

Croydon Shire

Biosecurity Plan 2019



SUMMARY

Invasive plants and animals have a significant impact on the environment, the economy (agriculture) and the community (culture, recreation, human health and social amenity).

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) sets out a legal framework for the management of invasive plants and animals across the state of Queensland. The *Biosecurity Act 2014* mandates that Local Government must have a biosecurity plan for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area and is responsible for ensuring Invasive Biosecurity Matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Under the Act, land managers, industry, the community and all levels of Government who deals with Invasive Biosecurity Matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity which poses a Biosecurity Risk, of causing a Biosecurity Event, to a Biosecurity Consideration, have a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all “Reasonable and Practical” measures to prevent or minimise that risk and adverse effects, to that Biosecurity Consideration.

The input of obligated stakeholders from across all sectors of the community is essential and has been drawn on through the development of the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019.

The Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 contains an integrated planning framework, which aims to facilitate communication, planning and commitment to “reasonable and practical” levels of management among all obligated stakeholders across the Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.

The Plans integrated framework includes a linking five-year action plan and concludes with a review and evaluation process to monitor the adoption and effectiveness of the plans programs and actions to meet invasive biosecurity matter obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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GCB&AI would like to acknowledge the invaluable contributions from Croydon Shire Council staff, landholders and organisations, which have supported the development of the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019.

- Croydon Shire Council
- Tagalaka Aboriginal Corporation
- Pest Advisory Group members

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GLOSSARY

CSC	Croydon Shire Council
GCB&AI	Gulf Catchments Biosecurity and Agribusiness Innovation
SGNRM	Southern Gulf NRM Ltd
NGRMG	Northern Gulf Resource Management Group Ltd
NRM	Natural Resource Management
BQ	Biosecurity Queensland
DES	Department of Environment and Science
TMR	Transport and Main Roads
Rangers	Indigenous Ranger Groups
The Plan	Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019
The Act	Biosecurity Act 2014
GBO	General Biosecurity Obligation
LGA	Local Government Area
PAG	Pest Advisory Group
BPM	Best Practice Management
IBMD	Invasive Biosecurity Matter Declaration
WoNS	Weed of National Significance
TAP	Threat Abatement Plan
QIP&AS	Queensland Invasive Plants and Animal Strategy 2019-2024
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
COP	Code of Practice
IBM	Invasive Biosecurity Matter
GCPTF	Gulf Catchments Pest Task Force
ACDC	Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control, chemical user certification

DEFINITIONS

Stakeholder / All Stakeholders

Stakeholder refers to land owners, leasee, trustee, managers, employees, contractors, industry, community, visitors and all levels of government who deal with invasive biosecurity matter, a carrier or carry out an activity which mandates General Biosecurity Obligations (responsibility) for the management of invasive plants and animals.

All Landholders

All landholders refers to private landholders, leasee, trustee, land managers, corporations or government agencies that own or have responsibility for land within the Local Government Area.

*Note:

As the *Biosecurity Act 2014* does not provide a quantitative or tangible definition for “reasonable and practical” or “Significant”, it is up to Local Government to determine the definition of what is “Significant” and what is a “Reasonable and Practical” level of management under the General Biosecurity Obligation and in compliance with the Act.

“Reasonable and Practical”

“Reasonable and Practical” refers to operational and on ground management, demonstrated through a generalised pest invasion curve of best practice management (feasibility and achievability) under the full spectrum or on ground continuum of activity (Figure 6) which applies to all pests generally, regardless of significance. As the continuum of activity reflects reasonable and practical levels of management. Any variation to Threshold Management Objectives outside of the (reasonable and practical) continuum of activity (at a catchment level), should be limited to reflect on ground feasibility and achievability, with the aim of progressing through the full spectrum or continuum of activity and ensuring correlation with obligations under the Act.

“Significant” (refers to both risk and adverse effect)

“Significant” risk;

- Pests listed as Prohibited Matter
- An invasive pest listed as a significant threatening process and/or a priority for management across a designated area, within one or more State or National Frameworks.
- An isolated or localised (declared or non-declared) emerging pest which is currently demonstrating extensive establishment, spread and likely adverse effect (biosecurity event), and the risk or cause of adverse effects can be quantified and validated as “Significant” to a biosecurity consideration across a catchment area, Local Government Area or the region.

“Significant” adverse effect;

- An invasive pest (declared or non-declared) which is currently demonstrating extensive establishment, spread and likely adverse effect (biosecurity event) and the cause of adverse effects can be quantified and validated as “Significant” to a biosecurity consideration across a catchment area, Local Government Area or the region.

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS UNDER THE *BIOSECURITY ACT 2014*

General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO)

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 a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk. The person(s) has an obligation (GBO) 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. The person(s) must also minimise the likelihood of causing a biosecurity event or limit the consequences of a biosecurity event caused, by dealing with the biosecurity matter or carrier or carrying out the activity. The Person(s) must not do or omit to do something if the person knows or ought reasonably 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.

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 in a human, by the transmission of the pathogenic agent from an animal to the human; or a disease; or a contaminant.

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.

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 Consideration

A biosecurity consideration is defined as being; human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment.

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.

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.

Thing

Means a thing, whether dead, alive, or inanimate and includes a human.

Contaminant

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

Key Terms and Definitions under the Biosecurity Act 2014 continued.....

Prohibited Matter - 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 (s36).

Restricted Matter - Invasive Biosecurity Matter

Is found in Queensland and may have an adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration if restrictions are not imposed.

Restricted Matter Category

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

Notifiable incident

Notifiable incident means a biosecurity event which must be reported to an inspector (s47(7))

Inspector

A person appointed by the Director General (or delegated public servant) to exercise the full range of powers available under the Act including those required to respond to biosecurity emergencies. An authorised person of a Local Government may receive temporary appointment of an inspector (authorised officer) where working in partnership to exercise emergency powers under a biosecurity emergency order.

Authorised Officer

A person who is authorised by the chief executive officer of a Local Government (authorised person) to exercise general powers in relation to invasive biosecurity matter for the particular Local Government Area of authorisation.

An Authorised officers general powers include those listed under chapter 10 of the Act, with the exception of emergency powers of an inspector (Chapter 10, part 3) and (s291) the power to stop or move travelling animals.

An authorised officer has powers to enter a property, investigate, monitor and enforce compliance (seize, dispose, issue fines, recover costs and commence prosecutions and injunctions) with the Act, under a Biosecurity instrument.

Croydon Shire Council authorised officer - Wayne McFarlane (07) 47 487 100.

PART A: CONSULTATION AND PLANNING FRAMEWORK

SECTION 1: CONSULTATION AND PLANNING

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* sets out a legal framework for the management of invasive plants and animals across the state of Queensland. The Act contains key functions, tools and powers to shape roles and shared responsibility among stakeholders as described in Appendix 1.

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*,

- (s23) General Biosecurity Obligation: All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity that poses or is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, of causing a biosecurity event, to a biosecurity consideration has a General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO). Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk and adverse effects to that biosecurity consideration.
- (s48), Local Government is responsible for ensuring invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.
- Invasive Biosecurity Matter includes those listed in Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 & 4) and Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2), categories 1-7.
- (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.
- (s54), A written or electronic copy of the Local Government biosecurity plan must be made available for inspection, free of charge, for members of the public, at the Local Government's public office.

Purpose

The Croydon Shire Council acknowledges key functions, tools and powers (roles and responsibilities) listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and as such, have sought to establish the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan for its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.

The purpose of the plan is to establish a systematic planning framework which effectively facilitates communication, planning and commitment to an agreed level of "reasonable and practical" management (achievable and feasible) among all obligated stakeholder sectors from across the Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.

Vision

To establish and maintain an effective, community driven approach to preventing or minimising the risk of entry, establishment, spread and adverse effects of Invasive Biosecurity Matter across the Croydon Shire Local Government Area, in accordance with Act and linking Commonwealth and State best practice planning frameworks.

1.1 LEGISLATION, STRATEGIES, POLICIES, PLANS AND GUIDELINES

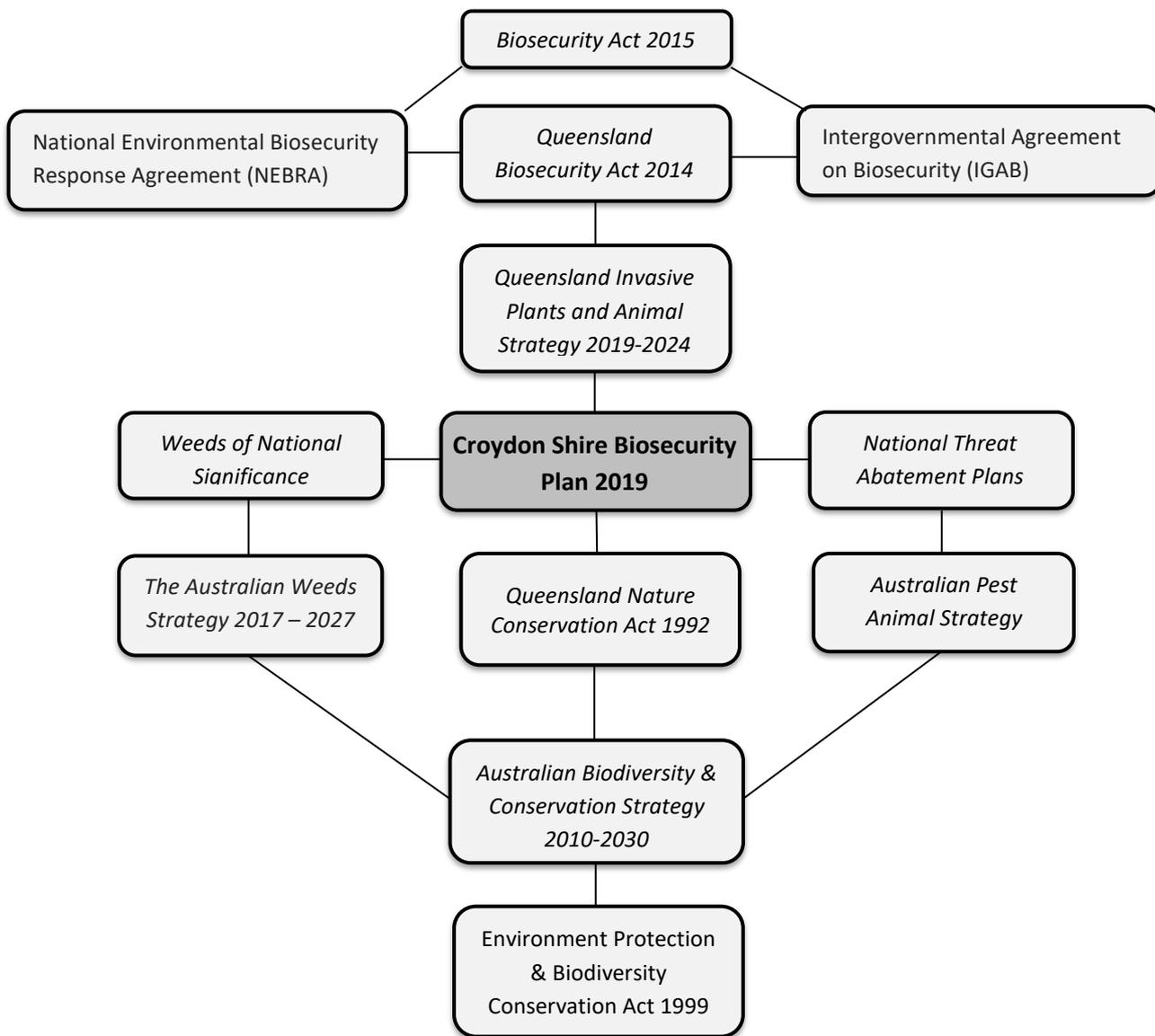
There are various National, State, Regional and Local pest planning frameworks (legislation, strategies, policies, plans and guidelines) which contribute to the management of pests either directly or indirectly as described further in Appendix 2.

Although, the *Biosecurity Act 2014* sets out the primary legal framework for the management of invasive plants and animals across the state of Queensland and was developed to ensure it “dove-tailed” with provisions contained in other legislation.

Commonwealth and State frameworks illustrated in Figure 1 define the overarching frameworks, which establish a systematic approach to planning and management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter.

These overarching frameworks are incorporated throughout the plan for the strategic alignment with, and between State obligations and Commonwealth priorities.

Figure 1: Overarching Commonwealth and State Pest Planning Frameworks



1.2 INTEGRATED PLANNING FRAMEWORK

The Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 contains an integrated planning framework (illustrated in Figure 2) which aims to facilitate stakeholder communication, planning and commitment to reasonable and practical management of invasive biosecurity matter, in compliance with the Act.

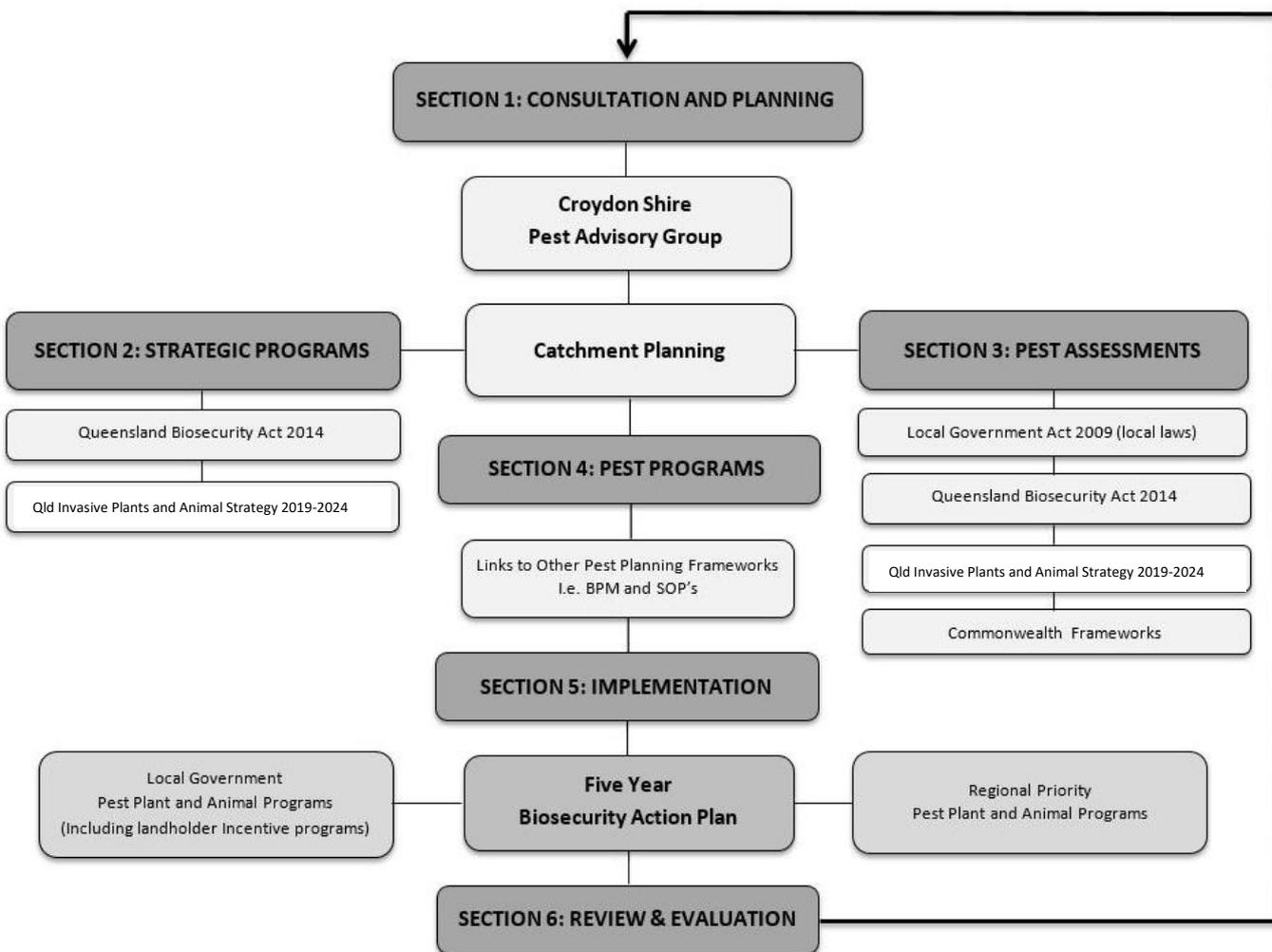
The integrated framework incorporates catchment based planning to segment and more effectively facilitate communication, planning and management among all stakeholder sectors across the Local Government Area.

Catchment based segmentation also facilitates strategic links with, and between the critical components of overarching, State obligations (“reasonable and practical”) and Commonwealth priorities (“Significant”) to ensure a systematic approach, consistent with obligations under the Act and overarching planning frameworks.

The integrated framework concludes with a linking Five Year Biosecurity Action Plan inclusive of Local Government programs and simplified multi species landholder incentive programs to support implementation of agreed “reasonable and practical” levels of management among obligated stakeholders across the Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act and overarching planning frameworks.

The plans framework is further described under relevant sections throughout the plan.

Figure 2: Integrated Planning Framework



1.3 CATCHMENT PLANNING

The Croydon Shire Local Government Area covers a total area of 29,538km² and consists almost entirely of a single major river catchment, the Norman River. The Norman comprises of (x8) eight sub catchments including Belmore Creek, Carron River, Wills Creek, Fish hole Creek, Walkers Creek, Clarina Creek, Clara River and the Yappar River as illustrated in Figure 3.

The Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 incorporates catchment based planning into the plan's integrated framework (illustrated in Figure 2) as to geographically segment and facilitate communication, planning and commitment to management outcomes among all stakeholder sectors across the Local Government Area.

As such, the Shire has been segmented into (x6) six catchment management areas according to land parcels and with consideration to similarities in land types, land use, pest distribution and existing pest vectors.

The six (6) sub-catchment management areas include the Upper Norman, Lower Norman, Belmore Creek, Carron River, Walkers Creek and Urban Districts, as illustrated in Figure 3.

Urban district management areas have been defined to specifically prevent or minimise risk and impacts to community based biosecurity considerations (culture, recreation, human health and social amenity) whilst also enabling more effective use of local declarations and local laws. Urban district areas have been identified as per Councils Planning Scheme.

1.31 Catchment Based Communication, Planning and Management:

Catchment based segmentation enables the establishment of non-incorporated catchment based groups and willing stakeholder representatives to form the Croydon Shire Pest Advisory Group. The plans integrated planning framework (Figure 2) relies heavily on the (catchment based) geographical representation of the Pest Advisory Group throughout the entire planning process.

Catchment based segmentation also facilitates strategic links with, and between the critical components of overarching invasive pest planning frameworks such as, State obligations ("reasonable and practical") and Commonwealth priorities ("Significant") to ensure a systematic approach, consistent with obligations under the Act and overarching planning frameworks.

Catchment based segmentation and stakeholder representation is envisaged to significantly enhance; geographical communication, planning, collaboration and commitment to (ownership) adopting; implementing and monitoring of catchment based planning outcomes among the wider community, across the large scale Local Government Area.

Maintaining a catchment based stakeholder collective (the pest advisory group) and non-incorporated catchment based management groups is critical to sustain community driven communication, planning and management among all stakeholder sectors across the Local Government Area.

Implementation (ownership) of catchment based planning outcomes will be supported through Local Government incentive programs, thus facilitating a shared, risk based approach (foundational principles) to compliance under the Act.

Landholder adoption and commitment to the Local Government incentive program, particularly among catchment based neighbours is envisaged to automatically create (non-incorporated) catchment based landholder groups who are actively implementing best practice to address biosecurity obligations. Therefore, greatly increase the potential for attracting further incentive funding (Local, State or Commonwealth) by means of presenting a collaborative low risk, high return and protected catchment based biosecurity investment.

1.4 STAKEHOLDERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* is the primary legislative framework for which outlines key functions, tools and powers that shape the roles and responsibilities among all obligated stakeholders, for the effective management of invasive plants and animals across the state of Queensland as described in Appendix 1.

All stakeholders (government agencies, industry groups, community groups and private landholders) with a General Biosecurity Obligation or responsibility for Invasive Biosecurity Matter (under the Act) within the Croydon Shire Local Government Area are invited to contribute to the plan's development through the Pest Advisory Group and/or public submission (via review) of the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019.

Stakeholders and responsibilities for Invasive Biosecurity Matter are listed within Appendix 3: Table 32 and should reflect agreed stakeholder roles and responsibilities listed in Section 2: Strategic Programs.

1.5 CROYDON SHIRE PEST ADVISORY GROUP

The Croydon Shire Pest Advisory Group (see below Table 1) forms a local communication framework to facilitate communication, planning and management among all sectors of government, industry, community and private landholders with a General Biosecurity Obligation or a keen interest in Invasive Biosecurity Matter across the Croydon Shire Local Government Area.

The Pest Advisory Group includes a diverse collective of key stakeholders including catchment based (geographical) stakeholder representation to significantly enhance geographical communication, planning, collaboration and commitment to (ownership) developing, adopting, implementing and monitoring of catchment based planning outcomes among all stakeholders within the wider community, across the large scale Local Government Area.

The Pest Advisory Group will not only provide critical support with the planning and development of the Biosecurity Plan, it will also play a key role with informing council on various biosecurity management matters more generally as issues are identified into the future.

Table 1: Pest Advisory Group Representatives

Stakeholder Name	Stakeholder Sector	Position Title
Garry Pickering	Croydon Shire Council	Works Manager
Wayne McFarlane	Croydon Shire Council	Council Ranger
Scott Middleton	Private	Biosecurity Consultant
Tony Cockburn	Department of Environment and Science	Ranger in Charge Littleton National Park
Bellfield Station	Landholder (Upper Norman Catchment)	Owner / Manager
Claraville Station	Landholder (Lower Norman Catchment)	Owner / Manager
Gum Creek Station	Landholder (Belmore Catchment)	Owner / Manager
TBC		
TBC		

1.6 INVASIVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS COVERED IN THE PLAN

To ensure consistency with the *Biosecurity Act 2014 (S48)*, the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan includes all invasive plants and animals;

- Listed within *Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 and 4)* and *Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2)* which are present or pose a high risk of entry within the Local Government Area (See Appendix 4).
- Declared locally within the Croydon Shire Local Government Area under the *Local Government Act 2009*, subordinate local laws No 3 (Community and Environment Management).
- Emerging as invasive pests which are present in the Local Government Area and pose a biosecurity risk, although are not yet declared under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* or the *Local Government Act 2009*. These pests are identified within the plan to be considered for future local declaration under the *Local Government Act 2009*.

The plan does not include other Prohibited or Restricted Biosecurity Matter listed under the Act, nor does it include native species, domestic animals, nuisance house pests (e.g. mice, cockroaches and mosquitos), marine pests, crop and lawn weeds or pathogens to humans, livestock and plants.

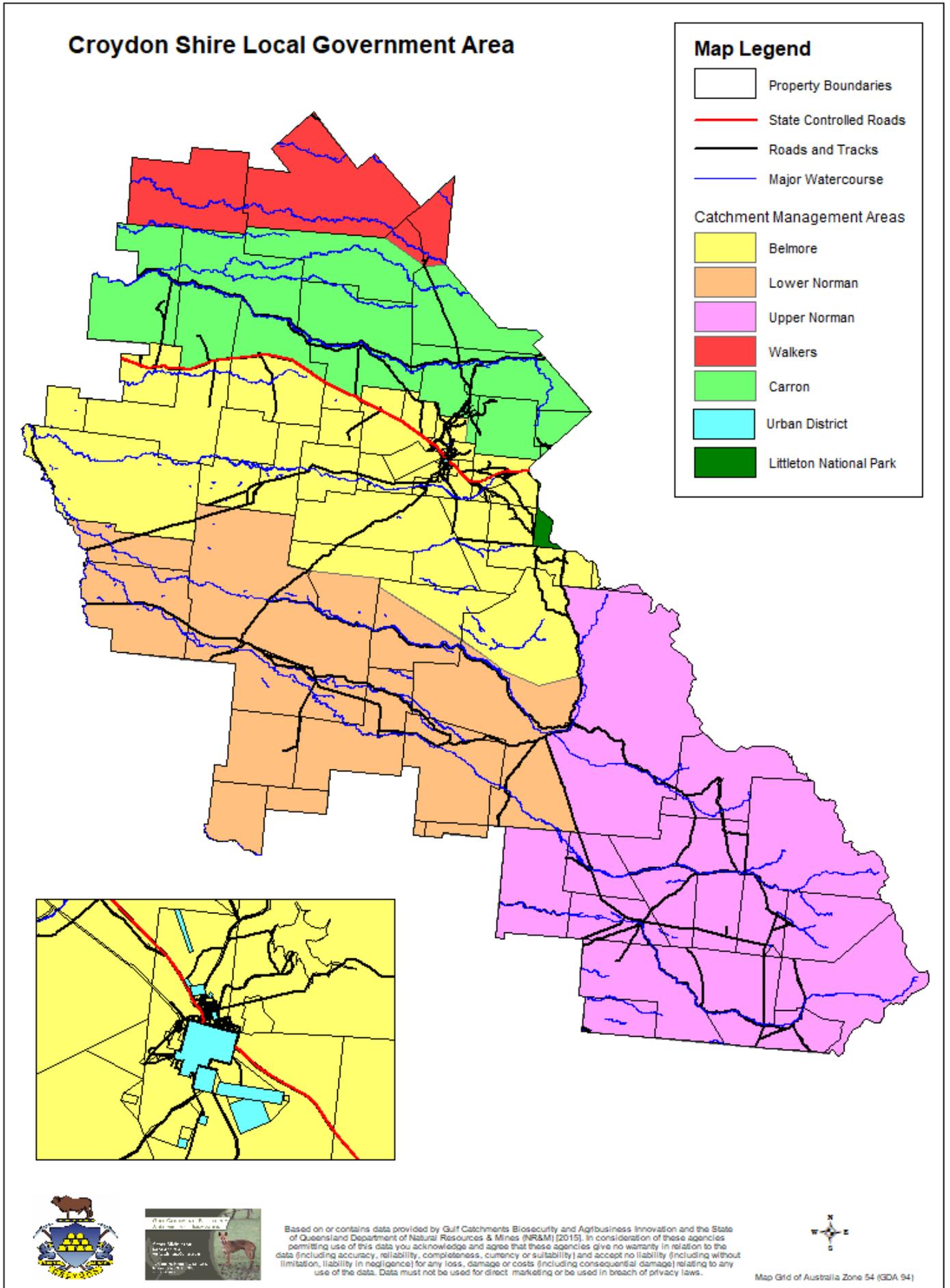
All pests present (or pose risk of entry) in the Local Government Area are listed in Appendix 5: Catchment based Invasive Plants and Animals of the Croydon Shire Local Government Area.

1.7 AREA COVERED BY THE PLAN

To ensure consistency with the *Biosecurity Act 2014 (S48)*, the plan covers all lands within the Croydon Shire Local Government Area regardless of tenure.

The Local Government Area in its entirety is segmented into six (6) catchment management areas including the Upper Norman, Lower Norman, Belmore Creek, Carron River, Walkers Creek and Urban Districts as illustrated below in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Croydon Shire Local Government Area Covered In the Plan



PART B: PEST PROGRAMS

SECTION 2: STRATEGIC PROGRAMS

Section 2: Strategic Programs, integrates the six (6) desired outcomes as listed within the *Queensland Invasive Plants and Animal Strategy 2019-2024 (QIP&AS)* and described below in Table 2.

As part of the plans integrated planning framework (Figure 2), the six (6) predetermined QW&PAS objectives establish a systematic approach to facilitating the Pest Advisory Group through the initial stages of the stakeholder planning process, with the aim of establishing stakeholder roles, responsibilities and general direction for how pests can and will be managed in accordance with the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and other linking pest planning frameworks.

Stakeholder ownership of agreed, reasonable and practical actions defined in Section 2 is critical to the commitment, adoption and implementation of the plan.

Agreed stakeholder roles and responsibilities listed throughout Section 2: Strategic Programs, should reflect Stakeholder Responsibilities listed in Appendix 3, Table 32.

Table 2: Queensland Invasive Plants and Animal Strategy 2019-2024 (QIP&AS) Desired Outcomes

Strategic planning framework and management	Strategic directions are developed and maintained with an acceptable level of stakeholder ownership and are informed by risk management.
Prevention and early intervention	Establishment and spread of weeds and pest animals are prevented.
Effective management systems	Integrated systems for successfully managing and reducing/minimising the impacts of weeds and pest animals are developed and widely implemented through risk management.
Monitoring and assessment	Reliable information is the basis for decision-making.
Commitment, roles and responsibilities	Management of weeds and pest animals is the shared responsibility of land managers, industry, the community and all levels of government. All stakeholders are committed to and undertake coordinated management. The cost of this management is borne by the risk creators and those who benefit from the management.
Awareness and education	Stakeholders are informed and knowledgeable, with the capability and capacity to take ownership of weed and pest animal management.

STRATEGIC PROGRAM 1: STRATEGIC PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

Table 3: Strategic Program 1: Strategic Planning and Management Framework

Strategic Program 1: Strategic Planning and Management Framework			
<p>Strategic directions are developed and maintained, with an acceptable level of stakeholder ownership, and are informed by risk management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning: Create and maintain an integrated planning framework for weed and pest animal management. • Population and impact management: Reduce pest populations and impacts. • Environmentally significant areas: Protect environmentally significant areas from weeds and pest animals. • Holistic management: Integrate pest planning and management with other operational planning processes. • Resources: Adequately resource weed and pest animal management activities. • Strategy management and coordination: Implement, evaluate, and review integrated weed and pest animal programs. 			
<p>Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carries out an activity which is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter. Obligated persons must also minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration. • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter ((s36) reporting and (s37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7). • (s48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act. • (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area. 			
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions		Stakeholder
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	Establish "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Strategic Program 6: Education and Awareness (Table 8). • See Strategic Program 4: Monitoring and Assessment (Table 6). 	CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	Establish "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Strategic Program 2: Prevention and Early Intervention (Table 4). 	CSC / All Stakeholders
	Establish "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Strategic Program 2: Prevention and Early Intervention (Table 4). 	CSC / All Stakeholders
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	Establish "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Strategic Program 2: Prevention and Early Intervention (Table 4). 	CSC / All Stakeholders
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	Establish "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Strategic Program 3: Effective Management Systems (Table 5). 	CSC / All Stakeholders
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	Establish "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Strategic Program 4: Monitoring and Assessment (Table 6). • See Strategic Program 5: Commitment to Roles and Responsibilities (Table 7). 	CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders
(s53) A Local Government must have a Biosecurity Plan for IBM in its LGA.	Establish "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See Strategic Program 5: Commitment to Roles and Responsibilities (Table 7). 	CSC / All Stakeholders

STRATEGIC PROGRAM 2: PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION

Table 4: Strategic Program 2: Prevention and Early Intervention

Strategic Program 2: Prevention and Early Intervention The introduction, spread and establishment of new invasive plants and animals is prevented.		
Prevention of introduction: Prevent the introduction of new weeds and pest animals. Early detection and eradication: Prevent the local establishment of new weeds and pest animals. Containment: Minimise the spread of weeds and pest animals to new areas.		
Stakeholder Responsibilities under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carries out an activity which is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter. Obligated persons must also minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration. • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter ((s36) reporting and (s37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7) • (s48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act. • (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area. 		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	Establish “reasonable and practical” prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers during surveillance and monitoring programs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P.acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). ○ High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). ○ High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. machinery, livestock, fodder, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). ○ High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, stock yards, stock routes, stock feeding areas, stock water points, camp reserves etc.). ○ High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism sites, pubic gardens, markets, nurseries, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated thing). ○ High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). • Promote local and regional prevention associated with high-risk carriers and activities through education programs (i.e. roadside signage, social media, tourism apps, websites, newsletters, public notice boards etc.). • Prevent the intentional transport, moving, dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive material. • Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). • Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. ○ Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. ○ Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. ○ Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). ○ Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. ○ Contain fodder risk during transport (tarps) and feeding (designated area). ○ Implement stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. 	CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders

	<p>Establish “reasonable and practical” prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and disseminate a pest alert list inclusive of reporting and containment protocol for potentially new or Prohibited invasive biosecurity matter incursions through education programs (i.e. social media, emails, fact sheets etc.). • Prevent the deliberate keeping, feeding, sale, dispersal and disposal of restricted and prohibited pests. • Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol (for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter) into general operational activities (mustering, maintenance programs etc). • Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. • Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). • Implement and promote prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol into State and local road maintenance activities to manage risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) from new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ RMPC - Implement surveillance and reporting measures during rest area servicing and other roadside works. ○ RMPC - Implement interpretation and reporting protocol at rest areas (include registered existing unregistered). ○ RMPC - Implement pre slasher treatments into roadside herbicide spraying tenders or contracts to support surveillance of high-risk pathways and containment of new isolated incursions. ○ NDRRA - Implement prevention protocol for contractors including use of IBMD’s, funding for rock pad clean down sites and clean down protocol. ○ Local Roads - Implement surveillance and reporting during maintenance works. ○ Ensure contractors, supervisors and key staff commit to clean downs and inspections of “carriers” prior to entering the shire, property or before shifting camps (from high risk areas) to new areas. • Provide pest identification support to enhance the reliability and early detection of invasive biosecurity matter. 	<p>CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Landholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / DTMR CSC / DTMR CSC / DTMR CSC / DTMR CSC CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / BQ / NRM</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread by natural processes (biosecurity event) and adverse effects to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Establish “reasonable and practical” measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement weed and pest animal control programs to contain natural spread from lands; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread (of all invasive pest plants listed within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019) from outside of the property boundary. ○ Implement pest animal control programs (baiting / trapping / Shooting) targeting critical habitats (wild dogs and feral pigs) and critical focal points (wild dogs) of pest animals with consideration to (home range) property boundaries to minimise connectivity and natural spread outside property boundaries. ○ Implement catchment based property and site containment measures for <u>all</u> (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Eradication and Containment A, B & C) as listed within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019. ○ Implement property and site containment measures for <u>new</u> (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pest incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Prevention, Eradication and Containment A) as listed within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 (Section 4: Pest Programs). 	<p>CSC / Landholders CSC / Landholders CSC / Landholders CSC / Landholders CSC / Landholders</p>
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Establish “reasonable and practical” best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure new Restricted or Prohibited Matter incursions are contained and methods are consistent with registered products, approved methods and applications. • Ensure training is up to date for key staff and supervisors (pest identification, GBO, best practice management and clean down practices). 	<p>All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders</p>

STRATEGIC PROGRAM 3: EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Table 5: Strategic Program 3: Effective Management Systems

<p>Strategic Program 3: Effective Management Systems Integrated risk management systems are developed and widely implemented to successfully contain and reduce/minimise the impacts of weeds and pest animals.</p> <p>Development of management practices: Develop and improve existing, weed and pest animal management practices. Adoption of management practices: Adopt and promote best practice management invasive biosecurity management. Management incentives: Offer incentives to stakeholders for priority pest management activities.</p>		
<p>Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carries out an activity which is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter. Obligated persons must also minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration. • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter ((s36) reporting and (s37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7) • (s48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act. • (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area. 		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Establish "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target Invasive biosecurity matter in accordance with the Restricted Matter categories (1-7) and Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37) as listed the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> (appendix 4). • Declare all pests listed within the biosecurity plan (declared and non-declared) under local laws across urban and/or rural districts as defined by the PAG. • Support urban district invasive pest plant and animal compliance through Local Laws. • Ensure subordinate local laws and biosecurity synergies are implemented across urban and rural districts (i.e. Neem, Calotrope, keeping of dingoes etc) including health safety compliance where necessary (i.e. pigs in urban districts). • Target all invasive pests listed within the Biosecurity plan in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Section 4). • Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Section 4: Pest Programs). • Promote and support the release of State Government biological controls (i.e. Parkinsonia, Rubber vine, Rabbits etc.). • Implement catchment management objectives for all invasive pest <u>plants</u> in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). • Implement catchment based management objectives for all invasive pest <u>animals</u> in accordance with pest animal welfare legislation and best practice management (approved methods, registered products and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). • Support implementation of catchment objectives and (approved and registered) best practice pest plant and animal control measures via incentive programs. • Seek out and source external funding opportunities and corporate sponsorship to support catchment groups implementing incentive programs and / or targeting "Significant" pests. • Encourage QP&WS to implement the incentive program (good neighbour policy) for the management of dingoes moving outside of the park. • Promote weed week among landholders across the LGA (similar to 1080 programs) which aims to incorporate annual support from a pest task force for those who have adopted agreements. • Establish an awards system linked to incentive programs for outstanding achievements in the LGA. • Ensure training, licencing and accreditation is up to date for key staff, supervisors and contractors (pest identification, GBO, best practice management, use of herbicides, pesticides and clean down practices etc.). <p>The Pest Animal incentive program defines key actions (Table 53) and offers incentives to support implementation of best practice control measures and integrated management.</p> <p>1080 Services: Available to Shire landholders/landholdings (>5km from townships) as a Local Government incentive. Best practice delivery methodology is identified below to maximise outcomes from incentive investments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feral Pigs – Target protein deficient periods (Sept-Dec). Utilise and contain available proteins such as grains or existing carcasses as permitted under the Act (S46(A)(6)(b)(2)). Conglomerate 500gm meat baits (and or dyed grains) within the contained pre feed area or pig only feeding 	<p>CSC / All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC CSC</p> <p>CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC / BQ CSC / All Landholders</p> <p>CSC / All Landholders</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC / NRM</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC / NRM CSC / All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC / All Landholders</p>

		<p>device to exclude livestock and non-target species from accessing bait material. Target areas with consideration to connectivity (home range during protein deficient periods, distance from waters and ideal habitat) and environmental variables (night-time wind direction).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild Dogs – Target optimal periods such as mating (March-May) or pup dispersal (Sept-Dec). Consider connectivity to critical focal points (intersections, carcasses, yards, etc.) including roads at or adjacent to critical habitats (ridges, creeks, rivers, areas of high resources, etc.) with consideration to environmental factors (night-time wind direction, seasonal use of habitats). Use 125gm baits, prepared using gloves to minimise scent, place baits (preferably buried, or replicating a cache site) at active focal points. Use of dog urine or curiosity lures is recommended. • Feral Cats – Target specific programs require optimum periods for efficiency (seeking of carrion in drought or post fire). Use 125gm baits, placed under bushes or in raised sand/soil filled devices (i.e. buckets or logs etc.) preferably with use of a visual stimulant (i.e. tied feathers). <p>Scalp Bounty Programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild Dogs - NA • Feral Pigs – NA • Feral Cats – NA <p>Best Practice Pest Animal Control Tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feral Pigs - Hog Hoppers are approved and registered feral pig baiting devices which are available to landholders to support best feral pig practice baiting. • Wild Dogs – Wild dog foot hold traps and basic training in their use and animal welfare obligations are available to landholders. <p>Pest Animal Funding Support: Available to Shire landholders/landholdings or catchment groups participating in incentive programs and targeting pest animals listed as “Significant” within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019, as external funding opportunities become available to Local Government.</p> <p>The Pest Plant incentive program defines key actions (Table 52) and offers incentives to support implementation of best practice control measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registered herbicides for approved application methods. • Herbicide applicator to support application of registered herbicides. • Council issue Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declaration. <p>Pest Plant Funding Support: Available to Shire landholders/landholdings or catchment groups participating in incentive programs and targeting pest plants listed as “Significant” within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019, as external funding opportunities become available to Local Government.</p>	<p>CSC / All Landholders</p>
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STRATEGIC PROGRAM 4: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT

Table 6: Strategic Program 4: Monitoring and Assessment

Strategic Program 4: Monitoring and Assessment			
<p>The capture of reliable and accurate information is to be the basis for defining the problem and risk based decision-making.</p> <p>Surveillance and monitoring: Coordinate and assist surveillance and monitoring programs to support prevention and early intervention activities.</p> <p>Data collection and assessment: Collect, collate, use and make available data relevant to weed and pest animal management.</p>			
<p>Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carries out an activity which is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter. Obligated persons must also minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration. • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter ((s36) reporting and (s37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7) • (s48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act. • (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area. 			
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions		Stakeholder
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	Establish "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. monitoring and available services).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor education and awareness program (including staff training) to ensure consistency with reasonably ought to know obligations (i.e. pest identification and understanding of GBO). • Implement pest data capture program to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density (i.e. pest mapping). • Provide mapping and pest identification support to enhance data capture and monitoring outcomes among stakeholders. • Establish data sharing arrangements to collect, collate and share among stakeholders (i.e. NRM and landholders). • Support the Biosecurity Queensland Annual Pest Distribution Survey (APDS). 	CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / BQ / NRM CSC / NRM CSC / NRM
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	Establish "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect pest plant and animal <u>control data</u> adequate for asset management review and evaluation. • Collect relevant operational prevention, surveillance and reporting data. • Conduct passive landholder survey and collate data to support review and/or evaluate LGA pests, programs, outcomes and stakeholder constraints. • Collect stakeholder pest presence and distribution data through inspections and on farm biosecurity plan maps via incentive programs. • Collect landholder incentive program data, collate and store records to monitor implementation of surveillance, prevention, containment and best practice management programs and outcomes among stakeholders to define compliance with the Act. • Monitor data collection and data management systems particularly for control programs, to ensure it is in an adequate format for transparent review and evaluation of programs and asset management outcomes. • Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance with the Act, confirm presence, absence or extent of invasive biosecurity matter, including monitoring the effects of measures taken in response to a biosecurity risk among stakeholder sectors, particularly those managing "significant" high risk pests, likely carriers, carrying out high risk activities, in contravene of local laws, restricted matter categories (1-7) or Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37). • Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	CSC / All Landholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC CSC CSC / PAG CSC / All Landholders CSC CSC / PAG

STRATEGIC PROGRAM 5: COMMITMENT TO ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Table 7: Strategic Program 5: Commitment to Roles and Responsibilities

Strategic Program 5: Commitment to Roles and Responsibilities Management of weeds and pest animals is the shared responsibility of land managers, industry, the community and all levels of government. All stakeholders are committed to and undertake coordinated management. The cost of this management is borne by the risk creators and those who benefit from the management.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term commitment: Establish long-term stakeholder commitment to weed and pest animal management. • Roles and responsibilities: Establish roles and responsibilities for weed and pest animal management that are accepted by landholders, community, industry and government. • Compliance and enforcement: Ensure compliance with the Act in weed and pest animal management. 		
Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carries out an activity which is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter. Obligated persons must also minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration. • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter ((s36) reporting and (s37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7) • (s48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act. • (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area. 		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All obligated stakeholders must implement “reasonable and practical actions” listed within Section 2: Strategic programs and landholder incentive programs appendix 8 (or other agreed actions), to address obligations under the Act. • All obligated stakeholders must adopt the biosecurity plans education and awareness program (Strategic program 2: Table 6 or similar) to ensure consistency with reasonably ought to know obligations. • All obligated stakeholders must target all invasive pests listed within the Biosecurity plan in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Section 4). • All obligated stakeholders must target invasive pests listed as “Significant” within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Section 4: Pest Programs). • Council to develop and implement a 5 year action plan to facilitate Local Government commitment to pest programs (operational and control programs). • Council to support stakeholder implementation of “reasonable and practical” actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. • All landholders must participate in local incentive programs (or commit to similar actions) and catchment group planning with neighbours to align obligated commitments and attract funding for the catchment area. • Seek out and source external funding opportunities and corporate sponsorship for landholder catchment groups who participate in local incentive programs (or commit to similar actions) and catchment group planning with neighbours to align obligated catchment management commitments and / or targeting “significant” pests in the catchment area. • Monitor adoption of landholder incentive programs to evaluate compliance across the LGA. • Monitor both council and stakeholder data (stakeholder surveys, pest maps, control program data and operational inspection data) to review and evaluate commitment to education, surveillance, prevention, containment and best practice in compliance with the Act. • Council to authorise a Local Government “Authorised Officer” for the LGA under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and/or under Local Laws to facilitate compliance where required. • Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors where necessary. (i.e. particularly those managing “Significant” high risk pests, likely carriers, carrying out high risk activities, in contravene of local laws, Restricted Matter categories (1-7) or Prohibited Matter obligations (s36 and s37)). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Inspect local nurseries, markets and public gardens for sale of Restricted biosecurity matter. ○ Inspect transport companies and small businesses (stock feed, construction materials, earthworks etc.). ○ Inspect properties without an agreement in place, where pests listed as a “Significant” risk are present (where necessary). ○ Inspect residential properties under subordinate local laws and biosecurity synergies for dingoes, feral pigs or significant weeds in urban districts. ○ Inspect Council staff and contractors operational activities to monitor adoption of prevention, surveillance, reporting and containment measures within high-risk areas or undertaking high-risk activities (i.e. conduct contractor inspections, clean downs and containment of new incursions at work sites or camps). 	CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC CSC CSC / Landholders CSC / Landholders / NRM CSC / PAG CSC / PAG CSC CSC

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure relevant education and training is available and maintained among staff and stakeholders through regional training programs, forums, workshops and extension field days (pest identification, GBO, herbicides, pesticides, clean down practices etc.). • Liaise with government and industry representatives to support projects and research, receive pest updates and disseminate local information. • PAG is to conduct an annual review and evaluation of catchment based commitment to roles and responsibilities within incentive agreements. • PAG to conduct an annual review to evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	<p>CSC / All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC / NRM</p> <p>CSC / PAG</p> <p>CSC / PAG</p>
(s53) A Local Government must have a Biosecurity Plan for IBM in its LGA.	Establish "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submit the Croydon Biosecurity Plan 2019 final draft for review, endorsement and adoption by Council. • Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan will be available for inspection, free of charge to members of the public in electronic (councils website) or written form at council's public office. 	<p>CSC</p> <p>CSC</p>

STRATEGIC PROGRAM 6: AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

Table 8: Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education

Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education Stakeholders are informed and knowledgeable, with the capability and capacity to take ownership of weed and pest animal management. Awareness: Undertake community, industry, agribusiness and government awareness of invasive biosecurity matter risks, impacts, management practices and obligations to increase stakeholder capacity. Education: Enhance stakeholder knowledge of pests, impacts and skills for invasive pest management. Biology and impacts: Further the understanding of the biology, ecology and impacts of weeds and pest animals.			
Stakeholder Responsibilities under the Biosecurity Act 2014 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (s23) A person who deals with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier or carries out an activity which is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter. Obligated persons must also minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration. • Matters relating to Prohibited Matter ((s36) reporting and (s37) dealing with) and Restricted Matter obligations (Categories 1-7) • (s48) Local Government must ensure invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act. • (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area. 			
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder	
s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	Establish "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. • Disseminate educational materials such as; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet. ○ Restricted and Prohibited matter obligations. ○ Locally declared invasive biosecurity matter. ○ Catchment based pest list. ○ Pest fact sheets, posters, field guides, best practice research, including SOP's and COP's linking to animal welfare legislation and best practice control measures etc. ○ Promote prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice protocol and practices including available services, incentive programs and best practice delivery methodology. • Disseminate educational materials via; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Target library, info centre, public notice boards, roadside signage, tourism apps, websites, newsletters, toolbox talks, during landholder 1080 programs, email lists, offices, rec rooms, property signage, social media platforms or by other means as necessary. • Create and maintain a catchment based, pest advisory group for the LGA stakeholders. • Promote data collection, mapping and monitoring among all stakeholders. • Promote pest identification and mapping support services. • Promote support for local projects and disseminate research and pest updates. • Promote relevant education, training, licensing and accreditation available through regional training programs, forums, workshops and extension field days (pest identification, GBO, herbicides, pesticides, clean down practices etc.). 	CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC CSC / BQ CSC CSC / BQ / NRM CSC / All Stakeholders
	Create awareness of "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote awareness of prevention, surveillance and monitoring considerations for high risk carriers through education programs (high-risk pests, pathways, vectors, incursion areas associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P.acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). ○ High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). ○ High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). ○ High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, stock yards, stock routes, stock feeding areas, water points, camp reserves). ○ High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated thing). ○ High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). • Promote awareness of operational prevention measures through education programs to prevent or minimise spread by high-risk carriers and activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations. ○ Regional and local clean down sites. 	CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implementation of clean down protocol, practices and inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). ○ Property or site access signage. ○ Removal of high-risk pests along high-risk access roads and holding paddocks. ○ Stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. ○ Best practice fodder containment (tarps) and feeding (designated area) measures. ○ Restricted and prohibited matter spread prevention and reporting responsibilities. ○ Synergies between local laws, biosecurity obligations and risks (ie pigs in town, keeping of dingoes, responsible cat ownership). 	<p>CSC / All Landholders CSC / All Landholders CSC / All Landholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / BQ CSC</p>
Create awareness of “reasonable and practical” prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote awareness of surveillance and reporting measures through education programs for new or prohibited pests. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote pest alert list including reporting and containment protocol for potentially new or prohibited pests. ○ Promote Council pest identification and available mapping support services. ○ Promote pest mapping (data collection) and monitoring among all stakeholders including landholders as part of on farm biosecurity plans. ○ Promote regional and local clean down sites for high-risk carriers from high-risk areas. ○ Promote implementation of prevention and surveillance measures such as clean downs and inspections during operational activities (musterling, road maintenance etc.). ● Promote prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol such as clean downs and inspections within (RMPC, NDRRA etc.) State and local road maintenance activities (NWROC, roadside interpretation etc.). 	<p>CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / BQ / NRM CSC CSC / BQ / NRM CSC / All Landholders CSC / DTMR</p>
Create awareness of “reasonable and practical” measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote awareness of catchment based, site and property containment measures through education programs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote property Buffers and catchment management objectives (thresholds) for invasive pest plants. ○ Promote control at critical focal points, critical habitats and along boundaries aligned with catchment management objectives (thresholds) for invasive pest animals. ○ Promote pest plant and animal landholder incentive programs. 	<p>CSC CSC / All Landholders CSC / All Landholders CSC</p>
Create awareness of “reasonable and practical” best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote awareness of catchment based management objectives and best practice measures through education programs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote landholder (pest plant and pest animal) incentive programs and actions. ○ Promote best practice Invasive pest plant management (registered herbicides, approved methods, timing, data capture, cost per ha). ○ Promote best practice Invasive pest animal welfare and human control information such as SOP’s and COP’s (approved methods, registered products, applications, timing, data capture, cost per animal). ○ Pest list, fact sheets, research, risk assessments and best practice management guides. ● Promote awareness of available training and licencing through education programs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Workshops, field days, forums which showcase best practice management herbicides and pesticide applications 	<p>CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / BQ / NRM</p>
Create awareness of “reasonable and practical” measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote awareness of available programs, support services and success through education programs. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote and maintain the Pest Advisory Group. ○ Promote Councils 5 year Biosecurity (weed and pest animal) programs. ○ Promote access to relevant education material, training, accreditation and licencing among staff and stakeholders available through regional training programs, forums, workshops and extension field days (pest identification, GBO, best practice use of herbicides, pesticides, clean down practices etc.). ○ Promote and support the release of state government biological controls (i.e. Parkinsonia, Rubber vine, Rabbits etc.). ○ Promote pest identification and mapping services to support early detection and monitoring. ○ Promote Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declaration. ○ Promote pest alert list for surveillance and reporting. ○ Promote clean down protocol and practices among stakeholders, staff and contractors. ○ Promote catchment management objectives, restricted and prohibited matter obligations. ○ Promote reasonable and practical stakeholder pest programs (Section 2) and landholder incentive programs (weeds and pest animals) to facilitate compliance with the Act. i.e. 1080 programs, scalp bounty, herbicides, applicators, purchase of bulk chemicals etc. ○ Promote funding opportunities for catchment groups implementing incentive programs and / or targeting “significant” pests. ○ Promote weed week similar to 1080 programs. ○ Promote awards system linked to incentive programs for outstanding achievements in the LGA. 	<p>CSC / PAG CSC CSC CSC / BQ / NRM CSC / BQ / NRM CSC CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC / All Stakeholders CSC CSC / PAG CSC / BQ / NRM CSC / PAG CSC / PAG</p>
Establish “reasonable and practical” measures to ensure availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Promote availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan electronically and in hard copy at Councils public office. 	<p>CSC</p>

SECTION 3: PEST ASSESSMENTS

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, all persons with a General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread and any adverse effects). When dealing with invasive biosecurity matter risk an obligated stakeholder must minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect) to a biosecurity consideration.

This means, all persons must first assess and define the “Biosecurity Risk” of Invasive Biosecurity Matter causing a “Biosecurity Event” to a “Biosecurity Consideration” to determine reasonable and practical (achievable and feasible) levels of management appropriate to the risk (any and significant adverse effect) in compliance with the Act.

A quantitative or tangible definition for “reasonable and practical” or “Significant” has not been provided under the Biosecurity Act 2014. It is therefore up to Local Government to determine the definition of what is “Significant” and what is a “Reasonable and Practical” level of management, for preventing or minimising (any and significant) risk and adverse effects in compliance with the General Biosecurity Obligation.

The Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 integrates overarching frameworks to establish systematic definitions (see definitions page 8) and facilitate strategic links with and between “reasonable and practical” (State obligations) and “significant” (Commonwealth priorities) throughout Pest Assessments (Section 3).

Section 3: Pest Assessments sets out a (4) four step catchment based review framework to systematically determine a pests risk of entry, establishment spread and likely or current adverse effects to a biosecurity consideration. The pest assessment also includes “Reasonable and Practical” threshold management objectives for the effective management of invasive biosecurity matter risk and adverse effects across the Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act and linking overarching frameworks.

A guide has been developed to assist with the completion of the four-step process: **Appendix 6: A Guide to Section 3: Pest Assessments**

Section 3: Pest Assessments creates a four-step process to assist with the completion of catchment based:

- Step 1: Geographical Assessment
- Step 2: Risk Assessment
- Step 3: State and National Significance
- Step 4: Thresholds

INVASIVE PEST ANIMALS ASSESSMENT

Table 9: Invasive Pest Animal Assessment

(See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments)

Geographical Assessment				Risk Assessment						State and National Significance				Threshold
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration					Current Spread and Impacts	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	State Significance (QW&PAS)	National Significance	Management Objective
				Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Health, Safety, Recreation & Social Amenity	Culture & Heritage						
Dingo <i>(Canis lupus dingo)</i>	Belmore	Widespread	Common	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Asset Protection	High	Containment C
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low	Not Present	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Asset Protection	High	Prevention
European Rabbit <i>(Oryctolagus cuniculus)</i>	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Asset Protection	High	Containment A
	Belmore	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Asset Protection	Significant	Containment A
	Upper Norman	localised	Occasional	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Asset Protection	Significant	Containment A
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Asset Protection	High	Prevention
Feral Cat <i>(Felis catus)</i> , other than a domestic cat	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Low	Containment C
	Walkers	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Medium	Containment C
	Carron	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Medium	Containment C
	Belmore	Widespread	Common	Significant	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Significant	Containment C
	Lower Norman	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Medium	Containment C
	Upper Norman	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Medium	Containment C
Feral Chital Deer <i>(Axis axis)</i>	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Low	Containment C
	Belmore	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3,4,6	Containment	Low	Containment C
	Lower Norman	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3,4,6	Containment	Low	Containment C
	Upper Norman	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3,4,6	Containment	Low	Containment C
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Not Present	Restricted	3,4,6	Containment	Low	Prevention

Table 9: Invasive Pest Animal Assessment continued
(See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments)

Geographical Assessment				Risk Assessment					State and National Significance				Threshold	
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration					Current Spread and Impacts	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	State Significance (QW&PAS)	National Significance	Management Objective
				Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Health, Safety, Recreation & Social Amenity	Culture & Heritage						
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Medium	Medium	Medium	Significant	Low	Low	Restricted	3,4,6	Containment	Significant	Containment A
	Walkers	Widespread	Common	High	High	High	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Medium	Containment C
	Carron	Widespread	Common	High	High	High	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Medium	Containment C
	Belmore	Widespread	Common	Significant	High	High	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Significant	Containment C
	Lower Norman	Widespread	Common	High	High	High	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Medium	Containment C
	Upper Norman	Widespread	Common	High	High	High	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Medium	Containment C
Feral Rusa Deer (<i>Cervus timorensis</i>)	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3,4,6	Eradication	Low	Containment C
	Belmore	Widespread	Common	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	Low	Restricted	3,4,6	Eradication	Low	Containment C
	Lower Norman	Widespread	Common	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	Low	Restricted	3,4,6	Eradication	Low	Containment C
	Upper Norman	Widespread	Common	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	Low	Restricted	3,4,6	Eradication	Low	Containment C
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	3,4,6	Eradication	Low	Prevention
Singapore Ant (<i>Monomorium destructor</i>)	Urban	widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	Significant	Low	High	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Carron	Localised	Common	High	Low	Low	Significant	Low	High	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment B
	Belmore	Localised	Common	High	Low	Low	Significant	Low	High	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment B
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	Low	Significant	Low	High	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Prevention
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Low	Low	Medium	High	Low	Low	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	High	Containment A
	Walkers	Widespread	Common	Medium	Low	Significant	Low	Medium	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Significant	Containment C
	Carron	Widespread	Common	Medium	Low	Significant	Low	Medium	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Significant	Containment C
	Belmore	Widespread	Common	Medium	Low	Significant	Low	Medium	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Significant	Containment C
	Lower Norman	Widespread	Common	Medium	Low	Significant	Low	Medium	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Significant	Containment C
	Upper Norman	Widespread	Common	Medium	Low	Significant	Low	Medium	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Significant	Containment C
Invasive Pest Animal Alert List														
European fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	Not Present	NA	NA	Significant	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Not Present	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Eradication	Significant	Prevention

INVASIVE PEST PLANTS ASSESSMENT

Table 10: Invasive Pest Plant Assessment

(See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments)

Geographical Assessment				Risk Assessment					State and National Significance				Threshold	
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration					Current Spread and Impacts	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	State Significance (QW&PAS)	National Significance	Management Objective
				Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Health, Safety, Recreation & Social Amenity	Culture & Heritage						
Belly-ache bush <i>(Jatropha gossypifolia)</i>	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3	Containment A; Removal	High	Containment A
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	3	Containment A; Removal	Significant	Prevention
Chinee apple <i>(Ziziphus mauritiana)</i>	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Low	Containment C
	Carron	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Low	Containment B
	Belmore	Widespread	Common	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	High	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Low	Containment C
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Low	Prevention
Parkinsonia <i>(Parkinsonia aculeata)</i>	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Medium	Containment A
	Belmore	Localised	Occasional	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Medium	Containment A
	Lower Norman	Localised	Occasional	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Medium	Containment A
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Medium	Prevention
Prickly acacia <i>(Vachellia nilotica)</i>	Belmore	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Significant	Low	Low	Medium	Restricted	3	Containment A; Removal	Significant	Eradication
	Upper Norman	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Significant	Low	Low	Medium	Restricted	3	Containment A; Removal	Significant	Eradication
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	Significant	Low	Low	Not Present	Restricted	3	Containment A; Removal	Significant	Prevention
Rubber vine <i>(Cryptostegia grandiflora)</i>	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Restricted	3	Containment B; Asset Protection	Medium	Containment A
	Walkers	Widespread	Occasional	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	Containment B; Asset Protection	Medium	Containment B
	Carron	Widespread	Occasional	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	Containment B; Asset Protection	Medium	Containment B
	Belmore	Widespread	Occasional	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	Containment B; Asset Protection	Medium	Containment B
	Lower Norman	Widespread	Occasional	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	Containment B; Asset Protection	Medium	Containment B
	Upper Norman	Widespread	Occasional	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	Containment B; Asset Protection	Medium	Containment B

Table 10: Invasive Pest Plant Assessments continued
(See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments)

Geographical Assessment				Risk Assessment					State and National Significance				Threshold	
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration					Current Spread and Impacts	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	State Significance (QW&PAS)	National Significance	Management Objective
				Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Health, Safety, Recreation & Social Amenities	Culture & Heritage						
Water hyacinth <i>(Eichhornia crassipes)</i>	Belmore	Localised	Occasional	Low	Significant	High	Low	High	Medium	Restricted	3	Containment A; Removal	Significant	Containment A
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	Low	Significant	High	Low	High	Not Present	Restricted	3	Containment A; Removal	Significant	Prevention
Yellow oleander <i>(Thevetia peruviana)</i>	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Low	Containment A
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Not Present	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Low	Prevention
Not Listed under the Biosecurity Act 2014														
Calotrope <i>(Calotropis procera & gigantea)</i>	Urban Districts	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Walkers	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Significant	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Carron	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Significant	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Belmore	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Significant	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Lower Norman	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Significant	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Upper Norman	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Significant	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
Grader Grass <i>(Themeda quadrivalvis)</i>	Belmore	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	High	Medium	High	Medium	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment A
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	High	Medium	High	Not Present	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Prevention
Yellow Candles <i>(Senna alata)</i>	Urban Districts	Widespread	Occasional	High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	High	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Carron	Widespread	Occasional	High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Belmore	Widespread	Occasional	High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Lower Norman	Widespread	Occasional	High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Upper Norman	Widespread	Occasional	High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Not Present	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Prevention
Leucaena <i>(Leucaena leucocephala)</i> incl all other spp and cultivars	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment A
	Belmore	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment A
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Not Present	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Prevention

Table 10: Invasive Pest Plant Assessments continued

(See Appendix 6: A Guide to Pest Assessments)

Geographical Assessment				Risk Assessment					State and National Significance				Threshold	
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	<i>Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration</i>					Current Spread and Impacts	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	State Significance (QW&PAS)	National Significance	Management Objective
				Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Health, Safety, Recreation & Social Amenity	Culture & Heritage						
Neem tree <i>(Azadirachta indica)</i>	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Medium	High	Medium	High	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Walkers	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Carron	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Belmore	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Lower Norman	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Upper Norman	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
Khaki weed <i>(Alternanthera pungens)</i>	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment A
	Belmore	Localised	Occasional	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment A
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Prevention
Siratro weed <i>(Macropitium atropurpureum)</i>	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment A
	Belmore	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment A
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Prevention
Caltrop <i>(Tribulus terrestris)</i>	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Belmore	Widespread	Common	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Lower Norman	Localised	Common	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment B
	All Other Catchments	Not Present	Not Present	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Prevention
Invasive Pest Plant Alert List														
Cacti spp <i>(Harrisia, Cylindropuntia Opuntia and all other spp)</i>	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	2,3,4,5	Containment A; Removal	Significant	Prevention
Gamba grass <i>(Andropogon gayanus)</i>	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Not Present	Restricted	3	Containment A; Removal	Significant	Prevention
Giant rats tail grass <i>(Sporobolus pyramidalis & S. natalensis)</i>	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Low	Prevention
Parthenium <i>(Parthenium hysterophorus)</i>	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	High	Low	High	High	Medium	Not Present	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Significant	Prevention
Salvinia <i>(Salvinia molesta)</i>	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Low	Significant	Medium	Medium	High	Not Present	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Significant	Prevention

SECTION 4: PEST PROGRAMS

Section 4: Pest Programs combines reasonable and practical actions defined in Section 2: Strategic Programs, with catchment based management objectives (thresholds) defined in Section 3: Pest Assessments, to form multi species, catchment based Prevention, Eradication and Containment programs (A, B and C).

Pest Programs aim to clearly define agreed, “reasonable and practical” stakeholder actions to meet catchment based stakeholder obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. Pest programs also seeks to establish strategic links with all other overarching frameworks in which define pests and actions of Local, State and National “Significance”.

Section 4: Pest Programs sets out the platform for all stakeholders to develop invasive biosecurity matter programs (operational and on ground) in compliance with the Act and linking frameworks. Although, Section 4: Pest Programs will specifically support Local Government in the development of simplified, multi species stakeholder incentive programs (Appendix 8) critical for enabling Local Government and landholders the capacity (feasible and achievable) to meet invasive plant and animal obligations in compliance with the Act.

INVASIVE PEST ANIMAL PROGRAMS

PREVENTION

Table 11: Prevention

Management Objective		
Prevention - Take all reasonable and practical action to prevent the entry of new Invasive Biosecurity Matter into the Local Government Area or catchment management area.		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <i>(See Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education, Table 8. Example: disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet, Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations, pest alert list, pest fact sheets, posters, SOP's and COP's for animal welfare etc, via websites, during 1080 programs, email, notice boards, social media or by other communication platforms as necessary).</i> Implement pest data capture program to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density (i.e. pest mapping). Support staff training (i.e. Pest identification, clean down practices etc.). 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Landholders All Stakeholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the deliberate keeping, feeding, sale, dispersal and disposal of restricted and prohibited pests. Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders All Stakeholders</p>
	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, road maintenance programs etc). Report and or contain suspected prohibited matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and site containment measures for new (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pest incursions. 	<p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Prevention). Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Prevention). Implement catchment based management objective (Prevention) for invasive pest <u>animals</u> in accordance with pest animal welfare legislation and best practice management (approved methods, registered products and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders</p>
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Prevention) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary. Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC /PAG</p>

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Dingo (<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>)	Urban Districts	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	High	<p>National Wild Dog Action Plan: Increase awareness, understanding of Queensland legislation surrounding dingo conservation and management.</p> <p><i>Note: The dingo is declared as Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter under the Biosecurity Act 2014 and also defined as both 'wildlife' and 'native wildlife' under the Nature Conservation Act 2014 which provides protection in such areas as national parks.</i></p> <p>Queensland Wild Dog Management Strategy 2011-2016: Conserve dingo populations in balance with rural operations and public safety. Effectively control dingos across all tenures outside of National Parks. Reduce dingo impacts in peri-urban and rural residential areas. Reduce dingo impacts to as close to zero as is practicable. Maintain an understanding of currently available science on dingo genetic identification techniques and population ecology. Manage populations of dingoes of conservation significance.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: land owner or occupier to take reasonable actions to control dingoes outside of National Parks.</p> <p>QP&WS Policy: QP&WS have a good neighbour policy in place to manage dingo dispersal into agricultural areas.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Walkers	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	High	
	Carron	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	High	
	Lower Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	High	
	Upper Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	High	
European Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	Walkers	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	Significant	<p>National Threat Abatement Program (TAP): Eradicate new incursions outlying the core area of national distribution (i.e. Isolated incursion within Croydon Shire Urban district).</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Take all reasonable action to control new rabbit populations, rabbit harbours and continually suppress numbers.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Carron	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	Significant	
	Lower Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3,4,5,6	High	Significant	
Feral Chital Deer (<i>Axis axis</i>)	Walkers	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3, 4, 5 & 6	High	Low	<p>Queensland Feral Deer Management Strategy 2013-2019: Develop and implement awareness programs to support adoption of best practice management techniques and procedures for prevention of new populations and control in areas where feral deer are posing significant risk or impact.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Remove newly established populations to limit population spread and continuously suppress populations.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Carron	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3, 4, 5 & 6	High	Low	
Feral Rusa Deer (<i>Cervus timorensis</i>)	Walkers	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3, 4, 5 & 6	High	Low	<p>Queensland Feral Deer Management Strategy 2013-2019: Develop and implement awareness programs to support adoption of best practice management techniques and procedures for prevention of new populations and control in areas where feral deer are posing significant risk or impact.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Remove newly established populations to limit population spread and continuously suppress populations.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Carron	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3, 4, 5 & 6	High	Low	

Singapore Ant (<i>Monomorium destructor</i>)	Walkers	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	Significant	Low	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Lower Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	Significant	Low	
	Upper Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	Significant	Low	
Invasive Pest Animal Alert List							
European fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3, 4, 5 & 6	Significant	Significant	<p>National Threat Abatement Program (TAP): Prevent foxes occupying new areas in Australia and eradicate foxes from areas of high conservation value (i.e. Littleton National Park).</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Croydon Shire LGA land owners or occupiers are to destroy all foxes.</p> <p>Local laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>

ERADICATION

Table 12: Eradication

Management Objective							
Eradication - Take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent establishment and return a designated area back to pest free status. Delimit and eliminate of every individual species, including the population’s reproductive capacity and reintroduction ability, within a designated area.							
Management Obligation		Reasonable and Practical Actions					Stakeholder
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".		Implement “reasonable and practical” measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services). NA					NA
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).		Implement “reasonable and practical” prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity. NA					NA
		Implement “reasonable and practical” prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests. NA					NA
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.		Implement “reasonable and practical” measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk. NA					NA
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.		Implement “reasonable and practical” best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects. NA					NA
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).		Implement “reasonable and practical” measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act. NA					NA
Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions

CONTAINMENT (A)

Table 13: Containment (A)

Management Objective		
Containment (A) Intensive Management - Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a localised population within a designated area. Intensively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of progressing to eradication.		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <i>(See Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education, Table 8. Example: disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet, Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations, pest fact sheets, posters, SOP's and COP's for animal welfare etc. via email, during 1080 programs, notice boards, social media or by other communication platforms as necessary).</i> Map invasive pest animals to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. Collect invasive plant animal impact and control data adequate for an asset management review and evaluation. Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (i.e. Pest identification, pesticides, clean down practices, best practice management etc.). 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the deliberate keeping, feeding, sale, dispersal and disposal of restricted and prohibited pests. Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>
	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, road maintenance programs etc.). Report and or contain suspected prohibited matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement (Containment A) property and site containment measures for new (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pest incursions. Implement pest animal control programs (baiting / trapping / Shooting) targeting critical habitats (wild dogs and feral pigs) and critical focal points (wild dogs) of pest animals with consideration to (home range) property boundaries to minimise connectivity and natural spread outside property boundaries. 	<p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Containment A). Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Containment A). Implement catchment based management objective (Containment A - Intensive Management) for invasive pest animals in accordance with pest animal welfare legislation and best practice management (approved methods, registered products and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p>
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Containment A) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance with the Act among stakeholder sectors where necessary (i.e. particularly those managing "significant" high risk pests, likely carriers, carrying out high risk activities, in contravene of local laws, restricted matter categories (1-7) or prohibited matter obligations (s36 and s37)). Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC / PAG</p>

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions
European Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3, 4, 5 & 6	High	High	<p>National Threat Abatement Program (TAP): Eradicate new incursions outlying the core area of national distribution (i.e. Isolated incursion within Croydon Shire Urban district).</p> <p>Priority Action: Aim to reduce risk and impacts on the Endangered Gouldian Finch (<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>) in the Belmore catchment through containment and intensive management.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Take all reasonable action to control rabbits, rabbit harbours and continually suppress numbers.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Belmore	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3, 4, 5 & 6	High	Significant	
	Upper Norman	localised	Occasional	Restricted 3, 4, 5 & 6	High	Significant	
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Urban District	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	Significant	Significant	<p>National Threat Abatement Program (TAP): Raise awareness of the risk of human and animal diseases and transmission associated with feral pigs.</p> <p>Qld Feral Pig Strategy: Develop and implement awareness programs to encourage adoption of effective feral pig management. Be aware / report potential disease in feral pigs.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Eradicate small, isolated or new feral pig infestations. Reduce feral pig numbers in other situations, particularly where they have or could have significant environmental, economic or social impacts.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p> <p>Key action: Remove feral pigs (disease risk) from urban districts.</p>
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Urban District	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	High	<p>National Wild Dog Action Plan: Provide leadership and coordination for the management of wild dogs entering urban districts. Increase awareness, understanding and capacity building with regard to wild dog management. Monitor and continuously improve wild dog management.</p> <p>Queensland Wild Dog Management Strategy 2011-2016: Reduce wild dog impacts in peri-urban and rural residential management zones. Develop improved control practices.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: land owner or occupier to take reasonable actions to control wild dogs.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>

CONTAINMENT (B)

Table 14: Containment (B)

Management Objective		
Containment (B) Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction - Take all reasonable and practical measures to remove scattered individuals or isolated outlier communities and contain a widespread population to a core, designated area at a property level. Progressively reduce the core, designated area to minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and reduce impacts to priority assets (biosecurity considerations).		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <i>(See Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education, Table 8. Example: disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet, Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations, pest fact sheets, posters, SOP's and COP's for animal welfare etc. via email, during 1080 programs, notice boards, social media or by other communication platforms as necessary).</i> Map invasive pest animals to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. Collect invasive plant animal impact and control data adequate for an asset management review and evaluation. Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (i.e. Pest identification, pesticides, clean down practices, best practice management etc.). 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Landholders All Landholders All Stakeholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the deliberate keeping, feeding, sale, dispersal and disposal of restricted and prohibited pests. Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders All Stakeholders</p>
	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustered, road maintenance programs etc.). Report and or contain suspected prohibited matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders All Stakeholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement pest animal control programs (baiting / trapping / Shooting) targeting critical habitats (wild dogs and feral pigs) and critical focal points (wild dogs) of pest animals with consideration to (home range) property boundaries to minimise connectivity and natural spread outside property boundaries. 	<p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Containment B - Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction). Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Containment B). Implement catchment based management objective (Containment B - Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction) for invasive pest <u>animals</u> in accordance with pest animal welfare legislation and best practice management (approved methods, registered products and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p>
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Containment B) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance with the Act among stakeholder sectors where necessary (i.e. particularly those managing "significant" high risk pests, likely carriers, carrying out high risk activities, in contravene of local laws, restricted matter categories (1-7) or prohibited matter obligations (s36 and s37)). Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC / PAG</p>

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Singapore Ant (<i>Monomorium destructor</i>)	Carron	Localised	Common	Not Declared	Significant	Low	Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.
	Belmore	Localised	Common	Not Declared	Significant	Low	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.

CONTAINMENT (C)

Table 15: Containment (C)

Management Objective		
Containment (C) Asset Protection and Impact Reduction - Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations).		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <i>(See Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education, Table 8. Example: disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet, Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations, pest fact sheets, posters, SOP's and COP's for animal welfare etc. via email, during 1080 programs, notice boards, social media or by other communication platforms as necessary).</i> Map invasive pest animals to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. Collect invasive plant animal impact and control data adequate for an asset management review and evaluation. Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (i.e. Pest identification, pesticides, clean down practices, best practice management etc.). 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the deliberate keeping, feeding, sale, dispersal and disposal of restricted and prohibited pests. Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>
	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, road maintenance programs etc.). Report and or contain suspected prohibited matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement pest animal control programs (baiting / trapping / Shooting) targeting critical habitats (wild dogs and feral pigs) and critical focal points (wild dogs) of pest animals with consideration to (home range) property boundaries to minimise connectivity and natural spread outside property boundaries. 	<p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Containment C – Asset Protection and Impact Reduction). Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Containment C). Implement catchment based management objective (Containment C – Asset Protection and Impact Reduction) for invasive pest <u>animals</u> in accordance with pest animal welfare legislation and best practice management (approved methods, registered products and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p>
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council to support stakeholder implementation of "reasonable and practical" (Containment C) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance with the Act among stakeholder sectors where necessary (i.e. particularly those managing "significant" high risk pests, likely carriers, carrying out high risk activities, in contravene of local laws, restricted matter categories (1-7) or prohibited matter obligations (s36 and s37)). Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC / PAG</p>

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Dingo (<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>)	Belmore	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4, 5 & 6	High	High	<p>National Wild Dog Action Plan: Increase awareness and understanding of Queensland legislation surrounding dingo conservation and management. Provide leadership and coordination for the management of dingoes. Mitigate the negative impacts caused by dingoes and monitor and continuously improve management.</p> <p><i>Note: The dingo is declared as Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter under the Biosecurity Act 2014 and also defined as both 'wildlife' and 'native wildlife' under the Nature Conservation Act 2014 which provides protection in such areas as national parks.</i></p> <p>Queensland Wild Dog Management Strategy 2011-2016: Conserve dingo populations in balance with rural operations and public safety. Effectively control dingoes across all tenures outside of National Parks. Reduce dingo impacts in peri-urban and rural residential areas. Reduce dingo impacts to as close to zero as is practicable. Maintain an understanding of currently available science on dingo genetic identification techniques and population ecology. Manage populations of dingoes of conservation significance</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: land owner or occupier to take reasonable actions to control dingoes outside of National Parks.</p> <p>QP&WS Policy: QP&WS have a good neighbour policy in place to manage dingo dispersal into agricultural areas.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Belmore	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	Significant	Significant	<p>National Threat Abatement Program (TAP): Reduce impacts to critical habitats (under the EPBC Act 1999) of Endangered, Vulnerable and Endemic spp by supporting integrated control options. Improve effectiveness of existing control options. Develop or maintain alternative strategies for threatened species recovery. Increase public support for feral cat management and promote responsible cat ownership.</p> <p>Priority Action: Aim to reduce impacts on the Endangered Gouldian Finch (<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>) in the (upper) Belmore Catchment, particularly those properties bordering Littleton National Park.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Reduce feral cat numbers, particularly where they have or could have significant environmental, economic or social impact. Take preventive measures to minimise the formation of stray cat populations.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Medium	
	Walkers	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Medium	
	Carron	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Medium	
	Belmore	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Significant	
	Lower Norman	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Medium	
	Upper Norman	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Medium	
Feral Chital Deer (<i>Axis axis</i>)	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Low	<p>Queensland Feral Deer Management Strategy 2013-2019: Develop and implement awareness programs to support adoption of best practice management techniques and procedures for prevention of new populations and control in areas where feral deer are posing significant risk or impact.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Limit population spread in its established range and suppress populations in this range that have significant environmental, economic or social impacts. Remove newly established populations to limit population spread and continuously suppress populations.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Belmore	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Low	
	Lower Norman	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Low	
	Upper Norman	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Low	

Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Belmore	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	Significant	Significant	<p>National Threat Abatement Program (TAP): Manage feral pigs impacting key assets. Raise awareness and motivation to strengthen commitment to act on feral pig problems. Encourage the integration of feral pig management into land management activities.</p> <p>Priority Action: Aim to reduce impacts associated with key threatening processes (habitat degradation from feral pig foraging in the wet season) on the Endangered Gouldian Finch (<i>Erythrura gouldiae</i>) as prescribed under the feral cat TAP, particularly those properties bordering Littleton National Park in the (upper) Belmore Catchment.</p> <p>Qld Feral Pig Strategy: Develop and implement awareness programs to encourage adoption of effective feral pig management. Be aware / report potential disease in feral pigs.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Eradicate small, isolated or new feral pig infestations. Reduce feral pig numbers in other situations, particularly where they have or could have significant environmental, economic or social impacts.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Walkers	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Medium	
	Carron	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Medium	
	Lower Norman	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Medium	
	Upper Norman	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Medium	
Feral Rusa Deer (<i>Cervus timorensis</i>)	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Low	<p>Queensland Feral Deer Management Strategy 2013-2019: Develop and implement awareness programs to support adoption of best practice management techniques and procedures for prevention of new populations and control in areas where feral deer are posing significant risk or impact.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Limit population spread in its established range and suppress populations in this range that have significant environmental, economic or social impacts. Remove newly established populations to limit population spread and continuously suppress populations.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Belmore	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Low	
	Lower Norman	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Low	
	Upper Norman	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	High	Low	
Singapore Ant (<i>Monomorium destructor</i>)	Urban Districts	widespread	Common	Not Declared	Significant	Low	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Walkers	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	Significant	Significant	<p>National Wild Dog Action Plan: Provide leadership and coordination for the management of wild dogs. Increase awareness, understanding and capacity building with regard to wild dog management. Mitigate the negative impacts caused by wild dogs. Monitor and continuously improve wild dog management.</p> <p>Queensland Wild Dog Management Strategy 2011-2016: Effective control of wild dog across all tenures. Reduce wild dog impacts to as close to zero as is practicable. Reduce wild dog impacts in peri-urban and rural residential management zones. Develop improved control practices.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: land owner or occupier to take reasonable actions to control wild dogs.</p> <p>QP&WS Policy: QP&WS have a good neighbour policy to manage dingo dispersal into agricultural areas.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Carron	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	Significant	Significant	
	Belmore	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	Significant	Significant	
	Lower Norman	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	Significant	Significant	
	Upper Norman	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3, 4 & 6	Significant	Significant	

INVASIVE PEST PLANT PROGRAMS

PREVENTION

Table 16: Prevention

Management Objective		
Prevention - Take all reasonable and practical action to prevent the entry of new Invasive Biosecurity Matter into the Local Government Area or catchment management area.		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <i>(See Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education, Table 8. Example: disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet, Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations, pest alert list, pest fact sheets etc, via notice boards, social media or by other communication platforms as necessary).</i> Promote awareness of prevention, surveillance and monitoring considerations for high risk carriers through education programs associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P.acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickie pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, stock yards, stock routes, stock feeding areas, stock water points, camp reserves etc.). High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism, public gardens, markets, nurseries, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated thing). High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). Implement pest data capture program to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density (i.e. pest mapping). Support staff training (i.e. Pest identification, clean down practices etc.). 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Landholders All Stakeholders</p>
	(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the intentional transport, moving, dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive material. Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. Contain fodder risk during transport (tarps) and feeding (designated area). Implement stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock.
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.		<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, road maintenance programs etc.). Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions.
		<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement property and site containment measures for new (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pest incursions.

(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement “reasonable and practical” best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Prevention). • Target invasive pests listed as “Significant” within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Prevention). • Implement catchment management objective (Prevention) for all invasive pest <u>plants</u> in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). • Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding. 	<p>All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Landholders</p>
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	<p>Implement “reasonable and practical” measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council to support stakeholder implementation of “reasonable and practical” (Prevention) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. • Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary. • Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	<p>All Stakeholders CSC CSC CSC / PAG</p>

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Belly-ache bush <i>(Jatropha gossypifolia)</i>	Walkers	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	Significant	<p>WoNS: Develop and maintain early detection measures to protect clean areas. New infestations are prevented from establishing through eradication (or containment) programs.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Prevent introduction and remove from trade.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Carron	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	Significant	
	Belmore	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	Significant	
	Lower Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	Significant	
	Upper Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	Significant	
Caltrop <i>(Tribulus terrestris)</i>	Walkers	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	Medium	Low	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Carron	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	Medium	Low	
	Upper Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	Medium	Low	
Chinee apple <i>(Ziziphus mauritiana)</i>	Walkers	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	Low	<p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Prevent introduction and remove from trade.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest</p>
	Lower Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	Low	
	Upper Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	Low	
Grader Grass <i>(Themeda quadrivalvis)</i>	Urban Districts	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	High	Low	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Walkers	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	High	Low	
	Carron	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	High	Low	
	Lower Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	High	Low	
	Upper Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	High	Low	
Khaki weed <i>(Alternanthera pungens)</i>	Walkers	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	Medium	Low	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Carron	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	Medium	Low	
	Lower Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	Medium	Low	
	Upper Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	Medium	Low	

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>) incl all other spp and cultivars	Walkers	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	High	Low	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Industry Code of Practice: Avoid planting Leucaena near potential weed risk zones, minimise seed set in grazed stands, diminish the risk of live seed dispersal and control escaped plants from grazed stands.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Carron	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	High	Low	
	Lower Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	High	Low	
	Upper Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	High	Low	
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Walkers	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	Medium	<p>WoNS: Protect clean areas and eradicate new, isolated infestations. Increase adoption of best-practice and integrated management practices.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Prevent introduction and remove from trade.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Carron	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	Medium	
	Upper Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	Medium	
Prickly acacia (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	Urban Districts	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	High	<p>WoNS: Targeted for active management. Eradicate isolated and scattered outlier infestations, minimise spread, protect clean areas and promote early detection of new infestations. Facilitate community-based control and adoption of best-practice management.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Prevent introduction and remove from trade.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Walkers	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	
	Carron	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	
	Lower Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	
Siratro weed (<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>)	Walkers	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	High	Low	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Carron	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	High	Low	
	Lower Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	High	Low	
	Upper Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Not Declared	High	Low	
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	Urban Districts	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	High	<p>WoNS: New infestations are prevented from establishing. Priority outlier infestations are delimited, destroyed and contained.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Prevent introduction and remove from trade.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Walkers	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	
	Carron	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	
	Lower Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	
	Upper Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	
Yellow Candles (<i>Senna alata</i>)	Walkers	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	Low	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Yellow oleander (<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>)	Walkers	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Medium	Low	<p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Prevent introduction and remove from trade.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Carron	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Medium	Low	
	Belmore	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Medium	Low	
	Lower Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Medium	Low	
	Upper Norman	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Medium	Low	
Invasive Pest Plant Alert List							
Cacti spp (<i>Harrisia, Cyllindropuntia Opuntia and all other species</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 2, 3, 4, 5	High	Significant	<p>WoNS: Targeted for Eradication. New infestations are prevented from establishing. Priority outlier infestations are contained or eradicated.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Prevent introduction and remove from trade.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
Gamba grass (<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	Significant	<p>WoNS: Eradicate new incursions to prevent new infestations from establishing. Prevent or reduce spread by key vectors. Education activities, hygiene protocols, practices including surveillance and response should focus on high priority spread pathways.</p> <p>National Code of Practice 2013: No new plantings. Existing plantings used in genuine grazing systems have containment protocols implemented. Commercial off-property use of gamba grass is regulated through permit systems</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Prevent introduction and remove from trade.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
Giant rats tail grass (<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis and S.natalensis</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	Low	<p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Prevent introduction and remove from trade.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
Parthenium (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	High	Significant	<p>WoNS: All new outbreaks in the Northern Gulf Region are considered outliers and targeted for control, with the view of eradication. Support rapid response approach. Education and awareness, surveillance and eradication of new incursions using BMP are priority activities.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Prevent introduction and remove from trade.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
Salvinia (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>)	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	<p>WoNS: Eradication target. Monitor waterways and invasion pathways (fishponds, boats) to enable early detection of new infestations. Prevent new infestations from establishing.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Prevent introduction and remove from trade.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>

ERADICATION

Table 17: Eradication

Management Objective		
Eradication - Take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent establishment and return a designated area back to pest free status. Delimit and eliminate of every individual species, including the population's reproductive capacity and reintroduction ability, within a designated area.		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. (See Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education, Table 8. Example: disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet, Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations, pest alert list, pest fact sheets etc, via notice boards, social media or by other communication platforms as necessary). Map invasive pest plants to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (i.e. Pest identification, herbicides, clean down practices, best practice management etc.). 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Landholders All Stakeholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the intentional transport, moving, dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive material. Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). Consider prevention, surveillance and monitoring for high risk carriers associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P.acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, stock yards, stock routes, stock feeding areas, stock water points, camp reserves etc.). High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism, public gardens, markets, nurseries, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated thing). High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. Contain fodder risk during transport (tarps) and feeding (designated area). Implement stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>
	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, road maintenance programs etc.). Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement reasonable and practical property and site containment measures for new invasive pest incursions these include restricted, locally declared and non-declared plants. Where reasonable and practical implement an eradication program. Implement were reasonable and practical, measures to promote a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread of any invasive pest plants listed within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 from outside of the property boundary. 	<p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p>

(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement “reasonable and practical” best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Eradication). • Target invasive pests listed as “Significant” within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Eradication). • Implement catchment management objective (Eradication) for all invasive pest <u>plants</u> in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). • Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding. 	<p>All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Landholders</p>
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	<p>Implement “reasonable and practical” measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council to support stakeholder implementation of “reasonable and practical” (Eradication) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. • Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary. • Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	<p>All Stakeholders CSC CSC CSC / PAG</p>

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Prickly acacia (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	Belmore	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	<p>WoNS: Targeted for active management. Eradicate isolated and scattered outlier infestations of the Qld core, minimise spread, protect clean areas and promote early detection of new infestations. Minimise impacts of prickly acacia on productivity and natural assets. Facilitate community-based control and adoption of best-practice management.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Containment Area A, Removal. Remove every plant, prevent the spread of reproductive material, prevent reintroduction, remove from trade.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Upper Norman	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	

CONTAINMENT (A)

Table 18: Containment (A)

Management Objective		
Containment (A) Intensive Management - Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a localised population within a designated area. Intensively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of progressing to eradication.		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <i>(See Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education, Table 8. Example: disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet, Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations, pest alert list, pest fact sheets etc, via notice boards, social media or by other communication platforms as necessary).</i> Map invasive pest plants to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (i.e. Pest identification, herbicides, clean down practices, best practice management etc.). 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Landholders All Stakeholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the intentional transport, moving, dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive material. Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). Consider prevention, surveillance and monitoring for high risk carriers associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P.acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickie pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, stock yards, stock routes, stock feeding areas, stock water points, camp reserves etc.). High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism, public gardens, markets, nurseries, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated thing). High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. Contain fodder risk during transport (tarps) and feeding (designated area). Implement stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>
	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, road maintenance programs etc.). Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement (Containment A) property and site containment measures for new (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pest incursions. Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread (of all invasive pest plants listed within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019) from outside of the property boundary. 	<p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Landholders All Landholders</p>

(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.		<p>Implement “reasonable and practical” best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Containment A - Intensive Management). • Target invasive pests listed as “Significant” within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Containment A). • Implement catchment management objective (Containment A - Intensive Management) for all invasive pest <u>plants</u> in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). • Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding. 					<p>All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Landholders</p>
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).		<p>Implement “reasonable and practical” measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council to support stakeholder implementation of “reasonable and practical” (Containment A) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. • Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary. • Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 					<p>All Stakeholders CSC CSC CSC / PAG</p>
Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Belly-ache bush (<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>)	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3	High	Significant	<p>WoNS: Established infestations are targeted for Containment under strategic management. Establish the location, extent and density of current bellyache bush infestations. Implement eradication or containment for outlier infestations measures (dependant on strategic significance and feasibility). Develop and maintain early detection measures to protect clean areas. New infestations are prevented from establishing through eradication (or containment) programs.</p> <p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Containment Area B, Asset protection. Reduce the number of plants, prevent the spread of reproductive material, prevent or minimise reintroduction and remove from trade.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
Grader Grass (<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>)	Belmore	Localised	Occasional	Not Declared	High	Low	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
Khaki weed (<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>)	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Not Declared	Medium	Low	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p>
	Belmore	Localised	Occasional	Not Declared	Medium	Low	<p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
Leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>) Including all other spp & cultivars	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Not Declared	High	Low	<p>Industry Code of Practice: Avoid planting Leucaena near potential weed risk zones, minimise seed set in grazed stands, diminish the risk of live seed dispersal and control escaped plants from grazed stands.</p>
	Belmore	Localised	Occasional	Not Declared	High	Low	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3	Medium	Medium	WoNS: Core infestation targeted for asset protection (contain/reduce impacts). Protect clean areas and eradicate isolated, scattered and outlying infestations. Minimise impacts of Parkinsonia on productivity and natural assets. Increase adoption of best-practice and integrated management practices. Support biological control initiatives.
	Belmore	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3	High	Medium	QIP&AS 2019-2024: Asset Protection. Reduce impact on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfected areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade.
	Lower Norman	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3	High	Medium	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3	High	Medium	WoNS: Prevent spread, reduce impacts, promote and integrate adaptive best practice Rubber vine management principles at property, local and regional levels including the distribution of biocontrol agents. QIP&AS 2019-2024: Asset Protection. Reduce impact on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfected areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade. Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
Siratro weed (<i>Macropodium atropurpureum</i>)	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Not Declared	High	Low	Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.
	Belmore	Localised	Occasional	Not Declared	High	Low	Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	Belmore	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3	Significant	Significant	WoNS: New infestations are prevented from establishing. Priority outlier infestations are delimited, destroyed and contained. QIP&AS 2019-2024: Containment Area A, Removal. Remove every plant, prevent the spread of reproductive material, prevent reintroduction, remove from trade. Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.
Yellow oleander (<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>)	Urban Districts	Localised	Occasional	Restricted 3	Medium	Low	QIP&AS 2019-2024: Asset Protection. Reduce impact on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfected areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade. Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.

CONTAINMENT (B)

Table 19: Containment (B)

Management Objective		
Containment (B) Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction - Take all reasonable and practical measures to remove scattered individuals or isolated outlier communities and contain a widespread population to a core, designated area at a property level. Progressively reduce the core, designated area to minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and reduce impacts to priority assets (biosecurity considerations).		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <i>(See Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education, Table 8. Example: disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet, Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations, pest alert list, pest fact sheets etc, via notice boards, social media or by other communication platforms as necessary).</i> Map invasive pest plants to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (i.e. Pest identification, herbicides, clean down practices, best practice management etc.). 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the intentional transport, moving, dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive material. Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). Consider prevention, surveillance and monitoring for high risk carriers associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P.acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. livestock, fodder, machinery, vehicles, tourists, hunters, or other carriers). High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, stock yards, stock routes, stock feeding areas, stock water points, camp reserves etc.). High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated thing). High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. Contain fodder risk during transport (tarps) and feeding (designated area). Implement stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>
	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, road maintenance programs etc.). Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread (of all invasive pest plants listed within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019) from outside of the property boundary. 	<p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p>

<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement “reasonable and practical” best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Containment B - Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction). • Target invasive pests listed as “Significant” within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Containment B). • Implement catchment management objective (Containment B - Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction) for all invasive pest plants in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). • Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding. 	<p>All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Landholders</p>
<p>(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).</p>	<p>Implement “reasonable and practical” measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Council to support stakeholder implementation of “reasonable and practical” (Containment B) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. • Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary. • Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	<p>All Stakeholders CSC CSC CSC / PAG</p>

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions
<p>Caltrop <i>(Tribulus terrestris)</i></p>	<p>Lower Norman</p>	<p>Localised</p>	<p>Common</p>	<p>Not Declared</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
<p>Chinee apple <i>(Ziziphus mauritiana)</i></p>	<p>Carron</p>	<p>Widespread</p>	<p>Occasional</p>	<p>Restricted 3</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Asset Protection. Reduce impact on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfected areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
<p>Rubber vine <i>(Cryptostegia grandiflora)</i></p>	<p>Walkers</p>	<p>Widespread</p>	<p>Occasional</p>	<p>Restricted 3</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>WoNS: Prevent spread, reduce impacts, promote and integrate adaptive best practice Rubber vine management principles at property, local and regional levels including the distribution of biocontrol agents.</p>
	<p>Carron</p>	<p>Widespread</p>	<p>Occasional</p>	<p>Restricted 3</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Medium</p>	
	<p>Belmore</p>	<p>Widespread</p>	<p>Occasional</p>	<p>Restricted 3</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Asset Protection. Reduce impact on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfected areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	<p>Lower Norman</p>	<p>Widespread</p>	<p>Occasional</p>	<p>Restricted 3</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Medium</p>	
	<p>Upper Norman</p>	<p>Widespread</p>	<p>Occasional</p>	<p>Restricted 3</p>	<p>High</p>	<p>Medium</p>	

CONTAINMENT (C)

Table 20: Containment (C)

Management Objective		
Containment (C) Asset Protection and Impact Reduction - Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations).		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Stakeholder
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <i>(See Strategic Program 6: Awareness and Education, Table 8. Example: disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity Act (GBO) fact sheet, Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations, pest alert list, pest fact sheets etc, via notice boards, social media or by other communication platforms as necessary).</i> Map invasive pest plants to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (i.e. Pest identification, herbicides, clean down practices, best practice management etc.). 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Landholders All Stakeholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the intentional transport, moving, dispersal or disposal of invasive pests and reproductive material. Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). Consider prevention, surveillance and monitoring for high risk carriers associated with high-risk activities and likely spread triggers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-risk pests or contaminants (i.e. P.acacia, Parthenium, GRT, Gamba, Sickle pod, Prohibited Matter etc.). High-risk pathways (i.e. state roads, local roads, property access roads). High-risk vectors or carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). High-risk incursion areas (i.e. roadsides, rest areas, tourist sites, stock yards, stock routes, stock feeding areas, stock water points, camp reserves etc.). High-risk activities (i.e. roadside slashing, road construction, earth works, tourism, the transport of fodder, cattle or contaminated thing). High-risk periods (i.e. post drought, flood, fire or post high-risk activity). Implement prevention protocol into operational activities to manage spread risk (entry, establishment, spread and liability) associated with carriers and carrying out high-risk activities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. Promote and utilise local and regional clean down sites. Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. machinery, livestock, fodder, vehicles, visitors, hunters, pest contractors etc.). Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. Contain fodder risk during transport (tarps) and feeding (designated area). Implement stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>
	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new, Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, road maintenance programs etc.). Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread (of all invasive pest plants listed within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019) from outside of the property boundary. 	<p>All Landholders</p> <p>All Landholders</p>
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Target invasive pests in accordance with catchment based management objective (Containment C – Asset Protection and Impact Reduction). Target invasive pests listed as "Significant" within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment management objective (Containment C). 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>All Stakeholders All Stakeholders All Stakeholders</p>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement catchment management objective (Containment C – Asset Protection and Impact Reduction) for all invasive pest <u>plants</u> in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding. 	All Landholders	
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).					<p>Implement “reasonable and practical” measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Council to support stakeholder implementation of “reasonable and practical” (Containment C) actions through landholder incentive programs to facilitate stakeholder compliance across the LGA. Implement a surveillance program (under the Biosecurity Act or Local Laws) to support powers of entry and monitor compliance among stakeholder sectors (likely carriers) carrying out high risk activities, where necessary. Conduct an annual review to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of Council programs (including incentive programs) and actions to support ongoing improvements and stakeholder compliance under the Act. 	<p>All Stakeholders</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC</p> <p>CSC / PAG</p>	
Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Declaration Status	Biosecurity Risk	National Significance	Strategic Actions
<i>Calotrope</i> (<i>Calotropis procera</i> and <i>C. gigantea</i>)	Urban Districts	Widespread	Occasional	Not Declared	Medium	Low	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Walkers	Widespread	Occasional	Not Declared	Significant	Low	
	Carron	Widespread	Occasional	Not Declared	Significant	Low	
	Belmore	Widespread	Occasional	Not Declared	Significant	Low	
	Lower Norman	Widespread	Occasional	Not Declared	Significant	Low	
	Upper Norman	Widespread	Occasional	Not Declared	Significant	Low	
<i>Caltrop</i> (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	Not Declared	Medium	Low	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Belmore	Widespread	Common	Not Declared	Medium	Low	
<i>Chinee apple</i> (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3	High	Low	<p>QIP&AS 2019-2024: Asset Protection. Reduce impact on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfected areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest</p>
	Belmore	Widespread	Common	Restricted 3	High	Low	
<i>Neem tree</i> (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Urban Districts	Widespread	Common	Not Declared	High	Low	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Walkers	Widespread	Common	Not Declared	High	Low	
	Carron	Widespread	Common	Not Declared	High	Low	
	Belmore	Widespread	Common	Not Declared	High	Low	
	Lower Norman	Widespread	Common	Not Declared	High	Low	
	Upper Norman	Widespread	Common	Not Declared	High	Low	
<i>Yellow Candles</i> (<i>Senna alata</i>)	Urban Districts	Widespread	Occasional	Not Declared	High	Low	<p>Biosecurity Act 2014: All persons who deal with and reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.</p> <p>Local Laws: A person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.</p>
	Carron	Widespread	Occasional	Not Declared	High	Low	
	Belmore	Widespread	Occasional	Not Declared	High	Low	
	Lower Norman	Widespread	Occasional	Not Declared	High	Low	
	Upper Norman	Widespread	Occasional	Not Declared	High	Low	

SECTION 5: IMPLEMENTATION

The Croydon Shire Council acknowledge key roles and responsibilities (functions, tools and powers) listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and have sought to establish the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 for the effective management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within in its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.

The Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 has been developed with the cooperative support and input from the Croydon Shire Pest Advisory Group (PAG) and guided by the plan's integrated communication and planning framework.

The integrated communication and planning framework has facilitated stakeholders through the planning process to establish roles and responsibilities among stakeholder sectors (Section 2) and catchment based management objectives (Section 3) for the development of agreed reasonable and practical multi species pest programs and actions (Section 4).

Commitment to the management of invasive biosecurity matter among all stakeholders across the Local Government Area is a key function of Croydon Shire Council under the Act (s48). All stakeholders (including Local Government) across the Local Government Area will be required to consider and adopt reasonable and practical stakeholder planning outcomes (actions) listed in Section 2: Strategic Programs. Stakeholders must also commit to the plan's agreed reasonable and practical programs and actions listed in Section 4: Pest Programs (or similar actions) to manage obligations effectively, in compliance with the Act.

Section 5: Implementation completes the critical link within the plans integrated planning framework and aims to facilitate adoption and commitment (implementation) to planning outcomes (Sections 2 and 4) among all obligated stakeholders across the Local government Area by means of the **Croydon Shire Council Biosecurity Action Plan (Appendix 7)**.

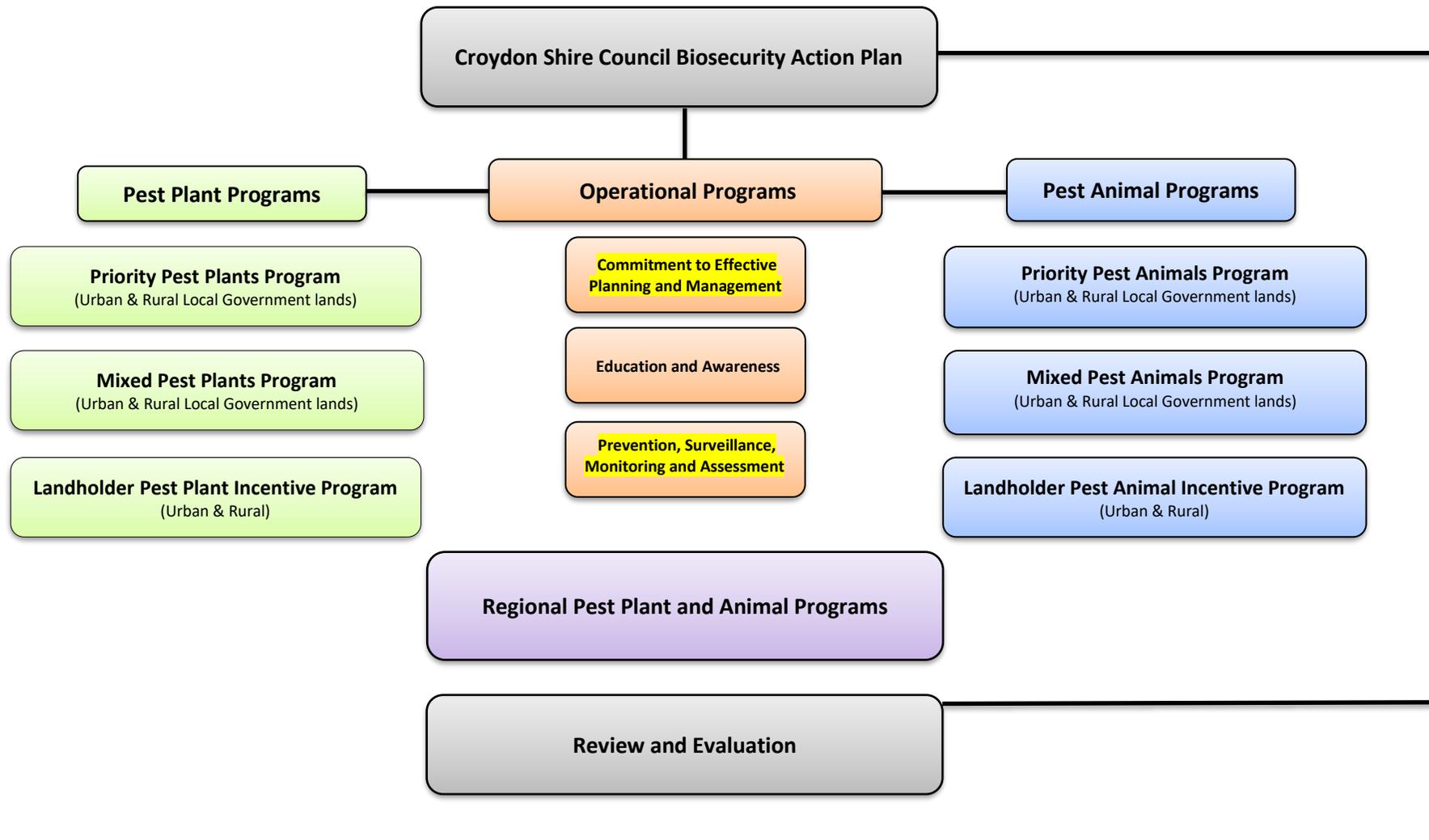
The Croydon Shire Council Biosecurity Action Plan will spread biosecurity investment and investment risk across a Five Year Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Program and is inclusive of operational programs, on ground control programs and landholder incentive programs as illustrated below in Figure 4 Croydon Shire Council Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Programs.

The Croydon Shire Councils Biosecurity Action Plan - Five Year Invasive Plant and Animal Program will provide Council with the ideal framework for reviewing and directing biosecurity investments for the effective management of invasive biosecurity matter obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and linking overarching frameworks.

Implementation of reasonable and practical planning outcomes will be facilitated by:

- **The Croydon Shire Council Biosecurity Action Plan (Appendix 7)**
- **The Croydon Shire Landholder Incentive Agreements (Appendix 8)**

Figure 4: Croydon Shire Council Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Programs



SECTION 6: REVIEW AND EVALUATION

The Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 will be in effect for a period of five years and is to be reviewed annually prior to the end of each financial year.

Implementation (Section 5) of the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan, its programs and actions will be delivered through the Croydon Shire Council Action Plan - Five Year Invasive Plant and Animal Programs (Appendix 7) which is inclusive of Landholder Invasive Programs (Appendix 8).

The Five Year Programs will provide Council with the ideal framework for reviewing and directing biosecurity investments for the effective management of Local Government responsibilities under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Section 6: Review and Evaluation aims to refine programs and actions identified within the action plan (where necessary) to ensure finite resources are directed at those actions which meet obligations (under the Act and linking frameworks) in a manner which achieves the greatest outcome from biosecurity investments.

The annual review and evaluation is to be complete by the Croydon Shire Pest Advisory Group. It will aim to review the level of adoption and commitment to the action plans programs and evaluate the effectiveness of its actions.

Review and evaluate the Croydon Shire Council Biosecurity Action Plan – Five Year Invasive Plant and Animal Programs (Appendix 7):

- Operational Programs
- Invasive Pest Plant Control Programs
- Invasive Pest Animal Control Programs
- Landholder Pest Plants Incentive Program
- Landholder Pest Animals Incentive Program

OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS

Table 21: Review and Evaluation – Operational Programs

Operational Programs	Review				Evaluation
	No. of Actions Incomplete	No. of Actions Partially Complete	No. of Actions Complete	No. of Performance Indicators Complete	
Commitment to Effective Planning and Management					What actions were effective?
					What actions were not effective?
					What changes can be made?
Education and Awareness					What actions were effective?
					What actions were not effective?
					What changes can be made?
Prevention, Surveillance, Monitoring and Assessment					What actions were effective?
					What actions were not effective?
					What changes can be made?

INVASIVE PEST PLANTS - CONTROL PROGRAMS

Table 22: Review and Evaluation – Invasive Pest Plants - Control Programs

Invasive Pest Plants Control Programs	Review				Evaluation
	Area treated (ha)	Cost (per ha)	Remaining area to be treated (ha)	No. of Performance Indicators Complete	
Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts, Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves (Items 4 – 6)					What actions were effective?
					What actions were not effective?
					What changes can be made?
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts, Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves (Items 7 – 11)					What actions were effective?
					What actions were not effective?
					What changes can be made?
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts, Rural Roads, Camp 119 and Muttonhole Wetlands (Items 12 – 13)					What actions were effective?
					What actions were not effective?
					What changes can be made?

INVASIVE PEST ANIMALS - CONTROL PROGRAMS

Table 23: Review and Evaluation – Invasive Pest Animals - Control Programs

Invasive Pest Animals Control Programs	Review				Evaluation
	No. of Residential Pest Incursions Reported for compliance	No. of Council Residential Pest Incursions Reported for control	No. of Residence or Pest Animal incursions Controlled	No. of Performance Indicators Complete	
Pest Animals Program: Urban, Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves (Items 14 – 15)					What actions were effective?
					What actions were not effective?
					What changes can be made?
Pest Animals Program: Rural, Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves (Items 16)					What actions were effective?
					What actions were not effective?
					What changes can be made?

LANDHOLDER PEST PLANTS INCENTIVE PROGRAM

Table 24: Review and Evaluation – Landholder Pest Plants Incentive Program

Control Programs	Review						Evaluation
	No. of Urban Incentives adopted	No. of Urban incentives partially or fully Implemented	No. of Rural Agreements Signed	No. of Rural incentive programs partially or fully Implemented	Total LGA under agreement (ha & %)	Incentive Provided	
Urban Landholder Pest Plants Incentive Program (Item 17)							What actions were effective?
							What actions were not effective?
							What changes can be made?
Rural Landholder Pest Plants Incentive Program (Item 18)							What actions were effective?
							What actions were not effective?
							What changes can be made?

LANDHOLDER PEST ANIMALS INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

Table 25: Review and Evaluation – Landholder Pest Animals Incentive Programs

Control Programs	Review (per catchment area)						Evaluation
	No. of Landholders participating and No. not participating in 1080 programs		Bait used (Pig and Dog) (kg)		% area of the Shire treated		
	1 st Round	2 nd Round	1 st Round	2 nd Round	1 st Round	2 nd Round	
Rural Landholder Pest Animals Incentive Program (Items 19)							What actions were effective?
							What actions were not effective?
							What changes can be made?
Control Programs	Pest		No. of Scalps (or tails) Collected		No. of Scalps from non-baiters		Evaluation
Rural Landholder Pest Animals Incentive Program (Items 20)							What actions were effective?
							What actions were not effective?
							What changes can be made?

PART C: APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: KEY FUNCTIONS, TOOLS AND POWERS UNDER THE *BIOSECURITY ACT 2014*

KEY FUNCTIONS UNDER THE *BIOSECURITY ACT 2014*

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* sets out a legal framework for the management of invasive plants and animals across the state of Queensland.

At the heart of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* are the *Foundational Principles*:

- *Shared responsibility*
- *Risk based decision making*
- *The precautionary principle*

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* facilitates the adoption of foundational principles among stakeholders through a comprehensive range of functions, compliance tools and designated powers as described below.

The General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO)

The General Biosecurity Obligation (s23) is an overarching obligation which requires all persons who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity that poses or likely to pose a biosecurity risk to a Biosecurity Consideration, to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the risk and adverse impacts to that Biosecurity Consideration.

Invasive Biosecurity Matter

Invasive plants and animals are now described as Invasive Biosecurity Matter as listed in *Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 and 4)* and *Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2)*.

Prohibited Matter

Under the General Biosecurity Obligation, it is the responsibility of all Queenslanders, as well as interstate and overseas visitors who deal with Prohibited Matter, to be aware of and take steps to prevent all Prohibited Matter from entering the state.

The *Obligations Relating to Prohibited Matter (Chapter 2, Division 2)* states it must not be dealt with (s37), risks are not to be exacerbated and if found must be reported to an inspector (s36) as soon as practically possible (within 24 hrs).

The State Government is responsible for the management of Prohibited Biosecurity Matter across the state of Queensland. Local Government is only responsible for ensuring Prohibited Matter is managed in compliance with the Prohibited Matter requirements in its Local Government Area (report and manage potential risk).

Restricted Matter

All stakeholders across Queensland who deal with Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter listed under *Schedule 2 (part 2) of the Act*, have a General Biosecurity Obligation to prevent or minimise its spread and impact. All stakeholders must take “reasonable and practical” measures appropriate to the level of risk and impact posed by Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter to a Biosecurity Consideration.

Restricted Matter listed under *Schedule 2 (part 2) of the Act*, is assigned one or more category numbers from 1-7, which directs management, based on its characteristics and the level of risk it poses. Unless Restricted Matter is held under permit, it must be dealt with according to the category numbers it has been assigned.

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

Both Local Government and State Government are obligated to manage Restricted Biosecurity Matter in accordance with their General Biosecurity Obligation and assigned category number, although State Government cannot be prosecuted for noncompliance under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

KEY FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (s48) mandates that:

(s48), Local Governments are responsible for ensuring invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act (GBO).

- Invasive Biosecurity Matter includes those listed in *Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 and 4)* and *Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2), categories 1-7*.
- Local governments are not responsible for the management of other *Prohibited Matter* or *Restricted Matter* listed in *Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 (Aquatic diseases, parasites and viruses), (Animal diseases, parasites and viruses), (Marine animals and plants), (Noxious fish) or (Prohibited matter affecting plants)*.
- The *Biosecurity Act 2014* does not include native species, domestic animals, nuisance house pests (e.g. mice, cockroaches and mosquitos), marine pests, crop and lawn weeds or pathogens to humans, livestock and plants.

Local Government have key tools and powers under the Act for ensuring compliance with General Biosecurity Obligations, specifically relating to compliance responsibilities for Restricted Biosecurity Matter across its Local Government Area.

Local Government will have the flexibility in how the GBO will be applied to manage Invasive Biosecurity Matter, appropriate to the level of risk and impacts, under the local circumstances, within its Local Government Area.

This will be developed through Local Government biosecurity plan which should include reasonable and practical programs and actions to meet the various stakeholder obligations including operational programs (education, awareness, prevention etc.) and on ground control programs aimed at minimising risk and impact (prevention, Eradication, Containment etc.).

This can be achieved through Local Government programs and the use of incentive agreements or by making use of the various Local Government powers (Biosecurity Instruments and general powers or Local Laws) to ensure risks and impacts are managed in compliance with the Act. (See Local Government Compliance Tools and Powers below).

(s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.

Biosecurity Plans provide Local Government with a mandated platform to facilitate a shared, risk-based approach (foundational principles under the Act) among all obligated stakeholders within the Local Government Area.

Biosecurity plans assist Local Governments to establish obligated roles and responsibilities including reasonable and practical actions for preventing or minimising the level of risk (entry, establishment, spread and adverse effects) posed by Invasive Biosecurity Matter among all obligated stakeholders across the Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.

Biosecurity planning is also guided by overarching legislative frameworks to ensure a systematic approach to establishing a legally binding reference document, in accordance with mandated roles and responsibilities under the Act.

Strategic links to other overarching National, State and Local pest planning frameworks also aims to provide council (and all stakeholders) with strategic direction for allocating resources to achieve responsibilities in a manner which provides the greatest return from biosecurity investments.

KEY FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT continued.....

(s54), A written or electronic copy of the local government biosecurity plan must be made available for inspection, free of charge, for members of the public, at the local government’s public office.

To enforce General Biosecurity Obligations, stakeholders must first “reasonably ought to know” about the pest, their obligations and measures for its management. It is also important to ensure that stakeholders provide this information to their supervisors, colleagues or employees.

Local Government are required to ensure all stakeholders have access to this information and are aware of their obligations under the Act.

The Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan will be made available to the public, free of charge either via electronically on Councils website or hard copy at Councils front office located at 63 Samwell Street, Croydon.

Although, the Croydon Shire Council does not rely on the availability of the plan alone to extinguish Local Government responsibilities for ensuring “reasonably ought to know”. Instead the biosecurity plan includes operational education and awareness programs and actions to promote the plan, pests and responsibilities among key stakeholder groups throughout the Local Government Area to address “reasonably ought to know” obligations.

Local Government Responsibilities

Table 26: Local Government Responsibilities

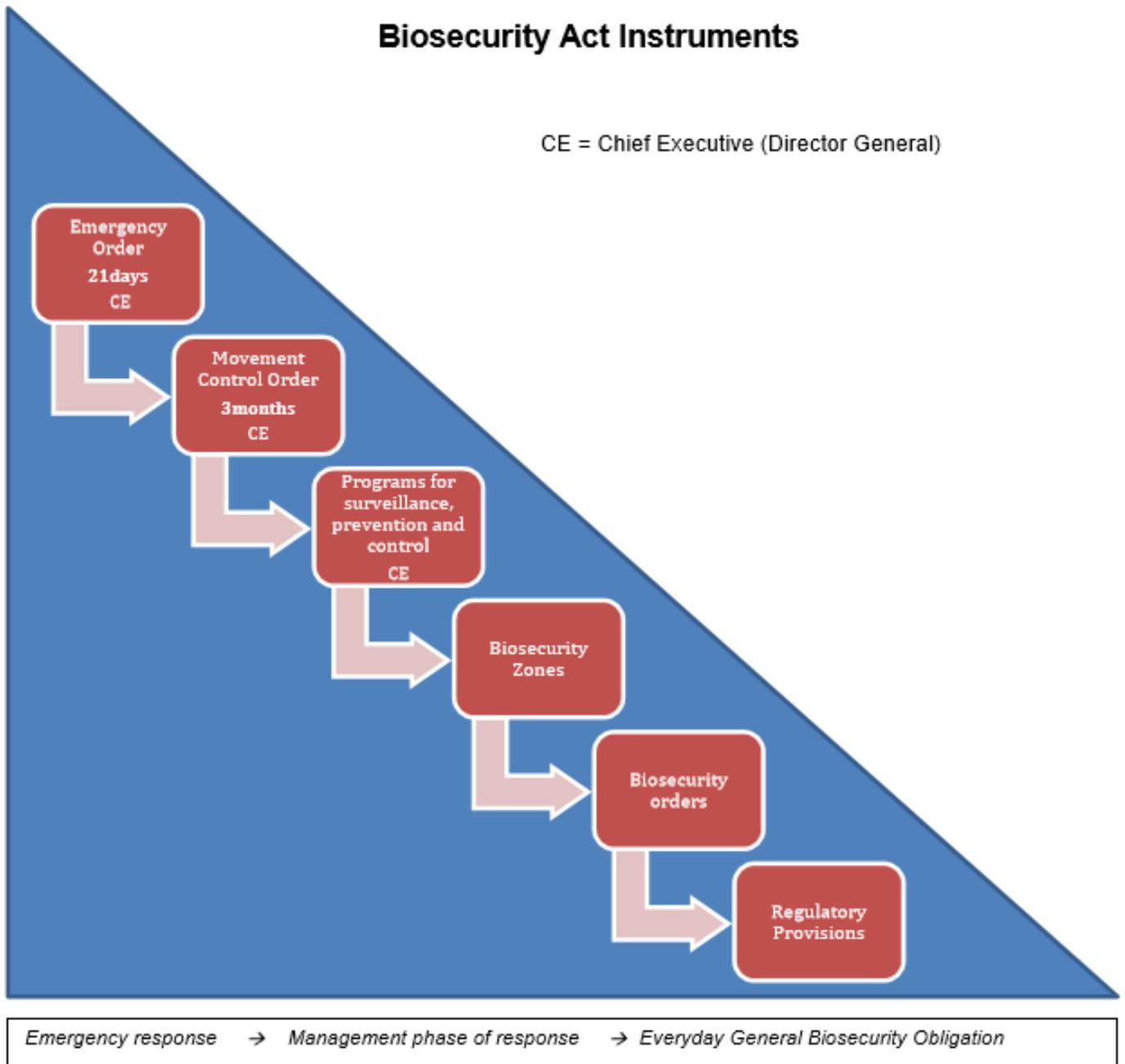
Local Government Responsibilities
Create awareness, educate, advise, guide, encourage and assist regional NRM groups, industry groups, community groups, land holders and land managers in understanding their GBO, risks and best practice weed and pest animal management (“reasonably ought to know” and “reasonable and practical measures”)
Inspect private property to determine the presence of invasive biosecurity matter
Develop a biosecurity plan for the effective management of invasive biosecurity matter in the Local Government Area
Make a written or electronic copy of the biosecurity plan available for inspection, free of charge, for members of the public, at the local government’s public office
Ensure invasive biosecurity matter in the Local Government Area is managed in compliance with the Act, through use of incentives, agreements or biosecurity instruments
Coordinate community weed and pest animal management programs within the Local Government Area (Section 2)
Manage weeds and pest animals on lands controlled by Local Government in accordance with the act and agreed local/regional priorities as defined in Local Government Area Biosecurity Plans (Section 3 and 4)
Adopt and implement local laws for emerging pests and pests which pose a risk to the health and safety of the community
Report suspected Prohibited Matter

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPLIANCE TOOLS AND POWERS

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* provides State and Local Governments with a flexible range of Biosecurity Instruments and associated powers to support a reasonable or practical response to a biosecurity event, based on the level of risk posed by the biosecurity risk.

As the level of risk decreases, so do the relevant powers including expected investment and responsibility of state Government Figure 5.

Figure 5: Biosecurity Act Instruments



Authorised Officer (General Powers)

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (s246) a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of a Local Government may appoint an *Authorised Officer* to exercise general powers listed under Chapter 10, providing legal protocol for achieving compliance with invasive biosecurity matter programs and instruments for its Local Government Area.

An authorised officer has the capacity under their general powers to seize, dispose, recover costs, issue fines and commence prosecutions and injunctions.

Biosecurity Instruments

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (s235), a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of a Local Government may authorise a biosecurity instrument to support a reasonable or practical response to invasive biosecurity matter programs, based on the level of risk posed to a biosecurity consideration.

Biosecurity instruments available to Local Governments include:

- **Surveillance Programs** are directed at monitoring compliance with the Act or for confirming the presence, absence or extent of invasive biosecurity matter, including to monitor the effects of measures taken in response to a biosecurity risk.
- **Prevention and Control Programs** are directed at preventing the entry, establishment or spread of biosecurity matter in an area that poses a significant biosecurity risk. They are also for managing, reducing or eradicating any biosecurity matter in an area that could pose a significant biosecurity risk.
- **Biosecurity Orders** are the major compliance tool available to authorised officers, but may only be approved by a CEO and issued where an authorised officer reasonably believes that a person has failed, or may fail to fulfil their GBO to take 'all reasonable and practical measures' to mitigate a significant biosecurity risk, at a place. A biosecurity order can direct a person to manage biosecurity matter or a carrier in a particular way relevant to the circumstances of the biosecurity risk. Failure to follow the requirements in a Biosecurity Order without a reasonable excuse is an offence under the Act.

Local Government Subordinate Local Laws

Under the *Queensland Local Government Act 2009*, a Local Government may by resolution agree to adopt a subordinate local law for the declaration of a locally emerging invasive pest either within a defined area or across its entire Local Government Area.

Under s48(3) of the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, Local Government may also pass subordinate local laws for the management of Prohibited or Restricted Matter, providing regulation does not contradict State legislation.

Enforcement of local declarations is administered under Croydon Shire Council local laws and not through biosecurity instruments or general powers under the Act. Therefore, where pests are declared under both local and state declarations either the GBO or local laws can be applied by the Local Government, although local laws provide greater capacity for enforcement and infringements.

Under subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environment Management), a person must not introduce, propagate, breed or provide harbour to a locally declared pest.

Subordinate local law (Animal Management) also provides provisions to deal with health and safety risks posed by invasive animals within the Local Government Area. i.e. feral pigs and keeping of Dingoes in a urban district.

The plan segments urban district areas to support the specific management of urban district biosecurity risks and adverse effects to social biosecurity considerations, under local declaration and local laws.

The Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 includes Prohibited and Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. It also includes pests declared locally under subordinate local laws, *Queensland Local Government Act 2009* and also includes locally emerging invasive pests which are present and pose a Biosecurity Risk, although are not yet listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* or declared locally.

Locally emerging pests have been identified within the plan for future consideration and local declaration under the *Local Government Act 2009*.

APPENDIX 2: NATIONAL, STATE, REGIONAL AND LOCAL PEST PLANNING FRAMEWORKS

Commonwealth Government Frameworks

Table 27: Commonwealth Government frameworks

	Pest Frameworks	Responsibilities
Legislation	<p><i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i></p> <p>(Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities)</p>	<p>The <i>EPBC Act 1999</i> provides a legal framework to protect and manage nationally and internationally important flora, fauna, ecological communities and heritage places—defined in the <i>EPBC Act 1999</i> as matters of national environmental significance such as; world heritage, national heritage, wetlands of international importance (international treaty ‘Ramsar’ wetlands), nationally threatened species and ecological communities, migratory species etc.</p> <p>The <i>EPBC Act 1999</i> also identifies key threatening processes (pest impacts) to native species and ecological community matters of national environmental significance. These threats to nationally significant communities or areas are high priorities for all stakeholders where they exist.</p> <p>The Environment Minister may decide whether to establish a threat abatement plan for a threatening process. <i>See threat abatement plans.</i></p>
	<p>The <i>Biosecurity Act 2015</i> (replaced the <i>Quarantine Act 1908</i>)</p> <p>(Department of Agriculture and Water Resources)</p>	<p>The Biosecurity Act provides a legal framework for management of the risk of pests and serious communicable diseases entering Australia, or emerging, establishing or spreading in Australia.</p> <p>The Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB) is a partnership between governments to improve the national biosecurity system and minimise the impact of pests and disease on Australia’s economy, environment and the community. The IGAB supports the National Environmental Biosecurity Response Agreement (NEBRA). The NEBRA sets out emergency response arrangements, including cost-sharing arrangements, for responding to biosecurity incidents that primarily impact the environment and/or social amenity and where the response is for the public good.</p>
	<p><i>Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994</i></p> <p>(Australian Pesticides and Medicine Authority, APVMA)</p>	<p>The <i>AVCC Act 1994</i> makes provision for the evaluation, registration and control of agricultural and veterinary chemical products, and for related matters, for the purposes of the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals including herbicides and vertebrate pesticides such as 1080 and strychnine.</p> <p>It aims to protect the health and safety of human beings, animals and the environment, for the well-being of society through regulating agricultural and veterinary chemical products.</p>
	<p><i>Biological Control Act 1984</i></p>	<p>The <i>BC Act 1984</i> makes provision for the biological control of pests in Queensland, and for related purposes. It is generally acknowledged that in the interests of the Australian economy and for the general protection of the Australian environment, it is necessary to implement a scheme for biological control of pests in uniform legislation throughout Australia.</p>

Table 27: Commonwealth Government frameworks continued

	Pest Frameworks	Responsibilities
Strategies	Australian Biodiversity and Conservation Strategy 2010-2030	The AB&CS recognises invasive species as a key threat to biodiversity and identifies priorities for management. This Strategy functions as a policy 'umbrella' over other more specific national frameworks, such as the Australian Weeds Strategy and Australian Pest Animal Strategy.
	The Australian Weeds Strategy 2017 – 2027	<p>The AWS provides a framework to establish consistent guidance for all parties, and identifies priorities for weed management across the nation with the aim of minimising the impact of weeds on Australia's environmental, economic and social assets. It is guided by the <i>EPBC Act 1999</i>, IGAB and AB&CS.</p> <p>It sets the direction for national weed management, including principles that can be applied by everyone, and provide guidance for individual organisations and property owners, and encourage them to work together to improve the way weeds are managed.</p>
	Weeds Of National Significance Strategies	Thirty two Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) have been agreed by Australian governments based on an assessment process that prioritised these weeds based on their invasiveness, potential for spread and environmental, social and economic impacts. These strategies are often used to direct funding as they define priority areas and management objectives to establish consistent direction and provide guidance for organisations and property owners.
	Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2017-2027	The APAS provides a framework to establish consistent guidance to national pest animal management with the aim of preventing establishment and minimising risks and impacts on Australia's environmental, economic and social assets. It is guided by the <i>EPBC Act 1999</i> , IGAB and AB&CS.
	National Threat Abatement Plans	<p>Threat abatement plans establish a national framework to guide and coordinate Australia's response to key threatening processes registered under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> (EPBC Act).</p> <p>The plans are often used to direct funding as they identify research, management and other actions needed to ensure the long-term survival of native species and ecological communities affected by key threatening processes.</p>
	Northern Australia Quarantine Strategy (NAQS) (Department of Agriculture and Water Resources, Biosecurity)	The Northern Australia Quarantine Strategy (NAQS) supports the Commonwealth <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and IGAB responsibilities and to provide an early warning system for exotic pests, weed and disease detections across northern Australia and to help address unique biosecurity risks facing the region.
Guidelines	National Codes of Practice and Standard Operating Procedures	Codes of Practice (COP) and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) define approved, uniform techniques intended for anyone engaged in pest management, from land managers through to pest control officers and researchers. They have been produced through extensive consultation with stakeholders throughout Australia including government and non-government organisations, animal welfare groups and technical specialists to address community expectations and regulatory requirements. Pests grown or bred under permit often have a code of practice for its management. All pest animals have SOPs for humane and best practice control.

Queensland Government Frameworks

Table 28: Queensland Government frameworks

	Pest Frameworks	Responsibilities
Legislation	<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>	The <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> establishes a legislative framework for the management of weeds, pest animals throughout Queensland. The act trusts councils with responsibility for the development of a biosecurity plan for their local government area, to bring together all sectors of the community and provide for the integrated management of pest plants and animals.
	<i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>	The <i>EP Act 1994</i> protects our environment with a focus on ecologically sustainable development. It creates a general duty for all people, companies and government bodies to take all reasonable and practicable steps to avoid harm to the environment. Under the <i>EP Act 1994</i> , it is an offence to cause harm to the environment. It is also an offence to not notify authorities if you're doing an activity and become aware that it is causing environmental harm. The release of contaminants should be in accordance with the label when undertaking pest activities.
	<i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i>	The <i>NC Act 1992</i> is consistent with commonwealth legislation (i.e. <i>EP Act 1994</i>) and provides for the legislative protection of Queensland's threatened biota. It provides for biota to be declared presumed extinct, endangered, vulnerable, rare or common. Under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 2014</i> , the dingo is defined as both 'wildlife' and 'native wildlife' and is a natural resource within certain protected areas (e.g. national parks).
	<i>Health Act 1937 and Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996</i>	The <i>Health Act 1937</i> provides guiding legislation and protocols. The <i>Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996</i> provides legislative standards and controls in order to minimise the risks associated with scheduled medicines and scheduled poisons in Queensland such as strychnine and 1080. Qld health issue authority for safe use of 1080 and strychnine to approved persons under this regulation.
	<i>Agricultural Chemicals Distribution and Control Act 1966 and Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Regulation 1998</i>	The <i>ACD&C Act and Regulation 1998</i> regulates the distribution (spraying, spreading and dispersing) of agricultural chemicals from aircraft and from ground equipment, and for other purposes. The Act and Regulation ensures licensed operators use pesticides and to keep records.
	<i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i>	The <i>AC&PC Act 2001</i> promotes the responsible care and use of animals. It places a legal duty of care on people in charge of animals to meet those animals' needs in an appropriate way. It ensures seized or trapped pest animals are not subject to unnecessary stress and where possibly practical, have appropriate food, shelter and water. The Act sets out a general offence of cruelty, it also sets out a range of other offences, including duty of care breaches, use of baits or harmful substances and noncompliance with compulsory codes.
	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>	The <i>VM Act 1999</i> regulates the clearing and management of native vegetation for the control of weeds. Impacts on vegetation for weed control measures or applications may require a permit.
	<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	The <i>Forestry Act 1959</i> establishes a state controlled reserve network and requires presence and spread of invasive biosecurity matter within state reserves to be managed in accordance with agreed, local priorities during management. Although under the <i>Forestry Act 1959</i> , the dingo is protected as a 'forest product' within State forests.

Table 28: Queensland Government frameworks continued

Pest Frameworks		Responsibilities
Legislation	<i>Water Act 2000</i>	<p>The <i>Water Act 2000</i> deals with the allocation and use of water as a 'resource' in Queensland. The quality of water (e.g. pollution) is dealt with under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (Qld). The <i>Water Act 2000</i> declares the land comprising the bed and banks of a non-tidal boundary watercourse or lake to be the property of the State.</p> <p>This Act specifically provides protection against impacts of management activities in watercourses including disturbances that may adversely affect the stability of bed and banks of streams and lakes, for example, the clearing of native vegetation, excavation, and placement of fill.</p>
	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>	The <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> establishes a state controlled road reserve network and requires presence and spread of invasive biosecurity matter along state road reserves to be managed in accordance with agreed, local priorities.
	<i>Land Title Act 1994 (Qld)</i>	The <i>Land Title Act 1994</i> defines land use titles and ensures sustainable use and development of State owned land, appropriate land evaluation and protection of environmental and cultural features. It is important to understand regulations over land titles with regarding to clearing weeds / vegetation or altering land.
Strategies	The Queensland Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2022	<p>The Queensland Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2022 sets the vision for the management of biosecurity across Queensland and is consistent with the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB). It establishes cooperative goals, principles and strategic themes for preventing entry and managing exotic pests and diseases contributing to the reputation of safe and high quality trade which protects Queensland's ecosystems and our way of life.</p>
	Queensland Invasive Plants and Animal Strategy 2019-2024	The Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy 2019-2024 is a state-wide strategic planning framework to address the impacts of invasive plants and animals in Queensland and to reduce the incidence of new exotic species entering Queensland.
	Pest Specific Strategies	Pest specific strategies provide a guiding management framework for the effective management of risks and adverse effects i.e. Queensland Wild Dog Strategy 2011-2016, Feral Deer Management Strategy 2013-18
	Biosecurity Programs	State Government are responsible for the management of Prohibited Matter. There are various, current State Government biosecurity programs which target Prohibited Matter pests and diseases such as tropical weeds and tramp ants.
Plans, Policy and Guidelines	State Agency Pest Plans and Policy	These are plans that assist in the management of invasive biosecurity matter on state-controlled land (Road reserves, National Parks, crown land etc). These plans are consistent with agreed priorities within Local Government Biosecurity Plans and provide the basis for the development of locally or regionally relevant state agency implementation plans.
	Pest Fact Sheets, Risk Assessments and Best Practice Manuals	Pest Fact Sheets, Risk Assessments and Management Guides have been established by the state in collaboration with industry and tertiary organisations to provide advice on pest biology and distribution and also define registered and best practice control methods aligned with relevant industry research and regulations such as the <i>Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Regulation 1998</i> , <i>Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996</i> and the <i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i> among others.

Local Government Frameworks

Table 29: Local Government frameworks

Pest Frameworks		Responsibilities
Plans, Policy and Guidelines	Corporate plans	These plans are required under the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> . These plans state the local government's vision for the community, objectives, means to achieve these objectives, and how council evaluates success.
	Planning Scheme	Planning schemes are prepared and implemented under the <i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009</i> . Planning schemes outline development and environmental outcomes, allocate land for different uses including geographical areas of responsibility among local laws and authorised officers under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> .
	Biosecurity Plans	Local government are required to develop biosecurity plans under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> for the effective and efficient management of the risks and impacts (to biosecurity considerations), posed by invasive biosecurity matter within the Croydon Shire Local Government Area.
	Local Laws	A local law is made by Council in accordance with the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> . Council can make local laws in response to particular issues in its Local Government Area, and to ensure the good rule and government of its area. Subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environment Management) provides for the management of invasive plants and animals in its local government area, whether or not they are a prohibited or restricted matter. Under Local Law 3, a person must not introduce, propagate or breed or harbour to a locally declared local pest.

NRM Frameworks

Table 30: NRM frameworks

Pest Frameworks		Responsibilities
Plans, Policy and Guidelines	Natural Resource Management (NRM) Plans	These plans integrate and plan for management of all aspects of NRM within a catchment, including pest management issues.
	Regional Pest Management Plans	These are non-statutory plans prepared by NRM groups to provide a communication forum, standardise activities and enable the sharing of resources. They target agreed biosecurity priorities within Local Government biosecurity plans, particularly those which pose a significant threat to biodiversity priorities set out in commonwealth and state frameworks.

Land Management Frameworks

Table 31: Land Management Frameworks

Pest Frameworks		Responsibilities
Plans, Policy and Guidelines	On Farm Biosecurity Plans	On Farm Biosecurity Plans are now a prerequisite to access interstate and overseas markets. These plans require focus on actions to manage risk and adverse impacts posed by invasive biosecurity matter consistent with the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> .
	Property Pest Management Plans	These plans provide a tool for planning, management and monitoring risk and impacts posed by invasive pests.

APPENDIX 3: STAKEHOLDERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Table 32: Stakeholders and Responsibilities

Stakeholder Sector	Stakeholders	Pest Management Responsibilities
Australian Government	<p>Department of Agriculture and Water Resources; Biosecurity</p> <p>Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities</p>	<p>Provides the overarching framework for weed and pest animal management in Australia to prevent, respond to and recover from exotic pests and diseases that threaten the economy and environment.</p> <p>Coordinates, facilitates and promotes national weed and pest animal management policies and programs.</p> <p>Provides leadership and coordination for emergency responses to exotic weeds and pest animals of national significance.</p>
Queensland Government	<p>Department of Agriculture and Fisheries; Biosecurity Queensland</p>	<p>Develop and implement weed and pest animal management policy through legislation, research and extension programs.</p> <p>Coordinate state responses for prohibited biosecurity matter.</p> <p>Guide, encourage and assist local governments, regional NRM groups, landholders and land managers in weed and pest animal management.</p>
Other Queensland Government Agencies	<p>Department of Transport and Main Roads, Queensland Rail,</p> <p>Department of Natural Resources and Mines</p> <p>Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service</p> <p>Ergon Energy</p>	<p>Manage weeds and pest animals on state-managed land and waterways in accordance with agreed local/regional priorities as defined in the Local Government Biosecurity Plan (Sections 2 to 4) and departmental policy.</p> <p>Participate in Local Government Area pest management programs in conjunction with neighbours and local governments.</p> <p>Report suspected Prohibited Matter.</p>

Table 32: Stakeholders and Responsibilities continued

Stakeholder Sector	Stakeholders	Responsibilities In Pest Management
Local Government	Croydon Shire Council	<p>Create awareness, educate, advise, guide, encourage and assist regional NRM groups, industry groups, community groups, landholders and land managers in understanding their GBO, risks and best practice weed and pest animal management (“reasonably ought to know” and “reasonable and practical measures” for level of risk and impact).</p> <p>Inspect private property to determine the presence of invasive biosecurity matter.</p> <p>Develop a biosecurity plan for the effective management of invasive biosecurity matter in the Local Government Area.</p> <p>Make a written or electronic copy of the biosecurity plan available for inspection, free of charge, for members of the public, at the local government’s public office.</p> <p>Ensure invasive biosecurity matter in the LGA is managed in compliance with the Act, through use of incentives, agreements or biosecurity instruments.</p> <p>Coordinate community weed and pest animal management programs within the Local Government Area.</p> <p>Manage weeds and pest animals on land controlled by local government in accordance with the Act and agreed local/regional priorities as defined in Local Government Biosecurity Plans (Sections 3 and 4).</p> <p>Adopt and implement local laws for emerging pests and pests which pose a risk to the health and safety of the community.</p> <p>Report suspected Prohibited Matter.</p>
Land Managers	All public and private landholders	<p>Manage restricted invasive biosecurity matter on land under their responsibility, in compliance with the act and the Local Government Biosecurity Plan (Sections 2 to 4).</p> <p>Use best practice management applications in line with the Local Government Biosecurity Plan, relevant legislation, policy, guidelines and codes of practice.</p> <p>Development and use of property pest plans or On Farm Biosecurity Plans.</p> <p>Report suspected Prohibited Matter.</p>

Table 32: Stakeholders and Responsibilities continued

Stakeholder Sector	Stakeholders	Responsibilities In Pest Management
Community Groups	Rodeo, pony club, fishing club, indigenous corporations, bird watchers, fossickers etc.	<p>Promote awareness of weed and pest animal issues within the wider community.</p> <p>Report suspected Prohibited Matter.</p>
Industry Groups and Organisations	<p>Mining industry Agricultural industry Transport industry i.e. Gulf Cattleman's, Agforce, MLA, Mining etc.</p>	<p>Promote and facilitate weed and pest animal management on agreed local/regional priorities.</p> <p>Identify and fund research priorities to enable continued improvement in the management of weeds and pest animals.</p>
Small Business	<p>Tourism, Construction, pest contractors</p>	<p>Follow best practice for weed and pest animal management on lands, with carriers or when carrying out an activity, in line with restricted matter General Biosecurity Obligations, the Local Government Biosecurity Plan, policy, guidelines and codes of practice.</p> <p>Report suspected Prohibited Matter.</p>
NRM Groups	<p>Northern Gulf Resource Management Group Southern Gulf NRM</p>	<p>Develop and implement regional and catchment-based NRM pest management plans.</p> <p>Work with landholders and government to promote and facilitate effective, regional weed and pest animal management programs for agreed local/regional priorities.</p> <p>Identify and fund research priorities to enable continued improvement in the management of weeds and pest animals.</p> <p>Assist with data collection and information exchange.</p> <p>Report suspected Prohibited Matter.</p>
Tertiary and Other Education Research Facilities	<p>Queensland Herbarium Invasive Animals CRC Biosecurity research centres</p>	<p>Undertake research on weeds and pest animals.</p> <p>Train and educate people in best practice in the identification and management of weeds and pest animals.</p>
CSC Pest Advisory Group	<p>Stakeholder Sector Representatives</p>	<p>The Croydon Shire pest advisory group will assist with development, promote adoption and monitor the implementation of this plan.</p> <p>Inform Croydon Shire Council on pest related matters.</p>

APPENDIX 4: INVASIVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS LISTED UNDER THE *BIOSECURITY ACT 2014*

PROHIBITED INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER - INVASIVE ANIMALS

Table 33: Prohibited Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Invasive Animals (Schedule 1, Part 4)

Prohibited Invasive Animals (All amphibians, mammals & reptiles <u>other than</u> the following, amphibians, mammals & reptiles that are restricted matter)
Amphibians, mammals & reptiles indigenous to Australia, incl marine mammals of the orders Cetacea, Pinnipedia & Sirenia
Alpaca (<i>Lama pacos</i>)
Asian house gecko (<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>)
Axolotl (<i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>)
Bison or American buffalo (<i>Bison bison</i>)
Black rat (<i>Rattus rattus</i>)
Camel (<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>)
Cane toad (<i>Rhinella marina</i> syn. <i>Bufo marinus</i>)
Cat (<i>Felis catus</i> and <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> x <i>Felis catus</i>)
Cattle (<i>Bos spp.</i>)
Chital deer (<i>Axis axis</i>)
Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>)
Donkey (<i>Equus asinus</i>)
European hare (<i>Lepus europaeus</i>)
Fallow deer (<i>Dama dama</i>)
Goat (<i>Capra hircus</i>)
Guanicoe (<i>Lama guanicoe</i>)
Guinea pig (<i>Cavia porcellus</i>)
Horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)
House mouse (<i>Mus musculus</i>)
Llama (<i>Lama glama</i>)
Mule (<i>Equus caballus</i> x <i>Equus asinus</i>)
Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)
Red deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)
Rusa deer (<i>Rusa timorensis</i> syn. <i>Cervus timorensis</i>)
Sewer rat (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>)
Sheep (<i>Ovis aries</i>)
Water buffalo (<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>)

RESTRICTED INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER – INVASIVE ANIMALS

Table 34: Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Invasive Animals (Schedule 2, Part 2)

Restricted Invasive Animals	Category
Barbary sheep (<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>)	2,3,4,5,6
Blackbuck antelope (<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>)	2,3,4,5,6
Cat (<i>Felis catus</i> and <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> x <i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	3,4,6
Dingo (<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>)	3,4,5,6
Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>), other than a domestic dog	3,4,6
European fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	3,4,5,6
European rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	3,4,5,6
Feral chital (axis) deer (<i>Axis axis</i>)	3,4,6
Feral fallow deer (<i>Dama dama</i>)	3,4,6
Feral goat (<i>Capra hircus</i>)	3,4,6
Feral pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	3,4,6
Feral red deer (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>)	3,4,6
Hog deer (<i>Axis porcinus</i>)	2,3,4,5,6
Red-eared slider turtle (<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>)	2,3,4,5,6
Feral rusa deer (<i>Rusa timorensis</i> , syn. <i>Cervus timorensis</i>)	3,4,6
Sambar deer (<i>Rusa unicolor</i> , syn. <i>Cervus unicolor</i>)	2,3,4,5,6
Tramp ants	
Yellow crazy ant (<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>)	3

PROHIBITED INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER - INVASIVE PLANTS

Table 35: Prohibited Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Invasive Plants (Schedule 1, Part 3)

Prohibited Invasive Plants
Acacias non-indigenous to Australia (<i>Acaciella</i> spp., <i>Mariosousa</i> spp., <i>Senegalia</i> spp. and <i>Vachellia</i> spp. other than <i>Vachellia nilotica</i> , <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i>)
Anchored water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>)
Annual thunbergia (<i>Thunbergia annua</i>)
Bitterweed (<i>Helenium amarum</i>)
Candleberry myrtle (<i>Morella faya</i>)
Cholla cactus (<i>Cylindropuntia</i> spp. and hybrids other than <i>C. Fulgida</i> , <i>C. imbricata</i> , <i>C. prolifera</i> , <i>C. rosea</i> , <i>C. spinosior</i> and <i>C. tunicata</i>)
Christ's thorn (<i>Ziziphus spina-christi</i>)
Eurasian water milfoil (<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>)
Fanworts (<i>Cabomba</i> spp. other than <i>C. caroliniana</i>)
Floating water chestnuts (<i>Trapa</i> spp.)
Harrisia cactus <i>Harrisia</i> spp. syn. <i>Eriocereus</i> spp. other than (<i>H. martinii</i> , <i>H. tortuosa</i> and <i>H. pomanensis</i> syn. <i>Cereus pomanensis</i>)
Honey locust (<i>Gleditsia</i> spp. other than <i>G. triacanthos</i>)
Horsetails (<i>Equisetum</i> spp.)
Kochia (<i>Bassia scoparia</i> syn. <i>Kochia scoparia</i>)
Lagarosiphon (<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>)
Mesquites all <i>Prosopis</i> spp. and hybrids other than (<i>P. glandulosa</i> , <i>P. pallida</i> and <i>P. velutina</i>)
Mexican bean tree all <i>Cecropia</i> spp. other than (<i>C. pachystachya</i> , <i>C. palmata</i> and <i>C. peltata</i>)
Miconia spp. other than (<i>M. calvescens</i> , <i>M. cionotricha</i> , <i>M. nervosa</i> and <i>M. racemosa</i>)
Mikania (<i>Mikania</i> spp. other than <i>M. micrantha</i>)
Peruvian primrose bush (<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>)
Prickly pear <i>Opuntia</i> spp. other than (<i>O. aurantiaca</i> , <i>O. elata</i> , <i>O. ficus-indica</i> , <i>O. microdasys</i> , <i>O. monacantha</i> , <i>O. stricta</i> , <i>O. streptacantha</i> & <i>O. tomentosa</i>)
Red sesbania (<i>Sesbania punicea</i>)
Salvinias (<i>Salvinia</i> spp. other than <i>S. molesta</i>)
Serrated tussock (<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>)
Siam weed (<i>Chromolaena</i> spp. other than <i>C. odorata</i> and <i>C. squalida</i>)
Spiked pepper (<i>Piper aduncum</i>)
Tropical soda apple (<i>Solanum viarum</i>)
Water soldiers (<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>)
Witch weeds (<i>Striga</i> spp. other than native species)

RESTRICTED INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER – INVASIVE PLANTS

Table 36: Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Invasive Plants (Schedule 2, Part 2)

Restricted Invasive Plants	Category
African boxthorn (<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>)	3
African fountain grass (<i>Cenchrus setaceum</i>)	3
African tulip tree (<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>)	3
Alligator weed (<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>)	3
Annual ragweed (<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>)	3
Asparagus fern (<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> , <i>A. africanus</i> , <i>A. plumosus</i> and <i>A.scandens</i>)	3
Athel pine (<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>)	3
Badhara bush (<i>Gmelina elliptica</i>)	3
Balloon vine (<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>)	3
Belly-ache bush (<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> and hybrids)	3
Bitou bush (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>rotundifolia</i>)	2,3,4,5
Blackberry (<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> aggregate)	3
Boneseed (<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>monilifera</i>)	2,3,4,5
Bridal creeper (<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>)	2,3,4,5
Bridal veil (<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>)	3
Broad-leaved pepper tree (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>)	3
Cabomba (<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>)	3
Camphor laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	3
Candyleaf (<i>Stevia ovata</i>)	3
Cane cactus (<i>Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica</i>)	3
Cat's claw creeper (<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>)	3
Chilean needle grass (<i>Nassella neesiana</i>)	3
Chinee apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	3
Chinese celtis (<i>Celtis sinensis</i>)	3
Cholla cacti with the following names—	
• Coral cactus (<i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i>)	3
• Devil's rope pear (<i>C. imbricata</i>)	3
• Hudson pear (<i>Cylindropuntia rosea</i> and <i>C. tunicata</i>)	2,3,4,5
• Jumping cholla (<i>C. prolifera</i>)	2,3,4,5
• Snake cactus (<i>C. spinosior</i>)	3
Dutchman's pipe (<i>Aristolochia</i> spp. other than native species)	3
Elephant ear vine (<i>Argyreia nervosa</i>)	3
Eve's pin cactus (<i>Austrocylindropuntia subulata</i>)	3
Fireweed (<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>)	3
Flax-leaf broom (<i>Genista linifolia</i>)	3
Gamba grass (<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>)	3
Giant sensitive plant (<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i> var. <i>diplotricha</i>)	3
Gorse (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)	3
Groundsel bush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>)	3

Table 36: Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Invasive Plants (Schedule 2, Part 2) continued

Restricted Invasive Plants	Category
Harrisia cactus (<i>Harrisia martinii</i> , <i>H. tortuosa</i> and <i>H. pomanensis</i> syn. <i>Cereus pomanensis</i>)	3
Harungana (<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i>)	3
Honey locust (<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> including cultivars and varieties)	3
Hygrophila (<i>Hygrophila costata</i>)	3
Hymenachne or olive hymenachne (<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> and hybrids)	3
Koster's curse (<i>Clidemia hirta</i>)	2,3,4,5
Kudzu (<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i> syn. <i>P. lobata</i> , <i>P. triloba</i> other than in the Torres Strait islands)	3
Lantanas—	
• Creeping lantana (<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>)	3
• Lantana, common lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	3
Limnocharis, yellow burrhead (<i>Limnocharis flava</i>)	2,3,4,5
Madeira vine (<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>)	3
Madras thorn (<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>)	2,3,4,5
Mesquites—	
• Honey mesquite (<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>)	3
• Mesquite or algarroba (<i>Prosopis pallida</i>)	3
• Quilpie mesquite (<i>Prosopis velutina</i>)	3
Mexican bean tree (<i>Cecropia pachystachya</i> , <i>C. palmata</i> and <i>C. peltata</i>)	2,3,4,5
Mexican feather grass (<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>)	2,3,4,5
Miconia with the following names—	
• <i>Miconia calvescens</i>	2,3,4,5
• <i>M. cionotricha</i>	2,3,4,5
• <i>M. nervosa</i>	2,3,4,5
• <i>M. racemosa</i>	2,3,4,5
Mikania vine (<i>Mikania micrantha</i>)	2,3,4,5
Mimosa pigra (<i>Mimosa pigra</i>)	2,3,4,5
Montpellier broom (<i>Genista monspessulana</i>)	3
Mother of millions (<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> syn. <i>B. tubiflorum</i> , <i>Kalanchoe delagoensis</i>)	3
Mother of millions hybrid (<i>Bryophyllum x houghtonii</i>)	3
Ornamental gingers—	
• Kahili ginger (<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>)	3
• White ginger (<i>H. coronarium</i>)	3
• Yellow ginger (<i>H. flavescens</i>)	3
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	3
Parthenium (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	3
Pond apple (<i>Annona glabra</i>)	3
Prickly acacia (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	3
Prickly pears—	
• Bunny ears (<i>Opuntia microdasys</i>)	2,3,4,5
• Common pest pear, spiny pest pear (<i>O. stricta</i> syn. <i>O. inermis</i>)	3
• Drooping tree pear (<i>O. monacantha</i> syn. <i>O. vulgaris</i>)	3
• Prickly pear (<i>O. elata</i>)	2,3,4,5
• Tiger pear (<i>O. aurantiaca</i>)	3
• Velvety tree pear (<i>O. tomentosa</i>)	3
• Westwood pear (<i>O. streptacantha</i>)	3

Table 36: Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Invasive Plants (Schedule 2, Part 2) continued

Restricted Invasive Plants	Category
Privets—	
• Broad-leaf privet, tree privet (<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>)	3
• Small-leaf privet, Chinese privet (<i>L. sinense</i>)	3
Rat's tail grasses—	
• American rat's tail grass (<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>)	3
• Giant parramatta grass (<i>S. fertilis</i>)	3
• Giant rat's tail grass (<i>S. pyramidalis</i> and <i>S. natalensis</i>)	3
Rubber vines—	
• Ornamental rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>)	3
• Rubber vine (<i>C. grandiflora</i>)	3
Sagittaria (<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>)	3
Salvinia (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>)	3
Scotch broom (<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>)	3
Senegal tea (<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>)	3
Siam weed with the following names—	
• <i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	3
• <i>C. squalida</i>	3
Sicklepods—	
• Foetid cassia (<i>Senna tora</i>)	3
• Hairy cassia (<i>S. hirsuta</i>)	3
• Sicklepod (<i>S. obtusifolia</i>)	3
Silver-leaf nightshade (<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>)	3
Singapore daisy (<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> syn. <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>)	3
Telegraph weed (<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>)	3
Thunbergia (<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> syn. <i>T. laurifolia</i>)	3
Tobacco weed (<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>)	3
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	3
Water lettuce (<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>)	3
Water mimosa (<i>Neptunia oleracea</i> and <i>N. Plena</i>)	2,3,4,5
Willows (all <i>Salix</i> spp. other than <i>S. babylonica</i> , <i>S. x calodendron</i> and <i>S. x reichardtii</i>)	3
Yellow bells (<i>Tecoma stans</i>)	3
Yellow oleander, Captain Cook tree (<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> syn. <i>Thevetia peruviana</i>)	3

APPENDIX 5: CATCHMENT BASED INVASIVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS OF THE CROYDON SHIRE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA

Table 37: Catchment Based Invasive Animals of the Croydon Shire

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Urban Districts							
European Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Restricted	3,4,5,6	High	Containment A
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Low	Containment C
Feral Chital Deer (<i>Axis axis</i>)	Widespread	Common	Medium	Restricted	3,4,6	Low	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment A
Feral Rusa Deer (<i>Cervus timorensis</i>)	Widespread	Common	Medium	Restricted	3,4,6	Low	Containment C
Singapore Ant (<i>Monomorium destructor</i>)	widespread	Common	Significant	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Localised	Occasional	High	Restricted	3,4,6	High	Containment A
Walkers							
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Medium	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Medium	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Carron							
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Medium	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Medium	Containment C
Singapore Ant (<i>Monomorium destructor</i>)	Localised	Common	Significant	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment B
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Belmore							
Dingo (<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,5,6	High	Containment C
European Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Significant	Containment A
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Feral Chital Deer (<i>Axis axis</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Low	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Feral Rusa Deer (<i>Cervus timorensis</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Low	Containment C
Singapore Ant (<i>Monomorium destructor</i>)	Localised	Common	Significant	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment B
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Lower Norman							
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Medium	Containment C
Feral Chital Deer (<i>Axis axis</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Low	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Medium	Containment C
Feral Rusa Deer (<i>Cervus timorensis</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C
Upper Norman							
European Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Significant	Containment A
Feral Cat (<i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Medium	Containment C
Feral Chital Deer (<i>Axis axis</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Low	Containment C
Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Medium	Containment C
Feral Rusa Deer (<i>Cervus timorensis</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Low	Containment C
Wild Dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>) other than a domestic dog	Widespread	Common	Significant	Restricted	3,4,6	Significant	Containment C

Table 38: Catchment Based Invasive Plants of the Croydon Shire

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Urban Districts							
Belly-ache bush (<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	High	Containment A
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera & gigantea</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)	Widespread	Common	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Chinee apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Khaki weed (<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>)	Localised	Occasional	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment A
Leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>) incl all other spp and cultivars	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment A
Neem tree (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment A
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment A
Siratro weed (<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Localised	Occasional	High	Localised
Yellow Candles (<i>Senna alata</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Yellow oleander (<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>)	Localised	Occasional	Medium	Restricted	3	Low	Containment A
Walkers							
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera & gigantea</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Neem tree (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment B

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Carron							
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera & gigantea</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Chinee apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment B
Neem tree (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment B
Yellow Candles (<i>Senna alata</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Belmore							
Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera & gigantea</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Caltrop (<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>)	Widespread	Common	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Chinee apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Restricted	3	Low	Containment C
Grader Grass (<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment A
Khaki weed (<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>)	Localised	Occasional	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment A
Leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>) incl all other spp and cultivars	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment A
Neem tree (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>)	Widespread	Common	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment A
Prickly acacia (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Eradication
Rubber vine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment B
Siratro weed (<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>)	Localised	Occasional	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment A
Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Containment A
Yellow Candles (<i>Senna alata</i>)	Widespread	Occasional	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Distribution	Density	Biosecurity Risk	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	National Significance	Management Objective
Lower Norman							
Calotrope <i>(Calotropis procera & gigantea)</i>	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Caltrop <i>(Tribulus terrestris)</i>	Localised	Common	Medium	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment B
Neem tree <i>(Azadirachta indica)</i>	Widespread	Common	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Parkinsonia <i>(Parkinsonia aculeata)</i>	Localised	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment A
Rubber vine <i>(Cryptostegia grandiflora)</i>	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment B
Yellow Candles <i>(Senna alata)</i>	Widespread	Occasional	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Upper Norman							
Calotrope <i>(Calotropis procera & gigantea)</i>	Widespread	Occasional	Significant	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Neem tree <i>(Azadirachta indica)</i>	Widespread	Common	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C
Prickly acacia <i>(Vachellia nilotica)</i>	Localised	Occasional	Significant	Restricted	3	Significant	Eradication
Rubber vine <i>(Cryptostegia grandiflora)</i>	Widespread	Occasional	High	Restricted	3	Medium	Containment B
Yellow Candles <i>(Senna alata)</i>	Widespread	Occasional	High	Not Declared	NA	Low	Containment C

APPENDIX 6: A GUIDE TO SECTION 3: PEST ASSESSMENTS

A Guide to Section 3: Pest Assessments

A four (4) step process has been established to facilitate a systematic approach to Section 3: Pest Assessments. Complete the four step process described below.

- Step 1: Geographical Assessment
- Step 2: Risk Assessment
- Step 3: State and National Significance
- Step 4: Thresholds

STEP 1: GEOGRAPHICAL ASSESSMENT

The first step to pest management is to define the pest's extent as to enable the assessment of risk and impact within a designated area.

Step 1: Geographical Assessment seeks to support a catchment based review to define:

- Invasive Biosecurity Matter
- Catchment presence
- Distribution
- Density

Invasive Biosecurity Matter

Include pests listed under the Act (appendix 4) locally declared pests, non-declared locally emerging pests and pests not yet present although pose a risk of entry to the LGA.

Common Name and Scientific Name

Catchments

Croydon Shire Local Government Area has been segmented into six catchment management areas to enhance communication, planning and management.

Upper Norman
Lower Norman
Belmore Creek
Carron River
Walkers Creek
Urban Districts

Distribution

Each pests distribution is recorded within each catchment

Localised
Isolated populations, localised to only a few small areas, on only a few individual properties within the catchment management area.

Widespread
One or more communities spanning across large areas and or multiple properties within the catchment area.

Density

The density of the pests population is recorded within each catchment

Occasional
Common
Abundant

STEP 2: RISK ASSESSMENT

Under the Biosecurity Act 2014, all persons with a General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise risk and adverse effects to a biosecurity consideration. This means, all persons must first assess and define the “Biosecurity Risk” of Invasive Biosecurity Matter causing a “Biosecurity Event” to a “Biosecurity Consideration”.

Step 2: Risk Assessment supports a systematic, catchment based review of all invasive biosecurity matter to define:

- Likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration
- Current level of spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration

For the benefit of pest risk assessments, Biosecurity Considerations (environment, economy, social amenity and human health) have been segmented to best reflect the areas of risk and impact, as listed below.

Biosecurity Consideration	Biosecurity Consideration Values
Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Flora and fauna communities and habitats.
Aquatic Habitats	Ephemeral and permanent aquatic areas including creeks and rivers.
Agriculture and Industry	All aspects of agriculture and industry production lines where dealing with invasive biosecurity matter poses a risk or adverse effect. Examples: Production losses (loss of, or impacts to livestock, crops, water quality, asset value etc.), maintenance costs (irrigation, water points, troughs, fences, machinery damage, clean downs, pest controls etc.) and management constraints (carrier obligations and implications for development, transportation, earthworks and other operational spread vectors etc.).
Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Human health, safety, recreation, social amenity or ongoing control and maintenance costs.
Culture and Heritage	Places, sites, structures or features of Culture significance or European heritage.

Risk of Entry, Establishment, Spread and Impact to a Biosecurity Consideration

Complete the risk assessment process described below to determine a pest's potential to enter, establish, spread and cause adverse effects to a catchment based biosecurity consideration; *Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats, Aquatic Habitats, Agriculture and industry, Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity and Culture and Heritage*.

- See Step 1: Review Geographical Assessment, to define the pest's current distribution.
- See Step 2: Review Current Spread and Impacts, to define the likelihood of spread and impacts across similar land types and catchment areas within the Local Government Area.
- See Step 3: Review State and National Significance to define linking National and State pest frameworks (WoNS, TAPs and risk assessments) to determine the significance and likelihood of spread and impacts specific to catchment based biosecurity considerations across the Local Government Area.

*For the purpose of the risk assessment (risk of entry, establishment, spread and likely impacts) "Significant" refers to:

"Significant" (*refers to both risk and adverse effect*)

"Significant" risk;

- Pests listed as Prohibited Matter
- An invasive pest listed as a significant threatening process and/or a priority for management across a designated area, within one or more State or National Frameworks.
- An isolated or localised (declared or non-declared) emerging pest which is currently demonstrating extensive establishment, spread and likely adverse effect (biosecurity event), and the risk or cause of adverse effects can be quantified and validated as "Significant" to a biosecurity consideration across a catchment area, Local Government Area or the region.

"Significant" adverse effect;

- An invasive pest (declared or non-declared) which is currently demonstrating extensive establishment, spread and likely adverse effect (biosecurity event) and the cause of adverse effects can be quantified and validated as "Significant" to a biosecurity consideration across a catchment area, Local Government Area or the region.

Risk of Entry, Establishment, Spread and Impact to a Biosecurity Consideration							
Review the likely risk of entry, establishment, spread and likely adverse impacts to a Biosecurity Consideration (Biosecurity Risk, of a Biosecurity Event, to a Biosecurity Consideration)			Likely Risk of Entry, Establishment and Spread				
			Negligible risk of entry, establishment and spread in the catchment	Moderate risk of entry, establishment and spread in the catchment	High risk of entry, establishment and spread in the catchment	Significant risk of entry, establishment and spread in the catchment	
			Low	Medium	High	Significant	
Likely adverse impacts of entry, establishment and spread	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Likely to cause a significant impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Significant	Medium	High	High	Significant
	Aquatic Habitats	Likely to cause a significant impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats					
	Agriculture and Industry	Likely to cause a significant impact to production and asset value					
	Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Likely to cause a significant impact to human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets					
	Culture and Heritage	Likely to cause a significant impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or european heritage					
	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Likely to cause a high level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	High	Medium	High	High	High
	Aquatic Habitats	Likely to cause a high level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats					
	Agriculture and Industry	Likely to cause a high level of impact to production and asset value					
	Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Likely to cause a high level of impact to human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets					
	Culture and Heritage	Likely to cause a high level of impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or european heritage					
	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Likely to cause a moderate level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Medium	Low	Medium	High	High
	Aquatic Habitats	Likely to cause a moderate level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats					
	Agriculture and Industry	Likely to cause a moderate level of impact to production and asset value					
	Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Likely to cause a moderate level of impact on human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets					
	Culture and Heritage	Likely to cause a moderate level of impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or european heritage					
	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Likely to cause a low level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High
	Aquatic Habitats	Likely to cause a low level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats					
	Agriculture and Industry	Likely to cause a low level of impact to production and asset value					
	Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Likely to cause a low level of impact on human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets					
	Culture and Heritage	Likely to cause a low level of impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or european heritage					

Current Spread and Impacts

Complete the review and risk assessment process (described below) to define a pests current level of spread and impact to a catchment based biosecurity consideration; *Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats, Aquatic Habitats, Agriculture and industry, Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity and Culture and Heritage.*

- See Step 1: Review Geographical Assessment, to define the pests current distribution.
- Review all available, locally relevant data (maps, photos, costs, etc.) to determine the rate of spread and level of impact across catchment areas within the Local Government Area.

*For the purpose of the risk assessment (current spread and impacts) “Significant” refers to:

- A invasive pest (declared or non-declared) which is currently demonstrating extensive establishment, spread and likely adverse effects (biosecurity event) and the cause of adverse effects can be quantified and validated as “Significant” to a biosecurity consideration across a catchment area, Local Government Area or the region.

Current Spread and Impacts							
Review the <u>current</u> level of establishment, spread and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration.			Current level of Establishment and Spread				
			Negligible level of increase in establishment and spread in the catchment	Moderate level of increase in establishment and spread in the catchment	High level of increase in establishment and spread in the catchment	Significant level of increase in establishment and spread in the catchment	
			Low	Medium	High	Significant	
Current level of impact to a Biosecurity Consideration	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Significant impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Significant	Medium	High	High	Significant
	Aquatic Habitats	Significant impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats					
	Agriculture and Industry	Significant impact to production and asset value					
	Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Significant impact to human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets					
	Culture and Heritage	Significant impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or european heritage					
	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	High level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	High	Medium	High	High	High
	Aquatic Habitats	High level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats					
	Agriculture and Industry	High level of impact to production and asset value					
	Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	High level of impact to human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets					
	Culture and Heritage	High level of impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or european heritage					
	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Moderate level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Medium	Low	Medium	High	High
	Aquatic Habitats	Moderate level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats					
	Agriculture and Industry	Moderate level of impact to production and asset value					
	Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Moderate level of impact on human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets					
	Culture and Heritage	Moderate level of impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or european heritage					
	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Low level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High
	Aquatic Habitats	Low level of impact to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats					
	Agriculture and Industry	Low level of impact to production and asset value					
	Health, Safety, Recreation and Social Amenity	Low level of impact on human health, safety, recreational activities or social amenity and community assets					
	Culture and Heritage	Low level of impact to sites or areas of cultural significance or european heritage					

STEP 3: STATE AND NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

State and National frameworks guide best practice planning and management of threatening processes (risk and impacts) to the environment, economy and community. These overarching frameworks provide a systematic approach to the catchment based review of a pests State and National significance.

Alignment with State frameworks will increase potential to meet obligations under the Act (prevent or minimise risk and adverse effects), whilst alignment with Commonwealth frameworks (pests identified as “Significant” within Step 3, National Significance), will increase potential to secure State or Commonwealth funding across a designated area.

Step 3: State and National Significance supports a systematic review to define strategic catchment based links with (State and Commonwealth frameworks):

- Declaration status (Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Laws)
- Restricted Matter Category
- State Significance (*QIP&AS 2019-2024*)
- National Significance

Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration Status

Complete the review process (described below) to define a pests declaration status at a catchment level.

- Review Invasive Biosecurity Matter listed within *Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 & 4)* & *Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2)* under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.
- Review councils subordinate local laws (*Queensland Local Government Act 2009*, subordinate local laws No 3 - Community and Environment Management).
- Define pests which are present in the Local Government Area, yet not declared under legislative frameworks listed above.

Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local Law Declaration Status	
Prohibited Matter	Must be reported to an inspector
Restricted Matter	Restricted Matter is listed in accordance with the assigned category 1-7 as listed under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Locally Declared 1	Declared within the Croydon Shire Local Government Area Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour as listed under Croydon Shire Council subordinate local laws No 3 (Community and Environment Management)
Locally Declared 2	Declared within the urban district area Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour as listed under Croydon Shire Council subordinate local laws No 3 (Community and Environment Management)
Not Declared	Not declared under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> or under Croydon Shire Council local laws Must consider Biosecurity Risk of a Biosecurity Event impacts to a Biosecurity Consideration
(DA)	Designated animal; Not declared under the Act, yet it is listed as a “designated animal” under s134 and has GBO requirements under s137 “threshold numbers”

Restricted Matter Category

Category numbers are assigned with specific management responsibilities for Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter.

Complete the review process (described below) to define a pests Restricted Biosecurity Matter category.

- Review *Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2)* under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*

Restricted Matter Category	
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

State Significance Queensland Invasive Plants and Animal Strategy (QIP&AS 2019-2024)

The Queensland Invasive Plants and Animal Strategy (QIP&AS 2019-2024) has been developed by the Queensland Government to guide best practice planning and management of invasive biosecurity matter risk and impacts to the State's economy, environment and the community (biosecurity considerations).

The QW&PAS not only assigns the six Desired Outcomes as described in Section 2: Strategic Programs, it also assigns pest specific management objectives at a Local Government level.

Complete the review and assessment process (described below) to define pest specific management objectives assigned to pests within the Local Government Area under the QIP&AS 2019-2024.

- Review the *Queensland Invasive Plants and Animal Strategy 2019-2024*

State Significance (Queensland Invasive Plants and Animal Strategy 2019-2024)		
Prevention	Maintain Queensland's pest-free status	Prevent introduction Remove from trade
Eradication	Return Queensland to pest-free status	Remove every plant and seed bank Remove every pest animal Prevent the spread of reproductive material Prevent reintroduction Remove from trade
Containment A: Removal	Removal	Remove every plant and seed bank Remove every pest animal Prevent the spread of reproductive material Prevent reintroduction Remove from trade Take all reasonable actions to prevent the spread and remove pest animal populations
Containment B: Asset Protection	Asset Protection	Reduce the number of plants Prevent the spread of reproductive material into Area A and minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfected parts of Area B Minimise the spread of reproductive material into parts of Area B under active control Remove from trade Take all reasonable actions to control, prevent or limit spread of pest animals
Asset Protection	Minimise/reduce the rate of spread of the weed to pest-free places and reduce the impact of the weed on assets at places where the weed is currently found	Reduce impact of the weed on assets Minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfected areas or into areas under active control Remove from trade

National Significance

National legislative frameworks developed by the Commonwealth Government guide best practice planning and management of significant threatening processes (risk and impact) to the Nation's environment and economy (See Appendix 2: National, State, Regional And Local Pest Planning Frameworks).

As such, National strategies have been developed for thirty two (32) Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) and various Threat Abatement Plans (TAP) for pest animals to support commonwealth legislative frameworks and the uniform management of key threatening processes (risk and impact) across the nation.

These frameworks are critical for directing Commonwealth and State funding towards identified risks and impacts of National significance. Therefore, pests identified for management in the Local Government Area under these National frameworks are of priority for management and as such, by aligning with these frameworks it will significantly increase the potential to attract funding to the Local Government Area.

Complete the review and assessment process (described below) to define Nationally significant pests, threatening processes and management priorities (Significant, High, Medium or Low) within the Local Government Area, at a Catchment level.

- *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
- Weeds of National Significance strategies (WoNS)
- Threat Abatement Plans (TAP)
- *Biosecurity Act 2014 - Prohibited Matter*
- State pest specific strategy
- Other linking State or National frameworks (Wild Rivers, Fish habitat protection areas, Cultural or European areas of significance etc)

National Significance	
Significant	A Pest listed as Prohibited Matter. OR An invasive pest listed as a significant threatening process and/or a priority for management across a designated area, within one or more National Frameworks.
High	The Local Government Area or Catchment area is specifically identified as containing a threatening process for active management.
Medium	The Local Government Area or Catchment area is listed under a National framework for general management.
Low	Not listed under a National framework.

STEP 4: Threshold

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, all persons with a General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread and any adverse effects) from dealing with invasive biosecurity matter. Obligated stakeholders must also minimise the likelihood or limit the consequences of that biosecurity risk from causing a biosecurity event (significant adverse effect), to a biosecurity consideration.

This means, all persons must first assess and define the “Biosecurity Risk” of Invasive Biosecurity Matter causing a “Biosecurity Event” to a “Biosecurity Consideration” to determine reasonable and practical (achievable and feasible) levels of management appropriate to the risk (any and significant) in compliance with the Act.

As all Invasive Biosecurity Matter is likely to pose a varied level of risk and impact to one or more biosecurity consideration, they will all require a “Reasonable and Practical” level of management to prevent or minimise (entry, establishment, spread and any adverse impact) that biosecurity risk, in compliance with the Act. Although, as a quantitative or tangible definition for “reasonable and practical” has not been provided under the Biosecurity Act 2014, it is therefore up to Local Government to determine the definition of what is a “Reasonable and Practical” level of management, for preventing or minimising risk and adverse impact (any and significant) in accordance with the General Biosecurity Obligation.

Step 4: Thresholds recognise preventing entry of new species to the Local Government Area is the most cost effective phase of management. The cost of preventing invasive plants and animals entering is far less than removing them once they have entered or established. Once eradication becomes no longer feasible, management should then aim to contain the spread of established pest populations and reduce the impacts on biosecurity considerations (assets). The management of invasive plants and animals needs to be considered in the context of the full spectrum or continuum of activity for the effective management of biosecurity matter. The continuum of activity is illustrated in the generalised invasion curve Figure 6.

The Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan integrates overarching frameworks to facilitate the systematic establishment of definitions under the General Biosecurity Obligation. As such, “Reasonable and Practical” refers to the generalised pest invasion curve of best practice management (feasibility and achievability) under the full spectrum or on ground continuum of activity (Figure 6) which applies to all pests generally, regardless of significance. (Step 4: Thresholds).

As the continuum of activity reflects reasonable and practical levels of management, any variation to (Thresholds) Management Objectives outside of the (reasonable and practical) continuum of activity (at a catchment level) should be limited to reflect (reasonable and practical) feasibility and achievability to contain the risk and impact of a population, with the aim of progressing through the spectrum or continuum of activity and maintaining correlation with obligations under the Act and linking frameworks (i.e. local laws, State and National strategies and risk assessments.)

Examples of variation to a management objective may reflect likely risk of a population to spread i.e. some pest animals or airborne seed spread.

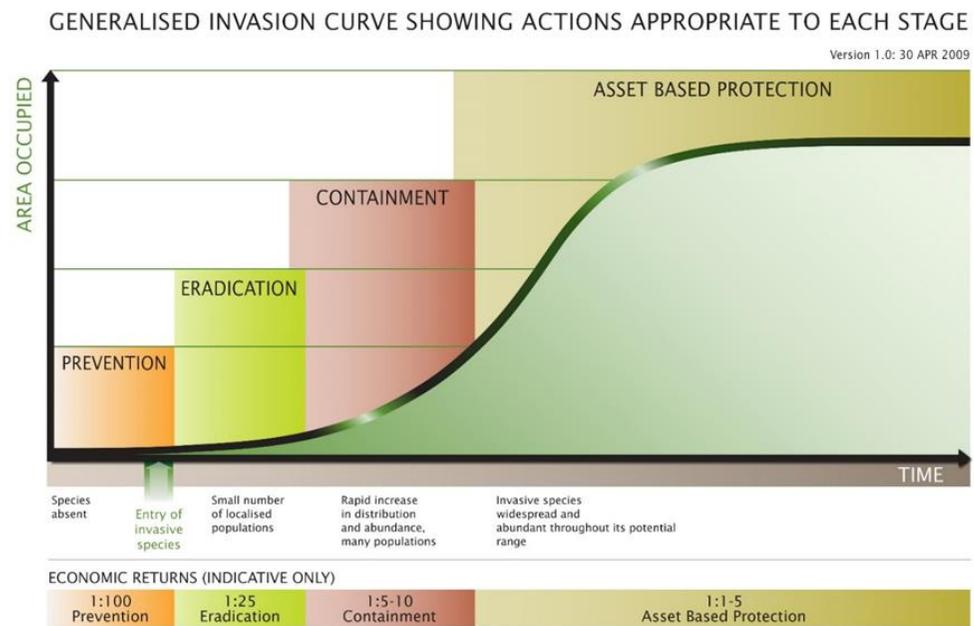
Step 4 supports the establishment of “reasonable and practical” threshold management objectives to facilitate development of Section 4: Pest Programs (multi species programs) consistent with the pest continuum of activity and catchment based obligations under the Act.

Step 4: Thresholds (Management Objectives), will require the review of:

Step 1: Geographical Assessment

Step 2: Risk Assessments

Figure 6: Pest Continuum of Activity and Correlation to Threshold Management Objective Variations



Threshold Management Objectives					
Current Extent (Catchment)	Prevention	Eradication	Containment		
			A	B	C
Not Present	High	NA	NA	NA	NA
Localised - Occasional	NA	High	High	High	High
Localised - Common	NA	Medium	High	High	High
Localised - Abundant	NA	Low	Medium	High	High
Widespread - Occasional	NA	Low	Medium	High	High
Widespread - Common	NA	Low	Low	High	High
Widespread - Abundant	NA	Low	Low	Medium	High

Threshold Management Objective Definitions

Management Objectives have been classified to best reflect the reasonable and practical on ground delivery of the pest invasion continuum illustrated in Figure 6.

Threshold Management Objectives	
Prevention	Take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent the entry of new Invasive Biosecurity Matter into the Local Government Area or catchment management area.
Eradication	Take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent establishment and return a designated area back to pest free status. Delimit and eliminate of every individual species, including the population's reproductive capacity and reintroduction ability, within a designated area.
Containment (A) Intensive Management	Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a localised population within a designated area. Intensively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of the contained, localised population with the aim of progressing to eradication.
Containment (B) Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction	Take all reasonable and practical measures to remove scattered individuals or isolated outlier communities and contain a widespread population to a core, designated area at a property level. Progressively reduce the core, designated area to minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and reduce impacts to priority assets (biosecurity considerations).
Containment (C) Asset Protection and Impact Reduction	Take all reasonable and practical measures to contain a widespread population and establish pest free areas at a property level. Minimise spread risk (by carriers and natural processes) from a contained area or the property boundary and protect pest free areas and priority assets (biosecurity considerations).

Threshold Management Objectives

Complete the review and assessment process (described below) to determine “reasonable and practical” catchment based management thresholds consistent with the pest continuum of activity and in compliance with General Biosecurity Obligations (prevent or minimise entry, establishment, spread and significant or any adverse effects to a biosecurity consideration).

- (Step 1) *Geographical Assessment*
- *Note: **High** represents “Reasonable and Practical” thresholds for management (feasible & achievable) appropriate to the level of risk (entry, establishment, spread) and adverse effects. Variation should only be permissible where it reflects (reasonable and practical) feasibility and achievability to contain the risk and impact i.e consider pest animals, airborne seed spread etc.*

Distribution and Density	Threshold Management Objectives				
	Prevention	Eradication	Containment		
			A	B	C
Not Present	High	NA	NA	NA	NA
Localised - Occasional	NA	High	High	High	High
Localised - Common	NA	Medium	High	High	High
Localised - Abundant	NA	Low	Medium	High	High
Widespread – Occasional	NA	Low	Medium	High	High
Widespread - Common	NA	Low	Low	High	High
Widespread - Abundant	NA	Low	Low	Medium	High

APPENDIX 7: CROYDON SHIRE COUNCIL BIOSECURITY ACTION PLAN

CROYDON SHIRE COUNCIL BIOSECURITY ACTION PLAN

Five Year Invasive Plants and Animals Program

The Croydon Shire Council Biosecurity Action Plan creates the final link within the plans integrated planning framework. The action plan aims to facilitate the implementation of planning outcomes specific to Local Government responsibilities as identified within Section 2 and Section 4 of the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan.

The Croydon Shire Council Biosecurity Action Plan will spread biosecurity investment and investment risk across a Five Year Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Program and is inclusive of both operational and on ground control programs, (actions identified within sections 2 and 4).

The Five Year Program will also include Landholder Incentive Programs and linking agreements (Appendix 7) to establish a reasonable and practical level of commitment, for the effective management of invasive biosecurity matter among all landholders across the Local Government Area, in compliance with obligations listed under the Act.

The Croydon Shire Councils Biosecurity Action Plan - Five Year Invasive Plant and Animal Program will provide Council with the ideal framework for reviewing and directing biosecurity investments for the effective management of (Local Government) invasive biosecurity matter obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Table 39: Croydon Shire Council - Annual Invasive Plant and Animal Programs and Budget 2019 / 2020

Program	Item no.	2019 / 2020 Budget
Operational Program - Commitment to Effective Planning and Management	1	Operational
Operational Program - Education and Awareness	2	Operational
Operational Program - Prevention, Surveillance, Monitoring and Assessment	3	Operational
Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	4	TBC
	5	
	6	
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	7	TBC
	8	TBC
	9	TBC
	10	TBC
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts - Weed & Seed Fire Program (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	11	TBC
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts – Rural Roads (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	12	TBC
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	13	TBC
Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts (Local Laws including Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	14	Operational
	15	Operational
Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	16	Operational
Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Urban Districts (Residential Areas)	17	TBC
Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Rural Districts (Rural Landholders i.e. Good Neighbour program)	18	TBC
Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program: Rural Districts (Rural Landholders i.e. 1080 service, etc.)	19	
	20	
	Sub Total	\$
	GST	\$
	Total	\$

Table 40: Croydon Shire Council - Five Year Invasive Plant and Animal Programs and Budget 2019 / 2024

Program	Item no.	2019 / 2020 Budget	2020 / 2021 Budget	2021 / 2022 Budget	2022 / 2023 Budget	2023 / 2024 Budget
Operational Program - Commitment to Effective Planning and Management	1	Operational Budget				
Operational Program - Education and Awareness	2	Operational Budget				
Operational Program - Prevention, Surveillance, Monitoring and Assessment	3	Operational Budget				
Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	4					
	5					
	6					
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	7					
	8					
	9					
	10					
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts - Weed & Seed Fire Program (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	11					
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts – Rural Roads (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	12					
Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	13					
Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts (Local Laws including Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	14	Operational Budget (Local Laws / Animal Control budget)				
	15	Operational Budget (Pest Control ie Singapore ants)				
Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)	16	\$0.00 Operational Budget, Reactive Budget Only				
Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Urban Districts (Residential Areas)	17					
Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program: Rural Districts (Rural Landholders i.e. Good Neighbour program)	18					
Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program: Rural Districts (Rural Landholders i.e. 1080 service etc.)	19					
	20					
	Sub Total					
	GST					
	Total					

Croydon Shire - Operational Programs

Operational programs have been established from reasonable and practical actions defined in Section 2: Strategic Programs to meet Local Government obligations, in compliance with the Act and linking frameworks.

Operational Program - Commitment to Effective Planning and Management

Table 41: Commitment to Effective Planning and Management

Operational Program - Commitment to Effective Planning and Management					
Includes operational planning and management actions defined within Section 2: Strategic Programs. Actions specifically consider Council's approval process to support adoption and commitment to best practice measures for compliance with the various Local Government responsibilities under the Act.					
Item No.	Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Action		Timing	Performance Indicator
1	(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).			
	(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.			
		Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.			
	(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.			
	(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.			
	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.			
	(s53) A Local Government must have a Biosecurity Plan for IBM in its LGA.	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan.			

Operational Program - Education and Awareness

Table 42: Education and Awareness

Operational Program - Education and Awareness						
Includes education and awareness actions defined within Section 2: Strategic Programs. Actions support commitment to best practice measures for compliance with Local Government General Biosecurity Obligations ("Reasonably Ought to Know") under the Act.						
Item No.	Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Action	Stakeholder	Communication Method	Timing	Performance Indicator
2	(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).				
		Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.				
		Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.				
		Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.				
		Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.				
		Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.				
		Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure availability of Councils Biosecurity Plan.				

Operational Program - Prevention, Surveillance, Monitoring and Assessment

Table 43: Prevention, Surveillance and Monitoring

Operational Program - Prevention, Surveillance, Monitoring and Assessment					
Includes operational prevention, surveillance, monitoring and assessment actions defined within Section 2: Strategic Programs. Actions support commitment to best practice measures for compliance with Local Government "General Biosecurity Obligations" under the Act.					
Item No.	Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Action		Timing	Performance Indicator
3	(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).			
	(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.			
		Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.			
	(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.			
	(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.			
	(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.			

Croydon Shire - Control Programs

Control programs have been established from reasonable and practical actions defined in Section 4: Pest Programs to meet Local Government obligations, in compliance with the Act.

Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)

Table 44: Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts

Priority Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves (Items 4 – 6))		
Includes Invasive pest plants on (Urban) Council lands and listed as a “Significant” risk of adverse effect to a catchment based biosecurity consideration. Pests and linking management objectives (thresholds), were defined within Section 3: Pest Assessments and management actions further defined in Section 4: Pest Programs to comply with both Local Government responsibilities under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and linking overarching frameworks.		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Performance Indicator
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	Implement “reasonable and practical” measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).	
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	Implement “reasonable and practical” prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.	
	Implement “reasonable and practical” prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.	
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement “reasonable and practical” measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.	
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement “reasonable and practical” best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.	
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	Implement “reasonable and practical” measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.	

Item No	Catchment Management Area	Target Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget
4	Urban Districts (LG lands and trustee reserves)													
5	Urban Districts (LG lands and trustee reserves)													
6	Urban Districts (LG lands and trustee reserves)													

Mixed Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)

Table 45: Mixed Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts

Mixed Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves (Items 7 – 11))		
Includes all invasive pest plants on (Urban) Council lands and listed for eradication or containment (A, B or C) and posing “Any” biosecurity risk of adverse effects to a catchment based biosecurity consideration. Pests and linking management objectives (thresholds), were defined within Section 3: Pest Assessments and management actions further defined in Section 4: Pest Programs to comply with both Local Government responsibilities under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and linking overarching frameworks.		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Performance Indicator
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	Implement “reasonable and practical” measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).	
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	Implement “reasonable and practical” prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.	
	Implement “reasonable and practical” prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.	
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement “reasonable and practical” measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.	
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement “reasonable and practical” best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.	Mixed Pest Plants Program: Urban Districts - Weed & Seed Fire Program (item 11)
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	Implement “reasonable and practical” measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.	

Item No	Catchment Management Area	Target Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget
7	Urban Districts (LG lands and trustee reserves)	Township												
8	Urban Districts (LG lands and trustee reserves)	Township												
9	Urban Districts (LG lands and trustee reserves)	Township												
10	Urban Districts (LG lands and trustee reserves)	Township												
11	Urban Districts (LG lands and trustee reserves)	Township												
	Urban Districts (LG lands and trustee reserves)	Township												

Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts (Rural Roads, Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)

Table 46: Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts

Mixed Pest Plants Program: Rural Districts (Rural Roads, Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves (Items 12 – 13))			
Includes all invasive pest plants on (Rural) Council lands and posing “Significant” or “Any” biosecurity risk of adverse effects to a catchment based biosecurity consideration. Pests and linking management objectives (thresholds), were defined within Section 3: Pest Assessments and management actions further defined in Section 4: Pest Programs to comply with both Local Government responsibilities under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and linking overarching frameworks.			
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions		Performance Indicator
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	Implement “reasonable and practical” measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).		
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	Implement “reasonable and practical” prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.		
	Implement “reasonable and practical” prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.		
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement “reasonable and practical” measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.		
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement “reasonable and practical” best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.		
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	Implement “reasonable and practical” measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.		

Item No	Catchment Management Area	Target Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget			
12		Rural Road Name															
		Rural Road Name															
13		Rural Reserve Name															
		Rural Reserve Name															

Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts (Local Laws including Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)

Table 47: Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts

Pest Animals Program: Urban Districts (Local Laws including Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves (Items 14 – 15)) Includes invasive pest animals on (Urban) Council lands or where linked to local laws and posing “Significant” or “Any” biosecurity risk of adverse effects to an urban district biosecurity consideration. Pests and linking management objectives (thresholds), were defined within Section 3: Pest Assessments and management actions further defined in Section 4: Pest Programs to comply with both Local Government responsibilities under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and linking overarching frameworks.														
Management Obligation			Reasonable and Practical Actions								Performance Indicator			
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".			Implement “reasonable and practical” measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).											
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).			Implement “reasonable and practical” prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.											
			Implement “reasonable and practical” prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.											
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.			Implement “reasonable and practical” measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.											
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.			Implement “reasonable and practical” best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.											
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).			Implement “reasonable and practical” measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.											
Item No	Catchment Management Area	Target Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget
14	Urban Districts	Residential Areas Only					Operational (Local Laws / Animal Control)			Operational Budget (Local Laws / Animal Control budget)				
15	Urban Districts	Residential Areas Only					Operational Budget (Pest Control budget)			Operational Budget (Pest Control budget)				

Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves)

Table 48: Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts

Pest Animals Program: Rural Districts (Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves (Items 16))														
Includes all invasive pest animals on (Rural) Council lands posing “Significant” or “Any” biosecurity risk of adverse effects to a catchment based biosecurity consideration. Pests and linking management objectives (thresholds), were defined within Section 3: Pest Assessments and management actions further defined in Section 4: Pest Programs to comply with both Local Government responsibilities under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and linking overarching frameworks.														
Management Obligation		Reasonable and Practical Actions										Performance Indicator		
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".		Implement “reasonable and practical” measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).												
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).		Implement “reasonable and practical” prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.												
		Implement “reasonable and practical” prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.												
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.		Implement “reasonable and practical” measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.												
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.		Implement “reasonable and practical” best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.												
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).		Implement “reasonable and practical” measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.												
Item No	Catchment Management Area	Target Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget
16		Local Government Lands and Trustee Reserves which are not under lease agreements	Wild Dog, Feral Pig and Feral Cat											Reactive Budget Only

Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program: Urban Districts (Residential Areas)

Table 49: Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program: Urban Districts

Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program: Urban Districts (Residential Areas (Item 17))														
Includes invasive pest plants listed as posing a "Significant" or "Any" biosecurity risk of adverse effects to an urban district biosecurity consideration. Pests and linking management objectives (thresholds), were defined within Section 3: Pest Assessments and management actions further defined in Section 4: Pest Programs to comply with both Local Government responsibilities under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and linking overarching frameworks.														
Management Obligation			Reasonable and Practical Actions									Performance Indicator		
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".			Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).											
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).			Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.											
			Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.											
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.			Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.											
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.			Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.											
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibitions).			Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.											
Item No	Catchment Management Area	Target Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget
17	Urban Districts													

Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program: Rural Districts (Rural landholders)

Table 50: Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program: Rural Districts

Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program: Rural Districts (Rural landholders (Item 18))														
Includes all invasive pest plants listed for eradication or containment (A, B or C) and posing a "Significant" or "Any" biosecurity risk of adverse effects to a catchment based biosecurity consideration. Pests and linking actions were defined within Section 3: Pest Assessments and Section 4: Pest Programs to comply with both Local Government responsibilities under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and linking overarching frameworks.														
Management Obligation			Reasonable and Practical Actions									Performance Indicator		
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".			Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).											
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).			Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.											
			Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.											
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.			Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.											
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.			Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.											
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).			Implement "reasonable and practical" measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.											
Item No	Catchment Management Area	Target Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Totals	Budget
18	Local Government Area	Local Government Area Landholders	All invasive pest plants within the plan	Mixed Prevention, Eradication and Containment A, B, C	Landholder Incentive and Agreement to meet obligations, support best practice and attract funding.	Ongoing (reviewed annually)	Herbicide and/or equipment (See Reasonable and Practical Actions)	ea						

Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program: Rural Districts (Rural landholders)

Table 51: Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program: Rural Districts

Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program: Rural Districts (Rural landholders (Items 19 & 20))		
Includes all invasive pest animals listed for eradication or containment (A, B or C) and posing a “Significant” or “Any” biosecurity risk of adverse effects to a catchment based biosecurity consideration. Pests and linking actions were defined within Section 3: Pest Assessments and Section 4: Pest Programs to comply with both Local Government responsibilities under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and linking overarching frameworks.		
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions	Performance Indicator
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	Implement “reasonable and practical” measures to ensure stakeholders are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).	
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	Implement “reasonable and practical” prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.	
	Implement “reasonable and practical” prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.	
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement “reasonable and practical” measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.	
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	Implement “reasonable and practical” best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.	
(s48) Local Government must ensure IBM is managed within its LGA, in compliance with the Act. (GBO, restricted matter categories and prohibited matter responsibilities).	Implement “reasonable and practical” measures and available services to support compliance with obligations under the Act.	

Item No	Catchment Management Area	Pest	Catchment Management Objective	Best Practice Control Methods	Timing	Plant, Labour And Materials	Unit	Costing	Quantity	Sub Total	Oncost	Budget
19	Local Government Area	Wild Dog, Feral Pig and Feral Cat	Containment C	1080 baiting service (via Landholder Agreement)	Biannual	Vehicle, licensed operator and equipment	hr					
							km					
						Hog Hoppers - Feral pig pre feed and baiting device	ea					
20	Local Government Area	Wild Dog	Containment C	Wild Dog scalp bounty (See Reasonable and Practical Actions)	Ongoing (reviewed annually)	Wild dog scalp bounty	ea					
		Feral Pig and Feral Cat	Containment C	Bounty for pigs and cats controlled in significant areas only (See Reasonable and Practical Actions)	Ongoing (reviewed annually)	Feral Pig and Feral Cat bounty	ea					

APPENDIX 8: CROYDON SHIRE LANDHOLDER INCENTIVE PROGRAMS

Background to Invasive Pest Plant and Animal Incentive Programs

The Croydon Shire Landholder Incentive Programs have been established to facilitate a reasonable and practical level of commitment, for the effective management of invasive biosecurity matter across the Local Government Area, in compliance with obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

The Landholder Incentive Programs have been developed through the collective input of obligated landholders from all sectors across the Local Government Area (Croydon Shire Pest Advisory Group).

The programs consist of agreed, reasonable and practical (feasible and achievable) operational and on ground actions, collated from Sections 2,3 and 4 of the plan to form programs and voluntary agreements among obligated stakeholders.

Programs are incentivised through Local Government budgets and voluntary agreements to reward the (ownership, adoption and commitment) due diligence of active landholders with best practice tools, services or economic reward. Additionally existing programs (i.e. 1080 programs) are supported by best practice methodology to maximise outcomes from current Local Government incentive investments.

Landholder incentive programs and agreements create a “carrot before the stick” approach to compliance and a preliminary alternative to Local Government compliance tools and powers listed under the Act.

Incentive programs and agreements will provide an ideal tool for monitoring compliance and directing biosecurity investments to achieve effective management of invasive biosecurity matter among all landholders across the Local Government Area, in compliance with obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Variations to incentive programs or use of agreements can be applied as multi species programs, single species programs, companies, single properties and or incorporate differing incentives to achieve obligations or a particular management objective at a catchment or property level.

It is envisaged that Landholder incentive agreements, accompanied by the Local Government Area Pest Alert List, Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declaration and priority pest fact sheets will also facilitate (s48 and s23) integrated links to responsibilities with On Farm Biosecurity Plans in the Local Government Area.

Croydon Shire Landholder Incentive Programs includes:

- Pest Plant Incentive Program (registered and approved herbicides, applicators and funding support).
- Pest Animal Incentive Program (1080 service, use of hog hoppers, wild dog foot hold traps and funding support).

Croydon Shire Council Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program

The Croydon Shire Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program has been established to facilitate a (shared) reasonable and practical level of commitment for the effective management of invasive pest plants across the Local Government Area.

The Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program has been developed through the collective input of obligated landholders from across the Local Government Area (Croydon Shire Pest Advisory Group) during the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 consultation and planning process (Sections 2, 3 and 4).

The Program defines agreed, reasonable and practical (feasible and achievable) actions to set clear direction among all landholders to effectively manage the risk and impacts of invasive pest plants under a multi species, catchment based prevention, containment and management system, which is consistent with obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and linking overarching frameworks.

Responsibilities under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*:

- General Biosecurity Obligation (s23): All persons who deals with Invasive Biosecurity Matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity that poses or is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter.
- (s48), Local Government is responsible for ensuring invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.
- (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.
- Invasive Biosecurity Matter includes those listed in Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 & 4) and Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2), categories 1-7. The GBO also applies to locally declared and non-declared Invasive Biosecurity Matter.

The Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program will provide Local Government with a voluntary agreement, as a preliminary alternative to biosecurity compliance procedures (carrot before the stick). Actions will be supported by Local Government incentives as to reward the active due diligence of participating landholders with the provision of best practice tools and or services (herbicides, applicators, funding support etc.).

Landholder adoption and commitment to the Local Government incentive program, particularly among catchment based neighbours is envisaged to automatically create (non-incorporated) catchment based landholder groups who are actively implementing best practice to address biosecurity obligations. Therefore, greatly increase the potential for attracting further incentive funding (Local, State or Commonwealth) by means of presenting a collaborative, low risk, high return and protected catchment based biosecurity investment.

Local Government will allow two years for Shire landholders to sign and implement the incentive agreement (or other agreed measures) prior to implementation of biosecurity compliance procedures under the Act where necessary. Individual landholders or companies may negotiate on variations to the program and still become eligible for potential incentives where variations remain consistent with obligations the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

The Pest Advisory Group (PAG) will monitor, review and evaluate the effectiveness of the incentive programs and its actions annually.

Croydon Shire Council Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program Agreement

To participate in the Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program, landholders will be required to complete an Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program Agreement, which commits landholders to the adoption of its actions and obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. On signing the agreement, landholders will be eligible for incentive tools, herbicides and funding support services.

Name: _____ Property Name / PIC): _____
 Position Title: _____ Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Email: _____

Table 52: Landholders Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program

Landholders Invasive Pest Plants Incentive Program	
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions
<p>(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders ("reasonably ought to know") are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Disseminate educational materials such as Biosecurity fact sheets, pest fact sheets, pest posters, field guides, best practice guides and available services or incentives as listed below. II. Disseminate educational material via toolbox talks, email lists, offices, rec rooms, social media platforms, property signage or by other means as necessary. <i>(*Education and awareness actions are further described in the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 (Section 2: strategic Program 6 - Education and awareness)</i> • Implement a pest data capture program to support "reasonably ought to know" and on farm biosecurity plans. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Map invasive pest plants to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. II. Collect invasive plant plants control data adequate for asset management review and evaluation. • Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (herbicides, clean downs, workshops etc.).
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations (Appendix 9) for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. • Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. • Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). • Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). • Contain fodder to designated feeding areas. • Implement stock holding periods for potentially contaminated stock. • Remove high-risk pests along high-risk roads or areas posing risk by carriers. • Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal of Restricted or Prohibited Matter. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (mustering, maintenance programs etc). • Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions.
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement a weed free, property boundary buffer zone to contain and minimise natural spread (of all invasive pest plants listed within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019) from outside of the property boundary. • Implement property and site containment measures for new (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pest plant incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Prevention, Eradication and Containment A) as listed within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019, Section 4: Pest Programs.
<p>(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.</p>	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target invasive pest plants listed as "Significant" within Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Section 4: Pest Programs). • Implement catchment management objectives for all invasive pest <u>plants</u> in accordance with legislated requirements and best practice management (registered herbicides, approved methods and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). • Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding.

I/We, _____ of _____, declare that I am the person responsible for management of the property described above and hereby agree to participate in the Croydon Shire Council Invasive Pest Plant Incentive Program and commit to adopting its actions listed above in Table 52. I acknowledge signing the agreement and implementation of its actions in their entirety will be a means to prevent or minimise the risk and adverse effects of invasive pest plants on lands under my responsibility and in accordance with my obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Local Government Checklist

Local Government is to provide:

- Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declaration (Appendix 9).
- Definitions of (catchment based) threshold management objectives including the linking continuum of activity and threshold matrix (Figure 6).
- Catchment based Invasive Pest list (Appendix 5) and Croydon Shire Catchment Map (Figure 3).
- Croydon Shire Pest Alert List (Appendix 10).
- Biosecurity Act fact sheets (GBO, Restricted and Prohibited Matter obligations).
- Pest fact sheets

(<https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/fact-sheets>).

Landholder is to provide:

- Signed agreement.
- Property map (from on farm biosecurity plan) showing existing distribution and density of invasive pest plants.

Incentives available to landholders:

- Registered herbicide for approved application methods.
- Herbicide applicator to support application of registered herbicides.
- Funding support.

*Available to Shire landholders/landholdings or catchment groups participating in incentive programs and targeting "Significant" pest plants listed within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 as external funding opportunities become available to Local Government.

Name of Council's Authorised Officer _____ Signed: _____

Date: _____

**Local Government will collect and collate signed property agreements, maps and record incentives provided on a register to be stored within council records management system.*

Croydon Shire Council Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program

The Croydon Shire Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program has been established to facilitate a (shared) reasonable and practical level of commitment for the effective management of invasive pest animals across the Local Government Area.

The Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program has been developed through the collective input of obligated landholders from across the Local Government Area (Croydon Shire Pest Advisory Group) during the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019 consultation and planning process (Sections 2, 3 and 4).

The Program defines agreed, reasonable and practical (feasible and achievable) actions to set clear direction among landholders for the effective management of risk and impacts associated with invasive pest animals, consistent with obligations listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and linking overarching frameworks.

Responsibilities under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*:

- General Biosecurity Obligation (s23): All persons who deals with Invasive Biosecurity Matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity that poses or is likely to pose a biosecurity risk, if the person knows or reasonably ought to know, has a General Biosecurity Obligation. Obligated persons must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise that biosecurity risk (entry, establishment, spread) and any adverse effects from dealing with that invasive biosecurity matter.
- (s48), Local Government is responsible for ensuring invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.
- (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.
- Invasive Biosecurity Matter includes those listed in Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 & 4) and Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2), categories 1-7. The GBO also applies to locally declared and non-declared Invasive Biosecurity Matter.

The Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program will provide Local Government with a means to facilitate consistency with the Act and enhance best practice delivery to maximise outcomes from existing Local Government invasive pest animal incentive investments (1080 baiting services, dog traps and funding support etc.).

Individual landholders or companies may negotiate on variations to the program and still become eligible for incentives where variations remain consistent with best practice and obligations the Act. Local Government will allow two years for Shire landholders to implement the incentive program (or other agreed measures) prior to Local Government review of incentive investment allocations.

Landholder adoption and commitment to the Local Government incentive program and its delivery methodology, particularly among catchment based neighbours is envisaged to automatically create (non-incorporated) catchment based landholder groups who are actively implementing best practice to address biosecurity obligations. Therefore, (where targeting catchment based “Significant” pests) will greatly increase the potential for attracting further incentive funding (Local, State or Commonwealth) by means of presenting a collaborative, low risk, high return and protected catchment based biosecurity investment.

The Pest Advisory Group (PAG) will monitor, review and evaluate the effectiveness of the incentive program, its actions and incentive investment annually.

Croydon Shire Council Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program Agreement

To participate in the Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program, landholders will be required to complete an Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program Agreement, which commits landholders to the adoption of its actions, obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and legal requirements pertaining to the implementation of Local Government incentives such as; animal welfare (*Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*), best practice pest animal control methods (*COP's and SOP's*) and ethical use of pesticides (*Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996*).

Name: _____ Property Name / PIC: _____
 Position Title: _____ Address: _____
 Phone: _____ Email: _____

Table 53: Landholders Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program

Invasive Pest Animals Incentive Program	
Management Obligation	Reasonable and Practical Actions
(s23) All persons who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter, a carrier or carries out an activity posing a biosecurity risk has a General Biosecurity Obligation and must "reasonably ought to know".	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures to ensure stakeholders ("reasonably ought to know") are aware of pests, their risks, impacts and General Biosecurity Obligations for management (i.e. defined protocol, practices and actions for prevention, surveillance, reporting, monitoring, containment, best practice management and available services).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an education and awareness program targeting employees, contractors, visitors etc. to promote pest awareness, including protocol, practices and actions to facilitate compliance with general biosecurity obligations. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Disseminate educational materials such as <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> fact sheets, pest fact sheets, best practice research, SOP's, COP's, available services and best practice delivery methodology as listed below. II. Disseminate educational material via toolbox talks, during 1080 programs, email lists, offices, rec rooms, social media platforms, property signage or by other means as necessary. • Implement a pest data capture program to support "reasonably ought to know" and on farm biosecurity plans. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Map invasive pest animals to define pest presence and monitor pest distribution and density. II. Collect invasive plant animal impact and control data adequate for an asset management review and evaluation. • Support staff training, accreditation and licensing (i.e. Pest identification, herbicides, pesticides, clean downs, best practice etc.).
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) by carriers or carrying out an activity (biosecurity event).	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention measures to minimise the likelihood of spread by carriers or by carrying out an activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declarations (Appendix 9) for carriers entering or exiting the property or shire. • Implement property and /or site access biosecurity signage. • Establish clean down sites and implement clean down protocol and practices for staff, contractors and visitors (high-risk carriers). • Conduct inspections of high-risk carriers (i.e. Contractors machinery, vehicles, livestock, fodder, visitors, hunters etc.). • Prevent the deliberate keeping or intentional transport, sale, dispersal or disposal of Restricted or Prohibited Matter. <p>Implement "reasonable and practical" prevention, surveillance and reporting measures to minimise the likelihood of spread (entry and establishment) of potentially new or prohibited pests.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement prevention, surveillance and reporting protocol for new Restricted or Prohibited Matter into general operational activities (musterung, maintenance programs etc). • Report and or contain suspected Prohibited Matter or potentially new invasive biosecurity matter incursions.
(s23) Prevent or minimise the likelihood of spread (biosecurity risk) by natural processes and adverse effects (biosecurity event) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" measures for preventing or minimising natural spread risk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement pest animal control programs (baiting / trapping / Shooting) targeting critical habitats (wild dogs and feral pigs) and critical focal points (wild dogs) of pest animals with consideration to (home range) property boundaries to minimise connectivity and natural spread outside property boundaries. • Implement property and site containment measures for new (Restricted, locally declared and non-declared) invasive pest animal incursions in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Prevention, Eradication and Containment A) as listed within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019, Section 4: Pest Programs.
(s23) Prevent or minimise adverse effects (any and significant) to a biosecurity consideration.	<p>Implement "reasonable and practical" best practice control measures to prevent or minimise (any and significant) adverse effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target invasive pest animals listed as "Significant" within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity plan 2019 in accordance with catchment based management objectives (Section 4: Pest Programs). • Implement catchment based management objectives for all invasive pest animals in accordance with pest animal welfare legislation and best practice management (approved methods, registered products and applications, timing, cost benefit, etc.). • Implement council incentive programs (1080 programs) in accordance with best practice delivery methodology. <p>Feral Pigs – Target protein deficient periods (Sept-Dec). Utilise and contain available proteins such as grains or existing carcasses as permitted under the Act (S46(A)(6)(b)(2)). Conglomerate 500gm meat baits (and or dyed grains) within the contained pre feed area or pig only feeding device to exclude livestock and non-target species from accessing bait material. Target areas with consideration to connectivity (home range during protein deficient periods, distance from waters and ideal habitat) and environmental variables (night-time wind direction).</p> <p>Wild Dogs – Target optimal periods such as mating (March-May) or pup dispersal (Sept-Dec). Consider connectivity to critical focal points (intersections, carcasses, yards etc.) including roads at or adjacent to critical habitats (ridges, creeks, rivers, areas of high resources, etc.) with consideration to environmental factors (night-time wind direction, seasonal use of habitats). Use 125gm baits, prepared using gloves to minimise scent, place baits (preferably buried or replicating a cache site) at active focal points. Use of dog urine or curiosity lures is recommended.</p> <p>Feral Cat – Target specific programs require optimum periods for efficiency (seeking of carrion in drought or post fire). Use 125gm baits, placed under bushes or in raised sand/soil filled devices (i.e. buckets or logs etc.) preferably with use of a visual stimulant (i.e. tied feathers).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in Local Government incentive programs in collaboration with neighbours to form catchment groups, align commitments and attract funding.

I/We, _____ of _____, declare that I am the person responsible for management of the property described above and hereby agree to participate in the Croydon Shire Council Invasive Pest Animal Incentive Program and commit to adopting its actions listed above in Table 53. I acknowledge signing the agreement and implementation of its actions in their entirety will be a means to prevent or minimise the risk and adverse effects of invasive pest animals on lands under my responsibility in accordance my obligations under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and legal requirements for animal welfare and the ethical use of pesticides.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Local Government Checklist

Local Government is to provide:

- Reasonable and practical actions list (Table 53).
- Invasive Biosecurity Matter Hygiene Declaration (Appendix 9).
- Definitions of (catchment based) threshold management objectives including the linking continuum of activity and threshold matrix (Figure 6).
- Catchment based Invasive Pest list (Appendix 5) and Croydon Shire Catchment Map (Figure 3).
- Croydon Shire Pest Alert List (Appendix 10).
- Biosecurity Act fact sheets, Pest animal fact sheets, COP's, SOP's and best practice research. (<https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/fact-sheets>).

Landholder is to provide:

- Signed agreement.
- Property map (from on farm biosecurity plan) showing existing pest distribution and density.
- Wild dog impact data (if available).

Incentives available to landholders:

- 1080 Baiting Services
*Available to Shire landholders/landholdings (>5km from townships) as a Local Government incentive. Aerial baiting must be in conjunction with or in consideration of best practice on ground baiting methodology as defined above.
- Hog Hoppers
*Feral pig baiting devices are available to landholders to support best practice feral pig baiting.
- Wild Dog Traps
*Wild dog foot hold traps and basic training in their use and animal welfare obligations are available to landholders.
- Funding support
*Available to Shire landholders/landholdings or catchment groups participating in incentive programs and targeting "Significant" pest animals listed within the Croydon Shire Biosecurity Plan 2019, as external funding opportunities become available to Local Government.

Name of Council's Authorised Officer _____ Signed: _____

Date: _____

**Local Government will collect and collate signed property agreements, maps, data and record incentives provided on a register to be stored within council records management system.*

APPENDIX 9: INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER DECLARATION

INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER DECLARATION

PART 1: DETAILS OF OBLIGATED PERSON (s23)

The person dealing with invasive biosecurity matter, a carrier (s17) or carrying out an activity posing a biosecurity risk (s16), of causing a biosecurity event (s14) under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Name: _____ Business Name/Property): _____
 Position Title: _____ Address: _____ State: _____
 Phone: _____ Email: _____

PART 2: BIOSECURITY RISK

The activity and carrier posing a biosecurity risk.

The "Activity" posing a biosecurity risk:

Activity Description: _____

The "Carrier" posing a biosecurity risk:

- Person Truck Machinery Vehicle Livestock Fodder Seed/Grain
 Gravel/Sand/Soil Mulch Water Other _____

PART 3: CONTAMINANT (s18)

Has the carrier been; in contact with, moved through, stored in, come from or used in a place where invasive biosecurity matter (reproductive material) is present and likely to have; entered, attached to or be contained in, the carrier.

To the best of your knowledge, are one or more "Carriers" likely to be contaminated with Invasive Biosecurity Matter:

- Yes Likely No, I certify carrier(s) to be clean and free of contaminants and biosecurity risk.

If "Yes" or "Likely" then list the carrier(s) and define the likelihood including the potential contaminants:

Carrier	Likelihood of contamination			Invasive Biosecurity Matter
	High	Medium	Low	

**List all likely contaminants including; prohibited, restricted, locally declared or non-declared invasive biosecurity matter.*

PART 4: PREVENTION MEASURES

If answered "Yes" or "Likely" in Part 3: Contaminant, what "reasonable and Practical" measures have been taken to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk and likely consequences of the biosecurity event.

Prevention Measures taken

Wash/Clean down Quarantine period Chemical treated Covered Enclosed

Certified clean and inspected Nil Other List actions: _____

Actions Requested by Recipient: _____

If answered "Yes" and "high" likelihood in Part 3: Contaminant.

Movement Date (from): _____ to: _____

Movement Location (from): _____

(to): _____

PART 5: MOVEMENT DETAILS

Do you have a permit to keep, move, distribute or dispose of the invasive biosecurity matter?

Yes No Not declared, therefore not applicable

Permit Description: _____

PART 6: DECLARATION

I, _____ of _____, declare that the information I have provided above in this declaration is true and correct as of _____ (date) and has been provided with the understanding of the General Biosecurity Obligation (s23) including linking sections as defined herein this document and described under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

PART 7: INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION (Inspector/landholder/employer use only).

Certified Clean Contaminated (Details) _____

Approved Condemned (Reason) _____

Name of Inspector (Signed): _____ Date of Inspection: _____

APPENDIX 10: CROYDON SHIRE PEST ALERT LIST

Report New Non Declared, Restricted or Prohibited pests to Croydon Shire Council's, Authorised Officer – Wayne McFarlane (07) 47 487 100.

Croydon Shire Pest Alert List

Table 54: Croydon Shire Pest Animal Alert List

Invasive Pest Animal Alert List			
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	European fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	Restricted (Category 3, 4, 5, 6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foxes are small, with a reddish-brown coat, with white underparts except for a black tipped nose and lower legs. It has a large bushy tail that is white tipped. They can vary in size from 3 to 14kg, usually adult male foxes weigh around 6 kg, while females weigh about 5 kg. • Foxes are carnivorous opportunistic feeders and can consume an enormous variety of animal and plant material, such as lambs, rabbits, rodents, frogs, birds, insects and even fruit, vegetables and grain. • Fox predation is considered the greatest threat to the long term survival of many small marsupial species in Australia. In some circumstances foxes may kill lambs and goat kids, individual 'rogue' foxes can cause high stock losses and are noted for 'surplus killing' to cache or bury for later consumption. • Foxes are present in the McKinlay and Richmond Shire and are identified as a Significant risk and an eradication target if found in the Croydon Shire.
	Singapore Ant (<i>Monomorium destructor</i>)	Not Declared (<i>This is not a pest alert species although a pest to watch</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Singapore ants are 2-3mm long with six legs and have a nasty bite that will burn skin. • Singapore ants predominantly seek out high protein food sources although will also feed on fats and sugars. • Singapore ants can chew through fabrics, rubber and plastics to source food. • They pose significant risk through their ability to damage electrical insulation and electrical components of homes, cars and electrical appliances. They have also been known to cause house fires. • Singapore ants have been known to be spread by contaminated carriers such as transportation of groceries, household goods, also by vehicles, caravans, trailers and other materials containing nests. • Singapore ants are currently present in the Croydon township area and are found in most rural townships across the Gulf region.

Table 55: Croydon Shire Pest Plant Alert List

Invasive Pest Plant Alert List			
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	Cacti spp (<i>Harrisia</i> , <i>Cylindropuntia</i> , <i>Opuntia</i> and all other species)	Restricted (Category 2, 3, 4, 5)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cacti Species such as <i>Harrisia</i>, <i>Cylindropuntia</i>, <i>Opuntia</i> vary in appearance although they can all form dense infestations that will reduce pastures to a level unsuitable for stock. The spines are a problem for stock management, interfering with mustering and stock movement. • Fruit and seed are readily eaten by birds, mammals and to a lesser extent by feral pigs, although broken-off portions of the plant will take root and grow. Detachable cladodes can attach to animals, humans, machinery, vehicles and are readily spread by land clearing or floodwater where broken pads move long distances. These pads can survive long periods before weather conditions allow them to set roots. • Cacti is often grown as ornamentals where discarded materials or detached cladodes readily cause new infestations. • <i>Harrisia</i>, <i>Cylindropuntia</i>, <i>Opuntia</i> infestations are known to occur in surrounding shires. Garden ornamentals species should be reported, contained and destroyed appropriately.
	Gamba grass (<i>Andropogon</i> <i>gayanus</i>)	Restricted (Category 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gamba grass grows up to 4 m tall with tussocks up to 70 cm in diameter. Leaves are 3 cm wide, with a distinctive white midrib and are covered with soft hairs. Stems are robust and covered in soft hairs and seeds are contained in a fluffy V-shaped seed heads. Seeds develop from May to June and set in July and August. Plants can produce up to 244 000 seeds/plants each year with 65% viability. The seeds are dispersed by the wind, although 90% fall within 5 m of the parent plant. • Gamba grass competes strongly with native pasture and its high biomass can fuel intense bushfires damaging ecosystems and threatening the safety of people and property. Gamba grass can significantly alter soil-nutrient cycles, water cycles and fire regimes by creating up to eight times higher fuel loads than native forest and pastures. • Dispersal has been aided by the sale and historical distribution of the plant as a commercial pasture plant, although it is often spread by being transported as hay and on roadside slashers. • Gamba Grass is widespread in the Mareeba and Tablelands Shires where it is often bailed and transported as fodder from these areas where it has now spread into the Etheridge Shire along the Gulf Developmental road.
	Giant rats tail grass (<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> & <i>S. natalensis</i>)	Restricted (Category 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giant rats tail grass is a robust, tufted, perennial grass which grows 0.6–1.7 m tall with a seed head of up to 45 cm long and 3 cm wide. Seed head shape changes from a 'rat's tail' when young to an elongated pyramid shape at maturity. It can be difficult to distinguish from other pasture grasses before maturity. The seed heads can produce over 80,000 seeds per spike. • Giant rats tail grass can affect cattle health and reduce pasture productivity due to its low palatability when mature. It rapidly dominates and out-competes desirable pastures and can be difficult to control. • Giant rats tail grass is commonly spread through fodder, by livestock and contaminated seed. • Giant rats tail grass is present in the Mareeba and Tablelands Shire Council areas where it is commonly bailed with fodder. It is also currently in the Richmond Shire Council Local Government Area.

Invasive Pest Plant Alert List

Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Pest Name	Biosecurity Act 2014 and Local law Declaration	Description, Risk and Current Distribution
	<p>Parthenium (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)</p>	<p>Restricted (Category 3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parthenium is an annual herb that grows up to 2 m. Its leaves are pale green, deeply lobed and covered with fine soft hairs. Small creamy white flowers occur on the tips of the numerous stems. Each flower contains four to five black seeds that are wedge-shaped, with white scales. Parthenium normally germinates in spring and early summer, produces flowers and seed and dies around late autumn. • Parthenium seed is spread via water, vehicles, machinery, stock, feral and native animals and in feed and seed. Drought conditions aid the spread of seed with increased movements of stock and fodder. • Parthenium invades rapidly, reduces pasture production and is also known to cause health problems as contact with the plant or the pollen can cause serious allergic reactions such as dermatitis and hay fever. • Parthenium is found in the Mareeba and Tablelands Shires where it is often associated with chook sheds, although is also found along the Kennedy developmental road and there are historical records along the Gulf developmental road.
	<p>Salvinia (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>)</p>	<p>Restricted (Category 3)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salvinia is a free-floating aquatic fern, with small, spongy, green leaves positioned in pairs along a stem. Young leaves are 12mm wide, when mature the leaves become thick and fold at the mid-rib. Leaves form root trails which resemble wet hair. • Salvinia affects water quality, forms heavy weed cover and can cause up to four times more water evaporation lost by transpiration through the leaves during summer. Irrigation and water flow is reduced due to the restrictive action of the roots, which in turn increase pumping times and costs. Dense mats interfere with swimming, make fishing impossible and it displaces native aquatic plants, birds and animals. • Salvinia is mainly spread by boats or water sport equipment and by people who empty aquariums and ponds into waterways. • Salvinia is currently present in Mt Isa and many coastal Local Government areas which poses a significant risk to Belmore dam and surrounding water bodies of the Croydon Shire.

APPENDIX 11: CROYDON SHIRE COUNCIL BIOSECURITY SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM

TBC