

- Building Australia's best regional community



Biosecurity Plan

2018 - 2023

Bundaberg Regional Council

Contents

1. Introduction	2
1.1 Intent of plan	2
1.2 Commencement and duration	3
1.3 Bundaberg Region Biosecurity Plan Vision	3
2. Policy Framework	6
2.1 Biosecurity Act 2014	6
2.2 Supporting legislation	7
2.3 Supporting strategies and policies	8
3. Invasive species management in the Bundaberg region	10
3.1 Overview	10
3.2 Wide Bay Burnett Invasive Species Assessment Framework	13
4. Implementation	14
4.1 Guiding principles	15
4.2 Bundaberg Region invasive species delivery partners	16
4.3 Bundaberg Region invasive species delivery program	17
Management Goal 1: Prevent Entry	18
Management Goal 2: Eradicate	19
Management Goal 3: Containment	20
Management Goal 4: Asset Protection	21
5. Invasive species considered in the Biosecurity Plan	22
6. Measuring success and continuous improvement	24
7. Review Process	24
8. Definitions	24
8.1 Biosecurity Matter	24
8.2 Categories of restricted biosecurity matter	25
8.3 General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO)	26
9. Resources	27
Appendix 1 Invasive Species Assessment Framework	29
Appendix 2 Delivery Partner Responsibilities	35
Appendix 3 Priority species and management requirements	40

1. Introduction

1.1 Intent of plan

The Bundaberg Biosecurity Plan provides a guide for invasive species management in the region. It supports the implementation of the *QLD Biosecurity Act 2014* by facilitating a coordinated approach to the management of invasive species. This plan (and the legislation that underpins it) is based on the premise that biosecurity in the Bundaberg region is everyone's responsibility. The Biosecurity Plan supports development of this culture, guiding all facets of the community to effective and coordinated management of invasive plants and animals and meeting statutory obligations.

The Bundaberg Region Biosecurity Plan is for the entire local government area. It relates to all lands and waters (excluding marine) and provides a framework to facilitate the coordinated management of invasive plants and animals in the Bundaberg region. It includes invasive plants and animals identified in the *Biosecurity Act (2014)* as well as other invasive species identified as having significant local impacts.

This Biosecurity Plan has built on past planning efforts and has gained immeasurably from the accumulated experience and expert local knowledge of the Bundaberg Regional Council staff, the community and the Weed and Pest Advisory Committee members and their networks. It will guide resource allocation and investment in relation to invasive plant and animal matters in the region and provide a consistent basis for regional planning and delivery.

The Bundaberg Region Biosecurity Plan, and the assessment framework within, complements relevant strategies or plans developed by individual stakeholders for their own needs. It is a tool to assist collaborative efforts on the management of invasive species which have been identified as priorities within the region. It can be used to assist all stakeholders to meet the challenges of invasive species management in the Bundaberg Region now and in the future.

This plan was developed to contribute to sustainable land use by reducing the economic, social and environmental impacts of invasive plants and animals (through appropriate land management, control work, education and compliance activities) on the natural, peri-urban and primary production environments in the Bundaberg region.

1.2 Commencement and duration

This plan will commence from the time that the Plan is adopted by Council and will be in force for a period of 5 years.

1.3 Bundaberg Region Biosecurity Plan Vision

The Bundaberg Region Biosecurity Plan provides a sound basis for the cooperative and coordinated management of invasive plants and animals throughout the region.

The Vision and the Desired Outcomes for the Bundaberg Region Biosecurity Plan emphasise the importance of shared ownership, effective actions and long-term commitment to invasive species management in the region.

The Desired Outcomes drive the Bundaberg region Invasive Species Delivery Program through the following management goals (expanded pages 21-24)

- Goal 1: Prevent the establishment of new invasive species in the Bundaberg Region.
- Goal 2: Eliminate, or prevent the spread of, new invasive species in the Bundaberg Region.
- Goal 3: Reduce the impacts of widespread invasive species in the Bundaberg Region.
- Goal 4: High value assets in the Bundaberg Region are protected from the negative impacts of invasive plants and animals.

The desired outcomes and management goals for this strategy aligns with those of the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2022 and Queensland Weed and Pest Strategy 2016-2020.

Vision

All tiers of government, industry and the community working together to protect the economy, the community and the environment of the Bundaberg region from the negative impact of invasive plants and animals.

Desired Outcome 1:

Stakeholders are informed, knowledgeable and have ownership of invasive species management.

- Education and awareness programs are designed to build stakeholder capacity and are linked to phases of the invasion curve.
- Suitable programs are developed to foster a shared responsibility for invasive species management.

Desired Outcome 2:

Decision making for invasive species management is based on reliable and accurate information.

- Relevant, consistent information is collected by a range of stakeholders in the Bundaberg Region.
- Reliable and accurate information is made available to and is widely utilised by relevant stakeholders.

Desired Outcome 3:

Strategic directions for invasive species management in the Bundaberg Region are established, maintained and owned by all stakeholders.

- Consistent goals and outcomes are supported and shared by stakeholders.
- Stakeholders utilise a consistent assessment framework to define risk, management targets and the feasibility of management of invasive species.

Desired Outcome 4:

Invasive species are strategically managed to reduce impacts on the economic, social and environmental values of the Bundaberg Region

- Management programs aimed at reducing the impact of invasive plants and animals reflect the goals incorporated in the generalised invasion curve, which are:
 - Prevent the establishment of new invasive species in the Bundaberg Region.
 - Eliminate, or prevent the spread of, new invasive species in the Bundaberg Region.
 - Contain invasive species to a known area and prevent the spread to 'clean' areas.
 - Protect assets of high economic, environmental and social value from invasive species, or reduce the impact if invasive species are already established.

2. Policy Framework

The management of invasive plants and animals is undertaken by all levels of government in Australia and is supported by legislation and strategies. Local governments and their communities continue to be best placed to control locally significant invasive plants and animals. Together they can develop practical and appropriate solutions to deal with the risks posed by invasive species.

The development and implementation of the Bundaberg Region Biosecurity Plan is undertaken in parallel with the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Biosecurity Strategy, developed by the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Organisation of Councils (WBBROC).

The Wide Bay Burnett Regional Biosecurity Strategy is intended to facilitate a coordinated approach to the management of invasive plants and animals across the Wide Bay Burnett by:

- Guiding the risk assessment of invasive plants and animals by individual stakeholders; based on extent, potential threats, desired outcomes and achievability; and
- Identifying agreed desired outcomes, management goals and performance indicators; and
- Increasing the effectiveness of existing programs through coordination of activities and sharing of data and resources.

2.1 Biosecurity Act 2014

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* has repealed the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*, which provided regulatory controls and powers to manage declared plants and animals in Queensland. The *Biosecurity Act 2014* streamlines and modernises the way invasive species are managed in Queensland as it:

- Embeds the principle of shared responsibility for biosecurity risks (including invasive animals) across government, community and industry;
- Applies equally to all land in the state, regardless of whether it is publicly or privately owned;
- Is premised on the concept of risk, so that invasive species management investment and response is appropriate to the risk;
- Supports regional planning and management for invasive species.

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* provides local government with the legal instrument it needs to enforce the management of high-priority invasive plants and animals. In keeping with the premise that biosecurity is a shared responsibility, the *Act* introduces the legally enforceable concept of a general biosecurity obligation.

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* is tenure neutral, as it applies equally to all land in the region, whether public or private. It requires that everyone must take an active role in managing biosecurity risks under their control. Individuals and organisations whose activities pose a biosecurity risk (such as in the spread of invasive plants and animals) have a responsibility for managing those risks.

2.2 Supporting legislation

The following national and state legislation may apply to biosecurity planning and implementation by Council and other stakeholders in the Bundaberg region.

National	<i>Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> Lists key threatening processes for nominated introduced and/or invasive species such as <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Competition and land degradation by rabbits- Competition and land degradation by unmanaged goats- Loss and degradation of native plant and animal habitat by invasion of escaped garden plants, including aquatic plants- Predation by European Red Fox- Predation by feral cats- Predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs
State	<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Provides local governments with the legal instrument to enforce the management of invasive plants and animals <i>Vegetation Management Act 1999</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Permits for clearing native vegetation to control weeds <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Protection of dingoes in conservation areas <i>Water Act 2000</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Deals with the impact of management activities in watercourses <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Deals with the release of contaminants when undertaking pest management actions <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994 and the Land Title Act 1994</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Deals with managing road reserves that extend beyond identified state-controlled roads); <i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i>

- Includes providing seized pest animal with appropriate food, shelter and water);

Health (Drug and Poisons) Regulations 1996

- Deals with use of poisons (eg Toxin 1080) for feral animal control

Local Government Act 2009

Land Act 1994

Local *Bundaberg Regional Council Corporate Plan*

- Target weeds and pest animals that have an economic impact on our region

2.3 Supporting strategies and policies

Level	Description
Federal	<p><i>Australian Weeds Strategy and Australian Pest Animal Strategy</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identifies national priorities for invasive plant and animal management <p><i>Weeds of National Significance (WONS) strategies</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic plans developed for range of species identified because of their invasiveness, impacts on primary production and the environment, potential for spread and socioeconomic impacts. <p><i>Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2030</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognises that invasive species continue to be a major cause of biodiversity pressure which is increasing with climate change.
State	<p><i>Queensland Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2021</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build Queensland's Biosecurity system to protect Queensland's ecosystems, industries and way of life. - Maintain Queensland's national and international reputation for product safety and integrity. - Ensure ongoing market access for our commodities. <p><i>The Queensland Weed and Pest Animal Strategy 2016–2020</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishes a state-wide planning framework that addresses the environmental, economic and community impacts of Queensland's current and potential weeds and pest animals. - The development and implementation of this strategy is based on the management principles of integration, public awareness, commitment, consultation and partnership, planning, prevention and early intervention, best practice and improvement (research, monitoring and evaluation). <p><i>Queensland Wild Dog Management Strategy 2011-2016</i></p> <p><i>Feral Deer Management Strategy 2013-2018</i></p>

Regional	<i>Regional Vegetation Management Plans</i> <i>Burnett Mary Regional Plan</i> <i>Wide Bay-Burnett Statutory Plan</i> <i>Wide Bay Burnett Regional Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2022</i>
Local	<i>North Burnett Regional Councils Biosecurity Plan</i> <i>Fraser Coast Regional Council Biosecurity Plan</i> <i>Gladstone Regional Council Biosecurity Plan</i>

3. Invasive species management in the Bundaberg region

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 Description of the Region

The Bundaberg Regional Council area is located in the Wide bay Burnett region of south east Queensland and covers an area of 6449 sq kms and a population of approx. 100,000. The Bundaberg Region is situated on the two main catchments of the Burnett and Kolan rivers and boasts diverse natural resources and facilities, reflected in its offshore, coastal, riverine, city, rural and protected environments. The area lays claim to the internationally renowned Southern Great Barrier Reef, Mon Repos Turtle Rookery, Bundaberg Rum, and the famous aviator Bert Hinkler. Bundaberg City is the provincial hub of this unique region, and is centred on the picturesque Burnett River with smaller communities located at Bargara, Childers, Gin Gin, Moore Park, Winfield, Woodgate and Buxton. Bundaberg region's main industries are Tourism, sugar cane, horticulture, grazing, forestry and manufacturing.



3.1.2 Key impacts and risks of invasive plants and animals

It is estimated that weeds and pest animals costs Queensland more than \$700 million each year in loss of production and cost of control. In 2006/2007 (Natural Resource Management of Australian Farms, Australian Bureau of Statistics), 93% of Queensland agricultural businesses reported undertaking natural resource management activities to prevent or manage weeds, pests and soil. Nearly 70% of Agricultural businesses reported weed problems on their holdings. Of these, the most common problems were decreased value of production followed by decreased value of holdings. The total expenditure on managing weeds was \$269 million, predominantly made up of herbicide cost and application.

In the same study, 73% of agricultural businesses reported they had pest problems (including feral animals). Decreased livestock production was a commonly reported problem (55%). \$182 million was identified as being spent on pest animal related management activities.



In 2015/16 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing industries in the Bundaberg Region contributed 15.7% to the regions GDP considerably higher than the state average of 3.2% with tourism contributed a further 10.7% to the regions GDP demonstrating the importance of protecting our region and environment from the impacts of invasive plants and animals. The Bundaberg Region has a diverse population from coastal, peri-urban to rural communities which increases the likelihood of interactions between people and pest plants and animals as well as increasing the likelihood of introduction of new invasive species to the region.

Table 1 demonstrates how invasive plants and animals can have a range of significant impacts on those environments which contribute to our valued lifestyles and livelihoods in the Bundaberg region.

	Terrestrial biodiversity and conservation environments	Agriculture and production areas	Community and residential areas
What are these?	Vegetated areas across the Bundaberg region managed for conservation	Agriculture, horticulture, tourism and other production areas of the Bundaberg region	Areas where the community lives, works and plays in the Bundaberg region
Invasive plant impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Smother and transform ecosystems - Outcompetes native species - Reduce the ecological values of natural areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce productivity by outcompeting desirable pasture species - Increase costs of production - Contribute to loss of production/income 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduce access to, amenity and scenic values of natural areas - Cause health issues - Reduce function and values of community open space areas
Invasive animal impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Displace and prey on native species - Degrade natural bushlands and ecosystems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Outcompete livestock - Contribute to loss of production - Prey on and threaten livestock - Carry diseases and parasites that can impact on livestock 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Destroy infrastructure - Cause traffic hazards - Prey on native and domestic animal species

Table 1: Impacts on key environments from invasive plants and animals (adapted from Sunshine Coast Regional Council Draft Biosecurity Plan)



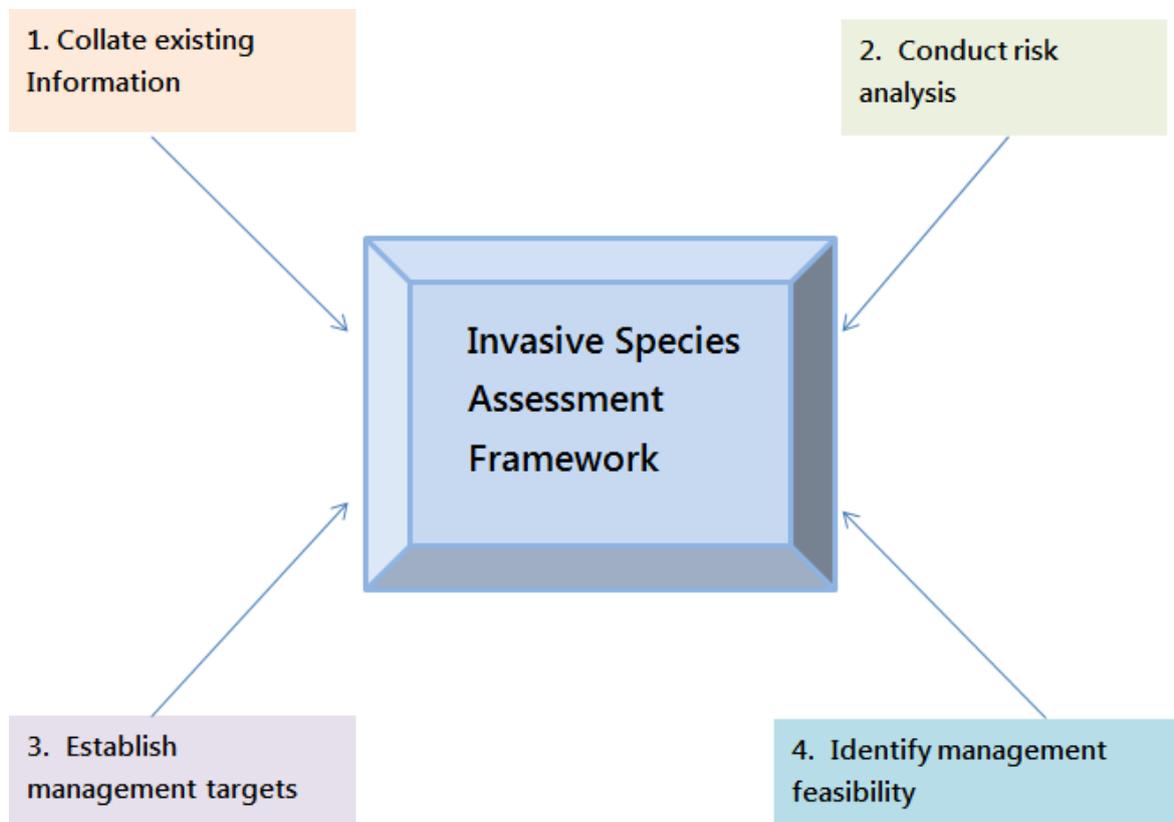
Overall, the cost of pest management is extremely high, at the landscape, property and regional level. Effective pest management is not simply a government responsibility but requires understanding, full commitment and participation by the entire community.

3.2 Wide Bay Burnett Invasive Species Assessment Framework

The Wide Bay Burnett Regional Biosecurity Strategy includes an Invasive Species Assessment Framework to assist stakeholders analyse risk and determine realistic management targets for invasive species within their individual areas.

All Councils within the WBBROC footprint will develop individual Biosecurity Plans, but will utilise a standard approach to analyse risk and determine priorities for management.

The use of the Invasive Species Assessment Framework involves a number of defined steps:



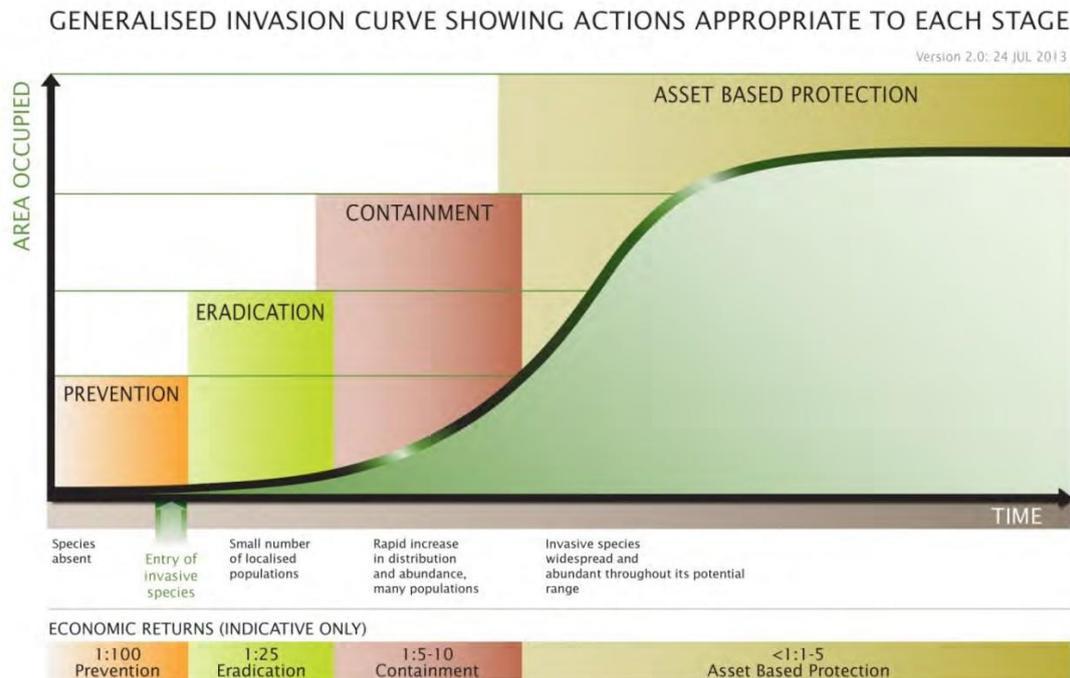
The Invasive Species Assessment Framework for invasive species in the Bundaberg region is expanded in Appendix 1

4. Implementation

Weeds and pest animals inflict substantial economic, social and environmental impacts on all residents of Queensland through interference with human health and recreational activities, threats to biodiversity and natural resources and reduction of primary production.

Within the entire Bundaberg Regional Council area, invasive plants and animals are responsible for significant costs in the agricultural sector, have the potential to affect human health and cause damage and loss of amenity in parks, gardens and recreational areas.

A study completed in 2002 (The economic impact of state and local government expenditure on weed and pest animal management in Queensland) indicated a return on investment of between 26:1 and 38:1 on preventing pest incursions. The same study estimated that all forms of pest management generate a return on investment of approximately 6:1 on resources allocated. This dramatically exceeds many other forms of government investment, such as building roads (-1.9:1).



4.1 Guiding principles

The management of invasive plants and animals in the Bundaberg Region is based on 8 key principles:

1. Risk-based prevention and early intervention is generally the most cost-effective approach for managing invasive plants and animals. *Prevention and early detection*
2. Effective invasive plant and animal management is a responsibility shared between all stakeholders including landholders, community, industry and all levels of government. *Commitment*
3. Regular monitoring and evaluation of control activities and research about invasive species is needed to make evidence-based decisions and improve management practices. *Improvement (research, monitoring and evaluation)*
4. Prioritisation of invasive plant and animal management must be informed by a risk based approach; considering feasibility, likelihood of success, impact and regional significance. *Planning*
5. Invasive species management is an integral part of managing natural resources and agricultural systems. *Integration*
6. Coordination amongst landholders, community, industry and government across a range of scales and tenures is necessary to successfully manage invasive plants and animals. *Consultation and partnership*
7. Sustaining capability and capacity across landholders, community, industry and government is fundamental to effective long term management of invasive plants and animals. *Public awareness*
8. Invasive species management must be based on ecologically and socially responsible practices that protect the environment and the productive capacity of natural resources while minimising impacts on the community. It should balance feasibility, cost-effectiveness, sustainability, humaneness, community perceptions, emergency needs and public safety. *Best practice*

The operating principles forming the basis of the Bundaberg Region Biosecurity Strategy align with key principles outlined in the Australian Weed Strategy, the Australian Pest Animal Strategy, the draft Queensland Weed and Pest Animal Strategy 2016-2022 and the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2022.

4.2 Bundaberg Region invasive species delivery partners

The Bundaberg Region Biosecurity Plan provides strategies to build community awareness and capacity in invasive species management in the Bundaberg Region. It recognises that the management of invasive plants and animals is most effective if all stakeholders share responsibility and support coordinated effort.

The community sectors involved in invasive plant and animal management include individual landholders, community groups such as Landcare, rural industry and farmer groups, non-government organisations, environmental businesses, and conservation interests. These sectors are represented on the Weed and Pest Advisory Committee, and the members are tasked with engaging with their own networks regarding the role of the committee.

The broad roles and responsibilities of the key delivery partners are identified in Appendix 3. The General Biosecurity Obligation that underpins the *Queensland Biosecurity Regulations* encourages greater action by private landholders, public land managers and community members within the region.

<p>Bundaberg Region residents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Urban - Rural/Agriculture - Peri Urban <p>Natural Resource Management groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - BMRG - BCA - Landcare <p>Industry/Reference Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agforce - Qld Farmers Federation - Macadamia Society - Boating Groups - Nursery and Garden Industry of Qld - Private Forestry Service Qld <p>Bundaberg Regional Council</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Roads & drainage - Parks & Gardens - Land Protection - Natural areas - Natural Resources - Environment & Planning - Asset Management - Waste water - Waste collection 	<p>Traditional Owners</p> <p>Educational facilities</p> <p>Utility Managers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ergon - Energex - Powerlink - Telstra <p>State Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biosecurity Qld - HQ Plantations - DNRM - TMR - QR - QPWS - Sunwater <p>Neighbouring Councils</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - North Burnett Regional Council - Fraser Coast Regional Council - Gladstone Regional Council
--	---

4.3 Bundaberg Region invasive species delivery program

Section 4.3 outlines the proposed strategic actions to manage invasive plants and animals across the Bundaberg Regional Council local government area. The strategic actions have been grouped under 4 management goals, based on the generalised invasion curve.

- Prevent entry of new invasive species
- Eradicate isolated invasive species (including reproductive material)
- Contain invasive species to known area
- Protect assets

Links between the delivery program and the vision for the Biosecurity Plan are highlighted by the inclusion of delivery outcomes for each management goal on pages 19-22.

The inclusion of management goals and strategic actions in the Bundaberg Region Biosecurity Plan is to enable the development of individual implementation plans by stakeholders in the area.

Monitoring and tracking is critical to ensuring the effectiveness of the Biosecurity Plan. A number of performance measures have been included to enable ongoing tracking of activities throughout the operation of the plan.

Management Goal 1: Prevent Entry

The introduction of the new invasive species to the Bundaberg region is halted through the implementation of effective barriers

Strategic Actions:	Desired Outcome				Responsibility	Performance Measures
	1	2	3	4		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure community is aware of Invasive Species Alert List and the need for proactive activities to prevent entry of the Bundaberg region 					BRC BMRG Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and effective utilisation of reporting system for new incursions Number of species prevented from entering Bundaberg region Adoption of best practise management activities to reduce the likelihood of introduction of new species
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement educational program aimed at increasing awareness of new invasive species in high risk industries (aquarium, fodder, nursery, livestock) 					BRC, Industry, BMRG	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement interactive system(including online, email, and telephone) to encourage reporting of high risk species 					BRC	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement invasive species incursion plan incorporating locations of high risk sites, likely entry points and surveillance program for high risk sites and pathways 					BRC	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and promote best practise to prevent the introduction of invasive species for high risk industries 					BRC, Industry, BMRG, BQ	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage adoption of proactive preventative activities by all stakeholders in the Bundaberg region 					BRC, Industry, BMRG, BQ	

Management Goal 2: Eradicate

Isolated invasive species are eradicated (including reproductive material) through the deployment of timely and efficient control responses

Strategic Actions:	Desired Outcome				Responsibility	Performance Measures
	1	2	3	4		
- Develop rapid response plans identifying actions(including compliance) for all stakeholders					BRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eradication of targeted high priority invasive species from BRC region in a timely and cost-effective manner - Active participation of stakeholders in effective coordinated eradication program - Effective utilisation of reporting system for new incursions - Adoption of best practice management practices to prevent spread of invasive species
- Develop and implement prevention and control programs for species targeted for eradication in the Bundaberg region					BRC	
- Coordinate actions from all stakeholders to ensure eradication of targeted species					BRC (lead agency), all delivery partners	
- Develop and implement educational programs aimed at reducing spread of invasive species by all stakeholders					BRC (lead agency), Industry, BMRG, BQ	
- Develop and implement interactive reporting system(including online, email and telephone) for invasive species					BRC	
- Implement ongoing monitoring program for high risk and historical sites					BRC	
- Encourage adoption of proactive activities(such as quarantine) to eradicate targeted invasive species in the Bundaberg region					BRC (lead agency), Industry, BMRG	
- Develop eradication plan(including the use of enforcement and prevention and control programs) for species targeted for eradication					BRC	

Management Goal 3: Containment

Known invasive species are contained to a known area (or prevented from spreading) through the deployment of timely and effective management programs

Strategic Actions:	Desired Outcome				Responsibility	Performance Measures
	1	2	3	4		
- Develop containment strategies for targeted species with input from key stakeholders					BRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Invasive species prevented from spreading outside of identified areas - Active participation of stakeholders in effective coordinated containment program - Effective utilisation of reporting system for new incursions - Adoption of best practice management practices to prevent spread of invasive species
- Conduct regular surveys to ensure invasive species are contained to area of origin					BRC	
- Develop and implement educational programs aimed at reducing spread of invasive species					BRC (lead agency), Industry, BMRG, BQ	
- Develop and implement interactive reporting system (including online, email and telephone) for invasive species					BRC	
- Encourage adoption of proactive activities (such as hygiene protocols) to reduce the spread of invasive species					BRC (lead agency), Industry, BMRG, BQ	

Management Goal 4: Asset Protection

High value assets in the Bundaberg region are protected from the impacts of invasive plants and animals

Strategic Actions:	Desired Outcome				Responsibility	Performance Measures
	1	2	3	4		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop asset management plan incorporating identification and prioritisation of assets in the Bundaberg region 					BRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High value assets are identified and protected from impacts of invasive plants and animals - Active participation of delivery partners in effective coordinated management programs - Effective utilisation of reporting system for new incursions - Adoption of best practice management practices to reduce the impacts of invasive plants and animals
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure community is aware of high value assets in the Bundaberg region and the need for active measures to protect them 					BRC, Industry, BMRG	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and implement educational programs aimed at increasing the capacity of landholders to manage invasive plants and animals 					BRC, Industry, BMRG, BQ	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop and implement interactive reporting system (including online, email and telephone) for invasive species 					BRC	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encourage adoption of best practice management by landholders to reduce the impact of invasive plants and animals 					BRC, Industry, BMRG, BQ	

5 Invasive species considered in the Biosecurity Plan

Tables A and B includes a list of invasive plants and animals that have negative significant impacts to the Bundaberg Region. Tables A and B also include a management goal and statement of feasibility of long term control for each species as outlined in the Invasive Species Assessment Framework (ISAF). In accordance with the ISAF, a risk analysis has been carried out for each species to provide a risk score.

<i>Invasive Plants</i>	<i>Management Goal</i>	<i>Feasibility of long term control</i>	<i>Risk score</i>
African Boxthorn	1	6	180
Alligator Weed	1	6	245
Bitou Bush	1	6	220
Cabomba	1	6	220
Chilean Needle Grass	1	6	210
Fireweed	1	6	180
Hudson Pear	1	6	240
Horsetails	1	6	200
Hydrophila	1	6	190
Kidney Leaf Mud Plantain	1	6	195
Kudzu	1	6	205
Mexican feather Grass	1	6	225
Mexican Bean Tree	1	6	145
Mimosa Pigra	1	6	245
Other Opuntia's	1	6	200
Pond Apple	1	6	175
Red Witch Weed	1	6	250
Senegal Tea	1	6	200
Siam Weed	1	6	240
Tropical Soda Apple	1	6	190
Willows (other than Weeping)	1	6	175
Annual Ragweed	2	4	148
Bellyache Bush	2	5	152
Bunny Ears	2	5	225
Glory Lilly	2	5	100
Hymenachne	2	4	168
Brazilian Cherry	3	3	112
Broadleaf Pepper	3	3	111
Cocos Palm	3	2	84
Easter Cassia	3	3	93
Groundsel	3	4	140
Leucaena	3	3	152
Madeira Vine	3	4	168
Parthenium	3	3	180
Rubbervine Species	3	4	160
Salvinia	3	3	129

Water Hyacinth	3	3	135
Water Lettuce	3	3	144
African Love Grass	4	2	84
Captain Cook Tree	4	2	78
Cats Claw Creeper	4	1	117
Climbing Asparagus Fern	4	2	78
Creeping Lantana	4	2	68
Duranta	4	3	108
GRT/Sporobulus Grasses	4	1	38
Grader Grass	4	2	81
Lantana (road reserves)	4	3	43
Mother of Millions	4	1	60
Ochna	4	2	99
Praxelis	4	1	46
Prickly Pear	4	1	144
Umbrella Tree	4	4	72
Singapore Daisy	4	2	104
Sisal Hemp	4	3	112
Tecoma (Yellow Bells)	4	3	136
Wild Tobacco Weed	4	3	108
<i>Invasive Animals</i>	<i>Management Goal</i>	<i>Feasibility of long term control</i>	<i>Risk score</i>
Corn Snake	1	6	195
Barbary Sheep	1	6	195
Blackbuck Antelope	1	6	190
Exotic Snakes	1	6	190
Ferrets	1	5	148
Hog Deer	1	6	205
Red-eared slider turtle	1	6	195
Sambar Deer	1	6	205
Blackbird	2	2	135
Chital Deer	4	3	152
Fallow Deer	4	3	152
Feral Cat	4	1	36
Feral Goat	4	5	144
Feral pig	4	2	76
Indian Myna	4	2	84
Fox	4	2	112
Rabbit	4	2	148
Red Deer	4	3	152
Rusa Deer	4	3	152
Wild Dog	4	2	36

5. Measuring success and continuous improvement

Monitoring involves the collection and analysis of information to assist timely decision making, ensure accountability and provide the basis for evaluation and learning. It is an on-going process of methodical collection of data to provide indications of progress and achievement of objectives.

As lead agent in the implementation of the Biosecurity Plan, Bundaberg Regional Council has a responsibility to demonstrate to its customers, stakeholders and the community that the Biosecurity Strategy is sound and effective. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on performance will underpin the plan and associated programs and systems.

6. Review Process

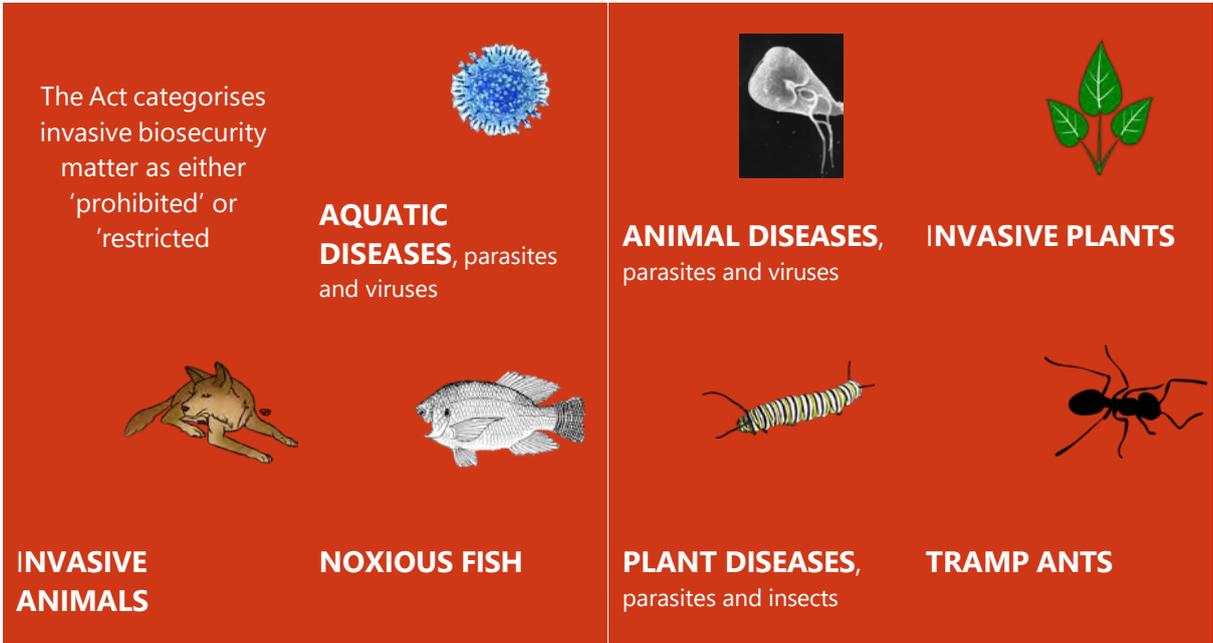
The Biosecurity Plan will remain current until 31st December 2022. While there is no mandatory requirement to review the Biosecurity Plan under the Biosecurity Act 2014, the progress of the Bundaberg Region Biosecurity Plan will be reviewed every 12 months by the stake holder working group to ensure that targets identified in the Plan are being achieved, The working group may amend, replace or approve minor revisions of the Biosecurity Plan at any time if required in accordance with relevant requirements of the Biosecurity Act 2014 and subject to formal Council endorsement.

7. Definitions

7.1 Biosecurity Matter

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* identifies invasive species as ‘biosecurity matter’ which is defined as:

- a. a living thing, other than a human or part of a human: or
- b. a pathogenic agent that can cause disease in-
 - i. a living thing, other than a human: or
 - ii. a human, by the transmission of the pathogenic agent from an animal to the human or
- c. a disease; or
- d. a contaminant.



From a legislative perspective, local government is only required to consider invasive biosecurity matter, which may be declared as prohibited or restricted or other, in the development of the Biosecurity Plan. The Bundaberg Region Biosecurity Plan does not consider aquatic, animal or plant diseases, parasites, viruses or noxious fish.

Invasive biosecurity matter is classified as

- Prohibited matter (not 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) , or
- Restricted matter (found in Queensland and has a significant impact on human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment. Specific actions must be taken to limit the spread and impact of this matter by reducing, controlling or containing it.

7.2 Categories of restricted biosecurity matter

There are 6 categories of restricted matter relevant to local government.

Category	Requirement
1	Must be reported to a Biosecurity Queensland inspector within 24 hours
2	Must be reported to a local government or Biosecurity Queensland inspector within 24 hours
3	Must not be distributed (given as a gift, sold, traded or released into the environment) unless the distribution or disposal is authorised in a regulation or under a permit
4	Must not be moved to ensure that it does not spread into other areas of the state.
5	Must not be possessed or kept unless under a permit of the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> or another Act.
6	Must not be fed

7.3 General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO)

The GBO means that any person dealing with biosecurity matter (in this case, invasive plants and animals) must take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise each biosecurity risk. This may include:

- If you are a livestock owner, you are expected to stay informed about invasive species that could affect or be carried by your animals, as well as weeds and pest animals that could be on your property. You are also expected to manage these invasive species appropriately.
- If you are a landowner (rural, urban, peri-urban), you are expected to stay informed about the weeds and pest animals (such as wild dogs) that could be on your property. You are also expected to manage these invasive species appropriately.



- If you are a commercial horticulture grower, you are expected to stay informed about the invasive species that could affect or be carried by your crops, as well as weeds and pest animals that could be on your property. You are also expected to manage these invasive species appropriately.
- If you farm animals such as deer, goats or pigs commercially, you are expected to ensure that the animals are kept in an escape proof enclosure, cage or other structure. You are also expected to maintain the enclosures in a suitable condition.

8. Resources

Further information can be found by contacting Bundaberg Regional Council on 1300 883 699 or via the following websites:

<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants>

<https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/restricted>

Australian Weeds Strategy 2017-2027 -

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/publications/strategies/weed-strategy.html>

Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2017-2022 - <http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/pest-animals-and-weeds/review-aus-pest-animal-weed-strategy/aus-pest-animal-strategy>

Draft Queensland Weed and pest Strategy 2016-2022

Queensland Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2022 - <https://publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/draft-queensland-biosecurity-strategy>

Burnett Mary Regional Group Strategic Plan 2015-2020

http://www.bmrg.org.au/files/4814/6363/9543/Strategic_Plan.pdf

Wide Bay Burnett Regional Plan 2011 - <https://www.dilgp.qld.gov.au/resources/plan/wide-bay/wbb-regional-plan.pdf>

Weeds of National Significance (2016) - <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/wons>

Developing local area biosecurity plans – a guide for local governments 2016

Economic impact of state and local government expenditure on weed and pest animal management in Queensland -

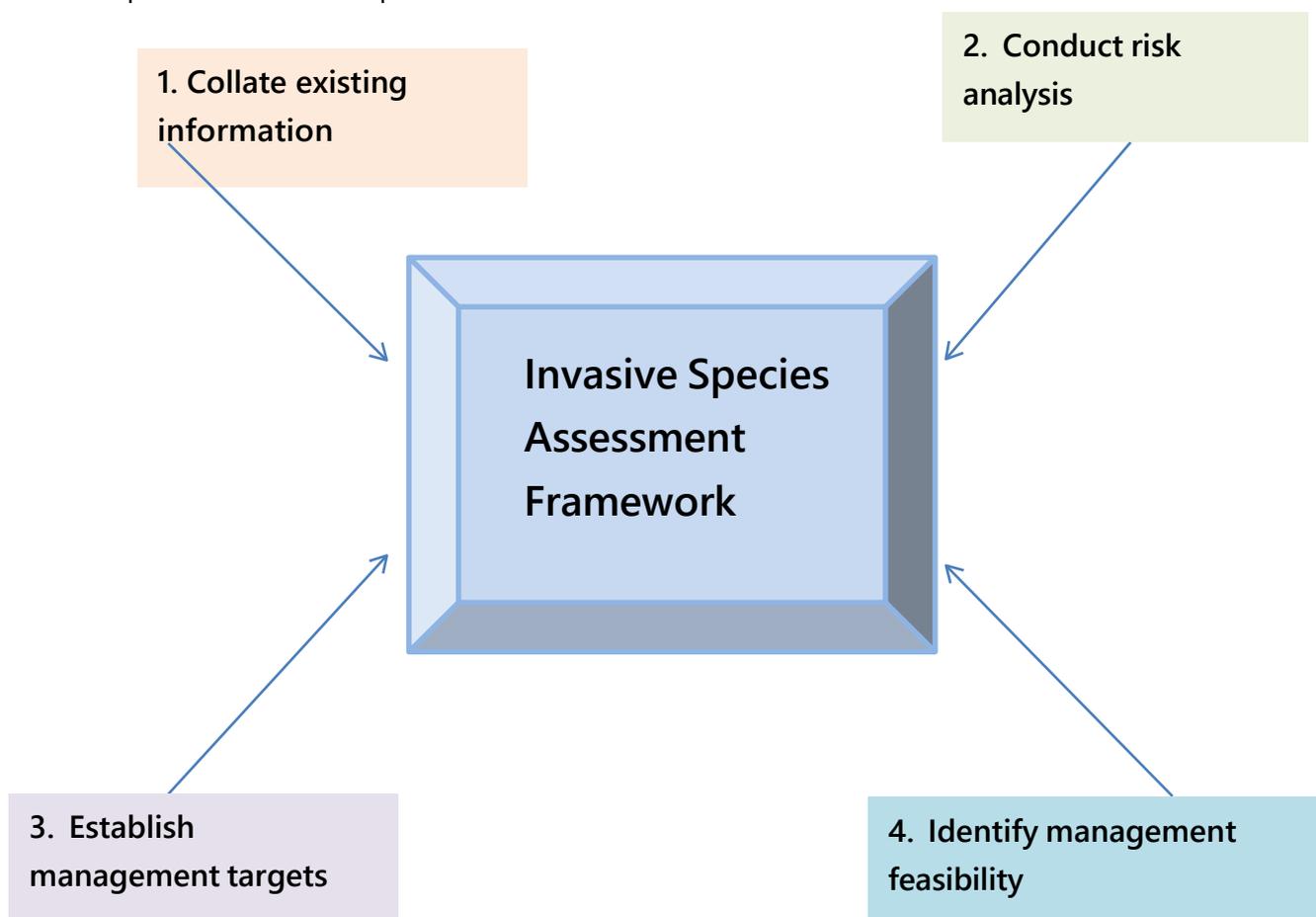
<https://www.lgaq.asn.au/lgaq/publications/pages/WeedPestMgmtEconomicImpact.html>

Appendix 1 Invasive Species Assessment Framework

Councils within the Wide Bay Burnett region utilise a risk-based approach for determining management objectives and priorities for invasive species management to ensure that resources are targeted to provide the greatest return.

The utilisation of an agreed management system will enhance the consistency of individual Biosecurity Plans and identify opportunities for collaboration with key stakeholders throughout the region.

The Wide Bay Burnett Invasive Species Assessment Framework involves a number of defined steps which are detailed in the following section. The use of a standardised description of components of each step is central to the assessment framework.



Step 1 Collate existing information on the invasive species

- Gather information about a particular species such as existing priorities and current distribution to build a profile
- Generally this information is made available by Councils to other stakeholders

Existing Priority	Score
Weed of National Significance (WONS)	5
National Eradication Program	5
State Management Program	5
Other	0

Current Status	Score
Prohibited Invasive Biosecurity Matter	5
Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter	4
Declared locally	4
Environmental	3
Not declared	1

Extent	Score
Isolated/historic	5
Localised (occasional)	4
Localised (common)	3
Widespread (occasional)	2
Widespread (common)	1

Step 2 Conduct a risk analysis on the invasive species

- This involves working through a risk analysis process incorporating both potential and existing threats, while considering the negative impacts of the invasive species on Conservation/Biodiversity, Social, Agricultural and Economic (other than agriculture) values.
- The risk analysis process can be used for both plants and animals

2.1 Identify potential threats

Likelihood of widespread establishment	Score
Already established throughout the region	5
Characteristics well suited to the region, very likely to establish, present in neighbouring area, noted historic sites	4
Characteristics moderately suited to the region, numerous means of introduction	3
Limited suitability to the region; few, if any, means of introduction	2
Unsuited to the region; very little, if any, likelihood of establishment	1
Dispersal mechanisms	Score
Spread exceptionally easily by all listed vectors	5
Spread easily via 3 of the listed vectors	4
Spread moderately easily via 2 of the listed vectors	3
Spread by only 1 of the following vectors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - human/machinery - domestic animal/wildlife - reproductive/vegetative - wind/water 	2
Limited ability to spread in any way	1
Invasiveness	Score
Species displays all listed characteristics and can successfully invade a range of land systems	5
Species displays 3 listed characteristics and can successfully invade a range of land systems	4
Species displays 2 listed characteristics and can successfully invade suitable land systems only	3
Species displays limited invasive characteristics limited to 1 of the following and may invade suitable land systems only <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ability to germinate/reproduce in arrange of environments - competitive ability - reproductive advantage - distance of dispersal 	2
Species doesn't display any significant invasive characteristics	1
Management Cost	Score
Ongoing and high cost treatments to discharge general biosecurity obligation	5
Ongoing, moderate cost treatments to discharge general biosecurity obligation	4
Initial moderate cost to discharge general biosecurity obligation	3
Multiple, low cost treatments to discharge general biosecurity obligation	2
Single, low cost treatment to discharge general biosecurity obligation	1

2.2 Identify impacts caused by infestation/incursion

Conservation/Biodiversity	Score
Species likely to drastically out-compete native species and impact on biodiversity in a broad range of natural areas (including sensitive areas)	5
Species likely to drastically out-compete native species impact on biodiversity limited to the pests' suited habitat	4
Species has the potential to invade edges and disturbed systems, has the potential to destroy ecology which is already threatened	3
Species likely to develop a presence in conservation areas without widespread out-competition of native species	2
Species unlikely to establish effectively in conservation areas unless by isolated infestations, dumping or urban escapes. Unlikely to penetrate undisturbed areas	1
Social	Score
Species displays severe impacts on all 4 listed social values	5
Species has significant impacts on 3 of the listed social values	4
Species has significant impacts on 2 of the listed social values	3
Species may impact on 1 of the following social values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - human health and wellbeing - personal safety and accessibility - visual amenity - management of public and private assets 	2
Species has no documented impacts on any social values	1
Agriculture	Score
Major threat to agriculture by way of reduced output with increased control expenses. Control is added to existing routine management practices and impacts on economic viability of operations. Has the potential to devalue land or force change of land use. Impacts likely to extend adjoining properties	5
Moderate threat to agriculture with reduction in output and increased management expenses. Control is added to existing routine pest management practices for crop or pastures. Benefits of management outweigh costs. Not likely to impact on land value. Impacts may to extend adjoining properties	4
Moderate threat to agriculture. Increased maintenance including drainage lines, creeks and roadways. Threats to crop/pasture/livestock can be abated as part of routine management practices.	3
Moderate threat to farm assets and visual amenity throughout the property. Species may impact on native vegetation in non-production areas over time	2
Not of concern to agriculture under good land management practices	1
Economic (other than agriculture)	Score
Species may have a negative impact on 4 of the listed economic values	5
Species may have a negative impact on 3 of the listed economic values	4
Species may have a negative impact on 2 of the listed economic values	3
Species may have an impact on only 1 of the following economic values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ability to derive income from the land system, including land values - visual amenity - ability to harbour pests - ease of management 	2
Not of concern to economic endeavours in the region	1

2.3 Calculate the final risk ranking for invasive species in the area:

Once a risk assessment has been conducted on all invasive species in an area (property, local government catchment scale), they can be ranked according to the *risk* represented.

In the Wide Bay Burnett, the formula for the final risk ranking for invasive plants and animals is:

(Existing Priority + Current Status + Potential Threat + Impact) x Extent
Step 3 Establish management targets for each species

- The management targets for invasive species should be aligned with the Invasion Curve outlined on page 29 of the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Biosecurity Strategy
- Whilst the management targets are not included in the risk assessment, they should be highlighted for each invasive species.

Outcome	Description	Score
Prevent entry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High priority species not previously identified as being present in the region are prevented from entering - High risk areas and pathways identified and monitored regularly to identify possible incursion by new species - All staff aware of high priority species and high risk sites and pathways 	1
Eradication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Species not previously recorded in the region are prevented from establishing - Effective rapid response program in place to ensure all visible incursions/populations are effectively controlled within the entire region - Historical sites identified and monitored regularly to identify and eradicate new incursions 	2
Containment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Eradication not feasible, areas known to be clean but suitable for establishment - Widespread species restricted to identified containment zones 	3
Asset protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management programs target protection of high priority assets from widespread species within the region - Impact of widespread species reduced in the region through identification of management zones and targeted programs - Landholders implementing best practice activities to reduce the impact of invasive plants and animals - Landholders throughout the region have the capacity and commitment to manage widespread invasive species 	4

Step 4 Identify the management feasibility for each species

- The feasibility of long term control must be built into operational programs for invasive species management

Achievability/feasibility of long term control	Score
Prevention of entry of high risk species likely as high risk sites and pathways identified and surveillance program in place	6
Eradication of the invasive species is highly achievable as incursion is small or very contained. Ongoing surveillance necessary to ensure no further reinfestation.	5
Potential to eradicate isolated infestations/populations in particular catchment/geographic area that is unlikely to become reinfested	4
Potential for Council/landholders to satisfy basic strategic control targets with appropriate funding/ resources.	3
Management of the invasive species requires universal commitment from all stakeholders. Operational control is reliant on coordinated action from all stakeholders.	2
Invasive species is widespread throughout the region covering various tenures. There is no universal control available.	1

Appendix 2 Delivery Partner Responsibilities

<p>Local Government</p> <p>Local government has a major responsibility for invasive species management through the enforcement of the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and has an important role to play in engaging local communities, managing public lands and assisting with emergency management.</p>	
<p>Bundaberg Regional Council</p>	<p>Invasive species management in the local government area including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitoring and surveillance, - landholder education and awareness, - management of invasive species on Council lands, roads and reserves - collection of data relating to invasive plants and animals - compliance activities
<p>State Government</p> <p>The Queensland State Government leads the development of policies, strategies and legislation that promote a comprehensive and responsive biosecurity system across Queensland. The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) is the lead agency for invasive species management within the QLD Government.</p>	
<p>Biosecurity Queensland</p>	<p>State/Regional planning, mapping and research, compliance, surveillance, early detection, destruction of infestations on a priority basis, raising awareness, support local government planning, 1080 supply and administration.</p>
<p>Department of Defence</p>	<p>Maintain Defence Lands in accordance with <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals within specified lands or into neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.</p>
<p>HQ Plantations</p>	<p>Maintain HQ Plantations Land in accordance with <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals within the specified lands or into neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.</p>
<p>Department of Natural Resources and Mines (State Land Management)</p>	<p>Maintain Unallocated and Allocated State Lands in accordance with <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals within the specified lands or into neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.</p>
<p>Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service</p>	<p>Managing invasive plants and animals in parks, forests and other areas gazetted under the <i>Nature Conservation Act 1992</i> and <i>Forestry Act 1959</i> in accordance with <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.</p>

Transport and Main Roads	Maintain road corridors in accordance with <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals within the road network or into neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.
Queensland Rail	Maintain rail corridors in accordance with <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals within the rail network or into neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.
Federal Government	
The Commonwealth government has a role in preventing new weed incursions at national borders (quarantine); in education, research and development; in funding, and national legislation. National agreements outline the roles and responsibilities of government and industry in responding to emergency plant, pest and disease incidents, and detail how those responses will be funded.	
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources	Manage, coordinate and prepare for response actions to national priority pests, diseases and weeds, including research
Industry Bodies	
Industry bodies in the region promote and facilitate invasive species management on agreed local/regional priorities and identify and fund research priorities to enable continued improvement in the management of weeds and pest animals.	
Agforce	Landholder support including training for invasive species management. Participation in communication of initiatives to members and encourage member participation in invasive species management.
Canegrowers	Landholder support including training for invasive species management. Participation in communication of initiatives to members and encourage member participation in invasive species management.
NGIQ (Nursery and Garden Industry Queensland)	Landholder support including training for invasive species management. Participation in communication of initiatives to members and encourage member participation in invasive species management.
Community groups, volunteers and individuals	
Community groups and volunteers play an important role in the management of invasive species in the region by enlisting support and providing on-ground control. Building on this foundation is essential in sharing responsibility for invasive species management.	
Burnett Mary Regional Group (BMRG)	Natural resource and environmental management in the Burnett and Mary catchments through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collaboration with the Queensland Government, Landcare groups, agricultural groups, regional councils and landholders to oversee natural resource and environmental management in the Wide Bay Burnett region - Promoting invasive species management across the Burnett and Mary catchments with adequate and appropriate planning and coordinated delivery

Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee (MRCCC)	Work with the community, business and government to secure funding to manage invasive plants and animals in the Mary catchment; including community advice, training, support, services and workshops
SEQ Catchments	Work with the community, business and government to secure funding to manage invasive plants and animals; including community advice, training, support, services and workshops
Sunwater	Maintain relevant lands in accordance with <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals to neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.
Burnett Catchment Care Association	Work with the community, business and government to secure funding to manage invasive plants and animals in the Burnett Catchment; including community advice, training, support, services and workshops
District Landcare groups	Work with the community, business and government to secure funding to manage invasive plants and animals, provide advice, training, support, services and workshops to community
Primary Producers, Rural and peri-urban Residents, Urban residents	All landholders to take an active role in managing biosecurity risks under their control. Includes early detection, destruction of infestations and pest control in environmentally significant areas

Utility Managers

All managers of linear reserves have an important role in the management of invasive species in the region, including the development and implementation of management strategies and the education of the community and other stakeholders.

Ergon	Maintain relevant energy infrastructure in accordance with <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals to neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.
Energex	Maintain relevant energy infrastructure in accordance with <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals to neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.
Powerlink	Maintain relevant energy infrastructure in accordance with <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals to neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.
Telstra	Maintain relevant infrastructure in accordance with <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals to neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.

Appendix 3 Priority species and management requirements

The Biosecurity Act 2014 allows for a flexible approach to biosecurity planning with an emphasis on shared responsibility and risk based decision making. Management goals and expectations have been defined through consultation with key stakeholders.

The following section of the XXXX Region Biosecurity Plan provides guidance for delivery partners contributing to the management of invasive plants and animals in the XXXX region.

Information sheets for each species considered in the Bundaberg Biosecurity Plan have been developed as below:

Invasive Species	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion characteristics (habit)
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Management Expectations</p>			

Common name, scientific name and declaration status

Identification of impacts and

Management goal and expectation for key stakeholders

Photos courtesy of the Queensland Government

INVASIVE PLANTS

African Boxthorn	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial multi-branched shrub)
<p><i>Lycium ferocissimum</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p> <p><i>Weed of National Significance</i></p>	<p>No Infestations Recorded.</p> <p>Known to exist in nearby Council area.</p>	<p>Environmental Invades reserves and conservation areas.</p> <p>Economic Aggressively invades pastures and reduces useability. Invades roadsides. Forms impenetrable spiny thickets, which can hinder stock movement and mustering. Provides habitat for pest animals such as rabbits. Attracts insects, including fruit fly, dried fruit beetles and tomato fly, which breed in the fruit.</p> <p>Social Forms impenetrable, spiny thickets that can hinder bush walking.</p>	<p>African boxthorn is spread by birds and animals eating berries and excreting viable seed.</p> <p>African boxthorn has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Bundaberg Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds/diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/african-boxthorn</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry.</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.</p>			

Alligator Weed	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial aquatic and land weed)
<p><i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i></p> <p><i>Restricted Category 3</i></p>	<p>Known infestations in nearby Councils. A known substitute for Asian vegetable. Spreads easily in waterways and by contaminated machinery (boats & vehicles)</p>	<p>Environmental Poses extreme threat to waterways and wetlands. Restricts water flow in creeks, channels and drains. Reduces water quality. Reduces water bird and fish activity. Kills fish and submerged native water plants. Replaces native wetland plants.</p> <p>Economic Damages pumps and irrigation equipment. Poses extreme threat to irrigated croplands. Increases water loss through evapotranspiration.</p> <p>Social Impedes water sports and boating access. Endangers swimmers and animals. Creates favourable habitat for mosquitoes.</p>	<p>Alligator weed is not known to be present in the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to current and potential distribution and/or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/alligator-weed</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry.</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.</p>		 	

Bitou Bush	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial shrub)
<p><i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>Rotundata</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 2,3,4,5</p> <p><i>Weed of National Significance</i></p>	<p><i>Spreads rapidly by birds eating fruit and passing seed.</i></p> <p><i>Known to exist in adjoining Council areas</i></p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>Out-competes and often eliminates native flora on coastal dunes. Forms dense green blankets preventing native seedlings from growing. Destroys habitats of many native birds and animals</p>	<p>Bitou bush has been recorded at Moore Park Beach in 2000. No sightings have been made since. It is subject to an eradication program lead by Biosecurity Queensland.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing in the region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/bitou-bush</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry.</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.</p>	 		

Cabomba	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial submerged aquatic)
<p><i>Cabomba caroliniana</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p>	<p>Known infestations in adjoining Councils. Spread easily in waterways and by contaminated machinery (boats, vehicles)</p>	<p>Environmental Aggressively invades native freshwater systems. Transforms aquatic ecosystems. Displaces native plants. Affects native wildlife.</p> <p>Economic Affects water quality. Increases siltation in lakes. Obstructs creeks, lakes and dams. Interferes with infrastructure (e.g. irrigation).</p> <p>Social Impedes aquatic recreational activities. Endangers swimmers who can become entangled.</p>	<p>Cabomba is not known to be present in the Bundaberg Regional Council Area.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to current and potential distribution and/or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry</p>		 	

Chilean Needle Grass	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial tussock grass)
<p><i>Nassella neesiana</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p> <p>Weed of National Significance</p>	<p>Spread by seeds sticking to clothing, livestock, vehicles and farm/other machinery, in contaminated seeds or fodder.</p> <p>Also spread by floodwater moving seed downstream and over flood plains.</p>	<p>Environmental Reduces natural biodiversity by replacing native species.</p> <p>Economic Heavy infestations displace desirable pasture species. Decreases productivity of pastures by up to 50%. Long, sharp seeds injure animals, downgrading lamb and sheep meat, wool, skins and hides.</p>	<p>Chilean needle grass is not known to be present in the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to current and potential distribution and/ or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/chileanneedle-grass</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.</p>		 	

Fireweed	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial herb)
<p><i>Senecio madagascariensis</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p>	<p>Seeds spread by wind, stock, in pasture seed, hay, turf, mulch and with stock transport.</p> <p>Known to exist in nearby Council areas.</p>	<p>Economic</p> <p>Competes with pasture species. Toxic to livestock, particularly cattle and horses, causing illness, slow growth and poor conditioning, which can result in death. May taint meat and milk</p>	<p>Fireweed has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the region due to current and potential distribution and/or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at:</p> <p>https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds/diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/fireweed</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.</p>		 	

Hudson Pear	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (densely branched cactus)
<p><i>Cylindropuntia pallida</i> (syn. <i>rosea</i>), <i>C. tunicata</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 2,3,4,5</p>	<p>Spread by animals, vehicles and humans. Known infestations in nearby Council areas.</p>	<p>Environmental Destroys native pastures</p> <p>Economic Becomes costly and time-consuming to control</p> <p>Social Sharp spines threaten native animals, bushwalkers and farm animals Spines can penetrate boots and tyres</p>	<p>Hudson pear is not known to be present in the Bundaberg region. It is generally found in semi-arid rangelands. And is present in adjoining Local Gov't area</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to current and potential distribution and/ or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/hudson-pear</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.</p>	 		

Horsetails	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (non woody herbaceous plant)
<p><i>Equisetum spp.</i></p> <p><i>Prohibited</i></p>	<p><i>Spreads mostly by vegetative means</i></p> <p><i>Popular as a garden plant</i></p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>Forms pure stands over extensive areas, mainly in wetlands and low-lying crops.</p>	<p>Horsetails are not known to be present in the Bundaberg region. It is generally found in moist disturbed areas.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to current and potential distribution and/ or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/prohibited/horsetails</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23.</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.</p>		 	

Hygrophila	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (erect herb/water weed)
<p><i>Hygrophila costata</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p>	<p>Known infestations in nearby Council areas.</p> <p>Spread easily in waterways and by contaminated machinery (boats, vehicles)</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>Grows aggressively and competes with native water plants. Forms mats of dense, floating growth at the edges of freshwater lakes.</p>	<p>Hygrophila is not known to be present in the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to current and potential distribution and/ or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/hygrophila</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry</p>		 	

Kidneyleaf mudplaintain	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (shrub or tree)
<p><i>Heteranthera reniformis</i></p> <p>Not declared</p>	<p>Known infestations in nearby Council areas.</p> <p>Spread easily in waterways and by contaminated machinery (boats, vehicles)</p>	<p>Environmental Forms dense mats that smother native aquatic plants.</p> <p>Economic Serious weed of flooded rice fields overseas. Provides good habitat for mosquitoes.</p>	<p>Kidneyleaf mudplaintain is not known to be present in the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to current and potential distribution and/or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/kidneyleafmudplaintain</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au.</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.</p>			

Kudzu	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial vine)
<p><i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i>, Syn. <i>P. lobata</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p>	<p>Spread over long distance by people moving live plants. Transported and planted for stock fodder, as herb and as garden ornamental. Seed pods spread by sticking to clothing or animal fur.</p>	<p>Environmental Out-competes and smothers native vegetation.</p> <p>Economic Damages buildings, overhead wires and other structures. Out-competes and smothers tree crops.</p>	<p>Kudzu has not been identified in the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing in the region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds/diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/kudzu</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au.</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.</p>		 	

Mexican feather grass	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial tussock grass)
<p><i>Nassella tenuissima</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 2,3,4,5</p>	<p>Seeds spread by flooding, vehicles and machinery, and on clothing, livestock and fur of pets.</p>	<p>Environmental Causes severe environmental damage to native grasslands.</p> <p>Economic Invades productive pastures.</p>	<p>Mexican feather grass is not known to be present in the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to current and potential distribution and/or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/mexicanfeather-grass</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au.</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry.</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry</p>		 	

Mexican Bean Tree	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (fast growing tree)
<p><i>Cecropia pachystachya</i>, <i>C. palmata</i> and <i>C. peltata</i></p> <p>Restricted category 2,3,4,5</p>	<p>Garden specimens found in Mackay, Cairns and Brisbane. Seeds spread by fruit bats and birds</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>Potential to invade and dominate moderately moist forest ecosystems, possibly causing serious and irreversible damage</p>	<p>Mexican bean tree (or cecropia) is not known to be present in the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to current and potential distribution and/ or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/mexicanbean-tree</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au.</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry</p>			

Mimosa Pigra	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p>Mimosa pigra</p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p>	<p>Spread by floods, tidal movements, machinery, vehicles and boats. Also spread by seeds sticking to clothes, hair and animals</p>	<p>Environmental Grows aggressively. Forms dense, impenetrable thickets, 3-6m tall. Establishes along river banks, billabongs and floodplains.</p> <p>Economic Smooths pastures, reducing available grazing area, and affects stock mustering</p>	<p>Mimosa pigra is not known to be present in the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to current and potential distribution and/or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/mimosa-pigra</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au.</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry.</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry</p>		 	

Pond apple	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (semi-deciduous tree)
<p><i>Annona glabra</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p>	<p><i>Extensive infestations in wet tropics, isolated infestation recorded in Nambour</i></p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>Invades fresh, brackish and saltwater areas. Forms dense stands in swamp areas; thickets capable of replacing ecosystems. Colonises undisturbed areas. Has greatest effect on melaleuca wetlands, <i>Heritiera littoralis</i> mangrove communities, riparian areas, drainage lines, coastal dunes and islands.</p>	<p>Pond apple is not known to be present in the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to current and potential distribution and/or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds/diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/pond-apple</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder</p> <p>All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au.</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry</p> <p>BRC</p> <p>Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry</p>		 	

Red witchweed	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (parasitic plant)
<p><i>Striga asiatica</i> (<i>Syn.S. Lutea, S. hirsuta</i>)</p> <p>Prohibited</p>	<p>Seeds spread primarily within soil (which can adhere to machinery or vehicles or other contaminated produce such as mulch or seeds). Seeds can be a contaminant of imported grain, pasture seeds or organic fertiliser, or present in soil adhering to imported machinery</p>	<p>Economic</p> <p>Affects corn (maize), millet, rice, sugar cane and sorghum. Has potential to become serious pest. USA has spent more than \$250 million on eradication in Carolinas. In Africa, heavy infestations can reduce grain crop yields by up to 70%.</p>	<p>Red witchweed is not known to be present in the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to current and potential distribution and/or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/prohibited/redwitchweed</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23. Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry</p>			

Senegal tea	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial aquatic weed)
<p><i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i></p> <p>Restricted category 3</p>	<p><i>Infestations recorded in nearby Councils.</i></p> <p><i>Spread easily in waterways and by contaminated machinery (boats, vehicles)</i></p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>Forms floating mats, blocking irrigation ditches, shallow dams and waterways.</p> <p>Invades and degrades natural wetlands.</p>	<p>Senegal tea is not known to be present in the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to current and potential distribution and/or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>Further information can be found at:</p> <p>https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/senegal-tea</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au.</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry</p>			

Siam weed	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (dense tangling bush)
<p><i>Chromolaena odorata</i></p> <p>Restricted category 3</p>	<p><i>Found in coastal areas with rainfall greater than 600mm/year</i></p> <p><i>Spread easily in the wind, waterways and by contaminated machinery.</i></p>	<p>Environmental Quickly invades and smothers native vegetation. Out-competes native vegetation. Increases frequency and intensity of bushfires.</p> <p>Economic Out-competes pastures and crops. Poisons stock.</p> <p>Social Causes skin problems and asthma in allergy prone people.</p>	<p>Siam weed is not known to be present in the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to current and potential distribution and/or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/siam-weed</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry</p>			

Tropical soda apple	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (multi branched perennial shrub)
<p><i>Solanum viarum</i></p> <p>Prohibited</p>	<p>First detected in Queensland in November 2010 near Coominya. Currently small number of isolated infestations in Queensland. Spread linked to movement of cattle.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>Invades and replace pasture, including improved pasture. Leaves are unpalatable to livestock (although fruit are readily eaten). Provides an alternative host for at least 6 viruses that affect various vegetables.</p>	<p>Tropical soda apple is not known to be present in the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to current and potential distribution and/or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/prohibited/tropical-soda-apple</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to Biosecurity Queensland on 132 523 Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry</p>		  	

Willows (other than weeping)	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (multi stemmed tree/shrub)
<p><i>All Salix spp (other than babylonica)</i></p> <p>Restricted class 3</p>	<p>Currently found in Southern Queensland. Spread by fragments of stems or twigs breaking off and growing new roots in water. Spread by birds, especially grey swallow and black willow.</p>	<p>Environmental Invades riverbanks and wetlands. Roots spread into beds of watercourses, slowing water flow, reducing aeration and causing flooding and erosion.</p> <p>Economic Has aggressive root system in urban environments, which readily damages footpaths and drains.</p>	<p>Invasive willows (other than babylonica) are not known to be present in the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>They have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to current and potential distribution and/ or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/willow</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Prevent Entry – no known infestations</p> <p><u>Management Expectation</u></p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry</p>			

Annual Ragweed	Eradication	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (fast growing, fern like plant)
<p><i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p>	<p>Eradication</p>	<p>Economic Invades and suppresses weak and overgrazed pastures, reducing productivity. Infestations can become particularly dense in overgrazed pastures.</p> <p>Social Pollen contains potent allergens that can aggravate asthma and cause respiratory allergies such as hay fever.</p>	<p>Annual ragweed often colonises bare areas on roadsides and banks of watercourses, and can invade pastures from these areas. It was recorded in the Maroondan area near Gin Gin in 1996 with current distribution reduced to isolated infestation.</p> <p>Annual ragweed has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing further throughout the Bundaberg Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds/diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/annual-ragweed</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Eradication</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques to manage invasive plants and animals</p>			

Bellyache Bush	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (thorny shrub/small tree)
<p><i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p>	<p>Garden sales, seeds spread by fruit eating birds, water, livestock and machinery</p> <p>Known infestations in adjoining Council area.</p>	<p>Environmental Out-competes native vegetation. Takes over extensive sections of river frontage, reducing biodiversity. Poisonous to native animals.</p> <p>Economic Increases mustering costs. Reduces pasture growth. Poisonous to stock.</p> <p>Social All parts are poisonous to humans.</p>	<p>Bellyache bush has been recorded in the Oakwood area near Bundaberg.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing in the region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds/diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/bellyache-bush</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Eradication</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area</p>			

Bunny Ears	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (dense shrub, pad-like stems)
<p><i>Opuntia microdasys</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p>	<p>Known infestations in adjoining Councils.</p> <p>Spread by movement of broken plant segments or dumping of garden waste.</p> <p>Easily transported by animals, people, water and vehicles.</p>	<p>Environmental Forms extensive, dense stands, much like prickly pear cactus.</p> <p>Economic Reduces agricultural productivity over large areas of arid and semi-arid grazing land.</p>	<p>Bunny ears has not been recorded in the Bundaberg region but is thought likely to exist in private gardens. It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing in the region due to potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/bunny-ears</p>
<p><u>Management Go</u></p> <p>Eradication</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area</p>		 	

Hymenachne	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial grass, wetlands)
<p><i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p> <p><i>Weed of National Significance</i></p>	<p><i>Infestations recorded in Bundaberg region and nearby Council areas.</i></p> <p><i>Seeds spread by water movement, boats and migratory aquatic birds.</i></p>	<p>Environmental Affects drains, lagoons, wetlands, creeks and rivers. Increases flooding by reducing flow capacity of drainage networks. Interferes with wildlife habitats.</p> <p>Economic Interferes with irrigation and infrastructure.</p> <p>Social Degrades water quality for recreational purposes</p>	<p>Hymenachne is present in the Burnett River and several farm dams.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing in the region due to current and potential distribution and/or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds/diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/hymenachne</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Eradication</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area</p>			

Brazilian Cherry	Containment	Impacts and threats	Invasive Characteristics (large spreading tree)
<p>Eugenia uniflora</p> <p>Locally Declared</p>	<p>Containment strategy Remove infestations from council control land.</p> <p>Implement a tree swap program to reduce plant numbers in Urban areas.</p> <p>Liaise with landholders to reduce infestations.</p>	<p>Environmental Extremely invasive and quickly forms dense stands out competing native vegetation in moist fertile soils.</p>	<p>Bright coloured fleshy seeds attractive to birds which disperse throughout natural areas.</p> <p>Brazilian Cherry has often been planted as an ornamental tree in Domestic gardens and public areas. It is highly invasive in Queensland particularly in moist fertile soils.</p> <p>Brazilian Cherry has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing further throughout the Bundaberg region due to current and potential distribution and/or existing high risk pathways.</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Locally Declared in the Bundaberg Regional Council area</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Plants required to be controlled and replaced with more appropriate species</p> <p>Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Undertake control on Council roads and reserves.</p>			

Broadleaved Pepper	Containment	Impacts and threats	Invasive Characteristics (large spreading tree)
<p>Schinus terebinthifolius Restricted Category 3</p>	<p>Infestation in adjoining council areas. Remove infestations from council control land.</p> <p>Implement a tree swap program to reduce plant numbers in Urban areas.</p> <p>Liaise with landholders to reduce infestations.</p>	<p>Economic Out competes and replaces native grasses used in grazing.</p> <p>Environmental Forms dense thickets that can choke native plants. Establishes in disturbed bushland. Competes with ground covers and shrubs, and tolerates shade. Spreads rapidly in waterlogged or poorly drained soils.</p> <p>Social Contains toxic resins that can effect human and animal health.</p>	<p>Broadleaved pepper tree has escaped gardens and invaded coastal dune lands, wetlands and stream banks. It also out-competes native grasses used in grazing.</p> <p>Broadleaved pepper tree has a very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and is common throughout the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds/diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/broadleaved-pepper-tree</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Eradication</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Undertake control on road reserves and natural areas. Encourage use of best practise to manage invasive plants and animals.</p>			

Cocos Palm	Containment	Impacts and threats	Invasive Characteristics
<p>Syagrus romanzoffiana</p> <p>Locally Declared</p>	<p>Containment strategy</p> <p>Remove infestations from council control land.</p> <p>Implement a tree swap program to reduce plant numbers in Urban areas. Liaise with landholders to reduce infestations.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>Invades riparian areas and dry eucalypt forests</p>	<p>Seeds spread by bats and Gardeners.</p> <p>Cocos palm prefers moist areas along creek lines and natural areas. Easily spread and threatens biodiversity</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of spread.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds/diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/cocos-palm</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Locally Declared in the Bundaberg Regional Council area</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder Plants required to be controlled and replaced with more appropriate species.</p> <p>Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area</p>	 		

Easter Cassia	Containment	Impacts and threats	Invasive Characteristics (small shrub)
<p>Senna pendula var. glabrata</p>	<p>Containment strategy</p> <p>Remove infestations from council control land.</p> <p>Implement a tree swap program to reduce plant numbers in Urban areas. Liaise with landholders to reduce infestations.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>Easter Cassia is a prolific seeder with seedlings invading disturbed and modified areas. Smoothers native vegetation</p>	<p>Seeds spread in dumped garden waste, water and contaminated soils.</p> <p>Easter Cassia is becoming wide spread in the Bundaberg Region and poses a significant threat to native vegetation and biodiversity.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds/diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/easter-cassia</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Locally Declared in the Bundaberg Regional Council area</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Plants required to be controlled and replaced with more appropriate species</p> <p>Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area</p>			

Groundsel	Containment	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (densely branched shrub)
<p><i>Baccharis halimifolia</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p>	<p>Common in Childers and Bundaberg Region, present in adjacent Council areas.</p> <p>Has been subject to ongoing control program by Bundaberg Regional Council.</p>	<p>Environmental Replaces plants and destroys native wildlife habitat.</p> <p>Can become abundant in vegetation along watercourses and in coastal woodlands and forest areas.</p> <p>Economic Competes with pasture species for water and nutrients. Serious weed of forestry plantations in first year of planting.</p> <p>Social Germinates in home gardens. Causes allergies induced by airborne pollen and seed fluff.</p>	<p>Groundsel is particularly suited to moist gullies, saltmarsh areas and wetlands and is found in forests, disturbed sites, pastures and waste areas. Seeds spread by wind, running water, vehicles and machinery.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat). It has been extensively controlled in the Bundaberg Region and has a high likelihood of re-establishing in the region due to current and potential distribution and/or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/groundsel-bush</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques to manage invasive plants and animals.</p>		 	

Leucaena	Containment	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (shrub/small tree)
<p><i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> <i>Locally Declared in the Bundaberg Region</i></p> <p><i>To be controlled in all areas other than where cultivated/maintained for cattle production</i></p>	<p>Spread by livestock, water and stock feed and machinery.</p> <p>Road corridors and water ways major means of spread.</p>	<p>Environmental Forms dense thickets, hindering movement of wildlife and excluding all other plants. High risk to Biodiversity if not controlled</p> <p>Social Forms thickets along roadsides and waterways that can decrease visibility and access.</p>	<p>Leucaena seeds spread by cattle, wind, water and machinery. It spreads rapidly unless heavily grazed or controlled.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/leucaena</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Containment</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au. Plants to be controlled and prevented from spreading.</p> <p>Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Undertake control on BRC managed lands.</p>			

Madeira Vine	Containment	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (vigorous climbing vine)
<p><i>Anredera cordifolia</i></p> <p><i>Restricted</i> <i>Category 3</i></p>	<p>Garden waste, water, soil and gardeners</p>	<p>Environmental Madeira vine is a serious environmental weed that can degrade intact native forests. Smothers trees, shrubs and understorey species. Can cause canopy collapse of mature trees. Can grow as a ground cover, disrupting native seedling germination and growth.</p> <p>Economic and social Adds to infrastructure damage during floods by destabilising banks and creating increased resistance for floodwater, which can uproot trees. Destruction of riverside vegetation by Madeira vine has led to increased bank erosion and water turbidity issues</p>	<p>Madeira vine is found in bushland, edges of rainforests, waterways, disturbed sites, waste areas, parks, gardens and roadsides. It is spread by aerial tubers and sections of severed stem (seed production is rare in Australia). Madeira vine has already established in several isolated areas in the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>Madeira vine has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing further throughout the Bundaberg Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/madeira-vine</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Eradication</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area, undertake control on roads and reserves. Undertake breeding of bio-control agents for release.</p>			

Parthenium	Containment	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (annual herb)
<p><i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p> <p><i>Weed of National Significance</i></p>	<p>Introduced to Bundaberg region through contaminated fodder. Seeds spread by water, vehicles, machinery, stock and feral animals.</p>	<p>Environmental Invades disturbed bare areas along roadsides, heavily stocked areas around yards, and watering points.</p> <p>Economic Invades pastures, reduces beef production. Costs cropping industries millions of dollars per year, competes with crops for nutrients and space.</p> <p>Social Pollen contains potent allergens that can cause reactions such as dermatitis and hay fever.</p>	<p>Parthenium has been recorded in the upper Kolan River catchment and along sections of the Burnett River upstream from Wallaville, further isolated infestations also located around areas where stock feed has been fed out.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing in the region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Parthenium can set viable seed within 2 weeks of germination, making it highly invasive.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds/diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/parthenium</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Contain infestations to existing areas</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Investigate use of bio-control agents to assist management.</p>		 	

Rubbervine Species	Containment	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (climbing vine)
<p><i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p> <p><i>Weed of National Significance</i></p>	<p><i>Rubbervine is regarded as one of the worst weeds in Australia because of its invasiveness, impacts and potential for spread.</i></p> <p><i>Seeds spread by wind, water and machinery.</i></p>	<p>Environmental Smothers riparian vegetation and forms dense thickets. Infestations expand outward from waterways, hillsides and pastures. Decreases biodiversity and impedes stock and native animal movement.</p> <p>Economic Poisonous to livestock. Presents difficulties for mustering stock</p>	<p>Rubbervine is currently present along the Burnett and Kolan Rivers as well as Gin Gin creek and associated water courses</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing in the region due to current and potential distribution and/or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/rubber-vine</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Containment</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au.</p> <p>Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area</p>		 	

Salvinia	Containment Strategy	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (free floating aquatic fern)
<p><i>Salvinia molesta</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p> <p>Weed of National Significance</p>	<p>Containment</p> <p>BRC undertakes breeding program for salvinia weevils to manage infestations, weevils are available at no cost by contacting Council.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>Forms thick mats that can quickly cover water storage areas. Degrades water quality and destroys wildlife habitats.</p> <p>Economic</p> <p>Builds up and collects debris during flooding, causing bridges and fences to collapse. Reduces water flow to irrigation equipment, increasing pumping times and costs. Prevents access by stock to drinking water.</p> <p>Social</p> <p>Endangers children and livestock, who can become entangled in heavy infestations. Creates mosquito-breeding habitat. Interferes with recreational activities such as boating, fishing and swimming.</p>	<p>Salvinia is mainly spread by people emptying aquariums and ponds into waterways. It is also spread by water currents and fouling of fishing equipment and boat trailers</p> <p>Salvinia has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Bundaberg Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/salvinia</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Containment</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC</p> <p>Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area Control on BRC managed lands. Coordinate salvinia biological control release program.</p>	 		

Water Hyacinth	Containment	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (aquatic weed)
<p><i>Eichhornia crassipes</i></p> <p><i>Restricted Category 3</i></p>	<p>Containment Plants spread by humans, boats, machinery and water flows.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destroys native wetlands and waterways, killing native fish and other wildlife. Depletes water bodies of oxygen. Increases water loss. Provides breeding ground for mosquitoes. <p>Social</p> <p>Large infestations stop movement of boats by clogging engine water-cooling systems. Degrades quality of swimming and makes fishing impossible. Interferes with and damages infrastructure.</p>	<p>Water hyacinth has been sold illegally as an ornamental plant in garden ponds. Spread through contaminated machinery and water flow. Currently water hyacinth is present in the lower Burnett and Kolan River systems as well as several farm dams.</p> <p>Water hyacinth has a very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Bundaberg Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/water-hyacinth</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Containment</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants effectively managed on all lands in local government area</p>		 	

Water Lettuce	Containment	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (aquatic weed)
<p><i>Pistia stratiotes</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p>	<p>Known infestations in adjoining Councils.</p> <p>Spread easily in waterways by contaminated machinery (boats, vehicles) and river flows.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restricts water flow and increases water loss. • Large infestations damage wildlife habitats. • Serves as breeding ground for mosquitoes. • Transforms aquatic ecosystems. • Shades out native aquatic plants. • Reduces oxygenation of water. <p>Economic</p> <p>Interferes with irrigation and stock watering.</p> <p>Social</p> <p>Large infestations interfere with boating, swimming and fishing.</p>	<p>Water lettuce has historically been recorded in the lower Burnett and Kolan River systems as well as several farm dams.</p> <p>It has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing in the region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at:</p> <p>https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/water-lettuce</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Containment</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to BRC on 1300 883 699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au</p> <p>Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Use of bio control agents to manage outbreaks</p>			

African Lovegrass	Containment	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial tussock grass)
<p><i>Eragrostis curvula</i></p> <p><i>Not declared, however everyone has a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) to take reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control.</i></p>	<p>Reduce infestations on BRC land, Raise awareness of the threat posed to landholders</p>	<p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quickly dominates pastures, particularly after overgrazing or soil disturbance. • Causes losses in carrying capacity and decreases production by up to 80%. 	<p>African lovegrass may be dispersed by grazing animals, slashing, vehicles, water, fodder and short distances by wind. Spread is enhanced by drought conditions and over-grazing.</p> <p>African lovegrass has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Bundaberg Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at:</p> <p>https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/african-lovegrass</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Asset Protection</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder</p> <p>Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC</p> <p>BRC</p> <p>Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area</p> <p>Control on BRC managed roads and reserves</p>			

Captain Cook Tree	Asset Protection	Impacts and Threats	Invasion Characteristics (Large Spreading Tree)
<p>Cascabela thevetia, previously Thevetia peruviana</p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p>	<p>Infestations throughout the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>Infestations in adjoining Council areas.</p>	<p>Economic Out-competes and replaces native grasses used in grazing.</p> <p>Environmental Forms dense thickets that can choke native plants. Establishes in disturbed bushland. Competes with ground covers and shrubs, and tolerates shade. Spreads rapidly in waterlogged or poorly drained soils.</p> <p>Social Contains toxic resins that can affect human and animal health.</p>	<p>Captain Cook tree has often been planted as an ornamental tree in Australia's domestic gardens and public spaces. It is highly invasive in Queensland, especially along creek systems, and is found along roadsides and in waste areas, disturbed areas and pastures.</p> <p>Captain cook tree has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing further throughout the Bundaberg Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/captain-cook-tree</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques to manage invasive plants and animals.</p>			

Cats claw creeper	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (vigorous vine)
<p><i>Macfadyena unguiscati</i> (L.) A.H.Gentry</p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p> <p>Weed of National Significance</p>	<p>Widespread throughout the Bundaberg Region and south east Queensland.</p> <p>Infestations in adjoining Council areas. Bundaberg Regional Council undertakes a breeding program for bio-control agents for cats claw creeper. Agents are available to landholders by contacting Council.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>Smothers native vegetation, including growing up over trees. Changes soil chemistry. Major threat to riparian areas.</p>	<p>Cats claw creeper is an aggressive climber that was once used as an ornamental plant in Queensland gardens – it can be found in gardens, over fences, along roadsides and waterways, and in disturbed rainforest. Seed is spread by water and wind and tuberous roots, also spread by floods and humans.</p> <p>Cats claw creeper has a very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and is common throughout the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/cats-claw-creeper</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Undertake control on BRC managed lands and roads and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques to manage invasive plants and animals.</p>			

Climbing Asparagus Fern	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (Twining Fern)
<p><i>Asparagus scandens</i></p> <p><i>Restricted Category</i> 3</p> <p><i>Weed of National Significance</i></p>	<p>Isolated infestations scattered throughout the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>Infestations in adjoining Council areas.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>Becomes dominant ground cover, displacing native plants, even in undisturbed systems</p>	<p>Asparagus fern is a twining environmental weed. Infestations are scattered widely around Australia, from Albany, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney and Lord Howe Island.</p> <p>Asparagus fern has a high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and is established throughout the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/asparagus-fern</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Undertake control on BRC managed lands and roads and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques to manage invasive plants.</p>			

Lantana	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (densely branched shrub)
<p><i>Lantana camara</i></p> <p><i>Restricted Category 3</i></p> <p><i>Weed of National Significance</i></p>	<p>Widespread throughout the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>Infestations in adjoining Council areas.</p>	<p>Environmental Forms dense thickets that smother native vegetation.</p> <p>Economic Some varieties are poisonous to stock. Decreases carrying capacity.</p> <p>Social Thickets are impenetrable for animals, people and vehicles.</p>	<p>Lantana is found throughout coastal and hinterland Queensland. It grows in wide variety of habitats, from exposed dry hillsides to wet heavily shaded gullies. Seeds are spread mostly by people, fruit-eating birds and water. Seed banks remain viable for at least 4 years.</p> <p>Lantana has a very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and is established throughout the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds/diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/lantana</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques to manage invasive plants.</p>			

Duranta	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (densely branched shrub)
Duranta erecta	<p>Widespread throughout the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>Infestations in adjoining Council areas.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>Forms dense thickets that smother native vegetation. Invades disturbed areas of native vegetation and road embankments.</p> <p>Berries are attractive to birds which are the main method of spread.</p>	<p>Duranta was commonly planted as a garden plant for its showy flowers and orange berries. The fleshy berries are an attractive food source for many birds which spread its seeds.</p> <p>It has spread into large areas of bush land throughout south east Queensland and has become a major environmental pest plant.</p> <p>Duranta has a high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and is established throughout the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds/diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/other/duranta</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques to manage invasive plants.</p>			

GRT/Sporobolus Grass	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial tussock grass)
<p><i>Giant Rats Tail Grass, American Rats Tail Grass, Parramatta Grass,</i></p> <p><i>Sporobolus pyramidalis, S. natalensis, jacquemontii, fertilis</i></p> <p><i>Restricted Category 3</i></p>	<p>Containment strategy Bundaberg Regional council implements a containment strategy and requires a 15mt Grt free buffer to be established and maintained along any boundary fronting a public road as well as along any boundary which fronts a property with low density Grt infestations/or where Grt is being controlled. A Grt free buffer is also required along major property roads such as entrances and roads leading to stock yards or infrastructure.</p>	<p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Quickly dominates pastures, particularly after overgrazing or soil disturbance. •Causes losses in carrying capacity and decreases production by up to 80%. •Loosens teeth of cattle and horses that graze on it. 	<p>Seeds spread by wind, stock, in pasture seed, hay, turf, mulch, machinery and with stock transport.</p> <p>Weedy sporobolus grasses have a very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) due to current and potential distribution and existing high risk pathways these grasses could dominate the landscape if not contained.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/giant-rats-tail-grass</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset Protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder</p> <p>Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land, implement Grt free buffers zones and undertake actions as directed by BRC</p> <p>BRC</p> <p>Ensure invasive plants effectively managed on all lands in local government area Control on BRC managed lands including roads and reserves Encourage use of best practice techniques to manage invasive plants.</p>			

Mother of millions	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (densely branched shrub)
<p><i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> (syn. <i>B. tubiflorum</i> and <i>Kalanchoe delagoensis</i>), <i>B. x houghtonii</i> (syn. <i>B. daigremontianum</i> x <i>B. delagoense</i>, <i>K. x houghtonii</i>)</p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p>	<p>Common throughout the Bundaberg Region particularly along water courses and around old home sites/dumps.</p> <p>Infestations in adjoining Council areas.</p>	<p>Environmental Forms infestations in grasslands, open woodlands and coastal dunes.</p> <p>Economic Poisonous, with newly exposed stock especially vulnerable during periods of dry weather and low availability to fodder.</p>	<p>Mother of millions establishes well in leaf litter or other debris on shallow soils in shady woodlands. It is predominantly found on roadsides, fence lines, and coastal dunes and around old rubbish dumps. It is spread by floodwater and establishes if pastures are in poor condition. It is also spread by animals, slashers, machinery and vehicles.</p> <p>Mother of millions has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing further throughout the Bundaberg Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weed-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plantsrestricted/mother-millions</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Asset protection</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves Encourage use of best practice techniques to manage invasive plants.</p>			

Ochna	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (small shrub)
<p><i>Ochna serrulata</i></p> <p><i>Not declared, however everyone has a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) to take reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control.</i></p>	<p>Widespread throughout the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>Infestations in adjoining Council areas.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <p>Invades disturbed or modified areas of riparian habitat.</p>	<p>Ochna was introduced to Australia in the early 1900s and has been widely planted as a garden ornamental here. Birds spread this plant into bushland, where it can become invasive and form dense thickets that are hard to remove. Spread is mainly by bird-dispersed seeds. Can also spread in dumped garden waste.</p> <p>Ochna has a high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and is common throughout the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/ochna</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques to manage invasive plants.</p>			

Prickly Pear	Containment	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p><i>General term for</i></p> <p><i>Opuntia</i> spp.</p> <p>(<i>O. elata</i>, <i>O. stricta</i>, <i>O. aurantiaca</i>, <i>O. monacantha</i>, <i>O. tomentosa</i> and <i>O. streptacantha</i>)</p> <p><i>Restricted</i></p> <p><i>Category 3</i></p>	<p>Spread by birds and animals eating fruit and excreting viable seeds. Also spread by animals and floods moving broken pads long distances.</p>	<p>Environmental Vigorous in hot, dry conditions, causing other plants to lose vigour or die.</p> <p>Economic Competes and invades pastures Impedes stock movements and mustering.</p> <p>Social Can harm animals and prevent them from eating</p>	<p>Prickly pear prefers subhumid to semi-arid areas in warm temperate and subtropical regions. It reproduces sexually and asexually. Asexual reproduction (cloning) occurs when pads (joints, segments) or fruits on ground take root and produce shoots. Pads can survive long periods of drought before weather conditions allow them to set roots.</p> <p>Prickly pear has a high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and is likely to establish further throughout the Bundaberg region due to current and potential distribution and/or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at:</p> <p>https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/prohibited/prickly-pear</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Control known infestations</p> <p>Limit spread</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to control infestations.</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry, manage outbreaks on road reserves and council controlled land.</p>	 		

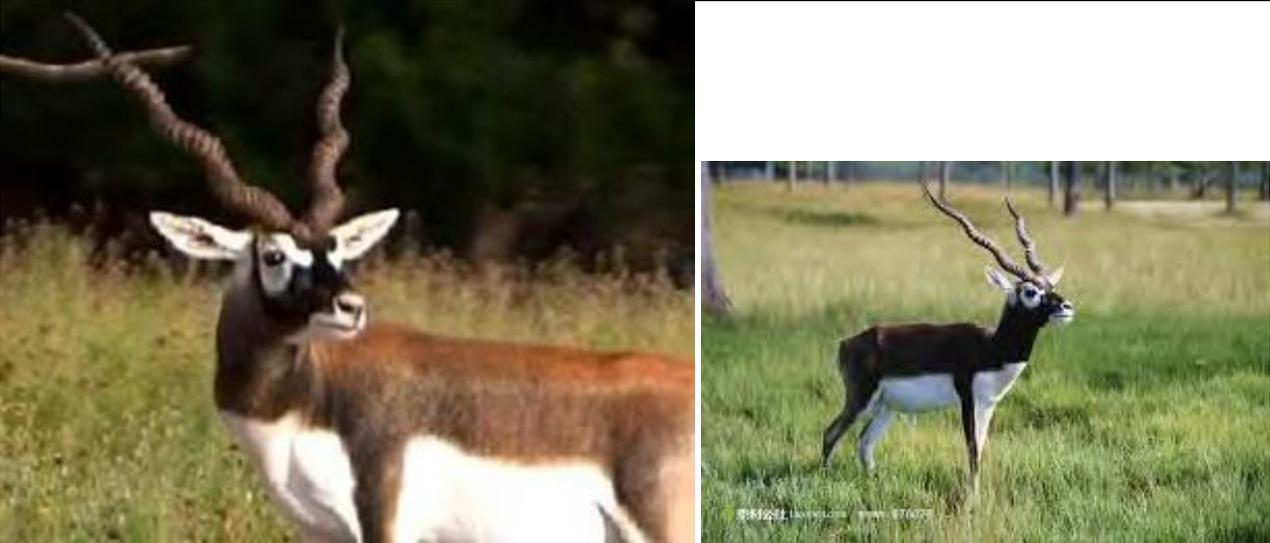
Singapore Daisy	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (vigorous ground cover)
<p><i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p>	<p>Infestations scattered widely throughout the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>Infestations in adjoining Council areas.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spreads rapidly and smothers seedlings, ferns and shrubs. • Invades environmental areas. 	<p>Singapore daisy is a vigorous ground cover that spreads rapidly and out-competes native plants, invades lawns, irrigated areas, and areas around drains.</p> <p>Singapore daisy has a high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and is widely established throughout the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/singapore-daisy</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder</p> <p>Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC</p> <p>Ensure invasive plants and animals effectively managed on all lands in local government area Undertake control on roadsides and reserves Encourage use of best practice techniques to manage invasive plants.</p>			

Yellow bells	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (small tree)
<p><i>Tecoma stans</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3</p>	<p>Containment strategy Remove infestations from council control land. Implement a tree swap program to reduce plant numbers in Urban areas. Liaise with landholders to reduce infestations.</p>	<p>Environmental Readily invades native bushland and roadsides. Smoothers native vegetation</p>	<p>Yellow bells is mainly spread by wind, water and suckering. Yellow bells has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Bundaberg Region due to current and potential distribution and/or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/yellow-bells</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset Protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Control on BRC managed roads and reserves</p>		 	

Wild Tobacco Weed	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
Solanum mauritianum	<p>Widespread throughout the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>Infestations in adjoining Council areas.</p>	<p>Environmental Out competes native vegetation</p> <p>Economic Toxic to livestock and humans if eaten in sufficient quantities</p>	<p>Seeds spread by birds and flying foxes. Found along roadsides, disturbed areas, waterways and waste areas. Tolerates various soil types and moderate shade. Wild Tobacco has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing further throughout the Bundaberg Region due to current and potential distribution and/or existing high risk pathways.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishingforestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weedsdiseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/wild-tobacco</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset Protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Control on BRC managed roads and reserves.</p>			

American Corn Snake	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p>Elaphe guttata</p> <p>Prohibited</p>	<p>Not recorded in the wild in Queensland.</p> <p>Traded through the illegal pet trade.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eats native species. • Out-competes native species for resources. • Could spread exotic reptile diseases 	<p>American corn snakes are not known to be present in the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>They have a high to very high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to potential distribution.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: Hhttps://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/prohibited/American-corn-snake</p>
<p>Management Goal Prevent Entry - no known incursions</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to Biosecurity Queensland On 132523 within 24 hours. Must not release into the environment, take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise risk of escape.</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.</p>			

Barbary Sheep	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p>Ammotragus Lervia</p> <p>Restricted Class 2 3 4 5 6</p>	<p>Not yet recorded in Queensland can be a popular target for recreational hunters.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can damage grassland ecosystems. • Can spread weed seeds <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can compete with cattle goats and sheep for food • If established control programs can be costly and resource intensive. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be traffic hazard. • Can damage fences. 	<p>Barbary sheep are not known to be in the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>They have a high to very high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to potential distribution.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: Hhttps://www.buisness.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/restricted/Baraby-sheep</p>
<p>Management Goal Prevent Entry - no known incursions</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to Biosecurity Queensland On 132523 within 24 hours. Must not release into the environment, take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise risk of escape.</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.</p>			

Blackbuck Antelope	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p>Antelope cervicapra</p> <p>Restricted Class 2 3 4 5 6</p>	<p>Small population was released on Cape York but subsequently were eradicated. Can be a popular target for recreational shooters.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can damage grassland ecosystems. • Can spread weed seeds <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can compete with cattle goats and sheep for food • If established control programs can be costly and resource intensive. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be traffic hazard. • Can damage fences. 	<p>Blackbuck antelope are not known to be present in the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>They have a high to very high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to potential distribution.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: Hhttps://www.buisness.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/restricted/Blackbuck-antelope</p>
<p>Management Goal Prevent Entry - no known incursions</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to Biosecurity Queensland On 132523 within 24 hours. Must not release into the environment, take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise risk of escape.</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.</p>			

Ferret	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p>Mustela furo, M. Putorius</p> <p>Prohibited</p>	<p>Occasional sightings have been recorded throughout Queensland.</p> <p>Traded through the illegal pet trade.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eats native species <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transmits disease to stock and humans. Eats chickens and eggs. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can inflict painful bites that require medical treatment. 	<p>Ferrets have been reported in the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>They have a high to very high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to potential distribution.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: Hhttps://www.buisness.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/prohibited/ferret</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Prevent Entry - no known incursions</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to Biosecurity Queensland On 132523 within 24 hours. Must not release into the environment, take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise risk of escape.</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.</p>			

Hog deer	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p><i>Axis porcinus</i></p> <p>Restricted Class 2 3 4 5 6</p>	<p>Not recorded in the wild in Queensland can be a popular target for recreational hunters.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can damage natural environment by eating native vegetation, damaging trees, dispersing weed seeds, and fouling water. <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can damage forestry seedlings, agricultural and horticultural crops, commercial flower crops, orchards, irrigation systems and fences. • In dry seasons can compete with sheep and cattle for pasture and supplementary feed. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be traffic hazard and cause car accidents in rural areas (generally not found near urban areas). 	<p>Hog deer are not known to be in the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>They have a high to very high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to potential distribution.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: Hhttps://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/other/hog-deer</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Prevent Entry - no known incursions</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to Biosecurity Queensland On 132523 within 24 hours. Must not release into the environment, take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise risk of escape.</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.</p>			

Red Eared Slider Turtle	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p>Trachemys scripta Elegans</p> <p>Restricted Class 2 3 4 5 6</p>	<p>Red eared sliders have been distributed throughout the illegal pet trade in South East Queensland, but are believed to now be eradicated here.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affects a range of aquatic prey, including rare amphibians. • Can take over waterbird nests for basking sites, and damage and prey on eggs and hatchlings. • Out compete native turtles for food and space in waterways. • Carries pathogens and diseases that can kill native turtles and other aquatic wildlife. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Captive red-eared sliders have been a sources of salmonella infections in humans in the USA. 	<p>Red eared slider turtles were identified in the Bundaberg region in early 2000 in Baldwin Swamp. There have been no reports since.</p> <p>They have a high to very high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing in our region due to potential distribution and/or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: Hhttps://www.buisness.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/restricted/slider-turtle</p>
<p>Management Goal</p> <p>Prevent Entry - no known incursions</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to Biosecurity Queensland On 132523 within 24 hours. Must not release into the environment, take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise risk of escape.</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.</p>			

Sambar deer	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p><i>Rusa unicolor</i> <i>Syn. Cervus unicolor</i></p> <p>Restricted Class 2 3 4 5 6</p>	<p>Not recorded in the wild in Queensland Traded through illegal pet trade.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can damage natural environment by eating native vegetation, damaging trees, dispersing weed seeds, and fouling water. <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can damage forestry seedlings, agricultural and horticultural crops, commercial flower crops, orchards, irrigation systems and fences. In dry seasons can compete with sheep and cattle for pasture and supplementary feed. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be traffic hazard and cause car accidents in rural areas 	<p>Sambar deer are not known to be present in the wild in the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>They have a high to very high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of arriving in the region due to potential distribution.</p> <p>Further information can be found at: Hhttps://www.buisness.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/restricted/sambar-deer</p>
<p>. Management Goal Prevent Entry - no known infestations</p> <p>Management Expectations</p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported to Biosecurity Queensland On 132523 within 24 hours. Must not release into the environment, take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise risk of escape.</p> <p>BRC Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.</p>			

Blackbird	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p>Turdus merula</p> <p>Not declared but everyone has a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) to take reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control.</p>	<p>Blackbirds are not known to be present in the Bundaberg Region</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can spread weed species including blackberries <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damages a variety of soft fruits, including figs, grapes, olives, berries and stone fruit. 	<p>Blackbirds are widely established in New Zealand and southern Australia, but only have been detected in Queensland in recent years, They are found in rain forests, wet sclerophyll, mallee, riverine communities, coastal dune communities, wet mountain ash gullies and dry eucalyptus woodlands, and offshore islands and also thrive in urban habitats such as gardens, urban bushland, parks horticultural areas and orchards.</p> <p>They have a high to very high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing in our region due to potential distribution and/or an existing high risk pathway.</p> <p>Further information can be found at” Hhttps://www.buisness.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/other/blackbird</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Eradication</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder All sightings to be reported the BRC on 1300883699 or ceo@bundaberg.qld.gov.au Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake action as directed by BRC</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Control on BRC managed roads and reserves</p>			

Chital deer	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p><i>Axis axis</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3 4 6</p> <p>It is an offence to allow farmed deer to escape into the wild.</p>	<p>Several small populations can be found in the Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>Populations established in adjoining council areas.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributes to overgrazing which can lead to soil erosion and other forms of land degradation. • Reduces diversity of plant species through selective feeding. <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can compete for pastures, damage fences and reduce profitability of pastoral and agricultural industries. • In many areas negative impacts may be balanced by harvesting for slaughter. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can transmit diseases to domestic animals 	<p>Chital deer contained within a deer proof fence (eg: on farms or in game parks) are not declared pests. Any chital deer not within a deer proof fence is considered feral or wild and subject to control. Farmed deer that escape captivity quickly revert to a wild state.</p> <p>Feral chital deer prefer woodlands, forests and clearings near waterways. Permanent water is essential and has major influence on range.</p> <p>Chital deer has a high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing further throughout the Bundaberg region due to current and potential distribution.</p> <p>Further information can be found at” Hhttps://www.buisness.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/restricted/chital-deer</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Control on BRC managed roads and reserves</p>		 <p>© Andy Murch / Animalimages.net</p>	

Fallow deer	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p><i>Dama dama</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3 4 6</p> <p>It is an offence to allow farmed deer to escape into the wild.</p>	<p>Scattered populations throughout the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>Populations established in adjoining council areas.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can damage natural environment by eating native vegetation, damaging trees, spreading weed seeds and fouling waters. <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can damage forestry seedlings, agricultural and horticultural crops, commercial flower crops, orchards, irrigation systems and fences. In dry seasons can compete with and cattle for pasture and supplementary feed. Sometimes selectively consumes new growth and ring barks orchard trees, leading to reduced orchard viability. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be a traffic hazard on suburban roads and highways. Aggressive stags can be a danger to humans in built-up areas. 	<p>Fallow deer contained within a deer proof fence (eg: on farms or in game parks) are not declared pests. Any chital deer not within a deer proof fence is considered feral or wild and subject to control. Farmed deer that escape captivity quickly revert to a wild state.</p> <p>Fallow deer prefer open grassy clearings in forested areas. Most active at dawn and dusk.</p> <p>Fallow deer has a high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing further throughout the region due to current and potential distribution.</p> <p>Further information can be found at” Hhttps://www.buisness.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/restricted/fallow-deer-feral</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Control on BRC managed roads and reserves</p>			

Feral Cat	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p><i>Felis catus</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3 4 6</p>	<p>Established populations found throughout the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>Populations established in adjoining council areas.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eats small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects and even fish. Threatens small populations of critically endangered species. Competes for prey with native predators such as quolls, eagles, hawks and reptiles. Carries toxoplasmosis which is particularly harmful to marsupials. <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minor costs associated with contamination of sheep and lamb carcasses due to sacosporidiosis and toxoplasmosis which are carried by feral cats. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can injure/transmit disease to domestic cats. Carries parasites that can effect humans. High numbers in urban areas cause hygiene problems. 	<p>Feral cats are domestic cats living in a wild state. Although the domestic cat has a long history with humans it retains a strong hunting instinct and can easily revert to wild behaviours.</p> <p>Feral cats are often more muscular than house cats and are opportunistic predators that have a major impact on native species. They are found throughout Australia.</p> <p>Feral cats have a high to very high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and are widely established throughout the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>Further information can be found at” Hhttps://www.buisness.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/restricted/feral-cat</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Control on BRC managed roads and reserves</p>		 	

Feral Pig	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p><i>Sus scrofa</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3 4 6</p>	<p>Established populations found throughout the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>Populations established in adjoining council areas.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spreads weeds and causes erosion. • Degrades waterholes and wetlands. • Preys on wide range of native species, significantly affects marine turtles populations by eating their eggs. • Can carry diseases that affect native animals. <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damages almost all crops from planting to harvest. • Feeds on seed, grains, fruit and vegetable crops. • Damages pastures by grazing and rooting. • Can carry diseases that affect stock. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carries many diseases that affect people. 	<p>Feral pigs inhabit about 40% of Australia, from subalpine grasslands to monsoonal floodplains. The greatest concentrations are in larger drainage basins and swamp areas of coastal and inland areas. Effective control requires integrated, collaborative approach where all stakeholders participate in planned management program.</p> <p>Feral pigs have a high to very high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and are widely established in the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>Further information can be found at” Hhttps://www.buisness.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/restricted/feral-pig</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p><u>Asset Protection</u></p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Control on BRC managed roads and reserves</p>			

Indian Myna	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p><i>Acridotheres tristis</i></p> <p>Not Declared however everyone has general biosecurity obligation (GBO) to take reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control.</p>	<p>Monitor population. Council undertakes an Indian myna control program and provides traps free of charge to landholders to control myna's</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce breeding success of some native parrot species by competing aggressively for nesting hollows. • Also competes for nesting hollows with possums and gliders. • Spread weed seeds such as Fireweed and lantana. • <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damage fruit vegetable and cereal crops. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form large communal roosts in suburban areas which may generate noise complaints • Cause dermatitis, allergies and asthma in people by nesting in roofs of houses, Indian myna's carry mites and lice that can affect humans, and nests built in ceilings are a possible fire risk. 	<p>Indian mynas are widespread throughout the Bundaberg region particularly cost to suburban areas.</p> <p>Indian myna's pose a high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing further throughout the region due to current and potential distribution.</p> <p>Further information can be found at" Hhttps://www.buisness.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset Protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Control on BRC managed roads and reserves</p>			

European Fox	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p>Vulpes vulpes</p> <p>Restricted Category 3, 4, 5, 6</p>	<p>Established populations found throughout the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>Populations established in adjoining council areas.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greatest threat to long term survival of many small marsupial species in Australia. • Can significantly affect many ground nesting birds and turtles. <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preys on lambs and kids, inflicting significant impact on sheep and goat industries. • Occasionally damages irrigation systems and horticultural crops. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preys on small or young animals, lambs, poultry and livestock despite an abundance of food. • Can spread diseases to domestic animals. 	<p>The fox was introduced from England as a sport animal during the 1860's and became a pest within 30 years. Today foxes are widespread through most of mainland Australia.</p> <p>Foxes have a high to very high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and established throughout the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>Further information can be found at" Hhttps://www.buisness.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/restricted/fox</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset Protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Control on BRC managed roads and reserves</p>			

European Rabbit	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p><i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3, 4, 5, 6</p>	<p>Isolated populations found throughout the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>Populations established in adjoining council areas.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degrades native vegetation by eating seedlings and preventing vegetation from regenerating. • Degrades soils through over grazing. • Competes with native animals for food and space. • Provides food for predator species changing their population dynamics. <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributes to total grazing pressure on pastures. • Reduces pasture production. • Reduces quality of pastures. • Feral populations are expensive to control. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Damages infrastructures, gardens and buildings. • Reduces amenity and landscape values. • Reduces incomes to rural households. 	<p>Rabbits were bought into Australia by the first fleet as food animals with the first fleet. The first feral populations were recorded in 1820. Later release for sport hunting dramatically increased the size of the feral rabbit populations.</p> <p>Rabbits have a high to very high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and established throughout the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>Further information can be found at” Hhttps://www.buisness.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/restricted/rabbit</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset Protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Control on BRC managed roads and reserves</p>			

Red Deer	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p><i>Cervus elaphus</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3 4 6</p> <p>It is an offence to allow farmed deer to escape into the wild.</p>	<p>Only small number of Red deer can be found in Bundaberg Region.</p> <p>Populations established in adjoining Council areas.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can damage natural environment by eating native vegetation, damaging trees, spreading weed seeds and fouling waters. <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can damage forestry seedlings, agricultural and horticultural crops, commercial flower crops, orchards, irrigation systems and fences. • In dry seasons can compete with and cattle for pasture and supplementary feed. • Sometimes selectively consumes new growth in orchards and ring barks trees, leading to reduced orchard viability. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be a traffic hazard on suburban roads and highways. • Aggressive stags can be a danger to humans in built up areas. 	<p>Red deer contained within a deer proof fence (eg: on farms or in game parks) are not declared pests. Any chital deer not within a deer proof fence is considered feral or wild and subject to control. Farmed deer that escape captivity quickly revert to a wild state.</p> <p>Feral Red deer prefer open grassy glades in forested areas. Red deer are grazers and browsers, eating more woody matter and tree shoots when feed is scarce.</p> <p>Feral Red deer has a high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing further throughout the region due to current and potential distribution.</p> <p>Further information can be found at” Hhttps://www.buisness.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/restricted/red-deer</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset protection.</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Control on BRC managed roads and reserves</p>			

Rusa Deer	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p>Rusa timorensis, Cervus timorensis</p> <p>Restricted Category 3 4 6</p> <p>It is an offence to allow farmed deer to escape into the wild.</p>	<p>Monitor population and contain to existing areas.</p> <p>Populations established in adjoining Council areas.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can damage natural environment by eating native vegetation, damaging trees, spreading weed seeds and fouling waters. <p>Economic</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can damage forestry seedlings, agricultural and horticultural crops, commercial flower crops, orchards, irrigation systems and fences. In dry seasons can compete with and cattle for pasture and supplementary feed. Sometimes selectively consumes new growth and ring barks orchard trees, leading to reduced orchard viability. <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can be a traffic hazard on suburban roads and highways. 	<p>Rusa deer prefer grassy plains bordered by dense brush or woodlands to retire to during daylight hours. They will graze on grass, but will also browse on other vegetation depending on season and the availability of food. Preventing more deer from entering the wild is the key control strategy. Deer control is often best done as a joint exercise involving all land managers.</p> <p>Feral Rusa deer has a high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing further throughout the region due to current and potential distribution.</p> <p>Further information can be found at” Hhttps://www.buisness.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/restricted/rusa-deer</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Eradication</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Control on BRC managed roads and reserves</p>			

Wid Dog	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
<p><i>Canis familiaris</i>, <i>C Familiaris dingo</i>, <i>C Lupus familiaris</i>, <i>C Lupus dingo</i></p> <p>Restricted Category 3, 4,, 6</p>	<p>Established populations found throughout the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>Populations established in adjoining council areas.</p>	<p>Environmental</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competes directly with dingoes for food and living spaces, particularly in refuge areas. • Preys on small remnant populations of native species, threatening biodiversity. • Hybridisation between dingoes and other wild dogs is swamping dingo gene pool. • Economic • Causes stock loses. • Lowers profitability from bitten stock. • Creates risk of disease being spread to domestic animals (eg: hydatidosis, neospora) <p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can spread hydatids and has potential to spread exotic diseases that affect humans (eg: rabies) • Can attack chickens/pets in urban/fringe areas particularly if public contribute to habituation and socialisation of wild dogs. 	<p>The term “wild dog” refers to purebred dingoes, dingo hybrids and domestic dogs that have escaped or been deliberately released and now live in the wild. Effective control requires an integrated approach across all tenures by all stakeholders at landscape (rather than property)level.</p> <p>Wild dogs have a high to very high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and established throughout the Bundaberg region.</p> <p>Further information can be found at” Hhttps://www.buisness.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing/forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/restricted/wild-dog</p>
<p><u>Management Goal</u></p> <p>Asset Protection</p> <p><u>Management Expectations</u></p> <p>Landholder Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by BRC.</p> <p>BRC Ensure invasive plants effectively managed on all lands in local government area. Control on BRC managed roads and reserves</p>			

