LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

North Burnett Regional Council area

2011- 2015

Version 4 Last edited 19-07-2012

Contents

Executive Summary

The North Burnett Regional Council local government area pest management plan has been developed for the benefit of the entire community. The expertise of many local stakeholders (including representatives of local and state government agencies, industry groups, environmental and other community groups, and private land owners) has been drawn on in planning for cooperative management of pests on all land within the regional boundaries.

The key objectives of the plan are to:

- Improve the use of the resources and expertise available for managing pests within the region
- To develop more strategic approaches to the control of pest plants and animals
- To reduce the environmental, social and economic impacts of pests
- To provide a documented basis for resource allocation more effectively and more efficiently
- To provide clear direction and responsibility for pest management
- To provide a clear definition of both Local Government and landowners responsibilities under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002;*
- To raise awareness of the potential of Class 1 pest plants and animals to infest region
- To raise awareness of aquatic pest plants and animals, e.g. Hymenachne, Water Hyacinth, and Tilapia

North Burnett Regional Council is actively facilitating the pest management planning process to ensure that all members of the community have consistent guidelines and priorities to follow and/or action when undertaking pest management and organisations can adopt the plan as their own to follow.

Acronyms

LH	Landholder
NBRC	North Burnett Regional Council
PMP	Pest Management Plan
LPO	Land Protection Officer – North Burnett Regional Council
DERM	Department of Environment and Resource Management
TMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DEEDI	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation
ALGAG	African Lovegrass Action Group
BMRG	Burnett Mary Regional Group
WDBF	Wild Dog Barrier Fence
BMP	Best Management Practice
ESA	Environmentally Significant Areas
BCCA	Burnett Catchment Care Association
QR National	Queensland Rail National

PART A: Introduction and background

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

To establish and promote the cooperative management of pest plants and pest animals by all stakeholders in the North Burnett Regional Council area.

1.2 Background

Pest plants and pest animals have economic, environmental and social impacts. For example impacts can include a reduction of the productive potential of the land, due to the competitive nature of the pests and the stress on existing flora and fauna. Pest plants and pest animals compete for resources displacing desirable plants and animals. They place stress on production by outcompeting or by destroying production outputs.

In 2008 six council areas (Biggenden, Eidsvold, Gayndah, Mt Perry, Monto and Mundubbera) were amalgamated to form the larger North Burnett Regional Council. All six council areas have a Local Government area pest management plan. These plans are now due to be replaced. They will be replaced with the one North Burnett Regional Council area pest management plan.

1.3 Commencement and duration

This is a four-year plan, from 2011 to 2015. The plan was approved by the North Burnett Regional Council on 19/04/11. The plan will remain in force until 2015 or until such time as a review establishes that this plan be extended, amended or revoked (see section 4 of the plan).

1.4 Area covered by the plan

The plan covers all land within the boundaries of North Burnett Regional Council, including state controlled land. The North Burnett Regional Council covers an area of almost 20,000 square kilometres and has a population of around 10,600. It encompasses the main townships of Biggenden, Eidsvold, Gayndah, Monto, Mount Perry and Mundubbera which serve around 25 villages and farming catchments.

The climate is sub-tropical and sub-humid with rainfall tending to more concentrated in the months from October to March. Frosts occur throughout the region, mainly in June to August. Average temperatures range from 5˚C to 32˚C, however temperature as high as 40˚C are experienced.

The plan addresses the management of exotic species declared under three declaration classes identified by the Act (refer to Appendix I) and model local laws, and other species identified as having significant local impacts.

2. Statutory and planning context

2.1 Legislative framework

The *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (the Act) provides legislative requirements for the management of weeds and pest animals throughout Queensland. The Act specifically requires the North Burnett Regional Council to develop, adopt and implement this plan as part of an integrated planning framework for managing pest plants and pest animals across Queensland. This draft plan has been prepared in conjunction with state government agencies and other stakeholders within the regional council and neighboring areas.

The plan sets strategic directions, desired outcomes and the objectives, actions and success criteria for achieving the desired outcomes. Priority pest programs for North Burnett Regional Council are also set out. The Act empowers the North Burnett Regional Council to exercise the relevant enforcement provisions.

2.2 Strategic links to other legislation and planning processes

- NBRC Corporate and Operational Plan
- Burnett Mary Regional Plan
- Wide Bay- Burnett Statutory Plan
- *Local Government Act* 2009
- *Land Act* 2004
- *Vegetation Management Act 1999* (e.g. permits for clearing native vegetation to control weeds)
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* (e.g. protection of dingoes in conservation areas)
- *Water Act 2000* (e.g. the impact of management activities in watercourses)
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (e.g. the release of contaminants when undertaking pest management actions)
- *Wild Rivers Act 2005* (e.g. permits for clearing native vegetation to control weeds)
- *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* and the *Land Title Act 1994* (e.g. managing road reserves that extend beyond identified state-controlled roads)
- *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* (e.g. providing seized pest animal with appropriate food, shelter and water)
- *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Queensland) Act 1994* (e.g. using pesticides appropriately).
- *Workplace Health and Safety Act.*

2.3 Pest management overview

Pest plant and pest animals cost Queensland more than $710 million every year in lost production and control costs. They also cause degradation of natural resources (including vegetation), threaten biodiversity values and interfere with human health and recreational activities.

North Burnett is situated in the upper part of the Callide, Fitzroy and Burnett River Catchments; non action of pest management can result in infestations in the lower Burnett Catchment, and Great Barrier Reef.

Reduced productivity in the North Burnett is resulting from increased infestations of broad scale pasture pest plants like Parthenium Weed, Giant Rats Tail Grass and African Lovegrass. Pest plants also result in degradation of the land resulting in long term reduced environmental values. Environmental values are also reduced with infestations of environmental weeds such as Cats Claw Creeper. Cats Claw Creeper is a class 3 pest plant now widespread in the riparian areas of North Burnett Regional Council.

Aquatic weeds including Hymenachne and Salvinia have a negative impact on waterway health and are threats to significant aquatic species such as the Queensland Lungfish and the White Throated Snapping Turtle. Aquatic pest plants invade nesting areas of the White Throated Snapping Turtle. Numbers of White Throated Snapping Turtle are declining and degradation of nesting sites will further impact their numbers.

Pest Plants such as Parthenium weed and Annual ragweed may cause human health issues. Pest Animals predate livestock and degrade land, resulting in production losses and environmental damage.

Pest plants and pest animals are a threat to production, waterway and environmental values, above are just some of the negative impacts. Implementation of the actions in this plan will assist in reducing the threats. Reduced action will result in lower environmental values and increased production losses.

3. Development, implementation and review

This plan is the first plan prepared by the North Burnett Regional Council under the Act. In accordance with section 31 of the Act, a local government area pest management plan has effect for a period of no more than four years.

Stakeholder and community consultation of the plan has involved;

1. Establish a working group.

A working group must be established to provide advice to the local government in relation to the preparation of its draft plan (S.27 (1) of the Act). A working group could include a wide cross-section of stakeholders. Representatives include state agencies (DERM, DAFF and DTMR), local government, QR, Burnett Mary Regional Group, NRM community groups (Burnett Catchment Care Association and Landcare), rural industry, business groups and indigenous communities. The North Burnett Regional Council/working group believes that the representation of relevant stakeholders listed under each strategic action, is appropriate and adequate in terms of achieving the outcome as stated by the action.

2. Develop a draft plan.

NBRC must prepare a draft LGAPMP for ALL declared pests in its area. This includes locally declared species. When preparing this plan NBRC must consider the principles of pest management, state pest management strategies, guidelines for pest management, plans for managing declared pests on state-controlled land in its area, interests of the local community.

3. Undertake community consultation.

NBRC must make the draft plan available for public inspection (free of charge) upon completion. Notice of a plan must be published in the local newspaper and written submissions from the public invited for 28 days afterwards. NBRC must consider all these submissions. Consultation was undertaken for the 28 days of February 2011.

4. Submit the draft plan for ministerial endorsement.

NBRC must submit the draft to the minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Queensland for consideration within 60 days of the end of the public submission period. If the minister is not satisfied with the LGAPMP, NBRC will be advised on what amendments are required.

If the Minister is satisfied with the LGAPMP, the Minister will advise the local government that it may adopt the plan. If required an assessment group may be formed to assist the Minister.

5. Adopt ministerial advice and implement the plan.

NBRC must (by resolution) adopt the pest management plan if the minister advises endorsement. The adopted plan must then be made available for public inspection (free of charge) at each office in both written and electronic form.

6. Review the plan.

Local governments may review or renew their plan at their own discretion. However two types of reviews are mandatory:

- an annual review at least three months prior to the start of each financial year
- a full review when a state pest management strategy is amended.

The draft plan was submitted to the Minister for Primary Industries, Fisheries and Rural and Regional Queensland on 25/10/12. The Minister was satisfied that the plan met the requirements of the Act, and on 15th March 2013 advised the Council to adopt it.

In keeping with sections 30 (2) and 32 of the Act, the Council has adopted the plan for implementation. The plan is available for public inspection in both written and electronic form at the Council's offices and libraries.

The plan will remain current until 19/04/2015**.** Annual action plans will be prepared each financial year to detail key actions, activities and programs for that year. Annual action plans will be reviewed annually, on or before 1st April, to monitor the effectiveness of the plan as required by section 33(2) of the Act. Monitoring and evaluation processes (including the measurement of actions against stated success criteria) are in place to ensure the effectiveness of the plan.

Any amendment to the plan will require its re-submission to the Minister for approval (s.34), and the old plan will be replaces upon the adoption of the new one.

PART B: Strategic program

4. Desired outcomes, strategic objectives and actions

4.1 Awareness and Education

Desired Outcome 1: Stakeholders are informed, knowledgeable and have ownership of pest plant and pest animal management			
Issue 4.1.1 Public awareness			
Strategic objective Undertake community, industry, agribusiness and government awareness of pests and their impacts	**Measure of success** The degree to which public awareness programs close public knowledge gaps		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Increase awareness of weed hygiene procedures and weed seed spread prevention	**NBRC**, DAFF,	Ongoing	
• Organise awareness raising activities – Weedbuster Week, – displays – shows – conferences/seminars/field days – other relevant events	**NBRC**, DAFF, BMRG, BCCA, Landcare, Agribusiness, Schools	Annually in September, Annual show days, Sale yard days. Target schools annually in spring	
• Undertake community awareness on pest issues through media and other opportunities/outlets e.g. press releases, website, distribution of pest factsheets, etc.	**NBRC**, DAFF, BMRG, BCCA, Landcare, Agribusiness, Schools	Annually in September, Annual show days, Sale yard days. Target schools annually in spring	
Issue 4.1.2 Education and Training			
Strategic objective Enhance stakeholder knowledge of pest impacts and improve skills in pest management	**Measure of success** The degree to which individuals and stakeholders pursue education and training		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Hold field days and workshops for community	**NBRC**, DAFF, BMRG,	September Annual,	

	BCCA, Landcare, Agribusiness, Schools	Show days, Sale yard days. Schools target in spring annually	
• Relevant work related accredited training of officers staff trained in new best practice management and all pest related information	**NBRC**, DAFF, BMRG, Landcare, Agribusiness	Ongoing and as required	
• Undertake pest management school education programs	**NBRC**, DAFF, BMRG, BCCA, Landcare, Agribusiness	Target schools in spring annually	
• On-ground Local Government pest management officers attend relevant training e.g. ○ SEQPAF ○ Qld Weeds Symposium ○ Pest Animal Symposium ○ DEEDI Local Government Training Workshop	**NBRC**, DTMR, DAFF	As required	
• Provide targeted training on various topics - weed hygiene, community functions, chemical use, roles and responsibilities property pest management planning and specific pest species.	**NBRC**, DAFF, BMRG, BCCA, Landcare, Agribusiness, Schools	Every 3-4 months	
Issue 4.1.3 Availability of Information			
Strategic objective To ensure information about pest plants and pest animals is available to all stakeholders	**Measure of success** The extent to which appropriate information is available to stakeholders		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Make the LGAPMP available to the community for viewing and comment	**NBRC**	Public submission period	
• Provide list of suitable local native alternative plants to introduced plant species	**Landcare**, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
• Include information packs (regarding pests) with rates notices	**NBRC**	Once a year at rates time	
• Make data / pest infestation available in a format that is useable (but within the Information Privacy Act) e.g. To view Urban District Maps for each shire (Town Planning Schemes), refer to the following link http://www.northburnett.qld.gov.au/?id=21	**NBRC**, DAFF, DTMR	Ongoing	

• Make information available on the website, newsletters and in other publicly accessible locations (factsheets in libraries & council office on display rack)	**NBRC**, DAFF, BMRG, BCCA, Agribusiness	ongoing	
• Implement current procedures for communicating with state government land managers and their lessees about pest management	**NBRC**, DAFF	Ongoing	

4.2 Reliable information

Desired Outcome 2: Improvement- Research about pests, and regular monitoring and evaluation of pest control activities, is necessary to improve pest management practices.

Issue 4.2.1 Data collection and assessment

Strategic objective Collect , use and make available data relevant to pest plant and pest animal management	**Measure of success** The extent to which data is collected and used in pest management		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Utilise a central database	**DAFF**, NBRC	2011 and ongoing	
• Develop/implement a recording/mapping system for declared pests	**NBRC**	2011	
• Collect, map and share (as relevant) pest information	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	2011 and ongoing	
• Contribute local pest data to the BQ Annual Pest Distribution Survey (state-wide mapping of all declared species)	**DAFF**, NBRC	As required	
• Facilitate information sharing between stakeholders (including the sharing of pest distribution data).	**DAFF**, NBRC	As required	
• Monitor, evaluate and report on the effectiveness of control	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	As required	

Issue 4.2.2 Biology and impacts			
Strategic objective Further the understanding of the biology, ecology and impacts of pest plants and pest animals	**Measure of success** The level of stakeholder understanding of pest biology, ecology, and impacts, including the costs of action and non-action		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Seek further research on biology, ecology and impacts of pests	**DAFF**, DERM	Ongoing	
• Biocontrol – Undertake field trials in the North Burnett – Assist in field trials as required	**NBRC**, BCCA, BMRG, Landcare, DAFF, DERM	Ongoing	
• Promote the use of competition planting for pest plant management and further research	**BCCA**, DEEDI, Landcare, BMRG	Ongoing	
• Consider the pest behavior (biology and ecology), pest impacts (economic, social and environmental) and pest control costs in the local declaration and prioritisation of pest species.	NBRC, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, **DAFF**, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Contribute information on local pest impacts as required	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	

Issue 4.2.3 Community attitudes			
Strategic objective To further the understanding of community attitudes to pest plant and pest animal management	**Measure of success** The extent to which community attitudes to pest management are understood		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Improve community attitudes to pests and pest control by offering incentives,	**NBRC**, BCCA, BMRG	Ongoing	

recognising good practices and correct chemical usage with awards			
• Provide information on what causes pest impacts (e.g. domestic dogs breeding with wild dogs)	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Undertake survey of community views on pest issues/initial surveys of community awareness and attitudes	**NBRC**, BMRG, BCCA	Annually	

4.3 Strategic directions

Desired Outcome 3: Strategic directions are established, maintained and owned by all stakeholders			
Issue 4.3.1 Planning			
Strategic objective Create and maintain a planning framework for pest plant and pest animal management	**Measure of success** The number of pest management plans at different levels incorporated into the planning framework		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Development of LGAPMP to suit and fit in with Wide Bay-Burnett Strategic plan and other plans, local people need ownership	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, Agribusiness, Local Indigenous Groups	4 year plan review	
• Ensure consistency between this plan and State Pest Plant and Animal Strategies and Guidelines, WONS plans, Queensland Biosecurity Strategy	**NBRC**, DAFF, QR,DTMR, DERM, Landcare, Agribusiness	4 year plan review	
• Involve all stakeholders when developing LGA Pest Management Plan i.e. PMP working group	**NBRC**, DERM, DTMR, DAFF, QR, BMRG, BCCA, Landcare, Agribusiness, Local Indigenous Groups	4 year plan review	
• Develop a plan that has a planning cycle including monitoring and reviewing	**NBRC**, BMRG, BCCA, DAFF, Agribusiness	Annually	
• Develop property pest management plans for high priority pests e.g. quarantine areas,	**NBRC**, DAFF, BMRG,	As required	

containment areas and long term management projects	Agribusiness, BCCA,		
• Share information with stakeholders involved in all relevant local planning.	**NBRC**, DAFF, DERM, QR, BMRG, BCCA, Landcare, Agribusiness, Local Indigenous Groups	Annually	
• Include the large landholding state agencies in planning	**NBRC**, DAFF	Annually	
Issue 4.3.2 Strategy management and coordination			
Strategic objective Implement, evaluate and review integrated pest plant and pest animal programs	**Measure of success** The degree of coordination in implementing, evaluating, and reviewing pest management plans		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Cooperate with other local government areas and stakeholders in reviewing and implementing annual action plans	**NBRC**, DAFF, BMRG, BCCA	As required	
• Annual review of annual action plan and update/amend as required	**NBRC**, BCCA, BMRG, DAFF, DERM,	Annual	
• Complete new LGAPMP three months before the expiry of its predecessor (s.29 (b))	**NBRC**, BCCA, QR, BMRG, DAFF, DERM, Landcare, Agribusiness	4 years	
• Implement LGAPMP (Strategic program – Part B) actions for priority pest plant and pest animal management (s.26(c); s.29(2) (b); s.32)	NBRC, BCCA, QR, BMRG, **DAFF**, DERM, Landcare, Agribusiness	ongoing	
• Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the LGAPMP against the success criteria (e.g. measures of success in Part B)	**NBRC**, BCCA, QR, BMRG, DAFF, DERM, Landcare, Agribusiness	4 years	
Issue 4.3.3 Resources			
Strategic objective Efficiently and adequately resource pest plant and pest animal management	**Measure of success** The proportion of pest management actions that are adequately resourced		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**

• Seek relevant funding and other resources e.g. volunteers, industry, private enterprise, environmental weeds and state agencies as required/available	**NBRC**, DAFF, DERM, QR, BMRG, BCCA, Landcare, Agribusiness	Annually and as available	
• Submit local government precepts (annual payments) to the Department of Employment, Economic development and Innovation (DEEDI) for services such as plague pest control, barrier fencing, research, extension.	**NBRC**	Annually	
• Charge fees to private landowners for pest management services (i.e. private works)	**NBRC**	As required	
• Share resources and knowledge with other stakeholders	**NBRC**, DERM, DTMR, DAFF, QR, BMRG, BCCA, Landcare, Agribusiness, Local Indigenous Groups	Ongoing	
• Commit to resourcing local pest management actions and allocate resources according to pest priorities	**NBRC**, DERM, DTMR, DAFF, QR, BMRG, BCCA, Landcare, Agribusiness, Local Indigenous Groups	Ongoing	

Issue 4.3.4 Holistic Management			
Strategic objective To integrate pest management planning with other government, community, and industry planning	**Measure of success** The extent to which pest management actions are integrated with planning at different levels		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Ensure consistency between NBRC Local Government Area Pest Management Plan and surrounding LGAPMPs other Local Governments, BMRG, State agencies and stakeholders	**NBRC**, BMRG, BCCA, DAFF	Ongoing and annual review	
• Require pest management actions be incorporated into other relevant plans e.g. prevention of weed spread, planting of non invasive species, fencing refuge sites.	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	

4.4 Prevention, eradication and containment

Desired Outcome 4: Introduction, spread and establishment of pest plants and animals is prevented			
Issue 4.4.1 Prevention of introduction			
Strategic objective Prevent the introduction of new pest plants and pest animals	**Measure of success** The extent to which the introduction of new pest is prevented		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Undertake regular inspections of nurseries, local markets and pet shops	**DAFF**, NBRC	Ongoing	
• Advise Biosecurity Queensland of all Class 1 pest plant and animal reports	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Promote the use of Weed Hygiene Declaration forms to help prevent new infestations of Class 1's, Parthenium Weed, Weedy Sporobolus and Prickly Acacia	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Undertake a regular property pest inspection survey program	**NBRC**	Ongoing	
• Regular inspections of on-site users (including service providers, cattle trucks, nurseries, main roads etc.)	**DAFF**, NBRC	Ongoing	
• Wash down facilities; – Undertake washdown facilities review; what are they catching, who uses it the most, # users per day. – Encourage landowners to provide washdown areas – Encourage high risk stakeholders to utilize washdown areas – New washdowns; lead by example, develop/implement Local Government internal procedures. – Develop and implement improvements to existing washdown areas	**DAFF**, NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	

• Target education and awareness resources to new residents to region	**DAFF**, NBRC	Ongoing	
• Ensure adequate staff and resources are allocated to pest management	**DAFF**, NBRC, Contractors	Ongoing	
• Ensure well resourced, trained and accredited pest management staff	**DAFF**, NBRC, Contractors	Ongoing	
Issue 4.4.2 Early detection and eradication			
Strategic objective Prevent the local establishment of new pest plants and pest animals	**Measure of success** The extent to which the local establishment of new pests is prevented		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Encourage land owners to report any new infestations	**Landowners**	Ongoing	
• Develop early targeted response program	**DAFF**, NBRC, Contractors	2011	
• Prioritise pests for early detection and eradication	**DAFF**, NBRC, BCCA, BMRG, Landholders		
• Implement survey /monitoring programs – Ensure regular property inspections are undertaken	**DAFF**, NBRC, Contractors	Ongoing	
• Ensure well resourced and trained pest management staff	**DAFF**, NBRC, Contractors	Ongoing	
• Implement emergency quarantine procedures (Class 1 and high priority Class 2) if required	**DAFF**, NBRC, Contractors	As required	
• Rapid response to isolated, outlying pest plant infestations	**DAFF**, NBRC, Contractors	Ongoing	
• Develop a rapid response program for handling new infestations of Class 2 pests not common in the local area	**NBRC**, DAFF	2011	
Issue 4.4.3 Containment			
Strategic objective Minimise the spread of pest plants and pest animals to new areas	**Measure of success** The extent to which established pests are prevented from spreading		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Target priority Class 2 pest plants and animals for eradication, reduction and containment	**NBRC**, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR,	Ongoing	

	QR, Landcare, Agribusiness,		
• Encourage use of weed hygiene declaration forms	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Run weed awareness programs (e.g. Weedbuster week)	**NBRC**, DAFF, Landcare	Ongoing	
• Encourage weed spread prevention practices	**NBRC**, DAFF, Landcare	Ongoing	
• Encourage use private and public wash down facilities	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Use mapping and other records (photo points) to identify and record pest infestations.	**NBRC**, DAFF, other relevant Stakeholders	Ongoing	
• Undertake and participate in coordinated pest management programs with emphasis on source areas	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	

4.5 Effective integrated systems

Desired Outcome 5: Integrated systems for managing the impacts of established pest plants and pest animals are developed and widely implemented			
Issue 4.5.1 Development of management practices			
Strategic objective Develop new, and improve existing, pest plant and pest animal management practices	**Measure of success** The extent to which local pest management practices are developed and improved		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Develop Area or Species Specific pest management plans where required	**NBRC**, BCCA. BMRG, DAFF, Landowners	As required	
• Contribute to developing local best practice	**NBRC**, DAFF, BCCA. BMRG, Landowners, Landcare	Ongoing	
• Implement and utilise existing best practice management publications	**NBRC**, BMRG, BCCA, DAFF, Landowners, Landcare	Ongoing	
• Provide demonstration sites for weed management	**NBRC**, Landowners	As required	
• Notify relevant agencies of research gaps	**NBRC**, DAFF, BMRG, BCCA, Landowners, Landcare	As required	
• Assist in research trials as required	**NBRC**, BMRG, BCCA, DAFF, Landowners , Landcare	As required	
• Document and communicate effective new pest management techniques/methods	**DAFF**, NBRC, Landcare, Agforce, BMRG, BCCA, Landcare	As required	
• Assist in research projects where appropriate	**DAFF**, NBRC, BMRG, BCCA, Landowners, Landcare	As required	
• Identify areas for future research	**DAFF**, NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Issue 4.5.2 Adoption of management practices			
Strategic objective	**Measure of success**		

Adopt and promote best practice in pest plant and pest animal management	The extent to which best practice is adopted		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Target strategic areas when conducting pest management programs	**DAFF**, NBRC	Ongoing	
• Ensure other agency pest management officers are provided appropriate training in pest management techniques/methods	Relevant State Agencies, **DAFF**, NBRC	As required	
• Implement best practice management techniques	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Ensure land management practices compliment/enhance pest management programs	NBRC, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, **DAFF**, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Maintain accurate electronic mapping data	**DAFF**, NBRC, BMRG, other Relevant Stakeholders	Ongoing	
• Distribute best practice management publications to community/relevant stakeholders	**DAFF**, NBRC, BMRG, BCCA, Landcare	As required	
• Distribute best practice publications at information outlets, relevant shows/events, and as part of pest survey programs	**DAFF**, NBRC, State Government, BMRG, BCCA, Landcare, other Relevant Stakeholders	As required	
• Maintain accurate records of pest management activities	**DAFF**, NBRC, BMRG, BCCA, All relevant Govt Agencies	As required	
• Evaluate and monitor successes/failures of pest management programs	**DAFF**, NBRC, , BMRG	Ongoing	
Issue 4.5.3 Population and impact management			
Strategic objective Reduce pest populations and impacts	**Measure of success** The extent to which the populations and impacts of established pests		

	are reduced		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Develop and maintain databases/mapping to measure success and conduct spatial analysis	**DAFF**, NBRC, BMRG, BCCA, DERM	Ongoing	
• Organise relevant field days and provide stakeholders with relevant information	**NBRC**, DAFF, BCCA, BMRG, Landcare	Ongoing	
• Participate in coordinated pest plant and animal management programs	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Encourage the formation of local control/management groups	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Promote the benefits of integrated pest management	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Promote responsible pet ownership	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Restrict pest animal access to disposal/refuse sites	**NBRC**	Ongoing	
• Coordinate impact reduction programs for established pest plants and pest animals.	**NBRC**, DAFF	Ongoing	
• Distribute biological control agents and assist with research	**NBRC**, DAFF	Ongoing	

• Develop and undertake coordinated pest animal management programs	**NBRC**, DAFF	Ongoing	
• Coordinate strategic control programs for high priority pest species	**NBRC**, DAFF	Ongoing	
• Timing of control programs to target pest biology/ecology	NBRC, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, **DAFF**, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Support the adoption and use of pest mapping software	NBRC, **DAFF**, BMRG, State Government	Ongoing	

Issue 4.5.4 Environmentally significant areas			
Strategic objective Protect environmentally significant areas from pest plants and pest animals	**Measure of success** The degree of protection afforded to environmentally significant areas by pest management programs		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Identify environmentally significant areas within the North Burnett Local Government area	**NBRC**, DAFF, BMRG, BCCA, DERM	2011	
• Educate the community on the importance of managing pests to ensure biodiversity in environmentally significant areas	**NBRC**, DAFF, BMRG, BCCA, DERM	Ongoing	
• Implement management programs if environmentally significant areas are threatened by pest plants and/or animals	**NBRC**, DAFF, BMRG, BCCA, DERM	Ongoing	
• Undertake pest management programs within strategically located environmentally significant areas	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Lobby State agencies to fund pest control programs in environmentally significant areas	NBRC, **DERM**, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups,	Ongoing	

	Agribusiness, Business Groups		
• Nominate new environmentally significant areas within the North Burnett Local Government area, when relevant	**NBRC**, other Relevant Stakeholders	Ongoing	
Issue 4.5.4 Incentives			
Strategic objective To offer incentives to stakeholders for practicing pest management	**Measure of success** The extent to which incentives enhance pest management		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Lobby state and federal government to provide incentives	NBRC, **DERM**, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	2011	
• Bounty payment for wild dog scalps	**NBRC**	Ongoing	
• Free-of-charge assistance with the development of property pest management plans as required	**NBRC**, DAFF, BCCA, BMRG	Ongoing	
• Lobby Government for financial incentives for land owners planting competitive pastures to inhibit/compete with pest infestations.	**NBRC**, BCCA, BMRG	Ongoing	

4.6 Commitment and partnerships

Desired Outcome 6: All stakeholders are committed to and undertake coordinated management of pest plants and pest animals			
Issue 4.6.1 Long-term commitment			
Strategic objective Establish long-term stakeholder commitment to pest plant and pest animal management	**Measure of success** The proportion of stakeholders working in partnership on long-term pest management		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Establish partnerships for local pest plant and pest animal management	**DAFF**, NBRC, BMRG,	Ongoing	

	Landcare, BCCA, other community groups, DERM, DTMR, & all other Land Owners, QR		
• Promote the benefits of pest management which include economic, social and environmental benefits	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Implement incentives schemes to obtain commitment	**BMRG**, NBRC, Landcare	2011	
• Assist in the development of property pest management plans as required	**NBRC**, DAFF, BCCA, Land owners	As required	
• Encourage all stakeholders to adopt and implement this plan and to manage pest plants and pest animals	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Encourage collaboration and establish networks to strategically manage pests, share knowledge and efficiencies	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Review current Agency policies in consultation with stakeholders for management of state controlled land to prevent proliferation of pest plants and pest animals	**DAFF**, DEEDI, DERM, TMR, FPQ, QR, State Land Pest Management Committee, relevant Landowners	As required	
• Implementation of agreed property pest management plan is required otherwise compliance action will be taken	**NBRC**, DAFF	As required	
• Undertake regular pest surveys	**NBRC**, DAFF	Ongoing	
• Target school events for pest management education and awareness	**NBRC**, DAFF, BMRG,	Ongoing	

	BCCA, Landcare		
• Ensure relevant staff receive appropriate training	**DAFF**, NBRC, Other Organisations with pest management staff	As required	
• Implement legislation as required	**DAFF**, NBRC	Ongoing	
• Implement compliance action as required	**NBRC**, DAFF	Ongoing	
Issue 4.6.2 Roles and Responsibilities			
Strategic objective Establish roles and responsibilities for pest management that are accepted by all stakeholders	**Measure of success** The extent of agreed actions undertaken by responsible stakeholders		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Establish a working group of key stakeholders to develop, implement and review the Annual Action Plan	**NBRC**	2010	
• Clearly define roles and responsibilities in this plan and make available to all stakeholders	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF	2010-11	
• All land owners to be aware of and comply with their responsibilities	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Promotion of land owner responsibilities in relation to pest management	**NBRC**, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
• Annual review of the current Pest Management Plan with key stakeholders	**NBRC**, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, DAFF, DERM	Annually	
• Organise timely media reminding land owners of their responsibilities	**NBRC**, DAFF	Annually	
• Advise/communicate stakeholder roles and responsibilities through pest management networks, forums, conferences, extension activities and material	**NBRC**, DAFF	Ongoing	
• Use the Memorandum of Understanding as a guide to determine roles and	**NBRC**, DAFF, BMRG	20??	

responsibilities between DAFF, LGAQ and Regional Groups Collective			
Issue 4.6.3 Compliance and enforcement			
Strategic objective Ensure compliance with the Act in pest plant and pest animal management	**Measure of success** The extent to which stakeholders comply with and enforce the Act		
Strategic actions	**By whom** (lead agency in bold)	**When**	**Status**
• Develop procedures for assessing and declaring pest species under model local law	**NBRC**	2011	
• Develop and implement a compliance program with a communication and education function	**DAFF**, NBRC	2011- Ongoing	
• Create a register of authorised local government officers and other qualified contractors	**NBRC**	2011	
• Establish and maintain compliance officer networks	**NBRC**, DAFF	Ongoing	
• Regular inspection and pest survey programs	**NBRC**, DAFF	Ongoing	
• Undertake compliance action as required	**NBRC**, DAFF	As required	
• Ensure pest management officers are trained in compliance procedures	**NBRC**, DAFF	Ongoing	
• Ensure relevant officers are authorised persons	**NBRC**, DAFF	Ongoing	
• Ensure compliance program is consistent with legislation	**NBRC**, DAFF	Ongoing	
• Implement and comply with the *Land Protection (Pest & Stock Route Management) Act 2002*	DAFF, **NBRC,** DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	

- PART C: Pest-specific management programs

This part of the plan sets out the four-year programs for the high priority pest plant and pest animals identified for the North Burnett Regional Council.

5. Overview of pest management priorities

In the preparation of this plan, the North Burnett Regional Council undertook a prioritisation process for the management of species that area present in the region and legislated for management under the Act, or are deemed to pose a significant local threat.

The management of these species has been prioritised as either a very high priority, high priority, medium priority or low priority. The priority given to the management of a species is based upon threat, distribution and declaration status. In particular, the:

- Potential detrimental impact to the region of not doing anything to control the pest
- Beneficial impact of spending money now to control the pest

The achievability of control given finite resources among all stakeholders has also been considered. Options regarding achievability of control are:

a) Exclusion from entering the region
b) Eradication of isolated, strategic infestations/populations
c) Reduction and Containment within the specified areas
d) Broad scale management - Pest Plants- with biological control or fire/protection of strategic areas.

-Pest Animals- with baiting, other control methods

For the very high and high priority pest plant and pest animal species, species specific management programs have been prepared and are set out in section 7 of the plan. The management of species identified as medium or low priority will be addressed as time and resources permit or in conjunction with the implementation of the strategic (general) programs.

5.1 Pest management priorities

Management priorities for pest plants

	Pest Present in Area	Pest Impact	Achievability	Pest Priority
Class 1				
Acacias non-indigenous to Australia *Acacia spp.* Excl Mimosa Bush	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	b. eradication	**Very High priority**
Alligator weed *Alternanthera philoxeroideas*	No	Economic, Environmental & Social	a. exclusion	**Very High priority**
Chilean needle grass *Nassella neesiana*	No	Economic, Environmental & Social	a. exclusion	**Very High priority**
Class 1- various species	No	Economic, Environmental & Social	a. exclusion	**Very High priority**
Honey Locust *Gleditsia spp.*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	b. eradication	**Very High priority**
Hudson Pear *Cylindropuntia tunicata*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	b. eradication	**Very High priority**
Yellow Ginger *H. flavescens*	Unknown	Economic, Environmental & Social	b. eradication	**Very High priority**
Class 2				
African Boxthorn *Lycium ferocissimum*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	b. eradication	**High Priority**
American Rats Tail Grass *Sporobolus jacquemontii*	Yes	Economic, Environmental	c. Reduce &contain	Low Priority
Annual Ragweed *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. Reduce &contain	Medium Priority
Cabomba *Cabomba* spp.	No	Economic, Environmental & Social	a. exclusion	**High Priority**
Chinee Apple *Ziziphus mauritiana*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	b. eradication	**High Priority**
Fire Weed *Senecio madagascariensis*	No	Economic, Environmental & Social	a. exclusion	**High priority**
Giant Parramatta Grass *Sporobolus fertilis*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. Reduce &contain	Medium Priority
Giant Rats Tail Grass	Yes	Economic, Environmental	c. Reduce &contain	**Very High Priority**

Sporobolus pyramidalis & natalensis		& Social		
Groundsel Bush *Baccharis halimifolia*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. Reduce &contain	Medium Priority
Harrisia Cactus *Harrisia martinii*	No	Economic, Environmental & Social	a. exclusion	**High Priority**
Hymenachne *Hymenachne amplexicaulis*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. Reduce &contain	**High Priority**
Mesquites *Prosopis spp*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	b. eradication	**Very High Priority**
Mother of Millions *Bryophyllum delagoense;* syn. *Bryophyllum tubiflorum*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Medium priority
Parkinsonia *Parkinsonia aculeata*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	b. eradication	**Very High priority**
Parramatta Grass *Sporobolus africanus*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. Reduce &contain	Medium Priority
Parthenium Weed *Parthenium hysterophorus*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. Reduce &contain	**Very High priority**
Prickly Acacia *Acacia nilotica*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	b. eradication	**Very High priority**
Prickly Pear *Opuntia stricta*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Low priority
Rubber Vine *Cryptostegia grandiflora*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. Reduce &contain	**Very High priority**
Salvinia *Salvinia molesta*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	**High Priority**
Water Hyacinth *Eichhornia crassipes*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	b. eradication	**Very High priority**
Water Lettuce *Pistia stratiotes*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	b. eradication	**High Priority**
Class 3				
African Fountain Grass *Pennisetum setaceum*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. Reduce &contain	Medium Priority
Balloon Vine *Cardiospermum grandiflorum*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Low priority
Broad Leaf Pepper Tree	Yes	Economic, Environmental	d. broadscale	Low priority

Schinus terebinthifolius		& Social	management	
Cats Claw Creeper *Macfadyena unguis-cati*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	**High priority- for awareness**
Chinese Celtis *Celtis sinensis*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Low priority
Climbing Asparagus Fern *Asparagus africanus*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Low priority
Creeping Lantana *Lantana montevidensis*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	**High priority- for Research**
Dutchman's Pipe *Aristolochia* spp.	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Low priority
Kahili Ginger Hedychium gardnerianum	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. Reduce &contain	Medium priority
White Ginger H. coronarium	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. Reduce &contain	Medium priority
Ground Asparagus Fern *Asparagus aethiopicus 'Sprengeri'*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Low priority
Lantana *Lantana camara*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Medium Priority
Madeira Vine *Anredera cordifolia*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Low priority
Tecoma/Yellow bells *Tecoma stans*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. Reduce &contain	Medium priority
Undeclared or locally declared				
African Lovegrass *Eragrostis curvula*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. Reduce &contain	**High Priority**
Bathurst Burr *Xanthium spinosum*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Low Priority
Blue Heliotrope *Heliotropium amplexicaule*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	**High Priority**
Geisha Girl *Duranta sp.*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	**High Priority**- for awareness
Galvanised Burr	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. Reduce & contain	Medium priority
Grader Grass *Themeda quadrivalvis*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Medium priority

Green Cestrum *Cestrum parqui*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. Reduce &contain	**High Priority**
Leucaena *Leucaena leucocephala*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Low priority
Noogoora Burr *Xanthium occidentale*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Low priority
Thatch grass *Hyparrhenia rufa*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Low Priority
Saffron Thistle	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Low priority

Management priorities for pest animals

	Pest Present in Area	Pest Impact	Achievability	Pest Priority
Class 1				
Class 1- Various species	No	Economic, Environmental & Social	a. exclusion	**Very high priority**
Class 2				
Wild Dog *Canis familiaris*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	**High Priority**
Feral Pigs *Sus scrofa*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	**Very High Priority**
Plague Locusts	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	**High Priority**
Feral Cats *Felis catus*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	**High Priority**
Rabbits (domestic and wild) *Oryctolagus cuniculus*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	**High Priority**

Fox *Vulpes vulpes*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Medium Priority
Feral Goats *Capra hircus*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. containment	Medium priority
Feral Deer (Feral Chital, Feral Rusa)	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. containment	Medium Priority
Class 3				
Feral Deer (Fallow)	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. containment	Low priority
Feral Deer (Red)	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	c. containment	Low priority
Declared under Fishery Act 1994				
Feral Fish- various species	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Medium Priority
Undeclared or locally declared				
Hare *Lepus europaeus occidentalis*	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Low priority
Mice- plaque proportions	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Low priority
Grass hoppers- plaque proportions	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Low priority
Wild Horses	Yes	Economic, Environmental & Social	d. broadscale management	Low priority

7. High Priority pest plant and pest animals programs

Pest Plants

7.1.1 Pest plant species: Acacias non-indigenous to Australia (*Acacia spp.)*

Background
A Class 1 pest is not commonly present in Queensland and, if introduced, would cause an adverse economic, environmental or social impact. Class 1 pests established in Queensland are subject to eradication from the state. Landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 1 pests. (Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 and Regulation 2003.

Species of Acacia

Local Distribution	**Management priority**
Presence not confirmed	It is considered a high priority to prevent the introduction and establishment of Class 1 Pest Plants in the region.

Operational objectives:
To prevent the introduction of Class 1 pest plants

Operational Actions	**By whom**	**When**	**Status**
Control Program implemented when required	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise Class 1 pest plants and help prevent their spread	DAFF, NBRC, BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens and ponds	DAFF, NBRC, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	As required	
Survey, map and monitor Class 1 pest plant infestations in region and adjoining areas and areas at risk of threat	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Develop and implement a system including encouraging landholders to report all pest plant sightings/complaints to the local Biosecurity Officer	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Validate reports of new pests	NBRC, DAFF	As required	

Keep up-to-date with research on the management of Class 1 plant pests	DAFF, NBRC, Agribusiness	As required	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Use emergency quarantine notices to limit the spread of new, or infestation of, Class 1 weeds	DAFF, NBRC	As required	

7.1.2 Pest plant species: Alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroideas)*

Background

A Class 1 pest is not commonly present in Queensland and, if introduced, would cause an adverse economic, environmental or social impact. Class 1 pests established in Queensland are subject to eradication from the state. Landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 1 pests. (Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 and Regulation 2003.

Local Distribution	**Management priority**
Not currently known to be present in North Burnett Regional Council area.	It is considered a high priority to prevent the introduction and establishment of Class 1 Pest Plants in the region.

Operational objectives:

To prevent the introduction of Class 1 pest plants

Operational Actions	**By whom**	**When**	**Status**
Implement eradication program	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise Class 1 pest plants and help prevent their spread	DAFF, NBRC, BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens and ponds	DAFF, NBRC, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	As required	
Survey, map and monitor Class 1 pest plant infestations in region and adjoining areas and areas at risk of threat	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Implement a system to report all pest plant sightings/complaints to the local Biosecurity Officer	DAFF, NBRC	As required	

Validate reports of new pests	NBRC, DAFF	As required	
Keep up-to-date with research on the management of Class 1 plant pests	DAFF, NBRC, Agribusiness	As required	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Use emergency quarantine notices to limit the spread of new, or infestation of, Class 1 weeds	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Implement Aquatic Weed Control Plan	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	ongoing	

7.1.3Pest plant species: Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana)*

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland

Background

A Class 1 pest is not commonly present in Queensland and, if introduced, would cause an adverse economic, environmental or social impact. Class 1 pests established in Queensland are subject to eradication from the state. Landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 1 pests. (Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 and Regulation 2003.

Local Distribution	**Management priority**
Not currently known to be present in North Burnett Regional Council area.	It is considered a high priority to prevent the introduction and establishment of Class 1 Pest Plants in the region.

Operational objectives:

To prevent the introduction of Class 1 pest plants

Operational Actions	**By whom**	**When**	**Status**
Implement eradication program	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners (especially at Equine activities) in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise Class 1 pest plants and help prevent their spread	DAFF, NBRC, BCCA, BMRG	As required	

Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens and ponds	DAFF, NBRC, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	As required	
Survey, map and monitor Class 1 pest plant infestations in region and adjoining areas and areas at risk of threat	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Develop a system to report all pest plant sightings/complaints to the local Biosecurity Officer	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Validate reports of new pests	NBRC, DAFF	As required	
Keep up-to-date with research on the management of Class 1 plant pests	DAFF, NBRC, Agribusiness	As required	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Use emergency quarantine notices to limit the spread of new, or infestation of, Class 1 weeds	DAFF, NBRC	As required	

7.1.4 Pest plant species: Class 1- various species

Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) – Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland

Background

A Class 1 pest is not commonly present in Queensland and, if introduced, would cause an adverse economic, environmental or social impact. Class 1 pests established in Queensland are subject to eradication from the state. Landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 1 pests. (Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 and Regulation 2003.

Local Distribution	**Management priority**
Not currently known to be present in North Burnett Regional Council area.	It is considered a high priority to prevent the introduction and establishment of Class 1 Pest Plants in the region.

Operational objectives:

To prevent the introduction of Class 1 pest plants

Operational Actions	**By whom**	**When**	**Status**
Land holders to control populations on their own properties	Landowners	As required	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise Class 1	DAFF, NBRC, BCCA,	As required	

pest plants and help prevent their spread	BMRG		
Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens and ponds	DAFF, NBRC, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	As required	
Survey, map and monitor Class 1 pest plant infestations in region and adjoining areas and areas at risk of threat	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Implement a system to report all pest plant sightings/complaints to the local Biosecurity Officer	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Validate reports of new pests	NBRC, DAFF	As required	
Keep up-to-date with research on the management of Class 1 plant pests	DAFF, NBRC, Agribusiness	As required	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Use emergency quarantine notices to limit the spread of new, or infestation of, Class 1 weeds	DAFF, NBRC	As required	

7.1.5 Pest plant species: Honey Locust *(Gleditsia spp.)*

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland

Background

Honey locust is not commonly present in Queensland and could cause an adverse economic, environmental or social impact. Class 1 pests established in Queensland are subject to eradication from the state. Landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 1 pests. (Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 and Regulation 2003.

Local Distribution

Known to be present in the Monto area.

Management priority

It is considered a high priority to prevent the introduction and establishment of Class 1 Pest Plants in the region.

Operational objectives:

To prevent the introduction of Class 1 pest plants

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Land holders to control populations on their own properties	Land owners	As required	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute	DAFF, NBRC, BCCA,	As required	

best practice information	BMRG		
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise Class 1 pest plants and help prevent their spread	DAFF, NBRC, BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens and ponds.	DAFF, NBRC, BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Survey, map and monitor Class 1 pest plant infestations in region and adjoining areas and areas at risk of threat	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Implement a system to report all pest plant sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC- LPO coordinator	As required	
Validate reports of new pests	NBRC, DAFF	As required	
Keep up-to-date with research on the management of Class 1 plant pests	DAFF, NBRC, Agribusiness	As required	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Use emergency quarantine notices to limit the spread of new, or infestation of, Class 1 weeds	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Undertake co-operative control programs with landowners	Landowner, NBRC, DAFF	As required	

7.1.6 Pest plant species: Hudson Pear (*Cylindropuntia tunicata)*

Background

Hudson Pear is not commonly present in Queensland and could cause an adverse economic, environmental or social impact. Class 1 pests established in Queensland are subject to eradication from the state. Landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 1 pests. (Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 and Regulation 2003.

Local Distribution

Known to be present near Mundubbera township.

Management priority

It is considered a high priority to prevent the introduction and establishment of Class 1 Pest Plants in the region.

Operational objectives:

To prevent the introduction of Class 1 pest plants.

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Land owners to control populations on their own properties	Landowners, DAFF,	As required	

	NBRC		
Assist with eradication program on private property	DAFF, NBRC	Twice yearly	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise Class 1 pest plants and help prevent their spread	DAFF, NBRC, BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens and ponds	DAFF, NBRC, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	As required	
Survey, map and monitor Class 1 pest plant infestations in region and adjoining areas and areas at risk of threat	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Implement a system to report all pest plant sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC- LPO coordinator	As required	
Validate reports of new pests	NBRC, DAFF	As required	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	DAFF, NBRC, Agribusiness	As required	
Use emergency quarantine notices to limit the spread of new, or infestation of, Class 1 weeds	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Undertake co-operative control programs with land owners	Land owner, NBRC, DAFF	As required	

7.1.7 Pest plant species: Yellow Ginger (*H. flavescens*)

Background

A Class 1 pest is not commonly present in Queensland and, if introduced, would cause an adverse economic, environmental or social impact. Class 1 pests established in Queensland are subject to eradication from the state. Landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 1 pests. (Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 and Regulation 2003.

© The State of Queensland, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, 2012

Local Distribution

Not currently known to be present in North Burnett Regional Council area.

Management priority

It is considered a high priority to prevent the introduction and establishment of Class 1 Pest Plants in the region.

Operational objectives:

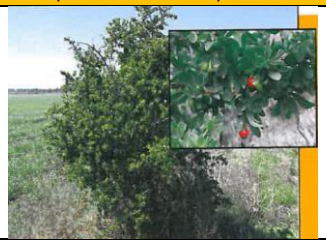
To prevent the introduction of Class 1 pest plants

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Land holders to control populations on their own properties	Land owners, BQ, NBRC	As required	
Implement an eradication program	BQ, NBRC	As required	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	BQ, NBRC, BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise Class 1 pest plants and help prevent their spread	BQ, NBRC, BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens and ponds	BQ, NBRC and WG	As required	
Survey, map and monitor Class 1 pest plant infestations in shires and adjoining areas and areas at risk of threat	BQ, NBRC	As required	
Implement a system to report all pest plant sightings/complaints to the local Biosecurity Officer	BQ, NBRC	As required	
Validate reports of new pests	NBRC, BQ	As required	
Keep up-to-date with research on the management of Class 1 plant pests	BQ, NBRC, Agribusiness	As required	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	BQ, NBRC	As required	
Use emergency quarantine notices to limit the spread of new, or infestation of, Class 1 weeds	BQ, NBRC	As required	
Implement Terrestrial Weed Control Plan	DAFF, NBRC, DERM, BMRG, BCCA,	ongoing	

	DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups		

7.1.7 Pest plant species: African Boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum)*

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland



Background

The African Boxthorn is distinguished by rigid branches with side branches mostly longer than 1 cm and is spread by seed. Fruit is commonly eaten by foxes and birds and viable seeds are excreted.

Local Distribution	**Management priority**
Monto district	The African Boxthorn is now a serious weed, particularly on neglected land in arid temperate Australia. May become refuges for feral animals. It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for exclusion.

Operational objectives:

To manage the economic and environmental impacts of these plants by the containment and reduction of new and existing infestations

To prevent the spread into un-infested areas

Operational Actions	**By whom**	**When**	**Status**
Land owners to control infestations on their own properties	Land owners , NBRC, BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Collate and distribute best practice information to land managers	NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	Land owners , NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Survey, map and monitor infestations in region and adjoining areas at risk of threat	Land owners , NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestation, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Develop a system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	Landowners, NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Validate reports of a new pest	Landowners, NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	

Develop and implement a control management program for infestations on local government managed lands	NBRC	As required	
Keep up-to-date with research on the management of these plants	Landowners, NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for these plants	Landowners, NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Undertake co-operative control programs with landowners	Landowner, NBRC	As required	

7.1.8 Pest plant species: Cabomba (*Cabomba* spp.)

Background

Cabomba is a submerged aquatic plant that forms dense underwater stands capable of choking waterways. It was introduced from the Americas in the 1960's as a pond and aquarium plant. *Cabomba caroliniana* is listed as a Weed of National Significance (WONS). Cabomba infestations are currently restricted to a small number of water bodies in coastal Queensland; however, Cabomba has the potential to spread into most catchments in Queensland. The primary means of spread is by deliberate release or unintentional introduction by contaminated watercraft equipment and via flooding events.

Prolific Cabomba growth can prevent recreational activities, displace native plants and wildlife, reduce water quality, interfere with infrastructure and reticulation systems, and significantly reduce the capacity of water storage facilities. While the total eradication of Cabomba from Queensland is unlikely, preventing its spread is feasible.

An Aquatic Weed control strategic plan has been developed for the Burnett, Kolan, Barker, Elliot, Gregory and Isis catchments. This strategy is enclosed as attachment

Local Distribution

Cabomba is currently not identified in the Region; its non-introduction is, however, determined to be of a high priority and as such will be included in Local Government Area Pest Management Planning

Management priority

Cabomba is a Weed of National Significance (WONS) and is declared a Class 2 Pest Plant under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*. It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for exclusion.

Operational objectives:

To prevent the introduction Cabomba into the Region.

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Support the implementation of the Aquatic weed Control Strategic plan for the Burnett, Kolan, Barker, Elliot, Gregory and Isis catchments.	DAFF, NBRC, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local	Ongoing	

	Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups		
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties.	Landowners	Ongoing	
Landowners, and all stakeholders, to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent Cabomba becoming established or causing nuisance on their property.	Landowners DAFF, NBRC, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestation, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, BMRG	Ongoing,	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise Cabomba and help prevent its spread	NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, BMRG	Ongoing	
Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens and ponds	NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, BMRG	Ongoing	
Survey, map and monitor weed infestations/populations in region and adjoining areas at risk of pest plant threat	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Validate reports of Cabomba infestations	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Keep up-to-date with research on the management of Cabomba	DAFF, NBRC, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Limit pest spread by the implementation of hygiene and prevention practices	DAFF, NBRC, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness,	Ongoing	

	Business Groups		
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Use emergency quarantine notices to limit the introduction/spread of infestations of Cabomba	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	

7.1.9 Pest plant species: Chinee apple (*Ziziphus mauritiana*)

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland

Background

Native to southern Asia and eastern Africa, chinee apple (*Ziziphus mauritiana*) was first recorded in the Torres Strait in 1863 and Townsville in 1916. It is widespread in North Queensland, mainly around the areas associated with mining early last century.

Local Distribution

Isolated infestations found near Mundubbera and Biggenden

Management priority

Chinee apple has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for eradication

Operational objectives:

To manage the economic and environmental impacts of these plants by the containment and reduction of new and existing infestations

To prevent the spread into un-infested areas

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	Landowners, NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Collate and distribute best practice information to land managers	Landowners, NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	Landowners, NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Survey, map and monitor infestations in region and adjoining areas at risk of threat	Landowners, NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestation, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Develop a system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	Landowners, NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Validate reports of a new pest	Landowners, NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Develop and implement a control management program for infestations on local government managed	DAFF, NBRC,	As required	

lands	Landowners		
Keep up-to-date with research on the management of these plants	Landowners, NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for these plants	Landowners, NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Undertake co-operative control programs with landowners	Landholder, NBRC, DAFF	As required	

7.1.10 Pest plant species: Fire Weed (*Senecio madagascariensis)*

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland

Background

Fireweed is a pasture weed native to South Africa. First introduced around 1910, it has spread throughout the north coast of NSW and into Queensland. It is sometimes confused with a native species *Senecio lautus*. Dense infestations of fireweed are present south of the Brisbane River, with isolated infestations in the areas north to Hervey Bay. The species has the potential to spread to areas as far north as Rockhampton.

The prolific growth of fireweed reduces pasture production, and increases the likelihood of consumption by livestock. Fireweed poisoning causes chronic liver damage and death in grazing animals. It remains toxic when cut, so contaminated fodder also poses a risk to stock. Complete eradication from Queensland is not practical. However, reducing the rate of spread is realistic.

Local Distribution

Fireweed is currently not identified in the Region; its non-introduction is, however, determined to be of a high priority and as such will be included in Local Government Area Pest Management Planning.

Management priority

Fireweed is declared a Class 2 Pest Plant under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*. It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for exclusion.

Operational objectives:

To prevent the introduction fireweed into the Region.

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	Landowners	As required	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent Fireweed becoming established or causing nuisance on their property	DAFF, NBRC, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	ongoing	

Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise Fireweed and help prevent its spread	NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Survey, map and monitor weed infestations/populations in region and adjoining areas at risk of pest plant threat	Landowners, NBRC, DAFF	As required	
Assist in indentifying pest infestations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Validate reports of Fireweed infestations	NBRC, DAFF	As required	
Keep up-to-date with research on the management of Fireweed	DAFF, NBRC, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Limit pest spread by the implementation of hygiene and prevention practices	DAFF, NBRC, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	NBRC	As required	
Use emergency quarantine notices to limit the introduction/spread of infestations of fireweed	NBRC, DAFF	As required	

7.1.11 Pest plant species: Giant Rat's Tail Grass (*Sporobolus pyramidalis* and *S. natalensis*);

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland

Background

These grasses are a serious threat to pasture production over large areas of coastal and subtropical Queensland. If the pest plant reaches its potential distribution, lost production from the beef industry in northern Australia could be as high as $60 million per annum. Eradication of these grasses is not feasible due to its widespread distribution; however, managing its impacts and reducing the rate of spread is possible.

Local Distribution

While this grass are more localised, it is important that occurrences are restricted to these areas of infestation.

Management priority

These grasses are declared as Class 2 Pest Plants under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.* Giant Rats Tail Grass has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for exclusion and containment.

Operational objectives:

To manage the economic impacts of the grasses by the containment and reduction of existing infestations

To prevent the spread into un-infested areas

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	Landowners	Ongoing	
Collate and distribute best practice information to land managers	DAFF, NBRC	Ongoing	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC	Ongoing	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise these grasses and help prevent their spread	DAFF, NBRC	Ongoing	
Survey, Map and monitor infestations/populations of grasses in region and adjoining areas at risk of threat from these grasses	DAFF, NBRC, TMR	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Implement current system to report all pest plant sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC	Ongoing	
Validate reports of new pest plants	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Develop and implement a control management program for infestations on local government managed lands	NBRC	Ongoing	
Assist and develop Property Management Plans	Landowners, NBRC	Ongoing	
Implement and adopt current best management practice for *Sporobolus sp.*, referring to any State guidelines or best practice manuals	DAFF, NBRC	Ongoing	

Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for *Sporobolus sp.*	Landowners	Ongoing	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	NBRC	Ongoing	
Limit pest plants spread by the implementation of hygiene and prevention practices	DAFF, NBRC, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	

7.1.12 Pest plant species: Harrisia Cactus (*Harrisia martini)*

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland

Background

Harrisia Cactus is distinguished by sprawling mass of rope-like succulent stems that are weakly 4 or 5 ridged; spines in clusters with 1-3 dark-tipped central spines 1-3.5 cm long and 5-7 dark-tipped radial spines 1-6 mm long. Dispersed mainly by seed.

Local Distribution

No known infestations

Management priority

Harrisia Cactus is declared a Class 2 Pest Plant under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*. It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for exclusion.

Operational objectives:

To manage the economic and environmental impacts of these plants by the containment and reduction of new and existing infestations

To prevent the spread into un-infested areas

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	Landowners	As required	
Collate and/or distribute best practice information to land managers	NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, BMRG	As required	

Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens and ponds	NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Survey, map and monitor infestations in region and adjoining areas at risk of threat	Landowners, NBRC, DAFF	As required	
Assist in identifying pest infestations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC,	As required	
Validate reports of a new pest	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Develop and implement a control management program for infestations on local government managed lands	NBRC	Ongoing	
Keep up-to-date with research on the management of these plants	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	As required	
Enforce compliance of non-selling of these plants and control on properties adjoining environmentally significant areas	NBRC, DAFF	As required	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for these plants	NBRC, DAFF	As required	

7.1.13 Pest plant species: Hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis)*

Background

Hymenachne was originally introduced to Australia from South America to provide ponded pasture for cattle. Hymenachne is used as a ponded pasture species for cattle production but it can escape cultivation and invade waterways including drains, lagoons, creeks and rivers. Heavy infestations can affect water bodies in a number of ways, e.g. flooding, interference with irrigation and infrastructure, destruction of wildlife habitats, and recreation and aesthetics.

An Aquatic Weed control strategic plan has been developed for the Burnett, Kolan, Barker, Elliot, Gregory and Isis catchments. This strategy is enclosed as attachment

Local Distribution Central Burnett – Burnett River above Paradise Dam and in various private dams and streams	**Management priority** Hymenachne is a declared Class 2 plant under Queensland legislation. Declaration requires landowners to control declared pests on the land and waters under their control. A Local government may serve a notice upon a landholder requiring control of declared pests. It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for eradication.		
Operational objectives: To manage the economic and environmental impacts of these plants by the containment and reduction of new and existing infestations To prevent the spread into uninfested areas			
Operational Actions	**By whom**	**When**	**Status**
Support the implementation of the Aquatic weed Control Strategic plan for the Burnett, Kolan, Barker, Elliot, Gregory and Isis catchments.	Landowners	Ongoing	
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Undertake periodic control in Burnett River	NBRC	Ongoing	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent these pests becoming established or causing nuisance on their properties	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Limit pest spread by the implementation of hygiene and prevention practices	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness,	Ongoing	

	Business Groups		
Collate and/or distribute best practice information to land managers	NBRC, DAFF, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	NBRC, DAFF, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise these plants and help prevent their spread	NBRC, DAFF, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens and ponds	NBRC, DAFF, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Survey, map and monitor infestations in region and adjoining areas at risk of threat from these pests	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Validate reports of Hymenachne infestations	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Undertake and coordinate joint agency/local government/community control programs	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Develop and implement a control management program for infestations on local government managed lands	NBRC	Ongoing	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for Hymenachne	NBRC	Ongoing	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	NBRC	Ongoing	

7.1.14 Pest plant species: Mesquites (*Prosopis spp)*

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland

Background

Mesquite, once a favoured shade tree around homesteads has spread significantly in Queensland and unless checked, will continue to do so. Many infestations are along waterways, both natural and constructed. However, plants will do just as well away from water. Mesquite thickets can out-compete other vegetation, interfere with mustering and block access to watering places.

Local Distribution

Scattered infestations in the central Burnett

Management priority

Mesquite is a declared Class 2 plants under Queensland legislation. Declaration requires landowners to control declared pests on the land and waters under their control. A Local government may serve a notice upon a landholder requiring control of declared pests. It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for eradication.

Operational objectives:

To manage the economic and environmental impacts of these plants by the containment and reduction of new and existing infestations

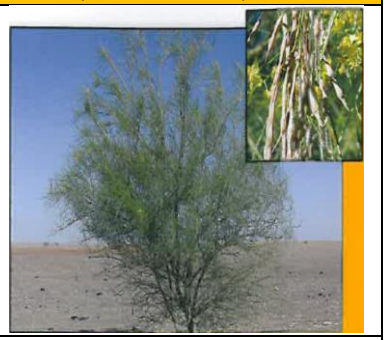
To prevent the spread into uninfested areas

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	Landowners, NBRC	Ongoing	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent these pests becoming established or causing nuisance on their properties	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Limit pest spread by the implementation of hygiene and prevention practices	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Collate and/or distribute best practice information on these plants to land managers	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	

Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise these plants and help prevent their spread	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens and ponds	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Survey, map and monitor infestations in region and adjoining areas at risk of threat from these pests	DAFF, NBRC,	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare, BMRG	Ongoing	
Report all pests to the local government land protection officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Undertake and coordinate joint agency/local government/community control programs	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Develop and implement a control management program for infestations on local government managed lands	NBRC	Ongoing	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication programs for these pest plants	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	

7.1.15 Pest plant species: Parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeate)*

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland



Background

Parkinsonia is a Weed of National Significance. It is regarded as one of the worst weeds in Australia because of its invasiveness, potential for spread, and economic and environmental impacts. If left untreated, it displaces native vegetation and reduces access to land and waterways. Economic costs to landowners stem from an increased difficulty in mustering stock, a reduction in stock access to watering points and a decrease in primary production of grasses that are replaced by parkinsonia. Additionally, parkinsonia infestations provide refuges for feral animals, especially pigs.

The environmental impacts of parkinsonia are numerous. Native plant species are replaced, leading to lower quality habitat for animals. Wetlands are particularly vulnerable because parkinsonia can dam watercourses, cause erosion, lower water tables and take over vast tracts of floodplain. Threatened areas include national parks and other regions of high aesthetic, indigenous and tourist value.

Local Distribution

Found in the Mundubbera district

Management priority

Parkinsonia is a declared Class 2 plants under Queensland legislation and is a Weed of National Significance. Declaration requires landowners to control declared pests on the land and waters under their control. A Local government may serve a notice upon a landholder requiring control of declared pests. It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for eradication.

Operational objectives:

To manage the economic and environmental impacts of these plants by the containment and reduction of new and existing infestations

To prevent the spread into un-infested areas

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Collate and/or distribute best practice information on these plants to land managers	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise these plants and help prevent their spread	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Keep up-to-date with research on management	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous	Ongoing	

	Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups		
Limit pest spread by the implementation of hygiene and prevention practices	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Validate reports of new plants	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	Landowners, NBRC	Ongoing	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent these pests becoming established or causing nuisance on their properties	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Survey, map and monitor infestations in region and adjoining areas at risk of threat from these pests	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare, BMRG	Ongoing	

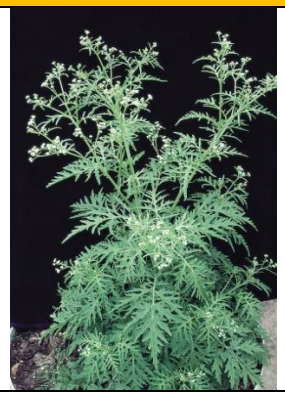
Report all pests to the local government land protection officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Undertake and coordinate joint agency/local government/community control programs	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Develop and implement a control management program for infestations on local government managed lands	NBRC	Ongoing	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for these pest plants	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	

7.1.16 Pest plant species: Parthenium Weed (*Parthenium hysterohorus)*

Background

Heavy infestations of Parthenium are present throughout the Burnett, and can potentially spread across much larger areas of the state. Seeds are easily spread in mud, fodder, earthmoving equipment and grain-harvesting machinery. Restrictions on the movement of contaminated machinery and materials are therefore necessary to prevent spread to vulnerable areas.

Under favorable conditions, Parthenium can form dense stands that exclude other plants, including crops and pastures. All parts of the plant can produce allergic responses in humans and animals. Parthenium costs Queensland more than $14 million per annum in control and lost agricultural production. Complete eradication from the state is no longer feasible; however, preventing or reducing its spread into new areas of the state and managing its adverse effects are feasible and desirable.



Local Distribution

Upper catchment of Burnett River. Higher infestations around Monto and Biggenden. Scattered infestations throughout region.

Management priority

Parthenium is a Weed of National Significance (WONS) and is declared a Class 2 Pest Plant under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*. It has been identified as a potentially highly significant pest plant for the region. It has been identified as a very high priority pest plant for the region for containment.

Operational objectives:

To manage the economic impacts of Parthenium by the containment and reduction of existing infestations

To prevent the spread into uninfested areas

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Collate and/or distribute best practice information to land managers	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise these plants and help prevent their spread	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Keep up-to-date with research on management	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Limit pest spread by the implementation of hygiene and prevention practices	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare,	Ongoing	

	Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups		
Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Validate reports of new plants	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Maintain road signs and erect new signs at key locations	NBRC, DTMR	Ongoing	
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	Landowners, NBRC	Ongoing	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent these pests becoming established or causing nuisance on their properties	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Survey, map and monitor infestations in region and adjoining areas at risk of threat from these pests	DAFF, NBRC	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare, BMRG	Ongoing	
Report all pests to the local government land protection officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Undertake and coordinate joint agency/local government/community control programs	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Develop and implement a control management program for infestations on local government managed lands	NBRC	Ongoing	
Assist with research on pest plant control and management	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Assist management programs for certain species and provision of biocontrol agents	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for these pest plants	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	

7.1.17 Pest plant species: Prickly Acacia (*Acacia nilotica)*

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland

Background

Prickly acacia can be found throughout the state, with widespread infestations in areas of north west and central west Queensland. Thorny thickets interfere with mustering, movement of stock and access to water. Pasture decreases as the tree size increases because little grows under the canopy as the tree out competes pasture for water. It causes soil degradation by facilitating erosion.

Local Distribution

Central Burnett in the districts of Gayndah and Biggenden

Management priority

Prickly acacia is a declared Class 2 plant under Queensland legislation. Declaration requires landowners to control declared pests on the land and waters under their control. A Local government may serve a notice upon a landholder requiring control of declared pests. It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for eradication.

Operational objectives:

To manage the economic and environmental impacts of these plants by the containment and reduction of new and existing infestations

To prevent the spread into uninfested areas

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Collate and/or distribute best practice information on these plants to land managers	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise these plants and help prevent their spread	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Keep up-to-date with research on management	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Limit pest spread by the implementation of hygiene and prevention practices	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	

Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Validate reports of new plants	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	Landowners, NBRC	Ongoing	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent these pests becoming established or causing nuisance on their properties	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Survey, map and monitor infestations in region and adjoining areas at risk of threat from these pests	DAFF, NBRC	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare, BMRG	Ongoing	
Report all pests to the local government land protection officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Undertake and coordinate joint agency/local government/community control programs	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Develop and implement a control management program for infestations on local government managed lands	NBRC	Ongoing	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication programs for these pest plants	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	

7.1.18 Pest plant species: Rubber Vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora)*

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland

Background

Known to be present in Australia in 1875 and is distinguished by climbing habit; roots, stems, leaves and unripe pods with milky latex; large seedpod 10-15 cm long, usually produced in opposite pairs; seeds with long silky hairs at one end; flowers funnel-shaped, about 6 cm long and 6 cm wide, with 5 pointed spreading lobes. Seeds spread by wind and water. Often smothers vegetation and forms impenetrable thickets along watercourses.

Local Distribution

In the districts of Mundubbera, Gayndah and Biggenden, Eidsvold and Monto mostly along the Burnett River and surrounding areas

Management priority

Rubber Vine is a Weed of National Significance (WONS) and is declared a Class 2 Pest Plant under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*. It has been identified as a potentially highly significant pest plant for the region. It has been identified as a very high priority pest plant for the region for eradication.

Operational objectives:

To manage the economic impacts of Rubber vine by the containment and reduction of existing infestations

To prevent the spread into un-infested areas

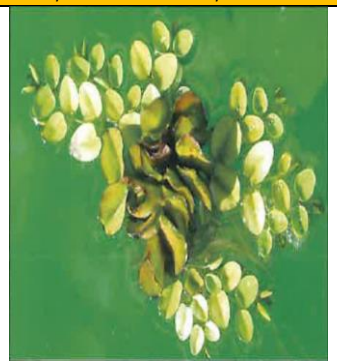
Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Collate and/or distribute best practice information on these plants to land managers	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens and ponds	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise these plants and help prevent their spread	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Keep up-to-date with research on management	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous	Ongoing	

	Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups		
Limit pest spread by the implementation of hygiene and prevention practices	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Validate reports of new plants	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	Landowners, NBRC	Ongoing	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent these pests becoming established or causing nuisance on their properties	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Survey, map and monitor infestations in region and adjoining areas at risk of threat from these pests	DAFF, NBRC	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare, BMRG	Ongoing	
Report all pests to the local government land protection officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	

Undertake and coordinate joint agency/local government/community control programs	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Develop and implement a control management program for infestations on local government managed lands	NBRC	Ongoing	
Assist with research on pest plant control and management	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Assist management programs for certain species and provision of biocontrol agents	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for these pest plants	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	

7.1.19 Pest plant species: Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta)*

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland



Background

Salvinia is a free-floating waterweed native to South America. It has spread over considerable areas of the state and has the potential to spread further. It is also a Weed of National Significance (WONS).

Under favorable conditions, Salvinia can form dense mats over the surface of slow moving waterways, including dams and reservoirs. Prolific growth can prevent recreational activities, block irrigation equipment, provide a habitat for mosquitoes, and displace native plants and wildlife. Enforced control is essential to prevent the spread and to protect landowners in uninfested areas. The prohibition of the sale of Salvinia also helps prevent its spread.

An Aquatic Weed control strategic plan has been developed for the Burnett, Kolan, Barker, Elliot, Gregory and Isis catchments. This strategy is enclosed as attachment.

Local Distribution

Central Burnett (Biggenden, Degilbo area, Burnett River)

Management priority

Salvinia is a Weed of National Significance (WONS) and is declared a Class 2 Pest Plant under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.* It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for broad scale management.

Operational objectives:

To manage the economic impacts of Salvinia by the containment and reduction of existing infestations

To prevent the spread into uninfested areas

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Support the implementation of the Aquatic Weed Control Strategic plan for the Burnett, Kolan, Barker,	NBRC, DAFF, DERM,	Ongoing	

Elliot, Gregory and Isis catchments.	BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups		
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens and ponds	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise these plants and help prevent their spread	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Keep up-to-date with research on management	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Limit pest spread by the implementation of hygiene and prevention practices	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Validate reports of new plants	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Maintain road signs and erect new signs at key locations	NBRC, TMR,	Ongoing	
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	Landowners, NBRC	Ongoing	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent these pests becoming established or causing nuisance on their properties	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA,	Ongoing	

	DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups		
Survey, map and monitor infestations of Salvinia and inspect adjoining areas at risk of threat from these pests	DAFF, NBRC	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare, BMRG	Ongoing	
Report all pests to the local government land protection officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Undertake and coordinate joint agency/local government/community control programs with a catchment focus	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Develop and implement a control management program for infestations on local government managed lands	NBRC	Ongoing	
Assist with research on pest plant control and management	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Assist management programs for certain species and provision of biocontrol agents	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for these pest plants	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	

7.1.20 Pest plant species: Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes)*

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland

Background

Water hyacinth is a free-floating waterweed native to tropical America. It has spread over considerable areas of the State and has the potential to spread further.

Under favorable conditions, it can form dense mats over the surface of slow-moving waterways, including dams and reservoirs. Prolific growth can prevent recreational activities, block irrigation equipment, provide a habitat for mosquitoes, and displace native plants and wildlife. Enforced control is essential to prevent the spread and to protect landowners in uninfested areas. The prohibition of the sale of water hyacinth also helps prevent its spread.

An Aquatic Weed Control Strategic Plan has been developed for the Burnett, Kolan, Barker, Elliot, Gregory and Isis catchments. This strategy is enclosed as attachment.

Local Distribution

Degilbo Creek

Management priority

Water hyacinth is declared a Class 2 Pest Plant under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.* It has been identified as a very high priority pest plant for the region for eradication.

Operational objectives:

To manage the economic impacts of Water hyacinth by the containment and reduction of existing infestations

To prevent the spread into uninfested areas

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Support the implementation of the Aquatic Weed Control Strategic plan for the Burnett, Kolan, Barker, Elliot, Gregory and Isis catchments.	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens and ponds	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise these plants and help prevent their spread	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Keep up-to-date with research on management	NBRC, DAFF,	Ongoing	

	DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups		
Limit pest spread by the implementation of hygiene and prevention practices	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Validate reports of new plants	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Maintain road signs and erect new signs at key locations	NBRC, DTMR	Ongoing	
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	Landowners, NBRC	Ongoing	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent these pests becoming established or causing nuisance on their properties	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Survey, map and monitor infestations of Water Hyacinth and inspect adjoining areas at risk of threat from these pests	DAFF, NBRC	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare, BMRG	Ongoing	
Report all pests to the local government land protection officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	

Undertake and coordinate joint agency/local government/community control programs with a catchment focus	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Develop and implement a control management program for infestations on local government managed lands	NBRC	Ongoing	
Assist with research on pest plant control and management	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Assist management programs for Water hyacinth and provision of biocontrol agents	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for these Water Hyacinth	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	

7.1.21 Pest plant species: Water Lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes)*

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland

Background

Water lettuce is a free-floating waterweed possibly native to the Northern Territory. It has spread over considerable areas of the state and has the potential to spread further. Under favorable conditions, it can form dense mats over the surface of slow-moving waterways, including dams and reservoirs. Enforced control is essential to prevent the spread and to protect landowners in uninfested areas. The prohibition of the sale of water lettuce also helps prevent its spread.

An Aquatic Weed Control Strategic Plan has been developed for the Burnett, Kolan, Barker, Elliot, Gregory and Isis catchments. This strategy is enclosed as attachment.

Local Distribution

Cania Dam, Monto

Management priority

Water lettuce is a declared Class 2 plants under Queensland legislation. Declaration requires landowners to control declared pests on the land and waters under their control. A Local government may serve a notice upon a landholder requiring control of declared pests. It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for exclusion.

Operational objectives:

To manage the economic and environmental impacts of these plants by the containment and reduction of new and existing infestations

To prevent the spread into uninfested areas

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Support the implementation of the Aquatic Weed Control Strategic Plan for the Burnett, Kolan, Barker,	NBRC, DAFF, DERM,	Ongoing	

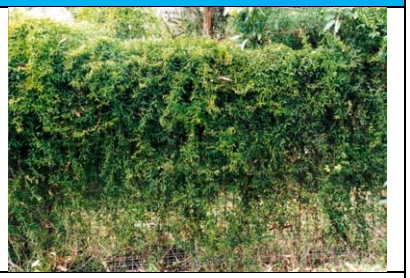
Elliot, Gregory and Isis catchments.	BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups		
Organise and/or attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens and ponds	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise these plants and help prevent their spread	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Keep up-to-date with research on management	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Limit pest spread by the implementation of hygiene and prevention practices	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Validate reports of new plants	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Maintain road signs and erect new signs at key locations	NBRC, DTMR	Ongoing	
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	Landowners, NBRC	Ongoing	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent these pests becoming established or causing nuisance on their properties	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA,	Ongoing	

	DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups		
Survey, map and monitor infestations of Water Lettuce and inspect adjoining areas at risk of threat from these pests	DAFF, NBRC	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare, BMRG	Ongoing	
Report all pests to the local government land protection officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Undertake and coordinate joint agency/local government/community control programs with a catchment focus	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Develop and implement a control management program for infestations on local government managed lands	NBRC	Ongoing	
Assist with research on pest plant control and management	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Assist management programs for Water Lettuce and provision of biocontrol agents	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for these Water Lettuce	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Assist management programs for certain species and provision of biocontrol agents	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	

7.1.22 Pest plant species: Cats Claw Creeper (*Macfadyena unguis-cati)*

Background

Cats claw creeper is a native of tropical America, and is an aggressive climber, which was used as an ornamental in older-style Queensland gardens. This creeper has the ability to completely smother native vegetation, even growing up over trees. Many bushland areas in southeast Queensland already have serious infestations of this weed. The creeper has a vigorous root and tuber system, and this adds to the difficulties of controlling the weed.



Local Distribution

Widespread within water courses.

Management priority

Cats claw creeper is declared a Class 3 Pest Plant under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*. It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for awareness and broad scale management.

Operational objectives:

To reduce the environmental impacts of Cats Claw Creeper by the containment and reduction of existing infestations.

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Organise and/or attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens and ponds	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise these plants and help prevent their spread	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare, BMRG	Ongoing	
Report all pests to the local government land protection officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Keep up-to-date with research on management	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Mapping infestations in and adjacent to environmentally significant areas if resources permit	BMRG, Landcare, BCCA	Ongoing	

Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	Landowners	Ongoing	
Participate in joint agency/local government/community control programs in and around environmentally significant areas where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare	Ongoing	
Assist with research on pest plant control and management in line with resource commitments	BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Assist management programs for the provision of biocontrol agents in line with resource commitments	NBRC, DAFF, BCCA, BMRG, Landcare	Ongoing	
Enforce compliance of non-selling of Cats Claw Creeper and control on properties adjoining Environmentally significant areas	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Support management programs for certain species and provision of biocontrol agents	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	

7.1.23 Pest plant species: Creeping Lantana (*Lantana montevidensis)*

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland

Background

Creeping lantana is a low mat-forming wiry shrub. It has a brown woody taproot with strong laterals and often roots from the prostrate stems. The stems spread over the ground and are four-angled, green to brown, and finely hairy. The leaves are in pairs and have pointed tips and finely toothed margins. Both surfaces are dark green, minutely hairy and strongly veined. The flowers are purple and the fruit brown – purple when ripe. The seed is dispersed by fruit-eating birds and carried by rain runoff and dispersal is also by rooting stem pieces. Creeping lantana grows on shallow stony soils and has good drought tolerance. This weed can compete with native pastures due to its scrambling growth form and drought tolerance.

Local Distribution

Widespread on hillsides and cultivatable land.

Management priority

Creeping lantana is declared a Class 3 Pest Plant under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*. It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for research and broad scale management.

Operational objectives:

To manage the economic and environmental impacts of Creeping lantana by the containment and reduction of new and existing infestations

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Collate and/or distribute best practice information on these plants to land managers	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	As required	
Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	

Keep up-to-date with research on management of Creeping Lantana	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Limit pest spread by the implementation of hygiene and prevention practices	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	Landowners, NBRC	Ongoing	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent these pests becoming established or causing nuisance on their properties	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Implement and adopt current best practice for Creeping Lantana referring to any state guidelines or best practice manuals	Landowners	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare, BMRG	Ongoing	
Undertake and coordinate community control programs	Landowners, BCCA, BMRG, Landcare	Ongoing	
Assist with research on pest plant control and management	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Enforce compliance of non-selling of Creeping Lantana	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for these pest plants	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	

7.1.24 Pest plant species: African Lovegrass (*Eragrostis curvula)*

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland

Background

Native to southern Africa, African lovegrass is a tufted, often tussocky, perennial grass to about 1.5m tall. It is distinguished by erect, open or compact seed head that has a lead-grey or grey-green appearance and leaf tips that are often curly.

The North Burnett Regional Council area African lovegrass Action Group (ALGAG) was established in December 2009. The group was established to coordinate containment of African lovegrass and to provide direction for management. In 2010 the ALGAG developed a African lovegrass Management/ Containment Plan. This plan provides more detailed actions for ALG and should be used in conjunction with the NBRC area Pest Management Plan.

Local Distribution

Scattered across entire region, more condensed in south west corner of the region. Map to be provided once developed.

Management priority

African lovegrass thrives on roadsides and neglected areas. It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for containment.

Locally declared (local Law yet to be developed)

Operational objectives:

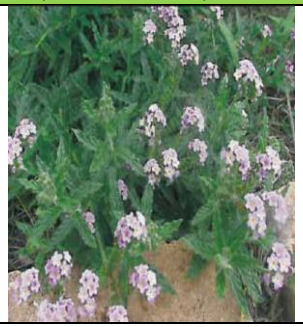
To manage the economic and environmental impacts of these grasses by the containment and reduction of new and existing infestations.

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Support the implementation of the African Lovegrass Management/Containment Plan	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Collate and/or distribute best practice information on these plants to land managers	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise these plants and help prevent their spread	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Keep up-to-date with research on management	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	

Limit pest spread by the implementation of hygiene and prevention practices	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Validate reports of new plants	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Maintain road signs and erect new signs at key locations	NBRC, DTMR	Ongoing	
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	Landowners, NBRC	Ongoing	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent these pests becoming established or causing nuisance on their properties	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Survey, map and monitor infestations in region and adjoining areas at risk of threat from these pests	NBRC	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare, BMRG	Ongoing	
Report all pests to the local government land protection officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Undertake and coordinate joint agency/local government/community control programs	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Develop and implement a control management program for infestations on local government managed lands	NBRC	Ongoing	
Assist with research on pest plant control and management	NBRC	As required	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for these pest plants	NBRC,	Ongoing	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the local law	NBRC	Ongoing	

7.1.25 Pest plant species: Blue Heliotrope (*Heliotropium amplexicaule)*

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland



Background

Perennial herb spreading or prostrate up to 60 cm high. Root system large. Leaves 2–9 cm long and 0.4–2.5 cm wide, lanceolate, dull-green, hairy with glandular and non-glandular hairs, leaf stalk to 0.4 cm long. Seed-like segments of fruit (mericarps) ovate, 1.5–2.5 mm long.

Common on roadsides, channel banks and table drains. Probably introduced as an ornamental and still used for that purpose. Cultivation may aid its spread. If eaten by cattle liver damage and death may result.

Local Distribution

Widespread in the North Burnett

Management priority

It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for broad scale management.

Operational objectives:

To manage the economic and environmental impacts of these plants by the containment and reduction of new and existing infestations

To prevent the spread into un-infested areas

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Collate and/or distribute best practice information on these plants to land managers	NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	As required	
Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens	NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Keep up-to-date with research on management of Blue Heliotrope	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Limit pest spread by the implementation of hygiene and prevention practices	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	

Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	Landowners, NBRC	Ongoing	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent these pests becoming established or causing nuisance on their properties	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Implement and adopt current best practice for Blue Heliotrope referring to any state guidelines or best practice manuals	Landowners	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare, BMRG	Ongoing	
Report all pests to the local government land protection officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Participate in community control programs	Landowners, BCCA, BMRG, Landcare	Ongoing	
Assist management programs for Blue Heliotrope and the provision of biocontrol agents	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Assist with research on pest plant control and management	NBRC	As required	
Enforce compliance of non-selling of Blue Heliotrope	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for these pest plants	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	

7.1.26 Pest plant species: Green Cestrum (*Cestrum parqui)*

Photo Courtesy of The Weed Society of Queensland

Background

Green cestrum is an escaped garden plant, which has become a weed of roadsides, creeks and neglected sites in central and south-east Queensland. The roots, stems and leaves are toxic to many domestic animals.

Generally dispersed by birds, seeds are also spread by water movement. Plants can also regrow from cut root pieces. Seedlings will not readily establish under conditions of vigorous competition with other plants.

Local Distribution	**Management priority**
Scattered infestations	It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for reduction and containment.

Operational objectives:

To manage the economic and environmental impacts of these plants by the containment and reduction of new and existing infestations

To prevent the spread into un-infested areas

Operational Actions	**By whom**	**When**	**Status**
Collate and/or distribute best practice information on these plants to land managers	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Organise and attend field days/events to identify pest plants, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	As required	
Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens	DAFF, NBRC, Landcare, BMRG, BCCA	Ongoing	
Keep up-to-date with research on management of Green Cestrum	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Limit pest spread by the implementation of hygiene and prevention practices	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	

Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC, Landowners	Ongoing	
Landowners to control infestations on their own properties	Landowners, NBRC	Ongoing	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent these pests becoming established or causing nuisance on their properties	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Implement and adopt current best practice for Green Cestrum referring to any state guidelines or best practice manuals	Landowners	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest infestations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare, BMRG	Ongoing	
Report all pests to the local government land protection officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Participate in community control programs	Landowners, BCCA, BMRG, Landcare	Ongoing	
Assist with research on pest plant control and management	NBRC	As required	
Enforce compliance of non-selling of Green Cestrum	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for these pest plants	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	

Pest Animals

7.1.27 Pest animal species: Class 1- Various species

Background

1. Ferrets
2. The Red eared slider turtles are not native to Australia. However, colonies have been found in New South Wales where they originated as aquarium pets in the 1960's and 1970's and released into the wild. A wild population has been located in southeast Queensland and is under active eradication. They are aggressive, and because they have the potential to multiply rapidly and spread throughout Queensland waterways, they could become the most common turtle in our creeks and rivers, replacing our native turtles. They also carry new diseases and pathogens that could kill other aquatic wildlife.
3. Yellow crazy ants are an introduced species native to southwest Africa. Adults are yellowish tan, about 5 mm in length, with long antennae and a long slender body. The name 'crazy ant' is derived from their erratic walking style and frantic movements, especially when disturbed. They are included as one of the world's worst 100 invasive species by the Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) of the World Conservation Union. Yellow crazy ants cause minor damage to crops by undermining them and are pests of honeybee hives.

Red Eared Slider Turtle

Local Distribution

Class 1 Pest Animals have currently not been identified in the Region; their non-introduction is, however, determined to be of a high priority and as such will be included in Local Government Area Pest Management Planning.

Management priority

Class 1 Pest animals under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* have been identified as potentially highly significant pest animals for the region. It has been identified as a very high priority pest plant for the region for exclusion.

Operational objectives:

To prevent the introduction of Class 1 Pest Animals into the North Burnett Regional Council

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Land owners to control populations on their own properties	Landowners	As required	
Implement delimitation and eradication program	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Organise and/or attend field days/events to identify pest animals, explain their impacts and distribute best practice information	DAFF, NBRC, BCCA, BMRG	As required	
Survey, map and monitor pest animal populations in region and adjoining areas at risk of threat	DAFF, NBRC	Ongoing	
Assist in identifying pest animal populations, where resources permit	BCCA, Landcare, BMRG	Ongoing	
Report all pests to the local government land protection officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups,	Ongoing	

	Agribusiness, Business Groups		
Validate reports of a new pest	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local Biosecurity Officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication programs for Class 1 pests	DAFF, NBRC, Working group,	Annually	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	DAFF, NBRC	As required	

7.1.28 Pest animal species: Wild Dog (*Canis familiaris)*

Background

Wild dogs are non-domestic dogs, including dingo hybrids. They are present throughout the state and kill, harass or maim sheep and cattle, domestic pets, native wildlife and other domestic animals. In semi-urban areas, wild dogs may threaten human safety.

The *Queensland Wild Dog Management Strategy 2010- 2015* sets the strategic direction for the management of wild dogs in the state.

Management of wild dogs is complicated by the fact that wild dogs may be beneficial in some areas. Wild dogs control the numbers of other pest animals, such as rabbits, foxes, hares, feral cats, and feral pigs. They may also beneficially regulate populations of kangaroos and wallabies in some areas.

Local Distribution

Common- widespread

Management priority

The wild dog is declared a Class 2 Pest Animal under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*. It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for broadscale management.

Operational objectives:

To manage the environmental, economic and social impacts of dingo hybrids/wild dogs by the reduction of existing populations

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise these animals	NBRC, BCCA, BMRG,	Ongoing	

and help prevent their spread	DAFF, Landcare		
Organise and/or attend field days/events on pest animal impact prevention practices and responsible pet ownership	NBRC, BCCA, BMRG, DAFF, Landcare	Ongoing	
Collate and/or distribute relevant best practice information to land managers	NBRC, BCCA, BMRG, DAFF, Landcare	Ongoing	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent a pest becoming established or causing nuisance on their property	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Landowners to control wild dogs on their own properties	Landowners	Ongoing	
Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Monitor and enforce compliance of legislation – particularly relating to the feeding (*Land Protection Act*) and the release of unwanted domestic dogs (*Local Laws*)	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for dingo hybrids/wild dogs	NBRC, BMRG, BCCA, DAFF, Landcare	annually	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Provide a fluoroacetate baiting service to Land owners	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Provision of vertebrate pesticides and toxicology testing for Local Government and relevant State Agencies	DAFF	As required	
Payment of scalp bounty	NBRC	As required	
Free loan of traps to Land owners	NBRC	As required	

7.1.29 Pest animal species: Feral Pigs (*Sus scrofa)*

Background

Early settlers introduced domestic pigs to Australia and subsequent accidental and deliberate releases resulted in the establishment of feral populations. In Queensland, the greatest concentration of feral pigs occurs on the large drainage basins and swamp areas of the coast and inland. Feral pigs are suited to a range of habitats but prefer dense cover for protection from the sun and from predators.

Feral pigs are omnivorous, opportunistic feeders. They kill and eat lambs, damage pasture and crops, and damage stored grain facilities, fence lines and watering points. They are carriers of endemic diseases such as leptospirosis, Q fever, brucellosis and sparganosis, and are also susceptible to a wide range of exotic diseases and could act as reservoirs or vectors should these diseases enter Australia. Feral pigs have a significant impact on the natural environment through wallowing, digging and predation.

© The State of Queensland, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, 2012

Local Distribution

Common- widespread

Management priority

Feral pigs are listed as a 'key threatening process' under the Commonwealth *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992*. The feral pig is declared a Class 2 Pest Animal under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act2002.* It has been identified as a very high priority pest plant for the region for broad scale management.

Operational objectives:

To manage the environmental, economic and social impacts of feral pigs by the reduction of existing populations

To prevent the establishment of feral pig populations and to eradicate small populations in areas of high risk

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise these animals and help prevent their spread	NBRC, BCCA, BMRG, DAFF, Landcare	Ongoing	
Organise and/or attend field days/events on pest animal impact prevention practices and responsible pet ownership	NBRC, BCCA, BMRG, DAFF, Landcare	Ongoing	
Collate and/or distribute relevant best practice information to land managers	NBRC, BCCA, BMRG, DAFF, Landcare	Ongoing	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent a pest becoming established or causing nuisance on their property	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous	Ongoing	

	Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups		
Landowners to control feral pigs on their own properties	Landowners	Ongoing	
Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Monitor and enforce compliance of legislation – particularly relating to the feeding (*Land Protection Act*	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for feral pigs	NBRC, BMRG, BCCA, DAFF, Landcare	annually	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Provide a fluoroacetate baiting service to Land owners	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Provision of vertebrate pesticides and toxicology testing for Local Government and relevant State Agencies	DAFF	As required	

7.1.30 Pest animal species: Feral Cats (*Felis catus)*

Background

A domestic cat is one that is kept and fed by humans. All other cats are classified as feral, including those that are semi-dependent on humans. Feral cats are distributed throughout Queensland. They are highly adaptable animals that can survive and reproduce in all habitats.

They are opportunistic predators and take many native animals. Through predation, feral cats can cause disruption to ecosystems and are implicated in the decline of some species. They are frequently infected with the diseases toloplasmosis and sarcosporidiosis. Feral cats have the potential to act as a rabies vector or reservoir should the disease enter Australia.

Local Distribution

Widespread

Management priority

Feral cats are listed as a 'key threatening process' under the Commonwealth *Endangered Species Protection Act 1992.* The feral cats are declared Class 2 Pest Animals under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.* It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for broad scale management.

Operational objectives:

To manage the environmental, economic and social impacts of these animals by the reduction of existing populations

To prevent the establishment of populations and to eradicate small populations in areas of high risk

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise these animals and help prevent their spread	NBRC, BCCA, BMRG, DAFF, Landcare	Ongoing	
Organise and/or attend field days/events on pest animal impact prevention practices and responsible pet ownership	NBRC, BCCA, BMRG, DAFF, Landcare	Ongoing	
Collate and/or distribute relevant best practice information to land managers	NBRC, BCCA, BMRG, DAFF, Landcare	Ongoing	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent a pest becoming established or causing nuisance on their property	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	ongoing	
Landowners to control feral cats on their own properties	Landowners	Ongoing	

Undertake and coordinate joint agency/local government/community control programs	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	As required	
Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Monitor and enforce compliance of legislation	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for feral cats	NBRC, BMGR, BCCA, DAFF, Landcare	Annually	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Provide a fluoroacetate baiting service to Land owners	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Provision of vertebrate pesticides and toxicology testing for Local Government and relevant State Agencies	DAFF	As required	

7.1.31 Pest animal species: Rabbits -domestic and wild *(Oryctolagus cuniculus)*

Background

The rabbit is Australia's most destructive introduced pest. Wild rabbits cause more than $600 million damage every year. They cause severe land degradation and soil erosion. Wild rabbits threaten the survival of many rare and endangered species of native wildlife. It is an offence to keep a rabbit of any variety as a pet. The maximum penalty is $30 000.

Local Distribution

Widespread

Management priority

Rabbit are declared Class 2 Pest Animals under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.* It has been identified as a high priority pest plant for the region for broad scale management.

Operational objectives:

To manage the environmental, economic and social impacts of these animals by the reduction of existing populations

To prevent the establishment of populations and to eradicate small populations in areas of high risk

Operational Actions	By whom	When	Status
Target awareness campaigns at landowners in areas at risk of invasion so they can recognise these animals and help prevent their spread	NBRC, BCCA, BMRG, DAFF, Landcare	Ongoing	
Organise and/or attend field days/events on pest animal impact prevention practices	NBRC, BCCA, BMRG, DAFF, Landcare	Ongoing	
Collate and/or distribute relevant best practice information to land managers	NBRC, BCCA, BMRG, DAFF, Landcare	Ongoing	
Landowners and all stakeholders to take preventative actions to ensure they prevent a pest becoming established or causing nuisance on their property	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Landowners to control rabbits on their own properties	Landowners	Ongoing	
Undertake and coordinate joint agency/local government/community control programs	NBRC, DAFF,	As required	

	DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups		
Assist rabbit management programs with the hire of traps and provision of biocontrol tools	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Implement current system to report all pest sightings/complaints to the local government pest management officer	NBRC, DAFF, DERM, BMRG, BCCA, DTMR, QR, Landcare, Local Indigenous Groups, Agribusiness, Business Groups	Ongoing	
Monitor and enforce compliance of legislation	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Monitor the effectiveness of eradication/control programs for rabbits	NBRC, BMRG. BCCA, DAFF, Landcare	Annually	
Issue warning letters, notices and follow up for non-compliance of the legislation	DAFF, NBRC	As required	
Provide a fluoroacetate baiting service to Land owners	NBRC, DAFF	Ongoing	
Provision of vertebrate pesticides and toxicology testing for Local Government and relevant State Agencies	DAFF	As required	

Appendix

A) List of Working group members as at March 2011

North Burnett Regional Council Councillor	Cr Peter Huth
North Burnett Regional Council Councillor	Cr Paul Lobegeier
North Burnett Regional Council Councillor	Cr Lofty Wendt
NBRC Director Development and Environment	Bob Savage
NBRC Natural Resource Management Officer	Lee Dorahy
NBRC Land Protection Officers	All Council Land Protection Officers
Council Works Department	Senior Works Supervisors
South Burnett Regional Council	Natural Resource Management Officer
Gympie Regional Council	Ben Curley, Lands Protection Manager
Western Downs Regional Council	Mick Gleeson
Banana Shire Council	Gordon Twiner
Bundaberg Regional Council	Eric Dyke
Burnett Mary Regional Group	Nora Brandli
Burnett Catchment Care Association	Louise Newman
DEEDI- BQ	Jodie Sippel
DERM	Jason Reberger

DERM	Marc McDonald
Ergon Energy	Hugh Stone (Chris Stewart)
Powerlink	Luke Von Boehm
Transport and Main Roads	Rick Haywood
Transport and Main Roads	Luke Jackson
Landholder / Rural industries - Gayndah	Kevin Slack (Gayndah)
Landholder- Biggenden	Zane White
Landholder- Mt Perry	Greg Wallace
Landholder- Mt Perry	Arthur Dingle
Weed Control Contractor- Monto	Hec Kilah
Landholder- Eidsvold	Terry Haupt
North Burnett Landcare	Glenn Baker

B) African Lovegrass Management Plan
C) Aquatic Weed Strategic Plan