

# North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan 2019-2024



NEW SOUTH WALES  
WEEDS ACTION PROGRAM

NORTH COAST  
**No Space for  
Weeds**

Published by the Local Land Services

North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan

2019-2024

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**More information**

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**Acknowledgments**

NSW Weeds Action Program 2020-2015

North Coast Regional Weed Committee

North Coast Weeds Action Program Operational Group

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Disclaimer: The information contained in this publication is based on knowledge and understanding at the time of writing February 2020. However, because of advances in knowledge, users are reminded of the need to ensure that information upon which they rely is up to date and to check currency of the information with the appropriate officer of Local Land Services or the user's independent adviser.



## Summary

The North Coast Regional Weed Committee (RWC) is dedicated to enhancing the capacity of all landholders to plan and prepare for, respond to, and recover from biosecurity emergencies. Through the development of the North Coast New Weed Incursion and Rapid Response Plan, the RWC provides guidance in the organisation and coordination of emergency management and Regional Rapid Response activities in the region. This approach is underpinned by the *North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022* guiding principles:

1. Responsibility for weed biosecurity is shared by all people of the region.
2. Weed biosecurity supports profitable, productive and sustainable primary industries.
3. Weed biosecurity supports healthy, diverse and connected natural environments.
4. Weed biosecurity is supported by coordinated, collaborative and innovative leadership.



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## Introduction

The *NSW Invasive Species Plan 2018–2021* (ISP) recognises that invasive plant species (weeds) cause financial losses to agriculture and other industries, including infrastructure damage. The cultural, public amenity and ecological impacts of weeds can be more difficult to quantify but they are substantial. There have been significant declines in and extinctions of Australia's native flora and fauna since the arrival of European settlers, with introduced pest plants contributing to much of this loss. With new introduced species being detected regularly at the national border and in the open environment, weeds represent one of the greatest threats to biodiversity in Australia. Weed management approaches need to increasingly account for changes to invasive species' ability to establish and spread due to climatic changes.

The North Coast region is the most biodiverse in NSW. It supports a wide range of natural environments, agricultural industries and lifestyles. The North Coast RWC recognise that the high biodiversity and diverse range of land uses across the region make the North Coast extremely vulnerable to weed invasion and spread. To help protect the region's significant assets from new weed incursions the RWC have prepared this Plan.

## Aim

The aim of this Plan is to provide direction to regional weed management partners for the management of new weed incursions in the North Coast region. The Plan recommends improved identification processes, communication, reporting networks and responses that facilitates a collaborative approach across the region.

## Objectives of the Plan

The objectives of this Plan are to:

- Coordinate the surveillance and identification of new weed incursions.
- Details roles and responsibility for prevention, preparedness, response and recovery of a new weed incursion.
- Outline the procedures and actions in place for the regions response to a new weed incursion.
- Outline procedures for the notification, assessment of the threat and determination of the appropriate course of action to manage a new weed incursion.

## Audience

The Plan was prepared for those organisations that manage Public Land or are responsible for the delivery of the NSW Weeds Action Program (WAP).

## Prevention and preparedness

The ISP states that the management of invasive species is most cost-effective when new incursions are prevented or detected early and rapid responses are implemented as a priority. The North Coast's weed management objectives support this principle and prioritises outcomes according to the stages of the invasion process (prevention, eradication, containment and asset protection). The Invasion Curve (Figure 1) is an indicative guide of the importance and relative cost-effectiveness of managing invasive species before they establish large populations. The actual economic return at each stage depends on the species and location.



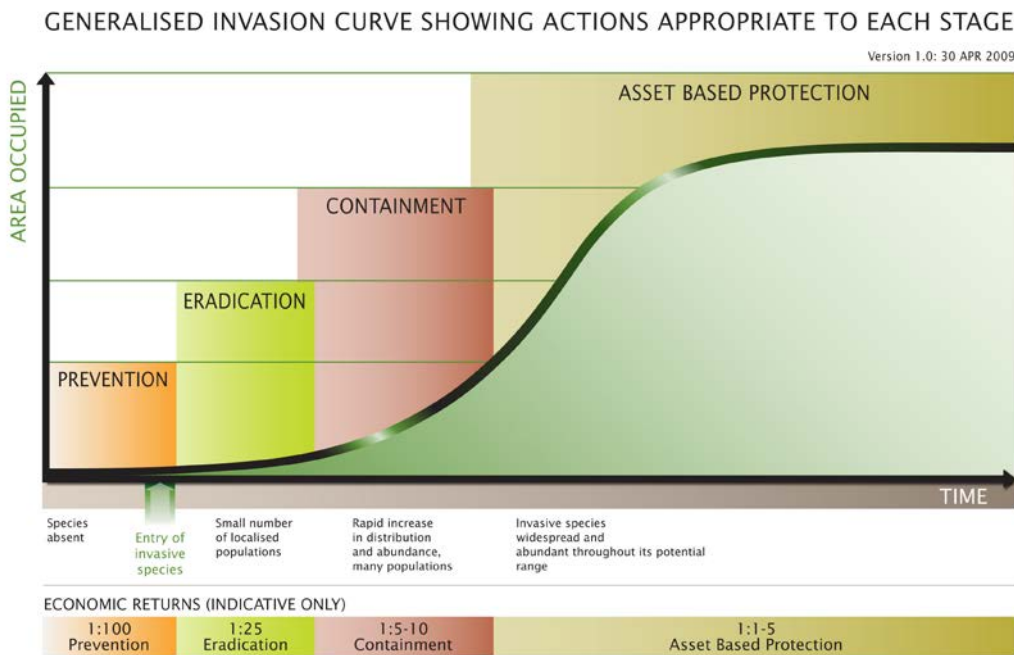


Figure 1: The 'Invasion Curve'

In the North Coast Region, NSW Department of Primary Industries (DPI), North Coast Local Land Services (NC LLS), and the Local Control Authorities (LCAs): Rous County Council, Clarence Valley Council, Coffs Harbour City Council, Bellingen Shire Council, Nambucca Shire Council, Kempsey Shire Council, Port Macquarie Hastings Council, and Lord Howe Island Board work together to prevent the establishment of new weeds. Through the WAP the LCAs conduct regular inspections of priority high risk sites and high risk pathways with the aim to detect new weed incursions and eradicate them where practicable. The WAP and partner organisations also engage with the community to educate the public about how to identify and report high risk weeds in an effort to prevent new weeds from establishing in the region.

## Biosecurity incidents

Under the *National Environmental and Biosecurity Response Agreement*, biosecurity is defined as 'mitigating the risks and impacts to the economy, the environment, social amenity or human health associated with pests and diseases' entering, emerging, establishing or spreading. Biosecurity incidents therefore are 'events which increase the likelihood of biosecurity risks being realised'.

Biosecurity incidents range in impact and duration. More severe incidents can have significant impacts on the economy, environment and/or affected communities, and take several months to resolve.

On the North Coast, weed biosecurity is supported by coordinated, collaborative and innovative leadership between the DPI, NC LLS, and the LCAs.

## NSW Biosecurity Act

The *NSW Biosecurity Act 2015* (the Act) streamlines and modernizes the way weeds are managed in NSW as it:

- Embeds the principle of shared responsibility for biosecurity risks across government, community and industry.
- Applies equally to all land in the state, regardless of whether it is publically or privately owned.
- Is premised on the concept of risk, so that weed management investment and response is appropriate to the risk.
- Supports regional planning and management for weeds, as recommended by the Review of Weeds Management in NSW.

## Prohibited Matter

Under the Act, high risk weed species that need to be excluded are identified as Prohibited Matter. ‘Mandatory Measure’ provisions under the Act may help prevent the establishment of new pest populations, e.g. by making it illegal to transport, sell or release high-risk invasive species. The Act also provides emergency powers that allow swift action to be taken to respond to significant biosecurity risks. A list of relevant Prohibited Matter species is listed in Appendix 1 of the Plan.

## General Biosecurity Duty

The General Biosecurity Duty (GBD) provides that any person who deals with biosecurity matter (such as pest animals or weeds) and who knows (or ought to know) of the biosecurity risk posed (or likely to be posed), has a biosecurity duty to ensure that the risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised as far as is reasonably practicable. The GBD may be guided by statewide strategies or programs, codes of practice and industry standards, and local and regional plans. The *North Coast Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017-2022* (RSWMP) identifies priorities and actions for the management of weeds in the NC LLS region and helps define how the GBD can be discharged for priority species.

## Regional priority weeds

The RSWMP outlines the regional priority weed management objectives for the North Coast region. These management objectives are:

- Prevention – to prevent the weed species arriving and establishing in the region.
- Eradication – to permanently remove the species and its propagules from the region or to destroy infestations to reduce the extent of the weed in the region with the aim of local eradication.
- Containment – to prevent the on-going spread of the species in all or part of the region.
- Asset Protection – to prevent the spread of weeds to key sites / assets of high economic, environmental and social value, or to reduce their impact on these sites if spread has already occurred.

Of the regional priority weed species, the *Plan* is primarily focussed on the regional ‘Prevention’ species listed in Appendix 2.

It is also recognised that weed species not included in the RSWMP may pose a significant risk to the North Coast region. Weed species that are not currently listed as Prohibited Matter or included in the RSWMP as a ‘prevent’ species may be assessed and eradicated in accordance with the GBD and this *Plan*.

## New weed incursions

For the purposes of this Plan, new weed incursions are defined as:

1. Prohibited Matter
2. Prevention priority weeds
3. Unrecorded flora species that are suspected to be of high risk

New weed incursions can colonise areas rapidly and successful control is highly dependent on a rapid effective response. In the early stages of weed establishment it is vital to ensure early detection, necessary reporting and rapid response.

If a new weed incursion is suspected the following steps should be taken:

- Authorised Officer to inspect new weed incursion site.
- Collect weed sample for identification including foliage, flowers, fruit, bulbs and roots where possible.
- Collect relevant data and photographs as per NSW Biosecurity Information System (BIS) or national Preliminary Information Data Sheet (PIDS) guidelines, see PIDS in Appendix 3.
- Notify DPI Invasive Species Officer and Regional Weed Coordinator of potential new weed incursion.

The flow chart in Figure 2 (over page) outlines the steps involved with identifying, assessing and managing new weed incursions in the North Coast region.





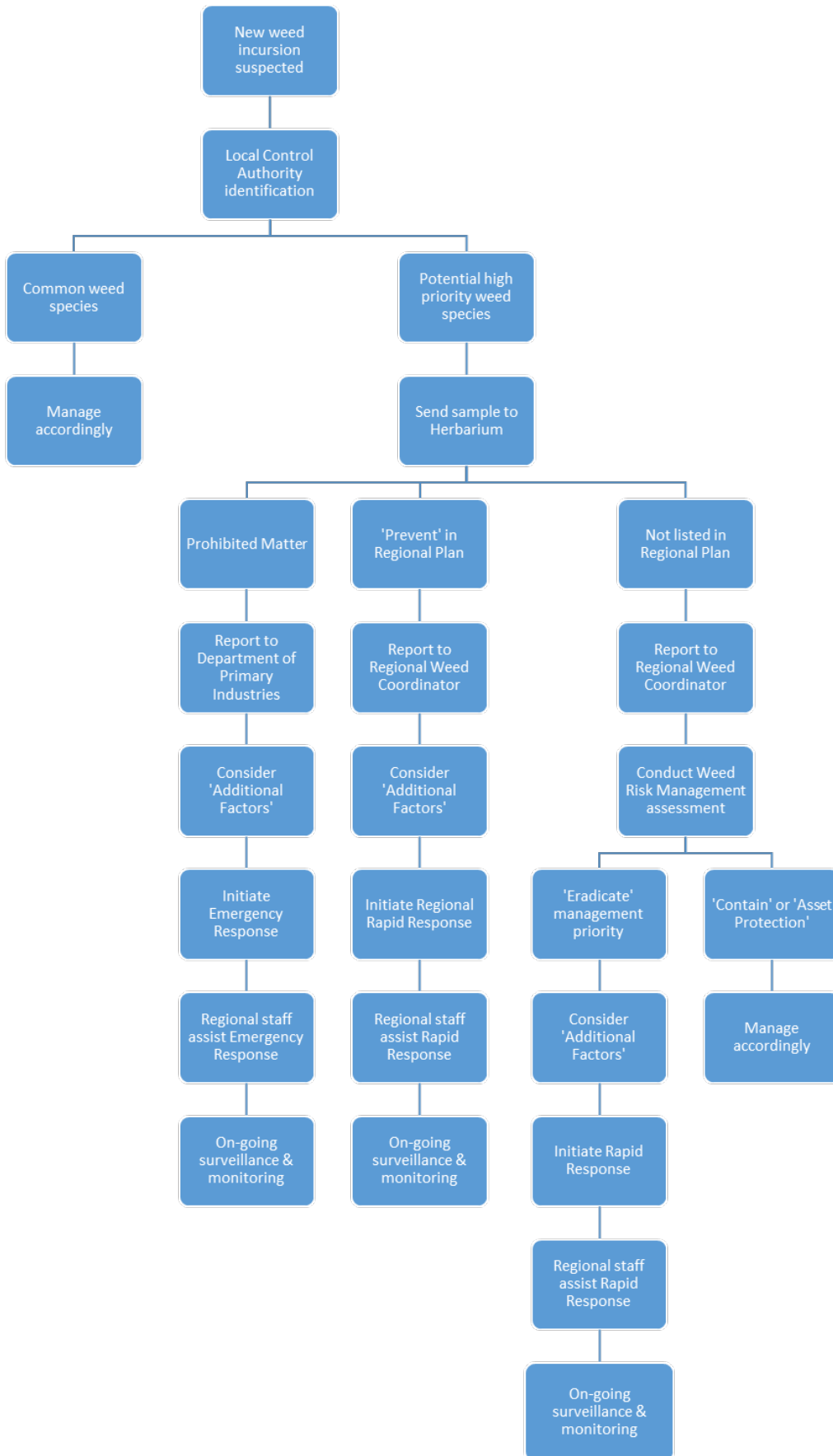


Figure 2: New weed incursion response process

## Weed identification

Ensuring the correct identification of a new weed incursion is critically important as it can have major implications in terms of regional response and management strategies. LCA Weed Officers are generally the first point of contact for weed reports and identification.

If LCA staff are unsure of the genus and/or species of a plant, correct identification should be requested by sending a sample of the plant to the National Herbarium of New South Wales. Where the Weeds Officer suspects that the new incursion may have a significant impact on the region, the specimen should be labelled 'urgent ID required to inform management'.

## Determining weed status

Once a plant species has been positively identified, management measures will depend on the status of the weed as per the Act and/or the RSWMP. New weed incursions may be categorised as follows:

- Prohibited Matter under the Act.
- Weed species listed in the RSWMP.
- Weed species not listed in the RSWMP.

If a new weed incursion is identified as Prohibited Matter the DPI should initiate a state Emergency Response. Weeds listed as regional 'Prevention priority weed species' in the RSWMP will trigger a Regional Rapid Response.

If a new weed incursion is not listed as Prohibited Matter under the Act, or included in the RSWMP, an assessment using the NSW Weed Risk Management (WRM) system may be undertaken. If the WRM assessment results in the 'Management Priority: Eradication', then a Regional Rapid Response could be triggered dependent on the Additional Considerations.

Weed species that are listed in the RSWMP, but are new to a Local Government Area or property should be managed in accordance with NSW WeedWise and consistent with the principles of the Invasion Curve.

## Weed Risk Management assessment

The WRM system provides a standard, nationally accepted and transparent process to help make decisions about prioritising weed species and determining appropriate engagement responses. The WRM system considers both weed risk and feasibility of coordinated control. This is determined by scoring a series of parameters based on the following components.

- Invasiveness – the weeds ability to establish, reproduce and spread.
- Impacts – the economic, environmental and social effects of the weed.
- Potential distribution – the total area the weed could spread to.
- Control costs – weed management costs of detection, on-ground control, enforcement/education needs and landholder participation.
- Persistence – the expected duration of weed control works.
- Current distribution – how widespread the weed is.

An assessment of these components provides a management objective that reflects the principles of effective weed management and links with the objectives of the Act.

WRM assessment can be completed by registered users from the DPI, NC LLS and LCAs. In the event of new weed incursions, the WRM assessment should be labelled 'urgent' ensure that they are given priority. WRM assessments are reviewed and approved by WRM system administrators.

Once a weed assessment has been approved and is determined to be of concern to the region, the Regional Weed Coordinator will notify the RWC meeting and seek endorsement for the new incursion to be included in the RSWMP.

Once the new weed has been included in the regional plan, a NSW WeedWise profile will be created and the reporting capabilities added into BIS.

Actions to include the weed species in the RSWMP, NSW WeedWise and BIS should be done concurrently, but separate to, Regional Rapid Response planning to ensure that the response remains timely. The below Figure outlines the WRM assessment process and how to add a new weed species to the RSWMP.

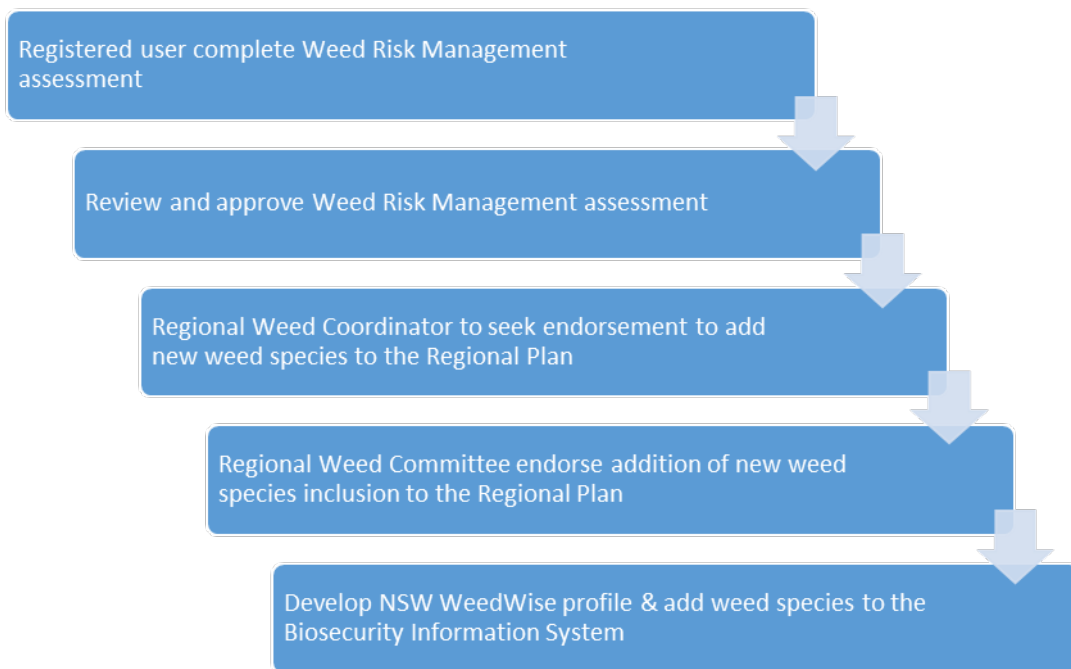


Figure 3: Process for completing a WRM assessment adding a new weed to the RSWMP.

### Additional considerations

While it is recognised that weeds pose a serious threat to the North Coast, reasonable care must be taken in deciding how to manage new weed incursions. Consultation with relevant land managers, owners or custodians is recommended prior to initiating a response to reduce potential impacts. Some of the following should be considered prior to initiating a response.

### Legislation

- Will response activities have an impact on threatened species, populations or ecological communities listed under the *NSW Biodiversity Conservation Act 2016* or the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*?
- Is the new weed incursion located on vulnerable or sensitive land (<https://www.lmbc.nsw.gov.au/Maps/index.html?viewer=NVRMap>)? If so, can it be controlled in a manner that minimises disturbance / erosion in accordance with the *NSW Local Land Services Act 2013*?
- If new weed incursion response activities are required on NSW National Parks estate can the works be



undertaken without impacting on any of the natural or cultural values of the park in accordance with the Plan of Management and the *NSW National Park and Wildlife Act 1974*?

- Is the land on which the new weed incursion occurs relevant to an Indigenous Land Use Agreement or claim under the *Native Title Act 1993*? Would weed control activities impact on the ability for traditional custodians to undertake certain activities?
- Is there effective treatment options available and can the new weed incursion be controlled in accordance with the *Pesticides Act 1999*?
- What other legislation is relevant to the location of the new weed incursion?

### Social and political support

- Are there chemically sensitive landholders or organic farmers in the vicinity of the new weed incursion who may become emotional or be impacted by control activities?
- Will controlling the new weed incursion have an impact on farming practices, harvest operations or people's livelihoods?
- Is the 'new weed incursion' being used to mark a significant or sensitive location for the land owner?
- Can further arrival of the weed be prevented?
- Do the community generally support the eradication of the new weed incursion or would another control option be more suitable?

If the new weed incursion response cannot be initiated in accordance with relevant legislation or is not supported by the community, other management strategies may need to be considered.

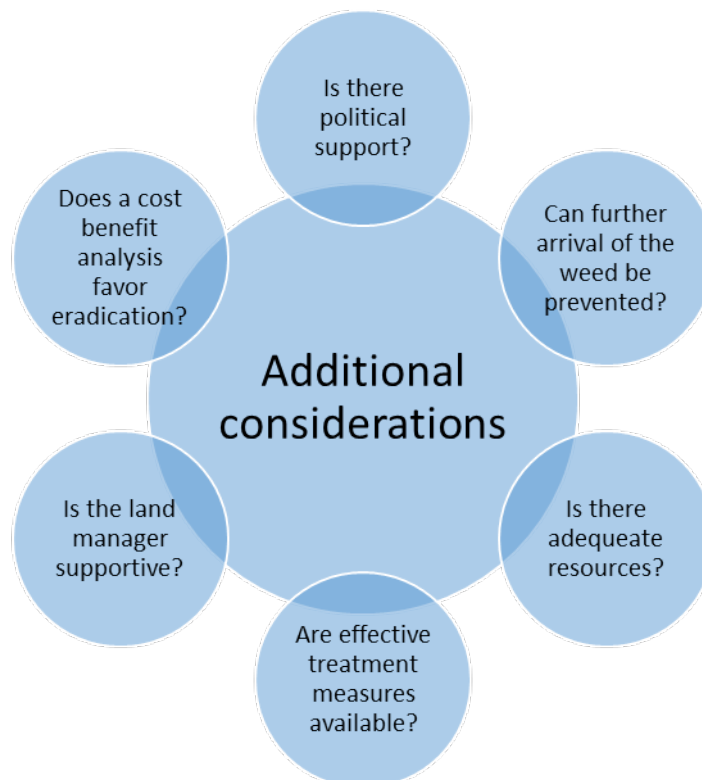


Figure 4: Decision support tool to test the suitability of a species to be eradicated if the additional considerations cannot be met, eradication may not be possible.

## Preparing for a response

### Training

Emergency Response training modules are available through the EMtrain platform. This online training tool is accessible to staff from DPI, LLS and LCAs to manage their skills, knowledge and training for roles within a response. It is recommended that those staff listed in the personnel list complete the online training to better prepare the North Coast for managing a new weed incursion. The online training can be found at: <https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/climate-and-emergencies/emergency/management/training>.

It is also recommended that LCA staff maintain the following certificates and training to effectively participate in a response:

- Authorised Officer
- Chemical users
- Ground applicators licence

### Funding

Adequate funding is vital to the success of a new weed incursion response. If adequate funding is not available, then a response may not be initiated. There are currently two funding sources available to manage weed biosecurity incidents. Table 1 outlines the funding available and how to obtain it.

Table 1: Existing new weed incursion funding available

Fund name	Description	How to apply
National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement	Cost sharing arrangement for pests (including weeds) and diseases that impact on Australia's environment and social amenity.	DPI to contact Chief Environmental Biosecurity Officer Provide Pest Incursion Data Sheet (PIDS) Submission assessed on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National significance</li> <li>• Eradication feasibility</li> <li>• Cross-jurisdiction benefit</li> </ul>
NSW New Incursion fund	NSW DPI allocates \$100,000 annually to priority weeds that are new incursions to the state. In some circumstances new incursions to regions may be eligible.	Regions or LCAs can apply for funds by providing NSW DPI with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid response plan</li> <li>• Budget proposal</li> </ul> Eligibility is assessed based on the information provided.

There is also a new Agriculture Weed Response Agreement being developed by governments and industry to fill the gap identified in the national emergency arrangements relating to managing exotic weed incursions with the potential to have serious impacts on agricultural production. The North Coast RWC will keep updated on the progress of this funding as a potential source for the future.

The North Coast RWC have also recommended developing a Regional Rapid Response fund and an appropriate process to administer it. This fund would require all stakeholders contributing to an agreed amount annually to assist with the management of new weed incursions on the North Coast.

## Response

There are two types of responses which may be initiated in the event of a new weed incursion on the North Coast:

- Emergency Response
- Regional Rapid Response

An Emergency Response is likely to be triggered where Prohibited Matter is detected. An Emergency Response will be led by the DPI with assistance from NC LLS and the LCAs.

A Regional Rapid Response will be initiated where 'Prevention' priority weed species (listed in the RSWMP) is detected or a WRM assessment determines Management Priority as 'Eradication'. A Regional Rapid Response will be led by the Regional Weed Coordinator and/or the affected LCA. In an Emergency or Regional Rapid Response, LCAs from across the region may be called upon to assist.

## Emergency Response

Many systems and tools exist to help describe and implement an Emergency Response. Responses to new weed incursions in NSW are guided by the NSW Emergency Management Plan, which follows the below key principles:

Comprehensive approach:

- Prevention: to eliminate or reduce the level of the risk or severity of emergencies
- Preparation: to enhance capacity of agencies and communities to cope with the consequences of emergencies
- Response: to ensure the immediate consequences of emergencies to communities are minimised
- Recovery: measures which support individuals and communities affected by emergencies in the reconstruction of physical infrastructure and restoration of physical, emotional, environmental and economic well-being

## Organisational roles

In an Emergency Response the DPI leads the response and recovery of an event. They coordinate actions, agencies, individuals and establish structures, systems and processes to ensure effective control of emergency management activities.

LLS enhance the capacity of all landholders to respond to, and recover from biosecurity emergencies and provide resources to organise and coordinate emergency management activities including field operations, incident management and recovery activities.

## Participating and supporting organisations

NSW DPI maintains agreements with participating and supporting organisations. Agreements outline terms under which each organisation has agreed to participate. In the event of an Emergency Response, LCAs are required to assist in the following areas and functions:

- Provide personnel, plant, equipment and material resources, as available and as required, to assist during a response
- Provide expertise and support, as requested, to combat agencies and functional areas
- Provide GIS mapping support to Emergency Operations Centre's
- Chair and/or participate in recovery committees as required



- At the request of the Regional Emergency Operations Controller (REOCON), provide a liaison Officer to the Regional Operations Centre

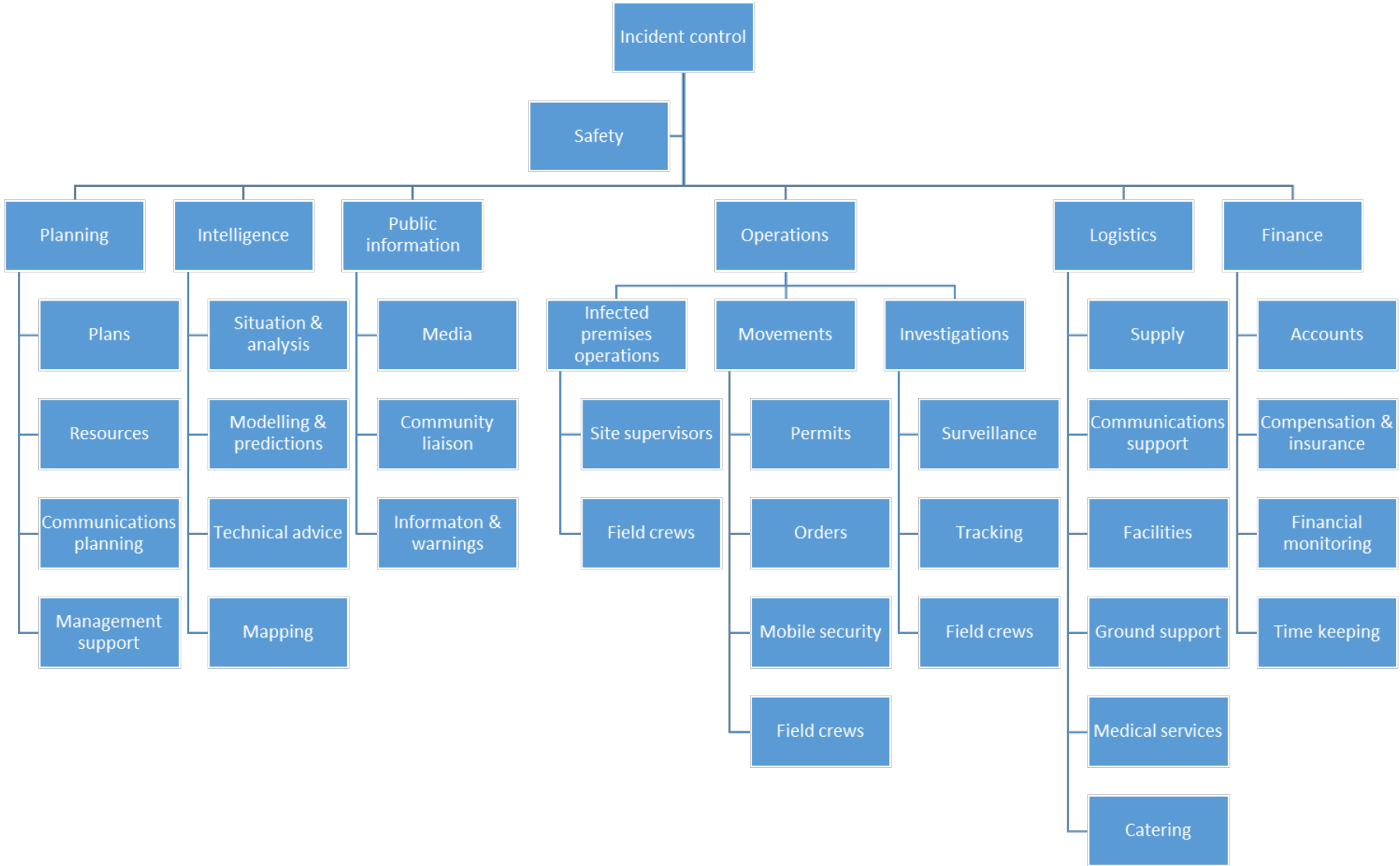
### Emergency Management roles

The DPI incident management structure outlined in Figure 5 is consistent with Incident Control System and Australasian Inter-service Incident Management System (AIIMS). In the event of an Emergency Response this structure (or a variation) will be adopted to manage the biosecurity threat.

Detailed position descriptions for each role can be found in the *DPI Emergency Response Roles* publication: [https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0018/708030/DPI-emergency-response-roles.pdf](https://www.dpi.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/708030/DPI-emergency-response-roles.pdf)



Figure 5: Biosecurity Organisational Chart (Local Control Centre)



## Regional Rapid Response

In the event of a Regional Rapid Response, NC LLS and the LCAs will base their activities on the proven and widely accepted DPI incident management structure shown in the previous section. As a Regional Rapid Response may be smaller in scale, it is likely that multiple emergency management roles/responsibilities will be performed by one person. In some instances, weed experts or people with local knowledge may be engaged to assist with the response.

For example, the Regional Weeds Coordinator, in conjunction with LCA from the affected area would initiate the formation of the incident management team using the Emergency Response structure.

## Response plan

For each new weed incursion event, a Response Plan should be developed to provide guidance to those in the emergency management roles. During a Regional Rapid Response, this plan will be developed either by the Regional Weed Coordinator or the affected LCA. The Regional Rapid Response plan should outline:

- Aim and objectives of the Response Plan
- Current status of the incursion
- New weed incursion biology and ecology
- Delimitation and surveillance methodology
- Response activities for containment and eradication
- On-going surveillance and monitoring activities
- Public relations and communications
- Response Plan management and governance
- Information systems and services
- Reporting
- Response Plan review
- Financial management of Response Plan
- Appendices

## Coordination and governance

It is important that all stakeholders work together to achieve agreed outcomes for weed management on the North Coast. While the existing weed planning and management arrangements are in place between the DPI, NC LLS, and LCAs, the RWC recommends that an agreed process be put in place to formalise roles and responsibilities for a Regional Rapid Response. An agreed Regional Rapid Response process may include the development of a:

- Memorandum of Understanding
- Response personnel list

## On-going surveillance and monitoring

Once all of the actions in the Response Plan for an Emergency or Regional Rapid Response have been completed, the new weed incursion site will remain a high risk site for a minimum of 2 years. On-going surveillance and monitoring is required to account for seed viability variances, unknown dispersal mechanisms, the potential for the weed to be re-introduced to the site (particularly if the weed source is unknown) and any other factors that may result in re-infestation of the weed. The relevant LCA should check the site regularly while conducting other known high risk site and high risk pathway inspections. If the weed is detected again, an assessment of the infestation and the appropriate response will be determined using the same new weed incursion process. Any new information obtained from on-going surveillance and monitoring activities will be



considered when reviewing the RSWMP. Figure 6 depicts the weed management cycle required for all new incursions.

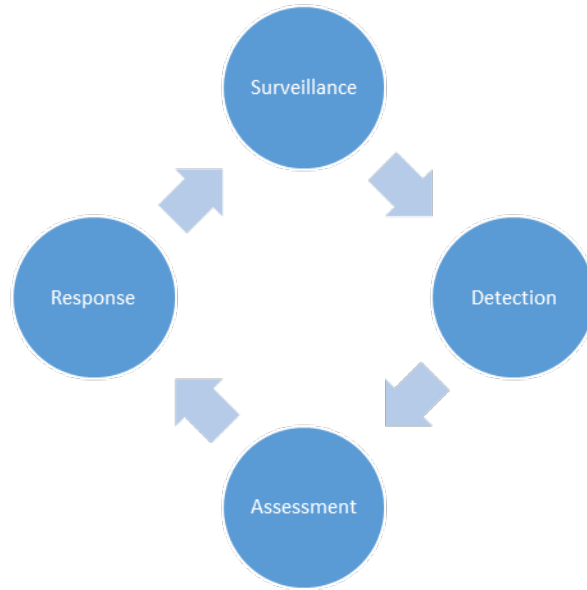


Figure 6: Weed management cycle



## Appendix 1: Prohibited Matter

### Scientific Name

*Andropogon gayanus*  
*Annona glabra*  
*Asparagus declinatus*  
*Bassia scoparia* (excluding subsp. *trichophylla*)  
*Centaurea stoebe* subsp. *micranthos*  
*Centaurea xmoncktonii*  
*Chromolaena odorata*  
*Clidemia hirta*  
*Cryptostegia grandiflora*  
*Eichhornia azurea*  
*Hieracium* spp (all species)  
*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*  
*Lagarosiphon major*  
*Limnobium* spp. (all species)  
*Limnocharis flava*  
*Miconia* spp. (all species)  
*Mikania micrantha*  
*Mimosa pigra*  
*Myriophyllum spicatum*  
*Nassella tenuissima* (syn. *Stipa tenuissima*)  
*Orobanche* spp. (all species except the native *O. cernua* var. *australiana* and *O. minor*)  
*Parthenium hysterophorus*  
*Stratiotes aloides*  
*Striga* spp. (except the native *S. parviflora*)  
*Trapa* spp. (all species)  
*Vachellia karroo* (syn. *Acacia karroo*)  
*Vachellia nilotica* (syn. *Acacia nilotica*)

### Common Name

Gamba grass  
 Pond apple  
 Bridal veil creeper  
 Kochia  
 Spotted knapweed  
 Black knapweed  
 Siam weed  
 Koster's curse  
 Rubber vine  
 Anchored water hyacinth  
 Hawkweed  
 Hydrocotyl/Water pennywort  
 Lagarosiphon  
 Frogbit/Spongeplant  
 Yellow burrhead  
 Miconia  
 Mikania vine  
 Mimosa  
 Eurasian water milfoil  
 Mexican feather grass  
 Broomrape  
  
 Parthenium weed  
 Water soldier  
 Witchweed  
 Water caltrop  
 Karoo acacia  
 Prickly acacia

## Appendix 2: Regional prevention priority weed species

### Scientific Name

*Cortaderia jubata*

*Dovyalis kaffra*

*Euphorbia paralias*

*Ludwigia peruviana*

*Neptunia oleracea* and *N. plena*

*Paederia foetida*

*Persicaria chinensis*

*Pithecoctenium crucigerum*

*Sporobolus jacquemontii*

### Common Name

Pink pampas grass

Kei apple

Sea spurge

Ludwigia

Water mimosa

Skunk vine

Chinese knotweed

White trumpet vine

American ratstail grass

## Appendix 3: Preliminary Information Data Sheet (PIDS)

<Scientific name of pest>—<date of report>

<New pest record in Australia; Extension of pest geographical range;  
Extension of pest host range; or Extension of pest geographical and host  
range >

PIDS Ref No: <CC Secretariat to add>

### Summary

<Brief outline of detection and current situation>.

Further information attached: Yes  No

### Contact details

Contact: <name>, <department>, <state>

Email: <email address>

Phone: <area code> <number>

Fax: <area code> <number>

### Suspect pest or disease details

Common name: <even if tentatively known>

Scientific name: <even if tentatively known>

### Detection details

Date of detection:

Reported by: <role of person reporting >

Detected through: general surveillance  specific survey  other

### Further details or comments:

<Details of how the pest was first detected and information on how far the pest or disease has or may have spread>.

### Pest or disease diagnosis

Laboratory: <name of laboratory undertaking the diagnosis>

– Laboratory accredited for the diagnostic test? Yes  No  Unsure

Diagnostic Protocol: <name of protocol used for the diagnosis>

– Is it an endorsed National Diagnostic Protocol? Yes  No  Unsure

Collection specimen lodged with: <name of herbarium/collection>



**Collection Accession Number(s):** <insert accession number(s)>

**Further details or comments:**

<Further information on pest or disease diagnosis, including if preliminary or definitive diagnosis and the level of confidence in the diagnosis>.

**Site details**

**Land use:** <pasture, broad acre crop, orchard, home garden, native vegetation area, port, suburban area, plantation, public garden or park>.

**Ownership:** <private, public – national park, public – state forest, public - other, unknown>.

**Location:** <address, nearest town, property name, district>

**Map coordinates:** <map name, scale and coordinates; latitude and longitude using WGS84 unless otherwise stated>

**Known or suspected hosts and distribution**

<Details>.

**Occurrence and spread within Australia**

<Details>.

**Symptoms**

**Symptoms:** <e.g. discolouration, spotting, distortion of plant parts, feeding damage, etc.>

**Part of host affected:** <e.g. roots, trunk, stem, foliage, flower, fruit, etc.>

**Incidence:** <percentage of plants affected>

**Severity:** <percentage of individual plant affected>

**Response**

**Course of action:** <action taken to diagnose, survey or contain pest>

**Trace back/trace forward:** <detail any movement of material that could have introduced or spread the pest>

**Photographs:** Attached  Unavailable

For plant detection submit to:

The Australian Chief Plant Protection Officer via the CCEPP Secretariat by email to [CCEPP@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:CCEPP@agriculture.gov.au)

For all other environmental plant and animal detections:

The Australian Chief Environmental Biosecurity Officer by email to [ACEBO@agriculture.gov.au](mailto:ACEBO@agriculture.gov.au)

## More information

For more information contact:

Kylie van der Kolk, Regional Weed Coordinator

North Coast Local Land Services

79 Conway Street Lismore NSW 2480

t: 02 6623 3900 | m: 0429 815 135

w: [www.lls.nsw.gov.au/northcoast](http://www.lls.nsw.gov.au/northcoast)

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