

North West Regional Best Practice Guide for:

Green Cestrum



Botanical name: *Cestrum parqui*

Common names: Green cestrum, cestrum

Green Cestrum: is highly toxic to both humans and animals. The plant is particularly toxic for sheep, horses, pigs, poultry and cattle. It was introduced into Australia as a garden plant and has now been spread into rural areas. Animals can graze in around green cestrum for months without problems, however a change of weather conditions (notably a fall of rain after a long dry) can trigger a change in the plant, making it more desirable for stock. Any part of the plant can be toxic. Stressed and/or new stock introduced to a paddock containing green cestrum are at an elevated risk of being poisoned.

Your responsibilities

Under the the General Biosecurity Duty - Biosecurity Act 2015, a General Biosecurity Duty applies to all dealings (as defined in the Act) with this species. Any person who deals with this species who knows (or ought to know) of any biosecurity risk posed by the plant, a carrier or a dealing, has a duty to ensure the biosecurity risk is prevented, eliminated or minimised, so far as is reasonably practicable.

The penalties

The maximum penalties for not complying with the general biosecurity duty or a direction issued under the Biosecurity Act 2015 are:

- 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.

Recommendations and requirements

An exclusion zone is established for all lands in the region, except the core infestation area comprising the Gunnedah Shire Council, Gwydir Shire Council, Narrabri Shire Council and Tamworth Regional Council.

Whole of region:

- The plant or parts of the plant are not traded, carried, grown or released into the environment

Within core infestation:

- Land managers should reduce impacts from the plant on priority assets.

Mandatory measure - A person must not import into the State or sell.

An exclusion zone exists within Gunnedah Shire. Under Gunnedah Shire Local Control Requirements, on the Exclusion Zone within the Shire:

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

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Control Calendar



Growth cycles

Germination: mid-August to mid-November; February to April

Flowering occurs on 2 or more-year-old plants: November to April

Berry and seed set: January to mid-June

Integrated control techniques and alternatives

Mechanical - all year round

Optimum herbicide use: February to June; September to December

Follow up control on any regrowth only after stems have hardened: September to June

Registered herbicide application rates:

- PERMIT 9907 Expires 31/03/2020 Glyphosate 360 g/L (Roundup®)
Rate: 1 part glyphosate to 1.5 parts water Comments: Cut, scrape and paint.
- PERMIT 9907 Expires 31/03/2020 Glyphosate 360 g/L (Roundup®)
Rate: 1 part glyphosate to 50 parts water Comments: Spot spray
- PERMIT 11427 Expires 30/06/2019 Triclopyr 600 g/L (Garlon® 600)
Rate: 1.0 L per 30 L of diesel Comments: Basal bark application. DO NOT over treat.
- Amitrole 250 g/L + Ammonium thiocyanate 220 g/L (Various products)
Rate: 1.1 L per 100 L of water Comments: Handgun application on active growth, before flowering
- Picloram 100 g/L + Triclopyr 300 g/L + Aminopyralid 8 g/L (Grazon Extra®) Rate: 500 mL in 100 L of water Comments: Apply from late spring to early autumn.
- Picloram 44.7 g/kg + Aminopyralid 4.47 g/L (Vigilant II ®) Rate: Undiluted Comments: Cut stump/stem injection application.
- Triclopyr 240 g/L + Picloram 120 g/L (Access™) Rate: 1.0 L per 60 L of diesel Comments: Basal bark application..
- Triclopyr 600 g/L (Garlon® 600) Rate: 170 mL per 100 L of water
Comments: Retreat regrowth the next season.

Critical hints:

- Apply to actively growing plants.
- Consult your LCA Biosecurity Officer- Weeds for application tips
- Always read and follow the Label instructions and SDS 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.

(d) 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.

DISCLAIMER:

This document has been prepared by the North West 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.

For further information:

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