

Weed Management Plan

Gamba Grass 2020-2030



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This plan can be downloaded from nt.gov.au/gamba

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The Weed Management Branch acknowledges the time invested by the Gamba Grass Weed Advisory Committee, land managers, landholders and all key stakeholders to inform and guide the development of this new plan.

Photo credits from cover page: Inspecting gamba grass (Weed Management Branch), Gamba grass spraying (Weed Management Branch), Aerial view of gamba grass fire (David Muller), Gamba grass fire (Natalie Rossiter-Rachor).

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Glossary	
Active management	The control and monitoring of a weed infestation to meet strategic goals.
Active management phase	The phase of a management response that involves active control and survey for the target weed. When no plants are detected for at least 12 months, the response moves into the monitoring phase.
Containment	The aim of preventing or reducing the spread of invasive species, e.g. by preventing invasions into new areas and eradicating any species that are found outside a defined area or beyond a defined line (Panetta 2016).
Control	To implement actions that reduce the impacts of a weed including physical, mechanical, chemical and biological control. Fire is also a useful management tool that can be used to reduce the impact of weeds.
Declared weed	A plant declared to be a weed under section 7 of the <i>Weeds Management Act 2001</i> .
Destroy	End the existence of a weed plant or weed infestation so no regrowth occurs.
Easement	A right annexed to land (the dominant land) to use other land (the servient land) in a particular manner or to prevent that other land from being used in a particular manner but does not include a right to take the soil or produce of other land (as defined by the <i>Law of Property Act 2000</i>).
Eradicated	A weed infestation can be considered eradicated when there is sufficient evidence that there are no remaining live plants or remaining propagules (e.g. seed).
Eradication	The elimination of every single individual (including seeds and other propagules) of a species from a defined area in which recolonisation is unlikely to occur (Panetta 2016).
Eradication status	The status of a weed control program for weed infestations that should be targeted for eradication. There are four status categories 1) unmanaged 2) active management phase 3) monitoring phase 4) eradicated.
Gamba grass free buffer	An area free of gamba grass.
Mature plant	A plant that has evidence of flowering or seeding, or is of sufficient size to be judged capable of flowering or seeding.
Monitoring phase	The phase of a management response that involves searching for any regrowth or seedlings after all plants have been controlled. The monitoring phase commences when no regrowth or new plants have been detected in the area for at least 12 months (Panetta 2007). The monitoring phase continues for at least 12 months and for the life of the seed bank.
Owner / occupier	“Owner” refers to the holder of an estate in fee simple, while “occupier” must refer to someone having exclusive possession, occupation, use or enjoyment of the land. Example where an entity would not be an owner or occupier: the holder of an easement would not be classed as an owner or occupier as they do not have exclusive possession, occupation, use or enjoyment of the land.
Outlier	Any weed infestation in the Class A zone and / or any isolated plants at significant distance from another infestation in the Class B zone.
Parcel compliance score	A score that combines presence, spread and density of gamba grass for a land parcel. An example of the parcel compliance score is available at nt.gov.au/gamba .
Regrowth	The regeneration of established plants following disturbance or control.
Stockpile	An accumulation of materials such as dirt or gravel.
Transport Corridor	A road as defined by the <i>Control of Roads Act 1953</i> or the <i>Local Government Act 2008</i> and the adjoining road reserve. A railway corridor.

1. Overview

1.1. Introduction

This weed management plan forms part of a strategic approach to gamba grass (*Andropogon gayanus*) management in the Northern Territory with the aim being to reduce the risk and damage caused by gamba grass, and the destructive fires it fuels, to the natural environment, life, property and infrastructure.

Weed management plans are statutory documents designated under section 10 of the *Weeds Management Act 2001* (the Act) for high risk declared weeds in the Northern Territory. This plan establishes the legal requirements and management actions to be undertaken by all owners and occupiers of land and all persons in the Northern Territory. Conducting land management practices in accordance with this plan will secure compliance with the requirements of the Act.

This plan was developed by the Gamba Grass Weed Advisory Committee and the Weed Management Branch through a collaborative approach. The process involved consideration of lessons learned from implementation of the first 10 year plan, key stakeholder and community perspectives, and current knowledge regarding distribution and management status of gamba grass, alongside the experience and expertise of committee members.

Goals and objectives, detailed in Section 2, have been determined to deliver the aim of this plan. Management requirements for all persons, land owners and occupiers are detailed in Sections 3 and 4, which aim to achieve the overall goals of the plan. Strategic actions for implementation by the Northern Territory Government in collaboration with relevant community and industry organisations are detailed in Section 6.

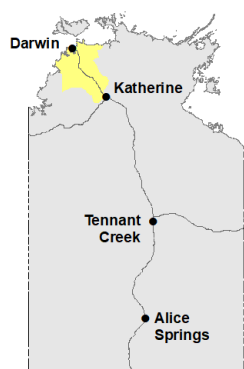
Annual monitoring and reporting against the measures included in Section 6 will occur to track performance against the plan. This will improve the likelihood of success by providing the opportunity to identify and address challenges so that improvements can be implemented in a timely manner. The Gamba Grass Weed Advisory Committee will have an ongoing role in monitoring progress of this plan to ensure independent oversight of its delivery.

This plan is not intended as a technical guide for the management of gamba grass. Section 5 of this document includes a list of publications by the Weed Management Branch that provides technical guidance and other useful information.

1.2. Legislative status of gamba grass

Gamba grass has been assessed as a very high risk weed in the Northern Territory due to its impact (and potential for further impact) on the Northern Territory's natural environment, economy and cultural values.

It is declared under the Act as a Class A (to be eradicated) and Class B (growth and spread to be controlled) weed in different zones. The different zones represent a defensible balance between the prioritised requirement to eradicate high risk infestations located on the periphery of the range of the species, where feasibility of eradication remains high (Class A), and the lower feasibility of eradication associated with large established infestations (Class B). Figure 1 shows the delineation of the Class A and Class B zones (declared in gazettal notice No. G14 9 April 2014).



Legend

- Class A zone - requires eradication
- Class B zone - requires growth and spread to be controlled

To obtain land parcel details, refer to NR Maps NT <http://nrmaps.nt.gov.au>



Figure 1 Gamba grass management zones A and B

1.3. Distribution in Northern Territory

Gamba grass covers approximately 1.5 million hectares in the Darwin and Katherine regions of the Northern Territory. The largest and most dense infestations are located throughout the Darwin region, in the Class B management zone. Infestations in the Katherine region are smaller and are considered eradicable. Figure 2 shows a broad overview of the known distribution of gamba grass in the Northern Territory.

Current and detailed distribution data can be obtained online by visiting the Northern Territory Government's [NR Maps](#) or by submitting a request to the Weed Management Branch.

There are knowledge gaps regarding the distribution of gamba grass in both the Class A and Class B zones. A priority of this plan is to address this with development and implementation of a mapping and monitoring plan and ensuring community contribution of gamba grass distribution data. The information obtained through implementation of this plan will enable a more strategic approach to gamba grass management.

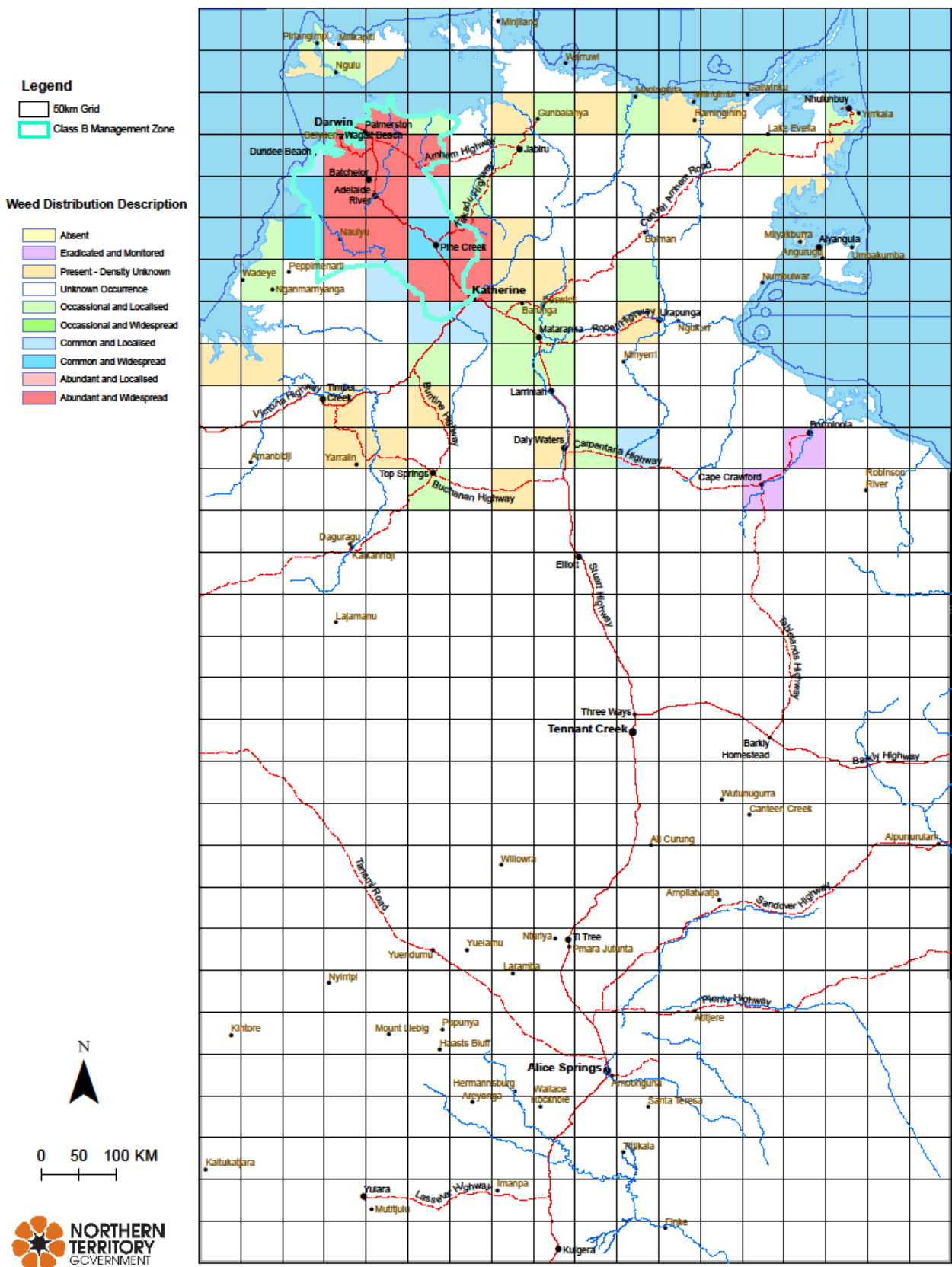


Figure 2 Known distribution of gamba grass in the Northern Territory as of 2020 (Weed Management Branch September 2020)

2. Aim, goals and objectives

2.1. Aim

To reduce the risk and damage caused by gamba grass, and the destructive fires it fuels, to the natural environment, life, property and infrastructure.

2.2. Goals and Objectives

Goal 1 Eradicate gamba grass from the Class A zone

Objectives:

- 1a. Understand the distribution of gamba grass in the Class A zone.
- 1b. By July 2023, all gamba grass in the Class A zone is under an active eradication program and all gamba grass plants have been destroyed (unless under permit).
- 1c. By July 2026, all gamba grass in the Class A zone is eradicated (unless under permit).
- 1d. By July 2026, a review of the permit system pertaining to gamba grass is completed.
- 1e. Review the Class A and B zone boundaries to improve the protection of areas in the Class B management zone that are free of gamba grass.

Goal 2 Contain and control gamba grass by actively managing infestations across the Class B zone and preventing spread into new areas

Objectives:

- 2a. Reduce seed production.
- 2b. Implement weed hygiene measures to reduce gamba seed spread.
- 2c. Reduce gamba grass outliers at a land parcel and landscape scale.
- 2d. Prevent gamba grass spreading into clean areas.
- 2e. Reduce gamba grass abundance and density in the Class B zone.
- 2f. Reduce gamba grass presence around landholder infrastructure.

Goal 3 Protect priority environmental and cultural assets from the impacts of gamba grass

Objectives:

- 3a. Identify key environmental and cultural assets at risk of being impacted by gamba grass and incorporate into relevant Weed Management Branch, stakeholder and land manager regional plans, strategies and compliance programs.

Goal 4 Increase community capacity and willingness to participate in gamba grass management

Objectives:

- 4a. Engage with the community and obtain a high level of public support for gamba grass management action.
- 4b. Ensure adequate information and knowledge on gamba grass management is available.
- 4c. Increase voluntary compliance with gamba grass management requirements.

Goal 5 Implement transparent and accountable compliance, monitoring and reporting processes

Objectives:

- 5a. Deliver a transparent and risk-based compliance program.
- 5b. Collaborate with key stakeholders to undertake regular monitoring and reporting of performance against the Weed Management Plan for Gamba Grass 2020 – 2030.
- 5c. Ensure ongoing independent oversight of delivery of the Weed Management Plan for Gamba Grass 2020 – 2030.

3. Responsibilities of all persons

3.1. General duties by all persons

General duties under Section 9(4) of the Act that apply to all persons are outlined as follows:

A person must not do any of the following¹:

- 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.

In relation to cutting declared weeds in certain areas, Section 31 of the Act states:

- Except to manage a declared weed in accordance with a weed management plan, a person must not cut or mow an area for the purpose of producing fodder or mulch if the person knows or should reasonably know that the area is infested or contaminated with a declared weed.

In relation to moving animals and vehicles on roads, Section 32 stipulates:

- A person must not move or drive an animal or vehicle that the person knows or should reasonably know contains or carries a declared weed on a public road or from the person's land to another person's land unless the animal or vehicle has been cleaned in accordance with a declared weed management plan or in compliance with the direction of an officer. An officer means a weed management officer appointed under section 24 of the Act.

3.2. Requirements under the plan for all persons

In addition to the above, the following actions must be undertaken to secure compliance with this plan:

- Take reasonable action to ensure weeds are not spread.
- Do not drive machinery or vehicles through seeding weeds.
- Implement vehicle hygiene measures as required to ensure weeds are not spread.
- If carrying out activities with a high risk of weed spread – prepare a weed spread prevention plan in accordance with [Preventing Weed Spread is Everybody's Business](#) (Northern Territory Government 2015).

While land owners and occupiers are responsible for managing weeds on easements that occur on their land, any person or entity conducting activities of any description within an easement must comply with the responsibilities listed above.

¹ Unless in accordance with a permit.

4. Responsibilities of land owners / occupiers

4.1. General duties for all land owners and occupiers

General duties included under the Act for land owners and occupiers in accordance with Section 9(1) are as follows:

All land owners and occupiers must take all reasonable measures to prevent the land being infested with a declared weed. Reasonable measures include:

- Destroying all outlier gamba grass plants and infestations as a priority.
- Ensuring that control measures used to destroy gamba grass are effective.
- Not allowing gamba grass to establish on stockpiles of any description.
- Preparing and implementing a property weed management plan.
- Recording gamba grass survey, control and distribution information and providing it to the Weed Management Branch upon request.

Note that burning, grading, slashing and grazing management methods do not destroy gamba grass. These methods can be useful for managing gamba grass fuel loads and minimising seed production. To destroy gamba grass these methods must be implemented in conjunction with other control methods (e.g. herbicide application, hand pulling). Any burning conducted must be done in accordance with any required permits.

All land owners and occupiers must take all reasonable measures to prevent a declared weed or potential weed on the land spreading to other land. Reasonable measures include:

- Not allow gamba grass to spread into clean areas or adjoining land.
- Implement all gamba grass control as required by this plan prior to seeding.
- Not use gamba grass contaminated soil stockpiles as clean fill or topsoil.
- Prepare a weed spread prevention plan in accordance with [Preventing Weed Spread is Everybody's Business](#) (Northern Territory Government 2015).
- Destroy gamba grass in areas to be disturbed by machinery, vehicles or any other human means prior to flowering and seeding.
- Not move any machinery or transport materials contaminated with gamba grass seed off site or into clean areas.
- 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.

All persons and organisations with gamba grass on land they own or occupy must comply with the management requirements in the following Tables 1 to 6 to achieve compliance with this plan². All actions with timeframes based upon commencement of the plan are to be implemented from the gazettal date found on page 2.

² Refer to Appendix A for a full list of roles and responsibilities that apply to land owners and occupiers and land managers including the Northern Territory Government, Local Government and the Australian Government.

4.2. Requirements for land owners and occupiers by parcel size and use

Adjoining land parcels owned by the same entity may be treated as one parcel for the purpose of determining the required management actions. This is to provide an achievable framework that ensures resources are strategically applied across multiple parcels in this situation.

Table 1 Class A Zone – Eradication	
1.1	All gamba grass plants are destroyed by July 2023 ³ .
1.2	Detect and destroy all gamba grass regrowth prior to seeding (July 2023 – July 2025).
1.3	Monitor and destroy regrowth and any new gamba grass introductions annually.

Table 2 Class B Zone – Land parcels (<3 Ha) Control growth and spread	
2.1	Establish and maintain by chemical, mechanical or physical means, a gamba grass free buffer on all land parcels, a distance of 15 m in width along the inside of the land parcel boundaries, around infrastructure ⁴ , and on both sides of tracks and roads ⁵ prior to seeding each year.
2.2	All gamba grass plants are destroyed by July 2023 ⁶ .
2.3	Detect and destroy all gamba grass regrowth prior to seeding (July 2023 – July 2025).

Table 3 Class B Zone – Land parcels (3 – 140 Ha) Control growth and spread	
3.1	Establish and maintain by chemical, mechanical or physical means, a gamba grass free buffer on all land parcels, a distance of 15 m in width along the inside of the land parcel boundaries, around infrastructure ⁴ , and on both sides of tracks and roads ⁵ prior to seeding each year.
3.2	Establish and maintain by chemical, mechanical or physical means, a gamba grass free buffer of 500 m within the Class B zone when the Class B zone adjoins a Class A zone boundary, by January 2025.
3.3	Demonstrably reduce the size of gamba infestations annually from 2020 to 2030.

Table 4 Class B Zone – Land parcels (>140 Ha ⁷) Control growth and spread	
4.1	Establish and maintain by chemical, mechanical or physical means, a gamba grass free buffer on all land parcels, a distance of 15 m in width along the inside of the land parcel boundaries, around infrastructure ⁴ , and on both sides of tracks and roads ⁵ prior to seeding each year.
4.2	Establish and maintain by chemical, mechanical or physical means, a gamba grass free buffer of 500 m within the Class B zone when the Class B zone adjoins a Class A zone boundary, by January 2025.
4.3	Undertake annual monitoring and control activities and weed spread prevention activities to ensure gamba grass free areas remain gamba grass free.

³ Unless under permit. Previously, applications for a permit to use a declared weed have been considered by the Minister for the use of gamba grass for grazing purposes in the Class A zone. With exception of areas under permit upon gazettal of this plan, no new permit applications will be considered.

⁴ Infrastructure refers to landholders' houses, sheds, bores, fences (except internal fencing)

⁵ Road - defined by the *Control of Roads Act 1953* or the *Local Government Act 2008* and a tracks refers to the main access into a property.

⁶ This requirement reflects the increased risk to property and life associated with managing fires on small land parcels.

⁷ This includes all land parcels greater than 140 Ha which may include pastoral land parcels, Aboriginal Land or national parks.

Table 5 Hay Industry	
5.1	Ensure that all areas used for hay production destined for sale or transport are free of gamba grass and have a 40 m gamba grass free buffer established and maintained around the hay production area.
5.2	Do not sell or transport hay containing gamba grass off the land parcel ⁸ on which it was produced. If transporting hay within a property, where the land parcel straddles a public road the vehicle must be clean prior to moving on the road.
5.3	Gamba grass cut for use on the land parcel, must be cut prior to flowering and seeding.

Table 6 Transport Corridors ⁹	
6.1	For all transport corridors, establish and maintain by chemical, mechanical or physical means, a gamba grass free buffer of 15 m in width on both sides of tracks and roads ⁵ prior to seeding each year.
6.2	Establish and maintain by chemical, mechanical or physical means, a gamba grass free buffer of 500 m within the Class B zone when the Class B zone adjoins a Class A zone boundary, by January 2022.
6.3	For all transport corridors in the Class A zone: all gamba grass plants are destroyed by July 2023.
6.4	For all transport corridors in the Class A zone: detect and destroy all gamba grass regrowth prior to seeding (July 2023 – July 2025).
6.5	For all transport corridors in the Class A zone: monitor and destroy regrowth and any new gamba grass introductions annually.

⁸ As identified by the parcel location code and lot number.

⁹ For transport corridors Table 6 is applicable. Tables 1 to 5 do not apply.

5. Further Resources

The Weed Management Branch have developed a number of resources to assist with the management of gamba grass, preventing weed spread, developing property weed management plans and outlining weed data collection practices. These resources are summarised below.

- [Gamba grass fact sheet](#) - Provides information on gamba grass identification, impacts, habitat, distribution and management.
- [Weed management guide: gamba grass \(*Andropogon gayanus*\)](#) - Provides advice on how to manage gamba grass on your land parcel.
- [Northern Territory weed management handbook](#) - Developed to provide detailed information about weed control in the Northern Territory. Weed Control Option Tables are included in this handbook that detail herbicide recommendations and optimum treatment times for most problem weeds. Other control methods, which can assist in weed management, have also been described.
- [Preventing weed spread is everybody's business](#) - Describes simple spread prevention techniques that are able to be applied by all Territorians, including land managers and business operators, with a view to protecting our valuable and diverse resources from the impacts of weeds.
- [Regional weed management plans](#) - In the Northern Territory, there are regional weed plans for the Darwin, Katherine, Barkly and Alice Springs regions.

Regional weed plans identify priority weeds in a region for strategic control. The plans are developed in consultation with key stakeholders including regional weed reference groups and are informed by outputs from the Northern Territory Weed Risk Management System.

- [Weed data collection manual](#) - Describes how to, and what information to collect when undertaking weed mapping and surveys.
- [Weed data collection – a field guide for collecting weed data in the Northern Territory](#) - Provides a step by step guide about the weed data collection process.
- [Weed ID deck](#) - Weed identification flip-book. Contains photos and written descriptions to assist with identification.
- [Planning for better weed management](#) - This is a guide on how to plan for efficient and cost effective weed control on your land parcel.

Copies of these resources can be obtained online at www.nt.gov.au or by contacting the Weed Management Branch via email: weedinfo@nt.gov.au or phone: 08 8999 4567.

6. Actions, monitoring and evaluation

The Northern Territory Government recognises the significance of gamba grass impacts and the associated management complexities. Achieving the aim, goals and objectives of this plan will require action at a range of levels, involving a great deal of effort, commitment and investment by land managers, the Northern Territory Government, community and industry.

A number of strategic actions, additional to the actions listed in Section 3 and 4 which relate to individuals and land owners and occupiers, have been identified to support delivery of the plan. These strategic actions are detailed in tables 7 to 11 below as they relate to each goal.

These tables also detail the indicators and measures that will be reported on annually to assess performance against the plan, to determine whether the stipulated actions are contributing towards the identified outcomes at a Territory level. This annual reporting will be made publicly available.

The Weed Management Branch, in conjunction with the Gamba Grass Weed Advisory Committee will be responsible for compiling and reviewing the annual reports and will monitor the results to determine progress against the objectives, ensure ongoing relevancy and community support, and to apply an adaptive approach to changing conditions.

This plan has been drafted using the best information available at the time of writing. Should new information become available which should be included in, or influence the structure and content of this plan, it may be incorporated as a revision.

Table 7. Goal 1 - Eradicate gamba grass from the Class A zone				
Objectives	Strategic actions	Who	Performance Indicators	Performance Measures
1a. Understand the distribution of gamba grass in the Class A zone.	By July 2021, design a mapping and monitoring program for the Class A zone.	Weed Management Branch (WMB)	By July 2022, the extent of gamba grass has been assessed for land parcels identified in the monitoring and mapping program.	A generalised map of distribution or gamba grass presence confidence is publicly available. Annual measurement of gamba grass in hectares using available spatial data and eradication status information.
	By July 2021, commence the mapping program in the Class A zone.	WMB / land owner / occupiers		
	By July 2022, complete the mapping program and continue monitoring in the Class A zone.	WMB/ land owner / occupiers		
1b. By July 2023, all gamba grass in the Class A zone is under an active eradication program and all gamba grass plants have been destroyed (unless under permit)	Individuals, land owners and occupiers implement required actions as per Section 4.	Land owners and occupiers	By July 2023, all known land parcels with gamba grass in the Class A zone are classified as b) active management. By July 2025, all known land parcels with gamba grass in the Class A zone are classified as c) monitoring phase. By July 2026, all known land parcels with gamba grass in the Class A zone are classified as d) eradicated ¹⁰ .	A register is maintained by WMB of all known land parcels with gamba grass in the Class A zone according to their current eradication status: a) unmanaged b) active management c) monitoring phase d) eradicated Summary data of a, b, c and d is produced. Annual summary data produced showing progress toward eradication.
1c. By July 2026, all gamba grass in the Class A zone is eradicated (unless under permit).	Assess eradication status for land parcels.	WMB		
1d. By July 2026, a review of the permit system pertaining to gamba grass is completed.	Existing permits that allow grazing of gamba grass in the Class A zone are reassessed to ensure they are appropriate.	WMB Gamba Grass Weed Advisory Committee (WAC)	Review of permit system is completed as it pertains to gamba grass.	Annual reporting on gamba grass grazing permit conditions and compliance. Outcomes of the July 2026 review are made publicly available.
1e. Review the Class A and B zone boundaries to improve the protection of areas in the Class B management zone that are free of gamba grass.	By July 2026, review the Class A and Class B zones to ensure the Class A zone captures areas that are free of gamba grass and where eradication is considered feasible.	WMB WAC	By July 2026, revised Class A and B zones are declared if recommended by the review process.	Gamba grass management zones review discussion paper is produced through consultation with relevant stakeholders, including the WAC. Updated Class A and B zone map is produced if zones are amended.

¹⁰ For more information on active management, monitoring phase, and eradication status, see glossary.

Table 8. Goal 2 – Contain and control gamba grass by actively managing infestations across the Class B zone and preventing spread into new areas

Objectives	Strategic actions	Who	Performance Indicators	Performance Measures
2a. Reduce seed production. 2b. Implement weed hygiene measures to reduce gamba grass seed spread. 2c. Reduce gamba grass outliers at a land parcel and landscape scale. 2d. Prevent gamba grass spreading into clean areas. 2e. Reduce gamba grass abundance and density in the Class B zone. 2f. Reduce gamba grass presence around landholder infrastructure.	Land owners, occupiers and all users of land implement required actions as per Section 3 and 4.	Land owners, occupiers and all users of land	An increase each year in the number ¹¹ of assessed land parcels that have implemented management requirements and percentile of properties assessed that are compliant e.g. 80% compliant.	Proportion of assessed land parcels that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Are already compliant at time of initial assessment and no follow up action is required. b) Voluntarily meet management requirements after being informed of non-compliance. c) Had compliance action taken due to non-compliance. Annual summary of a, b and c produced including the total number and area of parcels assessed as a proportion of the area of the Class B management zone.
			By July 2024 and annually afterwards there is an improvement in gamba grass management as evidenced by an improvement in parcel compliance score.	Proportion of land parcels that have had multiple year compliance assessments and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Compliance score has improved indicating reduced gamba density. b) Compliance score is unchanged indicating no reduction in gamba density. c) Compliance score has worsened indicating increased gamba density. Annual summary of a, b, and c produced.
			Reduction in area affected by gamba grass.	Gamba grass presence measured annually (in ha and km ²) using available spatial data and updated distribution maps produced.

¹¹ In 2019 – 2020 the number of assessed land parcels was approximately 1500.

Table 9. Goal 3 - Protect priority environmental and cultural assets from the impacts of gamba grass

Objectives	Strategic actions	Who	Performance Indicators	Performance Measures
3a. Identify key environmental and cultural assets ¹² at risk of being impacted by gamba grass and incorporate into relevant Weed Management Branch, stakeholder and land manager regional plans, strategies and compliance programs.	By December 2022, key environmental and cultural assets at risk of being impacted by gamba grass have been identified with stakeholder input.	WMB Non-Government Organisations Landholders and occupiers	By December 2022 a list has been developed of key environmental and cultural assets.	By January 2023, a list of priority assets identified is made publicly available (with exclusion of certain sacred sites if necessary).
	Identified key environmental and cultural assets have been prioritised in WMB and stakeholder planning processes.	WMB and landowners and occupiers with environmental and cultural assets	Key environmental and cultural assets are prioritised in WMB regional plans, WMB compliance planning and stakeholder weed plans aimed at managing gamba grass.	An annual assessment of regional plans and compliance programs is conducted to evaluate their success in managing the threat gamba grass poses to key environmental and cultural assets. An annual summary is produced to demonstrate progress towards protection of key environmental and cultural assets.

¹² Environmental and cultural assets will be defined through consultation with available registers and consultation with key stakeholders.

Table 10. Goal 4 - Increase community capacity and willingness to participate in gamba grass management

Objectives	Strategic Actions	Who	Performance Indicators	Performance Measures
4a. Engage with the community and obtain a high level of public support for gamba grass management action.	By July 2021, develop a communications plan to raise awareness of gamba grass management requirements and available support. Engage with the community.	WMB WMB	Public knowledge of gamba grass impacts and management requirements has increased.	Delivery of the communications plan, including participation in public events. The number of people participating in the Gamba Action Program has increased.
	By July 2023, complete a social marketing study (subject to funding) to identify community perceptions, needs and barriers regarding gamba grass management.	WAC lead in conjunction with Non-Government Organisations	Better understand community perceptions, needs and barriers regarding gamba grass management.	Development and completion of the social marketing study by 2023. Post study completion, and delivery of strategies that incorporate study outcomes to increase uptake of gamba grass management in the community.
	Promote methods of reporting gamba grass distribution. ¹³	WMB	Public reporting to WMB on gamba infestations.	Uptake of NT WeedMate. Number of reports received (new locations).
	Development of an efficient tool (subject to funding) to encourage public reporting of gamba grass sightings and management effort.	WAC lead in conjunction with Non-Government Organisations		
	Establish and support cross tenure working groups to ensure coordinated management of gamba grass across different land tenures.	WMB	An increase in coordinated management effort.	Promote active working groups achieving effective gamba grass management across tenures.
4b. Ensure adequate information and knowledge on gamba grass management is available.	Identify and prioritise gamba grass knowledge gaps and advocate for research activity in these areas.	WMB Research partners	Documentation of knowledge gaps.	Knowledge gaps identified in annual reporting.
	Promote research activities and updated management recommendations.	WMB and Research partners	Community awareness.	Integration of research outcomes into core business activities and relevant publications (e.g. improved remote sensing technologies used for distribution mapping).
	Deliver an annual gamba grass research and development community forum with a focus on celebrating gamba grass successes and identifying barriers and issues to inform further research.	WAC in conjunction with relevant stakeholders	Adaption of control programs to incorporate updated management recommendations.	
	Collaborate with other jurisdictions to identify funding options for production of a National Best Practice Gamba Grass Manual by December 2022.	WMB	Pathway is identified to produce National Gamba Grass Best Practice Manual.	Progress is made towards development of National Gamba Grass Best Practice Manual.
4c. Increase voluntary compliance with gamba grass management requirements.	Education and awareness activities are implemented to encourage compliant behaviours.	WMB	Changes in active management and voluntary compliance levels.	Annual summary data produced as per Goals 1 to 3.

¹³ For example – promotion of NT WeedMate, development of a discussion paper regarding the feasibility and options for an ‘amnesty’ period to increase self-reporting of gamba grass.

Table 11. Goal 5 – Implement transparent and accountable compliance, monitoring and reporting processes

Objectives	Strategic actions	Who	Performance Indicators	Performance Measures
5a. Deliver a transparent and risk-based compliance program.	A risk-based compliance program is developed.	WMB	Responsiveness to public enquiries.	Proportion of public enquiries responded to regarding the compliance process.
	The compliance program is promoted to the community.		Public awareness of the parcel compliance rating system.	Number of online downloads of the parcel compliance rating system, annually.
	The compliance program is implemented annually.		Application of the parcel compliance rating system.	Annual summary of outcomes as per Goal 1 - 3.
5b. Collaborate with key stakeholders to undertake regular monitoring and reporting of performance against the Weed Management Plan for Gamba Grass 2020 – 2030.	By 30 July each year, deliver an annual report which addresses all performance indicators.	WMB WAC	Regular, transparent, and meaningful reporting that is effectively promoted to the public.	Public release of an annual report reviewed by the WAC that addresses performance indicators and measures within this plan. Annual online feedback undertaken to inform annual report.
	Effectively communicate key outcomes of the annual report to the community.	WMB	Community awareness.	Number of mechanisms used to promote the key outcomes of the annual report.
5c. Ensure ongoing independent oversight of delivery of the Weed Management Plan for Gamba Grass 2020 – 2030.	Ongoing collaboration with the WAC regarding implementation of this plan.	WMB	Retention of the WAC.	WAC are communicating with their represented stakeholders on performance of the Weed Management Plan for Gamba Grass 2020 – 2030 and acting on feedback received from stakeholders.

7. References

- Northern Territory Government (2015). *Preventing weed spread is everybody's business.*, Darwin, NT. Available at https://denr.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/257987/preventing-weed-spread.pdf.
- Panetta, F.D (2007). Evaluation of weed eradication programs: containment and extirpation. *Diversity and Distributions*, 13(1): 33-41. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1472-4642.2006.00294.x>
- Panetta, F. D (2016). Environmental weed risk screen for Victoria: background and development. A report prepared for the Department of Environment, Land, Water and Planning, Vic. https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0022/49171/WESI-Env-weed-risk-screen-report-Jan-2016_ONLINE.pdf

Appendix A – Legal obligations and penalties for non-compliance

Roles and responsibilities

Everyone has a role 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 Gamba Grass 2020 - 2030.

Northern Territory Government agencies have responsibility to manage declared weeds on land under their care and control including vacant Crown land, NT-managed National Parks and reserves and major road reserves.

Local Government: Local governments have responsibilities to manage declared weeds on land they occupy or own including local road reserves.

Australian Government have responsibilities to manage declared weeds on land under their care and control including Commonwealth lands, including Defence land and Kakadu and Uluru Kata Tjuta National Parks.

Penalties for offences under 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 within a specified timeframe. Not complying with the conditions of an order is an offence and may involve financial penalty.

The Northern Territory Government has the capacity to prosecute for non-compliance with the Act or this weed management plan.

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 units¹⁴ 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 up to 100 penalty units. At 1 July 2020, a penalty unit was \$158.

Permits

Historically, applications for a permit to use gamba grass under section 30 of the Act (whereby a person may apply to the Minister for a permit to use a declared weed) were considered by the Minister. The Minister has determined that with exception of areas under permit upon gazettal of this plan, no new permit applications to utilise gamba grass for grazing purposes will be considered in the Class A zone.

Permits to utilise gamba grass for grazing purposes are subject to a range of conditions which are audited for compliance on an annual basis.

¹⁴ Click on the link for current [penalty unit value](#).