of the owner of the property to ensure that the employee(s) implements the correct methodology and that a record is kept on the progress of the alien clearing and use of herbicides.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

It is of utmost importance that control efforts are monitored, a summary of the monitoring framework can be seen in the table below.

Table 7: Monitoring framework

WHAT	FREQUENCY	HOW	RESPONSE
How effective are the control methods?	4-6 months after every operation	Survey and look for re-growth in areas	Continue with suggested methodology and adapt as necessary
Do the infestation levels decrease?	Annually	Survey area, including records of densities and species. Photographic evidence should be taken	Continue with clearance and adapt intervals as needed
How much herbicide was used?	After every operation	Herbicide records should be kept, see Annexure B, Table 8	Keep track of the costs and ensure that the right amounts are being used to minimize waste
Does the indigenous vegetation recover in the cleared areas?	Annually	Survey area for indigenous vegetation, keeping track of the variety of species. Photographic evidence can be useful	An increase in indigenous vegetation (high recovery) - control methods are effective. If not - look at clearing methods, clearing intervals or consult an expert
How many jobs were created?	After every operation	Timesheets	Keep it on records
How many person days (PD) were spent per operations	After every operation	Timesheets	Keep track of cost and assist with planning and budgeting. Determine cost per person-day (PD)

REFERENCES

Invasive species of South Africa. 2018. *Invasive species of South Africa*. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.invasives.org.za/> [Accessed 26 August 2019]

WFW. 2018. WFW Species Herbicide list v2.9. [ONLINE] Available at: <http://www.dwaf.gov.za/wfw/Control/> [Accessed 27 August 2019]

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ANNEXURES

Annexure A: Clearing schedule

Table 8: details on the follow-up intervals

PROGRAM	TIMING
First follow up	Must take place and be completed within 4 - 6 months after the initial clearing
Second follow up	Must take place and be completed within 4 - 6 months after the completion of the first follow up
Third follow up	Must take place and be completed within 4 - 6 months after the completion of the second follow up
Fourth follow up	Must take place and be completed within 4 - 6 months after the completion of the third follow up and continue in perpetuity

Annexure B: Control Methods

The following Annexure deals with the initial clearance activities along with the proposed methodology. It assumes the following:

- That the recommended methodology that is proposed below is followed.
- That the funding allows for short- and long-term commencement of the tasks.
- No provision has been made for natural occurrences for instance wildfires, floods and droughts – these must be accommodated as they occur and the management plan adapted to suit the situation.
- That person(s) undertaking the task of clearance and control are suitably trained and experienced.

Depending on species, age/size of the plant and growth form, the following methods can be used for the initial clearance of the alien invasive plants:

Hand pulling / popper

This method is the removal on alien invasive plants by hand or through the use of a popper; it is important to ensure that the roots are also removed. This method can be applied to areas that are sparsely invaded and seedlings present within each unit.

Foliar spraying

This method is the usage of spray equipment, such as a knapsack sprayer, to spray alien invasive plants one meter in height or that is still at a young age. The foliage/leaves of the plants should be sprayed by the herbicide-water mixture up until it starts to run off. This method is most effective early mornings on a wind-still day. It is important that the correct protective equipment (PPE) (refer to Annexure D) should be worn at all times and the proper methodology should be followed. For the use of the correct herbicides, refer to the below table.



Herbicide application to foliage of alien invasive plants (conservation contracts northwest, 2018)

Table 9: Herbicide control sheet

Herbicide Control Sheet							
Manageable Unit:						Hectares:	
Date	Herbicide (name)	Herbicide (name)	Herbicide (name)	Herbicide (name)	Herbicide (name)	Actipron	Dye

Mechanical control methods

Felling

Trees with a stem diameter of more than 200 mm can be felled with a chainsaw, the remaining stump should be treated with an herbicide application immediately after cutting. All felled tree stumps should be cut into manageable log sizes and be transported manually out of the area (store as firewood). Large stumps can be kept within the units for erosion control and natural decay.

Manual control methods

Trees with a stem diameter of less than 200 mm can be cut down with a chainsaw / bow saw / skill saw, whereas stems with a diameter of less than 100 mm can be cut down with a lopper or can be pulled out using a tree popper. These trees must be cut as low as possible to the ground, as low as 10 cm or lower.

Herbicide cut stump treatment

A two-litre spray marker can be used for small trees and knapsacks for larger trees. The herbicides should be applied to the stumps immediately after felling/cutting (see below figure).



Herbicide application to stump directly after felling / cutting (DEADP, 2018)

Frilling

This method uses a bush knife/axe to make angled cuts downwards into the trees' cambium layer (see below figure for an example of a frilled tree). Cuts should be made around the entire stem. Herbicide is applied to the cutline with a marker dye to show where herbicide has been applied.



Frilled tree (DEADP, 2018)

Ring barking

For this method the bark of the tree is stripped from the bottom (below ground level) to a height of 0.75 - 1 m, by using bush knives or hatchets. If this method is not possible, due to exposed root systems or crevices in the stem, a combination of bark removal and stem treatments should be followed. Herbicide application should follow where the species is known to coppice.



Ring barking of tree (Invasive Species of South Africa, 2018)

Follow up clearing

The preferred method for follow up clearances is **hand-pulling** and **foliar spray**. Follow-up clearance should occur at different times/stages as stipulated in the plan. Large trees that are considered too big for hand-pulling, tree popping or foliar spray, can be cut down, slashed or ring barked – ring barking of larger trees is preferred in forested areas to reduce the damage caused by trying to remove the trees and in areas where they are left to increase the perching sites for raptors.

Table 10: Potential herbicides that can be utilised on surveyed alien invasive species

Scientific name	Common name	Size class	Treatment method	Herbicide	Trade name
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Red eye wattle / rooikrans	All	Aerial application	Clopyralid 90 + Triclopyr (as amine salt) 270 g/L SL	Confront
		Seedling	Hand pull	No herbicide needed	
		Seedling	Foliar spray	Clopyralid 90 + Triclopyr (as amine salt) 270 g/L SL	Confront, Astra
				Fluroxypyr 200 g/L EC	Tomahawk
				Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 240 g/L EC	Ranger
				Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 480 g/L EC	Garlon, Triclon, Viroaxe
				Triclopyr (as triethyl ammonium) 120 g/L + Aminopyralid 12 g/L	Confront super
				Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 240 g/L + Aminopyralid 30 g/L	Garlon max
		Young	Lopping / Pruning	Triclopyr (as amine salt) 360 g/L SL	Lumberjack, Timbrel
		Adult	Cut stump / Frill	Cylindrobasidium laeve	Stumpout
				Triclopyr (as amine salt) 360 g/L SL	Lumberjack, Timbrel
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	Seedling	Hand pull	No herbicide needed	
		Seedling	Foliar spray	Clopyralid 90 + Triclopyr (as amine salt) 270 g/L SL	Confront, Astra
				Fluroxypyr 200 g/L EC	Tomahawk, Voloxypyr, Starane
				Glyphosate (as ammonium salt) 680 g/kg WG	Roundup max
				Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 360 g/L SL	Glyphosate 360, Mamba, Springbok, Ciplasate, Enviroglyphosate
				Glyphosate (as potassium salt) 450g/L SL	Roundup turbo
				Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 480 g/L SL	Mamba max, Seismic
				Glyphosate (as sodium salt) 500g/kg WG	Glyphosate 500, Kilo

				Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 240 g/L EC	Ranger
				Triclopyr (as triethyl ammonium) 120 g/L + Aminopyralid 12 g/L	Confront super
				Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 480 g/L EC	Garlon, Triclon, Viroaxe
				Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 240 g/L + Aminopyralid 30 g/L	Garlon max
				Fluroxypyr 80 + Picloram 80 g/L ME	Plenum
				Glyphosate (as potassium salt) 500 SL	Touchdown forte hitech
		Young	Lopping / Pruning	Fluroxypyr 80 + Picloram 80 g/L ME	Plenum
				Imazapyr 100 g/L SL	Chopper, Hatchet
				Picloram (as potassium salt) 240g/L SL	Access, Browser
				Triclopyr (as amine salt) 360 g/L SL	Lumberjack, Timbrel
				Triclopyr (as triethyl ammonium) 120 g/L + Aminopyralid 12 g/L	Confront super
		Adult	Bark strip	No herbicide needed	
			Cut stump / Frill	Fluroxypyr 80 + Picloram 80 g/L ME	Plenum
				Imazapyr 100 g/L SL	Chopper, Hatchet
				Picloram (as potassium salt) 240g/L SL	Access, Browser
				Triclopyr (as amine salt) 360 g/L SL	Lumberjack, Timbrel
				Triclopyr (as triethyl ammonium) 120 g/L + Aminopyralid 12 g/L	Confront super
				Cylindrobasidium laeve	Stumpout
			Frill	Picloram (as potassium salt) 240g/L SL	Access, Browser
			Basal stem + diesel	Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 480 g/L EC	Garlon, Triclon, Viroaxe
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Australian Blackwood	Seedling	Hand pull	No herbicide needed	
		Seedling	Foliar spray	Clopyralid 90 + Triclopyr (as amine salt) 270 g/L SL	Confront, Astra
				Fluroxypyr 200 g/L EC	Tomahawk, Voloxypyr, Starane

				Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 480 g/L EC	Garlon
				Triclopyr (as triethyl ammonium) 120 g/L + Aminopyralid 12 g/L	Confront super
				Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 240 g/L + Aminopyralid 30 g/L	Garlon max
		Young	Lopping / Pruning	Clopyralid 90 + Triclopyr (as amine salt) 270 g/L SL	Confront, Astra
				Triclopyr (as amine salt) 360 g/L SL	Timbrel
				Triclopyr (as triethyl ammonium) 120 g/L + Aminopyralid 12 g/L	Confront super
		Adult	Cut stump / Frill	Clopyralid 90 + Triclopyr (as amine salt) 270 g/L SL	Confront, Astra
				Triclopyr (as amine salt) 360 g/L SL	Timbrel
				Triclopyr (as triethyl ammonium) 120 g/L + Aminopyralid 12 g/L	Confront super
			Basal stem + diesel	Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 480 g/L EC	Garlon
<i>Eucalyptus</i> species	Gum species	Seedling	Hand pull	No herbicide needed	
		Seedling	Foliar spray	Fluroxypyr 80 + Picloram 80 g/L ME	Plenum
				Imazapyr 100 g/L SL	Chopper, Hatchet
				Metsulfuron methyl 500g/kg WP	Nikanor
				Metsulfuron methyl 600g/kg WP	Brushoff
				Picloram (as potassium salt) 240g/L SL	Access
				Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 240 g/L EC	Ranger
				Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 480 g/L EC	Garlon, Triclon
		Young	Lopping / Pruning	Clopyralid 90 + Triclopyr (as amine salt) 270 g/L SL	Confront, Astra
				Fluroxypyr 80 + Picloram 80 g/L ME	Plenum
				Glyphosate (as ammonium salt) 680 g/kg WG	Roundup Max
				Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 360 g/L SL	Glyphosate 360
				Glyphosate (as potassium salt) 450g/L SL	Roundup turbo
				Glyphosate (as potassium salt) 500 SL	Touchdown forte hitech

				Glyphosate (as sodium salt) 500g/kg WG	Glyphosate 500, Kilo
				Imazapyr 100 g/L SL	Chopper, Hatchet
				Metsulfuron methyl 500g/kg WP	Nikanor
				Metsulfuron methyl 600g/kg WP	Climax, Brushhoff
				Picloram (as potassium salt) 240g/L SL	Access, Browser
				Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 240 g/L EC	Ranger
				Triclopyr (as amine salt) 360 g/L SL	Lumberjack, Timbrel
				Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 360 g/L SL	Glyphosate 360
		Adult	Cut stump / Frill	Clopyralid 90 + Triclopyr (as amine salt) 270 g/L SL	Confront, Astra
				Fluroxypyr 80 + Picloram 80 g/L ME	Plenum
				Glyphosate (as ammonium salt) 680 g/kg WG	Roundup Max
				Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 360 g/L SL	Glyphosate 360
				Glyphosate (as potassium salt) 450g/L SL	Roundup turbo
				Glyphosate (as potassium salt) 500 SL	Touchdown forte hitech
				Glyphosate (as sodium salt) 500g/kg WG	Glyphosate 500, Kilo
				Imazapyr 100 g/L SL	Chopper, Hatchet
				Metsulfuron methyl 500g/kg WP	Nikanor
				Metsulfuron methyl 600g/kg WP	Climax, Brushhoff
				Picloram (as potassium salt) 240g/L SL	Access, Browser
				Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 240 g/L EC	Ranger
				Triclopyr (as amine salt) 360 g/L SL	Lumberjack, Timbrel
				Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 360 g/L SL	Glyphosate 360
			Cut Stump + diesel	Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 480 g/L EC	Garlon, Triclon
			Frill	Picloram (as potassium salt) 240g/L SL	Access, Browser
				Triclopyr (as amine salt) 360 g/L SL	Lumberjack

Lantana camara	Latana	Young	Foliar spray	Fluroxypyr 80 + Picloram 80 g/L ME	Plenum
				Glyphosate (as ammonium salt) 680 g/kg WG	Roundup max
				Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 360 g/L SL	Glyphosate 360
				Glyphosate (as potassium salt) 450g/L SL	Roundup turbo
				Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 480 g/L SL	Seismic
				Glyphosate (as potassium salt) 500 SL	Touchdown forte hitech
				Glyphosate (as sodium salt) 500g/kg WG	Kilo
				Imazapyr 100 g/L SL	Chopper, Hatchet
				Picloram (as potassium salt) 240g/L SL	Access, Browser
		Adult	Cut & Spray	Fluroxypyr 80 + Picloram 80 g/L ME	Plenum
				Imazapyr 100 g/L SL	Chopper, Hatchet
Picloram (as potassium salt) 240g/L SL	Access, Browser				
Pinus species, Pine species – no herbicide application required					
Solanum mauritianum	Bugweed	Young	Hand pull	No herbicide needed	
			Foliar spray	Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 360 g/L SL	Glyphosate 360, Springbok
				Clopyralid 90 + Triclopyr (as amine salt) 270 g/L SL	Confront, Astra
				Fluroxypyr 200 g/L EC	Tomahawk, Voloxypyr, Starane
				Fluroxypyr 80 + Picloram 80 g/L ME	Plenum
				Glyphosate (as ammonium salt) 680 g/kg WG	Roundup max
				Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 360 g/L SL	Glyphosate 360, Springbok
				Glyphosate (as potassium salt) 450g/L SL	Roundup turbo
				Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 480 g/L SL	Seismic
				Glyphosate (as potassium salt) 500 SL	Touchdown forte hitech
				Glyphosate (as sodium salt) 500g/kg WG	Glyphosate 500, Kilo
				Glyphosate (as sodium salt) 700g/kg WG	Kilo Max

				Imazapyr 100 g/L SL	Chopper, Hatchet
				Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 240 g/L EC	Ranger
				Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 480 g/L EC	Garlon, Triclon
				Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 240 g/L + Aminopyralid 30 g/L	Garlon max
		Adult	Cut & Spray	Glyphosate (as ammonium salt) 680 g/kg WG	Roundup max
				Picloram (as potassium salt) 54g/kg + Triclopyr (as triethylamine) 36g/kg	Kaput 100 Gel
				Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 480 g/L SL	Seismic
				Imazapyr 100 g/L SL	Chopper, Hatchet
				Picloram (as potassium salt) 240g/L SL	Access, Browser
				Triclopyr (as amine salt) 360 g/L SL	Lumberjack, Timbrel
				Glyphosate (as sodium salt) 500g/kg WG	Glyphosate 500, Kilo
			Basal stem + diesel	Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 480 g/L EC	Garlon, Triclon
				Fluroxypyr 200 g/L EC	Tomahawk, Voloxypyr, Starane
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Port Jackson	Seedling	Hand Pull	No herbicide needed	
			Foliar spray	Clopyralid 90 + Triclopyr (as amine salt) 270 g/L SL	Confront, Astra
				Fluroxypyr 200 g/L EC	Tomahawk
				Glyphosate (as ammonium salt) 680 g/kg WG	Roundup max
				Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 360 g/L SL	Glyphosate 360, Mamba, Springbok, Ciplasate, Enviroglyphosate
				Glyphosate (as potassium salt) 450g/L SL	Roundup turbo
				Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 480 g/L SL	Seismic, Mamba max
				Glyphosate (as potassium salt) 500 SL	Touchdown forte hitech

				Glyphosate (as sodium salt) 500g/kg WG	Glyphosate 500, Kilo
				Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 480 g/L EC	Garlon, Triclon, Viroaxe
				Triclopyr (as butoxy ethyl ester) 240 g/L + Aminopyralid 30 g/L	Garlon max
				Triclopyr (as triethyl ammonium) 120 g/L + Aminopyralid 12 g/L	Confront super
				Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 180 g/l SL	Glyphosate 180
		Young	Lopping / pruning	Clopyralid 90 + Triclopyr (as amine salt) 270 g/L SL	Confront
				Glyphosate (as ammonium salt) 680 g/kg WG	Roundup max
				Picloram (as potassium salt) 240g/L SL	Access, Browser
				Triclopyr (as triethyl ammonium) 120 g/L + Aminopyralid 12 g/L	Confront super
				Triclopyr (as amine salt) 360 g/L SL	Lumberjack, Timbrel
		Adult	Cut stump / frill	Clopyralid 90 + Triclopyr (as amine salt) 270 g/L SL	Confront
				Glyphosate (as ammonium salt) 680 g/kg WG	Roundup max
				Picloram (as potassium salt) 240g/L SL	Access, Browser
				Triclopyr (as triethyl ammonium) 120 g/L + Aminopyralid 12 g/L	Confront super
				Triclopyr (as amine salt) 360 g/L SL	Lumberjack, Timbrel
<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Stinkblaar	Young	Foliar spray	2.4D (as dimethylamine salt) 480g/L SL	2.4-D amine
				Chlorimuron ethyl (as sulfonyl urea) 500g/kg WP	Extreme, Nikanor
				Glyphosate (as sodium salt) 500g/kg WG	Glyphosate 500, Kilo, Muscle up
				Glyphosate (as isopropylamine salt) 180 g/l SL	Glyphosate 180
		Adult	Soil application	Tebuthiuron 250g/L + Bromacil 250g/L SC	Bundu
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Spanish Reed	Seedling	Hand pull	No herbicide needed	
		Adult	Cut & Spray	Glyphosate (as sodium salt) 500g/kg WG	Glyphosate 500, Kilo, Muscle up
				Glyphosate (as sodium salt) 700g/kg WG	Kilo max

ANNEXURE C: FIRE PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS (ADAPTED FROM INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL PLAN GUIDELINES FOR PRIVATE LAND BY L. STAFFORD & DR. M. GEARTNER)

Implement measures to prevent the starting of wildfires, including spreading to neighbouring land and to be ready and able to combat fires on the farm should they occur.

Should landowners fail to adhere to the provisions of the **National Veld and Forest Fire Act, 1998 (Act 101 of 1998), (NVFFA)** e.g. preparing of a fire break, notifying about their intention to conduct a burn on their land, or meeting the standards, penalties are involved (NVFA, Sec 19).

In addition, NVFA Sec 19 (5) states that any owner, occupier of person in control of land on which a fire occurs who fails to take reasonable steps to extinguish the fire, or to confine it to that land, or to prevent it from causing damage to property on adjoining land, is guilty of an offence. Bringing alien plant infestations under control is an important step towards preventing fires from spreading to neighbouring land as these fires burn up to 10 times hotter than fynbos fires. Fires in alien invested land are very difficult to control, especially under windy and very hot conditions.

Prepare and maintain a fire break around the property, ensure

- it is wide enough and long enough to have a reasonable chance of preventing a veldfire from spreading to or from neighbouring land;
- it does not cause soil erosion; and
- it is reasonably free of inflammable material capable of carrying a veldfire across it
- Join the Fire Protection Association (FPA)
- Be ready to fight fires by acquiring equipment and having available personnel to fight fires
- In an emergency certain persons and officials will be given permission to enter land and fight fires
- Notify the FPA and neighbouring landowners about fires and take the necessary steps to stop the spread of fires should they occur (for more information see section 18 of The National Veld and Forest Act, 1998 (Act 101 of 1998))

ANNEXURE D: SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT (SHE) (ADAPTED FROM INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL PLAN GUIDELINES FOR PRIVATE LAND BY L. STAFFORD & DR. M. GEARTNER)

It is the landowner's responsibility to ensure a safe working environment and that the teams working on the property adhere to the minimum safety requirements. This can be achieved by sourcing appropriately trained and experienced teams. The principle of "leave no trace" applies.

The landowner should liaise with the contractor to ensure the following minimum SHE requirements are adhered to:

Toilet facilities

- The contractor is responsible for providing a mobile toilet on site for the duration of the work (it is not in all cases possible to provide a mobile toilet, where the field conditions are not suitable for a mobile toilet, human waste should be buried by digging a hole of at least 20 cm deep)
- Clean water must be made available in suitable containers for drinking and mixing herbicides

Team's skills requirements

- Chainsaw operators in possession of valid certificates
- Herbicide applicators certified

Work methods and equipment

- Equipment must be suitable for the work and in good working condition
- Adhere to work methods stipulated in the site specification

Vehicle and driver

- The driver must be in possession of a valid PrDP
- The vehicle must be roadworthy
- Tools must be transported in the trailer, separately from the workers

Safety precautions

- Certified SHE Rep on site
- Certified Safety Office on site
- The SHE Rep must conduct daily safety talks
- The first aid kit must be on site

COLD

- The contractor must be in possession and present proof of a valid certificate of good standing with the Compensation Commissioner
- Any incidents must be reported to the landowner
- An indemnity form must be signed stating that the contractors accepts full liability for any COLD related matters and that the landowner will not be held liable should the contractor not comply with minimum standards
- The contractor deals with COLD cases and not the landowner
- Near misses, incidents and accident register must be kept

Insurance

- The contractor must be appropriately insured for the vehicle and equipment
- The contractor must provide proof of third party and liability insurance
- Sign an agreement whereby the contractor accepts liability for damages in case of negligence

Storage of fuel and herbicides

- Fuel and herbicides must be left in a shady area, away from the resting/eating area
- The area must be clearly marked with bunting
- The bunting must be removed on completion of the job
- Herbicide mixing and refuelling must be conducted on a spill blanket
- A spade must be on site to cover any accidental spillage
- A serviced and functional fire extinguisher must be kept at the fuel refilling area

Preventing fires

- No smoking while working, assign a designated smoking area
- Remove cigarette butts
- No smoking during windy conditions
- Keep 1 fire beater for every team member within reach of the workers
- No chainsaw work during Code Red days - Fire Danger Indices (FDIs) obtainable from FPA

Table 11: Correct PPE that should be worn

Item	Supervisor	Machine operator	General workers SHE Rep; 1 st Aid Rep; Driver	Specialized herbicide applicator
Sunhat (follow up operations)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hard hat (when chainsaws are being used)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hard hat with visor and certified earmuffs (SABS or EU).	x	✓	x	x
T-shirt	✓	✓	✓	✓
Conti suit	✓	✓	✓	✓
FESA approved chainsaw pants (eleven layers) with broad belt or braces	x	✓	x	x
Whistle	✓	✓	x	x
Safety boots	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gumboots (only when working in riverine/wetland areas)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chainsaw safety boots	x	✓	x	x
Gloves	✓	✓	✓	✓
Chainsaw operators gloves	x	✓	x	x
Safety goggles	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cape (when using a knapsack)	x	x	x	✓
Mask (when applying herbicides)	x	x	x	✓
Rubber gloves (for mixing herbicides)	x	x	x	✓
Rubber apron (for mixing herbicides)	x	x	x	✓
Rain suit (during rainy conditions)	✓	✓	✓	✓

It is recommended that the requirements are stipulated in the work specifications and the contractor accept accountability in writing.



KNYSNA
Municipality
Munisipaliteit
uMasipala

Collab Ref: 1176857

File Ref: 17/14/5/2

Enquiries: Environmental Management Department

2022-07-29

REGISTERED MAIL

HilLand Environmental

P.O. Box 590
George
Western Cape
6530

Tel: 0448890229
Cell: 0825586589
Email: environmental2@hilland.co.za

ATTENTION: HilLand Environmental

Dear Sir/Madam

PERMIT ISSUED IN TERMS OF SECTION 6 OF THE REGULATIONS UNDER SECTION 21(1) OF THE ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION ACT, 1989 (ACT 73 OF 1989) REGARDING IDENTIFIED ACTIVITIES CONCERNING THE OUTENIQUA SENSITIVE COASTAL AREA EXTENSION (GOVERNMENT NOTICE R.1528 DATED 27 NOVEMBER 1998) ON ERF 216/152 KNYNSNA.

Permit No: 216/152 Knysna –P1

The Outeniqua Sensitive Coastal Area Extension Regulations (OSCAER) Permit Application submitted for proposed activities on Erf , dated 2022-06-07 and received by the Knysna Municipality on 2022-06-07

A permit is hereby issued in terms of the above regulations, for the alien vegetation clearing , subject to the following conditions.

1. As specified in the OSCAER Permit application, the activities shall be limited to:
 - a) Clearing of alien vegetation by hand tools and means of selective chemical application
 - b) No Excavation is permitted
2. Indigenous vegetation outside of the demarcated disturbance area for the proposed dwelling must not be removed or disturbed;
3. Natural vegetation must be retained and rehabilitated, only locally occurring indigenous plant and tree species may be planted as part of the post-construction landscaping;
4. No animals shall be handled, removed, killed or interfered with during the activities;
5. The eradication of weeds or plant types not occurring naturally within the specific area by means of ploughing of land or bulldozing are not permitted
6. As specified in you Control Plan, alien vegetation shall be disposed of in a manner to prevent the propagation of such vegetation elsewhere and should be undertaken in a phased approach, including regular follow-ups;
7. All Health, Safety and Environment provisions and systems listed in the Control Plan must be complied with during all phases of the activities;
8. Alien vegetation that has been felled and/or treated should be stacked in windrows to facilitate follow-up operations and to reduce fuel loads;

Please address all correspondence to the Municipal Manager and quote the above reference

P O Box 21 • Knysna • 6570 • Tel: 044 302 6300 • Fax: 044 302 6333 • E-mail: knysna@knysna.gov.za



KNYSNA
Municipality
Munisipaliteit
uMasipala

9. This property may contain conservation-worthy plants and if so, as per the statement in your permit application, such species will not be disturbed.

In the event of the applicant failing to comply with any of the above conditions, the Municipality reserves the right to halt construction activities and require that appropriate remedial measures be undertaken to its satisfaction prior to construction recommencing. Such remediation and any associated costs are to be covered in their entirety by the applicant; This permit is valid for twenty-four (24) months from date of issue, and a copy must be kept on-site for inspection for the duration of the authorised activity / activities.

For any further queries, kindly contact the Environmental Management Department, Tel: 044 302 6374 or Email: andlanga@knysna.gov.za during office hours.

Yours faithfully

P BOOTH

MANAGER: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Delegation Reference number: P.50

cc: Director: Planning and Development
Plans Receiver



environment, forestry & fisheries

Department:
Environment, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag x447, Pretoria, 0001. 14 Loop Street, Cape Town, 8000. Tel: (+27 21) 441 2816 - Fax: 021 441 2751

Ref: 14.7.8.2.4.80

Enquiries: Mr Stiaan Kotze

Tel: (021) 441 2816 **Email:** SKotze@dffe.gov.za

Hill and Environmental
Environmental Management Consultants
Victoria Heights
P.O. Box 590
George, 6530

Attention: Inge Delport
Environmental Management Consultants
Tel: 044 889 0229
Email: cathy@hilland.co.za / environmental2@hilland.co.za

ALIEN INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL, MANAGEMENT AND ERADICATION PLAN OF REMAINDER OF PORTION 152 UITZIGT, KNYSNA

1. I refer to the following:
 - 1.1. Alien Invasive Species Control Management and Eradication Plan Portion 152 Uitzigt, Knysna submitted to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) in 26 March 2025, compiled by Conservation Management Services – Ken Coetzee and formalized/updated by HillLand Environmental.
2. Having reviewed the Alien Invasive Species Control, Management and Eradication Plan I have noted the following:
 - 2.1. The plan includes the entire property.
 - 2.2. The listed invasive plant species present on your property and their categories.
 - 2.3. The combined integrated control methods (mechanical, chemical and biological) will be used to control listed invasive plant species on your property.
 - 2.4. The Alien Invasive Species Control and eradication Plan will be implemented for **three years**, and all invasive plant species will be under control **by end 2025**; and there after annual follow up is recommended to keep the portion clean.

3. In view of the above background, the Department is satisfied that the submitted Alien Invasive Species Control and Eradication plan meets the requirements of such plans as provided in Chapter 4, sub section 76 of the National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act 10 of 2004) and the Alien and Invasives Species Regulations, 2020.
4. A progress report must be submitted to the DFFE every year or at the completion of each management unit to outline the progress that has been made. Moreover, a close out report must be submitted to the department after clearing have been completed.

The close out report must, among other things include;

- a. The description of the control methods implemented and the manner in which they were implemented
 - b. Assessment, including fixed point photography of the cleared areas; and
 - c. Management of plant materials (biomass) after clearing.
5. Should you wish to correspond further on this matter kindly quote Reference: 14/2/8/2/4/80 Enquiries may be directed to the contact person highlighted at the top of this correspondence.

Yours sincerely



Mr Stiaan Kotze
Environmental Management Inspector
Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Designation: Control Biodiversity Officer: Competent Authority
Branch: Regulatory Compliance and Monitoring
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