

REGIONAL WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN



1.1	PLAN TITLE: GREEN CESTRUM CONTROL & MANAGEMENT IN THE NEW ENGLAND AND NORTH WEST REGIONS OF NSW
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1.2 PLAN PROPONENTS	
Regional Weeds Advisory Committee:	Northern Inland Weeds Advisory Committee (NIWAC)
Address:	c/- Narrabri Shire Council, PO Box 261, NARRABRI NSW 2390
Contact Person:	Julie Roy - Weed Control Coordinator
Telephone Number:	02 6799 6702
Facsimile Number:	02 6799 6709
E mail address:	royjl@narrabri.nsw.gov.au
Signature: Chairman	Date: Submitted 30 Oct, 2004

1.3 NAME OF PLANT(S)	WONS	NO
Botanical name(s): Green cestrum	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	

1.4 PLAN PERIOD (not to exceed five years)	
Starting date: 1 st July 2005	Completion date: 30 th June 2010

1.5 AREA OF OPERATION

This plan covers the area of the Northern Inland Weeds Advisory Committee as indicated in the attached map. This is an area of approximately 100 000 km² extending from the Liverpool Range in the south, to the Queensland border in the north, east to the New England Tablelands and west to Moree Plains and Narrabri Shires. The specific organisations involved with this plan are listed under stakeholders.

1.6 AIM - TO REDUCE EXISTING GREEN CESTRUM INFESTATIONS (BASED ON OCTOBER 2004 LEVELS) AND PREVENT ANY FURTHER SPREAD ACROSS THE REGION

- 1.7 OBJECTIVES**
1. Eradicate all existing infestations in towns and villages by 2010 (see Action plan for towns/villages).
 2. Reduce the number of urban infestations in Tamworth by 30% by 2010. (i.e. by average of 6% each year for five years from 2005).
 3. Reduce the number of urban infestations in larger towns (incl. Gunnedah, Narrabri, Inverell) by 50% by 2010 (by an average of 10% each year for five years from 2005).
 4. Reduce infestations on individual private properties by at least one infestation category by 2010.
 5. Change community attitudes about green cestrum and increase the number of people who consider it as a weed not a garden plant.

2. STAKEHOLDERS

2.1 Signatories - organisations committed to the objectives/performance measures of plan

- Gunnedah Shire Council (GSC);
- Gwydir Shire Council (GwSC) - part of North West Weeds;
- Inverell Shire Council (ISC) - part of North West Weeds;
- Moree Plains Shire Council (MPSC);
- Moree Rural Lands Protection Board (MRLPB);
- Narrabri Rural Lands Protection Board (NRLPB);
- Narrabri Shire Council (NSC);
- Northern Slopes RLPB (NSRLPB); and
- Tamworth Regional Council (TRC).

These stakeholders contributed to the plan via a regional planning workshop and were given various opportunities for input.

2.2 Other stakeholders - interested parties consulted as part of this planning process.

All members of NIWAC were invited to be part of this regional plan. NIWAC members who are not listed as stakeholders made this decision because they either do not have Green cestrums and/or do not see it as a threat for their area. State Forests and Department of Environment and Conservation (formerly National Parks and Wildlife Service) were also invited to comment.

3. BACKGROUND & JUSTIFICATION

3.1 Plan justification - reason for this plan

Green cestrums are toxic to cattle, sheep, horses, pigs and poultry. Death from eating small quantities of leaves, twigs or fruit is usually rapid and painful. Despite a concerted effort by relevant organisations, many stock still die from green cestrums poisoning.

These serious effects aside, a coordinated approach is essential because green cestrums are not limited to one particular land tenure or part of the catchment. It occurs in both urban and rural areas and can be spread by urban ignorance - some people in towns and villages (and some on rural properties) continue to allow green cestrums to grow in gardens, oblivious to the potential impacts.

Continued coordination and cooperation is also required to capitalise on the progress made to minimise the extent and impact of this weed, particularly over the last five years. In turn, this effort will minimise the economic and environmental impacts of green cestrums.

3.1.1 Description of the problem

Current and potential impact of the problem

In Australia, Green cestrums are currently limited to south eastern QLD and NSW. There are limited infestations in all other states, except Tasmania, but the plant certainly has the potential to spread further, particularly in southern Victoria and Western Australia.

In our region

Although the regional situation has improved considerably over the last five years green cestrums are still a major problem in the region. There is potential for green cestrums to further spread down many of our river systems including, the Namoi, Gwydir, Macintyre and Horton, to lower parts of these

catchment that are not currently infested.

Why it is important that this weed is controlled?

As well as being poisonous, Green cestrum is invasive and reduces biodiversity, particularly along the riparian zone. These impacts can have implications for the environment and the broader community alike. In the Namoi catchment alone, green cestrum is identified as a key environmental weed due to its invasiveness and impacts.

Infestations also compete with and eliminate pasture, therefore reducing agricultural production.

3.2 Do nothing scenario

To do nothing now would render past control and education ineffective. Green cestrum seeds remain dormant in the soil for many years and, without a coordinated control effort, it will continue to spread and infest many creeks and waterways, eventually spreading throughout the catchments.

3.3 Distribution of infestations - where it occurs.

A native of Chile and Peru, green cestrum was originally introduced as a garden ornamental. It is a common weed on vacant land, roadsides and creek banks, particularly in south-eastern Queensland, some towns in central Queensland and around Brisbane and Ipswich. It prefers higher rainfall areas and is tolerant of frost. Major infestations occur in the Sydney Basin and Hunter River catchment

In our region

In the NIWAC region, green cestrum is mainly limited to the slopes and plains. Infestations occur in both urban and rural areas, ranging from scattered plants in house and farm gardens to major infestations along creeks and on private properties. The table below summarises the situation for each LCA. *The map on page 16 shows the general distribution across the region and the annual infestation report (page 17) gives details of infestations for each LCA...*

Organisation	Where it occurs
Gunnedah Shire	Mainly in town and scattered throughout the shire. There are pockets in bushland around Currabubula and Wandobah with the potential for further spread. Apart from a small infestation at Carroll, there are no infestations along the Namoi River.
Liverpool Plains Shire	Mainly limited to the boundary with Gunnedah Shire Council, scattered around Quirindi and isolated in farm gardens.
Moree Plains Shire	Infestations basically extend from the eastern boundary of the shire to about 20 from the western boundary and are concentrated along the Meehi and Gwydir Rivers.
Narrabri Shire	Infestations are light in smaller towns/villages incl. Boggabri, Narrabri and Wee Waa. Worst problems are along Maules, Eula and Bullawa Creeks with minor infestations along Spring, Bohena and Tullamullen Creeks. 1 major infestation on private property. Roads are clean.
North West Weeds	Starts in the towns including Bingara, Warialda, Inverell and Ashford. There are major infestations along the Beardy River and between Bingara and Warialda.
Tamworth Regional Council	A major problem in urban areas with 1 major infestation on privately owned, vacant land. There are scattered infestations along Dungowan and Halls Creeks and around Barraba, Ogunbil and Kootingal. Railways are also a major problem.

3.4 Biology

Green cestrum is also known as green poison berry or Chilean cestrum. It is an erect, woody, perennial shrub to 3 metres high, with one or more stems emerging from each crown.

Stems - young stems are whitish; older stems are darker, striated at the base and mottled above.

Leaves - alternate, up to 12 cm long and 2.5 cm wide, and have an unpleasant odour when crushed.

Flowers - greenish-yellow in colour in clusters at the ends of branches. Flower tubes are up to 2.5 cm long with five small terminal lobes. They have an unpleasant odour by day, but are fragrant at night. Green cestrum flowers for most of the year.

Fruit - a purplish-black, oval berry about 1 cm long. The dark purple pulp contains one or two seeds of 3 to 4 mm length which have an irregular shape with sharp angles.

Life cycle - Seeds germinate in autumn. Plants flower after two years and produce flowers for several months through summer and autumn. The plants are long-lived, producing new growth in spring.

3.5 Method and rate of spread

Method of spread

Green cestrum is spread by seeds which can remain dormant in the soil for many years. Seeds remain viable after passing through birds. It can also regenerate from root pieces to produce new infestations, particularly when cultivation or roadside grading disturbs or relocates roots. Flood waters also aid dispersal.

Current rate of spread

When the original Green cestrum plan was prepared in 2000, infestation levels varied considerably from isolated plants to areas of lineal infestation along waterways of up to 10 kilometres.

Green cestrum was growing in all towns and villages and along many creeks and rivers, with some infestations on private properties. Infestations in individual LCAs were as follows: Narrabri Shire (1500ha), Central Northern County Council (240 small urban infestations and 10 rural infestations of approx 1 ha), Gunnedah Shire Council (200 small infestations), Moree Plains Shire Council (100 small infestations) and North West Weeds County Council (approx 53 ha). Severn and Tenterfield Shire, Glen Innes Municipal Council and the New England Weeds Authority all reported no infestations.

Most LCAs report that the green cestrum situation on public land has improved over the last five years but has remained about the same on private property. Overall, they estimate that the rate of spread has decreased. *The infestation report (page 16) summarises the number of infestations, their severity and the total area infested.*

3.6 Species management & plant weaknesses

As with all weeds, the best management approach will depend on the size, location and growth stage of the infestation. However, the fact that green cestrum takes two years to flower and is susceptible to chemical should be exploited in its management. Management of green cestrum may incorporate some of the following strategies:

Mechanical - Green cestrum can be killed by completely digging out the plants. Care must be taken to remove all the yellow roots, otherwise regrowth will occur.

Burning - Ideally, any chemical or mechanical control should be followed up with burning to ensure that all roots are destroyed.

Chemical - Various chemicals are registered for use on green cestrum including: Triclopyr + picloram (Grazon® DS) 500, Triclopyr (Garlon® 600 herbicide or Nufarm Invader 600® herbicide), Amitrole + ammonium thiocyanate (various trade names eg Amitrolet® by Nufarm), Picloram + 2, 4 D (Tordon 75 D®), and Glyphosate 360g/L (various trade names). Plants should be treated when they are actively growing and not affected by extreme temperatures or dry weather. *For further information on rates and application methods refer to the Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook 2004-2005.*

Grazing - grazing is not an option with green cestrum. Dying plants and plant parts are poisonous for up to 6 months.

3.7 Key land managers

The success of this plan will hinge on the coordinated efforts of many land managers.

Local Control Authorities - have a responsibility to control infestations on LCA land, conduct extension activities, inspect private properties and record details of green cestrum infestations and coordinate the efforts of other stakeholders.

Graziers - Control and management on private land is ultimately the responsibility of land managers. Given the highly toxic nature of green cestrum, graziers have a vested interest to ensure that all infestations on their land are controlled as soon as possible. They are also responsible for controlling infestations according to the Noxious Weeds Act, 1993.

Northern Inland Weeds Advisory Committee (NIWAC) - the regional weeds committee will develop policy and encourage all LCAs and RLPBs to adopt this policy. They also provide a focus for coordination and annual review and monitoring of proposed actions.

4 REGULATORY SITUATION

4.1 Current declaration

Green cestrum is currently declared as a W2 weed in all LCAs in the NIWAC area.

4.2 Declaration changes

There are no declaration changes but it should be noted that the Central Northern County and North West Weeds County Councils were disbanded on 1st July 2004, following changes to local government boundaries. We are assuming that the new LCAs, namely Liverpool Plains Shire Council (based on the former Quirindi Shire Council boundary), Gwydir Shire Council (incorporating the former shires of Bingara and Yallaroi) Tamworth Regional Council (incorporating the former shires of Barraba, Manilla, Nundle, Parry and Tamworth City Council) and Inverell Shire Council (which formerly operated under the North West Weeds County Council) will adopt the W2 declaration.

5 CONSIDERATIONS & OPPORTUNITIES.

5.1 Financial support to carry out the plan

All stakeholders listed in this plan will contribute a significant proportion of their own funds towards implementing this regional plan. Department of Primary Industries (DPI) noxious grant funding will also be accessed but, given the limited nature of these funds, these are only expected to account for a small percentage of total expenditure to implement this plan.

The Action Plan section of this plan indicates the funding source for specific actions.

5.2 Links to other strategies

This regional plan concentrates on many of the operational aspects of managing green cestrum. NIWAC also has a regional strategy that covers strategic issues of regional significance such as

extension, coordination and the development of weed related policy for our region. Many of the strategies spelt out in the *regional strategy* actually link to this green cestrum regional plan.

This regional plan also contributes to many of the desired outcomes detailed in the **NSW State Weed Strategy**, namely the following:

- a. Development/implementation of programs to reduce environmental degradation and the loss of biodiversity through weed invasion;
- b. Implementation of effective weed control programs on public, State-owned and Crown land;
- c. Promoting resource-sharing and formal associations - such as weeds authorities and weeds county councils - between local control authorities;
- d. Ongoing planning/monitoring of weed control programs to ensure that objectives are achieved in an efficient and cost-effective manner - including developing performance indicators for weed programs and using them to evaluate LCA noxious weed programs; and
- e. Development/promotion of sustainable, cost-effective management systems for the control of weeds in crops, pasture and forestry - including providing information on best-practice weed management through the media, publications, public and private consultants

5.3 Barriers and contingencies

Barriers restrict what can be done and how. The main barriers to managing green cestrum are:

B1 - *Availability of chemicals for use near waterways.* Amitrol is registered for use on green cestrum and for aquatic weeds but is not specifically registered for control of green cestrum along waterways;

B2 - *Access to infestations along creeks and waterways;*

B3 - *Landholders not accepting responsibility for control,* particularly for infestations on waterways where it is considered a public rather than private issue. Subsequently, many such infestations are untreated; and

B4 - *Infestations are difficult to control by mechanical means.*

Each barrier is considered to be a serious limitation to achieving the aim/objectives of this plan. The action plan includes specific strategies and actions to overcome each barrier.

5.4 Contingency plans - what if scenarios

The main limiting contingencies are those that may effect the landowner's economic circumstances, i.e. drought, low commodity prices and rising production costs.

ACTION PLAN

FURTHER EXPLANATION OF PLAN OBJECTIVES & HOW THEY MEET THE SMART CRITERIA

OBJECTIVE 1: Eradicate all existing infestations in towns and villages by 2010

- This objective is **specific** - it relates to the following towns and villages: Ashford, Attunga, Baan Baa, Barraba, Bingara, Boggabri, Bonshaw, Carroll, Currabubula, Edgeroi, Gravesend, Manilla, Moonbi, Nundle, Somerton, Warialda, Warialda Rail, Wee Waa, Werris Creek, Willow Tree, Woolomin and Yetman.
- The participating organisations believe that this is **both achievable and realistic** given the number and size of infestations in the relevant towns and villages. However, eradication is not a realistic aim in Tamworth where a different objective applies.

OBJECTIVE 2: Reduce the number of urban infestations in Tamworth by 30% by 2010 (i.e. by 6% each year for five years)

- This objective is **specific** - it relates ONLY to the City of Tamworth.
- Weeds Officers from Tamworth Regional Council consider this objective to be **realistic** given the current situation and the logistics involved with reducing weeds in a major regional centre. The number of households and the urban properties makes it virtually impossible to even inspect all properties and, hence, locate infestations, let alone significantly reduce populations. However, an overall reduction of 30% is considered to be a good outcome.

OBJECTIVE 3 Reduce the number of urban infestations in larger towns (incl. Gunnedah, Narrabri, Inverell) by 50% by 2010.

- This objective is **specific** - it specifically relates to the “larger” towns of Gunnedah, Narrabri, Inverell and Quirindi.
- The relevant organisations believe that this is both realistic and achievable. While higher levels of control might be possible in some Shires, a reduction of 50% is the lowest common denominator and is considered a good (and realistic) outcome.

OBJECTIVE 4 Reduce infestations on individual private properties by at least one infestation category by 2010.

- This objective specifically relates to private properties. The total number of infestations may still be the same but the severity of each infestation will be one category less. For example, a property with a H3 infestation (more than 20% of the property infested with dense plants) will need to reduce this infestation to at least a H2 (more than 20% of the property infested, scattered patches and isolated plants interspersed).
- This objective basically means reducing the density and/or the extent of infestations. This is considered to be a realistic and achievable aim - control is not considered possible because of the way that green cestrums are spread.

Objectives 1, 2 and 3 can all be measured by comparing the number of infestations at the start and end of the plan period. All LCAs in the NIWAC region have a standard approach for recording infestations on private property. This involves recording the number of hectares infested and the infestation category. The infestation category is based on the severity/degree of infestation, expressed as either 1 (scattered individual plants) 2 (scattered patches with isolated plants) or 3 (large, dense infestations) and the extent/% of property infested, expressed as either High (over 20% of the property infested) Medium (5 - 20% of the property infested), Low (1-5% of the property infested), Rare/Isolated (less than 1% of the property infested) or Not Found. The attached table explains these categories and shows the relevance of this approach for monitoring outcomes.

OBJECTIVE 5 Change community attitudes and increase the number of people who consider green cestrum as a weed not a garden plant.

- This objective specifically relates to changing community attitudes - it describes a desired change or outcome.
- Changes in attitude are typically difficult to measure. However, this objective will be **measured** by the number of urban infestations of green cestrum. In theory, if people change their attitude about green cestrum then they should be more inclined to remove it. This will have the overall effect of reducing the number of green cestrum infestations recorded in urban areas.
- This objective is considered achievable through the adoption of extension and communication strategies.

ALL OBJECTIVES ARE TIME CONSTRAINED - FIVE YEARS - AND EACH STRATEGY/ACTION ALSO HAS A SPECIFIC TIMEFRAME.

CONTROL & MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Related objectives:

Small infestations of Green cestrum will be controlled but larger infestations must be managed to minimise further spread. Control needs to happen on both public and private land. This includes all LCA and RLPB managed land as well as shire roads and other areas of public land.

				While not included in the DPI format for regional plans these columns are included so every stakeholder can look at the plan and know exactly what they are expected to do and when by			
NO	ACTION (WHAT)	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BY WHOM	WHERE	WHEN	PRIORITY	\$ SOURCE
1.	Control all infestations on Local Control Authority land.	All new infestations treated within 21 days of discovery.	Relevant LCAs	All roads and public land.	Ongoing	ESSENTIAL	DPI regional group project grant LCA funds
2.	Control all infestations on public land.		RLPBS and other state agencies	TSRs, State Forests & National Parks	Ongoing	ESSENTIAL	DPI regional group project grant Agency funds
3.	Adopt roadside management guidelines for routine l to minimise weed spread.	Guidelines endorsed and adopted by all Councils in the NIWAC region.	All Councils in the NIWAC region	all areas	By December 2005	HIGHLY DESIRABLE	Individual council funds
4.	Participate in community projects to eradicate green cestrum.	Weed authorities and RLPBs to become actively involved with Landcare and other relevant producer groups.	LCAs and RLPBs	ALL AREAS - particularly urban projects that limit impacts on biodiversity	Based on best time to control	HIGHLY DESIRABLE	DPI regional group project grant LCA funds CMA funds and other sources for environmental projects.
5.	Formalise registration of Amitrol for control of Green cestrum in and near waterways.	Registration updated by APVA.	Coordinated through NIWAC	NOT RELEVANT	ASAP	ESSENTIAL	NOT RELEVANT

EXTENSION & AWARENESS STRATEGIES

Related objective: *Change community attitudes about green cestrum and increase the number of people who consider it as a weed - not a garden plant.*

Awareness and extension activities are critical to achieving the objectives in this plan, particularly given the rural and urban nature of this weed. Extension activities particularly need to target people living in small towns and villages, as well as major regional centres. This may require a different approach to that usually used for rural landholders and will certainly be more labour intensive and costly.

While not included in the DPI format for regional plans these columns are included so every stakeholder can look at the plan and know exactly what they are expected to do and when by							
NO	ACTION (WHAT)	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BY WHOM	WHERE	WHEN	PRIORITY	\$ SOURCE
6.	Design/implement urban education programs to increase awareness of green cestrum and the need to remove it from gardens.	All urban households to receive extension material on green cestrum by end of 2010.	Coordinated through the NIWAC extension working group with stakeholder input.	Targeting all urban communities in the plan area.	January 2006 onwards	ESSENTIAL - SMALLER VILLAGES HIGHLY DESIRABLE - LARGER TOWNS	DPI noxious weed grants CMAs Private sponsorship LCA funds
7.	Conduct extension activities at field days and other suitable events/venues.	A minimum of two extension activities attended by each LCA.	Weeds Officers	Targeting rural landholders	Growing season	HIGHLY DESIRABLE	DPI noxious weed grants LCA funds
8.	Highlight the poisonous properties of Green cestrum.	One mail out/year to all ratepayers.	RLPBs	All Board areas	Ongoing	ESSENTIAL	RLPB funds
9.	Secure funding for a scheme similar to Bushland Friendly Nursery Scheme to discourage the use of alternative native species for urban areas.	Funds secured for a project.	Coordinated through NIWAC	NOT RELEVANT		DESIRABLE	CMA Environmental Trust

GREEN CESTRUM REGIONAL WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN - (UPDATED NOVEMBER 2004)
ACTION PLAN

SURVEILLANCE & MONITORING STRATEGY AND ACTIONS

Related objectives: ALL

Surveillance is important to gain a better understanding of the extent and impact of the problem and to monitor any changes in the situation. Without this information it is impossible to know if the situation is improving or getting worse and to decide how to best direct resources to meet the plan aims and objectives.

				While not included in the DPI format for regional plans these columns are included so every stakeholder can look at the plan and know exactly what they are expected to do and when by			
NO	ACTION (WHAT)	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	BY WHOM	WHERE	WHEN	PRIORITY	\$ SOURCE
10.	Continue to identify and map infestations on private and public land as part of routine procedures.	Roads in risk areas inspected at least once/year All infestations mapped and classified following surveillance activities.	LCAs with input from RLPBs.	All public land incl. roadsides and TSRs	Ongoing	ESSENTIAL	Council funds
11.	Specifically inspect all waterways.	All infestations on waterways mapped and monitored.	LCA Weeds Officers		Ongoing	DESIRABLE	Council/DPI funds
12.	Inspect risk properties and classify infestations using the NIWAC approach i.e. based on extent (estimated % of total property infested) and severity (density of plants).	1/5 of risk properties inspected each year.	Relevant LCAs	All private properties	Ongoing	ESSENTIAL	DPI grant funding
13.	Monitor changes in the number of properties infested and infestation category for each.	Annual reports prepared, detailing the number of properties infested and the total ha for each category	All stakeholders	NOT RELEVANT	At least annually	ESSENTIAL	Council funds

7. MONITORING & REVIEW PROCESSES

Each stakeholder will be required to report against performance indicators at least annually. Stakeholders will also be required to provide regular updates on the infestations in their area, using a format that is endorsed by NIWAC. These reports will include details of spraying activity and results from inspections including the number of properties inspected, number of infested, the hectares infested and the type of infestations.

Individual reports will be collated into an annual regional infestation report. This regional report will be used to monitor outcomes and to assess if the weed problem has improved or worsened. An example of the annual infestation report is included on page 16. These annual reports will be prepared by either the plan author/lead organisation or the Regional Plan Coordinator.

Stakeholders will also be encouraged to use NIWAC meetings to report on any regionally significant issues.

8. BENEFITS

- A coordinated program such as this one will reduce future control costs by restricting the establishment of new plants, particularly in areas that are currently not infested.
- Reducing infestations will reduce the threats to biodiversity and improve the overall health and sustainability of the river corridor.
- The opportunity to target the urban community in weed management activities could have significant spin offs.

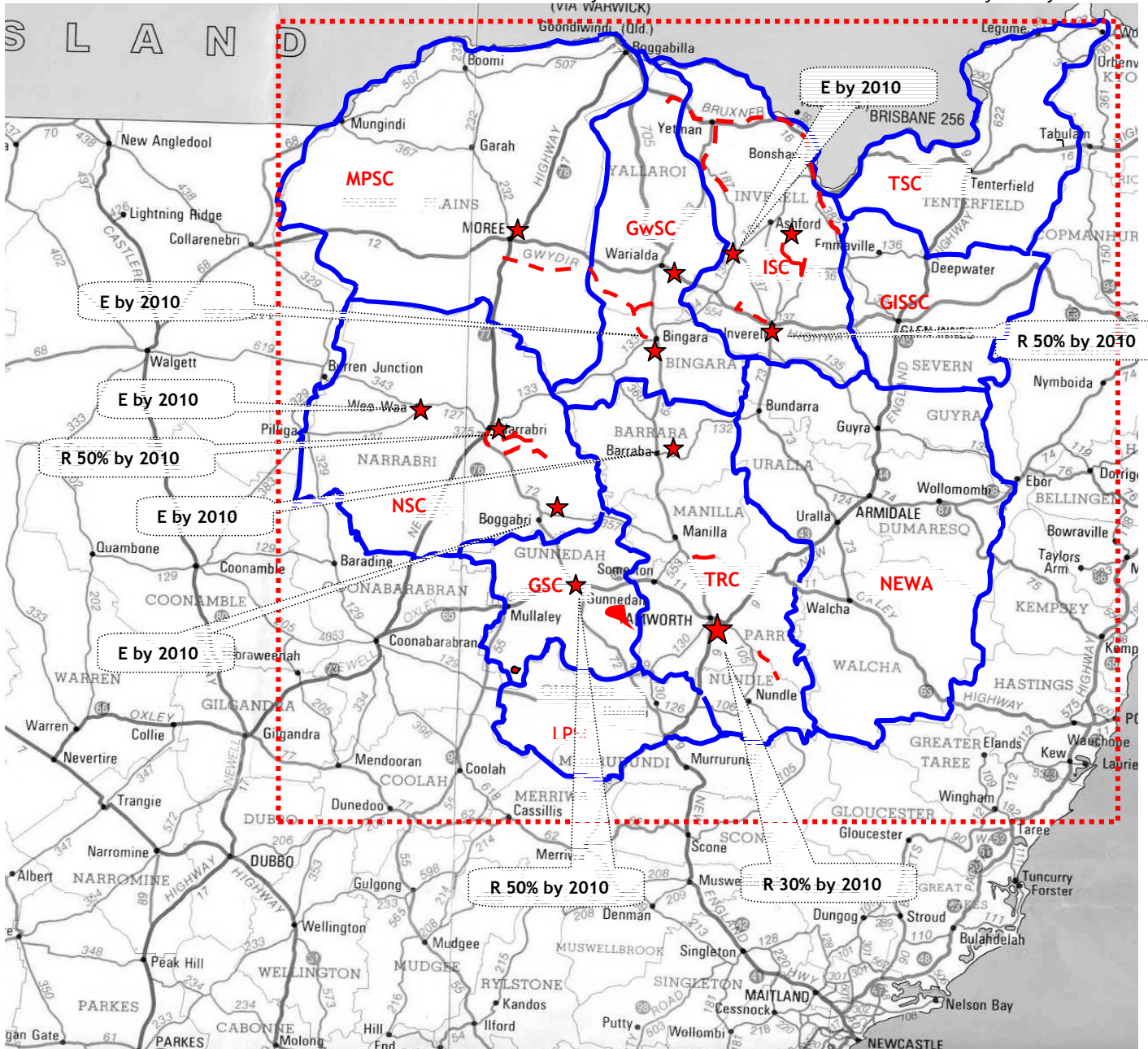
9. RESOURCES

- Queensland government - Pest Facts, Green cestrum
- WEEDeck field guide - card S02, Green cestrum
- Central Northern County Council (undated) - Original Green Cestrum regional weed management plan - prepared by Jim Cherry
- NSW Agriculture (2004) Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook - A guide to control in non-crop, aquatic and bushland situations

GREEN CESTRUM REGIONAL WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN - (UPDATED NOVEMBER 2004)

REGIONAL MAP SHOWING THE GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF GREEN CESTRUM IN THE AREA COVERED BY NIWAC

THIS MAP ALSO SHOWS THE AIMS FOR URBAN INFESTATIONS i.e. R 50 by 2010 means that infestation will be reduced by 50% by 2010



Note: Infestations not to scale. This map is intended to provide an overview of the location and general extent of green cestrum.

KEY TO LOCAL CONTROL AREAS IN THE NORTHERN INLAND WEEDS ADVISORY COMMITTEE AREA

	LCA Boundaries		NIWAC regional boundary
GIMC	Glen Innes Severn Council	MPSC	Moree Plains Shire Council
GSC	Gunnedah Shire Council	NSC	Narrabri Shire Council
GwSC	Gwydir Shire Council	NEWA	New England Weeds Authority
ISC	Inverell Shire Council	TRC	Tamworth Regional Council
LPSC	Liverpool Plains Shire Council	TSC	Tenterfield Shire Council
	Urban infestations - size not specified		Roadside infestations
R50 by 2010	reduce infestation by 50% by 2010	E 2010	Eradicate infestation by 2010

**ANNUAL INFESTATION REPORT
GREEN CESTRUM - JULY 2004**

	Number of properties with infestations and hectares infested by infestation category																								PUBLIC LAND		
	HIGH (H)						MEDIUM (M)						LOW (L)						Less than 1% of property infested		TOTALS						
	more than 20% of property infested						Between 5 and 20% of property infested						Between 1 and 5% of property infested														
	H1		H2		H3		M1		M2		M3		L1		L2		L3		L		R/I		TOTALS		km	Ha	
No	Ha	No	Ha	No	Ha	No	Ha	No	Ha	No	Ha	No	Ha	No	Ha	No	Ha	No	Ha	No	Ha	No	Ha				
CNCC *			1	1			2	7	3	10	4	15	19	13	10	5	9	36			80	8	128	95		25	
GSC									2	500										5	1000	283	2500	290	4000		
MPSC							3	85	7	55	3	85	65	50	15	60	15	130					108	465			
NSC			8						28						128					9		186		359	0	42	3
NWW*					5	2500			10	2000	20	4000			50	2000	50	2500			250	250	385	13250	140	420	
TRC																											
TOTALS	0	0	9	1	5	2500	5	92	50	2565	27	4100	84	63	203	2065	74	2666	14	1000	799	2758	1270	17810	182	448	

This table shows the number of infestations and their infestation category for each LCA and RLPB participating in this plan. The attached matrix explains the categories.

These figures are based on information provided by each organisation. LCA figures are gathered during property inspections. These figures can be used to monitor changes in:

- The number of properties infested (in total, by infestation category and by organisation/area) ;and
- The number of hectares infested (total, by infestation category and by organisation).

* Figures for Tamworth Regional Council are not available at this stage. Figures for CNCC provide an indication of the extent and impact of Green Cestrum for the area covered by the new Tamworth Regional Council and Liverpool Plains Shire Council. Similarly figures for GwSC and ISC are best represented by those for North West Weeds County Council (NWWCC).

**NIWAC INFESTATION MATRIX
USED TO CLASSIFY WEED INFESTATIONS**

			EXTENT				
			Estimated % of total property area (hectares) infested.				
			HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW	RARE/ISOLATED	NOT FOUND
			Over 20 % of the property infested with either one or all of the degrees of infestation	Between 5% and 20% of the property infested with either one or all degrees of infestation	Between 1 and 5% of the property infested with either one or all degrees of infestation	Less than 1% of the area of the property infested with Class 1 or Class 2, or a mixture of the two.	Not found
SEVERITY OR DEGREE	Scattered individual plants	1	H1	M1	L1	R1	NF
	Scattered patches with isolated plants interspersed	2	H2	M2	L2	R2	
	Large, dense infestations	3	H3	M3	L3		