

#107

COMPLETE

Collector: Web Link 1 (Web Link)
Started: Friday, October 27, 2023 7:07:07 PM
Last Modified: Friday, October 27, 2023 7:25:15 PM
Time Spent: 00:18:08
IP Address: [REDACTED]

Page 1

Q1

First name

[REDACTED]

Q2

Last name

[REDACTED]

Q3

Respondent skipped this question

Organisation name (if relevant)

Q4

Email address

[REDACTED]

Q5

Phone number

[REDACTED]

Q6

Yes

Can we contact you about your submission (if required)?

Q7

I am a private land manager/owner

What best describes you?

Q8

North Coast

Which of the following regions best describes your location/area of interest?

Q9

The Commission publishes submissions on its website for transparency. If you do not want your personal details or responses published, please tell us below.

I agree to have my submission published anonymously – please remove my name and company/organisation before publishing

Page 2

Q10

To what extent are the NSW environment, industries and communities currently impacted by invasive species?

Invasive species have a hugely detrimental impact on the native environment. Species such as camphor laurel, lantana and devils fig are impacting on habitat, they have the ability to establish in already vegetated area. The cost for land managers to keep on top of weeds is increasing significantly, with herbicide and labour costs. It is also extremely difficult when neighbouring or upstream landholders do little to manage their weeds creating flow on effects for others.

Invasive pest animals are also becoming a bigger problem. Previously we have had huge financial impacts from wild dogs, with a private management program costing in the thousands to bring the problem under control. They also presented a welfare problem for stock who were damaged as a result of dog attack. Feral deer are also spreading into the area, the evidence of the damage to trees and fences is clear.

Q11

To what extent do you think existing programs in NSW are effectively managing invasive species?

Programs at the moment are not working effectively or efficiently. There is often a disconnect between state government agencies and local governments, with landholders stuck in between. On the far north coast this has been evident in the lack of support by council to manage wild dogs or camphor laurel.

Q12

What, if any, are the key barriers to effective management of invasive species?

The political environment can act as a huge barrier to the effective management of invasive species. The mentality to lock up land and not undertake ongoing management. Or not supporting landholders to manage pests such as wild dogs.

Q13

How has invasive species management changed since the introduction of the NSW Biosecurity Act 2015 legislation and associated programs and plans?

Unsure.

Q14

What are the future risks posed by invasive species to the NSW environment, industries and communities?

Invasive species are impacting on the profitability of farming operations. The increasing costs associated with herbicides and labour is making it difficult for farmers to manage weeds or pest animals and still make enough money to survive.

Q15

What opportunities do you see to improve the outcomes of invasive species management in the future?

Clear guidelines and policy positions which flow from the state government to local government level. Consistency within regions, rather than having huge differences between local government areas.
Also engaging actively with land managers on the ground about the impacts of invasive species and practical management solutions.

Q16

Respondent skipped this question

Any other comments?
