



# REGIONAL WEED MANAGEMENT PLAN

**1.1 PLAN TITLE:** Privet Management for the New England Tablelands and North West Slopes and Plains of NSW

## 1.2 PLAN PROPONENTS

Regional Weeds Advisory Committee: Northern Inland Weeds Advisory Committee (NIWAC)

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## 1.3 NAME OF PLANT(S)

WONS N

Botanical name(s): <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Common name(s): Broadleaf Privet
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Narrow-leaf/Chinese Privet
<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i>	European Privet

## 1.4 PLAN PERIOD (not to exceed five years)

Starting date: January 2008

Completion date: January 2013

**1.5 AREA OF OPERATION:** The Northern Inland Weeds Advisory Committee covers an area of approximately 100,000 km<sup>2</sup>, covering 10 Local Control Authorities (Councils and County Councils) and three Livestock Health & Pest Authorities (LHPAs). Relevant state government agencies within the NIWAC region are also represented e.g. Department of Primary Industries, Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources (DIPNR) and Department of Conservation (formerly National Parks and Wildlife Service)

**1.6 AIM:** To reduce the environmental and human health impacts of Privet across the Northern Inland Region.

## 1.7 OBJECTIVES:

1. Reduce the number of Privet plants flowering in urban areas by 50% within the first 5 years of the Management Plan i.e by 2013 (Management and control objective)
2. Reduce the number of mature Privet plants in rural areas (private and public land) by 50% within 5 years i.e by 2013 (Control Objective)
3. Greatly increase the community awareness of Privet and its environmental and health impacts. (Awareness / extension objective)
4. To continue to monitor nurseries and other avenues of distribution as part of inspectorial programs.

## **2. STAKEHOLDERS**

### **2.1 Signatories**

This plan specifically relates to the following Local Control Authorities (LCAs): Gwydir Shire Council (GSC), Glen Innes Severn Council (GISC), Gunnedah Shire Council (GSC), Inverell Shire Council (ISC), Liverpool Plains Shire Council (LPSC), Moree Plains Shire Council (MPSC), Narrabri Shire Council (NSC), New England Weeds Authority (NEWA), Tamworth Regional Council (TRC), and Tenterfield Shire Council (TSC).

All affected LCAs and relevant Livestock Health & Pest Authorities (LHPAs) will use this plan to guide local management.

### **2.2 Other Stakeholders**

The following LHPAs are involved in implementing this plan: New England, North West and Central North. The type and level of implementation will vary throughout the region. The plan also involves local Catchment Management Authorities - Namoi, Northern Rivers and Border-Rivers Gwydir. Also Landcare groups SNELC and GLENRAC

## **3. BACKGROUND and JUSTIFICATION**

### **3.1 Plan Justification and Description of the Problem**

Privet was initially introduced as a hedge plant for shade and windbreaks. Mature plants soon produced large amounts of edible fruit that was attractive to birds. Consequently, seed was scattered in bird droppings throughout the more densely populated urban areas.

In the late 1990's the Armidale City Council (Tree Committee) and New England Noxious Plants Advisory Committees were approached regarding numerous plants, including Privet, with the potential to seriously impact on the environment. This resulted in a Privet Management Plan being drawn up and the successful declaration of Privet as a noxious weed in several LCAs of the Northern Inland Region.

Privet pollen and perfume impacts on human health, being highly allergenic and a major contributor to asthma, allergic rhinitis and hayfever. The NEWA receives at least 3 complaints a week from people whom experience allergic reactions when Privet is flowering.

As an aggressive invader of disturbed/ sheltered land, Privet competes with and crowds out desirable species, particularly in riparian zones, and is a major problem on un-grazed areas such as watercourses and Crown Land. Established Privet can almost totally replace a diverse mix of native tree and shrub species.

Privet can also contribute to increasing the number of Currawongs. These large birds then predate on smaller ones and contribute to a decline in their numbers, thus affecting other native bird populations.

If Privet is kept pruned as a hedge with all flowers removed before full development, and thus eliminating the seed source, it does not pose a great environmental or human health risk. However with unchecked growth it will flower and fruit prolifically and spread to other areas.

### **3.2 The Do Nothing Scenario**

If not controlled, Privet will continue to threaten biodiversity and habitat, particularly for smaller birds. This will mean less desirable species in riparian zones and a greater risk of Privet being spread to other areas of the region.

Unless we promote more desirable species we will perpetuate the belief that Privet is harmless. Broadleaf (*Ligustrum lucidum*) and Narrowleaf/Chinese (*Ligustrum sinsense*) Privet have been declared noxious Class 4 weeds in the Glen Innes Severn and Tenterfield Shires and the New England Weed Authority area. Glen Innes Severn Shire has also listed European Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*) as Class 4 in their Shire.

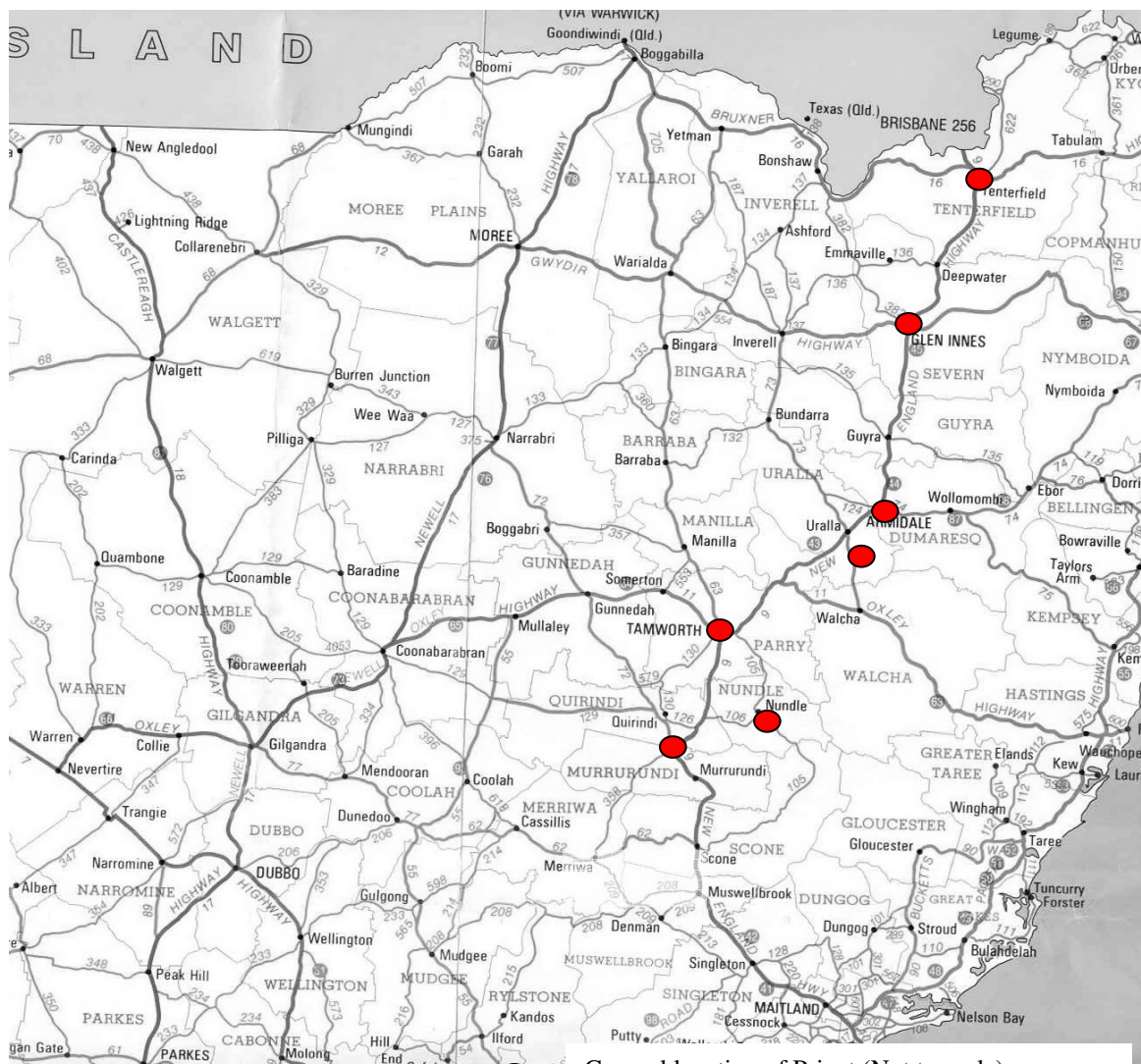
Without declaration Councils will be reluctant to spend money controlling Privet, however they will continue to receive increasing complaints from residents. Consequently, infestations will continue to expand, with mature plants producing large quantities of fruit.

### 3.3 Distribution of Infestations

Privet is usually found in urban areas, infesting backyards, easements, creeks and drainage lines, park fringes and cemeteries. Privet is also found as ornamental plantings. Infestations occur as scattered plants through to very dense populations in undisturbed sites.

Within the plan area there are significant infestations in the areas of the Tamworth Regional Council and the New England Weeds Authority. Key sites in the respective LCAs are listed below;

Tamworth Regional Council:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nundle;</li> <li>• Cockburn and Peel rivers, upstream of Tamworth;</li> <li>• Weabonga</li> </ul>
Liverpool Plains Shire Council:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quirindi, especially around Quirindi Creek</li> </ul>
Glen Innes Severn Council:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No major infestations, currently only scattered plants along roadsides.</li> </ul>
New England Weeds Authority:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uralla Creeklands; and</li> <li>• Dumaresq Creek Catchment.</li> </ul>
Tenterfield Shire Council:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extensive infestations in all eastern fall creeks and rivers. Landcare spent \$1.1 million in 2007/2008</li> </ul>



General location of Privet (Not to scale)

#### NOT TO SCALE

This map provides a general overview of Privet distribution in the region and shows that infestations are generally confined to urban areas. Most infestations are scattered plants along creeks and drainage lines with some ornamental planting.

### 3.4 Biology

Privet usually occurs as a large shrub but broadleaf privet can become a substantial tree in favourable situations. The leaves are oval shaped, soft, not strong smelling when crushed and opposite to each other along the stem. Small leaf Privet has yellow green leaves, up to 7 cm long, usually with wavy margins. Broadleaf Privet has dark green leaves, up to 12 cm with smooth margins. Flowers are small and white in large sprays on the end of branches. The sprays of Broadleaf Privet are more upright than small-leaf Privet. Both varieties produce large numbers of berries.

Both Privet species are native to China and Japan, but were introduced to Australia from England for use as garden ornamentals, hedges and windbreaks. They are vigorous and fast growing and generally commence flowering 4 years from germination. They are particularly fond of moist, nutrient rich sites such as creeklines and gullies, but can tolerate a variety of soil types and growing conditions. The viability of seed stored in the soil is quite short – very few are capable of germination after one year (Buchanan, R. 1989)



Broadleaf Privet  
(*Ligustrum lucidum*)

### 3.5 Method and Rate of Spread

Privet readily produces by seed, suckers from damaged stems and roots, and regrows from cut stumps. Each shrub can produce more than 10 000 seeds a year, with seed viability up to 98%. The seeds are spread widely by water, fruit-eating birds such as currawongs, bats and dumped garden waste.

The plants are a food source for birds such as Pied Currawongs, Silver eyes and Eastern Rosellas, which then spread the seed, especially under perching sites. Birds assist germination by removing the soft, outer seed coating. These seeds have high initial viability and tolerance to shade, and under suitable conditions rapidly dominate ground layers and then taller vegetation. Spread is reasonably quick because of the large amount of seed produced and the fact that Privet has no serious animal predators or diseases to keep it in check. Spread is further assisted by the plant's ability to grow vigorously from root and stem suckers.

Narrow-leaf Privet seedlings can form a dense carpet of over 600 per square metre after a site is initially cleared (Buchanan, R. 1989)

### 3.6 Roles & Responsibilities of Land Managers

The resources required to implement this plan and the roles and responsibilities of private and public land managers are outlined in the Action Plan (Pages 6-10). In summary:

- All affected LCAs and relevant RLPBs will continue to use this plan to guide local management of Privet. This specifically involves the following RLPBs: Armidale, Northern Slopes, Northern New England and Tamworth. As Plan Author, the New England Weeds Authority at Armidale will be the key technical contact and the regional weeds committee (NIWAC) will coordinate plan implementation.

- This plan will be the basis for a group Project Application to be submitted to NSW Agriculture. However, these grants will only be available to LCA/RLPBs.
- Public land managers, including State Forests, National Parks and Wildlife Service and Rail Infrastructure Services are committed to a regional approach to weeds such as Privet.

### **Private land management**

Although private land managers have not specially been involved in developing this plan, many extension activities will continue to target them. Producer groups and existing networks, eg Landcare, NSW Farmers, will also continue to be targeted. The aim of this plan will only be achieved if Privet is controlled on both public and private land. If Privet is declared as noxious, private land managers must control the plants on their property and will be responsible for financing this.

## **4. LEGISLATIVE & REGULATORY SITUATION**

### **4.1 Current Declaration**

Privet has been declared a Class 4 noxious weed under the Noxious Weeds Act 1993 in the following LCAS;

- New England Weeds Authority
- Glen Innes Severn Council
- Tenterfield Shire Council

The definition of a Class 4 weed is “the growth and spread of the plant must be controlled according to the measures specified in a management plan published by the local control authority and the plant may not be sold, propagated or knowingly distributed.”

Control has been impeded in other areas as Privet is not declared noxious in other areas in the Northern Inland region. Voluntary control, except in the NEWA LCA, has been extremely limited and, not surprisingly, councils have been reluctant to spend funds on plants that are not declared noxious. As a consequence, infestations have continued to expand, with mature plants already producing large quantities of fruit.

Where it is not declared, councils are unable to act on complaints received, except by recommending that the residents discuss the matter with the landholder concerned. If this is unsuccessful, the only recourse is to seek legal advice as a civil matter. Also, these Councils are unable to act on the propagation, sale and distribution of Privet.

### **4.2 Changes to Declaration**

No changes are proposed.

### **4.3 Other Relevant Legislation**

Other legislation that can potentially impact on the management of Privet includes:

- Native Vegetation Conservation Act;
- Clean Waters Act; and
- Pesticides Act.

Although not dealt with in this plan, this legislation may need consideration at some stage.

## **5. CONSIDERATIONS and OPPORTUNITIES**

### **5.1 Considerations**

**Issues to be considered in the context of this plan include:**

- The possible adverse impacts of declaration and the loss of amenity in terms of shade, shelter, privacy and aesthetics as well as the potential agitation of the public for the declaration and control of Privet.
- Suggestions of alternative species
- Health impacts
- The commitment of the public in each LCA for the new declaration of a previously admired plant

- The most effective control methods need to be developed
- Heritage listed plantings and ancestral family plantings of privet
- Local Council support
- Disposal of waste post removal.

## 5.2 Species Management

Broad-leaf Privet is generally easier to control than small leaf Privet, but in both cases management revolves around preventing spread and the infestation of new areas, and removing Privet from infested areas. The control of mature seed-bearing plants is the primary priority. This can be achieved by physical removal, poisoning—cut stump/stem injection, foliage spraying—and/or strictly managed ‘hedging’, i.e. prevent flowering. Smaller plants can then be targeted using similar options.

Small Privet plants and seedlings can be manually removed, digging up as much of the main root system as possible to discourage suckering. Over large areas, seedlings can be sprayed using a Glyphosate based herbicide. Large plants can be controlled using either the cut and paint, or frilling methods using an undiluted Glyphosate based product.

To appropriately maintain a formal Privet hedge, it must be pruned each year before full development of the flowers, to prevent the impacts on human health and the development of seed heads at times observed to flower and fruit after pruning within the hedge in some cases.

## 5.3 Barriers to Adoption

Barriers restrict what can be achieved and how. Identifying barriers is the first step to overcoming them. The major barriers in managing Privet are listed below and ranked according to their potential impact on achieving goals.

		(a) BARRIER	POTENTIAL IMPACT		
			Severe	Moderate	Minor
<b>BARRIERS</b>	B1	Broad scope of infestation		✓	
	B2	Disposal of waste material		✓	
	B3	Cost of program		✓	
	B2	Reluctance of some ratepayers to control Privet			✓
	B3	Waning community enthusiasm		✓	

## 5.4 Contingency Plans – What if scenarios

Scenario	Action to be taken by Stakeholder
Landholder resists request to control weed.	Continue with the education program and outline the legal ramifications of not controlling a Noxious weed. Initiating legal ramifications of The Act should be considered as a last resort.
Lack of declarations sought by neighbouring LCAs	Seek and encourage support within the Northern Inland Weeds Advisory Committee to control this weed.

## 5.5 Links to Regional Strategy

The NIWAC Regional Weed Strategy is an integrated approach to noxious weed management and control. Individual weed plans are closely linked to this strategy - each plan implements specific sections and works towards regional goals.

The vision for the Regional Strategy is:

“Minimise the economic, environmental and social impacts of existing and new and emerging weeds in the Namoi, Border Rivers-Gwydir and Northern Rivers Catchments through co-ordination, cooperation and commitment from weed managers and the community”

The attached Action Plan shows actions addressed through the regional strategy.

## 5.6 Links to State and National Strategies

This plan is consistent with the State Weed Strategy in that it aims to reduce the negative effect of an existing weed, by reducing its distribution and by developing strategies to minimise their impact. Specific key outcomes addressed through this plan include:

- Development and implementation of programs to reduce environmental degradation and the loss of biodiversity through weed invasion.
- The implementation and monitoring of weed control programs on public, State-owned and Crown Land to ensure that objectives are achieved in an efficient and cost effective manner
- An effective and efficient system for delivery of noxious weed control and the enforcement of weeds legislation.

Specific State strategies addressed through this plan are listed in Appendix 1.

### 5.6.1 Relevant goals – National Weeds Strategy

Strategies from this plan are linked with many of those included in the National Weeds Strategy, in particular objective 3.2

#### 3.2 Objective

*To encourage the development of strategic plans for weed management at all levels*

1. Promote the benefits of developing complementary strategic plans for weed management at the State, regional, catchment, locality and property scale



**Photo: Privet in flower –**  
*Privet pollen and perfume impacts on human health, being highly allergenic and a major contributor to asthma, allergic rhinitis and hayfever. The NEWA receives at least 3 complaints a week from people whom experience allergic reactions when Privet is flowering.*

## 6. ACTION PLAN

Core, marginal and rare/isolated infestations require different management, involving various control options. The tools to be used as part of this plan are summarised in the following table. Relevant options for each level of infestation are shown with ✓. These recommendations are based on the principle that the greatest public benefit is achieved by focussing on rare/isolated infestations – rather than heavily infested areas where control is not feasible.

**Table 1: Summary of relevant management options, based on varying levels of Privet infestation.**

		LEVEL OF INFESTATION (LOI)			COMMENTS
		Core	Marginal	Rare Isolated	
<b>CONTROL/MANAGEMENT OPTIONS</b>	Chemical	✓	✓	✓	Control is based on preventing seed production and reducing plant populations.
	Physical removal eg hand pulling			✓	Viable with very small plants (to 30 cm).
	Mechanical removal	✓	✓	✓	Suitable for large plants outside the riparian zone.
	Surveillance	✓	✓	✓	All land should be inspected regularly to prevent infestations escalating.
	Publicity	✓	✓	✓	Publicity must target the urban community and nurseries and encourage the replacement of Privet with more desirable species.  Local media articles, media blitz where Privet is declared noxious.  Include Privet in weed displays
	Communication/ Coordination	✓	✓	✓	Communication between all land managers will improve identification and management.

## 7. MONITOR & REVIEW PROCESS

All participants in this plan will monitor and review the progress of the plan against the performance indicators in annual reports. The plan will also be reviewed as required to allow for any additional/new information.

The following performance indicators (PI) will be used to measure implementation of the plan and are linked to each objective. A ✓ shows that the PI is relevant to that goal. The table also shows how that PI should change in the short (1-2 years) and medium (2-5 years).

	OBJECTIVES				TARGET FOR PI	
	1	2	3	4	1-2 years	2-5 years
<b>KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (PI)</b>						
Number of flowering plants found.	✓	✓		✓	Reduce	Reduce
Number of mature plants found.	✓	✓			Reduce	Reduce
Number of field days held and people attending.			✓		Increase	Stabilise
Number of responses to media releases.			✓		Increase	Reduce
Number of brochures distributed/requested.			✓		Increase	Reduce
Number of complaints about Privet.	✓	✓	✓	✓	Reduce	Reduce
Number of plants being sold.				✓	Reduce	Eliminate
<b>OTHER PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b>						
Replacement of Privet with more desirable species.	✓	✓	✓	✓	Increase	
Maintenance of marginal areas at current levels.					Maintain	Reduce
Downgrading of core areas to marginal status.					Increase	Stabilise
No of requests for identification of Privet plants.					Increase	Reduce
No of inspections and notices issued.					Reduce	Reduce

## 8.0 BENEFITS

This plan will have benefits, irrespective of whether Privet continues to be treated as an environmental weed or if it becomes more widely declared across the region. If Privet is eventually declared as noxious it will mean that both private and public land managers will be obliged to control it. If it continues to be treated as an environmental weed, some of the opportunities outlined in point 5 of this plan will be capitalised on.

Either way, improved management and control of Privet will have substantial health and environmental benefits. The reduction in the number of flowering plants will potentially improve the health of people sensitive to flowering Privet. This will mean that LCAs receive less complaints, giving them more time to accelerate the control of the remaining Privet and deal with other weed issues.

The reduction in Privet along creeks and drainage lines will benefit biodiversity of both flora and fauna. The replacement of Privet plants with more desirable native species will increase biodiversity and provide habitat for small birds.

## 9.0 RESOURCES

Buchanan, R (1989) Bush Regeneration – Recovering Australian Landscapes. TAFE NSW

(Privet Case Study Page 67)

Mowatt, J and Smith Dr L (2001) Privet Ag Fact NSW Agriculture

Websites: [www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/weeds](http://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/weeds) and [www.weeds.org.au](http://www.weeds.org.au)



# **ACTION PLAN**

**OBJECTIVE 1: REDUCE THE NUMBER OF PRIVET PLANTS FLOWERING IN URBAN AREAS BY 75% WITHIN THE FIRST 5 YEARS OF THE MANAGEMENT PLAN (MANAGEMENT)**

Reducing the number of Privet plants flowering will reduce the amount of fruit and, therefore, limit further spread – particularly by birds. In practical terms, this means managing existing Privet plants to ensure that they do not flower, AND getting people to plant other species that can serve similar ornamental purposes. This goal is very specific (targeting flowering), achievable (given the current extent and impact of Privet) and realistic. Measuring the success will rely on good initial information about the current Privet numbers. The long-term goal (10 years) is a 90% reduction in the number of Privet plants.

**MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

NO	ACTION PLAN FOR CONTROL	WHO	WHERE	WHEN	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	COMMENTS	PRIORITY	\$ SOURCE
1.	Identify and map all infestations of Privet to better understand the problem and establish a benchmark.	Relevant LCAs RLPBS Other public land managers - DLWC	Region	From 2008 then updated annually.	Identify and map all infestations in C, Marginal and Rare/isolated by June annually.	Mapping capability currently varies across the region – this makes a regional, strategic approach difficult.	MUST DO	NSW DPI grant funds LCA and RLPB funds State govt funds for other public land managers
2.	Routinely inspect all risk properties.	Relevant LCAs	Region	Complete by Dec each year	All risk properties inspected by December annually.	To be decided by individual LCAs.	MUST DO	NSW Ag LCA
3.	Develop and implement a regional mapping system to better understand the regional impacts of Privet.	Coordinated through NIWAC.	Region	June 2010	Mapping system developed by June 2010	A regional mapping system is needed for ALL weeds.	MIGHT DO	External funding
4.	Encourage the urban community to participate in urban bush regeneration projects in riparian zones and other relevant urban areas.	Relevant LCAs in cooperation with Local Council, Landcare, Greening Australia and other relevant community groups	All Privet areas.	On going	Urban groups in all relevant LCAs actively controlling Privet, with aim of reducing flowering by 80%.	Landcare and Greening Australia will provide a vital link to urban groups.	MUST DO	External funding
5.	Have a privet amnesty - waive dump fees for large Privet plants and provide a free urban pick up service for Privet plants.	Local Councils	All	Depends on when declaration is made.	All relevant Local councils to waive dump fees for a period of 12 months	This will overcome the barrier of the physical size of some plants.	MIGHT DO	LCA, Council funds

## **OBJECTIVE 2: REDUCE THE NUMBER OF MATURE PRIVET PLANTS IN RURAL AREAS (PRIVATE AND PUBLIC LAND) BY 50% WITHIN 5 YEARS (CONTROL)**

While Privet is mainly found in towns/urban centres, it is also a problem in rural areas. Therefore, our overall aim will only be achieved by reducing the number of Privet plants, on private and public land, in rural areas. A 50% reduction is seen as realistic, given the current extent of Privet in rural areas. It also reflects the fact that some people may not want to get rid of their Privet immediately. This goal is specific (mature plants) without being prescriptive and has a 5 year time frame.

### **CONTROL STRATEGIES**

<b>NO</b>	<b>ACTION PLAN FOR CONTROL</b>	<b>WHO</b>	<b>WHERE</b>	<b>WHEN</b>	<b>PERFORMANCE INDICATORS</b>	<b>COMMENTS</b>	<b>PRIORITY</b>	<b>\$ SOURCE</b>
<b>6.</b>	Apply for Privet to be declared as a noxious weed	Relevant LCAs	Selected LCAs	When appropriate	Privet declared	Individual LCAs will provide relevant information separately.	MUST DO	Individual LCA resources
<b>7.</b>	Prepare a list of desirable species that can be used instead of Privet, with less negative impacts.	LCAs in conjunction with Greening Australia and Nursery industry	Region.	2010	List prepared to coincide with declaration.	By providing information on desirable species, people may be more inclined to control Privet.	MUST DO	In kind contribution from weeds Officer and relevant staff
<b>8.</b>	Direct landholders to sources such as Environmental Trust grants and the DLWC Native Vegetation Fund	LCAs in conjunction with Landcare and relevant community groups.	All	Ongoing	Record of landholders directed	Some of these sources can only be targeted while Privet is NOT declared noxious.	MIGHT DO	NIL
<b>9.</b>	Control Privet on public land.	Relevant LCAs and RLPBs	Relevant LCAs, RLPBs	Ongoing	Record of works completed	This will only happen if Privet is declared noxious.		Group project application – NSW Ag
<b>10.</b>	Enforce any future declarations on private land.		Relevant LCAs	Ongoing once Privet is declared	Records kept	Policy initiative of LCAs required.	MUST DO	Individual LCA resources

**OBJECTIVE 3: GREATLY INCREASE THE COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF PRIVET AND ITS ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH IMPACTS. (AWARENESS/EXTENSION)**

A reduction will only be achieved if people know what Privet is, understand the health and environmental problems, control methods and the implications of NOT controlling it. Therefore, awareness is an important goal. It's difficult to specify the amount of change in community awareness and these types of goals are difficult to measure. However, given the human impacts of Privet we believe that this goal is achievable and realistic within the next 5 years.

**EXTENSION STRATEGIES**

NO.	ACTION PLAN FOR CONTROL	WHO	WHERE	WHEN	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	COMMENTS	PRIORITY	\$ SOURCE
11.	Provide accurate information on Privet - what it looks like, what it does and how to control it.	LCA with NSW DPI and other stakeholders. Coordinated through RWAC.	C, M and R/I	On going	Information distributed to landholders in each LCA.	Encourage control prior to flowering.	MUST DO	Private sponsorship LCA funds NSW Ag
12.	Prepare a list of desirable species that can be used instead of Privet, with less negative impacts.	LCAs in conjunction with Greening Australia and Nursery industry				By being able to access information, people may be more inclined to control Privet.	MUST DO	
13.	Prepare joint media releases focusing on the impacts of Privet and promoting alternative, desirable native species.	LCAs in conjunction with Greening Australia and New England Health.	C, M, R/I	Prior to flowering – Sept/Oct 2 <sup>nd</sup> at flowering, to suit local conditions	1 regional media release annually, to be distributed to 3 regional newspapers, 3 television and 2 radio stations.	Because of the health impacts, there are opportunities to involve New England Health in extension activities.	MUST DO	LCAs own resources
14.	Use local media and events to promote best management practices for control of Privet and alternative, more desirable plants.	LCA to lead with input from other land managers.	C & M	Timed to coincide with best time to control.	Each LCA to conduct at least 4 activities/ year.	With information on more desirable species, people may be more inclined to control Privet	MUST DO	LCA Private sponsorship
15.	Provide extension material with Property Inspection reports and/or Section 18 (Control) notices.	LCAs.	C, M, R/I	Ongoing – as needed.	All LCAs routinely provide information to land managers.	Privet is currently recorded as part of property inspections where it is noxious declared.	MUST DO	LCA

**OBJECTIVE 4: NO SEEDLINGS, CUTTINGS OR PLANT MATERIAL SOLD OR PROPAGATED BY A) COMMERCIAL NURSERIES AFTER 1 YEAR AND B) NON-COMMERCIAL SOURCES AFTER 5 YEARS. (CONTROL)**

Reducing the number of Privet plants flowering will help to limit its spread – but doesn't address spread by humans. For this reason, the regional plan must address the propagation of Privet plants. Achieving this aim with commercial nurseries is seen as short term because very few, if any, currently sell Privet. Controlling these non-commercial sources will be more difficult – hence the longer time frames for this goal.

**STRATEGIES**

NO	ACTION PLAN FOR CONTROL	WHO	WHERE	WHEN	PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	COMMENTS	\$ SOURCE
16.	Ensure that people selling Privet through non-commercial sources (eg fetes, markets) are targeted through extension and publicity.	Initiated through NIWAC. Implemented through LCAs.	M, R/I	June 2009	All non- commercial sources targeted within 6 months of declaration.	This is potentially a greater source of Privet plants than commercial sources.	LCA RLPB
17.	Cooperate with commercial nurseries to promote alternatives to Privet.	Initiated through NIWAC.	M, R/I	June 2009	All commercial nurseries promoting alternative desirable species.	It is unlikely that any commercial nurseries would currently be selling Privet.	MIGHT DO

**Appendix One – Links between Regional Plan and State and National Strategies**

A tick indicates that the strategy is addressed through the Regional Privet Plan.

<b>STATE STRATEGIES</b>	
Promote control options that will lead to a reduction in use of herbicides;	✓
Provide information on best-practice weed management through media, publications, public and private consultants;	✓
Implementation of effective weed control programs on public, State-owned and Crown Land;	✓
Develop best-management guidelines for roadside weed control programs;	✓
Promote collaboration and resource-sharing between RLPBs and LCAs;	✓
Ongoing planning/monitoring of weed control programs to ensure that objectives are achieved in an efficient and cost-effective manner;	✓
Provide detailed action-plans for individual weeds and links to other strategies through NSW Agriculture's WWW site; and	✓
Undertake publicity program to explain Noxious Weeds Act and other legislation relevant to weed control programs.	✓