



## Instructions for submitting abstracts for the 22<sup>nd</sup> Weeds Conference

Please submit your abstract using the template below that shows layout, formats and fonts. There are three examples on the following pages that you can use as a guide. If you have any questions about submitting the abstract please email the Conference Secretariat at [nswweeds@abercrombiemanagement.com.au](mailto:nswweeds@abercrombiemanagement.com.au). **Submissions Close:** 28 February 2023

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**TITLE IN CAPITALS IN NEW TIMES ROMAN (13pt)**

**Subtitle (not essential) in New Times Roman (13pt)**

Author/s (name/s), please underline the presenting author/s (12 pt)

Author's position, author's organisation & address

Email address of author (for correspondence)

### **SUMMARY**

Please limit your summary to a maximum of 300 words. For consistency use New times Roman font 12pt.

Multiple paragraphs are allowed.

**Keywords:** Maximum of five keywords (do not include words already in the title or subtitle) 12pt

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## Example 1 – three authors, subtitle included and one paragraph

### CHAIN, CHAIN, CHANGE – PART TWO

#### Applying a behaviour change framework to lantana control in NSW - insights from the Far South Coast

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#### SUMMARY

This paper presents results from the application of community-based social marketing (CBSM) to a high priority weeds issue in New South Wales. Behaviour change was necessary to increase and improve control and management of lantana (*Lantana camara*) by landholders in the Eurobodalla Shire on the Far South Coast. The project sought to increase specific control behaviours undertaken by landholders dealing with infestations, and after pilot testing over 12 months evaluation data indicates the approach has been successful. Full implementation will be carried out over the coming year.

**Keywords:** community-based social marketing, CBSM, splatter-gun



## Example 2 – one author, and several paragraphs.

### AN INCONVENIENT TRUTH

#### Weeds in urban landscapes

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#### SUMMARY

Many of our weed problems spread from urban areas. Statistics gathered over a number of years support what we already know – that older parts of towns, and usually the original village, are likely to harbour the old, now weedy plants.

This paper illustrates the importance of recognising, acknowledging, and dealing with the sources of weeds and the process of addressing these issues at inspection. This proactive approach has been implemented on declared species, those already recognised as weedy, and future threats. During this process community awareness is raised using a personal approach rather than group forums.

Preparedness to take this proactive approach has huge potential to reconnect the urban population with the farming community bringing urban landholders focus onto the negative impact gardening practices can have on agricultural and environmental landscapes. It also provides opportunities for urban landholders to connect with Landcare and often brings positive engagement with Local Control Authorities.

**Keywords:** urban, community, threats, gardening, awareness



### Example 3 – multiple authors, example for a presentation including a video.

## AN INSTRUCTIONAL VIDEO FOR THE CONTROL OF NASTY WEED IN THE NORTH COAST OF NSW

Name One<sup>1</sup>, Name two, Name three, Name four, Name five, Name six, Name seven, Name Eight, Name nine

<sup>1</sup> Author's position, author's organisation & address

Email address of author

Please underline the presenting author/s (no need to include all authors details if there are more than 4)

### SUMMARY

This presentation will show a 10-minute video that was developed by Local Control Authority (name) to help engage more landholders in the control of Nasty Weed (*Scientific name*). Since uploading the video in January it has had 1899 views. The video was available on the LCA website, LLS website, and on Youtube. Links were also posted on social media targeting the postcodes with the highest infestations of nasty weed.

To determine the actual onground success of the video, before and after site inspections were conducted. Site inspections of 20 properties were made in February and during these inspections weeds officers shared the link to the video with the landholders. Six months later follow up inspections were made and the landholders were asked if they had found the video useful. Eleven of the landholders had watched the video and seven of them had found it very useful and watched it more than once. The control of nasty weed on these properties was significantly better on these properties than on the other properties.

This presentation will also include the costs associated with developing and displaying the video including the ongoing in-kind labour costs.

**Keywords:** Youtube, social media, landholder, engagement