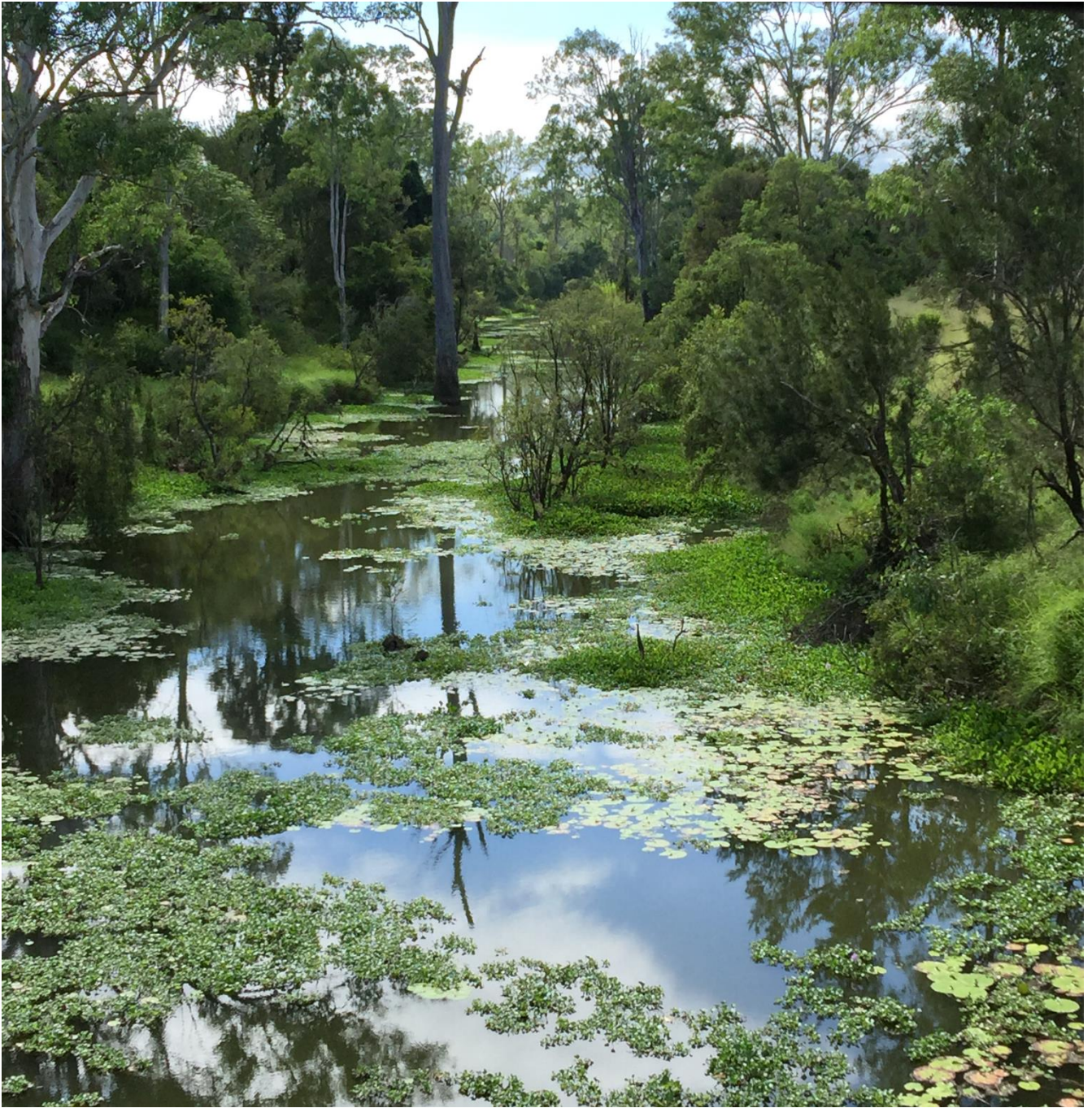


# City of Logan Biosecurity Plan



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**Teviot Brook, Jimboomba**

## Executive Summary

The City of Logan Biosecurity Plan [the Plan] has been developed for all areas within the City in consultation with internal and external stakeholders.

The purpose of the plan is to fulfil the State's biosecurity obligations on Council and to provide a strategic direction for the management of invasive species within the Logan local government area. The plan outlines the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders in relation to managing invasive species on land under their control and/or while conducting activities that pose a 'biosecurity risk'. This includes various branches of Council who manage land and/or conduct activities that may also pose a 'biosecurity risk'. The plan also covers the responsibilities of various branches of Council that have a role in managing pests through: enforcement, education or development controls.

The Plan applies to all land and waterways within the boundaries of the City of Logan local government area. It includes all land owned or controlled by the Queensland Government, Council, utilities, corporate entities and individuals.

Council has maintained surveillance, enforcement and education activities in relation to pest plants in particular, since the inception of the City. Two examples of successful control in the City are Groundsel and Noogoora burr. A combination of herbicide and biological control measures used diligently over many years, has reduced the prevalence of Groundsel bush significantly. Noogoora burr which were common 30 years ago, are now rarely found. Other pest species such as Annual Ragweed and Salvinia still have a strong presence, while emerging pest issues will continue to present potential threats.

Weeds and pest animals have significant negative impacts on the environment, the economy (particularly tourism and agriculture) and the community, including human health and social amenity.

This Plan focuses on feral animals rather than domestic animal issues or public health pests (e.g. rodents, mosquitoes, biting midges and cockroaches). The Plan also excludes native animals causing nuisance and viruses, bacteria or fungal contaminants. Garden and lawn weeds such as dandelion growing in parks or footpaths or long grass on roadsides are not referred to in this plan.

There are a diverse range of stakeholders who are involved with invasive species management or affected by invasive species in the City of Logan. They include government agencies, industry, community groups, individuals and private landholders.

To ensure that the Plan is effectively implemented, all stakeholders need to cooperate and coordinate their efforts towards the strategic actions outlined in this document. The Plan outlines their roles and responsibilities in implementing and achieving the actions.

## Introduction

The Plan has been drafted through consultation with internal stakeholders and external stakeholder groups prior to its submission for public comment.

Weeds and pest animals are recognised as a significant threat to Australia's biodiversity, agricultural productivity and public health. The management of these species is a challenge and requires strong commitment, cooperation and collaboration from all stakeholders.

In Queensland, the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) provides the legal framework for managing the impacts of invasive species, including certain weeds and pest animals. The Act mandates that all local governments in Queensland require a Biosecurity Plan that outlines a strategic direction for the management of invasive species within their respective local government area.

The Plan acknowledges that the responsibility of managing invasive species within the City of Logan requires the cooperation of all stakeholders. This document provides a framework from which government agencies, industry, community groups and private landholders can work to achieve objectives to manage invasive species

## Purpose

The purpose of the plan is to fulfil biosecurity obligations on Council and to provide a strategic direction for the management of invasive species within the Logan local government area. The plan outlines the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders in relation to managing invasive species on land under their control and/or while conducting activities that pose a 'biosecurity risk'. This includes various branches of Council who manage land and/or conduct activities that may also pose a 'biosecurity risk'. The plan also covers the responsibilities of various branches of Council that have an indirect role in managing pests through: enforcement, education or development controls.

The Plan establishes local priorities and sets out actions that aim to reduce the environmental, economic and social impacts (human health and social amenity) of invasive species. It also ensures that resources are strategically invested in invasive species management activities to achieve effective outcomes. Mechanisms for monitoring, evaluating and reporting, aim to ensure the effectiveness of the actions implemented.

## Scope

The Plan applies to all land and waterways within the boundaries of the Logan local government area. It includes all land owned or controlled by the Queensland Government, Council, utilities, corporate entities and individuals.

This plan allows for the management of:

- Prohibited invasive biosecurity matter - Schedule 1 Parts 3 and 4 of the Act;
- Restricted invasive biosecurity matter - Schedule 2 part 2 of the Act;

- Pests previously identified under the City of Logan Pest Management Plan or Local Law; and
- Other pests identified as being locally significant through the stakeholder engagement process outlined in *Section 3 Invasive Species Program* of this plan.

For the purpose of this plan the terms, 'invasive species', 'weeds', 'pest plants', 'feral animals' and 'pest animals' includes the above groups of pests. All species applicable are listed in *Section 3 - Invasive Species Plan*.

This plan does not consider the management of domestic animals, public health pests (e.g. rodents, mosquitoes, biting midges and cockroaches), marine pests and native nuisance animals and plants, garden and lawn weeds or long grass on roadsides. Nor does the plan consider pathogens of humans, domestic animals, livestock or plants.

## Background

The City of Logan covers an area of approximately 957 square kilometres within the subtropical South East Queensland region. The City of Logan is the seventh largest local government area in Australia by population, with 308,681 residents (ABS June 2015). The population is growing and is projected to be 473,000 by 2031. It is also a significant economic centre with 19,500 businesses employing 72,745 people; Gross Regional Product \$11.243 billion; and total output of \$21.79 billion (total income generated by business in Logan before subtracting imports and expenditure).

Major transport routes including the Pacific Highway, Logan Motorway, Mt Lindesay Highway and Brisbane City to Gold Coast passenger rail traverse Logan and connect us with our neighbouring cities of Brisbane, Gold Coast, Redlands, Scenic Rim and Ipswich. Interstate freight and passenger rail also run through the city from north to south.

Land uses in the City of Logan include:

- 108,000 rateable properties;
- 14,703 hectares of land is zoned farming and rural tourism. Good quality agricultural land totalling 4620ha is protected by the Logan Planning Scheme;
- 2,147 kilometres of roads (including 94 kilometres of unsealed roads);
- Greenbank Defence Force land 4,500ha;
- 973 parks with a total area of 7,070 hectares. Government land that has been set aside for conservation purposes totals 5341 ha. This includes National Parks, Conservation Parks, unallocated State land and Council land that is forested.

The landscape of the Logan area encompasses eucalypt woodlands, ancient dry rainforests on rocky outcrops, and wide floodplains that include saltmarsh and mangrove habitats. These varied habitats are home to over 1500 recorded native species of animals and plants, including koalas, Melaleuca wetlands and endangered dry rainforests.

Weeds and pest animals have significant negative impacts on the environment, the economy (particularly tourism and agriculture) and the community, including human health and social amenity.

### *Environmental Impacts*

Due to the ability to outcompete for resources or predation, weeds and pest animals are a threat to biodiversity in the Logan area. Weeds can cause significant environmental harm through their damage to the values and function of natural habitats: degrading biodiversity, outcompeting native species and reducing habitat for native animals. Feral / pest animals can also cause significant environmental degradation for example feral pigs can cause considerable damage to riparian zones, increasing sediment and erosion issues, which reduces water quality and can impact on waterways and marine areas of Moreton Bay.

Weed management practices may also have environmental impacts. Tillage can result in soil erosion and subsequent pollution of river systems. Inappropriate use of fire in weed management programs may result in ecosystem modification.

### *Economic Impacts*

Invasive weeds can cause serious economic damage from the increased cost of maintaining infrastructure through to reduction of suitable grazing and agricultural land as well as adding substantial costs to production.

The negative economic impacts of weeds include:

- competition with pastures leading to reduced stocking capacity and erosion;
- toxicity to stock;
- competition with crops/pasture for water and nutrients;
- increased stock mustering costs;
- loss of ecotourism values;
- impacts (of aquatic weeds) on water quality and irrigation;
- management costs arising from the use of physical, mechanical and chemical control methods.

Feral animals can cause economic harm through destruction of crops as well as being a predator of domestic livestock.

### *Human Health and Social Amenity*

Social impacts of weeds and pest animals include effects on human health, recreation, safety, culture and aesthetics.

Some weeds can have adverse impacts on human health such as serious allergic reactions, dermatitis, rhinitis or asthma. Thorny plants can cause injury and prevent the access or use of an area.

Aquatic weeds interfere with recreational activities (such as swimming and canoeing), and reduce the aesthetic value of lakes and streams. Many aquatic weeds, such as salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*), cause safety hazards. Small children have drowned when they thought the floating carpet of salvinia was solid ground.

Domestic pets can be killed or injured by pest animals e.g. foxes readily attack domestic chickens.

Weed control is an essential component of road and railway corridor maintenance, especially with regard to safety considerations.

Pests can adversely affect cultural values by reducing biodiversity or preventing access to natural areas that may be used for rituals, fishing or collecting native bush/medicine plants.

## Managing Pests in the City of Logan

Logan City Council has for many years been active in managing pests, through public education, pest control activities and enforcing pest legislation. These activities have kept pest prevalence to acceptable levels and in some cases completely eradicated pest incursions. The City of Logan continues to face pest management challenges from existing populations of pests and the ongoing threat of new pest plants and animals entering the City.

The landscape of the Logan area is becoming increasingly urbanised, with rural land being converted to residential or other uses. This means that the incidence of impacts on agriculture are reducing while impacts on human health and social amenity are increasing. The value of our existing natural areas increases as safe havens for native species and as natural places for our community to enjoy. At the same time environmental areas face increased pressures from more intensive neighbouring land uses. This increases the need to actively manage pests encroaching on these spaces.

Council's role is not to control perceived garden pests within the City. The plan sets out actions relating to designated pests directly stemming from the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and other more serious pests identified through the development of the biosecurity plan. To be clear this plan does not include long grass on road verges, bindiis on footpaths or long vegetation along river banks that are weeds in a literal sense but do not pose an identified biosecurity threat.

## Structure of the Plan

This plan is divided into three parts:

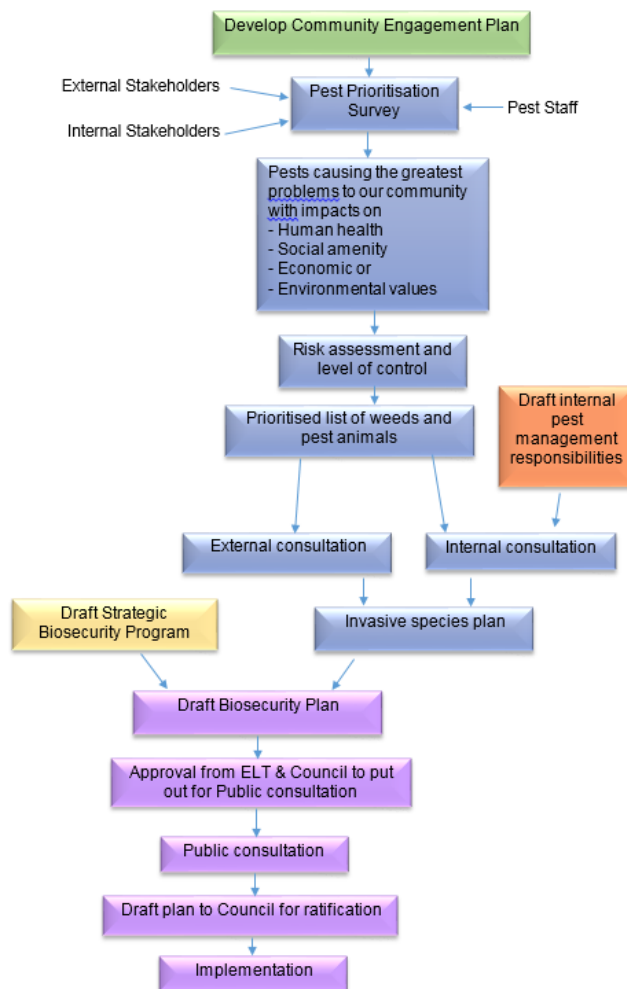
1. **Introduction** – purpose of plan, background, legislative framework, stakeholder roles and responsibilities and monitoring and evaluation of the plan.
2. **Strategic Biosecurity Program** – Principles and strategies that set the strategic direction of the plan.
3. **Invasive Species Plan** – methods used to prioritize pests, lists of pests prioritised, results of prioritisation and management objectives assigned to pests.

## Development of the Plan

The following flow diagram illustrates the steps that were taken to develop Council's biosecurity plan. One of the key aspects of the plan was to consult with stakeholders to ensure the final plan served the real needs of the community. Stakeholders were consulted at various stages and for various parts of the plan including:

- A survey that was distributed to key stakeholders to determine which pests were causing the greatest problems in the Logan area.
- Internal and external consultation meetings were held on the priority and management objectives assigned to pests.
- Internal consultation on the pest management responsibilities within Council.
- Public consultation of the draft plan.

## Development of the Biosecurity Plan



## Legislative Framework

In Queensland, the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) provides the legal framework for managing the impacts of invasive species, including certain weeds and pest animals. The Act mandates that all local governments in Queensland have a Biosecurity Plan that outlines a strategic direction for the management of invasive species within their respective local government area.

The Act also places a 'general biosecurity obligation' (GBO) in all Queenslanders.

This means that everyone is responsible for managing biosecurity risks that are:

- under their control; and
- that they know about, or should reasonably be expected to know about.

A biosecurity risk exists when you deal with any pest, disease, weed or contaminant. This includes moving an animal, plant, turf, soil, machinery and / or equipment that could carry a pest, disease, weed or contaminant.

Under the Act's general biosecurity obligation, individuals and organisations whose activities pose a biosecurity risk must:

- take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise each biosecurity risk;
- minimise the likelihood of causing a 'biosecurity event', and limit the consequences if such an event is caused; and
- prevent or minimise the harmful effects a risk could have and not do anything that might make any harmful effects worse.

In addition to the strategic management of pests, Logan City Council also has a GBO to manage its own activities, so that they do not pose a 'biosecurity risk' e.g. care would need to be taken when conducting earthworks if those earthworks were likely to spread a weed listed in this plan.

The Act takes a risk-based approach to biosecurity threats and is less prescriptive than previous legislation. This allows greater flexibility and more responsive approaches to manage each specific circumstance.

### **Other Statutes, Regulations and Relevant Strategies (National, State and Local)**

#### Commonwealth Strategies

The Australian *Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2030 (ABCS)* is the guiding framework for the conservation of Australia's biodiversity. The ABCS recognises invasive species as a key threat to the conservation of biodiversity, and outlines the importance of managing such species to maintain species diversity. The ABCS also acts as a policy 'umbrella' over other more specific national frameworks.

These strategies provide a structure for the control of invasive species which are already present within Australia. It provides a strategic direction to reduce the impacts from invasive species on environmental assets, agricultural assets, economic and social aspects and provides leadership to combat their impacts in Australia.

The Federal Government has also recognised 32 invasive flora species as a national threat to Australia's environmental, social and economic values. These species have been listed as Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) by the Australian Government. All of the Weeds of National Significance are declared as prohibited or restricted invasive biosecurity matter under the Queensland Biosecurity Act.

#### State Strategies

Within Queensland there are three primary strategies which aim to manage the impacts of invasive species.

The purpose of the Queensland Weed and Pest Animal Strategy is to *"establish a state-wide planning framework that will address the environmental, economic and social impacts of Queensland's current and potential weeds and pest animals"*. To assist with achieving the purpose, the Strategy identifies a number of desired outcomes for invasive species management activities within Queensland. These desired

outcomes are reflected in the City of Logan's Biosecurity Plan, forming the core outcomes within the Strategic Biosecurity Program.

The Biodiversity Strategy for Queensland outlines how the State Government plans to conserve biodiversity within Queensland. The strategy identifies weed invasions, alongside habitat clearing, as one of the most significant threats to terrestrial ecosystems in Queensland.

The Queensland Biosecurity Strategy aims to protect Queensland's

- ecosystems;
- our industries and our way of life;
- maintain Queensland's national and international reputation for product safety and integrity; and
- ensure ongoing market access for our commodities.

#### Regional Strategies

The Darling Downs - Moreton Rabbit board Business Plan. The purpose of the DDMRB is to manage the rabbit proof fence and to ensure, as far as practicable, that the protected area (that includes the Logan local government area) is maintained free as possible of rabbits.

#### Local Strategies

Our pest management plans have been developed by Council. The plan identified strategies, objectives and for invasive species management and provided a strategic framework to manage invasive species within the Logan local government area. The success and learnings gained from the implementation of the Pest Management Plan have been incorporated into this document.

## **Stakeholder Roles and Responsibilities**

There is a diverse range of stakeholders who are involved with invasive species management or affected by invasive species in the Logan local government area. They include government agencies, industry, community groups and private landholders. These stakeholders are illustrated in the following table.

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION
<b>FEDERAL GOVERNMENT</b>	Department of Defence
<b>STATE GOVERNMENT</b>	The multiple agencies within the Queensland Government who are major landowners or involved in the management of land and infrastructure. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biosecurity Queensland</li> <li>• Transport and Main Roads</li> <li>• Queensland Rail</li> <li>• Department of Natural resources and Mines</li> <li>• Queensland Housing</li> <li>• Southeast Queensland Water</li> <li>• Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service</li> </ul>
<b>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</b>	Local governments are required to develop, adopt and implement Biosecurity Plans for their local government area, control pests on land under their control and manage biosecurity risks brought about by their activities e.g. earthmoving.
<b>INDUSTRY</b>	The various industries of the region; including growers and graziers.
<b>COMMUNITY/ NOT FOR PROFIT GROUPS</b>	Groups that are involved in or have an interest in pest management in the region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yugambah and Yagera aboriginal groups</li> <li>• Logan and Albert Catchment Association</li> <li>• Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland</li> <li>• Healthy Land and Waterways</li> <li>• Darling Downs – Moreton Rabbit Board</li> </ul>
<b>PRIVATE LANDHOLDERS</b>	Includes members of the general community who occupy private land in urban or rural areas. Private landholders are responsible for the management of invasive species on their private property.
<b>OTHERS</b>	All people carrying out an activity within Logan Local government area that could pose a biosecurity risk

document. The Plan outlines their roles and responsibilities in implementing and achieving the actions.

## Monitoring and Evaluation of the Plan

Annual reviews and updates to the plan will be carried out by the internal stakeholder working group led by the Pest Services team.

The review will include a qualitative assessment of the following:

- the objectives in the Strategic Biosecurity Program are being achieved;
- included pests are being managed in accordance with their management objective and priority;
- the assigned management objectives and priorities are still appropriate; and
- the responsibilities of various parts of Council are being adhered to.



**Healthy Salvinia, Eagleby**

A list of stakeholders, both internal and external to Council, who were invited to take part in the development of the draft plan are included in Appendix 6.

Within Council the Graffiti and Pest Services Program naturally plays a lead role in managing biosecurity risks, however many different parts of Council also have important roles to play and obligations to meet. In addition to Council's responsibility to oversee the effective management and control of pests in its area, it also needs to ensure that its activities do not create or worsen pest problems e.g. transporting vegetation could spread weeds. The responsibilities of various parts of Council are outlined in the Invasive Species Section of this plan. These responsibilities may change over time and will reviewed annually and amended when required.

To ensure that the Plan is effectively implemented, all stakeholders need to cooperate and coordinate their efforts towards the strategic actions outlined in this



**Salvinia Weevil, *Cyrtobagous salviniae***  
(Photo courtesy Mr Stuart Webber)





**Salvinia under effect of Salvinia Weevil (1 of 3)**



**Salvinia under effect of Salvinia Weevil (2 of 3)**



**Salvinia under effect of Salvinia Weevil (3 of 3)**



## Strategic Biosecurity Program

Each strategic action identifies success indicators and the stakeholder responsible for delivering the action. The success of the Strategic Biosecurity Program will be reviewed by the Biosecurity Plan Review Panel on an annual basis.

The Strategic Biosecurity Program and the Invasive Species Plan do not negate the obligations for invasive species management under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. Obligations relating to the management and reporting of Prohibited and Restricted Matter must still be maintained.

The City of Logan’s Biosecurity Plan has been developed in line with the principles of the Queensland Weed and Pest Animal Strategy. The six desired outcomes in the state strategy are:

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

### 1. Prevention and Early Intervention

Objective: Establishment and spread of weeds and pest animals is prevented.

Prevention and early intervention is generally the most cost-effective management strategy. Once a pest species is introduced and becomes established, it is often very difficult or even impossible to eradicate and costly to control. Government generally has a greater involvement in the earlier stages of prevention and eradication, but all community members have a role in preventing the introduction and spread of weeds and pest animals into and around the state.

Weeds and pest animals present different levels of risk and hazard in different regions and productive systems. Determining risk and hazard is essential in defining priorities for prevention and management. Preventing the expansion of current weed and pest animal distributions and populations will greatly reduce the risk of further negative impacts.



Wild Dog/Dingo, New Beith

Strategic Action Number	Action Item	By Whom	Success Indicators
1.1	Undertake an annual Biosecurity Surveillance Program that identifies new pest incursions and existing pest species.	Council	Biosecurity Surveillance Program advertised and undertaken annually covering all identified parcels of land that may harbour prohibited or restricted Biosecurity Matter Through education, cooperation and enforcement, use containment and exclusion to prevent the spread of weeds and pest animals to new areas.
1.2	Encourage voluntary compliance of legislative requirements for the General Biosecurity Obligation	Council	Biosecurity advice notices and work orders issued Property owners/occupants that: Comply with the advice notice Accept a Council quote for service
1.3	Develop property specific pest management plans on those properties with large or difficult to treat infestations	Council landowner	Number of: Property based Integrated Pest Management Plans developed Plans showing continuous treatment
1.4	Undertake proactive and reactive pest animal control in accordance with industry guidelines	Council Landowners Industry State agencies	Responses to customer requests and public surveillance. Number of pest animals destroyed. Number of baiting programs undertaken.
1.5	Establish control and priority levels for the management of invasive biosecurity matter	Council	Levels of control and priorities established
1.6	Identify incursions of high risk pests and implement effective management programs	Council Landowners	Incursions of high risk pests identified and effectively managed in consultation with Biosecurity Queensland Eradicate new incursions of identified high-risk species as outlined in government and industry agreements.
1.7	Prevent the planting of declared pest and invasive plants in public landscaping projects	Council Industry	No declared invasive biosecurity plants knowingly planted in public landscaping. Removal of declared invasive biosecurity plants in accordance with assigned priority and management objectives
1.8	Participation in regional forums to identify and manage potential threat species such as Mexican Feather Grass and Parthenium	Council Biosecurity Qld	Number of regional forums attended and information passed on to staff. Contribute to research and risk analysis on potential new incursions and use this information pre-emptively. Establish and maintain close working relationships between agencies that report newly introduced weeds and pest animals. Pest management staff provided print material to identify emerging pest threats Attend the COMSEQ regional pest management subcommittee
1.9	Advocate hygiene procedures for activities that have potential spread pests	Council Industry Biosecurity Qld	Nil or limited incursions of previously undetected weed species in the Logan area Promote the use of blower/vac equipment by operators in the field
1.10	Advocate hygiene procedures for high risk species such as Giant Rat's Tail Grass	Council Industry Biosecurity Qld	Reduced spread of current weed infestations in the Logan area Promote the use of blower/vac equipment by operators in the field

Strategic Action Number	Action Item	By Whom	Success Indicators
1.11	Promote public and industry awareness for prevention. Improve community awareness of the risk posed by exotic animals and plants.	Council Biosecurity Qld	Number of media releases, Facebook posts issued and community events attended Establish communications and community engagement processes that provide timely information through a range of channels.

## 2. Monitoring and Assessment

Objective: Reliable information is the basis for decision-making.

Reliable data is needed to ensure that weeds and pest animals are managed holistically and for the long term. Weed and pest animal control requires an appropriate balance between prevention, surveillance and preparedness. An increasing amount of information is available on the distribution, abundance and impact of pests. However, there is scope to increase coordination of this information and make better use of existing and new technologies for decision-making.

Strategic Action Number	Action Item	By Whom	Success Indicators
2.1	Develop and promote effective systems that prioritise weeds and pest animals requiring management (including priority areas for management).	Biosecurity Qld Pest Services	Flexibility to update the Biosecurity Plan as priorities develop. Frank assessment whether priorities are being managed in accordance with the Plan e.g. can unmanaged groundsel be sighted in flower across the city? Is unmanaged Annual Ragweed or Giant Rat's Tail Grass allowed to go to seed along roadsides?
2.2	Undertake an annual Biosecurity Surveillance Program that identifies new pest incursions and existing pest species.	Pest Services	Biosecurity Surveillance Program advertised and undertaken annually covering all identified parcels of land that may harbour invasive biosecurity matter
2.3	Supporting Prevention and Control Programs operated by Biosecurity Queensland.	Pest Services Parks Branch Health, Environment & Waste Branch	Provide human resources to support on ground actions. Provision of information that supports the success of the Prevention and Control Program, such as reporting new infestations to Biosecurity Qld.
2.4	Provide media releases and social media posts regarding seasonal pests	Pest Services	Public awareness generates pest control activity, further enquiries or informs Council of potential infestations.



**Salvinia Molesta, Jimboomba**

### **3. Awareness and Education**

Objective: Stakeholders are informed and knowledgeable, with the capacity to take ownership of weed and pest animal management.

Effective management of weeds and pest animals relies on broad stakeholder knowledge of the problem and the management issues. Often people are not aware of the impacts that weeds and pest animals have on the natural environment or primary production, or that their own actions may be contributing to the problem. Many weed and pest animal problems are increased through lack of community knowledge and awareness. For example, people often do not realise that they act as vectors for spreading weeds and pest animals by allowing domestic dogs to breed with wild dogs, releasing domestic deer or spreading weed seeds.

The level of education on weeds and pest animals is increasing, but more targeted public education and a higher public profile are needed. Different stakeholders require different information and support to raise their awareness and their willingness to help manage weeds and pest animals. Increased industry support for weed and pest animal management is one possible approach to increasing awareness of land managers.

Overall community awareness will improve when stakeholders have accessible, science-based information on weeds and pest animals, their characteristics, their impacts and control actions. This awareness is needed to ensure ongoing public support for weed and pest animal management and research. Building this knowledge within the community will also enable people to take ownership of the issue, increase their confidence and make them more likely to act.

Strategic Action Number	Action Item	By Whom	Success Indicators
3.1	Promote and organise declared pest awareness-raising activities	Council Biosecurity Qld	Attendance at World Environment Day, Community events and Logan Eco Action Festival  Produce media articles, social media posts and website links to information  Increase the community's capacity to identify and manage declared pests.  Empower landowners to possess the capacity to undertake effective management of declared pests on their land.
3.2	Provide community access to information	Council Biosecurity Qld	Pest Management Plan, brochures, flyers, pest fact sheets provided at customer services centres, libraries and community centres.  Information available on Council's website with links to Biosecurity Queensland  Landowners possess the capacity to undertake effective management of declared pests on their land.
3.3	Inform through individual customer interaction	Council Biosecurity Qld	Number of customer interactions  Landowners possess the capacity to undertake effective management of declared pests on their land.
3.4	Support bush land care and conservation incentives programs	Council Biosecurity Qld	Technical support and general advice provided to bush land care participants with reciprocal advice received from those parties.
3.5	Support the nursery industry in identifying potentially invasive species to be removed from sale stock	Council Biosecurity Qld	Invasive species identified and regulated by nursery industry
3.6	Pest and vulnerable species identification awareness provided to Council staff and residents	Council Biosecurity Qld	Production of identification tools Awareness sessions provided
3.7	Weeds are mapped on GIS using enforcement data	Council	Advice notices and work orders mapped on GIS to indicate historical locations of pest plants and feral animals.
3.8	Improve formal and informal communication networks at all levels; this includes supporting community-focused NRM programs.	Council Biosecurity Qld	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Publicise the impacts of weeds and pest animals.</li> <li>• Publicise the positive results to the environment, the economy and the community from appropriate management of weeds and pest animals.</li> <li>• Provide warnings where human activities create favourable conditions for weeds and pest animals.</li> </ul> Develop weed and pest animal content for schools, and provide project kits where appropriate. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Display educational material at relevant locations</li> </ul>

#### 4. Effective Management Systems

Objective: Integrated systems for successfully managing and reducing/minimising the impacts of weeds and pest animals are developed and widely implemented through risk assessment.

It is widely accepted that integrated pest management systems are the most effective. That is, best practice for effective control of pest species often involves multiple control methods, and successful long-term management of weeds and pest animals relies on cooperation with neighbours and the coordination of control activities.

To ensure the best possible outcomes, all stakeholders should advocate and adopt best practice management for all weed and pest animal management activities. Weed and pest animal management legislation is backed by suitable enforcement measures, but enforcement should only be used when other approaches have failed.

Strategic Action Number	Action Item	By Whom	Success Indicators
4.1	Develop species specific management plans for high risk pests such as fire ants.	Council	Species specific management plans developed where appropriate
4.2	Investigate additional, improved and alternative methods of control.	Council Biosecurity Qld	Implementation of improved control measures
4.3	Develop, maintain and distribute documentation on best practice.	Council Biosecurity Qld	Widespread utilisation of improved control measures
4.4	Discourage actions that contribute to or maintain weed and pest animal impacts in and around urban areas.	Council	Reduce weed and pest animal prevalence in the urban environment.
4.5	Develop and implement site-based approaches to managing weeds and pest animals that threaten key assets.	Council Land owners Industry	Reduce weed and pest animal prevalence on specific sites or areas with a specific land use.
4.6	Train authorised officers to enforce the legislative provisions for weed and pest animal management.	Council Biosecurity Qld	Use enforcement only as necessary.  Improved and well informed communication with the community regarding their GBO to achieve Biosecurity outcomes.



Manual removal of Water Lettuce, *Pistia stratiotes*, Park Ridge South

## 5. Strategic Planning Framework and Management

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

Draft Queensland Weed and Pest Animal Strategy, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, 2016-21.

Community and industry leadership in the planning and development of strategies is key to maximising the benefits of weed and pest animal management. A system of setting priorities for this management is critical to ensuring that resources are used as efficiently as possible.

A strategic approach can only achieve common goals and priorities if there is effective communication and cooperation between land managers, NRM groups, industry, local governments and state government departments. Local government weed and pest animal management plans offer a 'partnership' mechanism to achieve this level of coordination and efficiency and the Biosecurity Act facilitates a risk-based approach to weed and pest animal management.

Strategic Action Number	Action Item	By Whom	Success Indicators
5.1	Demonstrate best practice and flexibility in pest management	Council	Initiate improvement in weed control activity Use newly developed chemicals Integrated approach to ongoing issues Adjust priorities as necessary based on observations in the field
5.2	Schedule activities to minimise propagation of weed seed or production of pest animal litters	Council Landholders	Inspection for specific pests scheduled to coincide with their greatest visibility. Provide control activity prior to either flowering or seed production. Reduction of viable seedbank.
5.3	Enable residents as private land managers to take an active role in Biosecurity on their land	Council Landholders	Using social and print media, disseminate well timed, advice material regarding weed and pest animal control.
5.4	Encourage managers of agricultural and pastoral land to actively manage weeds and pest animals	Council Biosecurity Qld	Using field day displays, social and print media, disseminate well timed, advice material regarding weed and pest animal control.
5.5	Collaborate and coordinate with neighbouring local authorities	Council	Increased communication and shared information with Brisbane City Council, Ipswich City Council, Redlands City Council, Gold Coast City Council and Scenic Rim Regional Council.
5.6	Collaborate and coordinate with regional pest animal control forums	Council Biosecurity Queensland DDMRB	Increased participation in regional forums relating to Deer, wild dogs, weeds and rabbits. Increased success in the control of these pests through learnings or coordinated joint control activities.





**Olive Hymenachne, *Hymenachne amplexicaulis*, Logan Village 2009**

## **6. Commitment, Roles and Responsibilities**

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

Clearly defined and accepted roles and responsibilities are crucial to the success of long-term management. There is often a degree of confusion within the community about the exact responsibilities of land managers, local government and state government in weed and pest animal management and this must be addressed. Specifically residents are not always attuned to what is a declared pest plant as opposed to long grass and vegetation on roadsides and riverbanks. Some residents see long vegetation that is not actively managed and assume that it is due to a poor weed control program.

When planning and implementing weed and pest animal management programs, stakeholders should recognise each other's capacity to deliver the desired outcomes. The broad scope and nature of weed and pest animal problems demands a long-term commitment by all stakeholders; they need to recognise the effort, time and cost required for effective management. Local government planning is crucial to the success of weed and pest animal management and provides an opportunity to foster community commitment to roles and responsibilities.

State-managed lands are often perceived to be sources of weeds and pest animals. State government agencies have a responsibility to manage weeds and pest animals on lands and water bodies under their control. Land managers, local governments and community groups often call for greater resources to be allocated to weed and pest animal management on state-managed lands; however, analysis shows that control activities on many of these are at a significantly higher level than on surrounding privately owned lands. Community and local government planning must include all stakeholders, including managers of state land, early in the planning process.

Strategic Action Number	Action Item	By Whom	Success Indicators
6.1	Pest responsibilities within Council documented in the Invasive Species Plan section of this Biosecurity Plan.	Council	Included in Invasive Species Plan and agreed to by Stakeholders
6.2	Pests on Government land will be managed by the appropriate government department	State Government Department of Defence	Compliance with advice notices issued by LCC Pest Plant Inspectors. Each department follow their own biosecurity program and cooperate with Council and other neighbours' biosecurity plans.
6.3	Deliver integrated best practice management	Council Landholders Industry	Biosecurity programs take into consideration timing and costs; control methods; prevention; non-target damage; animal welfare; workplace health and safety; monitoring; new research and operational procedures
6.4	Ensure accredited training of all on-ground pest management staff	Council Landholders  Industry	Pest management staff and contractors possess nationally accredited qualifications. Pest management staff can identify most declared plants and animals Pest management staff know where to access resources when assistance is required
6.5	Commit to resourcing local pest management actions on a priority basis	Council Biosecurity Qld	Adequate resources provided to undertake pest management identified within this plan. Attract and retain quality staff.
6.6	Maintain and upgrade specialty vehicles and field equipment	Council Biosecurity Qld	Successful retention, maintenance and expansion of current pest management assets.
6.7	Submit local government precepts (annual payments) to Biosecurity Queensland for research and on-ground activities.	Council	Precepts duly submitted by Logan City Council.
6.8	Host and/or participate in industry events to develop networking, and to increase awareness of changing technologies and potential biosecurity threats.	Council	Attendance at industry events including: SEQPAF meetings Qld Weeds Symposium Local Government training workshops National Weeds Conferences Vertebrate Pests Conferences
6.9	Review internal practices as needed to comply with recommendations from industry events	Council Landholders Industry	Information reviewed and practices amended where applicable.
6.10	Liaise with surrounding local governments to integrate declared pest management activities	Council Landholders Industry	Pest management activities integrated where necessary, e.g. wild dog control, deer, weeds and rabbits.
6.11	Landholders and land managers commit to the management of declared pests in accordance with the Biosecurity Act and Council's Biosecurity Plan. Landholders include owners and trustees of freehold, leasehold, Council, State and Federal controlled land.	Council  Landholders	Landholders undertake proactive management of declared pests Infestations detected during Annual Biosecurity Surveillance Program. Landholders notified of detected infestations Management action occurs and a reduction of pests in accordance with this plan's management objectives i.e. prevention, eradication, containment or asset based control.

Strategic Action Number	Action Item	By Whom	Success Indicators
6.12	Biosecurity Queensland continue to commit resources to enhance integrated pest management in the City of Logan	Biosecurity Qld	<p>State Government continues to provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pest fact sheets and up-to-date information regarding the management of declared pests</li> <li>Technical and expert pest management advice</li> <li>Public awareness and education programs</li> <li>Rapid response to rapid response to prohibited matter incursions</li> <li>Initial and ongoing risk assessments of pests</li> <li>Research and development into pest biology, ecology and impacts</li> <li>Industry forums</li> <li>Advice on best pest management practice</li> <li>Resources to manage Prohibited Biosecurity Matter</li> <li>Resources to manage infestations of declared pests on State controlled land and waterways</li> <li>Research on effective biological control methods</li> <li>The facilitation of information sharing between stakeholders</li> </ul>
6.13	Link the City of Logan's pest management operations with other pest management activities	Council Biosecurity Qld Landholders Neighbouring LGs Industry	<p>Logan City's pest management operations linked to activities undertaken by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Government</li> <li>Department of Defence</li> <li>Private and commercial landholders</li> <li>Adjoining local authorities</li> <li>Parks Branch - Natural Areas Management Unit</li> <li>Other stakeholders</li> </ul>



Red Deer, Esk Qld

## Invasive Species Plan

The Invasive Species Plan prioritises pest species and determines the management objective for each pest within the Logan Local Government area. Invasive species have been prioritised into low, High and Very High priority pests and assigned a management objective of prevention, eradication, containment, asset based control or advice only.

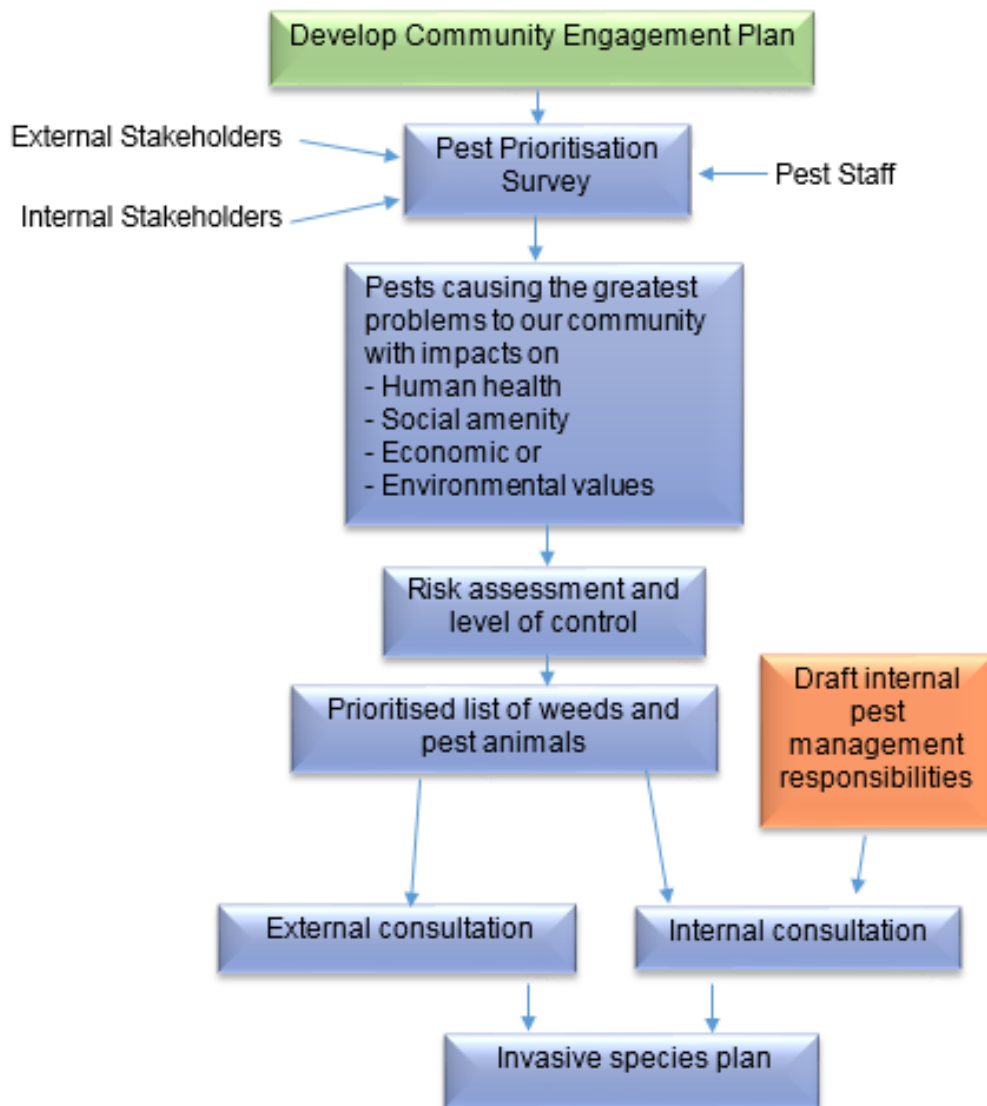
### Method used to Prioritise and Assign Management Objective to Pests

The Biosecurity Act gives Local Governments the flexibility to determine the pests that are causing, or have the potential to cause, the greatest impact within their area. It also allows Local governments, along with their communities, to determine the most appropriate response to those threats.

The first step taken to prioritise pests in the Logan area was to survey key stakeholders to find out from them, which pests are causing the greatest impacts. The results of this survey influenced the prioritisation of pests in the next step.

All pests were then subject to a risk assessment process by Graffiti and Pest Services staff. Each pest was assessed through the pest assessment matrix to determine the priority level (Very High, High, moderate) of the pest and the management objective that will be applied to the pest i.e. prevention, eradication etc. Meetings were held with stakeholders (both internal and external) to discuss the prioritised lists. Some amendments were made to the priorities as a result of these discussions.

Diagram: Development of the Invasive Species Plan



## Risk Assessment Methodology

All declared weeds, declared animals and other identified pests were assessed against the Pest Assessment Matrix. For each pest, the matrix was used to record and assess the:

- inclusion of the pest on national, state or local pest lists/strategies
- current location and probable increase in pest occurrence over the next 5 years
- potential impacts the pest could have on Logan
- likelihood and risk posed by those impacts
- ease of management of the pest
- priority level of the pest (Very High, High, moderate) and
- the management objective assigned to the pest e.g. eradication

### Impacts of Weeds and Pest Animals

Weeds and pest animals have the potential to threaten human and animal health, affect social amenity of public spaces, increase costs of infrastructure management and primary production; and adversely alter ecosystem function. The following sections detail the impact ratings used within the pest assessment matrix.

#### Human Health Impacts

The negative impacts of weeds on human health include:

- allergic reactions such as dermatitis, rhinitis and asthma—on contact with the plant or its pollen;
- increased risks in recreational areas from injury such e.g. from thorny plants, drowning in water covered by salvinia;
- increased risk of fire. E.g. Gamba grass increasing fire frequency and intensity.

Pest animals can injure humans directly through their kicks, bites, stings or scratches. They can also spread zoonotic diseases (can spread to humans) such as hydatids (wild dogs and foxes), Q fever (feral pigs), brucellosis (feral pigs) and leptospirosis (feral pigs, feral deer).

Human Health Impact Ratings	
Human fatality/ fatalities e.g. deer on road causing car accident, wild dog killing a child, serious allergic (anaphylactic) reaction; drowning due to salvinia.	5 Major
Medical treatment requiring long term hospitalisation e.g. serious dog bite, serious respiratory problems.	4 Significant
Medical treatment requiring short term hospitalisation e.g. allergic response to airborne or contact allergen.	3 Moderate
Medical treatment. Minor adverse reaction/irritation.	2 Minor
No or extremely insignificant injuries or discomfort.	1 Insignificant

#### Social Amenity Impacts

Weeds and pest animals can affect liveability, useability and enjoyment of both public and private spaces. They can cause general nuisance and disturbance, interfere with recreational activities (such as swimming, canoeing and bushwalking), and reduce the aesthetic value of lakes, streams and bushland areas. Areas of cultural significance can be adversely affected by weeds preventing access to significant areas, or pests altering the biodiversity or character of an area.

Some of the negative impacts of weeds on social amenity include:

- thick stands of vegetation prevent access to areas
- increased effort required to manage weed infestations on property
- increased fire risk
- changes to areas of cultural significance including reduction in biodiversity
- limits access to creek banks and waterways.

Some of the negative impacts of pest animals on social amenity include:

- predation of family pets and poultry
- damage to soil surface e.g. rabbits
- spread of disease
- useability of public spaces

<b>Social Amenity Impact ratings</b>	
Potential to form solid stands of weeds or dense populations of pest animals. Can out-compete or destroy gardens/pets and native plants/animals and impact on community natural area and nearby creeks, rivers and bushland. Will lead to a decline in vegetation quality in areas which are already threatened by urban pressures. If left untreated will impact on both private and public places and will require high costs to remove, repair or manage.	5 Major
Potential to out-compete native or garden plants in community areas, roads, parks, gardens, and creeks. May affect access appearance, or increase management requirements. May provide shelter for vermin and pest animals or reduce recruitment of native species over time.	4 Significant
Potential to move into degraded areas in an around the community including riparian areas, bushland and gardens. May affect access, appearance, or increase management requirements. High potential for pest to be replaced with other pests or weeds after treatment. Requires targeted management but threat to community areas can be responded to as part of regular management.	3 Moderate
Likely to affect appearance or bring about complaints from residents or neighbours. May impact the function, use or appearance of community and residential areas or require a low-level management response.	2 Minor
Unlikely to affect community use and enjoyment of areas due to limited habitat, or may be managed effectively in routine control measures or maintenance. May exist in isolated areas due to dumping or urban escapes, but is not able to dominate vegetation and gardens in the community.	1 Insignificant

### Economic Impacts

Weeds and pest animals can increase costs for primary producers, land managers and infrastructure managers. Primary producers are affected through various means including pests: causing crop losses, competing for pasture, damage to land and waterways and spreading disease. The costs to land and infrastructure managers, particularly public infrastructure can be significant, including the cost of managing natural resources and public assets, such as drains, bridges, rail corridors, and parks.

<b>Economic Impact Ratings</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major threat to agricultural productivity by way of reduced output with increased control expenses. Control is significant addition to existing routine pest management practices.</li> <li>Major disruption to government land and infrastructure management</li> <li>Major disruption to business or industry</li> </ul>	5 Major
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Significant reduction in agricultural output, increased control expenses. Control is added to existing routine pest management practices for crop or pastures.</li> <li>Significant disruption to government land and infrastructure management</li> <li>Significant disruption to business or industry</li> </ul>	4 Significant
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Moderate threat to Agricultural endeavours. Increased maintenance including drainage lines and creeks. Pest threat to crop/pasture can be abated as part of routine pest management practices.</li> <li>Moderate disruption to government land and infrastructure management</li> <li>Moderate disruption to business or industry</li> </ul>	3 Moderate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minor threat to farm assets throughout the property.</li> <li>Minor disruption to government land and infrastructure management</li> <li>Minor disruption to business or industry</li> </ul>	2 Minor
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not of particular concern to agricultural endeavours under good land management practices.</li> <li>No or negligible disruption to government land and infrastructure management</li> <li>No or negligible disruption to business or industry</li> </ul>	1 Insignificant

### Environmental Impacts

Introduced pest species place considerable pressure on native biodiversity, either directly or by affecting vegetation structure and/or ecological and physical processes. This can lead to the reduction or extinction of native species and degrade land and waterways.

The negative impacts of pest animals on biodiversity include:

- direct predation
- loss of food and shelter for native species
- degradation of habitats
- reduction and possible extinction of native animals
- spread of disease

- competition for shelter and food
- loss of genetic purity (hybridisation).

The negative environmental impacts of weeds includes:

- degradation of native vegetation
- loss of food and shelter for native species
- reduction and possible extinction of native species.
- changed fire frequency and intensity, resulting in irreversible changes to vegetation structure
- siltation and creek bank erosion
- degradation of water quality which affects fish ecology

Environmental Impact ratings	
Potential to drastically out-compete native species, transform ecosystems and impact on biodiversity in a broad range of natural areas, including areas of intact high value vegetation.	5 Major
Potential to drastically out-compete native species and impact on biodiversity limited to the pest's suited habitat. Can alter ecosystems.	4 Significant
Potential to invade edges and disturbed systems and destroy established ecology which is already disturbed or degraded.	3 Moderate
Potential to develop a presence in natural areas without widespread out- competition of species or alteration of ecosystems.	2 Minor
Unlikely to establish effectively in natural areas unless by isolated infestations, dumping or urban escapes. Unlikely to penetrate undisturbed areas.	1 Insignificant

## Priority Rating

The risk assessment process was used to prioritise pests in Logan. Each declared pest and locally significant pest has been assigned a priority rating of Very High, High or moderate.

**Very High priority pests** are those that pose a significant risk to Logan. Land owners/ managers and people carrying out activities that pose a biosecurity risk will be expected to be highly vigilant in ensuring that these species are comprehensively managed in accordance with their assigned management objective. Graffiti and Pest services will give these pests the highest priority in Council's surveillance program.

**High priority pests** are those that pose a moderate risk to Logan. Land owners/ managers and people carrying out activities that pose a biosecurity risk will be expected to be active in ensuring that these species are reasonably managed in accordance with their assigned management objective. Graffiti and Pest services will give these pests a moderate priority in Council's surveillance program.

**Moderate priority pests** are those that pose a moderate risk to Logan. Land owners/ managers and people carrying out activities that pose a biosecurity risk will be expected to ensure that these species are managed in accordance with their assigned management objective. Graffiti and Pest services will give these pests a moderate priority in Council's surveillance program.

## Management Objectives

The risk assessment process was also used to allocate a management objective to all declared pests, and locally significant pests. The management objectives are prevention, eradication, containment, asset based control or advice only. An explanation of those categories can be seen on table below.

Management Objective	Pest Species Abundance/ Distribution
<b>Prevention</b> Prevent pest from entering the Logan local government area. Detect early to prevent establishment.	<i>Species absent</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pest is not currently in the region</li> </ul>
<b>Eradication</b> Completely eradicate pest from the Logan local government area	<i>Initial establishment</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small number of localised population/s</li> <li>Limited distribution and density, or in small numbers</li> </ul>
<b>Containment</b> Management/suppression of pest numbers and/or distribution to keep them to acceptable levels	<i>Consolidation and extension of range</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rapid increase in distribution and abundance, many populations</li> <li>Moderate distribution or density</li> </ul>
<b>Asset Based Control</b> Control activities carried out only to manage and maintain assets.	<i>Widespread and abundant throughout its potential range.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Widespread or well entrenched throughout the region</li> </ul>
<b>Advice only</b> Control of pest not required by legislation or Biosecurity Plan. Advice given usually as a result of customer request.	<i>Widespread and abundant or moderate priority pest</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Control methods not available or are ineffective</li> <li>Low risk rating.</li> <li>Low potential for further spread</li> </ul>

### Management Strategies Applied to the Five Management Objectives

The management strategy to be used for each objective is outlined in the table below.

Cooperation will be sought from landholders, tenants and other stakeholders to manage pests in a thorough and coordinated way. For management of pests on private land enforcement action will be used as a last resort. The pests on land of various tenures, including Council land will be managed in accordance with the section titled Pest Management Responsibilities within Council.

Management Objective	Management strategy to be used by land owners/managers/ Graffiti and Pest Services and others to manage pests	By Whom
All	Education and awareness raising activities, including providing advice and information on control methods.	Graffiti and Pest Services Natural Environment and Sustainability (HEW) Parks Biosecurity Queensland Healthy Land and Waterways
All	Biosecurity Act provisions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure you do not breach specific offenses in Sections 42 to 45 of The Act.</li> <li>Ensure that you meet your General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) in relation to your expected area of knowledge</li> </ul>	All people in Queensland
Prevention	These pests will be prevented from entry/ establishment through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detecting pests early by inspecting land regularly</li> <li>Including pests in the Annual Pest Surveillance program.</li> </ul> <p><i>If the pest is detected it will be managed in accordance with the Eradication management objective.</i></p>	Land owner/ manager  Graffiti and Pest Services
Eradication	If detected these pests will be eradicated from all land tenures through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination of control activities over various land tenures</li> <li>Inspecting land regularly for presence of pest</li> </ul>	Graffiti and Pest Services



Management Objective	Management strategy to be used by land owners/managers/ Graffiti and Pest Services and others to manage pests	By Whom
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Repeated and timely management methods that continue until eradication of the pest is achieved.</li> <li>Periodic and continued monitoring for pest until eradication can be confidently confirmed.</li> <li>Including these pests in the Annual Pest Surveillance program.</li> <li>Appropriate enforcement activities to eradicate pest</li> </ul>	<p>Land owner/ manager/ Graffiti and Pest Services</p> <p>Land owner/ manager/ Graffiti and Pest Services</p> <p>Land owner/ manager/ Graffiti and Pest Services</p> <p>Graffiti and Pest Services</p> <p>Graffiti and Pest Services</p>
Containment	<p>The numbers and distribution of these pests will be suppressed through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination of control activities over various land tenures</li> <li>Inspecting land regularly for presence of pest</li> <li>Repeated and timely management methods that maintain pest to acceptable levels.</li> <li>Including these pests in the Annual Pest Surveillance program.</li> <li>Appropriate enforcement activities to contain pest.</li> </ul>	<p>Graffiti and Pest Services</p> <p>Land owner/ manager/ Graffiti and Pest Services</p> <p>Land owner/ manager/ Graffiti and Pest Services</p> <p>Graffiti and Pest Services</p> <p>Graffiti and Pest Services</p>
Asset Based Control	<p>Where assets have been identified and agreed to by the land manager/owner. Pests in this category will be controlled on land containing those assets and in some cases on land adjacent to those assets. Control will aim to reduce adverse or harmful impacts of these pests by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordination of control activities over various land tenures</li> <li>Inspecting land regularly for presence of pest</li> <li>Repeated and timely management methods</li> <li>Periodic and continued monitoring for pest</li> <li>Including these pests in the Annual Pest Surveillance program.</li> <li>Negotiation and increased advice to land manager/owners to reduce pest prevalence in and around private land.</li> <li>As resources allow control activities of these pests on roadsides</li> <li>Reduce pest prevalence in natural areas by service level agreement between Council branches</li> </ul>	<p>Graffiti and Pest Services</p> <p>Land owner/ manager/ Graffiti and Pest Services</p> <p>Land owner/ manager/ Graffiti and Pest Services</p> <p>Land owner/ manager/ Graffiti and Pest Services</p> <p>Graffiti and Pest Services</p> <p>Graffiti and Pest Services</p> <p>Graffiti and Pest Services, Parks, Corporate Property, Sports Leisure and Facilities</p>
Advice only	<p>Provide information and advice to landholders and the community on pest species including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Background on the pest and</li> <li>Recommended (optional) control methods</li> </ul>	<p>Graffiti and Pest Services</p> <p>HEW</p> <p>Parks</p> <p>Biosecurity Qld</p>

Note: Biosecurity Queensland provides various levels of support to Council to manage pests declared under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (biosecurity matter).

## Pest Management Responsibilities within Council

Managing biosecurity risks is a shared responsibility across Council. Graffiti and Pest Services plays a lead role, however there are many different parts of Council that have a role to play. Council has a responsibility to manage (prevent and control) pests in its area and also to make sure its activities do not create or worsen pest problems e.g. transporting vegetation could spread weeds. The following two tables outline:

1. Pest management responsibilities of various program areas of Council,
2. Identification of biosecurity risks that may be caused by Council and actions that will be used to manage those risks.

The table below outlines the pest management responsibilities of various program areas of Council.

Council Program	Responsibility in Managing Pests
Graffiti and Pest Services Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide advice to other parts of Council to help identify and manage pests</li> <li>• Identifying infestations and populations of declared pests on public and private land in the Logan area</li> <li>• Providing advice to landholders on best methods to control declared pests</li> <li>• Ensure residents and organisations are informed of their biosecurity obligations, including information on how to comply with <i>The Act</i> and examples of activities that could put them in breach e.g. unauthorised dumping of garden waste or not covering loads in trailers.</li> <li>• Providing advice and issuing Biosecurity Orders to landholders of privately-owned land containing infestations of declared pests</li> <li>• Coordinating with State and Federal agencies to manage pests found on State and Federal controlled land.</li> <li>• Managing the following pests in Council controlled parks:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevention, Eradication and Containment pests</li> <li>• Asset Based Control pests through service level agreement</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Delegated responsibility to manage general weeds on hard road infrastructure, to mitigate the deterioration of road infrastructure.</li> <li>• Managing: Eradication, Containment, and Asset Based Control pests on road infrastructure</li> <li>• Provide weed mapping for wider Council use</li> <li>• Providing contract services to manage pests for Council on other land including private land</li> <li>• Consult with Natural Environment and Sustainability (HEW) and Parks Branch regarding treatment in natural areas and water bodies.</li> <li>• Collaborate with Biosecurity Queensland to manage Fire Ant risk in Logan</li> <li>• Additional activities carried out to manage the Fire Ant risk including: reporting suspected nests to Biosecurity Queensland, interim signage for affected parks and information dissemination through relevant Council staff.</li> </ul>
Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Managing pests in Council controlled parks that are <b>not</b> listed in this plan or not contained in a service level agreement.</li> <li>• Managing environmental pest plants, not listed in this plan.</li> <li>• Provide advice to the public regarding the identification and management of pests</li> <li>• Coordinating bush care programs</li> <li>• Preparing Natural Area Management Plans in conjunction with Natural Environment and Sustainability (HEW); and City Standards and Animal Care.</li> <li>• Consulting with Natural Environment and Sustainability (HEW) and Animal and Pest Services Branch</li> <li>• Collaborate with Biosecurity Queensland to manage Fire Ant risk on Parks land</li> </ul>
Natural Environment and Sustainability Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical support and guidance to City Standards and Animal Care Branch and Parks Branch in the management of declared pests in natural areas</li> <li>• Provide pest management advice and funding opportunities to landholders for land rehabilitation through existing environmental programs ie Land for Wildlife, Conservation Incentives Program, EnviroGrants.</li> <li>• Maintain environmental mapping under the Planning Scheme (eg. Biodiversity, waterways, conservation priority)</li> <li>• Support the preparation of Natural Area Management Plans in conjunction with Parks Branch (lead Branch) and City Standards and Animal Care Branch</li> <li>• Support the development of pest management educational material in consultation with Parks Branch and Animal and Pest Services Branch</li> </ul>
Waste & Recycling Operations Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advisory information provided to the public regarding covering waste loads to prevent the spread of pests.</li> <li>• Manage pests on waste facility land</li> </ul>

Council Program	Responsibility in Managing Pests
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Graffiti and Pest Services currently contracted to control weeds on waste sites</li> <li>• Waste services to notify and request Graffiti and Pest Services to manage other pests e.g. foxes.</li> <li>• Collaborate with Biosecurity Queensland to manage Fire Ant risk on waste sites</li> </ul>
Development Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inclusion of Advice note on Development Approvals reminding developers of their obligations under the Biosecurity Act</li> <li>• Inclusion of advisory notes regarding management of biosecurity risks on Operational Works Approvals</li> <li>• Inclusion of fact sheets at pre-start inductions</li> <li>• Inclusion of conditions/advisory notes to prevent weed species from being used in plantings in proposed developments</li> </ul>
Road Construction & Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaborate with Biosecurity Queensland to manage Fire Ant risk when constructing and maintaining roads</li> <li>• Responsible for managing pests on land under the control of the RCM branch (includes two depots and five gravel pit/recycling/fill sites),</li> </ul>
Water Business	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage pests on water facilities land</li> <li>• Collaborate with Biosecurity Queensland to manage Fire Ant risk on water facilities land</li> <li>• Graffiti and Pest Services currently provide a level of service to control pests on water facilities land</li> </ul>
Corporate Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage pests on corporate property land</li> <li>• Utilise Graffiti and Pest Services to inspect land for pest plants and animals</li> <li>• Utilise pest spraying services of Graffiti and Pest Services when required</li> <li>• Maintain an awareness of Fire Ant risk</li> </ul>
Sport and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage pests on sport and recreation land</li> <li>• Maintain an awareness of Fire Ant risk</li> <li>• Utilise Graffiti and Pest Services to inspect land for pest plants and animals</li> <li>• Utilise pest spraying services of Graffiti and Pest Services when required</li> </ul>
Construction and Maintenance (Sport Leisure and Facilities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manage pests on Council owned and controlled land for community purposes</li> <li>• Maintain an awareness of Fire Ant risk</li> <li>• Utilise Graffiti and Pest Services to inspect land for pest plants and animals</li> <li>• Utilise pest spraying services of Graffiti and Pest Services when required</li> </ul>

Logan City Council also has a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) to manage its own activities, to ensure that they do not pose a 'biosecurity risk' e.g. care would need to be taken when conducting earthworks, if those earthworks were likely to spread a weed listed in this plan.

The following table identifies some biosecurity risks and outlines actions to manage those risks.

Council Program	Examples of Activities that could cause a biosecurity risk	Action to manage risk
Graffiti and Pest Services	Samples of weeds taken for identification are accidentally released	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Samples transported in sealed bags and clearly labelled.</li> <li>• Samples disposed of correctly when finished with.</li> </ul>
	Pests escape when relocated to Council depot for destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trapped animals are transported and housed in secure cages</li> </ul>
Waste & Recycling Operations	Greenwaste or soil that leaves waste sites could spread pest plants or animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greenwaste/ mulch is covered to prevent the release of pests</li> <li>• Greenwaste/mulch is only sent to facilities that can adequately manage the biosecurity risk e.g. by incinerating or otherwise adequately processing the waste.</li> <li>• Do not remove soil from site</li> </ul>
	Waste transported by waste management or Council waste contractors spreading pest plants or animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Waste is covered adequately to prevent the release of pests</li> </ul>

Council Program	Examples of Activities that could cause a biosecurity risk	Action to manage risk
Road Construction & Maintenance Corporate Property Sport and recreation Construction and Maintenance (Sport Leisure and Facilities) Parks Water business Waste & Recycling Operations – Health, Environment and Waste	Pests on Council land occurring and/or spread to neighbouring properties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weed species to be inspected for and controlled</li> <li>• Weedy plants not to be planted on Council properties</li> <li>• Pest animals to be controlled as per invasive species plan and management directives</li> </ul>
Road Construction & Maintenance Corporate Property Sport and recreation Construction and Maintenance (Sport Leisure and Facilities) Parks Water Business Water Operations	Pests spread by transporting vegetation or soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If declared pests are suspected contact Graffiti and Pest Services for identification assistance before disturbance, removal or transport.</li> <li>• Secure and cover vegetation or soil to prevent the potential release or spread of pest plants during transport.</li> <li>• Vegetation is disposed of correctly.</li> <li>• Soil containing weeds or pests must be managed to prevent weeds re-establishing.</li> </ul>
Road Construction & Maintenance Corporate Property Parks Water Operations Natural Environment and Sustainability - Health Environment and Waste Graffiti and Pest Services	Pests spread by staff vehicles, clothes or equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After visiting land that contains Very High or High priority pest plants vehicles, boots, clothes and equipment must be inspected for weeds/weed seeds. If weeds/weed seeds are found they shall be brushed off before leaving site.</li> <li>• Where practical vehicles to remain on hard surfaces when visiting properties to minimise the risk of contaminating vehicles with pests.</li> </ul>

### Species to be prioritised

The list of species that were assessed and prioritised were taken from:

- National Lists
    - WoNs (Weeds of National Significance) and
    - The National Environmental Alert List
- \* please note all WoNs are also declared under the Qld *Biosecurity Act 2014*
- State legislation – Queensland *Biosecurity Act 2014*
    - prohibited and restricted biosecurity matter
  - Locally significant pests:
    - Species declared under Logan City Council Local Law 4
    - Species covered by previous Council Pest Management Plan
    - Species identified through stakeholders engagement process.

Please see Appendix 1, 2, 3 and 4 for the lists of species considered.

## Results of assessment

### Assessment of Prohibited Biosecurity Matter

Prohibited Biosecurity Matter listed in Schedule 1 Parts 3 and 4 of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* have automatically been assigned a Management Objective of *Prevention* and a priority rating of *Very High*, with the exception of plants that are unsuitable to our climate. These have “unsuitable” noted under management objective and have not been prioritised. Prohibited pests are not currently found in Queensland, but would have a significant adverse impact on our health, way of life, the economy or the environment if it entered the state. Prohibited pest plants are listed in the table below however only a sample of prohibited pest animals are listed. This is because all animals **not** listed in Schedule 1 Part 4 of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* are prohibited animals i.e. the Act states that anything other than those listed are considered prohibited matter.

Prohibited pest animals are sometimes kept illegally as exotic pets. Appropriate action would need to be taken if these species were detected.

Table of Prohibited Pest Plants

Prohibited Pest Plants (Schedule 1 P3 of Biosecurity Act)		Management Objective	Priority
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Acaciella spp.</i> ,	Acacias non-indigenous to Australia	Prevention	Very High
<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	Anchored water hyacinth	Prevention	Very High
<i>Thunbergia annua</i>	Annual thunbergia	Prevention	Very High
<i>Helenium amarum</i>	Bitterweed	Prevention	Very High
<i>Morella faya</i>	Candleberry myrtle	Prevention	Very High
<i>Cylindropuntia spp. and hybrids other than C. fulgida, C. imbricata, C. prolifera, C. rosea, C. spinosior and C. tunicata</i>	Cholla cactus	Prevention	Very High
<i>Ziziphus spina-christi</i>	Christ's thorn	Unsuitable	-
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water milfoil	Prevention	Very High
<i>Cabomba spp. other than C. caroliniana</i>	Fanworts	Prevention	Very High
<i>Trapa spp.</i>	Floating water chestnuts	Prevention	Very High
<i>Harrisia spp. syn. Eriocereus spp. other than H. martinii, H. tortuosa and H. pomanensis syn. Cereus pomanensis</i>	Harrisia cactus	Prevention	Very High
<i>Gleditsia spp. other than G. triacanthos</i>	Honey locust	Prevention	Very High
<i>Equisetum spp.</i>	Horsetails	Prevention	Very High
<i>Bassia scoparia syn. Kochia scoparia</i>	Kochia	Prevention	Very High
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	Lagarosiphon	Prevention	Very High
<i>Prosopis spp. and hybrids other than P. glandulosa, P. pallida and P. velutina</i>	Mesquite, algaroba	Unsuitable	-
<i>Cecropia spp. other than C. pachystachya, C. palmata and C. peltata</i>	Mexican bean tree	Prevention	Very High
<i>Miconia spp. other than M. calvescens, M. cionotricha, M. nervosa and M. racemosa</i>	Miconia	Unsuitable	-
<i>Mikania spp. other than M. micrantha</i>	Mikania	Unsuitable	-

Prohibited Pest Plants (Schedule 1 P3 of Biosecurity Act)		Management Objective	Priority
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	Peruvian primrose bush	Prevention	Very High
<i>Opuntia</i> spp. other than <i>O. aurantiaca</i> , <i>O. elata</i> , <i>O. ficus-indica</i> , <i>O. microdasys</i> , <i>O. monacantha</i> , <i>O. stricta</i> , <i>O. streptacantha</i> and <i>O. tomentosa</i>	Prickly pear (common)	Prevention	Very High
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	Red sesbania	Prevention	Very High
<i>Salvinia</i> spp. other than <i>S. molesta</i>	Salvinias	Prevention	Very High
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Serrated tussock, Yass river tussock, Yass tussock, nassella tussock (nz)	Unsuitable	-
<i>Chromolaena</i> spp. other than <i>C. odorata</i> and <i>C. squalida</i>	Siam weed	Prevention	Very High
<i>Piper aduncum</i>	Spiked pepper, piper	Prevention	Very High
<i>Solanum viarum</i>	Tropical soda apple	Prevention	Very High
<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	Water soldiers	Prevention	Very High
<i>Striga</i> spp. other than native species	Witch weeds	Unsuitable	-

Table of Examples of Prohibited Pest Animals

Examples of Prohibited Pest Animals (Schedule 1 P4 of Biosecurity Act)		Management Objective	Priority
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Mustela putorius</i>	Polecat	Prevention	Very High
<i>Mustela furo</i>	Ferret	Prevention	Very High
<i>Mustela erminea</i>	Stoat	Prevention	Very High
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	Weasel	Prevention	Very High
<i>Mesocricetus auratus</i>	Hamster	Prevention	Very High
Various	Gerbil	Prevention	Very High
<i>Elaphe guttata</i>	American corn snakes	Prevention	Very High
<i>Boa constrictor</i>	Boa constrictors	Prevention	Very High
Family Testudinidae	all tortoises	Prevention	Very High

Note: A full list of prohibited pest animals cannot be shown as it includes *all animals NOT listed in Schedule 1 Part 4 of The Act*.

### Assessment of Restricted Biosecurity Matter and other pests

#### Restricted Pests not Local Government Responsibility (under the *Biosecurity Act*)

Although the responsibility for managing the following pests is not delegated to local government under the Act, Council still has a particular interest the management of them. Council may, where appropriate, provide additional support to other agencies when managing these pests within Logan City. For example Graffiti and Pest Services conduct a number of

activities relating to Red Imported Fire Ants including: reporting suspected nests to Biosecurity Queensland, interim signage for affected parks and information dissemination through relevant council staff.

In addition to the above, Council still has a General Biosecurity Obligation to manage biosecurity risk associated with its activities in relation to all biosecurity matter.

Restricted Pests not Local Government responsibility		Management Objective
Scientific name	Common name	
<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	Carp	Advice only
<i>Gambusia holbrooki</i>	Gambusia	Advice only
<i>Tilapia spp.</i>	Tilapia	Advice only
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	Red imported fire ant	Advice only

#### Unsuitable Restricted Pest Plants

Sixty three pest plants were determined to be unsuitable for the Logan area. This means that these plants are not suited to the climate or topography of the Logan area and are therefore not thought to be capable of becoming a pest here. Please see Appendix 5 for a list of these pests.

#### Pests in Order of Priority

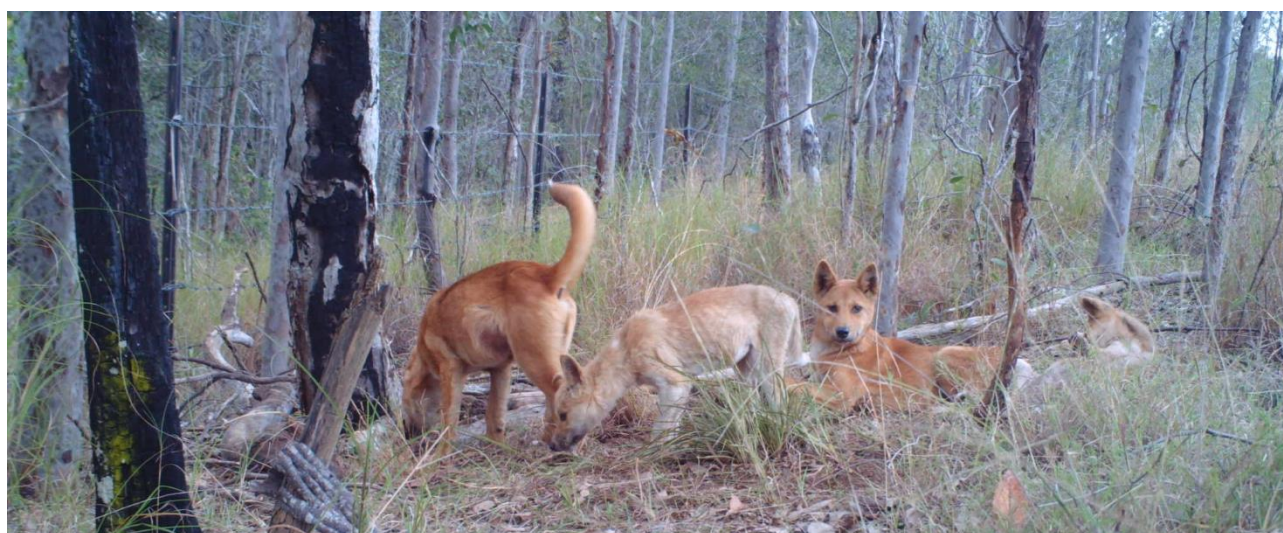
The following tables list pests in order of their priority. Please note that pests assigned any of the three priority levels can be assigned any of the five management objectives, as the management objective takes into account the current prevalence and distribution. Please also note that pests are also shown in order of their management objective in a later section.

Table of Very High Priority Plant Pests

Very High Priority Pest Plants		Management Objective	Priority
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator weed	Containment	Very High
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos including cultivars and varieties</i>	Honey locust	Eradication	Very High
<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	Hygrophila, glush weed	Containment	Very High
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis and hybrids</i>	Hymenachne, olive hymenachne, water stargrass, West Indian grass, West Indian marsh grass	Eradication	Very High
<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata syn. P. lobata, P. triloba other than in the Torres Strait Islands</i>	Kudzu	Eradication	Very High
<i>Cecropia pachystachya, C. palmata and C. peltata</i>	Mexican bean tree	Prevention	Very High
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Parthenium weed, bitter weed, carrot grass, false ragweed	Eradication	Very High
<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Sagittaria, delta arrowhead, arrowhead, slender arrowhead	Eradication	Very High
<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	Senegal tea plant	Containment	Very High
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Water lettuce	Containment	Very High
<i>Neptunia oleracea and N. Plena</i>	Water mimosa	Eradication	Very High

Table of Very High Priority Animal Pests

Very High Priority Pest Animals		Management Objective	Priority
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>	Dingo	Containment	Very High
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Dog (other than a domestic dog)	Containment	Very High
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Feral pig	Containment	Very High
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	European fox	Containment	Very High



Dingo pups, Mundoolun, captured on a motion sensitive camera

Table of High Priority Pest Plants

High Priority Pest Plants		Management Objective	Priority
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Cenchrus setaceum</i>	African fountain grass	Asset based control	High
<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	American rat's tail grass	Containment	High
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Annual ragweed	Containment	High
<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Asparagus fern, climbing asparagus fern	Asset based control	High
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> , <i>A. africanus</i> and <i>A. plumosus</i>	Asparagus fern, ground asparagus, basket fern, sprengi's fern, bushy asparagus, emerald asparagus	Asset based control	High
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	Balloon vine	Asset based control	High
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Cabomba, fanwort, Carolina watershield, fish grass, Washington grass, watershield, Carolina fanwort, common cabomba	Prevention	High
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Cat's claw vine, yellow trumpet vine, cat's claw creeper, funnel creeper	Asset based control	High
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese celtis	Asset based control	High
<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Giant Parramatta grass	Containment	High
<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> and <i>S. natalensis</i>	Giant rat's tail grass	Containment	High



High Priority Pest Plants		Management Objective	Priority
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana, common lantana, kamara lantana, large-leaf lantana, pink flowered lantana, red flowered lantana, red-flowered sage, white sage, wild sage	Asset based control	High
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira vine, jalap, lamb's-tail, mignonette vine, anredera, gulf madeiravine, heartleaf madeiravine, potato vine	Asset based control	High
<i>Ageratina riparium</i>	Mistflower	Advice only	High
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Salvinia, giant salvinia, aquarium watermoss, kariba weed	Containment	High
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Silver nightshade, silver-leaved nightshade, white horse nettle, silver-leaf nightshade, tomato weed, white nightshade, bull-nettle, prairie-berry, satansbos, silver-leaf bitter-apple, silverleaf-nettle, trompillo	Prevention	High
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> syn. <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	Singapore daisy	Asset based control	High
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth, water orchid, Nile lily	Containment	High
<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Yellow bells	Asset based control	High

Table of High Priority Pest Animals

High Priority Pest Animals		Management Objective	Priority
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Indian myna	Advice only	High
<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	Barbary sheep	Eradication	High
<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	Yellow crazy ant	Eradication	High
<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	Blackbuck antelope	Eradication	High
<i>Axis axis</i>	Feral chital	Eradication	High
<i>Axis porcinus</i>	Hog deer	Eradication	High
<i>Capra hircus</i>	Feral goat	Eradication	High
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Feral red deer	Eradication	High
<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	Pigeon (feral)	Asset based control	High
<i>Dama dama</i>	Feral fallow deer	Eradication	High
<i>Felis catus</i> and <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> x <i>Felis catus</i> other than a domestic cat	Cat (feral)	Containment	High
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European rabbit	Containment	High
<i>Rusa timorensis</i> , syn. <i>Cervus timorensis</i>	Feral rusa deer	Containment	High
<i>Rusa unicolor</i> , syn. <i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Sambar deer	Eradication	High
<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	Red-eared slider turtle	Eradication	High

Table of Moderate Priority Pest Plants

Moderate Priority Pest Plants		Management Objective	Priority
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	African pigeon grass	Asset based control	Mod

Moderate Priority Pest Plants		Management Objective	Priority
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	African tulip tree	Advice only	Mod
<i>Gomphocarps physocarpus</i>	Balloon cotton bush	Advice only	Mod
<i>Barleria priortis</i>	Barleria	Prevention	Mod
<i>Hylocereus undatus</i>	Blooming night cactus	Advice only	Mod
<i>Agave tequilana</i>	Blue agave	Advice only	Mod
<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	Brazilian nightshade	Advice only	Mod
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Broad-leaf privet, tree privet	Asset based control	Mod
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Broad-leaved pepper tree	Asset based control	Mod
<i>Opuntia microdasys</i>	Bunny ears	Prevention	Mod
<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	Cadaghi	Advice only	Mod
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor laurel	Asset based control	Mod
<i>Stevia ovata</i>	Candyleaf	Prevention	Mod
<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Chilean needle grass	Prevention	Mod
<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> ssp. <i>Micrantha</i>	Chinese violet	Prevention	Mod
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	Cocos palm	Advice only	Mod
<i>Erythrina x sykesii</i>	Common coral tree	Asset based control	Mod
<i>Opuntia stricta</i> syn. <i>O. inermis</i>	Common pest pear, spiny pest pear	Eradication	Mod
<i>Rivinia humilis</i>	Coral berry	Advice only	Mod
<i>Callisia repens</i>	Creeping inch plant	Advice only	Mod
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping lantana	Advice only	Mod
<i>Ageratina adenophorum</i>	Crofton weed	Advice only	Mod
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Devil's fig	Advice only	Mod
<i>Opuntia monacantha</i> syn. <i>O. vulgaris</i>	Drooping tree pear	Eradication	Mod
<i>Duranta erecta</i> and <i>Duranta repens</i>	Duranta, sheenas gold, geisha girl	Advice only	Mod
<i>Aristolochia</i> spp. other than native species	Dutchman's pipe	Asset based control	Mod
<i>Senna pendula</i>	Easter cassia	Advice only	Mod
<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Feathertop Rhodes grass	Advice only	Mod
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed, madagascar ragwort, madagascar groundsel	Advice only	Mod
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone fern	Advice only	Mod
<i>Senna tora</i>	Foetid cassia	Prevention	Mod
<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i> subsp. <i>formosana</i>	Golden rain tree, Chinese rain tree	Advice only	Mod
<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Green cestrum	Advice only	Mod
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Groundsel bush	Containment	Mod
<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> var. <i>maximus</i>	Guinea grass	Advice only	Mod
<i>Bacopa lanigera</i>	Hairy bacopa	Advice only	Mod
<i>Senna hirsuta</i>	Hairy cassia	Prevention	Mod
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Advice only	Mod
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Kahili ginger	Prevention	Mod
<i>Pereskia aculeata</i>	Leaf cactus	Advice only	Mod
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Leucaena	Asset based control	Mod
<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	Mexican feather grass	Prevention	Mod

Moderate Priority Pest Plants		Management Objective	Priority
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Mikania vine	Prevention	Mod
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Mock orange	Asset based control	Mod
<i>Araujia sthe ericifera</i>	Moth vine	Advice only	Mod
<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> syn. <i>B. tubiflorum</i> , <i>Kalanchoe delagoensis</i>	Mother of millions	Containment	Mod
<i>Bryophyllum x houghtonii</i>	Mother of millions hybrid	Containment	Mod
<i>Morus</i> spp.	Mulberry	Advice only	Mod
<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Noogoora burr	Advice only	Mod
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Ochna	Advice only	Mod
<i>Urochloa (Brachiaria) mutica</i>	Para grass	Advice only	Mod
<i>Paspalum</i> spp. ( <i>P. conjugatum</i> , <i>P. dilatatum</i> , <i>P. notatum</i> , <i>P. urvillei</i> )	Paspalum spp.	Advice only	Mod
<i>Passiflora</i> spp. ( <i>p. foetida</i> , <i>P. suberosa</i> , <i>P. subpeltata</i> )	Passionfruit spp.	Advice only	Mod
<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>	Praxelis	Advice only	Mod
<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	Prickly acacia, blackthorn, prickly mimosa, black piquant, babul	Prevention	Mod
<i>Opuntia elata</i>	Prickly pear	Eradication	Mod
<i>Callisia fragrans</i>	Purple succulent	Advice only	Mod
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes grass	Advice only	Mod
<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	Sicklepod	Containment	Mod
<i>Urochloa (Brachiaria) decumbens</i>	Signal grass	Advice only	Mod
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Small-leaf privet, Chinese privet	Asset based control	Mod
<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> syn. <i>T. laurifolia</i>	Thunbergia grandiflora	Containment	Mod
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	Tiger pear	Eradication	Mod
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Tipuana	Advice only	Mod
<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Tree pear	Eradication	Mod
<i>Opuntia streptacantha</i>	Westwood pear	Prevention	Mod
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	White ginger	Prevention	Mod
<i>Hedychium flavescens</i>	Yellow ginger	Eradication	Mod
<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> syn. <i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	Yellow oleander, Captain Cook tree	Asset based control	Mod

Moderate Priority Pest Animals		Management Objective	Priority
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Bufo marinus</i>	Cane toad	Advice only	Mod
<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Peafowl (feral)	Asset based control	Mod

### Pests Grouped by Management Objective

The following tables group pests in order of their assigned management objective. Please note that different pests in the same management objective are assigned different priorities, this is because priority takes into account various factors, such as: the risk posed by the pest and the available effective control measures.

<b>Pest Plants Grouped by Management Objective</b>		<b>Management Objective</b>	<b>Priority</b>
<b>Scientific name</b>	<b>Common name</b>		
<i>Barleria prioritis</i>	Barleria	Prevention	Moderate
<i>Opuntia microdasys</i>	Bunny ears	Prevention	Moderate
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Cabomba, fanwort, Carolina watershield, fish grass, Washington grass, watershield, Carolina fanwort, common cabomba	Prevention	High
<i>Stevia ovata</i>	Candyleaf	Prevention	Moderate
<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Chilean needle grass	Prevention	Moderate
<i>Asystasia gangetica ssp. Micrantha</i>	Chinese violet	Prevention	Moderate
<i>Senna tora</i>	Foetid cassia	Prevention	Moderate
<i>Senna hirsuta</i>	Hairy cassia	Prevention	Moderate
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Kahili ginger	Prevention	Moderate
<i>Cecropia pachystachya, C. palmata and C. peltata</i>	Mexican bean tree	Prevention	Very High
<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	Mexican feather grass	Prevention	Moderate
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Mikania vine	Prevention	Moderate
<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	Prickly acacia, blackthorn, prickly mimosa, black piquant, babul	Prevention	Moderate
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Silver nightshade, silver-leaved nightshade, white horse nettle, silver-leaf nightshade, tomato weed, white nightshade, bull-nettle, prairie-berry, satansbos, silver-leaf Bitter-apple, silverleaf-nettle, trompillo	Prevention	High
<i>Opuntia streptacantha</i>	Westwood pear	Prevention	Moderate
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	White ginger	Prevention	Moderate
<i>Opuntia stricta syn. O. inermis</i>	Common pest pear, spiny pest pear	Eradication	Moderate
<i>Opuntia monacantha syn. O. vulgaris</i>	Drooping tree pear	Eradication	Moderate
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos including cultivars and varieties</i>	Honey locust	Eradication	Very High
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis and hybrids</i>	Hymenachne, olive hymenachne, water stargrass, West Indian grass, West Indian marsh grass	Eradication	Very High
<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata syn. P. lobata, P. triloba other than in the Torres Strait Islands</i>	Kudzu	Eradication	Very High
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Parthenium weed, bitter weed, carrot grass, false ragweed	Eradication	Very High
<i>Opuntia elata</i>	Prickly pear	Eradication	Moderate
<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Sagittaria, delta arrowhead, arrowhead, slender arrowhead	Eradication	High
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	Tiger pear	Eradication	Moderate
<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Tree pear	Eradication	Moderate
<i>Neptunia oleracea and N. Plena</i>	Water mimosa	Eradication	High
<i>Hedychium flavescens</i>	Yellow ginger	Eradication	Moderate
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator weed	Containment	Very High
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Annual ragweed	Containment	High

Pest Plants Grouped by Management Objective		Management Objective	Priority
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water hyacinth, water orchid, Nile lily	Containment	High
<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	Senegal tea plant	Containment	Very High
<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	Hygrophila, glush weed	Containment	Very High
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Groundsel bush	Containment	Moderate
<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> syn. <i>B. tubiflorum</i> , <i>Kalanchoe delagoensis</i>	Mother of millions	Containment	Moderate
<i>Bryophyllum x houghtonii</i>	Mother of millions hybrid	Containment	Moderate
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Water lettuce	Containment	Very High
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Salvinia, giant salvinia, aquarium watermoss, kariba weed	Containment	High
<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	Sicklepod	Containment	Moderate
<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Giant Parramatta grass	Containment	High
<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	American rat's tail grass	Containment	High
<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> and <i>S. natalensis</i>	Giant rat's tail grass	Containment	High
<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> syn. <i>T. laurifolia</i>	Thunbergia grandiflora	Containment	Moderate
<i>Cenchrus setaceum</i>	African fountain grass	Asset based control	High
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	African pigeon grass	Asset based control	Moderate
<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Asparagus fern, climbing asparagus fern	Asset based control	High
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> , <i>A. africanus</i> and <i>A. plumosus</i>	Asparagus fern, ground asparagus, basket fern, sprengi's fern, bushy asparagus, emerald asparagus	Asset based control	High
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	Balloon vine	Asset based control	High
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Broad-leaf privet, tree privet	Asset based control	Moderate
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Broad-leaved pepper tree	Asset based control	Moderate
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor laurel	Asset based control	Moderate
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Cat's claw vine, yellow trumpet vine, cat's claw creeper, funnel creeper	Asset based control	High
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese celtis	Asset based control	High
<i>Erythrina x sykesii</i>	Common coral tree	Asset based control	Moderate
<i>Aristolochia</i> spp. other than native species	Dutchman's pipe	Asset based control	Moderate
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana, common lantana, kamara lantana, large-leaf lantana, pink flowered lantana, red flowered lantana, red-flowered sage, white sage, wild sage	Asset based control	High
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	Leucaena	Asset based control	Moderate
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira vine, jalap, lamb's-tail, mignonette vine, anredera, gulf madeiravine, heartleaf madeiravine, potato vine	Asset based control	High
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Mock orange	Asset based control	Moderate

Pest Plants Grouped by Management Objective		Management Objective	Priority
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> syn. <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	Singapore daisy	Asset based control	High
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Small-leaf privet, Chinese privet	Asset based control	Moderate
<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Yellow bells	Asset based control	High
<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> syn. <i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	Yellow oleander, Captain Cook tree	Asset based control	Moderate
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	African tulip tree	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Gomphocarps physocarpus</i>	Balloon cotton bush	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Hylocereus undatus</i>	Blooming night cactus	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Agave tequilana</i>	Blue agave	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	Brazilian nightshade	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	Cadaghi	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	Cocos palm	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Rivinia humilis</i>	Coral berry	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Callisia repens</i>	Creeping inch plant	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping lantana	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Ageratina adenophorum</i>	Crofton weed	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Devil's fig	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Duranta erecta</i> and <i>Duranta repens</i>	Duranta, sheenas gold, geisha girl	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Senna pendula</i>	Easter cassia	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Feathertop Rhodes grass	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed, Madagascar ragwort, Madagascar groundsel	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone fern	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i> subsp. <i>formosana</i>	Golden rain tree, Chinese rain tree	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Green cestrum	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> var. <i>maximus</i>	Guinea grass	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Bacopa lanigera</i>	Hairy bacopa	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Pereskia aculeata</i>	Leaf cactus	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Ageratina riparium</i>	Mistflower	Advice only	High
<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	Moth vine	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Morus</i> spp.	Mulberry	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Noogoora burr	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Ochna	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Urochloa (Brachiaria) mutica</i>	Para grass	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> , <i>A. dilatatum</i> , <i>P. notatum</i> , <i>P. urvillei</i> )	Paspalum spp.	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Passiflora</i> spp. ( <i>p. foetida</i> , <i>P. suberosa</i> , <i>P. subpeltata</i> )	Passionfruit spp.	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>	Praxelis	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Callisia fragrans</i>	Purple succulent	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes grass	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Urochloa (Brachiaria) decumbens</i>	Signal grass	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Tipuana	Advice only	Moderate

Pest Animals Grouped by Management Objective		Management Objective	Priority
Scientific name	Common name		
<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	Barbary sheep	Prevention	High
<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	Blackbuck antelope	Prevention	High
<i>Axis porcinus</i>	Hog deer	Prevention	High
<i>Rusa unicolor, syn. Cervus unicolor</i>	Sambar deer	Prevention	High
<i>Axis axis</i>	Feral chital	Eradication	High
<i>Dama dama</i>	Feral fallow deer	Eradication	High
<i>Capra hircus</i>	Feral goat	Eradication	High
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Feral red deer	Eradication	High
<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	Red-eared slider turtle	Eradication	High
<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	Yellow crazy ant	Eradication	High
<i>Felis catus and Prionailurus bengalensis x Felis catus other than a domestic cat</i>	Cat (feral)	Containment	High
<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>	Dingo	Containment	Very High
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Dog (other than a domestic dog)	Containment	Very High
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	European fox	Containment	Very High
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European rabbit	Containment	High
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Feral pig	Containment	Very High
<i>Rusa timorensis, syn. Cervus timorensis</i>	Feral rusa deer	Containment	High
<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Peafowl (feral)	Asset based control	Moderate
<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	Pigeon (feral)	Asset based control	High
<i>Bufo marinus</i>	Cane toad	Advice only	Moderate
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Indian myna	Advice only	High

# Appendices



# Appendix 1:

## Weeds of National Significance and species on the National Environmental Alert List

### Weeds of National Significance

The Weeds of National Significance (WONS) program is a proactive approach to strategic management of priority weeds that pose present and future threats to primary industries, land management, human or animal welfare, biodiversity and conservation values.

Common name	Species name
African Boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>
*Alligator weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>
Athel Pine	<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>
*Asparagus Weed	<i>Asparagus scandens</i> <i>Asparagus plumosus</i>
Bellyache Bush	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>
Bitou bush	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.
Boneseed	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> spp. <i>rotunda</i>
Bridal creeper	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>
Bridal Vale	<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>
Brooms	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>
*Cat's Claw Creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>
Chilean needle grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>
*Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>
Gamba Grass	<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>
Gorse	<i>Ulexeuropaeus</i>
*Hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>
*Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>
Mesquite	<i>Prosopis</i> spp.
*Madeira Vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>
Mimosa	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>
Opuntoid Cacti	<i>Austrocylindropuntia</i> , <i>Cylindropuntia</i> and <i>Opuntia</i> species
Parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeate</i>
*Parthenium	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
Pond Apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>
Prickly acacia	<i>Acacia nilotica</i> s.sp. <i>indica</i>
Rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia</i>
*Sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>
*Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>
Serrated Tussock	<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>
Silverleaf Nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>
*Water Hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>
Willow	<i>Salix</i> spp. except <i>S. babylonica</i> , <i>S. x calodendron</i> and <i>S. x reichardtiji</i>

\* Indicates that plant is found in the Logan local government area

## National Environmental Alert List.

The National Environmental Alert List identifies those species that are in the early stages of establishment and have the potential to become a significant threat to biodiversity if they are not managed. *New declarations of and/or changes in the list can occur at any time.*

Common name	Species name
Barleria	<i>Barleria prionitis</i>
Blue hound's tongue	<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>
Cane needle grass	<i>Nassella hyalina</i>
*Chinese rain tree	<i>Koelreuteria elegans ssp. Formosana</i>
Chinese Violet	<i>Asystasia gangetica ssp. micrantha</i>
Cutch tree	<i>Acacia catechu var. sundra</i>
Cyperus	<i>Cyperus teneristolon</i>
False yellowhead	<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>
Garden geranium	<i>Pelargonium alchemilloides</i>
Heather	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Holly leaved senecio	<i>Senecio glastifolius</i>
Horsetails	<i>Equisetum species</i>
Karoo thorn	<i>Acacia karroo</i>
Kochia	<i>Bassia scoparia</i>
Lagarosiphon	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>
*Laurel clock vine, Blue Thunbergia	<i>Thunbergia laurifolia syn. T. grandiflora</i>
Leaf cactus	<i>Pereskia aculeata</i>
Lobed needle grass	<i>Nassella charruana</i>
Orange hawkweed	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Praxelis	<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>
*Rosewood or Tipuana	<i>Tipuana tipu</i>
*Senegal tea plant	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>
Siam weed	<i>Chromolaena odorata (weedy form)</i>
Subterranean Cape sedge	<i>Trianoptiles solitaria</i>
Uruguayan rice grass	<i>Piptochaetium montevidense</i>
White Spanish broom	<i>Cystisus multiflorus</i>
White weeping broom	<i>Retama raetam</i>
Yellow soldier	<i>Lachenalia reflexa</i>

\* **Indicates that plant is found in the Logan local government area**

## Appendix 2:

### State Declared Biosecurity Matter

- Prohibited Biosecurity Matter – see Invasive Species Plan for full list.
- Restricted Biosecurity Matter

Restricted Biosecurity Matter - Plants		Category
Scientific name	Common name	
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African boxthorn, boxthorn	3
<i>Cenchrus setaceum</i>	African fountain grass	3
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	African tulip tree	3
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator weed	3
<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	American rat's tail grass	3
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Annual ragweed	3
<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Asparagus fern, climbing asparagus fern	3
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus, A. africanus and A. plumosus</i>	Asparagus fern, ground asparagus, basket fern, sprengi's fern, bushy asparagus, emerald asparagus	3
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Athel pine, athel tree, tamarisk, athel tamarisk, athel tamarix, desert tamarisk, flowering cypress, salt cedar	3
<i>Gmelina elliptica</i>	Badhara bush	3
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	Balloon vine	3
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia and hybrids</i>	Bellyache Bush, cotton-leaved physic-nut, cotton-leaf jatropa, black physic nut	3
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotundifolia</i>	Bitou bush	2,3,4,5
<i>Rubus anglocandicans, Rubus fruticosus aggregate</i>	Blackberry	3
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera</i>	Boneseed	2,3,4,5
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal creeper, bridal veil creeper, smilax, florist's smilax, smilax asparagus	2,3,4,5
<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Bridal veil, bridal veil creeper, pale berry asparagus fern, asparagus fern, south african creeper	3
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Broad-leaf privet, tree privet	3
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Broad-leaved pepper tree	3
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom, english broom, scotch broom, common broom, scottish broom, spanish broom	3
<i>Opuntia microdasys</i>	Bunny ears	2,3,4,5
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Cabomba, fanwort, carolina watershield, fish grass, washington grass, watershield, carolina fanwort, common cabomba	3
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor laurel	3
<i>Stevia ovata</i>	Candyleaf	3
<i>Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica</i>	Cane cactus	3
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Cat's claw vine, yellow trumpet vine, cat's claw creeper, funnel creeper	3
<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Chilean needle grass	3
<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Chinee apple	3
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese celtis	3
<i>Opuntia stricta syn. O. inermis</i>	Common pest pear, spiny pest pear	3
<i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i>	Coral cactus	3
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping lantana	3

Restricted Biosecurity Matter - Plants		Category
Scientific name	Common name	
<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>	Devil's rope pear	3
<i>Opuntia monacantha</i> syn. <i>O. vulgaris</i>	Drooping tree pear	3
<i>Aristolochia</i> spp. other than native species	Dutchman's pipe	3
<i>Argyrea nervosa</i>	Elephant ear vine	3
<i>Austrocylindropuntia subulata</i>	Eve's pin cactus	3
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed, Madagascar ragwort, Madagascar groundsel	3
<i>Genista linifolia</i>	Flax-leaved broom, Mediterranean broom, flax broom	3
<i>Senna tora</i>	Foetid cassia	3
<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Gamba grass	3
<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Giant Parramatta grass	3
<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> and <i>S. natalensis</i>	Giant rat's tail grass	3
<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i> var. <i>diplotricha</i>	Giant sensitive plant	3
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse, furze	3
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Groundsel bush	3
<i>Senna hirsuta</i>	Hairy cassia	3
<i>Harrisia martinii</i> , <i>H. tortuosa</i> and <i>H. pomanensis</i> syn. <i>Cereus pomanensis</i>	Harrisia cactus	3
<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i>	Harungana	3
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> including cultivars and varieties	Honey locust	3
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	Honey mesquite	3
<i>Cylindropuntia rosea</i> and <i>C. tunicata</i>	Hudson pear	2,3,4,5
<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	Hygrophila, glush weed	3
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> and hybrids	Hymenachne, olive hymenachne, water stargrass, West Indian grass, West indian marsh grass	3
<i>Cylindropuntia prolifera</i>	Jumping cholla	2,3,4,5
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Kahili ginger	3
<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	Koster's curse	2,3,4,5
<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i> syn. <i>P. lobata</i> , <i>P. triloba</i> other than in the Torres Strait Islands	Kudzu	3
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana, common lantana, kamara lantana, large-leaf lantana, pink flowered lantana, red flowered lantana, red-flowered sage, white sage, wild sage	3
<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	Limnocharis, yellow burrhead	2,3,4,5
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira vine, jalap, lamb's-tail, mignonette Vine, anredera, gulf madeiravine, heartleaf madeiravine, potato Vine	3
<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Madras thorn	2,3,4,5
<i>Prosopis pallida</i>	Mesquite or algarroba	3
<i>Cecropia pachystachya</i> , <i>C. palmata</i> and <i>C. peltata</i>	Mexican bean tree	2,3,4,5
<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	Mexican feather grass	2,3,4,5
<i>Miconia calvescens</i>	Miconia	2,3,4,5
<i>Miconia cionotricha</i>	Miconia	2,3,4,5
<i>Miconia nervosa</i>	Miconia	2,3,4,5
<i>Miconia racemosa</i>	Miconia	2,3,4,5
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Mikania vine	2,3,4,5

Restricted Biosecurity Matter - Plants		Category
Scientific name	Common name	
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Mimosa, giant mimosa, giant sensitive plant, thorny sensitive plant, black mimosa, catclaw mimosa, bashful plant	2,3,4,5
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier broom, cape broom, canary broom, common broom, French broom, soft broom	3
<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> syn. <i>B. tubiflorum</i> , <i>Kalanchoe delagoensis</i>	Mother of millions	3
<i>Bryophyllum x houghtonii</i>	Mother of millions hybrid	3
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Parkinsonia, Jerusalem thorn, jelly bean tree, horse bean	3
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Parthenium weed, bitter weed, carrot grass, false ragweed	3
<i>Annona glabra</i>	Pond apple, pond-apple tree, alligator apple, bullock's heart, cherimoya, monkey apple, bobwood, corkwood	3
<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	Prickly acacia, blackthorn, prickly mimosa, black piquant, babul	3
<i>Opuntia elata</i>	Prickly pear	2,3,4,5
<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i> var. <i>glabe</i>	Purple/Ornamental rubber vi	3
<i>Prosopis velutina</i>	Quilpie mesquite	3
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Rubber vine, rubbervine, India rubber vine, India rubbervine, palay rubbervine, purple allamanda	3
<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Sagittaria, delta arrowhead, arrowhead, slender arrowhead	3
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Salvinia, giant salvinia, aquarium watermoss, kariba weed	3
<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	Senegal tea plant	3
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Siam weed	3
<i>Chromolaena squalida</i>	Siam weed	3
<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	Sicklepod	3
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Silver nightshade, silver-leaved nightshade, white horse nettle, silver-leaf nightshade, tomato weed, white nightshade, bull-nettle, prairie-berry, satansbos, silver-leaf bitter-apple, silverleaf-nettle, trompillo	3
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> syn. <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	Singapore daisy	3
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Small-leaf privet, Chinese privet	3
<i>Cylindropuntia spinosior</i>	Snake cactus	3
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph weed	3
<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> syn. <i>T. laurifolia</i>	Thunbergia grandiflora, blue thumburgia, laurel clock vine	3
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	Tiger pear	3
<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>	Tobacco weed	3
<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Tree pear	3
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water hyacinth, water orchid, Nile lily	
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Water lettuce	3
<i>Neptunia oleracea</i> and <i>N. Plena</i>	Water mimosa	2,3,4,5
<i>Opuntia streptacantha</i>	Westwood pear	3
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	White ginger	3
<i>Salix</i> spp. except <i>S.babylonica</i> , <i>S.x calodendron</i> & <i>S.x reichardtii</i>	Willows except weeping willow, pussy willow and sterile pussy willow	3
<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Yellow bells	3
<i>Hedychium flavescens</i>	Yellow ginger	3
<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> syn. <i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	Yellow oleander, Captain Cook tree	3

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

# Appendix 3:

## Original List of Locally Significant Pests

The following list are pests that were identified in Logan City Council's previous pest management Plan.

Scientific Name	Common name	Local significance
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Common Indian myna	Included in previous LCC Pest Management Plan
<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	Pigeon (feral)	Included in previous LCC Pest Management Plan
<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Peafowl (feral)	Declared by definition under Local Law 4

# Appendix 4:

## Additional Pests Identified Through the Biosecurity Plan Stakeholder Engagement Process

Pest Plants	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	Balloon cotton bush
<i>Hylocereus undatus</i>	Blooming night cactus
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	African pigeon grass
<i>Agave tequilana</i>	Blue agave
<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	Brazilian nightshade
<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	Cadaghi
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	Cocos palm
<i>Rivinia humilis</i>	Coral berry
<i>Callisia repens</i>	Creeping inch plant
<i>Ageratina adenophorum</i>	Crofton weed
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Devil's fig
<i>Duranta erecta and Duranta repens</i>	Duranta, sheenas gold, geisha girl
<i>Senna pendula</i>	Easter cassia
<i>Chloris virgata</i>	Feathertop Rhodes grass
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	Fishbone fern
<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Green cestrum
<i>Megathyrsus maximus var. maximus</i>	Guinea grass
<i>Bacopa lanigera</i>	Hairy Bacopa
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda
<i>Ageratina riparium</i>	Mistflower
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	Mock orange
<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	Moth vine
<i>Morus spp.</i>	Mulberry
<i>Xanthium occidentale</i>	Noogoora burr
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	Ochna
<i>Urochloa (Brachiaria) mutica</i>	Para grass
<i>Paspalum spp. (P.conjugatum, P. dilatatum, P.notatum, P.urvillei)</i>	Paspalum spp.
<i>Passiflora spp. (p.foetida, P. suberosa, P. subpeltata)</i>	Passionfruit spp.
<i>Callisia fragrans</i>	Purple succulent
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	Rhodes grass
<i>Urochloa (Brachiaria) decumbens</i>	Signal grass



# Appendix 5:

## Pests Deemed Unsuited for the Logan Local Government Area

Unsuited Pest Plants - Prohibited	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Ziziphus spina-christi</i>	Christ's thorn
<i>Prosopis</i> spp. and hybrids other than <i>P. glandulosa</i> , <i>P. pallida</i> and <i>P. velutina</i>	Mesquite, algaroba
<i>Miconia</i> spp. other than <i>M. calvescens</i> , <i>M. cionotricha</i> , <i>M. nervosa</i> and <i>M. racemosa</i>	miconia
<i>Mikania</i> spp. other than <i>M. micrantha</i>	mikania
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	Serrated tussock, Yass River tussock, Yass tussock, nassella tussock (NZ)
<i>Striga</i> spp. other than native species	witch weeds

Unsuited Pest Plants - Restricted	
Scientific name	Common name
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African boxthorn, boxthorn
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Athel pine, athel tree, tamarisk, athel tamarisk, athel tamarix, desert tamarisk, flowering cypress, salt cedar
<i>Gmelina elliptica</i>	Badhara bush
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> and hybrids	Bellyache bush, cotton-leaved physic-nut, cotton-leaf jatropha, black physic nut
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>rotundifolia</i>	Bitou bush
<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> aggregate	Blackberry
<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	Blue hound's tooth
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>monilifera</i>	Boneseed
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal creeper, bridal veil creeper, smilax, florist's smilax, smilax asparagus
<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Bridal veil, bridal veil creeper, pale berry asparagus fern, asparagus fern, South African creeper
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom, English broom, scotch broom, common broom, scottish broom, Spanish broom
<i>Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica</i>	Cane cactus
<i>Nassella hyalina</i>	Cane needle grass
<i>Senecio tamoides</i>	Cape ivy
<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Chinee apple
<i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i>	Coral cactus
<i>Acacia catechu</i>	Cutch tree
<i>Cyperus teneristolon</i>	Cyperus sp
<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>	Devil's rope pear
<i>Argyreia nervosa</i>	Elephant ear vine
<i>Austrocylindropuntia subulata</i>	Eve's pin cactus
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	False yellowhead
<i>Genista linifolia</i>	Flax-leaved broom, Mediterranean broom, flax broom
<i>Andropogon gyanus</i>	Gamba grass
<i>Pelargonium alchemilloides</i>	Garden geranium
<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i> var. <i>diplotricha</i>	Giant sensitive plant
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse, furze

### Unsuitable Pest Plants - Restricted

Scientific name	Common name
<i>Harrisia martinii</i> , <i>H. tortuosa</i> and <i>H. pomanensis</i> syn. <i>Cereus pomanensis</i>	Harrisia cactus
<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i>	Harungana
<i>calluna vulgaris</i>	Heather
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	Honey mesquite
<i>Cylindropuntia rosea</i> and <i>C. tunicata</i>	Hudson pear
<i>Cylindropuntia prolifera</i>	Jumping cholla
<i>Acacia karroo</i>	Karoo thorn
<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	Koster's curse
<i>Thunbergia laurifolia</i>	Laurel clock vine
<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	Limnocharis, yellow burthead
<i>Nassella charruana</i>	Lobed needle grass
<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Madras thorn
<i>Prosopis pallida</i>	Mesquite or algarroba
<i>Miconia calvescens</i>	Miconia
<i>Miconia cionotricha</i>	Miconia
<i>Miconia nervosa</i>	Miconia
<i>Miconia racemosa</i>	Miconia
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Mimosa, giant mimosa, giant sensitive plant, thorny sensitive Plant, black mimosa, catclaw mimosa, bashful plant
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier broom, cape broom, canary broom, common broom, French broom, soft broom
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	Orange hawkweed
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Parkinsonia, Jerusalem thorn, jelly bean tree, horse bean
<i>Annona glabra</i>	Pond Apple, pond-apple tree, alligator apple, bullock's heart, cherimoya, monkey apple, bobwood, corkwood
<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i> var. <i>glabe</i>	Purple/Ornamental rubber vine
<i>Prosopis velutina</i>	Quilpie mesquite
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Rubber vine, rubbervine, India rubber vine, India rubbervine, palay rubbervine, purple allamanda
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Siam weed
<i>Chromolaena squalida</i>	Siam weed
<i>Cylindropuntia spinosior</i>	Snake cactus
<i>Trianoptiles solitaria</i>	Subterranean cape sedge
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph weed
<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>	Tobacco weed
<i>Piptochaetium montevidense</i>	Uruguayan rice grass
<i>Cytisus multiflorus</i>	White Spanish broom
<i>Retama raetam</i>	White weeping broom
<i>Salix</i> spp. except <i>S.babylonica</i> , <i>S.x calodendron</i> & <i>S.x reichardtii</i>	Willows except weeping willow, pussy willow and sterile pussy willow
<i>Lachenalia reflexa</i>	Yellow soldier

# Appendix 6:

## Stakeholders invited to participate in the development of the Biosecurity Plan

### Internal Stakeholders

#### Councillors

#### Council Branches

Branch/Program
Graffiti and Pest Services staff (approx. 12 staff)
Parks and Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parks</li> <li>• Environment</li> <li>• Waste</li> </ul>
Development assessment
Corporate Property
Road Construction Maintenance
Sport Leisure and Facilities Branch
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sport and Recreation</li> <li>• Construction &amp; Maintenance</li> </ul>
Water Operations
Water Business

### External Stakeholders

Organisation (or maybe Sector)
Biosecurity Queensland
DNR&M
Queensland Rail
Transport and Main Roads
Department of Defence
Queensland Housing
SEQ Water
Healthy Land and Waterways (SEQ Catchments)
Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
Darling Downs – Moreton Rabbit Board
LACA-Logan Albert Catchment Association
Wildlife Preservation Society of Queensland
Primary producer groups/individuals –
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Growers</li> <li>• Graziers</li> </ul>
Horse Owner groups
Aboriginal Groups
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jabree Limited (Yugambah)</li> <li>• Jagera Daran (Yagera)</li> <li>• Logan First Nation Peoples Community Coalition</li> </ul>
Adjacent Councils
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brisbane City Council</li> <li>• Redland City Council</li> <li>• Gold Coast City Council</li> <li>• Ipswich City Council</li> <li>• Scenic Rim Regional Council</li> </ul>