

### 3.4.1 Amongst native vegetation

#### Background

As discussed in chapter 2.2, control of camphor laurels growing amongst native vegetation should be given a high priority in most situations.

Careful weed control amongst native vegetation ensures that only weeds are controlled. This is important as native vegetation can help provide a long-term weed control. Excessive soil disturbance can also lead to more weeds. Marker dyes help indicate where herbicide has been applied, ensuring that the same weed is not controlled twice.

Wherever possible, aim to control all weeds systematically, area-by-area. When control is done progressively, native plants can regenerate behind you as work progresses. You may decide to initially only control some weeds and then monitor the site for a period before planting if unsure whether an adequate native seed bank is present to regenerate the site.

Rainforest communities, by definition, have a canopy cover of greater than 70% (i.e when looking up, tree branches / foliage cover over 70% of the sky) (e.g Specht, 1981b). Therefore, when controlling camphor laurel amongst native vegetation (particularly rainforest, but also riparian zones and bushland corridors), it may be best to initially control only every third or fourth mature tree to ensure that the canopy is not opened up; adversely affecting shade-dependant species and allowing light to favour other weeds.

When re-establishing native habitats, restrict access by grazing animals and people.

#### Objectives

- Protect and encourage native vegetation;
- Control camphor laurel and other weeds, starting from good quality vegetation areas;

#### GUIDELINES

##### STAGE 1

- Document areas of native vegetation and other environmentally significant areas where camphor laurel is found;
- Inspect sites before control. Establish priority areas. Consider ease of access, regeneration potential, and problem weeds such as madeira vine, privets, cats claw creeper, trad (formerly wandering jew), chinese celtis, camphor laurel etc.;

##### STAGE 2

- Address threats to the vegetation e.g high nutrient loads or need for fencing;
- Consider the need for a planting program to enhance the area of native vegetation;

##### STAGE 3

- Control camphor laurel and other weeds, area by area, starting from good quality vegetation areas. In significant environments use reduced chemical techniques such as stem injection with glyphosate, scrape and paint or appropriate non-chemical methods where possible (see chapter 5.2);

##### STAGE 4

- Commence a native seedling planting program if required;
- Return to the site to control camphor laurel suckers / seedlings and other weeds;

##### STAGE 5

- Ensure follow-up control of weeds occurs before starting in new areas;

### 3.4.2 Prime agricultural land

#### Background

Camphor laurel is a major threat to agricultural areas, particularly where they receive little management. Camphor laurel seedlings are a common sight along fencelines and these need to be controlled before they mature to seed-bearing age.

Before controlling camphor laurel in agricultural situations it is important to plan what is to happen to the site once it is controlled and to take advantage of value adding opportunities where there is good access and trees are of a suitable size (see chapter 7).

Consider establishing alternative shade trees before controlling mature camphor laurels. In most areas, native fig trees (*Ficus spp.*) planted in camphor laurels or tree stumps can provide an excellent solution without the need for fencing (see chapter 6.2).

In heavy infestations, mature camphor laurels may need to be controlled progressively, area-by-area. Ensure that you only control as much as you can maintain.

Contact your local Weed Control Authority regarding the hire of herbicide injection kits (see Appendices for contact details).

#### Objectives

- Return prime agricultural land back to production;
- Replace camphor laurel paddock trees with other more suitable shade trees;
- Control all camphor laurel seedlings;
- Control extensive infestations area-by-area, value adding where possible.

#### GUIDELINES

##### STAGE 1

- Inspect sites before control. Establish priority areas. Consider ease of access, shade trees, other weeds, potential erosion problems, watercourses, significant vegetation (and threatened species) and bushland corridors where vegetation may be required;
- Prepare a plan on how and when you will undertake control and other tasks;

##### STAGE 2

- Plant replacement species such as fig trees where needed. Consider the need for fencing;
- Set priorities on where to begin control. You may wish to start with easily accessible areas, fencelines or more productive land;

##### STAGE 3

- Control all camphor laurel seedlings, starting in priority areas;
- Where there is good access & single-stemmed (or large) trees, arrange for an inspection from a local miller (see Chapter 7 for contact details);
- Starting in priority areas, stem-inject mature trees with Glyphosate or Tordon DSH® (and if desired; later felling and either letting them rot or chipping for mulch or burning) or cut-and-paint or control using appropriate non-chemical techniques;
- Control other weeds and encourage competitive pasture grasses in paddock situations;

##### STAGE 4

- Return to the site to control camphor laurel suckers / seedlings and other weeds before starting in new areas;

### 3.4.3 Riparian (streambank) areas

#### Background

Riparian areas are often the first areas to become infested with camphor laurels. They often have better soil, more moisture, less management and provide habitat and corridors for animals.

Riparian zones often support significant vegetation. The vegetation protects the streambank from erosion as well as providing shade / habitat. A carefully staged control and replacement program will reduce erosion and improve the habitat values of the area.

Camphor laurel has been found to poison fish (Bishop 1993) and may impact on other aquatic life (Pahlow, pers. comm. 1999), however, due to poor access and the threat of weed re-invasion, erosion and floods, priority given to control will often depend on such factors as your aim, time, budget, ease of access and number of native plants / weeds.

The project should be staged by splitting up the creek into workable sections.

*Before controlling weeds near streambanks, seek advice from Dept. of Land and Water Conservation (DLWC). Trained staff can assist with information about control techniques and ways to reduce adverse affects on yourself, your neighbours and the environment. Where camphor laurel is not declared noxious and it is to be controlled within 20 metres of a stream mapped by DLWC, approval must be sought from them before control occurs. See chapter 4.3.1 for more information. See chapter 12.1.4 for contact details.*

#### Objectives

- Control camphor laurels and other weeds, starting in priority areas;
- Encourage, and where appropriate plant local native riparian species, and;
- Protect active and potential erosion areas;

#### GUIDELINES

##### STAGE 1

- Inspect the site. Note the location of significant vegetation (& threatened species), camphor laurels, other weeds, potential/current erosion problem areas;
- Set goals and priorities on where to start control as part of a staged plan;
- Seek advice / approval from DLWC before commencing work, especially where there is active or potential erosion problem areas;

##### STAGE 2

*Light infestations:* Control other threatening weeds such as weed vines. Control all mature and seedling camphor laurels, area by area. You may wish to commence in good quality vegetation areas or more accessible / flatter areas;

*Heavy infestations:* Control other threatening weeds such as weed vines. Control all camphor seedlings. Control mature camphors area-by-area, retaining some mature camphor laurels / other weeds for canopy cover and streambank stability. You may wish to commence in good quality vegetation areas or more accessible flatter areas;

- Use reduced chemical techniques such as stem injection with glyphosate, scrape & paint or appropriate non-chemical methods where possible;
- Consider the need for fencing and / or replanting to reduce the threat of weeds/erosion;

##### STAGE 3

- Return to the site to control suckers and other weeds such as privet and weed vines;

##### STAGE 4

- Ensure adequate follow-up maintenance can occur before commencing in new areas;

### 3.4.4 Wildlife corridors

#### Background

Wildlife corridors are vital in maintaining biodiversity. They allow for the movement of animals and plants from one location to another.

Weeds can form important wildlife corridors, particularly when linked to areas of native vegetation. The importance of camphor laurel forests as stepping stones for the movement of native fruit-eating (frugivorous) pigeons and other fauna (such as ground-dwelling mammals) between native vegetation remnants has been well documented (e.g. Date et. al. 1991, Frith 1982, Gosper 1994, Innis 1989). *Camphor laurel control in wildlife corridors should therefore be undertaken in such a way that the corridor values of shade, protection and habitat (including fallen logs, rocks, vegetation cover) are maintained and enhanced wherever possible. Where camphors dominate wildlife corridors, it is usually best to control them area-by-area.*

Mapping of both camphor laurel infestations and wildlife corridors is an important component of regional strategies (see 9.1.3) and their local “on-ground” implementation.

The methods used will depend on such factors as the resources available, the number / age of camphor laurels and other weeds, the number of native species (including threatened species), the corridor size, closeness to native vegetation areas (i.e. native seed bank), surrounding landuses and the amount of disturbance by people, cattle etc.

#### Objectives

- To control camphor laurel and other weeds in a sensitive way;
- To protect native habitats and enhance wildlife corridors.

#### GUIDELINES

##### STAGE 1

- Document significant wildlife corridors where camphor laurel and other weeds are found through background research of the site and through initial site inspections;

##### STAGE 2

- Address any factors contributing to the growth of weeds such as high nutrient flows, unrestricted access, conflicts with surrounding landuses etc. to reduce re-invasion;
- Set goals & priorities on where to start as part of a staged control plan. You may wish to start in upper catchments, near significant areas or where access is best;
- If re-instating native habitats consider the need for supplementary planting of locally-sourced native species or corridor widening to reduce the threat of weeds;

##### STAGE 3

- Regularly control camphor laurel seedlings, starting with priority areas, ensuring that corridor values are maintained;
- Control mature camphor laurels and other weeds, area-by-area, starting from priority areas. Where camphors dominate, it may be best to only initially control every 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> tree until native species have established. Dead camphors can be left standing in most situations – it can be cheaper, safer, and they provide roost sites for birds and flying foxes, which may assist native plant seed dispersal and regeneration. In significant environments use reduced chemical techniques such as stem injection with glyphosate, scrape & paint or appropriate non-chemical methods where possible;

##### STAGE 4

- When native plants are established, return to control weeds initially left un-controlled;
- Ensure adequate follow-up control of all weeds can occur before commencing weed control in new areas;

### 3.4.5 Urban areas

#### Background

Camphor laurels were planted widely in urban areas throughout the region during the last century. Many of the trees now threatening the environment and agricultural land of the North Coast have originated from seed from urban trees.

Street trees are important for shade and visual amenity. Public consultation, initial planting of suitable replacement species followed by staged control is therefore a vital part of control in urban areas. Due to public liability concerns, control of mature trees in urban areas will generally include removal of the above ground part of the tree.

The type, placement and theme of street tree plantings needs to consider a range of diverse factors; many of which are detailed in the RTA's Roadside Environment Strategic Plan (RTA 1995). It is vital to gain the support and involvement of groups such as North Power, Chamber of Commerce, Tidy Towns, Progress associations, service clubs such as Rotary and Lions Clubs and local urban environment groups at an early stage.

#### Objectives

- To maintain and enhance visual and shade amenity in urban areas;
- To replace camphor laurels growing in urban areas with more suitable species;

#### GUIDELINES

##### STAGE 1

##### Choose which camphor laurels are to be controlled and when:

- Locate camphor laurels not protected under heritage or tree preservation orders;
- Consult widely and encourage the long-term replacement of the species;
- Select which camphor laurel trees are to be removed and at what stage;

##### Select and plant suitable replacement species:

- Consider the use of locally occurring native species wherever possible;
- Define the purpose of the planting. e.g Is it to define a town gateway, a visual focus to an area or purely a shade tree?
- When selecting species; note its ease of establishment, disease resistance, flowering / fruiting times, maintenance requirements & weed potential;
- Consult neighbouring properties to ensure that plants selected will not conflict with adjoining land uses;

##### STAGE 2

- Plant replacement species in locations so that they are not damaged when camphor laurels are being controlled / removed;

##### STAGE 3

##### Control camphor laurels when replacement trees are established:

- Ensure all safety precautions are taken when felling trees and that it is done by professionals;
- Either inject mature trees with herbicide then later fell them or, alternatively, fell the trees and immediately paint the stump with herbicide. If herbicide is not used, ensure adequate follow up control of suckers is undertaken or the roots are removed;
- Remove any exposed roots to reduce public liability risks;

##### STAGE 4

- Return to the site to control any suckers;
- Ongoing maintenance of replacement plants to ensure maximum growth and health.

### 3.4.6 Roadsides

#### Background

Due to their linear nature, multiple users and general disturbance they receive, roadsides are often threatened by weeds such as camphor laurel. Due to the size of the problem in some areas, it is important to set priorities on where to begin control. Consider commencing control in areas that:

- support few camphor laurels;
- support significant vegetation;
- are adjacent to prime agricultural land or significant native vegetation, or;
- are part of an overall control plan for an area where control is undertaken in-conjunction with adjoining landowners.

Control of camphor laurel on roadsides can have a strong positive influence on control activities undertaken on adjoining land. Where control is undertaken in visually prominent areas it can:

- alert people to the fact that camphor laurel is a weed and must be controlled;
- highlight the number of camphor laurels still needing to be controlled in the area;
- motivate people to 'do their bit' and control camphor laurel on the adjoining land by the fact that control is 'not just being left to private landholders';

Due to public liability concerns, control of mature camphor laurels on roadsides will generally include the removal of the above-ground part of the tree.

Permission is required before community groups or individuals can undertake work on roadsides. For most roads, local Councils are the consent authority.

#### Objectives

- Reduce the impact of camphor laurel on the environment;
- Regularly control all camphor laurel seedlings;
- Control mature camphor laurels area-by-area, taking advantage of value adding opportunities where possible;

#### GUIDELINES

##### STAGE 1

- Identify roadsides supporting few camphor laurels, significant habitats or areas where adjoining landowners are (or could be willing to) actively controlling camphor laurel. Consider giving a higher priority to these areas;
- Locate trees that have the potential for value adding and seek advice from a camphor laurel miller;

##### STAGE 2

- Regularly control all camphor laurel seedlings, starting from high priority areas where possible. Protect native vegetation and control other threatening weeds at the same time where possible;
- Focus rehabilitation projects on significant environmental areas;

##### STAGE 3

- Strategically control mature camphor laurels, starting in high priority areas. Use the cut-and-paint technique in most situations. If non-chemical techniques are to be used, ensure that there is adequate follow-up control of suckers. Value add where possible;

##### STAGE 4

- Return to the site to control any suckers and other high priority threatening weeds;

### 3.4.7 Camphor laurel-dominated forests

#### Background

Camphor laurel-dominated forests (known as 'core' areas on a large-scale) are particularly common in the Tweed, Brunswick, Richmond and Orara catchments and are now also developing in other areas.

It is very important to assess camphor laurel - dominated forests individually before any control occurs as each site will have very different characteristics. Advice can be obtained from local weed control authorities and / or local Councils, local Vegetation Management Plans, DLWC staff, camphor laurel millers and / or bush regeneration consultants. It is also good to involve neighbours!

Many camphor laurel-dominated forests also support native species. If protected, native species can help form a long-term weed control. Before commencing control it is important to note the number of native species, any erosion problem areas, whether it is linked to other forest / camphor laurel-dominated forest, whether there is millable timber, what the access is like and most importantly; what do you want to do with the site.

Where these forests are linked to other larger areas of forest, even if camphor laurel-dominated, you may also refer to guidelines for "wildlife corridors" on page 3.8. Where there are also native species you may refer to guidelines for "amongst native vegetation" on page 3.5. The following guidelines describe strategies to control camphor laurel in highly degraded situations where there are few native species present.

In all parts of the region, especially core areas, it is preferable to control camphor laurel area-by-area.

#### Objectives

- Control camphor laurel area-by-area;
- Other objectives depend on what your goal is for the site.

#### GUIDELINES

##### STAGE 1

- Walk the site noting the type / distribution of weeds, native plants (including threatened species) and factors contributing to weed growth such as nutrient sources, unrestricted access or other disturbance;
- Prepare a plan for the property. Consider your time / budget as well as shade trees, bushland corridors, potential / current erosion problem areas and watercourses where vegetation is generally needed. Set goals for what you want to achieve;
- Seek advice from experts if required;
- Where there is good access and single-stemmed (or large trunk) trees, arrange for an inspection from a local camphor laurel miller;
- Set priorities on which areas to control first as part of a staged plan. You may wish to start in easier, more accessible areas;

##### STAGE 2

- Control camphor laurel seedlings area-by-area;

The next stage of control will depend on what you want for the site afterwards:

A. *If re-instating native vegetation / habitats*

STAGE 3

- Assess the amount / diversity of native species / seed bank and regeneration potential;

STAGE 4

- Control mature camphor laurels and other weeds, area-by-area. Consider initially retaining some mature camphor laurels or other weeds such as Wild Tobacco (*Solanum mauritianum*) for habitat and protection until native plants become established. Where there are few or no native seedlings, plant a diverse range of native species, preferably from seed sourced in the local area and including alternate food sources (see chapter 6.2.4). In coastal sites plant both fast growing pioneer species and mature phase species. In frost-prone areas plant fast growing frost resistant plants first. You may wish to mark trees with tall stakes to protect them from brush cutters etc.;

STAGE 5

- Return to the site to control / brush cut all weeds and ensure that plantings have adequate water for the next 12 months;

STAGE 6

- Ensure that adequate follow-up maintenance / control of weeds can occur before commencing regeneration / weed control in new areas;
- When pioneer species are established, commence planting secondary “frost-sensitive, shade tolerant” species on the drip-line of pioneer species if required.

B. *Clearing to re-establish agricultural land*

STAGE 3

- Ensure that enough shade trees are retained. Consider planting fig trees in branch-forks or stumps, or plant clumps of suitable shade trees if required (see page 6.2.3);

STAGE 4

- Control other threatening weeds;
- Starting in priority areas, control camphor laurel trees and seedlings area-by-area by stem-injection (and if desired; later felling and either letting them rot or chipping for mulch or burning), cut-and-paint or appropriate non-chemical techniques;
- Plant / encourage competitive pasture grasses

STAGE 5

- Ensure adequate follow up control before moving onto other areas;

### 3.4.8 Steep slopes

#### Background

Steep slopes can pose unique problems in relation to weed tree control due to poor access and the important role that vegetation, whether native or not, can play in holding steep land together.

*Before controlling camphor laurel on steep land over 18° (33%), seek advice from Department of Land and Water Conservation (DLWC). Trained staff will assist you with information about control techniques that will minimise the threat of erosion.*

*Where camphor laurel is not declared noxious, approval must be sought from DLWC before removing / controlling any vegetation on steep land over 18° (33%).*

Before planting in badly eroded areas it is useful to have the soil tested. Eroded areas can have exposed minerals at the surface and no humus layer (Kooyman 1996). Eroded areas need special attention. They usually require planting of pioneer species such as wattles to rebuild soil structure and microbiology to levels suitable for later successional species. Heavy mulching is also strongly recommended on these sites (Kooyman 1996).

#### Objectives

- Protect steep land from erosion;
- Control camphor laurel progressively.

#### GUIDELINES

##### STAGE 1

- Identify steep slopes supporting camphor laurels. Note native species, threatened species, potential / current erosion problem areas etc. during initial site inspections;
- Set goals and priorities on which areas to control first as part of a staged control plan. You may start in the most accessible areas, least steep areas or areas supporting few weeds / good quality vegetation;
- Seek advice (and permission if required) from DLWC before commencing works;
- Consider fencing off steep slopes and planting replacement species before weed control commences wherever possible;

##### STAGE 2

- Control camphor laurel seedlings and other weeds area-by-area, beginning in priority areas;
- Control mature camphor laurels area-by-area, starting from priority areas, using stem-injection or appropriate non-chemical methods so that the trees are left standing in most situations and soils are not disturbed. Initially retain some mature camphor laurels in most situations to help maintain bank stability;

##### STAGE 3

- When replacement species are established, return to the site to control weeds initially left un-controlled as well as any suckers or weed seedlings;

##### STAGE 4

- Ensure that follow-up control of weeds can occur before commencing in new areas;

### 3.4.9 Marginal agricultural land

#### Background

Control of camphor laurel in agricultural areas that receive a poor return from the land may have a lower priority due to the general lack of money for control works. On degraded land weed trees such as camphor laurel can be better than none or very little vegetation such as scattered grass cover. In these areas you may consider value adding and other cost-cutting opportunities, control of seedlings whilst they are still manageable and the replacement of camphor laurel with native species wherever possible.

Assistance is available to landholders in many areas of the region through the cheap hire of tree-injector kits from Local Weed Control Authorities.

Planting of fig trees in the fork of trees or in tree stumps can provide an inexpensive shade tree replacement strategy as fencing may not be required (see chapter 6.2.3). Farm forestry opportunities are also discussed in chapter 6.2.3.

#### Objectives

- Regularly control all camphor laurel seedlings;
- Control mature camphor laurels area-by-area, taking advantage of value adding opportunities wherever possible;
- Replace camphor laurel with native species where appropriate;

#### GUIDELINES

##### STAGE 1

- Identify camphor laurel infestations (as well as native species, threatened species, potential / current erosion problem areas etc.) on marginal agricultural land;
- Prepare a plan for the property. Consider shade trees, erosion problems, watercourses, bushland corridors where vegetation may be required;
- Consider Farm Forestry opportunities or planting of Strangler Figs as replacement species;

##### STAGE 2

- Where there is good access and single-stemmed (or large trunk) trees arrange for an inspection from a local camphor laurel miller;
- Set priorities on where to begin control. Consider starting in the most accessible areas, fencelines, more productive areas or areas supporting few weeds;

##### STAGE 3

- Control all camphor laurel seedlings and other weeds, starting in priority areas;
- Starting in priority areas, gradually stem-inject mature trees for later felling and either chipping or burning; or cut-and-paint; or control using appropriate non-chemical techniques;
- Encourage competitive pasture in paddock situations. Encourage native species regeneration where appropriate;

##### STAGE 4

- Ensure adequate follow up weed control can occur before moving onto other areas;

### **3.5 Camphor laurel management plans**

Management plans should be developed for all major weed control projects. Camphor laurel management plans are documents that describe what you intend to do.

Management plans list your aims, proposed actions and timelines in the one place so you can easily check whether you successfully achieve what you set out to do. The amount of detail included in the plan will depend on the size and complexity of the project.

***If you are in an area where camphor is declared noxious (chapter 4.1) and you do not intend to control them all on your land within the first year, you must submit a formal management plan for approval by the Local Weed Control Authority.***

As camphor laurel is being declared noxious in new areas, contact your Local Weed Control Authority to see if it is declared in your area (contact details are in chapter 12.1).

#### **What is in a camphor laurel management plan?**

You can either use the proforma on the following pages or develop one yourself. Camphor laurel management plans must contain:

- 1) Property and owner details;
- 2) A statement as to why you cannot control all camphor laurels within one year;
- 3) A plan, map or drawing of the property (at least A4 in size) showing where camphor laurels are found;
- 4) A strategy to ensure that all the camphor laurels are controlled (or controlled and replaced) within a maximum of 20 years;
- 5) A statement as to the impacts if the camphor laurels are not controlled now;
- 6) A statement as to the impacts if the camphor laurels are all controlled now.

When answering 5) and 6), consider: will there be any negative impacts on livestock, native animals or plants? What weeds may take over if camphor laurel is / isn't controlled? Are there any implications on streambank stability?

#### **What happens if I do not submit a management plan?**

If you are in an area where camphor laurel is declared and you either do not control all your camphor laurels OR produce a management plan within 12 months of declaration (or by the end of 2001 if already declared) then you are in breach of the Noxious Weed Act. The Local Control Authority could issue you with a penalty notice or they could take you to court. Alternatively, they could enter your property, control the camphor laurels and charge you for it. If unpaid, the outstanding charges become a charge on the land.

#### **What happens if I do not keep to the management plan?**

If you have submitted a management plan and it is accepted by the Local Control Authority and you do not adhere to the timeframe set out in it, you would be in breach of the Noxious Weed Act. If the breach is not of your doing then you may be able to re-negotiate the terms of the management plan with the Local Control Authority. If this is unacceptable to the Local Control Authority, you could be fined, prosecuted or the Local Control Authority could do the work and charge you for it.

# SUGGESTED OUTLINE OF A CAMPHOR LAUREL MANAGEMENT PLAN

## Your details (Fill in or tick appropriate boxes)

Your name.....  
 Do you ( ) own; ( ) lease; ( ) manage the land. Other .....  
 Your postal address ..... Postcode .....  
 Your telephone number(s) at home ( )..... Work ( ).....  
 Mobile ..... Fax.....  
 E-mail .....

## Information about the property

Lot(s) or portion(s) DP Parish  
 Lot(s) or portion(s) DP Parish  
 Lot(s) or portion(s) DP Parish  
 Property address:.....  
 .....  
 Area of property ..... hectares

## Summary of your camphor laurel situation (tick appropriate boxes):

- Estimate the number of mature camphor laurels on your property:  
 ( ) Less than (<) 20. ( ) < 100. ( ) < 500. ( ) < 1000. ( ) More than 1000
- Estimate the number of camphor laurel seedlings / saplings on your property:  
 ( ) Less than (<) 50. ( ) < 200. ( ) < 1000. ( ) More than 1000
- Have any of the trees been officially listed as heritage trees .....

## Highlight locations of camphor laurels and any other important features on a map

e.g. There is a light scattering of large camphor laurels on the steep slopes. The creek line is thick with camphor laurels up to 4 metres high. Privet is widespread under these camphors. There are a lot of camphor seedlings along the fencelines.

## Reasons why you need more than 12 months to control your camphor laurels:

- ( ) I need to plant more shade trees before controlling all camphor laurels.
- ( ) They form part of a wildlife corridor.
- ( ) They provide habitat for .....
- ( ) Control on streambanks / steep slopes needs to be staged over a number of years.
- ( ) I need to establish other vegetation before controlling all camphor laurels.
- ( ) Control needs to be staged to protect and encourage regenerating native plants.
- ( ) I cannot afford to control all camphor laurels in one year.
- ( ) Other reasons

## What are the negative impacts if the camphor laurels are not controlled now

*e.g spread to other areas such as fencelines, become a bigger job later etc.*  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

## What are the negative impacts if the camphor laurels are all controlled now

*e.g no shade trees or wind breaks, destroy a wildlife corridor etc.*  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

**Aim:** What is your long term goal(s) (see chapter 3.1)

.....  
.....  
.....

**Strategies / Objectives:** How will you achieve your goal(s) (see chapter 3.4)?

*e.g: 1) Control mature camphor laurels along fencelines, 2) Gradually replace camphor laurels next to yards with other shade trees, 3) Gradually control and replace all camphor laurels and privet along creek line, 5) Control all camphor laurel seedlings etc.*

- 1).....  
.....
- 2).....  
.....
- 3).....  
.....
- 4).....  
.....
- 5).....  
.....

Include extra pages if needed.

**Detailed actions:** Year by year, what actions will you do to achieve your objectives?

*e.g: Year 1: Order replacement plants (list attached), stem-inject (Tordon DSH®) all camphor laurels along fencelines, spot spray (brushoff®) privet, arrange for large camphors in south paddock to be milled; Year 2: Plant replacement shade trees next to yards, spot spray (grazon DS®) camphor seedlings along fencelines etc.*

Year 1.....  
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Year 2.....  
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Year 3.....  
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Year \_\_\_\_.....  
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Year \_\_\_\_.....  
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Year \_\_\_\_.....  
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Year \_\_\_\_.....  
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Include extra pages if needed.