Weed Management Plan for Mimosa
(Mimosa pigra)

2018
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Section 1 - Overview

Introduction

This plan is the Weed Management Plan for Mimosa (*Mimosa pigra*) 2018 and is a statutory plan under the *Weeds Management Act* (the Act), administered by authorised Weed Management Officers in the Weed Management Branch, Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR).

Statutory weed management plans are legal documents designated under section 10 of the Act for high risk declared weeds in the Northern Territory. These plans establish the legal requirements and management actions to be undertaken by all owners and occupiers of land on which the declared weed is present in the Northern Territory.

Section 9(2) of the Act compels all owners and occupiers to comply with a statutory weed management plan relating to a weed. Non-compliance is an environmental offence level 3 under the *Environmental Offences and Penalties Act*. Non-compliance may include failure to undertake any of the required actions specified in a plan.

Mimosa is a Weed of National Significance (WoNS) which has been assessed as a very high risk weed in the Northern Territory. It is considered a severe weed based on its invasiveness, potential for spread and environmental, social and economic impacts across Australia.

A thorny shrub native to Central America, mimosa was first introduced into the Darwin Botanic Gardens in the late 1800’s as an ‘interesting’ plant because of the ways its sensitive leaves respond to touch. By the late 1960’s, it was observed spreading in areas within the Adelaide, Finniss, Daly, Mary and East Alligator River Catchments.

This weed has proven to be extremely invasive on floodplains where it forms vast monocultures, significantly impacting wetland ecosystems, affecting grazing production and restricting social and cultural land use across the Northern Territory’s Top End. It is estimated that 145 000 hectares of land is currently infested by mimosa. There is the potential for 1 250 000 hectares of land to be infested by this weed.

Mimosa is a prolific seeder with a long lived viable seed bank and its management requires long term commitment with yearly monitoring and control for at least 15 years after the last seeding plant has been destroyed.

The first statutory plan for mimosa was gazetted on 18 October 2010 for a period of ten years. In 2013, the plan was reviewed in accordance with the Act. It was amended following the review and gazetted on 24 December 2013. Consultation with stakeholders was undertaken in 2017. The 2018 plan is the result of the final review of the original plan and 2013 amended plan. This plan will commence on the date it is gazetted, that is 28 November 2018; and will remain in force until it is revoked.

Declaration

Mimosa is a declared weed throughout the Northern Territory under section 7 of the Act. This declaration prohibits movement or transport of mimosa on a public road by itself or as a contaminant, its entry to the Northern Territory, or sale by itself or as a contaminant. Land owners and occupiers are required to destroy outlier plants and infestations and contain large infestations of mimosa growing on their land.

Declared weeds affect the entire Northern Territory community. Management of these weeds is an essential precursor to achieving outcomes related to improving the Northern Territory’s productivity, competitiveness, sustainability and natural environment.
Declaration also allows for setting of penalties for non-compliance of legislative obligations. Mimosa is declared as:

- **Class A (to be eradicated)** in all areas of the NT except where it is classified as Class B;
- **Class B (growth and spread to be controlled)** in the area shown in Figure 1 and described in Appendix A; and
- **Class C (not to be introduced)** in all areas of the Northern Territory (all declared weeds are also declared Class C).

The delineation of management zones (refer Figure 1) is directly associated with the declaration classes.

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**Figure 1: Mimosa management zones**
**Definitions**

**Eradication:** Relative to pest plants, is the total removal of a species and its propagules from an area so that it cannot recur unless introduced from external sources. For eradication to be achieved, no viable propagules (plant parts or seeds) can remain in the area or be allowed to return. This requires considerable investment over the long term (15 to 20 years).

**Control and containment:** To reduce and contain the presence of a species in a specific area. This requires ongoing investment in surveillance and control activities and mitigating the impact of the weed.

Containment requires that mimosa does not spread further on a property or along a corridor to adjoining clean areas or properties. This management technique involves actively managing the infestation in strategic areas or areas with a high risk of spread potential, and controlling the infestations from the outside towards the centre, gradually reducing the infestation over time.

**Maintenance period:** The period after which there is no longer any reproduction from the original infestation being controlled. During the maintenance period, there may be recruitment from outside the original infestation which requires control. Maintenance is ongoing following the eradication of the original infestation.

**Prevent:** To stop (something) from happening.

**Outlier (isolated plants):** Any mimosa plant outside of a core infestation area (in the Class B zone) and any mimosa in the Class A zone.

**Core infestation:** An established population of mimosa in the Class B zone from which outliers may spread.

**Human-assisted spread:** Spread of weeds into new areas through trade, transport, tourism and travel, usually on a person or vehicle, machine or boat.

**Sacred site:** A registered site that is sacred to Aboriginals or is otherwise of significance according to Aboriginal tradition, and includes any land that, under a law of the Northern Territory, is declared to be sacred to Aboriginals or of significance according to Aboriginal tradition (Aboriginal Land Rights (Northern Territory) Act 1976). The Northern Territory Aboriginal Sacred Sites Act applies.

**Aim**

To mitigate the damage caused by mimosa in relation to the natural environment, property, social and cultural land uses by defining the minimum management requirements applying to all owners and occupiers of land in the Northern Territory.

**Goals**

1. Outlier mimosa plants and infestations are to be under comprehensive yearly control programs progressing towards eradication.
2. Multiple biocontrol agents established and self-sustaining on all mimosa populations within the Class B zone.
3. Core mimosa infestations are reduced in size in the Class B zone.
4. Density of mimosa in core infestation areas is reduced in the Class B zone.
Objectives

1. By 2023, areas with high value assets at risk from mimosa in the Class B zone, have been identified with stakeholder input.
2. By 2023, plans for the protection of high value assets have been finalised with stakeholder input.
3. All mimosa infestations within the Class A and B zones are under active control programs.
4. No human-assisted spread of mimosa occurs.
5. By 2028, mimosa is close to eradication on all land parcels within the Zone T (Township) or Rural Activity Centres.
6. Compliance and enforcement plans for mimosa are aligned with agreed regional weed planning priorities.

Achieving the plan’s objectives

Achieving these objectives will require strategic and coordinated action from those ensuring compliance with this plan and investment from land owners and occupiers with mimosa, the Northern Territory Weed Management Branch and other Northern Territory Government agencies.

Education and awareness

An important and effective tool in achieving results for any weed management program is education and awareness. Awareness of the damage a weed can impose on the environment, people and the economy is helpful for land owners and occupiers to better understand the effects of non-management.

Successful delivery and implementation of extension activities and programs will assist land owners and occupiers understand their obligations and execute management actions to manage mimosa in the Northern Territory.

Education and awareness in mimosa management includes delivery of extension materials and activities focused on:

- Strategic planning.
- Data collection.
- Best practice control methods.
- Spread prevention and hygiene protocols.
- Risk management.

Stakeholder investment and long-term commitment to weed management, as well as implementation of a targeted education and awareness program based on the elements above, will greatly assist with achieving the objectives of this plan.
Strategic approaches

The Northern Territory Government expects owners and occupiers of land in the Class B zone to strategically control and contain all infestations of mimosa.

Strategic approaches to weed management planning ensure more efficient use of resources to achieve the best on-ground outcomes. Regional and catchment weed management plans can significantly improve stakeholder awareness and ownership in weed management and provide for long-term goal-setting and agreed regional actions rather than one-off, reactive control.

Through strategic weed management planning on a regional basis, areas can be prioritised for control to reduce spread and infestation of other or clean areas or to protect assets whether they be cultural, economic, production or environment-focused, or for human health and safety. Land owners and occupiers can also agree where effort(s) are/is needed to be focused to maximise the impact of resources applied.

Advice regarding this type of planning is available to land owners and occupiers from the Weed Management Branch.

Regional and catchment scale planning is explored further in Section 3, together with an outline of how property management plans should be developed.

Compliance and enforcement

Implementation of a compliance and enforcement framework includes providing management advice, issuing work orders and Infringement Penalty Notices under the Act, to achieve the objectives of the plan.

Implementation of the management requirements in Section 2 of this plan will safeguard compliance with this plan. Compliance with this plan will subsequently impact the effect mimosa is having on the environment across the Northern Territory by reducing spread and mimosa infestation sizes in the Class B zone, and by eradicating mimosa from the Class A zone.
Section 2 – Your legal obligations

Roles and responsibilities

Everyone has a role to play in the management of declared weeds.

Land Owners and Land Occupiers: All land owners and land occupiers (public and private) are responsible for managing declared weeds on their land under the Act and relevant statutory weed management plans, including this plan, the Weed Management Plan for Mimosa (*Mimosa pigra*).

Northern Territory Government: The Department of Environment and Natural Resources is responsible for administering Northern Territory’s primary legislation for declared weeds, the *Weeds Management Act* (the Act), setting Territory-wide strategic policy for declared weeds and enforcing the provisions of the Act.

The Northern Territory Government also has responsibilities for the management of declared weeds as a land manager under the Act and other relevant laws. The Northern Territory Government manages parks and reserves and sporting grounds through the Department of Tourism and Culture, manages Crown land and road reserves through the Department of Infrastructure, Planning and Logistics, residential properties through the Department of Housing and Community Development, land holdings used as research facilities by the Department of Primary Industries and Resources and easements through PowerWater.

Local Government: Local governments have responsibilities to manage declared weeds and protect land and water resources on land they manage.

Australian Government: The Australian Government's role in managing weeds is mainly in relation to national pre-border and border biosecurity; with a co-ordination and leadership role for achieving national biosecurity outcomes, identifying key threatening processes and developing national level policies and strategies such as the Australian Weeds Strategy. It also manages Commonwealth lands, including defence land e.g. Tindal Air Base, Bradshaw and Mount Bundy in the plan area, and Kakadu National Park.

Legislation

Section 9 of the Act stipulates the General Duties of all owners and occupiers of land with regard to the management of weeds.

Under section 9(1) of the Act, all land owners, including the Crown, public authorities and licensees of Crown lands, must, in relation to their land, take all reasonable measures to:

(a) prevent the land being infested with a declared weed;

(b) prevent a declared weed or potential weed on the land spreading to other land; and

(c) within 14 days after first becoming aware of a declared weed that has not previously been, or known to have been, present on the land, notify a Weed Management Officer of the presence of the declared weed.

In the case of non-compliance with section 9 of the Act, a Weed Management Officer can serve an order on a land owner or occupier outlining reasonable measures that must be taken for the control or eradication of a declared weed species on their land within a specified timeframe. Not complying with the conditions of an order is an offence and may involve financial penalty.

The Act also contains provisions to prevent the spread of declared weeds, through regulating the purchase, sale, possession for the purposes of sale, propagation or transport of these species into or within the Northern Territory.
In summary, it is an offence to:

- not comply with a weed management plan relating to a declared weed, including mimosa.
- dispose of a declared weed on land other than that on which it is present (except at a designated weed disposal area).
- sell or trade any declared weeds.

Or except in accordance with a permit, a person must not do any of the following:

- bring a declared weed or take part in, or be responsible for, bringing a declared weed into the Northern Territory.
- propagate or scatter a declared weed.
- sell or offer to sell a declared weed or any thing that contains or carries a declared weed.
- hire any equipment, device or thing that contains or carries a declared weed or potential weed.
- purchase or offer to purchase a declared weed or any thing that contains or carries a declared weed.
- store, grow or use a declared weed or any thing that contains or carries a declared weed.
- transport or carry on his or her person a declared weed or anything that contains or carries a declared weed.

**Penalties for offences under the Act**

The Northern Territory Government has the capacity to prosecute for non-compliance with the Act or this weed management plan. A land owner or occupier must also comply with a Weed Management Officer’s order in relation to any of these requirements.

Land owners and occupiers should be aware that non-compliance with section 9 of the Act can incur a range of penalties from 77 to 770 penalty units¹ for an individual and up to 385 to 3850 penalty units for a body corporate.

Non-compliance with an order can incur a penalty of 100 penalty units. At 1 July 2018, a penalty unit was $155.

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¹ Click on the link for current [penalty unit value](#).
Required actions by all persons with mimosa on their land

The actions detailed in Table 1 have been identified as the minimum acceptable requirements needed to achieve compliance with this plan by all persons and organisations with mimosa on land they own or occupy\(^2\). All required actions with timeframes based upon commencement of the plan are to be implemented from the gazettal date found on page 4.

Specific actions for landowners and occupiers are described for land located in the Class A (Part 1) and Class B zones (Parts 2 - 4) based on specific land use. Parts 3 and 4 reflect those parcels outside of the boundaries of Part 2.

Table 1: Required mimosa management actions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Class A zone - eradication target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Class B zone - All land outside Part 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Class B zone - Transport and service corridors, easements and culverts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Class B Zone - Mining and extractive industries (lease and licence areas)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Class A zone – eradication target

**PART 1: Class A zone – eradication target**

All land owners and occupiers with mimosa on their land in the Class A zone must:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>Undertake an annual control program to work towards eradication of mimosa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1.2 | Survey land for mimosa and submit to the Weed Management Branch the following information:  
- survey area covered: GPS track log or area shown on map; and  
- location of mimosa areas found with the density, diameter (area), and date observed within one year of implementation of this plan, and again in May 2020 and 2026\(^3\). |
| 1.3 | Destroy all outlier mimosa plants and infestations as a priority. |
| 1.4 | Prevent mimosa spreading into clean (mimosa free) areas or adjoining land. |
| 1.5 | Minimise seed production by controlling mimosa prior to flowering and seeding. |
| 1.6 | Actively monitor and destroy any mimosa plants during the maintenance period. |
| 1.7 | Notify the Weed Management Branch of the presence of mimosa within 14 days when identified in areas which it has not been observed previously\(^4\). |

\(^2\) All land includes privately owned land, vacant Crown land and other publically owned land parcels (such as parks and reserves, future development land, Land Corporation land, Defence and Commonwealth owned and leased land), Aboriginal Land and all unzoned land, privately owned or leased (e.g. pastoral or Land Use Agreement parcels) or land under development.

\(^3\) All weed data collection must be in accordance with the NT Weed Data Collection Manual and DENR Procedure for Aerial Survey – Data Logger set-up 2018053_V1.2.

\(^4\) For all required submissions and Department contact information, refer Appendix E.
## Class B zone – control and contain target

### PART 2 – Class B zone – All land outside Part 1

All land owners and occupiers with mimosa on their land in this zone must:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.1</th>
<th>Destroy all outlier mimosa plants and infestations as a priority.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>Control, contain and demonstrably reduce all mimosa infestations within ten years of commencement of this plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>Prevent mimosa spreading into clean areas or adjoining land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>Minimise seed production by controlling mimosa prior to flowering and seeding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>Monitor areas under active control for new infestations and control annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>Commence annual control of all mimosa within 80m of all boundaries and within 1km upstream of a wetland within ten years over the life of this plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>For all lots located in Zone T (Township) or Rural Activity Centres (Darwin, Coolalinga and Palmerston municipal boundaries, including all urban and peri-urban developments (residential and industrial): Control any mimosa plants annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>For properties &gt; 200ha: Develop a property weed management plan(^5) which identifies buffer zones as priority control areas and areas for containment and submit to the Weed Management Branch upon request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>For development and construction areas: Control mimosa in areas scheduled for construction works prior to flowering and seeding and before any works commence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.11</td>
<td>For development and construction areas: Dispose of weed contaminated topsoils by deep burial on site. Weed contaminated soil must be buried greater than 1 m deep under construction material (including roads and buildings) or in areas that will not be exposed in the future. No material is to be transported off site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>Not use mimosa contaminated soil as clean fill or topsoil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>Notify the Weed Management Branch of the presence of mimosa within 14 days when identified in areas which it has not been observed previously.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PART 3 – Class B zone - Transport and service corridors, easements and culverts

All corridor and easement owners and occupiers with mimosa on their land must:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.1</th>
<th>Consult the Weed Management Branch in the development of tenders and future contracts for weed management, other maintenance or construction activities.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>Consult with adjoining land owners and the Weed Management Branch prior to construction works and maintenance. Utilise the Northern Territory Government’s NR Maps website as a guide to locate weed infestations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>Collect baseline data for weeds in corridors to inform a detailed management program.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^5\) A compliant property weed management plan will include as a minimum, all steps listed as per the Planning for better weed management document, ‘How To’ guide is available at [https://nt.gov.au/environment/weeds/how-to-manage-weeds/weed-management-planning](https://nt.gov.au/environment/weeds/how-to-manage-weeds/weed-management-planning)
### PART 3 – Class B zone - Transport and service corridors, easements and culverts

**All corridor and easement owners and occupiers with mimosa on their land must:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>Conduct annual survey, mapping and control schedules to identify any new or re-establishing mimosa infestations and to monitor contract performance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>Develop a construction or maintenance schedule for control that limits risk of spread from vehicles and equipment such as slashers, bulldozers, graders or other construction machinery by moving towards large infestations and not through or away from these areas; include post-slash follow-up chemical control. Refer to the <em>Preventing Weed Spread Is Everybody’s Business</em> document for information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>Not use soil from contaminated borrow pits for construction purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>Actively control and contain all mimosa infestations and demonstrably reduce infestations in the Class B zone over the life of this plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>Survey for and map mimosa in areas scheduled for construction, clearing or grading prior to works commencing to determine mimosa control requirements. Control all mimosa before works commence and prior to flowering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>Dispose of weed contaminated topsoils by deep burial on site. Weed contaminated soil must be buried greater than 1 m deep under construction material (including roads and buildings) or in areas that will not be exposed in the future. No material is to be transported off site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>Maintain data records and submit weed survey and control data to the Weed Management Branch upon request.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PART 4 – Class B zone - Mining and extractive industries

**All land owners and occupiers with mimosa on their mining and/or exploration leases must:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>Consult with adjoining land owners and the Weed Management Branch prior to applying for exploration and mining leases, licences and development of mines and associated roads and infrastructure. Utilise the Northern Territory Government’s [NR Maps](<a href="https://nrm.northern">https://nrm.northern</a> territor.gov.au) website as a guide to identify possible weed locations in your proposed lease areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>Survey for and map weeds (including mimosa) in areas proposed for exploration lines, extractive leases and associated infrastructure and road corridors. Submit weed survey and control data to the Weed Management Branch prior to exploration or construction commencing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>Avoid contact with mimosa or soils containing mimosa. Locate all new roads and exploration lines at least 30m away from any mimosa infestations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>Not drive vehicles or machinery through seeding mimosa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>Control mimosa in areas scheduled for construction, extraction or exploration works prior to flowering and seeding and before and during works.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>Prevent movement of machinery or transport materials contaminated with mimosa or mimosa seed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### PART 4 – Class B zone - Mining and extractive industries

All land owners and occupiers with mimosa on their mining and/or exploration leases must:

| 4.7 | Dispose of top soils from infested areas by deep burial on site. All material to be buried greater than 1mm deep under construction material (including roads and buildings) or in areas that will not be exposed in the future. Never spread mimosa contaminated soil on site or use contaminated topsoil. No material is to be transported off site. |
| 4.8 | Regularly inspect and control mimosa on or along stockpiles, tracks, windrows and haul roads as a priority. |
| 4.9 | Design and implement a weed seed spread prevention program in accordance with the Preventing Weed Spread Is Everybody's Business document, including hygiene procedures. Include exclusion zones in heavily infested areas. Educate contractors and maintenance staff in mimosa identification. Avoid exploration or grading through seeding mimosa and collaborate with adjoining land owners. Align and plan in conjunction with owner/manager of underlying tenure. |
| 4.10 | Develop a weed management plan which identifies buffer zones as priority control areas and areas for containment and submit to the Weed Management Branch upon request. |

### Permits

Under section 30 of the Weeds Management Act, a person may apply to the Minister for a permit to use a declared weed. The Minister may refuse or grant a permit subject to a range of conditions. Permits will generally only be granted where landholders have demonstrated a commitment to continual improvement in weed management or research, and are not intended to allow ongoing use or spread of declared weeds. Permit applications can take up to six weeks to process, depending on the proposed activity.
Section 3 – Planning

It is well recognised that successful planning, prevention of weed spread and management of weeds requires effective partnerships, clear management goals, best practice management techniques, and methods to monitor progress and targeted research. Planning is one of the most useful tools in managing weeds and achieving the best outcomes for effort.

Regional weed management plans

Weeds are an increasing threat to the natural, economic and cultural assets of a region. This continues despite the time and effort already invested in weed management.

Regional weed management plans identify priority weeds in a region and form part of a strategic approach to reducing the impact of a region’s priority weeds by the Northern Territory Government, with key stakeholders including Regional Weed Reference Groups. Direct consultation with key stakeholders is integral to the development of these plans. These are not statutory documents.

In the Northern Territory, there are regional weed management plans for Darwin, Katherine, the Barkly and the Alice Springs regions.

The plans also align with and support the implementation of individual statutory weed management plans and provide direction for managing weed threats through:

- Identifying priority weeds, priority landscape areas and priority pathways of weed spread.
- Providing a platform for a Regional Weed Reference Group to operate.
- Guiding future funding and resource investment.

The scale and range of weed management issues which already exist across the regions highlight the importance of a coordinated and collaborative approach to reduce the impact of weeds. Therefore, the regional weed management plans encourage a ‘working together’ approach. These plans aid in the development and implementation of catchment management plans.

Regional priority areas for weed management

As mimosa primarily affects the Top End and Katherine regions, priority landscapes and spread pathways have been identified to inform weed management and asset protection within these regions. These priorities have been identified by the Regional Weed Reference Groups in both Darwin and Katherine.

Priority landscape areas presented in Table 2 were determined using one or more of the following criteria:

- Low incursions of weed.
- Site of significance for biodiversity conservation in the NT.
- Significant commercial values.
- Very high visitation areas.
- Significant cultural and heritage values.
- Susceptibility to invasion.
- Weed source areas including top of streams.
Table 2: Examples of priority landscape areas for management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscape area</th>
<th>Identified examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A zone</td>
<td>Class B zone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River corridors</td>
<td>Areas upstream of the Finnis Reynolds, Daly, Mary and Adelaide River coastal flood plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All sites of significance for biodiversity conservation in the NT</td>
<td>Kakadu National Park, Alligator Rivers coastal floodplains, Tiwi Islands, Arafura Swamp, Legune coastal floodplain, Limmen Bight and associated coastal flood plains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Howard sand plains, Shoal Bay, Adelaide and Mary River coastal floodplains, Chambers Bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remote communities</td>
<td>Ramingining, Maningrida, Minjilang, Gunbalanya, Wadeye, Ngukurr, Numbulwar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nuiyu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural areas</td>
<td>Darwin River, Coomalie, Palmerston, Humpty Doo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Priority pathways of spread presented in Table 3, were determined using one or more of the following criteria:

- The physical characteristics of weeds to be transported.
- Human activities most likely to spread weeds.
- A physical corridor for weed spread.

Table 3: Examples of priority pathways of spread

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pathway of Spread</th>
<th>Example mechanisms of spread along priority pathways</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>River corridors</td>
<td>Livestock, feral and native animal movements, wind, water, recreational activities, flooding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mining &amp; exploration areas</td>
<td>Construction and maintenance of mines and access roads, including land clearing, slashing and grading</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas pipeline</td>
<td>Construction and maintenance activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rail corridors</td>
<td>Construction and maintenance activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastoral holdings</td>
<td>Point of delivery for livestock, hay and stock movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Road network</td>
<td>Construction and maintenance, such as slashing and grading; 4WD tourism; wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outstations</td>
<td>Movement of vehicles and equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telstra network</td>
<td>Construction and maintenance activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barge landings</td>
<td>Shipping cargo to remote locations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People</td>
<td>Vehicles, quads, hikers, bikes, trespassers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Regional priorities may change over the life of this plan as regional plans are reviewed and updated.

**Catchment weed management plans**

A catchment weed management plan can identify values and threats, prioritise management actions, direct annual weed management actions and provide a framework for resourcing, responsibilities and monitoring programs. This holistic planning approach means risks to assets are understood and better managed.

Catchment weed management plans incorporate integrated control methods across landscape or catchment-scale areas to ensure best management outcomes are achieved with the resources available.

Stakeholder and community participation play a major part in the development and implementation of catchment weed management plans. This can be achieved through community working groups or catchment action programs. A collaborative and proactive approach that allocates responsibilities and identifies resources and measurable reductions in weed infestations in certain timeframes will create greater ownership of weed management; in turn, accomplishing better on-ground outcomes.

**Property weed management plans**

It is recommended that all landholders who have declared or problematic weeds on their land develop a property weed management plan, which includes a detailed assessment of all weed infestations on the property. For those with properties greater than 200ha that have mimosa this is a legal requirement. This assessment will allow consideration of each weed's current distribution, potential for spread (along water courses, access tracks/roads, animal movement etc) and potential impacts on land use and other values such as biodiversity, agricultural production or cultural assets.

Successful weed management may require significant investment over an extended period of time. In particular, the control of large, established infestations will require careful planning, prioritisation and budgeting.

A property weed management plan should detail exactly what needs to occur in order to meet or exceed all requirements of this statutory weed management plan, and any other weed management requirements which may be applicable to a certain property.

What you should do:

- Survey and map clean areas, outlier mimosa plants and infestations on your property.
- Ensure clean ‘mimosa free’ areas are kept clean.
- Consider areas where risk of spread or impact is highest (e.g. along roads, adjacent to infrastructure), upstream/ upper catchment areas.
- Consider your legal requirements and obligations for management.
- Determine your goals and control methods.
- Develop realistic timeframes.
- Take into account the correct timing of control methods such as burning and spraying.
- Schedule survey, control and follow-up, and document the results.
Depending on circumstances, an effective property weed management plan may also identify:

- Early detection programs.
- Implementation and maintenance of bellyache bush free buffer zones as per required actions.

Prioritising control work will help get the most from resources. Prioritise control of:

- Outlying mimosa plants and infestations.
- Mimosa plants likely to contaminate vehicles and equipment such as slashers, graders (with seed), field vehicles (quads and other all-terrain vehicles).
- Mimosa infestations likely to spread into neighbouring properties or clean areas from upstream infestations.

Monitoring helps determine if what you are doing is working, or if you can do things better. It is essential to monitor control work, as management of mimosa requires ongoing commitment.

Typically, mimosa seeds remain viable for fifteen to twenty years, therefore follow-up control to destroy any germinating mimosa plants is required for up to twenty years after the initial treatment. This period takes into account any seeds remaining in the soil which may be viable in ideal circumstances.

Best practice for monitoring control efforts is as follows:

- Document control methods and success of control.
- Analyse success or failure of control works.
- Review and amend control as required to reach optimal results.
- Inspect and retreat controlled areas no less than four weeks after spraying but prior to seeding.
- Regularly check areas that are disturbed, are clean or downstream of current infestations to ensure no new outbreaks are occurring.
- Establish photo points to help compare growth and management success from year to year.

Refer to the Northern Territory Government’s Planning for better weed management document for further information on developing a property plan.
Section 4 – Management

Best practice management methods should be utilised by land owners and occupiers to minimise the impacts of mimosa and are to be used to achieve compliance with the requirements of Section 2 of this plan.

Data collection and survey

Surveying for weeds and collecting and analysing weed data can greatly improve success in weed management, particularly on large blocks or at a landscape or catchment scale. Knowing the location and the extent of mimosa on your property or in the surrounding area will inform prioritisation of control work and most efficient use of resources. Pathways of spread, including road and infrastructure corridors, tracks, cattle pads, feral pig and buffalo areas are particularly important areas to survey.

Refer to the Northern Territory Government’s Weed Data Collection Manual and Field Guide documents for further information on data collection, or contact the Weed Management Branch for advice.

Integrated management

Integrated weed management is the control of weeds through a long-term management approach, using several techniques such as:

- Chemical control.
- Mechanical clearing.
- Biological control.
- Burning.
- Maintaining vegetation cover with native plant species.
- Excluding stock and feral animals through fencing.

Integrated weed management programs require long-term planning, knowledge of a weed’s biology and ecology and appropriate weed control methods. An integrated natural resource management approach uses a range of methods to manage country effectively.

Using multiple techniques to control weeds increases the chance of better management outcomes. For example, an integrated weed management program for a large infestation of mimosa may involve:

- Release of biological control agents to reduce the plant’s vigor, height and seed production.
- Undertaking aerial control spraying.
- Stick raking to open up the infestation to knock down dead sticks and allow for better chemical penetration.
- Hot burning the infestation areas as late in the year as possible.
- Excluding stock and undertaking feral animal control to encourage native grass competition. This will also limit mimosa seedling establishment and spread.
- Following up with herbicide spot spraying on regrowth of seedlings.
- Controlling seedlings as part of an annual maintenance program over a 15 to 20 year period.
Land degradation and soil erosion can also occur if large infestations are continually treated with herbicide or by physical control or fire without a plan for revegetation, rehabilitation or a species replacement program.

A long-term weed management plan that considers an integrated weed management approach, using all available techniques or tools to control weeds and manage country, can be developed for a particular area. Any integrated weed management plan or strategy should focus on the most economical and effective control of the weeds and include ecological considerations as well as hygiene and spread prevention measures.

The long-term approach to integrated weed management should reduce the extent of weeds and reduce the weed seed stock in the soil. It should consider how to achieve this goal without degrading the desirable qualities of the land, such as its native ecology or agricultural crops.

**Outlier plants and infestations – what do they look like?**

![Outlier mimosa plants and infestations](image)

**Figure 2: Outlier mimosa plants and infestations**
Timing of control

The growth and reproductive cycle of a weed species must be taken into account when developing a weed management plan. Implementing control measures at the wrong time of year can significantly reduce both the short and long-term success of management actions and waste resources. Table 4 provides an overview of mimosa growth and reproduction and identifies corresponding optimal treatment times for different control options. It should be noted that peak growth, flowering and seeding times can vary due to seasonal variations, the type of environment and as a result of burning.

Table 4: Guide to timing of mimosa control

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>JAN</th>
<th>FEB</th>
<th>MAR</th>
<th>APR</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Flowering</td>
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<td>Aerial spraying</td>
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<td>Pellet granular (no fire after applying)</td>
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<td>Foliar spraying</td>
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<td>Basal bark (for outliers)</td>
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<td>Cut stump (for outliers)</td>
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<td>Hot fires</td>
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<td>Biocontrol</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **Approximate times for reproductive events**
- **Months most suitable for control**

Spread prevention

Weed spread prevention is the most cost-effective way to manage weeds. Mimosa seed can be spread via vehicles, machinery and boats, livestock and other animals (e.g. feral animals) contaminated with seed. It can also be spread by seed-contaminated fill and gravel. To prevent spread within or from an area:

- Prioritise eradication of outlier plants/infestations along tracks and roads.
- If using construction machinery work towards not away from major infestations.
- Control all plants before development, clearing or construction commences. Bury any contaminated soil to the required depth of greater than 1m.
- Spray infestations from outside edges and work inwards.
- Control all mimosa plants within buffer zones.
• Never drive through seeding mimosa.
• Wash down and clean contaminated vehicles and machinery away from waterways.
• Do not accept/buy mimosa contaminated products such as fill and sand.
• Do not sell or transport products contaminated with mimosa or its seed.
• Ensure recreational activities on your property, such as quad biking, fishing and hunting do not spread weeds.

Refer to the Northern Territory Government’s Preventing Weed Spread Is Everybody’s Business document for more industry specific weed spread prevention protocols.

Eradication and control - tools and techniques

Chemical control

When applied correctly, chemical control is an effective means of mimosa control. Due to the long lived viable seed bank, it is necessary that follow up control over a number of years (for at least 20 years after the last seeding plant is destroyed). Herbicides available for control include selective, non-selective and residual options. Refer to the Northern Territory Weed Management Handbook for further information on chemical control options for mimosa.

Please note: herbicide resistance can occur with continual use of one herbicide. As mimosa control is long term, the control program needs to vary with the types of herbicides with different modes of action and ensure there is an integrated control program in place. Any resistance should be reported immediately to the Weed Management Branch. Resistance has been known to occur with metsulfuron methyl.

When undertaking chemical control:
• Always read the label on the herbicide container.
• If required, burn large core infestations after initial treatment, to improve access for follow-up spraying and reduce the amount of chemical required to kill off any seedlings.
• Spray mimosa when the plants are actively growing and before the plants have produced mature seeds.
• Soil type, available moisture and organic matter content and fire can affect the action of soil applied herbicides (e.g. hexazinone and tebuthiuron).
• Weather conditions such as high evaporation rates, low humidity, high temperature and high winds decrease the effectiveness of herbicide and can cause spray drift and off-target damage.
• Use only herbicides registered in the Northern Territory or under permit.

Biological control

Biological control (biocontrol) is the use of living organisms to control pest populations. In weed control, biocontrol involves searching for, comprehensively testing, and then releasing natural enemies of an introduced plant, usually an insect or pathogen, to help to manage it. Biological control is best used on core infestations which are actively growing however it cannot be used on its own to eradicate mimosa.
The aim of biocontrol is to restore some natural balance, so that introduced plant species have a less competitive advantage over native plants. Biocontrol methods should always be applied in conjunction with other weed control measures and improved land management techniques. Land managers should be aware of the biological control agents which have been released in the NT and support their release, management and surveillance when possible.

Fifteen agents have been released against mimosa since the NT Biocontrol of Mimosa Program started in 1979. Thirteen of these were insects and two were fungal pathogens. Of these, 11 have established and six are considered to have exerted some control by reducing plant growth, flowering and seed production. Mimosa seed banks have reduced by approximately 95% (from 2500 - 4000 seeds per m² to less than 200 seeds per m²) in the Northern Territory over the last 30 years. This effect is attributed generally to biocontrol agents, native insects and dieback and other environmental stresses. The combination of these factors are making mimosa less invasive than it was in the past, and increasing the effectiveness and reducing the cost of current control programs.

The Weed Management Branch website provides further information on the biocontrol program for mimosa in the NT, and is found here: biological control.

Stock exclusion fencing and feral animal control

Stock and feral animals readily spread seeds and any overgrazing can reduce growth of competitive native vegetation for seedling suppression. Stock exclusion and feral animal control programs are essential to assist with the active integrated management of mimosa. If possible, mimosa infestations should be fenced and stock and feral animals excluded.

Buffer zones

A buffer zone is a designated area for intensive mimosa control and aims to isolate all other mimosa on a property from clean areas or adjoining properties. Buffer maintenance will minimise the spread of mimosa into mimosa-free areas or across property boundaries.

Maintaining a mimosa buffer does not constitute clearing of native vegetation, providing the works are undertaken in accordance with relevant clearing controls.

Careful consideration and planning is required for implementation of buffer zones, particularly on large parcels and in areas of native vegetation. A property management plan will assist in determining the best areas to implement buffer zones and if they are practical for your situation. Refer to Section 2 of this document for your specified buffer zone implementation requirements.

Fire/burning

Hot burns can be a part of an integrated weed management plan but is not an effective method used on its own. Managing fire will assist in maintaining a competitive cover of pasture, so it is more difficult for mimosa to establish, and can be used to increase access for follow up control.

Any burning must be in accordance with the Bushfires Management Act and Fire and Emergency Act. Bushfires NT has Planned Burn Risk Assessment Sheets which must be completed prior to undertaking any burning.

Bushfires NT works with landowners and the wider community to manage bushfire in the Northern Territory by providing support for mitigation, management and suppression activities, and by coordinating landowner and volunteer participation in response to significant fires.
Telephone: 08 8922 0844.

If using burning as an integrated control tool:

- Only use burning with other management actions (e.g. chemical control).
- Obtain a ‘Permit to Burn’ prior to any fire control by contacting the Northern Territory Fire and Rescue Service, Bushfires NT or your local Volunteer Fire Brigade Captain.

Refer to the Northern Territory Government’s [Mimosa Management Guide](#) for further information on control methods and timing of control.

**Mechanical clearing**

Mechanical clearing can assist greater access to and monitoring of mimosa infestations and depending on the situation, can be beneficial on its own or in conjunction with chemical control. Mimosa can easily re-sprout if cleared without pre or post chemical application. For small infestations, hand-pulling or grubbing can be used to remove mimosa plants but take care to ensure that all roots are fully removed.

Machinery and vehicles used in mechanical clearing must be thoroughly cleaned after use in a mimosa-infested area so as to not spread mimosa inadvertently.

Consider the disturbance that heavy machinery such as tractors and dozers have on soil and desirable vegetation, particularly in sites where there are steep slopes, gullies, stream banks and other sensitive areas. Soil disturbance should be kept to a minimum.

**Good land management, soil conservation and rehabilitation**

Good land management is an important part of managing mimosa. This is particularly so where mechanical control methods are used or herbicide is used repeatedly in a single area, reducing the vegetation cover to bare ground in some instances. Prevention of soil erosion should be considered in these instances to reduce the risk of losing valuable topsoil. Whenever soil is exposed, it is at risk of erosion – from wind, rain or further disturbance (e.g. stock or vehicle access).

Groundcover is an effective, comparatively cheap and easy way to manage erosion risk and can eliminate the need for other erosion or sediment controls. Groundcover acts to protect the soil from disturbance by reducing erosive forces, binding the soil and increasing infiltration. Establishment of new vegetative groundcover can be subject to seasonal constraints.

Rehabilitation is the restoration of degraded or disturbed areas to a pre-determined standard. It is required wherever there has been a change in the landscape which is causing active erosion and soil loss. Rehabilitation may be required where there is active erosion. Vegetation is the best defence to protect against soil erosion. However, the factors that caused the problem must be treated first. A combination of erosion control works and revegetation will have the most chance of success in preventing further erosion and weed reinfestation.

Clearing controls (Appendix B) apply to all mimosa management areas.

While mimosa is a vigorous competitor and will invade native vegetation eventually if a seed source is present, re-establishment of the native or other understorey plants will slow down re-invasion.

Refer to the Northern Territory Government’s technical notes for further information on groundcover management or land rehabilitation.
Section 5 – Monitoring and evaluation

Full compliance with a statutory weed management plan can require a great deal of effort, commitment and investment from land managers, particularly from those who are already affected by declared weeds. For this reason, it is essential that the Northern Territory Government monitors whether the stipulated management actions are contributing towards the identified outcomes at a Territory level.

The Weed Management Branch will monitor the results of this plan to determine whether it is achieving its objectives, remains relevant, responds to changing conditions and is supported by the community.

Continuous improvement can only be achieved if the following can be determined:

- investments in weed management are resulting in progress towards the plan’s identified goals and objectives.
- the recommended management actions are achieving the most effective and efficient control outcomes.

Adaptive management involves using the feedback from monitoring and evaluation to inform and revise plans and policy. This weed management plan has been drafted using the best information available at the time of writing. However, should new information become available which should be included in, or influence the structure and content of this plan, the plan may be revised.

Performance indicators

A performance indicator is something which can be used to assess performance. The following indicators will provide a way to measure the performance of this plan against its objectives.

Table 5: Performance indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance indicator</th>
<th>What will be measured?</th>
<th>How will it be measured?</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Better information and awareness</td>
<td>Public acknowledge their roles and responsibilities with respect to mimosa management.</td>
<td>Number of website downloads from selected nt.gov.au links delivering mimosa information e.g. mimosa management guide, weed ID sheet, statutory weed management plan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Weed spraying contractor capacity.</td>
<td>Number of active licences issued to businesses at 1 October annually.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active management</td>
<td>Change in (mimosa) distribution and coverage.</td>
<td>Aerial data. Selected monitoring sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Survey results.</td>
<td>Aerial survey data.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eradication in the Class A zone.</td>
<td>Selected monitoring sites.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Area affected by mimosa</td>
<td>Spread reduction.</td>
<td>Density of mimosa on selected monitoring grids in 2022 and 2027.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern Territory Government managed land</td>
<td>Planning capacity.</td>
<td>Number of NTG and statutory authorities with active weed management plans in place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effective enforcement</td>
<td>Effective enforcement by Weed Management Branch.</td>
<td>Number of orders issued and complied with.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendices

Appendix A – Class B zone area extent – description

Inside that area starting at the Wildman River mouth, then moving in a southerly direction along the western boundary of Kakadu National Park until this meets the Mary River, moving across the Mary River in a westerly direction along the northern boundary of NT Portion 695, then moving in a southerly direction along the western boundary of NT Portion 695, then moving in a southerly direction until the boundary of NT Portion 5083, then moving in a north westerly direction along NT Portions 5786, 198, 209, 198 until this meets Coach Road, then following Coach Road until it meets the intersection of NT Portion 4036 and 795, then travelling in a westerly direction along the boundary of Litchfield National Park until it joins the north eastern extremity of NTP 3220, then moving in a southerly direction until the south eastern extremity of NT Portion 6220, moving in a southerly direction until the Daly River Road, then moving in a south westerly direction across the Daly River, then moving in a west south west direction until the north eastern bank of Tom Turner Creek, then moving in a north west direction until the junction of the Moyle River, then moving in a west north west direction until the mouth of the Moyle River, then along a line following the coast in a generally north and east direction, closing at the Wildman River mouth; and inside that rectangular area contained within the ‘Oenpelli floodplain’ of parcel NTP 1646 that is described as starting at latitude (lat.) -12.1584 longitude (long.) 132.9200 (north west corner), moving easterly to lat. -12.1584, long. 133.0330 (north east corner), then moving southerly to lat. -12.2650, long. 133.0330 (south east corner), then moving westerly to lat. -12.2650, long. 132.9200 (south west corner), then moving northerly to re-join lat. -12.1584 long. 132.9200 (north west corner).
Appendix B – Clearing controls and information

What is native vegetation?

Native vegetation is defined as terrestrial and inter-tidal flora indigenous to the Northern Territory, including grasses, shrubs and mangroves. Native vegetation does not include introduced or exotic grass or pasture species, or declared weeds subject to the Weeds Management Act.

What constitutes clearing of native vegetation?

Clearing of native vegetation is defined by the Northern Territory Planning Scheme and means the removal or destruction by any means of native vegetation, other than: lopping a single tree; grazing livestock; constructing a road; burning by fire; mowing lawn; the removal or destruction of a declared weed within the meaning of the Weeds Management Act; or clearing in accordance with a permit.

Will I need a clearing permit to establish mimosa managed buffer zones?

The physical or chemical removal of mimosa will not require a clearing permit so long as native vegetation is not disturbed or removed during the process. If native vegetation will be removed, then a permit will be required if the scope of works is outside of the relevant permitted controls.

On pastoral leases, clearing of native vegetation is subject to the Pastoral Land Act, which does not require a clearing permit to be issued for clearing associated with fixed improvements (e.g. roads, tracks, fencelines, laneways, firebreaks, etc.).

On freehold land, clearing of native vegetation is subject to the Planning Act and must be in accordance with Sections 10.2 and 10.3 of the Northern Territory Planning Scheme and the Northern Territory Land Clearing Guidelines. This means that a development permit will be required for clearing any native vegetation (including grasses) unless the clearing is for the purpose of:

- A property boundary firebreak up to 5m wide on a lot up to 8ha in size; or
- A property boundary firebreak up to 10m wide on a lot greater than 8ha in size; or
- An internal fenceline up to 10m wide on a lot greater than 8ha in size; or
- A firebreak otherwise specified by a Regional Fire Control Committee.

Where can I get more information about clearing controls?

Further information regarding clearing controls is located on the following websites.

Northern Territory Government: general information: Land clearing guidelines and management plans
Northern Territory Planning Scheme
Northern Territory Land Clearing Guidelines
Northern Territory Pastoral Land Clearing Guidelines
Appendix C – Support and information for land managers

The Northern Territory Government can provide training, advice and extension materials to support improved mimosa management. The following documents are available by contacting the Weed Management Branch on 8999 4567 or accessing the internet site [www.nt.gov.au/weeds](http://www.nt.gov.au/weeds).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mimosa Identification Table</th>
<th>Contains photos and written descriptions to assist with identification.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mimosa Management Guide</td>
<td>Provides information on mimosa identification, impacts and habitat, and provides best management practice advice and control techniques</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Territory Weed Management Handbook</td>
<td>Provides information on approaches to weed management, including integrated weed control methods. Specific information is provided on herbicides registered for use in the Northern Territory. The ‘Weed control option tables’ include a colour photo of the weed in question, list which herbicides are registered for use, indicate optimum treatment times and which method/s can be employed for maximum effectiveness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preventing Weed Spread Is Everybody’s Business</td>
<td>Provides information on roles and responsibilities regarding weed spread prevention in the NT.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Weed Data Collection Manual</strong></td>
<td>Provides information on when, what and how to collect weed mapping data in the NT.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Weed Data Collection</strong></td>
<td>This is a step-by-step guide to collecting weed mapping data using a GPS, how to submit data and how to use this data for weed management on your property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Weed ID Deck</strong></td>
<td>Weed identification flip-book. Contains photos and written descriptions to assist with identification. Great for the glovebox.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Planning for better weed management</strong></td>
<td>This is a guide to help you plan weed management on your property and identify areas of priority management.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Appendix D – References

Australian Department of Environment and Energy website.

Northern Territory Government (2013), Weed Management Plan for Mimosa (*Mimosa pigra*).


Appendix E - Submissions and consultations contacts

NT Weed Management Branch

Phone: 8999 4567

Email: weedinfo@nt.gov.au

Address: PO Box 496 Palmerston NT 0831

Web: nt.gov.au/weeds