

2019-2023

Cloncurry Shire Area Biosecurity Plan

Strategic direction for the control of:

- *invasive biosecurity matter; and*
- *weeds declared under local laws.*



Version 1

16/01/2018

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1. Executive Summary

Cloncurry Shire covers an area of 48,116 square kilometres and its economy is predominantly derived from mining, agricultural and tourism streams.

The esthetical values, well appreciated by locals and travellers alike, identify diverse natural assets. However, pests threaten to further degrade these landscapes by adversely altering ecosystem function, reducing primary industry productivity, putting at risk human and animal health, and jeopardising social amenity.

The Cloncurry Shire Area Biosecurity Plan sets a framework for the strategic management of invasive species including pest animals and weeds by taking a shared, engaging approach with all stakeholders. The benefits of coordinated effort for all pest management are well documented in best management practice manuals.

The aim of the Cloncurry Shire Area Biosecurity Plan is to reduce pest impacts which aligns with state legislation – including the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

The role of Council is to lead pest management outcomes consistent with Cloncurry Shire Councils Corporate Plan to:-

Promote enhanced outcomes for the environment to ensure impacts of development and land use on people and the environment are minimised.

The role of stakeholders within the plan are to encourage community ownership of pest management throughout the Shire by contributing towards prevention and early intervention, community awareness, and knowledge of pest plants and animals. This is crucial to ensure that our beautiful landscape and ecosystems are nurtured, in turn promoting viable land for all proprietors operating within our Shire

2. Background

Cloncurry shire has been impacted by weeds and pest animals for many years and considerable effort has invested in coordinated program to reduce the impacts on our grazing, mining industries, biodiversity and cultural values. The average property size is 55,000 ha which creates additional challenges in supporting landholders to manage pest species in a timely and coordinated manner. Pest mapping data has been gathered in some areas, however is unknown in other regions.

Cloncurry Shire supports the War on Western Weeds project (WOWW) and has been active participants in past research projects. The results are encouraging particularly throughout the trial release of biological control agent *Eueupithecia vollonoides* (moths), nicknamed UU2, on *Parkinsonia* in the Shires west.

The shire supports the Gulf Catchment Pest Taskforce Group and appreciates its platform for discussing regional pest management nuisances and applying local solutions which have been demonstrated to be effective.

The purpose of this Biosecurity Plan is to bring together all stakeholders within the Cloncurry Shire with the intent to provide for the management of declared pests. In so doing, the Plan:

- lists known pest animals and invasive weeds in the shire

- sets strategies, priorities, activities and responsibilities for control of pest animals and invasive weeds at a local scale
- ensures resources are targeted at the highest priority pest management activities and those most likely to succeed
- sets achievable objectives for the local community that address the economic, environmental and social impacts of weeds and pest animals
- incorporates monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the plan
- informs regional planning processes on local pest management priorities.

3. Commencement and Duration

The plan is a four (4) year plan (from 2019 to 2023, inclusive), which commences from the date of Council adoption. The plan will remain in force until 2023, or until such time as a review established this this plan be extended, amended or revoked.

Council may review or renew the plan at its discretion. However, two (2) types of reviews must be adhered to:

- An annual review at least three months before the start of each financial year; and
- A full review when a pest management strategy is amended.

4. Adoption

This plan was considered by Council at its general meeting held on 18 June 2018 with resolution no. 17.190618 moving to adopt the plan.

5. Community consultation

Council advertised the proposed plan on its Website and Facebook and sought feedback from the community with respect to the proposed Cloncurry Shire Council Biosecurity Plan. A notice was advertised in the North West Star, Council's Website and Facebook and submissions were invited over a fourteen (14) day period.

No submissions were received during the consultation period.

6. Legislation

The Biosecurity Act 2014 supports the goal of this plan to reduce the impact of invasive pest species.

Section 48 of the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, states that local governments must ensure that the following biosecurity matter are managed within the local government area:

- Prohibited matter mentioned in schedule 1, parts 3 and 4;*
- prohibited matter taken to be included in schedule 1, parts 3 and 4 under a prohibited matter regulation or emergency prohibited matter declaration;*
- restricted matter mentioned in schedule 2, part 2;*
- restricted matter taken to be included in schedule 2, part 2 under a restricted matter regulation.*

A copy of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* can be viewed at the Cloncurry Shire Council Administration Office, or by visiting: <https://www.legislation.qld.gov.au/view/html/inforce/current/act-2014-007>

7. Declared Pests

Under section 48 of the Act, all landholders, Local Government and stakeholders are required to ensure that the biosecurity matter as listed in the previous legislation are managed within the local governments area.

All known prohibited matter and restricted matter in the within Cloncurry Shire are listed in Appendix 1.

Prohibited Matter

A prohibited matter can be biosecurity matter, such as a disease, insect pest, pest animal or weed that is not found in Queensland. Prohibited matter would significantly impact our health, way of life, the economy and the environment, but is not yet established in Queensland.

Restricted Matter

A restricted matter can be biosecurity matter like a plant or animal disease, insects, pest animal or weeds that are found in Queensland. Restricted matter is considered to have a significant impact on human health, social amenity, the economy and the environment. Specific actions are required to be undertaken that limit the impact of this matter by reducing, controlling or containing it.

Environmental Impacts:

Introduced pest species place considerable pressure on native biodiversity, either directly or by affecting vegetation, which can ultimately lead to reduction and extinction of native species. The Cloncurry Shire contains two major catchments (flinders and Leichhardt) and three bioregions (Mount Isa Inlier, Gulf Plains, and Mitchell Grass Downs).

Negative impacts of pest plants on Biodiversity:

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; and loss of genetic purity.

Negative economic impact for pest animals:

Direct control and management costs; predation on livestock; competition for resources; and destruction of natural resources.

Negative economic impacts of pest plants:

Competition with grazing land leading to reduced stock capacity and erosion; toxicity to stock; competition with stock for water and nutrients; increased animal husbandry costs; impact on water quality and irrigation; management costs to control such weeds; and increased fire preparedness costs.

Human Health and Social Amenity:

Pests don't discriminate between town boundaries and rural properties, and particularly in the Cloncurry Shire, with small populations; everyone can be affected by pests.

Negative human health and social amenity impacts of pest plants include: Allergic reactions, increased risk and reduced aesthetic value in recreational areas and increased fire risk.

Economic Impacts:

Pests pose an economic burden on government and industry. The cost of managing pests coupled with the loss in production can be extreme.

6. Stakeholders

Stakeholder involvement in pest management is paramount to achieve effective outcomes. National to state level biosecurity identifies the need for 'shared responsibility' that acknowledges agreement by all parties of the way forward. Prevention, early intervention, strategic management, community awareness, and knowledge of pest plants and animals are all key aspect to achieve best management practice.

Stakeholders include:

Dept. of Natural Resources Mines and Energy	Department of Transport and Main Roads
Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	Department of Health
Southern Gulf Natural Resource Management	Ergon Energy
Queensland Rail	Sunwater
MMG	Cudeco
Roundoak Minerals	Glencore
Landholders	Young Australian Mine

Biosecurity Working Group

A working group has been formed between Council and stakeholders who manage land within the Cloncurry Shire to ensure this plan is administered and general biosecurity obligations are met.

It is the intent of the group to provide advice to Council with respect to invasive biosecurity matter within the region, and to liaise with regard to pest issues and legislative matters.

The Biosecurity working group assisted with the development of this plan and provided advice on the prioritisation of weeds and pest animals.

Pest Prioritisation

The working group convened to discuss and agree on priorities for pest management. This prioritisation was based on a combination of pest declaration status, WONS, control achievability, economic impact, environmental impact and spread and distribution potential within the Cloncurry Shire. The prioritisation is designed to act as a guide to be used by stakeholders in undertaking control strategies or surveying for pest plants and animals. Photographs and species description accompany each priority species to assist stakeholders in easily identifying pest plants or animals.

Stakeholder responsibilities are defined in Table 1 – Strategic Actions, below.

Table 1 – Strategic Actions

Stakeholder	Key roles and responsibilities
Cloncurry Shire Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage pests on local government controlled land • Surveillance • Early detection • Education and awareness • Compliance • Local planning and mapping • Encourage good pest management practices • Financial contribution • Lobbying for additional financial and resource support • Foster a regional approach to pest management

Biosecurity Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement pest management policy • Provide support to local government • State wide mapping and planning • Raising awareness • Facilitate 1080 (vertebrate pesticide) training in conjunction with Queensland Health to local government and administer, monitor, record and enforce proper use of 1080 • Research into improved pest management • Provide extension to technical skills in pest management
Department of Natural Resources Mines and Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote pest management through lease agreements
Queensland Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead role in maintaining public health • Facilitate 1080 training in conjunction with DAF • Address safety issues in relation to poisonous chemicals
Landholders (including TMR, Mining Organisations, Sunwater, Ergon Energy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discharging General Biosecurity Obligations • Assist with the preparation of Biosecurity Plans • Destruction and control of weeds and pest animals
Southern Gulf Natural Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide funding/resources for the control/eradication of pests; • Assist with the development of management programs

Table 2 – Desired outcomes

Effective Management Systems -				
Implement integrated control for the successful management and reduction of impacts associated with weeds and pest animal management				
Strategic Action	Success Indicator	Responsible party	Timeframe	Status
Ensure consistency between the plan and relative State pest management policies	Alignment of the plan to state policy	All stakeholders	Immediate	Complete at adoption of this plan
Implementation of pest management programs should link to best practice information.	Effective timing techniques are implemented and providing cost benefit.	All stakeholders	As required	Ongoing
Assessment of non-restricted matter for incorporation into local pests as defined in Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management)	Non-restricted matter assessed	CSC	Review and assess annually for the term of the plan.	Calotrope included in Local Law No.3
Encourage data sharing between adjoining LG's for coordinated approach	Data sharing and cooperative approached established	CSC, DAF, SGC	6 months	Ongoing. Pest Taskforce established. Greater collaboration to be implemented.
Ensure Biosecurity Plan is integrated into Council's Operational Plan	Biosecurity Plan is incorporated in the Environmental section of Councils Corporate Plan	CSC	Current plan incorporates Biosecurity Plan. Corporate plan expires 2021.	Complete Ensure 2021 – 2026 plan incorporates Biosecurity Plan
Awareness and Education -				
Stakeholders are informed and knowledgeable and that they have the capability to take ownership of pest management				
Strategic Action	Success Indicator	Responsible party	Timeframe	Status
Educate the community about pest impacts and their GBO	Promotion of the Plan via social media, website, newspaper channels, community forums	CSC, DAF, SGC	3 months	
Provide assistance and advice on best practice control methods to the community	Effective promotion of DAF factsheets, knowledge attained through forums, and local historical knowledge with respect of appropriate control methods for various species.	CSC	Ongoing	
Publicise with the intent on educating stakeholders about duty of care for the use of herbicides and pesticides	Stakeholders are aware of their responsibilities and are licenced in the sae use of chemicals where applicable.	CSC, DAF, QH	Ongoing	

Assist stakeholders with species identification	Appropriate advice provided as required	CSC, DAF, SGC	Ongoing	
Strategic Planning Framework - Strategic directions are developed and maintained with an acceptable level of stakeholder ownership and are informed by risk level.				
Strategic Action	Success Indicator	Responsible party	Timeframe	Status
Adopt weed prevention procedures and support their use by all stakeholders	Use of pest prevention procedures by all stakeholders	All Stakeholders	2020 – Adopt prevention procedures 2020/1 – stakeholder use	
Include pest management considerations in corporate documents	Pest management incorporated into relevant planning, policy and operational activities. (roads, water, sewer, parks)	CSC	2019 – Review all corporate documents 2020 – amend corporate documents to include pest management	Pest management included in Planning Scheme
Maintain partnerships and collaborative approaches to pest management with neighbouring shires to identify and target potential new infestations	No new weeds established. Relationships with neighbouring shire representatives fostered	CSC	Ongoing	Participate in SRLOG and NRM meetings and forums.
Monitoring and assessment - Reliable information is the basis for decision making				
Strategic Action	Success Indicator	Responsible Party	Timeframe	Status
Establish and maintain a process for dealing with compliance issues	Enforcement actions appropriately documented and followed through.	CSC	2019	
Establish a formal surveillance program	Program implemented and monitoring appropriately tracked/mapped.	CSC	2020	Exploring options for smartphone technology
Contribute local pest knowledge and data to DAF	Effective data sharing	All Stakeholders	Ongoing	
Develop a monitoring assessment process	Ability to assess the effectiveness of pest management programs	CSC	2 years	
Commitment - Management of weeds and pest animals is the shared responsibility of landholders, industry, the community and all levels of government. All stakeholders are committed to coordinated management. The cost of this management is borne by the risk creators and those who benefit from the management of pests.				
Strategic action	Success indicators	Responsible party	Timeframe	Status
Establish roles and responsibilities for weed and pest animal management that are accepted by landholders, community, industry and government	Stakeholders to confirm commitment to their roles and responsibilities in compliance with the Act.	All stakeholders	Immediate	Commenced at consultation of this plan

Coordinate impact reduction programs for established pest animals	See a reduction in the pest animal population.	CSC		Ongoing Bi annual 1080 baiting program. Continuation of bounty incentive. Coordination of pest management activities across neighbouring LG boundaries
Coordinate impact reduction programs for established pest plants	Coordination with stakeholders across boundaries with respect to control measures to ensure that the risk of spread of pest plants is minimised.	All Stakeholders	12 months	
	See a reduction in pest plant species throughout the shire	All Stakeholders	Treatment of all known Woody Weeds – 12 months Treatment of all known Controlled burn of Cloncurry River Rubbervine & Castor Oil Plant – 2 years Treatment of known Mesquite outbreaks 2 years	
Establish long term stakeholder commitment to weed and pest animal management	Effective stakeholder commitment	All stakeholders	6-12 months	Ongoing

Appendix 1 – Pest Plants

Species	Local Distribution and Impacts	Management
<p>Prickly Acacia (<i>Acacia nilotica</i>) Declaration Status: <u>Prohibited</u></p> <p>Local Prioritisation: Major</p>	<p>Local Distribution: No Large outbreaks have been identified within Cloncurry Shire. It is assumed that smaller outbreaks may be established within landholder boundaries.</p> <p>Impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This species favours bore drains and water courses therefore impacting on valuable water sources. • Its Thorny thickets interfere with mustering, movement of stock and access to water. • Facilitates erosion 	<p>Desired outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contain existing core infestations • To treat and control smaller isolated patches • To eradicate single trees in isolated areas
<p>Parthenium Weed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>) Declaration Status: <u>Restricted 3</u></p> <p>Local Prioritisation: Major</p>	<p>Local Distribution: Large outbreak is located at the Kuridala township. The area of approximately 5000m² has been fenced off to prevent the spread by cattle.</p> <p>Impacts: Under favourable conditions, parthenium can form dense stands that exclude other plants, including crops and pastures. All parts of the plant, including pollen and dry material, can produce allergic responses in humans.</p>	<p>Desired outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contain existing core infestations • To treat and control smaller isolated patches • To eradicate single trees in isolated areas • Target Kuridala outbreak
<p>Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>) Declaration Status: <u>Restricted 3</u></p> <p>Local Prioritisation: Medium</p>	<p>Local Distribution: This species is scattered throughout the shire with large thickets located on various grazing properties. Large infestation can be located at Dryborough, Fort Constantine</p> <p>Impacts: Under favourable conditions, it can form dense thickets along creeks and rivers and around dams, replacing any pasture grasses and hindering stock movement. Complete eradication from Queensland is not practical, given the size and remoteness of infestations; possible and desirable, however, is reducing its rate of spread and adverse effects, and protecting areas at risk through enforced management and control.</p>	<p>Desired Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contain existing core infestations • To treat and control smaller isolated patches • To eradicate single trees in isolated areas

<p>Chinee Apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>) Declaration Status: Restricted 3</p> <p>Local Prioritisation: Minor</p>	<p>Local Distribution: Within the Cloncurry River embankment.</p> <p>Impacts: Dense infestations produce impenetrable thickets that seriously hinder stock management, reduce pasture productivity and compete with native fauna. Mature infestations of Chinee Apple are both difficult and expensive to control.</p>	<p>Desired Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To monitor and treat the infestation within the Cloncurry River No new outbreaks <p>Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan a controlled burn within 24 months from adoption of the BP
<p>Rubbervine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>) Declaration Status: Restricted 3</p> <p>Local Priority: Major</p>	<p>Local Distribution: Large outbreaks exist along the Cloncurry river Smaller infestations can be located in gullies connected to the River.</p> <p>Impacts: It forms dense thickets, especially along the banks of watercourses. This weed replaces native riparian vegetation on a massive scale, and severely affects pasture production. Eradication from Queensland is no longer practical due to the size and remoteness of infestations; however, preventing spread and reducing its adverse effects are realistic objectives.</p>	<p>Desired Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To contain existing core infestations To treat and control smaller isolated patches To eradicate single trees in isolated areas <p>Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan a controlled burn within 24 months from adoption of the BP
<p>Castor Oil Plant (<i>Ricinus communis</i>) Declaration Status: Invasive</p> <p>Local Priority: Major</p>	<p>Local Distribution: Large infestation throughout the Cloncurry River embankment.</p> <p>Impacts: This species can lead to significant loss of grazing land due to its ability to quickly spread. The seeds are extremely poisonous to livestock and humans. The leaves have a lesser amount of toxin but can still remain harmful.</p>	<p>Desired Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To contain existing core infestations To treat and control smaller isolated patches To eradicate single trees in isolated areas <p>Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan a controlled burn within 24 months from adoption of the BP
<p>Coral Cactus (<i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i> var. <i>mamillata</i>) Declaration Status: Category 3</p>	<p>Local Distribution: Large infestations present at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dajarra common Kuridala 	<p>Desired outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To control known core infestations To treat isolated patches

<p>Local Priority: Medium</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selwyn • Ashover station • Mary Kathleen <p>Impacts: This species reproduces and are spread via segments breaking off the main plant and being transported by stock and wildlife. Spreads at an alarming rate and competes with native vegetation, limiting the growth of small shrubs and groundcover species</p>	
<p>Mother of Millions (<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i>) Declaration Status: Restricted 3</p> <p>Local Priority: Minor</p>	<p>Local Distribution: Mary Kathleen (Minor)</p> <p>Impacts: Mother of millions is highly toxic to stock and because of its succulent features is well adapted to dry areas. As the name suggests one plant can reproduce a new general from masses of embryoids (plantlets) that are formed on the leaf edges. This makes these plants hard to eradicate.</p>	<p>Desired outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To control known core infestations • To treat isolated patches and trees • No new outbreaks
<p>Calotrope (<i>Calotropis procera</i>) Declaration Status: Nil / Local Pest</p> <p>Local Priority: Medium</p>	<p>Local Distribution: Scattered infestations throughout the Cloncurry Shire. Short Street (Indoor Cricket Centre)</p> <p>Impacts: This plant is poisonous to humans. Dense thickets can form on alluvial flats and along rivers, reducing the value of the country.</p>	<p>Desired outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To control known core infestations • To treat isolated patches and trees • Public education
<p>Mesquite (<i>Prosopis species</i>) Declaration Status: Restricted</p> <p>Local Priority: Medium</p>	<p>Local Distribution: Scattered throughout Cloncurry Shire. Large infestations can be located throughout the whole shire.</p> <p>Impacts: Mesquite has spread along waterways and floodplains, along roadsides, and in horse-paddocks near homesteads across Queensland. Mesquite thickets can out-compete other vegetation, interfere with mustering and block access to watering places.</p>	<p>Desired outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • known core infestations treated • Monitor and map plant distribution within the local government area • Public education

Appendix 2 - Pest Animals

Species	Local Distribution and Impacts	Management
<p>dog (<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>), other than a domestic dog</p> <p>Declaration Status: Restricted 3, 4, 6</p>	<p>Local Distribution: Throughout the shire</p> <p>Impacts: kill, harass or maim sheep and cattle, domestic pets, native wildlife and other domestic animals and are known vectors for other diseases capable impacting humans and livestock.</p>	<p>Program objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To manage, control and work towards reducing the impact on the cattle industry. • To foster increased participation amongst all landholders, neighbours and government agencies. • To better coordinate a strategic control program across all Councils in the region. • To continue to lobby government for improved control methodologies <p>Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Base control requirements on impact levels. • Two coordinated 1080 baiting campaigns per year • Provision of factory made baits for ad hoc requirements • Improve on monitoring program for data analysis • Continue incentive through bounty program • Continue to promote responsible pet ownership
<p>feral pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)</p> <p>Declaration Status: Restricted 3, 4, 6</p>	<p>Local Distribution: Throughout the shire. Predominantly northern regions of Cloncurry Shire</p> <p>Impacts: They prey on native animals and plants, dig up large expanses of soil and vegetation in search of food and foul fresh water. Feral pigs will eat many things including small mammals, birds, reptiles, frogs, crayfish, eggs, earthworms and other invertebrates, and all parts of plants including the fruit, seeds, roots, tubers, bulbs and foliage. Feral pigs can host animal diseases that can be transmitted to other species. In dirt on their feet and fur, they can also spread plant pathogens such as <i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>, which causes plant dieback.</p>	<p>Program objective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To control and manage populations • Reduced environmental damage particularly in riparian zones • To continue to foster commercial viability <p>Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply landholders with traps and baits as required • Provide technical advice as required • Focus engagement in areas of high impact

<p>cat (<i>Felis catus</i> and <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> x <i>Felis catus</i>), other than a domestic cat</p> <p>Declarations Status: Restricted 3, 4, 6</p>	<p>Local Distribution: Throughout the Cloncurry Shire</p> <p>Impacts: They are opportunistic predators and studies of their diet have shown that they take as prey many native animals including small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects, and fish. Through predation, feral cats can cause disruption to ecosystems and are implicated in the elimination of some species from areas such as islands. Feral cats are able to increase numbers quickly under favourable conditions – female cats have three litters per year with an average of five kittens per litter. Domestic cats are continuously adding to the stray and feral cat population numbers (a cat’s status is not constant – an owned cat may become feral).</p>	<p>Program objective To control and manage population</p> <p>Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire and set feral cat traps around specific areas within Council and territories to scope the effectiveness of capturing feral cats. • Continue to encourage the control of feral cats through local bounty program; • Council to create by-law to restrict number of cats per household to two and for all cats to be de-sexed; • Community wide education strategy needs to be undertaken to encourage responsible cat ownership.
<p>Locusts</p> <p>Declaration Status:</p>	<p>Local Distribution: Varies due to seasonal change</p> <p>Impacts: A high-density swarm (>50 insects per m²) of Australian plague locusts covering 2 km² will contain around a billion insects, which can eat 20t of vegetation a day. Locusts at both the hopper and adult stage can cause extensive pasture damage. The ability of locusts to invade previously uninfested areas and lay eggs within days, combined with the mobility of fling swarms, makes swarm control particularly difficult for individual landholders.</p>	<p>Program objective To monitor for build-up of plague population and notify appropriate authority</p> <p>Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor for plague populations; • Map infestations

Appendix 3 – National, State, Regional and Local Pest Planning Frameworks

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

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

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

Legislation

		of care breaches, use of baits or harmful substances and noncompliance with compulsory codes.
	<i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i>	The <i>VM Act 1999</i> regulates the clearing and management of native vegetation for the control of weeds. Impacts on vegetation for weed control measures or applications may require a permit.
	<i>Forestry Act 1959</i>	The <i>Forestry Act 1959</i> establishes a state-controlled reserve network and requires presence and spread of invasive biosecurity matter within state reserves to be managed in accordance with agreed, local priorities during management. Although under the <i>Forestry Act 1959</i> , the dingo is protected as a 'forest product' within State forests.
	<i>Water Act 2000</i>	The <i>Water Act 2000</i> deals with the allocation and use of water as a 'resource' in Queensland. The quality of water (e.g. pollution) is dealt with under the <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> (Qld). The <i>Water Act 2000</i> declares the land comprising the bed and banks of a non -tidal boundary watercourse or lake to be the property of the State. This Act specifically provides protection against impacts of management activities in watercourses including disturbances that may adversely affect the stability of bed and banks of streams and lakes, for example, the clearing of native vegetation, excavation, and placement of fill.
	<i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>	The <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> establishes a state-controlled road reserve network and requires presence and spread of invasive biosecurity matter along state road reserves to be managed in accordance with agreed, local priorities.
	<i>Land Title Act 1994 (Qld)</i>	The <i>Land Title Act 1994</i> defines land use titles and ensures sustainable use and development of State owned land, appropriate land evaluation and protection of environmental and cultural features. It is important to understand regulations over land titles with regarding to clearing weeds / vegetation or altering land.
Strategies	<i>The Queensland Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2022</i>	The Queensland Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2022 sets the vision for the management of biosecurity across Queensland and is consistent with the Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity (IGAB). It establishes cooperative goals, principles and strategic themes for preventing entry and managing exotic pests and diseases contributing to the reputation of safe and high quality trade which protects Queensland's ecosystems and our way of life.
	<i>Queensland Weed and Pest Animal Strategy 2016-2020</i>	The AWC provides a framework to establish consistent direction for all parties. It sets guiding principles, desired outcomes and priority areas for the management of all pests, that can be applied by everyone, and provide guidance for individual organisations and property owners to encourage them to work together to improve the way pests are managed.

	<i>Pest Specific Strategies</i>	Pest specific strategies provide a guiding management framework for the effective management of risks and adverse effects i.e. Queensland Wild Dog Strategy 2011-2016, Feral Deer Management Strategy 2013-18
	<i>Biosecurity Programs</i>	State Government are responsible for the management of Prohibited Matter. There are various, current State Government biosecurity programs which target Prohibited Matter pests and diseases such as tropical weeds and tramp ants.
Policies and Plans	<i>State Agency Pest Plans & Policy</i>	These are plans that assist in the management of invasive biosecurity matter on state-controlled land (Road reserves, National Parks, crown land etc). These plans are consistent with agreed priorities within Local Government Biosecurity Plans and provide the basis for the development of locally or regionally relevant state agency implementation plans.
	<i>Pest Fact Sheets, Risk Assessments & Best Practice Manuals</i>	Pest Fact Sheets, Risk Assessments and Management Guides have been established by the state in collaboration with industry and tertiary organisations to provide advice on pest biology and distribution and also define registered and best practice control methods aligned with relevant industry research and regulations such as the <i>Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Regulation 1998</i> , <i>Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996</i> and the <i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i> among others.

Local Government frameworks		
	Framework	Responsibilities
Policies and Plans	<i>Corporate Plans</i>	These plans are required under the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> . These plans state the local government's vision for the community, objectives, means to achieve these objectives, and how council evaluates success.
	<i>Planning Scheme</i>	Planning schemes are prepared and implemented under the <i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009</i> . Planning schemes outline development and environmental outcomes, allocate land for different uses including geographical areas of responsibility among local laws and authorised officers under the Act.
	<i>Biosecurity Plans</i>	Local government are required to develop biosecurity plans under the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and provide an ideal vehicle to bring all sectors together for establishing stakeholder responsibilities to meet their GBO for the effective and efficient management of the risks and impacts (to biosecurity considerations), posed by invasive biosecurity matter within the Mount Isa City Council Local Government Area.
	<i>Local Laws</i>	A local law is a law made by Council in accordance with the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> . Council can make local laws in response to particular issues in its Local Government Area, and to ensure the good rule and government of its area.

		<p>Subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environment Management) 2014 provides for the management of invasive plants and animals in its local government area, whether or not they are a prohibited or restricted matter. Under Local Law 3, a person must not introduce, propagate or breed or harbour to a locally declared local pest.</p>
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