



Local Government Area

Mount Isa City Council

Pest Management Plan

2014-2018



Calotrope, Calotropis procera



Bellyache Bush, Jatropha gossypifolia



Dingoes, Canis familiaris dingo



Feral Pig, Sus scrofa



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GLOSSARY

ALL	-	All stakeholders, including interested persons
APLC	-	Australian Plague Locust Commission
BQO	-	Biosecurity Queensland Officer (Formerly LPO)
CEO	-	Chief Executive Officer (Mt Isa City Council)
DCQ	-	Desert Channels Queensland
DCS	-	Department of Community Safety
DNR&M	-	Department of Natural Resources and Mines
ADES	-	Acting Director Engineering Services
DAF	-	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DEHP	-	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
DTMR	-	Department of Transport and Main Roads
LGAPMP	-	Local Government Area Pest Management Plan
LGASRNMP	-	Local Government Area Stock Route Network Management Plan
LGO	-	Local Government Officer LPO -Lands Protection Officer
MICC	-	Mount Isa City Council
PPMP	-	Property Pest Management Plan
QPWS	-	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
RLO	-	Rural Lands Officer
SGCL	-	Southern Gulf Catchments Limited
SRN	-	Stock Route Network
WG	-	Pest Management Working Group
WONS	-	Weed of National Significance

1.0 SUMMARY

The Mount Isa City Council (MICC) local government area pest management plan has been developed for the benefit of the entire community. The expertise of many local stakeholders (including representatives of local and state government agencies, industry groups, environmental and other community groups, and private landholders) has been drawn on in planning for cooperative management of pests on all land within the council boundaries.

The key objectives of the plan are:

- A. To improve the use of the resources and expertise available for managing pests within the Mt Isa City;
- B. To lessen the local impacts of pests;
- C. Identify the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders involved and provide direction on priority pest management activities, and
- D. Prioritise declared pest and prevent the introduction and spread of declared plants and animals within the MICC based on best practice management principals.

This plan has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (Qld), and will serve as a guide to all local land managers.

1.1 Pest Management Mission Statement

Identify, control and prevent declared plants, environmental weeds and pest animals within the Mount Isa City and to meet the obligations of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* which supersedes the Rural Lands Protection Act 1985.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Background

Queensland Parliament gave its assent to The *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*, which replaced the *Rural Lands Protection Act 1985* on the 24th April 2002.

The Act requires that all Local Governments develop and implement a Local Government Area Pest Management Plan. The Pest Management Plan has therefore been developed in line with legislation and reflects Council's roles and responsibilities under the Act.

Pest plants and animals exist in every local government area in Queensland. While considerable progress has already been made in the fight against pests, improved coordination of efforts by the community, government, and industry is essential.

Most local governments have voluntarily developed pest management plans during the past years. Established partnerships in pest management between stakeholders—between local and state government agencies in particular—have also been formalised by the new legislation. Further streamlining of planning, integration of activities, and the targeting of priority pests can ensure the best use of resources.

It is hoped that this plan will provide a shared focus for the efforts of the community and Government in pest management within Mount Isa City.

2.2 Purpose Statement and scope

The purpose of this Integrated Pest Management Program is to identify for Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) Mount Isa City Council's Rural Lands Officer and the General Public:

1. The role to be played by the Mount Isa City Council in relation to pest control; and,
2. The means by which pest control is to be achieved by the Mount Isa City Council.

This Plan is a living document and will continue to develop as specific needs are recognised. New goals will be set and practices reviewed to ensure the most suitable means of pest control are employed.

It is intended that this Integrated Pest Management Plan shall be reviewed on an annual basis at the beginning of the financial year, and three months before the current Plan expires.

The area to which this Plan refers is the entire City of Mount Isa. For logistical purposes the area has been divided into 10 pest zones. These pest zones are named and located in Appendix D.

The LGAPMP must cover all land within the boundaries of the local government area, including land owned or controlled by individuals, industry, or the state. By agreement, land owned by the Australian Government or held by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities under a Deed of Grant in Trust may also be included. It is an imperative of the new Act that the interests of all stakeholders, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, industry groups, and landholders, be considered in developing the plan.

Targeted species are exotic pests (excluding marine pests) and some indigenous species such as dingoes and locusts. Pests are defined as species declared under model local laws, and under the three new classes identified by the Act.

2.3 Goals and Strategies

1. Substantial reduction of noxious plants within and immediately surrounding the Mount Isa City.
 - Dedicated treatment in zones under control of the Local Authority of known infestation within and immediately surrounding the township.
 - Serve notices and follow up of such notices on property owners/occupiers within and immediately surrounding Mount Isa City.
2. To establish a general register of noxious plant distribution within the Local Authority.
 - Inspection of land under Council's administration.
 - Inspection of Mount Isa Mines lease.
3. Develop a detailed register of noxious plants and notify property owners of control methods.
 - Inspection of selected properties to evaluate extent of noxious plants.
 - Notify property holders to control noxious plants.
4. Investigate Property Management Pest Plans (property level).

- Consult property owners regarding the development of a management plan during site inspections.
 - Provide technical assistance with the formulation of management plans.
5. Reduce noxious plant infestations on pastoral holdings throughout the Local Authority Area.
- Prioritise areas on grounds of potential hazard to grazing lands and/or potential to spread noxious plant infestations. This may influence any catchment wide programs as developed by the Council Rural Lands Officers Group of Western Queensland made up of Local government and Department of Natural Resources zones.
 - Inspection of pastoral holdings and service of notice on owners.
 - Follow up notices served and either further instruction or undertake control at owners' expense.
6. Develop declared animal register.
- Questionnaire to be completed by Rural Lands Officer on inspection.
 - Consultation with pastoralists.
7. To make the public aware of Pest Management strategies in the Mount Isa City. The Plan is to be available to the public to review for a period of 28 days for comment. All submissions will be then considered prior to the plan being sent to the office of the Minister for Agriculture, and Fisheries (through the appropriate assessment panels) for endorsement. Further amendments will be made dependant on ministerial advice and the community advised:
- Media releases in local newspapers.
 - Displayed in the Council Administration Building - Foyer
 - Council Website

2.4 Context-Integration with related planning

LGAPMPs have an integral place in the complex, statewide network of plans and strategies related to pest management. While the following table gives some indication of where they fit in this broader picture, it is not exhaustive. These Plans are also designed to coordinate the efforts of a range of entities.

Local Government Area Pest Management Plans relative to other strategies and plans

Scale	Natural Resource Management	Pest Management	Pest Species
National	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality • National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biodiversity • National Guidelines and Principles for Rangeland Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Weeds Strategy • Managing Vertebrate Pests—Principles and Strategies • Plague Locust Commission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies for Weeds of National Significance • National pest animal species threat abatement plans
State	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation management plan for Queensland • Wild Rivers Code (Gregory) • Blueprint for the Bush 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State agency pest Management Plans • Queensland Weeds Strategy • Queensland Pest Animals Strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Queensland strategies for wild dogs, locusts, rabbits, and parthenium
Regional and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Gulf Catchments Ltd, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Southern Gulf Catchments 	

Catchment	Natural Resource Management Plan – Book 4—Assets, Threats and Targets of the Region” Update 2009 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Desert Channels Group, Natural Resource Management Plan 2010-2015 	Regional Pest Management Plan, March 2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mount Isa Water Board aquatic weed management Strategy • Desert Channels Qld, Regional Pest Management Plan 	
Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local government planning schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mount Isa City Council Pest Management 	

Roles and responsibilities are set out in detail in the Memorandum of Understanding between Biosecurity Queensland, Local Government Association of Queensland and the Regional Groups Collective and other stakeholders involved in pest management in the shire.

2.5 Working Group Review

For future reviews of the plan and to provide information to the local authority on problem areas and workable solutions. The working group will consist of:

- MICC Councillor
- MICC Chief Executive Officer
- MICC Environmental Health Officer
- MICC Rural Lands Officer
- Department of Natural Resources and Mines
- Department of Transport and Main Roads
- Glencore – Mount Isa Mines
- Southern Gulf Catchments Limited
- Property Holder (Calton Hills)
- Local Government Representatives (Boulia & Cloncurry)
- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries

This group will also endeavour to keep Mount Isa City Council up to date with how the plan is progressing, and make suggestions that can be implemented at the review stage.

2.6 Consultation on the draft plan

In the history of this document and its previous versions the following consultations and modifications occurred.

Prepared by Craig McCormack, May 1995

Modified by Keith Stevens and Matt Hyde, May 1997

Modified by Keith Stevens and Jason Hudson, March 1999

Modified by Keith Stevens, Roland Heatley and Jason Hudson, October 2000

Modified by Keith Stevens, Bill Donovan and Amanda Cuss, May 2003

Modified by Amanda Cuss, Liz Fisher and Keith Stevens, July 2003

Modified by Keith Stevens, Ronald R. Moffatt and Emilio Cianetti, March 2005

Modified following Public Consultation, April 2005

Modified though Consultant, October 2006

Modified by William Donovan, Michael Horn, Russell Hunter and Emilio Cianetti, April 2009

Modified though Duncan Projects Consultant, October 2009

Modified through Michael Horn, Russell Hunter and Emilio Cianetti 2013/14

3.0 Policies

3.1 Officer Duties and Procedures

The Rural Lands Officer is responsible for auditing of all properties within the city in relation to plant and animal pests. Where the land is under control of the Council the officer is to undertake appropriate control measures. Where the land is under control of the Department Natural Resources and Mines, or Department of Agriculture and Fisheries and other State Government Department, that Department is to be advised of the infestation so the appropriate control can be undertaken.

Where the land is under private control a notice shall be served in accordance with the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*.

3.2 Works Program

The attached Gant Chart of the works program in Appendix B demonstrates that each year has two distinct halves. The warmer months are unsuitable for noxious plant treatment (due to evaporation and rain), and thus this season is best suited to conducting inspections of outlying pest zones. Property owners then have sufficient time before winter to plan for pest control activities.

During the cooler months the Rural Lands Officer is best engaged in treatment activities. The period from April to September is well suited to inspection and action on areas surrounding the Mount Isa and Camooweal Townships; as well as participating in joint control operations for Rubber Vine and Prickly Acacia Containment, in association with SGC, DAF and the Northern Territory Government.

Workload distribution during winter relies heavily on the Rural Lands Officer recognising areas of need and allocating time accordingly. Simultaneously, instructions given to property holders should be undertaken. A brief inspection of the outlying properties during this period will enable property owners to be given advice on their activities or a reminder of tasks to be undertaken while weather conditions remain favourable.

3.3 Inspection and Recording

Mount Isa City Council employs one (1) Officer, who is authorised to:

- Control pests on land under its control; and
- Administer and enforce the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*, by surveying and monitoring pest infestations on private land.

Council also provides assistance for property owners to target pest plants of Class 1 and 2 declared weeds; and contain wild dog and other pest animals such as feral pigs through coordinated baiting programs run in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Recording of noxious plant infestations is to be achieved by way of:

- Inspection forms;
- Summary sheets; and
- Geographical Information System (GIS) Mapping.

Inspection forms (Appendix A) are to be completed during or immediately following an inspection and should record relevant data pertaining to the infestation description and location, any instructions issued by the authorised officer, and a re-inspection date. The inspection form may also be used during re-inspection.

Summary sheets (Appendix B) should be completed to allow quick reference to the presence and type of noxious plant infestations within the City. On an annual basis a GIS map should be produced to demonstrate noxious plant distribution throughout the City.

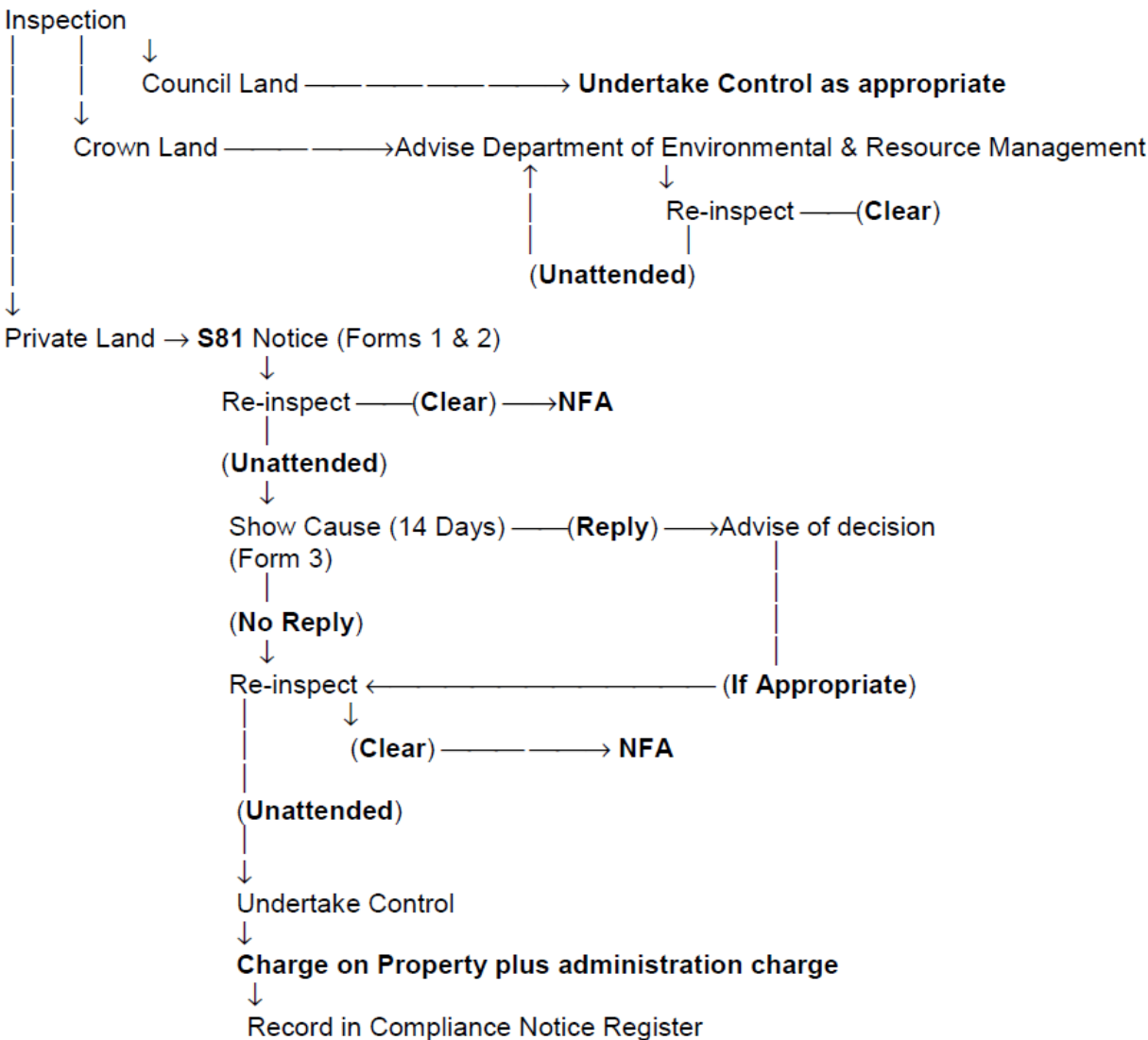
3.3.1 Procedure

The Pest Management Plan will be implemented by the Rural Lands Officer. Notices will be issued in all cases where declared plants are visible on the property except where the owner undertakes to destroy plants where there is only a minor infestation.

The notice will be forwarded by ordinary mail and records will be kept for proof of postage. Should the notice be returned unclaimed, a notice will be served in person to the owner of the property if it is appropriate.

3.3.2 Enforcement Procedure

FLOWCHART OF NOXIOUS PLANT CONTROL



A compliance Register will be maintained by the Rural lands Officer for recording outcomes of compliance actions and managing follow up.

3.3.3 Compliance

The Rural Lands Officer will only undertake treatment of any declared plant in the case of a default of a notice. Council will not undertake to arrange for treatment of any Declared Plant. Should the owner notify the council that arrangements have been made to treat declared plant/s, action by the Council shall not be taken if this is undertaken in a reasonable time, except where Council is at the point of entering the property and treating the declared plants.

Extensions of time will only be given where a genuine attempt has been made to treat the declared plants e.g. the appointment of a contractor within a reasonable time. Council may co-operate with landowners concerning the time of treatment of a declared plant if the treatment of the plant will cause damage or harm to the pasture or crop.

3.3.4 Enter and Clean Costs

Should the Council have to enter and clean a property on default of a notice, the cost of hire of the vehicle, plant equipment; chemicals, staff etc. will be charged with an administration charge also applied to the final amount.

A Register of Notices will be maintained to record the details of any compliance breaches (as per previous).

3.4 Training

Training should be provided to the Rural Lands Officer and other Pest Management Staff to ensure that they are regularly kept up to date with changes in legislation and/or treating techniques.

The following are some of the ways in which such training could be undertaken: Seminars, Public workshops and Conferences.

Training of this type will ensure the ongoing efficiency of the Pest Management Program.

Training actions are described in the Action Management Plan (*Appendix F*).

3.5 Performance Assessment

A report on the effectiveness of the Integrated Pest Management Plan shall be compiled by the Rural Lands Officer and assessed by the Chief Executive Officer from the following indicators and be reported on a monthly basis:

- Number of Properties receiving first inspection
- Percentage requiring first notice
- Amount of properties receiving second notice
- Amount of properties receiving third notice
- Amount of properties where a "Enter and Clean" action has been taken
- Number of complaints received from the community on declared pests
- Measurable reduction in the area of weed infestations

4.0 STRATEGIC ACTIONS AND SUCCESS INDICATORS

4.1 DESIRED OUTCOME 1

Stakeholders are informed knowledgeable and have ownership of weed and pest animal management.

4.1.1 Issue: Awareness

Principle: Public awareness - Public awareness and knowledge of pests must be raised to increase the capacity and willingness of individuals to manage pests.

<p>Strategic objective: To increase community, industry, agribusiness, and government awareness of pests and their impacts</p>	<p>Performance criteria: The degree to which public awareness programs close gaps in public knowledge.</p> <p>Success indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of awareness activities organised for both weeds and pest animals • number of pest awareness signs erected • number of stakeholder groups included in communication networks • number of local actions promoted statewide 		
<p>Strategic actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organising awareness-raising activities (e.g. participation in Weedbuster Week and agricultural shows, and presentations as well as field days for schools and stakeholders) • Developing a pest awareness program tailored for local audiences highlighting key issues such as: roles and responsibilities of stakeholders, the impacts of pests on people, controversial pest issues, the potential for introduced plants (including garden plants) to become weeds, the potential for introduced animals to become pests, preventing spread of new pests by humans, long-term advantages of weed and pest animal management, general environmental duty of care, locations of vehicle wash-down facilities, etc. 	RLO	<p>Specific actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pest Management display activities. To mount stand at local show near garden section or a weedbuster day and participate in field trips with school. 	If available
	RLO/BQO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property Pest Management Plans 	Ongoing
	RLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a pest awareness program for local schools and residents 	SGC strategy
	RLO/BQO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute pest fact sheets, stickers, fridge magnets, posters brochures, eg environmental (class 3) weeds 	Ongoing

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving communication between government, industry, community groups and landholders about pest management Linking pest management with other local government communication plans and the natural resource management strategies of the SGC Increasing stakeholder cooperation on weed and pest animal awareness activities and programs (e.g. making joint media releases, creating links with SGC's web site pest information) Promoting local pest management actions such as the joint Rubber Vine control initiative to gain local public support for management activities, and volunteer and community efforts in promoting local pest management planning 	RLO, Project Officer SGC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion and distribution of weed Hygiene declarations - Procure stands to display pest fact sheets from DAF 	Ongoing
	BQO/RLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a regular communication network with district landholders and relevant industry groups. Support existing catchment groups and encourage landholder groups including dingo baiting syndicates. 	
	RLO SGC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In conjunction with SGCL apply for external funding. Through WONS funding and SGCL joint funding bids be involved in accessing external funding opportunities. 	As required
	RLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement fact sheets with photos and ID information, control measures and priority actions/making as a pest plant or animal and make available to public via MICC webpage. Have printed versions of above fact sheets available for Council displays in office and at events, as well as resource for rural lands protection/pest management staff at MICC 	As available

4.1.2 Issue: Education and Training

Principle: Public awareness - Public awareness and knowledge of pests must be raised to increase the capacity and willingness of individuals to manage pests.

<p>Strategic objective: To enhance stakeholder knowledge of pest impacts and improve skills in pest management</p>	<p>Performance criteria: The degree to which individuals and stakeholders pursue education and training in pest management.</p> <p>Success indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of pest management courses attended • number of workshops, conferences, and forums attended • number of training initiatives delivered to stakeholder groups • percentage of land managers employing contractors accredited to national competency standards 		
<p>Strategic actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accredited training of Local Government Officers (LGOs) • LGO participation in relevant local government training workshops, conferences and forums. • Local government contributions to training other stakeholders (e.g. landholder groups under SGC) 	<p>RLO MICC Staff</p>	<p>Specific actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Government Pest Management staff to attend Nationally Accredited training in all aspects of pest management e.g. Workplace Health & Safety, Agricultural Chemical Distribution Control, and Agsafe etc. 	<p>As required</p>
	<p>RLO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance at DAF or DNR&M run LG training workshops 	<p>Every 2nd year</p>
	<p>RLO, All</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouragement of relevant industry, community and land manager participation in Nationally Accredited training. 	<p>Ongoing</p>
	<p>RLO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance at QLD Weeds Symposium run by Weed Society of Queensland 	<p>Every 2nd year</p>
	<p>ALL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors accredited to national competency standards 	<p>Ongoing</p>

4.1.3 Issue: Availability of Information

Principle: Public awareness - Public awareness and knowledge of pests must be raised to increase the capacity and willingness of individuals to manage pests.

<p>Strategic objective: To ensure information about weeds and pest animals is available to all stakeholders</p>	<p>Performance criteria: The extent to which appropriate information is available to stakeholders</p> <p>Success indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of places where the LGAPMP is available for viewing • number of pest factsheets distributed & website links • number of media uptakes • number of non-statutory maps made available 		
<p>Strategic actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making printed weed and pest animal information available to stakeholders through outlets such as libraries, catchment centres, tourist information centres, schools, and other educational institutions • Using media such as local newspapers, radio, television, and SGC web site to disseminate pest information to the community • Making other maps available to the community (e.g. of pest distribution, containment lines, environmentally significant areas and survey programs, incident maps of urban dingo predation) 	All Groups	<p>Specific actions:- Workshops for weed and feral animals identification and management for residents/managers (to involve State Government expertise)</p>	As available
	DCQ, RLO CEO,SGCL	Distribute printed weed and pest animal Information when available	Ongoing
	CEO	Utilise local media to release relevant articles for publication	Ongoing
	RLO, DAF	To develop web-based map of infestations zones with facility to the public to email/update information with recent observations.	As required
	RLO/MICC staff	To display non-statutory maps	As required
	RLO	Responding to community enquiries on demand. Weed and Pest Fact Sheets available to the public.	Requested

4.2 DESIRED OUTCOME 2

All Stakeholders are committed to undertake coordinated management of weeds and pest animals

4.2.1 Issue: Long-term commitment

Principles:

1. Commitment — Effective pest management requires a long-term commitment to pest management by the community, industry groups and government entities.
2. Consultation and partnership — Consultation and partnership arrangements between local communities, industry groups, state government agencies, and local governments must be established to achieve a collaborative approach to pest management.

Strategic objective: To establish long-term stakeholder commitment to weed and pest animal management.	Performance criteria: The proportion of stakeholders working in partnership on long-term pest management Success indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • percentage of key stakeholders represented on the working group • percentage of key stakeholders holding responsibility for LGAPMP actions • Funding received for control of priority pests. 		
Strategic actions : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a WG of key stakeholders to develop, implement, and review the LGAPMP and annual action plans. • Establish partnerships for local weed and pest management. • Establish through consultation roles and responsibilities for each stakeholder, including contributions to annual action programs. • Participate in local reward or recognition system for pest management eg SGCL Sarus Crane annual awards 	WG RLO SGC/CEO & RLO RLO/SGC/ DAFF RLO/CEO	Specific actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue with existing mix of members and formalise review process with BQO and Project Officer SGC to coordinate externally funded pest programs • To cost and resource action plan Annually • Investigate significant contribution to pest management projects: -Rocklands rubber vine eradication monitored and re-emergence treated by landholder - Gregory river rubber vine & Bellyache bush re-emergence monitored 	As required Annually As Requested

		and treated by landholder. -Gunpowder Ck/Mistake Ck/Leichhardt rubber vine re-emergence monitored and treated by landholder.	
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4.2.2 Issue: Compliance and enforcement

Principles:

1. Commitment — Effective pest management requires a long-term commitment to pest management by the community, industry groups and government entities.
2. Consultation and partnership — Consultation and partnership arrangements between local communities, industry groups, state government agencies, and local governments must be established to achieve a collaborative approach to pest management.

Strategic objective: To ensure compliance with the Act in weed and pest animal management.		Performance criteria: The extent to which stakeholders comply with and enforce the Act Success indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of enforcement actions documented • percentage of compliance issues resolved without the need for enforcement • number of authorised officers, local government delegations, and compliance actions included in register • number of DAF procedures implemented, documented, and communicated to Stakeholders 	
Strategic actions Critical: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a register of enforcement activities. • With stakeholders: develop and implement a compliance program (incentives, warnings, revocation and suspension of rights) with additional communication and education functions survey programs, incident maps of urban dingo predation) • Create a register of authorised local government compliance officers. 	CEO & MICC	Specific actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain a register of enforcement activities. • Compliance program developed backing enforcement policy and ideals. 	Ongoing
	CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have a register of authorised local government compliance officers. 	Ongoing

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement and refine where necessary DAF operational procedures for matters such as: seizures, quarantine, confiscation and destruction of declared pests, entering land, vehicles and property, recovering costs, surveys and inspections. Develop procedures for communicating with State and Australian Government land managers and their lessees about pest management Network Local Government compliance officers statewide. Offer compliance training to Local Government Officers and other stakeholders. Develop procedures for assessing and declaring pest species under local laws 	DAF	· To implement DAF operational procedures, to refine procedures for local use.	Ongoing
	DNR&M, RLO	· To lead compliance on Class1 pests. RLO and MICC to assist RLO to continue to attend QPIF led compliance training as it becomes available.	As available
	SRLOG & Gulf Catchments Pest Task Force	· To be used to network local government compliance officers statewide.	Ongoing
	DAF	· To provide information and process to the develop procedures for communicating with State and Australian Government land managers and their lessees about pest management and declaring pest species under local laws.	Ongoing
	RLO	· To review priority pests for compliance action.	Periodically

4.3 DESIRED OUTCOME 3

Reliable information is available as a basis for decision making

4.3.1 Issue: Data collection and assessment

Principle: Improvement — Research about pests, and regular monitoring and evaluation of pest control activities, are necessary to improve best management practices.

<p>Strategic objective: To collect, use, and make available data relevant to weed and pest animal management.</p>	<p>Performance criteria: The extent to which data is collected and used in pest management.</p> <p>Success indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • percentage of Class 1 and priority Class 2 declared pests mapped • amount of information sent to Pest Info • percentage of pest control activities for which monitoring and evaluation data is recorded 		
<p>Strategic actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map all Class 1 and priority Class 2 declared pests. • Contribute local pest data to the DAF Annual Pest Assessment (statewide mapping of all declared species). • Use the DAF pest animal impact recording system to collect and record information. • Establish ways for community groups and other stakeholders to collect and use data. • Support DAF pest status assessments by disseminating distribution and impact information about existing and potential pests. 	RLO	<p>Specific actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map class 1 and class 2 declared pests on <i>Pest Info</i> and contribute to SGCL & DAF weeds mapping 	Ongoing
	RLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance at bi-annual pest assessment work shops 	Ongoing
	RLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To collate information from PPMP and data collected from property visits. 	as required
	DAFF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To submit information on stock losses etc from feral animals through DAF for pest animal recording system. 	Ongoing
	RLO		
	RLO/BQO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To react to prickly acacia, rubber vine & bellyache bush containment lines and control zones as described in their respective National Strategic Plans 2012-2017 	Ongoing

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate information sharing between stakeholders (e.g. adjoining local governments, regional DAF bodies and other state agencies). Collect administrative information about pest control activities such as the use of chemicals. 	RLO/BQO	LG's to be provided with a protocol (eg. Annual review) for changes to containment lines or zones · Externally funded projects to be monitored and evaluated to the effectiveness of control activities. · To maintain and submit to DAF an accurate and comprehensive record of 1080 use to contribute to DAF database.	Ongoing
	RLO		
	RLO		
	RLO/BQO		Ongoing

4.3.2 Issue: Pest biology and pest impacts

Principle: Improvement — Research about pests, and regular monitoring and evaluation of pest control activities, are necessary to improve pest management practices.

Strategic objective: To further the understanding of the biology, ecology and impacts of weeds and pest animals.	Performance criteria: The level of stakeholder understanding of pest biology, ecology and impacts, including the costs of action and non-action. Success indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of priority pests determined with reference to available information on behaviour, impacts, and control costs. Amount of available information provided to DAF and its research, industry, and extension partners. 		
Strategic actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider pest behaviours (biology and ecology), pest impacts (economic, social, and environmental), and pest control costs in the local declaration and prioritisation of pest species. 	DAF	Specific actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilise research results on pest behaviour, pest impacts, and pest control costs when developing local declaration and prioritisation of pest species. Use DAF Pest status assessments and best practice manuals. 	Ongoing

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contribute information to DAF for the quantification of statewide pest impacts on economic activities, natural ecosystems, as well as human and animal health 	RLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To collate data from catchment groups to contribute information to DAF for the quantification of state wide pest impacts on economic activities, natural ecosystems, as well as human & animal health 	Ongoing
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4.3.3 Issue: Community attitudes

Principle: Improvement — Research about pests, and regular monitoring and evaluation of pest control activities, are necessary to improve pest management practices.

Strategic objective: To further the understanding of community attitudes to weed and pest animal management.	Performance criteria: The extent to which community attitudes to pest management are understood Success indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> number of DAF surveys of community attitudes for which local assistance is provided number of questions relating to pest management in local government attitudinal assessment surveys 		
Strategic actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist DAF in gathering information on community awareness and attitudes Initiate local surveys of community awareness and attitudes 	RLO	Specific actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To assist DAF in gathering information on community awareness and attitudes. (e.g. surveys at agricultural shows, field days, and other local events) 	As requested
	RLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To report on attitudinal responses to pest management of cross section of community through reports to MICC on progress of Local Government Area Pest Management Plan. Findings to be incorporated into annual reviews of LGAPMP 	As requested

4.4 DESIRED OUTCOME 4

Strategic directions are established, maintained, and owned by all stakeholders

4.4.1 Issue: Planning

Principles:

1. Planning — Pest management planning must be consistent at local, regional, state, and national levels to ensure resources target priorities for pest management are identified at each level.
2. Integration — Pest management is an integral part of managing natural resources and agricultural systems.

<p>Strategic objective: To create a planning framework for weed and pest management.</p>		<p>Performance criteria: The pest management plans incorporated into the MICC planning framework</p> <p>Success indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of related pest management plans featuring local pest management issues • percentage of high priority pest situations with property pest management plans 	
<p>Strategic actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure consistency between the LGAPMP and related pest management plans, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Queensland Weeds Strategy –Queensland Pest Animal Strategy –South-East Queensland Environmental Weeds Strategy –WONS species strategies –State Agency Pest Management Plans –Regional Pest Management Plans –Pest Species Management Plans –Property Pest Management Plans • Develop: property pest management plans for high priority pest situations, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –quarantine areas –containment areas 	RLO,WG	<p>Specific actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure consistency between the Local Government Area Pest Management Plan and related Pest Management Plans and strategies. 	Ongoing
	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure PPMP are linked to MICC LGAPMP. Create links between MICC LGAPMP, national, state and regional pest management plans, ie. WONS strategy, QPWS, TMR, DAF, No of WONS funded projects, covered by –State” • Link SGC pest management section in the Regional Plan 	Ongoing
	RLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Property Pest Management Plans for priority and high risk areas. Make PPMP consistent with state requirements at Property planning levels by using BQ, PPMP template (2013) once developed to ensure consistency in 	Ongoing
	RLO,DAF		

–environmentally significant areas		level of planning DTMR,QR and QPWS. Others to have continuing input into LGAPMP – ongoing. RLO to share information through "Pest Info" and Weed Alert	
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4.4.2 Issue: Strategy management and coordination

Principles:

1. Planning — Pest management planning must be consistent at local, regional, state, and national levels to ensure resources target priorities for pest management are identified at each level.
2. Integration — Pest management is an integral part of managing natural resources and agricultural systems.

Strategic objective: To implement, evaluate, and review integrated weed and pest animal strategies.	Performance criteria: The degree of coordination in implementing, evaluating, and reviewing pest management plans. Success indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • percentage of priority weed and pest animal actions implemented • number of surrounding local governments involved in cross-border pest management actions • percentage of key stakeholders represented on the working group 		
Strategic actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the annual action plan three months before the end of each financial year. • Complete each new LGAPMP three months before the expiry of its predecessor. • Implement LGAPMP actions for priority weed and pest animal management • Seek cooperation from surrounding local governments and other stakeholders in implementing LGAPMPs and annual action programs 	RLO WG & RLO WG & RLO	Specific actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report to Council Advisory Group three (3) times per year to review the annual action plan. • To complete each new plan three months before the expiry of its predecessor. • Implement LGAPMP actions for priority weed and pest animal management. • To report percentage of priority weed and pest animal actions implemented through reports to 	As required As required As required Ongoing

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop strategies for managing matters of conflict, for example, cultural heritage. 	WG	WG on progress of LGAPMP. These will be incorporated into 3 year reviews of the plan.	Ongoing
	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policies for priority weed and pest animal management Forum to coordinate cooperation from surrounding local governments and other stakeholders in implementing LGAPMPs and <i>annual action programs</i> to discuss the make up of the group, maintain WG membership and replace members. Be aware of the <i>Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>, particularly in relation to cultural clearance 	
	WG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pest Management Working Group to review the Annual Action Plan and to assess the success of the Plan implementation. 	

4.4.3 Issue: Resources

Principles:

1. Planning — Pest management planning must be consistent at local, regional, state, and national levels to ensure resources target priorities for pest management are identified at each level
2. Integration— Pest management is an integral part of managing natural resources and agricultural systems.

<p>Strategic objective: To efficiently and adequately resource weed and pest animal management.</p>	<p>Performance criteria: The proportion of pest management actions that are adequately resourced</p> <p>Success indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • percentage of local pest management actions adequately resourced • percentage of resources allocated according to pest priorities • value of resources obtained from non-local government sources
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Strategic actions:		Specific actions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commit to adequately resourcing local pest management actions. 	CEO/RLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commit to resourcing the Local Government Area Pest Management Plan and Local Pest Management Action Plan. 	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commit to continuing allocation of resources to existing projects, such as WONS- Rubber Vine and Prickly Acacia 	CEO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify additional funding and resource sources to support Council and Community Pest Management Projects. Continue to seek external funding from DCQ & SGCL, new National Weeds Programs etc - DAF DCQ, DT&MR, QR to advise of other funding sources – (Road side- QR, DT&MR) 	Ongoing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share resources and knowledge with other stakeholders 	DCEO & RLO		
	RLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to commit resources etc to WONS projects through direct assistance, external funding, advice on control techniques etc 	Ongoing
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To use "<i>Weed Alert</i>" and "<i>Pest Info</i>" to share resources and knowledge with other stakeholders 	Ongoing
	WG/RLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate funding opportunities from state agencies eg Unallocated State Land funding for weed control. 	As available

4.4.4 Issue: Holistic management

Principles:

1. Planning — Pest management planning must be consistent at local, regional, state, and national levels to ensure resources target priorities for pest management are identified at each level.
2. Integration — Pest management is an integral part of managing natural resources and agricultural systems.

<p>Strategic objective: To integrate pest management planning with other government, property, community, and industry planning.</p>	<p>Performance criteria: The extent to which pest management actions are integrated with planning at different levels.</p> <p>Success indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Shires, Government Agencies, and Community groups involved in the Pest planning process. • number of resource management plans that include pest management actions • percentage of other local government plans that include pest management actions 		
<p>Strategic actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure consistency between the LGAPMP and resource management and other relevant plans, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Regional Natural Resource Management Plans –catchment and sub-catchment plans –Conservation Management Plans –Wild Rivers Code –Water Resource Operations Plans –Vegetation Management Plans –Native Title Plans –Local Government Corporate Plans –Local Government Planning Schemes –Stock Route Network Management Plans - Australian Plague Locust Commission - Blueprint for the Bush <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Require pest management actions, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –prevention of weed seed spread –planting of non-invasive species –fencing of refuse sites <p>To be included in other local government planning and development schemes</p>	<p>WG</p> <p>WG</p> <p>WG</p> <p>CEO</p> <p>WG</p> <p>RLO</p>	<p>Specific actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep diversity of group as is <p>See previous page</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interaction with SGCL, DCQ, DAF, DT&MR and other government agencies and Carpentaria Land Council • Develop policy for pest management action • MICC Parks and Gardens staff to be involved in pest weed management in town e.g. surveillance of nursery outlets for threatening plant species • Policy on replacement of class 3 weeds in council gardens • Promote Weed Hygiene declarations and their use 	<p>As required</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Ongoing</p>

4.5 DESIRED OUTCOME 5

Introduction, spread and establishment of weeds and pest animals is prevented

4.5.1 Issue: Prevention

Principles:

Prevention —Preventative pest management is achieved by:

- preventing the spread of pests, and viable parts of pests, especially by human activity
- early detection and intervention to control pests

<p>Strategic objective: To prevent the introduction of new weeds and pest animals.</p>		<p>Performance criteria: The extent to which the introduction of new pests is prevented.</p> <p>Success indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • percentage of key stakeholder groups using Weed Hygiene Declarations • percentage of transport corridors with weed prevention programs • number of Class 1 and new Class 2 pest species targeted for prevention of entry • number of wash-down facilities available and promoted actions 	
<p>Strategic actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt weed prevention protocols, and support their adoption by other local stakeholders. • Use Weed Hygiene Declarations for:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –stock entering stock routes –movement of harvesters and construction equipment –movement of fodder, soil, and turf • Prevent the introduction of weeds along transport corridors • Prioritise pest species for prevention of entry to the local government area by using published information, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – distribution maps from pest species guidelines 	RLO	<p>Specific actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote use and distribute Weed Hygiene Declarations 	Ongoing
	DAF, RLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of a Weed Hygiene Declarations for stock entering stock routes. • Prevent movement of weeds along road corridors by Council operations. 	Ongoing
	WSC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure road construction activities do not introduce or spread weeds e.g. inspect machinery contracted from outside the Council. • Distribution maps from pest species guidelines 	As required

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – local pest priorities – adjoining local government pest priorities – potential pest species distribution maps – Annual Pest Assessment maps <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote the use of wash-down facilities on equipment entering the Region from Parthenium infestation localities. • Ensure weed prevention conditions are included in contracts for: Telecommunications, infrastructure (e.g. pipelines), mining developments. • Promote suitable local alternatives to pest and potential pest species (e.g. by establishing a bushland-friendly nursery scheme) • Investigate the ways that weeds and pest animals enter the local area 	DAF	· Eradicate Prickly Acacia spread from Mount Isa City Council area, Mount Isa is outside Prickly acacia containment zone	Ongoing
	RLO	· Coordination with RLO/BQOs where wash-down facilities exist	Ongoing
	CEO, RLO DAF, RLO	· To continue to seek external funding for signage and promotion of washdown facility	Ongoing
	DAF, RLO	· More information/ ideas to promote suitable local alternatives to pest and potential pest species (supply native tree species to replace threatening species e.g. Creeping Lantana, Coral Cactus in town or homestead situations)	Ongoing
		· To maintain a register of Nursery outlets	
		· Survey of percentage of key stakeholder groups using weed prevention protocols.	

4.5.2 Issue: Early detection and eradication

Principles: Prevention — Preventative pest management is achieved by:

- preventing the spread of pests, and viable parts of pests, especially by human activity
- early detection and intervention to control pests.

Strategic objective: To prevent the local establishment of new pests	Performance criteria: The extent to which the local establishment of new pests is prevented. Success indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of Class 1 pest species targeted for eradication • percentage of Class 1 rapid response programs • percentage of new Class 2 incursions targeted by rapid response programs • number of quarantine notices issued
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Strategic actions Highly desirable:		Specific actions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritise pests for early detection and eradication. • Implement and promote pest monitoring or survey programs (e.g. an annual survey of roadsides or other critical areas). • Develop a rapid response program together with the state government for handling new infestations of Class 1 pests 	RLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Priority list of class 1 and new class 2 pests to be maintained, may include: Class 1 Urban Dingo population, Class 2 Parthenium 	Ongoing
	DAF,RLO,S GCL, DCQ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specific action to make prickly acacia and mesquite eradication targets. 	Ongoing
	DAF,RLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a rapid response program together with the state government for handling new infestations of Class 1 pests. 	Ongoing
	DAF,RLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a rapid response program for handling new infestations of Class 2 pests not common in the local area. 	As appropriate
	DAF,RLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of emergency quarantine for Class 1, and where appropriate class 2 pests not common in local area. 	Ongoing
	RLO,BQO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a monitoring and identification network for weeds and plague pest animals (e.g. locusts). 	Ongoing
	RLO,BQO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To carry out road side inspections after wet season in conjunction with works staff. 	Ongoing
	RLO,BQO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify plague pests and distribute ID and awareness material to community 	
	RLO,BQO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ID training to other council employees e.g. grader drivers 	

Strategic objective: To adopt and promote best practice in weed and pest animal management.		Performance criteria: The extent to which best practice is adopted Success indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percentage of priority pest operations based on best practice number of pest species considered for productive uses 	
Strategic actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt timely and effective integrated best practice management for priority pest species that considers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –timing, integrated techniques, rehabilitation –non-target damage –costs and prevention –animal welfare –workplace health and safety –monitoring and new research –operational procedures –chemical registration requirements Distribute best practice publications to relevant stakeholders. Prevent access to refuse sites by pest animals (e.g. feral pigs) 	RLO, DAF	Specific actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make available best practice manuals via Councils website. To support SGCL in promotion of activities on pest plants and animals To encourage timing, integrated techniques etc loader, stick rake, different chemicals, fencing, burning, spelling, excess kangaroos, control, pulling, stock quarantine, weed seed declarations, common sense approach, safe chemical handling WPHS v hot weather, Stock Route Management Plan, photo sites on Border Route Keep up with new research e.g. liaise with research staff at Tropical Weeds Research Centre Update operational procedures and look for human friendly methods 	As required
	RLO		Ongoing
	RLO		As required
	DAF		Ongoing
	RLO		Ongoing

4.6.2 Issue: Population and impact management

Principles:

1. Best practice — Pest management must be based on ecologically and socially responsible pest management practices that protect the environment and the productive capacity of natural resources.
2. Improvement — Research about pests, and regular monitoring and evaluation of pest control activities, are necessary to improve pest management practices.
3. Commitment — Effective pest management requires a long-term commitment to pest management by the community, industry groups, and government entities.

Strategic objective: To reduce pest populations and impacts.	Performance criteria: The extent to which the populations and impacts of established pests are reduced. Success indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of complaints received about plague pests • number of such programs coordinated for established pests • number of different biological control agents distributed • number of complaints received about problem animals 		
Strategic actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate plague pest animal management with stakeholders • Coordinate impact reduction programs for established pest animals, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –baiting –trapping –harbour removal • Distribute biological control agents • Maintain problem animal reduction programs, for example: - registering cats and dogs 	DAF, RLO APLC DAF, RLO MICC RLO	Specific actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To coordinate plague pest animal management with stakeholders: Locusts refer to Plague Locusts policy, Rabbits – distribute RCD when appropriate • To keep stakeholders informed of biological control agents • To continue to maintain pest animal reduction programmes ie. biannual aerial baiting, coordinated ground based programmes • To maintain a complaints register and reporting mechanism to deal with reasonable complaints 	Ongoing Ongoing As Required Ongoing

4.6.3 Issue: Environmentally significant areas

Principles:

1. Best practice — Pest management must be based on ecologically and socially responsible pest management practices that protect the environment and the productive capacity of natural resources.
2. Improvement — Research about pests, and regular monitoring and evaluation of pest control activities, are necessary to improve pest management practices.
3. Commitment — Effective pest management requires a long-term commitment to pest management by the community, industry groups, and government entities

Strategic objective: To protect environmentally significant areas from weeds	Performance criteria: The degree of protection afforded to environmentally significant areas by weed management programs. Success indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• number of such areas identified and prioritised for weed management• number of priority weed management programs implemented for environmentally significant areas		
Strategic actions <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify and prioritise environmentally significant areas for weed management including National Parks; Reserves and Stock Routes where travelling stock are a threat to the containment of WONS such as Prickly Acacia• Involve local communities in site-based management of priority weeds in environmentally significant	WG	Specific actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify and prioritize environmentally significant areas within the Council.- Areas identified in SRMP,- liaise with DEHP for list of known significant areas /sites- Regional Ecosystem mapping to ID environmentally significant areas- Public consultation process to highlight environmentally significant areas of main concern To involve local communities in site-based management of priority weeds in environmentally significant areas.	Ongoing
	RLO, DAF WG	Getting community ownership of weed problems at sites they feel are significant i.e. Lake Moondarra, Gregory River, encouraging & promoting membership of local Landcare groups	Ongoing

4.6.4 Issue: Development of management practices

Principles:

1. Best practice — Pest management must be based on ecologically and socially responsible pest management practices that protect the environment and the productive capacity of natural resources.
2. Improvement — Research about pests, and regular monitoring and evaluation of pest control activities, are necessary to improve pest management practices.
3. Commitment — Effective pest management requires a long-term commitment to pest management by the community, industry groups, and government entities.

Strategic objective: To develop new and improve existing, weed and pest animal management practices.		Performance criteria: The extent to which local pest management practices are developed and improved. Success indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of improvements recommended • number of research needs identified • number of new contributions to local best practice • number of adaptive management practices developed 	
Strategic actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify inadequacies in existing pest management Identify areas for future research • Contribute to developing local best practice initiatives Assist research projects • Ensure the adaptability of pest management practices 	WG	Specific actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To identify inadequacies in existing pest management · To identify areas for future research · To continue to contribute to best practice manuals using local ideas, methods and success/failure stories · To promote innovative management techniques e.g. field days, local newsletters, mail outs etc · To ensure the adaptability of pest management practices by continually implementing ideas through Catchment groups 	Ongoing As required Ongoing
	All incl DNR&M groups, SGC, DCQ,GC		
	RLO		
	RLO		Ongoing

4.6.5 Issue: Incentives

Principles:

1. Best practice — Pest management must be based on ecologically and socially responsible pest management practices that protect the environment and the productive capacity of natural resources.
2. Improvement – Research about pests, and regular monitoring and evaluation of pest control activities, are necessary to improve pest management practices.
3. Commitment — Effective pest management requires a long-term commitment to pest management by the community, industry groups, and government entities

Strategic objective: To offer incentives to stakeholders for practicing pest management		Performance criteria: The extent to which incentives enhance pest management. Success indicators:	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • number of land managers using existing incentive programs • The number of effective incentive programs developed. 	
Strategic actions		Specific actions:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to offer effective existing incentives Assess the effectiveness of existing and potential incentives (and disincentives) for pest management, for example free Herbicides Revise, or introduce suitable new, weed and pest animal incentives 	MICC/ SGC	· Continue to offer effective existing incentives such as cooperative management of declared plants and aerial baiting	Ongoing
	WG	· Investigate landholder subsidies on follow up monitoring and re-emergence control in Rubber Vine Project areas	Ongoing
		To assess the effectiveness of existing and potential incentives and disincentives	Annually
	WG	· To revise, or introduce suitable new, weed and pest animal control incentives	Ongoing

5.0 DECLARED PEST PLANTS

This section will review all plants declared within the City of Mount Isa, and other plants that have the potential to become established and adversely affect the environment and/or health of people or animals. It will detail the level of involvement and responsibility by Mount Isa City Council, other government departments, and private landholders, in the control of declared plants.

Aim

To establish the level of control and priority treatment of declared plants within the MICC.

5.1 CATEGORIES OF DECLARED PEST PLANTS

CLASS 1 Refers to pests that are not commonly present in Queensland, and if introduced would cause serious economic, environmental or social impact. Class 1 pests established in Queensland are subject to eradication from the State. Landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 1 pests. Other powers of the Act apply.

CLASS 2 Refers to pests that are established in Queensland and have, or could have, a substantial economic, environmental or social impact. The management of these pests requires coordination and they are subject to local government, community or landowner led programs. Landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 2 pests. Other powers of the Act apply.

CLASS 3 Refers to pests that are established in Queensland and have, or could have, a serious economic, environmental or social impact. A pest control notice can only be issued for land that is, or is adjacent to, an environmentally significant area. Thus, the impact of species in this Class is primarily environmental. Only some of the other powers of the Act apply.

Species not declared under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* may still be declared at a local government level under local laws. Species declared as Class 3 may be subject to local law control outside of environmentally significant areas.

5.2 CATEGORIES

CLASSIFICATION	
H	High
M	Medium
L	Low

Strategic Importance The strategic importance takes into consideration the social environment and financial effects that the identified pest has on the community.

Achievability is measured by how likely control work carried out would succeed in managing the target pest within MICC.

Priority

Priority is measured by how important and/or viable Council considers the control of this pest to be.

5.3 CONTROL STATUS

The following criteria indicate the method to be used in control of the declared plants. This may include Council assistance, Department of Resources and Mines Management, and owner treatment.

1. Notice served upon owner. Council will provide assistance in the treatment and monitoring of Declared Plants, with the aim of eradicating the plant.
2. Owner to control plants where they are found. It is the aim of Council that plants in this category are to be eradicated from the City over a period of time.
3. Owner to destroy declared plants within time stipulated on notice. A Property Management Plan Agreement may be entered into, providing the Declared Plants ability to multiply is reduced/eliminated.
4. Notice is not generally served, with owners encouraged and informed to be able to identify and treat these plants. Council may serve notice where an owner neglects this general duty to the detriment of surrounding owners.
5. Due to the low probability of these plants being found in the City, control would be limited to education of the Rural Lands Officer to be aware of, and be able to identify such plants in the course of these duties.
6. Dependent upon the size and severity of the infestation, the following controls may be used:

Owners encouraged to treat.

Owners encouraged to manage.

Where possible, Council to assist owners to treat.

Funding be sought from the State to treat.

Seek the DAFF to declare the plant through the weed risk assessment process.

5.4 Current Situation overview pest plants in MICC

The Declared Plants Lists shown will be revised from time to time whenever the DAF Declared Plants list is revised (most recent revision October 2013).

COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	DECLARATION STATUS	WON'S STATUS	LOCAL DISTRIBUTION (zones)
Parthenium Weed	Parthenium hysterophorous	Class 2	√	1
Mesquite	Prosopis spp other than P. glandulosa, P. pallida and P. velutina & hybrids	Class 1	√	Not known to be present
Mesquite	Prosopis glandulosa, P. pallida and P. velutina.	Class 2	√	1,2,4,7
Prickly Acacia	Acacia nilotica	Class 2	√	1,2,6
Rubber Vine	Cryptostegia grandiflora	Class 2	√	1,2,3,6,10
Harrisia Cactus	Harrisia spp.	Class 1		1
Chinee Apple	Ziziphus mauritiana	Class 2		1
Prickly Pear	Opuntia stricta	Class 2	√	Not known to be present
Coral Cactus	Cylindropuntia fulgida var. mamillata	Class 2	√	1,3
Parkinsonia	Parkinsonia aculeata	Class 2	√	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
Thunbergia	Thunbergia annua, T. fragrans and T. laurifolia	Class 1		1
Bellyache Bush	Jatropha gossypifolia	Class 2		1
Mother of Millions	Bryophyllum spp and Hybrids	Class 2		1,2,3,6
Lantana	Lantana camara, L. montevidensis	Class 3	√	1
Salvinia	Salvinia molesta	Class 2	√	1,3
Athel Pine	Tamarix sp.	Class 3	√	1,2,3,4,6
Noogoora Burr	Xanthium occidentale	Not a declared plant under Queensland law		1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
Calotrope	Calotropis procera and C. gigantea	Not a declared plant under Queensland law		1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10
Neem Tree	Azadirachta indica	Not a declared plant under Queensland Law		1,2,3,4,5,6,7,9,10

5.4.1 *Parthenium*

Parthenium hysterophorus



Weed	Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority	Control Measures-refer to 5.3 control measures
Parthenium	Class 2	High	High	High	1
Description: Parthenium is a native of subtropical North and South America. It is an annual herb with a deep taproot and an erect stem that becomes woody with age. As it matures, the plant develops many branches in its top half and may eventually reach a height of 2m. The leaves are pale green, lobed and covered with soft, fine hairs. Small creamy white flowers occur on the tips of the numerous stems. Seeds are 2mm long, black with two (2) thin white scales.					
Dispersal: Spread easily by machinery, feral animals, humans, vehicles, stock fodder, stock movement and pasture seeds.					
Control: Manual – hand pulling is not recommended due to health hazards of plant contact as well as the danger that mature seeds will drop off and increase the area of infestation. Burning is generally not an option for this weed. Pasture management and timely herbicide application are the key to successful management of this weed. <i>Eradicate: 2,4-D amine, atrazine 900</i>					
Impact: <i>A vigorous species that colonises pastures reducing pasture potential</i> Parthenium can overrun weak or overgrazed pastures with low ground cover and disturbed bare areas along roadsides, yards and watering points. It reduces the reliability of establishment of pasture, reduces pasture production potential and reduces land values. Parthenium is also a health problem as contact with the plant or the pollen can cause serious allergic reaction such as dermatitis and hay fever.					
Distribution: Parthenium will grow anywhere, however it has not established as a serious pest in high rainfall areas.					
Goals: To prevent from establishing as a weed problem Establish contingency plans in the case that it does become established.			Performance indicators: No new infestations of Parthenium established		
ACTION	BY WHOM		WHEN		
Opportunistically map infestations throughout MICC	All Stakeholders		In conjunction with priority pest surveys		
Inspect and monitor all known infestations on a regular basis:- Carry out control works on Council controlled land	MICC All Stakeholders		Annually		

-Ensure landholders are treating infestations.		
Issue notices to non-compliant landholders, as required.	MICC	Immediately on failure to comply
Regularly monitor: Sportsground used by horses; Bird cages / poultry sheds / horse yards of properties during routine inspections for other weeds; Roadsides throughout MICC	MICC	Immediately on failure to comply
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate
Continue to monitor and respond to complaints received.	All Stakeholders	As required
Implement community education and awareness communication plan	All Stakeholders	Designated events
Identify funding opportunities to assist in management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate

5.4.2 Mesquite

Prosopis spp including *Prosopis glandulosa*, *Prosopis pallida* and *Prosopis velutina*, and hybrids
NB the 3 spp listed are Class 2, other *Propis* spp and hybrids are Class 1.




Weed	Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority	Control Measures -refer to 5.3 control measures
Mesquite	Class 1 and 2	High	High	High	1

Description:

There are three known species of mesquite plus a hybrid present in Queensland. Mesquite has also been commonly called algaroba, Cloncurry prickly bush, or Quilpie algaroba. Mesquite, once a favoured shade tree around homesteads, has spread significantly in Queensland. Mesquite (all *Prosopis* spp. and hybrids) are Class 1 declared plants under Queensland legislation and a Weed of National Significance (WONS). *Prosopis glandulosa*, *Prosopis pallida* and *Prosopis velutina* are Class 2 declared plants.

Control:

Limit the spread of seeds by strategic fencing, quarantine stock when moving them from infested paddocks with pods to clean areas and reduce feral pig numbers where possible. A combined approach of different control methods including mechanical, chemical and biological with land management practices is most effective. *Eradicate: Access and diesel @ 1:60*

Impact: A fast growing tree resulting in severe environmental impacts Forms dense impenetrable thickets, out-competes other vegetation , quickly invades upland country ,interferes with mustering and blocks access to watering places, sharp thorns can injure animals and puncture vehicle tyres.					
Distribution: Found along waterways, floodplains, roadsides and in horse paddocks near homesteads, spreads by dispersal of seeds in the faeces of stock, some feral and native animals.					
Goals: To prevent from establishing as a weed problem Establish contingency plans in the case that it does become established.			Performance indicators: No new infestations of Mesquite established		
ACTION		BY WHOM		WHEN	
Opportunistically map infestations throughout MICC.		All Stakeholders		In conjunction with priority pest surveys	
Inspect and monitor all known infestations on a regular Basis: Carry out control works on Council controlled land Ensure landholders are treating infestations.		MICC All Stakeholders		Annually	
Issue of notices to non-compliant landholders, as required		MICC		As required	
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.		All Stakeholders		As appropriate	
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training.		All Stakeholders		As appropriate	
Implement community education and awareness communication plan		All Stakeholders		Designated events	
5.4.3 Prickly Acacia <i>Acacia nilotica</i>					
					
Weed	Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority	Control Measures -refer to 5.3 control measures

Prickly Acacia	Class 2	High	High	High	1
Description: A native of Pakistan, prickly acacia (<i>Acacia nilotica</i>) was introduced into Queensland for shade and fodder early last century. This plant has been grown in many parts of tropical Queensland for its shade and fodder value of leaves and pods. It is now naturalised in many areas. The umbrella shape of the prickly acacia tree and the pods are characteristic features.					
Control: Leaf-feeding, sap-sucking, root, pod and seed-feeding insects known to attack actively growing prickly acacia. A combined approach of different control methods including chemical, biological, mechanical, herbicide and integrated with land management practices is most effective. <i>Eradicate WONS Access and diesel @1:60, tebathiuron pellets</i>					
Impact: <i>Invades pasture and provides harbourage for pest animals i.e. feral pigs</i> Forms dense thorny thickets interfering with mustering, movement of stock and access to water. Decreases pastures and out-competes for water. Degrades soil by facilitating erosion. Threatens biodiversity through transformation of natural grasslands into thorny scrub and woodland.					
Goals: To prevent from establishing as a weed problem Establish contingency plans in the case that it does become established.			Performance indicators: No new infestations of Prickly Acacia established		
ACTION	BY WHOM		WHEN		
Opportunistically map infestations throughout MICC.	All Stakeholders		In conjunction with priority pest surveys		
Inspect and monitor all known infestations on a regular Basis: Carry out control works on Council controlled land Ensure landholders are treating infestations.	MICC All Stakeholders		Annually		
Issue of notices to non-compliant landholders, as required	MICC		As required		
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders		As appropriate		
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training.	All Stakeholders		As appropriate		
Implement community education and awareness communication plan	All Stakeholders		Designated events		

5.4.4 Rubber Vine

Cryptostegia gandiflora



Weed	Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority	Control Measures-refer to 5.3 control measures
Rubber Vine	Class 2	High	High	High	1
Description: Rubber vine is a vigorous climber with twining, whip-like shoots. The plant can grow unsupported as an untidy shrub with many stems. Originally from Madagascar, it was introduced into Australia as an ornamental shrub in 1875. Common in Central Queensland					
Control: A combined approach of different control methods including biological and chemical integrated with land management practices is most effective. <i>Eradicate WONS Joint Containment SGCL, DAFF, NT, Access and Diesel@1:60, fire</i>					
Impact: A fast growing vine that dominates the riparian zone resulting in severe environmental damage and impacting on grazing values. Invades waterways, smothers riparian vegetation and forms dense thickets, decreases biodiversity and impedes stock and native animal movement, infestations expand outward from waterways, hillsides and pastures.					
Goals: To eradicate from the MICC To educate the community about the problems it causes.			Performance indicators: Reduction of spread; No new infestations identified; and Not being sold in shops.		
ACTION		BY WHOM		WHEN	
Opportunistically map infestations throughout MICC		All Stakeholders		Annually	
Inspect and monitor all known infestations on a regular basis: Carry out control works on Council controlled land; and Ensure landholders are treating infestations		MICC All Stakeholders		Annually	
Issue notices to non-compliant landholders, as required.		MICC		As required	
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.		All Stakeholders		As appropriate	

Continue to monitor and respond to complaints received.	All Stakeholders	As required
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training.	All stakeholders	As appropriate
Implement community education and awareness communication plan.	All Stakeholders	Designated events
Identify funding opportunities to assist in management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate

5.4.5 *Harrisia cactus*
Cryptostegia gandiflora



Weed	Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority	Control Measures-refer to 5.3 control measures
Harrisia Cactus	Class 1 and Class 2	High	High	High	1

Description:

Harrisia cactus (*Harrisia* spp.) is a perennial plant from South America. It was introduced into Queensland as a pot plant in the 1890s. Dense infestations choke out pasture. Harrisia cactus (*Harrisia* spp. syn. *Eriocereus* spp.) is a Class 1 declared plant under Queensland legislation. *H. martinii*, *H. tortuosa* and *H. pomanensis* syn. *Cereus pomanensis* are Class 2 declared plants.

Dispersal:

Fruit spread by birds and animals

Control:

Plough only if followed by annual cropping Two biological control agents have been found to be effective, combined approach of different control methods including mechanical, fire, chemical and biological with land management practices is most effective. *Eradicate: Access and diesel @ 1 :60 mix, Brush-Off 20g/100L water*

Impact:

Has the potential to choke out pasture species and cause environmental damage.

- forms dense infestations that reduce pastures
- chokes out other pasture species when left unchecked
- spines interfere with stock mustering and movement

Goals:

To prevent from establishing as a weed problem

Performance indicators:

No new infestations of Harrisia cactus established

Opportunisticly map infestations throughout MICC.	All Stakeholders	In conjunction with priority pest surveys
Inspect and monitor all known infestations on a regular Basis: Carry out control works on Council controlled land Ensure landholders are treating infestations.	MICC All Stakeholders	Annually
Issue of notices to noncompliant landholders, as required	MICC	As required
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate
Implement community education and awareness communication plan	All Stakeholders	Designated events

5.4.6 Chinee Apple

Ziziphus mauritiana



Weed	Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority	Control Measures -refer to 5.3 control measures
Chinee Apple	Class 2	High	High	High	2

Description:

Native to southern Asia and eastern Africa, chinee apple (*Ziziphus mauritiana*) was first recorded in the Torres Strait in 1863 and Townsville in 1916. It is widespread in North Queensland, mainly around the areas associated with mining early this century.

Dispersal:

Mature trees produce many fruit which are spread by animals and birds, regrows from cut roots Occurs in towns in drier parts of North and Central Queensland

Control:


Keep out of Local Government Area Combination of mechanical and herbicide treatment Herbicides alone Follow-up must be undertaken and regrowth treated *Eradicate Access and diesel@ 1:60 mix, fluroxypyr*

Impact: <i>A fast growing tree resulting in severe environmental impacts</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • creates impenetrable thickets • hampers stock management • reduces pasture production and accessibility 		
Goals: To minimise the impact in MICC		Performance indicators: Decrease in abundance of Chinese Apple infestations in MICC
ACTION	BY WHOM	WHEN
Opportunistically map infestations throughout MICC	All Stakeholders	In conjunction with priority pest surveys
Inspect and monitor all known infestations on a regular basis: Carry out control works on Council controlled land Ensure landholders are treating infestations.	MICC All Stakeholders	Annually
Issue of notices to noncompliant landholders, as required.	MICC	As required
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate
Continue to monitor and respond to complaints received.	All Stakeholders	As required
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training.	All stakeholders	As appropriate
Implement community education and awareness communication plan.	All Stakeholders	Designated events
Identify funding opportunities to assist in management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate

5.4.7 Opuntoid cacti including prickly pear and coral cactus
Opuntia species



Weed	Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority	Control Measures- refer to 5.3 control measures
Prickly Pear	Class 2	Medium	Medium	Medium	5
Description: Prickly Pear is a general term used to describe some plants of the Cactaceae family. These plants originate in America. Plants are normally leafless succulent shrubs. Stems are divided into segments (pads or joints) that are flat and are often incorrectly called leaves. Flowers are large, normally seen during spring and can be yellow, orange, red, pink, purple or white depending on the species. Prickly Pear fruits vary between species and are either red, purple, orange, yellow or green.					
Dispersal: Common Prickly Pear occurs throughout most central and southern Queensland and is still spreading westwards. It is often found along beaches and on offshore islands.					
Control: Biological control can be used in high-density infestations. Fire can also be used as an effective control method for dense prickly pear infestations. <i>Contain to Town Area Access and diesel @ 1:60 mix. Garlon 600 3L/100L water.</i>					
Impact: A strong competitor with pasture					
Goals: To reduce the impact.			Performance indicators: No new infestations identified		
ACTION	BY WHOM		WHEN		
Opportunistic map infestations throughout MICC.	All Stakeholders		In conjunction with priority pest surveys		
Inspect and monitor all known infestations on a regular Basis: Carry out control works on Council controlled land Ensure landholders are treating infestations.	MICC All Stakeholders		Annually		
Issue of notices to noncompliant landholders, as required	MICC		As required		
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders		As appropriate		

Stakeholders to attend appropriate training.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate			
Implement community education and awareness communication plan	All Stakeholders	Designated events			
5.4.8 Parkinsonia Parkinsonia aculeate					
Weed	Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority	Control Measures -refer to 5.3 control measures
Parkinsonia	Class 2	Medium	Medium	Medium	2
Description: Thought to be native to tropical America, Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>) is a hairless shrub that has spread throughout the world as an ornamental and shade tree, flowers in early summer of its second or third year of growth then exploits variable seasonal conditions, pods mature in late summer and are readily dispersed by flood waters.					
Dispersal: Adaptable to a wide range of soil types Found along watercourses in sub-humid and semi-arid areas of Queensland					
Control: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Three species of insects have been introduced as biological control agents ⑩Combined approach of different control methods including chemical, mechanical, biological and fire with land management practices is most effective. <i>Access and diesel @ 1 :60 mix</i> <i>Biological: Penthorbus germaini seed beetle and Mimisestes ulkei</i>					
Impact: A species that can rapidly colonise pasture, especially in riparian areas resulting in severe environmental impacts ⑩ forms dense, often impenetrable, thorny thickets along watercourses and bore drains ⑩ restricts stock access to drinking water and makes mustering virtually impossible ⑩ provides a harbour for feral pigs, which predate on livestock, damage crops, and seriously degrade the environment ⑩ flooded country is particularly susceptible to invasion from floating seeds					
Goals: To prevent from establishing as a weed problem Establish contingency plans in the case that it does become established. Die back trial to be implemented			Performance indicators: No new infestations of Parkinsonia established Stakeholders to monitor dieback		

ACTION	BY WHOM	WHEN
Opportunistic map infestations throughout MICC.	All Stakeholders	In conjunction with priority pest surveys
Inspect and monitor all known infestations on a regular Basis: Carry out control works on Council controlled land Ensure landholders are treating infestations.	MICC All Stakeholders	Annually
Issue of notices to noncompliant landholders, as required	MICC	As required
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate
Implement community education and awareness communication plan	All Stakeholders	Designated events

5.4.9 *Thunbergia*

Thunbergia annua, *T. fragrans* and *T. laurifolia*



Weed	Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority	Control Measures- refer to 5.3 control measures
Thunbergia	Class 1	Medium	High	Low	4

Description:

T. annua has not been found in Australia to date.

T. fragrans – a small low vine with slender climbing stems and white flowers.

T. laurifolia is very similar in appearance and habitat to *T. grandiflora*. It has very similar flowers and leaves are the same size but a different shape, being oval and narrowing to a pointed tip. Infestations of *T. laurifolia* are not as large as *T. grandiflora* but more and more infestations are being found over a wide area.

Dispersal:

Initially it was believed that *Thunbergia* did not set viable seed, but a minority will. Dispersal is mainly by transport of root pieces along riverbanks during floods, or transported from infested areas with earth removed for fill or other purposes. The dumping of garden cuttings in the bush is another spread source.

Control: In the home garden – Garden specimens should be destroyed and replaced with other species. In the bush – The cutting of the vines at ground level often gives a smothered tree a reprieve, but regeneration from tubers will occur. Small plants can be dug out, but established plants usually have extensive underground tubers, so spraying with herbicides is the best option. However, currently there is no registered herbicide readily available for Thunbergia control. <i>Encourage awareness in town area WONS Dig out (Roots and All) Eradicate: Imazypyr 250g/kg e.g. Unimaz 250 5L</i>		
Impact: <i>Environmental weed capable of choking out native vegetation</i> This plant climbs and smothers native vegetation, killing and often pulling down mature trees with the weight of the vine.		
Goals: To eradicate from the MICC To educate the community about the problems it causes.		Performance indicators: No new infestations identified; Not being sold in shops.
ACTION	BY WHOM	WHEN
Opportunistic map infestations throughout MICC	All Stakeholders	Annually
Inspect and monitor all known infestations on a regular basis: Carry out control works on Council controlled land; and Ensure landholders are treating infestations	MICC All Stakeholders	Annually
Issue notices to non-compliant landholders, as required.	MICC	After inspections
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate
Continue to monitor and respond to complaints received.	All Stakeholders	As required
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training.	All stakeholders	As appropriate
Implement community education and awareness communication plan.	All Stakeholders	Designated events
Identify funding opportunities to assist in management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate

5.4.10 Bellyache Bush

Jatropha gossypifolia



Weed	Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority	Control Measures-refer to 5.3 control measures
Bellyache Bush	Class 2	High	High	High	2

Description:

Native to tropical America, bellyache bush (*Jatropha gossypifolia*) is often confused with castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis*). Both plants are frequently found in the same areas. Although castor oil plant is similar, it is usually taller than bellyache bush. The leaves are larger and clearly different, with more lobes (seven to nine) which are much more pointed. Fruit are much larger than those on the bellyache bush.

Control:

- Pulling out by hand the entire plant, including the roots, is effective
- repeated slashing of infested areas helps reduce density
- a combined approach of different control methods including herbicides, mechanical, manual and fire with land management practices is most effective.

Eradicate, Keep out of Local Government area

Pull out by hand (small plants) & bag Eradicate Metsulfuron methyl e.g. Brush-Off, fluroxypyr e.g. Starane or Trample

Impact:

Out competes pasture species and colonises riparian environments

- out-competes native vegetation
- reduces pasture growth
- takes over extensive sections of river frontage reducing biodiversity and increasing mustering costs
- fruit poisonous to humans and animals.

Distribution:

Sometimes grown as a garden plant, has escaped from gardens and become naturalised in various areas of North Queensland, common along riverbanks and roadways

Goals:

To prevent from establishing as a weed problem

Performance indicators:

No new infestations identified

ACTION	BY WHOM	WHEN
Opportunisticly map infestations throughout MICC	All Stakeholders	Annually
Inspect and monitor all known infestations on a regular basis: Carry out control works on Council controlled land; and Ensure landholders are treating	MICC All Stakeholders	Annually

infestations		
Issue notices to non-compliant landholders, as required.	MICC	After inspections
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate
Continue to monitor and respond to complaints received.	All Stakeholders	As required
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training.	All stakeholders	As appropriate
Implement community education and awareness communication plan.	All Stakeholders	Designated events
Identify funding opportunities to assist in management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate

5.4.11 Mother of Millions

Bryophyllum delagoense and Hybrids



Weed	Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority	Control Measures- refer to 5.3 control measures
Mother of millions	Class 2	High	Medium	High	1

Description:

Mother of Millions are escaped ornamental plants from Madagascar. Five (5) species are commonly naturalised in Queensland and three (3) of these are increasing over substantial areas. The plant is well adapted to a variety of conditions including very dry climates. They are erect smooth, fleshy, succulent plants growing up to 1m or more in height. All species form tall flower spikes in winter with clusters of bell shaped flowers.

Control:


Control can be obtained by: fire, registered chemical methods, or removal by hand. *Eradicate. Keep out of local government areas Pull out by hand, Eradicate 2-4-D acid 70ml/10L water, Grazon Extra 50ml/100L water; fluroxypyr (Starane), 600ml/100L water"*

Impact:

Poisonous to stock

Mother of Millions is highly toxic to livestock. One (1) plant has the ability to produce masses of tiny tiny plantlets from along the leaf edges making it very hard to eradicate.

Goals: To reduce the amount of infestations found in MICC		Performance indicators: No new infestations identified			
ACTION		BY WHOM		WHEN	
Opportunistically map infestations throughout Shire		All Stakeholders surveys		In conjunction with priority pest	
Inspect and monitor all known infestations on a regular basis:Carry out control works on Council controlled land; Ensure landholders are treating infestations.		MICC All Stakeholders		Annually	
Issue of notices to non-compliant landholders, as required.		MICC		As required	
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.		All Stakeholders		As appropriate	
Continue to monitor and respond to complaints received.		All Stakeholders		As required	
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training.		All stakeholders		As appropriate	
Implement community education and awareness communication plan.		All Stakeholders		Designated events	
Identify funding opportunities to assist in management.		All Stakeholders		As appropriate	

<u>5.4.12 Lantana (Common and Creeping)</u> Lantana camara and L.montevidensis					
					
Weed	Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority	Control Measures -refer to 5.3 control measures
Lantana	Class 3	Medium	Medium	Medium	2

Description:
A native from the tropical and sub-tropical regions of Central and South America, lantana (*Lantana camara*) is a heavily branched shrub that can grow as compact clumps, dense thickets and as scrambling and climbing vines.

Control:
 Size, density and geographic location of infestations are important considerations before choosing which control methods to use. A combined approach of different control methods including mechanical, chemical, fire and biological with land management practices is most effective.
Eradicate. Keep out of local government areas.
Pull out by hand (small plants) Round up & water @10 ml/1.9 lts
Eradicate Starane, Hotshot, Grazon Extra, Tordon 75D, Glyphosate; Brush-Off, Trounce OR Garlon 600, Access with diesel @1:60mix

Impact:
A fast growing shrub resulting in severe environmental impacts

- forms dense thickets that smother native vegetation
- thickets are impenetrable for animals, people and vehicles
- is spread mostly by people and fruit-eating birds
- poisonous to stock

Goals: To eradicate from the MICC To educate the community about the problems it causes.	Performance indicators: Reduction of spread; No new infestations identified
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ACTION	BY WHOM	WHEN
Opportunisticly map infestations throughout MICC	All Stakeholders	Annually

Inspect and monitor all known infestations on a regular basis: Carry out control works on Council controlled land; and Ensure landholders are treating infestations	MICC All Stakeholders	Annually
Issue notices to non-compliant landholders, as required.	MICC	After inspections
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate
Continue to monitor and respond to complaints received.	All Stakeholders	As required
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training.	All stakeholders	As appropriate
Implement community education and awareness communication plan.	All Stakeholders	Designated events
Identify funding opportunities to assist in management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate

5.4.13 *Salvinia*

Salvinia molesta



Weed	Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority	Control Measures-refer to 5.3 control measures
Salvinia	Class 2	Medium	Low	Medium	4
Description: A native of Brazil, this weed grows rapidly in water, forming mats that can completely cover the water surface. Young leaves are about 12mm across, oval and lie flat on the water surface. As the leaves mature they become thick and folded at the mid-rib and are positioned in pairs along the stem. A root from each pair of leaves.					
Dispersal: Through careless emptying of aquariums in waterways, Reproduces vegetatively from fragments. Plants can double in area in as short a period as eleven (11) days, dependent upon nutrient status. Prefers slowly moving streams or still water, high nutrient levels and temperatures of 20-30 degrees.					
Control: Removal by hand or machine is practical for small areas only. Following physical removal, the plant material should be left to dry some distance from the bank. Spraying entire infestations on large water bodies can result in pollution from the rotting weed. Chemical control (using Caldec) in strips, combined with mechanical and biological controls is best. Biological control uses a small weevil (<i>Cyrtobagous salviniae</i>) which may take 1-3 years to reduce an area significantly of <i>Salvinia</i> . <i>Biological control by weevil Cyrtobagous sp or moth S. multiplicalis Round up biactive, rates vary</i>					
Impact: Forms mats on water storages effecting water quality, storage and use blocks waterways and so impacts on: Native plants and animal habitat, Flooding and siltation levels, Nutrients and fish habitat / breeding, Water quality and flow for people and livestock, Pumps, equipment and boats, Aesthetics and recreation.					
Goals: To effectively manage and reduce the spread and impacts of <i>Salvinia</i> through integrated control methods.			Performance indicators: Reduction in coverage area; Re-establishment of fish habitat and other aquatic life; and Improvement of water quality.		
ACTION		BY WHOM		WHEN	
Opportunisticly map infestations throughout MICC.		All Stakeholders		In conjunction with priority pest surveys	
Inspect and monitor all known infestations on a regular basis:- Carry out control works on Council controlled land.		MICC		Annually	

Assist Landcare Groups and landholders in coordinated projects: Provide an inspection and enforcement program to adjoining landholders to avoid reinfestation of project areas	MICC, DEEDI, Landcare, and Catchment Management Groups	As required
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate
Continue to monitor and respond to complaints received.	Continue to monitor and respond to complaints received.	As required
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training.	All stakeholders	As appropriate
Implement community education and awareness communication plan.	All Stakeholders	Designated events
Identify funding opportunities to assist in management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate

5.4.14 Athel Pine

Tamarix sp.



Weed	Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority	Control Measures -refer to 5.3 control measures
Athel Pine	Class 3	Low	Medium	Low	4
Description: Native to northern Africa and Asia, athel pine (<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>) is planted for shade, shelter and erosion control but can escape cultivation and naturalise, especially around riverine habitats. New infestations should be prevented because control is difficult and costly. Care must be taken using mechanical or chemical control around waterways.					
Dispersal: Seeds easily dispersed by wind, water and animals A single tree produces thousands of seeds each year, drought resistant					
Control: Integrated control using mechanical and chemical means <i>Garlon 600 + Access@1:60 mix both with diesel. WONS</i>					

Impact: *Environmental threat dominating native vegetation and reducing water quality*

- affects pastoral industry by forming dense stands along inland rivers
- consumes water more quickly than native plants, thereby reducing the number and quality of waterholes
- concentrates and excretes salt, causing ground beneath it to become salty, excluding salt-sensitive plants
- changes river flow patterns
- causes overland flooding and bank erosion
- reduces cultural and aesthetic value of affected land

Goals:

To prevent from establishing as a weed problem
 Establish contingency plans in the case that it does become established.

Performance indicators:

No new infestations of Athel Pine established

ACTION	BY WHOM	WHEN
Opportunisticly map infestations throughout MICC	All Stakeholders	In conjunction with priority pest surveys
Inspect and monitor all known infestations on a regular basis:- Carry out control works on Council and Mine controlled land -Ensure landholders are treating infestations.	MICC All Stakeholders Mine Staff	Annually
Issue notices to non-compliant landholders, as required.	MICC	Immediately on failure to comply
Regularly monitor: Sportsground used by horses; Bird cages / poultry sheds / horse yards of properties during routine inspections for other weeds; Roadsides throughout MICC	MICC	Immediately on failure to comply
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate
Continue to monitor and respond to complaints received.	All Stakeholders	As required
Implement community education and awareness communication plan	All Stakeholders	Designated events
Identify funding opportunities to assist in management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate

5.4.15 Noogoora Burr

Xanthium occidentale



Weed	Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority	Control Measures-refer to 5.3 control measures
Noogoora Burr	No declared under QLD legislation, but may be declared under Local Government	Low	Medium	Low	5
Description: Noogoora burr (<i>Xanthium pungens</i>) is an erect, annual herb with blotched purple stems from America. This plant is often abundant after spring or summer floods. Noogoora burr is not a declared plant under Queensland legislation, however its control is recommended.					
Control: Introduce Biological Control Rust and Epiblema predominantly used for control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if seeding is prevented, infestations will reduce • cultivation or hand pulling for isolated plants is effective • herbicides can be -effective , Ametryn, MPCPA 500" • some success with biological control agents 					
Impact: Potential to compete with native pasture on waterways and poisonous to stock <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • burrs contaminate wool, reducing its value through increased processing costs • denies sheep access to watering points • a competitor to pasture and summer crops • seedlings are poisonous to domestic stock if eaten in sufficient quantities 					
Distribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spread by seed in burrs • burrs are spread by attaching to animals, clothing and bags • widespread in Queensland, occurring in tropical, central and west regions 					
Goals: To prevent from establishing as a weed problem			Performance indicators: No new infestations identified		
ACTION	BY WHOM		WHEN		
Opportunisticly map infestations throughout MICC	All Stakeholders		Annually		
Inspect and monitor all known infestations on a regular basis: Carry out control works on Council controlled land; and Ensure landholders are treating infestations	MICC All Stakeholders		Annually		

Issue notices to non-compliant landholders, as required.	MICC	After inspections
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate
Continue to monitor and respond to complaints received.	All Stakeholders	As required
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training.	All stakeholders	As appropriate
Implement community education and awareness communication plan.	All Stakeholders	Designated events
Identify funding opportunities to assist in management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate

5.4.16 Calotrope

Calotropis procera and *C. gigantea*



Weed	Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority	Control Measures-refer to 5.3 control measures
Calotrope	Not declared under QLD legislation, but may be declared under Local Government	Medium	Medium	Medium	6

Description:

Native to tropical Africa and Asia, calotrope (*Calotropis procera*) was introduced into Australia as an ornamental shrub. It is also known as Kapok tree, King's crown, cabbage tree, and rubber tree. Calotrope is not a declared plant under Queensland legislation, however its control is recommended

Control:

- mechanical control (including fire) difficult
- herbicides effective
- best approach is a combination of methods

Eradicate Access @1:60 mix with diesel, imazypyr in water

Impact:

Reduce grazing potential, waster access and hinder mustering. Very toxic to humans and may be toxic to cattle

- establishes readily on overgrazed pastoral land or land disturbed by road making
- dense thickets on alluvial flats or along rivers reduce grazing and water access
- is poisonous to humans

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> cattle subjected to stress (mustering, etc.) may die from calotrope poisoning cattle reported to eat calotrope in dry season with no known ill effects. 		
Distribution: Naturalised in semi-arid north, particularly in the Gulf of Carpentaria, invades roadsides, watercourses, old cultivated land and overgrazed areas. Fruit bursts, releasing numerous seeds that are carried long distances by wind and can regrow from root system when above-ground plant removed.		
Goals: To prevent from establishing as a weed problem		Performance indicators: No new infestations identified
ACTION	BY WHOM	WHEN
Opportunistic map infestations throughout MICC	All Stakeholders	Annually
Inspect and monitor all known infestations on a regular basis: Carry out control works on Council controlled land; and Ensure landholders are treating infestations	MICC All Stakeholders	Annually
Issue notices to non-compliant landholders, as required.	MICC	After inspections
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate
Continue to monitor and respond to complaints received.	All Stakeholders	As required
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training.	All stakeholders	As appropriate
Implement community education and awareness communication plan.	All Stakeholders	Designated events
Identify funding opportunities to assist in management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate

5.4.17 Neem Tree

Azadirachta indica



Weed	Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority	Control Measures-refer to 5.3 control measures
Neem Tree	No declared under QLD legislation, but may be declared under Local Government	Medium	Medium	Medium	4
Description: Neem tree is native to north-east India, and has been introduced and established throughout the tropics and subtropics. It is grown mainly to produce insecticide, and it was planted across northern Australia for this reason. It has since escaped cultivation and there is potential for it to become more abundant and widespread across north-west Queensland. Neem tree is not a declared plant under Queensland legislation, however its control is recommended.					
Control: Eradicate Access @ 1:60 mix with diesel					
Impact: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • extracts can affect aquatic life such as fish and tadpoles • potential impact on native insect populations • may reduce diversity and abundance of native species when growing in dense stands 					
Description: Neem Tree prefers deep, permeable, sandy soils in sub-arid and sub-humid areas with tropical and sub-tropical climates, it is found across northern Australia in the Northern Territory and Western Australia. It is planted throughout Queensland and is growing wild in sandy river beds of the Gulf region					
Goals: To prevent from establishing as a weed problem			Performance indicators: No new infestations identified		
ACTION	BY WHOM		WHEN		
Opportunistic map infestations throughout MICC	All Stakeholders		Annually		
Inspect and monitor all known infestations on a regular basis: Carry out control works on Council controlled land; and Ensure landholders are treating infestations	MICC All Stakeholders		Annually		
Issue notices to non-compliant landholders, as required.	MICC		After inspections		

Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate
Continue to monitor and respond to complaints received.	All Stakeholders	As required
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training.	All stakeholders	As appropriate
Implement community education and awareness communication plan.	All Stakeholders	Designated events
Identify funding opportunities to assist in management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL WEEDS

Environmental weeds are plants that invade native ecosystems and adversely affect the survival of indigenous flora and fauna. Environmental weeds can be foreign plants accidentally or intentionally introduced into Australia, or they can be native plants that have become weedy due to inappropriate management, or because they are outside of their normal range.

Species classified as Environmental Weeds

- *Acacia farnesiana* - Prickly Mimosa
- *Calotropis procera* and *C.gigantea* - Calotrope/Kings Crown
- *Ricinus communis* - Castor Oil Bush
- *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis* spp. - Snake Weed
- *Leucaena leucocephala* – Leucaena
- *Asclepias curassavica* - Red headed cotton bush
- *Peltophorum pterocarpum* - (Yellow Flame Tree) Rain Trees
- *Sida rhombifolia* - Paddy's Lucerne
- *Euphorbia heterophylla* – Milkweed
- *Carthamus lanatus* - Saffron Thistle

1 Within the Mount Isa and Camooweal Residential Area and the Mount Isa Horse Paddocks

2 Except where used for an identifiable purpose eg. Fodder

3 Positive identification required to prevent removal of native *Sida* species.

6.1 Aim

To classify and control plants that have the potential to cause environmental and/or health nuisance or harm. Council also encourages private landholders to undertake control measures for these species.

6.2 Procedure

Some environmental weeds are declared pest plants under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*. Whether the species is declared under legislation is

irrelevant - it is the damage it is doing to the native environment that defines it as an environmental weed.

Some environmental weeds could be found generally within the City and are undesirable.

6.3 Control Measures

Treatment of environmental weeds will be undertaken at the time of treating declared plants on

Council controlled lands. Council shall actively promote removal of Environmental Weeds except where they are being used for an identifiable purpose. During the development of any public land, consideration will be given by Council to remove any undesirable plants listed as Environmental Weeds.

Council shall also endeavour to provide assistance in the control of Environmental Weeds by:

- I. providing information and advice on treatments available; and
- II. provision of Council spraying equipment and Rural Lands Officer on a private hire basis

The public shall be encouraged not to plant environmental weeds and alternative species shall be suggested where possible.

6.4 Administration

Council will endeavour to provide information brochures on the control and prevention of Environmental Weeds for use by owners and occupiers. Records shall be kept of Environmental

Weeds treated on Council controlled lands.

Find more Facts at www.daff.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/a-z-listing-of-weeds

6.5 Guidelines for environmental weeds

All guidelines/factsheets for weeds can be accessed on the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Website – www.daff.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/a-z-listing-of-weeds

National “Significance guidelines, manuals” may be found at www.weeds.org.au

7.0 DECLARED PEST ANIMALS

7.1 Aim

To establish the level of control of declared animals within the Mount Isa City

7.2 Performance Assessment

Feedback from occupier on the success of the baiting programs shall serve as an indicator of the effectiveness of the work carried out. This is usually performed by the Rural Lands Officer.

Records shall be kept of:

1. Agreements for the Control of Declared Animals
2. Complaints received

7.3 Administration

All guidelines for the following animals can be accessed on the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Website – www.daff.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/pest-animals/a-z-listing-of-pest-animals

Guideline for the management of wild dogs (Canis familiaris)

This guideline has been prepared under section 15 of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (Qld) to support successful management of wild dogs, declared as Class 2 pests.

Guideline for the management of feral pigs (Sus scrofa)

This guideline has been prepared under section 15 of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (Qld) to support successful management of feral pigs, declared as a Class 2 pest. Trail Program for Feral Pig eradication using Pighoppers carried out November 2015-June 2016

7.4 CATEGORIES OF DECLARED PEST ANIMALS

CLASS 1

A Class 1 Pest is one (1) that is not commonly present in Queensland, and if introduced would cause an adverse economic, environmental or social impact. Class 1 Pests established in Queensland are subject to eradication from the State. Landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 1 Pests. Other powers of the Act apply.

CLASS 2

A Class 2 Pest is one (1) that is established in Queensland and has, or could have, a substantial adverse economic, environmental or social impact. The management of these pests requires coordination and they are subject to Local Government, community or landowner led programs. Landowners must take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 2 Pests. Other powers of the Act apply.

CLASS 3

Class 3 Pests are established in Queensland and have, or could have, an adverse economic, environmental or social impact. A Pest Control Notice can only be issued for these pests on land that is, or is adjacent to, an environmentally significant area. Thus, the adverse impact of species in this Class is primarily environmental. Only some of the other powers of the Act apply. There are currently no animals declared as Class 3 Pests.

7.5 CATEGORIES

CLASSIFICATION	
H	High
M	Medium
L	Low

Strategic Importance

The strategic importance takes into consideration the social environment and financial effects that the identified pest has on the community.

Achievability

Achievability is measured by how likely control work carried out would succeed in managing the target pest within MICC.

Priority

Priority is measured by how important and/or viable Council considers the control of this pest to be.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	DECLARATION STATUS
Wild dogs and dingoes	Canis familiaris & Canis familiaris dingo	Class 2
Rabbit/Hare	Oryctolagus cuniculus	Class 2
Feral Pigs	Sus scrofa	Class 2
Feral Goats	Capra hircus	Class 2
Water Buffalo	Bubalus bubalis	
Feral Cats	Felis catus	Class 2
Feral Horse	Equus caballus	
Foxes	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Class 2
Australian plague locust	Chortoicetes terminifera	Class 2

7.6.1 WILD DOGS and DINGOES

Canis familiaris & Canis familiaris dingo



Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority
Class 2	High	Low	Medium

Description:

Wild dogs are domestic dogs that have gone wild and are no longer dependent on humans. Dingoes are a primitive dog related to wolves and coyotes. The dingo was not part of the ancestral fauna of Australia and, though its origins are not clear, it is thought to have arrived in Australia

3,500 to 4,000 years ago. It is the largest mammalian carnivore remaining in mainland Australia, and as such fills an important ecological niche.

Yellow and black-tan are the dominant coat colours, although dingoes can vary from pure white to black. It is very difficult to distinguish between dingoes and hybrids. The presence of domestic genes is suggested by broken colours – eg brindling and patchiness in the normally pure white feet and chest patch. Dingoes have a more heavily boned skull and larger teeth (especially the canine) than domestic dogs of similar size.

Closer to settled areas, a greater number of feral domestic dogs produce a generally crossbred population. The home range of dingoes in coastal areas is around nine (9) square kilometres. It is acknowledged that control of wild dogs in an urban situation is difficult.

Control Measure:

A planned strategy that uses a combination of trapping, shooting, fencing and poison baiting, as well as considering dingo/wild dog behaviour, will enable effective management.

Now that the Rural Lands Officer has a 1080 licence he will be baiting in some circumstances as directed by DAFF in Cloncurry. This service will be charged outside of scheduled baiting (see appendix B for Council's baiting form) where the landholder has previously failed to carry out their responsibilities in accordance with established guidelines.

The following procedure shall apply:

1. The use of alternative dog control methods is to be recommended to occupiers prior to the use of 1080.
2. Council shall organise the provision of 1080 poison only, and the use of Strychnine shall only be undertaken by a licensed person and DAFF advised accordingly.
3. Any control program is to be conducted in accordance with Queensland Health directives and the "Guidelines -Baiting Procedures for Wild Dogs".
4. The programs shall encourage adjoining occupiers to participate in the program to increase control effectiveness. Ad-hoc single property programs will be discouraged.
5. The occupiers are to be responsible for neighbour notifications, signage, bait supply, laying, retrieval, disposal, providing a bait preparation area, and feedback on the success of the program.

6. Council staff shall provide advice on wild dog control, correct bait laying methods, safe handling methods, non-target animal avoidance, and impregnation of baits.		
Impact: In nature conservation areas: wild dogs cause loss of native fauna – eg cassowaries. Cattle areas: loss of livestock and income. Residential: destruction of pets, danger to humans.		
Goals: To reduce the impacts on livestock and domestic animals.		Performance indicators: Damage by dingo/dog attack is decreased.
ACTION	BY WHOM	WHEN
To implement a control program across different land tenures: To identify high density areas Technical Officer to purchase traps for use in settled areas	All Stakeholder program across different land	As requested
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate
Continue to monitor and respond to complaints received.	All Stakeholders	As required
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training if necessary	All Stakeholders MICC & DAFF	As appropriate
Implement community education and awareness communication	All Stakeholders	Designated events
Identify funding opportunities to assist in management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate

7.6.2 Rabbit/Hare

(*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)



Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority
Class 2	High	High	High

Description:

Introduced in 1859 in Victoria for sport hunting. The domestic varieties and the wild variety of rabbits are the same species; however domestic rabbits have been crossbred and selected heavily by rabbit enthusiasts. Although cats and dogs probably kill most escaped domestic rabbits, there is evidence that a small proportion of escaped female domestic rabbits can breed successfully with wild male rabbits. It is an offence to keep a rabbit of any variety as a pet, and a maximum penalty of \$3,750 applies.

The rabbit gestation period is 28-30 days and the doe may mate again soon after birthing. Average litter is 3-4 kittens. In good seasons, young can commence breeding at four (4) months.

Control:

The responsibility of rabbits and hares shall fall mostly on the land occupier. Council shall endeavour to assist in the control rabbits or hares that are causing a problem within the City to the best of their ability.

Susceptible to poisons and biological controls (Myxomatosis, spread by mosquitoes and rabbit fleas and rabbit calicivirus, a new viral disease specific to rabbits, which kills them quickly (<48 hours) and painlessly compared with Myxomatosis).

Rabbit Keeping

This policy shall only apply to rabbits kept for domestic purposes found in the course of staff duties.

Council's Rural Lands Officer may:

Serve notice under Section 274 of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* on a person who is in possession of a rabbit that has not been approved by the Minister, as follows:

(2) The authorised person must give the owner of the pest an opportunity to produce the declared pest permit for the pest within 48 hours after seizing it.

(3) If the owner does not produce the permit to the authorized person within the 48 hours, the authorised person may destroy or dispose of the pest in a reasonable way decided by the authorised person.

(4) However, the authorised person may immediately destroy or dispose of the pest if

- (a) the owner is given an opportunity under subsection (2) to produce a declared pest permit for the pest; and
- (b) the owner immediately gives a written declaration to the authorised person, admitting that the owner does not hold a declared pest permit for the pest.
- (5) If the authorised person destroys or disposes of the pest, the authorised person must give the owner of the pest a notice stating—
- (a) that the pest has been destroyed or disposed of; and
- (b) the reason for the destruction or disposal.

Impact:

In nature conservation areas – destruction of native vegetation, subsequent erosion, competition for food and shelter with native animals.

Tourism – visual impact.

Goals:

To control in MICC as required.

Performance indicators:

No increase in numbers.

ACTION	BY WHOM	WHEN
Conduct control programs as required.	All Stakeholders	All Stakeholders
Technical Officer to confiscate pet rabbits as required.	MICC and DAFF	As required
Carry out strategic baiting as necessary.	MICC and DAFF	As required
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate
Continue to monitor and respond to complaints received.	All Stakeholders	As required
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training as necessary	All Stakeholders MICC & DAFF	As appropriate
Implement community education and awareness communication	All Stakeholders	Designated events
Identify funding opportunities to assist in management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate


7.6.3 Feral Pigs, Pigeons, Goats, Buffalo, Cats, Brumbies and Foxes

Feral Pig (*Sus scrofa*)



Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority
	Medium	Medium	Medium
Control: The responsibility of these animals shall fall mostly on the land occupier. Council shall endeavour to assist in the control of these species to the best of their ability when they are causing a problem within the City. Trapping shall be the main source of control of the smaller species; however some of the larger species may require to be destroyed by rifle. Controlling pigeon by using firearms at City Tip should be operated within closed hours.			
Impact: These animals could damage crops, stock, property and natural habitat and native wildlife, they cause economic damage and they could transmit diseases.			
Goals: To prevent any increase in numbers; and To minimise impacts.		Performance indicators: Surveys and observations indicate no increase in impact or numbers.	
ACTION	BY WHOM	WHEN	
Conduct control programs as required.	All Stakeholders	As required	
Carry out strategic baiting as necessary.	MICC and DAFF	As required	
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate	
Continue to monitor and respond to complaints received.	All Stakeholders	As required	
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training if necessary	All Stakeholders MICC & DAFF	As appropriate	
Implement community education and awareness communication	All Stakeholders	Designated events	
Identify funding opportunities to assist in management.	All Stakeholders	As required	

7.7 Australian Plague and spur throated Locust

<p><u>Australian plague locust</u> (<i>Chortoicetes terminifera</i>)</p>			
Declaration Category	Strategic Importance	Achievability	Priority
Class 2	Low	Low	Low
<p>Description: The Australian plague locust (<i>Chortoicetes terminifera</i>) is the most important economically due to the extent and frequency of its outbreaks. Successful breeding occurs after good rains in the Channel country of western Queensland. Locusts then migrate on prevailing weather systems, invading adjacent agricultural areas including southern Queensland. The Australian plague locust is a Class 2 declared pest under Queensland legislation. It is the responsibility of landholders to control Australian plague locusts on their land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> between 25-44 mm long body colour grey, brown or occasionally green often has a pale stripe down the middle of its back hind wing has conspicuous black spot at the tip hind legs have red shanks makes short flights just above the grass often lands side on to the observer 			
<p>Distribution: Up to four generations occur each year, eggs can survive extended dry periods Nymphs can form dense bands of up to 5000 locusts per square metre Swarms of flying adults occur from spring to autumn</p>			
<p>Control: Mount Isa City Council to respond to reports of above locusts but unlikely in the region. Liaise with DEEDI and Australian Plague Locusts commission to gauge seriousness / threat of reports. Assist APLC with band and swarm treatment of APL's. Assist DEEDI with swarm control of spur throated locusts RLO - distribute extension material on locust species.</p>			
<p>Impact: Causes extensive crop and pasture damage High density swarms (more than 50 insects per square metre) can eat 20 tonnes of vegetation a day</p>			
<p>Goals: To control in MICC as required.</p>		<p>Performance indicators: Reduction in coverage area</p>	
ACTION	BY WHOM	WHEN	
Conduct control programs as required.	All Stakeholders	All Stakeholders	

Respond to reports as required.	MICC and APLC	As required
Encourage and support research into control methods, and seek options for best practice management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate
Continue to monitor and respond to complaints received.	All Stakeholders	As required
Stakeholders to attend appropriate training as necessary	All Stakeholders MICC & DAFF	As appropriate
Implement community education and awareness communication	All Stakeholders	Designated events
Identify funding opportunities to assist in management.	All Stakeholders	As appropriate

8.0 RELATED PLANS

The Act requires local governments to integrate their LGAPMPs with other local government, regional, and state plans. The table in section 2.4, which positions LGAPMPs in the planning network, cites the names of many other plans in operation. A number that may be relevant are listed below and further details about them are given.

• **Regional Vegetation Management Plans**

These plans are for the management of vegetation at a bioregional level. Unlike LGAPMPs, regional vegetation management plans (RVMPs) are not a requirement of the new Act; however, they do provide a communication forum, standardise activities, and in some instances, enable the sharing of resources.

The plans provide guidance to landholders, local and state government agencies and other stakeholders involved in vegetation management activities within the bioregion. RVMPs contain statutory codes for assessing applications to clear vegetation on freehold and leasehold land. These codes replace the state codes within the area of the plan. RVMPs may include maps and documentation to guide management. Management strategies are based on objectives that reflect state policy on vegetation management, including:

- Identification of regional ecosystems (including description of location, type, and status of vegetation), especially noting areas of high nature conservation value or areas vulnerable to land degradation.
- Community-agreed approaches to managing particular identified areas
- Regional guidelines and codes for assessing vegetation clearing applications
- Locally relevant issues such as weeds, salinity control, and revegetation.

• **Regional Pest Management Plans**

Ten cross-local government regional pest management groups are operating throughout Queensland, with boundaries closely aligned to regional DAF/DNR&M boundaries. Like regional vegetation management plans, they are not a requirement of the new Act but they provide a communication forum, standardise activities, and enable the sharing of resources.

• **Natural Resource Management Plans**

Fourteen regional natural resource management bodies have been established in Queensland and funded to develop regional natural resource management plans to accreditation standard. These plans recognise the need for:

- Planning integration
- Standards and targets based on research and best practice stakeholder partnerships.
- Local governments are important stakeholders in regional planning for both natural resources and pests, and their involvement in both may help integrate outcomes at local and regional scales. Such outcomes may include improved information sharing, key regional success indicators, monitoring frameworks, shared extension and communication programs, and research.

• **Property Resource Management Plans**

Many landholders have voluntarily prepared a property resource management plan, for purposes including:

- Improving business and/or natural resource management.
- Gaining funding from government or community programs.
- Complying with regulatory requirements, for example, to obtain vegetation clearing approval or to access water resources.

Guidance for these property-level plans is increasingly taken from higher level plans, such as regional natural resource management plans prepared under the National Action Plan for Salinity and Water Quality, or according to Natural Heritage Trust arrangements.

Landholders including pest actions in property resource management plans can make a direct and valuable contribution to the management of priority pests in the local government area.

• **Stock Route Network Management Plans**

The Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 (Qld) requires 40 local governments to prepare plans for the management of the stock route network (SRN) within their area. Local government area SRN management plans (LGASRNMPs) will provide for stock movement and agistment with minimum impact on other network users.

The movement and agistment of stock can spread pests along the network and introduce them to new areas. Local governments will need to identify strategies and actions for the management of existing pests on the network, and for containing spread and preventing new introductions. For those local governments required to prepare LGASRNMPs, pest management for the SRN may be done either under their LGAPMP or their LGASRNMP.

• **Local Government Planning Schemes**

Local government planning schemes are prepared and implemented under the *Sustainable Planning Act 2009 (Qld)*.

They assist in managing growth and change in local government areas by integrating state, regional, and local development strategies and recommendations. The functions of planning schemes include:

- outlining development and environmental outcomes
- allocating land for different uses, and the location and nature of infrastructure
- identifying land for limited or no development
- identifying the kinds of development requiring approval
- Assessing the suitability of development proposals

The integration of land, water, vegetation, and pest management plans at state, regional, and local levels is facilitated by these planning schemes.

• **Local Government Corporate Planning**

Local government corporate plans are a requirement of the *Local Government Act 2009 (Qld)*. They assist councils in fulfilling their responsibilities by identifying community needs and encapsulating them in accessible written form. The plans must state:

- the council's vision for the community
- the council's objectives over at least a four-year period
- how the council proposes to achieve these objectives
- how the council evaluates its success.

In keeping with the intentions of the *Local Government Act 2009 (Qld)* to foster open and accountable local government, the corporate plans allow individuals and organisations to gain access to council planning and decision-making processes. The plans are an important element in the accountability cycle and set a policy framework for development. Land, water, vegetation, and pest management plans in the local area should all be linked to corporate planning.

9.0 PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

9.1 Aim

The Pest Management Plans will allow for planned and staged treatment of Declared Plants and assurance for Council that the required levels will be achieved.

9.2 Procedure

The pest management plan will acknowledge the critical period for the declared plants and seek to prevent the plant from reaching this stage of development. The cut off period for the destruction of declared plants within the pest management plan shall be eight (8) weeks prior to the critical period to allow for arrangement of "Enter and clear" action.

Council recognises that it may cause financial hardship to treat large infestations of a declared plant and so long as the property occupier arranges for the treatment of boundaries and creek banks with a plan to treat the rest of the infestation at a later date, this shall be seen as a sufficient effort to comply with a notice.

A pest management plan shall be drafted in consultation with the owner or occupier who must agree to abide with the plan. Should no property management plan be entered into then a standard notice is to be served. Pest Management plans shall detail:

- Aims
- Declared Plants to be treated
- Environmental Weeds to be treated (if applicable)
- Declared Animals to be controlled
- Treatment and/or control measures to be taken
- Completion dates for each treatment
- Management practices

The Pest Management Plan shall allow for:

1. Staged treatment of different sections of the property giving priority to boundaries and creeks. An "Enter and clear" action may commence on such sections independent of the remainder of the property if completion dates are not abided by.
2. The Pest Management Plan may be as simple as an agreed extended time for treatment of plants.
3. Ongoing management of the property can be included into the Pest Management Plan that will require good management practices to control the Declared Plants.
4. Details of the pest management plan together with assessments of its compliance shall be maintained for a minimum of five (5) years.

9.3 Performance Assessment

Properties being the subject of Property Management Plans shall be inspected shortly after the nominated completion dates to ensure compliance.

For management practices, inspections shall be carried out on an as required basis or on submission of a complaint, to determine the owners' compliance level with agreed practices.

10.0 PUBLIC AWARENESS

10.1 Aim

To increase public awareness on the identification of pest and the difference to their nearby relatives that are not pests, the reasons why they are considered pests and the most efficient means of control of these species.

10.2 Actions

The council shall make information (eg. Pestfacts (from DAF), reference texts, council prepared brochures) available to interested people in the City. This information will be available from the administration office and library in Mount Isa and the Post Office in Camooweal, or shall be posted out on request. Information is also available on www.daff.qld.gov.au

Council will endeavour to provide technical assistance to persons requiring it, within the limits of its officer expertise and legal abilities. If council is unable to provide the information, the client will be directed to the DAF.

10.2.1 Information Brochures

Council shall endeavour to distribute information brochures that summarise the species of pest found in the City and the most efficient means of control.

10.2.2 Media Releases

Media releases shall be prepared for distribution to the local paper when significant information arises on a pest found in the City or on a new pest that may cause concern in the City. Council shall also endeavour to place articles on descriptions and treatment of noxious weeds in the newspaper.

10.2.3 Spray Equipment

The Rural Lands Officer shall be available as time permits, to demonstrate correct spray methods and calibration techniques to assist in the most efficient means to maintain effective control.

10.3 Performance Indicator

Increased voluntary compliance in the control of pests.

11.0 FUNDING

11.1 Aim

To plan funding provisions to enable the Pest Management Plan to be effectively implemented over its three-year life.

11.2 Available Funds

Refer to the Mount Isa City Council current Budget at:
<http://www.mountisa.qld.gov.au/council/reports.shtml>

12.0 REVIEW PROCEDURE

12.1 Aim

To provide a twelve (12) monthly review in which the effectiveness of the Integrated Pest Management Plan shall be evaluated by the working group and information received from other interested persons to make the necessary amendments for the more efficient use of the plan.

12.2 Intermediate Review

Council may review the Plan at any time on submission from Working Members, the public or Council. Where the changes are considered by the Council Officers to be significant the Working Group Members shall be advised in writing for comment and if desirable a general meeting may be held.

The Biosecurity Act 2014 (Biosecurity Act) will be implemented halfway through the life of the LGAPMP , and as part of the review process, the LGAPMP will be checked and updated to ensure it is consistent with current legislative requirements.

Appendix A

Notices to be served

Form 1

Our Ref: Int. Ref. No. File: 8500 Noxious Weeds & AUTHORS INITIALS: REGISTRATION OFFICERS INITIALS
Your Ref: —

Date

Name/s
Address Lines
TOWN STATE POST CODE

Dear Sir/Madam

LAND PROTECTION (PEST & STOCK ROUTE) Management Act 2002
NOTICE TO CONTROL DECLARED PLANTS (Section 81)

INSERT PROPERTY ADDRESS

We would like to bring to your attention that as the person(s) in charge of the above mentioned address you are required to control the declared plants as follows:-

PLANT	CONTROL METHODS AND EXTENT OF CONTROL

Please note that the plants/trees you have growing are a declared/environmental plant under the Mount Isa City Council Integrated Pest Management Plan. Failure to comply with this letter may result in the Local Authority authorising any person to control the said infestation and all associated costs shall become a debt due by you as recipient of this notice.

Should you require any further details, please contact Councils Rural Lands Protection Officer on 4747 3200.

Yours faithfully

.....
Rural Lands Protection Officer
for Chief Executive Officer

Form 2

Notice 1 – File: 8500 Noxious Weeds



LAND PROTECTION (PEST & STOCK ROUTE)
Management Act 2002
NOTICE TO CONTROL DECLARED
PLANTS (Section 81)

Our Ref: Int. Ref. No. File: 8500 Noxious Weeds AUTHORS INITIALS: REGISTRATION OFFICERS INITIALS

Date

Name/s
Address Lines
TOWN STATE POST CODE

Dear Name

PEST CONTROL

Under the terms of the Land Protection (Pest & Stock Route) Management Act it is the responsibility of the Local Authority to oversee pest control matters as specified in the Act.

Mount Isa City Council has taken up this challenge by the appointment of Mr Russell Hunter as an Officer under the Act.

The terms "pest" includes both Declared Plants and Animals. As a person with a vested interest in our Rural Land, it is therefore imperative that your attention be given to Pest Control.

An inspection by Council's Rural Lands Officer was conducted at PROPERTY ADDRESS and it showed that the said premises to be infested with the following declared plant/s INSERT TYPE OF PLANT. This is a declared species and requires you to control it under the Rural Lands Protection Act.

If no action has been taken or Council's Rural Lands Officer has not been contacted within fourteen (14) days, a Notice to Control Declared Plants will be issued.

Should you have further queries you may contact Councils Rural Lands Officer on 4747 3200. Thank you in anticipation of your co-operation.

Yours faithfully

.....
Rural Lands Protection Officer
for Chief Executive Officer

Form 3

Notice 2 – File: 8500 Noxious Weeds



LAND PROTECTION (PEST & STOCK ROUTE)
Management Act 2002
NOTICE TO CONTROL DECLARED
PLANTS (Section 81)

Our Ref: Int. Ref. No. File: 8500 Noxious Weeds AUTHORS INITIALS: REGISTRATION OFFICERS INITIALS

Date

Name/s
Address Lines
TOWN STATE POST CODE

Dear Name

STATUARY NOTICE NUMBER 2 - NOXIOUS PLANT CONTROL

Enclosed is Statuary Notice Number 2 requiring you to undertake noxious plant control. Under the terms of the *Land Protection (Pest & Stock Route) Management Act 2002*, Council is obliged to ensure the control of noxious plants. This is achieved by the employment of a Noxious Plant Officer. It is the responsibility of this Officer to undertake property inspections and where necessary instruct property owners on the control of noxious plants.

With in the enclosed notice is a schedule which defines the work carried out by yourself and a date by which such is to be completed. Should you wish that Council undertake the work at your expense, you may complete the attached agreement and return it to Council. I trust your co-operation will be forthcoming.

Yours faithfully

Chief Executive Officer

Notice 2 – File: 8500 Noxious Weeds



LAND PROTECTION (PEST & STOCK ROUTE)
Management Act 2002
NOTICE TO CONTROL DECLARED
PLANTS (Section 81)

AGREEMENT FOR MOUNT ISA CITY COUNCIL TO CONTROL
NOXIOUS PLANTS AR PER NOTICE NUMBER 2

The Chief Executive Officer
Mount Isa City Council
PO Box 815
MOUNT ISA QLD 4825

Dear Sir/Madam

Please arrange for the control of Noxious Plants at _____ Mount Isa in accordance with
the terms of the Statutory Notice recently served on me. I agree to pay all costs on receipt of
your invoice.

DATE

OWNER/OCCUPIER

Notice 2 – File: 8500 Noxious Weeds



LAND PROTECTION (PEST & STOCK ROUTE)
Management Act 2002
NOTICE TO CONTROL DECLARED
PLANTS (Section 81)

SCHEDULE OF WORKS TO BE CARRIED OUT

<u>PLANT</u>	<u>CONTROL METHODS AND EXTENT OF CONTROL</u>	<u>DUE DATE</u>

TAKE NOTICE that as the person(s) in charge of such premises you are required to control the declared plants. Details of the plants to be cleared and method of control and time in which control is to be attained are provided in the schedule above.

FURTHER TAKE NOTICE THAT if you fail to comply with the terms of this notice an offence against the Act will have occurred for which a penalty may be incurred (Section 82). Failure to comply with this notice may also result in the Local Authority authorising any person to control the said infestation and all associated costs shall become a debt due by you as the recipient of this notice (Section 83).

Form 4

Notice 3 – File: 8500 Noxious Weeds



**LAND PROTECTION (PEST & STOCK ROUTE)
Management Act 2002
NOTICE TO CONTROL DECLARED
PLANTS (Section 81)**

Our Ref: Int. Ref. No. File: 8500 Noxious Weeds AUTHORS INITIALS: REGISTRATION OFFICERS INITIALS

Date

Name/s
Address Lines
TOWN STATE POST CODE

Dear Name

SHOW CAUSE NOTICE

I refer to Notice number 1 & 2 served under Section 81 of the *Land Protection (Pest & Route) Management Act 2002* in which you were requested to Control Noxious Plants on your premises.

A re-inspection of the premises reveals that the said notices have not been fully complied with.

You are therefore required to **Show Cause in writing within fourteen (14) days** why the Council should not enter your property as provided for by the Act and undertake control of noxious plants. Cost related to such control would then become a charge against your land.

Please address your reply to: - The Chief Executive Officer
Mount Isa City Council
PO Box 815
MOUNT ISA QLD 4825

Yours faithfully

Chief Executive Officer

Appendix B

Forms and Sheets

PEST MANAGEMENT INSPECTION FORM

DATE OF INSPECTION: _____

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: _____

NAME OF OCCUPIER: _____

DETAILS OF INSPECTION FINDINGS

INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED:

RE-INSPECTION DATE: _____

SIGNED: _____
RURAL LANDS OFFICER

Pest Management Summary Sheet										
Pest	Zones									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Acacia sp.										
Alligator Weed										
Cabomba										
Chinee Apple										
Giant Rats Tail Grass										
Giant Sensitive Plant										
Giant Sensitive Tree										
Harrisia Cactus										
Mesquite										
Milkweed										
Navua Sedge										
Noogoora Burr										
Parkensonia										
Parthenium Weed										
Prickly Acacia										
Red Sesbania										
Rubber Vine										
Safron Thistle										
Salvinia										
Sicklepod										
Thornapples										
Thunbergia										
Water Hyacinth										

Pest Management Summary Sheet - <u>Environmental Weeds</u>										
Pest	Zones									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Prickly Mimosa										
Calatropae										
Bellyache bush										
Castor Oil Bush										
Snake Weed										
Leucaena										
Red Headed Cotton Bush										
Common Lantana										
Coral Cactus										
Athel Pine										

Our Ref: Int. Ref. 711801 File: 8500 Pest/Vermin Control :SLH

Your Ref: --

Date

The Occupier

Address

Dear Landholder

1080 BAITING PROGRAM

1080 Scheduled Baiting

The second baiting program for 2013 has been scheduled for **Dates**.

1080 Unscheduled Baiting

Landholders requesting baiting outside of the scheduled programs are advised that the following costs are applicable:

Baiting	\$32.80
Rural Lands Officer	\$68.80 per hour/per person, including travel

In addition to the above charges, please be aware that a 25% Plant and Materials fee applies as well as 10% GST.

Bait size should be 250 grams, (approximately fist size). You are also requested to bring the necessary leak proof container, long rubber gloves and water for washing down.

Should you require any further details, please contact Russell Hunter on 4747 3360 or mobile 0429 478 305.

Yours faithfully

Rural Lands Officer

for Emilio Cianetti

Chief Executive Officer


Works Program 2014-2015 Financial Year

		Zone									
Year	Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2014	January										
	February										
	March										
	April										
	May										
	June										
	July										
	August										
	September										
	October										
	November										
	December										
2015	January										
	February										
	March										
	April										
	May										
	June										
	July										
	August										
	September										
	October										
	November										
	December										
2016	January										
	February										
	March										
	April										
	May										
	June										
	July										
	August										
	September										
	October										
	November										
	December										

Appendix C

Alert list for Environmental Weeds and Animal Pests

This list will be modified from time to time as the Alert List change.

<p><u>Barleria or Porcupine flower</u> <i>(Barleria prionitis)</i></p>	
<p><i>Barleria or Porcupine Flower</i> is currently found in the Mt Isa Region, and is considered part of the Alert List for Environmental weeds.</p> <p>The Problem</p> <p>Barleria has spread into natural ecosystems from gardens and the improper disposal of garden waste. It has the potential to cause economic and environmental damage by forming dense thickets that displace native vegetation and prevent revegetation by native plants. Thickets can impede the movement of stock, restrict access to waterways and reduce the aesthetic value of natural bushland.</p>	
<p>Location</p> <p>Barleria has been found around townships in the Northern Territory (Darwin, Berry Springs, Katherine and The Victoria River District) and Queensland (Townsville) and on Boigu Island in the Torres Strait.</p>	<p>Key Points</p> <p>Barleria is considered to be a perennial species because it lives for more than one year. It is well adapted to the climate of northern Australia, which has distinct wet and dry seasons</p> <p>Barleria is not a declared plant under Queensland legislation, however its control is recommended.</p>

Appendix D

Declared pest of Queensland

Class 1 pest plants

- acacias non-indigenous to Australia ((*Acaciella* spp., *Mariosousa* spp., *Senegalia* spp. (other than *Senegalia albizoides*) and *Acacia* spp. (syn. *Vachellia* spp.) other than *Acacia nilotica* and *Acacia farnesiana*)
- alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)
- anchored water hyacinth (*Eichhornia azurea*)
- badhara bush (*Gmelina elliptica*)
- bitou bush (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* sub sp. *rotundata*)
- bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*)
- candleberry myrth (*Myrica faya*)
- Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana*)
- cholla cactus (*Cylindropuntia* spp. and their hybrids, other than *C. spinosior*, *C. fulgida* and *C. imbricata*)
- Christ's thorn (*Ziziphus spina-christi*)
- Eurasian water milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)
- fanwort (*Cabomba* spp. other than *C. caroliniana*)
- floating water chestnuts (*Trapa* spp.)
- gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)
- harrisia cactus (*Harrisia* spp. syn. *Eriocereus* spp. other than *H. martinii*, *H. tortuosa* and *H. pomanensis* syn. *Cereus pomanensis*)
- honey locust (*Gleditsia* spp. including cultivars and varieties)
- horsetails (*Equisetum* spp.)
- hygrophila (*Hygrophila costata*)
- kochia (*Bassia scoparia* syn. *Kochia scoparia*)
- Koster's curse (*Clidemia hirta*)
- lagarosiphon (*Lagarosiphon major*)
- limnocharis or yellow burrhead (*Limnocharis flava*)
- Madras thorn (*Pithecellobium dulce*)
- mesquites (all *Prosopis* spp. and hybrids other than *Prosopis glandulosa*, *Prosopis pallida* and *Prosopis velutina*)
- Mexican bean tree (all *Cecropia* spp.)
- Mexican feather grass (*Nassella tenuissima*)
- miconia (*Miconia* spp.)
- mikania vine (*Mikania* spp.)
- mimosa pigra (*Mimosa pigra*)
- Peruvian primrose bush (*Ludwigia peruviana*)
- prickly pear (*Opuntia* spp. other than *O. ficus-indica*, *O. stricta*, *O. aurantiaca*, *O. monacantha*, *O. tomentosa* and *O. streptacantha*)
- red sesbania (*Sesbania punicea*)
- salvinia (*Salvinia* spp. other than *S. molesta*)
- Senegal tea (*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*)
- serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*)
- Siam weed (*Chromolaena* spp.)
- spiked pepper (*Piper aduncum*)
- thunbergia
 - annual thunbergia (*Thunbergia annua*)
 - fragrant thunbergia (*T. fragrans*)
 - laurel clockvine (*T. laurifolia*)
- water mimosa (*Neptunia oleracea* and *N. plena*)
- water soldiers (*Stratiotes aloides*)

Class 2 pest plants

- African boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)
- annual ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)
- bellyache bush (*Jatropha gossypifolia* and hybrids)
- cabomba (*Cabomba caroliniana*)
- chinee apple (*Ziziphus mauritiana*)
- cholla cactus
 - coral cactus (*Cylindropuntia fulgida*)
 - devil's rope pear (*C. imbricata*)
 - snake cactus (*C. spinosior*)
- fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*)
- gamba grass (*Andropogon gayanus*)
- giant sensitive plant (*Mimosa diplotricha* var. *diplotricha*)
- groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*)
- harrisia cactus (*Harrisia martinii* syn. *Eriocereus martinii*, *H. tortuosa* and *H. pomanensis* syn. *Cereus pomanensis*)
- hymenachne or Olive hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*)
- kudzu (*Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*, syn. *P. lobata*, *P. triloba*) other than in the Torres Strait Islands
- mesquites (*Prosopis glandulosa*, *P. pallida* and *P. velutina*)
- mother of millions (*Bryophyllum delagoense* syn. *B. tubiflorum*, *Kalanchoe delagoensis*)
- mother of millions hybrid (*Bryophyllum* x *houghtonii* (syn. *B. daigremontianum* x *B. delagoense*, *Kalanchoe* x *houghtonii*))
- parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*)
- parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)
- pond apple (*Annona glabra*)
- prickly acacia (*Acacia nilotica*)
- prickly pear
 - common pest pear, spiny pest pear (*O. stricta*; syn. *O. inermis*) tiger pear (*O. aurantiaca*)
 - Westwood pear (*O. streptacantha*) tree pears: drooping tree pear (*O. monacantha* syn. *O. vulgaris*), velvety tree pear (*O. tomentosa*)
- rat's tail grasses
 - American rat's tail grass (*Sporobolus jacquemontii*)
 - giant Parramatta grass (*Sporobolus fertilis*)
 - giant rat's tail grass (*Sporobolus pyramidalis* and *S. natalensis*)
 - Parramatta grass (*Sporobolus africanus*)
- rubber vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*)
- salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)
- sicklepod
 - sicklepod (*Senna obtusifolia*)
 - foetid cassia (*Senna tora*)
 - hairy cassia (*Senna hirsuta*)
- telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*)
- thunbergia or blue thunbergia (*Thunbergia grandiflora*)

Class 3 pest plants

- African fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*)
- African tulip tree (*Spathodea campanulata*)
- aristolochia or Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia* spp. other than native species)
- asparagus fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus* 'Sprengeri', *A. africanus* and *A. plumosus*)
- athel pine (*Tamarix aphylla*)
- balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*)
- blackberry (*Rubus anglocandicans*, *Rubus fruticosus* agg.)
- broad-leaved pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)
- camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*)
- Captain Cook tree or yellow oleander (*Cascabela thevetia* syn. *Thevetia peruviana*)
- cat's claw creeper (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*)
- Chinese celtis (*Celtis sinensis*)
- harungana (*Harungana madagascariensis*)
- lantanas
 - lantana or common lantana (*Lantana camara*)
 - creeping lantana (*L. montevidensis*)
- Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*)
- ornamental rubber vine (*Cryptostegia madagascariensis*)
- privets
 - broad-leaf privet or tree privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*)
 - small-leaf privet or Chinese privet (*L. sinense*)
- Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*; syn. *Wedelia trilobata*)
- Willows: - pencil willow (*Salix humboldtiana* syn. *S. chilensis*), - tortured willow (*Salix matsudana*)
- yellow bells (*Tecoma stans*)

Class 2 pest Animals

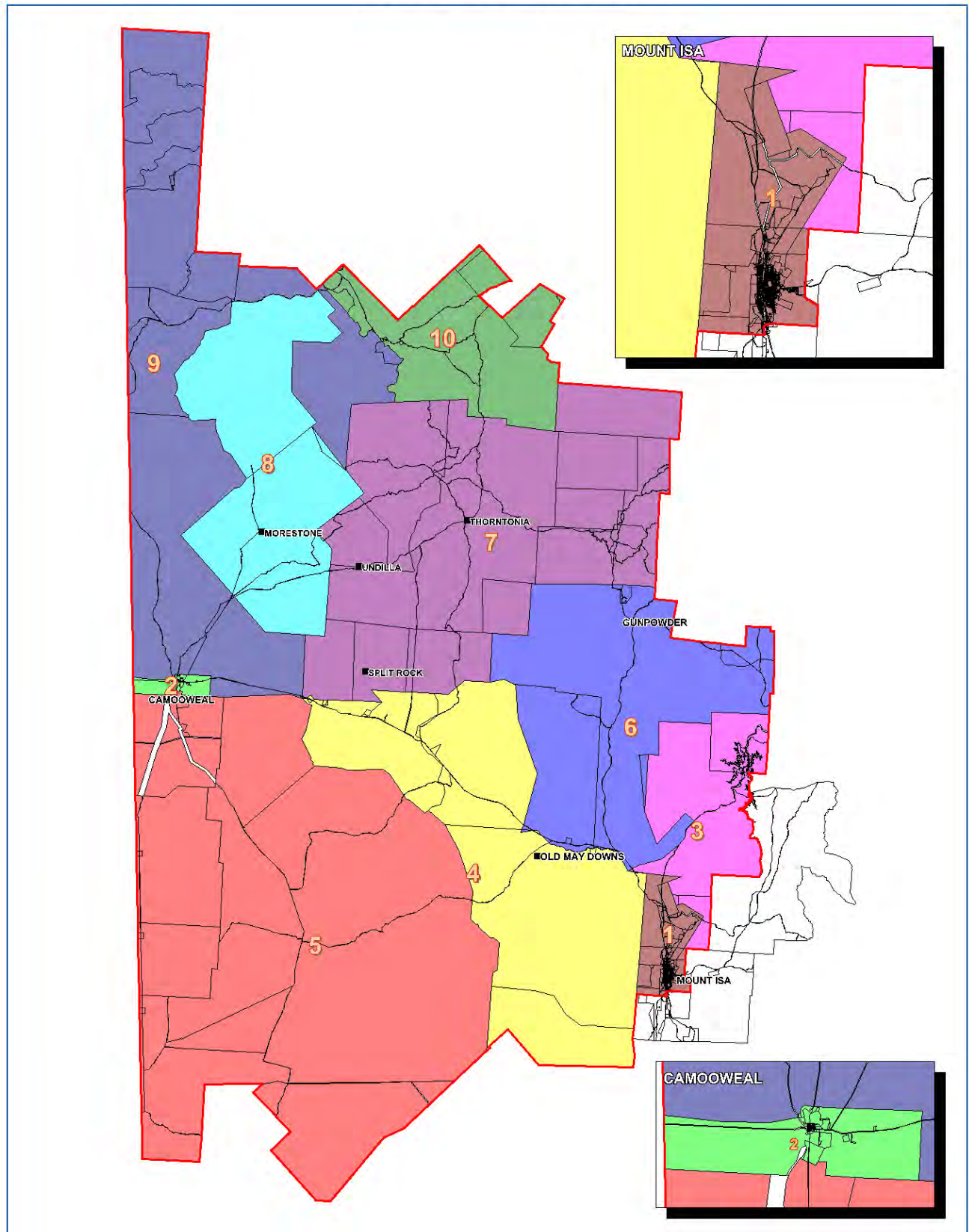
A Class 2 pest is one that is established in Queensland and has, or could have, a substantial adverse economic, environmental or social impact.

- Australian plague locust (*Chortoicetus terminifera*)
- Cat, other than a domestic cat (*Felis catus*)
- Dingo (*Canis familiaris dingo*)
- Dog, other than a domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*)
- European fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)
- European rabbit (domestic and wild breeds) (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)
- Feral pig (*Sus scrofa*)
- Goat, other than a domestic goat (*Capra hircus*)
- Migratory locust (*Locusta migratoria*)
- Spur-throated locust (*Austracris guttulosa*)

Appendix E

Pest Zones

Pest Management Plan Zone Map



Pest Zones

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. MOUNT ISA | 4. FLORA DOWNS | 7. THORNTONIA | 10. RIVERSLEIGH |
| 2. CAMOOWEAL | 5. BARKLY DOWNS | 8. MORESTONE | |
| 3. EAST OF MOUNT ISA | 6. CALTON HILLS | 9. ROCKLANDS | |

Mount Isa City Council

As at 18/06/2014

DISCLAIMER

The services shown on this map are approx. only. This map is based on or contains data provided by the State of Queensland (Department of Natural Resources and Mines) [2013]. In consideration of the State permitting use of the data you acknowledge and agree that the State gives no warranty in relation to the data (including accuracy, reliability, completeness, currency or otherwise) and that the State will not be liable to you for any loss, damage or costs (inc. consequential damages) relating to any use of the data. Data must not be used for direct marketing or be used in breach of the privacy laws.



Appendix F

Annual Action

Plan

ACTION PLAN

Mount Isa City Council proposed Pest Management Activities for 2014/2017

Project/Operational Work		General work-mapping infestation; inspect and monitor infestation, responding to complaints received; issuing non-compliant notices; implementing community education and awareness programs; attending appropriate training; identify funding opportunities to assist in management; seeking options for best practice management.											
		Pest Plan Timeframes											
Activities		Jan	Feb	March	April	May	Jun	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Education/Field Days/Displays													
	MICC to attend to local show display & MICC expo												
Pest Management Action Plan Review													
	Pest Management action plan review												
Project Reporting													
	To be carried out during and on completion of projects												
Pest Budget Review													
	To be completed two (2) months prior to the end of the financial year												
Inspections/Dealing with complaints													
	Pest Management Officer to respond to complaints made by the general public as requested												
Calton Hill regular inspection program													
	MICC to maintain regular inspection & monitoring to the Calton Hill Rubber Vine Infestation and ensure landholders are treating infestations												
Training													
	Council officers to attend Nationally Accredited training in all aspects of pest management eg Workplace Health & Safety, Agricultural Chemical Distribution Control, & Agsafe (When appropriate training is available)												

ACTION PLAN

Mount Isa City Council proposed Pest Management Activities for 2014/2017

Project/Operational Work		General work-mapping infestation; inspect and monitor infestation, responding to complaints received; issuing non-compliant notices; implementing community education and awareness programs; attending appropriate training; identify funding opportunities to assist in management; seeking options for best practice management.											
		Pest Plan Timeframes											
Targeted Operations for Pest		Jan	Feb	March	April	May	Jun	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Parthenium Weed													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land.												
Mesquite													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land during the months of April to October												
Prickly Acacia													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land												
Rubber Vine													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land during the months of April to October												
Harrisia Cactus													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land during the months of April to October												
Chinee Apple													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land during the months of April to October												
Coral Cactus													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land during the months of July, August and September												
Parkinsonia													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land as required												
Thunbergia													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land during the months of April to October												
Castor Oil Plant													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land as required												

ACTION PLAN

Mount Isa City Council proposed Pest Management Activities for 2014/2017

Project/Operational Work		General work-mapping infestation; inspect and monitor infestation, responding to complaints received; issuing non-compliant notices; implementing community education and awareness programs; attending appropriate training; identify funding opportunities to assist in management; seeking options for best practice management.											
		Pest Plan Timeframes											
Targeted Operations for Pest		Jan	Feb	March	April	May	Jun	July	August	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Bellyache Bush													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land all year round												
Mother of Millions													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land during the months of July, August, and September												
Lantana													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land during the months of April to October												
Salvina													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land during the months of April to October												
Athel Pine													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land as required												
Noogoora Burr													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land as required												
Calotrope													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land as required												
Neem Tree													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land as required												
Feral Pigs													
	Carry out control works on Council controlled land and establish a long term bait supply for trapping programs throughout the LG Land												
Rabbits													
	Confiscate rabbits as required, and strategic baiting as necessary in conjunction with DAFF												
Wild Dogs – Dingoes													
	The Mount Isa City Council runs the 1080 programs												