



REGIONAL COUNCIL

PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN 2013 - 2017

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Lockyer Valley is an area of rich farmlands and is one of the most important agricultural production areas in South East Queensland and Australia. It is rated amongst the “top ten most fertile farming areas in the world” and is often referred to as "Australia’s Salad Bowl" or the “Valley of Diversity”

The Lockyer Valley Regional Council Pest Management Plan 2013-2017 (LVRC PMP) identifies animal and plant pests within Lockyer Valley Regional Council Local Government Area and prioritises their control.

Declared Pests under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* are plants or animals that cause significant adverse economic, environmental and social impacts. They reduce industry productivity, threaten environmentally significant area or species, choke waterways and degrade land. Pests can be declared either across Queensland or in specific areas of the State of Queensland. One of the most significant challenges facing Queensland, and particularly local government, is to minimise the impact of those pest animals and plants that pose a threat to the regions physical, economic and social environment.

Queensland’s *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* places a responsibility on landholders to manage declared pests. The Act also places an obligation on local government to develop a plan detailing strategies to manage declared pests in their local area. This document has been prepared to meet this obligation and priorities of how the challenges of declared pests will be met.

In Queensland, the estimated annual cost of these pests to the community is over \$600 million in lost production and control measures, damage to environmentally significant areas, degraded land and water quality, compromised biodiversity and interference with human health and recreation.

The plan has been developed in consultation with key stakeholders who share a commitment and passion to protect Lockyer Valley’s natural environment and sustain primary production. The plan outlines Council and stakeholder’s framework for managing pest plants and animals across its local government area and aims to benefit both Council and the community through:

- Outlining guiding principles;
- Setting achievable objectives;

- Specifying activities for achieving the objectives;
- Monitoring implementation of the plan and evaluating its effectiveness;
- Developing plans for managing declared pests on public and private controlled land;
- Involving the interests of its local community, including landholders and members of the public; and
- Educate stakeholders on the impacts pests have on the environment.

Within Lockyer Valley Regional Council pest animals and weeds are prevalent. Whilst considerable work has occurred to eradicate pests by various agencies, landholders and Council; to be more effective an integrated approach to pest management needs to be adopted. The plan will assist to facilitate working partnerships between stakeholders, in particular, between LVRC and state government agencies to stream-line planning, integrate activities and target priority pests to ensure the best use of resources.

The Working Group has considered the plan and believes that it is the best sustainable outcomes that can be achieved given all of the varied set of circumstances, including the varied land uses and needs of the rural parts of the region and the needs of urban residents.

The effective management of declared pests require a commitment from the entire Lockyer Valley community including, land owners, the three levels of government (Federal, State and Local), peak bodies and associations, industry and other interest groups.

Acronyms

BQ	Biosecurity Queensland - DAFF
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
DDMRB	Darling Downs-Moreton Rabbit Board
DJAG	Department Of Justice and Attorney-General
DEHP	Department of Environment and Heritage Protection
DNPRSR	Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing
DTMR	Department of Transport and Main Roads
LGA	Local Government Area
LVRC	Lockyer Valley Regional Council
LVRC PMP	Lockyer Valley Regional Council Pest Management Plan
LGA PMP	Local Government Area Pest Management Plan
LVRC	Lockyer Valley Regional Council
NRMG	Natural Resource Management Groups
PMP	Pest Management Plan
PPMP	Property Pest Management Plan
QH	Queensland Health
QR	Queensland Rail
SEQC	South East Queensland Catchments Limited
WONS	Weeds of National Significance

PART A

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Introduction

Lockyer Valley Regional Council (LVRC) was formed in March 2008 with the amalgamation of the Gatton and Laidley Shire Councils. The Lockyer Valley Region is ideally situated less than 1 hours drive west from inner city Brisbane, straddling the Warrego Highway covering an area of just over 2,000sq km and a population of over 37,000 residents. Modern amenities and a natural rural environment make it the region of choice for vibrant rural living. The main business centres of the region are the Gatton and Laidley townships with areas such as Plainland and Withcott growing significantly in population and business numbers in recent times.

The Lockyer Valley is an area of rich farmlands that lies to the west of Brisbane, and east of Toowoomba. It is one of the most important agricultural production areas in South East Queensland, and is rated amongst the top ten most fertile farming areas in the world. The intensively cultivated area grows the most diverse range of commercial fruit and vegetables of any area in Australia and is often referred to as "Australia's Salad Bowl" or the "Valley of Diversity".

The Lockyer Valley is surrounded by the Great Dividing Range with the largest town being Gatton, with other centres including Laidley, Forest Hill, Grantham, Helidon, Plainland and Withcott. Surrounding local authorities include Toowoomba Regional Council, Ipswich City Council, Scenic Rim Regional Council, Somerset Regional Council and Southern Downs Regional Council. The Lockyer Creek is the main water course in the valley, and together with its tributaries, comprise some 2000km of water courses. Overall, the valley covers a significant area that forms part of the Brisbane River catchment, where Lockyer Creek feeds into the Brisbane River before entering Moreton Bay.

Purpose

The Lockyer Valley Regional Council Pest Management Plan (LVRC PMP), (the plan) was prepared to establish and promote the cooperative management of the impacts of weeds and pest animals within the Lockyer Valley Regional Council Local Government Area.

Commencement and duration

The LVRC PMP will commence from *24 April 2013*. The LVRC PMP was adopted by the LVRC, by resolution, on *24 April 2013*. The plan will remain in force until 23 April 2017, or until such time as a review establishes that this plan be extended, amended or revoked, (see section 6 of the PMP).

Area covered by the plan

The plan covers all land within the boundaries of the Lockyer Valley Regional Council Local Government Area (LVRC LGA), including all state controlled land. The LVRC PMP includes the townships of Laidley, Gatton, Withcott, Forest Hill, Grantham, Helidon and the emerging centre of Plainland.

2. STATUTORY AND PLANNING CONTEXT

Legislative framework

Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002

The *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 (the Act)* covers ‘the management of particular pests on land’. The Act specifically requires the LVRC to develop, adopt and implement a Local Government Area Pest Management Plan (LGA PMP) as part of an integrated planning framework for managing weeds and pest animals across Queensland. This plan has been prepared in consultation with state government agencies and other stakeholders within the regional council and neighbouring areas.

The plan sets strategic directions, desired outcomes and the objectives, actions and success criteria for achieving the desired outcomes. Priority pest programs are outlined in the LVRC PMP, together with a framework for investment in pest management and a framework to monitor compliance with relevant legislation.

The Act and associated *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003 (the Regulation)* establish pest planning principals. Under these provisions pests are declared by the State and allowances are made for the development of management guidelines, establishment of management obligations and functions, legislative offences, provides authority for monitoring/enforcement of legislation and establishes pest management functions of local government and government agencies.

The fundamental legislative objective of the Act is the ‘Obligation to keep land free from pests’, as stipulated in Section 77:

Section 77 Obligation of Landowners

- (1) A landowner must take reasonable steps to keep the following land free of class 1 and class 2 pests, unless the owner holds a declared pest permit allowing the pests to be kept on the land—
 - (a) the owner’s land;
 - (b) unfenced land comprising part of a road or stock route that adjoins or is within the owner’s land;
 - (c) other land that is fenced in with the owner’s land;
 - (d) the bed, banks and water of a watercourse on the owner’s land; and

- (e) the bed, banks and water to the centre-line of a watercourse forming a boundary, or part of a boundary, of the owner's land.

The Pest Management Plan – Working Group

Under section 27 (1) of the Act a local government must establish a working group to advise the local government about preparing its draft pest management plan. LVRC considered which agencies should be invited to participate on the working group so as to best represent the people of the region. The working group is made up of the following members (representatives) from the following agencies:

- Lockyer Valley Regional Council;
- Biosecurity Queensland;
- Department of Main Roads and Transport;
- Department of Environment and Heritage Protection;
- Department of Corrective Services;
- Queensland Rail;
- Energex;
- Powerlink;
- South East Queensland Catchments Ltd;
- Agforce;
- Growcom;
- Ipswich City Council; and
- Somerset Regional Council.

The working group had their initial meeting on 16th September 2011, with the second and final meeting being held on 7th October 2011.

Local Government Act 2009

Under the *Local Government Act 2009*, Council has the authority to declare pest species not already declared as Class 1, 2, or 3 under the Act, but which may have potential to cause significant impacts on a local scale. This is achieved through the creation and adoption of Local Law and Subordinate Local Law that specifically deal with the

control of pests for the Council region. This process must be undertaken in consultation with Biosecurity Queensland and Department of Justice and Attorney-General, who assess the suitability of the declaration for the local area.

Other Relevant Legislation

Pest management operations and planning are also influenced by other pieces of legislation, including:

- *Vegetation Management Act 1999* – e.g. permit required when clearing native vegetation in order to control declared pests;
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992* – e.g. conservation status of dingoes in protected areas;
- *Water Act 2001* – e.g. the impact of pest management activities in watercourses;
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994* – e.g. the release of contaminants when undertaking pest management actions;
- *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994* and the *Land Title Act 1994* – e.g. managing road reserves that extend beyond identified state controlled roads;
- *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* – e.g. consistency with animal welfare requirements when dealing with pest animals;
- *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Queensland) Act 1994* – e.g. appropriate use of pesticides;
- *Agricultural Chemical Distribution and Control Act 1966* – e.g. persons using chemicals on public land are appropriately licensed;
- *Health (Drug and Poisons) Regulation 1996* – e.g. approvals and conditions by which vertebrate poisons can be used to control declared pest animals; and licensing of Pest Management Technicians

3. COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITIES

Under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*, The Lockyer Valley Regional Council's responsibilities are to:

1. Uphold the requirements under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*;
2. Ensure treatments are carried out on Council land as well as privately controlled land for the control of declared pests; and
3. Undertaking enforcement activities, if required.

In addition to the above actions, LVRC will undertake the following actions to ensure that declared pests are managed in an effective and sustainable manner:

1. Undertake a proactive approach to the management of declared pest plants and animals, including annual pest survey programs;
2. Provide for the loan of herbicide spray equipment to landholders;
3. Provide education and advice to landholders concerning pest management;
4. Promote self compliance and self awareness to all stakeholders; and
5. Establish a high priority list of pest animals and plants.

4. LANDHOLDER RESPONSIBILITIES

Each landowner is responsible for:

1. Controlling declared pests on their own land, specifically declared pest plants as detailed on Appendix I – Class 1 Pest Plants, Appendix II - Class 1 Pest Plants, Appendix IV - Class 1 Pest Animals and Appendix V - Class 2 Pest Animals. Landowners may be required to control pests detailed on Appendix III – Class 3 Pest Plants where their land is, or is in, or adjacent to an environmentally significant area, refer to s 78 of the Act.
2. Preventing the spread of declared pests, and
3. Not selling declared pests.

Pest management overview

Weeds and pest animals cost Queensland more than \$600 million every year in lost production and control costs. They also cause degradation of natural resources (including vegetation), threaten biodiversity values and interfere with human health and recreational activities.

Weeds are a significant threat to the primary production, biodiversity and conservation values of the State. They increase the risk of fire, increase costs to infrastructure maintenance, and reduce the amenity of recreation areas. Some weeds have well documented and sometimes serious effects on human health.

The LVRC LGA is heavily reliant on agriculture for its existence. The area is also well known as the “Australia’s Salad Bowl” and the “Valley of Variety”. LVRC and stakeholders recognise that it’s LGA has pest weeds and pest animals.

Declared pest plants of current concern within the region include, among others, Parthenium, Giants Rat Tail Grass, and Mother of Millions, which are all Class 2 pests. Of the 21 Weeds of National Significance (WONS), three can be found in the LVRC, namely Lantana, Parthenium, and Salvinia. Plants declared as pests under WONS are subjected to further national coordination programs. LVRC officers, together with state government officers and local landholders monitor populations, distribution, and the detection of new threats.

Through the development and implementation of the LVRC PMP stream-lining of planning, mitigation of activities and the targeting of priority species can ensure the best uses of resources. The LVRC PMP will facilitate the establishment of partnerships between stakeholders, in particular, between local government and state government agencies, to ensure the success of pest management across the LVRC LGA.

5. STAKEHOLDER RESPONSIBILITIES

Key Stakeholder responsibilities for implementing this plan are outlined below

Stakeholders	Key Roles and responsibilities			
	Class 1 Pests	Class 2 Pests	Class 3 Pests	Other
Landowners (LVRC Ratepayers)	Within each landowner's area – monitor, plan, map, control and eradicate outbreaks.	Within each landowner's area – monitor, plan, map, control and eradicate outbreaks.	Within each landowner's area – monitor, plan, map, and where necessary control and eradicate outbreaks.	Destruction of any future pest plant infestations.
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Surveillance, early detection, destruction of infestations, local planning, mapping and raising awareness	Compliance, surveillance, local planning, mapping and raising awareness, enforcement	Local planning, mapping and raising awareness	Any future local law(s) could contribute financially through the annual payment system for pest control and research service
Biosecurity Queensland (BQ) and Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, (DAFF)	Compliance, surveillance, early detection, destruction of infestations, state-wide planning mapping, coordination, raising awareness and research	State/regional planning, monitoring, mapping, education/awareness programs, research activities. Supply and administration, including monitoring, recording and enforcement of proper use, of 1080.	Compliance, statewide planning, raising awareness and research	Research control techniques. Support local government planning, extension and education services. Administer and maintain wild dog barrier fence.
Department of National Parks, Recreation, Sport and Racing (DNPRSR) and Department of Environment and Heritage Protection (DEHP)	Within DNPRSR responsible area – monitor, plan, map, control and eradicate outbreaks.	Within DNPRSR responsible area – monitor, plan, map, control and eradicate isolated, strategic outbreaks on a priority basis.	Within DNPRSR responsible area – monitor, plan, map, control and eradicate isolated, strategic outbreaks on a priority basis	Ensure the conservation of biodiversity, monitor and regulate environmental impact of weed and pest animal management
Queensland Health (QH)		1080 approvals and Strychnine permits		Lead role in maintaining public health and safety issues associated with

Stakeholders	Key Roles and responsibilities			
	Class 1 Pests	Class 2 Pests	Class 3 Pests	Other
				poisons
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry Australia				National border protection and monitoring, funding support for WONS programs.
DDMRB		Barrier fence management, regional compliance, control rabbits, including planning and compliance in their area, monitoring, regional planning, mapping, raising awareness/education.		
Other LGA's (including state landholding agencies)	Early detection, destruction of infestations	Destruction and control of infestations	Weed control in environmentally significant areas	Liaison with adjoining Councils where weeds and animals are impacting across borders.
Queensland Rail (QR)	Early detection, destruction of infestations	Destruction and control of infestations	Weed control in environmentally significant areas	Liaison with boundary Councils where weeds and animals are impacting across borders.
Department of Transport and Main Roads (DTMR)	Early detection, destruction of infestations	Destruction and control of infestations and Educational signage	Weed control in environmentally significant areas	Mapping, recording and monitoring and liaison with boundary Councils where weeds and animals are impacting across borders.
Existing and emerging extractive resource industries.	Early detection, destruction of infestations	Destruction and control of infestations	Weed control in environmentally significant areas	The destruction of pest plant infestations.
Utility service providers (eg Telstra, Queensland Urban Utilities (QUU) Powerlink, Energex)	Early detection, destruction of infestations	Destruction and control of infestations	Weed control in environmentally significant areas	Destruction of pest plant infestations.

6. DEVELOPMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

This LVRC PMP is the second prepared by LVRC, and is developed in accordance with the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (the Act). In accordance with section 29 of the Act a local government must give its draft PMP to the Minister at least three months before the local governments existing pest management plan ceases to have effect. Further, that in accordance with section 31 of the Act, a local government area pest management plan has effect for a period of no more than four years, and will remain current until 23 April 2017. Annual action plans will be prepared each financial year detailing key actions, activities and programs for that year. These plans will be reviewed on or before 3 months prior to the end of each financial year, so that the PMP can be monitored to evaluate the effectiveness of the plan, as required by section 33 (2) of the Act.

A wide range of stakeholder and community groups have been consulted on the development of this plan. The key actions and areas of responsibilities are detailed in the table below. The draft plan was submitted to the Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, (DAFF), the Honourable John McVeigh on 7 December 2012. The Minister was satisfied that the plan met the requirements of the Act, and on 4 March 2013 advised the Lockyer Valley Regional Council, by resolution, to adopt it.

In keeping with sections 30(2) and 32 of the Act, the Council has adopted the PMP for implementation. The PMP is available for public inspection in both written and electronic form at the Council's Office(s) and Libraries, and on the LVRC website.

Any amendments to the plan will require it's resubmission to the Minister for approval, as outlined in section 34 of the Act and the old PMP will be replaced upon the adoption of the new PMP.

PART B

7. KEY OBJECTIVES/ ACTIONS

This part of the plan sets out strategic programs addressing pest management generally in the LVRC. The programs will be implemented over the four-year life of the plan and are aligned with the desired outcomes set out in the Queensland weeds and pest animals strategies.

DESIRED OUTCOME:

Stakeholders are informed, knowledgeable, and have ownership of pest plant and animal management

PEST MANAGEMENT PRINCIPAL:

Public Awareness and understanding of pests must be improved to increase the capacity and willingness of individuals to manage pests.

ISSUE: AWARENESS AND EDUCATION

Objective:	Success criteria:	Time- frame:
Actions and by whom	Key Performance Indicators	When
Increase knowledge of community and stakeholders relating to pests and their impacts	Public is aware and has knowledge of regional pests and their impacts.	When will the action be completed
BQ, WONS, LVRC and SEQC , to provide information through individual customer interaction.	Number of enquires taken and answered	As required
LVRC and BQ to ensure that the community and stakeholders can easily access information.	PMP, maps, brochures, flyers, fact sheets and Pest Surveys provided at LVRC offices and on website (with links to other agencies).	When required
LVRC to develop and implement local laws as required and inform community through fact sheets and other publications.	Local law information is readily available to community after law is enacted.	Within 3 months
BQ, WONS, LVRC development and implementation of pest awareness and education programs targeted for specific audiences	Increase the number of awareness programs offered, and increase the number of participants. Participate in state and national and regional programs (eg Weedbuster Week, local Government Week, Queensland Weed Spotters and other Community events).	On-going
LVRC, DTMR to erect pest awareness signs at critical locations.	Number of signs erected as required	As required

ISSUE: EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Objective: Develop stakeholder knowledge of pest impacts and increase skill and ability in pest management	Success Criteria: Stakeholders, including landholders/managers, implement best practice pest management	Time frame: When will the action be completed
Action and by whom	Key Performance Indicator	When
LVRC to budget for, and participate in accredited training activities	Funds allocated in budget development	Delivery of each yearly LVRC Budget
BQ to provide training and LVRC staff to undertake relevant training courses provided by other stakeholders when undertaking management duties (eg vertebrate pest control programs)	LVRC officers attendance at training courses as required	As required
Approved LVRC officers to attend relevant forums, workshops and conferences related to pest management.	LVRC officers to attend, and participate in, programs as opportunities arise	As required
LVRC, BQ and SEQC to plan, develop and coordinate workshops and field days to inform and train landholders in the identification, management, control of pests	Programs are developed and outlined in annual review process, implemented as directed in review.	As required

ISSUE: AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

Objective: Develop stakeholder knowledge of pest impacts and increase skill and ability in pest management	Success Criteria: That information is being accessed and utilised via all and any means	Time frame: When will the action be completed
Action and by whom	Key Performance Indicator	When
LVRC to provide draft PMP's for public comment from all points including Council's web site	Amount or number of members of the public informed of the Council's draft Pest management Plan(s)	As required
LVRC to provide access to other Council resources so that members of the General Public can be better informed	Numbers of requests for more information from the General Public in making representations concerning the draft Pest Management Plans	As required
LVRC and BQ approved officers to attend relevant forums, workshops and conferences related to pest management.	LVRC officers to attend, and participate in, programs as opportunities arise	As required
LVRC, BQ and SEQC to plan, develop and coordinate workshops and field days to inform	Programs are developed and outlined in annual review process, implemented as directed in review.	As required

Objective:	Success Criteria:	Time frame:
Develop stakeholder knowledge of pest impacts and increase skill and ability in pest management	That information is being accessed and utilised via all and any means	When will the action be completed
Action and by whom	Key Performance Indicator	When
and train landholders in the identification, management, control of pest species		
LVRC, BQ and SEQC to provide information to a broad range of landholders in assist them in their management of their properties	The quantity and quality of information provided so as to increase the capacity of landowners to effectively manage their properties	Meeting with the requests of Landowners
LVRC and BQ to provide a holistic and co-ordinated approach to the supply of information to the greatest percentage of people	How many other key stakeholders were identified and supported via Councils operations and officers	As required

DESIRED OUTCOME:

Reliable information is the basis for decision making

PEST MANAGEMENT PRINCIPAL:

Improved research on pests – regular monitoring and evaluation of pest control activities are necessary to improve pest management activities.

ISSUE: DATA COLLECTION AND ASSESSMENT

Objective:	Success criteria:	Time frame:
To collect, use and make available data relevant to pest management	Stakeholders utilize information gathered and presented regarding pest species	When will the action be completed
Actions and by whom	Key Performance Indicators	When
LVRC to map <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To map declared pests for the DAFF, and To map areas susceptible to certain pest species. 	Land use areas, for example urban, conservation zones and riparian zones, entered onto data base.	Annually, or as required
LVRC and BQ to collect and record pest impact information	Number of pest impacts reported	On-going
LVRC and all Key Stakeholders to establish	Percentage or number of groups collecting and	On-going

ways for community groups and other stakeholders to collect, use and share data	using data	
LVRC and BQ to facilitate information sharing between all stakeholders	Information sharing between stakeholders is in place	As required
LVRC and all other relevant Stakeholders to monitor, evaluate and report the effectiveness of control activities	Percentage or number of pest control activities for which monitoring and evaluation data is recorded	Prior to annual review and immediately after each activity
LVRC will map all Class 1 and priority Class 2 declared pests	Maps developed or updated with new information and information shared.	On-going

ISSUE: BIOLOGY AND IMPACTS

Objective: Further understanding and knowledge of the biology, ecology and impacts of pest species to aid in the implementation of effective control measures	Success criteria: Cost effective management is attained through improved knowledge	Time frame: When will the action be completed
Action and by whom	Key Performance Indicator	When
LVRC, BQ and SEQC contribute information obtained and assist in the quantification of impacts, such as economic, social and environmental, created by pest species.	Information is shared between LVRC and key stakeholders by way of the Working Group	During the annual review process
LVRC and BQ ensure that consideration is given to pest behaviour, impacts, and control costs, together with external information sources to enhance decision making.	Number and detail as to the factors incorporated into annual review plans and resulting strategies	During the annual review process
LVRC determine whether a local law decision making process is established and implemented	Local laws are developed based upon best available knowledge and information.	During the annual review process

ISSUE: COMMUNITY ATTITUDES

Objective:	Success criteria:	Time frame:
To better understand community attitudes to pest management	Evidence of positive community attitudes toward pest management	When will the action be completed
Action and by whom	Key Performance Indicator	When
LVRC undertake surveys to determine community attitudes and awareness to LVRC's pest management plan	Number and results of surveys and questionnaires	Within 2 months after the close date of the survey or similar
LVRC promote a positive community focus to pest management.	Number and detail as to the factors that were employed	On-going

DESIRED OUTCOME:

Strategic directions are developed and maintained, with an acceptable level of stake holder ownership

PEST MANAGEMENT PRINCIPAL

Planning – Pest management planning must be consistent at local, regional state and national levels to ensure resources target priorities for pest management identified at each level

Integration – Pest management is an integral part of managing natural resource and agricultural management systems.

ISSUE: PLANNING CONSISTENCY

Objective:	Success criteria:	Time frame:
To ensure that consistent action is taken to support integrated management	The level of consistency between this plan and other recognised pest management plans and other natural resource management plans	When will the action be completed
Action and by whom	Key Performance Indicator	When
LVRC and BQ will ensure consistency with this PMP, regional, state and national pest management plans	That key stake holders and LVRC have signed off on this plan, and That Ministerial approval is granted to this plan	During the development and when implemented the annual review process
LVRC ensure that Key stake holders are included in the development of this plan	The number and detail as to the members of the working group.	During the development stage.
LVRC will ensure that all development applications to consider pest management factors	Number of development applications against total development applications that have considered pest management factors.	During all developmental applications, irrespective of the process.

ISSUE: CO-ORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

Objective:	Success criteria:	Time frame:
To develop, implement and evaluate pest management planning and develop strategies for use with other legislation	The measure of core activities and tasks related to this pest management plan and its associated time frames	When will the action be completed
Action and by whom	Key Performance Indicator	When
All stakeholders will participate in the annual review process	Whether the annual review process was completed within the assigned time frame.	Within 3 months of the PMP anniversary
LVRC will ensure that the Implementation of actions/tasks is scheduled in the priority pest plans	Whether the tasks associated with the priority pest plan was completed within the assigned time frame.	Within 3 months of the PMP anniversary
LVRC, Agforce, Growcom and BQ will undertake the promotion of Weed hygiene practices with the local and regional industry groups	The number and details of practices adopted and accepted by the relevant industry members.	During all phases of the Plan

ISSUE: INTEGRATED PLANNING

Objective:	Success criteria:	Time frame:
To integrate pest management planning with other government, property, community and industry plans and strategies	The measure of which all these plans are integrated across the whole range of Pest management planning	When will the action be completed
Action and by whom	Key Performance Indicator	When
All stakeholders will determine whether the pest management plan is consistent with regional, state and national plans	Whether the pest management plan is consistent with all identified plans	During the development of the plan, and After its implementation an on-going process
LVRC will determine whether the pest management plan is consistent with all the plans and policies of the LVRC	Whether the pest management plan is consistent with all identified plans	During the development of the plan, and After its implementation an on-going process
LVRC will ensure that it has appropriately resourced the pest management plan	Whether the LVRC budget has adequately resourced the pest management plan	At least 3 months before the close of LVRC Budget considerations

DESIRED OUTCOME:

To prevent the introduction, spread, and establishment of new declared pest species

PEST MANAGEMENT PRINCIPAL

- a. The spread of pests, and viable pest parts, is prevented, especially by human activities
- b. Control of pests is achieved through early intervention and detection

ISSUE: PREVENTION OF INTRODUCTION

Objective:	Success Criteria:	Time frame:
Prevent the introduction of new pest species	New pest species are prevented from entering and establishing in the region.	When will the action be completed
Action and by whom	Key Performance Indicator	When
LVRC , with the assistance of Growcom, Agforce and BQ will establish the use of weed hygiene declarations for the movement of fodder, feed, soil, turf and all agricultural and earthworks machinery	Percentage or number of stakeholders using weed hygiene declarations	On-going
LVRC , with the assistance of Growcom, Agforce and BQ will ensure that weed prevention conditions are developed and implemented to aid in prevention of spread as a result	The area and distance of transport corridors mapped for weed presence, and The area and distance of transport corridors	On-going

of operations.	mapped for pest risk	
LVRC will plan and budget for the construction of vehicle and machinery wash down bays	Number of wash down areas planned and budgeted for life of plan	On-going, and Check for allocation prior to budgetary considerations
LVRC will prioritise pest species for prevention of entry to the local area by using published information	Number of class 1 & 2 pest species targeted for prevention of entry	On-going
LVRC and all other relevant Stakeholders will ensure that weed prevention management conditions are included in contracts, such as for telecommunications, pipelines and hosing estate development	The number of infrastructure development contracts that have been developed, and The total area that has been included with weed prevention conditions	On-going
LVRC will undertake inspections and reviews of nurseries and plant resellers within region are reviewed and monitored to prevent the sale, supply or keeping of declared pests	Monitoring program implemented to review number of enterprises quarterly.	On-going

ISSUE: EARLY DETECTION AND ERADICATION

Objective:	Success Criteria:	Time frame:
To prevent the establishment of new pest species in the local region, and eradicate priority pest plants where possible.	New pests are excluded and priority pest plant species are eradicated.	When will the action be completed
Action and by whom	Key Performance Indicator	When
LVRC and BQ will ensure that pests are prioritised for early detection and eradication from the region	Pests identified, processes implemented as a result of planning and review	On-going
LVRC and BQ will implement systems for the recording/reporting of new and existing infestations	Information recorded, database created, infestations mapped	On-going
LVRC will develop programs for the monitoring and review of pest eradication	Based on framework provided by PMP, methods in place to monitor and detect new incursions	On-going
LVRC, BQ and SEQC will ensure that the community is made aware of new threats	Media releases, brochures, fact sheets, website links/resources as required	On-going
LVRC will participate in coordinated regional responses	PMP integrates with regional/neighbouring plans, pest managed in a co-ordinated manner.	On-going
LVRC will undertake Annual Pest Survey Programs to assist with the prevention of pest species entering areas and assist landowners take action against priority weeds and pest animals.	Number of Annual Pest Survey Programs undertaken. Number of inspection undertaken. Number of priority weeds and pest animals identified	On-going
LVRC will alert the public to any incursion of Class 1 and other new pests to the region. If any incursion of Class 1 or other new pests have infested the region the public will be alerted	Number of alerts to the public issued. Media releases brochures, fact sheets, website links/resources as required and infestations mapped. The extent of area surveyed. Number of new pests discovered, and number of alerts issued.	On-going

ISSUE: CONTAINMENT

Objective:	Success Criteria:	Time frame:
The spread of pest species into new areas is minimised	The extent to which they are prevented from spreading	When will the action be completed
Action and by whom	Key Performance Indicator	When
LVRC in co-operation with BQ will co-ordinate pest control reduction and management programs with neighbouring authorities	Measurement as to the extent of the outcome of the program	On-going
LVRC will undertake annual survey programs aimed to map and continually monitor infestations and their levels and to show whether new species have been prevented from entering areas	Area(s) of infestations that are mapped through out the region	On-going

Objective:	Success Criteria:	Time frame:
To prevent the establishment of new pest species in the local region, and eradicate priority pest plants where possible.	New pests are excluded and priority pest plant species are eradicated.	When will the action be completed
Action and by whom	Key Performance Indicator	When
LVRC and BQ will provide resources to Community groups and members so that pests can be controlled	Number of Community residents that have used equipment provided by Council	On-going
LVRC will provide Property pest management plans to landholders	Number of plans developed within specific areas	On-going
LVRC and landholders will prioritise work that aims to contain infestations of local Class 2 pests and other localised pests in core infestation areas	Number of areas and the number of Pests within these areas and number of landholders	On-going
LVRC will ensure that landholders undertake appropriate pest management activities aimed at reducing the spread of declared pests through weed hygiene activities, including the use of Weed declaration statements	Number and type of activities undertaken in what region, and Number of landholders that have been recorded using Weed declaration forms	On-going

ISSUE: ENVIRONMENTALLY SIGNIFICANT AREAS

Objective: To protect Environmentally Significant Areas (ESA's) from pest impacts	Success Criteria: The area that has been afforded a programmed level of protection from the impact of declared pests	Time frame: When will the action be completed
Action and by whom	Key Performance Indicator	When
LVRC with the assistance of Queensland Government will identify all environmentally significant areas across the LVRC LGA region	Measurement as to the extent of the significance, and area identified	On-going
LVRC will work collaboratively with community groups in all actions which lead to the ultimate goal in controlling pests	Identify tasks that each community group undertake, both in collaboration with LVRC or independently	On-going
LVRC will provide where possible resources to Community groups and members so that pests can be controlled	Number of Community residents that have used equipment provided by Council	On-going
LVRC will provide Property pest management plans to landholders	Details of the severity of the Pest in a well defined area	On-going
LVRC and all Landowners will undertake and prioritise pest surveys and inspections of ESA's that are mapped across the region	Number of ESA's inspected and mapped	On-going

DESIRED OUTCOME:

All stakeholders are committed to undertake coordinated management of pest animals and plants

PEST MANAGEMENT PRINCIPAL

- a. Commitment (long term): Long term commitment is required by all stakeholders for the management of pest plant species
- b. Consultation and partnership: Consultation partnerships are established between stakeholders

ISSUE: LONG-TERM COMMITMENT

Objective:	Success Criteria:	Time frame:
Action and by whom	Key Performance Indicator	When
A long-term commitment is established by stakeholders to commit to pest management	Proportion of stakeholders working in partnership on long term pest management	When will the action be completed
LVRC and joined key stakeholders will ensure that working partnerships between stakeholders are built, generating a holistic pest management approach, in turn creating a sense of community ownership of the problem	Detail all stakeholders identified and the linkages that were formed	At the commencement of the development of the plan
All Working Group Members will ensure that working groups of key stakeholders are established, to develop and review bi-annually the action plans	Committee formed and meets regularly	Every six months
LVRC to ensure that adequate resources are made available	Three months prior and leading up to LVRC's budgetary process	Three months out from the Councils yearly budget process

ISSUES: RESOURCES

Objectives:	Success Criteria:	Time frame:
Pest management is adequately and efficiently resourced	Actions are implemented and adequate resources are available	When will the action be completed
Action and by whom	Key Performance Indicator	When
LVRC will ensure that pest management actions are sufficiently resourced	Provision made in annual budgets	3 months out from the Yearly Budget process
LVRC will ensure that the allocation of resources according to pest priorities	Identification through annual action plans of resource allocation	3 months out from the yearly Budget process
LVRC to ensure that funding and resources are sought from other agencies	Identify funding opportunities, with a number of applications made per year.	As required and on-going
LVRC will provide and promote community access to management equipment for the control of pests	Resources may include spray units, rebates. Record number of applications	As required
LVRC will actively seek Government funding to increase resources	Measure of the increase in funding for actions outlined in the pest management plan	When and were available
LVRC will allocate an appropriate level of funding in accordance with the Pest Management Plan	Measure of detailed budget plans	On-going
LVRC will ensure that all resources are identified within the Pest Management Plan	A measure detailing whether expenditure targets have been met.	On-going and within 3 months of the LVRC budgetary process

ISSUES: COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Objectives:	Success Criteria:	Time frame:
Ensure compliance with the <i>Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002</i>	Extent of compliance and enforcement by stakeholders with the Act	When will the action be completed
Action and by whom	Key Performance Indicator	When
LVRC will undertake compliance with the Act and will ensure that compliance is enforced when landowners do not take reasonable steps to control pests	Record number of infestations/notices issued	On-going
LVRC will ensure that it will adopt, amend and implement compliance procedures developed by other agencies	Procedures are identified and adopted as and when required	On-going and as required
LVRC will develop procedures for assessing and declaring pests under local laws	Local laws for identified pest species are developed when required	On-going
LVRC will develop, implement and enforce (in consultation with stakeholders) local policy for priority pest species	LVRC to identify number of priority pest species and develop associated policy	On-going and as required

Objectives: Pest management is adequately and efficiently resourced	Success Criteria: Actions are implemented and adequate resources are available	Time frame: When will the action be completed
Action and by whom	Key Performance Indicator	When
LVRC Pest management is adequately and efficiently resourced	Actions are implemented and adequate resources are available, subject to budget approval	On going
LVRC must ensure that it creates and maintains a Register that deals with all compliance actions under the Act	The number of matters that are recorded onto the Register and, Making this material available to all necessary authorities	On-going and as required

8. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Under the LVRC PMP, Council seeks to use public education as a tool to effectively control pest plants and animals. Council's primary goal through these education programs will be that all stakeholders should take proactive steps towards pest management by using self assessment and self compliance. Weed Buster Week, field workshops and displays will all be used as a means of making the public more aware of pest plants and animals and the need for their control. Fact sheets on all declared plants and animals are available from Council and the Department Employment, Economic Development and Innovation, and are included with all notices requiring the control of such plants and animals. The fact sheets include information such as identification, the impact of the plant or animal and the various methods of control available.

9. PROPERTY PEST MANAGEMENT PLANS

The management of pests is the responsibility of all landholders. Large areas of land or priority land use areas such as, conservation zones with substantial infestations of pests may require property owners to establish a Property Pest Management Plan (PPMP) taking into account the impact and life cycle of the pest.

PPMP's may be developed by landholders in conjunction with LVRC to ensure that the pests are controlled before they are able to reproduce or otherwise negatively impact on the environment in which they are present. LVRC will only consider PPMP's where the nature of the infestation warrants this level of strategic planning.

10. LINKS TO OTHER PLANNING

South East Queensland Natural Resource Management Plan 2009 – 2031

A key target of the South East Queensland Natural Resource Management Plan 2009 – 2031 is that by 2031, 75% of grazing land in SEQ will be in a 'good' condition. The assessment of land condition accounts for several attributes, including pasture condition, soil surface, declared pest management, biodiversity, salinity, riparian vegetation and natural resources.

Maintaining grass-cover to abate soil erosion and mass movement (landslip) is fundamental to the sustainable management of land resources. Improving land condition increases the productive potential of grazing lands and enhances biodiversity. Managing soil erosion through adequate grass-cover also contributes to enhanced water quality.

South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009 – 2031

The South East Queensland Regional Plan 2009 – 2031 states that “ecosystem services are the goods and services provided by ecosystems that benefit, sustain and support the wellbeing of people”. These services include the production of food and medicines, regulation of climate and disease, provision of productive soils, clean water and air, opportunities for recreation and spiritual benefits.

Ecosystem services are a key feature of a regions natural resources, and as such a Ecosystem Services Framework is in place. This framework recognizes that ecosystems perform functions, which provide services, which in turn contribute to the overall well being of people in the region. The framework is built upon 28 separate but linked services. One of these discrete services includes the reduction of pests and diseases.

Healthy Waterways Strategy

LVRC is a partner of this strategy in which the strategy seeks Councils direct involvement in improving storm-water quality by better managing and reducing: erosion, sediment, litter, nutrients and other contaminants such as weeds.

LVRC Natural Resource Management Plan

The LVRC NRM Plan has identified five key themes where specific action is required to manage pests within the region. From these themes, 24 separate actions have been identified which specifically target the pest issue within the LVRC LGA, providing direction as to how pests are to be managed. This draft PMP is part of the LVRC NRM Plan. The LVRC NRM Plan was adopted by Council in February 2008 and is set for review in 2013.

Wild Dog Management Strategy 2011-2016

The Wild Dog Management Strategy is a result of an extensive review by Queensland Dog Offensive Group (QDOG) in conjunction with various comments and recommendations received from key stakeholders, government agencies and animal groups. This strategy, while similar in approach to the 2002 strategy, incorporates improvements in knowledge and techniques and aims to address the social issues that can hinder effective wild dog management.

Feral Deer Management Strategy 2010-15 consultation draft

Landholders have different responsibilities in controlling different classes of pests on their properties. LVRC has a responsibility to ensure that management of these declared pests is implemented. The key is for all affected groups to work together in addressing their responsibilities under the Act, with a strong focus on landholder and community coordination.

11. PEST ANIMALS AND PLANTS

All pests, including pest plant species, are segregated into three classes under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*. These classes are further defined in Table 1.

Table 1 Classes of declared pests under the Act.

Class	Description
1	Class 1 pests are not commonly found in Queensland. Their introduction would cause an adverse economic, environmental or social impact.
	Class 1 pests established in Queensland are subjected to eradication from the state.
	Landowners <i>must</i> take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 1 pests
2	Class 2 pests are already established in Queensland, and have, or could have, an adverse economic, environmental or social impact.
	Management of these pests requires coordination and they are subject to local government, community or landowner led programs.
	Landowners <i>must</i> take reasonable steps to keep land free of Class 2 pests
3	Class 3 pests are established in Queensland and have, or could have, an adverse economic, environmental or social impact.
	Landholders are not required to manage Class 3 pests <i>unless</i> their land adjoins an environmentally significant area.
	Local government can issue landholders with a pest control notice to control Class 3 weeds for land that is, or adjoins, environmentally significant areas.

PART C

12. OVERVIEW OF PEST MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

Declared Pest Specific Management Programs

In the preparation of this plan, the LVRC undertook a prioritisation process for the management of declared species that are present in the region, or are deemed to pose a significant local threat. A priority rating system has been employed to separate these species as either high priority, medium priority or low priority. This rating is based upon threat, distribution and declaration status. In particular:

1. The potential detrimental impact to the region of not doing anything to control the pest,
2. The beneficial impact of allocating resources immediately to control the pest (e.g. isolated population(s) can be eradicated for minimal expenditure provided immediate physical and financial resources are allocated). The achievability of control given finite resources among all stakeholders has also been considered. Options regarding achievability of control are:
 - A. The exclusion from entering the region,
 - B. The eradication of isolated, strategic infestations/populations,
 - C. The containment within specified areas,
 - D. Broad-scale management (including, reduction and suppression of populations).

For the high priority animals and plants, species-specific management programs have been prepared and are set out in this section of the plan. The management of species identified as medium or low priority will be addressed with time and when resources permit, or in conjunction with the implementation of the strategic (general) programs.

Declared Pests not Prioritised

While not all declared pest species have been prioritised in this plan, all declared pest species of animals and plants must be controlled in accordance with the Act. All declared pests can be found in Appendices I – V. However, the control of species listed in Appendix III need only take place in accordance with s 78 of the Act. All landowners are encouraged to also treat all pest species listed on Appendix III.

PEST MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

PEST ANIMALS

Common and Scientific Name	Threat (potential and actual)	Distribution and density	Declaration Status	Achievability	Priority
Feral pigs <i>Sus scrofa</i>	Feral pigs have an economic impact as they cause losses to agricultural production through destruction of crops, pastures, fences and watering holes, as well as directly preying on livestock. They have an environmental impact on creeks and lakes as they prey on native fauna, and disturb natural vegetation, which allows the establishment of exotic plants, affects the habitats of native animals, causes erosion and reduces the water quality. Pigs also carry infectious diseases and internal and external parasites which may spread to humans and livestock.	Occasional and widespread distribution throughout the entire region.	Class 2	C	Medium
Wild dog/ dingo hybrid <i>Canis familiaris dingo / Canis familiaris</i>	Wild dog/dingo hybrids have both environmental and economic impacts as they attack and threaten livestock and native animals. They have a social impact as they dig holes in backyards, raid bins to scavenge for food and cause	Common and widespread distribution throughout the entire region.	Class 2	C	High

Common and Scientific Name	Threat (potential and actual)	Distribution and density	Declaration Status	Achievability	Priority
	domestic dogs to bark. They also have the potential to spread exotic diseases such as rabies, if were to be introduced.				
Feral Cat <i>Felis catus</i>	Feral Cats have both environmental and economic impacts as they attack and threaten native animals.	Common and widespread distribution throughout the entire region.	Class 2	C	Medium
Foxes <i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Foxes have both environmental and economic impacts as they attack and threaten native animals.	Common and widespread distribution throughout the entire region.	Class 2	C	Medium
Feral goats <i>Capra hircus</i>	In heavy numbers has large impacts upon the landscape and can impact on threatened species.		Class 2	C	Low
European rabbit <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbits have both environmental and economic impacts as they cause destruction of native vegetation and cause losses to agricultural production through the destruction of crops, pastures, fences and landscape.	Can be found along the creeks and streams in the region	Class 2	C	High
Red Deer <i>Cervus elaphus</i> Chital Deer <i>Axis axis</i> Fallow Deer <i>Dama dama</i>	Deer are opportunistic and highly adaptable feeders that graze and browse. Diets consist principally of what ever is available. However as they require a very high protein content they will always take the best of what is available and as a consequence can impose substantial losses to farmers	Can occur in Urban and peri-urban regions as well as rural locations	Class 2 and Class 3	C	Medium

PEST PLANTS

Common and Scientific Name	Threat (potential and actual)	Declaration Status	Achievability	Priority
African Boxthorn <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Aggressively invades pastures, roadsides and reserves. Forms impenetrable, sharp-spined thickets, which can inhibit the movement of stock. Reduces the usability of pasture land, hinders mustering and provides a haven for rabbits. Attracts insects including fruit fly, dried fruit beetles and the tomato fly that breed in the fruit	Class 2	C	Medium
Alligator Weed <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	A very invasive weed that colonises waterways and removes oxygen from the water	Class 1	B	High
Annual Ragweed <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Invasive weed and overgrazed pastures, reducing productivity. Infestations can become particularly dense in pastures which are overgrazed. Pollen contains highly potent allergens that can cause respiratory allergies such as hay-fever and aggravate asthma	Class 2	B	Medium
Cabomba <i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Chocks up waterways and dams which can lead to localised flooding and erosion	Class 1	B	High
Chilean Needle Grass <i>Nassella neesiana</i>	A grass that dominates pasture and bushland and is very unpalatable to stock	Class 1	B	High
Fireweed <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Competes with pasture species. Toxic to livestock particularly cattle and horses, by causing illness, slow growth and poor conditioning which can result in death.	Class 2	C	Medium
Giants Rats Tail Grass and other Sporobolus grasses <i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> and <i>S. natalensis</i> , and other <i>Sporobolus Spp.</i>	Quickly dominates pastures particularly after overgrazing or soil disturbance. Causes losses in carrying capacity and decreases production by up to 80%. Loosens teeth of cattle and horses while grazing	Class 2	C	High
Groundsel bush <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Competes with pasture species for water and nutrients. Replaces plants and destroys habitat for native wildlife.	Class 2	C	Medium

Common and Scientific Name	Threat (potential and actual)	Declaration Status	Achievability	Priority
	Can become abundant in the vegetation along watercourses, and forest areas. Germinates in home gardens. Potential allergies caused by air-borne pollen and seed fluff			
Harrisia Cactus <i>Eriocereus spp.</i>	Forms dense infestations that reduce pastures Chokes out other pasture species when left unchecked Spines interfere with stock mustering and movement	Class 2	B	Medium
Hymenachne <i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	Infestations can affect drains, lagoons, wetlands, creeks and rivers. Interferes with irrigation, infrastructure and wildlife habitats and degrades water quality for recreational purposes	Class 2	B	Medium
Honey Locust <i>Gleditsia triancanthos</i>	Trees can dominate native bushland and pastures	Class 1	B	High
Mother of Millions <i>(Byrophyllum delagoense and B. daigremontianum x B. delagoense; Syn. Bryophyllum tubiflorum and B. daigremontianum x B. tubifloru</i>	Highly toxic to stock Difficult to eradicate	Class 2	C	Medium
Parthenium <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Invades pastures, disturbed bare areas along roadsides, heavily stocked areas around yards and watering points Reduces beef production Costs cropping industries millions of dollars per year Pollen contains potent allergens that can cause reactions such as dermatitis and hay fever	Class 2	C	High
Prickly Pear Opuntia spp. Other than <i>O.ficus-indicia</i>	Invades pastures Vigorous in hot, dry conditions causing other plants to lose vigour or die	Class 2	C	Low
Rubbervine <i>Cryptostegia grandifolia</i>	Invades waterways Smothers riparian vegetation and forms dense thickets Decreases biodiversity and impedes stock and native animal movement Infestations expand outward from waterways, hillsides and pastures	Class 2	B	High
Salvinia <i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Forms thick mats that can completely cover water storage areas in a short time. Endangers children and livestock who can become entangled in heavy infestations. Creates	Class 2	B	Medium

Common and Scientific Name	Threat (potential and actual)	Declaration Status	Achievability	Priority
	a haven for mosquitoes. Prevents access by stock to drinking water			
Thumbergias Annual thunbergia (<i>Thunbergia annua</i>) Fragrant thunbergia (<i>T. fragrans</i>) Laurel clockvine (<i>T. laurifolia</i>)	In the past <i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> and <i>T. laurifolia</i> were promoted and sold in Queensland as attractive garden plants, and both became widespread in Queensland gardens. These vigorous plants soon escaped into native bushland and began causing considerable environmental damage.	Class 1 and 2	B	High
Water mimosa <i>Neptunia oleracea</i> and <i>N. plena</i>	Under favourable conditions, water mimosa grows out from the banks to form floating rafts of dense interwoven stems. These can be dislodged by water movement (especially during floods) and are soon replaced by more water mimosa.	Class 1	B	Medium
Water lettuce	Water lettuce (<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>) is a free-floating aquatic weed from Asia introduced into Australia as an aquarium and water garden plant. It rapidly forms dense mats covering rivers, dams and irrigation channels.	Class 2	B	Medium
Water Hyacinth <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Destroys native habitats, depletes water bodies of oxygen; Increases water loss; provides breeding ground for mosquitoes and distribution is widespread through out the Region.	Class 2	C	Medium
All Class 3 pest plants	The primary objective of Class 3 listing is to prevent sale, therefore preventing the spread of these pests into new areas. Landholders are not required to control Class 3 plants unless their land is adjacent to an environmentally significant area and they are issued with a pest control notice.	Class 3	D, although depending on the specific pest this level may be elevated	Low; although depending on its location it may be elevated because it borders an environmentally significant area

SPECIES SPECIFIC PRIORITY

PEST ANIMAL PEST MANAGEMENT PLANS

Pest Species: Wild Dog (Dingo, Hybrid and Feral Dog) <i>(Canis familiaris, dingo / Canis familiaris)</i>			
Description of the problem: LVRC currently supports property owners and their hunters by paying a bounty of \$25 per scalp. Payments are not paid for wild dogs that are destroyed during baiting programs which LVRC conducts at least twice a year.			
Local distribution: Limited within the Region.	Management priority: Dingoes are classified as native wildlife under the Nature Conservation Act 1992 and are subject to conservation practices within National Parks.		
Operational objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To destroy wild dogs in areas protected by physical and chemical barriers To prevent wild dog movements into protected areas; To reduce wild dog numbers in other situations, particularly where they have or could have significant economic, environmental or social impacts. 	Wild dogs (dingo, dingo hybrid and feral dogs) are a Class 2 declared animal under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.		
All landowners (outside of National Parks) must take reasonable steps to keep their land free of wild dog habitation.			
LVRC has further identified wild dogs as a high priority pest animal.			
Operational actions: <i>(Operational actions are consistent with Wild dog strategy and Wild dog guidelines)</i> To achieve the operational objective LVRC and other stakeholders will;	By Whom LVRC together with BQ	When Annually	Status
Integration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorporate wild dog management into related planning and management programs Participate in regional Wild dog management activities. Continue to provide bounty incentives to control wild dog / dingo / and hybrids. Investigate other incentive options that promote participation in coordinated control 	LVRC together with BQ	Biannual baiting program	

<p>Public Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise public awareness of the impacts of wild dogs, and the techniques and strategies for their management ; • Ensure the public is aware that it is illegal to keep dingoes. 	LVRC	On-going	
<p>Commitment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce compliance when landowners do not take reasonable steps to control wild dogs 	LVRC	On-going	
<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the <i>Queensland Wild Dog Management Strategy</i> for additional guidance; • To promote state wide acceptance and implementation of nil tenure planning; • Establish a network of linked local wild dog committees to lead planning and control activities; • Map the extremities of wild dog infestations; • Ensure that wild dog management plans are consistent with plans in neighbouring areas; • Secure adequate resources (i.e. time, funds and personnel) to carry out the actions in this plan. 	LVRC	On-going	
<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage responsible pet ownership so that domestic dogs do not add to the wild dog population, or create impacts on livestock, the environment, or neighbouring areas; • Promote a high level of control of wild dogs in protected areas; • Maintain the barrier and check fences in wild dog-proof condition. 	LVRC	On-going	
<p>Consultation and partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build working partnerships between key stakeholders to generate a holistic approach to wild dog management and a sense of community ownership of the problem. 	LVRC BQ, Agforce	On-going	
<p>Best Practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collate and distribute wild dog best practice information to land managers; 	LVRC	On-going	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow best practice when managing wild dogs. Consideration be given to animal welfare and non-target risks as part of control programs. • Carry out control such as trapping, baiting, shooting and exclusion to reduce negative wild dog impacts; • Carry out the control actions of trapping, baiting, shooting and exclusion on land where wild dogs are causing negative impacts. On land that is not in an urban district, (under the <i>Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990</i>) actions on domestic dogs that attack stock can be taken under section 95 of the Act. 			
<p>Improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct research to increase the effectiveness of 1080 baiting programs for wild dog control; • Liaise with other agencies on the development of alternative toxins for wild dogs; • Conduct research on potential off-target impacts of wild dog baiting programs; • Research on wild dog ecology for improved management 	BQ and LVRC	On-going	
<p>Measure of Success</p> <p>Through the implementation of the operational actions above, the LVRC anticipates the following outcomes by 2017:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue the destruction of wild dogs within the LVRC area. 2. Raise awareness by media releases. 3. Reduction in wild dog numbers and their impacts. 			

Pest Species: Rabbit <i>(Oryctolagus cuniculus)</i>			
<p>Description of the problem: Rabbits are one of Australia's major agricultural and environmental animal pests costing between \$600 million and \$1 billion annually. They compete with animals, destroy the landscape and are the primary cause of soil erosion. Rabbits have played a role in the reduced numbers and extinction of many native animals and plants.</p> <p>Rabbits are environmental vandals and the damage they do to the balance of our local ecosystem can have long lasting effects.</p>			
<p>Local distribution:</p> <p>Very limited within the Region.</p> <p>Operational objectives:</p> <p>To prevent Rabbits moving into the area protected by the other LG regions and areas.</p> <p>To destroy all Rabbits in the region.</p>	<p>Management priority:</p> <p>European Rabbits are a Class 2 declared pest under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.</p> <p>Landowners are expected to take reasonable steps to keep their land free of Rabbit habitation.</p> <p>LVRC has further identified Rabbits as a high priority pest animal.</p>		
<p>Operational actions: <i>(Operational actions are consistent with Rabbit strategy and Rabbit guidelines)</i></p> <p>To achieve the operational objective LVRC and other stakeholders will;</p>	By Whom	When	Status
<p>Integration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate rabbit management into related planning and management programs. 	LVRC	On-going	

Pest Species: Rabbit <i>(Oryctolagus cuniculus)</i>			
Public Awareness	By Whom	When	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise public awareness of the impacts of rabbits and the techniques and strategies for their management; • Ensure the public is aware that it is illegal under all circumstances to introduce, feed, keep, release and supply rabbits without a permit. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
<p>Commitment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce compliance when landowners do not take reasonable steps to control rabbits. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
<p>Consultation and partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build working partnerships with stakeholders, develop coordinated control programs and develop a sense of community ownership. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the Threat Abatement Plan for Competition and Land Degradation by Feral Rabbits for additional guidance; • Map the extremities of rabbit infestations; • Ensure that rabbit management plans are consistent with plans in neighbouring areas; • Secure adequate resources (i.e. time, funds and personnel) to carry out the actions of this plan. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibit the introduction, feeding, keeping, releasing and supplying of rabbits without a permit 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
<p>Best practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collate and distribute rabbit best practice information to landholders; • Apply integrated management options including trapping, baiting, biological control, warren fumigation, warren and harbour destruction, shooting and exclusion to suppress established rabbit 	LVRC	On-going	

Pest Species: Rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)			
populations outside the protected areas.			
Improvement	LVRC	On-going	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an improved understanding of Rabbit population changes in Queensland. 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop alternative Rabbit control technologies for use in areas that are difficult to control (especially urban areas) 			
Measure of Success			
<p>Through the implementation of the operational actions above, the LVRC anticipates the following outcomes by 2014:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue the destruction of Rabbits within the LVRC area. 2. Prevent new incursions within the LVRC region particularly the Southern Region. 3. Reduction in Rabbit numbers and their impacts. 			

Pest Species: European Fox
(*Vulpes vulpes*)

Description of the problem:

The European red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) is native to the northern hemisphere. It was introduced into Australia from England as a sport animal during the 1860s and became classed as a pest species within 30 years. Foxes threaten agricultural and native species in Australia. The fox is considered the greatest threat to the long-term survival of many small marsupial species in Australia.

Local distribution:

Very limited within the Region.

Operational objectives:

To reduce fox numbers, particularly where they have or could have economic, environmental or social impacts.

Management priority:

European Foxes are a Class 2 declared pest under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.

Landowners are expected to take reasonable steps to keep their land free of Fox habitation.

LVRC has further identified Foxes as a high priority pest animal.

Operational actions:

To achieve the operational objective LVRC and other stakeholders will;

Integration

- Integrate fox management into related planning and management programs.

By Whom

LVRC

When

On-going

Status

Pest Species: European Fox <i>(Vulpes vulpes)</i>			
Public Awareness	By Whom	When	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise public awareness of the impacts of foxes and the techniques and strategies for their management; Ensure the public is aware that it is illegal under all circumstances to introduce, feed, keep, release and supply foxes without a permit. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
<p>Commitment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce compliance when landowners do not take reasonable steps to control foxes. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
<p>Consultation and partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build working partnerships with stakeholders, develop coordinated control programs and develop a sense of community ownership. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the <i>Threat Abatement Plan for Predation by the European Red Fox</i> for additional guidance; Map the extremities of rabbit infestations; Ensure that fox management plans are consistent with plans in neighbouring areas; Secure adequate resources (i.e. time, funds and personnel) to carry out the actions of this plan. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit the introduction, feeding, keeping, releasing and supplying of rabbits without a permit; Eradicate isolated or small new infestations, using compliance procedures if necessary. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
<p>Best practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce numbers by trapping, baiting, shooting, den fumigation and/or exclusion, particularly where foxes have or could have an impact on rare or threatened native animals and live stock 	LVRC	On-going	

Pest Species: European Fox <i>(Vulpes vulpes)</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> production • Collate and distribute fox best practice information to landholders. 			
<p>Improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the impacts of foxes inn Queensland; • Keep up to date with research on the management of foxes. 	LVRC	On-going	
<p>Measure of Success</p> <p>Through the implementation of the operational actions above, the LVRC anticipates the following outcomes by 2017</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue the destruction of foxes within the LVRC area. 2. Prevent new incursions within the LVRC region particularly the Southern Region. 3. A reduction in fox numbers and their impacts. 			

Pest Species: Feral Cats
(*Felis catus*)

Description of the problem:

Cats have been in Australia at least since European settlement, and may have arrived with Dutch shipwrecks in the 17th century. By the 1850s, feral cat colonies had become established in the wild. Intentional releases were made in the late 1800s in the hope that cats would control rabbits, rats and mice. Feral cats pose a significant threat to the survival of many ground-dwelling and nesting native species. Feral cats are host to cat-specific diseases that can affect animal and human health. In urban areas, feral cats attack domestic pets and foul gardens

Local distribution:

Limited within the Region.

Operational objectives:

To reduce feral cat numbers, particularly where they have or could have economic, environmental or social impacts.

Management priority:

Feral cats are a Class 2 declared pest under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.

Landowners are expected to take reasonable steps to keep their land free of feral cats habitation.

LVRC has further identified feral cats as a high priority pest animal.

Operational actions:

To achieve the operational objective LVRC and other stakeholders will;

Integration

- Integrate feral cat management into related planning and management programs.

By Whom

LVRC

When

On-going

Status

Pest Species: Feral Cats <i>(Felis catus)</i>			
<p>Public Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise public awareness of the predation by feral cats, their competition with wildlife, their impacts on biodiversity, and management techniques available for feral cat control; • Ensure the public is aware that it is illegal under all circumstances to introduce, feed, keep, feral cats without a permit. 	<p>By Whom</p> <p>LVRC</p>	<p>When</p> <p>On-going and as required</p>	<p>Status</p>
<p>Commitment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce compliance when landowners do not take reasonable steps to control feral cats; • Provide incentives to landholders to participate in coordinated control programs • . 	<p>LVRC</p>	<p>On-going and as required</p>	
<p>Consultation and partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build working partnerships with stakeholders, develop coordinated control programs and develop a sense of community ownership. 	<p>LVRC</p>	<p>On-going and as required</p>	
<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the <i>Threat Abatement Plan for Predation by Feral cats</i> for additional guidance; • Identify environmentally significant areas and associated feral cat populations through monitoring and mapping so that new and existing populations can be targeted. • Ensure that feral cat management plans are consistent with plans in neighbouring areas; • Secure adequate resources (i.e. time, funds and personnel) to carry out the actions of this plan. 	<p>LVRC</p>	<p>On-going and as required</p>	

Pest Species: Feral Cats <i>(Felis catus)</i>			
<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibit the introduction, feeding, keeping, releasing and supplying of rabbits without a permit; Eradicate isolated or small new infestations, using compliance procedures if necessary; Encourage responsible pet ownership so that domestic cats do not add to the feral cat population, or adversely affect the environment or the amenity of neighbourhood areas. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
<p>Best practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce numbers by trapping, baiting, shooting, exclusion, particularly where feral cats have or could have an impact on rare or threatened native animals and live stock production Collate and distribute feral cats best practice information to landholders 	LVRC	On-going	
<p>Improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep up to date with research on the management of feral cats. 	LVRC	On-going	
<p>Measure of Success</p> <p>Through the implementation of the operational actions above, the LVRC anticipates the following outcomes by 2017:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue the destruction of feral cats within the LVRC area. 2. Prevent new incursions within the LVRC region particularly the Southern Region. 3. A reduction in feral cat numbers and their impacts. 			

Pest Species: Feral goats
(*Capra hicus*)

Description of the problem:

Feral goats can cause major agricultural and environmental damage. They compete with domestic stock for pasture, damage fences, and reduce the profitability of pastoral and agricultural industries.

Local distribution:

Limited within the Region.

Operational objectives:

To reduce feral goat numbers, particularly where they have or could have economic, environmental or social impacts.

Management priority:

Feral goats are a Class 2 declared pest under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.

Landowners are expected to take reasonable steps to keep their land free of feral goat habitation.

LVRC has further identified feral goats as a low priority pest animal.

Operational actions:

To achieve the operational objective LVRC and other stakeholders will;

Integration

- Integrate feral goat management into related planning and management programs.

By Whom

LVRC

When

On-going

Status

Pest Species: Feral goats <i>(Capra hircus)</i>			
Public Awareness	By Whom	When	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise public awareness of the impacts of feral goats, their competition with wildlife, the techniques and strategies for their management, and the need for their responsible keeping and transport. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
Commitment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce compliance when landowners do not take reasonable steps to control feral goats. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
Consultation and partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build working partnerships with stakeholders, develop coordinated control programs and develop a sense of community ownership of the problem. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the <i>Threat Abatement Plan for Competition and Land Degradation by Feral Goats</i> and the pest status review <i>Feral Goats in Queensland</i> for additional guidance; Monitor and map areas at risk in order to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify properties and catchments that are free from goats; Detect any new infestations; Manage spread strategically; Ensure that feral goat management plans are consistent with plans in neighbouring areas; Secure adequate resources (i.e. time, funds and personnel) to carry out the actions of this plan. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
Prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage the responsible management of domestic goat herd animals do not add to the feral goat population; Ensure that responsible keeping and transportation of domestic goats 	LVRC	On-going and as required	

Pest Species: Feral goats (<i>Capra hicus</i>)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage commercial harvesting and domestication as a means of suppressing feral goat numbers. 			
<p>Best practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply integrated management, involving trapping, mustering and shooting on land adversely affected by feral goats; Collate and distribute feral goats best practice information to landholders 	LVRC	On-going	
<p>Improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep up to date with research on the management of feral goats. 	LVRC	On-going	
<p>Measure of Success</p> <p>Through the implementation of the operational actions above, the LVRC anticipates the following outcomes by 2017:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Continue the destruction of feral goats within the LVRC area. Prevent new incursions within the LVRC region particularly the southern and northern regions. A reduction in feral goat numbers and their impacts. 			

Pest Species: Feral pigs
(*Sus scrofa*)

Description of the problem:

Feral pigs can cause major agricultural and environmental damage. They compete with domestic stock for pasture, damage fences, and reduce the profitability of pastoral and agricultural industries.

Local distribution:

Limited within the Region.

Operational objectives:

To reduce feral pig numbers, particularly where they have or could have economic, environmental or social impacts.

Management priority:

Feral pigs are a Class 2 declared pest under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.

Landowners are expected to take reasonable steps to keep their land free of feral pig habitation.

LVRC has further identified feral pigs as a low priority pest animal.

Operational actions:

To achieve the operational objective LVRC and other stakeholders will;

Integration

- Integrate feral pig management into related planning and management programs.

By Whom

LVRC

When

On-going

Status

Pest Species: Feral pigs <i>(Sus scrofa)</i>			
Public Awareness	By Whom	When	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise public awareness of the impacts of feral pigs, their competition and the techniques and strategies for their management; • Ensure the public is aware that it is illegal to feed, keep, release or supply feral pigs without a permit. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
<p>Commitment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce compliance when landowners do not take reasonable steps to control feral pigs. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
<p>Consultation and partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build working partnerships between stakeholders, including landholders, agricultural contractors and conservation groups to generate a holistic approach to feral pig management and a sense of community ownership of the problem. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the <i>Queensland Feral Pig Management Strategy and the draft Threat Abatement Plan for Predation, Habitat Degradation, Competition and Disease Transmission by Feral Pigs</i> for additional guidance; • Monitor and map areas the extremities of feral pig infestations; • Ensure that feral pig management plans are consistent with plans in neighbouring areas; • Secure adequate resources (i.e. time, funds and personnel) to carry out the actions of this plan. 	LVRC	On-going and as required	
<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the responsible management of domestic pig herd animals do not add to the feral pig population; • Ensure that responsible keeping and transportation of domestic goats • Eradicate small, isolated feral pig populations 	LVRC	On-going and as required	

Pest Species: Feral pigs <i>(Sus scofa)</i>			
<p>Best practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute feral pig best management information to land managers and game meat harvesters; • Apply integrated management, to reduce feral pig numbers, particularly where they have or could have an impact on environmentally significant areas, primary industries affected by feral pigs; • Encourage responsible commercial harvesting as a means of suppressing feral pig numbers. 	LVRC	On-going	
<p>Improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop alternative feral pig control toxins and specific systems for their delivery. 	LVRC	On-going	
<p>Measure of Success</p> <p>Through the implementation of the operational actions above, the LVRC anticipates the following outcomes by 2017:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue the destruction of feral pigs within the LVRC area. 2. Prevent new incursions within the LVRC region particularly the southern and northern regions. 3. A reduction in feral pig numbers and their impacts. 			

Pest Species: Fire Ants <i>(Solenopsis invicta)</i>			
Description of the problem: Fire ants are dangerous imported pests that could spread to large areas of Australia, severely damaging the environment, our outdoor lifestyle and the agriculture and tourism industries. First detected in the Brisbane area in February 2001, these South American ants pose a serious social, economic and environmental threat. Fire ants have been declared a notifiable pest under the Plant Protection Act 1989 and landholders must report suspected sightings of fire ants on their property to Biosecurity Queensland.			
Local distribution: Very limited sites within the Region.	Management priority: Fire ants have been declared a notifiable pest under the Plant Protection Act 1989 and landholders must report suspected sightings of fire ants on their property to Biosecurity Queensland. Landowners must notify Biosecurity Queensland immediately they become aware of Fire Ants. LVRC has further identified fire ants as a high priority pest animal.		
Operational objectives: To exclude from entering the region, as they could severely damage the environment, outdoor lifestyle and the agriculture and tourism industries.			
Operational actions: To achieve the operational objective LVRC and other stakeholders will;	By Whom	When	Status
Integration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate fire ant management into related planning and management programs. 	LVRC	On-going	

Pest Species: Fire Ants <i>(Solenopsis invicta)</i>			
Public Awareness	By Whom	When	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise public awareness of the impacts of fire ants and their possible damage to our environment, our outdoor lifestyle and the agriculture and tourism industries. Techniques and strategies for their management, and the need for keen observation and observance of Fire Ant hygiene activities 	BQ with assistance from LVRC	On-going and as required	
Consultation and partnership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build working partnerships with stakeholders, develop coordinated eradication programs and develop a sense of community ownership of the problem through continued vigilance. Information will be shared equally between stakeholders. Stakeholders will be informed immediately of each new incursion(s) and its management program. Build community involvement through fire ant volunteer ranger program 	BQ with assistance from LVRC	On-going and as required	
Planning <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to refer to the <i>National Red Imported Fire Ant Eradication Program</i> for additional guidance; Monitor and map areas and businesses that maybe at risk; 	BQ with assistance from LVRC	On-going and as required	
Prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Via education encourage the responsible management of fire ant movement controls 	BQ with assistance from LVRC	On-going and as required	
Best practice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply integrated management, via the <i>National Red Imported Fire Ant Eradication Program</i> 	BQ with assistance from LVRC	On-going	
Improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep up to date with the <i>National Red Imported Fire Ant Eradication Program</i>. 	BQ with assistance from LVRC	On-going	

Pest Species: Fire Ants

(Solenopsis invicta)

Measure of Success

Through the implementation of the operational actions above, the LVRC anticipates the following outcomes by 2017:

1. Continue the destruction of incursions of fire ants with Biosecurity Queensland within the LVRC area.
2. With the assistance of Biosecurity Queensland prevent new incursions within the LVRC region.

Pest Species: Myrtle Rust <i>(Solenopsis invicta)</i>			
Description of the problem: Myrtle rust is a serious fungal disease that affects plants in the Myrtaceae family, such as rose apple (lilly pilly), tea tree and bottle brush. Because it is a new disease to Australia, we don't yet know its full host range. Myrtle rust cannot be eradicated and will continue to spread because it produces thousands of spores that are easily spread by wind, human activity and animals. Although we can't eradicate the disease, we can limit its spread, manage its impact and carry out research to discover its full host range and seek long-term solutions.			
Local distribution: No reports of any sightings within the Region have been reported to Biosecurity Queensland. Operational objectives: To exclude and prevent these pests from entering the region, as they could severely damage the environment, outdoor lifestyle and the agriculture and tourism industries.		Management priority: Landowners should notify Biosecurity Queensland immediately they become aware of Myrtle rust. LVRC has further identified myrtle rust as a high priority pest.	
Operational actions: To achieve the operational objective LVRC and other stakeholders will;	By Whom	When	Status
Integration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate myrtle rust inspections and mapping into and across all pest management activities and programs. 	BQ and LVRC	On-going	
Public Awareness Raise public awareness of the impacts of myrtle rust and the way in which we all do things.	BQ and LVRC	On-going and as required	
Consultation and partnership Build working partnerships with the general community, plant industry businesses, bush walking clubs and others with ownership of the problem through continued vigilance.	BQ and LVRC	On-going and as required	
Planning	BQ and LVRC	On-going and as	

Pest Species: Myrtle Rust (<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>)			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue with Biosecurity's 5 Steps for reducing the spread of myrtle rust for additional guidance; Liaise with Biosecurity Queensland to monitor and map areas and businesses that maybe at risk, and ensure that these are approved and supported by Biosecurity Queensland; Secure adequate resources (i.e. time, funds and personnel) to carry out the actions of this plan. 		required	
<p>Prevention</p> <p>Assist Biosecurity Queensland with education so that encouragement is offered up for the responsible management handling, transportation and hygienic management and controls across the entire horticultural industry.</p>	BQ and LVRC	On-going and as required	
<p>Best practice</p> <p>Continually liaise with Biosecurity Queensland so that any identified best practises can be relayed as quickly as possible to appropriate businesses or areas, etc</p>	BQ and LVRC	On-going	
<p>Measure of Success</p> <p>Through the implementation of the operational actions above, LVRC anticipates that</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> On-going assistance and continued co-operation will have been offered to Biosecurity Queensland in their endeavours to monitor and map myrtle rust across LVRC's region. On-going assistance and co-operation will have been offered to Biosecurity Queensland with assistance from LVRC in their endeavours to raise public awareness about Myrtle rust across LVRC's region 			

PEST PLANT PEST MANAGEMENT PLANS

<p>Pest Species: All Class 1 pest plants as detailed in Appendix 1 Including, but not limited to; Honey locust (<i>Gleditsia</i> spp. including cultivars and varieties), Chilean needle grass (<i>Nassella neesiana</i>), Water mimosa (<i>Neptunia oleracea</i> and <i>N. plena</i>), Thunbergia, Annual thunbergia, (<i>Thunbergia annua</i>), Fragrant thunbergia (<i>T. fragrans</i>), Fanwort (<i>Cabomba</i> spp. other than <i>C. caroliniana</i>)</p>				
<p>Local distribution: All of the above listed species are not necessarily present within the region but some species are present in neighbouring regions.</p> <p>Operational objectives: To prevent the spread of all Class 1 pests into uninfested areas and; eradicate all Class 1 pests</p>		<p>Management priority: The declared pests listed above are all declared Class 1 weed under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002. Pursuant to the act, landowners must eradicate all declared Class 1 pests. LVRC has further identified that all of the above species are a high priority weed.</p>		
<p>Operational actions: To achieve the operational objective for African Boxthorn, LVRC and other stakeholders will;</p>		<p>By Whom</p>	<p>When</p>	<p>Status</p>
<p>Integration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the eradication of all Class 1 pest weeds with broader land management programs (designed to improve pasture vigour, increase ground cover, and retain tree cover) on steep scrub soils in areas at risk of invasion, thereby preventing or reducing seedling establishment. Integrate Class 1 pest weeds with all land management activities. 		<p>LVRC And all key stake holders SEQC</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	

Pest Species: All Class 1 pest plants as detailed in Appendix 1

Including, but not limited to; Honey locust (*Gleditsia* spp. including cultivars and varieties), Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana*), Water mimosa (*Neptunia oleracea* and *N. plena*), Thunbergia, Annual thunbergia, (*Thunbergia annua*), Fragrant thunbergia (*T. fragrans*), Fanwort (*Cabomba* spp. other than *C. caroliniana*)

Public Awareness	By Whom	When	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise Public awareness of the impact of all Class 1 pest weeds, so that landowners are prepared willing and able to help prevent its spread; Target awareness campaigns at landowners on properties that match relevant specific and non-specific criteria that matches those specific pests. 	LVRC SEQC	Ongoing And As required	
Consultation and partnership	LVRC And all other Key stakeholders	Ongoing	
Planning	LVRC and other stakeholders	Annual action plan	
Prevention	LVRC and other Stakeholders	Ongoing	
Best Practice	LVRC and other stakeholders	Ongoing	
Improvement	LVRC and other stakeholders	Ongoing	
Keep up to date with research on the management of relevant and appropriate Class 1 pest weeds.			

Pest Species: All Class 1 pest plants as detailed in Appendix 1

Including, but not limited to; Honey locust (*Gleditsia* spp. including cultivars and varieties), Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana*), Water mimosa (*Neptunia oleracea* and *N. plena*), Thunbergia, Annual thunbergia, (*Thunbergia annua*), Fragrant thunbergia (*T. fragrans*), Fanwort (*Cabomba* spp. other than *C. caroliniana*)

Measure of Success

Through the implementation of the operational actions above, the LVRC anticipates that if any Class 1 pest weed species is discovered the following outcomes will be achieved by 2017:

1. Isolated infestations have been eradicated.
2. Large infestations are contained and are being suppressed in the region.

Pest Species: African Boxthorn
(*Lycium ferocissimum*)

Description of the problem:

African Boxthorn can be an aggressive invader of pastures, roadsides and reserves. It forms impenetrable sharp spiked thickets, which causes problems along fence lines and inhibit stock movements. Even when the plant has been killed it can still be a problem to stock and tyres as it will remain spiky for up to 20 years if not burnt. Dense infestations will reduce the viability and usability of pasture and can provide a haven for rabbits. Many insects breed in the fruit including fruit fly and tomato fly. Birds and animals will readily spread the seeds by eating the berries and excreting the viable seeds.

Local distribution:

Throughout the LVRC Region.

Operational objectives:

To prevent the spread of African boxthorn into uninfested areas

Management priority:

African Boxthorn is a declared Class 2 weed under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.

Pursuant to the act, landowners must take reasonable steps to keep their land free of African Boxthorn.

LVRC has further identified African Boxthorn as a medium priority weed.

Operational actions:

(Operational actions adapted from guidelines for African Boxthorn.)

To achieve the operational objective for African Boxthorn, LVRC and other stakeholders will;

By Whom

When

Status

Integration

- Integrate the management of African Boxthorn with broader land management programs (designed to improve pasture vigour, increase ground cover, and retain tree cover) on steep scrub soils in areas at risk of invasion, thereby preventing or reducing seedling establishment.
- Integrate African Boxthorn programs with feral animal management activities.

LVRC
SEQC

Ongoing

Public Awareness

- Raise Public awareness of the impact of African boxthorn, so that landowners

LVRC
SEQC

Ongoing
and
as required

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> are willing to help prevent its spread; Target awareness campaigns at landowners on properties with steep scrub soils in areas of invasion, so they are able to recognise African boxthorn and take swift action to eradicate small infestations. Investigate other incentives to landowners for participating in co-ordinated African Boxthorn control programs. 			
<p>Consultation and partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build working partnerships between key stakeholders to generate a holistic approach to the management of African boxthorn and a sense of community ownership of the problem. 	<p>LVRC And all other Key stakeholders</p>	Ongoing	
<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map the extremities of African boxthorn infestations Monitor areas potentially at risk of new African boxthorn infestations Ensure that African boxthorn management plans are consistent with plans in neighbouring areas Secure adequate resources (i.e. time, funds and personnel) to carry out the actions of this guideline 	<p>LVRC and other stakeholders</p>	Annual action plan	
<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the spread of African boxthorn into uninfested properties by enforcing restrictions on the movement of products and machinery contaminated with seed, i.e. section 46 of the Act 	<p>LVRC and other Stakeholders</p>	Ongoing	
<p>Best Practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collate and distribute best practice information to landholders Put in place measures to prevent any degradation of land, water, and desirable vegetation by control methods. 	<p>LVRC and other stakeholders</p>	Ongoing	
<p>Improvement</p> <p>Keep up to date with research on the management of African Boxthorn.</p>	<p>LVRC and other stakeholders</p>	Ongoing	

<p>Measure of Success</p> <p>Through the implementation of the operational actions above, the LVRC anticipates the following outcomes by 2017:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Isolated infestations have been eradicated. Large infestations are contained and are being suppressed in the region.

Pest Species: Parthenium
(*Parthenium hysterophorus*)

Description of the problem:

Landholders can be reluctant to report Parthenium infestation due to the stigma attached, decreased property value and difficulty selling produce. All efforts will be made to assist properties with identified infestations.

Local distribution:

Hatton Vale, Summerholm, Junction View, Black Duck Creek, Helidon Spa and Helidon, Lockyer Creek

Operational objectives:

Detection and destruction of infestations

Prevention of new infestation sites

Management priority:

Parthenium is a Weed of National Significance and is a declared Class 2 weed under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.

Pursuant to the act, landowners must take reasonable steps to keep their land free of Parthenium.

LVRC has further identified Parthenium as a very high priority weed. This is particularly important after the January 2011 floods where it has spread quite significantly along the Lockyer Creek.

Operational actions:

(Operational actions adapted from guidelines for Parthenium.)

To achieve the operational objective for Parthenium, LVRC and other stakeholders will;

Integration

Participate in a regional rapid response agreements on identification and treatment of significant new regional infestations.

Integrate identified Parthenium actions in the annual action program.

Public Awareness

Educate community about Parthenium identification, knowledge of impacts and potential vectors of spread and new introductions.

Promote the use of vendor declarations to prevent introduction.

By Whom	When	Status
LVRC BQ SEQC DMTC	As requested	
LVRC	Annually	
LVRC LCG SEQC WONS-	Ongoing	
LVRC BQ	Ongoing	

Pest Species: Parthenium (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)			
Commitment	LVRC SEQC and BQ	As required	
Commit to providing assistance / equipment to effected landholders.			
Enforce compliance when landholders do not take reasonable steps to control and prevent spread.	LVRC BQ	As required	
Planning	LVRC BQ	Spring - Summer	
Monitor previous infestation and high risk entry points, sale yards, grain stores etc.			
Prevention	LVRC BQ and all landholders	Ongoing	
Limit the spread of Parthenium by implementing hygiene and prevention practices, including vendor declarations for the sale of grain, fodder, soil gravel and machinery			
Reduce the risk of spread of Parthenium by controlling infestations before they seed.	LVRC and all landholder	Spring - Summer	
Best Practice	LVRC and all other landholder	Ongoing	
Manage according to best practice to minimise environmental impacts and contamination issues.			
Improvement	LVRC	Ongoing	
Keep up to date with research on Parthenium management.			
Measure of Success			
Through the implementation of the operational actions above, the LVRC anticipates the following outcomes by 2014:			
1. Effective management and/or control of known Parthenium infestations			
2. Early detection and eradication of new identified infestations			

Pest Species: Prickly Pear (*common pest pear, Opuntia stricta and syn. O.interims*)
Tiger Pear (*O.aurantiaca*) **Velvet Tree Pear** (*O.tomentose*)

Description of the problem:

The introduction and spread of Prickly Pear into Queensland is one of the greatest environmental invasions of modern times. Pest Pear are drought resistant because of their succulent nature which out-performs other native plants. Once established this pest can form large thickets which are impassable to humans and animals.

Local distribution:

Widespread throughout the LVRC LGA, particularly in the hilly southern areas of the Region.

Operational objectives:

Detection and destruction of infestations
 Prevention of new infestation sites

Management priority:

Pest Pear is a declared Class 2 weed under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.
 Pursuant to the act, landowners must take reasonable steps to keep their land free of Pest Pear.
 LVRC has identified Pest Pear as a medium priority weed.

Operational actions:

(Operational actions adapted from guidelines for Pest Pear.)

To achieve the operational objective for Pest Pear, LVRC and other stakeholders will;

By Whom	When	Status
LVRC DTMR and all stakeholders	As required	
LVRC SEQC	Ongoing	
LVRC	Ongoing	

Integration

Participate in regional approach to the management of Pest Pear.

Public Awareness

Educate the public on the best and integrated management practice for Pest Pear.

Commitment

Enforce compliance when landholders do not take reasonable steps to control all plants, thereby preventing or reducing bird dispersal of berries into uninfected areas.

Pest Species: Prickly Pear (*common pest pear, Opuntia stricta and syn. O.interims*)
Tiger Pear (*O.aurantiaca*) **Velvet Tree Pear** (*O.tomentose*)

Planning Develop annual survey programs, monitor control and the distribution of Pest Pear.	LVRC	Ongoing	
Prevention Eradicate isolated infestations before they establish.	By Whom LVRC and other stakeholders	When Ongoing	Status
Control all plants before they seed.	LVRC and other stakeholders	Ongoing	
Best Practice Promote and implement best practice to minimise environmental impacts and contamination issues.	LVRC and other stakeholders	Ongoing	
Improvement Keep up to date with research on the management of Pest Pear.	LVRC and other stakeholders	Ongoing	
Measure of Success Through the implementation of the operational actions above, the LVRC anticipates the following outcomes by 2014: 1. Isolated infestations have been contained or have been eradicated. 2. Landowner participation in control methods has increased. 3. Large infestations are contained and are being suppressed in the region.			

Pest Species: Water Weeds

Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*), **Water Hyacinth** (*Eichhornia crassipes*), **Water Lettuce** (*Pistia stratiotes*), **Hymenachne** (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*) and **Cabomba** (*Cabomba caroliniana*)

Description of the problem:

Infestations can dramatically reduce biodiversity of wetlands and threaten the water quality.

During storm events this weed can be swept into neighbouring dams several hundreds of meters away.

Local distribution:

Throughout the LVRC LGA.

Operational objectives:

To eradicate known infestations within the LVRC area

To prevent new introductions of declared water weeds to the LVRC area.

Operational actions:

(Operational actions adapted from guidelines for Salvinia.)

To achieve the operational objective for Salvinia, LVRC and other stakeholders will;

Management priority:

Salvinia, Water Lettuce and Water Hyacinth; Hymenachne and Cabomba are declared Class 2 weeds under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.

Pursuant to the act, landowners must take reasonable steps to keep their land free of all aquatic plant pests.

Definition of land includes the bed, bank and water of a watercourse on the owner's land and the centerline of the watercourse that forms the boundary or part boundary of the watercourse.

Salvinia weed is a Weed of National Significance.

By Whom**When****Status**

LVRC
BQ

As required

LVRC
SEQC
WONS

Ongoing

LVRC
BQ

Ongoing

Integration

Integrate water weed management actions into survey, inspection and education / awareness programs

Public Awareness

Educate community about Salvinia and other declared water weed identification, impacts and potential vectors of spread and new introductions.

Promote Salvinia, Water Lettuce and Water Hyacinth as declared plants, ensure public are aware illegal to introduce, keep or supply.

Pest Species: Water Weeds

Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*), **Water Hyacinth** (*Eichhornia crassipes*), **Water Lettuce** (*Pistia stratiotes*), **Hymenachne** (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*) and **Cabomba** (*Cabomba caroliniana*)

	SEQC		
Commitment	By Whom	When	Status
Enforce removal and control of Salvinia when voluntary compliance fails.	LVRC BQ	As required	
Actively assist in prosecuting where deliberate introduction and supply can be established.	LVRC BQ	As required	
Planning	LVRC SEQC BQ	Annual action plan	
Survey and map distribution and density of water weed infestations.			
Secure adequate resources to carry out actions.	LVRC BQ	Annual action plan	
Prevention	LVRC BQ	Annual action plan	
Monitor for introduction, keeping and supply.			
Eradicate infestations before they spread to the local creeks and water courses	LVRC SEQC And other stakeholders	As required	
Best Practice	LVRC and other stakeholders	Ongoing	
Ensure that the control is undertaken according to best practice to minimise environmental impacts and contamination issues.			
Improvement	LVRC	Ongoing	
Keep up to date with research on water weed management.			
Measure of Success			
Through the implementation of the operational actions above, the LVRC anticipates the following outcomes by 2017:			
1. Eradication or controlled management of known infestations			
2. No new introductions or spread of declared water weeds			

Pest Species: Weedy Sporobolus or Rats Tail Grasses, Parramatta Grass, (*S.africanus*) Giant Parramatta Grass, (*S.fertilis*) Giant Rats Tail Grass (*S.pyramidalis* and *S.natalensis*)

Description of the problem:

Weedy Sporobolus grasses have low palatability when mature, and are difficult to control. Once established Sporobolus grasses can quickly dominate pastures and road reserves. Weed seed spread along roads can partly be contributed to the movements of machinery and stock.

Local distribution:

Large and dense populations are at Adare, Spring Creek, Woodlands, Blenheim and Ropeley.

Operational objectives:

To manage the economic and environmental impacts of established infestations of Giant Rats Tail Grasses.

Prevent introduction of all declared Weedy Sporobolus Grasses.

Prevent spread and new introductions of Weedy Sporobolus Grasses.

Continue suppression and destruction of Weedy Sporobolus Grasses until eradicated or are effectively managed.

Management priority:

Weedy Sporobolus Grasses, Parramatta Grass, Giant Rats Tail Grass and Giant Parramatta Grass are declared Class 2 weed under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.

Pursuant to the act, landowners must take reasonable steps to keep their land free of Weedy Sporobolus species.

LVRC has further identified Weedy Sporobolus Grasses as a high priority weed.

Operational actions:

(Operational actions are consistent with the Weedy Sporobolus Strategy and Species management guidelines)

To achieve the operational objective for Weedy Sporobolus grass species, LVRC and other stakeholders will;

Integration

Integrate the management of Weedy Sporobolus Grasses and other weedy grasses with broader land management programs designed to improve pasture vigour in areas at risk of invasion.

Integrate Weedy Sporobolus Grasses into annual action programs.

Participate in a regional rapid response agreements on identification and treatment of significant new regional infestations

By Whom

When

Status

LVRC
SEQC
BQ

Ongoing

LVRC
BQ

Ongoing

LVRC
SEQC
BQ

As requested

Pest Species: Weedy Sporobolus or Rats Tail Grasses, Parramatta Grass, (*S.africanus*) Giant Parramatta Grass, (*S.fertilis*) Giant Rats Tail Grass (*S.pyramidalis* and *S.natalensis*)

Commitment Enforce compliance when landholders do not take reasonable steps to control and prevent spread.	LVRC BQ	As required	
Commit to provide assistance and equipment to effected landholders.	LVRC , BQ and SEQC	As required	
Planning Survey, map and monitor the distribution and density of Weedy Sporobolus Grasses.	LVRC BQ	September - January	
Ensure that adequate resources are available to carry out operational actions.	LVRC BQ	Annual action plan	
Prevention Prevent the spread of Weedy Sporobolus Grasses by implementing weed hygiene and prevention practices, including the use of slashes blowers and covers to prevent seed spread.	LVRC DTMR Contractors Landholders	Ongoing	
Best Practice Promote and implement and integrate best practice management.	LVRC and other stakeholders	Ongoing	
Improvement Keep up to date with research on Weedy Sporobolus control.	LVRC and other stakeholders	Ongoing	
Measure of Success Through the implementation of the operational actions above, the LVRC anticipates the following outcomes by 2014:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevention of Giant Rats Tail and other Weedy Sporobolus Grasses introduction. 2. Reduced seed bank and density of Giant Rats Tail and Weedy Sporobolus Grasses infestation site. 3. Prevention or early detection of new infestations of Giant Rats Tail and other Weedy Sporobolus Grasses in the Region. 			

Pest Species: All other Class 1 Pest plants as detailed in Appendix II, not specifically mentioned

<p>Local distribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not all of the above listed pest species are present in the LVRC LGA region, however some species are located in adjoining LGA regions. <p>Operational objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent the spread of all Class 1 pests into uninfested areas and; Eradicate all Class 1 pests 	<p>Management priority:</p> <p>The declared pests listed above are all declared Class 1 weed under the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.</p> <p>Pursuant to the act, landowners must eradicate all declared Class 1 pests.</p> <p>LVRC has further identified that all of the above species are a high priority weed.</p>		
<p>Operational actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve the operational objective for African Boxthorn, LVRC and other stakeholders will; 	<p>By Whom</p>	<p>When</p>	<p>Status</p>
<p>Integration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the eradication of all Class 1 pest weeds with broader land management programs (designed to improve pasture vigour, increase ground cover, and retain tree cover) on steep scrub soils in areas at risk of invasion, thereby preventing or reducing seedling establishment. Integrate Class 1 pest weeds with all land management activities. 	<p>LVRC and all key stake holders SEQC</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	
<p>Public Awareness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise Public awareness of the impact of all Class 1 pest weeds, so that landowners are prepared willing and able to help prevent its spread; Target awareness campaigns at landowners on properties that match relevant specific and non-specific criteria that matches those specific pests. 	<p>By Whom</p> <p>LVRC SEQC</p>	<p>When</p> <p>Ongoing and as required</p>	<p>Status</p>

Pest Species: All other Class 1 Pest plants as detailed in Appendix II, not specifically mentioned			
<p>Consultation and partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build working partnerships between key stakeholders to generate a holistic approach to the management of all Class 1 pests; and Promote and foster a sense of community ownership of the problem. 	<p>LVRC And all other Key stakeholders</p>	Ongoing	
<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to any specific pest management guidelines for further reference Map the extremities of each Class 1 pest species infestations Monitor areas that are potentially at risk at receiving new infestations Ensure that management plans are consistent with plans in neighbouring areas Secure adequate resources (i.e. time, funds and personnel) to carry out the actions of this guideline 	<p>LVRC and other stakeholders</p>	Annual action plan	
<p>Prevention</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the spread of all Class 1 pest species into uninfested properties by applying and enforcing hygiene protocols and other restrictions on the movement of products and machinery contaminated with seed, vegetative material, livestock etc 	<p>LVRC and other Stakeholders</p>	Ongoing	
<p>Best Practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collate and distribute best practice information to landholders Put in place measures to prevent any degradation of land, water, and desirable vegetation by control methods. 	<p>LVRC and other stakeholders</p>	Ongoing	
<p>Improvement</p> <p>Keep up to date with research on the management of relevant and appropriate Class 1 pest weeds.</p>	<p>LVRC and other stakeholders</p>	Ongoing	

<p>Measure of Success</p> <p>Through the implementation of the operational actions above, the LVRC anticipates that if any Class 1 pest weed species is discovered the following outcomes will be achieved by 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Isolated infestations have been eradicated. Large infestations are contained and are being suppressed in the region.
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Pest Species: All Class 3 Pest plants as detailed in Appendix III

African fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), Aristolochia or Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia* spp. other than native species), Asparagus fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus* 'Sprengeri', *A. africanus* and *A. plumosus*), Athel pine (*Tamarix aphylla*), Balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*), Blackberry (*Rubus anglocandicans*, *Rubus fruticosus* agg.), Broadleaved pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), Camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), Captain Cook tree or yellow oleander (*Cassipouira thevetia* syn. *Thevetia peruviana*), Cat's claw creeper (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*), Chinese celtis (*Celtis sinensis*), Harungana (*Harungana madagascariensis*), Kahili ginger (*Hedychium gardnerianum*), Lantana or common lantana (*Lantana camara*), Creeping lantana (*L. montevidensis*), Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*), Privets, Broad leaf privet or tree privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*), Small leaf privet or Chinese privet (*L. sinense*), Purple or ornamental rubber vine (*Cryptostegia madagascariensis*), Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*; syn. *Wedelia trilobata*), White ginger (*Hedychium coronarium*), Willows - Pencil willow (*Salix humboldtiana* syn. *S. chilensis*); Tortured willow (*Salix matsudana*), Yellow bells (*Tecoma stans*).

Local distribution:

Not all of the above listed pest species are present in the LVRC LGA region, however some species are located in adjoining LGA regions.

Operational objectives:

Integrate the management of Class 3 weeds with broader land management programs for environmentally significant areas.

Management priority:

The declared pests listed above are all declared Class 3 weed under the Land Protection (*Pest and Stock Route Management*) Act 2002.

Pursuant to the act, landowners must eradicate all declared Class 1 pests.

Landholders are not required to control Class 3 plants unless their land is adjacent to an environmentally significant area and they are issued with a pest control notice.
It is a serious offence to supply a Class 3 pest without a permit issued by Biosecurity Queensland.

Operational actions:

To achieve the operational objective for African Boxthorn, LVRC and other stakeholders will

By Whom

When

Status

Integration

- Integrate the management of Class 3 weeds with broader land management programs for environmentally significant areas.

LVRC and all key stakeholders SEQC

Ongoing

Public Awareness

By Whom

When

Status

Pest Species: All Class 3 Pest plants as detailed in Appendix III

African fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), Aristolochia or Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia* spp. other than native species), Asparagus fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus* 'Sprengeri', *A. africanus* and *A. plumosus*), Athel pine (*Tamarix aphylla*), Balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*), Blackberry (*Rubus anglocandicans*, *Rubus fruticosus* agg.), Broadleaved pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), Camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), Captain Cook tree or yellow oleander (*Cascabela thevetia* syn. *Thevetia peruviana*), Cat's claw creeper (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*), Chinese celtis (*Celtis sinensis*), Harungana (*Harungana madagascariensis*), Kahili ginger (*Hedychium gardnerianum*), Lantana or common lantana (*Lantana camara*), Creeping lantana (*L. montevidensis*), Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*), Privets, Broad leaf privet or tree privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*), Small leaf privet or Chinese privet (*L. sinense*), Purple or ornamental rubber vine (*Cryptostegia madagascariensis*), Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*; syn. *Wedelia trilobata*), White ginger (*Hedychium coronarium*), Willows - Pencil willow (*Salix humboldtiana* syn. *S. chilensis*); Tortured willow (*Salix matsudana*), Yellow bells (*Tecoma stans*).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise awareness so that the public are able to identify Class 3 weeds and have knowledge of their impacts and management. • Encourage the community to use native or non-invasive plants in their gardens. 	<p>LVRC SEQC</p>	<p>Ongoing And As required</p>	
<p>Commitment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce compliance when landowners do not take reasonable steps to control Class 3 weeds in or near environmentally significant areas. 	<p>LVRC and all other Key stakeholders</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	
<p>Consultation and partnership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build working partnerships between key stakeholders to generate a holistic approach to the management of Class 3 weeds and a sense of community ownership of the problem. 			
<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate the management of Class 3 weeds across local government areas by preparing practical management plans. • Integrate the management of Class 3 weeds into new and existing conservation plans, such as national park management plans and fire management plans. • Map the extremities of existing infestations of Class 3 weeds in environmentally significant areas. • Monitor environmentally significant areas potentially at risk of infestation by Class 3 weeds • Secure adequate resources (i.e. time, funds, and personnel) to carry out the actions in this guideline. 	<p>LVRC and other stakeholders</p>	<p>Annual action plan</p>	
<p>Prevention</p>		<p>Ongoing</p>	

Pest Species: All Class 3 Pest plants as detailed in Appendix III

African fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), Aristolochia or Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia* spp. other than native species), Asparagus fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus* 'Sprengeri', *A. africanus* and *A. plumosus*), Athel pine (*Tamarix aphylla*), Balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*), Blackberry (*Rubus anglocandicans*, *Rubus fruticosus* agg.), Broadleaved pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), Camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*), Captain Cook tree or yellow oleander (*Cascabela thevetia* syn. *Thevetia peruviana*), Cat's claw creeper (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*), Chinese celtis (*Celtis sinensis*), Harungana (*Harungana madagascariensis*), Kahili ginger (*Hedychium gardnerianum*), Lantana or common lantana (*Lantana camara*), Creeping lantana (*L. montevidensis*), Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*), Privets, Broad leaf privet or tree privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*), Small leaf privet or Chinese privet (*L. sinense*), Purple or ornamental rubber vine (*Cryptostegia madagascariensis*), Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*; syn. *Wedelia trilobata*), White ginger (*Hedychium coronarium*), Willows - Pencil willow (*Salix humboldtiana* syn. *S. chilensis*); Tortured willow (*Salix matsudana*), Yellow bells (*Tecoma stans*).

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent the entry or release of exotic plants that pose a significant threat to Australia. Identify and declare plants that pose a significant threat to Queensland. Prohibit the introduction, release, and sale or other supply of Class 3 weeds. Survey environmentally significant areas at risk of invasion by Class 3 weeds. 	<p>LVRC and other Stakeholders</p>		
<p>Best Practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collate and distribute best practice information to landholders Put in place measures to prevent any degradation of land, water, and desirable vegetation by control methods. 	<p>LVRC and other stakeholders</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	
<p>Improvement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor the effectiveness of control programs. 	<p>LVRC and other stakeholders</p>	<p>Ongoing</p>	

Measure of Success

Through the implementation of the operational actions above, the LVRC anticipates the following outcomes by 2017:

1. Eradication or controlled management of known infestations in Environmentally significant areas
2. No new introductions or spread of Class 3 declared weeds into Environmentally significant areas

APPENDIX I - List of Class 1 Pest Plants

under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*:

- Honey locust (*Gleditsia* spp. including cultivars and varieties)
- Acacias non-indigenous to Australia (*Acacia* spp. other than *Acacia nilotica* and *Acacia farnesiana*)
- Alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)
- Anchored water hyacinth (*Eichornia azurea*)
- Badhara bush (*Gmelina elliptica*)
- Bitou bush (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* subsp. *otundata*)
- Bridal creeper (*Asparagus sparagoides*)
- Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana*)
- Christ's thorn (*Ziziphus spina-chisti*)
- Eurasian water milfoil (*Myriophyllum picatum*)
- Floating water chestnuts (*Trappa* spp.)
- Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)
- Harrisia cactus (*Eriocereus* spp.)
- Horsetails (*Equisetum* spp.)
- Hudson pear (*Cylindropuntia rosea*)
- Hygrophila (*Hygrophila costata*)
- Kochia (*Kochia scoparia* syn *Bassia scoparia*)
- Koster's curse (*Clidemia hirta*)
- Lagarosiphon (*Lagarosiphon major*)
limnocharis (*Limnocharis flava*)
- Madras thorn (*Pithecellobium dulce*)
- Mesquites (all *Prosopis* spp. and hybrids other than *Prosopis glandulosa*, *Prosopis pallida* and *Prosopis velutina*)
- Mexican bean tree (*Cesropia* species)
- Mexican feather grass (*Nassella tenuissima*)
- Miconia (*Miconia* spp.)
- Mikania vine (*Mikania* spp.)
- Mimosa pigra (*Mimosa pigra*)
- Myrica (*Myrica faya*)

- Peruvian primrose (*Ludwigia peruviana*)
- Piper (*Piper aduncum*)
- Red sesbania (*Sesbania punicea*)
- Salvinias (*Salvinia* spp. other than *S. molesta*)
- Senegal tea (*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*)
- Serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*)
- Siam weed (*Chromolaena odorata*)
- Thunbergia (*Thunbergia annua*, *T. fragrans* & *T. laurifolia*)
- Water mimosa (*Neptunia* spp.)
- Water soldiers (*Stratiotes aloides*)
- Willow (*Salix* spp. other than *S. babylonica*, *S. x calodendron*, *S. x reichardtii* and *S. chilensis*; syn. *S. humboldtiana*)
- Witch weeds (*Striga* spp. other than native species)

APPENDIX II - List of Class 2 Pest Plants

under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*:

- African boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)
- American rat's tail grass (*Sporobolus jacquemontii*)
- Annual ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)
- Bellyache bush (*Jatropha gossypifolia*)
- Cabomba (*Cabomba* spp.)
- Chinee apple (*Ziziphus mauritiana*)
- Fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*)
- Giant parramatta grass (*Sporobolus fertilis*)
- Giant rat's tail grass (*Sporobolus pyramidalis* and *S. natalensis*)
- Giant sensitive plant (*Mimosa invisa*)
- Groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*)
- Hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*)
- Kudzu, Kudzu vine (*Pueraria motana* var. *lobata*; syn. *P. lobata*)
- Mesquites (*Prosopis glandulosa*, *P. pallida* and *P. velutina*)
- Mother of millions (*Byrophyllum delagoense* and *B. daigremontianum* x *B. delagoense*; Syn. *Bryophyllum tubiflorum* and *B. daigremontianum* x *B. tubiflorum*)
- Parkinsonia (*parkinsonia aculeata*)
- Parramatta grass (*Sporobolus africanus*)
- Parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)
- Pond apple (*Annona glabra*)
- Prickly acacia (*Acacia nilnotica*)
- Prickly pear (*Optunia* spp. other than *O. ficus-indica*)
- Rubber vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*)
- Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)
- SicklPods (*Sena obtusifolia*, *Senna hirsuta* and *Senna tora*)
- Telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandifolia*)
- Thunbergia (*Thunbergia grandiflora*)
- Tobacco weed (*Elephantopus mollis*)

- Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)
- Water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*)

APPENDIX III - List of Class 3 Pest Plants

under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*:

- African fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*)
- African tulip tree (*Spathodea campanulata*)
- Aristolochia or Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia* spp. other than native species)
- Asparagus fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus* 'Sprengeri', *A. africanus* and *A. plumosus*)
- Athel pine (*Tamarix aphylla*)
- Balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*)
- Blackberry (*Rubus anglocandicans*, *Rubis fruticosus* agg.)
- Broad-leaf pepper tree (*schinus terebinthifolius*)
- Camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*)
- Captain cook tree (*Thevetia peruviana*)
- Cat's claw vine (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*)
- Chinese celtis (*Celtis sinensis*)
- Harungana (*Harungana madagascariensis*)
- Lantana (all species) (*Lantana* spp.)
- Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*)
- Pencil willow (*Salix chilensis*; syn. *S. humboldtiana*)
- Privets (*Ligustrum lucidum* and *L. sinense*)
- Purple rubber vine (*Cryptostegia madagascariensis*)
- Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*)
- Yellow bells (*Tecoma stans*)

APPENDIX IV - List of Class 1 Pest Animals

under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*:

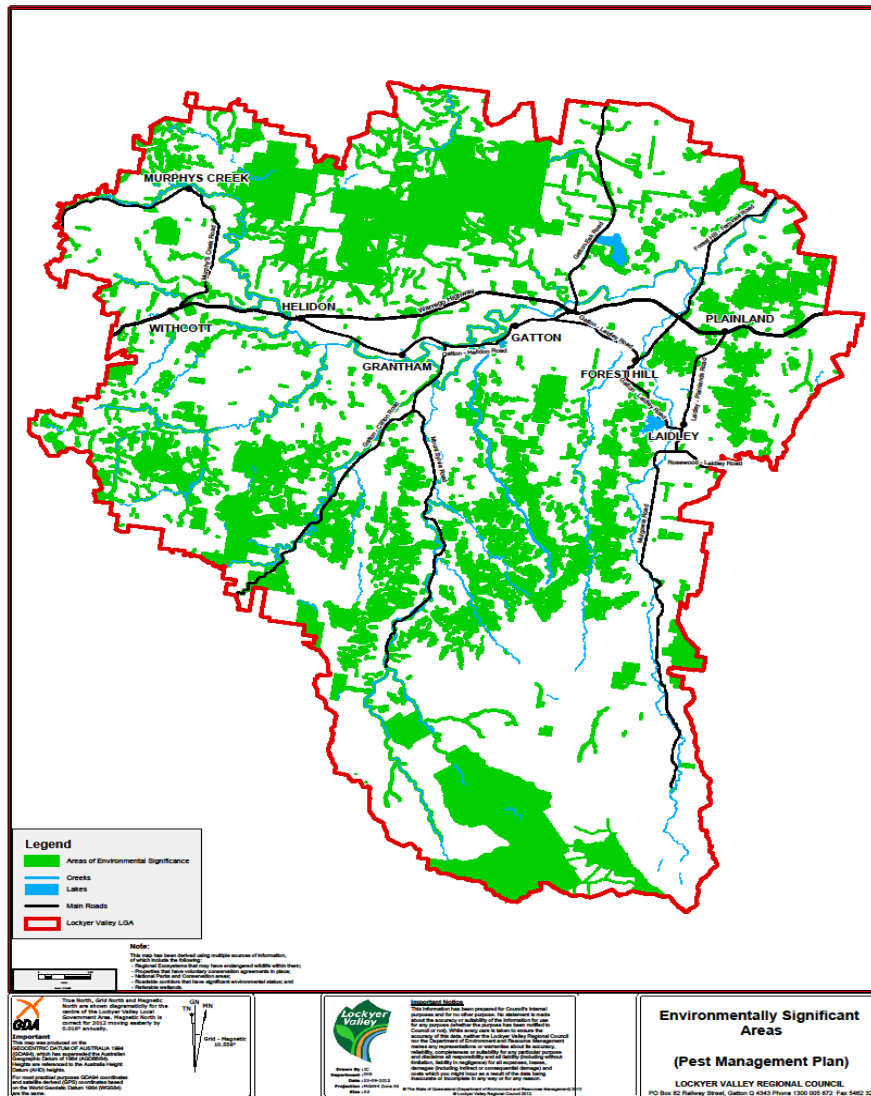
- Crazy ants (*Anoplolepis gracilipes*), and
- All mammals, reptiles and amphibians except:
 - Class 2 declared pest animals, or Class 3 declared pest animals, or Mammals, reptiles and amphibians indigenous to Australia, including all marine mammals

APPENDIX V - List of Class 2 Pest Animals

under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*:

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

APPENDIX VI - Map of LVRC's Environmentally Significant Areas



Lockyer Valley Regional Council's 'Environmentally Significant Areas' are based on several sources of information including:

- National Parks and Conservation areas;
- Regional Ecosystems that may have endangered wildlife within them;
- Properties that have voluntary conservation agreements in place;
- Roadside corridors that have significant environmental status; and
- Referable wetlands.

APPENDIX VII - Landowner Weed Treatment Calendar and Guide

CLASS	COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	CONTROL PERIOD
1	Honey locust	<i>Gleditsia spp.</i>	While it is actively growing (September to March)
1	Salvinia	<i>Salvinia spp. other than S.molesta</i>	While it is actively growing (September to March)
1	Thunbergia	<i>Thunbergia annua, T. fragrans & T.laurifolia</i>	While it is actively growing (September to March)
2	African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Cut stump - Anytime of the year, Foliage Spray when plant is actively growing (September to March)
2	American rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	While it is actively growing (September to March)
2	Annual ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	While it is actively growing (September to March), and before it flowers
2	Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	While it is actively growing (September to March)
2	Giant Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis and S. natalensis</i>	While it is actively growing (September to March)
2	Giant rats tail grass	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis and S. natalensis</i>	While it is actively growing (September to March)
2	Groundsel bush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	While it is actively growing (September to March)
2	Harrisia cactus	<i>Eriocereus halimifolia</i>	Depending on method - September to March or throughout the year
2	Mother of millions	<i>Bryophyllum delagoense Bryophyllum delagoense (syn. B. tubiflorum and Kalanchoe delagoensis); Bryophyllum x houghtonii (syn. B. daigremontianum x delagoense, Kalanchoe x houghtonii),</i>	Best during winter months or throughout the year when plant is actively growing
2	Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	While it is actively growing (September to March)
2	Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>	While it is actively growing (September to March)
2	Parthenium weed	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	While it is actively growing (September to March)
2	Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia spp. Other than O. ficus-indica</i>	Cut stump, basal spraying and foliage injections at anytime of the year
2	Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	While it is actively growing (September to March)
2	Thunbergia	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	While it is actively growing (September to March)
2	Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Apply immediately prior to flowering
2	Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	September to March, is sensitive to frosting in winter months