

# The Northern Tablelands Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 - 2022



## Weed Control Management Plan: Green Cestrum

**Botanical Name:** *Cestrum parqui* **Common Names:** Green Cestrum

**Northern Tablelands Regional Priority Weeds Objective – ASSET PROTECTION (Whole of Region)**

This weed is widely distributed in some areas of the region. Their spread must be minimised to protect priority sites.

### General Biosecurity Duty

All plants are regulated with a **general biosecurity duty** to prevent, eliminate or minimise any biosecurity risk they may pose. Any person who deals with any plant, who knows (or ought to know) of any biosecurity risk, has a duty to ensure the risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised, so far as is reasonably practicable.

### Regional Recommended Measure:

#### Outcomes to demonstrate compliance with GBD

- Land managers should prevent spread from their land, where feasible.
- Land managers should mitigate the risk of new weeds being introduced to their land.
- The plant should not be bought, sold, grown, carried or released into the environment.
- **Mandatory Measure** (Division 8, Clause 33 Biosecurity Regulation 2017)

A person must not import into the State or sell.

### New England Weeds Authority Local Control Requirements

**In areas where Green Cestrum is present** – owners/occupiers of land are required to actively control Green cestrum, and as a minimum, to continuously inhibit the plants ability to spread, and its numbers and distribution must be reduced.

#### **In areas where Green Cestrum is not present (NEWA)**

The land is kept free of the plant, and land managers will mitigate the risk of the plant being introduced to their land.



Photo: Les Tanner

Green Cestrum is a vigorous plant that can out-compete other vegetation. Green Cestrum is toxic to animals including cattle, sheep, horse, pigs, poultry and humans.

Green Cestrum poison known as carboxyparquin causes severe liver damage and as a consequence survivors of cestrum poisoning experience elevated blood ammonia levels which then cause brain damage. Signs of poisoning in livestock include diarrhoea, abdominal pain, depression, disorientation, walking with a stagger, irritability, weakness, going off their feed, lying on the ground, and finally a period of coma or terminal convulsions.

All parts of the plant are poisonous but as palatability is low it is not often eaten. Livestock poisoning usually occurs when other feed is scarce and animals are forced to eat cestrum, but spasmodic episodes of poisoning have been known to occur at other times.

Bushes that have been cut down or killed with herbicide will retain poison in their leaves, branches and berries. In fact, recently sprayed wilting plants are more palatable than fresh healthy plants and potentially can cause more deaths.

### **Penalty for not complying with the general biosecurity duty or a direction issued under the *Biosecurity Act 2015*.**

The maximum penalty is:

- in the case of an individual—\$220,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$55,000 for each day the offence continues, or
- in the case of a corporation—\$440,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$110,000 for each day the offence continues.

The maximum penalty for an offence that is committed negligently is:

- in the case of an individual—\$1,100,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$137,500 for each day the offence continues, or
- in the case of a corporation—\$2,200,000 and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further penalty of \$275,000 for each day the offence continues.

### **Linkage to Plans/Strategies**

- Northern Tablelands Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022
- NSW Biosecurity Strategy 2013-2021
- NSW Biosecurity Act 2015
- *Pesticides Act 1999* and Pesticide Regulation 2017



**Download the weedwise app for detailed information on priority weeds in our area.**

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### **For Further Information:**

New England Weeds Authority

129 Rusden St

Armidale NSW 2350

PH: (02) 6770 3602 [www.newa.com.au](http://www.newa.com.au)

or

NSW DPI Weedwise: <http://weeds.dpi.nsw.gov.au/>

or

Northern Tablelands Local Land Services:

<https://northerntablelands.lis.nsw.gov.au/biosecurity>

### **References**

- *NSW DPI Website /Weedwise/ Noxious and Environmental Weed Control Handbook 6<sup>th</sup> Edition.*

### **Disclaimer:**

This document has been prepared by the Northern Tablelands Regional Weed Committee and Local Government Control Authorities in good faith and on the basis of best available information. Users of this document must obtain their own specific advice and conduct their own investigations and assessments of their individual circumstances.

# Registered herbicide application rates for: Green Cestrum

Botanical Name: *Cestrum parqui* Common Names: Green Cestrum

## Green Cestrum Control Calendar

JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
HERBICIDE OPTIMAL											HERBICIDE OPTIMAL

### **Registered Herbicide Application Rates:**

Picloram 100g/L + Triclopyr 300g/L + Aminopyralid 8g/L (Grazon Extra®) 500ml in 100L water. (Apply from late spring to early autumn. Any regrowth and seedlings must be resprayed when 1m high.).

### **Critical Comments:**

- Consult your weeds officer for application tips
- Always read and follow the Label instructions and MSDS of respective herbicides.

### **NOTE:**

- All Control Techniques involving herbicide use, must comply with the directions on the herbicide label or the conditions set out in a current permit to use a nominated herbicide.
- All chemical control programs must be carried out in accordance with the *Pesticides Act 1999* and Pesticide Regulation 2017.
- All Chemical application programs used must be undertaken by or be designed and supervised by an appropriately Certified and Accredited Chemical user.
- Growth patterns and the changes to optimum treatment times will vary with seasonal conditions due to air temperature changes that may coincide with soil and moisture availability.

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