

WINTON SHIRE COUNCIL



BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PLAN





# 1 CONTENTS

|  |    |
|--|----|
| 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....                               | 3  |
| 2. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION .....                          | 3  |
| 3. WINTON REGION .....                                   | 4  |
| 4. PURPOSE .....   | 4  |
| 5. SCOPE .....   | 4  |
| 6. DEFINITIONS .....                                     | 5  |
| 7. ACRONYMS .....  | 6  |
| 8. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK.....                            | 6  |
| 8.1 Biosecurity Act 2014 .....                           | 6  |
| 8.2 Other Legislation.....                               | 7  |
| 9. STAKEHOLDERS.....                                     | 8  |
| 10. PLANNING.....  | 9  |
| 10.1 IMPORTANCE OF BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT.....           | 9  |
| 10.2 IMPACTS.....  | 9  |
| 10.2.1 Environmental Impacts .....                       | 9  |
| 10.2.2 Economic Impacts .....                            | 10 |
| 10.2.3 Social and Human Health Impacts .....             | 10 |
| 10.3 CHALLENGES TO EFFECTIVE PEST MANAGEMENT.....        | 11 |
| 11. IMPLEMENTATION.....                                  | 12 |
| 11.1 PRINCIPLES OF PEST MANAGEMENT .....                 | 12 |
| 11.2 BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.....                 | 13 |
| 11.2.1 Objectives.....                                   | 13 |
| 11.3 INVASIVE SPECIES PROGRAM.....                       | 17 |
| 11.3.1 RISK BASED APPROACH .....                         | 17 |
| 11.3.2 Prevention .....                                  | 17 |
| 11.3.3 Eradicate .....                                   | 18 |
| 11.3.4 Containment .....                                 | 18 |
| 11.3.5 Monitor.....                                      | 18 |
| 11.4 WSC – Pest Plant and Animal Assessment Process..... | 18 |
| 11.4.1 WSC PEST MANAGEMENT PROJECTS.....                 | 24 |
| 12. MONITOR, REVIEW AND REPORTING .....                  | 24 |
| 12.1 Monitor and Review .....                            | 24 |
| 12.1.1 Report.....                                       | 25 |



## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Pest animals and plants are recognised as a significant threat to Australia's biodiversity, agricultural productivity and public health. The management of these species is a challenge and requires strong commitment, cooperation and collaboration from all stakeholders.

The Winton Shire Council (WSC) local government Biosecurity Plan 2019 – 2022 has been developed in accordance with the Queensland State Government's requirements under the Biosecurity Act 2014 section 53 for local governments to have a Biosecurity Management Plan for biosecurity matter such as invasive animals and plants within the local government area.

The aim of this Winton Shire Council Biosecurity Plan is to set strategic direction for this area by prioritising activities and guide all stakeholders in the region to control biosecurity matter for the benefit of the community.

To ensure prohibited and restricted invasive animals and plants are managed, Local Governments have legislative power under the Biosecurity Act 2014 (the Act) within their local government area.

This Biosecurity Management Plan will ensure that resources are targeted to the highest priority biosecurity management activities. The Plan will also help build and maintain partnerships with all stakeholders and commitment to biosecurity management within the Winton Shire Council area.

This Biosecurity Management Plan delivers achievable objectives to ensure all stakeholders within the region actively undertake restricted invasive animal and plant control, have agreed risk management strategies in place to ensure reduced movement of invasive animals and plants from their properties which is supported by encouragement, incentives and if necessary, compliance.

Stakeholders shall invest resources in a collaborative appropriate method, to ensure regional community priorities are addressed.

The objective of the Winton Shire Council Biosecurity Management Plan is to establish and lead a cooperative and participative environment where government, industry, natural resources management groups and community contribute to the effective control of target invasive plants and animals in order to best manage the impact of pests within the Winton Shire Council controlled area.

## 2. COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

The following are activities that were undertaken with regards to the development of this Winton Shire Council Biosecurity Management Plan including:

- Advertisement in the local newspaper and on Councils website requesting information on local pests of significance,
- Consultation with Landholders within the Winton Shire area, and
- Advertisement in the local newspaper and on Councils website regarding the draft Biosecurity Management Plan.

All information received during the consultation period was reviewed and taken into consideration during the preparation of this Plan.



### 3. WINTON REGION

This WSC Biosecurity Management Plan covers all land within the boundaries of the Winton Shire Regional Council, including state owned land. Land owned by the Australian Government or held by indigenous communities under a Deed of Grant in Trust may also be included.

The WSC has a population of approximately 1157 people and is located just north of the Tropic of Capricorn, 178 kilometres north-west of the township of Longreach.

The WSC is one of 77 local government areas in Queensland and covers 53,935 square kilometres and adjoins nine other regional councils.



The Winton Shire landscape, ranges from flinders grass / mitchell grass downs to flood plains and heavily timbered gidgee and mulga woodlands with many sandstone escarpments throughout. The Diamantina, Wokingham and Western River systems are the main water courses, which are fed by numerous channels and creeks from throughout the Winton and bordering Shires.

There are two national parks within the WSC, Bladensburg National Park and the Diamantina Lakes National Park, both are located in the southern part of the region.

### 4. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Biosecurity Management Plan is to establish and promote a cooperative, best practice strategy for the management of biosecurity matter including invasive animals and plants within the Winton Shire Council local government area.

The Biosecurity Act 2014 supports the prevention, eradication and effective management of restricted invasive animals and plants by providing for the development of Biosecurity Management Plans.

This Biosecurity Management Plan aims to bring together the local government and the community to better manage restricted invasive animals and plants within the local government area, targeting the highest priority biosecurity risks which are those that are most likely to thrive.

Local Governments are responsible for ensuring invasive biosecurity matter is managed within their area and in accordance with locally or regionally developed plans, where the local governments and the community are well placed to control biosecurity matter.

The stakeholders involved include the Commonwealth Government, Regional Natural Resources and Mines groups, Central West Queensland (CWQ) State Government agencies with responsibility in pest and land management, Biosecurity Queensland (BQ), the Department of Natural Resources, Mines & Energy (NRM&E), Department of Environment and Science (DES), Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR), Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF), Ergon Energy, Queensland Fire and Rescue Services (QFRS) Landholders and Queensland Rail (QR).

### 5. SCOPE

The scope of the Biosecurity Management Plan is to manage risks that are associated with invasive plants and animals. This includes as defined under the Act, prohibited matter (schedule 1, parts 3 and 4) and restricted matter (schedule 2, part 2). Under the Act prohibited and restricted matter replaces the former declared pest classes from the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.



Prohibited biosecurity matter is illegal and not found in Queensland. Restricted matter may be widespread in Queensland, the Act has several restricted categories that apply for particular invasive plants and animals and as such the respective categories must be followed with regards to that particular biosecurity matter.

The prioritisation of biosecurity matter is a key process in planning development and enables management approaches to be tailored to the level of risk by establishing thresholds and local criteria.

## 6. DEFINITIONS

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Asset</b>                                 | Something with environmental, social or economic value, whether publicly or privately owned, that invasive plants and animals may directly or indirectly affect.   |
| <b>Environmental Weeds</b>                   | Environmental weeds are foreign or native plants that become weedy due to inappropriate management, or because they are outside their normal range and invade native ecosystems and adversely affect the survival of indigenous flora and fauna. Whether the species is declared under legislation is irrelevant, it is the damage that it is doing to the native environment that defines it as a native weed.            |
| <b>Incursion</b>                             | An isolated population of an invasive plant or animal recently detected in an area, not known to be established, but expected to survive for the immediate future.   |
| <b>Invasive biosecurity matter</b>           | This includes only invasive plant and animals such as those listed as prohibited and restricted matter in Schedules 1 and 2 of the Biosecurity Act.  |
| <b>Invasive Animal</b>                       | An animal having or with potential to have an adverse environmental, economic or social impact.  |
| <b>Invasive Plant</b>                        | A plant that requires some form of action to reduce its negative effects on the environment, the economy and/or human health and amenity.  |
| <b>Landholder/s</b>                          | An individual, company, organisation or government that owns, leases or manages private, commercial or government land.  |
| <b>Natural Resource Management NRM</b>       | An organisation that acts as a regional delivery agent (under the regional stream of the National Landcare Program and the Queensland Regional Natural Resource Management Investment Program) and focuses on on-ground activities that protect, improve and restore waterways and rangelands by managing weeds and pests, and improving soil, vegetation and water quality at a river-catchment or other landscape level. |
| <b>Nil-tenure approach</b>                   | An approach in which a range of control methods are applied across all tenures by all stakeholders at a 'landscape' level (rather than property level) in a cooperative and coordinated manner.  |
| <b>Pests</b>                                 | Pest in the context of this document refers to plant and animal species that have been declared as pests under legislation by either the Queensland Government or under a Local Law by the Winton Shire Council.   |
| <b>Stakeholder</b>                           | Refers to land owners, managers, employees, contractors, industry, community and all levels of government who have a responsibility or contribute to the management of invasive plants and animals.  |
| <b>Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)</b> | Weeds that have been identified as among Australia's worst weeds and for which a national coordinated management strategy has been developed and implemented. Refer to <a href="http://www.environment.gov.au">www.environment.gov.au</a> for more details.  |



## 7. ACRONYMS

|             |                                       |                  |   |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|---|
| <b>BQ</b>   | Biosecurity Queensland General        | <b>LGAQ</b>      | Local Government Association of Queensland Incorporated |
| <b>CWQ</b>  | Central West Queensland               | <b>NRM&amp;E</b> | Natural Resources Mines & Energy                        |
| <b>DAF</b>  | Department of Agriculture & Fisheries | <b>QFRS</b>      | Queensland Fire & Rescue Service                        |
| <b>DES</b>  | Department of Environment & Science   | <b>QR</b>        | Queensland Rail   |
| <b>GBO</b>  | General Biosecurity Obligation        | <b>TMR</b>       | Department of Transport & Main Roads                    |
| <b>GIS</b>  | Geographic Information System         | <b>WSC</b>       | Winton Shire Council                                    |
| <b>WoNS</b> | Weeds of National Significance        |                  |   |

## 8. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

### 8.1 Biosecurity Act 2014

The Biosecurity Act 2014 covers the management of prohibited and restricted biosecurity matter. The Act, under section 53 requires that the local government must have a biosecurity plan for invasive biosecurity matter for the local area and may include provisions for each of the following:

- Achievable objectives under the plan,
- Strategies, activities and responsibilities for achieving the objectives,
- Strategies to inform the local community about the content of the plan and achievements of its objectives,
- Monitoring implementation of the plan and evaluating its effectiveness, and
- Other matters the local government considers appropriate for management of invasive biosecurity matter for its local government area.

This Plan shall be made available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public at the local government's public office and may be made available in written or electronic form.

Section 23 of the Act outlines the General Biosecurity Obligation where all Queenslanders have a General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) for managing biosecurity risks that are under their control and that they know about or should reasonably be expected to know about.

Key terms and definitions under the Biosecurity Act 2014, that are used in this Plan include:

**Biosecurity Consideration** - A biosecurity consideration is defined as being: human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment.

**Biosecurity Event** - A biosecurity event is an event comprising something that has happened, is happening or may happen: and has had, is having or may have a significant adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration and was or is being caused by, or may be or may have been caused by, biosecurity matter.

**Biosecurity Matter** - Biosecurity matter is a living thing other than a human or part of a human or a pathogenic agent that can cause disease in a living thing other than a human or a human by transmission of the pathogenic agent from an animal to human: or a disease or a contaminant – Refer to section 15 of the Biosecurity Act 2014.

**Biosecurity Risk** - A biosecurity risk is a risk of any adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration caused by, or likely to be caused by biosecurity matter: or dealing with



biosecurity matter or a carrier: or carrying out an activity relating to biosecurity matter or a carrier – Refer to section 16 of the Biosecurity Act 2014.

**Carrier** - A carrier is any animal or plant, or part of any animal or plant, or any other thing capable of moving biosecurity matter attached to, or contained in, the animal, plant or other thing from a place to another place. Or containing biosecurity matter that may attach to or enter another animal or plant, or part of another animal or plant or another thing.

**Contaminant** - A contaminant is anything that may be harmful to animal or plant health or pose a risk of any adverse effect or a biosecurity consideration.

**Deals With** - The term 'Deals With' refers to biosecurity matter or a carrier, including to keep or possess, whether intentionally or otherwise, conduct experiments with, produce, manufacture, use in the course of manufacture, breed, propagate, grow, raise, feed, culture, distribute, import, transport, dispose of, buy or supply biosecurity matter or carrier.

**General Biosecurity Obligation** - The general biosecurity obligation applies to a person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity, if the person knows or ought reasonably to know that the biosecurity matter, carrier or activity poses or is likely to pose a biosecurity risk. The person has an obligation (a general biosecurity obligation) to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk. Also, the person has an obligation (general biosecurity obligation) to prevent or minimise adverse effects on a biosecurity consideration of the person's dealing with the biosecurity matter or carrier or carrying out the activity: and to minimise the likelihood of causing a biosecurity event, or to limit the consequences of a biosecurity event caused, by dealing with the biosecurity matter or carrier or carrying out the activity: and not to do or omit to do something if the person knows or ought reasonable to know that doing or omitting to do the thing may exacerbate the adverse effects, or potential adverse effects, of the biosecurity matter, carrier or activity on a biosecurity consideration.

**Prohibited Matter Category – Invasive Biosecurity Matter** - Is not currently present in Queensland and there are reasonable grounds to believe that the matter may have a significant adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration. Prohibited matter must be reported to an inspector without delay – Refer to section 36 of the Biosecurity Act 2014.

**Restricted Matter Category – Invasive Biosecurity Matter** - Is found in Queensland and may have an adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration if restrictions are not imposed.

Category 1: must be reported to an inspector

Category 2: must be reported to an authorised officer

Category 3: not to be distributed or disposed

Category 4: not to be moved

Category 5: not to be kept

Category 6: not to be fed

Category 7: must be killed

## 8.2 Other Legislation

This Biosecurity Plan also considers the requirements of the following legislation:

- Vegetation Management Act 1999 – permits for clearing native vegetation to control weeds,
- Nature Conservation Act 1992 – protection of dingoes in conservation area,
- Water Act 2000 – the impact of management activities in watercourses,
- Environmental Protection Act 1994 – the release of contaminants when undertaking pest management actions,



- Transport Infrastructure Act 1994 and Land Title Act 1994 – managing road reserves that extend beyond identified state-controlled roads,
- Animal Care and Protection Act 2001 – providing seized pest animal with appropriate food, shelter and water,
- Health Act 1937 – 1080 poisons licensing, reporting and record keeping,
- Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966 – commercial licensing, reporting and record keeping,
- Local Government Act 2009, and
- Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2011, Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2011 and Subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2011.

## 9. STAKEHOLDERS

The following table outlines the stakeholders and their responsibilities in strategic and operational pest management activities within the Winton Shire Council area:

| Stakeholders   | Responsibilities   |
|--|--|
| Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) through Biosecurity Queensland | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support, planning and technical advice to all stakeholders involved in pest management within the WSC area,</li> <li>• Coordinating control of prohibited biosecurity matter detected within the WSC area, and</li> <li>• As per roles and responsibilities outlined within the Memorandum of Understanding between BQ under the old Department of Employment, Economic Development and Innovation, LGAQ and the Queensland Natural Resource Management Groups Collective.</li> </ul> |
| Department of Environment and Science (DES)                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controlling pests in National Parks and State Forests within the WSC area, and</li> <li>• To engage in any relevant pest management activities conducted on land under their control within the WSC area.</li> </ul>  |
| Department of Natural resources, Mines & Energy (NRM&E)                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of pests on unallocated state land and other land controlled by the Department within the WSC area, and</li> <li>• To engage in any relevant pest management activities conducted on land under their control within the WSC area.</li> </ul>   |
| Department of Transport and Main roads (TMR)                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Control of pests on state controlled (main) roads within WSC area, and</li> <li>• To engage in any relevant pest management activities conducted on land under their control within the WSC area.</li> </ul>  |
| Ergon Energy   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Controlling biosecurity matter along power lines within the WSC area, and</li> <li>• Engage in any relevant pest management activities conducted on land under their control within the WSC area.</li> </ul>  |
| Landholders  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meet their GBO with respect to biosecurity matter on their land.</li> </ul>   |
| Local Government Association of Queensland Incorporated (LGAQ)               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To facilitate the drafting and review of the Memorandum of Understanding between Biosecurity Queensland, LGAQ and the Queensland Natural Resources Management Groups collective for invasive weed and pest animal management throughout Queensland.</li> </ul>  |
| Queensland Fire and Rescue Services (QFRS)                                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide support for pest and stock route management activities involving hazard reduction and weed control burns.</li> </ul>  |





|                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| Queensland Rail (QR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Controlling pests on rail corridors and railway controlled land within the WSC area, and</li><li>• To engage in any relevant pest management activities conducted on land under their control within the WSC area.</li></ul>   |
| Winton Shire Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Control of pests on council controlled land,</li><li>• Support the community, landholders and stakeholders in any relevant pest management activities conducted on land within the WSC area,</li><li>• Lead and coordinate stakeholder engagement in pest management activities within the WSC area, and</li><li>• Make available 1080 poison baiting services to landholders within the WSC area.</li></ul> |

## 10. PLANNING

### 10.1 IMPORTANCE OF BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT

Uniquely the WSC is positioned so as not to be impacted by external catchments entering the region, however restricted plants and animals can readily migrate into, within and out of the WSC area via the extensive state controlled road and council controlled rural road networks spanning across the region.

Restricted invasive plants and animals have an adverse impact on economic, environmental and social values within the WSC community. The WSC is dedicated to limiting the effects within the local government area.

Restricted invasive plants that are already present within the WSC do have the potential to impact on areas downstream along the Western, Wokingham and Diamantina River Systems which form part of the extensive Lake Eyrie catchment. There are also few fencing or natural barriers to the migration of invasive animals across the WSC area.

This Biosecurity Management Plan uses a risk based approach to set priorities for the prevention and management of invasive biosecurity matter such as invasive animals and plants. It is paramount that the WSC makes effective use of all available resources in order to deliver pest management outcomes that exceed conventional delivery expectations.

This will be achieved by the pursuit of strategic efficient and effective control methods for identified target plant and animal pest species and engaging all relevant stakeholders to contribute to coordinated control activities.

### 10.2 IMPACTS

Invasive biosecurity matter has the potential to adversely alter ecosystem function, reduce primary industry, productivity and profitability and threaten human and animal health and social amenity.

#### 10.2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

Introduced invasive species place considerable pressure on native biodiversity, either directly or by affecting vegetation structure and/or ecological and physical processes. This can lead to the reduction or extinction of native species.

The negative impacts of invasive animals on biodiversity include:

- Degradation of habitats,
- Competition and/or loss of shelter and food for native species,
- Reduction and possible extinction of native animals,
- Spread of disease,



- Direct predation, and
- Loss of genetic purity (hybridisation).

The negative impacts on invasive biosecurity matter on biodiversity include:

- Degradation of native vegetation,
- Loss of food and shelter for native species, and
- Reduction and possible extinction of native species.

### **10.2.2 ECONOMIC IMPACTS**

The WSC supports a range of agricultural enterprises, supplying domestic and international markets.

The impacts of some pests in Queensland are well documented and estimated costs have been in the hundreds of millions, however the true cost of invasive animals to Queensland's economy is unknown and difficult to quantify.

The negative economic impacts of invasive animals include:

- Destruction of pastures and crops,
- Predation of livestock (by wild dogs, foxes and feral pigs),
- Competition for resources,
- Direct control and management costs,
- Creation of general nuisance in urban and rural residential areas and associated management,
- Reduction of nature-based tourism due to destruction of natural resources, and
- Destruction of natural resources through soil disturbance and removal of vegetation.

Invasive plants are also a significant problem for agricultural land users. As Queensland is Australia's second largest state and has the highest proportion of land area in any state dedicated to agriculture, the costs associated with lost production and weed control in Queensland are considerable.

The negative economic impacts of invasive plants include:

- Management costs arising from the use of physical, mechanical and chemical control methods,
- Increased cost of fire preparedness and response due to spread of high biomass vegetation,
- Impacts on water quality and irrigation,
- Loss of ecotourism values,
- Increased stock mustering costs,
- Toxicity to stock,
- Competition with native grasses and crops for water and nutrients, and
- Competition with pastures leading to reduced stocking capacity and erosion.

### **10.2.3 SOCIAL AND HUMAN HEALTH IMPACTS**

Invasive biosecurity matter can affect liveability in urban and rural residential areas. They can cause general nuisance and disturbance and reduce the community's enjoyment of natural areas.

The negative impacts of invasive animals on social and human health include:

- Predation of livestock and pets,
- Potential for injury,
- Stress and anxiety can seriously affect mental health,
- Increased risk of motor vehicle accidents,



- Damage to building structures, and
- Spread of disease.

Feral animals can carry zoonotic diseases such as hydatids (wild dogs and foxes), Q fever (feral pigs), brucellosis (feral pigs) and leptospirosis (feral pigs, feral deer).

The negative impacts of invasive plants on social and human health include:

- Increased risk and reduced aesthetic value in recreational areas,
- Allergic reactions, and
- Increased risk of fire.

Aquatic weeds reduce the aesthetic value of rivers, lakes and streams and impact on water quality which can result in lower animal growth and production.

### **10.3 CHALLENGES TO EFFECTIVE PEST MANAGEMENT**

The main challenges when managing invasive biosecurity matter in the WSC area include:

- Proximity of enterprises to protected areas (National Parks),
- Cost and effort required to deliver effective long-term control activities,
- Mobility of pest animals over a number of tenures,
- The distribution of pest species,
- The distribution of individuals across the large, less populated rural areas limits the ability of individuals to control and manage invasive biosecurity matter,
- Stakeholder knowledge,
- Changing land use and social demographics, and
- Absentee landholders.

The broad roles and responsibilities for different stakeholders vary across prevention, eradication, containment and asset protection, based on who is best placed to undertake that role.

There can also be differences between jurisdictions and landscapes. However, everyone has a responsibility to ensure that their actions do not introduce new or exacerbate existing pest problems.





# 11. IMPLEMENTATION

## 11.1 PRINCIPLES OF PEST MANAGEMENT

The principles and strategies for managing pests within the Australian Weeds Strategy 2017-2027 and the Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2017-2027 are considered core elements of biosecurity management.

The 7 principles of pest management outlined within these strategies, have been considered in the development of this Biosecurity Plans objectives.

| Objectives  | Description  |
|---|--|
| Awareness and Consultation  | Effective pest management is a responsibility shared between landholders, community, industry and government.<br>Partnership arrangements between stakeholders should be established to achieve a collaborative approach to pest management.   |
| Assessment and Monitoring – Evidence based decision making        | Evidence-based decision making should underpin the approach to pest management.<br>Pest management should be based on actual rather than perceived impacts and should be supported by monitoring to measure whether impact reduction targets are being achieved.   |
| Prevention and Early Intervention                                 | Risk-based prevention and early intervention to avoid the establishment of new pest species is generally more cost-effective than ongoing management of established populations.   |
| Best Practice – Strategic Planning and Management                 | Best practice pest management balances efficacy, target specificity, safety, humaneness, community perceptions, efficiency, logistics and emergency needs.<br>Best practice pest management integrates a range of control techniques, considers interaction between species and accounts for seasonal conditions and animal welfare.   |
| Protecting Assets through Effective Integrated Management Systems | Management of established pests should focus on the protection of priority assets, but also usually requires a 'buffer' management area around the asset to account for pest animal mobility.<br>Sustaining capability and capacity across landholders, community, industry and government is fundamental to effective pest management.  |
| Coordinated Commitment and Partnership                            | Coordination amongst landholders, community, industry and government is necessary to manage pests on a landscape scale.<br>Management of mobile pest animals requires a coordinated approach across a range of scales and land tenures.  |
| Responsibility  | Individuals, organisation and industry groups that create risks that may result in a pest entering, emerging, establishing or spreading, have a role in minimising the impacts and contributing to the costs of management.<br>The cost of pest animal management should be borne by those who create the risk and those who benefit from its management.<br>Governments may co-invest where there is a net public benefit from any such intervention. |



## 11.2 BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

The WSC strives to have an environmentally balanced and aware community, which preserves and maintains our natural environment and incorporates contemporary and proven sustainability principles as part of all activities for current and future generations.

### 11.2.1 OBJECTIVES

1. Awareness and Consultation
2. Assessment and Monitoring – Evidence based decision making
3. Prevention and Early Intervention
4. Best Practice – Strategic Planning and Management
5. Protecting Assets through Effective Integrated Management Systems
6. Coordinated Commitment and Partnership

The following table describes in detail the objectives, strategic actions put in place to meet the objective requirements and anticipated outcomes.

| Vision: To minimise the impact of invasive biosecurity matter on the environment, the economy, human safety and social amenity. |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| Objectives  | Strategy  | Anticipated Outcomes  |
| 1) Awareness and Consultation   | <p>Provide accurate, accessible and timely information on invasive biosecurity matter.</p> <p>Increase stakeholders awareness of invasive biosecurity matter and their impacts and individuals capacity to identify and manage them.</p> <p>Have appropriately skilled and knowledgeable officers able to respond effectively to invasive biosecurity matter.</p> | Stakeholders are informed, knowledgeable, take ownership and control of their pest management responsibilities.   |
| 2) Assessment and Monitoring – Evidence based decision making   | <p>Collect, use and make available reliable data relevant to invasive biosecurity matter management.</p> <p>Further the understanding of the biology, ecology and impacts of invasive biosecurity matter.</p>   | Reliable information is made available to all stakeholders as a basis for the decision making process required to implement the plan and achieve the desired outcomes |
| 3) Prevention and Early Intervention  | <p>Detect and eradicate new and specific invasive biosecurity matter.</p> <p>Prevent the introduction of new invasive biosecurity matter.</p> <p>Minimise the spread of invasive biosecurity matter to new areas.</p> <p>Contain invasive biosecurity matter within containment areas.</p>  | The introduction, spread and establishment of invasive biosecurity matter is prevented.   |
| 4) Strategic Planning and Management – Best Practice  | <p>Maintain and enhance a planning framework for invasive biosecurity matter management.</p> <p>Implement, evaluate and review integrated invasive biosecurity matter management programs.</p> <p>Efficiently and adequately resource invasive biosecurity matter management programs.</p>  | Strategic directions are developed and maintained   |



|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| 5) Effective Integrated Management Systems – to protect assets | Adopt and develop new and improve existing, invasive biosecurity matter management practices.<br>Reduce populations and impacts of invasive biosecurity matter.<br>Protect environmental significant areas from invasive biosecurity matter management activities. | Effective and integrated management systems are developed and widely implemented.                      |
| 6) Coordinated Commitment and Partnership                      | Establish and maintain long-term stakeholder commitment to invasive biosecurity matter management.<br>Establish roles and responsibilities for invasive biosecurity matter management.<br>To ensure compliance with the Biosecurity Act 2014.                      | All stakeholders are committed to and undertake coordinated management of invasive biosecurity matter. |

### Objective 1 – Awareness and Consultation

The effective management of invasive biosecurity matter relies on broad stakeholder knowledge of the problem and management issues. Often people are not aware of the impacts that invasive biosecurity matter has on the natural environment or primary production, or that their own actions may be contributing to the problem. Many invasive plant and animal problems are increased through lack of community knowledge and awareness.

The level of consultation on invasive biosecurity matter is increasing, however more targeted public education and a higher public profile are needed. Different stakeholders require information and support to raise their awareness and their willingness to help manage invasive biosecurity matter.

The WSC will develop a Biosecurity platform on the Councils website, this will provide information on invasive plant and animal management and provide promotional material in several formats including plant and animal awareness programs when held.

Council strategic actions:

- Maintain a Biosecurity platform on the Winton Shire Council website,
- Provide accurate, accessible and timely information material and undertake awareness programs,
- Encourage landholders to use a nil-tenure approach to invasive plant and animal management,
- Provide warnings where human activities create favourable conditions for invasive plants and animals including signage at waterholes and camping areas,
- Alert the public of any incursion of exotic invasive plants and animals,
- Establish an awareness campaign aimed at preventing the human assisted spread of invasive plant and animals,
- Investigate invasive plant and animal awareness programs for the local library and schools,
- Provide training to Council officers working in rural areas and on Council land on invasive plant awareness,
- Ensure the provision of appropriately qualified and trained personnel, and
- Provide ongoing professional development.

### Objective 2 – Assessment and Monitoring (Evidence based decision making)

Reliable data is needed to ensure that invasive biosecurity matter is managed holistically and for the long term. Invasive plant and animal control requires an appropriate balance between



prevention, surveillance and preparedness. An increasing amount of information is available on the distribution, abundance and impact of invasive plants and animals, of which Council needs to keep abreast of so as informed decisions can be made.

Council currently researches and utilises information and updates from legislation, State Government, research groups, invasive plant and animal management groups and industry to inform the program.

Council strategic actions:

- Collect, utilise and make available relevant data on invasive plant and animal management,
- Consider invasive plant and animal behaviour (biology and ecology), impacts (social, economic and environmental) and control costs in the prioritisation of invasive plant and animal species,
- Investigate the use of a Geographic Information System (GIS) for data collections, and
- Enhance spatial data relating to pest distribution and management activities.

### **Objective 3 – Prevention and Early Intervention**

Once an invasive species is introduced and becomes established, it is often very difficult or even impossible to eradicate and costly to control. Prevention and early intervention are generally the most cost-effective management strategy. Everyone has a part in preventing the introduction and spread of invasive plants and animals into and around our region.

Invasive plants and animals present different levels of risk and hazards in different areas within the region. Determining the risk and hazard is essential in defining priorities for prevention and management. Preventing the expansion of current invasive plant and animal distributions and populations will greatly reduce the risk of further negative impacts.

Council strategic actions:

- Develop and implement a rapid response process (as an attachment of the Pest and Weed Management Procedure), for handling and reporting new infestations of high priority invasive plants and animals,
- Raise awareness of potential invasive plants and suitable alternatives,
- Eradicate new incursions of identified high-risk species on Council land,
- Enforce legislative provisions,
- Investigate incentive programs,
- Maintain the weed management program (pesticide application), and
- Maintain the 1080 (Sodium fluoroacetate) baiting program.

### **Objective 4 – Strategic Planning and Management**

A system of setting priorities for the management of invasive plants and animals is critical to ensuring that resources are used as efficiently as possible.

A strategic approach can only achieve common goals and priorities if there is effective communication and cooperation between all stakeholders. The plan offers a partnership mechanism to achieve this level of coordination and efficiency and the Act facilitates a risk-based approach to invasive plant and animal management.

Council shall undertake a risk assessment to determine the level of risk from invasive biosecurity matter to assist in setting priorities. The prioritisation is critical to ensuring resources are used as efficiently as possible.

Council strategic actions:

- Undertake a risk assessment to determine the level of risk from invasive biosecurity matter,



- Develop individual and/or multi-species invasive pest plans (i.e. Wild Dog Management Plan) as required,
- Ensure plans are consistent with nationally recognised codes of practice,
- Integrate pest management planning with other WSC processes, and
- Investigate funding opportunities and apply for funding to support the WSC programs.

### **Objective 5 – Effective Integrated Management Systems – Best Practice**

Integrated pest management systems are widely accepted as they have been proven to be the most effective.

Best practice for effective control of invasive species often involves multiple control methods. Successful long-term management of invasive biosecurity matter relies on cooperation with neighbours and the coordination of control activities.

To ensure the best possible outcomes, the WSC advocates and adopts best practice management for all invasive plant and animal management activities.

Council strategic actions:

- Review and improve existing management practices reflecting best practice,
- Investigate additional, improved and alternative methods of control,
- Discourage actions that contribute to or maintain invasive plant and animal impacts in and around urban areas, and
- Schedule management activities to coincide with natural population fluctuations and seasonal conditions.

### **Objective 6 – Coordinated Commitment and Partnership**

The management of invasive biosecurity matter is the shared responsibility of everyone – landholders and occupiers, industry and all levels of government. Simply defined and accepted roles and responsibilities are crucial to the success of long-term management.

The broad scope and nature of invasive plant and animal problems demands a long-term commitment by all stakeholders. This WSC Biosecurity Plan is crucial to the success of invasive plant and animal management and provides an opportunity to foster community commitment to roles and responsibilities.

The WSC partners with community, industry and NRM groups, local governments and State government when appropriate, to undertake coordinated invasive plant and animal management and educational activities.

Under the Biosecurity Act 2014 everyone has an obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise a biosecurity risk. The legislation is backed by suitable enforcement measures which are used when other approaches have failed.

Council strategic actions:

- Communicate roles and responsibilities for invasive plant and animal management,
- Identify common objectives and opportunities for sharing resources,
- Maintain working partnerships between stakeholders to generate a holistic approach to invasive plant and animal management and a sense of community ownership of the issues,
- Liaise with neighbouring Local Governments to work collaboratively on common issues,
- Participate in Central West Queensland and State forums,
- Enforce the Biosecurity Act 2014 and relevant local laws in line with Councils enforcement strategy,





- Ensure compliance with legislative requirements places on local government and pest management officers,
- Commit to resourcing invasive plant and animal management actions on a priority basis including funding, staff and equipment, and
- Support research where appropriate.



## 11.3 INVASIVE SPECIES PROGRAM

### 11.3.1 RISK BASED APPROACH

A risk based assessment process for the management of restricted invasive plants and animals legislated for management under the Act and invasive plants and animals deemed to pose a significant local threat was undertaken by the WSC.

The assessment process involved:

- Identifying all invasive plants identified and/or established within the WSC,
- Identifying all invasive animals identified and/or established within the WSC,
- Assessing the risk (i.e. invasiveness, impacts and potential distribution of each species), and
- Feasibility of containment (including control costs, current distribution and persistence)

This process allowed an objective assessment to be made on an invasive plant and animal threat rather than simply reacting to its existence. Four management categories were identified:

- Prevention,
- Eradication,
- Containment, and
- Monitor.

Management actions have been established for each category.

### 11.3.2 PREVENTION

This relates to species that are not yet established in the WSC region.

Objective – Maintain the WSC pest-free status by monitoring and detecting any new incursions before they become established.

*Management Action:*

- Training and awareness activities for the community to enable early detection, and
- Monitor and detect any new incursions before they become established.



### 11.3.3 ERADICATE

Objective – to return the WSC area to pest-free status by eradication of all known infestations.

This category relates to a restricted distribution and low abundance that have the potential to be eradicated (removal of all individual invasive plant or animal species) from the WSC area.

*Management Action:*

- Increase stakeholder awareness and encourage reporting,
- Surveillance and mapping to locate all infestations/populations,
- Prevention of entry to the region and keeping, movement and sale within the area, and
- Removal and prohibition of all cultivated plants and destruction of all infestations/populations including seedbanks and juveniles.

### 11.3.4 CONTAINMENT

This category refers to species that are abundant throughout the shire and must be prevented from spreading beyond predefined areas.

Objective – to prevent the spread to pest-free areas and minimise the impact on particular assets by containing and managing impacts on, and risk to surrounding enterprises.

*Management Action:*

- Prevention of entry to new areas,
- Surveillance and mapping to locate all infested properties,
- Control of infestations, aiming for a significant reduction in density,
- Monitor change in current distribution, and
- Increase landholder capacity to identify and manage.

### 11.3.5 MONITOR

This category relates to species that are widespread throughout the WSC area.

Objective – to detect any significant changes in the species through surveillance.

*Management Action:*

- Provide advice to stakeholder when requested,
- Increase landholders capacity to identify and manage species, and
- Monitor the spread of the species and review any perceived changes.

## 11.4 WSC – Pest Plant and Animal Assessment Process

The following tables were taken from the WSC - *Pest Plants and Animals Assessment Process*, that was undertaken by the Rural Services Department:

### Prevention

WSC Management Objective – Maintain the WSC pest-free status by monitoring and detecting any new incursions before they become established.

| Common Name            | Scientific Name            | Category Number | WoNS | Distribution     |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------|------------------|
| <b>Plants</b>          |                            |                 |      |                  |
| African Boxthorn       | <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> | 3               | ✓    | Present in State |
| African fountain grass | <i>Cenchrus setaceum</i>   | 3               |      | Present in State |



|                       |   |            |   |                  |
|-----------------------|---|------------|---|------------------|
| African Tulip Tree    | <i>Spathodea campanulate</i>  | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Alligator Weed        | <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>  | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Annual Ragweed        | <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>  | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Asparagus Fern        | <i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> , <i>A. africanus</i> and <i>A. plumosus</i>                           | 3          | ✓ | Present in State |
| Badhara Bush          | <i>Gmelina elliptica</i>  | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Balloon Vine          | <i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>   | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Bitou Bush            | <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> spp. <i>Rotundifolia</i>   | 2, 3, 4, 5 |   | Present in State |
| Boneseed              | <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>Monilifera</i>   | 2, 3, 4, 5 |   | Present in State |
| Bridal Creeper        | <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>   | 2, 3, 4, 5 | ✓ | Present in State |
| Cabomba               | <i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>  | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Camphor Laurel        | <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>  | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Cane Cactus           | <i>Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica</i>  | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Candyleaf             | <i>Stevia ovata</i>   | 4          |   | Present in State |
| Chilean Needle Grass  | <i>Nassella neesiana</i>  | 3          | ✓ | Present in State |
| Chinee Apple          | <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>  | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Chinese Celtis        | <i>Celtis sinensis</i>  | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Drooping Tree Pear    | <i>O. monacantha</i> syn. <i>O. vulgaris</i>  | 3          | ✓ | No Mapping       |
| Dutchmans Pipe        | <i>Aristolochia</i> spp. Other than native species  | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Elephant Ear Vine     | <i>Argyreia nervosa</i>   | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Fireweed              | <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>   | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Flax-leaf broom       | <i>Genista linifolia</i>  | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Gamba Grass           | <i>Andropogon gayanus</i>   | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Giant Sensitive Plant | <i>Mimosa diplotricha</i> var. <i>diplotricha</i>   | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Gorse                 | <i>Ulex europaeus</i>   | 3          | ✓ | Not in State     |
| Groundsel Bush        | <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>  | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Harrisia Cactus       | <i>Harrisia martini</i> , <i>H. tortuosa</i> and <i>H. pomanensis</i> syn. <i>Cereus pomanensis</i> | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Harungana             | <i>Harungana madagascariensis</i>   | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Honey Locust          | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> including cultivars and varieties                                      | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Hygrophila            | <i>Hygrophila costata</i>   | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Hymenachne            | <i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> and hybrids   | 3          |   | Present in State |



|  |  |            |   |                  |
|--|--|------------|---|------------------|
| Jumping Cholla   | <i>C. prolifera</i>  | 2, 3, 4, 5 | ✓ | No Mapping       |
| Koster's Curse   | <i>Clidemia hirta</i>  | 2, 3, 4, 5 |   | Present in State |
| Kudzu  | <i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobate</i> syn. <i>P. lobate</i> , <i>P.</i>               | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Lantana creeping lantana and common lantana                                | <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> and <i>lantana camara</i>                                     | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Limnocharis, yellow burrhead   | <i>Limnocharis flava</i>   | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Madras Thorn   | <i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>  | 2, 3, 4, 5 |   | Present in State |
| Madiera Vine   | <i>Anredera cordifolia</i>   | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Mexian Bean Tree   | <i>Cecropia pachystachya</i> , <i>C. palmata</i> and <i>C. peltate</i>                     | 2, 3, 4, 5 |   | Present in State |
| Mexian Feather Grass   | <i>Nassella tenissima</i>  | 2, 3, 4, 5 |   | Present in State |
| Miconia  | <i>Miconia calvescens</i> , <i>M. cionotricha</i> , <i>M. nervosa</i> , <i>M. racemose</i> | 2, 3, 4, 5 |   | Present in State |
| Mikania Vine   | <i>Mikania micrantha</i>   | 2, 3, 4, 5 |   | Present in State |
| Mimosa Pigra   | <i>Mimosa pigra</i>  | 2, 3, 4, 5 | ✓ | Present in State |
| Montpellier broom  | <i>Genista monspessulana</i>   | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Ornamental Gingers (Kahili ginger, white ginger, yellow ginger)            | <i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i> , <i>H. coronarium</i> , <i>H. flavescens</i>                | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Pond Apple   | <i>Annona glabra</i>   | 3          | ✓ | Present in State |
| Pivets (broad-leaf privet, tree privet, small-leaf privet, Chinese privet) | <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> , <i>L. sinense</i>   | 3          | ✓ | Present in State |
| Riverina prickly pear  | <i>Opuntia elata</i>   | 2, 3, 4, 5 |   | Present in State |
| Rubber Vine (ornamental rubber vine, rubber vine)                          | <i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i> , <i>C. grandiflora</i>                               | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Sagittaria   | <i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>  | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Salvinia   | <i>Salvinia molesta</i>  | 3          | ✓ | Present in State |
| Scotch broom   | <i>Cytisus scoparius</i>   | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Sengal Tea   | <i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>  | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Siam Weed  | <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> , <i>C. squalida</i>  | 3          |   | Present in State |
| Sicklepods (foetid cassia, hairy cassia, sicklepod)                        | <i>Senna tora</i> , <i>S. hirsute</i> , <i>S. obtusifolia</i>                              | 3          |   | Present in State |



|                                 |   |                |   |                  |
|---------------------------------|---|----------------|---|------------------|
| Silver-leaf nightshade          | <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>   | 3              |   | Present in State |
| Singapore Daisy                 | <i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> syn. <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>  | 3              |   | Present in State |
| Telegraph Weed                  | <i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>  | 3              |   | Present in State |
| Thunbergias                     | <i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> syn. <i>T. laurifolia</i>   | 3              |   | Present in State |
| Tabacco Weed                    | <i>Elephantopus mollis</i>  | 3              |   | Present in State |
| Velvety Tree Pear               | <i>O. tomentose</i>   | 3              | ✓ | Present in State |
| Water hyacinth                  | <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>   | 3              |   | Present in State |
| Water Mimosa                    | <i>Neptunia oleracea</i> and <i>N. Plena</i>  | 2, 3, 4, 5     |   | Present in State |
| Westwood Pear                   | <i>O. streptacantha</i>   | 3              | ✓ | Present in State |
| Willow                          | All <i>Salix</i> spp. Other than <i>S. babylonica</i> , <i>S. x calodendron</i> and <i>S. x reichardtii</i> | 3              |   | Present in State |
| <b>Animals</b>                  |   |                |   |                  |
| Asian Honey Bee                 | <i>Apis cerana javana</i>   | 1              |   | Present in State |
| Barbary Sheep                   | <i>Ammotragus lervia</i>  | 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, |   | Present in State |
| Blackbuck Antelope              | <i>Antilope cervicapra</i>  | 2, 3, 4, 5, 6  |   | Present in State |
| Electric Ant or Little Fire Ant | <i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>   | 1              |   | Present in State |
| Feral Chital Deer               | <i>Axis axis</i>  | 3, 4, 6        |   | Present in State |
| Feral Fallow Deer               | <i>Dama dama</i>  | 3, 4, 6        |   | Present in State |
| Feral Red Deer                  | <i>Cervus elaphus</i>   | 3, 4, 6        |   | Present in State |
| Feral Rusa deer                 | <i>Rusa timorensis</i> , syn, <i>Cervus timorensis</i>  | 3, 4, 6        |   | Present in State |
| Hog Deer                        | <i>Axis Porcinus</i>  | 2, 3, 4, 5, 6  |   | Present in State |
| Indian Mynah                    | <i>Acridothera fuscus</i>   | Not declared   |   | Present in State |
| Red Eared Slider Turtle         | <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>  | 2, 3, 4, 5, 6  |   | Present in State |
| Red Imported Fire Ant           | <i>Solenopsis invicta</i>   | 1              |   | Present in State |
| Sambar Deer                     | <i>Rusa unicolor</i> , syn. <i>Cervus unicolor</i>  | 2, 3, 4, 5, 6  |   | Present in State |
| Tilapia (Fish)                  | <i>Tilapia</i> , <i>Oreochromis</i> and <i>Sarotherodon</i> spp.  | 3, 5, 6, 7     |   | Present in State |
| Yellow Crazy Ant                | <i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>   | 3              |   | Present in State |



## Eradicate

WSC Management Objective – The potential to be eradicated (removal of all individual invasive plant or animal species) from the WSC area.

| Common Name   | Scientific Name  | Category Number | WoNS | Distribution |
|---|--|-----------------|------|--------------|
| <b>Plants</b>   |  |                 |      |              |
| Athel Pine  | Tamarix aphylla  | 3               |      | Isolated     |
| Belly-ache Bush   | Jatropha gossypifolia and hybrids                                      | 3               |      | Isolated     |
| Broad Leaved Pepper Tree  | Schinus terebinthifolius   |                 |      | Isolated     |
| Cats Claw Creeper   | Dolichandra unguis-cati  | 3               | ✓    | Isolated     |
| Coral Cactus  | Cylindropuntia fulgida   | 3               | ✓    | Isolated     |
| Mesquites (honey mesquite, mesquite or algarroba, Quilpie mesquite)                         | Prosopis glandulosa, P. pallida, P. velutina                           | 3               | ✓    | Isolated     |
| Rats Tail Grass (American rat's tail grass, giant Parramatta grass, giant rat's tail grass) | Sporobolus jacquemontii, S. fertilis, S. pyramidalis an dS. Natalensis | 3               |      | Isolated     |

## Containment

WSC Management Objective – To prevent the spread to pest-free areas and minimise the impact on particular assets by containing and managing impacts on and risk to surrounding enterprises.

| Common Name                        | Scientific Name  | Category Number | WoNS | Distribution |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------|------|--------------|
| <b>Plants</b>                      |  |                 |      |              |
| Parkinsonia                        | Parkinsonia aculeate                                   | 3               | ✓    | Widespread   |
| Parthenium                         | Parthenium hysterophorus                               | 3               |      | Isolated     |
| Prickly Acacia                     | Vachellia nilotica                                     | 3               | ✓    | Widespread   |
| Water Lettuce                      | Pistia stratiotes                                      | 3               |      | Isolated     |
| Yellow Bells                       | Tecoma stans   | 3               |      | Scattered    |
| Yellow Oleander, Captain Cook tree | Cascabela thevetia syn. Thevetia peruviana             | 3               |      | Scattered    |
| <b>Animals</b>                     |  |                 |      |              |
| Cat                                | Felis catus and Prionailurus bengalensis x Felis catus | 3, 4, 6         |      | Widespread   |
| Dingo                              | Canis Lupus dingo                                      | 3, 4, 5, 6      |      | Widespread   |



|                 |   |            |  |            |
|-----------------|---|------------|--|------------|
| Dog             | <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> – other than a domestic dog | 3, 4, 5, 6 |  | Widespread |
| European fox    | <i>Vulpes Vulpes</i>                                      | 3, 4, 5, 6 |  | Widespread |
| European rabbit | <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>                              | 3, 4, 5, 6 |  | Widespread |
| Feral goat      | <i>Capra hircus</i>                                       | 3, 4, 6    |  | Widespread |
| Feral pig       | <i>Sus scrofa</i>   | 3, 4, 6    |  | Widespread |

### Monitor

WSC Management Objective – To detect any significant changes in the species through surveillance.

| Common Name                       | Scientific Name  | Category Number  | WoNS | Distribution    |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------------|------|-----------------|
| <b>Plants</b>                     |  |                  |      |                 |
| Blackberry                        | <i>Rubus anglocandicans</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> aggregate                        | 3                |      | Isolated        |
| Bunny Ears                        | <i>Opuntia microdasys</i>  | 2, 3, 4, 5       | ✓    | Isolated        |
| Common Pest Pear, Spiny Pest Pear | <i>O. stricta</i> syn. <i>O. inermis</i>   | 3                |      | Scattered       |
| Devils Claw                       | <i>Lbicella Lutea</i>  | Locally declared |      | Isolated        |
| Devil's Rope Pear                 | <i>C.imbricata</i>   | 3                | ✓    | No Mapping      |
| Eve's Pin                         | <i>A. Subulate</i>   | 3                |      | Isolated        |
| Hudson Pear                       | <i>Cylindropuntia rosea</i> & <i>C. tunicate</i>                                       | 2, 3, 4, 5       | ✓    | Isolated        |
| Mother of Millons                 | <i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> syn. <i>B. tubiflorum</i> , <i>Kalanchoe delagoensis</i> | 3                |      | Longreach Shire |
| Snake Cactus                      | <i>C. spinosior</i>  | 3                | ✓    | Isolated        |
| Tiger Pear                        | <i>O. aurantiaca</i>   | 3                | ✓    | No Mapping      |
| Wild Lime Tree                    | <i>Zanthoxylum fagara</i>  | Locally declared |      | Isolated        |

### Category Numbers – Biosecurity Act 2014

1. Must report the presence of category 1 matter to a DAF inspector within 24 hours,
2. Must report the presence/sightings of category 2 matter to Biosecurity Queensland within 24 hours,
3. Must not distribute or dispose of unless under a regulation, restricted matter permit or by an authorised officer,
4. Must not move or cause or allow to be moved,
5. Must not keep in the person's possession or under the persons control, and
6. Must not give food to.



## 11.4.1 WSC PEST MANAGEMENT PROJECTS

### 1080 Baiting Program

The most suitable wild dog toxin to be used is Sodium fluoroacetate (1080). 1080 is the most efficient, economic, humane and species selective chemical currently available for pest animal control in Australia. Material to be baited with 1080 will be fresh meat correctly sized as per the requirements set by the regulations. The WSC:

- Supports and endorses the Winton Wild Dog Management Committee in its role in guiding and implementing best practice control options,
- Promotes the Winton Wild Dog Management Committee and its action through local newsletters and publications and provides administrative support,
- Provides a baiting service to landholders to allow for coordinated management, and
- Supports funding (within budget constraints) for wild dog control activities within the Winton Shire area in partnership with landholders. This includes:
  - Aerial baiting program,
  - Ground baiting program, and
  - On-going baiting activities.

### Wild Dog Trapper

The WSC and Winton Wild Dog Management Committee, coordinate the employment and work plan of a wild dog trapper/s to assist landholders in the management of wild dogs across the shire area as required.

### Weed Management

The WSC Rural Services Department undertakes annual weed spraying along stock routes and water facilities, road reserves, commons, reserves, show grounds, rubbish tip, sale yards, council facilities and other areas as directed by BQ within the Winton Shire region.

### Feral Pest Initiatives

The WSC identifies, researches and submits applications for Government Grants to combat pest and weed impacts. These grant opportunities fund projects that control/manage priority pests and weed species and benefits the landholder/s and WSC area in:

- Stimulating economic activity and increased local employment,
- Reduces competition for fodder and native plants from vertebrate pests and weed species,
- Increasing stocking rates for farm businesses and agricultural output, and
- Reduces the impact of predators on grazing animals.

## 12. MONITOR, REVIEW AND REPORTING

### 12.1 Monitor and Review

The Biosecurity Management Plan shall be in effect for a period of four (4) years, after which time it shall be reviewed by the WSC and stakeholders. During this time the WSC shall monitor and review the following Biosecurity Management practices annually:

- Review Pest and Weed Management Works Plans and outcomes,
- Review and update the WSC Pest Plant and Animal Assessment,
- Undertake a risk assessment on any newly identified pest plant and animal species,
- Communicate issues raised by stakeholders
- Advise of new and emerging weeds,





- Advise of any new pest control and monitoring techniques, and
- Recommend where required species for declaration under a local law.

### 12.1.1 REPORT

Suitable reporting frameworks shall be put in place to ensure management can monitor strategic action performance outcomes and adjust operational works when and where necessary.

This Plan will be reviewed annually to ensure that it reflects the legislative framework (i.e. amendments to the Act), identifies changing priorities and to ensure that operational capacity and adequate financial resources have been afforded.

### REVISION HISTORY

| <b>RECORD OF AMENDMENTS and ADOPTIONS</b> |                        |                |                           |                            |
|---|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Date:</b>                              | <b>Version Number:</b> | <b>Author:</b> | <b>Amendment Details:</b> | <b>Adopted by Council:</b> |
| 13/05/2019                                | 1                      | Lynda Alcorn   | Draft                     | Under Review               |
|   |                        | Geoff Cox      | Review                    | Under Review               |
|   |                        | Phil Krisanski | Review                    | Under Review               |
| 25/10/2019                                | 1                      | Council        |                           | Adopted                    |