

Prickly acacia is threatening the productivity of our rangelands

Prickly acacia (*Acacia nilotica*) is one of Australia's worst weeds. It has caused widespread ecological and economic destruction to over six million hectares of land in Queensland and presents a major threat to the Northern Territory.

Under the *Weeds Management Act* landholders are required to eradicate prickly acacia from their land.

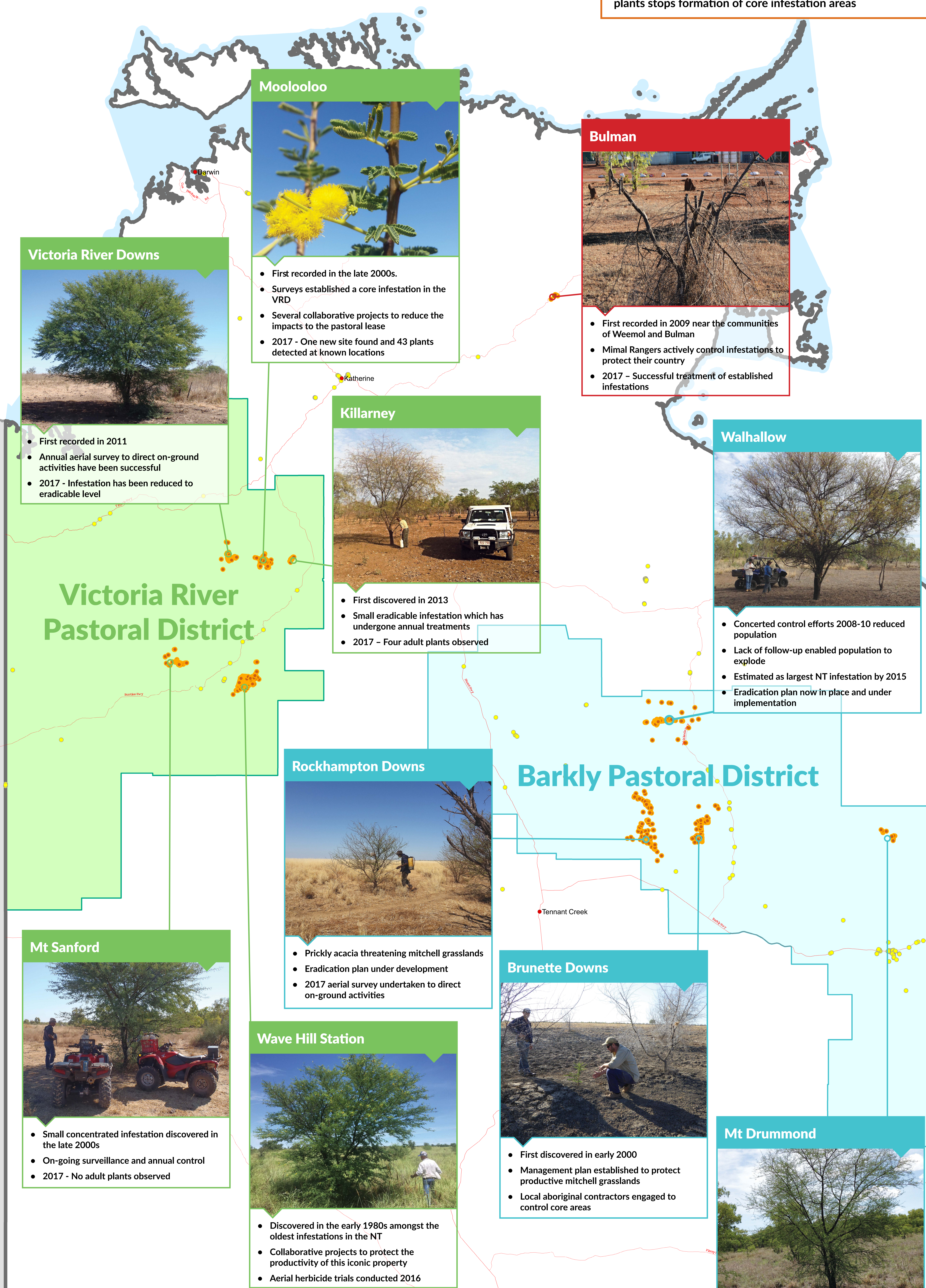
On the look-out for isolated prickly acacia plants throughout the Territory

- Core infestation areas
- Isolated infestations

The yellow dots on the map symbolise where isolated infestations of prickly acacia have been detected.

It is important that these outliers are eradicated before the trees have a chance to reach maturity and produce seeds.

Early detection and eradication of isolated prickly acacia plants stops formation of core infestation areas



Victoria River Downs

- First recorded in 2011
- Annual aerial survey to direct on-ground activities have been successful
- 2017 - Infestation has been reduced to eradicable level

Moolooloo

- First recorded in the late 2000s.
- Surveys established a core infestation in the VRD
- Several collaborative projects to reduce the impacts to the pastoral lease
- 2017 - One new site found and 43 plants detected at known locations

Bulman

- First recorded in 2009 near the communities of Weemol and Bulman
- Mimal Rangers actively control infestations to protect their country
- 2017 - Successful treatment of established infestations

Killarney

- First discovered in 2013
- Small eradicable infestation which has undergone annual treatments
- 2017 - Four adult plants observed

Walhallow

- Concerted control efforts 2008-10 reduced population
- Lack of follow-up enabled population to explode
- Estimated as largest NT infestation by 2015
- Eradication plan now in place and under implementation

Rockhampton Downs

- Prickly acacia threatening mitchell grasslands
- Eradication plan under development
- 2017 aerial survey undertaken to direct on-ground activities

Barkly Pastoral District

Mt Sanford

- Small concentrated infestation discovered in the late 2000s
- On-going surveillance and annual control
- 2017 - No adult plants observed

Wave Hill Station

- Discovered in the early 1980s amongst the oldest infestations in the NT
- Collaborative projects to protect the productivity of this iconic property
- Aerial herbicide trials conducted 2016

Brunette Downs

- First discovered in early 2000
- Management plan established to protect productive mitchell grasslands
- Local aboriginal contractors engaged to control core areas

Mt Drummond

- First discovered in 2012
- Planned station visit in late 2017 to help with eradication planning

