

**Fraser Coast Regional Council
PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN
2010 - 2014**



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Fraser Coast Regional Council

Pest Management Plan

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Part A

Executive Summary

The Fraser Coast Regional Council Four-Year Pest Management Plan (PMP) was developed for the benefit of the whole community and is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 Queensland*.

With the implementation of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* very clear responsibilities are identified for local government and land owners. Fraser Coast Regional Council has recognised its responsibilities and roles within the Act and has put forward a Pest Management Plan that not only addresses current legislation, but also endeavours to raise community awareness of pest management issues. Resourcing pest management continues to be an inhibiting factor to achieving desired goals. However, it is anticipated that this plan will become an aid not only for pest management planning but also in achieving external funding to achieve set objectives.

Acronyms

BQ	Biosecurity Queensland
BO	Biosecurity Officer- (DEEDI)
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DERM	Department of Environment and Research Management
DEEDI	Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation
ESA	Environmental Significant Area
FCRC	Fraser Coast Regional Council
FIDO	Fraser Island Defenders Organisation
FINIA	Fraser Island Natural Integrity Alliance
LG	Local Government
LPO	Land Protection Officer (Local Government)
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PMP	Pest Management Plan
SCLCA	Sandy Cape Lighthouse Conservation Association

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Pest Management Plan (PMP) is to bring together all sectors of the local communities to provide for the management of declared pests in this local government's area for the period of 2010 – 2014. In so doing, the PMP:

- lists known high risk pest animals and invasive plants 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 pest animals and plants
- incorporates monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the plan
- Informs regional planning processes on local pest management priorities

1.2 Background

Pest animals and pest plants are in every local government area. Pest animals and pest plants 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.

1.3 Scope of a PMP

This PMP covers all land within the boundaries of this local government area, 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.

Pest species targeted in this PMP are exotic species and some indigenous species considered by local government as a pest. 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 have the potential to impact in the area.

1.4 Goal of Pest Management Plan

The goal of Fraser Coast Regional Council plan is:

To involve and make all stakeholders aware of pest management responsibilities, having special regard for the region's, biodiversity, agricultural, economic base and cultural values.

The Fraser Coast Regional Council Pest management Plan incorporates eight principles for managing pest animals and pest plants in the local government area:

1. To increase stakeholder awareness and knowledge of pest impacts, and pest management skills
2. To establish long-term stakeholder commitment and compliance to pest animal and pest plant management
3. To collect and share relevant pest data to increase knowledge of pests enabling the improvement of pest management practices
4. To create a holistic planning framework for pest management
5. To ensure there is adequate resources to implement actions of this plan
6. To prevent the introduction and establishment of new pest animals and plants and to minimise the spread of existing pest animal and pest plants to new areas

7. To reduce pest animal and pest plant populations and impacts through the adoption and development of best practice pest control methods
8. To protect environmentally significant areas from pest animal and pest plants

1.5 Mission statement

To facilitate the cooperative management of pest animals and pest plants, involving all stakeholders within the Fraser Coast Regional Council and adjoining Local Governments.

1.6 Key objectives

To improve pest animals and pest plant management strategies within Fraser Coast Regional Council to mitigate and minimise their local and regional impacts.

To contribute and review on a wider scale the Queensland Government strategy for reducing the impact of pest animals and pest plants.

1.7 Other legislation and plans

In addition to preparing this PMP in accordance with the Act, it is also important that other relevant legislation was adhered to including:

- *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).

Plans also taken into consideration were:

- Burnett Mary Regional Group natural resource management plan
- Wide Bay Burnett NRM plan
- Aquatic Weed Strategy for the Mary River
- Fraser Island Pest Management Plan
- QPWS State Land Pest Management Plan
- Ergon Pest Plan
- Wide Bay Water Pest Plan
- SunWater Pest management and Weed Management Strategy
- Forestry Plantations Queensland Pest Management Plan
- Neighbouring local government area pest plans

1.8 Reviewing the plan

The Fraser Coast Regional Council plan will be reviewed and revised in consultation with stakeholders and community.

Council will review this PMP at our own discretion or when review is mandatory

Such as:

- annual review – at least 3 months before the start of each financial year (s.33(2)); and
- If a State pest management strategy is amended to ensure it is consistent with the full review – when a state pest management strategy is amended (s.33 (3)).

2.0 Stakeholders

2.1 Establishment of working group

The Fraser Coast Regional Council established a working group to advise on the preparation of a draft Pest Management Plan. The working group was established by inviting key stakeholders in pest management to attend pest management planning workshops. Representatives from Fraser Coast Regional Council, DEEDI, DERM, Transport & Main Roads, QPWS, landowners, Industry Groups, BMRG, Ergon, SunWater, Community groups, pest control contractors and Landcare made up the working group.

2.2 Stakeholder responsibilities

Key stakeholder responsibilities for implementing this Plan are outlined below:

Stakeholder	Key roles and responsibilities			
	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Other
Fraser Coast Regional Council	Surveillance, early detection / notification, and raising awareness	Compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping and raising awareness Encourage good pest management eg vehicle wash down, weed vendor declaration etc	Local planning, mapping and raising awareness Encourage good pest management eg 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
Biosecurity Queensland, Primary Industries and Fisheries	<u>Early detection, destruction of infestations, compliance, state wide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness and research</u>	<u>Supply 1080 to local government and administer, monitor, record and enforce proper use of 1080</u> <u>Research into improved pest management.</u> <u>Provide extension and technical skills in pest management</u>	<u>Compliance, state wide planning, raising awareness and research</u>	<u>Operate the Wild Dog Barrier Fence</u> <u>Research control techniques</u> <u>Support local government planning, extension and education services</u>
Department of Environment and Resource Management		Landholder responsibilities and provide resources for best practice pest management on National Parks, USL Forestry Reserves and other DERM managed land		Ensure the conservation of biodiversity, monitor and regulate environmental impact of pest animals and pest plants management
Queensland Health		Granting approval for use of 1080 and strychnine and community health issues related to pests.		Lead role in maintaining public health and safety in issues associated with poisons

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Australia		Regional consultation in setting policy on pest management	National border protection and surveillance, funding support for programs dealing with WONS
Burnett Mary Regional 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	Early detection and control of infestations	Containment and control of pest animals and plants Encourage good pest management eg vehicle wash down, weed vendor declaration etc	Weed control in environmentally significant areas
Transport and Main Roads. QR, Ergon, LG, SunWater, Wide Bay Water, Forestry Plantations Queensland, etc)	Early detection, mapping and control of infestations	Duty of Care for Containment and control of pest animals and plants Encourage good pest management eg vehicle wash down, weed vendor declaration etc	
Community Groups	Raise public awareness – encourage participation in pest management- surveillance – report pest animals and plants to Biosecurity Queensland and Local Government		

2.3 Annual actions plans

An annual action plan will be developed from Parts A, B & C and will encompass the following:

- Pest plan implementation programme calendar
- Outline of pest management roles and responsibilities
- Pest survey program
- Pest survey program time table
- Method of prioritisation of pest control
- Classes and prioritisation of pests
- High priority declared pests
- Terrestrial pest plants
- Aquatic pest plants
- Plant pests declared by Local Law
- Pest animals
- Resources
- Monitoring and evaluation

2.4 Annual Pest Distribution Survey

The data that is collected from the Pest Survey Program (Part C – 7.1) is entered into the FCRC pest management mapping system and will be provided to Biosecurity Queensland for the State wide Annual Pest Distribution Survey.

2.5 Authorised persons

The appointing authority (LG – CEO) may appoint a person as an authorised person only if the appointing authority is satisfied the person has the necessary expertise or experience in pest management, the authorised person must possess an identity card with a recent photo and signature; the authorised persons identity card must be visible whilst exercising their powers.

2.6 Obstacles to achieving our objectives

- Lack of resources (financial, physical and human)
- Weather conditions
- Lack of cooperation between other councils with similar pest problems
- Isolation/ access to infested areas
- Lack of commitment
- Lack of training, awareness and education among stakeholders in relation to pest management

3.0 Classification of pests

Pests are declared by the State and Local Governments

3.1 Table 1: Classes of declared pests under the Act

Class*	Description
1	<p>A Class 1 pest is one that is not commonly present in Queensland, and if introduced would cause an adverse economic, environmental or social impact.</p> <p>Class 1 pests established in Queensland are subject to eradication from the state.</p> <p>Landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 1 pests.</p>
2	<p>Class 2 pests are established in Queensland and have, or could have, an adverse economic, environmental or social impact.</p> <p>Management of these pests requires coordination and they are subject to programs led by local government, community or landowners.</p> <p>Landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 2 pests.</p>
3	<p>Class 3 pests are established in Queensland and have, or could have, an adverse economic, environmental or social impact.</p> <p>Landholders are not required to control Class 3 pests unless their land is in or adjacent to an environmentally significant area</p>

Declared pest species are identified in *Schedule 2 of the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003* – visit on line at <http://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/CURRENT/L/LandPrPSRMR03.pdf>

3.2 Plants declared by local law

FCRC may declare plants as pests by local law for the FCRC region by the following criteria.

Table 2

Criteria:
<p>Pest plants that are established in Fraser Coast Region and have, or could have an adverse economic, environmental or social impact.</p> <p>Management of these pest plants requires coordination and they are subject to programs led by local government, community or landowners.</p> <p>Landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of pest plants.</p> <p>Some species are for the whole of the FCRC, while some are for a specific area.</p>

4.0 Declared and other locally significant pest animals and pest plants present in Fraser Coast Regional Council

A number of priority pest species requiring attention within the Council area were identified by the Fraser Coast Regional Council Working Group. These species fall under four levels of control:

1. Prevention of introduction
2. Education and awareness
3. Early detection and control
4. Containment

The priority pest species were further categorised into high priority pest species and individual background and control information have been included in the plan for each species of high priority. The annual action plan outlines operational objectives, actions, resource allocation and budgets.

4.1 Priority rating

Pest animals and pest plants have been prioritised on the combination of two criteria:

1. Potential detrimental impact if nothing is done
2. Likely impact if money was spent on controlling the pest now

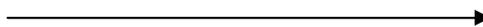
1.
Potential detrimental impact if nothing is done in Fraser Coast Regional Council



High
Medium
Low

LH	MH	HH
LM	MM	HM
LL	ML	HL

Low Medium High



2. *Likely impact gained by Spending Money Now*

Infestations of declared pest plants Class 1 and Class 2 on lands controlled by the Fraser Coast Regional Council are at levels where the impacts of spending money not only now, but committing continual monitoring and maintenance, will have high impacts on the reduction of reducing the spread and in some situations short and/or long term eradication.

The priorities of all declared plants were classified high by the working group as the majority of infestations can be reduced according to the priority rating matrix above.

While carrying out pest control programs it is more efficient and economical to control all pest plant species at the same time while working in a strategically systematic manner across the Fraser Coast region.

4.2 List (prioritised) of pest animals and pest plants in the Fraser Coast Region.

Name of Pest	Priority	Level of control	Declaration status
Pest Animals			
wild dogs (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	H-H	Containment with reasonable level of control	Class 2
foxes (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	H-H	Containment with reasonable level of control	Class 2
feral cats (<i>Felis catus</i>)	H-H	Containment with reasonable level of control	Class 2
feral pigs (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	H-H	Containment with reasonable level of control	Class 2
European rabbit (domestic and wild breeds) (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	H-H	Containment with reasonable level of control	Class 2
feral deer rusa deer (<i>Cervus timorensis</i>) chital deer (<i>Axis axis</i>)	L-H	Containment with reasonable level of control	Class 2
feral deer red deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>) fallow deer (<i>Dama dama</i>)	L-L	Containment with reasonable level of control	Class 3
Talapia; Indian Myna bird, Cane Toads	H-L	Public awareness and support agencies taking control of these species.	Noxious, Unclassified, Unclassified
Yellow Crazy Ants	L-L	Public awareness and support Bio Security taking control of these species.	Class 1
Pest Plants			
bitou bush (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata</i>)	H-H	Survey & map Eradication of infestations/populations	Class 1
annual ragweed (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>)	H-H	Survey & map Eradication of infestations/populations	Class 2
groundsel bush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>)	H-H	Survey & map Promote awareness control infestations/populations	Class 2
hygrophila (<i>Hygrophila costata</i>)	H-H	Survey & map Eradication of infestations/populations	Class 1
hymenachne (<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>)	H-H	Survey & map Promote awareness, contain and eradication of infestations/populations where possible	Class 2
mother of millions (<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> and <i>B. diagamontianum</i> x <i>B. delagoense</i> ; syn. <i>B. tubiflorum</i> , <i>B. diagamontianum</i> x <i>B. delagoense</i> , <i>Kalanchoe</i> x <i>houghtonii</i>)	H-H	Survey & map Promote awareness control infestations/populations	Class 2

parthenium (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	H-H	Survey & map Promote awareness control infestations/populations where possible	Class 2
prickly pear (<i>Opuntia spp.</i> other than <i>O. ficus-indica</i>)	H-H	Survey & map Promote awareness control infestations/populations	Class 2
rat's tail grasses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> American rat's tail grass (<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>) giant Parramatta grass (<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>) Parramatta grass (<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>) giant rat's tail grass (<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> and <i>S. natalensis</i>) 	H-H	Survey & map Promote awareness control infestations/populations	Class 2
rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	H-H	Survey & map Promote awareness control infestations/populations	Class 2
cabomba (<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>)	H-H	Survey & map Promote awareness control infestations/populations	Class 2
salvinia (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>)	H-H	Survey & map Promote awareness control infestations/populations	Class 2
water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	H-H	Survey & map Promote awareness control infestations/populations	Class 2
water lettuce (<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>)	H-H	Survey & map Eradication of infestations/populations	Class 2
African tulip tree (<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>)	L-L	Promote awareness Map infestations/populations Eradication of infestations/populations in or adjacent to an E.S.A	Class 3
aristolochia or Dutchman's pipe (<i>Aristolochia spp.</i> other than native species)	L-L	Promote awareness Map infestations/populations Eradication of infestations/populations in or adjacent to an E.S.A	Class 3
asparagus fern (<i>Asparagus aethiopicus 'Sprengeri'</i> , <i>A. africanus</i> and <i>A. plumosus</i>)	L-M	Promote awareness Map infestations/populations Eradication of infestations/populations in or adjacent to an E.S.A	Class 3
balloon vine (<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>)	L-L	Promote awareness Map infestations/populations Eradication of infestations/populations in or	Class 3

		adjacent to an E.S.A	
blackberry (<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.)	L-L	Promote awareness of infestations/populations adjacent to an E.S.A Eradication of infestations/populations in or adjacent to an E.S.A	Map Class 3
broad-leaved pepper tree (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>)	L-M	Promote awareness of infestations/populations adjacent to an E.S.A Eradication of infestations/populations in or adjacent to an E.S.A	Map Class 3
camphor laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	M-L	Promote awareness of infestations/populations adjacent to an E.S.A Eradication of infestations/populations in or adjacent to an E.S.A	Map Class 3
cat's claw vine (<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>)	H-L	Promote awareness of infestations/populations adjacent to an E.S.A Eradication of infestations/populations in or adjacent to an E.S.A	Map Class 3
Chinese celtis (<i>Celtis sinensis</i>)	M-M	Promote awareness of infestations/populations adjacent to an E.S.A Eradication of infestations/populations in or adjacent to an E.S.A	Map Class 3
lantana (all species) (<i>Lantana spp.</i>)	M-L	Promote awareness of infestations/populations adjacent to an E.S.A Eradication of infestations/populations in or adjacent to an E.S.A	Map Class 3
Madera vine (<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>)	M-M	Promote awareness of infestations/populations adjacent to an E.S.A Eradication of infestations/populations in or adjacent to an E.S.A	Map Class 3
privets (<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> , <i>Ligustrum sinense</i>)	M-M	Promote awareness of infestations/populations adjacent to an E.S.A Eradication of infestations/populations in or adjacent to an E.S.A	Map Class 3
Singapore daisy (<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> ; syn. <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>)	M-M	Promote awareness of infestations/populations adjacent to an E.S.A Eradication of infestations/populations in or adjacent to an E.S.A	Map Class 3
yellow bells (<i>Tecoma stans</i>)	M-M	Promote awareness of infestations/populations adjacent to an E.S.A Eradication of infestations/populations in or adjacent to an E.S.A	Map Class 3
Bathurst burr (<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>), grader grass (<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>), mother of millions (<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i> , <i>B.fedtschenkoi</i>).	H-H	Survey & map Promote awareness of infestations/populations control	Local Law For the whole of FCRC

noogoora burr (<i>Xanthium occidentale</i> , syn. <i>X. pungens</i>), saffron thistle (<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>), star burr (<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>) thorn apples (<i>Datura</i> spp. including <i>D. ferox</i> , <i>D. metel</i> , <i>D. inoxia</i> , <i>D. stramonium</i> , <i>D. leichhardtii</i>)			
Easter cassia (<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>) coastal morning glory (<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>) glory lily (<i>gloriosa superba</i>) mother in laws tongue (<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i> var. <i>trifasciata</i>) ochna/mickey mouse plant (<i>Ochna serrulata</i>) sisal hemp (<i>agave sisalana</i>) umbrella tree (<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>)	H-H	Survey & map Promote awareness control infestations/populations	Local Law For Fraser Island only
leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>)	L-L	Surveillance Promote awareness and control any strategically located infestations/populations	Not declared
praxelis (<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>)	M-L	Surveillance Promote awareness	Not declared

4.3 Non-declared environmental weeds –for all areas excluding Fraser Island.

Declaration Status – Non declared

Level of control – Education and awareness

Common Name & Scientific Name	Priority
African love grass (<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>)	H-M
bahia grass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>)	H-I
blue billygoat weed (<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>)	L-L
blue morning glory (<i>Ipomoea indica</i>)	L-L
blue snakeweed (<i>Stachytarpheta species</i>)	L-L
Brazilian nightshade (<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>)	M-L
cadagi (<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>)	L-L
canna lily (<i>Canna indica</i>)	L-L
castor oil plant (<i>Ricinus communis</i>)	L-M
century plant (<i>Agave americana</i>)	L-L
coastal morning glory (<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>)	M-M
cockspur coral tree (<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>)	L-L
cocos palm (<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>)	M-M
common sensitive plant (<i>Mimosa pudica</i>)	L-L
coral berry (<i>Rivina humilis</i>)	M-L
corky passion flower (<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>)	M-L
crab eye creeper (<i>Abrus precatorius subsp. africanus</i>)	M-M
crofton weed (<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>)	L-L
dense water weed (<i>Egeria densa</i>)	L-L
devil's fig (<i>Solanum torvum</i>)	L-L
duranta (<i>Duranta erecta, D. repens</i>)	M-L
Easter cassia (<i>Senna pendula var. glabrata</i>)	M-M
flannel weed (<i>Sida cordifolia</i>)	L-L
glory lily (<i>Gloriosa superba</i>)	M-M
green cestrum (<i>Cestrum parqui</i>)	L-M
Japanese honey suckle (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>)	L-L
jo jo weed (<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>)	L-L
khaki weed (<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>)	M-L
leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>)	H-M
milk weed (<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>)	L-L
mimosa bush (<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>)	L-L
Moses-in-the-cradle (<i>Rhoeo discolor</i>)	L-L
Mossman river grass (<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>)	H-L
mother-in-laws tongue (<i>Sansevieria trifasciata var. trifasciata</i>)	M-M
murraya, mock orange (<i>Murraya paniculata</i>)	L-L
Ochna/mickey mouse plant (<i>Ochna serrulata</i>)	M-M
painted spurge (<i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i>)	L-L
para grass (<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>)	L-L
praxelis (<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>)	M-L
purple succulent (<i>Callisia fragrans</i>)	L-L
siratro (<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>)	L-L
sisal hemp (<i>Agave sisalana</i>)	M-M
slash pine (<i>Pinus elliottii</i>)	L-M
thatch grass (<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i>)	M-L
thorny Poinciana (<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>)	L-L
tipuana (<i>Tipuana tipu</i>)	L-L
umbrella tree (<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>)	M-M
wandering jew (<i>Tradescantia albiflora</i>)	L-M
wild tobacco tree (<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>)	M-M
yellow guava (<i>Psidium guajava</i>)	L-L
yellow water lily (<i>Nymphaea mexicana</i>)	M-M

4.4 Fraser Island pest plants

Fraser Island is listed as World Heritage and is also an Environmental Significant Area

The operational objective is: *To reduce the impacts of all pest plants and environmental weeds.*

Plant species that are non indigenous to Fraser Island are mainly found in the township areas. Some of these pest plants have the potential to cause adverse affects on the natural environment if they are allowed to spread into land surrounding the townships. This would have detrimental impacts on the World Heritage values of Fraser Island.

Considerable resources and effort has been put into weed management by various State, Local Government agencies, Community Groups (FINIA, FIDO, and SCLCA) and residents.

Operational actions include;

- holding awareness raising activities (Fraser Coast Show, Garden Expo, WeedBuster Week)
- continuing developing information material on weeds for the public
- encourage community to plant 'safe' native alternatives
- develop a suggested list of safe native alternatives
- work cooperatively with all stakeholders in local management programs
- continue supporting community groups especially participating in meetings with FINIA
- map and monitor infestations
- assisting in the annual surveying / destruction program of Class 1 plants (eg. bitou bush)
- enforce compliance when landowners do not take reasonable steps
- undertake control in and around townships

4.5 Non declared environmental weeds for Fraser Island are;

Level of control – Education and Awareness

Common Name & Scientific Name	Priority
African love grass (<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>)	H-M
bahia grass (<i>Paspalum notatum</i>)	H-I
blue billygoat weed (<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>)	L-L
blue morning glory (<i>Ipomoea indica</i>)	L-L
blue snakeweed (<i>Stachytarpheta species</i>)	L-L
Brazilian nightshade (<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>)	M-L
cadagi (<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>)	L-L
canna lily (<i>Canna indica</i>)	L-L
cocos palm (<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>)	M-M
coral berry (<i>Rivina humilis</i>)	M-L
corky passion flower (<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>)	M-L
Crab eye creeper (<i>Abrus precatorius subsp. Africanus</i>)	M-M
flannel weed (<i>Sida cordifolia</i>)	L-L
Japanese honey suckle (<i>Lonicera japonica</i>)	L-L
jo jo weed (<i>Soliva pterosperma</i>)	L-L
khaki weed (<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>)	M-L
leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>)	H-M
milk weed (<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>)	L-L
Moses-in-the-cradle (<i>Rhoeo discolor</i>)	L-L
Mossman river grass (<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>)	H-L
murraya, mock orange (<i>Murraya paniculata</i>)	L-L
painted spurge (<i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i>)	L-L
para grass (<i>Brachiaria mutica</i>)	L-L
praxelis (<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>)	M-L
purple succulent (<i>Callisia fragrans</i>)	L-L
siratro (<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>)	L-L
slash pine (<i>Pinus elliottii</i>)	L-M
wild tobacco tree (<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>)	M-M
yellow guava (<i>Psidium guajava</i>)	L-L

5.0 Standard Operating Procedures for the class 2 pest animal and class 1, 2, 3 and locally significant pest plants

Standard Operational Procedures for individual species known to be in the Fraser Coast region have been developed and will be strictly followed when controlling declared pests by Council staff and contractors on behalf of Council. The SOP's for individual pests within the Fraser Coast region can be found in Part C.

5.1 Standard Operating Procedure for class 1 declared pest plants

Objective

Prevent, detect, eradicate, monitor and on-going surveillance

Who is responsible

Landowners: destruction of infestations

Local governments: surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness

BQ: state wide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research

Community, Landcare & other Nrm groups: raise awareness – encourage participation in pest management- report infestations to Biosecurity Queensland and Local Government

Council aims to achieve the following:

1. Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
2. Conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control pests on their land
3. Maintain surveillance to detect new incursions
4. Ensure containment and control of existing populations, treat any emergent and isolated infestations on council controlled land such as Booral and assist in control projects in conjunction with other government agencies on Fraser Island
5. Send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
6. Prevent spread of weed seed through the use of vehicles wash down facilities; promote the use of Weed Hygiene Declarations and use of blowers on slashers.
7. Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with landowners and other agencies
8. Increase community, agribusiness and government awareness of pest plants and their impacts
9. Enhance stakeholder knowledge of impacts and skills for pest plant management
10. Establish long-term stakeholder commitment to pest plant management
11. Encourage positive community attitude to pest plant management and ascertain changes over time
12. Ensure landholder compliance with the Act
13. Collect, use, and make available data relevant to pest plant management
14. Provide printed pest plant information to stakeholders
15. Prevent the introduction and establishment of new pest plants into the region
16. Minimise the spread of pest plants to new areas
17. Encourage and use best practice management of pest plants

Biosecurity Queensland will:

1. Undertake early detection
2. Coordinate destruction of infestations
3. Assist with compliance,
4. Supply state wide planning
5. Support mapping
6. Provide coordination
7. Facilitate raising awareness
8. Undertake research

Stakeholders:

Stakeholders are encouraged to meet their responsibilities under this PMP in collaboration with State and local government (refer to Table 2.2)

Council resources

Registered herbicides and Equipment - spray pack, spray tank, spray boats, quad bike and trailer, 4WD vehicles, 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
Other agencies including community groups, resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Assess on annual pest distribution survey that core infestations are managed to current populations and within containments;
Any emergent population is immediately controlled.

Monitoring and Review

Utilise data collected as part of the pest survey and control programs
Evaluate various control programs for each species to assess the level of success
Initiate changes if necessary towards continuous improvement

5.2 Standard Operating Procedure For class 2 declared pest plant

Objective

Eradicate where possible, prevent the spread and reduce the existing size of infestations, particularly where they have or could have significant economic, environmental , or social impact.

Who is responsible

Landowners: destruction of infestations

Local governments: surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness

BQ: state wide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research

Community, Landcare & other Nrm groups: raise awareness – encourage participation in pest management- report infestations to Biosecurity Queensland and Local Government

Council aims to achieve the following:

1. Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
2. Conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control pests on their land
3. Maintain surveillance to detect new incursions
4. Ensure containment and control of existing populations, treat any emergent and isolated infestations on council controlled land such as Booral and assist in control projects in conjunction with other government agencies on Fraser Island
5. Reduce the impacts of widely naturalised infestations
6. Send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
7. Prevent spread of weed seed through the use of vehicles wash down facilities; promote the use of Weed Hygiene Declarations and use of blowers on slashers.
8. Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with landowners and other agencies
9. Increase community, agribusiness and government awareness of pest plants and their impacts
10. Enhance stakeholder knowledge of impacts and skills for pest plant management
11. Establish long-term stakeholder commitment to pest plant management
12. Encourage positive community attitude to pest plant management and ascertain changes over time
13. Ensure landholder compliance with the Act
14. Collect, use, and make available data relevant to pest plant management
15. Provide printed pest plant information to stakeholders
16. Prevent the introduction and establishment of new pest plants into the region
17. Minimise the spread of pest plants to new areas
18. Encourage and use best practice management of pest plants
19. Offer incentives to stakeholders for practicing pest management (e.g. community members swapping a weed for a native plant)

20. support research and development of best practice management of pest plants

Stakeholders:

Stakeholders are encouraged to meet their responsibilities under this PMP in collaboration with State and local government (refer to Table 2.2)

Council resources

Registered herbicides and Equipment - spray pack, spray tank, spray boats, quad bike and trailer, 4WD vehicles, 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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Assess on annual pest distribution survey that core infestations are managed to current populations and within containments;

Any emergent population is immediately controlled.

Monitoring and Review

Utilise data collected as part of the pest survey and control programs

Evaluate various control programs for each species to assess the level of success

Initiate changes if necessary towards continuous improvement

5.3 Standard Operating Procedure for class 3 declared plant pest

Objective

Prevent the spread and reduce infestations in or adjacent to Environmentally Significant Areas.

Who is responsible

Landowners: destruction of infestations, especially in or adjacent to an Environmentally Significant Area.

Local governments: surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness

BQ: state wide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research

Community, Landcare & other Nrm groups: raise awareness – encourage participation in pest management- report infestations to Biosecurity Queensland and Local Government

Council aims to achieve the following:

1. Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan, conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control on their land
2. Maintain surveillance to detect new incursions
3. Ensure containment and control of existing populations by treating any emergent and isolated weeds on council controlled land in or adjacent to environmental significantly areas
4. Send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
5. Prevent spread of weed seed through the use of vehicles wash down facilities, promote the use of Weed Hygiene Declarations and use of blowers on slashers
6. Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with landowners and other agencies
7. Increase community, agribusiness and government awareness of pest plants and their impacts
8. Enhance stakeholder knowledge of impacts and skills for pest plant management
9. Establish long-term stakeholder commitment to pest plant management
10. Encourage positive community attitude to pest plant management and ascertain changes over time
11. Ensure landholder compliance with the Act
12. Collect, use, and make available data relevant to pest plant management
13. Provide printed pest plant information to stakeholders
14. Prevent the introduction and establishment of new pest plants into the region
15. Minimise the spread of pest plants to new areas
16. Encourage and use best practice management of pest plants

17. Offer incentives to stakeholders for practicing pest management (e.g. community members swapping a weed for a native plant.)
18. support research and development of best practice management of pest plants

Stakeholders:

Stakeholders are encouraged to meet their responsibilities under this PMP in collaboration with State and local government (refer to Table 2.2)

Council resources

Registered herbicides and Equipment - spray pack, spray tank, spray boats, quad bike and trailer, 4WD vehicles, 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 and landholders.

Employment agencies/ initiatives, conservation volunteers

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Core infestations are managed to current populations and within containments;
Any emergent population is immediately controlled.

Monitoring and Review

Utilise data collected as part of the pest survey and control programs

Evaluate various control programs for each species to assess the level of success

Initiate changes if necessary towards continuous improvement

5.4 Standard Operating Procedure for class 2 declared animal pest

Objective

To reduce the numbers particularly where they have or could have significant economic, environmental , or social impact

Who is responsible

Landowners: destruction of pests

Local governments: surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness

BQ: state wide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research

Community, Landcare & other Nrm groups: raise awareness – encourage participation in pest management- report sightings to Local Government

Council aims to achieve the following:

1. Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan, conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control on their land
2. Maintain surveillance to detect new incursions
3. Ensure containment and control of existing populations
4. Send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
5. Prevent the keeping of pest animals without a permit
6. Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with landowners and other agencies
7. Increase community, agribusiness and government awareness of pest animals and their impacts
8. Enhance stakeholder knowledge of impacts and skills for pest animal management
9. Establish long-term stakeholder commitment to pest animal management
10. Encourage positive community attitude to pest plant management and ascertain changes over time
11. Ensure landholder compliance with the Act
12. Collect, use, and make available data relevant to pest animal management
13. Provide printed pest animal information to stakeholders

14. Prevent the introduction and establishment of new pest animals into the region
15. minimise the spread of pest animals to new areas
16. Encourage and use best practice management of pest animals
17. support research and development of best practice management of pest animals
18. Offer incentives to stakeholders for practicing pest management (e.g. certificate of appreciation)

Council resources

Registered pesticide and Equipment - quad bike and trailer, 4WD vehicle, personal protective equipment (PPE), responsible chemical handling training, secure chemical storage facility/ shed, chainsaws and other pest animal management equipment.

Financial support from Council, Government, other agencies and landholders.

Employment agencies/ initiatives

Authorised person with Queensland Health approval to handle 1080 and strychnine.

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Assess on annual pest distribution survey that core infestations are managed to current populations and within containments;

Any emergent population is immediately controlled.

Number of authorised persons with Qld Health approval

Monitoring and Review

Utilise data collected as part of the pest survey and control programs

Evaluate various control programs for each species to assess the level of success

Initiate changes if necessary towards continuous improvement

5.5

Standard Operating Procedure for environmental weeds

Program objective

To promote awareness and encourage the prevention of spread and reduction of infestations

Who is responsible

Landowners: destruction of infestations

Local governments: surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness

BQ: state wide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research

Community, Landcare & other Nrm groups: raise awareness – encourage participation in pest management- report infestations to Biosecurity Queensland and Local Government

Council's pest management program aims to achieve the following:

1. map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
2. ensure containment and control of existing populations
3. conduct pest survey programs
4. send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
5. prevent spread of weed seed by encouraging use of vehicles wash down facilities
6. promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
7. disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities
8. promote awareness at weed information displays eg Weedbuster week

Council resources

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 and landholders.

Employment agencies/ initiatives, conservation volunteers

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations

Treat emergent populations

Monitoring and Review

Utilise data collected as part of the pest survey and control programs

Evaluate various control programs for each species to assess the level of success

Initiate changes if necessary towards continuous improvement

Part B

6.0 Strategies used in this pest management Plan

4-Year Strategic Plan

The following actions of this four-year strategic plan will be implemented by Local Government in collaboration with other stakeholders per their roles and responsibilities listed in Table 2.2

ACTION	COMPLETED BY WHOM	COMPLETED BY WHEN
<p>Activity: To increase stakeholder awareness and knowledge of pest impacts, and pest management skills</p>		
<p><u>6.1 Public awareness</u> The strategy to be used to increase awareness of pests and their impacts include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Target awareness campaigns at landholders in areas at risk of the introduction/invasion of a species to prevent its establishment) • Alert the public to any inclusion of Class 1 and other new pests using the local media • Undertake pest awareness activities, e.g. participation in Weedbuster Week, field days and practical demonstrations, information & or links on council website, etc • Distribute pest animal and pest plant information to the community (e.g. through local print, radio, and television media) <p><i>Desired Outcomes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Local community is aware of current high priority pests and have knowledge of their impact and management.</i> • <i>Local community is aware of the PMP outcomes against the Plan objectives</i> 	<p>LPO</p> <p>LPO & Local govt media officer</p> <p>LPO</p> <p>LPO</p>	<p>At least one field day per year</p> <p>Press release within one month of incursion</p> <p>Weedbuster week</p> <p>Ongoing</p>
<p><u>6.1.2 Education and training</u> Strategy to be used to increase stakeholder knowledge of pest impacts and improve skills in pest management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide professional training to council officers and other stakeholders in relation to pest identification and best management practices • 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) • Increase land manager knowledge and skills in pest animal and pest plant management <p><i>Desired Outcomes;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of pest management courses attended</i> • <i>Percentage of officers accredited to national competency standards</i> • <i>Number of pest management workshops, conferences and forums attended</i> <p><i>Number of training initiatives delivered to stakeholder groups</i></p>	<p>BQ</p> <p>BQ</p> <p>BQ, LPO</p>	<p>Attend at least one professional training workshop per year</p> <p>Do retrain of 1080/Strychnine approval every 2 years</p>

<p>Activity: To establish long-term stakeholder commitment and compliance to pest animal and pest plant management</p>		
<p>Commitment and Partnerships <u>6.2.1 Long term commitment</u> <i>Establish long-term stakeholder commitment to pest animal and pest plant management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build working partnerships between stakeholders to generate a holistic approach to pest management and a sense of community ownership of the problem Include resource allocations in annual work programs <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of other local government plans that include pest management actions Percentage of key stakeholders represented on the LGAPMP working group Percentage of key stakeholders actively participating in the implementation of the LGAPMP 	<p>BQ, LPO</p> <p>CEO, LPO</p>	<p>By 2013 PMP incorporated into other relevant LG plans</p>
<p><u>6.2.2 Roles and Responsibilities</u> <i>Establish roles and responsibilities for the management of pest animals and pest plants that are accepted by landholders, community, industry and government</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish, through consultation, agreed roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders in the implementation of the program Requirement for actions for all stakeholders to be developed in consultation with them and included in annual action programs <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOU signed between stakeholders defining roles and responsibilities 	<p>CEO, BQ, LPO, Govt Dept reps and NRM group</p>	<p>2013</p>
<p><u>6.2.3 Compliance and Enforcement</u> <i>Ensure compliance with the Act in pest animals and pest plants management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce compliance when landowners do not take reasonable steps to control pests Adopt/refine/implement operational procedures developed by QPI&F, e.g. seizures; quarantine; confiscation and destruction of declared pests; entering land, vehicles and property; recovering costs; survey and inspections; straying dogs 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 authorised officers for the purposes of the Act Provision for a register of enforcement activities, as required by the Act <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of enforcement actions Percentage of compliance Authorised officers, local government delegations, and compliance actions included in register <p><i>Percentage of local government compliance officers participating in state-wide networking</i></p>	<p>CEO, LPO</p>	<p>June 2012</p> <p>June 2012</p> <p>June 2010</p>

<p>Activity: To collect relevant pest data to increase knowledge of pests enabling the improvement of pest management practices</p>		
<p><u>6.3.1 Data collection & assessment</u> <i>Collect, use, and make available data relevant to pest animals and pest plants management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map all Class 1 and Class 2 declared pests Contribute pest data to state wide mapping of all declared species (DPI & F's Annual Pest Survey) <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Class 1 and Class 2 declared pests mapped Percentage of pest control activities for which monitoring and evaluation data is recorded 	BQ, LPO	June 2011
<p><u>6.3.2 Availability of Information</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make printed pest animals and pest plants information available to stakeholders through outlets such as libraries, tourist information centres, schools, and other educational institutions Using media such as local newspapers, radio, television, and web sites to disseminate pest information to the community Making other maps available to the community (e.g. of pest distribution, containment lines, environmentally significant areas, and survey programs) <p><i>Desired Outcomes:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of outlets where pest information is available to local community Number of media releases disseminating pest information to the community 	BQ, LPO and other LG Officers	June 2010
<p>Holistic Planning <u>6.4.1 Planning</u> <i>Create and maintain a planning framework for pest animals and pest plants management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include practical measures for the detection, eradication or management of species in the local government area Ensure that pest management programs are consistent with similar programs in neighbouring areas 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, other stakeholder's Pest Management Plans (eg Transport and Main Roads, National Parks, Ergon etc) <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of pest management plans at different levels featuring local pest management issues Percentage of state agencies with large landholdings participating in the LGAPMP 	CEO, LPO & BQ	June 2010

<p>6.4.2 Strategy management and coordination <i>Implement, evaluate, and review integrated pest animals and pest plants programs</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review PMP 3 months before end of each financial year Complete new PMP 3 months prior to the expiry of its predecessor <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation and review of annual action plans Percentage of annual work programs given timely review Pest plant and pest animal programs implemented Percentage of strategic actions implemented Number of cross-border pest management actions involving adjacent local governments 	<p>CEO, LPO & BQ</p>	<p>By April each year</p>
<p>6.4.3 Resources <i>Efficiently and adequately resource pest animals and pest plants management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure adequately resourcing local pest management actions Submit local government precepts to BQ for state-wide services such as research, extension, plague pest control <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate physical, human and financial resources to achieve the outcomes of this plan 	<p>CEO</p>	
<p>6.4.4 Holistic Management Ensure consistency between PMP 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"> Number of other local government plans including corporate plan that include pest management actions To have the strategies in the Strategic Action Plan for the Mary River Catchment for water weeds implemented <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"> Number of other local government plans including corporate plan that include pest management actions 	<p>CEO</p>	<p>June 2010</p>

<p>Activity: To prevent the introduction and establishment of new pest animals and plants; and minimise the spread of existing pest animals and plants to new areas</p>		
<p>Prevention, eradication and containment <u>6.5.1 Prevention of introduction</u> <i>Prevent the introduction of new pest animals and plants</i> Prohibit the cultivation, distribution, sale or other supply of pest species</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use weed hygiene declarations for stock entering stock routes, movement of harvesters and construction equipment, and movement of fodder, soil, and turf • Adopt weed prevention protocols, and support their adoption by other local stakeholders • Build, maintain, and promote wash-down facilities in strategic locations <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Percentage of key stakeholder groups using weed prevention protocols</i> • <i>Percentage of key stakeholder groups using weed hygiene declarations</i> • <i>Percentage of transport corridors with weed prevention programs</i> • <i>Number of Class 1 and new Class 2 species targeted for prevention of entry</i> • <i>Number of wash-down facilities available and promoted</i> • <i>Percentage of infrastructure development contracts that include weed prevention conditions</i> • <i>Number of retail outlets not selling invasive pest species</i> 	<p>BQ, LPO</p>	<p>June 2012</p>
<p><u>6.5.2 Early detection and eradication</u> <i>Prevent the local establishment of new pest animals and plants</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify pests prioritised for early detection and eradication • Survey areas at risk from new infestations of Class 1 pests • Implement a rapid response program, together with state government, for handling new infestations of Class 1 pests • Destroy all infestations outside national or local containment lines • Eradicate small, isolated infestations • Establish a monitoring and identification network for weeds and plague pest animals (e.g. locusts, mice, field rats) <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of Class 1 pest species targeted for eradication</i> • <i>Percentage of the local government area covered by such programs</i> • <i>Percentage of Class 1 rapid response programs featuring stakeholder cooperation, and number of key stakeholder groups with roles in these programs</i> • <i>Percentage of new Class 2 incursions targeted by rapid response programs</i> • <i>Number of quarantine notices issued</i> 	<p>BQ, LPO</p>	<p>June 2010</p>

<p>6.5.3 Containment <i>Minimise the spread of pest animals and pest plants to new areas</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contain local Class 2 pests in core infestation areas (e.g. by maintaining national containment lines of WONS species). • Eradicate small, isolated infestations where possible <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of Class 2 pests targeted for containment</i> • <i>Reduction in number of complaints received about pests</i> 	LPO & operational staff	
<p>Activity: To reduce pest populations and impacts through the adoption and development of best practice control methods; protect environmentally significant areas from weeds; and offer stakeholder pest management incentives</p>		
<p>Effective integrated systems (<i>Principles—best practice; improvement; commitment</i>) <u>6.6.1 Development of management practices</u> <i>Develop new, and improve existing, pest animal and pest plant management practices</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribute to developing local best practice • Adopt timely and effective integrated best practice management for priority pest species that considers timing, integrated techniques, non-target damage, workplace health and safety <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of improvements recommended</i> • <i>Number of research needs identified</i> • <i>Number of new contributions to local best practice</i> • <i>Number of research projects assisted</i> • <i>Number of adaptive management practices developed</i> 	BQ, LPO, landowners	June 2013
<p><u>6.6.2 Adoption of management practices</u> <i>Adopt and promote best practice in pest animals and pest plants management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collate and distribute best practice information to land managers <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Percentage of priority pest operations based on best practice</i> • <i>Number of outlets distributing best practice publications</i> • <i>Number of refuse sites made inaccessible to pest animals</i> 	BQ, LPO	June 2011
<p><u>6.6.3 Management incentives</u> <i>Offer incentives to stakeholders for practicing pest management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue to offer effective existing incentives 	CEO, LPO	June 2011

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the effectiveness of existing and potential incentives Revise, or introduce suitable new, pest animal and pest plant incentives Recognise efforts of those who have made significant contributions Supply free salvinia weevil where required to help reduce infestation levels <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of effective incentive programs available to land managers <p><i>Number of land managers using existing incentive programs</i></p>		
<p><u>6.6.4 Population and impact management</u> <i>Reduce pest populations and impacts</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinate plague pest animal management with stakeholders (<i>if relevant</i>) Coordinate impact reduction programs for established pest animals (e.g. baiting, trapping, harbour removal) <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of complaints received about pest species Number of management programs undertaken for established pests, and number of participating land managers Number of different biological control agents distributed <p><i>Reduction in the distribution, density and/or abundance of pest species</i></p>	BQ, LPO	June 2010
<p><u>6.6.5 Environmentally significant areas</u> <i>Protect environmentally significant areas from weeds</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify environmentally significant areas Prioritise weeds and pest animal management in environmentally significant areas <p><i>Desired Outcomes</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number and extent of environmentally significant areas prioritised for weed management Number and extent of priority weed work programs implemented for environmentally significant areas 	EPA, BQ, LPO	June 2010

Part C

7.0 Pest- Management Programs

This part of the plan shows programs for the management of pest animals and pest plants identified in the Fraser Coast Regional Council for the period of 2010 - 2014.

Standard Operational procedures have been developed for actions that can be given for each pest species known in the FCRC area, and specific actions to be taken will be set out in the Annual Action Plan.

Types of programs targeted by FCRC for pest management will include but not limited to;

- Education and awareness programs
- Pest survey programs
- Compliance & enforcement
- Water weed controls in major waterways
- Spraying aquatic and terrestrial declared plant pests on Council controlled lands
- Control/eradicating bitou bush
- Control/eradicating parthenium
- Control/eradicating rubber Vine
- Control/eradicating hymenachne
- Control/eradicating yellow crazy ants
- Feral animal baiting programs
- Feral animal trapping programs
- Assist landowners where they are having difficulty on their own with pest related matters
- Assist the Tiaro & District Land Care in baiting foxes for the Mary River turtle protection
- Trapping Indian myna birds
- Biological agent breeding and dispersal
- Maintaining pest plant facility, display cabinets and plants as per permit No. 0484-01-PED-001

7.1 Pest survey Programs

The Land Protection (Pest and Stock Routes Management) Act 2002 requires that inspections of private land be undertaken with the consent of the owner or by a Pest Survey Program. A Pest Survey Program is the most practical method as all properties can be inspected even when the owner may be absent.

A Pest Survey Program must be adopted by a Council resolution and run for a period of not more than three (3) months. It is to be advertised in a newspaper / newsletters etc. generally circulating in the area. A Pest Survey Program must commence not less than 14 days and not more than 28 days of the advertisement of the intended Pest Survey Program.

The Annual Works Pest Survey Program will be divided into four blocks of (3) monthly periods, resolutions for each Pest Survey Program can be planned in advance and cover all areas of the region and in particular where priority pests occur, areas for pest surveys will be nominated in the Annual Action Plan.

Objectives are to;

- Determine the existence or non-existence of declared pests
- Map infestations
- Record data into GIS system
- Issue notices where applicable

Notices will be served under the Act as a result of these inspections of privately owned land where it is apparent that no control types are being used. Controls will be carried out by Council (contractors) where a landholder has neglected to comply and costs recovered.

7.2 Pest Control Activities

Council staff or other persons (contractors or volunteers) carrying out control of pests on Council's behalf, will strictly adhere to each pest plant species SOP, as well as Council's SOP's on chemical and apparatus use, the SOP's are as follows but limited to;

- SOP's of Pest Plant Species listed later in this Part of the plan
- SOP No. 033 (Inspections of Road Verges for Weed Identification)
- SOP No. 034 (Spraying Activities in Road Corridors- Main roads element 5)
- SOP No. 071 (Chemicals – loading into vehicle)
- SOP No. 096 (chemicals – Using chemicals from the chemical store)
- SOP No. 097 (Four Wheel Bike Safety)
- SOP No. 098 (Chemicals – Transporting)
- SOP No. 099 (Weed Spraying – Safe Use of herbicide to Control Weeds)
- SOP No. 118 (Sun Protection during Outdoors Work)
- Working alone – Safe Operating Procedure Doc# 903007
- Work Method Statement – Working with Hazardous Chemicals and Working on or Adjacent to a Road or Railway
- Task Risk Assessment

If a person fails to comply to the guidelines in an SOP, that person may be reprimanded or repeated offences may lead to drastic consequences eg. If a contractor was deemed to have repeatedly failed to follow the guidelines as set in the SOP's without a reasonable excuse that person will have then breached their contract therefore the contract could cease to exist. It is to be noted that contractors will be given notice of the type of control method required.

One component of the actions designated in the SOP's for pest plant species is control, control programs on Council controlled lands are mainly carried out by operational staff, they work in a systematic manner across the region dealing with all known declared pest plants as they go. One control method or chemical cannot be used for all pest plant species, for this reason, an assortment of applicators and chemicals are usually carried on the spray vehicle.

Prior to any control methods being implemented a risk assessment **must** be carried out to determine the best control method to be used for that specific site, eg. When off target plants are at risk while using a foliage spray method for groundsel bush in a sensitive area, then other control methods like basal bark or cut stump may be preferred.

8.0 Calendar for Awareness and Educational Activities

Pest Plan Action Time Frames			Activity operational times											
Activities	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Pest Survey Programs	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Public Education & Awareness	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Markets - stall	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		
Fraser Coast show display					■	■								
Rotary Living Expo									■	■				
Weedbuster Week									■	■				
Training	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		

9.0 Calendar for pest species of desired control times

Pest Plants	No work required during this period			Normal programmed controls with desirable effects				Most effective period for control where more concentrated works to targeted species						
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC		
Annual Ragweed													Annual type plant	
Bathurst Burr														
Bitou Bush														
Cabomba														
Environmental Weeds	Some controls carried out in specific areas eg ESA's, parks such as Singapore daisy (<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>), yellow bells (<i>Tecoma stans</i>), and praxelis (<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>) on request. Mapping of known species into GIS mainly by LPO's													
Grader Grass														
Groundsel Bush														
Hygrophila	The only known infestation will be controlled during trails currently operating by LPO													
Hymenachne	Infestation jointly being controlled by Landowners & LPO													
Mother Of Million														
Noogoora Burr														
Parthenium														
Prickly Pear														
Rat's Tail Grasses														
American														
Giant Parramatta														
Giant Rat Tail_ (2)														
Parramatta														
Rubber Vine														

(Continued).

Pest Plants	No work required during this period			Normal programmed controls with desirable effects				Most effective period for control where more concentrated works to required targeted species				
	JAN	FEB	MAR	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
Saffron Thistle												
Salvinia												
Star Burr												
Thorn Apple												
Water Hyacinth												
Water Lettuce	Only known sites are on 3 private properties (Howard, Booral & Beelbi Creek)											
Pest Animals												
Dingo/Wild Dog/Dingo Hybrids												
Feral Pigs												
Rabbits												
Foxes												
Cats other than domestic												
Deer												

10.0 Outline of Pest Management Roles & Responsibilities in Land Protection

Responsible Officer	Activity	Actions
Land Protection Officers	Pest Survey Programs	Planning, advertisement, administration, property inspections, issuing of enforcement notices and data collection GIS (Map & Pest Info)
	Public Education and Awareness	Provide awareness raising activities such as Fraser Coast Show, Weedbuster Week, Field Days, Rotary Living Expo, Tiaro & District Landcare field days, run surveys, provide Pest information such as Pest fact sheets and information on native alternatives for Class 3 declared and other undesirable environmental plants.
	Pest Animal Planning	Provide baiting, biological programs for feral animals e.g. 1080, Strychnine, calici virus. Collect data and add maps into GIS. 1080 – properties must be greater than 5 km from a town and greater than 5 ha Strychnine – no restriction on distance (laid and collection of baits is by LPO only) Calici virus – no restrictions on distance
Operational Officers (Vector)	Data Collection	Map, record treatments and update pest information on PDA while undertaking control measures
	Public Education and Awareness	Assist Planning Officers with equipment etc for display on field days etc. Maintain collection of display declared plants for educational purposes.
	Pest Animal Complaints (from sources such as; call centre, public notifying staff, other internal staff/departments)	Investigate, collect data and add all reports into GIS layer N:\Pest Info\Pest Data\feral animal complaint register 2009-2010.tab or add into spread sheet docs file # 1080 baiting (refer to LPO) – properties must be greater than 5 km from a major town, or generally in a close built up peri-urban area and greater than 5 ha. Approval for baiting will be at the discretion of the LPO (the distance can be reduced in special circumstances e.g. closer than 5 kms to Aramara is permitted). Strychnine – no restriction on distance (baits to be laid and collected by LPO only) Calici virus (refer to LPO) – no restrictions on distance

Outline of Pest Management Roles & Responsibilities in Land Protection cont.		
Operational Officers (Vector)	Pest Animal Complaints (from sources such as; call centre, public notifying staff, and other internal staff/departments).	Animal Trapping – (a variety of traps) available to properties within 5 kms from a town, peri-urban areas or other properties where baiting and other options are not preferred. Trapping of feral pigs on all properties either in isolated complaints or in a coordinated program (LPO).
Operational Officers (Vector)	General declared pest plant activities (using best practice methods of control)	Each operational Officer will generally work an area with a systematic approach. Controlling declared pest plants and highly invasive environmental weeds on request to local government controlled lands, namely roads & reserves. The approach is to work across from one side of an area to the other, this pattern will only be broken when need arises eg. complaints (action requests) or strategically to known pest sites with a higher priority.
	Complaints received by action requests	Respond to action requests within the parameters of the request.
Land Protection and Operational Officers (Vector)	Education and Training	Training for staff involved in strategic and/or operational pest management to include, as appropriate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest animals and pest plants identification • Use of GPS/PDA technology • Use of GIS software • Nationally accredited competency-based training in weed and vertebrate pest management

		<p>Staff involved in pest management to participate in workshops, forums and conferences, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SEQPAF • Weed Society meetings • Mary River Pest Management Group Meetings • DPI-F Pest Animal Symposium • Weed identification workshops • Alan Fletcher Research Station events • Cooperative Research Centre events • Biosecurity Queensland Annual Pest Assessment • Others
Land Protection Officers	Education and Training	<p>Establish and implement communication networks amongst government, industry, community groups and landholders regarding pest management through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintaining extension programs (working with landholders and community members) • Working with Biosecurity Queensland • Liaising with other members of SEQPAF (South East Queensland Pest Advisory Forum) & MRPMG (Mary River Pest Management Group) • Communicating and working collaboratively with neighbouring Councils • Conduct pest weed/animal awareness and identification workshops for internal staff and volunteers

11.0 Standard Operational Procedures for Individual species

APPENDIX A - Standard Operational Procedure

SOP – 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 **Class 2** declared pest animal and classified as a high priority within Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest

Occasional and widespread and at times form large packs

Objectives

- To reduce wild dog numbers where they have or could have significant economic, environmental, or social impacts.
- To manage, control and work towards reducing the impact on the sheep, cattle industries and small farm hobbyist.
- To foster increased participation amongst all landholders, neighbours and government agencies.
- To better coordinate a strategic control program across all Councils in the region.
- To reform dog syndicates and local wild dog eradication committees.
- To adopt best practice methodologies and most recent scientific findings.
- To continue to lobby government for improved control methodologies

Who is responsible

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; and promoting responsible dog ownership; formation of Wild Dog Coordinating Committee. Continue assistance in wild dog control i.e. 1080 coordinated baiting programs Aug-Sept and individual baiting as required

Animal welfare organizations: promoting responsible pet ownership.

BQ: state wide planning, mapping, coordination, legislation, raising awareness, and research.

Natural Resource Management Groups – support research and dissemination of information.

Council's pest management program aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of their impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels or activity
- Trap, shoot or bait on an identified needs basis

- Encourage landholders to form syndicates for 1080 baiting programs where there is not an existing one to encourage landholders to appoint a local coordinator
- Maintain and expand wild dog education program throughout the Council region
- Encourage adoption of best practice for guardian animals eg Maremmas
- 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, areas of control
- Share mapping and other relevant information about wild dog control with neighbouring 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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicators

Numbers of wild dogs reduced.

Reduced sightings by landowners.

Reduction in number of dog attacks.

Formation and effective operation of wild dog syndicates and regular distribution of data from syndicates.

Level of participation in coordinated control campaigns

Monitoring and Review

Feedback from syndicates;

Review the effectiveness of money invested into wild dog control.

SOP – 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 **Class 2** declared pest animal and classified as a high priority within Fraser Coast Regional Council

Local distribution of the pest.

Common and widespread and at times in high densities in remnant vegetated areas

Objectives

- To eradicate small, isolated or new feral pig infestations
- To reduce wild dog numbers where they have or could have significant economic, environmental, or social impacts

Who is responsible

Landowners: accepting lead role and responsibility for feral pig destruction and control.

Local governments: compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, raising awareness trapping and baiting programs. Continue assistance in feral pig control i.e. 1080 coordinated baiting programs Aug-Sept and individual baiting as required

BQ: state wide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research.

Natural Resource Management Groups – support research and dissemination of information.

Council aims to achieve the following:

Assist landowners in poisoning and trapping as these 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.

However, control is difficult for several reasons:

- Pigs are intelligent, adaptable and secretive.
- Breeding occurs year-round under favourable conditions.
- Commitment to control varies.

Other activities by council staff include;

- Raise awareness and knowledge of their impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels or activity
- Map infestations
- Monitoring in strategic locations
- Pre-feeding
- Assist landowners with Trapping

- Trap in strategically selected locations
- Baiting programs
- Share mapping and other relevant information about feral pigs with neighbouring 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
 Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicators

Numbers of feral pigs reduced.
 Reduced sightings by landowners.
 Reduction in number of reports from pig damage.
 Level of participation in coordinated baiting control campaigns
 Formation of syndicates in local areas

Monitoring and Review

Feedback from syndicates; Review the effectiveness of money invested into feral pig control.

SOP – 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 **Class 2** declared pest animal and classified as a high priority within Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Common and widespread throughout region

Objective

To reduce fox numbers particularly where they have or could have significant economic, environmental, or social impacts

Who is responsible - the lead agency

Landowners: accepting lead role and responsibility for fox destruction and control.

Local governments: compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, trapping, baiting and raising awareness.

BQ: state wide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research.

Natural Resource Management Groups – support research and dissemination of information.

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of their impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels or activity
- Conduct road patrols as need arises.
- Acquire and set traps in specific locations in Council areas.
- Lay baits in strategic locations when required eg. Mary river for turtle protection
- Map infestations
- Share mapping and other relevant information about foxes with neighbouring local governments and other agencies

Resources needed

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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Reduction in population numbers

Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP – 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 favourable 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 **Class 2** declared pest animal and classified as a high priority within Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Common and widespread throughout region

Program objective

To reduce feral cat numbers particularly where they have or could have significant economic, environmental, or social impacts

Who is responsible - the lead agency

Landowners: accepting lead role and responsibility for feral cat destruction and control.

Local governments: compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness.

BQ: state wide planning, mapping, coordination of management, raising awareness, and research.

Local governments, RSPCA, animal welfare groups: encouraging responsible pet ownership.

Natural Resource Management Groups – support research and dissemination of information.

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of their impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels or activity
- Conduct road patrols on regular basis especially around known breeding sites like refuse dump.
- Acquire and set feral cat traps around specific areas and to scope the effectiveness of capturing feral cats.
- Report on success of feral cat control works
- Council to create by-law to restrict numbers of cats to 2 per household, extra cats can be obtained on an application process; approval will depend on location and size of property.
- Community wide education strategy needs to be undertaken to encourage responsible cat ownership.
- Lay baits in strategic locations
- Map and share data with neighbouring governments and agencies

Resources needed

Local Resources

Performance Indicator

Reduction in Feral cat numbers

Continued control of isolated populations

Monitoring and Review

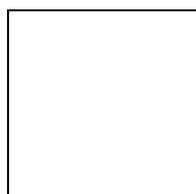
Ongoing

SOP - 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.

Rabbits are one of Australia's worst agricultural and environmental pests, estimated to cost the nation between \$600 million and \$1 billion annually.



Rabbits are a **Class 2** declared pest animal and classified as a high priority within Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised

Status of the pest

Objective

To reduce European rabbit numbers particularly where they have or could have significant economic, environmental, or social impacts

Who is responsible - the lead agency

Landowners: accepting lead role and responsibility for rabbit destruction and control.

Local governments: compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness.

BQ: state wide 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.

Natural Resource Management Groups – support research and dissemination of information.

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of their impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels or activity
- Conduct road spot lighting patrols as need arises.
- Assist landowners with biological and baiting controls.
- Lay baits in strategic locations when required
- Map and share data with neighbouring governments and agencies

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.

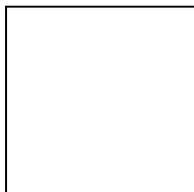
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP - Deer (*Family cervidae*)

Description of problem

18 deer species were introduced into Australia in the late 19th and early 20th Century, 6 species survived - chital, red deer, rusa deer, fallow deer, hog deer and samba – and have formed viable wild populations. Impacts from deer can cause damage to agricultural crops and gardens in outer suburban areas, they are hazardous to suburban and rural roads and large numbers of deer can also pose a threat to the environment.



Feral deer are **Class 1, 2 & 3** pest animal and classified as a low priority within Fraser Coast Regional Council

Local distribution of the pest.
Occasional and Widespread

Status of the pest

Objective

To reduce deer numbers particularly where they have or could have significant economic, environmental, or social impacts

Who is responsible

Landowners: accepting lead role and responsibility for feral deer destruction and control.

Local governments: compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, raising awareness.

BQ: state wide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research.

Natural Resource Management Groups – support research and dissemination of information.

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of their impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels or activity
- Raise awareness at field day events
- Supply pest fact information to the public
- Trap and remove where requested
- Map and share data with neighbouring governments and agencies

Resources needed

Financial, human and capital resources as determined by Council budget and policies

Performance Indicators

Numbers of feral deer reduced.

Reduced sightings by landowners.

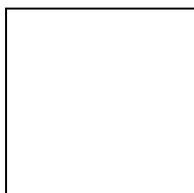
Monitoring and Review

ongoing

SOP - Bitou Bush (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata*)

Description of problem

Bitou bush (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata*) is listed as a Weed of National Significance. In Queensland bitou bush was used for post mining rehabilitation in the late 1960's early 1970's on North and South Stradbroke Islands and in the Wide Bay area. Other occurrences have been recorded on the Gold, Sunshine and Fraser coasts. Over 70% of New South Wales coastline has infestations of bitou bush with an estimated 70,000 ha infested. In one 80 km stretch near Grafton, bitou bush has been recorded on 90% of the coastline. Queensland has 6,100 km of scenic coastline and its unique coastal flora is an important part of its attractiveness making this plant and its eradication a high priority. Local distribution: Booral



Bitou bush is a declared **Class 1** pest plant and is classified as a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council. Also is a weed of national significance.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised – only 2 known infested areas

Status of the pest

Objective

Intent is eradication of infestation/populations where possible and prevent spread into un-infested areas

Who is responsible

Landowners: destruction of infestations.

Local governments: compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness.

BQ: state wide planning, mapping, coordination, eradication, raising awareness, and research.

Natural Resource Management Groups – support research and dissemination of information.

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
- Control any infestations found
- Conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control on their land
- Send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
- Prevent spread of weed seed by encouraging use of vehicles wash down facilities
- participate in the annual workshop organised by BQ on Fraser Island and Rainbow Beach area
- Survey and eradicate infestations

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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations

Treat emergent populations

Monitoring and Review

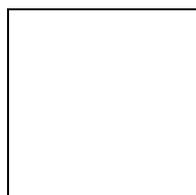
Ongoing

SOP - Annual ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)

Description of problem

Annual ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*) is a fast-growing plant native to North America. It was first recorded in Queensland in 1915 and has spread over large areas of the state, assisted in its dispersal by being a frequent contaminant of garden topsoil. Annual ragweed can become very abundant on disturbed sites such as along creek banks (particularly on sandbanks deposited by floods) and on poorly managed overgrazed pastures and wasteland.

It is a significant human health hazard as the pollen contains highly potent allergens that can aggravate asthma and cause respiratory allergies such as hay fever. Heavy infestations can reduce pasture productivity. Its distribution is now so extensive that eradicating it entirely from the state is no longer practical or economically feasible; still feasible is preventing or reducing its spread into new areas.



Annual ragweed is a declared **Class 2** pest plant and is classified as a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised – only 2 known infested areas

Status of the pest

Objective: eradication of infestation/populations where possible and prevent spread into un-infested areas

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
- Ensure containment and control of existing populations
- Conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control on their land
- Send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
- Prevent spread of weed seed by encouraging use of vehicles wash down facilities
- Treat any emergent and isolated infestations on council controlled land
- Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with landowners and other agencies
- Promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

Council resources

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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations
Treat emergent populations

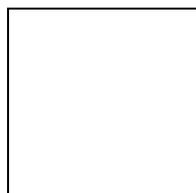
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP - Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*)

Description of problem

Groundsel bush is dispersed primarily by wind. It is best suited to higher rainfall coastal and sub coastal areas from Miriam Vale in the north to the central New South Wales coast in the south with scattered plants as far west as the Chinchilla region and north to Livingstone Shire. Under favorable conditions, it can form dense infestations that exclude other vegetation. Particularly dense infestations form on poorly drained land. It is well suited to moist gullies, salt marshes and other wetlands. It can form a dense under storey in Melaleuca wetlands.



Status of the pest

Groundsel is a declared **Class 2** pest plant and is classified as a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and Widespread

Objective: To manage the economic and environment impacts of groundsel

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
- Ensure containment and control of existing populations
- Conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control on their land
- Send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
- Prevent spread of weed seed by encouraging use of vehicles wash down facilities
- Treat any emergent and isolated infestations on council controlled land
- Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with landowners and other agencies
- Promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations

Treat emergent populations

Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

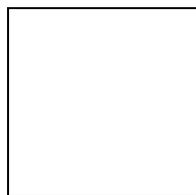
SOP – Hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*)

Description of problem

Hymenachne was introduced to Australia from South America to provide pond pasture for cattle. It has escaped and become an unwanted pest of stream banks, wetlands and irrigation ditches in coastal areas of central and north Queensland. In some areas it has invaded low-lying sugar cane, fish habitats and natural wetlands with high conservation value. Hymenachne can increase flooding by reducing the flow capacity of the drainage networks. Water flow to irrigation equipment can be reduced due to the restrictive action of the roots, thus increasing pumping times and costs.

Hymenachne infestations are a physical barrier for aquatic and semi-aquatic animals, restricting their territorial movements and breeding activities. Fishery biologists believe that carrying capacity and fish populations available for both commercial and recreational uses are being significantly reduced.

The presence of thick areas of Hymenachne degrades water quality for swimming and makes fishing impossible. The natural beauty of an open water body can be spoilt and further degraded as native aquatic plants, birds and animals are displaced. Hymenachne also reduces access to waterways for recreation and wildlife.



Status of the pest

Hymenachne is a declared **Class 2** pest plant and is classified as a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council. Also is a weed of national significance.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised – 2 known areas

Objective:

- To prevent the spread of hymenachne into areas at risk of invasion
- To gradually reduce the size of existing infestations, particularly where they have or could have significant economic, environmental, or social impacts

Council aims to achieve the following with the Aquatic Weed Strategies for the Mary River Catchment:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
- Ensure containment and control of existing populations
- Conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control on their land
- Send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
- Prevent spread of weed seed by encouraging use of vehicles wash down facilities
- Treat any emergent and isolated infestations on council controlled land
- Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with landowners and other agencies
- Promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

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 and landholders.

Employment agencies/ initiatives, conservation volunteers

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations, Treat emergent populations

Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

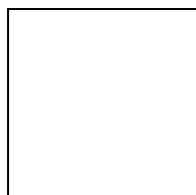
**SOP-Mother of million (*Bryophyllum delagoense*; syn. *B. tubiflorum*,
B. diagremontianum x *B. delagoense*; syn. *B. diagremontianum* x *B. tubiflorum*)**

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

Mother of million is a declared **Class 2** pest plant and is classified as a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised.

Objective: To manage the economic, environmental, or social impacts of mother of millions.

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
- Ensure containment and control of existing populations
- Conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control on their land
- Send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
- Prevent spread of weed seed by encouraging use of vehicles wash down facilities
- Treat any emergent and isolated infestations on council controlled land
- Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with landowners and other agencies
- Promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations

Treat emergent populations

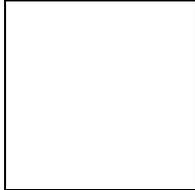
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP – Parthenium weed (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)

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 spread to vulnerable areas. Under favourable 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 costs 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.



Status of the pest

Class 2 declared pest plant and classified as a high priority in Fraser Coast Regional Council. Parthenium is a Weed of National Significance (WONS);

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised – 3 known infestation.

Objective:

- To prevent the spread of parthenium into uninfested areas
- To manage the economic impacts of established infestations

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
- Ensure containment and control of existing populations
- Conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control on their land
- Send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
- Prevent spread of weed seed by encouraging use of vehicles wash down facilities
- Treat any emergent and isolated infestations
- Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with landowners and other agencies
- Promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations
Treat emergent populations

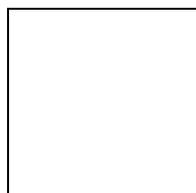
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP - Prickly pears (*Opuntia spp. other than O.ficus-indica*)

Description of problem

Prickly pears are invasive pests especially in brigalow and other woodlands. The common pest pear (*Opuntia inermis*) was Queensland's worst weed in the early 1900s. Related species may become significant weeds in the future. *Opuntia ficus-indica* has not been declared as it is a useful crop plant and does not appear to be invasive.



Status of the pest

Prickly pear is a declared **Class 2** pest plant and is classified as a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and widespread

Objective:

- To prevent the spread of potentially invasive species of prickly pears
- To gradually reduce the impacts of widely naturalised prickly pear species (e.g. the common pest pear and tree pear).

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
- Ensure containment and control of existing populations
- Conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control on their land
- Send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
- Prevent spread of weed seed by encouraging use of vehicles wash down facilities
- Treat any emergent and isolated infestations on council controlled land
- Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with landowners and other agencies
- Promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations

Treat emergent populations

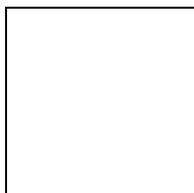
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP - Rat tail grasses (*Sporobolus africanus*, *S. pyramidalis*, *S. natalensis*, *S. jaquemontii* and *S. fertilis*)

Description of problem

Declared rat tail grasses are a serious threat to pasture production over large areas of coastal and sub coastal Queensland. If these species reach their potential distribution, lost production from the beef industry in northern Australia could be as high as \$60 million per annum. Eradication of giant rat's tail grasses is not feasible due to their widespread distribution; however, managing their impacts and reducing the rate of their spread is possible.



Status of the pest

Rat tail species are declared **Class 2** pest plants and classified as a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Common and widespread.

Objective:

- To prevent the spread of rat tail grasses into uninfested areas
- To manage the economic and environmental impacts of established infestations

Who is responsible

Landowners: destruction of infestations.

Local governments: compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping, and raising awareness.

BQ: state wide planning, mapping, coordination, raising awareness, and research.

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
- Ensure containment and control of existing populations
- Conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control on their land
- Send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
- Prevent spread of weed seed by encouraging use of vehicles wash down facilities
- Treat any emergent and isolated infestations on council controlled land
- Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with landowners and other agencies
- Promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations

Treat emergent populations

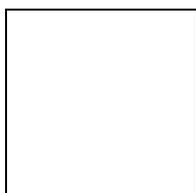
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP – 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 and 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

Rubber vine is a Weed of National Significance (WONS); **Class 2** declared pest plant and classified as a high priority in Fraser Coast Regional Council. Need to support and 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 level.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised – only 1 known area. Develop mapping showing distribution and Rubber Vine Containment Line for Qld & key priority areas

Objective:

- To contain the spread of rubber vine.
- To manage the impacts of established infestations

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
- Ensure containment and control of existing populations
- Conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control on their land
- Send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
- Prevent spread of weed seed by encouraging use of vehicles wash down facilities
- Treat any emergent and isolated infestations on council controlled land
- Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with landowners and other agencies
- Promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations

Treat emergent populations

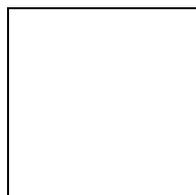
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP - Cabomba (*Cabomba caroliniana*)

Description of problem

Cabomba 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. It is choking waterways along Australia's east coast. Cabomba grows quickly and produces a large amount of plant material. It can significantly reduce water storage capacity and taint drinking water supplies. Water treatment costs can be increased by up to \$50 a mega litre. Heavy infestations can also raise water levels to a point where overflows and heavy seepage losses occur. It is extremely persistent and can take over a water body, excluding native plant species. It can also have an impact on native animals – in northern Queensland platypus and water rat numbers are lower in infested creeks. Cabomba's dense mass of underwater stems and leaves provide a hazard for recreational water users. When this vegetation dies off, decomposition causes dramatic oxygen reductions and foul smelling water.



Status of the pest

Cabomba is a declared **Class 2** pest plant and is classified as a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Cabomba is a Weed of National Significance

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised – only 2 known infested areas

Objective: to prevent the spread into un-infested areas and to develop practical forms of control for established infestations

Council aims to achieve the following with the Aquatic Weed Strategies for the Mary River Catchment:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
- Ensure containment and control of existing populations
- Conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control on their land
- Send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
- Prevent spread of weed seed by encouraging use of vehicles wash down facilities
- Treat any emergent and isolated infestations on council controlled land
- Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with landowners and other agencies
- Promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

Resources needed

Registered herbicides and Equipment - Spray pack, spray tank, spray boats, 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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations

Treat emergent populations

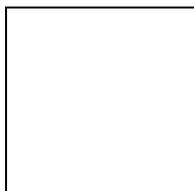
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP –Hygrophylla (*Hygrophylla costata*)

Description of problem

Glush weed (*Hygrophylla costata*) is a Class 1 declared pest plant in Queensland. 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. It is a serious offence to introduce, keep or supply a Class 1 pest without a permit issued by the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries. Penalties of up to \$60,000 apply. A native of Mexico and Argentina, glush weed was first recorded in Queensland at Noosa in 1993. Glush weed is an emerging problem for waterways in Queensland. The main danger lies in the aggressive growth of this plant, posing a competitive threat to native water plants.



Status of the pest

Hygrophylla (*Hygrophylla costata*) is a declared **Class 1** pest and classified as a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised – only 1 known infested area

Objective: Eradicate where possible, prevent the spread and reduce infestations

Council aims to achieve the following with the Aquatic Weed Strategies for the Mary River Catchment:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
- Ensure containment and control of existing populations
- Conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control on their land
- Send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
- Prevent spread of weed seed by encouraging use of vehicles wash down facilities
- Treat any emergent and isolated infestations on council controlled land
- Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with landowners and other agencies
- Promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

Resources needed

Registered herbicides and Equipment - Spray pack, spray tank, spray boats, 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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations
Treat emergent populations

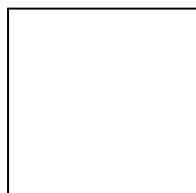
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP - Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)

Description of problem

Salvinia is a free-floating water weed native to South America. It has spread over considerable areas of the state and has the potential to spread further, especially in the Mary–Burrum catchment. It is listed as a Weed of National Significance (WONS). 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 (such as swimming, boating, and fishing), block irrigation equipment, provide a habitat for mosquitoes and displace native plants and wildlife.



Status of the pest

Salvinia is a declared **Class 2** pest plant and classified as a high priority by the Fraser Coast Regional Council. Also is a weed of national significance.

Local distribution of the pest.

Common and localised

Objective: to prevent the spread of salvinia into uninfested areas and reduce the adverse effects of existing infestations

Council aims to achieve the following with the Aquatic Weed Strategies for the Mary River Catchment:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
- Ensure containment and control of existing populations
- Conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control on their land
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- Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with landowners and other agencies
- Promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

Resources needed

Registered herbicides and Equipment - Spray pack, spray tank, spray boats, 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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations

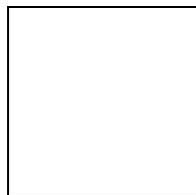
Treat emergent populations

Monitoring and Review Ongoing

SOP - Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)

Description of problem

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.



Status of the pest

Water hyacinth is a declared Class 2 pest plant and classified as a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised

Objective:

- To prevent the spread of water hyacinth into uninfested areas
- To manage the impacts of water hyacinth on waterways, particularly where it significantly threatens agricultural irrigation or recreational activities.

Council aims to achieve the following with the Aquatic Weed Strategies for the Mary River Catchment:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
- Ensure containment and control of existing populations
- Conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control on their land
- Send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
- Prevent spread of weed seed by encouraging use of vehicles wash down facilities
- Treat any emergent and isolated infestations on council controlled land
- Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with landowners and other agencies
- Promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

Resources needed

Registered herbicides and Equipment - Spray pack, spray tank, spray boats, 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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations

Treat emergent populations

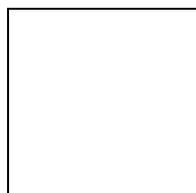
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP - Water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*)

Description of problem

Water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*) is a free-floating aquatic weed from Asia introduced into Australia as an aquarium and water garden plant. It rapidly forms dense mats covering rivers, dams and irrigation channels. Water lettuce has impacts on the flow of water, interferes with irrigation, large infestations can damage wildlife habitat and serves as a breeding ground for mosquitoes.



Status of the pest

Water lettuce is a declared **Class 2** pest plant and classified as a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised

Objective:

- To prevent the spread of water lettuce into uninfested areas
- To manage the impacts of water lettuce on waterways, particularly where it significantly threatens agricultural irrigation or recreational activities.

Council aims to achieve the following with the Aquatic Weed Strategies for the Mary River Catchment:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
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- Promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

Resources needed

Registered herbicides and Equipment - Spray pack, spray tank, spray boats, 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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations

Treat emergent populations

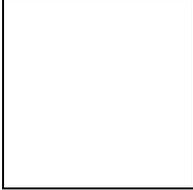
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP - Bathurst burr (*Xanthium spinosum*)

Description of problem

Originally a native of South Europe and central Asia, this plant now occurs along the Murray and Ovens Rivers of Victoria and is firmly established in other States. As burr is carried in sheep wool, it is often in the vicinity of sale yards, stockyards and wool mills.

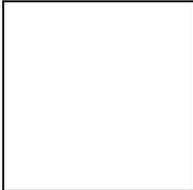


Status of the pest

Bathurst burr is in the process of being declared a **Class 2** pest plant by local law for the whole region and will be given a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised – rarely found



Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
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- Promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

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
Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations
Treat emergent populations

Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP - Grader grass (*Themeda quadrivalvis*)

Description of problem

Grader grass originated in the natural grasslands of India and was first recorded in Australia at Habana, near Mackay, in Queensland in 1935. It is mainly found occurring along the coast from south Cairns to northern New South Wales as a weed in moist disturbed areas such as road verges, railway enclosures, and waste places, from where it invades degraded native grasslands and sown pastures as well as some arable areas. Grader grass is a serious threat to productivity in both native and sown pastures of semi-arid monsoonal regions.

The seeds germinate at anytime of the year when light and moisture are present. Flowering begins 5 or 6 weeks after germination and ripe seeds are present at 10 weeks. The seeds are not adapted in a way for dispersal by wind and water. The majority of seed fall close to the parent plant, it's prolific seeding habit ensures rapid development of the new colony once it is established in an area. Grader grass dies when all seeds have matured. Once the panicle appears it is rarely grazed by stock.



Grader grass is in the process of being declared a **Class 2** pest plant by local law for the whole region and will be given a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised

Status of the pest

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
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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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations

Treat emergent populations

Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

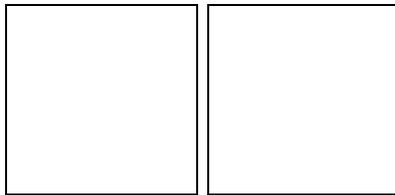
SOP - Mother of millions/live leaf (*Bryophyllum* spp. including *B. pinnatum*, *B. delagoense*, *B. fedschenkoii*, *B. x houghtonii*) and others

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

Mother of million (*Bryophyllum pinnatum*) is in the process of being declared a **Class 2** pest plant by local law for the whole region and will be given a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
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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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations

Treat emergent populations

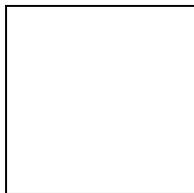
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP - Noogoora burr (*Xanthium occidentale*, syn. *X. pungens*)

Description of problem

Burr is probably the most common weed in Queensland. It is a serious pest along the river and creek flats, on road sides and in old pasture land. The very young plants are poisonous to stock.



the whole region and will be given a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Status of the pest

Noogoora burr is in the process of being declared a **Class 2** pest plant by local law for

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
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Resources needed

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Financial support from Council, Government, other agencies, landholders.
Employment agencies/ initiatives, conservation volunteers
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Performance Indicator

Manage local populations
Treat emergent populations

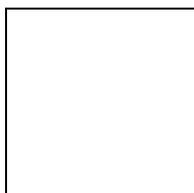
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP - Saffron thistle (*Carthamus lanatus*)

Description of problem

Saffron thistle is a native of the Mediterranean region and Western Asia, and has spread to many parts of the world. It was first recorded in South Australia in 1874 and its introduction may have been unintentional due to confusion with its close relative, safflower, which was imported as a source of dye. Saffron when in thick patches cause injury to grazing animals, particularly in the eyes and mouth. Competition with pastures reduces carrying capacity and crop yield may also be reduced. In wool growing areas, and increase in the vegetables fault content is likely.



Saffron thistle is in the process of being declared a **Class 2** pest plant by local law for the whole region and will be given a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised – rarely found

Status of the pest

Council aims to achieve the following:

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- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations

Treat emergent populations

Monitoring and Review

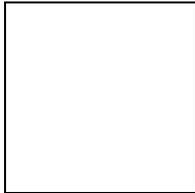
Ongoing

SOP - Star burr (*Acanthospermum hispidum*)

Description of problem

Star burr likes humid and sub humid tropics, thriving on a wide range of soil types but usually found on lighter sandy soils. As a weed it occurs on disturbed roadsides, creek flats, old cultivation sites and waste places, especially close to urban areas.

This is a native from tropical South America; it seems to have been introduced into Queensland in the 19th century. Star burr is a serious competitor to other crops, it acts as an alternative host to a number of plant pests and diseases, and it also injures animals by penetrating the hooves and setting up infection. Star burr may also cause poisoning.



Status of the pest

Star burr is in the process of being declared a **Class 2** pest plant by local law for the whole region and will be given a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised

Continue to map distribution.

Council aims to achieve the following:

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- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

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

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations

Treat emergent populations

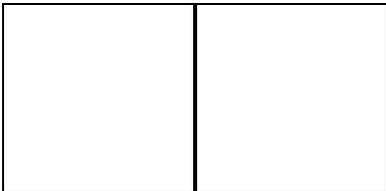
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP - Thorn apples (*Datura* spp. including *D. ferox*, *D. metel*, *D. inoxia*, *D. stramonium*, *D. leichhardtii*) and others

Description of problem

Commonly known as **Long Spined Thorn Apple** or **Fierce Thornapple**, is a species of *Datura*. Like all such species, every part of the plant contains deadly toxins that can kill animals or humans that ingest it. Its fruit, red-brown when ripe, has unusually long thorns or spikes. The species was first described in 1756 by Linnaeus. *Ferox* means "strongly fortified," referring to the fearsome-looking spines on the seed pod. It probably originated in southeastern China. Today it is found in all the warm parts of the earth, where it is regarded as a dangerous pasture weed. *Datura ferox* is an upright shrub 1 1/2 to 3 feet high. Its thick stalks often have a red-violet color at the base. All the young shoots are noticeably hairy. The most conspicuous part of the plant is its very wide undulate, irregularly-toothed leaves, which are covered with soft, downy hairs. The yellowish white flowers are funnel-shaped and inconspicuous, and usually do not open completely.



Status of the pest

Thorn apple is in the process of being declared a **Class 2** pest plant by local law for the whole

region and will be given a high priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
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- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

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.
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Performance Indicator

Manage local populations
 Treat emergent populations

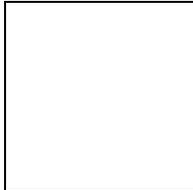
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP – Coastal morning glory (*Ipomoea cairica*)

Description of problem

Coastal morning glory is a weed capable of very rapid growth. It is becoming common in coastal areas, particularly along river banks. It smothers other vegetation, reduces biodiversity and destroys the habitat of native animals



Status of the pest

Coastal morning glory is in the process of being declared a **Class 3** pest plant by local law and will be given a medium priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
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Resources needed

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Financial support from Council, Government, other agencies, landholders.

Employment agencies/ initiatives, conservation volunteers

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations
Treat emergent populations

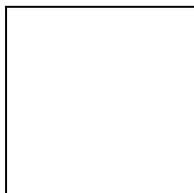
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP – Easter cassia (*Senna pendula* var. *glabrata*)

Description of problem

Easter cassia is a successful invader of disturbed or modified sites. It has been observed to establish in sunny openings and then scramble over the adjacent vegetation, often into the canopy layer of even rain forest. This weed is very common in Brisbane gardens and is naturalised in highly disturbed urban bushland and farmland in many areas of south east Queensland and northern New South Wales. It is frequently seen along roadsides and on the banks of waterways.



Status of the pest

Easter cassia is in the process of being declared a **Class 3** pest plant by local law and will be given a medium priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and Wide spread

Continue to map distribution.

Council aims to achieve the following:

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Employment agencies/ initiatives, conservation volunteers

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Performance Indicator

Manage local populations

Treat emergent populations

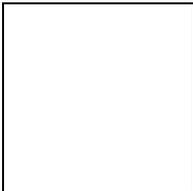
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP – Glory Lily (*Gloriosa superba*)

Description of problem

Scattered naturalized populations exist in the understorey of coastal dry sclerophyll forest and sand dune vegetation throughout south-east Queensland and New South Wales". It is considered a rampant and dangerous invasive pest plant in Australia, dominating the coastal dunes at the expense of native species and leading to deaths of native animals and birds when ingested . *Gloriosa* spp. climb or scramble over other plants with the aid of tendrils at the ends of their leaves and can reach 3 meters in height. They have showy flowers, distinctive because of their pronouncedly reflexed petals, like a Turk's cap lily, ranging in colour from a greenish-yellow through yellow, orange, red and sometimes even a deep pinkish-red. All parts of the plant contain colchicine and related alkaloids and are therefore dangerously toxic if ingested, especially the tubers; contact with the stems and leaves can cause skin irritation.



Status of the pest

Glory Lily is in the process of being declared a **Class 3** pest by local law and will be given a medium priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council

Local distribution of the pest

Occasional and localised

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
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Resources needed

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Employment agencies/ initiatives, conservation volunteers
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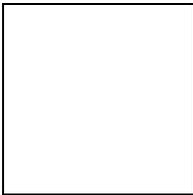
Performance Indicator
Manage local populations
Treat emergent populations

Monitoring and Review
Ongoing

SOP – Mother in laws tongue (*Sansevieria trifasciata var.trifasciata*)

Description of problem

Mother-in-law's tongue is a toxic house plant with green and white or yellow marbled leaves on thick green stems. It is another example of an ornamental species escaping into bushland. It has been widely planted in Australian gardens, and is commonly dumped on road sides.



Status of the pest

Mother in Laws Tongue is in the process of being declared a **Class 3** pest by local law and will be given a medium priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
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- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

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 and landholders.

Employment agencies/ initiatives, conservation volunteers

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations
Treat emergent populations

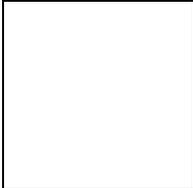
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP – Ochna /mickey mouse plant (*Ochna serrulata*)

Description of problem

Ochna is another example of an ornamental species escaping into bushland. A native of Africa, it has been widely planted in Australian gardens for its strikingly attractive flowers. Ochna is easily dispersed to new areas when birds eat the fruits and spread the seeds. In south-east Queensland, this weed is commonly seen invading bare areas of disturbed riparian habitat.



Status of the pest

Ochna is in the process of being declared a **Class 3** pest by local law and will be given a medium priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised
Continue to map distribution

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
- Ensure containment and control of existing populations in or adjacent to an ESA
- Conduct pest survey programs to ensure landowners comply with their legal obligations to control on their land when adjacent to an ESA
- Send out to new landowners a pest information kit that contains pests known to be a problem in the area
- Prevent spread of weed seed by encouraging use of vehicles wash down facilities
- Treat any emergent and isolated infestations on council controlled ESA's
- Encourage and assist in developing individual pest management plans in conjunction with landowners and other agencies
- Promote best practice procedures/guidelines in core infestations
- Disseminate best practice information through tourist information centres and other community facilities

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 and landholders.
Employment agencies/ initiatives, conservation volunteers
Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations
Treat emergent populations

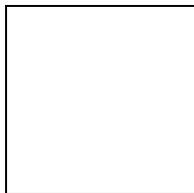
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP – Sisal hemp (*Agave sisalana*)

Description of problem

Sisal hemp is another example of a production or ornamental plant being a pest outside of its' use of purpose. Sisal hemp initially caused environmental degradation, by replacing native forests. Effluent from the decortication process causes serious pollution when allowed to flow into watercourses.



Status of the pest

Sisal hemp is in the process of being declared a **Class 3** pest by local law and will be given a medium priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and localised

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
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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 and landholders.

Employment agencies/ initiatives, conservation volunteers

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations

Treat emergent populations

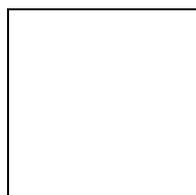
Monitoring and Review

Ongoing

SOP – Umbrella tree (*Schefflera actinophylla*)

Description of problem

The umbrella tree is native to northern Queensland, north of the tropic of Capricorn. In its natural ecosystem it has maintained a balance with other native species, however, when it is grown in southern Queensland, this fast growing invader out-competes local native species. It seeds prolifically, invading national parks, remnant bushland, undisturbed forests and reserves, causing harm to the local ecosystems' flora and fauna. It is commonly grown as an ornamental in backyards as it has a unique look and attracts birds. Unfortunately, these birds can rapidly spread the seeds, particularly through native bushland. The roots of umbrella trees can pressurise building foundations and block plumbing joints and pipes. These disadvantages can be overcome by growing local native species, instead of this invasive plant from a foreign ecosystem. Appropriate species may include Celery Wood, Leopard Ash, Native Tamarind, and Wheel of Fire.



Status of the pest

Umbrella tree is in the process of being declared a **Class 3** pest by local law and will be given a medium priority in the Fraser Coast Regional Council.

Local distribution of the pest.

Occasional and wide spread

Council aims to achieve the following:

- Raise awareness and knowledge of the impacts and management practices through public awareness programs
- Pest survey program – existence of population levels
- Map and share the information of infestations as per the annual action plan
- Monitor all infestations and produce maps of the distribution, spread and treated areas
- Ensure containment and control of existing populations in or adjacent to an ESA
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Financial support from Council, Government, other agencies and landholders.

Employment agencies/ initiatives, conservation volunteers

Other agencies including community groups resources will not be included here

Performance Indicator

Manage local populations
Treat emergent populations

Monitoring and Review

Ongoing