

Managing *Mimosa pigra* in Kakadu National Park: 30 years of flood, sweat and cheers

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Summary Kakadu National Park is Australia's premier protected area and one of the few World Heritage areas listed for both its natural and cultural values. Kakadu contains vast areas of seasonally inundated wetlands that support an outstanding abundance of biodiversity, particularly birds and fish. The wetlands provide critical resources for the Indigenous landowners and are also a major tourist attraction. Their listing under the Ramsar Wetlands Convention reflects the international importance of Kakadu's wetlands. Unfortunately, these wetlands are under significant threat from a range of weeds including *Mimosa pigra* L. (mimosa), a Weed of National Significance. Outbreaks of mimosa were first discovered in the early 1980s.

The response in the Park was rapid, appropriately resourced, consistent over time and well-monitored. The Park's mimosa management program has now been running for over 30 years, and has resulted in the removal of over 300,000 mimosa plants from the Park. As a result, Kakadu's World Heritage listed floodplains contain no large infestations and are a major contrast to neighbouring floodplains outside the Park which have been extensively invaded. This poster outlines the aims and approaches of the management programme that has been in place for thirty years ago, and will outline the key factors underpinning its success.

Keywords Kakadu, *Mimosa pigra*, Weed of National Significance, best practice weed management.