TOOWOOMBA REGION

BIOSECURITY PLAN

for Invasive Plants and Animals

Publishing and Review

This plan is a living document subject to annual review – the latest published version will always be available on Council's website:

www.tr.qld.gov.au/pestmanagementplan

This version was published on 17 August 2020. Please check that you are referring to the latest published version.

Toowoomba Region Biosecurity Plan

For Invasive Plants and Animals

Contents

Vision/Mission Statement

To foster a community that is intolerant of invasive plants and animals.

Target Audience

This document is intended to be read and used by internal and external stakeholders.

The plan will allow Toowoomba Regional Council to align its financial and forward operational planning to facilitate long-term favourable biosecurity outcomes for the region.

Environmental groups will be able to use this document to consistently align their activities to achieve common goals.

This plan will act as a guide and blueprint for all land managers when developing long-term sustainable Invasive Plant and Animal Property Management Plans.

Executive Summary

This Biosecurity Plan is a living, resource aimed at providing guidance and tools in the management of Invasive Plants and Animals within the Toowoomba Regional Council (Council) local authority area.

The Queensland Biosecurity Act (2014) regulates the management of Invasive plants and animals throughout the State. It does this by imposing a General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) on people to manage Biosecurity Risks without directly prescribing what actions a landholder must take to manage their biosecurity risk.

This Plan lays out Toowoomba Regional Council's blueprint for managing Invasive Plants and Animals, including close cooperative ties with neighbouring councils. In doing so, it aims to embrace a scalable approach to Biosecurity Management that can be equally applied across the landscape from paddock and property through to locality and intra- and inter-regional scales.

The Plan reiterates the basic principles of Invasive Plant and Animal (IPA) management and explains the key points of the legislative basis for management of Invasive Plant and Animal Matter.

The concept of a General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) is reinforced, as well as giving the reader a concise explanation of Council's main function in administering the Biosecurity Act (the Act) at a local government level.

Voluntary compliance is the ultimate desired outcome. This Plan uses plain language to give a transparent blueprint of the steps involved in complying with the Act, and the expectations on all parties involved.

While a GBO applies equally to everyone, it is useful to create critical partnerships to ensure a holistic approach in Biosecurity Management. The Plan identifies those critical partners, and their anticipated contribution to enabling the plan to succeed.

Neither Council nor individual landholders will ever be likely to have sufficient resources to do everything. Discussion is given to the basis behind appropriately allocating resources, and the various strategies that can be applied to best enable effective biosecurity management with the available resources.

Finally, the Plan tables a list of specific actions designed to ensure that the intent of the Plan is best able to be achieved, and that its effectiveness is assessable.

Definitions and Abbreviations

The Act – The Queensland Biosecurity Act (2014). Came into force in 2016 and replaced sections of the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Routes Management) Act (2002)

Biosecurity Matter – Defined under Section 15 of The Act. A living thing (other than human), a pathogen, a disease, or a contaminant that poses a risk of adverse effects to biological systems.

GBO – General Biosecurity Obligation. This is the legal obligation that every person has to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise a biosecurity risk, and is further defined under Section 23 of The Act

IPA – Invasive Plants and Animals. A subsection of Biosecurity Matter which is administered by Local Governments and which forms the basis for this Biosecurity Plan

Principles of Invasive Plant and Animal Management

The principles underpinning both invasive plant and animal management in Australia should be used to guide planning, investment and actions by all stakeholders within the Toowoomba Region.

Integration

Invasive plant and animal management is an integral part of managing natural resources and agricultural systems.

Public Awareness

Public awareness and knowledge of invasive plants and animals must be raised, to increase the capacity and willingness of individuals to manage invasive species and participate in control.

Commitment

Effective invasive plant and animal management requires shared responsibility, capability, capacity and a long-term commitment by the community, industry groups and government. Those that create the risks associated with invasive plant and animal species introduction or spread, and those that benefit from management, should help to minimise the impacts and contribute to the costs of management

Consultation and Partnership

Consultation and partnership arrangements between local communities, industry groups, State government agencies and local governments must be established, to achieve a collaborative approach to invasive plant and animal management.

Planning

Invasive plant and animal management planning must be consistent at local, regional, State and national levels to ensure resources target priorities at each level.

Prevention

Preventative invasive plant and animal management is achieved by—

(a) Preventing the spread of invasive plants and animals, and viable parts of invasive plants, especially by human activity; and

(b) Early detection and intervention to control invasive plants and animals.

Best practice

Invasive plant and animal management must be based on ecologically and socially responsible management practices that protect the environment and the productive capacity of natural resources.

Improvement

Research about invasive plants and animals, and regular monitoring and evaluation of control activities, is necessary to improve management practices.

Risk Based

The allocation of resources to the management of invasive plants and animals should be based on an informed assessment of the risk posed by each species to ensure best use is made of limited resources.

Mutual Interest and Shared Responsibility – A Scalable Model

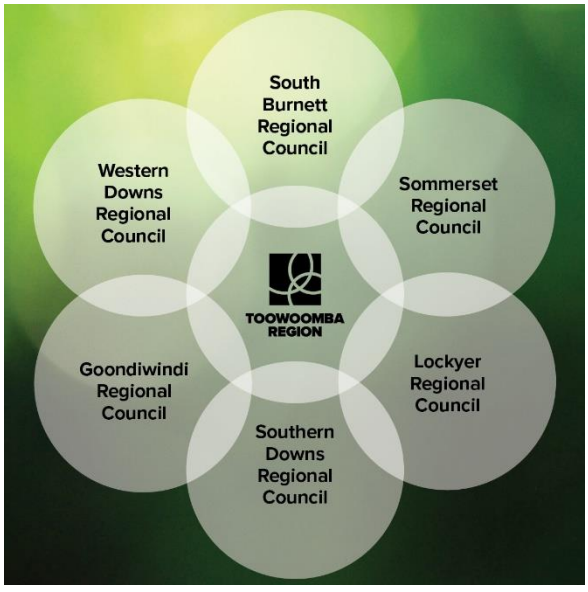
Traditionally pest management plans have been written in isolation – while neighbouring Councils may have consulted with each other, each local authority generally produced a plan based on its own priorities and available resources.

Diagram 1

Plans had a tendency to stop at Council boundaries as shown in **diagram 1** although these boundaries meant little on the ground.

In practice each Council has an area of interest which extends beyond its borders especially in regard to species which have not as yet managed to cross these borders. These zones of mutual interest are shown in **diagram 2** and may include up to three Councils.

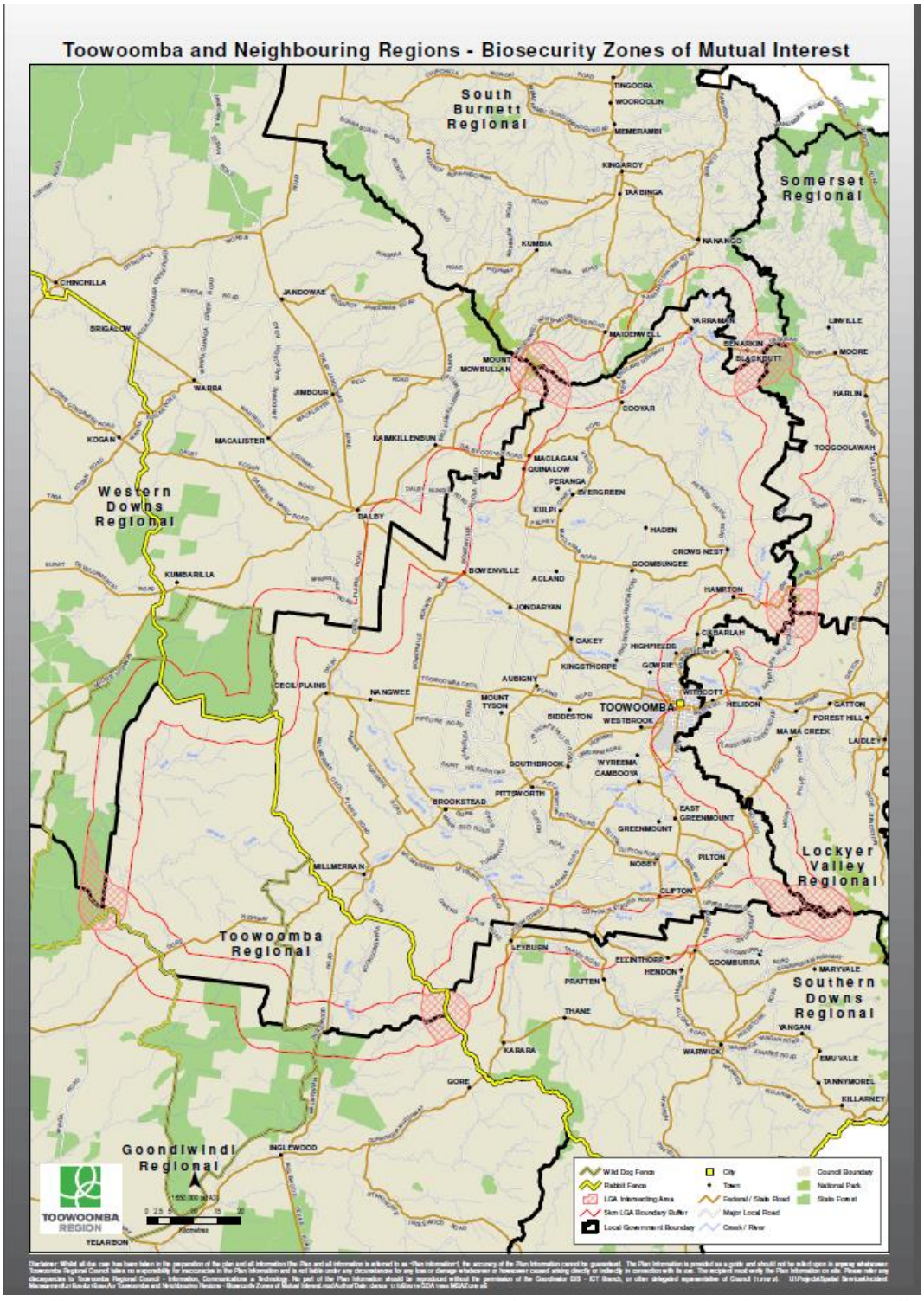
Diagram 2



This plan recognises that for some invasive species our neighbouring regional Councils may identify a higher priority and greater risk than is assigned throughout our region. In such cases Council's Pest Management officers will apply the higher risk assessment in identified zones of common interest between neighbouring Councils. This means that in certain border areas landholders may need to consider the Biosecurity Plans of up to three neighbouring Councils.

Diagram 3 shows potential areas of interest between Toowoomba and its neighbouring Councils based on a 5km zone of mutual interest. If as a landholder your property lies within one of these zones of mutual interest you should consider the requirements of the identified neighbouring Council(s) Biosecurity Plans when developing your Priorities, Strategies and Actions.

Diagram 3



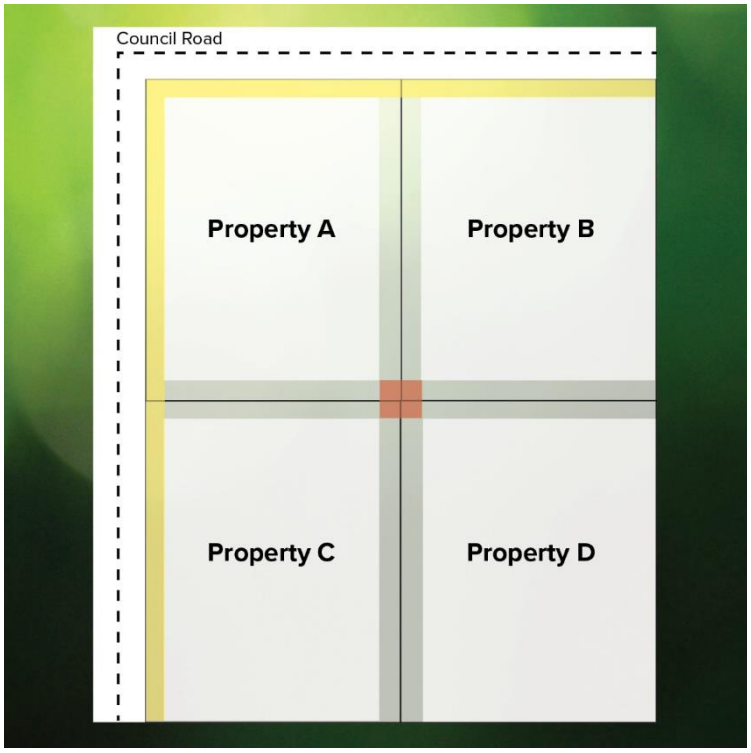
Appendix One contains a summary of what we currently know regarding the distribution of prohibited and restricted IPAs within the Toowoomba Region and in our

neighbouring regions. The use of this information, in combination with zones of mutual interest, will enable Councils and landholders to prioritise IPAs present in these zones and to establish a "Watch List" for IPAs not yet present in our region but present in neighbouring regions.

You are not in it alone

In much the same way as there are zones of mutual interest between regional Councils you are also not alone when it comes to an interest in IPAs on your property. The way in which you manage your IPAs can have impacts on your neighbours as they can on you.

Diagram 4



When developing your property biosecurity plans Council encourages all landholders to speak with their neighbours openly about any concerns and how, together, they can manage these for mutual benefit. In **diagram 4** there are five landholders /managers, those of the four identified properties and Council, who manages the roads. Potential zones of mutual interest are highlighted. It would also be possible for groups of adjacent landholders to work together on a plan to manage IPAs across their combined properties.

Interested Parties

Community and citizens

The Biosecurity Act makes it clear that responsibilities for biosecurity are shared by everyone. Effective surveillance requires many eyes to contribute towards a comprehensive knowledge of the distribution of IPAs within the region. Individual citizens provide the eyes of the community.

Council will move towards facilitating the ability for all citizens to report occurrences of suspected biosecurity matter as well as seeking to provide opportunities to increase awareness of biosecurity within our many communities.

The Peri-urban Community

As the Toowoomba Region grows, an increasing proportion of the population now occupies a peri-urban environment. Traditional forms of invasive species management are either not suitable for, or not available within, this peri-urban area. Additionally, landholder priorities and activities are not always driven by the economies or perceptions of agricultural production.

Peri-urban pest management is an increasing area of research and innovation.

Council will explore opportunities to engage with these communities and facilitate extension of research activities in this field.

Landholders and Land Managers

Private Landholders and their land managers or lessees are responsible for and hold a GBO in relation to in excess of 70% of the land in the Toowoomba Region. In this respect they collectively hold the greatest responsibly and the greatest risk, although individually each landholder/manager only holds a small portion.

Council seeks to provide information and assistance to landholders to help them identify and effectively manage their risks from invasive plants and animals so that all contribute to the reduction in risk levels across the landscape.

Regional NRM Organisations

Regional NRM bodies direct investment into community-based programs and work closely with government, industry, community groups and individual landholders to implement projects that deliver positive outcomes in the areas of water quality, ecological diversity, sustainable land management practices, cultural heritage values, and costal and marine management.

There are a number of Natural Resource Management Regional Bodies within Queensland. Of these Southern Queensland Landscapes and Healthy Land and Water operate within the Western and Eastern flowing catchments respectively of the Toowoomba Region.

Council seeks to work in conjunction with the regional NRM bodies to identify areas for investment in biosecurity initiatives which will enhance landholders' abilities to effectively manage their biosecurity risk from invasive plants and animals.

Landcare and Industry Groups

The most direct link to the majority of rural landholders is through the network of Landcare groups, and Industry groups such as grain-growing and beef producing organisations.

Council will work towards establishing productive linkages with these groups, with the aim of fostering timely exchange of information and advice, as well as supporting applications for grants and funding opportunities where relevant.

State and Commonwealth Departments

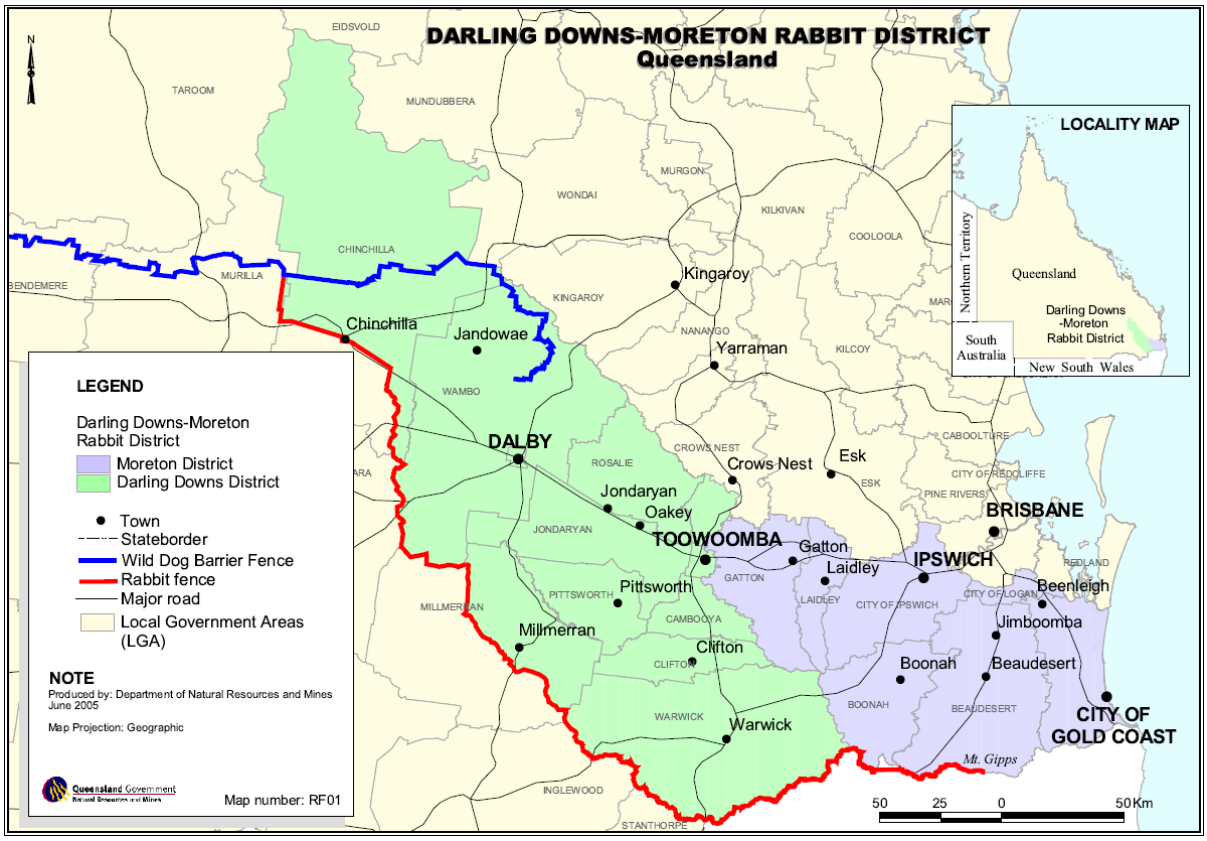
State and Commonwealth Departments are responsible for making the legislation which governs Biosecurity in Australia. They also provide funding to significant programs and to groups such as the regional NRM bodies and Landcare. In addition to this they are also often responsible for the management of land and as such also carry a GBO.

Council seeks to assist its partners in obtaining and distributing funding from state and federal grant sources and to liaise with state and federal land management agencies to encourage investment in strategies and actions to meet their GBO on their managed lands.

Darling Downs Moreton Rabbit Board

The Darling Downs Moreton Rabbit Board (DDMRB) is a pest animal board established under the Act specifically to ensure the management of Rabbits within the board's operational area. The DDMRB operational area takes in part of the Toowoomba Region and extends to other local authorities to our East, South and West **(Diagram 5).**

Diagram 5.



Within its operational area the DDMRB has the authority and responsibilities of a local government in respect of rabbits. The board's authorised officers hold the same powers as Council Pest Management Officers to enter your land and undertake certain inspections and works but only as they relate to Rabbits. The board also maintains the Rabbit proof fence.

Council pays an annual precept to the state government to fund the activities of the DDMRB and works with the board to collectively ensure rabbit numbers are managed across the whole region.

Neighbouring Local Government Authorities

All local government authorities are required under the Act to produce a Biosecurity Plan which address the management of invasive plants and animals within its local authority area. Councils may elect to produce their own individual plans or to work cooperatively to develop a plan over multiple local authority areas.

Council has acknowledged a 5km zone of mutual interest with our neighbouring Councils in the development of this plan. Council will work to more closely define the extent of these zones of mutual interest and work with its neighbouring councils to achieve mutually beneficial outcomes.

Legislative Basis for Management of Invasive Plants and Animals

Introduction to the Biosecurity Management Act 2014

In Queensland the Biosecurity Act 2014 (The Act) effectively replaced the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 on 1 July 2016, for the purposes of Invasive Plants and Animals (IPAs). This was necessary to bring biosecurity legislation in Queensland in line with legislation at the federal level and to ensure a consistency in approach between the States as each developed modern Acts.

The Act focusses on a risk management approach to Biosecurity and replaces a range of legislation dealing with all matters of Biosecurity from Plant and Animal Disease to Stock Movement and Pest Management. It also includes a change in terminology with what were once known as Pests and Feral Animals now referred to as Invasive Plants and Animals.

The change to a risk management approach represents a change in thinking from that which people were familiar with under previous legislation and which saw all Pests and Feral Animals managed according to pre-determined classes which required specific responses based on these classes.

While the Act continues to identify specific species and to classify these as Prohibited or Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter (plants and animals collectively) it has introduced the concept of a General Biosecurity Obligation which now forms the basis of all decisions regarding the appropriate management of all Biosecurity Matter.

The General Biosecurity Obligation

All Queenslanders have a General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO). This means that everyone is responsible for managing biosecurity risks that are:

- Under their control, and
- That they know about or should reasonably be expected to know about.

In respect of IPAs, the GBO requires all landholders, occupiers of land and people dealing with IPAs to:

- Take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risks posed by the IPAs, and
- Minimise the likelihood of IPAs having a significant harmful effect on human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment (a biosecurity event).

The GBO shares responsibility for managing biosecurity risks more broadly so that together we can reduce the likelihood of a biosecurity event.

Where once landholders were required to take specific actions in respect of specific classes of pest species, now we are all required to manage the risks posed by all species of IPAs. These actions may vary from area to area and property to property depending on an assessment of the Risk and the adoption of a Precautionary Approach.

Risk Management

The basic principal that underpins the Biosecurity Act centres on effectively managing risk. This includes risk of establishment, risk of infestation, risk of spread and risk of impacts. The Risk posed by any individual invasive species is a combination between the likelihood of the event and the severity of its impact. Species which are unlikely to establish, infest or spread and which have low impacts are considered to be of low risk whereas those species which establish and spread easily, and which can render arable land unproductive or turn a natural ecosystem into a virtual monoculture are high risk.

Risk is more than the simple presence or absence of invasive plants and animals – it considers a wide range of factors including proximity to infestations of the same species, length of time since invasion, and probability of being subject to relocation. Risk is often determined by local circumstances, including changes in climatic conditions. The same species will not necessarily pose the same risk in all localities.

A Precautionary Approach

A precautionary approach is used in situations where there is the possibility of harm, even when comprehensive scientific knowledge on the matter is lacking. As such, it is often aligned with implementing appropriate risk management strategies and actions (see **Appendix 2**: Strategy Selection Key).

The precautionary approach can be articulated in several ways. One such way is that, where an action may cause harm, no action should be taken unless there are sound reasons for taking action. Conversely, where inaction may cause harm, continued inaction is unjustified.

For example, a new weed is discovered occurring on a property near where drought fodder was distributed. We may not be certain of how invasive it is likely to be in the landscape. Using a precautionary approach, we treat and remove it from that

landscape knowing that if it is invasive and, if it is left to spread, treatment and eradication will likely be much more expensive and time consuming.

Similarly, in the presence of resource restrictions (time, money, labour) and a widespread heavy pest infestation, a precautionary approach would be to not allocate resources to treating the centre of the infestation so as to ensure sufficient resources are available to target treatment to preventing the spread of that infestation.

What this means to you

As citizens and landholders, we all have a responsibility – a General Biosecurity Obligation – to ensure that our actions (or lack thereof) do not contribute to adverse Biosecurity outcomes for others and for the environment. There is an expectation that we will be aware of the potential biosecurity issues associated with our activities. It is expected – and legislated – that we will take reasonable measures to effectively manage the risks associated with invasive material.

Appropriate application of risk management and the precautionary approach acknowledges the following three maxims (after J.R. Clarkson):

- You will never be able to do everything you should or would like to do.
- You will never be able to do everything everywhere.
- If you try to do everything everywhere, you will do nothing very well anywhere

In order to effectively apply risk management, you must identify and prioritise your actions by first thinking carefully about which species you have and how best to utilise your limited resources to achieve your desired outcomes. It is possible that your highest risk is not from one of the species listed in the Schedules to the Act – in this case your GBO requires that you address such non-scheduled species.

The information in **Appendix 2** was informed by the above factors in constructing a step-by-step key to assist all parties with consistent decision making in management of invasive plants and animals.

The Role of Local Government

What Council is required to do under the Biosecurity Act 2014

First and foremost, Toowoomba Regional Council is a landholder and occupier within the Toowoomba Region (Council also owns land in some neighbouring regions). In this respect Council has the same GBO as any Queenslander to manage the Biosecurity Risks on land under their control. Council has many different branches with land management responsibilities, and each is required to manage their biosecurity risks, according to priority, based on risk assessment and budget

constraints. As a land manager Council recognises the constraints which apply to all land managers and seeks to set an example in the way it manages its biosecurity risks. This does not mean that Council will seek to eradicate all IPAs from Council managed lands. Rather it will apply the same level of response as it expects from other land managers in respect to the same species in the same areas.

In addition to its own GBO, Council is also required as its main function (under section 48 of the Act) to ensure that Invasive Plants and Animals are managed within the local authority area in compliance with the Act. The Act provides Council with a range of tools to assist in this role, including the ability to enter and inspect private properties and to issue legally binding Biosecurity Orders to land managers to undertake risk management actions.

Council shares responsibility for managing Invasive Animals in the region with the Darling Downs Moreton Rabbit Board and also has the responsibilities of a constructing authority in regard to the Main Wild Dog Check Fence.

The Act requires Council to prepare a Biosecurity Plan (this Plan) for its local authority area. The plan aims to:

- Provide an introduction to Risk Management and the application of the GBO
- Assist land managers in applying risk management techniques to meet their GBO
- Identify critical partnerships and processes for working together to achieve Biosecurity outcomes
- Provide a mechanism for the identification of priority species for action within the Toowoomba Region
- Provide management strategies appropriate to managing differing levels of risk
- Advise landholders of how Council intends to carry out its function under section 48 of the Act

How Council will carry out its Main Function (s48 of the Act)

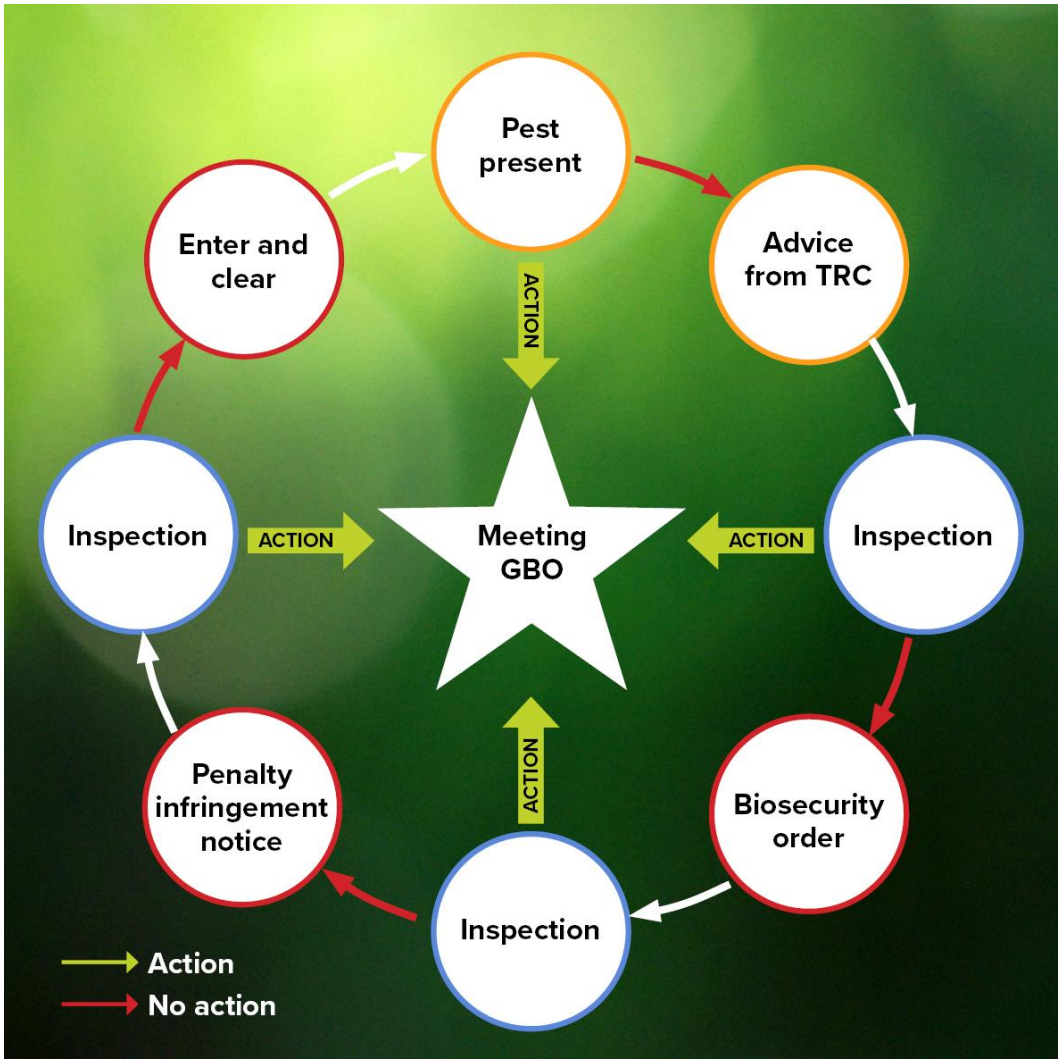
Council's main function under the Act is to ensure that IPAs are managed within the local Authority Area in compliance with the Act.

This means that Council has the responsibility of ensuring landholders and land managers within the local authority area are meeting their GBO. In order to ensure compliance, Council undertakes an approved Biosecurity Surveillance program (the program) every year.

The program may be conducted across the entire local authority area, although each year particular focal localities are identified and a high percentage of properties in these areas are inspected. Details of the program are announced in local media generally in July or August of each year and on Council's Website. Properties in the focus areas are selected for inspection and, where relevant, the owners contacted by Council's Pest Management officer(s) to schedule a visit. Properties outside of the focus areas may also be selected for inspection, often in response to customer requests or if/when a new risk or invasive species is detected nearby.

Council's aim is to ensure landholders and occupiers take action to meet their GBO (**diagram 6**).

Diagram 6. Action vs Inaction (If you take no action towards meeting your GBO you may be subject to a range of interventions from Council to achieve the action required)



Can Council's Pest Management Officer enter my Land?

Under the Act Council's pest management officers are empowered to enter upon private land when doing so under an authorised Surveillance Program. The Act currently requires that Council's officers seek your permission, but this permission is not a requirement of entry. Generally, Council's officers do prefer that you are present during an inspection so that they may discuss your Biosecurity needs and obligations – in this way they may offer advice to assist you in meeting your GBO.

For smaller landholdings and urban properties there may be no necessity to enter your property to undertake the inspection.

What if Invasive Plants and Animals are found?

If Invasive plants or animals are found to be present on your property, Councils Officer will seek to discuss what management strategies you have in place with you and may issue you with an advice letter to confirm the species found and provide advice in relation to its management. If the Biosecurity risk posed by the IPAs is high or if you have previously received an advice letter you may be issued with a Biosecurity Order.

What should I do if I receive an Advice Letter?

Advice letters are provided to ensure you know that IPAs are present, and that action is required to meet your GBO. You will be invited to discuss management options, in regard to your specific circumstance, with a Pest Management Officer. You will also be provided with a Biosecurity Activity Report (BAR) which you may use to advise Council of the actions you have taken, or intend to take, to meet your GBO. It is not an offence to fail to comply with an advice letter, however, if you choose to take no action you may be issued with a Biosecurity Order.

What is a Biosecurity Order?

A biosecurity order is a legal requirement for you to undertake work because, in the opinion of Council's Pest management Officer(s), you have failed or may fail to meet your GBO. The Biosecurity Order will provide detail of the IPAs present, what action Council requires you to take and by when. Also included will be a BAR which you may use to advise Council of the action you have taken to meet your GBO.

If you receive a Biosecurity Order you must undertake the action required or propose and undertake alternative actions to meet your GBO. Council's Pest Management Officers are available to discuss options and assist you to comply with a Biosecurity Order if you receive one.

What if I do not Comply with a Biosecurity Order?

Failure to comply with a biosecurity order is an offence. In the absence of a reasonable excuse, failure to comply may result in the issuing of a penalty infringement notice or prosecution. You will also be issued with a new Biosecurity Order to undertake the outstanding work.

As you can see it is preferable to dedicate your resources to undertaking the work, rather than paying a penalty and still being required to undertake the outstanding work.

What if I continue to not Comply?

This situation is one which Council seeks to avoid, through the provision of advice and access to Pest Management Officers to assist you to meet your GBO. However, continued non-compliance may result in Council exercising its power to enter your property and carry out the work required under the Biosecurity Order. You will be invoiced for the work undertaken and if unpaid this will be recovered as either:

1. A charge registered over the land (in the case of a landowner), or
2. An application to the courts for a cost recovery order (in the case of a land occupier or third party).

It is preferable that you make every endeavour to comply with the order and engage your own labour or contractors to undertake the work required.

Does Council provide financial assistance to help me meet my GBO?

Generally, Council does not provide financial assistance or undertake work on private land to assist landholders to meet their GBO.

However, Council seeks to assist through the provision of advice and through treatment programs on its own lands and roads. Local road treatment programs are often run in conjunction with our approved surveillance programs.

Occasionally state and federal governments make grants available to landholders, Landcare groups, regional NRM bodies and Councils to assist in controlling IPAs. Council's Pest Management Officer(s) can advise you if these are currently available.

On rare occasions where a new species of invasive plant or animal is detected, which represents a significant biosecurity risk, the State Government, Council or an Invasive Animal Control Board may approve a Prevention and Control program. Such programs are usually funded by the authorising authority. The Red Fire Ant eradication program is an example of a Prevention and Control Program.

Prioritisation of Resource Allocation

A range of factors may be used to prioritise the allocation of resources to particular species. Species lists are assessed and compiled by State and Commonwealth Biosecurity agencies, based on their ability to invade and spread, and the nature of their environmental, economic and health impacts in general. The current schedules from the Act can be found in **Appendix 1** together with an assessment of whether each species is present in Toowoomba and its surrounding regions. Within the Toowoomba Region, further assessment is based on the following factors. Focus species will vary from year to year, and within the Toowoomba Regional area of operations.

Presence or absence in an area

Where a species is not present in an area but occurs in close proximity or in a known source point, it is economically wise to focus proportional resources to prevent possible incursion and establishment. Examples of this could be fire-ants, which are present in neighbouring Lockyer Valley, or weed species from sources of drought fodder interstate or other areas of Queensland. Similarly, it would be appropriate to prioritise prevention of incursion of some localised weed species (such as Chilean Needle Grass) from one part of the Toowoomba Region to another.

Extent of infestation

A pest that only occurs in isolated pockets warrants a higher level of urgency, which aims for containment or eradication, than one that has widespread occurrence over the whole Region. The focus for common and widespread pests should be to minimise impacts on social, economic or environmental indicators.

Potential for impact

The higher the potential impact, the higher the level of prioritisation warranted. Effects on health, economy and environment are the usual drivers for determining impact, and hence priorities. Similarly, adverse impacts of control actions need to be considered in determining overall prioritisation.

Additional Considerations

Species of Local Significance

The Act makes requirements in respect to certain species of IPAs (these are listed in Schedule 1 parts 3&4 and Schedule 2 part 2 of the Act) but does not limit the extent to which Council may make additional local laws in respect of other species of IPAs which are of local significance. There are currently several amendments to the Act under consideration which would change this requirement to a simple resolution of Council to include any species of IPAs as a species of Local Significance. Should this amendment pass, locally significant species will also be able to be managed under the Act.

Specific Species Programs

Pest specific management programs will be developed as measurable actions of this plan. This may occur for a variety of reasons, such as an emerging issue where the community would benefit from early intervention, an identified adverse impact on infrastructure or in response to community concerns with large infestations of a well-established invasive species.

Management Strategies

The most appropriate management strategies are primarily determined by what stage of the incursion timeline each particular species currently occupies, combined with an assessment of the technologies and resources available and the economic return on investment.

Strategies will often overlap, with localised eradication attempts occurring on outlying populations at the same time as asset protection is implemented in the core areas of infestation.

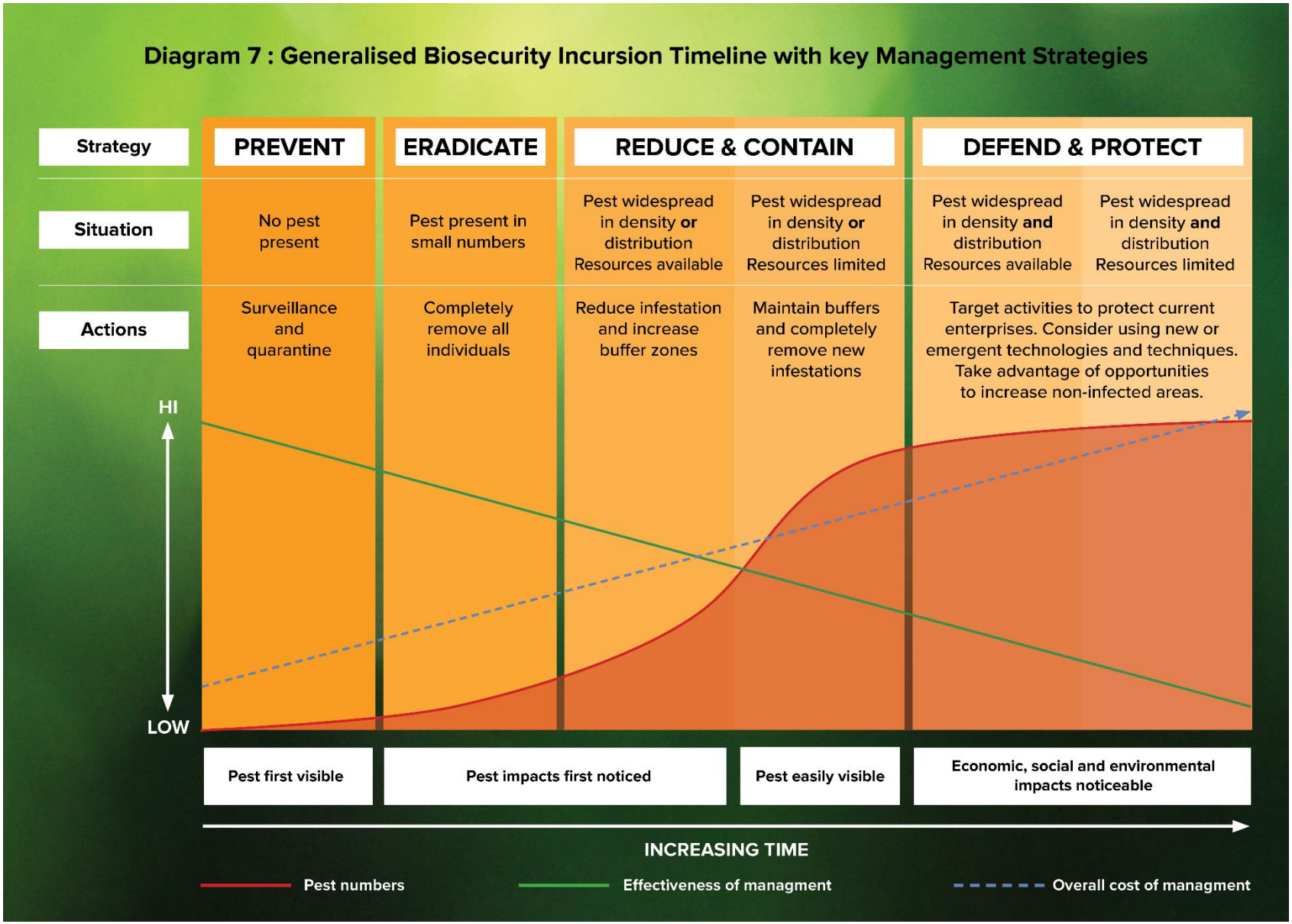


Diagram 7 : Generalised Biosecurity Incursion Timeline with key Management Strategies
Strategy
PREVENT
ERADICATE
REDUCE & CONTAIN
DEFEND & PROTECT
Situation
No pest present
Pest present in small numbers
Pest widespread in density or distribution Resources available
Pest widespread in density or distribution Resources limited
Pest widespread in density and distribution Resources available
Pest widespread in density and distribution Resources limited
Actions
Surveillance and quarantine
Completely remove all individuals
Reduce infestation and increase buffer zones
Maintain buffers and completely remove new infestations
Target activities to protect current enterprises. Consider using new or emergent technologies and techniques. Take advantage of opportunities to increase non-infected areas.
HI
LOW
Pest first visible
Pest impacts first noticed
Pest easily visible
Economic, social and environmental impacts noticeable
INCREASING TIME
Pest numbers
Effectiveness of managment
Overall cost of managment

Prevention

Where a pest species is absent from a locality, the most effective strategy is one of preventing incursion into that locality. Border security is not just something applied at the Federal level, but can equally apply to catchments, property boundaries and even between paddocks on the same property. The strategy can be actioned by restricting movement of livestock and machinery, implementing good hygiene practices in sourcing and handling products, and wash-down facilities at entry points.

Eradication

Eradication requires two important abilities:

- The ability to effectively remove all reproductive material from the environment, and
- The ability to detect extremely small numbers of individuals in the landscape

In order to ensure the greatest chance of removing all reproductive matter, land managers must be prepared to utilise the entire suite of control methods available. Very rarely will conventional control, in isolation, achieve successful eradication.

The ability to detect all individuals in the area is necessary to be able to gauge the effectiveness of control and to know when eradication has been achieved. This enables sufficient resources to be directed towards the eradication effort and prevents the wasteful use of resources when they are no longer required.

Eradication is normally a resource intensive exercise that is conducted over a relatively short period. It is important to remember that, over the lifetime of the infestation, eradication will always be more effective and cost efficient than on-going control.

Reduction and Containment

If and when eradication becomes unfeasible, efforts should be directed at reducing the extent of the infestation and limiting any further spread. Management efforts are best targeted towards outlying offshoots of an infestation, or around the outer edges of the main infestation. While prevention and eradication activities are more aptly managed (and frequently funded) by Commonwealth or State agencies, the reduction and containment phases are generally coordinated and facilitated by regional groups such as Local Government, and Landcare, Catchment and NRM groups with limited funding. Most of the work is carried out by landholders

Asset Based Defence and Protection

At this stage, the infestation is normally very widespread and occurring at a high density. Managing the invasive material is less successful than managing the impacts on key assets and productivity. While local groups may play a part in assisting to limit the spread into nearby un-infested areas, the costs associated with protection of key assets are borne by individual landholders. An example of asset protection activities is temporary suppression of fox numbers in the lead up to lambing, or rabbit baiting prior to planting susceptible crops or pastures.

Strategic Actions

The following table contains the strategic actions which Council will undertake and the measures by which we will gauge our success in the delivery of this Biosecurity Plan for Invasive Plants and Animals

Strategic Actions		
No.	***Action***	***Success Indicators***
Awareness and Education Actions		
1.1	Promote awareness of the GBO	1. Participation in all regional shows 2. Participation in 2 relevant field days 3. 4 Media statements prepared and issued per year 4. Biosecurity newsletter issued bi-annually
1.2	Increase awareness of Regional Biosecurity through electronic media	1. Number of engagements with Biosecurity related face book posts on TRC face book page (More is Better) 2. Number of TRC website visits associated with pest management (More is Better)
1.3	TRC is represented at regional pest management groups and forums	1. Pest Management staff represent Council at a minimum of 2 regional pest management group meetings per year
1.4	Establish and maintain networks and procedures for communication with State Govt land managers	1. Hold annual information sharing meetings with State Govt land managers (eg QPWS, QR, TMR) 2. Provide an annual report on IPA issues across the region to State Govt land managers.
1.5	All TRC Staff are appropriately trained and have the required skills and knowledge to perform their duties and meet Council's Biosecurity Obligations	1. Undertake an annual review of training requirements 2. Identify and implement training programs relevant to individual Council work areas
Surveillance and Monitoring Actions		
2.1	Conduct regular surveillance programs	1. Annual review of surveillance requirements undertaken with Biosecurity Advisory Committee 2. Biosecurity surveillance programs developed as required and presented to Council annually for adoption 3. Number of properties inspected 4. 20% of Council controlled lands inspected annually

		5. 2.000 km of roads inspected 6. At least 6 Nurseries or markets inspected annually
2.2	Collaboratively work with BQ and other stakeholders in surveillance programs	1. Number of joint inspection programs conducted with BQ 2. Active participation in annual BQ pest distribution surveys 3. Active participation in annual DTMR element 5 program development
2.3	Develop and maintain methods to map IPAs	1. Evaluate and adopt applications and methods to ensure best practice mapping of invasive plants and animals 2. Encourage public reporting of pest animal activity 3. Mapping data is actively collected by Pest Management staff 4. Data from baiting, trapping and scalp collection activities are mapped
Planning and Management Actions		
3.1	Develop and maintain a watch-list of Invasive Plants and Animals	1. Maintain a watch-list for Toowoomba Region, with consideration of species presence in neighbouring LGAs 2. Annual review of Toowoomba Region watch-list, with consideration of modelling of possible range extensions due to climate change
3.2	Biosecurity Advisory Committee is established and maintained.	1. Biosecurity Advisory Committee is established, and terms of reference are reviewed annually 2. Regular meetings are held in keeping with adopted terms of reference. 3. Currency of Advisory Committee contact database is maintained
3.3	Biosecurity plan is reviewed annually to ensure it reflects regional, State and National biosecurity strategies	1. Biosecurity plan is reviewed annually by Biosecurity Advisory Committee and recommended changes referred to Council for adoption 2. Regional, State and National strategies are incorporated where relevant
3.4	Biosecurity requirements and conditions are considered in any review of the Toowoomba Region Planning Scheme.	1. Inclusion of biosecurity risk assessment considered in TRC Planning Scheme
3.5	Council Works projects, and contracts, contain	1. All works projects and contracts contain conditions where appropriate

	conditions that address the GBO	
3.6	Maintain adequate funding to achieve effective management of IPAs within the region	1. TRC Land Managers include resourcing requests to meet Biosecurity Obligations, in annual budget submissions 2. Identify and facilitate funding partnerships and grant opportunities to assist local or regional projects
Compliance Actions		
4.1	Undertake compliance actions on freehold and leasehold land based on surveillance programme (2.1)	1. Percentage of voluntary compliance achieved from properties inspected (more is better) 2. Percentage of inspections proceeding to Biosecurity Orders (less is better) 3. 85% of customer service requests, actioned in respect of IPAs.
4.2	IPA programs are developed and implemented for TRC owned or controlled land	1. Council land managers develop IPA management plans for properties under their remit 2. Control program implemented on TRC owned or controlled land by relevant land managers
4.3	IPA control programs are coordinated regionally, with key stakeholders and regional programs where possible	1. 4 coordinated baiting programs coordinated within Toowoomba Region annually 2. IPA management programs coordinated between neighbouring regions as required (more is better)

Appendix 1 – IPAs Presence and Absence - WATCHLIST

The following table shows our current knowledge of what species of Invasive Plants and Animals are present in our region and in our surrounding regions. Those species which are present in neighbouring regions but currently absent, recently found or unconfirmed in the Toowoomba Region are indicated by a yellow shading. You should be alert for the possible appearance of these species if you live in areas adjacent to the region in which they occur. (**NOTE:** Restriction Categories only apply to "Restricted Matter". Definitions of restricted categories may be found at step 5 of **Appendix 2**)

Species	Restriction Categories (Refer to Appendix 2 Step 5 for definition)	IPAs: Present / Absent / Unconfirmed in Local Authority Area						
		Toowoomba Regional Council	South Burnett RC	Somerset RC	Lockyer Valley RC	Southern Downs RC	Goondiwindi RC	Western Downs RC
Schedule 1, Part 3; Prohibited Matter - Invasive Plants								
acacias non-indigenous to Australia (Acaciella spp.,Mariosousa spp., Senegalia spp. and Vachellia spp. other than Vachellia nilotica, Vachellia farnesiana)		P A. karoo	A	A	A	A	A	P
anchored water hyacinth (Eichhornia azurea)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
annual thunbergia (Thunbergia annua)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
bitterweed (Helenium amarum)		A	A	P Historic	A	A	A	A
candleberry myrtle (Morella faya)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
cholla cactus (Cylindropuntia spp. and hybrids other than C.fulgida, C. imbricata, C.		A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Species	Restriction Categories (Refer to Appendix 2 Step 5 for definition)	IPAs: Present / Absent / Unconfirmed in Local Authority Area						
		Toowoomba Regional Council	South Burnett RC	Somerset RC	Lockyer Valley RC	Southern Downs RC	Goondiwindi RC	Western Downs RC
prolifera, C. rosea, C. spinosior and C. tunicata)								
Christ's thorn (Ziziphus spina-christi)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Eurasian water milfoil (Myriophyllum spicatum)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
fanworts (Cabomba spp. other than C. caroliniana)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
floating water chestnuts (Trapa spp.)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
harrisia cactus (Harrisia spp. syn. Eriocereus spp. other than H. martinii, H. tortuosa and H. pomanensis syn. Cereus pomanensis)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
honey locust (Gleditsia spp. other than G. triacanthos)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
horsetails (Equisetum spp.)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
kochia (Bassia scoparia syn. Kochia scoparia)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
lagarosiphon (Lagarosiphon major)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
mesquites (all Prosopis spp. and hybrids other		A	A	A	A	A	A	P

Species	Restriction Categories (Refer to Appendix 2 Step 5 for definition)	IPAs: Present / Absent / Unconfirmed in Local Authority Area						
		Toowoomba Regional Council	South Burnett RC	Somerset RC	Lockyer Valley RC	Southern Downs RC	Goondiwindi RC	Western Downs RC
than P.glandulosa, P. pallida and P. velutina)								
Mexican bean tree (all Cecropia spp. other than C.pachystachya, C. palmata and C. peltata)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
miconia (Miconia spp. other than M. calvescens, M.cionotricha, M. nervosa and M. racemosa)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
mikania (Mikania spp. other than M. micrantha)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Peruvian primrose bush (Ludwigia peruviana)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
prickly pear (Opuntia spp. other than O. aurantiaca, O. elata, O. ficus-indica, O. microdasys, O. monacantha, O. stricta, O.streptacantha and O. tomentosa)		P O. elator	A	A	A	A	A	P
red sesbania (Sesbania punicea)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
salvinias (Salvinia spp. other than S. molesta)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
serrated tussock (Nassella trichotoma)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Species	Restriction Categories (Refer to Appendix 2 Step 5 for definition)	IPAs: Present / Absent / Unconfirmed in Local Authority Area						
		Toowoomba Regional Council	South Burnett RC	Somerset RC	Lockyer Valley RC	Southern Downs RC	Goondiwindi RC	Western Downs RC
Siam weed (Chromolaena spp. other than C. odorata and C.squalida)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
spiked pepper (Piper aduncum)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
tropical soda apple (Solanum viarum)		A	A	P	A	A	A	A
water soldiers (Stratiotes aloides)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
witch weeds (Striga spp. other than native species)		A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Schedule 2, Part 2: Restricted Matter - Invasive Plants								
African boxthorn (Lycium ferocissimum)	3	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
African fountain grass (Cenchrus setaceum)	3	P	A	A	U	P	A	
African tulip tree (Spathodea campanulata)	3	A	P	P	U	U	A	A
alligator weed (Alternanthera philoxeroides)	3	P	A	A	U	A	A	A
annual ragweed (Ambrosia artemisiifolia)	3	P	P	P	P	P	P	
asparagus fern (Asparagus aethiopicus, A. africanus and A.plumosus)	3	P	P	A	P	P	P	P

Species	Restriction Categories (Refer to Appendix 2 Step 5 for definition)	IPAs: Present / Absent / Unconfirmed in Local Authority Area						
		Toowoomba Regional Council	South Burnett RC	Somerset RC	Lockyer Valley RC	Southern Downs RC	Goondiwindi RC	Western Downs RC
asparagus fern (Asparagus scandens)	3	P	P	P	P	A		A
athel pine (Tamarix aphylla)	3	P	P	A	P	A	P	P
badhara bush (Gmelina elliptica)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
balloon vine (Cardiospermum grandiflorum)	3	A	P	A	P	A	P	A
belly-ache bush (Jatropha gossypiifolia and hybrids)	3	A	P	P Historic	A	A	A	A
bitou bush (Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotundifolia)	2,3,4,5	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
blackberry (Rubus anglocandicans, Rubus fruticosus aggregate)	3	P	P	A	U	P	P	A
boneseed (Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera)	2,3,4,5	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
bridal creeper (Asparagus asparagoides)	2,3,4,5	P	A	A	A	P	A	A
bridal veil (Asparagus declinatus)	3	A	P	A	A	A	A	A
broad-leaved pepper tree (Schinus terebinthifolius)	3	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
cabomba (Cabomba caroliniana)	3	A	P	A	A	A	A	A

Species	Restriction Categories (Refer to Appendix 2 Step 5 for definition)	IPAs: Present / Absent / Unconfirmed in Local Authority Area						
		Toowoomba Regional Council	South Burnett RC	Somerset RC	Lockyer Valley RC	Southern Downs RC	Goondiwindi RC	Western Downs RC
camphor laurel (Cinnamomum camphora)	3	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
candyleaf (Stevia ovata)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
cane cactus (Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
cat's claw creeper (Dolichandra unguis-cati)	3	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Chilean needle grass (Nassella neesiana)	3	P	A	A	U	P	A	A
chinee apple (Ziziphus mauritiana)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chinese celtis (Celtis sinensis)	3	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
cholla cacti with the following names—								
• coral cactus (Cylindropuntia fulgida)	3	A	A	A	U	A	A	A
• devil's rope pear (C. imbricata)	3	P	A	A	U	P	A	P
• Hudson pear (Cylindropuntia rosea and C. tunicata)	2,3,4,5	P (Nov'19 C. pallida)	A	A	U	A	A	A
• jumping cholla (C. prolifera)	2,3,4,5	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
• snake cactus (C. spinosior)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Species	Restriction Categories (Refer to Appendix 2 Step 5 for definition)	IPAs: Present / Absent / Unconfirmed in Local Authority Area						
		Toowoomba Regional Council	South Burnett RC	Somerset RC	Lockyer Valley RC	Southern Downs RC	Goondiwindi RC	Western Downs RC
Dutchman's pipe (Aristolochia spp. other than native species)	3	A	A	P	U	A	A	A
elephant ear vine (Argyreia nervosa)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Eve's pin cactus (Austrocylindropuntia subulata)	3	A	A	A	U	A	A	A
fireweed (Senecio madagascariensis)	3	P	A	P	P	P	A	P
flax-leaf broom (Genista linifolia)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
gamba grass (Andropogon gayanus)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
giant sensitive plant (Mimosa diplotricha var. diplotricha)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
gorse (Ulex europaeus)	3	P	P	A	A	A	A	A
groundsel bush (Baccharis halimifolia)	3	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
harrisia cactus (Harrisia martinii, H. tortuosa and H.pomanensis syn. Cereus pomanensis)	3	P	A	P	P	P Not Sighted since 2017	P	P
harungana (Harungana madagascariensis)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Species	Restriction Categories (Refer to Appendix 2 Step 5 for definition)	IPAs: Present / Absent / Unconfirmed in Local Authority Area						
		Toowoomba Regional Council	South Burnett RC	Somerset RC	Lockyer Valley RC	Southern Downs RC	Goondiwindi RC	Western Downs RC
honey locust (Gleditsia triacanthos including cultivars and varieties)	3	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
hygrophila (Hygrophila costata)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
hymenachne or olive hymenachne (Hymenachne amplexicaulis and hybrids)	3	A	A	P Isolated	A	A	P	P
Koster's curse (Clidemia hirta)	2,3,4,5	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
kudzu (Pueraria montana var. lobata syn. P. lobata, P. triloba other than in the Torres Strait Islands)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
lantanas—								
• creeping lantana (Lantana montevidensis)	3	P	P	P	P	P	A	A
• lantana, common lantana (Lantana camara)	3	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
limnocharis, yellow burrhead (Limnocharis flava)	2,3,4,5	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Madeira vine (Anredera cordifolia)	3	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
Madras thorn (Pithecellobium dulce)	2,3,4,5	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Species	Restriction Categories (Refer to Appendix 2 Step 5 for definition)	IPAs: Present / Absent / Unconfirmed in Local Authority Area						
		Toowoomba Regional Council	South Burnett RC	Somerset RC	Lockyer Valley RC	Southern Downs RC	Goondiwindi RC	Western Downs RC
mesquites—								
• honey mesquite (Prosopis glandulosa)	3	P	A	A	U	A	A	A
• mesquite or algarroba (Prosopis pallida)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
• Quilpie mesquite (Prosopis velutina)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mexican bean tree (Cecropia pachystachya, C. palmata and C. peltata)	2,3,4,5	A	A	A	A	P	A	A
Mexican feather grass (Nassella tenuissima)	2,3,4,5	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
miconia with the following names—								
• Miconia calvescens	2,3,4,5	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
• M. cionotricha	2,3,4,5	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
• M. nervosa	2,3,4,5	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
• M. racemosa	2,3,4,5	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
mikania vine (Mikania micrantha)	2,3,4,5	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
mimosa pigra (Mimosa pigra)	2,3,4,5	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Montpellier broom (Genista monspessulana)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
mother of millions (Bryophyllum delagoense	3	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

Species	Restriction Categories (Refer to Appendix 2 Step 5 for definition)	IPAs: Present / Absent / Unconfirmed in Local Authority Area						
		Toowoomba Regional Council	South Burnett RC	Somerset RC	Lockyer Valley RC	Southern Downs RC	Goondiwindi RC	Western Downs RC
syn. B.tubiflorum, Kalanchoe delagoensis)								
mother of millions hybrid (Bryophyllum x houghtonii)	3	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
ornamental gingers—								
• Kahili ginger (Hedychium gardnerianum)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
• white ginger (H. coronarium)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
• yellow ginger (H. flavescens)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
parkinsonia (Parkinsonia aculeata)	3	A	A	P	U	A	P	P
parthenium (Parthenium hysterophorus)	3	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
pond apple (Annona glabra)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
prickly acacia (Vachellia nilotica)	3	A	A	P	A	A	A	P
prickly pears—								
• bunny ears (Opuntia microdasys)	2,3,4,5	P	P	P Cultivated	P	P	A	P
• common pest pear, spiny pest pear (O. stricta syn. O.inermis)	3	P	P	P	P	P	P	P

Species	Restriction Categories (Refer to Appendix 2 Step 5 for definition)	IPAs: Present / Absent / Unconfirmed in Local Authority Area						
		Toowoomba Regional Council	South Burnett RC	Somerset RC	Lockyer Valley RC	Southern Downs RC	Goondiwindi RC	Western Downs RC
• drooping tree pear (O. monacantha syn. O. vulgaris)	3	A	P	A	P	A	A	A
• prickly pear (O. elata)	2,3,4,5	P	P	P	P	A	A	P
• tiger pear (O. aurantiaca)	3	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
• velvety tree pear (O. tomentosa)	3	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
• Westwood pear (O. streptacantha)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
privets—								
• broad-leaf privet, tree privet (Ligustrum lucidum)	3	P	P	P	P	P	P	A
• small-leaf privet, Chinese privet (L. sinense)	3	P	P	U	P	P	P	A
rat's tail grasses—								
• American rat's tail grass (Sporobolus jacquemontii)	3	U	A	P	P	A	A	A
P• giant Parramatta grass (S. fertilis)	3	P	P	P	P	A	A	P
• giant rat's tail grass (S. pyramidalis and S. natalensis)	3	P	P	P	P	A	A	P
rubber vines—								

Species	Restriction Categories (Refer to Appendix 2 Step 5 for definition)	IPAs: Present / Absent / Unconfirmed in Local Authority Area						
		Toowoomba Regional Council	South Burnett RC	Somerset RC	Lockyer Valley RC	Southern Downs RC	Goondiwindi RC	Western Downs RC
• ornamental rubber vine (Cryptostegia madagascariensis)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
• rubber vine (C. grandiflora)	3	A	A	P Isolated	A	A	A	A
sagittaria (Sagittaria platyphylla)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
salvinia (Salvinia molesta)	3	P	P	P	P	P	A	A
Scotch broom (Cytisus scoparius)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Senegal tea (Gymnocoronis spilanthoides)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Siam weed with the following names—								
• Chromolaena odorata	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
• C. squalida	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
sicklepods—								
• foetid cassia (Senna tora)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
• hairy cassia (S. hirsuta)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
• sicklepod (S. obtusifolia)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
silver-leaf nightshade (Solanum elaeagnifolium)	3	P	P	U	U	P	A	P

Species	Restriction Categories (Refer to Appendix 2 Step 5 for definition)	IPAs: Present / Absent / Unconfirmed in Local Authority Area						
		Toowoomba Regional Council	South Burnett RC	Somerset RC	Lockyer Valley RC	Southern Downs RC	Goondiwindi RC	Western Downs RC
Singapore daisy (Sphagneticola trilobata syn. Wedelia trilobata)	3	A	A	P	U	A	A	A
telegraph weed (Heterotheca grandiflora)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
thunbergia (Thunbergia grandiflora syn. T. laurifolia)	3	A	A	P	P	P	A	A
tobacco weed (Elephantopus mollis)	3	P	P	A	U	P	P	A
water hyacinth (Eichhornia crassipes)	3	A	P	P	P	A	P	P
water lettuce (Pistia stratiotes)	3	P	A	P	P	P	P	A
water mimosa (Neptunia oleracea and N. Plena)	2,3,4,5	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
willows (all Salix spp. other than S. babylonica, S. x calodendron and S. x reichardtii)	3	A	A	U	A	P	P	A
yellow bells (Tecoma stans)	3	A	P	P	P	A	A	P
yellow oleander, Captain Cook tree (Cascabela thevetia syn. Thevetia peruviana)	3	A	A	P	A	A	A	A
Schedule 2, Part 2: Restricted Matter - Invasive Animals								

Species	Restriction Categories (Refer to Appendix 2 Step 5 for definition)	IPAs: Present / Absent / Unconfirmed in Local Authority Area						
		Toowoomba Regional Council	South Burnett RC	Somerset RC	Lockyer Valley RC	Southern Downs RC	Goondiwindi RC	Western Downs RC
barbary sheep (Ammotragus lervia)	2,3,4,5,6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
blackbuck antelope (Antilope cervicapra)	2,3,4,5,6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
cat (Felis catus and Prionailurus bengalensis x Felis catus), other than a domestic cat	3,4,6	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
dingo (Canis lupus dingo)	3,4,5,6	P	P	P	P	P	A	P
dog (Canis lupus familiaris), other than a domestic dog	3,4,6	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
European fox (Vulpes vulpes)	3,4,5,6	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
European rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus)	3,4,5,6	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
feral chital (axis) deer (Axis axis)	3,4,6	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
feral fallow deer (Dama dama)	3,4,6	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
feral goat (Capra hircus)	3,4,6	P	A	A	P	P	P	P
feral pig (Sus scrofa)	3,4,6	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
feral red deer (Cervus elaphus)	3,4,6	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
hog deer (Axis porcinus)	2,3,4,5,6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Species	Restriction Categories (Refer to Appendix 2 Step 5 for definition)	IPAs: Present / Absent / Unconfirmed in Local Authority Area						
		Toowoomba Regional Council	South Burnett RC	Somerset RC	Lockyer Valley RC	Southern Downs RC	Goondiwindi RC	Western Downs RC
red-eared slider turtle (Trachemys scripta elegans)	2,3,4,5,6	P single specimen	A	A	A	A	A	A
feral rusa deer (Rusa timorensis, syn. Cervus timorensis)	3,4,6	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
sambar deer (Rusa unicolor, syn. Cervus unicolor)	2,3,4,5,6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
yellow crazy ant (Anoplolepis gracilipes)	3	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Other Invasive Biosecurity Matter (include prohibited Invasive Animals; non-Local Government matter; or species of local significance)								
carp (Cyprinus carpio)	3,5,6,7	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
tilapia (Oreochromis mosambicus; Tilapia mariae)	3,5,6,7	P	P	P	P	P	A	A
red imported fire ant (Solenopsis invicta)	1	A	A	P	P	A	A	A
Coolatai grass (Hyparrhenia hirta)		P	A	A	P	P	P	A

Appendix 2 – Strategy selection key / chart

A method of selecting an appropriate management strategy where species and impact knowledge is incomplete.

Step	Question	Answer	Action
1	Do you recognise the Plant or Animal species?	N	Contact Council Pest Mgt. Officer
		Y	Go to 2
2	Is the Plant or Animal species Invasive Biosecurity Matter?	N	Go to 6
		Y	Go to 3
3	Is the Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Prohibited Matter? (schedule 1 part 3 and part 4)	N	Go to 4
		Y	You must report prohibited matter to a Biosecurity Queensland inspector within 24hrs – Council's Pest Mgt. Officer can assist you to do this.
4	Is the Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Restricted Matter (schedule 2 part 2)	N	Go to 6
		Y	Determine actions according to category Go to 5 – Then Go to 9
5	Which categories apply to the Restricted Matter? Note: more than one category may apply. Consult fact sheets or your local Pest Management Officer for more information	1	This category of restricted matter must be reported to a Biosecurity Inspector within 24hrs. Category 1 does not apply to Invasive Biosecurity matter (plants and animals)
		2	You must report this category of restricted matter to your Council Pest Management Officer within 24hrs
		3	You must not distribute (give, sell, trade or release into the environment) this category of restricted matter
		4	You must not move this restricted matter
		5	You must not possess or keep this category of restricted matter under your control
		6	You must not feed this category of restricted matter- unless as part of a control program
		7	This includes Noxious Fish – if you catch such fish you must kill them and bury the complete carcass above high tide or place it in a suitable waste disposal receptacle
6	Is the species listed in this plan as locally significant?	N	Go to 7
		Y	Go to 9
7	Does the species display weed / pest like behaviour?	N	**Continue to monitor**
		Y	Go to 8
8		No	**Continue to monitor**

	Is the species impacting or likely to impact on Health, Economy, Environment?	Unknown	**Precautionary Approach Applies** Go to 9
		Yes	Go to 9
9	How many individuals of the species are present?	Few	**Apply an Eradication Strategy**
		Widespread	Go to 10
		Abundant	Go to 11
10	Is eradication economically feasible?	Y	**Apply an Eradication Strategy**
		N	Go to 11
11	Over what area are individuals of the species spread?	Localised (or small areas of a property)	**Precautionary Approach Applies** Go to 12
		District (or large areas of a property)	Go to 13
		Regional (or across an entire property)	Go to 13
12	Is eradication economically feasible?	Y	**Apply an Eradication Strategy**
		N	Go to 13
13	Does the species constitute a near monoculture or plague?	N	Go to 14
		Y	Go to 15
14	Are Resources Available?	Y	**Apply a Reduce and Contain Strategy** to reduce infestations, increase buffers and completely remove new infestations
		N	**Apply a Reduce and Contain Strategy** to maintain existing buffers and to completely remove new infestations
15	Are Resources Available?	Y	**Apply a Defend and Protect Strategy** to increase the extent of uninfested areas
		N	**Apply a Defend and Protect Strategy** to ensure uninfested areas are not further reduced

Note: *There are a range of actions which you may undertake to help meet your GBO in respect of each Species to achieve your Management Strategy.*

Your Local Pest Management Officer can also assist you to develop a suitable Property Action Plan ***(see Appendix 3).***

Additional Information is available from the links in ***Appendix 4***

Appendix 3 - Example Property Action Plan for Invasive Plants and Animals (Update Yearly)

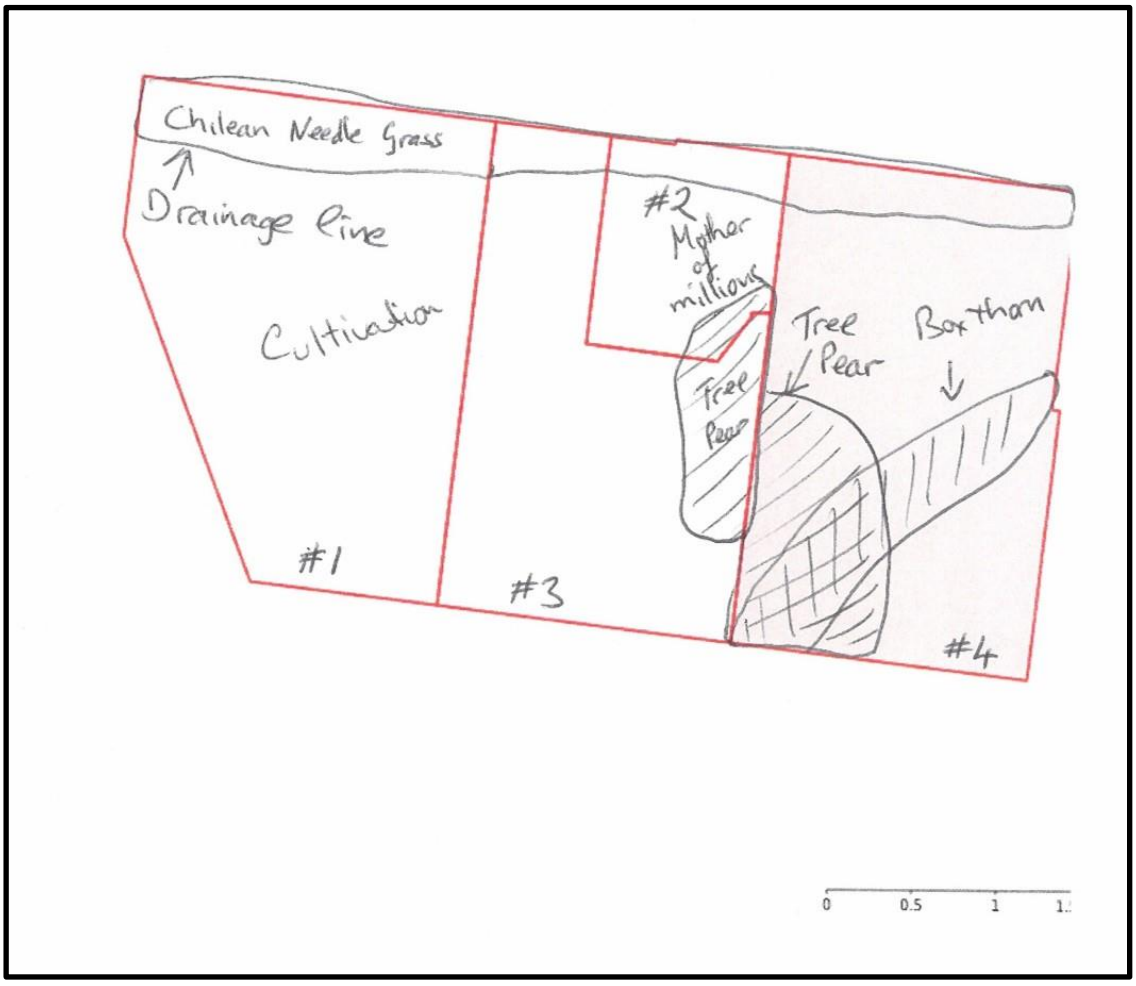
(*Please note – this is an extreme example. Most properties will be much simpler with, in many cases, only one species and one or two 'paddocks'*.)

Property Details

Date	**6/11/2019**
Name	Larry Landholder
Property Name	"Ups'n'Downs"
Property Key (if known)	123456
Locality / Nearest Town	Weedsville

Lot	**Plan**
23	DY181
1	RP16867
4	RP592811

Insert property map, showing paddocks and key features including location of IPAs



Description of paddocks as shown on previous map

Paddock	Invasive Biosecurity Matter Present	Priority (1 = highest)
1	Chilean Needle Grass	1
2	Mother of millions; Tree Pear; Chilean Needle Grass	3
3	Tree Pear; Chilean Needle Grass	2
4	Tree Pear; African Boxthorn; Chilean Needle Grass	4
5		
6	*(add additional paddocks as required)*	

Management Strategy (from Appendix 2)

Paddock	Paddock/IBM Combination	Strategy	Actions (What will I do this year)	Priority (1 = highest)
1	CNG	Reduce / Contain	Prevent seeding by slashing; boom spray with Tussock; spot-spray with glyphosate	1
2	CNG	Reduce / Contain	Prevent seeding by slashing; boom spray with Tussock; spot-spray with glyphosate; no grazing while seeding	1
2	MoM	Defend / Protect	Minimise movement into and out of paddock. Hi volume spray with Starane during good growing conditions. Winter burning, where appropriate, in preparation for spring grass growth.	2
2	TP	Eradicate	Injection of large plants with glyphosate, and spot spray smaller immature plants with Amitrole-T on an annual basis	2
3	CNG	Reduce / Contain	Prevent seeding by slashing; boom spray with Tussock; spot-spray with glyphosate; no grazing while seeding	1
3	TP	Reduce / Contain	Mechanical removal and burn of larger plants, followed by high-volume application of Amitrole-T on an annual basis	3
4	CNG	Reduce / Contain	Prevent seeding by slashing; boom spray with Tussock; spot-spray with glyphosate; no grazing while seeding	1
4	TP	Defend / Protect	Mechanical removal and burn of larger plants, followed by high-volume application of Amitrole-T on an annual basis	3
4	ABT	Defend / Protect	Initial mechanical removal and burn, followed by chemical control of emerging seedlings with Grazon Extra on an annual basis	4

Forward Planning Schedule

Paddock	IBM	Last Year	Next Year	+2	+3	+4
1	CNG	Slash and Tussock	Spotspray with glyphosate	Slash and Tussock	Spotspray with glyphosate	Tussock & Spotspray with glyphosate
2	CNG	Nil	Slash and Tussock	Spotspray with glyphosate	Slash and Tussock	Spotspray with glyphosate
2	MoM	Starane or burn	Starane or burn	Starane or burn	Starane or burn	Starane or burn
2	TP	Injection of mature and Amitrole spray immature	Amitrole spray	Amitrole spray	Amitrole spray	Amitrole spray
3	CNG	Slash and Tussock	Spotspray with glyphosate	Slash and Tussock	Spotspray with glyphosate	Tussock & Spotspray with glyphosate
3	TP	Injection of mature and Amitrole spray immature	Amitrole spray	Amitrole spray	Amitrole spray	Amitrole spray
4	CNG	Slash and Tussock	Spotspray with glyphosate	Slash and Tussock	Spotspray with glyphosate	Tussock & Spotspray with glyphosate
4	TP	Nil	Mechanical removal	Amitrole spray	Amitrole spray	Amitrole spray
4	ABT	Mechanical removal	Grazon Extra	Grazon Extra	Grazon Extra	Grazon Extra

Appendix 4 - Resources Links

Resource Description	QR Code
Toowoomba Regional Council Our Conservation and Pest Management team controls weeds along approximately 11,000 km of road network and conduct private property inspections throughout the 13,000 square km of land in the region. **On our website you should find relevant information that pertains to this Biosecurity Plan??????** http://www.tr.qld.gov.au/environment-water-waste/trees-plants-wildlife/pests-weeds	
Local Government Directory Assists in locating contacts and help information for all Queensland's local government areas. https://www.dlgrma.qld.gov.au/local-government-directory/	
Southern Queensland NRM Southern Queensland Natural Resource Management (SQNRM) is Australia's newest NRM organisation. Spanning **31,438,397 ha**, our region unites the Condamine catchment, Queensland Murray-Darling basin, south west and mulga lands. www.sqlandscapes.org.au	
Darling Downs-Moreton Rabbit Board The Board provides technical and other advice to landholders in the Board operational area to assist with rabbit eradication. The Board area is made up of 8 local authorities and covers approximately 28,000 square kilometres (7 million acres). https://www.ddmrb.org.au/ https://www.ddmrb.org.au/ddmrb-map/	
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries **Biosecurity Act 2014 & Biosecurity Regulation 2016** Enables you to view & download both the Act & Regulation. https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/policy-legislation-regulation/biosecurity-act-2014	

Resource Description	QR Code
Identify & reporting of invasive weeds Provides tools to assist identification and correct process for reporting potential invasive plants. https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/plants-weeds/identify-report	
Invasive plants and animals A holistic page offering information from a pest risk assessment, managing pest animals/plants & pest animal/plant factsheets. https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals	
Weed Spotter App The Weed Spotter App allows you to email photographs of plants to the Queensland Herbarium for identification. You will be able to download the App through the following link. https://www.qld.gov.au/environment/plants-animals/plants/herbarium/weeds/weed-spotters-app	
The Farm Table A national platform that brings together the Australian Agricultural industry's knowledge and connects farmers. https://farmtable.com.au/	
Farm Biosecurity The Farm Biosecurity awareness campaign is a joint initiative of Animal Health Australia (AHA) and Plant Health Australia (PHA) on behalf of their members. http://www.farmbiosecurity.com.au/	
AgForce AgForce Queensland is a peak organisation representing Queensland's rural producers, which strives to ensure the long-term growth, viability, competitiveness and profitability of broad acre industries of cattle, grain, sheep and wool in Queensland. https://www.agforceqld.org.au/	

Resource Description	QR Code
Australian Pesticides & Veterinary Medicines Authority Information can be found on chemical registrations and permits, chemicals & products and also compliance / enforcement. https://apvma.gov.au/	
Queensland State-controlled roads and region maps State road network, QLD map, region & district maps and administrative boundaries map. https://www.tmr.qld.gov.au/Travel-and-transport/Maps-and-guides/Queensland-state-controlled-roads-and-region-maps.aspx	
Atlas of living Australia The Atlas of Living Australia is a collaborative, national project that aggregates biodiversity data from multiple sources and makes it freely available and usable online. https://www.ala.org.au/	
Queensland Globe Access the Queensland Globe mapping and data online interactive tool to explore Queensland maps, imagery and other spatial data. https://qldglobe.information.qld.gov.au/	
Feral Flyer A monthly research, development and engagement update from the Centre of Invasive Species Solutions. https://us5.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=6cfe22da6ed670c7a15d28b44&id=dca65e59c7	