



# **BARCOO SHIRE COUNCIL**

## **BIOSECURITY PLAN**



**2023 - 2028**

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## FROM THE MAYOR

Barcoo Shire, heart of the Channel Country is located in far West Queensland. The Channel Country features an arid landscape with a series of ancient flood plains which only flow intermittently. When there is sufficient rainfall in the catchment area the drainage system supports more than 50 ecosystems including woodlands, wetlands, sand plains and natural habitat.

The floodplains are renowned as some of the best cattle-fattening country in the world. The area also supports various other industries including oil and gas exploration and production, sheep grazing, opal mining, macropod harvesting and tourism.

The objective of the Barcoo Shire Biosecurity Plan is to bring together all sectors of the local community to manage invasive plants and animals. The Plan sets strategies, activities and responsibilities for pest management at a local scale. It ensures resources are targeted at the highest priority pest management activities and those most likely to succeed. The Plan sets achievable objectives for the local community and incorporates monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of it. The Plan is also used to inform regional planning processes on local pest management priorities.



Cr. Sally O'Neil  
Mayor, Barcoo Shire

## BARCOO SHIRE COUNCIL RURAL LANDS ADVISORY COMMITTEE (RLAC)

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Contacts</b>
Sophia Levy	Ranger	Queensland Parks and Wildlife	07 4658 5994
George Gorringe	Member	Windorah	0455 751 337
Michael Campbell	Manager	Bimerah	0427 518 323
Joe Tully	Landholder	Tenham	0408 735 122
Peter Batt	Landholder	Eldwick	07 4658 5942

## COUNCIL TECHNICAL ADVISORS

<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Contacts</b>
Chris Richards	Group Manager Town and Rural Services	0467 090 030 chris.richards@barcoo.qld.gov.au
Peter Pidgeon	Rural Lands Officer	0459 028 596 peter.pidgeon@barcoo.qld.gov.au

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Barcoo Shire Biosecurity Plan is prepared in accordance with ***section 53 of the Queensland Biosecurity Act 2014***.

The plan seeks to:

- Set achievable objectives;
- Develop Strategies, activities and responsibilities for achieving those objectives;
- Keep the community informed about the content of the plan and achievement of objectives;
- Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the plan, and
- Determine matters specific to the Barcoo Shire that will lead to a reduction in the occurrence of invasive species.

### **Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 Queensland**

The *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* provides clear responsibilities for local government and landowners in the management of pests on State controlled land. In conjunction with the terms of *section 53 of the Biosecurity Act 2014*, this plan also addresses council responsibility of having a plan for the management of pests as required under ***section 25 of the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002***.

The Plan has been developed for the benefit of the whole community and is designed to assist in the management and reduction of invasive species within the Barcoo Shire.

## INTRODUCTION

### PURPOSE

The purpose of the Barcoo Shire Biosecurity Plan (the plan) is to bring together all sectors of the local communities to provide for the management of declared pests in this local government's area. In so doing, the plan:

- lists known high risk pest animals and invasive weeds in the shire.
- sets strategies, priorities, activities, and responsibilities for control of high-risk pest animals and invasive weeds at a local scale.
- ensures resources are targeted at the highest priority pest management activities and those most likely to succeed.
- sets achievable objectives for the local community that address the economic, environmental, and social impacts of weeds and pest animals.
- incorporates monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the plan.
- inform regional planning processes on local pest management priorities.

### BACKGROUND

Weeds and pest animals are in every local government area. Weeds and pest animals cost Queensland more than \$600 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.

### GOAL OF BARCOO SHIRE BIOSECURITY PLAN

The goal of The Plan is:

***To involve and make all community residents and visitors aware of pest management responsibilities, having special regard for the area's regional biodiversity, agricultural, economic base, and cultural values.***

The Barcoo Shire Biosecurity Plan incorporates seven strategies and associated desired outcomes, for managing pests in its local government area:

- To increase stakeholder awareness and knowledge of pest impacts, and pest management skills.
- To establish long-term stakeholder commitment and compliance to pest plant and animal management.
- To collect relevant pest data to increase knowledge of pests enabling the improvement of pest management practices.
- To create a holistic planning framework for pest management by reviewing, evaluating, and implementing integrated pest management strategies and plans, and to adequately resource management actions.
- To prevent the introduction and establishment of new pest animals and plants; and to minimize the spread of existing pest plants and animals to new areas.
- To reduce pest populations and impacts through the adoption and development of best practice pest control methods; protect environmentally significant areas from pest animal and weeds; and offer stakeholder pest management incentives.
- Facilitate compliance.

## MISSION STATEMENT

To facilitate the cooperative management of weeds and pest animals, involving all stakeholders, within the Barcoo Shire Council and adjoining Local Governments.

## KEY OBJECTIVES

- To improve weed and pest animal management strategies within Barcoo Shire to mitigate and minimise local and regional impacts.
- To contribute and review on a wider scale the Queensland Government strategy for reducing the impact of weeds and pest animals.
- Eradication of weeds and pests of national significance.

### 1.6 OBSTACLES TO ACHIEVING OBJECTIVES

- Funding.
- Weather conditions.
- Resource availability.
- Access to remote infested areas
- Lack of training, awareness, and education among the stakeholders in relation to pest management.

## ANNUAL PEST MANAGEMENT ACTION PLANNING

An annual Pest Management Action Plan will be developed and delivered by the Barcoo Shire Council in close consultation with the Barcoo Shire Council Rural Lands Advisory Committee. Barcoo Shire Council in conjunction with the Barcoo Shire Council Rural Lands Advisory Committee will collect and collate data and map all high priority weeds and animal species listed in this plan. This may include carrying out a survey across the shire to determine areas of concern. Any surveys conducted will be at the discretion of the RLAC.

## ANNUAL ACTION PLANS

Annual actions plan will be developed that align with this five-year Biosecurity Plan. The Action plans will encompass the following:

- Pest plan implementation program calendar.
- Outline of pest management roles and responsibilities.
- Pest survey program.
- Pest survey program timetable.
- Method of prioritisation of pest control.
- Classes and prioritisation of pests.
- High priority declared pests.
- Terrestrial pest plants.
- Water weed pest plants.
- Pest animals.
- Resources.
- Monitoring and evaluation.

## REVIEWING THE PLAN

The Plan will be reviewed by the RLAC on a yearly basis and the results of that review presented to the Barcoo Shire Council, including any recommendation of change or revision.

### 1.9 OTHER STATUTORY PROVISIONS INCLUDED IN THIS BIOSECURITY PLAN.

In addition to preparing the in accordance with *the Section 53 of the Biosecurity Act 2014*, and Section 26 of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*, other relevant legislation has been considered in the preparation of the plan:

- *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 vegetations to control weeds)
- *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* and the *Land Title Act 1994* (e.g., managing road reserves that extend beyond identified 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).



## STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBILITIES

Key stakeholder responsibilities for implementing this Plan are outlined below:

Stakeholder	Key roles and responsibilities			
	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Other
Barcoo Shire Council	Surveillance, early detection/notification, and raising awareness	Compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness. Encourage good pest management e.g., vehicle wash down, weed vendor declaration etc.	Local planning, mapping and raising awareness Encourage good pest management e.g., vehicle wash down, weed vendor declaration etc.	Local laws Contribute financially through the precept system for pest control and research services. Lobby for more support and resources in pest management Foster a more regional approach to pest management Develop policy on council vehicle and machinery wash down.
Barcoo Shire Rural Lands Advisory Committee				
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (Invasive Plants and Animals / Biosecurity Queensland)	Early detection/ destruction of infestations, compliance, statewide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness and research	Research into improved pest management. Provide extension and technical skills in pest management	Compliance, statewide planning, raising awareness and research	Operate the Wild Dog Barrier Fence Research control techniques. Support local government planning, extension, and education services
Dept of Environment & Resource Management		Landholder responsibilities and provide resources for best practice on National Parks		Ensure the conservation of biodiversity, monitor, and regulate environmental impact of weed and pest animal management
Dept of Health		Granting approval for use of 1080 and strychnine		Lead role in maintaining public health and safety in issues associated with poisons
Dept of Agriculture, Fisheries & Forestry Australia		Regional consultation in setting policy on pest management		National border protection and surveillance, funding support for programs dealing with WONS
Natural Resource Management Group		Regional planning, mapping, GIS training and education, and funding support for pest management programs Lobbying and participation at all levels of Govt. Raising community awareness, Surveillance, and monitoring		Regional planning, mapping, and funding support for resource management work programs
Landholders (including state landholding agencies e.g., Main Roads, QR, Ergon, LG, Native Title etc.)	Early detection and destruction of infestations	Containment and control of weeds and pest animals. Encourage good pest management e.g., vehicle wash down, weed vendor declaration etc.	Weed control in environmentally significant areas	

## SCOPE OF A BIOSECURITY PLAN

The Plan covers all land within the boundaries of the Barcoo Shire, including state land. By agreement, land owned by the Australian Government or held by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities under a Deed of Grant in Trust is also included.

Pest species targeted in The Plan are exotic species and some indigenous species such as locusts. Pests are defined as species declared under the three declaration classes identified by the Act (refer Table 1), local laws, or other species that are having or has the potential to have an impact in the area.

**Table 1: Biosecurity Act Categories**

<b>Category 1 – must be reported to an <u>inspector</u></b>	Category 1 restricted matter requires immediate containment or eradication to minimise the risk of spread. It must be reported to an <u>inspector</u> within 24 hours of an individual becoming aware of its presence (s42).
<b>Category 2 – must be reported to an <u>authorised officer</u></b>	Category 2 restricted matter includes a range of plant and fish species that pose a significant biosecurity risk and require management. Category 2 restricted matter must be reported to an <u>authorised officer</u> (i.e., an inspector or an authorised person) within 24 hours of an individual becoming aware of its presence (s42).
<b>Category 3 – not to be distributed or disposed</b>	Category 3 restricted matter includes all invasive animals and plants where deliberate distribution or disposal is a key source of spread. These species must not be given as a gift, sold, traded or released into the environment while still ‘alive’ unless the distribution or disposal is provided for in a regulation or under a permit (s43 of the Act and chapter 2, part 3 of the Regulation). Note: ‘alive’ includes viable propagules (seeds or spores) or vegetative material from which the plant could grow.
<b>Category 4 – not to be moved</b>	Category 4 restricted matter includes specific invasive plants and animals that must not be moved from their site of origin to ensure they are not spread into other areas of the State (s45 (a)). This includes viable propagules or vegetative material from which the plant could re-grow.
<b>Category 5 – not to be kept</b>	Category 5 restricted matter cannot be possessed or kept under a person’s control. This restricted matter category includes invasive species that have a high pest potential and capacity to impact heavily on the environment. There are exemptions for seized items, where the restricted matter is being held for identification purposes or under permit (s45 (b)).
<b>Category 6 – not to be fed</b>	Category 6 restricted matter cannot be fed unless held under a restricted matter permit or for the purposes of poison baiting. This includes invasive animals and noxious fish which are not owned by a person. The intention of this prohibition is to discourage population growth (s45 (c)).
<b>Category 7 – must be killed</b>	Category 7 restricted matter must be killed as soon as practicable and disposed of in a way described under a regulation. This is currently intended for the management of noxious fish (s44 of the Act and chapter 2, part 3 of the Regulation).

## LIST (PRIORITISED) OF PEST ANIMALS AND PLANTS IN BARCOO SHIRE

PEST ANIMALS	
Name of Pest	Category
Wild dogs ( <i>Canis familiaris</i> )	3,4,5,6
Foxes ( <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> )	3,4,5,6
Feral cats ( <i>Felis catus</i> )	3,4,6
Feral pigs ( <i>Sus scrofa</i> )	3,4,6
Rabbits ( <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> )	3,4,5,6
Locusts	4,5
Feral goat	3,4,6
Red Claw, Cane Toad	3,4,5
WEEDS	
Name of Pest	Category
Prickly acacia ( <u><i>Acacia nilotica</i></u> )	3
Mesquite ( <i>Prosopis</i> spp.)	3
Parkinsonia ( <u><i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i></u> )	3
Parthenium ( <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> )	3
Cactus ( <i>Cylindropuntia</i> species)	2,3,4,5
Rubber vine ( <i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> )	3
Bellyache Bush ( <u><i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i></u> )	3
Mother of Millions ( <i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> )	3
Leucaena ( <u><i>Leucaena Leucocephala</i></u> )	4
Noogoora Burr, Saffron thistle, Bathurst Burr, Devils Claw , and others	4

## BARCOO SHIRE COUNCIL ACTIONS

### STRATEGIC ACTIONS

- Encourage syndicate and individual control action.
- Record work done by Council to control declared animals and liaise with Biosecurity Queensland and Department of Natural Resources to record additional control measures undertaken.
- Keep record of all chemical baiting and date used.
- Encourage participation in coordinated 1080 baiting campaigns.
- Education in the provisions of relevant legislation regarding invasive weeds and animals.
- Awareness campaigns throughout Shire once yearly.

### PRIORITY PEST MANAGEMENT

#### *Dingoes/Wild Dogs/Feral pigs*

- 1080 baiting outside coordinated baiting campaigns to be limited to availability of resources.
- Claims for scalps will not be processed unless accompanied by indemnity form completed by the owner/occupier.

#### *Foxes*

- Rural Lands Officer to carry out periodic surveys and inspections.

#### *Rabbits*

- Rural Lands Officer to monitor and provide information and assistance to state Biosecurity Officers.

#### *Locusts*

- Rural Lands Officer to report outbreaks and assist Australian Plague Locust Commission.

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR THE IDENTIFIED ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS

Following are Standard Operating Procedures for each pest animal and declared weed and other 'locally significant' weeds listed above.

### WILD DOGS (CANIS FAMILIARIS)



#### Description of problem

Wild dogs are non-domestic dogs, including dingoes and dingo hybrids. They are present throughout the state and kill, harass or maim sheep and cattle, domestic pets, native wildlife and other domestic animals and are known vectors for other diseases capable impacting humans and livestock.

#### Status of the pest

Wild Dogs are a Category 3,4,5,6 declared pest and have a very high priority within Barcoo Shire.

#### Local distribution of the pest

Develop distribution map

#### Program objectives

- To manage, control and work towards reducing the impact on the sheep and cattle industries.
- To foster increased participation amongst all landholders, neighbors and Government agencies.
- To better coordinate a strategic control program across all Councils in the region.
- To adopt best practice methodologies and most recent scientific findings.
- To continue to lobby government for improved control methodologies.

#### Stakeholders:

- **Landowners:** accepting lead role and responsibility for wild dog control; destruction and control of wild dogs; responsible use of livestock guarding animals.
- **Local Government:**
  - Compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness;
  - Promoting responsible dog ownership;
  - Encourage participation in Shire Rural Lands Officer Group.
  - Continued assistance in wild dog control.
- **Animal welfare organisations:** promoting responsible pet ownership.
- **State Government Departments:** statewide planning, mapping, coordination, legislation, raising awareness, and research, maintenance of the Wild Dog Barrier Fence.
- **Natural Resource Management Groups:** support research and dissemination of information.

#### Stakeholders' Actions:

- Trap, shoot or bait on an identified needs basis.
- Barcoo Shire Council continue to develop strategies and provide advice to landholders
- Encourage landholders to appoint a local coordinator
- Maintain and expand wild dog education program throughout the Council region.
- Encourage adoption of guidelines for guardian animals e.g. Maremma's.

- Lobby the state government for increased resources for control.
- Continue to strengthen the regional perspective on wild dog control
- Continue to map wild dog activity, attacks and areas of control
- Share mapping and other relevant information about wild dog control with neighboring local governments and other agencies.

### **Resources needed**

Financial, human and capital resources as determined by Council budget and policies Rural Lands Officer with Fluoroacetate acid (1080) and strychnine approval Landholder support in coordinated baiting programs and other control programs  
State government support – research, coordination, poison

### **Performance Indicators**

- Numbers of wild dogs reduced.
- Reduced sightings by landowners.
- Reduction in number of dog attacks. Effectiveness of local controllers
- Level of participation in coordinated control campaigns

### **Monitoring and Review**

- Feedback from syndicates;
- Review the effectiveness of money invested into wild dog control.

## **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR FERAL PIGS (*SUS SCROFA*)**

### **Description of problem**

Feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*) have a significant impact on the environment and agricultural production and are a potential reservoir and vector of exotic diseases. Control methods include poisoning, trapping, exclusion fencing, ground shooting and shooting from helicopters. Feral pigs are omnivorous, opportunistic feeders.

They kill and eat lambs, damage pasture and crops by grazing, trampling, and uprooting the ground, 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, grazing, rooting and predation.

### **Status of the pest**

Feral Pigs are a Category 3,4,6 declared pest and have a high priority within Barcoo Shire.



### **Local distribution of the pest**

Develop distribution map

### **Program objective**

To control and manage population numbers

### **Stakeholders:**

- **Landowners:** destruction and control of pest animals.
- **Local Governments:** compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness.
- **DAF:** statewide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research.

### **Stakeholders' Actions**

- Poisoning and trapping are the most effective control techniques. Small, isolated populations of pigs may be removed by shooting from the ground or from helicopters and/or by the use of dogs to flush them from their cover.

### **Resources needed**

Financial, human and capital resources as determined by Council budget; Landholder support.

### **Performance Indicator**

Population numbers reduced, support local commercial controls, map distribution. Impact such as lamb losses from predators reduced.

### **Monitoring and Review**

Ongoing mapping and control measures

## **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR FOXES (VULPES VULPES)**

### **Description of problem**

European red foxes are adaptable and can be found in a variety of habitats that range from deserts to urban environments but exclude the tropics, depending on the local availability of food and shelter. Foxes are opportunistic feeders that will eat fruit, invertebrates, small mammals, frogs, fish, and birds. They are a threat to the survival of many ground-dwelling native animals, such as rock wallabies. In rural Australia, foxes kill a significant number of lambs and goat kids. Poisoning with 1080 is the most effective large-scale control option; trapping and shooting are also effective when used appropriately.



### **Status of the pest**

Foxes are a Category 3,4,5,6 declared pest and have a high priority within Barcoo Shire.

### **Local distribution of the pest**

Develop distribution map

### **Program objective**

To control and manage population numbers.

### **Who is responsible** - the lead agency

- **Landowners:** destruction and control of pest animals.
- **Local Governments:** compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness.
- **DAF:** statewide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research.

### **Stakeholders:**

- Conduct road patrols on regular basis.
- Acquire and set traps around specific areas within Council area.

### **Stakeholders' Actions**

- Financial, human and capital resources as determined by Council budget and policies.
- Rural Land Officer with Fluoroacetate acid (1080) and strychnine approval Landholder support in baiting programs and other control programs.
- State government support – research, coordination, poison.

### **Performance Indicator**

- Reduction in population numbers

### **Monitoring and Review**

- Ongoing



## **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR FERAL CATS (FELIS CATUS)**

### **Description of problem**

Feral cats are distributed throughout Queensland. They are highly adaptable animals that can survive and reproduce in all habitats. Few environmental factors limit their distribution. They are opportunistic predators and studies of their diet have shown that they take as prey many native animals including small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and fish. Through predation, feral cats can cause disruption to ecosystems and are implicated in the elimination of some species from areas such as islands.

Feral cats are able to increase numbers quickly under favorable conditions – female cats have three litters per year with an average of five kittens per litter. Domestic cats are continuously adding to the stray and feral cat population numbers (a cat's status is not constant – an owned cat may become feral).

### **Status of the pest**

Feral cats are a Category 3,4,6 declared pest and have a high priority within Barcoo Shire.



### **Local distribution of the pest**

Develop distribution map

### **Program objective**

To continue to reduce population numbers to continue with a bounty for cats

### **Stakeholders** - the lead agency

- **Landowners:** destruction and control of pest animals.
- **Local Governments:** compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness.
- **DAF:** statewide planning, mapping, coordination of management, raising awareness, and research.
- **Local Governments, RSPCA, animal welfare groups:** encouraging responsible pet ownership.

### **Stakeholders' Actions**

- Conduct road patrols on regular basis especially around known breeding sites like refuse dump.
- Acquire and set feral cat traps around specific areas within Council and territories to scope the effectiveness of capturing feral cats.
- Report on success of feral cat control works
- Council to create by-law to restrict number of cats per household to two and for all cats to be de-sexed.
- Community wide education strategy needs to be undertaken to encourage responsible cat ownership.

### **Resources needed**

Local Resources

### **Performance Indicator**

- Reduction in Feral cat numbers
- Continued control of isolated populations

### **Monitoring and Review**

Ongoing

## **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR RABBITS (ORYCTOLAGUS CUNICULUS)**

### **Description of problem**

Rabbits have spread throughout Queensland, with the largest populations found in the granite belt, south-western Darling Downs, Maranoa, Southern Warrego and the far southwest. Their pest status is mostly due to their enormous breeding capacity (18–30 young per female per year), which enables them to repopulate rapidly after droughts or control campaigns. By competing for food and burrow space, they have contributed to the reduction in number and extinction of many native animals. They also reduce the quantity and quality of pasture for grazing animals and are a primary cause of soil erosion by preventing the regeneration of native vegetation.



### **Status of the pest**

Rabbits are a Category 3,4,5,6 declared pest and have a medium priority within Barcoo Shire. Rabbits are one of Australia's worst agricultural and environmental pests, estimated to cost the nation between \$600 million and \$1 billion annually.

### **Local distribution of the pest**

Mapping to be developed indicating the spread and range of rabbits

### **Program objective**

To identify local population and continue to contribute to R&D

### **Stakeholders** - the lead agency

- **Landowners:** destruction and control of rabbits.
- **Local governments:** compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness outside the DD–MRB area.
- **DAF:** statewide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research. **Darling Downs – Moreton Rabbit Board (DD–MRB):** compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness inside the DD–MRB area; maintenance of the DD–MRB fence.

### **Stakeholders' Actions**

A range of techniques is available for their control in Queensland. After consideration of animal welfare issues and non-target impacts, choice of control technique should be based on an understanding of rabbit behaviour, social structure, habitats and food preferences. Best results are achieved through a combination of control techniques and sustained follow-up.

### **Resources needed**

Local and individual resources supported by government when necessary.

### **Performance Indicator**

- Continue to map and control local populations
- Increased level of involvement in major rabbit control programs.

### **Monitoring and Review**

Ongoing

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR LOCUSTS

### Description of problem

Three species of locust have been declared for their capacity to rapidly build up in numbers, migrate, and severely affect parts of Queensland. The development of plagues depends on the amount, distribution, and timing of rainfall throughout Queensland. Certain combinations of these factors can make significant plagues possible. The APLC accepts responsibility for any locust situation in Queensland that represents a threat to southern states. Control of locusts must take into consideration the economic, practical, and technical feasibility of control methods. Reactive control is expensive and largely unproductive, whereas preventative control based on monitoring, prediction, and strategic chemical or myco- insecticide (*Metarhizium*) applications are effective and economically feasible.

### Status of the pest

Locusts are a Category 4,5 declared pest and have a low priority within Barcoo Shire however under certain seasonal conditions locusts can have a major impact on grazing land and therefore needs to be monitored and control taken when feasible.



### Local distribution of the pest

Varied seasonally and intervention is dependent on population numbers and distribution

### Program objective

To identify population as early as possible and notify the appropriate authority.

### Stakeholders - the lead agency

- Responsibility for locust management in areas outside the APLC's area of responsibility is shared between landholders (for locusts that can be controlled within the resources of individual landholders), local governments (advice and coordination), and DAF (advice, coordination, and control of swarms).
- **Landowners:** localized control of locusts;
- **Local governments:** control of locusts in places such as roadsides and reserves.
- **DAF, Australian Plague Locust Commission (in defined areas):** broad- scale strategic and preventative locust control as well as surveillance and mapping.
- **Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):** locust control, and monitoring any adverse effects of control, on EPA estates.

### Resources needed

Local and individual resources only

### Performance Indicator

Notification prior to plague development to relevant authority

### Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR

- PRICKLY ACACIA (ACACIA NILOTICA),
- MESQUITE (PROSOPIS SPP.) and
- PARKINSONIA (PARKINSONIA ACULEATA)



### Description of problem

Prickly acacia is a thorny tree introduced from India that has been recognised as a Weed of National Significance (WoNS). Six million hectares of Queensland are presently infested, and a further 50 million hectares are at risk of invasion, including the Mitchell grass downs and surrounding areas of tropical savanna. Cattle are the primary agent of dispersal for the seeds and cattle movement to the shire from infested areas can result in new outbreaks. Prickly acacia forms dense thickets that render land unproductive and increase management costs. The *Prickly Acacia Strategic Plan* has adopted a national containment line to safeguard uninfested areas – Barcoo shire is located outside of this line meaning all known occurrences of this weed should be eradicated. No major infestations have established in the shire to date.

### Description of problem

Mesquite is a highly invasive thorny shrub native to North and Central America, which has been recognised a Weed of National Significance (WoNS) in Australia. The genus *Prosopis* contains 35–40 species. Four species of mesquite are present in Australia – *P. velutina*, *P. glandulosa*, *P. pallida* and the hybrid (*Prosopis spp. hybrid*). Large infestations in the shires of McKinlay, Flinders and Cloncurry cover over 120 000 hectares, with small, isolated infestations throughout much of western Queensland. No major infestations have established in the shire to date. Enforced management and control is necessary to prevent mesquite from forming dense thickets across its potential range of at least 60 per cent of arid and semi-arid Queensland. In the United States of America, it causes an estimated US\$200–500 million in lost grazing production per annum. The long-term objective is to eradicate mesquite from Queensland.



### Description of problem

Parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*) is a thorny shrub native to South and Central America, which has been named a Weed of National Significance (WONS) in Australia. In Queensland, Parkinsonia is found in at least 35 local government areas and covers over 1 million hectares. Heavy infestations are present within the upper Lake Eyre Catchments. Isolated infestations in central and western Queensland have the potential to spread across large areas aided by flood movement of pods. Under favorable conditions, it can form dense thickets along creeks and rivers and around dams, replacing any pasture grasses and hindering stock movement. Complete eradication from Queensland is not practical, given the size and remoteness of infestations; possible and desirable, however, is reducing its rate of spread and adverse effects, and protecting areas at risk through enforced management and control. Some infestations have established along major creek and river systems within Barcoo shire.

### **Status of the pest**

Weed of National Significance (WONS) in Australia. Category 3 declared weed and classed a high priority within Barcoo Shire.

### **Local distribution of the pest.** Develop distribution map

Contribute to regional and state-based surveys and mapping initiatives.

### **Program objective**

- To progressively reduce mesquite and prickly acacia infestations, ultimately leading to eradication from the shire
- To contain Parkinsonia infestations, and where possible, implement catchment buffer zones to prevent downstream infestation establishment
- Actively manage all small, isolated and outlying infestations. Maintain monitoring on known infestations that have been controlled. Seek to maintain stock routes free of infestations
- Educate landholders regarding identification, threat and spread prevention
- Lobby industry and government to get better voluntary use of weed hygiene declarations

### **Stakeholders**

- **Landowners:** Control and reduction of infestations. Lobby peers and government
- **Local governments:** compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, raise awareness, provide subsidised herbicide and encourage weed control. Perform weed control on council-controlled land.
- **State Government Agencies:** statewide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research. Perform weed control on state agency-controlled land.
- **Local NRM groups:** facilitate control of infestations; contribute resources; mapping; local knowledge; planning;

### **Stakeholders' Actions**

- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
- Establish and maintain containment lines around core infestations
- Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with DCQ and other agencies
- Control infestations outside containment lines
- Promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities.

### **When**

Ongoing with an evaluation and review of this procedure every year

### **Resources needed**

- Registered herbicides and Equipment - Spray pack, spray tank, Quad bike and trailer
- 4WD vehicle, personal protective equipment (PPE), responsible chemical handling training, secure chemical storage facility/ shed, chainsaws and other weed management equipment. Financial support from Council, Government, other agencies, landholders.
- Employment agencies/ initiatives, conservation volunteers

### **Performance Indicator**

All known infestations are reduced or contained to prevent spreading into uninfected areas

### **Monitoring and Review**

Ongoing



## **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR PARTHENIUM WEED (PARTHENIUM HYSTEROPHOROUS)**

### **Description of problem**

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 spreading to vulnerable areas. Under favorable conditions, parthenium can form dense stands that exclude other plants, including crops and pastures. All parts of the plant, including pollen and dry material, can produce allergic responses in humans. Parthenium cost's Queensland more than \$14 million per annum in control and lost agricultural production. Complete eradication 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. Key priority areas have been identified by National Parthenium Weed Management Group aimed at long-term eradication.



### **Status of the pest**

- Weed of National Significance (WONS); Category 3 declared weed and classed a high priority within Barcoo Shire Council.
- Need to support, build partnerships with other key NRM stakeholders – regional NRM organisations, State Govt and other local Governments to coordinate activities that link with national priorities to target strategic control at regional and local levels

### **Local distribution of the pest.**

Develop mapping showing distribution showing key priority areas for parthenium weed.

### **Program objective**

- To immediately address any emerging population;
- Actively manage all small, isolated and outlying infestations.
- To assist with the maintenance of existing population where funding permits;
- Maintain monitoring on known infestations that have been controlled. Monitoring during spring/summer needs to occur every 4-5 weeks to ensure activity can occur BEFORE plants seed
- To provide assistance to landholders where funding permits.
- Lobby industry and government to get better voluntary use of weed hygiene declarations

### **Stakeholders**

- **Landowners:** Control and reduction of infestations. Lobby peers and government
- **Local governments:** compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, raise awareness, provide subsidised herbicide and encourage weed control. Perform weed control on council-controlled land. Monitoring of infestations on private lands. Provide advice to landholders on best management practices for parthenium weed
- **State Government Agencies:** statewide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research. Perform weed control on state agency-controlled land.
- **Local NRM groups:** facilitate control of infestations; contribute resources; mapping; local knowledge; planning;

### **Stakeholders' Actions**

- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
- Establish and maintain containment lines around core infestations
- Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with DCQ and other agencies

- Control infestations outside containment lines
- Promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
- Distribute best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities.

**When**

Ongoing with an evaluation and review of this procedure every year

**Resources needed**

- Registered herbicides and Equipment - Spray pack, spray tank, Quad bike and trailer 4WD vehicle, personal protective equipment (PPE), responsible chemical handling training, secure chemical storage facility/ shed, chainsaws and other weed management equipment.
- Financial support from Council, Government, other agencies, landholders.
- Employment agencies/ initiatives, conservation volunteers

**Performance Indicator**

ALL high priority and other priority weeds are reduced or contained. Needs to be measurable! Where and how?

**Monitoring and Review**

Ongoing

## **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR RUBBER VINE (CRYPTOSTEGIA GRANDIFLORA)**

### **Description of problem**

Rubber vine is a woody climber native to Madagascar, which was introduced to Australia in the 1860s. It is one of Queensland's worst environmental weeds, distributed over some 700 000 hectares of the state. It forms dense thickets, especially along the banks of watercourses. This weed replaces native riparian vegetation on a massive scale, and severely affects pasture production. Key priority areas have been identified by National Rubber Vine Management Group aimed at long-term eradication.



### **Status of the pest**

Weed of National Significance (WONS); Category 3 declared weed and classed a medium priority within Barcoo Shire Council. Need to support, build partnerships with other key NRM stakeholders – regional NRM organisations, State Govt and other local Govts to coordinate activities that link with national priorities to target strategic control at regional and local level.

### **Local distribution of the pest**

Develop mapping showing distribution and Rubber Vine Containment Line for Qld & key priority areas

### **Program objective**

To clearly map the distribution – define target area

To control local populations – how? Include aspects of current best practice methods

### **Stakeholders**

- **Landowners:** destruction of infestations on their land.
- **Local governments:** compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness.
- **DAF:** statewide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, research and monitoring Councils to see these actions are being completed?

### **Stakeholders' Actions**

- Develop map of current distribution;
- Control existing populations using current best practices.
- What about raising awareness – identification, reporting & best practice approaches

### **Resources needed**

- Registered herbicides and Equipment - Spray pack, spray tank, Quad bike and trailer
- 4WD vehicle, personal protective equipment (PPE), responsible chemical handling training, secure chemical storage facility/ shed, chainsaws and other weed management equipment.
- Financial support from Council, Government, other agencies, landholders.
- Employment agencies/ initiatives, conservation volunteers

### **Performance Indicator**

- No new populations
- No growth spread from existing populations

### **Monitoring and Review**

Ongoing – need to commit to monitoring areas every 2 years as rubber vine as a relatively short seed viability up to 3 years. Monitoring should be done around April/May periods as flowering is evident at this time.



## **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR BELLYACHE BUSH (JATROPHA GOSSYPIFOLIA)**

### **Description of problem:**

Erect shrub 2.5 – 3m tall with thick sappy stem. Young leaves are deeply divided into three rounded lobes and are purple coloured and sticky. Older leaves bright green about 10cm in diameter and may have up to five lobes. Flowers small red with yellow centres. Seed pods smooth, oval and the size of a cherry. Will out-compete native vegetation. Places a specific chemical into the soil to kill other plants. Becomes a monoculture. Seeds toxic to animals and humans.



### **Status of the pest:**

Weed is a declared Category 3 pest and classed a medium priority within Barcoo Shire. There are no known infestations in Barcoo Shire, but it still needs to be carefully monitored for any new infestation.

### **Local distribution of the pest:**

Develop map of distribution

### **Program objectives:**

To contain and reduce current infestations and control new outbreaks.

### **Stakeholders**

- **Landowners:** destruction of infestations.
- **Local governments:** compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness.
- **State Government Agencies:** statewide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research.
- **Local NRM groups:** destruction of infestations; contribute resources; mapping; local knowledge; planning;

### **Stakeholders' Actions**

Landholder maintain surveillance on their land

### **Resources needed**

- Registered herbicides and Equipment - Spray pack, spray tank, Quad bike and trailer
- 4WD vehicle, personal protective equipment (PPE), responsible chemical handling training, secure chemical storage facility/ shed, chainsaws and other weed management equipment. Financial support from Council, Government, other agencies, landholders.
- Employment agencies/ initiatives, conservation volunteers

### **Performance Indicators**

No change in population

### **Monitoring and Review**

Ongoing

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR MOTHER OF MILLIONS (Bryophyllum Delagoense)

### Description of problem

Mother of Millions is a perennial herb to 1 m high. Mother of millions are escaped ornamental plants originating from Madagascar. Five species are commonly naturalised in Queensland with one species and a hybrid increasing over substantial areas. Mother of millions is highly toxic to stock and because of its succulent features is well adapted to dry areas.

As the name suggests one plant can reproduce a new general from masses of embryoids (plantlets) that are formed on the leaf edges. This makes these plants hard to eradicate. Mother of millions are erect, smooth, fleshy succulent plants growing to one metre or more in height. All species form tall flower spikes in winter with clusters of bell-shaped flowers. Each species has a distinctive leaf-shape, but all produce small plantlets along the edges of the leaves. These plantlets drop readily, develop roots, and establish quickly to form a new colony.



**Status of the pest** Weed is a declared Category 3 pest and is given a low priority by the Barcoo Shire Council.

### **Local distribution of the pest**

Develop map of distribution

### **Program objective**

To contain existing populations

### **Stakeholders**

- **Landowners:** destruction of infestations.
- **Local governments:** compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness.
- **DAF:** statewide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research.

### **Stakeholders' Actions**

- Treat emergent and isolated populations.

### **Resources needed**

- Registered herbicides and Equipment - Spray pack, spray tank, Quad bike and trailer
- 4WD vehicle, personal protective equipment (PPE), responsible chemical handling training, secure chemical storage facility/ shed, chainsaws and other weed management equipment. Financial support from Council, Government, other agencies, landholders.
- Employment agencies/ initiatives, conservation volunteers

### **Performance Indicator**

- Manage local populations
- Treat emergent populations

### **Monitoring and Review**

Ongoing

## **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR CACTUS (CYLINDROPUNTIA SPECIES)**

### **Description of problem**

This category encumbers tree pear, coral cactus, rope cactus and other succulents that have become weeds of significance.



### **Status of the pest**

Category 2,3,4 & 5 declared weed and a very high priority invasive weed in Barcoo Shire.

### **Program objective**

To eradicate isolated populations



### **Stakeholders**

- **Landowners:** Control and reduction of infestations. Lobby peers and government
- **Local governments:** compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, raise awareness, provide subsidised herbicide and encourage weed control. Perform weed control on council-controlled land.
- **State Government Agencies:** statewide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research. Perform weed control on state agency-controlled land.
- **Local NRM groups:** facilitate control of infestations; contribute resources; mapping; local knowledge; planning;

### **Stakeholders' Actions**

- Landholder remain vigilant in treating isolated populations
- Council treat all isolated populations on land under their control
- DAF and DCQ map infestation, coordinate control, raise awareness, and research

### **Resources needed**

- Registered herbicides and Equipment - Spray pack, spray tank, Quad bike and trailer
- 4WD vehicle, personal protective equipment (PPE), responsible chemical handling training, secure chemical storage facility/ shed, chainsaws and other weed management equipment. Financial support from Council, Government, other agencies, landholders.
- Employment agencies/ initiatives, conservation volunteers

### **Performance Indicator**

- Reduction in local population
- Eradication of isolated populations

### **Monitoring and Review**

Ongoing

## STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR FLORESTINA (FLORESTINA TRIPTERIS)

### **Description of problem**

Small isolated (but spreading) patch to the south of Barcaldine. Scientific community is yet to advise as to best approach, this plan is deciding to wait for their advice. Suspected to be similar to parthenium in how it spreads.



*Photo Michelle Rogers*

### **Status of the pest**

Unclassified weed, population growing and classed a low priority within Barcoo Shire. No known infestations in Barcoo Shire.

### **Local distribution of the pest.**

No known infestations in Barcoo Shire.

### **Program objective**

Monitor for any new emerging infestation.

### **Stakeholders**

- **Landowners:** Monitor for any new emerging infestation and destruction of that infestation.
- **Local governments:** compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness.
- **DAF:** statewide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research.

### **Stakeholders' Actions**

Nil

### **Resources needed**

Nil

### **Performance Indicator**

Barcoo Shire Council remain free of the infestation.

### **Monitoring and Review**

Ongoing

## **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR LEUCAENA (LEUCAENA LEUCOCEPHALA)**

### **Description of problem**

Native to Central and South America, leucaena (*Leucaena leucocephala*) is a small tree that has been planted for fodder in many tropical areas of the world, including Queensland. Unless heavily grazed or otherwise controlled, it is able to rapidly spread to adjacent areas. Will out-compete native vegetation. Places a specific chemical into the soil to kill other plants. Becomes a monoculture.



### **Status of the pest**

Category 4, planted as a fodder crop by its invasive nature is being carefully monitored and classed a low priority within Barcoo Shire.

### **Local distribution of the pest.**

Is becoming alarmingly wider spread, map distribution.

### **Program objective**

Nil

### **Stakeholders**

- **Landowners:** destruction of infestations.
- **Local governments:** compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness.
- **DAF:** statewide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research.

### **Stakeholders' Actions**

- To spray large infestations with broadleaf herbicide
- Controlled burning to opportunistically hand-pull isolated infestations in the course of performing other garden duties.
- Map Leucaena for work planning

### **Resources needed**

Local

### **Performance Indicator**

No new populations

### **Monitoring and Review**

Ongoing

## YEARLY ACTION PLAN

**The Rural Lands Officer is responsible for the following activities unless otherwise stated. Activity Planning, Extension and Liaison, Administration**

ACTION	COMPLETED BY
Hold one field day or information day so that the public are able to identify the weed or pest species and have knowledge of their impacts and management	To be held once every 3 years
Target awareness campaigns at landholders in areas at risk of the introduction/invasion of a species to prevent its establishment)	To be held once every 3 years
Undertake one pest awareness activities, e.g. participation in Weed buster Week, field days and practical demonstrations, information & or links on council website, etc.	To be held yearly when available
Distribute weed and pest animal information to the community (e.g. through local print, Barcoo Shire Websites, emails)	Have <b>permanent</b> display of pest facts at Council Office.
Attend/conduct field days, Landcare/Catchment/SRLOG Meetings, producer groups	Ongoing as meetings come up.
RLO attend one professional training for council officers and other stakeholders in relation to pest identification and best management practices  RLO attend accredited training (e.g. nationally accredited competency-based training in weed and pest management, Workplace health and safety training, approved training in the use of sodium fluoroacetate (1080) etc.)	One pest management courses attended each year.  All RLOs accredited to approved competency standards for 1080 and Strychnine before expiry of their approval from QLD Health.
Enforce compliance when landowners do not take reasonable steps to control pests  With stakeholders, develop and implement a compliance program, including e.g. communication; education; incentives and persuasion; warnings; revocation and suspension of rights.  Appointment/register of authroised officers for the purposes of the Act	Authroised officers, local government delegations, and compliance actions included in register by June each year

**Activity: Plant Pests Control**

ACTION	Completed by
Map all Category 1, 2 & 3 declared pests Contribute pest data to statewide mapping of all declared species (DAF's Annual Pest Distribution Survey)	Ongoing
Periodic surveying of public and private land within the Shire and implementation of control measures on public land including roads on an ongoing basis.	At the discretion of the RLAC
Identifying gaps in survey knowledge and undertaking surveys in those areas.	Ongoing
Undertaking control works on private land as required in partnership with the landholder	Ongoing
Control and contain core infestations of declared weeds under DAF guidelines	Ongoing
<p><i>Efficiently and adequately resource weed and pest animal management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secure adequately resourcing local pest management actions</li> </ul>	Ongoing

**Activity: Animal Pest Control**

ACTION	WHO	WHEN	TIME (DAYS)
1080 Baiting operations (Dingo/pig/fox)	RLO	** ***	20
<p>** Control operations carried out in accordance with requirements of organised landholder groups and within aims of council policy. Main baiting period April to October</p> <p>*** Annually, during dry season due to access restrictions.</p>			

**Pest-specific management programs**

This part of The Plan sets out individual pest programs for weeds and pest animals identified for the Barcoo Shire. Standard Operational procedures have been developed on what actions can be given for each known pest species in Barcoo Shire and actual actions and timing will be set out in the Annual Action Plan.

**Programs may include:**

- Spraying declared plant pests on Council controlled roads and reserves
- Feral animal baiting programs
- Pest survey (as required)
- Compliance
- Educational and awareness programs
- Assist landowners where they are having difficulty on their own



**Section B**

**4.0 STRATEGIES USED IN THIS BIOSECURITY PLAN**

**ACTION PLANNING**

**Activity: TO INCREASE STAKEHOLDER AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF PEST IMPACTS, AND PEST MANAGEMENT SKILLS**

Action	Completed by whom	Completed when
<p><b><u>Public Awareness</u></b>  <b>4.1 Public awareness</b>                      The strategy to be used to increase awareness of pests and their impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Field days and information days so that the public are able to identify the weed or pest species and have knowledge of their impacts and management</li> <li>• Target awareness campaigns at landholders in areas at risk of the introduction/invasion of a species to prevent its establishment)</li> <li>• Alert the public to any inclusion of Category 3 and other new pests using the local media</li> <li>• Undertake pest awareness activities, e.g. participation in Weed buster Week, field days and practical demonstrations, information &amp; or links on council website, etc.</li> <li>• Distribute weed and pest animal information to the community (e.g. through local print, Barcoo Shire websites, email)</li> </ul> <p><i>Desired Outcomes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Local community is aware of current high priority pests and have knowledge of their impact and management.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>Local community is aware of The Plan outcomes against the Plan objectives.</i></p>	<p>RLO</p> <p>Local govt media officer</p> <p>RLO</p> <p>Local Govt Officers</p>	<p>When suitable</p> <p>Press release within one moth of incursion Week buster week</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p><b><u>4.1.2 Education and training</u></b>                      Strategy to be used to increase stakeholder knowledge of pest impacts and improve skills in pest management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide professional training to council officers and other</li> </ul>	<p>RLO</p>	<p>When available</p>

Action	Completed by whom	Completed when
<p>stakeholders in relation to pest identification and best management practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accredited training (e.g. nationally accredited competency-based training in weed and pest management, Workplace health and safety training, approved training in the use of sodium fluoroacetate (1080) etc.)</li> </ul> <p>Increase land manager knowledge and skills in weed and pest management</p> <p><i>Desired Outcomes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of pest management courses attended</li> <li>Percentage of officers accredited to national competency standards</li> <li>Number of pest management workshops, conferences and forums attended</li> </ul> <p>Number of training initiatives delivered to stakeholder groups</p>		<p>Do retraining of 1080/Strychnine approval every 3 years</p>
<p><b>Activity:</b> TO ESTABLISH LONG-TERM STAKEHOLDER COMMITMENT AND COMPLIANCE TO PEST PLANT AND ANIMAL MANAGEMENT</p>		
<p><b>Commitment and Partnerships</b></p> <p><u>4.2.1 Long term commitment</u></p> <p><i>Establish long-term stakeholder commitment to weed and pest animal management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build working partnerships between stakeholders to generate a holistic approach to pest management and a sense of community ownership of the problem</li> <li>Include resource allocations in annual work programs</li> </ul> <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <p>Number of other local government plans that include pest management actions</p>	<p>RLO and Local Govt Officers</p>	<p>Plan is to be reviewed yearly and revised in 2028</p>
<p><u>4.2.2 Roles and Responsibilities</u></p> <p><i>Establish roles and responsibilities for weed and pest animal management that are accepted by landholders, community, industry and government</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establish, through consultation, agreed roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders in the implementation of the program</li> <li>Requirement for actions for all</li> </ul>	<p>CEO, GMTRS, RLO, Govt Dept reps and NRM group</p>	<p>Annually</p>

Action	Completed by whom	Completed when
<p>stakeholders to be developed in consultation with them and included in annual action programs</p> <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i> MOU signed between stakeholders defining roles and responsibilities</p>		
<p><u>4.2.4 Compliance and Enforcement</u> <i>Ensure compliance with the Act in weed and pest animal management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce compliance when landowners do not take reasonable steps to control pests</li> <li>• Adopt/refine/implement operational procedures developed by DAF, e.g. seizures; quarantine; confiscation and destruction of declared pests; entering land, vehicles and property; recovering costs; survey and inspections; straying dogs</li> <li>• With stakeholders, develop and implement a compliance program, including e.g. communication; education; incentives and persuasion; warnings; revocation and suspension of rights.</li> </ul> <p>Appointment/register of authroised officers for the purposes of the Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision for a register of enforcement activities, as required by the Act</li> </ul> <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of enforcement actions</li> <li>• Percentage of compliance</li> <li>• Authorised officers, local government delegations, and compliance actions included in register</li> </ul> <p>Percentage of local government compliance officers participating in state-wide networking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision for a register of enforcement activities, as required by the Act</li> </ul> <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of enforcement actions</li> <li>• Percentage of compliance</li> <li>• Authroised officers, local government delegations, and compliance actions included in register</li> </ul> <p>Percentage of local government compliance officers participating in state-wide networking</p>	<p>CEO, GMTRS &amp; RLO</p> <p>RLO</p> <p>CEO</p>	<p>Annually</p> <p>Annually</p> <p>Annually</p>
<p><b>Activity:</b> TO COLLECT RELEVANT PEST DATA TO INCREASE KNOWLEDGE OF PESTS ENABLING THE IMPROVEMENT OF PEST</p>		

Action	Completed by whom	Completed when
<b>MANAGEMENT PRACTICES</b>		
<p><b>4.3.1 Data collection &amp; assessment</b>  <i>Collect, use, and make available data relevant to weed and pest animal management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Map all Category 3 declared pests</li> <li>• Contribute pest data to statewide mapping of all declared species as required by the Biosecurity Queensland Annual Pest Survey</li> </ul> <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of Category 3 declared pests mapped</li> <li>• Percentage of pest control activities for which monitoring, and evaluation data is recorded</li> </ul>	RLO	Every 3 years
<p><b>4.3.2 Availability of Information</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make printed weed and pest animal information available to stakeholders through outlets such as libraries, tourist information centres, schools, and other educational institutions</li> <li>• Using media such as local newspapers, radio, television, and web sites to disseminate pest information to the community</li> <li>• Making other maps available to the community (e.g. of pest distribution, containment lines, environmentally significant areas, and survey programs)</li> </ul> <p><i>Desired Outcomes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of outlets where pest information is available to local community</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of media releases regarding pest information to the community</i></li> </ul>	RLO and other LG Officers	As required
<p><b>Strategic directions</b></p> <p><b>4.4.1 Planning</b>  <i>Create and maintain a planning framework for weed and pest animal management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Include practical measures for the detection, eradication or management of species in the local government area</li> <li>• Ensure that pest management programs are consistent with similar programs in neighbouring areas</li> <li>• Ensure that pest management programs are consistent with other resource management and related plans (e.g. regional natural resource management plans, stock route network management plans, vegetation management plans etc)</li> </ul>	CEO, GMTRS &RLO	As required

Action	Completed by whom	Completed when
<p><u>6.4.2 Strategy management and coordination</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Implement, evaluate, and review integrated weed and pest animal programs</i></li> <li>• Review The Plan 3 months before end of each financial year</li> <li>• Complete new The Plan 3 months prior to the expiry of its predecessor</li> </ul>	<p>CEO, GMTRS &amp; RLO</p>	<p>As required</p>
<p><u>4.4.3 Resources</u> <i>Efficiently and adequately resource weed and pest animal management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secure adequately resourcing local pest management actions</li> <li>• Submit local government precepts to DAF for state-wide services such as research, extension, plague pest control, barrier fences etc</li> </ul> <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Adequate physical, human and financial resources to achieve the outcomes of this plan</i></li> </ul>	<p>CEO</p>	
<p><u>4.4.4 Holistic Management</u> Ensure consistency between The Plan and resource management and related plans (e.g. regional natural resource management plans, catchment and sub-catchment plans, conservation management plans, regional coastal management plans, water resource operations plans, vegetation management plans, native title plans, local government corporate plans, local government planning schemes; stock route network management plans</p> <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of other local government plans including corporate plan that include pest management actions</li> <li>• Signed MOU between regional catchment groups</li> </ul> <p>To create a holistic planning framework for pest management by reviewing, evaluating and implementing integrated pest management strategies and plans, and to adequately resource management actions.</p> <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of other local government plans</li> </ul>	<p>CEO</p>	<p>Annually</p>

Action	Completed by whom	Completed when
including corporate plan that include pest management actions		
<b>Activity:</b> TO PREVENT THE INTRODUCTION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW PEST ANIMALS AND PLANTS; AND TO MINIMISE THE SPREAD OF EXISTING PEST PLAQNT AND ANIMALS TO NEW AREAS		
<p><b>Prevention, eradication &amp; containment</b></p> <p><u>4.5.1 Prevention of introduction</u></p> <p><i>Prevent the introduction of new weeds and pest animals</i> Prohibit the cultivation, distribution, sale or other supply of pest species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use weed hygiene declarations for stock entering stock routes, movement of harvesters and construction equipment, and movement of fodder, soil, and turf</li> <li>• Adopt weed prevention protocols, and support their adoption by other local stakeholders</li> <li>• Build, maintain, and promote wash-down facilities in strategic locations.</li> </ul> <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of key stakeholder groups using weed prevention protocols</li> <li>• Percentage of key stakeholder groups using weed hygiene declarations</li> <li>• Percentage of transport corridors with weed prevention programs</li> <li>• Number of Category 3 species targeted for prevention of entry</li> <li>• Number of wash-down facilities available and promoted</li> <li>• Percentage of infrastructure development contracts that include weed prevention conditions</li> <li>• Number of retail outlets not selling invasive pest species</li> </ul>	RLO	As required
<p><u>4.5.2 Early detection and eradication</u></p> <p><i>Prevent the local establishment of new weeds and pest animals</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify pests prioritised for early detection and eradication</li> <li>• Survey areas at risk from new infestations of Category 3 pests</li> <li>• Implement a rapid response program, together with state government, for handling new infestations of Category 3 pests</li> <li>• Destroy all infestations outside national or</li> </ul>	RLO	As required

Action	Completed by whom	Completed when
<p>local containment lines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eradicate small, isolated infestations</li> <li>• Establish a monitoring and identification network for weeds and plague pest animals (e.g. locusts, mice, field rats)</li> </ul> <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Category 3 pest species targeted for eradication</li> <li>• Percentage of the local government area covered by such programs</li> <li>• Percentage of Category 3 rapid response programs featuring stakeholder cooperation, and number of key stakeholder groups with roles in these programs</li> <li>• Percentage of new Category 3 incursions targeted by rapid response programs</li> <li>• Number of quarantine notices issued</li> </ul>		
<p><u>4.5.3 Containment</u>  <i>Minimize the spread of weeds and pest animals to new areas</i>            Contain local Category 3 pests in core infestation areas (e.g. by maintaining national containment lines of WONS species.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage pest animals inside barrier fences (if applicable)</li> </ul> <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Category 3 pests targeted for containment</li> <li>• Number of complaints received about pest animal damage inside contained areas</li> <li>• Percentage of the wild dog check fences maintained to established standards</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Activity:</b> TO REDUCE PEST POPULATIONS AND IMPACTS THROUGH THE ADOPTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF BEST PRACTICE PEST CONTROL METHODS; PROTECT ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS FROM WEEDS; AND OFFER STAKEHOLDER PEST MANAGEMENT INCENTIVES</p>		
<p><b>Effective integrated systems</b>  <i>(Principles—best practice; improvement; commitment)</i>  <u>4.6.1 Development of management practices</u>  <i>Develop new, and improve existing,</i></p>	<p>RLO, Land owners</p>	<p>As required</p>

Action	Completed by whom	Completed when
<p><i>weed and pest animal management practices</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to developing local best practice</li> <li>• Adopt timely and effective integrated best practice management for priority pest species that considers timing, integrated techniques, non-target damage, workplace health and safety</li> </ul> <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of improvements recommended</li> <li>• Number of research needs identified</li> <li>• Number of new contributions to local best practice</li> <li>• Number of research projects assisted</li> <li>• Number of adaptive management practices developed</li> </ul>		
<p><u>4.6.2 Adoption of management practices</u>  <i>Adopt and promote best practice in weed and pest animal management</i></p> <p>☐ Collate and distribute best practice information to land managers</p> <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of priority pest operations based on best practice</li> <li>• Number of outlets distributing best practice publications</li> <li>• Number of refuse sites made inaccessible to pest animals</li> </ul>	RLO	As required
<p><u>4.6.3 Management incentives</u>  <i>Offer incentives to stakeholders for practicing pest management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to offer effective existing incentives</li> <li>• Assess the effectiveness of existing and potential incentives</li> <li>• Revise, or introduce suitable new, weed and pest animal incentives</li> </ul> <p>Recognise efforts of those who have made significant contributions</p> <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of effective incentive programs available to land managers</li> <li>• Number of land managers using existing incentive programs</li> </ul>	CEO & RLO	As required
<p><u>4.6.4 Population and impact management</u>  <i>Reduce pest populations and impacts</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate plague pest animal management with stakeholders (<i>if relevant</i>)</li> </ul>	RLO	As required



Action	Completed by whom	Completed when
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coordinate impact reduction programs for established pest animals (e.g. baiting, trapping, removal)</li> </ul> <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of complaints received about pest species</li> <li>• Number of management programs undertaken for established pests, and number of participating land managers</li> <li>• Number of different biological control agents distributed</li> </ul> <p>Reduction in the distribution, density and/or abundance of pest species</p>		
<p><u>4.6.5 Environmentally significant areas</u>  <i>Protect environmentally significant areas from weeds</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify environmentally significant areas</li> <li>• Prioritise weeds and pest animal management in environmentally significant areas</li> </ul> <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and extent of environmentally significant areas prioritised for weed management</li> <li>• Number and extent of priority weed work programs implemented for environmentally significant areas.</li> </ul>	EPA & RLO	As required