



# **MOUNT ISA CITY COUNCIL**

## **Biosecurity Plan 2018**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

Under the Act, land managers, industry, the community and all levels of government who deal with Invasive Biosecurity Matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity which poses a Biosecurity Risk to a Biosecurity Consideration, have a General Biosecurity Obligation to take all “reasonable and practical” measures to prevent or minimise the risk and adverse impact to that Biosecurity Consideration.

The input of obligated stakeholders from across all sectors of the community is essential and has been drawn on through the development of Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan 2018.

The Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan 2018 includes an integrated planning framework which facilitates stakeholders through a systematic planning process, ensuring pest thresholds are feasible and agreed stakeholder actions are (reasonable and practical) consistent with capacity, available resources, and obligations under the Act (level of risk and impact) including other guiding National, State, Regional and Local pest planning frameworks (legislation, strategies, policies, plans and guidelines).

The Plan’s framework includes measures for implementation, review and evaluation of both adoption and the effectiveness of the plan’s actions.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan 2018 has been developed by Gulf Catchments Biosecurity & Agribusiness Innovation (GCB&AI) and is inclusive of planning concepts identified by the North West Regional Biosecurity Strategy “The NW Vision”.

GCB&AI would like to acknowledge the invaluable contributions from Mount Isa City Council staff, landholders and organisations which have supported the development of the Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan 2018.

- Mount Isa City Council
- Southern Gulf NRM Ltd
- All Pest Advisory Group members

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## GLOSSARY

<b>MICC</b>	Mount Isa City Council
<b>GCB&amp;AI</b>	Gulf Catchments Biosecurity & Agribusiness Innovation
<b>SGNRM</b>	Southern Gulf NRM Ltd
<b>DCQ</b>	Desert Channels Queensland Ltd
<b>NRM</b>	Natural Resource Management groups
<b>BQ</b>	Biosecurity Queensland
<b>NPSR</b>	National Parks, Sports and Racing
<b>TMR</b>	Transport & Main Roads
<b>Rangers</b>	Indigenous Ranger Groups
<b>The Plan</b>	Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan 2018
<b>The Act</b>	Biosecurity Act 2014
<b>GBO</b>	General Biosecurity Obligation
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Area
<b>PAG</b>	Pest Advisory Group
<b>BMP</b>	Best Management Practice
<b>WoNS</b>	Weed of National Significance
<b>TAP</b>	Threat Abatement Plan
<b>QW&amp;PAS</b>	Queensland Weed and Pest Animal Strategy 2016-2020
<b>SOP</b>	Standard Operating Procedure
<b>COP</b>	Code of Practise
<b>IBM</b>	Invasive Biosecurity Matter
<b>GCPTF</b>	Gulf Catchments Pest Task Force
<b>ACDC</b>	Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control, chemical user certification

### Stakeholder / All Stakeholders

Stakeholder refers to land owners, managers, employees, contractors, industry, community and all levels of government who have a responsibility or contribute to the management of invasive plants and animals.

### All Landholders

All landholders refers to private landholders, land managers, corporations or government agencies that own or have responsibility for land within the local government area.

## KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS UNDER THE *BIOSECURITY ACT 2014*

### **General Biosecurity Obligation**

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

### **Biosecurity Matter**

Biosecurity matter is a living thing, other than a human or part of a human; or a pathogenic agent that can cause disease in a living thing, other than a human; or in a human, by the transmission of the pathogenic agent from an animal to the human; or a disease; or a contaminant.

### **Biosecurity Risk**

A biosecurity risk is a risk of any adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration caused by, or likely to be caused by biosecurity matter; or dealing with biosecurity matter or a carrier; or carrying out an activity relating to biosecurity matter or a carrier.

### **Biosecurity Event**

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

### **Biosecurity Consideration**

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

### **Deals With**

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

### **Carrier**

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



**KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS UNDER THE *BIOSECURITY ACT 2014* continued****Contaminant**

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

**Prohibited Matter - Invasive Biosecurity Matter**

Is not currently present in Queensland and there are reasonable grounds to believe that the matter may have a significant adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration. Prohibited matter must be reported to an inspector without delay (s36).

**Restricted Matter - Invasive Biosecurity Matter**

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

**Restricted Matter Category**

**Category 1:** must be reported to an inspector

**Category 2:** must be reported to an authorised officer

**Category 3:** not to be distributed or disposed

**Category 4:** not to be moved

**Category 5:** not to be kept

**Category 6:** not to be fed

**Category 7:** must be killed

**Notifiable incident**

Notifiable incident means a biosecurity event which must be reported to an inspector *Biosecurity Act 2014* (s47(7))



# **PART A: CONSULTATION AND PLANNING FRAMEWORK**



## SECTION 1: PLANNING CONTEXT

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* sets out a legal framework for the management of invasive plants and animals across the state of Queensland. The Act includes key (functions, tools and powers) roles and responsibilities shared among stakeholders, further described in Appendix 1.

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*,

- (s23), A person who *deals with* Invasive Biosecurity Matter or a *carrier*, or *carries out* an activity that poses or likely to pose a *biosecurity risk* to a *biosecurity consideration*, has a **General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO)** to take all *reasonable and practical* measures to *prevent or minimise* the risk of adverse impacts to that *biosecurity consideration*.
- (s48), Local Government is responsible for ensuring invasive biosecurity matter is managed within its local government area, in compliance with the Act.
- *Invasive Biosecurity Matter* includes those listed in *Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 & 4)* and *Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2), categories 1-7*.
- (s53) Local Government must have a biosecurity plan in place for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.

#### Purpose

The Mount Isa City Council acknowledges key (functions, tools and powers) roles and responsibilities listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and have sought to establish the Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan to support compliance within its Local Government Area.

The purpose of the plan is to establish a local consultation and planning framework which facilitates a cooperative approach among all stakeholder sectors within the Local Government Area (land managers, industry, the community and all levels of government), for the effective management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within the Mount Isa City Council Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.

The Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan 2018 establishes agreed stakeholder roles and responsibilities to address Invasive Biosecurity Matter Obligations, including agreed pest thresholds and “reasonable and practical” actions which are consistent with stakeholder capacity, available resources and obligations (level of risk, impact and liability) under the Act and linking frameworks.

#### Vision

To establish, support and maintain an effective, community driven approach to prevent entry, establishment, spread and minimise adverse impacts of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within the Mount Isa City Council Local Government Area, in accordance with the Act.

## 1.2 LEGISLATION, STRATEGIES, POLICIES, PLANS AND GUIDELINES

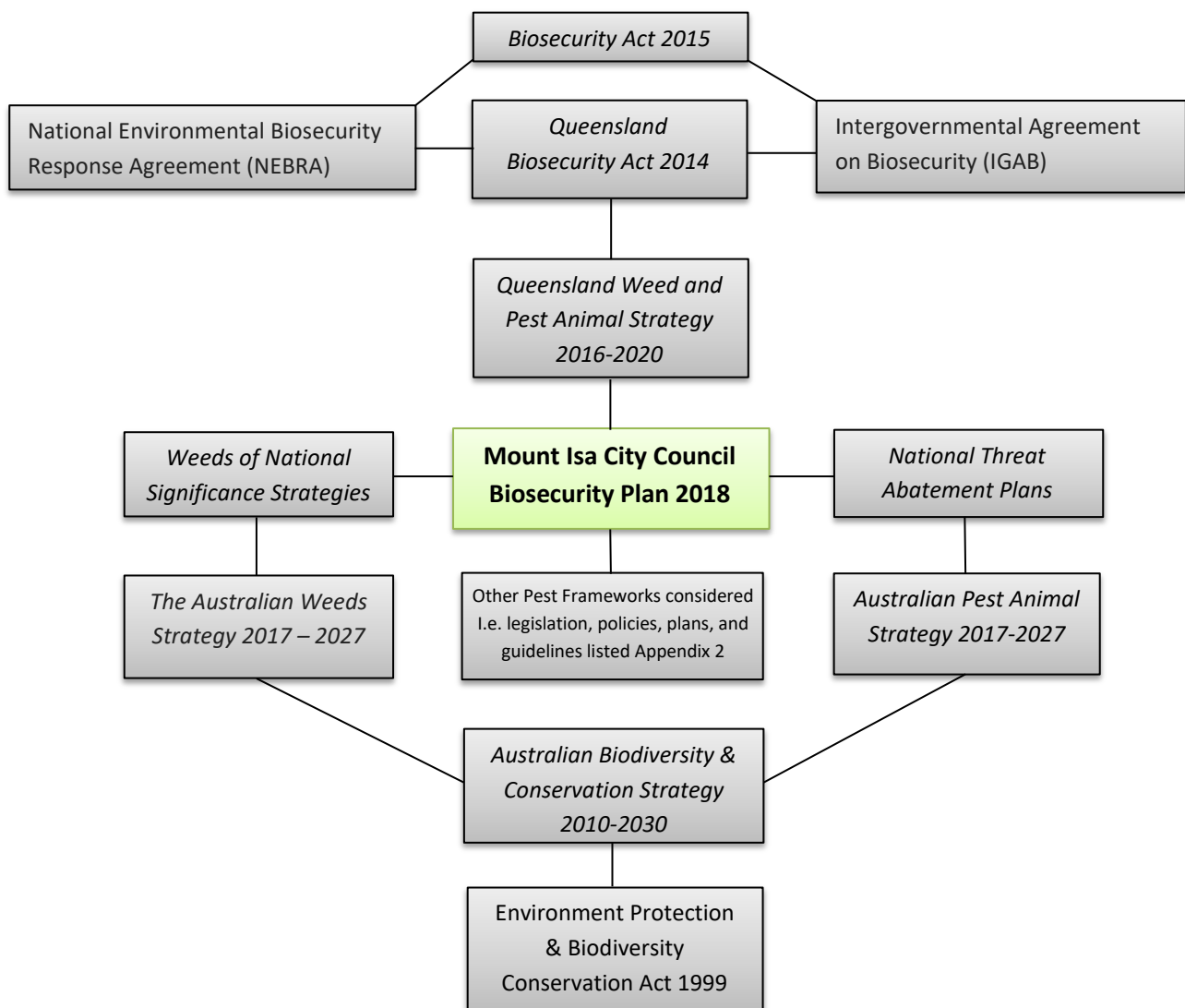
There are various National, State, Regional and Local pest planning frameworks (legislation, strategies, policies, plans and guidelines) which contribute to the management of pests either directly, or indirectly as described in Appendix 2.

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

Commonwealth and State frameworks illustrated in Figure 1 establish the overarching obligations and systematic approach to stakeholder planning, assessments and management of risks and impacts posed by Invasive Biosecurity Matter across Queensland.

The overarching and linking frameworks are incorporated throughout the plan to support strategic links to obligations and available funding streams.

Figure 1: Overarching Commonwealth & State Pest Planning Frameworks



### 1.3 INTEGRATED PLANNING FRAMEWORK – delete Appendix 5 wording in orange box

The Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan 2018 establishes an integrated planning framework to facilitate a collective of obligated stakeholders (Pest Advisory Group) through a systematic consultation and planning process as illustrated in Figure 2.

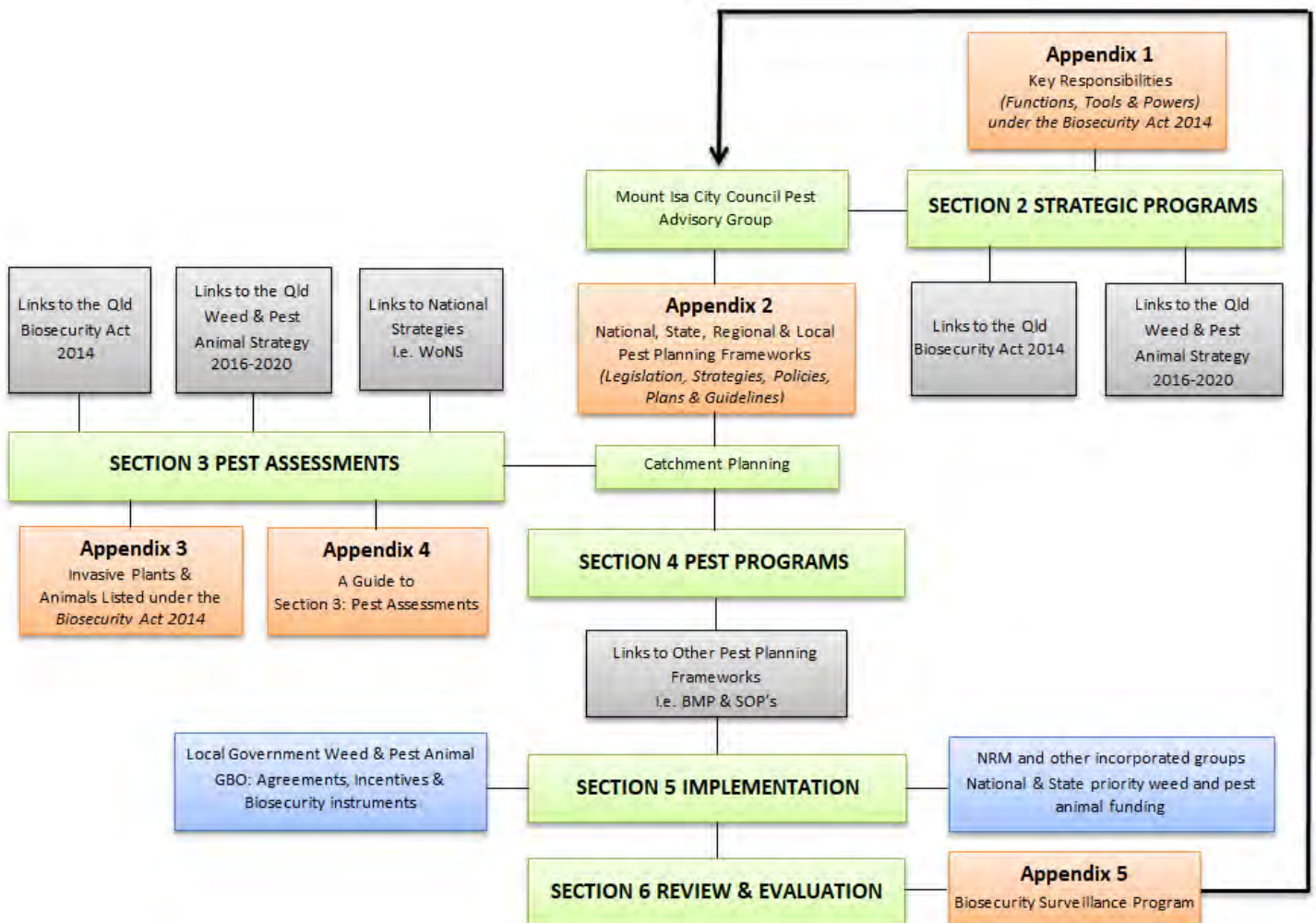
The integrated planning framework creates synergies with overarching and linking pest frameworks (illustrated in Figure 1 and described further in Appendix 2) to support systematic and strategic links throughout the planning process.

The integrated framework facilitates strategic links (to overarching and linking pest planning frameworks) throughout the plan by means of a catchment based (geographical) communication and planning structure described further in 1.4 Consultation and Planning.

The integrated planning framework presents stakeholders with a strategic and holistic approach to the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter frameworks and obligations (risk, impact and liability) within the Local Government Area.

The integration of strategic links throughout the planning process, are described further within relevant sections (Section 2 to Section 5) of the plan.

Figure 2: Integrated Planning Framework



### 1.4 CONSULTATION AND PLANNING

There is a diverse range of stakeholders who contribute to the management of pests, either directly or indirectly through various National, State, Regional and Local pest planning frameworks (Legislation, Strategies, Policies, Plans and Guidelines) as described in Appendix 2.

All stakeholders (government agencies, industry groups, community groups and private landholders) with a General Biosecurity Obligation or responsibility for Invasive Biosecurity Matter within the Mount Isa City Council Local Government Area (listed in Table 1), have been invited to contribute to the plan’s development through the Pest Advisory Group and/or public submission (or review) of the Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan 2018.

#### Stakeholders and Responsibilities

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* sets out the legal framework for the management of invasive plants and animals across the state of Queensland and establishes key functions, tools and powers that contain specific roles and responsibilities to be shared among stakeholders as further described in Appendix 1.

Stakeholder responsibilities for Invasive Biosecurity Matter (under the Act) within the Mount Isa City Council Local Government Area are listed in Table 1.

Stakeholder responsibilities listed in Table 1 should reflect agreed stakeholder roles and responsibilities listed in PART B; Section 2: Strategic Programs.

Table 1: Stakeholders and Responsibilities

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

Table 1: Stakeholders and Responsibilities continued

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

Table 1: Stakeholders and Responsibilities continued

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



## Mount Isa City Council Pest Advisory Group

The Mount Isa City Council Pest Advisory Group establishes a local communication structure to facilitate a cooperative consultation process among all sectors of government, industry, community and private landholders with a General Biosecurity Obligation, a responsibility for, or a keen interest in Invasive Biosecurity Matter across the Mount Isa City Council Local Government Area (Table 2).

The Pest Advisory Group includes a diverse collective of stakeholders and incorporates catchment based (geographical) stakeholder representation to support the establishment of a catchment based communication and planning structure.

The Pest Advisory Groups catchment based communication structure aims to facilitate stakeholder collaboration and commitment to developing, adopting and implementing the biosecurity plan and its (reasonable and practical) catchment based programs among the wider community, within the Mount Isa City Council Local Government Area.

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

Table 2: Pest Advisory Group Representatives

Organisation	Name	Position Title
Mount Isa City Council	Sharon Ibardolaza	Acting Chief Executive Officer
	Michael Salmon	Director Compliance & Utilities Services
	Paul Stretton	Councillor
	Jean Ferris	Councillor
	Sandra Hansen	Executive Assistant, Engineering Services
	Russell Hunter	Rural Lands Officer
	Caitlin Pfrunder	Environmental Compliance & Administration Officer
	TBA	Local Laws Coordinator
	Priviledge Mapiye	Environmental Health Coordinator
Southern Gulf NRM	Charles Curry	Project Coordinator
	Kayler Plant	Environment and Heritage
Biosecurity Queensland, Cloncurry	Riki Fulton	Biosecurity Officer
Mount Isa Landcare Group	Mark Van Ryt	President
Department of Transport & Main Roads	TBA	Environmental Officer
Queensland Rail	Gail Sanim	Administration Officer
Mount Isa Water Board	Stephen Farrelly	Chief Executive Officer
	Tania Strixner-Harvey	Operations Officer
Glencore	Mitchell Green	Senior Environmental Advisor
Desert Channels Queensland	Leanne Kohler	CEO
	Peter Spence	Field Operations Officer
Lake Eyre Basin Rangers	Caroline Haskard	Senior Ranger/Coordinator Mount Isa
	Kieran Punch	Ranger Mount Isa
Kalkadoon Native Title	Sheree Blackley	Supervisor & Project Officer
Qld Parks & Wildlife Service	Lea Ezzy	Regional Officer
Barkly Downs Station	John Imeson	Manager
Lagoon Creek Station	Julie Spreadborough	Manager
Rifle Creek Station	Marianna Campbell	Owner

## Catchment Planning

The Mount Isa City Council Local Government Area consists of three major river catchments, *Leichhardt, Nicholson and Georgina River* catchments, as illustrated in Figure 3.

The Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan 2018 incorporates catchment planning into the plan's integrated framework (as illustrated in Figure 2) to segment and consider planning variables in a systematic and strategic manner.

The integration of catchment planning relies heavily on geographical stakeholder representation within the Pest Advisory Group to facilitate the strategic synergies between both catchment based communication and planning.

The Pest Advisory Groups geographical stakeholder representation ensures the consultation process provides strategic enhancement of geographical communication, collaboration and commitment to developing, adopting, implementing and monitoring the Plans catchment based planning outcomes among the wider community, within the Mount Isa City Council Local Government Area.

The Pest Advisory Groups geographical stakeholder representation specifically aims to enhance catchment based pest assessments and the allocation of agreed catchment based pest thresholds (Section 3) relative to stakeholder obligations (level of risk and impact), constraints, capacity and available resources.

Catchment based planning also supports strategic catchment based links with overarching frameworks (Commonwealth priorities), linking frameworks (best management practice) and available funding streams (Local Government incentive agreements and pests of National Significance criteria) as described in PARTB, Sections 3 and 4.

The integrated catchment based consultation and planning framework presents stakeholders with a strategic and holistic approach to assessing Invasive Biosecurity Matter frameworks and managing obligations (risk, impact and liability) under stakeholder constraints (capacity and resources) within the Local Government Area.

## Invasive Plants and Animals Covered In the Plan

To ensure consistency with the *Biosecurity Act 2014 (S48)*, the plan includes all invasive plants and animals listed within *Schedule 1 Prohibited Matter (parts 3 & 4)* & *Schedule 2 Restricted Matter (part 2)* which are present or pose a high risk of entry within the Local Government Area, as in Appendix 3.

The plan also includes Locally Declared pests within the Mount Isa City Council Local Government Area under the *Local Government Act 2009*, subordinate local laws No 3 (Community and Environment Management) as listed in Appendix 1.

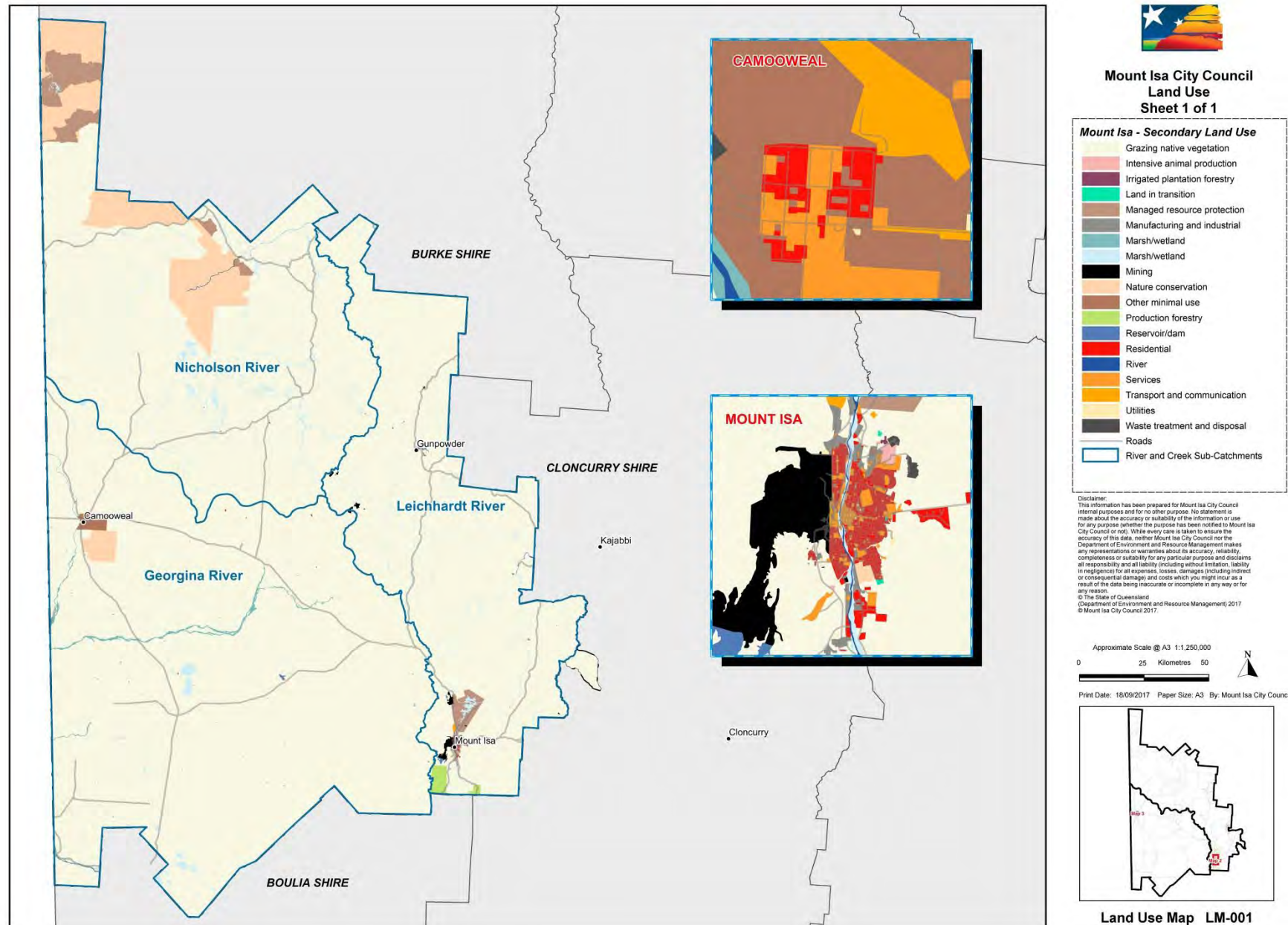
Other emerging invasive pests which are present and pose a biosecurity risk, although are not yet listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* or the *Local Government Act 2009* are also included as Not Declared within the plan and are proposed (to be considered) for local declaration under the *Local Government Act 2009*.

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

## Area Covered By the Plan

To ensure consistency with the *Biosecurity Act 2014 (S48)*, the plan covers all lands within the entire Mount Isa City Council Local Government Area regardless of tenure, as illustrated in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Mount Isa City Council Local Government Area Covered In the Plan





# PART B: PEST PROGRAMS



## SECTION 2: STRATEGIC PROGRAMS

The Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan 2018 establishes an integrated planning framework which creates synergies between overarching and other linking pest planning frameworks throughout the consultation and planning process (as illustrated in Figure 2).

Section 2: Strategic Programs integrate the six (6) Desired Outcomes as listed within (Table 3) the *Queensland Weed & Pest Animal Strategy 2016-2020* (QW&PAS).

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

Stakeholder responsibilities listed in Section 1: Table 1 should reflect agreed stakeholder roles and responsibilities listed throughout PART B; Section 2: Strategic Programs.

Table 3: Queensland Weed & Pest Animal Strategy 2016-2020 (QW&PAS) Desired Outcomes

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

**STRATEGIC PROGRAM 1: PREVENTION AND EARLY INTERVENTION**

*The introduction, spread and establishment of new invasive plants and animals is prevented.*

Table 4: Strategic Program 1: Prevention and Early Intervention

	<b>Strategic Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Success Indicator</b>
<i>Prevention of introduction:</i> Prevent the introduction of new weeds and pest animals	Identify, prioritise and promote Prohibited, emerging and isolated high risk IBM for prevention, surveillance, reporting and early intervention activities (high risk pests, pathways, vectors and incursion areas) through establishment of a Pest Alert List	BQ PAG MICC	Pest alert list is established and high priority Prohibited, emerging and isolated IBM prevention actions are actively promoted.
<i>Early detection and eradication:</i> Prevent the local establishment of new weeds and pest animals	Identify, prioritise and promote isolated, high risk IBM for eradication and containment activities.	PAG MICC	High priority emerging and isolated IBM eradication and containment actions are actively promoted and adopted.
<i>Containment:</i> Minimise the spread of weeds and pest animals to new areas	Identify, prioritise and promote best management practice (reasonable and practical) containment actions for high risk, high impact and established IBM.	PAG MICC	High impact IBM containment/impact reduction actions are actively promoted and adopted.
	Promote hygiene protocols, practices and local wash down facilities among key stakeholders (potential “carriers”).	BQ MICC	Spread prevention is actively promoted.
	Adopt biosecurity and weed hygiene protocol (containment, signs, wash downs, holding periods and weed hygiene declarations) for minimising spread by carriers (stock, fodder, machinery, soil and contaminated vehicles) including unauthorised entry.	All stakeholders	Spread prevention actions are actively adopted.
	Adopt and promote identification of pests and reporting protocol for new incursions on property or along road corridors (pest alert list).	BQ MICC All stakeholders	Reporting of new IBM is promoted. Detections are actively shared among stakeholders. Regional pest prevention measures are promoted at GCPTF and other forums.
	New pests and spread of isolated pest incursions are prevented across all land tenure within the LGA including high risk pathways and incursion areas, state road corridors and state lands.	All landholders (DTMR, QR and DNRM)	State Government agencies adopt biosecurity plan programs and actions including BMP applications.

Table 4: Strategic Program 1: Prevention and Early Intervention continued

	<b>Strategic Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Success Indicator</b>
<i>Prevention of introduction:</i> Prevent the introduction of new weeds and pest animals	Establish weed free property boundary buffers, to contain and reduce natural spread from the property (20m from all boundaries, including 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse and 250m upstream from a boundary).	All Landholders	Boundary buffer containment concept is supported.
<i>Early detection and eradication:</i> Prevent the local establishment of new weeds and pest animals	Inspect local nurseries and markets for sale of restricted IBM.	BQ MICC	Local markets are informed of GBO regarding IBM and less desirable/high risk species (i.e. Cactus species).
<i>Containment:</i> Minimise the spread of weeds and pest animals to new areas	Support stakeholder adoption of prevention, eradication and containment activities through agreements, incentives or compliance procedures.	MICC PAG	Pest alert list is developed. Prevention & containment actions are promoted among key stakeholders.

**STRATEGIC PROGRAM 2: MONITORING AND ASSESSMENT**

*The capture of reliable and accurate information is to be the basis for defining the problem and risk based decision-making.*

Table 5: Strategic Program 2: Monitoring and Assessment

	<b>Strategic Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Success Indicator</b>
<p><i>Surveillance &amp; monitoring:</i> Coordinate and assist surveillance and monitoring programs to support prevention and early intervention activities</p> <p><i>Data collection and assessment:</i> Collect, collate, use and make available data relevant to weed and pest animal management</p>	Promote prohibited, emerging and isolated high risk IBM for surveillance, prevention and reporting through pest alert list.	MICC PAG	High risk IBM is promoted via pest alert list.
	Stakeholders are to undertake surveillance for new pests and monitor isolated or high risk invasive pests, particularly after high risk activities (contracted machinery, fodder drops, flood, drought etc) and report possible biosecurity risks.	All Stakeholders	Number of key stakeholder groups actively conducting surveillance.
	Support stakeholder surveillance, monitoring and identification activities to enhance reliability and maximise the early detection of invasive biosecurity matter.	MICC BQ NRM	Number of stakeholders assisted.
	Encourage and assist mapping and /or pest data capture programs amongst all stakeholders to support pest monitoring and assessments.	MICC, BQ & NRM	Stakeholders are mapping and capturing data including 1080 and wild dog data.
	Develop and implement a passive stakeholder survey to determine pest presence and attitudes toward management of invasive plants and animals under their GBO.	MICC	A survey has been developed, implemented and a "reasonable" response was received.
	Conduct property inspections under a biosecurity surveillance program to monitor compliance with the Act, confirm presence, absence or extent of invasive biosecurity matter, including monitoring the effects of measures taken in response to a biosecurity risk.	MICC	A biosecurity surveillance to be developed, approved by the ACEO and activities implemented for high risk IBM.
	Collate all invasive pest presence, distribution and control data available into a mapping system and /or onto a register to support monitoring and assessments.	All Stakeholders MICC	Mapping and/or data is being stored for supporting management decisions.
	Develop pest data sharing program amongst stakeholders and disseminate invasive pest presence and distribution data amongst relevant stakeholders.	MICC NRM	Data has been sourced, received, collated and disseminated amongst stakeholders.
	Support the Biosecurity Queensland Annual Pest Distribution Survey (APDS).	MICC, BQ & NRM	Annual APDS survey is complete for the MICC LGA.



**STRATEGIC PROGRAM 3: AWARENESS AND EDUCATION**

*Stakeholders are informed and knowledgeable, with the capability and capacity to take ownership of weed and pest animal management*

Table 6: Strategic Program 3: Awareness and Education

Strategic Actions		Responsibility	Success Indicator
<p><i>Awareness:</i> Undertake community, industry, agribusiness and government awareness of invasive biosecurity matter risks, impacts, management practices and obligations to increase stakeholder capacity</p> <p><i>Education:</i> Enhance stakeholder knowledge of pests, impacts and skills for invasive pest management</p> <p><i>Biology and impacts:</i> Further the understanding of the biology, ecology and impacts of weeds and pest animals</p>	The draft biosecurity plan will be developed by the MICC PAG and will also be made available to the wider community for public consultation and submissions.	MICC	Public notice advertised for public consultation and submissions.
	Copies of the Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan will be made available via council’s website and available at council’s main, public office.	MICC	Biosecurity Plan is located on council’s website and council’s main office.
	Support GBO “reasonably ought to know” Invasive plant and animal information is made available electronically on the MICC website for all stakeholders ( <i>Biosecurity Act, GBO responsibilities, pest fact sheets, best management practice manuals, SOPs &amp; COPs</i> ).	MICC	Council’s website contains all listed information for all pests listed in the MICC Biosecurity Plan.
	Support GBO “reasonably ought to know” Invasive plants and animal information is made available in hard copy at all MICC public information centres including library & tourism information centre ( <i>Pest posters, Biosecurity Act, GBO information, pest &amp; seed spread fact sheets</i> ).	MICC	Number of public places where material is made available.
	Support GBO “reasonably ought to know” Invasive plants and animal information is provided in digital and/or hard copy to key stakeholders with a GBO (landholders, industry organisations, small businesses, carriers and relevant community groups) including: ( <i>MICC Biosecurity Plan, Biosecurity Act, GBO responsibilities, pest risk assessments, fact sheets, posters, weed books, best management practice manuals including duty of care information such as SOPs &amp; COPs</i> ).	MICC NRM	Number of landholders, groups or representatives which information was provided.
	Support GBO “reasonably ought to know” Ensure supervisors, colleagues and employees have access to available information and are aware of their General Biosecurity Obligations when dealing with for Invasive Biosecurity Matter.	All Stakeholders	All stakeholders and business units are informed and have access to pest identification, management and GBO information.

Table 6: Strategic Program 3: Awareness and Education continued

	Strategic Actions	Responsibility	Success Indicator
<p><i>Awareness:</i> Undertake community, industry, agribusiness and government awareness of invasive biosecurity matter risks, impacts, management practices and obligations to increase stakeholder capacity</p>	<p>Awareness information should promote adoption of weed hygiene protocols and practices amongst potential “carriers” (containment, signs, wash downs, holding periods and weed hygiene declarations) for minimising spread by carriers (stock, fodder, machinery, soil and contaminated vehicles) including unauthorised entry.</p>	<p>BQ MICC NRM</p>	<p>Number of landholders, groups and representatives which hygiene information was provided. Information is put on council’s website.</p>
<p><i>Education:</i> Enhance stakeholder knowledge of pests, impacts and skills for invasive pest management</p>	<p>Awareness information should identify and promote adoption of surveillance, prevention and reporting activities for high risk; new incursions, isolated incursions or Prohibited Invasive Biosecurity Matter among stakeholders (pest alert list).</p>	<p>BQ MICC NRM</p>	<p>Pest alert list is put on council’s website and or disseminated among stakeholder groups. Regional prevention is promoted at the GCPTF and other forums. Salvinia awareness and GBO information is installed at local dams with high risk of spread.</p>
<p><i>Biology and impacts:</i> Further the understanding of the biology, ecology and impacts of weeds and pest animals</p>	<p>Awareness information should include available (shared) information on the presence, distribution and abundance of invasive plants and animals amongst stakeholders.</p>	<p>MICC NRM</p>	<p>IBM data is put on council’s website and or links shared among stakeholder groups.</p>
	<p>Assist stakeholders with species identification and planning activities.</p>	<p>BQ MICC NRM</p>	<p>Number of landholders assisted, pests identified and property plans developed.</p>
	<p>Provide training and information relating to invasive plants and animal biology, impacts, impact assessments and best management practice controls through awareness and extension campaigns, workshops and forums to improve knowledge, capacity and efficiency among relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>BQ MICC NRM All stakeholders</p>	<p>Number of stakeholders who attend workshops or received training.</p>
	<p>Ensure training is promoted and made available to relevant stakeholders for licensing and best practice use of herbicides, pesticides and hygiene/wash down practices.</p>	<p>BQ MICC</p>	<p>MICC 1080 officer licence is current and number of stakeholders trained for 1080 access, ACDC and wash down procedures.</p>

**STRATEGIC PROGRAM 4: EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**

*Integrated risk management systems are developed and widely implemented to successfully contain and reduce/minimise the impacts of weeds and pest animals*

Table 7: Strategic Program 4: Effective Management Systems

	<b>Strategic Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Success Indicator</b>
<i>Development of management practices:</i> Develop and improve existing, weed and pest animal management practices	Establish an integrated planning framework which ensures stakeholder programs and actions are consistent with (level of risk) obligations under the Act and other guiding National, State, Regional and Local pest planning frameworks (legislation, strategies, policies, plans and guidelines).	MICC PAG	Planning framework is effective in establishing linking programs and actions which are effective and actively adopted.
<i>Adoption of management practices:</i> Adopt and promote best management practice invasive biosecurity management	Agreed programs and actions should prevent entry, establishment and minimise spread and adverse impacts (appropriate to the level of risk) from invasive biosecurity matter in compliance with the Act and linking frameworks.	PAG All stakeholders	Programs and actions are consistent with general biosecurity obligations.
<i>Management incentives:</i> Offer incentives to stakeholders for priority pest management activities	Programs and actions agreed to among a stakeholder collective should be risk based, reasonable and practical (achievable and feasible), effective and consistent stakeholder responsibilities under the Act.	PAG All stakeholders	Programs and actions are achievable, actively adopted and meet general biosecurity obligations.
	Pest programs and actions should aim to align with overarching framework obligations and available funding streams to strategically direct finite resources at: (1) best practice measures which address obligations in a manner which achieves the greatest outcome from investments (multi species incentive agreements) and (2) additional support to those pests consistent with Commonwealth frameworks (National significance funding criteria) for IBM.	PAG All stakeholders	Programs and actions are feasible, actively adopted and meet general biosecurity obligations. National programs are identified & actively supported by key stakeholders.
	Establish weed free property boundary buffers, to contain and reduce natural spread from the property (20m from all boundaries, including 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse and 250m upstream from a boundary).	All Landholders	Boundary buffer containment concept is supported.
	Implementation of pest programs and actions should consider linking best management practice information to ensure: ideal timing, use of integrated techniques and cost benefit.	All stakeholders	BMP procedures are actively adopted.

Table 7: Strategic Program 4: Effective Management Systems continued

	<b>Strategic Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Success Indicator</b>
<p><i>Development of management practices:</i> Develop and improve existing, weed and pest animal management practices</p> <p><i>Adoption of management practices:</i> Adopt and promote best management practice invasive biosecurity management</p> <p><i>Management incentives:</i> Offer incentives to stakeholders for priority pest management activities</p>	Implementation of established pest programs and actions should consider linking duty of care frameworks: off-target damage, animal welfare, chemical registration, pest research, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Codes of Practice (COPs).	All stakeholders	Duty of care procedures are actively adopted.
	Promote and support release of state government biological controls.	BQ MICC Landholders	Number of biological control agents released and number of sites.
	Promote adoption of best management practice and duty of care through provision of fact sheets, pest risk assessments, best practice manuals, standard operating procedures (SOPs) and code of practice (COPs) to enhance stakeholder knowledge and capacity.	BQ MICC NRM	BMP and duty of care information is actively disseminated.
	Establish a review process to evaluate compliance with the Act, the adoption and the effectiveness of the plans, programs and its best practice actions.	PAG MICC	Number of stakeholders adopting programs and best practice actions.
	Support stakeholder adoption and implementation of best management practice programs and actions through incentives, agreements or biosecurity instruments.	PAG MICC	BMP programs, actions and procedures are listed within the plan Biosecurity instruments are developed to support compliance where required.

**STRATEGIC PROGRAM 5: STRATEGIC PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK**

*Strategic directions are developed and maintained, with an acceptable level of stakeholder ownership, and are informed by risk management.*

Table 8: Strategic Program 5: Strategic Planning and Management Framework

	<b>Strategic Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Success Indicator</b>
<i>Planning:</i> Create and maintain an integrated planning framework for weed and pest animal management	Establish a collective of stakeholder representatives to support the development of a shared responsibility and commitment to management of IBM across the LGA.	MICC	PAG and contact register is established.
<i>Population and impact management:</i> Reduce pest populations and impacts	Establish a catchment-based concept to enhance geographical communication, planning, assessment, implementation and monitoring across the LGA.	MICC	Catchment representation, communication planning and assessment are adopted.
<i>Environmentally significant areas:</i> Protect environmentally significant areas from weeds and pest animals	Establish an integrated planning framework which ensures stakeholder programs and actions are consistent with (level of risk and impact) obligations under the Act and other guiding National, State & Local pest planning frameworks (legislation, strategies, policies, plans and guidelines) creating an overall uniform/strategic approach to planning and management.	MICC PAG	Biosecurity plan and guiding framework is effective in facilitating stakeholder planning.
<i>Holistic management:</i> Integrate pest planning and management with other operational planning processes	Agreed programs and actions should be reasonable and practical (achievable and feasible) and appropriate to (the level of risk and impacts) prevent entry, establishment, minimise spread and adverse impacts from Invasive Biosecurity Matter (to Biosecurity Considerations) consistent with stakeholder responsibilities under the Act.	MICC PAG	BMP programs and actions are effective in addressing (GBO responsibilities) spread and impacts.
<i>Resources:</i> Adequately resource weed and pest animal management activities	Pest programs and actions should aim to align with overarching framework obligations and available funding streams to strategically direct finite resources at: (1) best practice measures which address obligations in a manner which achieves the greatest outcome from investments (multi species incentive agreements) and (2) additional support to those pests consistent with Commonwealth frameworks (National significance funding criteria) for IBM.	MICC PAG	BMP programs and actions are receiving funding or achieving outcomes from investments.
<i>Strategy management &amp; coordination:</i> Implement, evaluate, and review integrated weed and pest animal programs	Establish weed free property boundary buffers, to contain and reduce natural spread from the property (20m from all boundaries, including 10m either side of the bed and banks of a watercourse and 250m upstream from a boundary).	All Landholders	Boundary buffer containment concept is supported.

Table 8: Strategic Program 5: Strategic Planning and Management Framework continued

	<b>Strategic Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Success Indicator</b>
<p><i>Planning:</i> Create and maintain an integrated planning framework for weed and pest animal management</p> <p><i>Population and impact management:</i> Reduce pest populations and impacts</p> <p><i>Environmentally significant areas:</i> Protect environmentally significant areas from weeds and pest animals</p> <p><i>Holistic management:</i> Integrate pest planning and management with other operational planning processes</p> <p><i>Resources:</i> Adequately resource weed and pest animal management activities</p> <p><i>Strategy management &amp; coordination:</i> Implement, evaluate, and review integrated weed and pest animal programs</p>	Local government is to incorporate programs and actions (sections 2 and 4 of the plan) into all relevant departmental planning, policy and operational activities (i.e. roads, waste, sewer, water and parks maintenance).	MICC	Plans, policies, projects, operational and maintenance activities adequately address IBM GBO responsibilities.
	All stakeholders incorporate identified, agreed programs and actions (sections 2 and 4 of the plan) into operational activities.	All stakeholders	Projects, operational and maintenance activities adequately address IBM GBO responsibilities.
	Participate in local catchment group planning and projects with NRM and neighbours to align obligated commitments with Commonwealth priorities of National significance (as listed below) which are likely to attract funding for the catchment area.	All Landholders NRM Rangers MICC DNRM	Number of funded projects established to target pests of national significance. Number of stakeholder groups collaborating.
	Seek out and source funding opportunities to support catchment groups targeting Commonwealth priorities of National significance identified through the integrated pest planning framework.	NRM Rangers MICC	Agreed, priority IBM programs, actions and BMP procedures are funded by NRM groups.
	MICC to make available pest animal (1080) program (incentive) support services across the LGA.	MICC	Number of properties participating in 1080 programs.
	Implementation of the plan should promote programs and actions listed in sections 2 and 4 of the plan as agreed measures to address GBO responsibilities, amongst LGA stakeholders, under the Act.	PAG	An implementation agreement is developed to support adoption of identified priorities and actions.
	Support stakeholder adoption and implementation of programs and actions through implementation incentives, agreements or biosecurity instruments and compliance procedures.	MICC PAG	Agreed programs and actions are being adopted by key stakeholders.
	MICC PAG to conduct an annual review to evaluate the effectiveness of programs and actions to support ongoing improvements.	MICC PAG	Number of actions being adopted (complete, partially complete or incomplete).

**STRATEGIC PROGRAM 6: COMMITMENT TO ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

*Management of weeds and pest animals is the shared responsibility of land managers, industry, the community and all levels of government. All stakeholders are committed to and undertake coordinated management. The cost of this management is borne by the risk creators and those who benefit from the management.*

Table 9: Strategic Program 6: Commitment to Roles and Responsibilities

Strategic Actions		Responsibility	Success Indicator
<i>Long-term commitment</i> Establish long-term stakeholder commitment to weed and pest animal management	Using the plan’s integrated planning framework, identify agreed roles and responsibilities among stakeholders with IBM obligations in the LGA, under the Act.	MICC PAG	QW&PAS desired outcomes (section 2 strategic programs) are effective in establishing agreed IBM roles and responsibilities which meet obligations.
<i>Roles and responsibilities</i> Establish roles and responsibilities for weed and pest animal management that are accepted by landholders, community, industry and government	Stakeholders should be made aware of their obligations under the Act through agreed awareness and education actions listed under Strategic Program 2.	MICC	GBO material is actively disseminated.
	Develop and maintain a Local Government Area Pest Advisory Group (contact list) of key stakeholder representatives, from across all sectors and catchments, to establish commitment to the development of the Plan, its actions and inform pest management generally.	MICC PAG	Pest Advisory Group and contact list is established. Pest Advisory Group contact list is actively used to communicate pest related updates.
<i>Compliance and enforcement</i> Ensure compliance with the Act in weed and pest animal management	Provide an opportunity for the entire community to provide input by circulating the draft Biosecurity plan for public consultation and submissions.	MICC	A public notice of the draft Biosecurity Plan consultation is advertised for submissions.
	Submit Biosecurity Plan for adoption by Council.	MICC PAG	The MICC Biosecurity Plan 2018 is presented and adopted by council resolution.
	Participate and contribute to regional planning, advisory groups and forums such as the Gulf Catchments Pest Task Force.	All Stakeholders	Local forums are represented by council and /or key stakeholders from the LGA.
	Liaise with government and industry representatives to support projects and research, receive pest updates and disseminate local information.	All Stakeholders	Pest related communication is maintained through the PAG contact list.

Table 9: Strategic Program 6: Commitment to Roles and Responsibilities continued

	<b>Strategic Actions</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Success Indicator</b>
<i>Long-term commitment</i> Establish long-term stakeholder commitment to weed and pest animal management	Monitor commitment to reasonable and practical actions and compliance with the Act through catchment surveillance, monitoring and assessment actions listed under strategic program 2.	MICC PAG	Monitoring actions are implemented.
<i>Roles and responsibilities</i> Establish roles and responsibilities for weed and pest animal management that are accepted by landholders, community, industry and government	MICC PAG is to review and evaluate commitment to roles and responsibilities in compliance with the Act.	MICC PAG	PAG members clarify commitment and compliance levels.
<i>Compliance and enforcement</i> Ensure compliance with the Act in weed and pest animal management	Support commitment to subordinate local laws and biosecurity synergies under model local laws and health safety compliance where necessary.	MICC	MICC local laws supports management of locally declared biosecurity risks.
	Support stakeholder commitment to the plan and compliance with their GBO, through incentives, agreements, biosecurity instruments or compliance procedures (surveillance programs, prevention and control programs and biosecurity orders).	MICC PAG	An implementation agreement is developed to support adoption of identified priorities and actions. Biosecurity instruments are developed to support compliance where required.



## SECTION 3: PEST ASSESSMENTS

The Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan 2018 establishes an integrated planning framework which incorporates synergies between overarching and linking pest frameworks throughout the plan (as illustrated in Figure 2).

The General Biosecurity Obligation (under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*) requires all stakeholders to take reasonable and practical action to prevent or minimise the level of risk and impact to a Biosecurity Consideration. To ensure consistency with the Act, a pest’s risk must first be assessed to define the likelihood of entry, establishment, spread and potential to pose a significant adverse impact (level of risk and impact) on a Biosecurity Consideration.

Section 3: Pest Assessments incorporates a four (4) step pest risk assessment (illustrated below in Figure 4) to facilitate the establishment of reasonable and practical (feasible) catchment based thresholds, aligned with the level of risk and potential impacts on a catchment based Biosecurity Consideration (Table 10 and Table 11).

A detailed guide to Section 3; Pest Assessments, has been developed in Appendix 4 to assist the Pest Advisory Group (and wider audience) to address criteria and variables listed within Steps 1 – 4 of the assessment process.

Figure 4: Four Steps to the Risk Assessment

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Step 1: Geographical Assessment</b></p> <p><b>Invasive Biosecurity Matter:</b> Invasive plants &amp; Animals</p> <p><b>Catchment:</b> Leichhardt, Georgina, Nicholson</p> <p><b>Distribution:</b> Localised, Widespread</p> <p><b>Density:</b> Occasional, Common, Abundant</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Step 2: Risk Assessment</b></p> <p><b>Potential risk (of entry, establishment, spread and impact) to a Biosecurity Consideration:</b> Biodiversity &amp; Riparian habitats, Aquatic habitats, Agriculture and Industry, Community &amp; Residential, Culture and Heritage High, Medium, Low</p> <p><b>Current Spread and Impacts:</b> <i>Biodiversity and Riparian habitats, Aquatic habitats, Agriculture and Industry, Community &amp; Residential, Culture and Heritage</i> High, Medium, Low</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Step 3: Existing National, State &amp; Local Priorities</b></p> <p><b>Declaration Status:</b> Prohibited, Restricted, Locally declared, Not declared</p> <p><b>Restricted Matter Category:</b> Category 1 – 7</p> <p><b>State:</b> Queensland Weed &amp; Pest Animal Strategy (<i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020</i>) Prevention, Eradication, Containment (Area A: Removal or Area B: Asset Protection)</p> <p><b>National:</b> Weed of National Significance (<i>WoNS</i>), Threat Abatement Plans (<i>TAP</i>), National &amp; State cost shared programs High, Medium, Low</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Step 4: Feasibility</b></p> <p><b>Management Objective:</b> <i>Combines steps 1 and 2 to establish “reasonable &amp; practical” feasible thresholds consistent with the level of risk and impact and consistent with Step 3</i> Prevention, Eradication, Containment: A, B &amp; C High, Medium, Low</p>

## INVASIVE PEST ANIMALS ASSESSMENT

Table 10: Invasive Pest Animal Assessments (See Appendix 4: A Guide to Pest Assessments)

Geographical Assessment				Risk Assessment					Existing National, State and Local Priorities				Feasibility	
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Potential risk (of entry, establishment, spread and impact) to a Biosecurity Consideration					Current Spread and Impacts	Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	State; QW&PAS	National; WoNS and TAP's	Threshold
				Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Community & Residential	Culture & Heritage						
Cat ( <i>Felis catus</i> ), other than a domestic cat	Leichhardt	Localised	Abundant	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	High	Containment B
	Nicholson	Localised	Abundant	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	High	Containment B
	Georgina	Localised	Abundant	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	High	Containment B
Dingo ( <i>Canis lupus dingo</i> )	Leichhardt	Localised	Abundant	Medium	Low	High	High	Low	High	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Asset Protection	High	Containment C
	Nicholson	Localised	Abundant	Medium	Low	High	High	Low	High	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Asset Protection	High	Containment C
	Georgina	Localised	Abundant	Medium	Low	High	High	Low	High	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Asset Protection	High	Containment C
Dog ( <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> ) other than a domestic dog	Leichhardt	Localised	Abundant	Medium	Low	High	High	Low	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	High	Containment C
	Nicholson	Localised	Abundant	High	High	High	High	Low	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	High	Containment C
	Georgina	Localised	Abundant	High	High	High	High	Low	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	High	Containment C
Feral pig ( <i>Sus scrofa</i> )	Leichhardt	Localised	Abundant	High	Medium	High	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Medium	Containment A
	Nicholson	Localised	Abundant	High	Medium	High	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Medium	Containment A
	Georgina	Localised	Abundant	High	Medium	High	Medium	High	High	Restricted	3,4,6	Asset Protection	Medium	Containment A
Feral goat ( <i>Capra hircus</i> )	Georgina	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Restricted	3,4,6	Eradication	High	Containment B
Feral Camel ( <i>Camelus dromedaries</i> and <i>C. bactrianus</i> )	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	High	High	High	Low	High	Low	Locally Declared (1)	NA	NA	High	Containment A
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	High	High	High	Low	High	Medium		NA	NA	High	Containment A

Table 10: Invasive Pest Animal Assessments continued (See Appendix 4: A Guide to Pest Assessments)

Geographical Assessment				Risk Assessment						Existing National, State and Local Priorities				Feasibility
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Potential risk (of entry, establishment, spread and impact) to a Biosecurity Consideration					Current Spread and Impacts	Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	State; QW&PAS	National; WoNS and TAP's	Threshold
				Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Community & Residential	Culture & Heritage						
Homing Pidgeon <i>(Columbia livia domestica)</i>	Leichhardt	Localised	Abundant	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Locally Declared (1)	NA	NA	NA	Containment C
	Nicholson	Localised	Abundant	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low		NA	NA	NA	Containment C
	Georgina	Localised	Abundant	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low		NA	NA	NA	Containment C
Plague locust <i>(Chortoicetes terminifera)</i>	Leichhardt	Localised	Abundant	High	Low	High	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	NA	NA	Containment C
	Nicholson	Localised	Abundant	High	Low	High	Medium	Low	Low		NA	NA	NA	Containment C
	Georgina	Localised	Abundant	High	Low	High	Medium	Low	Low		NA	NA	NA	Containment C
Wild horse <i>(Equus caballus)</i>	Leichhardt	Localised	Common	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Not Declared (DA)	NA	Asset Protection	NA	Containment B
	Nicholson	Localised	Common	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium		NA	Asset Protection	NA	Containment B
	Georgina	Localised	Common	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium		NA	Asset Protection	NA	Containment B
<b>INVASIVE PEST ANIMAL ALERT LIST</b>														
European rabbit ( <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> )	Not Present	NA	NA	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	NA	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Eradication	High	Prevention
European fox ( <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> )	Not Present	NA	NA	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	NA	Restricted	3,4,5,6	Eradication	High	Prevention
Water buffalo ( <i>Bubalus bubalis</i> )	Not Present	NA	NA	High	High	High	High	High	NA	Locally Declared (1) (DA)	NA	NA	NA	Prevention

## INVASIVE PEST PLANTS ASSESSMENT

Table 11: Invasive Pest Plant Assessments (See Appendix 4: A Guide to Pest Assessments)

Geographical Assessment				Risk Assessment						Existing National, State and Local Priorities				Feasibility
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Potential risk (of entry, establishment, spread and impact) to a Biosecurity Consideration					Current Spread and Impacts	Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	State; QW&PAS	National; WoNS and TAP's	Threshold
				Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Community & Residential	Culture & Heritage						
Athel pine ( <i>Tamarix aphylla</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	High	Containment B
Belly-ache bush ( <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> )	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	Containment Area A:	High	Containment A
	Nicholson	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	Containment Area A:	High	Containment B
Chinee apple ( <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> )	Georgina	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Low	Containment A
Coral Cactus ( <i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i> var. <i>mamillata</i> )	Leichhardt	Localised	Common	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	Containment Area B:	High	Containment A
	Georgina	Localised	Occasional	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Low	Restricted	3	Containment Area B:	High	Containment A
<i>Lantana</i> ( <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> ) Common lantana ( <i>Lantana camara</i> )	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	High	Eradication
	Nicholson	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	High	Eradication
Mesquite ( <i>Prosopis pallida</i> & <i>Prosopis</i> spp hybrid)	Georgina	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	High	Containment A
	Nicholson	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	High	Containment A
Mother of millions ( <i>Bryophyllum tubiflorum</i> )	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Low	Containment B
Parkinsonia ( <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Low	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Medium	Containment B
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Low	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	High	Containment B
	Nicholson	Localised	Occasional	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Low	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Medium	Containment B
Prickly acacia ( <i>Vachellia nilotica</i> )	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3	Containment Area A:	High	Containment A
	Georgina	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3	Containment Area A:	High	Containment A
	Nicholson	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3	Containment Area A:	High	Containment A

Table 11: Invasive Pest Plant Assessments continued (See Appendix 4: A Guide to Pest Assessments)

Geographical Assessment				Risk Assessment					Existing National, State and Local Priorities				Feasibility	
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Potential risk (of entry, establishment, spread and impact) to a Biosecurity Consideration					Current Spread and Impacts	Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	State; QW&PAS	National; WoNS and TAP's	Threshold
				Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Community & Residential	Culture & Heritage						
Prickly pear ( <i>Opuntia stricta</i> )	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	High	Containment A
Rubber vine ( <i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> )	Leichhardt	Localised	Common	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Restricted	3	Containment Area A;	High	Containment A
	Nicholson	Widespread	Abundant	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	High	Restricted	3	Containment Area A;	High	Containment B
Salvinia ( <i>Salvinia molesta</i> )	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	NA	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	High	Containment A
Thunbergia ( <i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> )	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Low	Eradication
Yellow bells ( <i>Tecoma stans</i> )	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Low	Containment B
Yellow oleander ( <i>Thevetia peruviana</i> )	Georgina	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Low	Containment B
	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Low	Containment B
Not Declared under the Biosecurity Act 2014														
Barleria ( <i>Barleria prionitis</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Common	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Containment B
Calotrope ( <i>Calotropis procera &amp; gigantea</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	High	Locally Declared (1)	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Nicholson	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	High		NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	High		NA	NA	Low	Containment C
Castor oil plant ( <i>Ricinus communis</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Abundant	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Locally Declared (2)	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		NA	NA	Low	Containment C

Table 11: Invasive Pest Plant Assessments continued (See Appendix 4: A Guide to Pest Assessments)

Geographical Assessment				Risk Assessment						Existing National, State and Local Priorities				Feasibility
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Potential risk (of entry, establishment, spread and impact) to a Biosecurity Consideration					Current Spread and Impacts	Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	State; QW&PAS	National; WoNS and TAP's	Threshold
				Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Community & Residential	Culture & Heritage						
Leucaena <i>(Leucaena leucocephala)</i>	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Locally Declared (2) and (3)	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium		NA	NA	Low	Containment C
Milk weed <i>(Euphorbia heterophylla)</i>	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Locally Declared (2)	NA	NA	NA	Containment C
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low		NA	NA	NA	Containment C
Neem tree <i>(Azadirachta indica)</i>	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Locally Declared (1)	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
Noogoora burr <i>(Xanthium pungens)</i>	Leichhardt	Localised	Common	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Locally Declared (1)	NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Nicholson	Localised	Common	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low		NA	NA	Low	Containment C
	Georgina	Localised	Common	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low		NA	NA	Low	Containment C
Paddy's Lucerne <i>(Sida rhombifolia)</i>	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Locally Declared (2)	NA	NA	NA	Containment C
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low		NA	NA	NA	Containment C
Prickly mimosa <i>(Acacia farnesiana)</i>	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Locally Declared (3)	NA	NA	NA	Containment C
	Nicholson	Widespread	Occasional	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		NA	NA	NA	Containment C
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low		NA	NA	NA	Containment C
Rain Tree / Yellow Flame Tree <i>(Peltophorum pterocarpum)</i>	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Locally Declared (2)	NA	NA	NA	Containment C
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low		NA	NA	NA	Containment C
Red Headed Cotton Bush <i>(Asclepias curassavica)</i>	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Locally Declared (2)	NA	NA	NA	Containment C
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Low		NA	NA	NA	Containment C

Table 11: Invasive Pest Plant Assessments continued (See Appendix 4: A Guide to Pest Assessments)

Geographical Assessment				Risk Assessment						Existing National, State and Local Priorities				Feasibility
Invasive Biosecurity Matter	Catchment	Distribution	Density	Potential risk (of entry, establishment, spread and impact) to a Biosecurity Consideration					Current Spread and Impacts	Declaration Status	Restricted Matter Category	State; QW&PAS	National; WoNS and TAP's	Threshold
				Biodiversity & Riparian Habitats	Aquatic Habitats	Agriculture & Industry	Community & Residential	Culture & Heritage						
Safron Thistle <i>(Carthamus Lanatus)</i>	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Locally Declared (2)	NA	NA	NA	Containment C
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low		NA	NA	NA	Containment C
Snake Weed <i>(Stachytarpheta jamaicensis)</i>	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Locally Declared (2)	NA	NA	NA	Containment C
	Nicholson	Widespread	Occasional	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Not Declared	NA	NA	NA	Containment C
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Locally Declared (2)	NA	NA	NA	Containment C
<b>INVASIVE PEST PLANT ALERT LIST</b>														
Grader grass <i>(Themeda quadrivalvis)</i>	Not Present	NA	NA	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	NA	Not Declared	NA	NA	Low	Prevention
Gamba grass <i>(Andropogon gayanus)</i>	Not Present	NA	NA	High	Low	Low	High	High	NA	Restricted	3	Containment Area A; Removal	High	Prevention
Giant rats tail grass <i>(Sporobolus pyramidalis &amp; S. natalensis)</i>	Not Present	NA	NA	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	NA	Restricted	3	Asset Protection	Low	Prevention
Siam weed <i>(Chromolaena odorata)</i>	Not Present	NA	NA	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	NA	Restricted	3	Containment Area A; Removal	Low	Prevention
Water hyacinth <i>(Eichhornia crassipes)</i>	Not Present	NA	NA	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	NA	Restricted	3	Containment Area A; Removal	High	Prevention

## SECTION 4: PEST PROGRAMS

The Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan 2018 establishes an integrated planning framework which creates synergies between overarching and linking pest frameworks throughout the planning process (illustrated in Figure 2).

The integrated framework facilitates links between Section 2: Strategic Programs (agreed stakeholder actions) and Section 3: Pest Assessments (catchment based pest thresholds) to establish Section 4: Pest Programs.

Catchment based pest risk assessments (listed in Section 3: Pest Assessments) are responsible for establishing reasonable and practical catchment based thresholds aligned with (capacity and feasibility) the level of risk and impact on a catchment based Biosecurity Consideration.

Reasonable and practical catchment based thresholds listed in Section 3: Pest Assessments (Table 10 and Table 11), facilitate the establishment of reasonable and practical, multi species threshold programs and linking catchment based stakeholder actions (as listed below Tables 12 to 20).

The multi species, catchment based pest thresholds and actions listed within Pest Programs (Tables 12 to 20) are consistent with stakeholder obligations, constraints and capacity under the Act (level of risk and impact), are inclusive of and supports links to overarching frameworks (Commonwealth priorities), linking frameworks (best management practice) and available funding streams (Local Government multi species incentive agreements and pests of National Significance criteria).

Section 4: Pest Programs present all stakeholders with the framework and capacity to effectively and efficiently manage (State and Commonwealth) obligations to the level of risk, impact and liability posed by Invasive Biosecurity Matter in the Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.



## INVASIVE PEST ANIMAL PROGRAMS

### PREVENTION

Table 12: Prevention

<p><b>Prevention</b> Prevent the entry of new Invasive Biosecurity Matter into the Local Government Area</p>					
<p><b>General Biosecurity Obligations</b> Prevent entry:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to report potentially new or Prohibited Invasive Biosecurity Matter incursions to the Local Government Area</li> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to prevent the unintentional spread (via carriers) into the Local Government Area</li> <li>• Prevent the deliberate distribution (via sale, dispersal or disposal)</li> </ul>					
<b>Reasonable &amp; Practical Actions</b>					<b>Stakeholder Responsibility</b>
Disseminate pest alert list to promote Prohibited, emerging and isolated high risk Invasive Biosecurity Matter for surveillance, prevention and reporting activities					MICC
Conduct surveillance of lands to monitor for new, Prohibited or Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter incursions (see pest alert list)					All Landholders
*Key Threshold Action: Adopt reporting protocol for potentially new, Prohibited or Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter incursions (see pest alert list)					All Stakeholders
Contain and prevent the spread of suspected Prohibited Matter or new Invasive Biosecurity Matter incursions					All Stakeholders
Where required, conduct inspections under a biosecurity surveillance program; to monitor, confirm presence, absence or extent of sale, distribution or keeping of invasive biosecurity matter					BQ MICC
Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	National Significance	Strategic Actions
European rabbit	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	High Priority	<i>National Threat Abatement Program (TAP):</i> Eradicate new incursions outlying the core area. <i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020:</i> Take all reasonable action to control rabbits and rabbit harbours. <i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Restricted 3,4,5,6, Not to be distributed or disposed, moved, kept or fed.
European fox	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	High Priority	<i>National Threat Abatement Program (TAP):</i> Prevent foxes occupying new areas in Australia and eradicate foxes from areas of high-conservation-value. <i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020:</i> Mount Isa LGA land owners or occupiers are to destroy all foxes. <i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Restricted 3,4,5,6, Not to be distributed or disposed, moved, kept or fed.
Water buffalo	Not Present	Not Present	Not Present	Locally Declared (1)	<i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Designated animal, Not declared under the Act, yet it is listed as a “designated animal” under s134 and has GBO requirements under s137 “threshold numbers”. <i>Mount Isa City Council subordinate local law No 3: Locally Declared (1),</i> Declared across the entire local government area. Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour.

**CONTAINMENT (A)**

Table 13: Containment (A)

<b>Containment (A) Intensive Management</b>	
Actively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of a localised, contained population in a designated area, with the aim of progressing to eradication	
<b>General Biosecurity Obligations</b>	
Prevent establishment and spread of a localised population:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to reduce the (Biosecurity risk) isolated and contained population to prevent establishment (Biosecurity Event)</li> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to prevent the (Biosecurity risk) spread from a contained area and from leaving the property boundary (Biosecurity Event)</li> <li>• Prevent the deliberate distribution of pest animals (via sale, dispersal or disposal)</li> </ul>	
<b>Reasonable &amp; Practical Actions</b>	<b>Stakeholder Responsibility</b>
Support GBO “reasonably ought to know” Invasive animal information is to be provided in digital and/or hard copy to key stakeholders and include; GBO responsibilities, pest identification, best practice management information, duty of care, animal welfare and pest alert information Information is available at: <a href="http://www.mountisa.qld.gov.au/land-and-pest-management">http://www.mountisa.qld.gov.au/land-and-pest-management</a>	MICC
*Key Action: Participate in MICC coordinated 1080 baiting programs to reduce the number of pest animals and reproductive ability (Biosecurity risk) of an isolated and contained population to prevent spread and establishment (Biosecurity Event)	All Landholders
*Key Action: Conduct opportunistic control programs (baiting, trapping and shooting) to reduce the number of pest animals and reproductive ability (Biosecurity risk) of an isolated and contained population to prevent spread and establishment (Biosecurity Event)	All Landholders
Consider and adopt linking best management practice applications; ideal timing, methods, integrated techniques, outcomes and cost benefit Information is available at: <a href="https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/pest-animals">https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/pest-animals</a>	All Landholders
Consider and adopt duty of care and animal welfare practices; standard operating procedures and codes of practice for humane control & animal welfare Information is available at: <a href="https://www.pestsmart.org.au/animal-welfare/humane-codes/">https://www.pestsmart.org.au/animal-welfare/humane-codes/</a>	All Landholders All Stakeholders
Conduct surveillance of lands to delimit and monitor extent of the isolated, contained population	All Landholders
Encourage and assist mapping and/or pest data capture among stakeholders to support pest monitoring and assessments	BQ, MICC, NRM
Support landholder control programs with pest animal education and training in control options and best practise	BQ, MICC, NRM
Conduct property inspections under a biosecurity surveillance program to confirm presence, absence or extent of invasive biosecurity matter, including monitoring the effects of measures taken (GBO) in response to a priority biosecurity risk	MICC
Participate in local catchment group planning and projects with NRM and neighbours to align obligated commitments with Commonwealth priorities of National significance (as listed below) which are likely to attract funding for the catchment area. Projects should consider mapping, best practice timing, methods, applications and local government investment protection	Landholders NRM MICC

Table 13: Containment (A) continued

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Feral pig	Leichhardt	Localised	Abundant	Medium	<p><i>National Threat Abatement Program (TAP):</i> Manage feral pigs impacting key assets. Raise awareness and motivation to strengthen commitment to act on feral pig problems. Encourage the integration of feral pig management into land management activities.</p> <p><i>Qld Feral Pig Strategy:</i> Develop and implement awareness programs to encourage adoption of effective feral pig management. Eradicate feral pigs from areas where feasible and where eradication will have a long-term effect. Be aware and report potential disease in feral pigs.</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020:</i> Eradicate small, isolated or new feral pig infestations. Reduce feral pig numbers in other situations, particularly where they have or could have significant environmental, economic or social impacts.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Restricted 3,4,6, Not to be distributed or disposed, moved or fed.</p>
	Nicholson	Localised	Abundant		
	Georgina	Localised	Abundant		
Feral camel	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	High Priority	<p><i>National Feral Camel Action Plan:</i> Eradicate new incursions. Mitigate the negative impacts being caused by feral camels. Adopt SOP's for humane management of feral camels.</p> <p><i>Mount Isa City Council subordinate local law No 3: Locally Declared (1),</i> Declared across the entire local government area. Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour.</p>
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	High Priority	<p><i>National Feral Camel Action Plan:</i> Identify priority target areas for control and develop local catchment plans. Mitigate the negative impacts being caused by feral camels. Adopt SOP's for humane management of feral camels.</p> <p><i>Mount Isa City Council subordinate local law No 3: Locally Declared (1),</i> Declared across the entire local government area. Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour.</p>

**CONTAINMENT (B)**

Table 14: Containment (B)

<p><b>Containment (B) Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction</b> Removal of scattered individuals or isolated communities to contain a population to a core, designated area. Progressively reduce the core including its spread risk and impacts to a Biosecurity Consideration</p>	
<p><b>General Biosecurity Obligations</b> Reduce impacts and prevent further spread and establishment outside the core area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to prevent establishment of populations (Biosecurity Event) outside of a contained core or designated area and progressively reduce the population and impacts on key assets (Biosecurity Consideration)</li> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to prevent the (Biosecurity risk) spread from leaving the property boundary (Biosecurity Event)</li> <li>• Prevent deliberate distribution of reproductive material (via sale, dispersal or disposal)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Reasonable &amp; Practical Actions</b></p>	<p><b>Stakeholder Responsibility</b></p>
<p>Support GBO “reasonably ought to know” Invasive animal information is to be provided in digital and/or hard copy to key stakeholders and include; GBO responsibilities, pest identification, best practice management information, duty of care, animal welfare and pest alert information Information is available at: <a href="http://www.mountisa.qld.gov.au/land-and-pest-management">http://www.mountisa.qld.gov.au/land-and-pest-management</a></p>	<p>MICC</p>
<p>Participate in MICC coordinated 1080 baiting programs to remove outlying populations outside of a contained core or designated area (Biosecurity Event) and progressively reduce the number of pest animals within the core population or designated area (Biosecurity Consideration impacts)</p>	<p>All Landholders</p>
<p>*Key Threshold Action: Conduct opportunistic control programs (baiting, trapping, shooting) to remove outlying populations outside of a designated area (Biosecurity Event) and progressively reduce the number of pest animals within the core population or designated area (Biosecurity Consideration impacts)</p>	<p>All Landholders</p>
<p>*Key Threshold Action: Consider and adopt linking best management practice applications; ideal timing, methods, integrated techniques, outcomes and cost benefit. Information is available at: <a href="https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/pest-animals">https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/pest-animals</a></p>	<p>All Landholders</p>
<p>Consider and adopt duty of care and animal welfare practices; standard operating procedures and codes of practice for humane control &amp; animal welfare Information is available at: <a href="https://www.pestsmart.org.au/animal-welfare/humane-codes/">https://www.pestsmart.org.au/animal-welfare/humane-codes/</a></p>	<p>All Landholders All Stakeholders</p>
<p>Conduct surveillance of lands to delimit and monitor extent of the contained population</p>	<p>All Landholders</p>
<p>Encourage and assist mapping and/or pest data capture among stakeholders to support pest monitoring and assessments</p>	<p>BQ, MICC, NRM</p>
<p>Support landholder control programs with pest animal education and training in control options and best practise</p>	<p>BQ, MICC, NRM</p>
<p>Conduct property inspections under a biosecurity surveillance program to confirm presence, absence or extent of invasive biosecurity matter, including monitoring the effects of measures taken (GBO) in response to a priority biosecurity risk</p>	<p>MICC</p>
<p>Participate in local catchment group planning and projects with NRM and neighbours to align obligated commitments with Commonwealth priorities of National significance (as listed below) which are likely to attract funding for the catchment area. Projects should consider mapping, best practice timing, methods, applications and local government investment protection</p>	<p>Landholders NRM MICC</p>

Table 14: Containment (B) continued

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Feral cat	Leichhardt	Localised	Abundant	Medium Priority	<p><i>National Threat Abatement Program (TAP):</i> Effectively control feral cats in different landscapes. Improve effectiveness of existing control options. Develop or maintain alternative strategies for threatened species recovery. Increase public support for feral cat management and promote responsible cat ownership. <b>Priority action;</b> Reduce impacts to critical habitats (under the <i>EPBC Act 1999</i>) of Endangered, Vulnerable &amp; endemic species such as Gouldian finch (E), Carpentarian Grass wren (V), Purple crowned fairy wren (V) and including endemic species the Kalkadoon grass wren through supporting integrated control options.</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020:</i> Reduce feral cat numbers, particularly where they have or could have significant environmental, economic or social impacts. Take preventive measures to minimise the formation of stray cat populations.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Restricted 3,4,6, Not to be distributed or disposed, moved or fed.</p>
	Nicholson	Localised	Abundant	High Priority	
	Georgina	Localised	Abundant	Medium Priority	
Feral goat	Georgina	Localised	Occasional	High	<p><i>National Threat Abatement Program (TAP):</i> Prevent unmanaged goats occupying new areas and eradicate them from high-conservation-value areas.</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020:</i> Eradicate small, isolated feral goat populations and manage the impacts of established feral goat populations (Camooweal).</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Restricted 3,4,6, Not to be distributed or disposed, moved or fed. Designated animal; Not declared under the Act, yet it is listed as a “designated animal” under s134 and has GBO requirements under s137 “threshold numbers”</p>
Wild horse	Leichhardt	Localised	Common	NA	<p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Designated animal (DA); Not declared under the Act, yet it is listed as a “designated animal” under s134 and has GBO requirements under s137 “threshold numbers”.</p>
	Nicholson	Localised	Common		
	Georgina	Localised	Common		

**CONTAINMENT (C)**

Table 15: Containment (C)

<b>Containment (C) Asset Protection &amp; Spread Prevention</b>	
Reduce spread risk and impacts to a Biosecurity Consideration (asset)	
<b>General Biosecurity Obligations</b>	
Reduce impacts and spread: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to reduce the impacts to assets (Biosecurity Consideration)</li> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to prevent the (Biosecurity risk) spread from leaving the property boundary (Biosecurity Event)</li> <li>• Prevent the deliberate distribution of reproductive material (via sale, dispersal or disposal)</li> </ul>	
<b>Reasonable &amp; Practical Actions</b>	<b>Stakeholder Responsibility</b>
Support GBO responsibilities “reasonably ought to know” Invasive animal information is to be provided in digital and/or hard copy to key stakeholders and include; GBO responsibilities, pest identification, best practice management information, duty of care, animal welfare and pest alert information Information is available at: <a href="http://www.mountisa.qld.gov.au/land-and-pest-management">http://www.mountisa.qld.gov.au/land-and-pest-management</a>	MICC
Participate in MICC coordinated 1080 baiting programs to reduce the number of pest animals and establish clean or contained areas to reduce the spread (Biosecurity Risk) and impacts to key assets (Biosecurity Consideration) in a manner which achieves the greatest overall outcome from investments	All Landholders
*Key Threshold Action: Conduct control programs (baiting, trapping, shooting) to reduce the number of pest animals and establish clean or contained areas to reduce the spread (Biosecurity Risk) and impacts to key assets (Biosecurity Consideration) in a manner which achieves the greatest overall outcome from investments	All Landholders
*Key Threshold Action: Consider and adopt linking best management practice applications; ideal timing, methods, integrated techniques, outcomes and cost benefit. Information is available at: <a href="https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/pest-animals">https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/pest-animals</a>	All Landholders
Consider and adopt duty of care and animal welfare practices; standard operating procedures and codes of practice for humane control & animal welfare. Information is available at: <a href="https://www.pestsmart.org.au/animal-welfare/humane-codes/">https://www.pestsmart.org.au/animal-welfare/humane-codes/</a>	All Landholders All Stakeholders
Conduct surveillance of lands to delimit and monitor the extent of populations	All Landholders
Encourage and assist mapping and/or pest data capture among stakeholders to support pest monitoring and assessments	BQ, MICC, NRM
Support landholder control programs with pest animal education and training in control options and best practise	BQ, MICC, NRM
Conduct property inspections under a biosecurity surveillance program to confirm presence, absence or extent of invasive biosecurity matter, including monitoring the effects of measures taken (GBO) in response to a priority biosecurity risk	MICC
Participate in local catchment group planning and projects with NRM and neighbours to align obligated commitments with Commonwealth priorities of National significance (as listed below) which are likely to attract funding for the catchment area. Projects should consider mapping, best practice timing, methods, applications and local government investment protection	Landholders NRM MICC

Table 15: Containment (C) continued

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Dingo	Leichhardt	Localised	Abundant	High Priority	<p><i>National Wild Dog Action Plan:</i> Provide leadership and coordination for the management of wild dogs. Increase awareness, understanding and capacity building with regard to wild dog management. Mitigate the negative impacts caused by wild dogs</p> <p><i>Queensland Wild Dog Management Strategy 2011-2016:</i> Conserve dingo populations. Effectively control dingos across all tenures outside of National Parks. Reduce dingo impacts in peri-urban and rural residential management zones. Reduce dingo impacts to as close to zero as is practicable.</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020:</i> land owner or occupier to take reasonable actions to control dingoes outside of National Parks.</p> <p><i>QP&amp;WS Policy:</i> Participate in Good Neighbour programs to manage dingo dispersal into agricultural areas.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Dingo is Restricted 3, 4, 5, 6, Not to be distributed or disposed, kept, moved or fed.</p>
	Nicholson	Localised	Abundant		
	Georgina	Localised	Abundant		
Wild dog	Leichhardt	Localised	Abundant	High Priority	<p><i>National Wild Dog Action Plan:</i> Provide leadership and coordination for the management of wild dogs. Increase awareness, understanding and capacity building with regard to wild dog management. Mitigate the negative impacts caused by wild dogs</p> <p><i>Queensland Wild Dog Management Strategy 2011-2016:</i> Effective control of wild dog across all tenures. Reduce wild dog impacts to as close to zero as is practicable. Reduce wild dog impacts in peri-urban and rural residential management zones. Develop improved control practices.</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020:</i> land owner or occupier to take reasonable actions to control wild dogs.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Wild Dog Restricted 3, 4, 6, Not to be distributed or disposed, moved or fed.</p>
	Nicholson	Localised	Abundant		
	Georgina	Localised	Abundant		
Pidgeon	Leichhardt	Localised	Abundant	NA	<p><i>Mount Isa City Council subordinate local law No 3:</i></p> <p><i>Locally Declared (1),</i> Declared across the entire local government area.</p> <p>Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour.</p>
	Nicholson	Localised	Abundant		
	Georgina	Localised	Abundant		
Plague locust	Leichhardt	Localised	Abundant	NA	Not Declared
	Nicholson	Localised	Abundant		
	Georgina	Localised	Abundant		

## INVASIVE PEST PLANT PROGRAMS

### PREVENTION

Table 16: Prevention

<b>Prevention</b> Prevent the entry of new Invasive Biosecurity Matter into the Local Government Area	
<b>General Biosecurity Obligations</b> Prevent entry: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to report potentially new or Prohibited Invasive Biosecurity Matter incursions to the Local Government Area</li> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to prevent the unintentional spread of reproductive material (via carriers) into the Local Government Area</li> <li>• Prevent the deliberate distribution of reproductive material (via sale, dispersal or disposal)</li> </ul>	
<b>Reasonable &amp; Practical Actions</b>	<b>Stakeholder Responsibility</b>
Disseminate pest alert list to promote Prohibited, emerging and isolated high risk Invasive Biosecurity Matter for surveillance, prevention and reporting activities	MICC
*Key Threshold Action: Adopt best practise weed hygiene protocol such as containment, wash downs, holding periods or weed hygiene declarations to minimise the risk of spread by high risk carriers such as: movement of stock, fodder, machinery, soil and contaminated vehicles	All Stakeholders
Conduct surveillance of lands to monitor for new, Prohibited or Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter incursions on property	All Landholders
Adopt reporting protocol for potentially new, Prohibited or Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter incursions (see pest alert) on property and high risk pathways (i.e. road corridors)	All Stakeholders
Contain and prevent the spread of suspected Prohibited Matter or new Invasive Biosecurity Matter incursions	All Landholders (DTMR, QR, DNRM, LG)
Inspect local nurseries and markets for sale of Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter	BQ MICC
Conduct property inspections under a biosecurity surveillance program to monitor, confirm presence, absence or extent of Invasive Biosecurity Matter, including monitoring the effects of measures taken in response to a biosecurity risk	MICC
Participate in local planning and projects targeting regional prevention and surveillance initiatives (i.e. northern prevention strategy)	MICC, NRM, BQ



Table 16: Prevention continued

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Grader grass ( <i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i> )	Not Present	NA	NA	NA	Not Declared
Gamba grass ( <i>Andropogon gayanus</i> )		NA	NA	High Priority	<p>WoNS: Promote education and hygiene practices. Contain or eradicate isolated incursions.</p> <p>National Code of Practise 2013: No new plantings and contain spread of existing.</p> <p>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020: Area A, remove every plant, prevent the spread of reproductive material, prevent reintroduction, remove from trade.</p> <p>Biosecurity Act 2014: Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
Giant rats tail grass ( <i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> & <i>S. natalensis</i> )		NA	NA	NA	<p>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020: Area B, reduce impact of the weed on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfested areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade.</p> <p>Biosecurity Act 2014: Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
Siam weed ( <i>Chromolaena odorata</i> )		NA	NA	High Priority	<p>National Management Strategy: Eradicate communities outside the core, contained area in nth Qld.</p> <p>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020: Area A, remove every plant, prevent the spread of reproductive material, prevent reintroduction, remove from trade.</p> <p>Biosecurity Act 2014: Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
Water hyacinth ( <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> )		NA	NA	High Priority	<p>WoNS: New infestations are prevented from establishing. Priority outlier infestations are delimited and destroyed or contained.</p> <p>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020: Area A, remove every plant, prevent the spread of reproductive material, prevent reintroduction, remove from trade.</p> <p>Biosecurity Act 2014: Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>

**ERADICATION**

Table 17: Eradication

<p><b>Eradication</b> Return a designated area to pest free status through the delimitation and elimination of every individual species, disabling a population's reproductive and reintroduction ability within a designated area</p>	
<p><b>General Biosecurity Obligations</b> Prevent establishment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to remove the (Biosecurity Risk) isolated population and its reproductive ability</li> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to prevent the (Biosecurity risk) spread of reproductive material (natural processes and via carriers) from a contained area and from leaving the property boundary (Biosecurity Event)</li> <li>• Prevent the deliberate distribution of reproductive material (via sale, dispersal or disposal)</li> </ul>	
<b>Reasonable &amp; Practical Actions</b>	<b>Stakeholder Responsibility</b>
Support "reasonably ought to know" Invasive plants and animal information is to be provided in digital and/or hard copy to key stakeholders and includes information pertaining to GBO responsibilities, pest identification, best practice management information, pest alert and weed hygiene practices Information is available at: <a href="http://www.mountisa.qld.gov.au/land-and-pest-management">www.mountisa.qld.gov.au/land-and-pest-management</a>	MICC
*Key Threshold Action: Take reasonable and practical actions to remove all plants & reproductive ability of the isolated population until the seed bank and Biosecurity Risk is exhausted	All Landholders
Consider and adopt linking best management practice applications; ideal timing, methods, integrated techniques, outcomes and cost benefit Information is available at: <a href="http://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted">www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted</a>	All Landholders
Consider and adopt weed hygiene protocol (containment, signs, wash downs, holding periods and weed hygiene declarations) for minimising spread by carriers (stock, fodder, machinery, soil and contaminated vehicles) Information is available at: <a href="http://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/preventing-weed-spread">www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/preventing-weed-spread</a>	All Landholders
Conduct surveillance of lands to delimit and monitor extent of the isolated, contained population	All Landholders
Encourage and assist mapping and /or pest data capture among stakeholders to support pest monitoring and assessments	BQ, MICC, NRM
Conduct property inspections under a biosecurity surveillance program to confirm presence, absence or extent of Invasive Biosecurity Matter, including monitoring the effects of measures taken (GBO) in response to a priority biosecurity risk	MICC
Participate in local catchment group planning and projects with NRM and neighbours to align obligated commitments with Commonwealth priorities of National significance (as listed below) which are likely to attract funding for the catchment area. Projects should consider mapping, best practice timing, methods, applications, five year property plans and local government investment protection	All Landholders NRM MICC

Table 17: Eradication continued

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Lantana <i>(Lantana montevidensis)</i> Common lantana <i>(Lantana camara)</i>	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	High Priority	<i>WoNS</i> : Targeted for eradication and containment to prevent new infestations from establishing outside the existing core distribution. <i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020</i> : Area B, reduce impact of the weed on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfested areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade. <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> : Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.
	Nicholson	Localised	Occasional	High Priority	
Thunbergia <i>(T. grandiflora)</i>	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	NA	<i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020</i> : Asset Protection, reduce impact of the weed on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfested areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade. <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> : Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.

**CONTAINMENT (A)**

Table 18: Containment (A)

<b>Containment (A) Intensive Management</b>	
Actively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of a localised, contained population in a designated area, with the aim of progressing to eradication	
<b>General Biosecurity Obligations</b> Prevent establishment and spread: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to reduce the (Biosecurity risk) isolated and contained population to prevent establishment (Biosecurity Event)</li> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to prevent the (Biosecurity risk) spread of reproductive material (natural processes and via carriers) from a contained area and from leaving the property boundary (Biosecurity Event)</li> <li>• Prevent the deliberate distribution of reproductive material (via sale, dispersal or disposal)</li> </ul>	
<b>Reasonable &amp; Practical Actions</b>	<b>Stakeholder Responsibility</b>
Support “reasonably ought to know” Invasive plant information is to be provided in digital and/or hard copy to key stakeholders and include; GBO responsibilities, pest identification, best practice management information, pest alert and weed hygiene information Information available at: <a href="http://www.mountisa.qld.gov.au/land-and-pest-management">http://www.mountisa.qld.gov.au/land-and-pest-management</a>	MICC
*Key Threshold Action: Take reasonable and practical actions to reduce the number of plants and reproductive ability (Biosecurity risk) of an isolated and contained population to prevent establishment (Biosecurity Event)	All Landholders
Implement a reasonable and practical level of control to remove pests and spread risk along transport corridors	All Landholders
Establish a weed free property boundary buffer, in order to contain and reduce natural spread from the property (20m from all boundaries and 10m either side of bed and banks of a watercourse and 250m upstream from a boundary)	All Landholders
Consider and adopt linking best management practice applications; ideal timing, integrated techniques, outcomes and cost benefit Pest information available at: <a href="http://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted">www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted</a>	All Landholders
Consider and adopt weed hygiene protocol (containment, signs, wash downs, holding periods and weed hygiene declarations) for minimising spread by carriers (stock, fodder, machinery, soil and contaminated vehicles) <a href="http://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/preventing-weed-spread">www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/preventing-weed-spread</a>	All Stakeholders
Conduct surveillance of lands to delimit and monitor extent of the contained population	All Landholders
Encourage and assist mapping and /or pest data capture among stakeholders to support pest monitoring and assessments	BQ, MICC, NRM
Conduct property inspections under a biosecurity surveillance program to confirm presence, absence or extent of Invasive Biosecurity Matter, including monitoring the effects of measures taken (GBO) in response to a biosecurity risk	MICC
Participate in local catchment group planning and projects with NRM and neighbours to align obligated commitments with Commonwealth priorities of National significance (as listed below) which are likely to attract funding for the catchment area. Projects should consider mapping, best practice timing, methods, applications, five year property plans and local government investment protection	All Landholders NRM MICC

Table 18: Containment (A) continued

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Bellyache bush <i>(Jatropha gossypifolia)</i>	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	High Priority	<p><i>WoNS:</i> Targeted for Eradication. New infestations are prevented from establishing through eradication (or containment) programs. Implement eradication or containment measures (dependant on strategic significance and feasibility) for outlier infestations.</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020:</i> Area A, remove every plant, prevent the spread of reproductive material, prevent reintroduction, remove from trade.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
Chinee apple <i>(Ziziphus mauritiana)</i>	Georgina	Localised	Occasional	NA	<p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020:</i> Asset Protection, reduce impact on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfected areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
Coral Cactus <i>(Cylindropuntia fulgida)</i>	Leichhardt	Localised	Common	High Priority	<p><i>WoNS:</i> Targeted for Eradication. New infestations are prevented from establishing. Priority outlier infestations are contained or eradicated.</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020:</i> Area A, remove every plant, prevent the spread of reproductive material, prevent reintroduction, remove from trade.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
	Georgina	Localised	Occasional	High Priority	
Mesquite <i>(Prosopis pallida &amp; Prosopis spp hybrid)</i>	Georgina	Localised	Occasional	High Priority	<p><i>WoNS:</i> Targeted for control. Increase awareness of seed vectors. Encourage stakeholder syndicates to form coordinated mesquite control to ensure early detection and eradication of outbreaks.</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020:</i> Asset Protection, reduce impact on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfected areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
	Nicholson	Localised	Occasional		
Prickly acacia <i>(Vachellia nilotica)</i>	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	High Priority	<p><i>WoNS:</i> Targeted for active management. Eradicate isolated and scattered outlier infestations, minimise spread, protect clean areas and promote early detection of new infestations. Minimise impacts of prickly acacia on productivity and natural assets. Facilitate community-based control and adoption of best-practice management.</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020:</i> Area A, remove every plant, prevent the spread of reproductive material, prevent reintroduction, remove from trade.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
	Georgina	Localised	Occasional	High Priority	<p><i>WoNS:</i> Targeted for Eradication. Eradicate isolated and scattered outlier infestations, minimise spread, protect clean areas and promote early detection of new infestations.</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020:</i> Area A.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>

Table 18: Containment (A) continued

Prickly acacia <i>(Vachellia nilotica)</i>	Nicholson	Localised	Occasional	High Priority	<p><i>WoNS:</i> Targeted for active management. Eradicate isolated and scattered outlier infestations, minimise spread, protect clean areas and promote early detection of new infestations. Minimise impacts of prickly acacia on productivity and natural assets. Facilitate community-based control and adoption of best-practice management.</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020:</i> Area A.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
Prickly pear <i>(Opuntia stricta)</i>	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	High Priority	<p><i>WoNS:</i> Targeted for Eradication. New infestations are prevented from establishing. Priority outlier infestations are contained or eradicated and spread from core infestations is prevented</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020:</i> Area A, remove every plant, prevent the spread of reproductive material, prevent reintroduction, remove from trade.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
Rubber vine <i>(Cryptostegia grandiflora)</i>	Leichhardt	Localised	Common	High Priority	<p><i>WoNS:</i> Targeted for Eradication. Contain rubber vine to and within the containment line, by implementing active eradication programs outside the national containment line. Foster regional and local containment planning, promote and adopt best-practice rubber vine management. <i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020:</i> Area A, remove every plant, prevent the spread of reproductive material, prevent reintroduction, remove from trade.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
Salvinia <i>(Salvinia molesta)</i>	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	High Priority	<p><i>WoNS:</i> The core Lake Moondara infestation is targeted for asset protection (contain/reduce impacts). Minimise the impacts of existing infestations through strategic eradication/containment programs. Prevent spread from the existing site and prevent new infestations from establishing. Adopt and continuously improve best-practice management. Continue to distribute and monitor Salvinia biological control agents.</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020:</i> Asset Protection, reduce impact on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfected areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014:</i> Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>

**CONTAINMENT (B)**

Table 19: Containment (B)

<b>Containment (B) Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction</b>	
Removal of scattered individuals or isolated communities to contain a population to a core, designated area. Progressively reduce the core including its spread risk and impacts to a Biosecurity Consideration	
<b>General Biosecurity Obligations</b>	
Reduce impacts and prevent further spread and establishment outside the core area:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to prevent establishment of populations (Biosecurity Event) outside of a contained core or designated area and progressively reduce the core population and impacts on key assets (Biosecurity Consideration)</li> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to prevent the (Biosecurity risk) spread of reproductive material (natural processes and via carriers) from a contained area and from leaving the property boundary (Biosecurity Event)</li> <li>• Prevent deliberate distribution of reproductive material (via sale, dispersal or disposal)</li> </ul>	
<b>Reasonable &amp; Practical Actions</b>	<b>Stakeholder Responsibility</b>
Support “reasonably ought to know” Invasive plants information is to be provided in digital and/or hard copy to key stakeholders and include; GBO responsibilities, pest identification, best practice management information, pest alert and weed hygiene information Information available at: <a href="http://www.mountisa.qld.gov.au/land-and-pest-management">http://www.mountisa.qld.gov.au/land-and-pest-management</a>	MICC
*Key Threshold Action: Take reasonable and practical actions to remove outlying populations outside of a contained core or designated area (Biosecurity Event) and progressively reduce the number of plants within the contained, core population or designated area (Biosecurity Consideration impacts)	All Landholders
Implement a reasonable and practical level of control to remove pests and spread risk along transport corridors	All Landholders
Establish a weed free property boundary buffer, in order to contain and reduce natural spread from the property (20m from all boundaries and 10m either side of bed and banks of a watercourse and 250m upstream from a boundary)	All Landholders
Consider and adopt linking best management practice applications; ideal timing, integrated techniques, outcomes and cost benefit Pest information available at: <a href="http://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted">www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted</a>	All Landholders
Consider and adopt weed hygiene protocol (containment, signs, wash downs, holding periods and weed hygiene declarations) for minimising spread by carriers (stock, fodder, machinery, soil and contaminated vehicles) <a href="http://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/preventing-weed-spread">www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/preventing-weed-spread</a>	All Stakeholders
Conduct surveillance of lands to delimit and monitor the extent of contained populations	All Landholders
Encourage and assist mapping and /or pest data capture among stakeholders to support pest monitoring and assessments	BQ, MICC, NRM
Conduct property inspections under a biosecurity surveillance program to confirm presence, absence or extent of Invasive Biosecurity Matter, including monitoring the effects of measures taken (GBO) in response to a biosecurity risk	MICC
Participate in local catchment group planning and projects with NRM and neighbours to align obligated commitments with Commonwealth priorities of National significance (as listed below) which are likely to attract funding for the catchment area. Projects should consider mapping, best practice timing, methods, applications, five year property plans and local government investment protection	All Landholders NRM MICC

Table 19: Containment (B) continued

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Athel pine ( <i>Tamarix aphylla</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	High Priority	<p><i>WoNS</i>: Targeted for Eradication. Support the removal of outlier, isolated, scattered athel pine plants in high-risk riparian situations and New infestations are to prevent from establishing. Use adaptive management processes to refine control methods (i.e Mount Isa Mines).</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020</i>: Asset Protection, reduce impact on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfected areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>: Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
Bellyache bush ( <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> )	Nicholson	Widespread	Common	High Priority	<p><i>WoNS</i>: Targeted for reducing spread Established infestations are under strategic management to: a) contain and prevent the spread and impact of core infestations; and / or b) protect priority assets within core infestations.</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020</i>: Area A, remove every plant, prevent the spread of reproductive material, prevent reintroduction, remove from trade.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>: Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
Mother of millions ( <i>Bryophyllum tubiflorum</i> )	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	NA	<p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020</i>: Asset Protection, reduce impact on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfected areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>: Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
Parkinsonia ( <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	Medium Priority	<p><i>WoNS</i>: Core infestation targeted for asset protection (contain/reduce impacts). Protect clean areas and eradicate isolated, scattered and outlying infestations. Minimise impacts of parkinsonia on productivity and natural assets. Increase adoption of best-practice and integrated management practices. Support biological control initiatives.</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020</i>: Asset Protection, reduce impact on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfected areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>: Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	High Priority	<p><i>WoNS</i>: Priority target area for control. Protect clean areas and eradicate isolated, scattered and outlying infestations.</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020</i>: Asset Protection.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>: Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
	Nicholson	Localised	Occasional	Medium Priority	<p><i>WoNS</i>: Core infestation targeted for asset protection (contain/reduce impacts). Protect clean areas and eradicate isolated, scattered and outlying infestations. Minimise impacts of parkinsonia on productivity and natural assets. Increase adoption of best-practice and integrated management practices. Support biological control initiatives.</p> <p><i>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020</i>: Asset Protection.</p> <p><i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>: Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>



Table 19: Containment (B) continued

Rubber vine ( <i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> )	Nicholson	Widespread	Abundant	High Priority	<p>WoNS: Upper Nicholson is targeted for eradication. Contain rubber vine to and within the national containment line, by implementing active eradication programs outside the national containment line. Foster regional and local containment planning, promote and adopt best-practice rubber vine management. <b>Priority action;</b> Reduce impacts to critical habitats of Endangered, Vulnerable &amp; endemic species such as Gouldian finch (E), Carpentarian Grass wren (V), Purple crowned fairy wren (V) and including endemic species the Kalkadoon grass wren.</p> <p>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020: Area A, remove every plant, prevent the spread of reproductive material, prevent reintroduction, remove from trade.</p> <p>Biosecurity Act 2014: Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
Yellow bells ( <i>Tecoma stans</i> )	Leichhardt	Localised	Occasional	NA	<p>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020: Asset Protection, reduce impact on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfected areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade.</p> <p>Biosecurity Act 2014: Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
Yellow oleander ( <i>Thevetia peruviana</i> )	Georgina	Localised	Occasional	NA	<p>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020: Asset Protection, reduce impact on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfected areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade.</p> <p>Biosecurity Act 2014: Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
	Nicholson	Localised	Occasional	NA	<p>QW&amp;PAS 2016-2020: Asset Protection, reduce impact on assets, minimise the spread of reproductive material into uninfected areas or into areas under active control, remove from trade.</p> <p>Biosecurity Act 2014: Restricted 3, Not to be distributed or disposed.</p>
Barleria ( <i>Barleria prionitis</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Common	NA	Not Declared

**CONTAINMENT (C)**

Table 20: Containment (C)

<p><b>Containment (C) Asset Protection and Spread Prevention</b> Reduce spread risk and impacts to a Biosecurity Consideration (asset)</p>	
<p><b>General Biosecurity Obligations</b> Reduce impacts and spread:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to reduce the impacts to assets (Biosecurity Consideration)</li> <li>• Take reasonable and practical actions to prevent the (Biosecurity risk) spread of reproductive material (natural processes and via carriers) from a contained area and from leaving the property boundary (Biosecurity Event)</li> <li>• Prevent the deliberate distribution of reproductive material (via sale, dispersal or disposal)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Reasonable &amp; Practical Actions</b></p>	<p><b>Stakeholder Responsibility</b></p>
<p>Support “reasonably ought to know” Invasive plants information is to be provided in digital and/or hard copy to key stakeholders and include; GBO responsibilities, pest identification, best practice management information, pest alert and weed hygiene information Information available at: <a href="http://www.mountisa.qld.gov.au/land-and-pest-management">http://www.mountisa.qld.gov.au/land-and-pest-management</a></p>	<p>MICC</p>
<p>*Key Threshold Action: Take reasonable and practical actions to reduce the number of plants and establish clean or contained areas to reduce the spread (Biosecurity Risk) and impacts to key assets (Biosecurity Consideration) in a manner which achieves the greatest overall outcome from investments</p>	<p>All Landholders</p>
<p>Support the release of State Government approved Biological controls which are available and ideal for widespread pests (Parkinsonia, calotrope etc.)</p>	<p>All Landholders BQ</p>
<p>Implement a reasonable and practical level of control to remove pests and spread risk along transport corridors</p>	<p>All Landholders</p>
<p>Establish a weed free property boundary buffer, in order to contain and reduce natural spread from the property (20m from all boundaries and 10m either side of bed and banks of a watercourse and 250m upstream from a boundary)</p>	<p>All Landholders</p>
<p>Consider and adopt linking best management practice applications; ideal timing, integrated techniques, outcomes and cost benefit Pest information available at: <a href="http://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted">www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted</a></p>	<p>All Landholders</p>
<p>Consider and adopt weed hygiene protocol (containment, signs, wash downs, holding periods and weed hygiene declarations) for minimising spread by carriers (stock, fodder, machinery, soil and contaminated vehicles) <a href="http://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/preventing-weed-spread">www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/preventing-weed-spread</a></p>	<p>All Stakeholders</p>
<p>Conduct surveillance of lands to delimit and monitor extent of widespread populations</p>	<p>All Landholders</p>
<p>Encourage and assist mapping and /or pest data capture among stakeholders to support pest monitoring and assessments</p>	<p>BQ, MICC, NRM</p>
<p>Conduct property inspections under a biosecurity surveillance program to confirm presence, absence or extent of Invasive Biosecurity Matter, including monitoring the effects of measures taken (GBO) in response to a biosecurity risk</p>	<p>MICC</p>
<p>Participate in local catchment group planning and projects with NRM and neighbours to align obligated commitments with Commonwealth priorities of National significance (as listed below) which are likely to attract funding for the catchment area. Projects should consider mapping, best practice timing, methods, applications, five year property plans and local government investment protection</p>	<p>All Landholders NRM MICC</p>

Table 20: Containment (C) continued

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	National Significance	Strategic Actions
<i>Calotrope</i> ( <i>Calotropis procera</i> & <i>C. gigantea</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	NA	<i>Mount Isa City Council subordinate local law No 3: Locally Declared (1)</i> , Declared across the entire local government area. <i>Locally Declared (2)</i> , Declared within the Mount Isa and Camooweal residential areas including the Mount Isa Horse Paddocks (off Jessop Road Mount Isa). Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour.
	Nicholson	Widespread	Occasional	NA	
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	NA	
Castor oil ( <i>Ricinus communis</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Abundant	NA	<i>Mount Isa City Council subordinate local law No 3: Locally Declared (2)</i> , Declared within the Mount Isa and Camooweal residential areas including the Mount Isa Horse Paddocks (off Jessop Road Mount Isa). Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour.
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	NA	
Leucaena ( <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	NA	<i>Industry Code of Practise: Avoid planting Leucaena near potential weed risk zones, minimise seed set in grazed stands, diminish the risk of live seed dispersal and control escaped plants from grazed stands.</i> <i>Mount Isa City Council subordinate local law No 3: Locally Declared (2)</i> , Declared within the Mount Isa and Camooweal residential areas including the Mount Isa Horse Paddocks (off Jessop Road Mount Isa). <i>Locally Declared (3)</i> , Declared across the entire local government area except where being used for an identifiable purpose e.g. fodder. Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour.
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional		
Milk weed ( <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	NA	<i>Mount Isa City Council subordinate local law No 3: Locally Declared (2)</i> , Declared within the Mount Isa and Camooweal residential areas including the Mount Isa Horse Paddocks (off Jessop Road Mount Isa) only. Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour.
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	NA	
Neem tree ( <i>Azadirachta indica</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	NA	<i>Mount Isa City Council subordinate local law No 3: Locally Declared (1)</i> , Declared across the entire local government area. Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour.
Noogoora burr ( <i>Xanthium pungens</i> )	Leichhardt	Localised	Common	NA	<i>Mount Isa City Council subordinate local law No 3: Locally Declared (1)</i> , Declared across the entire local government area. Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour.
	Nicholson	Localised	Common	NA	
	Georgina	Localised	Common	NA	

Table 20: Containment (C) continued

Pest	Catchment	Distribution	Density	National Significance	Strategic Actions
Paddy's Lucerne ( <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	NA	<i>Mount Isa City Council subordinate local law No 3: Locally Declared (2)</i> , Declared within the Mount Isa and Camooweal residential areas including the Mount Isa Horse Paddocks (off Jessop Road Mount Isa) only. Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour.
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	NA	
Prickly mimosa ( <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	NA	<i>Mount Isa City Council subordinate local law No 3: Locally Declared (3)</i> , Declared across the entire local government area except where being used for an identifiable purpose e.g. fodder. Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour.
	Nicholson	Widespread	Occasional	NA	
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	NA	
Rain Tree / Yellow Flame Tree ( <i>Peltiphorum pterocarpum</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	NA	<i>Mount Isa City Council subordinate local law No 3: Locally Declared (2)</i> , Declared within the Mount Isa and Camooweal residential areas including the Mount Isa Horse Paddocks (off Jessop Road Mount Isa) only. Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour.
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	NA	
Red Headed Cotton Bush ( <i>Asclepias curassavica</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	NA	<i>Mount Isa City Council subordinate local law No 3: Locally Declared (2)</i> , Declared within the Mount Isa and Camooweal residential areas including the Mount Isa Horse Paddocks (off Jessop Road Mount Isa) only. Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour.
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	NA	
Safron Thistle ( <i>Carthamus Lanatus</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	NA	<i>Mount Isa City Council subordinate local law No 3: Locally Declared (2)</i> , Declared within the Mount Isa and Camooweal residential areas including the Mount Isa Horse Paddocks (off Jessop Road Mount Isa) only. Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour.
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	NA	
Snake Weed ( <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis</i> )	Leichhardt	Widespread	Occasional	NA	<i>Mount Isa City Council subordinate local law No 3: Locally Declared (2)</i> , Declared within the Mount Isa and Camooweal residential areas including the Mount Isa Horse Paddocks (off Jessop Road Mount Isa) only. Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour.
	Nicholson	Widespread	Occasional	NA	
	Georgina	Widespread	Occasional	NA	

## SECTION 5: IMPLEMENTATION

The Mount Isa City Council acknowledge the key roles and responsibilities (functions, tools and powers) listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and have sought to establish the Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan 2018 for the cooperative management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within in its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.

Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan has been developed through the cooperative support and input from the Mount Isa City Council Pest Advisory Group (PAG) with direction from the Plan's integrated consultation and planning framework.

The integrated consultation and planning framework has facilitated stakeholders through the process to establish both general and legislated roles and responsibilities among stakeholder sectors (Section 2) and agreed reasonable and practical pest programs and actions (Section 4).

All stakeholders are required to consider and adopt strategic Actions listed in Section 2: Strategic Programs must commit to the Plan's agreed reasonable and practical programs and actions listed in Section 4: to effectively meet stakeholder roles and responsibilities and extinguish stakeholder General Biosecurity Obligations (level of risk and impact) posed by Invasive Biosecurity Matter within the Local Government Area, in compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Mount Isa City Council pest management unit have finite resources and capacity to manage Invasive Biosecurity Matter in the Local Government Area although will seek to support the plans implementation through agreed MICC actions listed in Sections 2 and 4 of the plan to ensure consistency with the Act, in a manner which considers resource and capacity constraints of the local government business unit.

Implementation and commitment to the plan and its actions will be supported through incentives, agreements and/or Biosecurity Instruments (compliance measures) where required.

Mount Isa City Council direction for supporting resources or compliance will rely heavily on annual reviews and evaluation of both adoption and the effectiveness of the Plan's shared and agreed programs and actions to address Invasive Biosecurity Matter obligations within in its Local Government Area.

To support landholders with implementation and enable the potential for future incentive agreements, reasonable and practical actions have been collated into a single action plan as described below in Table 21: Landholder Reasonable and Practical Actions.

**Landholder Reasonable and Practical Actions**

\*Note: All stakeholders are required to (extract) consider and adopt strategic actions listed in Section 2: Strategic Programs and must commit to the plan’s agreed reasonable and practical programs and actions listed in Section 4: Pest Programs. Actions below are Landholder Reasonable and Practical Actions only.

Table 21: Landholder Reasonable and Practical Actions

<b>Reasonable &amp; Practical Actions</b>
Consider and adopt weed hygiene protocol (containment, signs, wash downs, holding periods and weed hygiene declarations) for minimising spread by carriers (stock, fodder, machinery, soil and contaminated vehicles) <a href="http://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/preventing-weed-spread">www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/preventing-weed-spread</a>
Prevent the deliberate distribution of Invasive Biosecurity Matter (via sale, dispersal or disposal)
Conduct surveillance of lands to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor for new, prohibited or restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter incursions on property</li> <li>• Delimit and monitor the extent of existing isolated, contained and widespread populations</li> </ul>
Adopt reporting protocol for potentially new, prohibited or restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter incursions (see pest alert Section 3: Pest Assessments) on property and high risk pathways (i.e. road corridors)
Contain and prevent the spread of suspected Prohibited Matter or new Invasive Biosecurity Matter incursions
Establish a weed free property boundary buffer, in order to contain and reduce natural spread from the property (20m from all boundaries and 10m either side of bed and banks of a watercourse and 250m upstream from a boundary)
Implement a reasonable and practical level of control to remove high risk pest plants and spread risk along transport corridors
Consider and adopt linking best management practice applications; ideal timing, methods, integrated techniques, outcomes and cost benefit Pest Plant information available at: <a href="http://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted">www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted</a> Pest Animal Information is available at: <a href="https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/pest-animals">https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/pest-animals</a>
Consider and adopt duty of care and animal welfare practices; standard operating procedures and codes of practice for humane pest animal control & animal welfare Information is available at: <a href="https://www.pestsmart.org.au/animal-welfare/humane-codes/">https://www.pestsmart.org.au/animal-welfare/humane-codes/</a>
Support the release of State Government approved Biological controls which are suited for widespread pests (Parkinsonia, Calotrope etc.)
Participate in local catchment group planning and projects with NRM and neighbours to align obligated commitments with Commonwealth priorities of National significance (listed in Section 4: Pest Programs) which are likely to attract funding for the catchment area. Projects should consider mapping, best practice timing, methods, applications, five year property plans and local government investment protection
Participate in MICC coordinated 1080 baiting programs to manage Invasive Pest Animals in accordance with pest specific thresholds (*Key Threshold Action) listed under Section 4: Pest Programs
Conduct opportunistic control programs (baiting, trapping and shooting) to manage Invasive Pest Animals in accordance with pest specific thresholds (*Key Threshold Action) listed under Section 4: Pest Programs
Take reasonable and practical actions to manage Invasive Pest Plants in accordance with pest specific thresholds (*Key Threshold Action) listed under Section 4: Pest Programs

## SECTION 6: REVIEW AND EVALUATION

The Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan 2018 set out a local framework which establishes agreed “reasonable and practical” stakeholder programs and actions for the effective management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within the Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.

The Plan’s framework includes measures for implementation, review and evaluation of both adoption and the effectiveness of its actions.

The Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan 2018 will be in effect for a period of four years, during this time annual reviews will be carried out by the Pest Advisory Group prior to the end of each financial year to evaluate the level of commitment to the plans implementation (compliance with the Act) and the effectiveness of its agreed programs and actions as listed within:

- Section 2 – Strategic Programs
- Section 3 – Pest Assessments
- Section 4 –Pest Programs (General Biosecurity Obligations)

Table 22: Section 2 – Strategic Programs Review

<b>Strategic Programs</b>				
Prevention and early intervention	No. of actions complete	No. of actions partially complete	No. of actions incomplete	What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?
Monitoring and assessment	No. of actions complete	No. of actions partially complete	No. of actions incomplete	What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?
Awareness and education	No. of actions complete	No. of actions partially complete	No. of actions incomplete	What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?
Effective management systems	No. of actions complete	No. of actions partially complete	No. of actions incomplete	What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?
Strategic planning framework and management	No. of actions complete	No. of actions partially complete	No. of actions incomplete	What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?
Commitment, roles and responsibilities	No. of actions complete	No. of actions partially complete	No. of actions incomplete	What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?

Table 23: Section 4 – Pest Programs Review

<b>Invasive Plants &amp; Animal Programs</b>	
Prevention	What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?
Eradication	What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?
Containment A	What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?
Containment B	What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?
Containment C	What actions were effective? What actions were not effective? What changes can be made?



# PART C: APPENDICES



## APPENDIX 1: KEY RESPONSIBILITIES (FUNCTIONS, TOOLS AND POWERS) UNDER THE *BIOSECURITY ACT 2014*

### KEY FUNCTIONS UNDER THE *BIOSECURITY ACT 2014*

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

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

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

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

### **The General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO)**

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

### **Invasive Biosecurity Matter**

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

### **Prohibited Matter**

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

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

The state government is responsible for the management of Prohibited Biosecurity Matter across the state of Queensland. Local government is only responsible for ensuring it is managed in compliance with the Prohibited Matter requirements in its Local Government Area (reported and managed).

## **Restricted Matter**

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

**Category 1:** must be reported to an inspector

**Category 2:** must be reported to an authorised officer

**Category 3:** not to be distributed or disposed

**Category 4:** not to be moved

**Category 5:** not to be kept

**Category 6:** not to be fed

**Category 7:** must be killed

Additionally, all stakeholders who deal with Restricted Matter have a General Biosecurity Obligation to prevent or minimise the spread and impact of Restricted Biosecurity Matter. All stakeholders must take “reasonable and practical” actions appropriate to the level of risk and impact posed to a Biosecurity Consideration.

## **KEY FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014 (s48)*, local governments are responsible for ensuring Invasive Biosecurity Matter is managed within its Local Government Area, in compliance with the Act.

Local Governments are specifically responsible for (listed in Appendix 3):

- *Prohibited Matter - Invasive Biosecurity Matter* listed under *Schedule 1 (parts 3 & 4)* of the act
- *Restricted Matter – Invasive Biosecurity Matter* listed under *Schedule 2 (part 2)* of the act

Local governments are not responsible for the management of other *Prohibited Matter* or *Restricted Matter* listed in *Schedule 1 and Schedule 2 (Aquatic diseases, parasites and viruses), (Animal diseases, parasites and viruses), (Marine animals and plants), (Noxious fish) or (Prohibited matter affecting plants)*

To enforce stakeholder compliance consistent with General Biosecurity Obligations, stakeholders must first, “reasonably ought to know” about the pest, their obligations and measures for its management. Local Government will be required to ensure all stakeholders have access to this information and are aware of their obligations. It is important to also ensure that stakeholders provide this information to their supervisors, colleagues or employees.

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

This will be developed through local government biosecurity plans and can be in the manner of raising awareness and providing educational material to support (“reasonably ought to know”) to establishing local (“reasonable and practical measures”) management thresholds and agreements or by making use of the various Biosecurity Instruments and general powers available to Local Governments to ensure risks and impacts are managed in compliance with the Act.

### Local Government Biosecurity Plans

Under the *Biosecurity Act (s53)*, local governments must have a biosecurity plan for the management of Invasive Biosecurity Matter within its Local Government Area.

A Local Government area Biosecurity Plan sets the platform for facilitating (foundational principles) a shared, risk-based approach among all stakeholders within the Local Government Area. Biosecurity plans assist to establish roles, responsibilities more generally, including reasonable and practical actions for preventing or minimising the level of risk (entry, establishment, spread and adverse impacts) posed by Invasive Biosecurity Matter across the Local Government Area.

The Mount Isa City Council Biosecurity Plan 2018 includes all pests listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and locally declared under subordinate local laws *Queensland Local Government Act 2009*. The plan and also includes locally emerging invasive pests which are present and pose a Biosecurity Risk of a Biosecurity Event to a Biosecurity Consideration, although are not yet listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. These pests are identified within the plan for future local declaration under the *Local Government Act 2009*.

The *Biosecurity Act 2014*, including the Mount Isa Biosecurity Plan, does not include native species, domestic animals, nuisance house pests (e.g. mice, cockroaches and mosquitos), marine pests, crop and lawn weeds or pathogens to humans, livestock and plants.

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

### Local Government Responsibilities

Table 24: Local Government Responsibilities

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

### Local Government Subordinate Local Laws

Under the *Queensland Local Government Act 2009*, a local government may by resolution agree to adopt a subordinate local law for the declaration of a locally emerging invasive pest within its Local Government Area, which is not listed under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

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

Enforcement of local declarations is administered under Mount Isa City Council local laws protocol and not through biosecurity instruments or general powers under the Act.

Subordinate local law (Animal Management) also provides provisions to deal with health and safety risks posed by restricted, invasive animals within the Local Government Area. i.e. feral pigs in town.

Mount Isa City Council have locally declared various invasive plants and animals under the Mount Isa City Council Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environment Management) as listed below in Table

Table 25: Invasive Pests Listed Under Mount Isa City Council Local Law No. 3

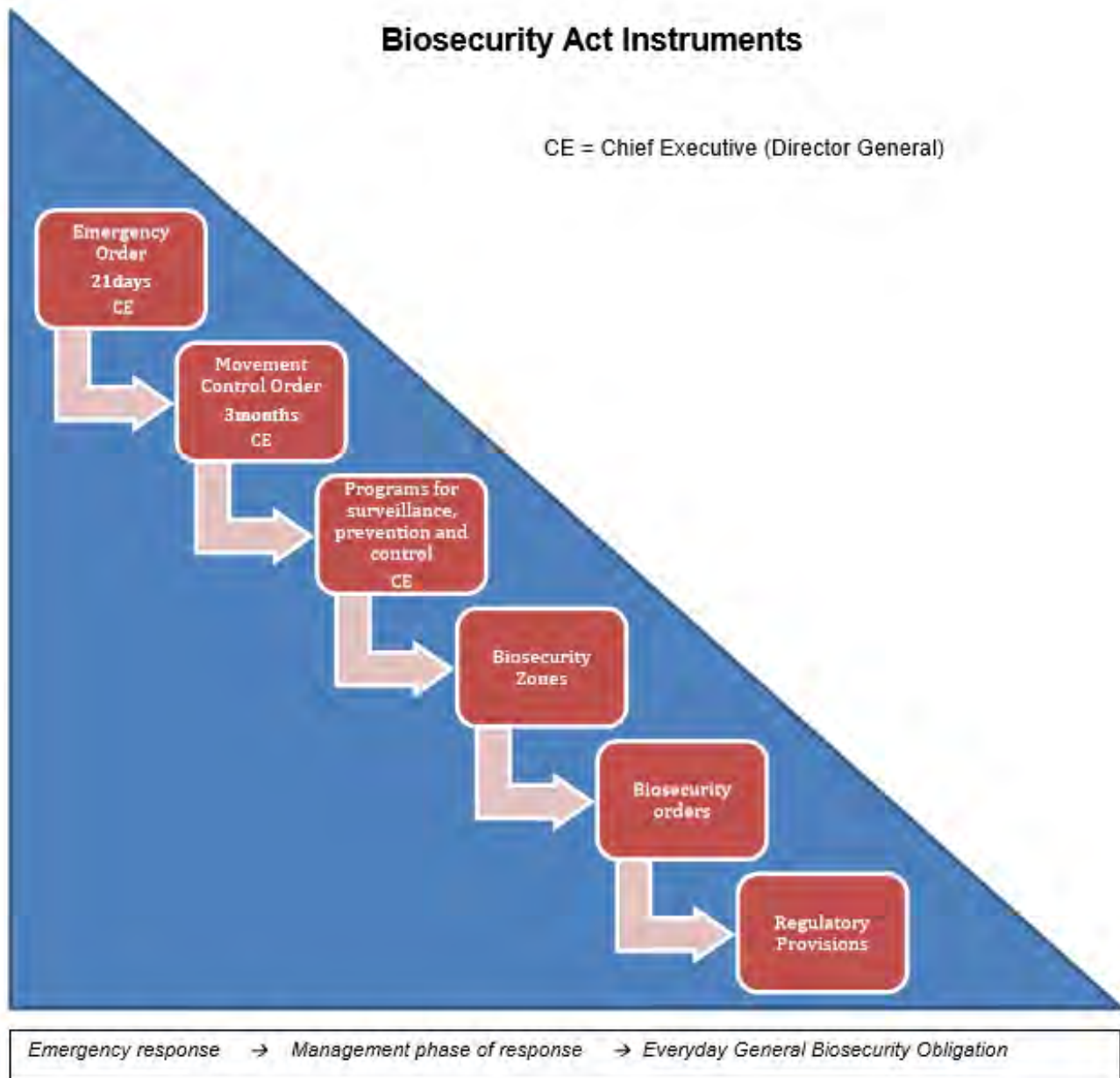
Local Declaration	Pests
Declared Within the entire Mount Isa City Council Local Government Area	Noogoora Burr ( <i>Xanthium Occidentale</i> )
	Calotrope ( <i>Calotropis Procera &amp; C.Gigantea</i> )
	Neem Tree ( <i>Azadirachta Indica</i> )
	Noogoora Burr ( <i>Xanthium Occidentale</i> )
	Feral Camel ( <i>Camelus dromedaries and C.bactrianus</i> )
	Feral Pigeons ( <i>Columbia livia domestica</i> )
	Water Buffalo ( <i>Bubalus bubalus</i> )
Declared within the Mount Isa and Camooweal residential areas including the Mount Isa Horse Paddocks (off Jessop Road Mount Isa) only	Calotrope ( <i>Calotropis procera and C.gigantea</i> )
	Caster Oil Bush ( <i>Ricinus communis</i> )
	Leucaena ( <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> )
	Milk weed ( <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> )
	Paddy's Lucerne ( <i>Sida rhombifolia</i> )
	Rain Trees / Yellow Flame Tree ( <i>Peltiporum pterocarpum</i> )
	Red Headed Cotton Bush ( <i>Asclepias curassavica</i> )
	Safron Thistle ( <i>Carthamus Lanatus</i> )
Snake Weed ( <i>Stachytarpheta jamaicensis spp</i> )	
Declared across the entire Local Government Area except where being used for an identifiable purpose e.g. fodder	Leucaena ( <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> )
	Prickly mimosa ( <i>Acacia farnesiana</i> )

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMPLIANCE TOOLS AND POWERS

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* provides state and local governments with a flexible range of *Biosecurity Instruments* and *powers* to support a reasonable or practical response to a biosecurity event, based on the level of risk posed by the biosecurity threat.

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

Figure 5: Biosecurity Act Instruments



## Biosecurity Instruments

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

Biosecurity instruments available to Local Governments include:

- **Surveillance Programs:** these are directed at monitoring compliance with the Act, or for confirming the presence, absence or extent of invasive biosecurity matter, including to monitor the effects of measures taken in response to a biosecurity risk.
- **Prevention & Control Programs:** these are directed at preventing the entry, establishment or spread of biosecurity matter in an area that poses a significant biosecurity risk. They are also for managing, reducing or eradicating any biosecurity matter in an area that could pose a significant biosecurity risk.
- **Biosecurity Orders:** these are the major compliance tool available to authorised officers, but may only be approved by a CEO and issued where an authorised officer reasonably believes that a person has failed, or may fail to fulfil their GBO to take 'all reasonable and practical measures' to mitigate a significant biosecurity risk, at a place. A biosecurity order can direct a person to manage biosecurity matter or a carrier in a particular way relevant to the circumstances of the biosecurity risk.

Failure to follow the requirements in a Biosecurity Order without a reasonable excuse is an offence under the Act. An authorised officer has the capacity under their general powers to seize, dispose, recover costs, issue fines and commence prosecutions and injunctions.

## Authorised Officer (General Powers)

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

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

### Commonwealth Government Frameworks

Table 26: Commonwealth Government frameworks

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



Table 26: Commonwealth Government frameworks continued

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

## Queensland Government Frameworks

Table 27: Queensland Government frameworks

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

Table 27: Queensland Government frameworks continued

Pest Frameworks		Responsibilities
Legislation	<i>Water Act 2000</i>	<p>The <i>Water Act 2000</i> deals with the allocation and use of water as a ‘resource’ in Queensland. The quality of water (e.g. pollution) is dealt with under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (Qld). The <i>Water Act 2000</i> declares the land comprising the bed and banks of a non-tidal boundary watercourse or lake to be the property of the State.</p> <p>This Act specifically provides protection against impacts of management activities in watercourses including disturbances that may adversely affect the stability of bed and banks of streams and lakes, for example, the clearing of native vegetation, excavation, and placement of fill.</p>
	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>	The <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> establishes a state controlled road reserve network and requires presence and spread of invasive biosecurity matter along state road reserves to be managed in accordance with agreed, local priorities.
	<i>Land Title Act 1994 (Qld)</i>	The <i>Land Title Act 1994</i> defines land use titles and ensures sustainable use and development of State owned land, appropriate land evaluation and protection of environmental and cultural features. It is important to understand regulations over land titles with regarding to clearing weeds / vegetation or altering land.
Strategies	The Queensland Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2022	<p>The Queensland Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2022 sets the vision for the management of biosecurity across Queensland and is consistent with the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB).</p> <p>It establishes cooperative goals, principles and strategic themes for preventing entry and managing exotic pests and diseases contributing to the reputation of safe and high quality trade which protects Queensland’s ecosystems and our way of life.</p>
	Queensland Weed and Pest Animal Strategy 2016–20	<p>The AWC provides a framework to establish consistent direction for all parties. It sets guiding principles, desired outcomes and priority areas for the management of all pests, that can be applied by everyone, and provide guidance for individual organisations and property owners to encourage them to work together to improve the way pests are managed.</p>
	Pest Specific Strategies	Pest specific strategies provide a guiding management framework for the effective management of risks and adverse effects i.e. Queensland Wild Dog Strategy 2011-2016, Feral Deer Management Strategy 2013-18
	Biosecurity Programs	State Government are responsible for the management of Prohibited Matter. There are various, current State Government biosecurity programs which target Prohibited Matter pests and diseases such as tropical weeds and tramp ants.
Policy & Plans	State Agency Pest Plans & Policy	These are plans that assist in the management of invasive biosecurity matter on state-controlled land (Road reserves, National Parks, crown land etc). These plans are consistent with agreed priorities within Local Government Biosecurity Plans and provide the basis for the development of locally or regionally relevant state agency implementation plans.
	Pest Fact Sheets, Risk Assessments & Best Practise Manuals	Pest Fact Sheets, Risk Assessments and Management Guides have been established by the state in collaboration with industry and tertiary organisations to provide advice on pest biology and distribution and also define registered and best practice control methods aligned with relevant industry research and regulations such as the <i>Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Regulation 1998</i> , <i>Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996</i> and the <i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i> among others.

## Local Government Frameworks

Table 28: Local Government frameworks

Pest Frameworks		Responsibilities
Policy & Plans	Corporate plans	These plans are required under the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> . These plans state the local government's vision for the community, objectives, means to achieve these objectives, and how council evaluates success.
	Planning Scheme	Planning schemes are prepared and implemented under the <i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009</i> . Planning schemes outline development and environmental outcomes, allocate land for different uses including geographical areas of responsibility among local laws and authorised officers under the Act.
	Biosecurity Plans	Local government are required to develop biosecurity plans under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and provide an ideal vehicle to bring all sectors together for establishing stakeholder responsibilities to meet their GBO for the effective and efficient management of the risks and impacts (to biosecurity considerations), posed by invasive biosecurity matter within the Mount Isa City Council Local Government Area.
	Local Laws	A local law is a law made by Council in accordance with the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> . Council can make local laws in response to particular issues in its Local Government Area, and to ensure the good rule and government of its area. Subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environment Management) 2010 provides for the management of invasive plants and animals in its local government area, whether or not they are a prohibited or restricted matter. Under Local Law 3, a person must not introduce, propagate or breed or harbour to a locally declared local pest.

## NRM Frameworks

Table 29: NRM frameworks

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

## Land Management Frameworks

Table 30: Land Management Frameworks

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

## APPENDIX 3: INVASIVE PLANTS AND ANIMALS LISTED UNDER THE *BIOSECURITY ACT 2014*

### PROHIBITED INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER - INVASIVE PLANTS

Table 31: Prohibited Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Invasive Plants (Schedule 1, Part 3)

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

## PROHIBITED INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER - INVASIVE ANIMALS

Table 32: Prohibited Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Invasive Animals (Schedule 1, Part 4)

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

## RESTRICTED INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER – INVASIVE PLANTS

Table 33: Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Invasive Plants (Schedule 2, Part 2)

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

Table 33: Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Invasive Plants (Schedule 2, Part 2) continued

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



Table 33: Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Invasive Plants (Schedule 2, Part 2) continued

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

## RESTRICTED INVASIVE BIOSECURITY MATTER – INVASIVE ANIMALS

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

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

## APPENDIX 4: A GUIDE TO SECTION 3: PEST ASSESSMENTS

### A Guide to Section 3: Pest Assessments

A four (4) step process has been established to review the geographical extent, risk, impacts and existing priorities to establish thresholds (Figure 4 Pest Invasion Curve) and management objectives consistent with the Act (level of risk and impacts) and linking frameworks Invasive Biosecurity Matter within the Local Government Area.

#### STEP 1: GEOGRAPHICAL ASSESSMENT

Review available invasive pest data and conduct catchment based stakeholder surveys to determine presence and extent of Invasive Biosecurity Matter at a catchment level.

##### Invasive Biosecurity Matter

Includes pests listed under the Act, (appendix 3) locally declared pests, non-declared locally emerging pests and pests which pose a risk of entry to the shire, but not yet present in the LGA

Common Name & Scientific Names

##### Catchments

MICC consists of three major river catchments which are used to segment pest assessments

Leichhardt  
Nicholson  
Georgina

##### Distribution

The pests distribution is recorded within each catchment

Localised  
Widespread

##### Density

The density of the catchment population is recorded

Occasional  
Common  
Abundant

## STEP 2: RISK ASSESSMENT

Under the general biosecurity obligation, all persons must assess the “Biosecurity Risk” of Invasive Biosecurity Matter causing a “Biosecurity Event” to a “Biosecurity Consideration”.

The pest risk assessment defines the:

- **Potential risk (of entry, establishment and impact) to a Biosecurity Consideration**
- **Current level of Biosecurity Event (spread and impact) to a Biosecurity Consideration**

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

Biosecurity Consideration	Biosecurity Consideration Values
Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Flora, fauna, communities, habitats including riparian habitats
Aquatic Habitats	Ephemeral and permanent aquatic areas including creeks and rivers
Agriculture and Industry	All aspects of local industry management, development, productivity and asset values including; livestock production losses, cropping losses, infrastructure maintenance, machinery damage, irrigation impacts, water quality, trough maintenance, control/maintenance labour costs, transportation issues and management of vectors etc.
Community and Residential	Recreation, social amenity, human health, additional or ongoing control and maintenance costs
Culture and Heritage	Places, sites, structures or features of culture significance or european heritage

### Potential Risk (of entry, establishment, spread and impacts) to a Biosecurity Consideration

Review the current geographical extent in step 1, including the pests biology (fact sheets and risk assessments in link below) to determine the potential to enter, establish, spread and cause significant adverse impact on a biosecurity consideration; *Agriculture & industry, Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats, Aquatic Habitats, Community and Residential, Culture and Heritage.*

Pest information is available from: <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants>

Review the Biosecurity Risk, of causing a Biosecurity Event, to a Biosecurity Consideration				Risk of Entry, Establishment and Spread		
				Negligible risk of entry, establishment and spread in the LGA	Moderate risk of entry, establishment and spread in the LGA	Significant risk of entry, establishment and spread in the LGA
				Low	Medium	High
Consequence of entry, establishment and spread (Impacts)	Agriculture and industry	Likely to cause a significant impact on productivity or asset value	High	Medium	High	High
	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Likely to cause significant competition or impacts to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats of significance				
	Aquatic Habitats	Likely to cause significant competition or impacts to aquatic habitats				
	Community and Residential	Likely to cause significant impacts on recreational activities, assets, community maintenance or health and safety				
	Culture and Heritage	Likely to cause significant damage to sites or areas of cultural significance or European heritage				
	Agriculture and industry	Likely to cause a moderate impact on productivity or value of assets	Medium	Low	Medium	High
	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Likely to cause moderate competition or impacts to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats				
	Aquatic Habitats	Likely to cause moderate competition or impacts to aquatic habitats				
	Community and Residential	Likely to cause moderate impacts on recreational activities assets, community maintenance or health and safety				
	Culture and Heritage	Likely to cause moderate impacts or damage to sites or areas of cultural significance or European heritage				
	Agriculture and industry	Negligible impacts to agricultural productivity or value of assets	Low	Low	Low	Medium
	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Negligible impacts or competition on native plant and animals, communities or critical habitats				
	Aquatic Habitats	Negligible impacts or competition on aquatic habitats				
	Community and Residential	Negligible impacts on recreational activities assets, community maintenance or health and safety				
	Culture and Heritage	Negligible impacts on sites or areas of cultural significance or European heritage				

## Current Spread and Impacts

Review current geographical extent in step 1, including the pest's biology (fact sheets and risk assessments in link below) to determine the current (Biosecurity Event) level of spread and impact on a Biosecurity Consideration; *Agriculture & industry, Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats, Aquatic Habitats, Community and Residential, Culture and Heritage*.

Pest information is available from: <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants>

Review the <u>current</u> Biosecurity Event (level of establishment and spread including the <u>current</u> level of impacts) to a Biosecurity Consideration.				Current level of Establishment and Spread		
				Negligible level of increase in establishment and spread across the LGA	Moderate level of increase in establishment and spread across the LGA	Significant level of increase in establishment and spread across the LGA
				Low	Medium	High
Current level of Impact to a Biosecurity Consideration	Agriculture and industry	Significant impact on productivity or asset value	High	Medium	High	High
	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Significant competition and impacts to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats of significance				
	Aquatic Habitats	Significant competition and impacts to aquatic habitats				
	Community and Residential	Significant impacts on recreational activities, assets, community maintenance or health and safety				
	Culture and Heritage	Significant damage to sites or areas of cultural significance or European heritage				
Current level of Impact to a Biosecurity Consideration	Agriculture and industry	Moderate impact on productivity or value of assets	Medium	Low	Medium	High
	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Moderate competition or impacts to native plants and animals, communities or critical habitats				
	Aquatic Habitats	Moderate competition or impacts to aquatic habitats				
	Community and Residential	Moderate impacts on recreational activities assets, community maintenance or health and safety				
	Culture and Heritage	Moderate impacts or damage to sites or areas of cultural significance or European heritage				
Current level of Impact to a Biosecurity Consideration	Agriculture and industry	Negligible impacts to agricultural productivity or value of assets	Low	Low	Low	Medium
	Biodiversity and Riparian Habitats	Negligible impacts or competition on native plant and animals, communities or critical habitats				
	Aquatic Habitats	Negligible impacts or competition on aquatic habitats				
	Community and Residential	Negligible impacts on recreational activities assets, community maintenance or health and safety				
	Culture and Heritage	Negligible impacts on sites or areas of cultural significance or European heritage				

### STEP 3: EXISTING NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL PRIORITIES

Step 3 integrates overarching and linking National, State and Local Priorities at a catchment level within the Pest Assessments (Section 3).

Review the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (or Appendix 3), Queensland Weeds & Pest Animal Strategy 2016-2020 (QW&PAS) and pest specific pest strategies including Weed of National Significance strategies (WoNS) or Threat Abatement Programs (TAP) to complete this section.

<b>Declaration Status</b> Declaration status of Invasive Biosecurity Matter listed under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> , subordinate local laws ( <i>Queensland Local Government Act 2009</i> ) and including those pests which are present, although are not yet declared under legislative frameworks.	
<b>Prohibited Matter</b>	Must be reported to an inspector
<b>Restricted Matter</b>	Restricted Matter is listed in accordance with the assigned category 1-7 as listed under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
<b>Locally Declared (1)</b>	Declared across the entire Local Government Area Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour as listed under Mount Isa City Council subordinate local laws No 3 (Community and Environment Management)
<b>Locally Declared (2)</b>	Declared within the Mount Isa and Camooweal residential areas including the Mount Isa Horse Paddocks (off Jessop Road Mount Isa) only Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour as listed under Mount Isa City Council subordinate local laws No 3 (Community and Environment Management)
<b>Locally Declared (3)</b>	Declared across the entire local government area except where being used for an identifiable purpose e.g. fodder Must not introduce, propagate, breed or harbour as listed under Mount Isa City Council subordinate local laws No 3 (Community and Environment Management)
<b>Not Declared</b>	Not declared under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> or under local laws Must consider Biosecurity Risk, of a Biosecurity Event, to a Biosecurity Consideration
<b>(DA)</b>	Designated animal; Not declared under the Act, yet it is listed as a “designated animal” under s134 and has GBO requirements under s137 “threshold numbers”

<b>Restricted Matter Category</b> Category numbers assigned to Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter, as listed <i>Schedule 2 (part 2)</i> under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> (or see Appendix 3)	
<b>Category 1</b>	must be reported to an inspector
<b>Category 2</b>	must be reported to an authorised officer
<b>Category 3</b>	not to be distributed or disposed
<b>Category 4</b>	not to be moved
<b>Category 5</b>	not to be kept
<b>Category 6</b>	not to be fed
<b>Category 7</b>	must be killed

**State: Queensland Weed and Pest Animal Strategy (QW&PAS 2016-2020)**

The QW&PAS 2016-2020 guides stakeholders through planning and implementation of the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, with consideration of other linking frameworks. QW&PAS 2016-2020 assigns management objectives for specific Invasive Biosecurity Matter listed under the Act, as described below.

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



**National: Weed of National Significance (WoNS) & Threat Abatement Programs (TAP)**

The Commonwealth Government identifies pests which pose a significant threatening process to the Nation’s environment and economy. Thirty two (32) Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) and various pest animals have been identified as key threats and as such have National strategies developed for their management. State and Commonwealth agreements (National and State cost shared programs) targeting Prohibited or High risk Invasive Biosecurity Matter are also considered.

Weeds of National Significance strategies (WoNS), Threat Abatement Plans (TAP), pest specific strategies (including cost shared programs) list priority areas, objectives and actions for best management practice outcomes, which provides a uniform approach to planning and directing resources to high risk Invasive Biosecurity Matter threats and impacts within the Local Government Area.

Pests present in the Local Government Area which have a National strategy developed for their management are reviewed to determine the significance (risk and impact) to the Local Government Area (Catchment level) and are assigned a High, Medium or Low from the scale as described below.

<b>High</b>	A LGA or catchment area, which is listed under a Weed of National Significance Strategy (WoNS), Threat Abatement Plan (TAP) or pest specific strategy (including cost shared programs) as a Priority Area for management (i.e. eradication outside containment lines)
<b>Medium</b>	Listed as a Weed of National Significance, under a Threat Abatement Plan or pest specific strategy (including cost shared programs) for management action
<b>Low</b>	Not listed as a National priority



## STEP 4: FEASIBILITY

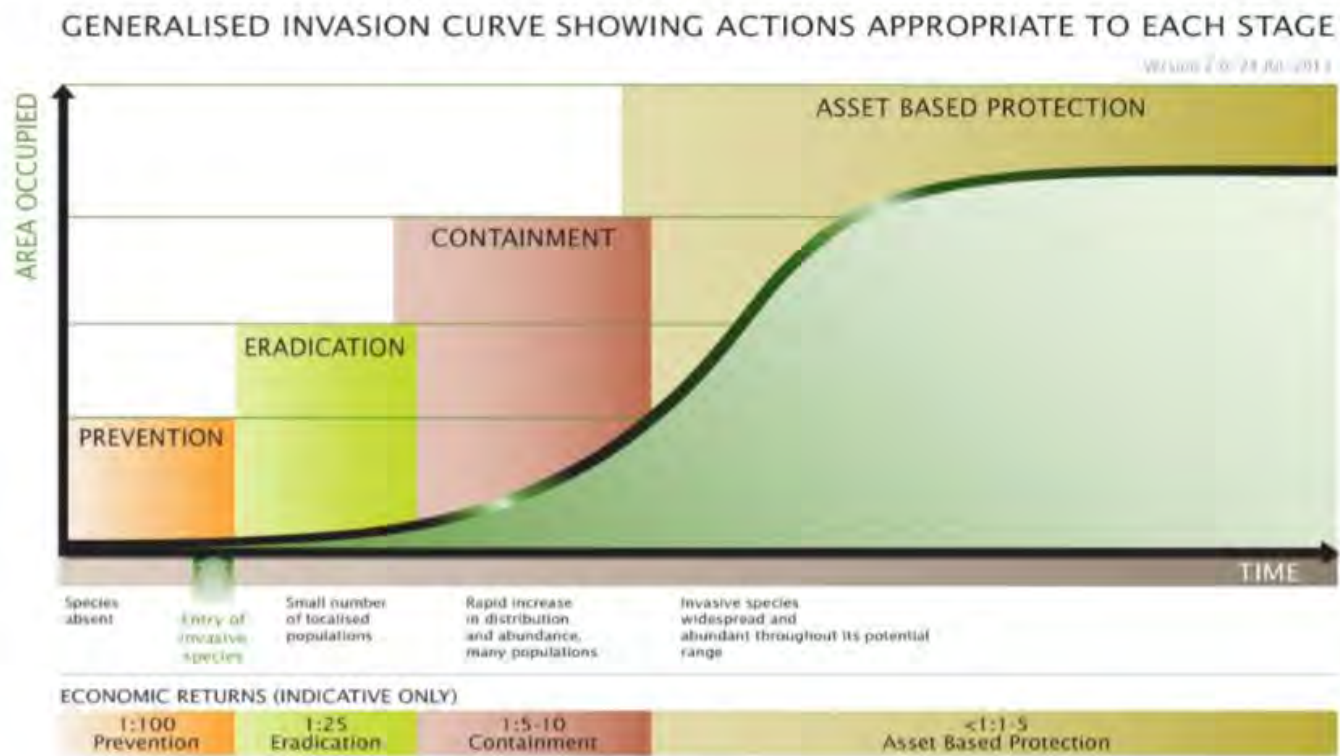
Preventing entry of new species to the Local Government Area is the most cost effective phase of management. The cost of preventing invasive plants and animals entering is far less than removing them once they have entered or established. Once eradication becomes no longer feasible, management should then aim to contain the spread of established pest populations and reduce the impacts on assets (Figure 6).

Review the current geographical assessment (step 1) and risks and impact assessments (step 2) to determine “reasonable and practical” catchment based thresholds (step 4) which are consistent with (capacity and feasibility illustrated in the pest invasion curve Figure 4) National, State and Local prioritisation frameworks (step 3).

Figure 6: Pest Invasion Curve

The management of invasive plants and animals needs to be considered in the context of the full spectrum or continuum of activity essential for the effective management of biosecurity—that is, the management of the impacts of invasive plants and animals on the environment, the economy and the community.

The continuum is represented in the following generalised invasion curve.



### Thresholds

Consider Step 1: Geographical Assessment and Step 2: Risk & Impact when considering (constraints and capacity under obligations) feasibility of management to prevent or minimise; entry (Biosecurity Risk), establishment (Biosecurity Event), spread (Biosecurity Risk of an Event) and significant adverse impacts (Biosecurity Event to a Consideration)

Current Extent (Step 1)	Feasibility					Potential Risk and Impact (Step 2)
	Prevention	Eradication	Containment			
			A	B	C	
Not Present	High	NA	NA	NA	NA	Risk of entry, establishment, spread and Impacts
Localised - Occasional	NA	High	High	High	High	
Localised - Common	NA	Medium	High	High	High	
Localised - Abundant	NA	Low	Medium	High	High	
Widespread - Occasional	NA	Low	Low	High	High	
Widespread - Common	NA	Low	Low	High	High	
Widespread - Abundant	NA	Low	Low	High	High	

### Threshold Objectives

Threshold	Threshold Objective
<b>Prevention</b>	Prevent the entry of new Invasive Biosecurity Matter into the Local Government Area
<b>Eradication</b>	Return a designated area to pest free status through the delimitation and elimination of every individual species, disabling a population's reproductive and reintroduction ability within a designated area
<b>Containment (A) Intensive Management</b>	Actively reduce the distribution, density and reproductive ability of a localised, contained population in a designated area, with the aim of progressing to eradication
<b>Containment (B) Outlier Management and Progressive Reduction</b>	Removal of scattered individuals or isolated communities to contain a population to a core, designated area. Progressively reduce the core including its spread risk and impacts to a Biosecurity Consideration
<b>Containment (C) Asset Protection and Spread Prevention</b>	Reduce spread risk and impacts to a Biosecurity Consideration

