

ALIEN INVASIVE PLANT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Longyuan Mulilo Maanhaarberg Wind Energy Facility,
De Aar, Northern Cape



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Executive Summary

This document provides a management plan for invasive alien plants for the Longyuan Mulilo Maanhaarberg Wind Energy Facility, De Aar, Northern Cape.

The first section provides a summary of the Acts that apply to management of alien plants on site. These are the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No. 43 of 1983), the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No.10 of 2004) and the Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act No. 36 of 1947).

The next section provides a summary of the status of invasive alien plants on site. None were found to occur there, but a number of plants known from the general geographical area could potentially occur there. More detailed information is provided for nine species that are considered to have a high probability of invading the site under the right conditions.

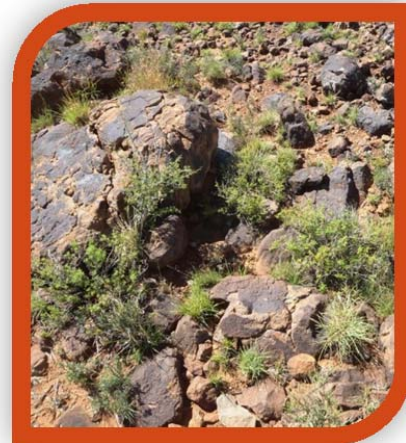
The next section provides control guidelines, including specific measures that should be taken during different phases of the project to ensure that alien plants do not become established on site.

The next section provides a brief guide to control methods, including mechanical, chemical and biological control, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of each.

The next section provides some guidelines for habitat management to ensure that invasive alien plants do not become established on site.

The next section provides an outline of safety standards and guidelines, specifically for the handling of herbicides as well as for the use of Personal Protective Equipment.

The last section gives an outline of monitoring requirements for early detection of invasive alien plants on site as well as to evaluate the success of clearing operations. The monitoring covers all phases of the project from construction to decommissioning.



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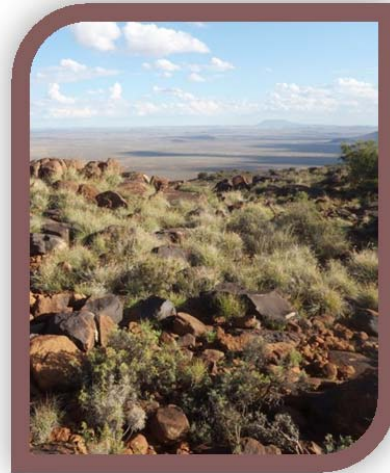


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Overview

This document presents the Alien Management Plan for the approved Longyuan Mulilo Maanhaarberg wind energy facility on the farms Smauspoort 130 and Zwartkopjes Portion 2 of 131 near De Aar, Northern Cape. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process for the approved facility was undertaken by DJ Environmental Consultants. In accordance with the Environmental Authorisation (EA), an Alien Management Plan has been compiled that will be included in the final EMPr.



Purpose of the Alien Management Plan

The purpose of the alien management plan is:

- to ensure that alien plants do not become established on site;
- to ensure that alien plant species do not become dominant in all or parts of the landscape;
- to implement a monitoring programme to detect the presence of alien plant species as well as to monitor the success of the alien management plan.

Legal framework

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

In terms of the amendments to the regulations under the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act No. 43 of 1983), all declared aliens must be effectively controlled. Landowners are legally responsible for the control of invasive alien plants on their properties. In terms of this Act 198 alien species were listed as declared weeds and invaders and ascribed to one of the following categories:

- Category 1: Prohibited and must be controlled.
- Category 2 (commercially used plants): May be grown in demarcated areas provided that there is a permit and that steps are taken to prevent their spread.
- Category 3 (ornamentally used plants): May no longer be planted. Existing plants may be retained as long as all reasonable steps are taken to prevent the spreading thereof, except within the flood line of watercourses and wetlands.



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

The National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (NEMBA) regulates all invasive organisms in South Africa, including a wide range of fauna and flora. Regulations have been published in Government Notices R.506, R.507, R.508 and R.509 of 2013 under NEMBA. According to this Act and the regulations, any species designated under section 70 cannot be propagated, grown, bought or sold without a permit. Below is an explanation of the three categories :

- Category 1a: Invasive species requiring compulsory control. Any specimens of Category 1a listed species need, by law, to be eradicated from the environment. No permits will be issued.
- Category 1b: Invasive species requiring compulsory control as part of an invasive species control programme. Remove and destroy. These plants are deemed to have such a high invasive potential that infestations can qualify to be placed under a government sponsored invasive species management programme. No permits will be issued.
- Category 2: Invasive species regulated by area. A demarcation permit is required to import, possess, grow, breed, move, sell, buy or accept as a gift any plants listed as Category 2 plants. No permits will be issued for Cat 2 plants to exist in riparian zones.
- Category 3: Invasive species regulated by activity. An individual plant permit is required to undertake any of the following restricted activities (import, possess, grow, breed, move, sell, buy or accept as a gift) involving a Category 3 species. No permits will be issued for Cat 3 plants to exist in riparian zones.

It is important to note that alien species that are regulated in terms of the Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act (Act 43 of 1983) (CARA) as weeds and invader plants are exempted from NEMBA. This implies that the provisions of the CARA in respect of listed weed and invader plants supersede those of NEMBA.

Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act No. 36 of 1947)

According to Government Notice No. 13424 dated 26 July 1992, it is an offence to *“acquire, dispose, sell or use an agricultural or stock remedy for a purpose or in a manner other than that specified on the label on a container thereof or on such a container”*.

Contractors using herbicides need to have a valid Pest Control Operators License (limited weeds controller) according to the Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act No. 36 of 1947). This is regulated by the Department of Agriculture, forestry and Fisheries.

Responsible persons

Effective management of alien plant species during the construction and operational phases of the project will be dependent on a number of project personnel. These are listed below:



The Developer

This refers to the project proponent, Longyuan Mulilo De Aar Wind Power. They will be responsible for the following:

1. Ensure that the requirements set out in this management plan are adhered to and implemented;
2. Allocate the responsibilities assigned to the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) to an independent suitably qualified individual prior to the start of construction activities on site; and
3. Provide all principal contractors working on the project with a copy of this management plan as part of tender contract documentation to allow the contractors to cost for its requirements within their respective construction contracts.

The Engineer

The engineer of the proposed development will be responsible for the overall implementation of the management plan during the construction phase of the project. To effectively implement the alien management plan, the engineer must be aware of the findings, mitigation measures and conclusions of the Final EIA report, the requirements of the EA, and this management plan.

The Environmental Control Officer (ECO)

The ECO is responsible for monitoring and verifying the implementation of the management plan during the construction phases of the project. To effectively implement the management plan, the ECO must be aware of the findings, mitigation measures and conclusions of the Final EIA Report, the EA, and this management plan.

The Contractor

The contractor, being any directly appointed company or individual undertaking the implementation of works, will be responsible for complying with the management plan at all times during the construction phase.



Current status of alien species on site

This section provides an outline of the existing status of the site with respect to alien invasive plant species. The purpose is to provide an indication of the likelihood of alien plant becoming established on site and the likely identity of such species.



Vulnerable ecosystems and habitats

Invasive alien plants threaten three main components of the landscape:

- agricultural potential of the land;
- biodiversity value of the land;
- water quality and quantity.

Some habitats are more vulnerable to invasion by alien plant species than others and are therefore more likely to become problematic areas with respect to management of alien plant species. In addition, some parts of the site will be subject to greater levels of disturbance than others, which will promote conditions suitable for invasion by alien plant species. Although any part of the site could become invaded by alien plants, the areas on site that are most likely to be problematic from the point of view of invasion by alien plants are as follows:

- drainage lines and watercourses;
- areas with deeper soils, including primarily valley bottom areas;
- areas immediately adjacent to any disturbance due to construction activities;
- areas prone to increased runoff following construction, for example road margins;
- areas of prolonged disturbance, for example, construction camps and laydown areas.

Alien species observed on site

A detailed walk-through survey of the site was undertaken which covered the basic footprint of the proposed infrastructure. During this survey, no declared alien invader plant species were found on site and few exotic species were found on site. The general lack of disturbance of natural vegetation is the main reason for this. The project will introduce disturbance into this landscape that may promote conditions that will lead to the introduction and/or spread of invasive exotic species.



Alien species observed in the general area

Based on a literature and database search, the following alien invasive plant species have been previously recorded in the general geographical area and could potentially become established on site (The species highlighted in bold have all been observed in the area around De Aar and the study site and therefore have greater potential to invade the site under favourable conditions.):

Botanical name	Common name	CARA Category
Agave americana	American agave	Proposed*
<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>	Mexican poppy	1
<i>Atriplex lindleyi</i> subsp. <i>inflata</i>	Sponge-fruit saltbush	3
<i>Atriplex nummularia</i> subsp. <i>nummularia</i>	Old man saltbush	2
Datura ferox	Large thorn apple	1
Echinopsis spachiana	Torch cactus	1
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>	Red river gum	2
Harrisia martini	Moon cactus	1
<i>Melia azeradach</i>	Syringa	3
Nicotiana glauca	Wild tobacco	1
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	Jointed cactus	1
Opuntia ficus-indica	Sweet prickly pear	1
<i>Opuntia fulgida</i>	Rosea cactus	1
Opuntia imbricata	Imbricate prickly pear	1
Opuntia stricta	Australian pest pear	1
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain grass	1
<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Match poplar, cottonwood	Proposed*
<i>Populus nigra</i> var. <i>italica</i>	Lombardy poplar	Proposed*
<i>Populus X canescens</i>	Grey poplar	2
Prosopis glandulosa var. torreyana	Honey mesquite	2
<i>Prosopis velutina</i>	Velvet mesquite	2
<i>Pyracantha angustifolia</i>	Yellow firethorn	3
<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Weeping willow	2
<i>Salsola kali</i>	Russian tumbleweed	
<i>Schinus molle</i>	Pepper tree	Proposed*
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	Pink tamarisk	1
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Spiny cocklebur	1
<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>	Large cocklebur	1

*"Proposed" is for those species that have been proposed to be included as Declared Weeds, but do not currently have that status.

Guide to alien invasive plants most likely to occur on site

This section provides some information on the alien invasive plant species that are most likely to occur on site. This will assist in recognizing these species. All the species below have been previously recorded in areas surrounding De Aar.

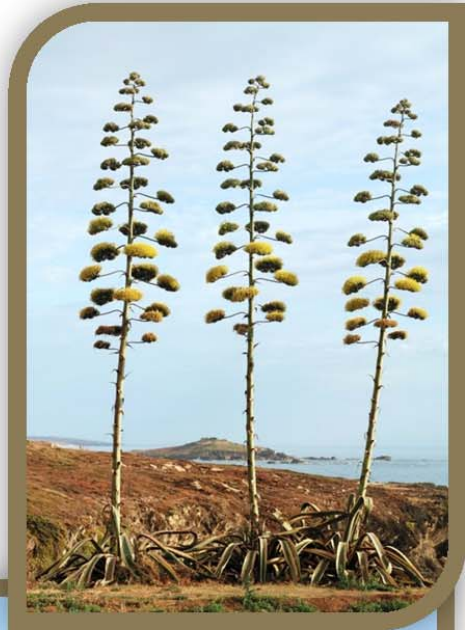
Agave americana

Common name: American agave

Status: Declared invader (Proposed)

Impact: Invades dry habitats, rocky outcrops, drainage lines. Agave Americana forms an impenetrable barrier because the leaves are tipped with a spine. The plant is still used as a barrier. Cultivated worldwide as an ornamental plant.

Control: Can be controlled with the direct injection of concentrated MSMA into the bole. When the plants have dried out they can be cleared by burning. Physical removal is restricted to the use of bulldozers.



Datura ferox

Common name: large thorn apple

Status: Declared weed (Category 1)

Impact: Invades wastelands, cultivated lands, roadsides, riverbanks, riverbeds. Declared as weeds not only because they are poisonous, but also because of their tall and aggressive growth habit. Difficult to control and contaminate crops such as maize. One seed per 10 kg can cause rejection of maize crop.

Control: Being deep germinators, these weeds are not adequately controlled by many pre-emergence herbicides. In annual crops, it is best to delay treatment as long as possible in order to catch late germinating individuals.



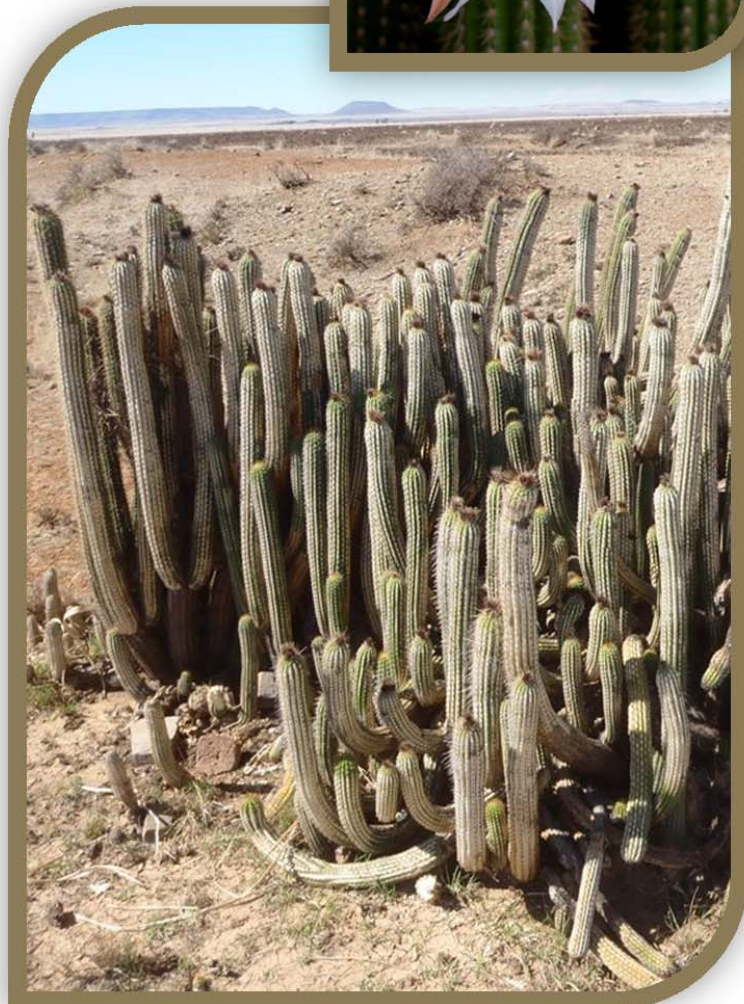
Echinopsis spachiana

Common name: torch cactus

Status: Declared weed (Category 1)

Impact: Invades dry savanna and karoo. It grows in sandy, gravelly soils and is covered in tufts of sharp spines. Competes for moisture in savanna and arid areas. It will grow under trees, removing moisture and preventing animals from accessing the shade. The spines can cause injuries to animals.

Control: No herbicides are registered for this particular cactus (preferable not to use herbicides for the current project), but it is likely to be susceptible to those methods used on other cacti (see other species listed below).



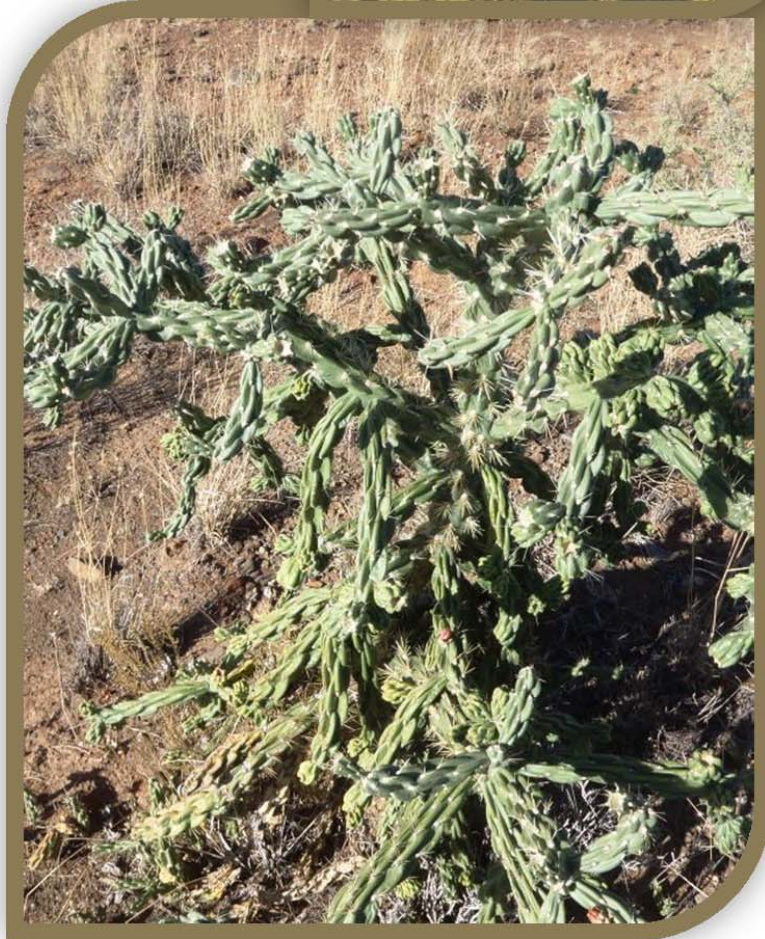
Harrisia martinii

Common name: moon cactus

Status: Declared weed (Category 1)

Impact: Invades savanna. Propagates vegetatively and by means of seeds, which are much-favoured by birds. Cultivated as an ornamental in gardens. It sprawls over valuable grazing in thornveld and can climb over small trees, completely smothering them.

Control: Can be sprayed or injected with MSMA or alternatively, actively growing plants can be sprayed with triclopyr. Physical removal must be total as small stem sections can root and form new plants. The plant can be kept in check by biocontrol agents, such as the *Cactoblastis* moth and a cochineal insect, *Dactylopius opuntiae*.



Nicotiana glauca

Common name: wild tobacco

Status: Declared weed (Category 1)

Impact: Invades roadsides, road cuttings, wasteland, riverbanks, riverbeds. Can become a large woody shrub. The seed capsules contain hundreds of tiny seeds, which are easily transported by water. Is highly tolerant of arid conditions and is common in the beds of rivers that only flow occasionally. Can cause poisoning of livestock. Evidently well-known for poisoning ostriches.

Control: Should be controlled when small. There are no specific herbicide registrations for this species, but it should be susceptible to the usual herbicides. For the current project, the use of herbicides should preferably not take place. Any plants seen can be physically removed (by hand or with a spade).



Opuntia ficus-indica

Common name: Sweet prickly pear

Status: Declared invader (Category 2)

Impact: Invades savanna and dry grassland. Propagates easily from the leaf-pads or cladodes. Even a small piece lying on the ground can produce roots and flourish.

Control: Chemical control is possible with several herbicides, such as MSMA and glyphosphate. However, continues to be kept under control by the use of the Cactoblastis moth and a cochineal insect, *Dactylopius opuntiae*. Special control measures are rarely required. Cochineal insects are not very mobile so isolated plants must be inoculated manually by placing an infected cladode on top of the plant to be controlled.



Opuntia imbricata

Common name: imbricate prickly pear

Status: Declared weed (Category 1)

Impact: Invades Kaoo, dry savanna and grassland. Each piece that breaks off the main plant is capable of rooting and producing a new plant. If the plant is cut down, all pieces must be collected and destroyed. Ease of growth, rapid spread and unpleasant spines result in infested areas becoming inaccessible

Control: Chemical control is restricted to the spraying or injecting of MSMA or glyphosphate, but it is time-consuming and costly. The introduction of cactoblastis as a biocontrol agent has greatly reduced the problem.



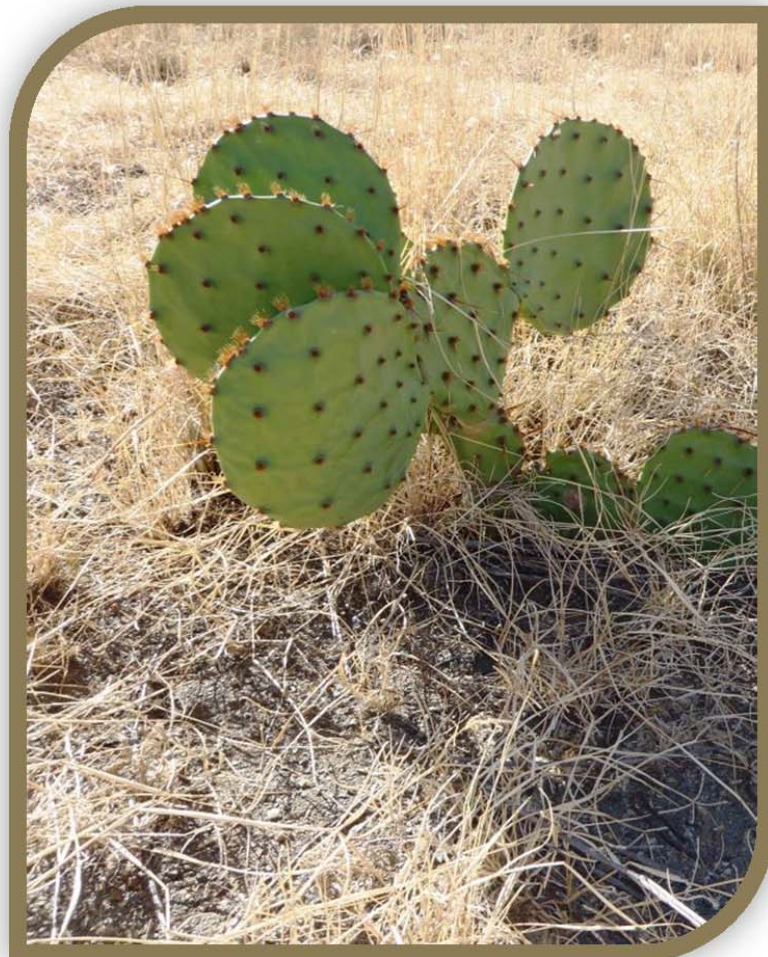
Opuntia stricta

Common name: Australian pest pear

Status: Declared weed (Category 1)

Impact: Invades savanna and dry grassland. Propagates easily from the leaf-pads or cladodes. Even a small piece lying on the ground can produce roots and flourish.

Control: Chemical control is possible with several herbicides, such as MSMA and glyphosphate. However, continues to be kept under control by the use of the Cactoblastis moth and a cochineal insect, *Dactylopius opuntiae*. Special control measures are rarely required. Cochineal insects are not very mobile so isolated plants must be inoculated manually by placing an infected cladode on top of the plant to be controlled.



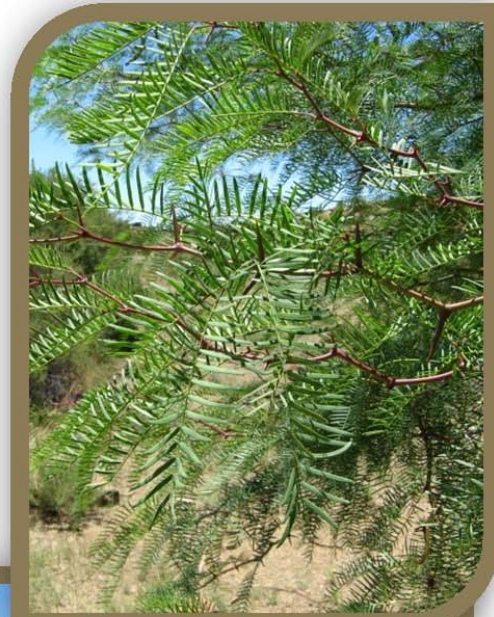
Prosopis glandulosa var. torreyana

Common name: honey mesquite

Status: Declared invader (Category 2)

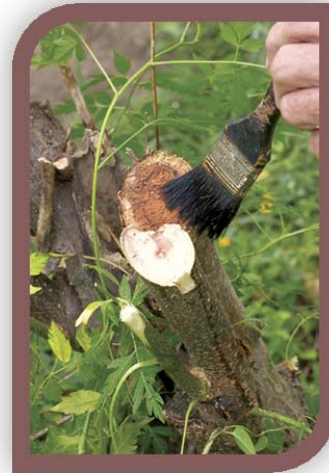
Impact: Invades riverbeds, riverbanks, drainage lines and sometimes open veld in semi-arid to arid areas. Seed pods are eaten by livestock and game and thereby spread. The plant is extremely tolerant of drought, high temperatures and overgrazing. It forms dense thickets, thereby excluding natural vegetation.

Control: Control is difficult because plants damaged by inadequate removal, resprout from dormant buds just below ground level, resulting in a dense multi-stemmed shrub. Cut-stump, foliar and soil-applied herbicide registrations exist, but with either chemical or physical control, follow-up treatments are always necessary.



Control guidelines

This section provides an outline of the overall approach that should be adopted at the site in order to minimize the probability of invasive alien plants becoming established and ensuring that any outbreaks are managed quickly to ensure that they do not become a long-term problem on site. The establishment of any dense infestations will be expensive to eradicate and will require more complex control measures than would be necessary for low density invasions.



Prevention

A prevention strategy should be considered and established, including regular surveys and monitoring for invasive alien plants, effective rehabilitation of disturbed areas and prevention of unnecessary disturbance of natural areas. Prevention could also include measures such as washing the working parts and wheels of earth-moving equipment prior to it being brought onto site, visual walk-through surveys every three months and other measures, as listed in the section below (“Habitat management”).

Early identification and eradication

Monitoring plans should be developed which are designed to catch Invasive Alien Plant Species shortly after they arrive in the project area. Keeping up to date on which weeds are an immediate threat to the site is important, but efforts should be planned to update this information on a regular basis. When new Invasive Alien Plant Species are spotted an immediate response of locating the site for future monitoring and either hand-pulling the weeds or an application of a suitable herbicide should be planned. It is, however, better to monitor regularly and act swiftly than to allow invasive alien plants to become established on site.

Containment and control

If any alien invasive plants are found to become established on site, action plans for their control should be developed, depending on the size of the infestations, budgets, manpower considerations and time. Separate plans of control actions should be developed for each location and/or each species. Appropriate registered chemicals and other possible control agents should be considered in the action plans for each site/species. The key is to ensure that no invasions get out of control. Effective containment and control will ensure that the least



energy and resources are required to maintain this status over the long-term. This will also be an indicator that natural systems are impacted to the smallest degree possible.

Construction phase activities required

The following management actions are required to minimize soils and vegetation disturbance during the construction phase, as well as reducing the probability that invasive alien plants will become established on site:

Action	Frequency
<i>The Environmental Control Officer (ECO) is to provide permission before any natural vegetation is to be cleared for development.</i>	Daily / when required
<i>Clearing of vegetation must be undertaken as the work front progresses. Mass clearing is not to be permitted unless the entire cleared area is to be rehabilitated immediately thereafter.</i>	Weekly
<i>Should revegetation not be possible immediately, the cleared areas must be protected with packed brush or appropriately battered with fascine work (fixing horizontal branches along the ground using vertical pegs to create resistance to down-slope flow of water/materials). Alternatively, jute (Soil Saver) may be pegged over the soil to stabilize it.</i>	Weekly
<i>Organic matter used to encourage regrowth of vegetation on cleared areas should not be brought onto site from foreign areas. Brush from cleared areas should be used as much as possible. Arid areas generally have low organic content in the soil and the use of manure or other soil amendments should not be used as this would encourage invasion.</i>	Weekly
<i>Care must be taken to avoid the introduction of alien invasive plant species to the site. Particular attention must be paid to imported material such as building sand or dirty earth-moving equipment. Stockpiles should be checked regularly and any weeds emerging from material stockpiles should be removed.</i>	Weekly
<i>ECO to survey site once a month to detect aliens and have them removed.</i>	Monthly
<i>Alien vegetation regrowth must be controlled throughout the entire site during the construction period.</i>	Monthly
<i>The alien plant removal and control method guidelines should adhere to best practice for the species concerned. Such information can be obtained from the Working for Water website as well as herbicide guidelines.</i>	Monthly



<i>Clearing activities must be contained within the affected zones and may not spill over into adjacent no-go areas. No-go areas should be clearly demarcated prior to construction.</i>	Daily
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Operational phase activities required

The following management actions are aimed at maintaining non-invaded areas clear of invasive alien species as well as reducing the abundance of any aliens on site:

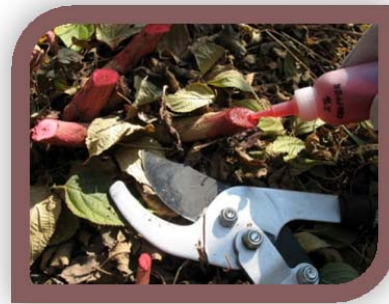
Action	Frequency
<i>Surveys for alien species should be conducted regularly. All aliens identified should be cleared.</i>	Every 3 months for 2 years and biannually thereafter.
<i>Revegetation with indigenous, locally occurring species should take place in areas where natural vegetation is slow to recover or where repeated invasion has taken place.</i>	Biannually, but revegetation should take place at the beginning of the rainy season.
<i>Areas of natural vegetation that need to be maintained or managed to reduce plant height or biomass, should be controlled using methods that leave the soil protected.</i>	When necessary
<i>No alien species should be cultivated on site. If vegetation is required for aesthetic or other purposes, then non-invasive locally occurring species should be used.</i>	When necessary

Decommissioning phase activities required

The following management actions are aimed at preventing invasion by invasive alien species of revegetated areas created during decommissioning activities.

Action	Frequency
<i>All damaged areas shall be revegetated upon completion of activities.</i>	Once-off
<i>Revegetation with indigenous, locally occurring species should take place in disturbed areas. Reseed with locally sourced seed of indigenous grass species that were recorded on site prior to construction.</i>	Once off, with annual follow-up revegetation, if necessary





Maintain alien plant monitoring and removal programme for 3 years after rehabilitation.

Biannually for 3 years

Control methods

This section provides an outline of existing control measures that have published for the various alien plant species that could potentially occur on site. The section is a summary of control measures – there are more detailed publications for control measures. Some of these publications are referenced.

There are various means of managing invasive alien plants:

Mechanical control

This entails damaging or removing the plant by physical action. Different techniques could be used, e.g. uprooting, felling, slashing, mowing, ringbarking or bark stripping. This control option is only really feasible in sparse infestations or on small scale, and for controlling species that do not coppice after cutting. Species that tend to coppice, need to have the cut stumps or coppice growth treated with herbicides following the mechanical treatment. Mechanical control is labour intensive and therefore expensive, and could cause severe soil disturbance and erosion. For the current project, hand-pulling or manual removal using hand tools (in this case cut-stumping) will be the most appropriate methods since there are no existing dense stands of invasive alien plants.

Advantages

Effective method in areas with low infestation.

High job creation and associated poverty

Disadvantages

Not an effective method for dense infestations, as the cost of clearing is extremely high, with little or no impact.

Time consuming.



alleviation potential.	
No contamination of water with herbicides.	If no herbicides are used then the manual control techniques must be very well executed to ensure success.

Chemical control

Chemical control should only be used as a last resort, since it is hazardous for natural vegetation. It should not be necessary if regular monitoring is undertaken, which should be effective for controlling invasive alien plants.

Chemical control involves the use of registered herbicides to kill the target weed. Managers and herbicide operators must have a basic understanding of how herbicides function. The use of inappropriate herbicides and the incorrect use of the appropriate herbicides are wasteful, expensive practices and often do more harm than good, especially when working close to watercourses. Some herbicides can quickly contaminate fresh water and/or be transported downstream where they may remain active in the ecosystem.

Contractors using herbicides are required to have a permit according to Fertilizer, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act (Act No. 36 of 1947).

Herbicides are either classified as selective or non-selective. Selective herbicides are usually specific to a particular group of plants, e.g. those specified for use on broad leaf plants, but should not kill narrow-leaf plants such as grasses. Non-selective herbicides can kill any plant that they come into contact with and are therefore not suitable for use in areas where indigenous vegetation is present.

Chemical application techniques include foliar (leaf) application, stem applications (basal stem, total frill, stem injections) and stump applications (cut stump, total stump, scrape and paint):

Advantages

Complements mechanical control methods, increasing the effectiveness of control activities.

Achieve results over short period (within 6 weeks of application).

Large areas can be treated quickly.

Disadvantages

May kill non-target plants or species. This is a very important consideration and poses risks for remaining natural areas on site.

Herbicides are expensive.

The use of herbicides may contaminate sites used for drinking water, for washing and for fishing, and can therefore threatened human and animal health.



	Specialized training and certification is required for use of herbicides.
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Biological control

Biological weed control consists in the use of natural enemies to reduce the vigour or reproductive potential of an invasive alien plant. Biological control agents include insects, mites, and micro-organisms such as fungi or bacteria. They usually attack specific parts of the plant, either the reproductive organs directly (flower buds, flowers or fruit) or the seeds after they have dropped. The stress caused by the biological control agent may kill a plant outright or it might impact on the plants reproductive capacity. In certain instances, the reproductive capacity is reduced to zero and the population is effectively sterilized. All of these outcomes will help to reduce the spread of the species.

To obtain biocontrol agents, provincial representatives of the Working for Water Programme or the Directorate: Land Use and Soil Management (LUSM), Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF) can be contacted.

Advantages

Disadvantages

Most environmentally friendly and most sustainable of all control methods.	Generally slow, especially initially.
Usually does not require high or long-term maintenance.	Low levels of infestation, with occasional outbreaks, will remain a feature of systems under biological control.
Relatively low cost implication over the long term.	Any use of chemicals around biocontrol agent colonies may adversely affect the potency of this control method.
	Cannot be used where the biocontrol agent would threaten commercial populations of the target species that may exist nearby.
	Biocontrol agents are not available for all target species.



Habitat management

The best way to prevent invasion by alien invasive plant species is to manage the natural vegetation in such a way as to reduce the opportunity for these plants becoming established. The general principle is to not disturb any areas beyond the footprint of the proposed infrastructure and to also ensure that the natural processes that maintain vegetation patterns are not disrupted.



Post-removal follow-up and rehabilitation

Re-establishment of indigenous vegetation needs to be undertaken to reduce the probability of re-emergence of invasive alien plants and to reduce the risk of soil erosion where the soil surface is poorly vegetated. In most soils, the seeds and other propagules of the plants of the former natural habitat still survive. So natural regeneration without the need for planting may be possible in many cases. However, if natural regeneration is not likely due to the length of time since disturbance or if the soil has been disturbed to such a degree that seeds and propagules no longer survive then planting or seeding may be required. Rehabilitation should follow these steps:

1. Monitor cleared areas on a regular basis (monthly during construction and three-monthly during operation) for emergent seedlings of invasive alien species and remove these (hand pulling or chemical control).
2. All areas of exposed soil should immediately be protected by placing packed brush on the slope, or creating erosion control barriers using branches, sticks or logs placed horizontally across the slope at 1m intervals (the steeper the slope the closer the barriers should be placed to one another). If topsoil has been lost, rehabilitation of indigenous vegetation will be a difficult and expensive process.
3. If the soil remains relatively undisturbed and the area has some indigenous vegetation left intact, the natural regeneration process of the indigenous vegetation on the site should be managed. This involves regular follow-up to remove emerging invasive alien plants and protecting the area from other forms of disturbance (heavy grazing, trampling, disturbance by vehicles, etc.) while the vegetation re-established naturally.
4. If required, indigenous vegetation can be planted on the cleared areas. This can be in the form of a seed mix or plants rescued from previous clearing.



Safety standards and guidelines

Safety is of the utmost importance when working with invasive alien plant control. Staff are likely to be working in remote areas with potentially dangerous equipment and chemicals. Proper safety training and equipment is therefore required.



Herbicide safety

Herbicides must be stored in a dedicated storeroom.

The Herbicide Storeroom needs to comply with national Occupational Health and Safety standards. Some important safety rules are as follows:

- A herbicide storeroom must have adequate ventilation. If the air is stagnant or there is a smell of herbicides when opening up the storeroom then it is a good indication that there is not enough ventilation.
- Clean water needs to be available in close proximity to the storeroom.
- The floor must be non-porous. This is important because when the floor is cleaned (which must be done regularly), no residue of herbicides must remain. Place herbicide containers on wooden pallets to increase ventilation and make mopping up after spillage easier.
- 'No Smoking' and 'No Fire' signs should be posted on the door of the storeroom as well as a sign stating that it is a chemical store and who the responsible person is for the store.
- Keep the storeroom locked to prevent herbicide getting into the wrong hands.
- A spill kit needs to be kept in the storeroom to mop up any spill. The spill kit must contain a bucket with sand and a spade. The sand is to be placed on the spill to absorb the liquid. Once the sand has absorbed the spill, it is to be collected and disposed of where it cannot contaminate the environment. It is preferable to keep contaminated sand in a container and dispose of it with empty containers at a certified chemical recycling plant.
- Obtain the Material Safety Data Sheet from the supplier of the herbicide and ensure that you are familiar with the product before using it. Keep the Material Safety Data Sheet in the storeroom in case of an emergency.
- Always store herbicides in the original labelled container to avoid confusion with other products. Do not store other products in the store, such as protective clothing, food, etc., as they can become contaminated.
- All empty herbicide containers, or herbicides that have reached their expiry date, need to be safely disposed of. This can be done at a registered chemical recycling company. It



is important that all empty containers are spiked before disposal. This ensures that they cannot later be used for carrying drinking water, food, etc.

- The contact number for the nearest Poison Control Centre should be posted nearby.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The use of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) by staff controlling invasive alien plants in the field is required by law. The PPE specifications differ for the different types of control. Mechanised control includes the use of chainsaws and brush cutters and will therefore require slightly different PPE from someone using manual control (slasher, knapsack sprayer, etc.). PPE required for manual control is as follows:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Specification</i>
<i>Overall</i>	100% cotton, two-piece overalls are best for absorbing perspiration, they last longer and are cooler.
<i>Rubber gloves</i>	Standard, wrist-length rubber gloves are sufficient.
<i>Leather gloves</i>	Standard wrist-length leather gloves are appropriate.
<i>Safety boots</i>	Gumboots or standard safety boots, which support the ankles, are sufficient. Steel toecaps are recommended for workers that are working with heavy equipment or large trees.
<i>Hat</i>	If working with large trees, on steep gradients or if any other safety risk may be present, then wearing a hardhat is advisable. Otherwise a wide-brim hat can be used to protect the worker from the sun.
<i>Safety glasses</i>	Large, clear safety glasses, which allow air to pass through, are acceptable.
<i>Face mask</i>	A face mask which covers the nose and mouth is essential when mixing herbicides and for foliar spraying.



Monitoring programme

In order to monitor the impact of clearing activities, follow-ups and rehabilitation efforts, monitoring must be undertaken. This section provides a description of a possible monitoring programme that will provide an assessment of the magnitude of alien invasion on site as well as an assessment of the success of the management programme. Based on the detailed pre-construction walk-through survey in which no declared alien invasive plant species were found on site, the baseline condition prior to construction is assumed to be one in which no alien plants are present.



In general, the following principles apply for monitoring:

- Photographic records must be kept of areas to be cleared prior to work starting and at regular intervals during initial clearing activities. Similarly, photographic records should be kept of the area from immediately before and after follow-up clearing activities. Rehabilitation processes must also be recorded.
- Simple records must be kept of daily operations, e.g. area/location cleared, labour units and, if ever used, the amount of herbicide used.
- It is important that, if monitoring results in detection of invasive alien plants, that this leads to immediate action.

Construction phase monitoring

The following monitoring is required during the construction phase of the project:

<i>Monitoring action</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>
<i>Document alien species present on site</i>	Alien species list	Pre-construction & monthly thereafter
<i>Alien plant distribution</i>	Distribution maps, GPS co-ordinates	Monthly
<i>Document and record alien control measures implemented</i>	Record of clearing activities	6-monthly
<i>Review alien control success rate</i>	Decline in abundance of alien plant species over time	Annually



Operational phase monitoring

The following monitoring is required during the construction phase of the project:

Monitoring action	Indicator	Timeframe
<i>Document alien species distribution and abundance on site</i>	Alien species distribution maps	Annually
<i>Document alien plant control measures implemented & success rate achieved</i>	Records of control measures and their success rate.	Annually
<i>Document rehabilitation measures implemented and success achieved in problem areas</i>	Decline in vulnerable bare areas over time	Annually

Decommission phase monitoring

The following monitoring is required during the decommissioning phase of the project:

Monitoring action	Indicator	Timeframe
<i>Monitor newly disturbed areas where infrastructure has been removed to detect and quantify any aliens that may become established for 3 years after decommissioning and rehabilitation.</i>	Alien plant surveys and distribution map	Biannually until natural vegetation has recovered sufficiently to resist invasion
<i>Monitor re-vegetated areas to detect and quantify any aliens that may become established for 3 years after decommissioning and rehabilitation.</i>	Alien plant surveys and distribution map	Biannually for 3 years
<i>Document alien plant control measures implemented & success rate achieved</i>	Records of control measures and their success rate.	Annually for 3 years



References / further reading

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