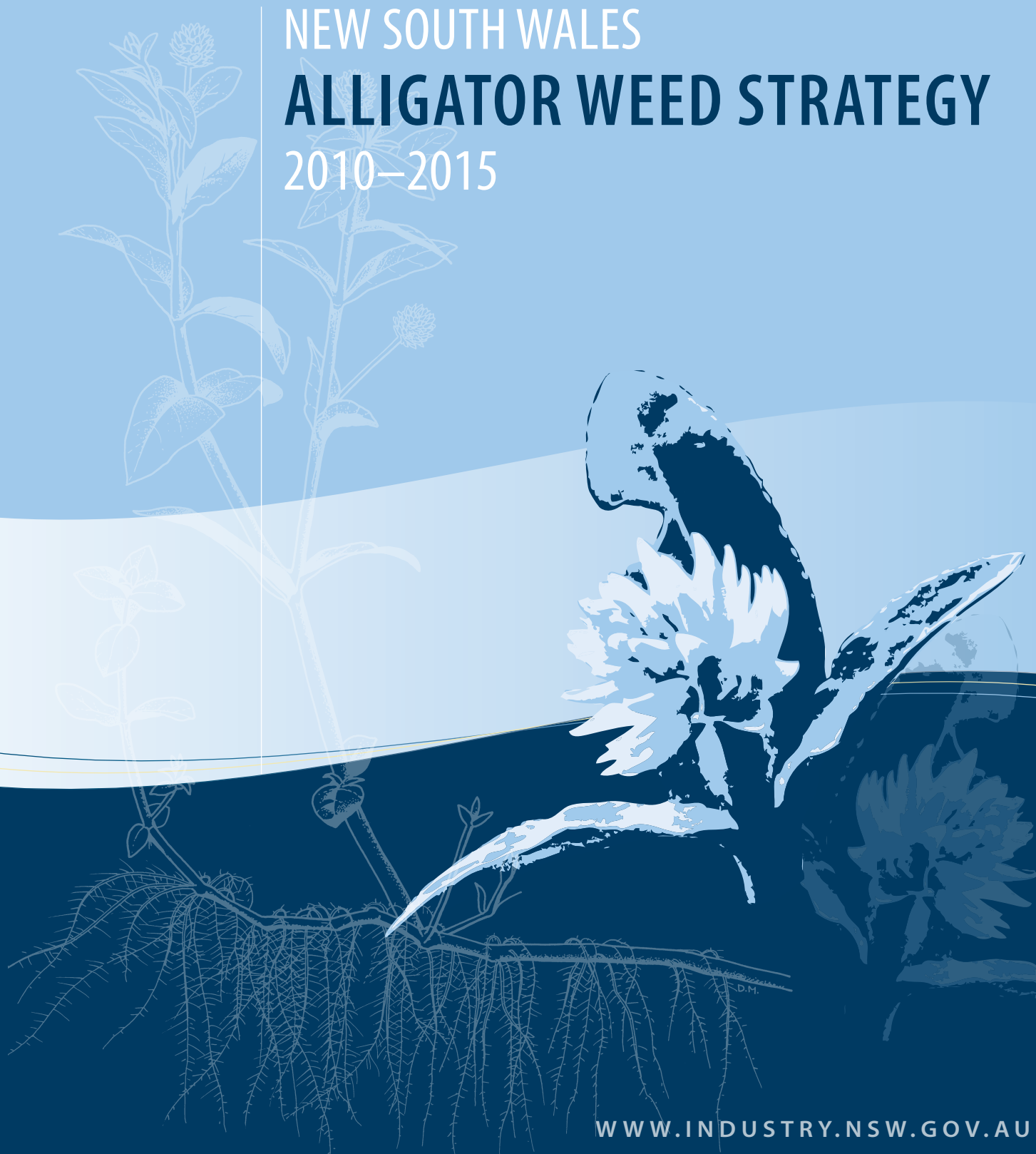




Industry &
Investment

NEW SOUTH WALES
ALLIGATOR WEED STRATEGY
2010–2015



NSW Alligator Weed Strategy

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DISCLAIMER

The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing (March 2010). However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information on which they rely is up to date and to check the currency of the information with the appropriate officer of Industry & Investment NSW or the user's independent advisor.

Job No: 9568

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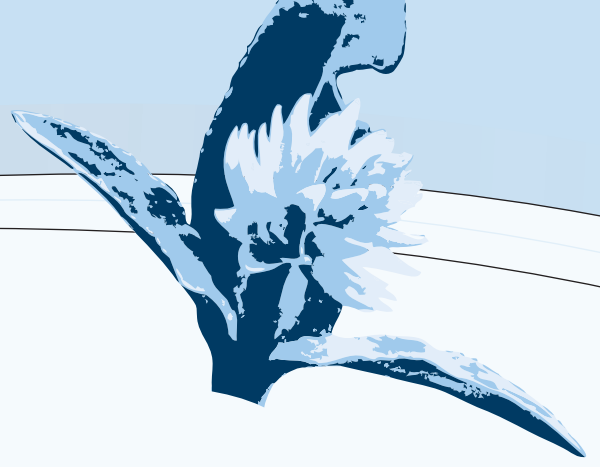
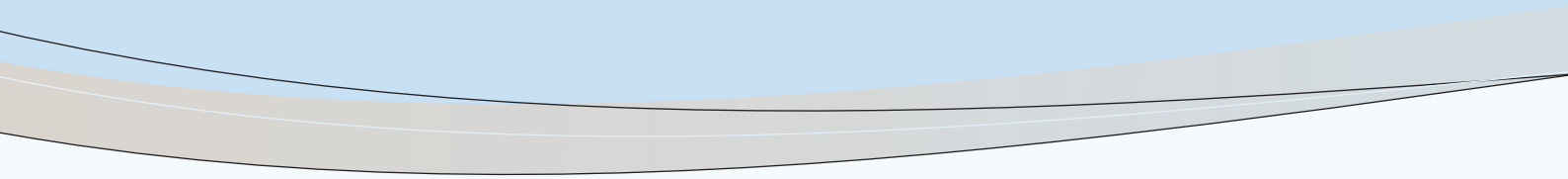
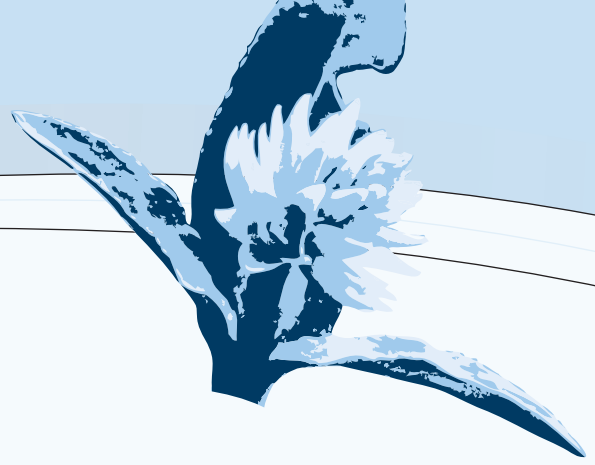


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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Alligator weed presents a threat to primary production and biodiversity across NSW. The NSW Alligator Weed Strategy has been developed in consultation with a range of stakeholders to address these threats.

In NSW alligator weed currently impacts on the environment, primary production, water resources and infrastructure, tourism and recreation.

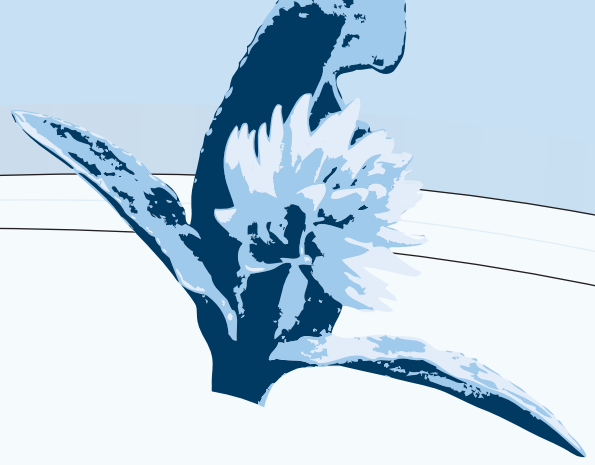
The NSW Alligator Weed Strategy aims to prevent new incursions, ensure the early detection of any new incursions and actively manage existing infestations. Alligator weed is well established in some areas of NSW, this Strategy prioritises management activities that offer the greatest benefit and outcomes.

The NSW Alligator Weed Strategy identifies four goals;

1. Prevent establishment of new alligator weed infestations
2. Prevent and reduce the spread of alligator weed
3. Reduce the impact of alligator weed
4. Develop resources and improve capacity to manage alligator weed

These goals deliver specific measurable outcomes and actions that complement the *National Alligator Weed Strategic Plan* and the *NSW Invasive Species Plan*.

The Strategy identifies a number of stakeholders who will implement specific actions. These include Industry & Investment NSW, Catchment Management Authorities, Local Control Authorities, Regional Weed Advisory Committees and the Noxious Weeds Advisory Committee.



INTRODUCTION

Alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*) is a nationally significant aquatic weed that can grow in water and on land. It degrades waterways, natural areas and agricultural lands. It has the potential to impact significant areas of NSW because of its invasiveness, capacity to spread from fragments and resistance to herbicides.

The NSW Alligator Weed Strategy aims to coordinate the management of alligator weed across the state, in an aim to prevent further spread and protect high-risk sites. This strategy provides a framework to ensure that NSW meets its commitment to alligator weed management and control and provides state direction in accordance with the *National Alligator Weed Strategy*.

In NSW there are large infestations of alligator weed in the Hunter, Georges and Hawkesbury/Nepean catchments and significant infestations in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area and the northern rivers region. Alligator weed currently impacts approximately 3950 hectares of land in NSW; this represents only a small proportion of its potential range.

Alligator weed is a perennial plant that can reproduce from fragments. Viable seed is not produced in Australia. It is resilient to desiccation and resistant to some herbicides. Herbicide treatments can increase fragmentation and the potential for further spread. The ability of the plant to reproduce from fragments also makes mechanical control difficult.

Without an efficient and coordinated management approach alligator weed has the potential to invade all major catchments in Australia resulting in significant biodiversity and economic losses.

The most effective way to manage this weed is to prevent its initial incursion. Alligator weed has the ability to establish rapidly in new areas and early detection and rapid response are the best defence. Many alligator weed infestations are widely established in NSW, and eradication across large areas is not achievable with existing control methods. Priorities for the control of this species must be strategic to ensure maximum benefits of control efforts.

BACKGROUND

BIOLOGY

Alligator weed *Alternanthera philoxeroides* is a perennial, stoloniferous, herbaceous plant that can grow in water and on land. It is generally identified by its opposite leaves, hollow stems and white, papery, ball-shaped flowers on short stalks. The glossy spear-shaped leaves are in opposite pairs along the stem, they are 2–12 cm long, 0.5–4 cm wide with an acute tip.

In water, alligator weed stems can grow up to 2 m long and form dense, buoyant mats, up to 1 m thick, extending up to 15 m across the water surface. On land the plant has a prostrate form with shorter stems and reddish brown roots, with taproots extending to a depth of 1 m.

Reproduction is asexual; fragments that include nodes can develop roots and shoots and form new infestations with maximum growth in mid-summer. Alligator weed spreads naturally as fragments break away from parent plants and move downstream. New plants develop rapidly from any piece of stem or root material containing a node. Floating alligator weed mats can fragment, move downstream and establish new infestations. Fragmentation and spread are exacerbated during flooding when alligator weed fragments may be deposited on floodplains.

The most significant spread of alligator weed between catchments in NSW has been through commercial and recreational activities including; excavation machinery used to clean channels, boats transported between water bodies, accidental introduction in contaminated soil, propagation and sale as an aquarium plant, movement of sand dredged from infested catchment, and the movement of turf from infested farms.

The plant has been mistaken for a vegetable and deliberately grown in domestic situations. Since 1995 hundreds of 'backyard' infestations have been identified, all of which have had the potential to spread through urban and natural areas.

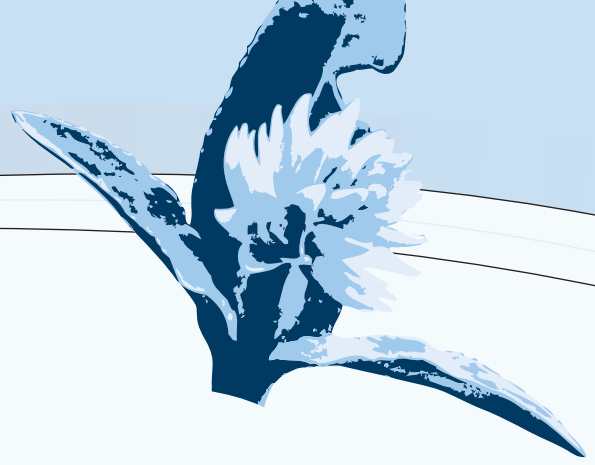
Alligator weed responds to high levels of nutrients and can withstand 10 percent sea-strength salinity or up to 30 percent salinity in flowing brackish water. Frost and ice destroy exposed stems and leaves; however, protected stems in a mat of alligator weed can survive.

ORIGIN

Alligator weed is native to South America; where its range is considered to be the Parana River region and associated wetland areas of southern Brazil, Paraguay and northern Argentina (Sainty *et al.* 1998).

Alligator weed was first recorded in Australia in 1946 by the National Herbarium of New South Wales, which stated that the weed was present in marshland near the Carrington shipyards at Newcastle (Julien 1995). It is suggested that alligator weed was accidentally introduced into the Newcastle area via cargo from ships, possibly during the Second World War (Julien & Bourne 1988).

It is currently estimated that there is a total area of 3,950 hectares of alligator weed in NSW; this area is relatively small when compared to the potential range of the weed.



IMPACTS

Alligator weed is considered one of the world's worst weeds because of its invasiveness, capacity to spread and ability to impact on both aquatic and terrestrial environments. Alligator weed causes major impacts in over 30 countries and it has not reached its full potential for spread in Australia or NSW. In NSW, alligator weed currently impacts primary production, biodiversity, the environment, tourism, recreation and the economy.

Environment

- It disrupts the aquatic environment, blanketing the water surface, impeding the penetration of light and gaseous exchange and reducing biodiversity.
- It out-competes and displaces native flora and fauna species in wetlands and along river and creek banks.

Primary production

- Where alligator weed is present, land and associated production can be quarantined and sales restricted due to the plant's notifiable weed status.
- It contaminates grazing products.
- It has been associated with photosensitisation of skin in light pigment cattle.
- It is threatening the sugar cane and tea tree industries in the Richmond catchment.
- It has infested parts of the Lower Hunter Valley, contaminating small cropping farms and turf farms rendering them unviable.
- It currently threatens the viability of the turf industry in the Sydney basin, which is valued at over \$50 million annually and the vegetable industry in the Hawkesbury Nepean catchment, valued at \$150 million annually.
- It is estimated that for the Barren Box Swamp infestation, potential costs to irrigation farming were in excess of \$ 250 million a year and over \$3 million has been spent on the ongoing eradication program for this infestation.
- It threatens the extraction industry in the Hawkesbury Nepean, which supplies most of Sydney's sand, gravel and soil resources.

Water resources and infrastructure

- Floating mats of alligator weed can impede stream flow, lodging against structures such as bridges which promotes sedimentation and contributes to flooding.
- It can restrict access to and use of water and increase health problems by providing habitat for mosquitoes.

Tourism and recreation

- It can restrict access to and use of water for recreational purposes.
- It can reduce the visual aesthetics of a waterway.

DISTRIBUTION

Alligator weed infestations across NSW are referred to as Target Areas and management strategies employed are specific to the nature of the infestations present in the Target Area. In some Target Areas, including the Hunter and Greater Sydney areas, alligator weed infestations are long established and extensive and eradication is not considered feasible. Management strategies for these Target Areas aim for containment, suppression, and reduction of biomass and density.

In other Target Areas infestations range from small, isolated infestations with a high chance of eradication to large infestations where eradication is not immediately feasible and the aim is containment, suppression and depletion.



ALLIGATOR WEED TARGET AREAS

Target Area A

Richmond River – several small infestations in waterways and river systems and established infestation in wetland.

Target Area B

Coffs Harbour – infestation removed and site under monitoring.

Target Area C

Port Macquarie – small infestation in drain.

Target Area D

Taree – small infestation on alluvial floodplain on Taree estate, adjacent to Manning River (tidal).

Target Area E

Great Lakes – small established infestation in a dam and infestations in adjacent creek.

Target Area F

Hunter – the majority of infestations are extensive and long established.

Target Area G

Greater Sydney – the majority of infestations are extensive and long established.

Target Area H

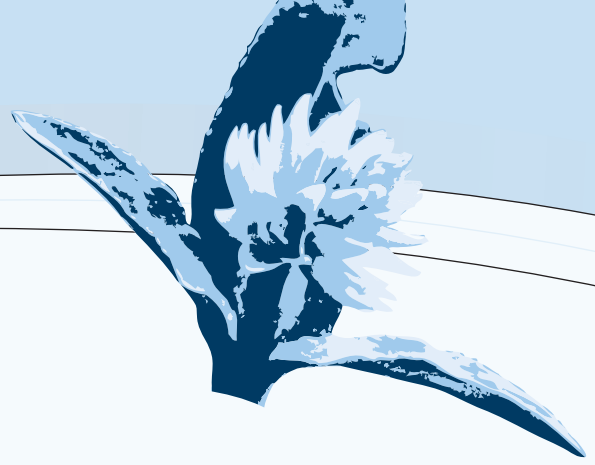
Wollongong – small infestation in creek.

Target Area I

Woomargama – small established infestation in dam and several plants in adjacent creek.

Target Area J

Wah Wah Irrigation District – individual plants over several properties including channels downstream of Barren Box Swamp.



WEED MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

The following diagram demonstrates the weed management categories for each alligator weed target area (A–J). The categories are defined as follows:

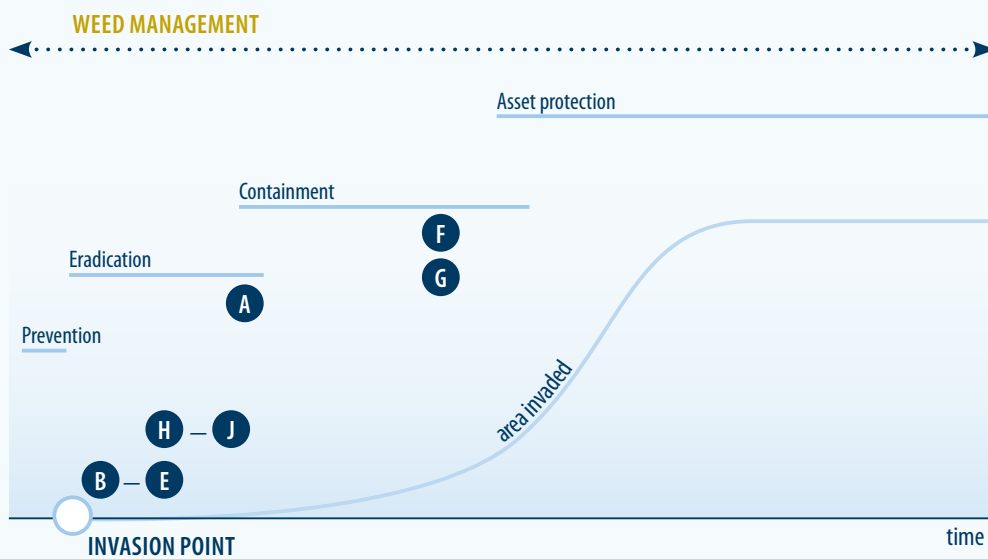
Prevention – weed management aimed at preventing new species from arriving.

Eradication – weed management aimed at removing newly arrived weeds including all plant material.

Containment – weed management aimed at reducing the spread and/or severity of established weed infestations using defined geographical boundaries.

Asset protection – weed management aimed at protecting assets from the impact of established weeds. Assets may be environmental, primary production or community.

Note: The target areas A–J as shown on the P.E.C.A. curve below, refer to the target areas listed on the previous page.



CONTROL STRATEGIES

There are three main control aims for alligator weed infestations:

- immediate eradication
- suppression leading to eradication
- ongoing suppression

The extent of an infestation (the amount of plant growth above and below ground and the area of coverage) determines which control aims will be implemented.

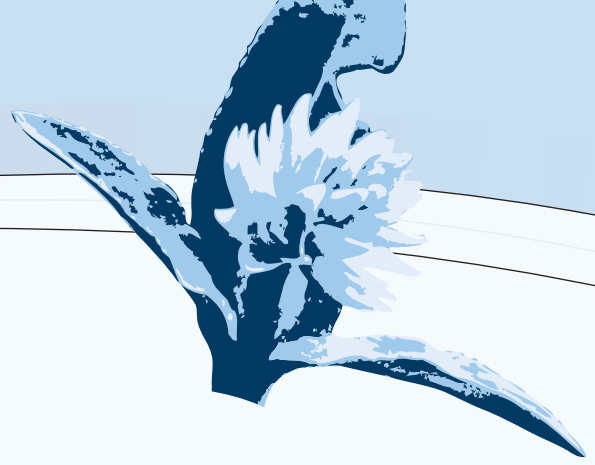
Where infestations are extensive and long established eradication is often not feasible. In this case management control focuses on *ongoing suppression*, containment and prevention of spread.

All other infestations need to be controlled with the aim of eradication in the shortest possible time frame. There are two approaches to eradication: *immediate eradication* and *suppression leading to eradication*. For small, new or isolated infestations that have not yet spread beyond the point of introduction there may be a high possibility of *immediate eradication*.

Immediate eradication aims to eradicate small, new or isolated infestations by treating above and below ground growth. The above ground growth is treated with herbicide to achieve initial suppression of viable plant fragments. Once the herbicide has taken effect on the above ground biomass the below ground biomass can be physically removed. It is very unlikely that immediate eradication will be achieved with herbicide alone. Always expect regrowth and follow up with physical removal of any regrowth fragments until all plant material is removed.

Infestations that are too extensive for *immediate eradication* are subject to *suppression leading to eradication control methods*. This approach aims to gradually deplete the plant's growth reserves over time using herbicides. This can eventually result in reducing an infestation to the point where eradication is possible using physical removal.

Detailed information on the control of alligator weed is available in the *Alligator Weed Control Manual: Eradication & suppression of alligator weed (Alternanthera philoxeroides) in Australia*.



LINKS TO OTHER STRATEGIES

Surveillance and early detection, a key component of this Strategy, require direct involvement with Landcare, Catchment Management Authorities, Waterwatch and other community based groups. The wide range of habitats and climates in which alligator weed can grow necessitates broad consultation and involvement of a wide range of stakeholders.

The Strategy is linked to other existing state and regional resource plans as detailed below.



LEGISLATIVE CONTROLS

Alligator weed can be defined as either a Class 2 regionally prohibited weed or a Class 3 regionally controlled weed – under the *NSW Noxious Weeds Act 1993*.

Class 2 weeds are notifiable, must be eradicated and land must be kept free of plants, they are banned from sale, trade or distribution throughout the whole of the State. Alligator weed is declared Class 2 in all local government and control areas, except for those areas listed below.

Class 3 weeds must be fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed. Alligator weed is declared class 3 in the following local government and control areas: Ashfield, Auburn, Bankstown, Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Botany, Burwood, Camden, Campbelltown, Canterbury, Sydney, Fairfield, Gosford, Hawkesbury, Hawkesbury River County Council, Holroyd, Hornsby, Hunters Hill, Hurstville, Kogarah, Ku-ring-gai, Lake Macquarie, Lane Cove, Leichhardt, Liverpool, Maitland, Manly, Marrickville, Mosman, Newcastle, North Sydney, Parramatta, Penrith, Pittwater, Port Stephens, Randwick, Rockdale, Ryde, Strathfield, Sutherland, Warringah, Waverly, Willoughby, Wollondilly, Woollahra and Wyong.

CHALLENGE

'The most effective way to minimise the impacts of invasive species is to prevent their initial incursion. The challenge is to identify species, thoroughly assess potential invasiveness and implement effective barriers to prevent their establishment.'

NSW Invasive Species Plan 2008

GOAL 1: EXCLUDE

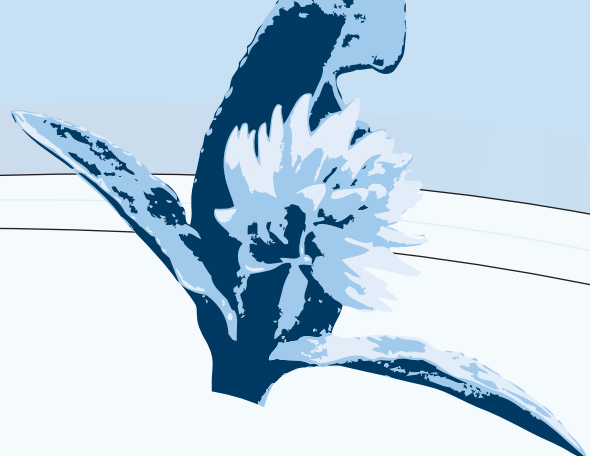
PREVENT ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW ALLIGATOR WEED INFESTATIONS

ACTION	OUTPUT/PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY
Objective 1 – Establish prevention systems		
1.1.1: Appoint a state aquatic weeds coordinator to help oversee the implementation of the strategy	1.1.1: NSW coordinator appointed and funding secured for life of strategy. State strategy is coordinated.	I&I NSW
1.1.2: Deliver the aquatic weed early detection survey guidelines into LCA's inspection and community monitoring program	1.1.2: Early detection survey guidelines promoted for inclusion in LCA's inspection programs and community group programs by 2011	LCA's and RWAC
	Ten <i>Recognising Water Weeds</i> workshops run across NSW	I&I NSW
1.1.3: Establish NSW alligator weed reference group to give advice and direction on management, extension and research	1.1.3: NSW alligator weed reference group established for the life of this plan with key stakeholders represented	I&I NSW
1.1.4: Maintain liaison with Federal Government agency and National Aquatic Weeds Management Group	1.1.4: Participate in the national aquatic weeds management group and maintain communication with federal agencies	I&I NSW
1.1.5: Develop cross-border protocols for information exchange and preventing new incursions	1.1.5: Protocols developed with Australia, Qld, Vic and S.A Government agencies by 2013 that detail prevention and rapid response procedures	I&I NSW and NAWMG
OUTCOME – THE LIKELIHOOD OF ALLIGATOR WEED NEW INCURSIONS IS DECREASED		

CHALLENGE

'Invasive species have the ability to establish in new areas rapidly and successful control often corresponds with timely and rapid response. The challenge is to develop and deploy effective and efficient ways to eradicate or contain an introduced species before it becomes widespread.'

NSW Invasive Species Plan 2008



GOAL 2: ERADICATE OR CONTAIN

PREVENT AND REDUCE THE SPREAD OF ALLIGATOR WEED

ACTION	OUTPUT/PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY
Objective 1 – Identify new alligator weed incursions		
2.1.1: Utilise trained community members and stakeholders to broaden surveillance	2.1.1: Record the number of new incursions reported	I&I NSW, LCA's and CMA
2.1.2: Assist with new incursion funding applications	2.1.2: Source funds and in-kind support for rapid eradication programs as required	LCA's, I&I NSW, CMA and DECCW
2.1.3: Implement immediate eradication strategies as per current best practice (i.e. Alligator weed control manual), at all new sites	2.1.3: Best practice eradication strategies applied at all new sites	LCA's
2.1.4: Develop an emergency response template for new incursions	2.1.4: Template developed by 2012 for use by LCA's to detail their management actions for new incursions	I&I NSW and LCA's
OUTCOME – NEW ALLIGATOR WEED INFESTATIONS ARE IDENTIFIED AND MANAGED PROMPTLY		

Objective 2 – Develop coordinated and strategic management practices		
2.2.1: Identify and inspect high risk sites, sources and pathways	2.2.1: High risk sites, sources and pathways listed in each regional alligator weed management plan upon review	I&I NSW, RWAC, CMA and LCA's
2.2.2: Establish and maintain alligator weed taskforces (Barren Box Swamp and Richmond River)	2.2.2: Establish taskforces in alligator weed infested areas containing key stakeholders by 2014 Taskforces meet at least twice annually to direct alligator weed management and lobby potential funding opportunities	I&I NSW, RWAC, CMA, DECCW and LCA's
2.2.3: Apply current best practice control techniques at all alligator weed sites (i.e. Alligator weed control manual)	2.2.3: Site specific best practice techniques applied at all sites. Number of sites and size of infestations is reduced.	LCA's
2.2.4: Monitor and adopt new management techniques where necessary	2.2.4: Regional annual report submitted detailing management actions at alligator weed sites	LCA's, I&I NSW and NAWMG
2.2.5: Record location of existing and new infestations to State aquatic weeds coordinator and develop a state map	2.2.5: Location of infestations recorded and NSW map produced by 2014	LCA's and I&I NSW
2.2.6: Continue part-time alligator weed project officer position for Riverina district to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> engage landholders coordinate control raise awareness 	2.2.6: Support for position continued and project officer retained	I&I NSW and LCA's
2.2.7: LCA's to establish <i>Development control plan conditions</i> to prevent spread via urban development, earthmoving and construction industry	2.2.7: <i>Development control plan conditions</i> introduced into the Council DA process by 2014	RWAC and LCA's
OUTCOME – ALLIGATOR WEED MANAGEMENT COORDINATION IS IMPROVED		

CHALLENGE

'Many invasive species are already widely established in NSW. The challenge is to manage or control these species to reduce their impact where benefits of control are greatest.'

NSW Invasive Species Plan 2008

GOAL 3: EFFECTIVELY MANAGE

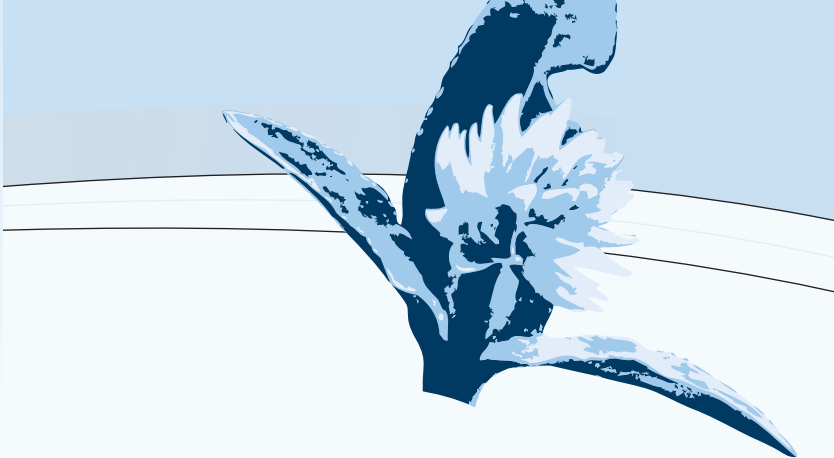
REDUCE THE IMPACTS OF ALLIGATOR WEED

ACTION	OUTPUTS/PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY
Objective 1 – Provide support and resources to increase capacity		
3.1.1: Engage stakeholders to commit to achieving strategy outcomes	3.1.1: Presentation and publication of strategy at each RWAC meeting and post strategy on I&I NSW internet	I&I NSW
3.1.2: Develop integrated projects involving multiple stakeholders	3.1.2: At least one project submitted annually or per funding round	RWAC, I&I NSW, CMA and LCA's
3.1.3: Promote project achievements and outcomes	3.1.3: Achievements presented at NSW Biannual Weeds Conference and regional meetings etc	I&I NSW, LCA's and CMA
3.1.4: Promote and encourage use of extranet	3.1.4: All weed professionals subscribed to I&I NSW weeds extranet website	I&I NSW and LCA's
3.1.5: Collate and produce annual alligator weed strategy report	3.1.5: Annual report on implementation of the NSW alligator weed strategy prepared and distributed	I&I NSW
3.1.6: Coordinate and support submission of minor use permits in consultation with DECCW	3.1.6: Minor use permits obtained as required	I&I NSW and DECCW
3.1.7: Provide funding and support to research and field trials	3.1.7: Support or funding provided to alligator weed research projects	I&I NSW, CMA, LCA's and CSIRO
3.1.8: Collate data on environmental and economic impacts of alligator weed	3.1.8: Data collated and alligator weed impact report produced by 2014	I&I NSW and CSIRO
3.1.9: Investigate the potential use of predictive hydrology modelling information	3.1.9: Report on predictive hydrology modelling information and its potential for incorporation into survey techniques	RWAC and LCA's
OUTCOME – RESOURCES AND SUPPORT PROVIDED TO INCREASE CAPACITY TO EFFECTIVELY MANAGE ALLIGATOR WEED		

CHALLENGE

'Invasive species have very real and imminent implications for NSW's economy, environment and social well-being. The challenge is for NSW to have the knowledge, skills, resources and systems to address the impact of invasive species.'

NSW Invasive Species Plan 2008



GOAL 4: CAPACITY AND RESOURCES

DEVELOP RESOURCES AND IMPROVE CAPACITY TO MANAGE ALLIGATOR WEED

ACTION	OUTPUT/PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY
Objective 1 – Increase awareness of people working with alligator weed		
4.1.1: Conduct field demonstrations of alligator weed control techniques	4.1.1: Field demonstrations of alligator weed control techniques conducted	I&I NSW and LCA's
4.1.2: Increase awareness of LCA's management and industry staff	4.1.2: LCA's management and industry staff participated in alligator weed awareness activities. Council planning and management staff participate in the 'Managers training course on understanding the role of a weeds officer'.	I&I NSW and LCA's
OUTCOME – ALLIGATOR WEED WORKFORCE IS AWARE OF AND HAS THE CAPACITY TO IMPLEMENT ALLIGATOR WEED MANAGEMENT		

ACTION	OUTPUT/PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	RESPONSIBILITY
Objective 2 – Increase community awareness		
4.2.1: Promote and make use of the NSW alligator weed <i>No space 4 weeds</i> television commercial	4.2.1: TV commercial promoted and utilised by LCA's	LCA's and RWAC
4.2.2: Develop alligator weed awareness signs and identify strategic locations	4.2.2: Signs erected at strategic locations by 2014	I&I NSW and LCA's
4.2.3: Display alligator weed awareness information at events	4.2.3: Information displayed at a minimum of one event per LCA per year	I&I NSW, RWAC, LCA's, DECCW and CMA
4.2.4: Update Sri Lankan alligator weed brochure and maintain awareness activities where necessary	4.2.4: Media release published in National Sri Lankan newspaper Sri Lankan alligator weed brochure updated and posted on I&I NSW internet	I&I NSW
OUTCOME – COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF ALLIGATOR WEED IS INCREASED		

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

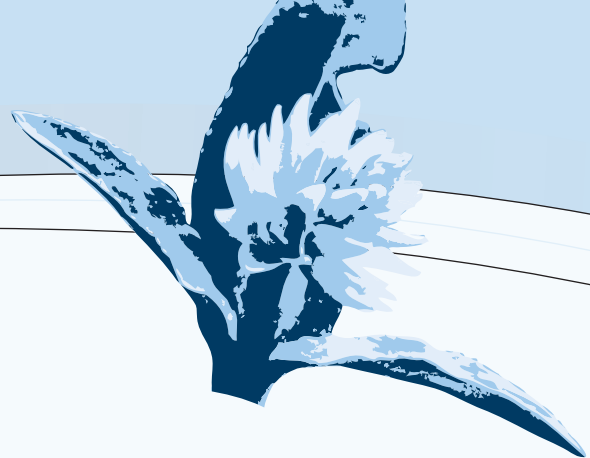
Monitoring and evaluation are essential to the continued development of the strategy to gain efficiencies and to obtain best results. Evaluation would include assessing changes in distribution of the weed (current versus potential), determining efficacy of the various control techniques and their integration, determining changes in rate of spread, frequency of locating new infestations, and assessments of the costs and benefits of the strategies.

The NSW government has adopted a statewide strategy for monitoring NSW natural resource management targets. The Natural Resources Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Improvement (MERI) framework seeks to measure long-term trends in NSW's natural resources and the effectiveness of specific management actions to sustain them.

MILESTONES

Milestones are a way of showing achievements in the life of a plan or strategy. The following milestones are synonymous to the outcomes in this document and attempt to show how we will make progress to achieve the goals in the strategy. This strategy is subject to a five year cycle of review and its implementation will be monitored by the NSW alligator weed reference group. Annual reports will be made available to all stakeholders.

GENERAL
M1 Report on the implementation of the NSW Alligator Weed Strategy to NSW alligator weed Reference Group and relevant stakeholders. YEARLY
GOAL 1
M2 The likelihood of alligator weed new incursions is decreased
GOAL 2
M3 New alligator weed infestations are identified and managed promptly
M4 Alligator weed management coordination is improved
GOAL 3
M5 Resources and support provided to increase capacity
GOAL 4
M6 Alligator weed workforce is aware of and has the capacity to implement alligator weed management
M7 Community awareness of alligator weed is increased



APPENDIX 1: ABBREVIATIONS

CMA	Catchment Management Authority
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DECCW	NSW Department of Environment, Climate Change and Water
LCA	Local Control Authority
MIA	Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area
I&I NSW	Industry & Investment NSW
NAWMG	National Aquatic Weeds Management Group
NWAC	Noxious Weeds Advisory Committee
RWAC	Regional Weed Advisory Committees
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance

APPENDIX 2: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Aquatic	Living or growing in or on the water (fresh, brackish or salt).
Biodiversity	The variety of life forms, the different plants, animals, microorganisms, the genes they contain and the ecosystems they form.
Containment	Restricting the spread of an invasive species incursion.
Eradication	The removal of the entire population of a species in a managed area: eliminating that species completely including reproductive propagules.
Establishment	The point at which a species can reproduce at a sufficient level ensuring survival in a new habitat without new genetic input from outside the system.
Evaluation	The process or results of an assessment or appraisal in relation to stated objectives, standards, or criteria.
Impacts	The (usually negative) economic, environmental and/or social effects of invasive species.
Incursion	An isolated population of an invasive species recently detected in an area where it has not been previously established.
Native species	A species within its natural range (past and present).
Native range	Including the area which it can reach and occupy by its own legs, wings, wind/water-borne or other dispersal systems, even if it is seldom found there.
Pathways	The means by which invasive species move e.g. air, surface water, groundwater, plants, animals and by human agents.
Protocol	A procedure or set of rules.
Risk management	The culture, processes and structures that are directed towards realising potential opportunities whilst managing adverse effects.
Stakeholders	Those people and organisations who may affect, be affected by, or perceive themselves to be affected by a decision, activity or risk.
Weed	Plants that are unwanted in a given situation and which usually have detectable negative economic, environmental and/or social effects.
Widespread	A species widely distributed which is having significant impacts.

NEW SOUTH WALES
ALLIGATOR WEED STRATEGY
2010–2015



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