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Fraser Coast
PEST SURVEY PROGRAM
2009-2010

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PEST SURVEY PROGRAM 2009-2010

Purpose of the Pest Survey Program

The *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* ("the Act") clearly defines the roles and responsibilities for landholders, local government, the Biosecurity Queensland, Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries and other state agencies.

Authorised persons will conduct property inspections during the programs to monitor compliance with the Act in relation to declared pests.

Pest Survey Program Start Date and Duration

Under section 241(4f), of the Act each program will run for a prescribed period of no more than **three (3) months.** The first survey period will commence on the 1st of July 2009 and end on the 30th September. A notice will be published in local newspapers and Council's website at least fourteen (14) days, but no more than twenty eight (28) days, before each survey starts.

Pest Survey Program Criteria

Is to:

1. Record and map the distribution and spread of declared pest species into Pest Information data base.

2. Assist in the enhancement of community awareness in relation to declared pests.

3. Ensure an integrated system for managing the impacts of established declared plants and pest animals is implemented.

4. Ensure that landowners are meeting their obligations as per legislative requirements.

Description of Area

The whole of the local government area has been selected to allow Council's authorised persons to deal with complaints expeditiously, which is Council's policy. However, the major focus over the three (3) month inspection period will be in areas that are considered a high priority for declared pests as well as a general systematic approach to covering the local government area. There are four inspection periods for 2008/2009 on the following page.
Priority in time and resources will be given to pest plants and animals identified in Part B of the Pest management Plan.

Localities selected for pest survey programs

Pest Survey Programs for 2009/2010
Fraser Coast Regional Council

Period of Survey (3 Months)	**Purpose of Program**	**Areas for Pest Surveys**	**Operational Objectives**
July, Aug, Sept	Identify the presence of Class 1 and 2 Declared Pests and Class 3 pests as appropriate	All of the FCRC region but mainly concentrating in The Diamonds, Walliebum, Cherwell, Netherby, Duckinwilla	To prevent the spread and reduce infestations. To map and monitor, enter data into Map Info
Oct, Nov, Dec	Identify the presence of Class 1 and 2 Declared Pests and Class 3 pests as appropriate	All of the FCRC region but mainly concentrating in Fraser Island, Prawle, Dunmora, Beaver Rock, Tandora, Kanigan	To prevent the spread and reduce infestations. To map and monitor, enter data into Map Info
Jan, Feb, March	Identify the presence of Class 1 and 2 Declared Pests and Class 3 pests as appropriate	All of the FCRC region but mainly concentrating in Pialba, Doongul, Urangan, Walkers Point, Torquay	To prevent the spread and reduce infestations. To map and monitor, enter data into Map Info
April, May, June	Identify the presence of Class 1 and 2 Declared Pests and Class 3 pests as appropriate	All of the FCRC region but mainly concentrating in Granville, Scarness, Point Vernon, Theebine	To prevent the spread and reduce infestations. To map and monitor, enter data into Map Info

Table 1. As from Fraser Coast Regional Council Pest Management Annual Action Plan Docs #912068

Types of declared Pests of concern

Declared Pests include any pest listed in the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003, as well as local law declared pests. Known pests to the Fraser Coast Region are listed in the Council's 'Pest Management Plan Part C'.Below is an extract from Part C of the known pests of concern within the Fraser Coast Regional Council's area.

Class or Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority
Class 1	Class 1 pests not here	Various species	H-H
	bitou bush	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp.rotunda*	H-H
	hygrophylla	*Hygrophylla costata*	H-H
Class 2	Class 2 pests not here	Various species	H-H
	annual ragweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	H-H
	dingo/wild dog/dingo hybrids	*Canis familiaris* *Canis familiaris dingo*	H-H
	cabomba	*Cabomba caroliniana*	H-H
	European fox	*Vulpes vulpes*	H-H
	giant rat's tail grass	*Sporobolus pyramidalis* *Sporobolus natalensis* *Sporobolus africanus* *Sporobolus fertilis*	H-H
	groundsel bush	*Baccharis halimifolia*	H-H
	hymenachne	*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*	H-H
	mother of millions	*Bryophyllum delagoense* *Bryophyllum diagremontianum x B. delagoense* *Syn. Bryophyllum tubiflorum and B. diagremontianum x B. tubiflorum*	H-H
	parthenium	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	H-H
	prickly pear	*Optunia spp. other than O. ficus-indica*	H-H
	rubber vine	*Cryptostegia grandflora*	H-H
	salvinia	*Salvinia molesta*	H-H
	water hyacinth	*Eichhornia crassipes*	H-H
	water lettuce	*Pista stratiotes*	H-H
Class 3	Singapore daisy	*Sphagneticola trilobata*	H-H
Local Law	Noogoora Burr	*Xanthium pungens*	M-M
	Bathurst Burr	*Xanthium spinosum*	M-M
	Star Burr	*Acanthospermum hispidum DC*	M-M
	Saffron Thistle	*Carthamus lanatus*	M-M
	Thorn Apple	*Datural ferox, D.meteloides, D.tatula, D.stramonium*	M-M
	Grader Grass	*Themda quadrivalvis*	M-M
	Mother of Million (resurrection plant/live leaf	*Bryophyllum pinnatum*	M-M

OTHER DECLARED PESTS

Class or Group	Common Name	Scientific Name	Priority
Class 2	cat other than domestic	*Felis catus*	H-L
	European rabbit	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	M-M
	feral pig	*Sus scrofa*	M-M
Class 3	African tulip tree	*Spathodea campanulate*	L-M
	aristolochia or Dutchman's pipe	*Aristlolchia spp. other than native species*	M-L
	asparagus ferns	*Asparagus aethiopicus 'Sprengeri', A. plumosus*	L-L
	balloon vine	*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*	M-L
	blackberry	*Rubus anglocandican Rubus fruticosus agg.*	L-M
	broad-leaved pepper tree	*Schinus terebinthifolius*	H-L
	camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	L-M
	cat's claw vine	*Macfadyena unguis-cati*	H-L
	Chinese celtis	*Celtis sinensis*	L-M
	lantana (all species)	*Lantana spp.*	H-L
	maderia vine	*Anredera cordifolia*	H-L
	privets	*Ligustrum lucidum Ligustrum sinense*	L-L
	yellow bells	*Tecoma stans*	M-M
	African fountain grass	*Pennisetum setaceum*	M-M
Local Law Class 3	Adjacent to environmentally significant areas i.e Fraser Island		
	Easter Cassia	*Senna pendula var.glabrata*	H-H
	Coastal morning glory	*Ipomoea cairica*	H-H
	Sisal hemp	*agave sisalana*	H-H
	mother-in-laws-tongue	*Sansevieria trifasciata*	H-H
	Glory lily	*Gloriosa superba*	H-H
	Umbrella tree	*Schefflera actinophylla*	H-H
	Ochna	*Ochna serrulata*	H-H

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS – not declared

Class or Group	Common Name	Scientific Name
Group 1	cocos palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*
	duranta	*Duranta erecta, D. repens*
	resurrection plant/live leaf	*Bryophyllum pinnatum*
	slash pine [1]	*Pinus elliottii*
Group 2	blue morning glory	*Ipomoea indica*
	coastal morning glory	*Ipomoea cairica*
	coral berry	*Rivina humilis*
	corky passion flower	*Passiflora suberosa*
	Easter cassia	*Senna pendula var. glabrata*

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS – not declared		
Group 2	Praxelis	*Praxelis clematidea*
	glory lily	*Gloriosa superba*
	murraya, mock orange	*Murraya paniculata*
	ochna	*Ochna serrulata*
Group 3	African love grass	*Eragrostis curvula*
	leucaena	*Leucaena leucocephala*
Group 4	mimosa bush	*Acacia farnesiana*
Group 5	canna lily	*Canna indica*
	Japanese honey suckle	*Lonicera japonica*
	purple succulent	*Callisia fragrans*
Group 6	century plant	*Agave americana*
	cockspur coral tree	*Erythrina crista-galli*
	thorny poinciana	*Caesalpinia decapetala*
Group 7	Brazilian nightshade	*Solanum seaforthianum*
	Moses-in-the-cradle	*Rhoeo discolor*
	tipuana	*Tipuana tipu*
	wandering jew	*Tradescantia albiflora*
	yellow gauva	*Psidium guajava*
Group 8	crofton weed	*Ageratina adenophora*
	dense water weed	*Egeria densa*
Group 9	para grass	*Brachiaria mutica*
Group 10	common sensitive plant	*Mimosa pudica*
	siratro	*Macroptilium atropurpureum*
Group 11	bahia grass	*Paspalum notatum*
	blue billygoat weed	*Ageratum houstonianum*
	blue snakeweed	*Stachytarpheta species*
	castor oil plant	*Ricinus communis*
	devil's fig	*Solanum torvum*
	flannel weed	*Sida cordifolia*
	green cestrum	*Cestrum parqui*
	jo jo weed	*Soliva pterosperma*
	khaki weed	*Alternanthera pungens*
	milk weed	*Euphorbia heterophylla*
	Mossman river grass	*Cenchrus echinatus*
	Mother-in-laws tongue	*Sansevieria trifasciata*
	painted spurge	*Euphorbia cyathophora*
	thatch grass	*Hyparrhenia rufa*
	wild tobacco tree	*Solanum mauritianum*
	Cadagi	*Corymbia torelliana*
	Umbrella tree	*Schefflera actinophylla*

Type of places selected for entry and inspection

These inspections will be conducted on urban and rural properties within the area/s stated above. In addition to this program, places open to the public, such as plant nurseries, landscape garden suppliers, seed merchants, stock fodder suppliers and quarry material suppliers, will be inspected from time to time by authorised persons to monitor compliance with the Act.

Scope of the Program

This program applies to all lands and waterways within the boundaries of the Fraser Coast Regional Council, including land owned or controlled by individuals, industry and government. Targeted species are declared pests under the Act.

Implementation of the Program

It is expected that all land managers and other stakeholders within the Fraser Coast Local Government Area will undertake the appropriate procedures, practices and actions to play their part in controlling, managing, preventing spread or eradicating pests and pest impacts.

Through cooperative and coordinated approaches, the damaging effects of pests can be reduced for the improvement of the region's economical, environmental and social values.

Responsibilities

Land owners have obligations under the Act to take reasonable steps to keep land free of declared pests unless the owners hold declared pest permits allowing the pests to be kept on their land.

Pest survey programs may be approved by NRW chief executive or delegate, the Darling Downs – Moreton Rabbit Board or a Local Government enabling authorised persons to enter places to monitor compliance with the Act. In approving pest survey programs, the approving authority is required to notify land owners in the specified areas and to provide public access to copies of the approved program.

Fraser Coast Regional Council is responsible for:

- Ensuring that declared pests are controlled within its area and on lands under its control;
- Ensuring compliance with the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 and undertaking enforcement activities if required.

To fulfil these responsibilities, Council is expected to:

- Implement a proactive approach to management of declared and potential pest plants and animals;
- Manage and control declared pests on land under its control;
- Survey private property and engage the community to determine the presence of declared pests;
- Provide advice to landholders and the wider community on appropriate pest control options;
- Carry out procedures to ensure control of declared pests on private property in accordance with this pest management plan.

Biosecurity Queensland, Department of Primary Industries & Fisheries is responsible for:

- Identifying areas to which Council should direct its efforts;
- Providing research, technical and management information and staff training to Council personnel;
- Controlling pests on Unallocated State Land (USL);
- Ensuring that declared pests are controlled on land under the control of other Government Departments;
- Implementing its responsibilities under the Memorandum of Understanding between the NRW and the LGAQ.

Government agencies, bodies and entities are responsible for:

- Controlling declared pests on their own land;
- Ensuring that their activities do not introduce or spread declared pests;
- Being vigilant for new pest species and responding early in an appropriate manner.

Landholders are responsible for:

- Controlling declared pests on their own land;
- Ensuring that their activities do not introduce or spread declared pests;
- Being vigilant for new pests' species and responding early in an appropriate manner.

Inspection Procedure

The Authorised Officer shall inspect private properties for the presence of declared pests. This initial inspection must be sufficiently thorough to identify the extent of any infestation. (The details of any infestation located will be entered onto the Biosecurity Queensland Pest Management Information Database where the Department of Primary Industries & Fisheries is responsible).

In cases where the land is occupied, the Authorised Officer will attempt to contact the owner/occupier before commencing the inspection and will seek the cooperation of this person.

On completion of the inspection, the Authorised Officer will return to the occupier/owner, if available, and give details of what declared pests have been found, their location and suitable control measures.

If no person is on the property at the time of the inspection, a card shall be left giving the inspector's name, telephone number and contact times and other matters relevant to the inspection.

Pest Control Notices pursuant to Section 78 of the Act will be issued under the hand of the Chief Executive Officer or delegate for the purposes of this section of the Act. Such Notices will give the landholder reasonable and sufficient time for each particular circumstance to take the required action.

Extensions of time will be granted with consideration given to those cases where a genuine attempt has been made to control the declared pests. Applications for an extension must be in writing within fourteen (14) days of receiving the notice to the issuing entity and include the reason for the request, period of extension requested and accompanied with the relevant fee.

Following expiration of the Notices, the Authorised Officer shall re-inspect such properties to ascertain if satisfactory work has been carried out in the control of the declared pests.

If it is ascertained that inadequate work has been carried out then the issuing entity may give the owner a written Enter and Clear Notice, pursuant to Section 80 of the Act. The Authorised Officer will arrange entry onto the property for work to be carried out by a licensed Pest Controller and to take stated reasonable action against the pest.

Pursuant to Division 3 Sections 83 to 85 of the Act, the landholder will be charged for the actual cost of the work plus administration costs which will remain as a charge against the property until paid. If the owner does not pay the amount when it is payable, interest is payable on the overdue amount.

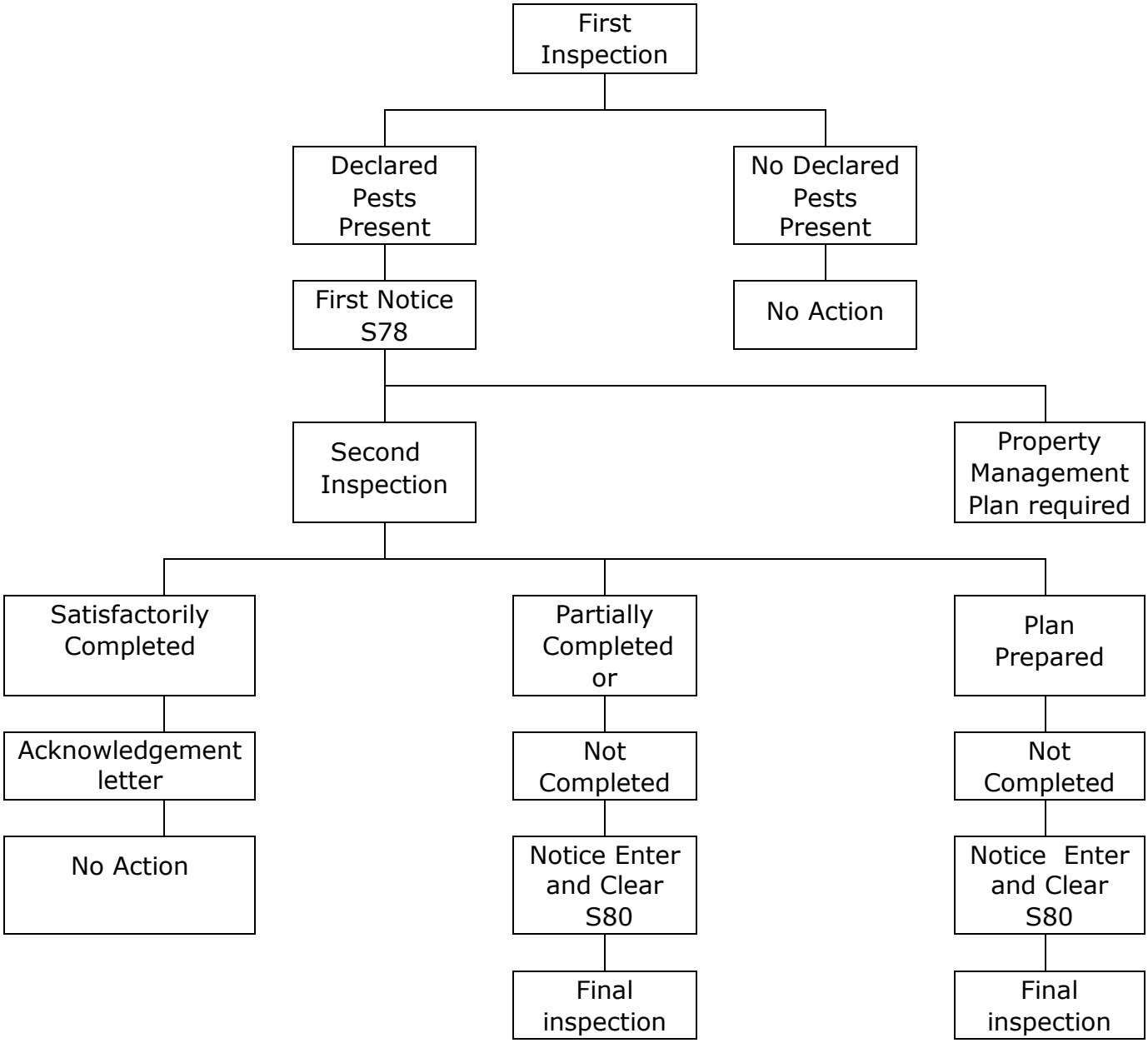
The Pest Survey Program does not deal with vermin, mosquitoes, biting midges, termites, cockroaches or other such domestic pests, or pathogens.

ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

Purpose

To provide a legal and administrative procedure for the enforcement of removal / destruction of Declared Plants and Animal Pests in line with the Act and this plan and where they are found on private property.

Enforcement Flowchart



NOTE 1: The compliance period of First Notice is a stated reasonable period. An Entry Notice to enter and clear authorises corrective action to be carried out by a Pest Controller.

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT PLANS

Purpose
The Property Management Plan is to allow for the planned and staged treatment of Declared Pests while assuring Council that required control levels will be achieved.

Scope
The Property Management Plan System will generally apply to owners of large infestations with a longer term required for control.

Responsibilities
It is the Landholder's responsibility with consultation of the Planning Officer to prepare and submit a Property Management Plan that is workable and achievable for the management of pest species within their lands.

Time Frames
Property Management Plans will acknowledge the critical period for each Declared Pest and seek to prevent the pest from reaching this stage of development.
The cut-off period for the destruction of Declared Pests within the Property Management Plan shall be eight (8) weeks prior to the critical period. This time is to allow Council to arrange for Enter and Clear action should the owner not comply with the Notice and Property Management Plan.

A Property Management Plan shall be drafted in consultation with the Council; the landholder must agree to abide by it. Should no Property Management Plan be entered into, a standard Notice (S78) is to be served.

Property Management Plans are to detail aims, declared pests identified, types of treatment/control measures, completion dates of treatment and management practices applied.

Property Management Plans shall identify particular declared pests such as Parthenium Weed or Rabbits as high priority for immediate treatment and allow for shorter time frames for Enter and Clear Notices.

Extent Permitted

The Property Management Plan may allow for the following:

1. Staged treatment of different sections of the property by specific dates. An Enter and Clear action may commence on such sections independent of the remainder of the property, if completion dates are not abided by.

2. The Property Management Plan may be as simple as an agreed extended time for treatment of pests.

3. Ongoing management of the property can be included in the Property Management Plan which requires good management practices to control the Declared Pests.

Documentation

Details of the Property Management Plan, together with assessments of its compliance, shall be maintained. The owner may be required to produce evidence of management practices, where applicable.

Performance Assessment

Properties being the subject of Property Management Plans shall be inspected shortly after the nominated date to ensure compliance.
For management purposes, inspections shall be carried out on an "as required" basis, to determine the owner's compliance level with agreed practices.