

# HELP STOP GAMBA IN ITS TRACKS

If you are living, visiting or working in Arnhem Land you can help.

## REMOVE

- Wash and clean vehicles and equipment before travelling or operating in the Gamba Eradication Zone
- Clean vehicles before leaving an infested area
- Ensure all mud is removed. Mud may contain seeds.



## REDUCE

- Keep the Gamba Eradication Zone clean
- Do not enter areas where gamba grass is present
- Do not store or leave equipment near or in gamba patches



## REPORT

- If you see gamba grass in the Gamba Eradication Zone, report it.
- Take a photo of the infestation using your mobile phone
- Record the location (turn on show location information in your gallery settings)
- Text or email the photo and location to [info@territorynrm.org.au](mailto:info@territorynrm.org.au) or 0438 765 979.

## RESOURCES

For more information on gamba grass and resources related to gamba grass management visit the Gamba Grass Hub at [www.territorynrm.org.au](http://www.territorynrm.org.au)

For weed identification, management advice and information on data collection and mapping visit [www.nt.gov.au/environment/weeds](http://www.nt.gov.au/environment/weeds)



This project is supported by Territory Natural Resource Management, through funding from the Australian Government's National Landcare Program.

# STOP GAMBA GRASS IN ITS TRACKS



# REMOVE. REDUCE. REPORT.



[www.territorynrm.org.au](http://www.territorynrm.org.au)  
[@info@territorynrm.org.au](mailto:info@territorynrm.org.au)  
☎ (08) 8942 8300

# STOP THE SPREAD

Territory Natural Resource Management is working with groups and organisations across West Arnhem Land in a coordinated effort to stop the spread of gamba grass into Kakadu National Park and throughout the Arnhem Land region.



## THREAT

Gamba grass is a highly invasive weed. It grows bigger, taller and more densely than native species. It creates high fuel loads which can cause uncontrollable hot fires that decrease biodiversity by destroying vegetation, large trees and animal habitat.



## SPREAD

A gamba grass plant can produce up to 250,000 seeds per season. Seeds can be spread by wind, vehicles and machinery, animals and people.

Most infestations of gamba grass currently occur north of Katherine affecting 15,000 km<sup>2</sup> of the Northern Territory. If not managed, it has the potential to affect up to 380,000 km<sup>2</sup>.

# GAMBA GRASS IN THE NT

Gamba grass (*Andropogon gayanus*) is originally from Africa. It was introduced to the Northern Territory as a pasture species in the 1930s. Research and trials resulted in plantings in pastoral and agricultural areas of the Top End.

Gamba grass is so well suited to our Top End soils and climate, that it has become a highly invasive weed.

Gamba grass is a declared weed with two declaration zones under the NT Weeds Management Act 2001.

**Zone A: Eradication Zone:** to be eradicated

**Zone B: Control Zone:** growth and spread to be controlled

Keeping the Gamba Eradication Zone clean reduces threats to the Top End ecosystem.



# GAMBA GRASS IDENTIFICATION

- Erect perennial tussock grass to 4 metres
- Robust stems covered in dense soft white hairs.
- Leaves broad and softly hairy to 1 metre, with a distinctive white midrib.
- Leaves stay green after native annual grasses have died off
- Leaves covered in fine soft hairs
- Seed heads v-shaped and fluffy, developing above the leaves on thick stems.

There are several native grasses that look similar to gamba grass. If you are unsure, contact the Weed Management Branch.



Gamba grass identification photos and Declaration zone map courtesy of NT Weed Management Branch.