Goondiwindi REGIONAL COUNCIL

To reduce the impact of invasive plants and animals on the environment, economy and community of the Goondiwindi Regional Council area to achieve a vibrant, well planned and welcoming community with opportunity and lifestyle

GOONDIWINDI REGIONAL COUNCIL

Strategic Biosecurity Plan

Developed July 2019

Updated November 2022

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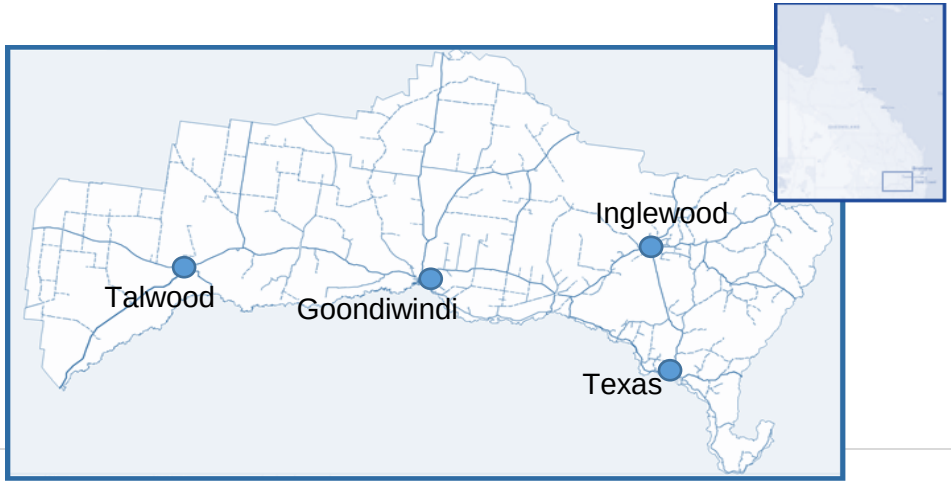
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of the Goondiwindi Regional Council Biosecurity Plan is to bring all sectors of the local community together to manage invasive plants and animals. It does this by outlining the key responsibilities, roles and desired outcomes required under the Biosecurity Act 2014 for the whole of the Goondiwindi Regional Council area.

This plan aims to benefit the community by preventing or reducing the impacts of pests and weeds on the economy, environment and people of the area by:

- Addressing the obligations of all stakeholders under the Biosecurity Act 2014.
- Prioritisation of invasive pests and identifying the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders involved and providing direction on managing biosecurity risks.
- Preventing the introduction and spread of invasive pests within Goondiwindi Regional Council based on best practice.
- Building partnerships and enabling better use of resources available within the community and across all land managers and better coordination between all stakeholders.



INTRODUCTION

The Goondiwindi Regional Council (GRC) covers an area of approximately 19,294 square kilometres adjacent to the New South Wales border and includes a diverse range of agricultural land, rivers, creeks and state forests to the north and east.

The three larger towns of Goondiwindi, Inglewood and Texas are the primary hubs for a number of diverse communities scattered throughout the region, while Yelarbon, Toobeah, Bungunya and Talwood also play important roles in the social and economic lives of our rural residents. The population of our region is approximately 10,720 people.

The area is recognised for its diverse agricultural productive capacity including the significant broad-acre and irrigated farming activities that occur across the region. Grazing and small crop production remains significant components of the local economy.

It is therefore obvious that biosecurity is a primary concern with the potential for pest plants and pest animals to impact heavily on primary industries. Our region is traversed by approximately 11,556 kilometres of road corridors adding to our biosecurity risks.

Weeds can cause significant environmental harm through the reduction of suitable grazing and agricultural land as well as adding substantial costs to production and reducing native habitat.

Feral animals can also cause significant environmental harm through destruction of crops as well as being a predator of both native animals, domestic livestock and pets.

LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

On the 1st of July 2016, the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) superseded the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*. The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) governs actions for the control and management of invasive plants and animals (referred to as invasive matter) in the state. The previous declared classes used under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route) Act 2002* have been replaced with the terms "prohibited matter" and "restricted matter" and a series of categories (1-7) under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Prohibited matter includes diseases, exotic fish, insects, pest animals or weeds that have the potential to significantly impact on our health, way of life, the economy or the environment and are currently not present or known to be present in Queensland. It is the responsibility of all Queenslanders, as well as visitors from interstate and overseas, to be aware and take steps to prevent prohibited matter from entering our state. You are expected to know about the prohibited matter that you may come across as part of your environment, business or hobby. If you find prohibited matter you must report it immediately to Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23.

Restricted matter can be a disease, noxious fish, insect, pest animal or weed that is found in Queensland. Specific actions are required to be taken to limit the impact of restricted matter by reducing, controlling or containing it. You also have an obligation to report some restricted matter. There are seven categories of restricted matter.

Multiple categories may apply to restricted matter, and in such cases you would need to follow the requirements of all categories for these restricted matter listings. For example, the Act lists feral pigs as category 3, 4 and 6 restricted matter.

Category 1	This restricted matter must be reported to Biosecurity Queensland within 24 hours of you becoming aware of its presence.
Category 2	This restricted matter must also be reported to an authorised person within 24 hours of you becoming aware of its presence.
Category 3	You must not supply to another person or release into the environment this category of restricted matter.
Category 4	You must not move this restricted matter to ensure that it does not spread into other areas of the state.
Category 5	You must not possess or keep this restricted matter under your control. These pests have a high risk of negatively impacting on the environment.
Category 6	You must not feed this category of restricted matter. With the exception of the fish species, feeding for the purpose of preparing for or undertaking a control program is exempted.
Category 7	If you have these noxious fish in your possession you must kill the restricted matter and dispose of it by burying the whole carcass (no parts removed) in the ground above the high tide water mark or placing it in a waste disposal receptacle.

GENERAL BIOSECURITY OBLIGATION

The general biosecurity obligation (GBO) is one of the core principles of the *Biosecurity Act* and represents a major shift in thinking – from prescriptive to outcome-based management. The general biosecurity obligation (GBO) is an overarching obligation that requires all persons who deal with biosecurity matter or a carrier to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the risk.

It means you need to ensure your activities do not spread a pest, disease or contaminant. Your responsibilities are:

- Take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise each biosecurity risk
- Minimise the likelihood of the risk causing a biosecurity event and limit the consequences of such an event, and
- Prevent or minimise the adverse effects the risk could have and refrain from doing anything that might exacerbate the adverse effects.

A biosecurity risk exists when you deal with any pest, disease or contaminant or with something that could carry one of these, such as moving hay off a property that contains weed seed. A biosecurity event is caused by a pest or disease or contaminant that is or is likely to become a significant problem to human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment.

However, the obligation only arises when the person knows or ought reasonably to know that the biosecurity matter, carrier or activity pose or is likely to pose a biosecurity risk. You are not expected to know about every biosecurity risk, but you are expected to know about those associated with your land management activities.

LANDHOLDER RESPONSIBILITIES

All landholders are responsible for taking reasonable steps towards controlling declared plants and animals on land under their control.

COMMUNITY RESPONSIBILITIES

Ensuring ownership of pest management throughout the region by contributing towards the awareness, knowledge, prevention and early intervention of pest animals and plants.

KEY OBJECTIVES

The overarching objective is to provide the community with a pest management plan, which sets out strategic guidelines for landholders and stakeholders to ensure that the impacts of pest plants and pest animals are:

a) Controlled & reduced if already established in our region or
b) Prevented from establishing if not currently found in our region.

The plan's four key objectives are:

Awareness & Capacity Building

The development of processes that allow Public Awareness and knowledge of pests to be raised to increase the capacity and willingness of individuals to manage pests.

Surveillance & Assessment

All interested participants are encouraged to engage in the collection and sharing of data relating to the distribution and impacts of invasive plants and animals, including the outcomes of management programs and activities.

Consultation & Partnerships

All willing participants are working together to build and maintain partnerships, identify priorities, set strategic directions, develop coordinated programs and monitor outcomes.

Committment & Action

Targeted on ground action to reduce the impact of invasive plants and animals on the environment, economy and community of the Region is undertaken by organisations and individuals in a collaborative and effective manner.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

A number of groups, government agencies and individuals manage land within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area and, as such have responsibilities with regard to controlling pest animals and plants on their land.

The following list identifies some of those stakeholders, along with other bodies with a special interest in pest management within the Council area.

- Neighbouring Councils
- Ergon Energy
- Sunwater
- Queensland Rail
- Agforce
- Grower/Producer Groups
- Mining and Resource Companies
- Department Transport & Main Roads
- Department of Agriculture & Fisheries
- Department Natural Resources Mines & Energy
- NSW Local Land Services
- Contractors eg harvesters, hay balers, earthmovers
- Waggamba Landcare
- Inglewood & Texas Landcare
- Regional NRM Body
- Goondiwindi Regional Council
- QLD Parks & Wildlife Services
- Indigenous Traditional Owners
- Land Managers

STAKEHOLDER STRATEGIC PLAN

	PREVENTION & EARLY DETECTION OF NEW PESTS	CONTROL & REDUCE ESTABLISHED PESTS
CONSULTATION & PARTNERSHIPS	As required - where appropriate Council & Biosecurity Queensland participate in rapid action teams.	Ongoing – Council liaise with Federal and State Government agencies and research organisations on local pest issues and management objectives.
	As required – Council work with all stakeholders to develop action plans for the eradication of pest plants within the Council Region, where they're categorised as: a) Prevention of Introduction or b) Intensive Control and Eradication	Ongoing – All stakeholders pursue funding options across all levels of the community and support stakeholder projects where they align with the Biosecurity Plan.
	Ongoing - Maintain ongoing partnerships and collaborative strategies with neighbouring Councils to identify and target emerging infestations of pests.	Ongoing - Council participate and contribute to regional planning and advisory groups and forums.
AWARENESS & BUILDING CAPACITY	As required - Council assist with early management, alerting the public to any new pest incursions.	Ongoing - Council with Department of Agriculture & Natural Resource Management groups co-ordinate awareness-raising activities. (e.g. agricultural shows and field days), encouraging use of best practice principles
	Annually - Biosecurity Queensland initiate a regular inspection program of nurseries, markets and pet shops for sale of pest fish, plants and animals.	Ongoing – Promote the Goondiwindi Regional Council Biosecurity Plan.
	Ongoing - Council with stakeholders to promote machinery hygiene standards including: a) encourage use of weed hygiene declarations as a quality assurance measure; b) encourage all contractors (including earthmoving, heavy machinery, slashers, etc) throughout the region to be diligent with wash down of machinery and vehicles; c) include weed seed spread induction as a requirement in Tender / Council Tender process.	As required - Council Rural Services staff to complete accredited training:- a) Nationally accredited competency-based training in weed and vertebrate pest management. b) Workplace health and safety inductions. c) Training in ground operation controls for pesticide application in accordance with the Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966 (Qld). d) Queensland Department of Health approved training in the use of sodium fluoroacetate (1080).
	Ongoing - Council & Biosecurity Queensland to distribute weed identification & best practice publications to stakeholders.	Ongoing - Relevant stakeholders to attend appropriate training and information days to provide them with skills to consider pest behaviour, impacts and control costs.
	Annually - Council with stakeholders, Identify and prioritise potential invasive plants and animals and emerging threats to the region.	Ongoing – Department of Agriculture to provide technical advice for control and identification to stakeholders, including verbal and provision of Pest Fact sheets.

STAKEHOLDER STRATEGIC PLAN CONTINUED

	PREVENTION & EARLY DETECTION OF NEW PESTS	CONTROL & REDUCE ESTABLISHED PESTS
COMMITMENT & ACTION	Ongoing – Department of Agriculture to continue to lobby relevant stakeholders to build, maintain, and promote wash-down facilities in strategic locations (not necessarily in our region).	Annually - All stakeholders to ensure adequate funding is available to implement all strategies and action items addressed throughout the Biosecurity Plan – particularly for high priority pest species.
	Ongoing – All Stakeholders develop and implement action plans for the eradication of pest plants found within the Council Region where they're categorised as: a) Prevention of introduction or b) Intensive Control and Eradication	Annually - Detailed action plans developed for public land, including Council managed land and State managed land. Annual action plans promoted and made accessible to the public. Ongoing – Encourage Landholders to develop property action plans.
	Ongoing - Council continue to provide services to the Barrier Check Fence to prevent incursions. Council to provide trapping training to Landholders in accordance with Council's policy.	Ongoing - Council continue to coordinate baiting programs.
	Ongoing – Council promote early reporting of pest problems and respond to landowners reports promptly.	Ongoing – All Public and Private Landholders take responsibility for the management and control of pests on their managed land.
SURVEILLANCE & ASSESSMENT	Ongoing –Department of Agriculture to continue to maintain regional maps of infestations detailing scale and density. All Stakeholders to share data to assist with the accuracy of the regional mapping.	Ongoing –Department of Agriculture to continue to maintain regional maps of infestations detailing scale and density. All stakeholders to share data to assist with the accuracy of the regional mapping.
	Ongoing – All stakeholders conduct regular surveillance activities on their land to maximize the early detection of biosecurity risks.	As required – Biosecurity Qld assist Stakeholders to develop appropriate post treatment monitoring and evaluation techniques. Annually –All stakeholders assess effectiveness of current management programs and strategies.
	As required – Biosecurity Qld develop appropriate post treatment monitoring and evaluation techniques for stakeholders. Relevant stakeholders carry out follow up inspections and treatment.	Annually – All stakeholders share and review the progress in implementing their action plans.

PEST ALERT - Prevention of introduction

These pests are currently not found in our Council area, but are a very high risk of entry. If you suspect you have sighted any of the below pests in the Goondiwindi Regional Council area, please report to Goondiwindi Regional Council on (07) 46717400 or Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23. For further information, please visit https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/biosecurity.

Lantana

Fast growing shrub, which forms impenetrable thickets that smother native vegetation and harbour pest animals and increase fuel loads, hotter fires. High risk of entry into the Council area from the east.

Mexican Feather Grass

Heavy infestations displace desirable pasture species, decreases pasture productivity, long sharp seeds injure animals downgrading meat, wool and hides (leather), reduces natural biodiversity. High risk of entry into the Council area via nurseries and outlets selling it as a garden plant

Devils Rope Pear

A very thorny cactus, which can cause injury to humans and to animals. Infestations can reduce the livestock carrying capacity of pastures and can become thick enough to impede access. Spread by birds, vehicles and flood water. Isolated plants previously found east of Goondiwindi have been eradicated.

Mozambique Tilapia

Tilapia have successfully invaded and dominated many aquatic habitats and have the potential to rapidly outnumber native fish and dominate aquatic communities. A high risk of entering the Murray-Darling Basin, with populations as little as 3 km from this river system in southern Queensland. Infestations are usually caused by people moving the fish between waterways

Cane Toad

Cane toads are voracious feeders that can dramatically reduce populations of native insects, frogs, reptiles and other small creatures. Their skin contains toxic venom that can also kill native predators. Individual Cane Toads have turned up in the Council area at times.

PRIORITY PEST SPECIES

This Section begins by listing all pests identified as impacting or having the potential to impact upon industry within the Goondiwindi Regional Council areas, associated community and environmental systems.

For each pest their current level of impact, control information, distribution and density was identified and considered to determine an appropriate achievable management objective and a priority level for action.

The overall management objectives were denoted as follows:

A. Intensive Control & Eradication - within the region

B. Containment & Reduction – within specific areas

C. Asset protection - Control strategic locations

D. Technical Advice /Promote Awareness

Where a pest has been categorised as a High or Moderate priority level, the plan goes on to identify management requirements for different parts of the known infestation area to help the community achieve the overall management objectives.

PRIORITY MATRIX

Using a matrix methodology each pest was then given a priority rating based on the potential detrimental impact to the region if nothing was done to control the pest and the likely impact gained by doing something or spending money now.

		Achievability by investing money into control			
		Can be monitored	**Can be contained**	**Can be reduced**	**Can be eradicated**
Potential detrimental impact	**Low**	Very Low	Low	Low	Moderate
	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	High
	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	Very High
	Very High	High	High	Very High	Very High

RESTRICTED PEST

Table below lists known restricted pest plants in the Goondiwindi Regional Council area.
Refer to Schedule 1 and 2 of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* for a full list of Prohibited and Restricted Matter.

	Pest – Common and Scientific Names	Category	Level of Impacts/Threats (potential and actual) (e.g. Environment, Primary Industry, Social, Amenity)	Distribution and Density	Achievability or Management Objectives	Priority
Restricted Pest Plants	**African boxthorn** Lycium ferocissimum African Boxthorn Fact sheet	3	Invades pastures and provides harbourage for pest animals.	Most prevalent within 25km of Goondiwindi & Inglewood.	B. Containment & reduction	High
	Annual ragweed Ambrosia artemisiifolia Annual Ragweed Fact sheet	3	Invades weak or overgrazed pastures. Is highly allergenic, causing asthma and hay fever.	Eradicated from near the Dip Yards at Goondiwindi. Present at Watson's Crossing.	A. Intensive Control & Eradication	High
	Athel pine Tamarix aphylla Athel Pine Fact sheet	3	Athol pine form dense stands along inland rivers. Athol pine concentrates and excretes salt, causing the ground beneath it to become salty, excluding salt-sensitive plants.	Mainly around homesteads, main entrances to properties and in towns	D. Technical Advice	Very Low
	Balloon vine Cardiospermum grandiflorum Balloon Vine Fact sheet	3	Balloon vine is a densely-growing, climbing herb. Infestations of this weed smother other plants and prevent them from receiving the sunlight they need to photosynthesise.	Along the Dumaresq and Macintyre rivers. Around towns and homesteads.	D. Technical Advice	Low
	Blackberry Rubus anglocandicans & Rubus fruticosus agg. Blackberry Fact sheet	3	Invades bushland and pastures reducing grazing capacity. Forms thickets that provide harbour to pests.	Near Silver Spur, Texas.	A. Intensive Control & Eradication	Low
	Broad-leaved pepper tree Schinus terebinthifolius Broad-Leaved Pepper Tree Fact sheet	3	Chokes out native plants. Contact with the sap can cause persistent swelling, rashes, welts, running sores, swollen faces, colic and haemorrhages in the eyes. The pollen can cause respiratory difficulty.	Mainly around homesteads, main entrances to properties and in towns.	B. Containment & reduction	Very Low

	Pest – Common and Scientific Names	Category	Level of Impacts/Threats (potential and actual) (e.g. Environment, Primary Industry, Social, Amenity)	Distribution and Density	Achievability or Management Objectives	Priority
Restricted Pest Plants	**Camphor laurel** Cinnamomum camphora Camphor Laurel Fact sheet	3	Invades native woodlands and riparian zones. Frequently causes destabilisation of surfaces and drainage in urban areas.	Mainly around homesteads, main entrances to properties and in towns.	B. Containment & reduction	Very Low
	Cat's claw creeper Macfadyena unguis-cati Cats Claw Creeper fact sheet	3	Invades waterways and choke out native vegetation	Along the Dumaresq and Macintyre rivers. Around towns and homesteads as ornamental vines.	B. Containment & reduction	Low
	Chinese celtis Celtis sinensis Chinese Celtis Fact sheet	3	Forms dense infestations and prevents regeneration of native riparian vegetation. Destroys habitats of native animals.	Whetstone area. Mainly in towns, around homesteads & properties entrances.	B. Containment & reduction	Low
	Harrisia cactus H.martinii, H.tortuosa, Harrisia Cactus Fact sheet	3	Forms dense, often impenetrable, thorny thickets, restricts stock access to drinking water and makes mustering difficult	Wide spread. establish a containment line east of Yelarbon and west of the South Toobeah Road	B. Containment & reduction	High
	Honey locust Gleditsia spp. Honey Locust Fact sheet	3	Invasive tree that smothers pasture and native vegetation, inflicts painful injuries with long spines. Can rapidly form dense thickets restricting stock, vehicle and human movement.	Near Silver Spur, and within town gardens.	A. Intensive Control & Eradication	High
	Mother-of-millions Bryophyllum delagoense syn. B tubiflorum Mother of Millions Fact sheet	3	Forms dense carpet like stand that prevents favourable plant growth. Plant parts are highly toxic to livestock.	Currently found in all parts of the region	C. Asset protection Strategic control	Moderate
	Parkinsonia Parkinsonia aculeate Parkinsonia Fact sheet	3	Forms dense, impenetrable, thickets along water courses and bore drains, restricts stock access to drinking water and makes mustering virtually impossible. Provides a harbour for feral pigs,	Beside the Barwon Hwy near South Callandoon is monitored for germination of seed from the seed bank	A. Intensive Control & Eradication	High

	Pest – Common and Scientific Names	Category	Level of Impacts/Threats (potential and actual) (e.g. Environment, Primary Industry, Social, Amenity)	Distribution and Density	Achievability or Management Objectives	Priority
Restricted Pest Plants	**Parthenium weed** Parthenium hysterophorus Parthenium Fact sheet	3	Vigorous species that colonies pasture's and reduces pasture potential, can cause health problems due to allergic properties, toxic to stock.	Nine reported small isolated infestations	A. Intensive Control & Eradication	High
	Prickly pear *Opuntia spp* Prickly Pear Fact sheet	3	Completes strongly with pasture.	Scattered throughout	B. Containment & reduction	Low
	Privets Ligustrum lucidum & L. sinense	3	Replaces native vegetation and native animal habitat. Forms thickets in riparian areas. Pollen causes irritation to hay fever and asthma suffers.	Around towns and homesteads.	D. Technical Advice	Very Low
	Tiger pear O. aurantiaca	3	Impediment to native species and stock, competes with pasture.	Scattered throughout	D. Technical Advice	Low
	Velvety tree pear O. tomentose	3	Impediment to native species and stock, competes with pasture.	Common throughout	B. Containment & reduction	Moderate
	Water hyacinth Eichhornia crassipes Water Hyacinth Fact sheet	3	Chokes waterways, destroys native habitat, increases water loss and depletes water of oxygen.	isolated populations in Billa Billa and Yelarbon areas	A. Intensive Control & Eradication	High
	Water lettuce Pistia stratiotes Water Lettuce Fact sheet	3	Forms dense mats on water restricting flow, increase water loss by transpiration and serve as a breeding ground for mosquitoes.	Crooked Creek north of Goondiwindi and in the Dumaresq / Macintyre river system.	A. Intensive Control & Eradication	High
	Willows Salix humboldtiana syn. S. chilensis & Salix matsudana Willow Fact sheet	3	Willows invade riverbanks and wetlands, reduces aeration, causes flooding and erosion.	Along the Dumaresq and Macintyre rivers.	D. Technical Advice	Very Low

RESTRICTED PEST ANIMALS

Table below lists known restricted pest animals in the Goondiwindi Regional Council area.

	Pest Animal	Category	Level of Impacts/Threats (potential and actual) (e.g. Environment, Primary Industry, Social, Amenity)	Distribution and Density	Achievability or Management Objectives	Priority
Restricted Pest Animals	**Dingo/wild dog** Canis familiaris Dingo/Wild Dog Fact sheet	3,4,6 (dingo also 5)	Kill, harass and maim stock. Carrier of disease	Throughout the region	A. Intensive Control & Eradication	High
	Feral cat Felis catus Feral Cat Fact sheet	3,4,6	Preys on native wildlife, competes for prey with native predators and carries parasites that can be harmful to wildlife.	Throughout the region	D. Technical Advice	Very Low
	Feral pig Sus scrofa Feral Pigs Fact sheet	3,4,6	Damage ecosystems, prey on small native animals and invertebrates, can disperse weeds. Damage to agricultural crops and prey on livestock.	Throughout the region	C. Asset protection Strategic control	High
	Foxes Vulpes vulpes Fox Fact sheet	3,4,5,6	Kill stock, small mammals, frogs, fish and native ground-dwelling animals	Throughout the Region	C. Asset protection Strategic control	Moderate
	Rabbit Oryctolagus cuniculus Rabbit Fact sheet	3,4,5,6	Compete with native animals and livestock for food/habitat. Burrowing increases soil erosion. Damages crops, gardens and infrastructure.	Throughout the Region	D. Technical Advice	Very Low
	Feral goat Capra hircus Feral Goat Fact sheet	3,4,6	Compete with native animals for food and habitat. Compete with livestock for pastures. Can damage farming infrastructure. Parasite and disease risk.	Throughout the Region	D. Technical Advice	Very Low
	Fallow deer Dama dama **Red deer** Cervus elaphus **Chital deer** Axis axis **Rusa deer** Cervus timorensis Chital Deer Fact sheet	3,4,6	Damage to native grasses and biodiversity, soil erosion and land degradation from over grazing. Road safety hazard.	Isolated pockets	C. Asset protection Strategic control	Moderate
	European carp Cyprinus carpio	3,5,6,7	Feeding habits result in muddied water and uprooted aquatic vegetation, resulting in reduced oxygen levels.	Throughout waterways	D. Technical Advice	Very Low

PLAGUE PESTS

Plague Pest Animals	Pest Animal	Category	Level of Impacts/Threats (potential and actual) (e.g. Environment, Primary Industry, Social, Amenity)	Distribution and Density	Achievability or Management Objectives	Priority
	Plague locusts Austracris guttolosa and Locusta migratoria Locusts Fact sheet		Can significantly reduce the quantity of pasture and crops.	Seasonal – throughout the region	D. Technical Advice	Very Low
	Plague mice Mus domesticus House Mouse Fact sheet		Causes damage to crops and property.	Seasonal – throughout the Region	D. Technical Advice	Very Low

LOCALLY DECLARED PESTS

Councils may by resolution declare pests (weeds or animals) under local laws (*Queensland Local Government Act 1993*) if it is determined they are having/or have potential to pose a significant biosecurity risk or impact in the local government area.

Pest Species	Category	Level of Impacts/Threats (potential and actual) (e.g. Environment, Primary Industry, Social, Amenity)	Distribution and Density	Achievability or Management Objectives	Priority
Willows Cactus Cereus uruguayanus	Locally declared	Forms dense, often impenetrable, thorny thickets, restricts stock.	Isolated infestation near Inglewood, Yelarbon, Texas	A. Intensive Control & Eradication	High

NON-DECLARED PESTS

The below list identifies non-declared pest plants and animals found in our region identified as posing a potential threat.

	Pest Species	Category	Level of Impacts/Threats (potential and actual) (e.g. Environment, Primary Industry, Social, Amenity)	Distribution and Density	Achievability or Management Objectives	Priority
	African lovegrass Eragrostis curvula	Non-declared	Produces vast quantities of seeds, making the plant difficult to eradicate. It is extremely competitive with other pasture species and is an aggressive invader.	Common and widespread within the region and all neighbouring regions	D. Technical Advice	Low

	Pest Species	Category	Level of Impacts/Threats (potential and actual) (e.g. Environment, Primary Industry, Social, Amenity)	Distribution and Density	Achievability or Management Objectives	Priority
Non-Declared Pests	**Bathurst burr** Xanthium spinosum	Non-declared	This plant contaminates wool, competes with summer crops, is host to some fungal diseases and has poisonous seedlings which can kill stock animals	Scattered throughout	C. Asset protection Strategic control	Low
	Coolatai grass Hyparrhenia hirta	Non-declared	A perennial tussock grass, up to 1.5 m tall. Invades pastures and outcompetes native grasses. Increases fire risk.		D. Technical Advice	Low
	Green cestrum Cestrum parqui	Non-declared	This plant out-competes vegetation on alluvial flats and is poisonous to livestock.	Along the Dumaresq & Macintyre Rivers & gardens.	D. Technical Advice	Low
	Feathertop Rhodes grass Chloris virgata	Non-declared	Feathertop Rhodes grass is a particularly aggressive invader of bare areas and degraded or disturbed native vegetation, and is a major agricultural weed.	Scattered throughout	D. Technical Advice	Low
	Corella Cacatua sanguinea	Non-declared	Forms large flocks and inflict vast amounts of damage to electrical infrastructure, turfed areas and river trees.	Along the Macintyre River and Goondiwindi township	C. Asset protection Strategic control	High
	Indian Myna Acridotheres tristis	Non-declared	Competes with native birds for nesting sites and food.	Scattered throughout	D. Technical Advice	Low
	Lippia Phyla canescens	Non-declared	Dense carpet-like spread, prevents growth of other riparian vegetation, results in soil erosion, decreases bank stability and degrades the waterways.	Throughout low level floodplains.	D. Technical Advice	Very Low
	Mimosa bush Acacia farnesiana	Non-declared	Competes with native vegetation, can form thickets, harbouring pest animals and hindering stock movement.	Scattered throughout	A. Intensive Control & Eradication	High
	Noogoora burr Xanthium pungens	Non-declared	Competes with pasture and summer crops. Burrs contaminate fleeces leading to increased processing costs. Seedlings can be toxic if eaten in sufficient quantities.	Scattered throughout	C. Asset protection Strategic control	Low
	Paterson's curse Echium plantagineum	Non-declared	Competes with native and pasture plants. Toxic to livestock, particularly horses and pigs.	Scattered throughout	D. Technical Advice	Very Low
	Tree-of-heaven Ailanthus altissima	Non-declared	Competes with native plants, can form dense thickets. Bark and leaves toxic to animals. Flowers contaminating water can cause dermatitis and gastritis.	Often found around old homesteads, gullies, rubbish tips and roadsides	D. Technical Advice	Very Low

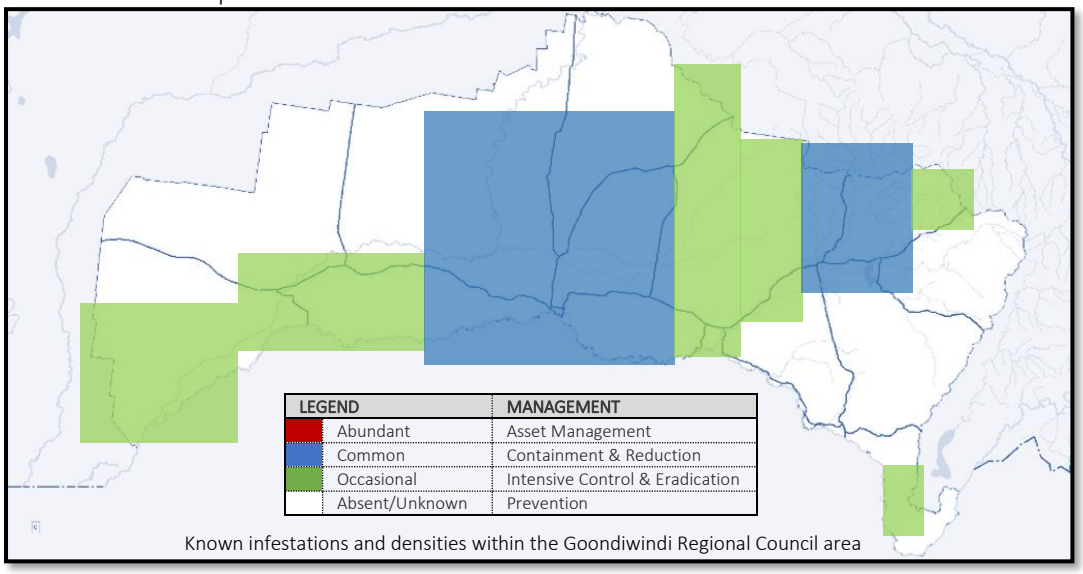
AFRICAN BOXTHORN

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:

High Priority for Containment & Reduction

African Boxthorn is a spiny shrub from South Africa. It is a perennial shrub that can grow up to 5m in height with a deep and extensively-branched root system. The main stem has spines up to 15cm long. The leaves are bright green, 3cm long and 2cm wide. White to pale mauve flowers about 1.2cm in diameter hang from short stalks. The fruit ripens into a bright orange to red berry.

Pest distribution map:



Known infestations and densities within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area

Optimal time for control:

Method	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mechanical												
Foliar Spray												
Basal Bark												
Cut Stump												
Root Application												

Optimal Timing	

Management Requirements

All landholders have a responsibility to control African Boxthorn on their land. The Biosecurity Act 2014 requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. African Boxthorn is a Category 3 restricted invasive plant and must not be given away, sold or released into the environment without a permit.

PREVENTION

The best form of weed control is prevention. Managing risk of spread through vehicle and equipment hygiene is the most important aspect of prevention. Infestations of weeds should be treated when small to prevent large-scale establishment and further spread. Keep livestock away from infestations to prevent accidental spread.

INTENSIVE CONTROL & ERADICATION

For areas where plants are only occasionally seen, it is a great opportunity to implement a control program to reduce the extent and potentially eliminate the infestation. Control strategies as per Containment & Reduction apply.

CONTAINMENT & REDUCTION

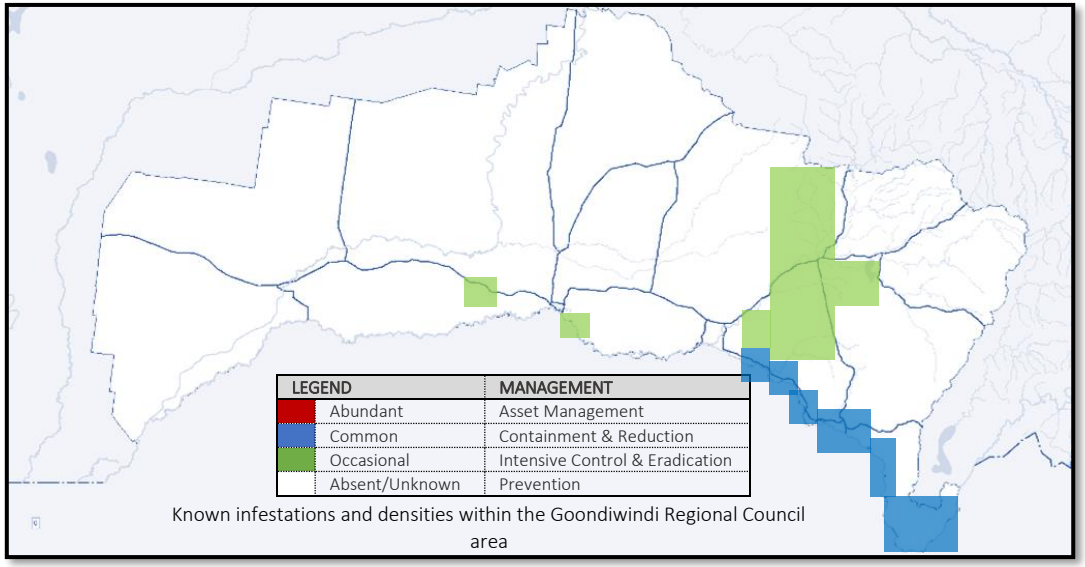
The best approach involves the combination of different methods. Large sections of African Boxthorn can be cleared by dozing, stick-raking, or blade ploughing, however regrowth may occur. Herbicide can be applied through foliar spraying, basal bark treatment, cut stump treatment or root application. Burning removed material will also be effective. A combination of the above methods will be the most effective in controlling African Boxthorn.

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:

High Priority for Intensive Control & Eradication

Annual Ragweed is a Fern-like plant growing up to 1-2m tall. The flowers are small, greenish and up to 20cm long on upper part of plant. The flower spikes appear yellow when mature because of pollen production. Annual Ragweed often colonises bare areas on roadsides and banks of watercourses, and can invade pastures from these areas.

Pest distribution map:



Known infestations and densities within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area

Optimal time for control:

Method	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Foliar Spray												
Mechanical												
Burning												

Optimal Timing	

Good Timing	

Management Requirements

All landholders have a responsibility to control Annual Ragweed on their land. The Biosecurity Act 2014 requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. Annual Ragweed is a Category 3 restricted invasive plant and must not be given away, sold or released into the environment without a permit.

PREVENTION

The best form of weed control is prevention. Managing risk of spread through vehicle and equipment hygiene is the most important aspect of prevention. Infestations of weeds should be treated when small to prevent large-scale establishment and further spread. Keep livestock away from infestations to prevent accidental spread.

INTENSIVE CONTROL & ERADICATION

For areas where plants are only occasionally seen, it is a great opportunity to implement a control program to reduce the extent and potentially eliminate the infestation. Control strategies as per Containment & Reduction apply.

CONTAINMENT & REDUCTION

The best approach always involves a combination of different methods.

Herbicide can be applied through foliar spraying. For foliar application apply as an overall spray, wetting all areas of plant to ground level. Where feasible, plants can be pulled by hand. Most improved pasture grasses will suppress annual ragweed, provided a dense, healthy ground cover is maintained.

For heavy infestations, opportunistic burning can be a useful tool in controlling annual ragweed if paddocks have not been overgrazed. Burning needs to be done when adequate soil moisture will allow good grass cover to grow back. Follow-up herbicide treatment is essential.

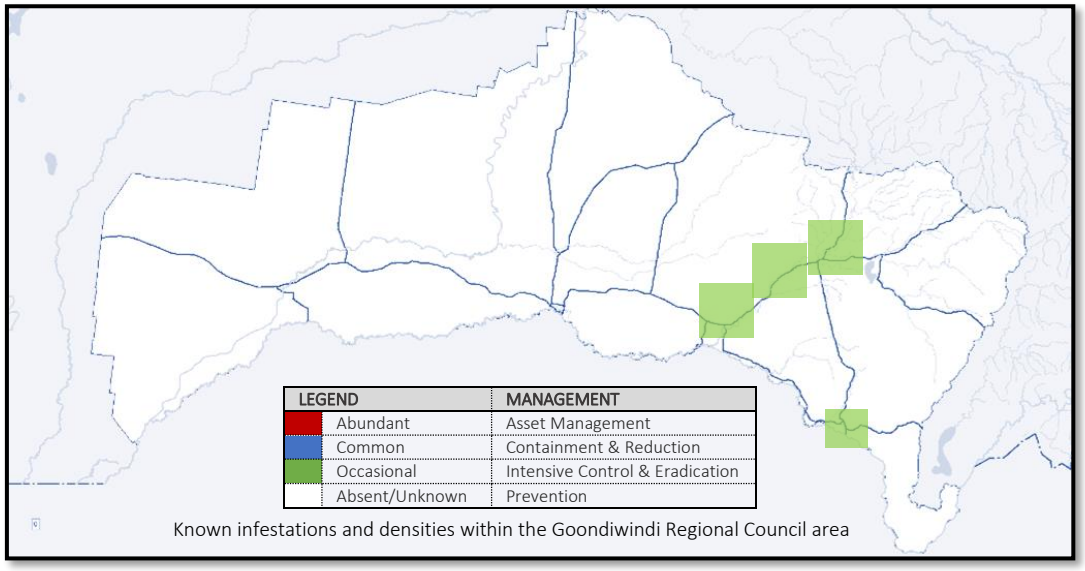
WILLOWS CACTUS

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:

High Priority for Intensive Control & Eradication

Willows Cactus, also known as Cereus Cactus or Columns Cactus, has a tree-like growth habit with a distinct trunk after which, it branches freely up to 10 m high. Its stems are up to 15 cm across, have 4–6 ribs. They are spiny and are divided into segments. They are blue-green in colour when young, becoming duller green with age. The white flowers are very large, up to 25–30 cm long. The flowers are followed by fruits, which are red when ripe and full of seeds.

Pest distribution map:



Known infestations and densities within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area

Optimal time for control:

Method	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Foliar Spray												
Basal Bark												
Stem Injection												

Optimal Timing		Good Timing	

Management Requirements

All landholders have a responsibility to control Willows Cactus on their land. The Biosecurity Act 2014 requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. Willows Cactus is a declared a local pest and is identified as posing a threat in our region and control is required.

PREVENTION

The best form of weed control is prevention. Managing risk of spread through vehicle and equipment hygiene is the most important aspect of prevention. Infestations of weeds should be treated when small to prevent large-scale establishment and further spread. Keep livestock away from infestations to prevent accidental spread.

INTENSIVE CONTROL & ERADICATION

For areas where plants are only occasionally seen, it is a great opportunity to implement a control program to reduce the extent and eliminate the infestation. The best approach always involves a combination of different methods.

Herbicide can be applied through foliar spraying, basal bark or stem injection. For foliar application apply as an overall spray, wetting all areas of plant to ground level.

Where plants are commonly seen, implementing an ongoing herbicide control program is the most effective control to ensure that the infestation is reduced and not spread to neighbouring land.

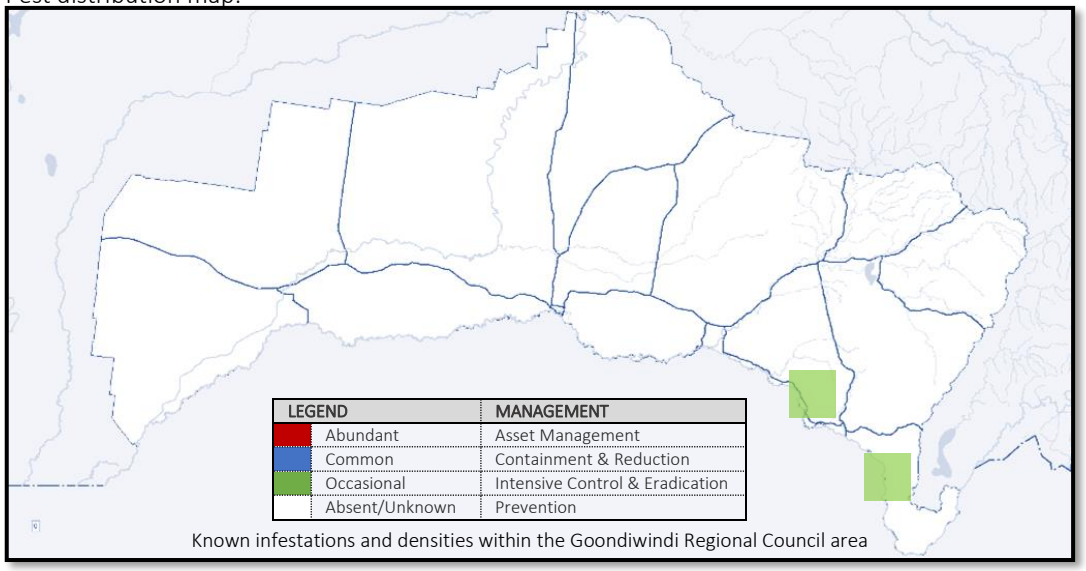
HONEY LOCUST

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:

High Priority for Intensive Control & Eradication

Honey Locust is a deciduous, leguminous tree growing up to 20m tall. The leaves are prolific, green, up to 20cm long, with about 12 opposite paired leaflets. The trunk and limbs of wild trees bear very large crucifix-like spines, up to 15cm long. The flower stalks are creamy, yellow, 10cm long and pods are brown, 20-30cm long, containing 15-30 seeds surrounded by sweet pulp.

Pest distribution map:



Known infestations and densities within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area

Optimal time for control:

Method	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mechanical												
Foliar Spray												
Basal Bark												
Cut Stump												

Optimal Timing	

Management Requirements

All landholders have a responsibility to control Honey locust on their land. The Biosecurity Act 2014 requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. Honey Locust is a Category 3 restricted invasive plant and must not be given away, sold or released into the environment without a permit.

PREVENTION

The best form of weed control is prevention. Managing risk of spread through vehicle and equipment hygiene is the most important aspect of prevention. Infestations of weeds should be treated when small to prevent large-scale establishment and further spread.

Keep livestock away from infestations to prevent accidental spread. Seed is spread by grazing stock eating pods and passing seed in dung. Honey locust is also spread by floodwaters transporting floating pods and by people planting it as an ornamental or for fodder.

INTENSIVE CONTROL & ERADICATION

For areas where plants are only occasionally seen, it is a great opportunity to implement a control program to reduce the extent and potentially eliminate the infestation.

The best approach to control Honey Locust involves the combination of different methods. Large sections of Honey Locust can be cleared by dozing, stick-raking, or blade ploughing, however regrowth may occur. Herbicide can be applied through foliar spraying, basal bark treatment, cut stump treatment or root application. Burning removed material will also be effective. A combination of the above methods will be the most effective in controlling Honey Locust.

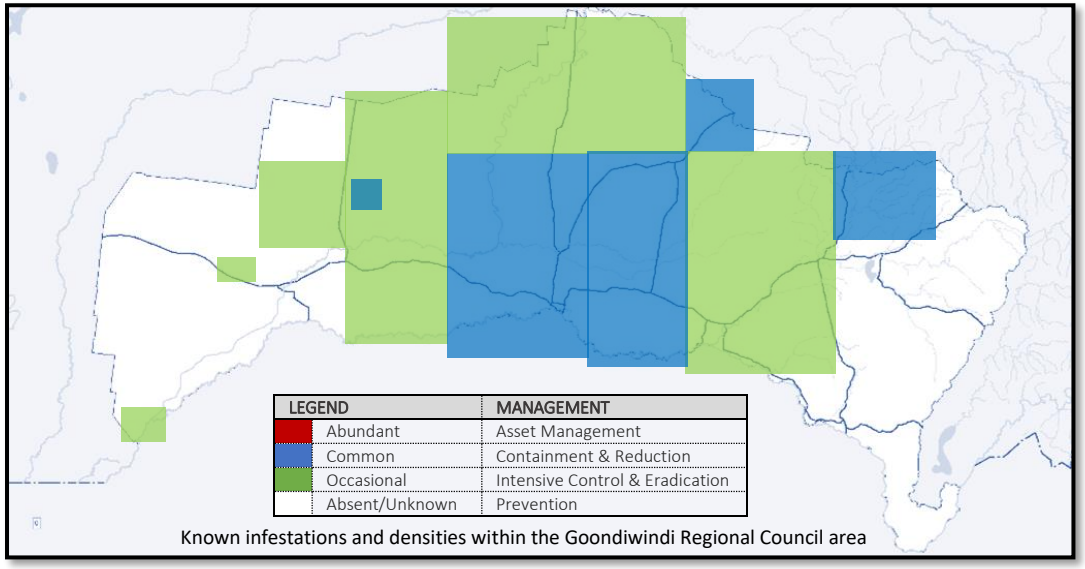
HARRISIA CACTUS

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:

High Priority for Containment & Reduction

Harrisia cacti are perennial plants with spiny, fleshy stems that can grow to 0.5m tall. The branches can form tangled mats and will take root where they touch the ground. The stems are ribbed lengthwise with six ribs and each areole produce 1 to 3 stiff, very sharp spines approximately 3cm long. It produces round, red fruit 4cm to 5cm across.

Pest distribution map:



Known infestations and densities within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area

Optimal time for control:

Method	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Physical												
Foliar Spray												
Biological												

Optimal Timing	

Management Requirements

All landholders have a responsibility to control Harrisia Cactus on their land. The Biosecurity Act 2014 requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. Harrisia Cactus is a Category 3 restricted invasive plant and must not be given away, sold or released into the environment without a permit.

PREVENTION

The best form of weed control is prevention. Managing risk of spread through vehicle and equipment hygiene is the most important aspect of prevention. Infestations of weeds should be treated when small to prevent large-scale establishment and further spread. Keep livestock away from infestations to prevent accidental spread.

INTENSIVE CONTROL & ERADICATION

For areas where plants are only occasionally seen, it is a great opportunity to implement a control program to reduce the extent and potentially eliminate the infestation. Control strategies as per Containment & Reduction apply.

CONTAINMENT & REDUCTION

The best approach always involves a combination of different methods. Herbicide can be applied through foliar spraying only. Physical removal of the entire plant including roots and tubers and burning the removed material can also be effective for isolated or few plants.

Where plants are commonly seen, implementing an ongoing herbicide control program is the most effective control to ensure that the infestation is reduced and not spread to neighbouring land.

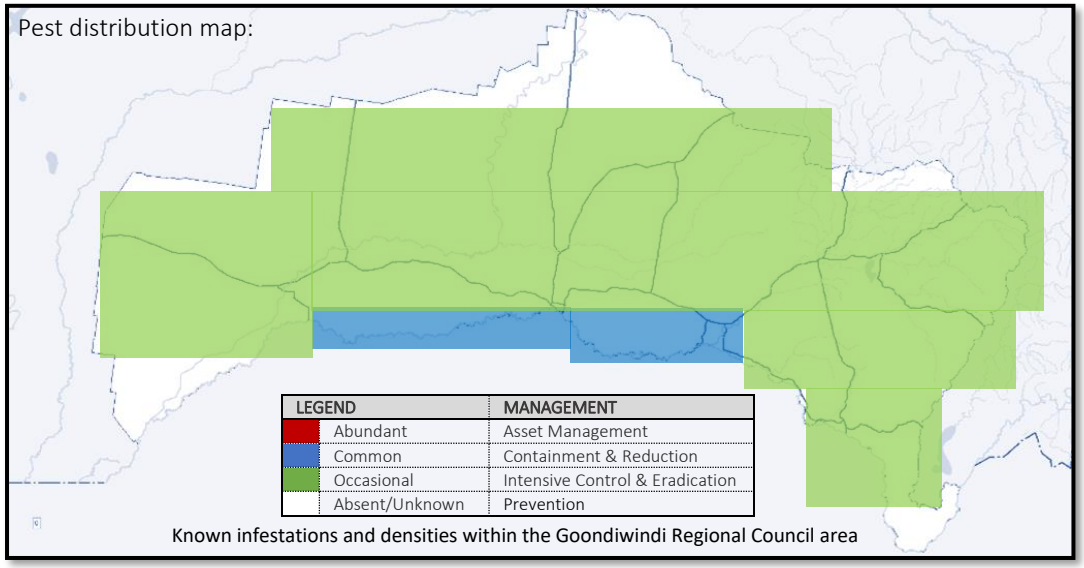
MIMOSA BUSH

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:

High Priority for Intensive Control & Eradication

Mimosa bush is a rounded shrub or small tree generally growing 1–3 m tall. The branches grow in a zigzag shape and are usually a grey-brown colour with prominent white spots. Leaves are a ferny type and sometimes more of a yellowish green than a pure green. Thorns can grow up to 10 cm long. The flowers are round, golden yellow to orange, about 1 cm across and develop into clusters of cigar-shaped pods.

Pest distribution map:



Known infestations and densities within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area

Optimal time for control:

Method	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Foliar Spray												
Basal Bark												
Stem Injection												

Optimal Timing		Good Timing	

Management Requirements

All landholders have a responsibility to control Mimosa Bush on their land. The Biosecurity Act 2014 requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. Mimosa Bush is not a declared pest however it is identified as posing a potential threat in our region and control is recommended.

PREVENTION

The best form of weed control is prevention. Managing risk of spread through vehicle and equipment hygiene is the most important aspect of prevention. Infestations of weeds should be treated when small to prevent large-scale establishment and further spread. Keep livestock away from infestations to prevent accidental spread.

INTENSIVE CONTROL & ERADICATION

For areas where plants are only occasionally seen, it is a great opportunity to implement a control program to reduce the extent and potentially eliminate the infestation. Control strategies as per Containment & Reduction apply.

CONTAINMENT & REDUCTION

The best approach involves the combination of different methods. Large sections of Mimosa Bush can be cleared by dozing, stick-raking, or blade ploughing, however regrowth may occur. Herbicide can be applied through foliar spraying, basal bark treatment, cut stump treatment or root application. Burning removed material will also be effective. A combination of the above methods will be the most effective in controlling Mimosa Bush.

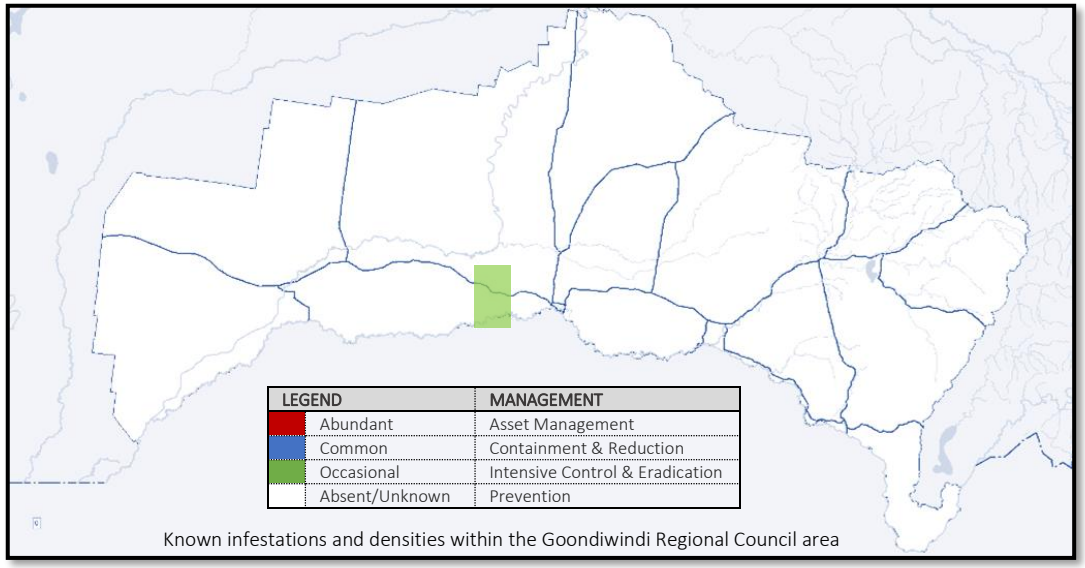
PARKINSONIA

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:

High Priority for Intensive Control & Eradication

Parkinsonia is shrub or small tree that has distinctly green branches with sharp spines. Its leaves are typically 20-40cm long and flattened with small, oblong leaflets on each edge. The flowers contain 5 petals and are bright yellow, except for one that has an obvious orange spot. The seed pods are 5-10cm long.

Pest distribution map:



Known infestations and densities within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area

Optimal time for control:

Method	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Foliar Spray												
Basal Bark												
Cut Stump												
Soil Application												
Mechanical												
Fire												

Optimal Timing		Good Timing	

Management Requirements

All landholders have a responsibility to control Parkinsonia on their land. The Biosecurity Act 2014 requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. Parkinsonia is a Category 3 restricted invasive plant and must not be given away, sold or released into the environment without a permit.

PREVENTION

The best form of weed control is prevention. Managing risk of spread through vehicle and equipment hygiene is the most important aspect of prevention. Infestations of weeds should be treated when small to prevent large-scale establishment and further spread. Keep livestock away from infestations to prevent accidental spread.

INTENSIVE CONTROL & ERADICATION

For areas where plants are only occasionally seen, it is a great opportunity to implement a control program to reduce the extent and potentially eliminate the infestation. Mechanical control is suitable for Parkinsonia, however, follow up treatment is required due to the high rate of seedling germination. Fire is a suitable control tool for controlling seedlings in infestations where there is sufficient fuel.

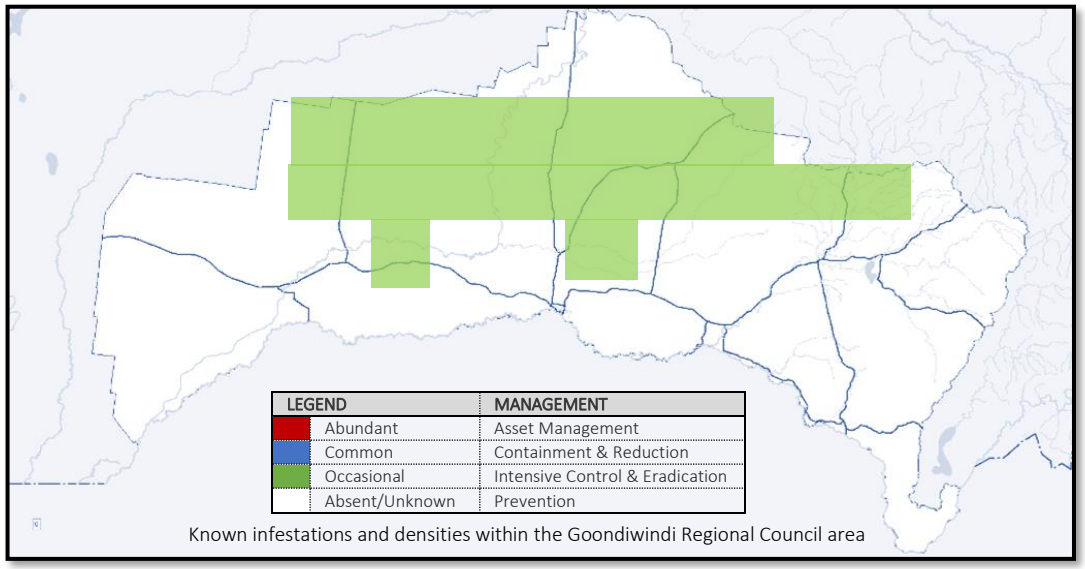
Various herbicide treatments can also be used to control Parkinsonia, preferably when it is actively growing. Foliar spray is recommended for plants less than 2m tall. A wetting agent is required. Basal bark, cut stump and soil application are other suitable methods for larger plants. Care is a must when using chemicals near waterways. There are four biological control agents available for use on Parkinsonia, however, these are more suited to thicker infestations.

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:

High Priority for Intensive Control & Eradication

Parthenium is a vigorous annual herb with a deep tap root and erect stem. It can grow many branches and large plants have been found up to 2m tall. The leaves are pale green, deeply lobed and covered with fine soft hairs. The flowers that it produces are a creamy-white colour and occur at the tip of the numerous stems.

Pest distribution map:



Known infestations and densities within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area

Optimal time for control:

Method	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Foliar Spray												

Optimal Timing		Good Timing	

Management Requirements

All landholders have a responsibility to control Parthenium on their land. The Biosecurity Act 2014 requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. Parthenium is a Category 3 restricted invasive plant and must not be given away, sold or released into the environment without a permit.

PREVENTION

The best form of weed control is prevention. Managing risk of spread through vehicle and equipment hygiene is the most important aspect of prevention. Infestations of weeds should be treated when small to prevent large-scale establishment and further spread. Keep livestock away from infestations to prevent accidental spread.

INTENSIVE CONTROL & ERADICATION

For areas where plants are only occasionally seen, it is a great opportunity to implement a control program to reduce the extent and total eliminate the infestation.

Herbicide treatment is suitable for Parthenium, preferably before it has set seed. It is ideal if the herbicide mix involves a knockdown chemical and a residual chemical to ensure long-term control.

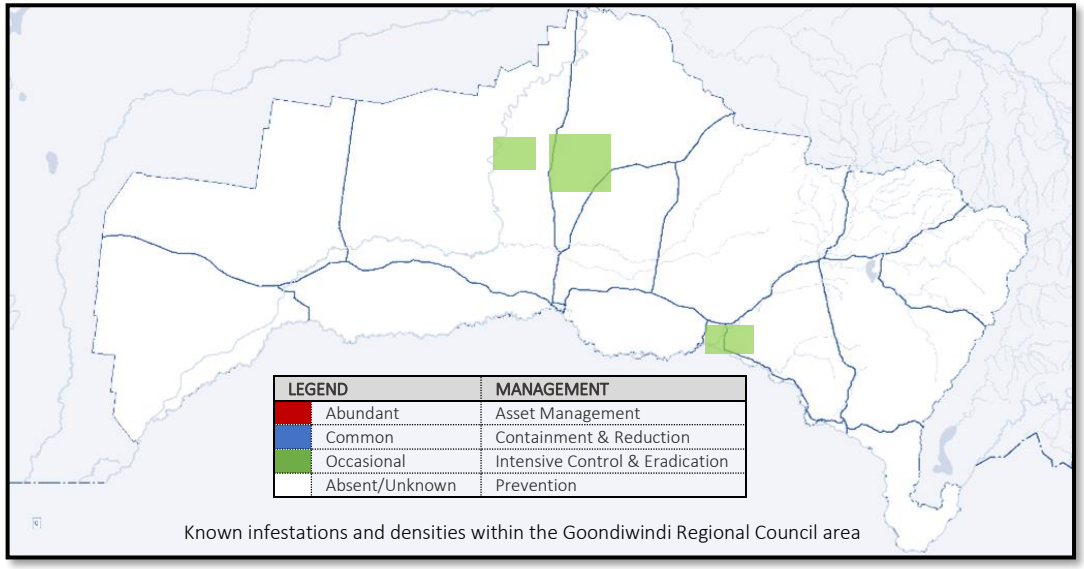
WATER HYACINTH

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:

High Priority for Intensive Control & Eradication

Water Hyacinth is a floating waterweed growing up to 65cm tall. The root system is extensive (up to 1m) feathery, black to purple. The leaves are round, bright to dark green and grow up to 5-10cm in diameter. The leaf stalks of young plants are swollen into spongy, bulbous structures; mature plants have elongated leaf stalks.

Pest distribution map:



Known infestations and densities within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area

Optimal time for control:

Method	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mechanical												
Foliar Spray												

Optimal Timing	

Management Requirements

All landholders have a responsibility to control Water Hyacinth on their land. The Biosecurity Act 2014 requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. Water Hyacinth is a Category 3 restricted invasive plant and must not be given away, sold or released into the environment, without a permit.

PREVENTION

The best form of weed control is prevention. Managing risk of spread through vehicle and equipment hygiene is the most important aspect of prevention. Infestations of weeds should be treated when small to prevent large-scale establishment and further spread.

INTENSIVE CONTROL & ERADICATION

For areas where plants are only occasionally seen, it is a great opportunity to implement a control program to reduce the extent and potentially eliminate the infestation.

Early detection and rapid response offer the greatest likelihood of successful control and the opportunity for eradication. It is essential that any new infestations are controlled as soon as possible. If allowed to become established, the seed bank rapidly expands, increasing costs and massively increasing the duration of the control program

Water Hyacinth can be removed by hand or mechanical means where population is low. Ensure removed plants are deposited away from river banks.

Herbicide can be applied to Water Hyacinth and is often the only practical control method for large infestations. Care needs to be taken when using chemicals around waterways.

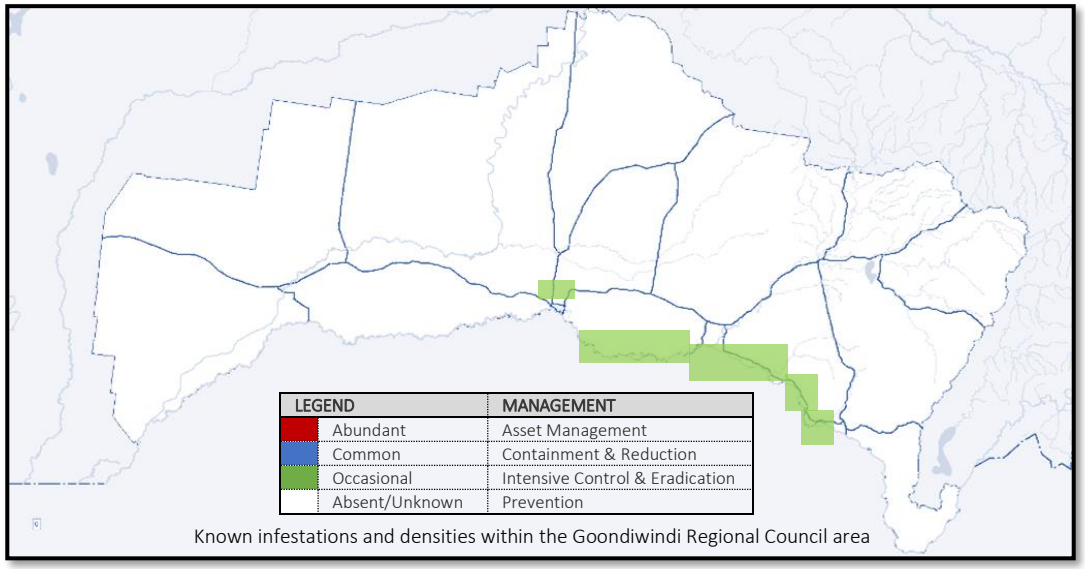
WATER LETTUCE

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:

High Priority for Intensive Control & Eradication

Water Lettuce is a free-floating aquatic weed that can rapidly cover water ways, dams and irrigation canals. It appears as a small, open head of lettuce. The leaves are pale green, have veins running parallel to the margins, are spongy and covered in hair. It has a long, fibrous root system that can grow to 80cm long.

Pest distribution map:



Known infestations and densities within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area

Optimal time for control:

Method	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Foliar Spray												
Physical												

Optimal Timing		Good Timing	

Management Requirements

All landholders have a responsibility to control Water Lettuce on their land. The Biosecurity Act 2014 requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. Water Lettuce is a Category 3 restricted invasive plant and must not be given away, sold or released into the environment, without a permit.

PREVENTION

The best form of weed control is prevention. Managing risk of spread through vehicle and equipment hygiene is the most important aspect of prevention. Boats should be cleaned before transporting from the Dumaresq River to ensure Water Lettuce is not accidentally spread. Infestations of weeds should be treated when small to prevent large-scale establishment and further spread.

INTENSIVE CONTROL & ERADICATION

For areas where plants are only occasionally seen, it is a great opportunity to implement a control program to reduce the extent and potentially eliminate the infestation.

Effective control requires an integrated and collaborative approach where all stakeholders participate in planning, implementation and evaluation of the actions taken.

Water Lettuce can be removed by hand or mechanical means where population is low. Ensure removed plants are deposited away from river banks.

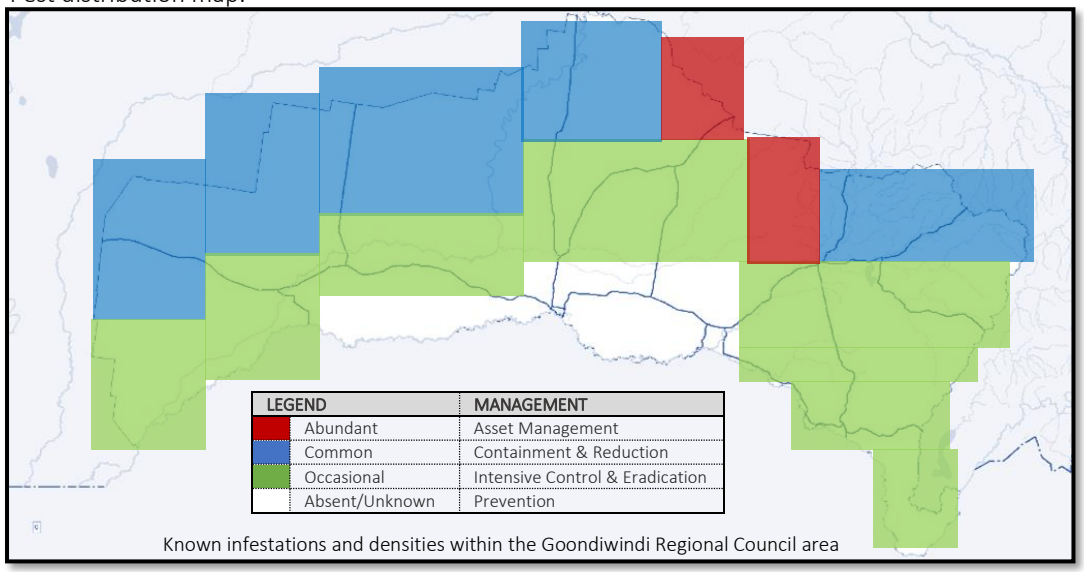
Herbicide can be applied to water lettuce and is often the only practical control method for large infestations. Care needs to be taken when using chemicals around waterways.

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:

High Priority for Intensive Control & Eradication

Escaped, dumped or released domestic dogs, dingoes and dingo hybrids are collectively referred to as Wild Dogs in agricultural areas. Wild Dogs usually breed once a year, between April-June. After 9 weeks gestation usually 4-6 pups are born per litter.

Pest distribution map:



Known infestations and densities within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area

Optimal time for control:

Method	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Baiting												
Trapping												
Shooting												
Fencing												

Optimal Timing		Good Timing	

Management Requirements

All landholders have a responsibility to control Wild Dogs on their land. The Biosecurity Act 2014 requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. Wild Dogs are Category 3, 4 and 6 restricted invasive animal and must not be given away, sold or released into the environment, without a permit, must not be moved and must not be fed.

PREVENTION

The best form of control is prevention. Be vigilant and prevent Wild Dogs from establishing and breeding in your area – keep an eye out for signs of scratching, scats or tracks. If you see a Wild Dog or signs of Wild Dogs, notify Council immediately.

INTENSIVE CONTROL & ERADICATION

For areas where Wild Dogs are only occasionally seen, it is a great opportunity to implement a control program to reduce the extent and potentially eliminate the infestation. Control strategies as per Containment & Reduction apply.

CONTAINMENT & REDUCTION

Effective control requires an integrated and collaborative approach where all stakeholders participate.

The most economic, efficient and effective method for controlling Wild Dogs is poison baiting. Baits can be laid by hand in strategic locations or along strategic lines from aircraft. Sodium fluoroacetate (1080) is available from commercial providers for use in controlling Wild Dogs.

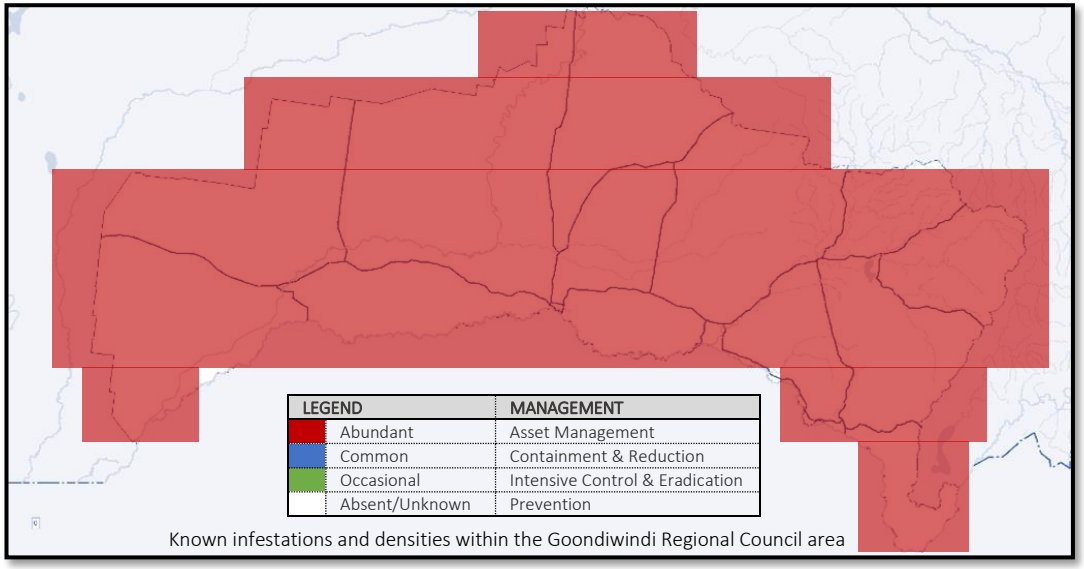
Fencing is an expensive option but is proven to be the most effective long-term measure. Trapping is a great tool for mopping up problem dogs or dogs that will not take poison baits. This is highly reliant on the skill of the trapper.

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:

High Priority for Asset Protection & Strategic Control

Feral pigs are typically leaner and more muscular than domestic pigs and tend to have larger, longer snouts and longer tusks. The body is usually covered in sparse, coarse hair that is mostly black, buff-coloured or spotted black and white. They are generally nocturnal, omnivorous and extremely opportunistic.

Pest distribution map:



Known infestations and densities within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area

Optimal time for control:

Method	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Baiting												
Trapping												
Shooting												
Fencing												

Optimal Timing		Good Timing	

Management Requirements

All landholders have a responsibility to control Feral Pigs on their land. The Biosecurity Act 2014, requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. Feral pigs are Category 3, 4 and 6 restricted invasive animal and must not be given away, sold or released into the environment without a permit, must not be moved and must not be fed.

ASSET PROTECTION

It is recommended that landholders protect high value assets from feral pig damage.

Feral pigs are considered abundant across the Goondiwindi Regional Council area. Effective control requires an integrated and collaborative approach where all stakeholders participate in planning, implementation and evaluation of the actions taken.

Fencing is an expensive option but is proven to be the most effective long-term measure. Shooting and trapping is effective in the short term but populations recover very quickly.

Landholders can access poisoned baits for control of feral pigs from commercial providers.

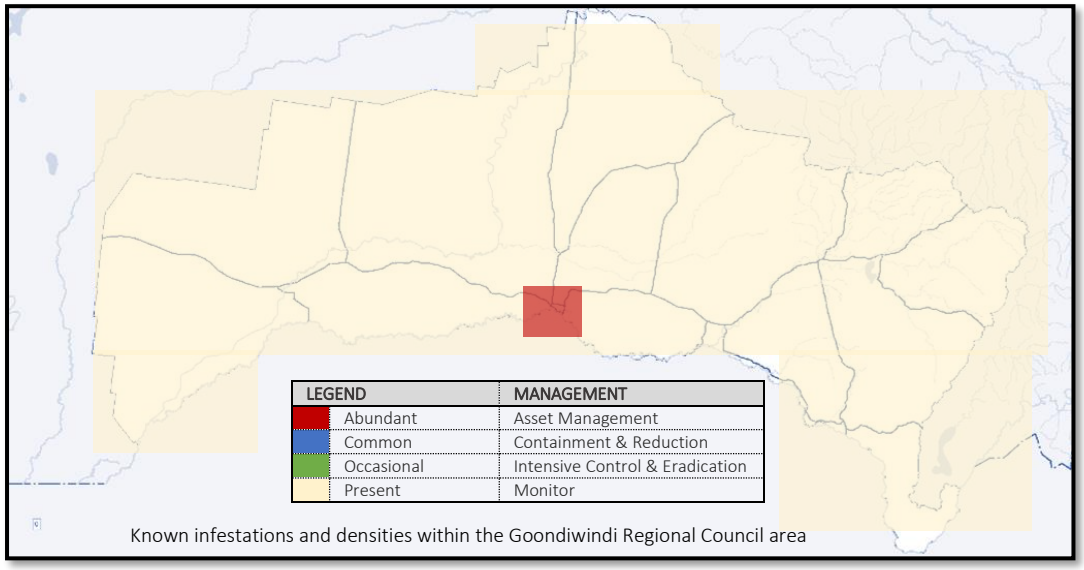
A combination of fencing, baiting, trapping and shooting will have the most effective control on feral pigs.

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:

High Priority for Asset Protection & Strategic Control

The little corella is a small white cockatoo growing to 35–41 cm in length. Breeding occurs from May to October. They can congregate in flocks of up to several thousand, and roost in trees overnight, and fly off to feed in the early morning before returning in the late evening.

Distribution map:



Known infestations and densities within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area

Optimal time for control:

Method	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Deterrent												
Trapping												
Shooting												

Optimal Timing		Good Timing	

Management Requirements

Many people are under the misapprehension that these birds are native to the area, but this is not the case. They are native to Australia but not our region.

Damage mitigation permits are required from the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection before any reduction can be undertaken.

ASSET PROTECTION

Corellas are considered abundant in the Goondiwindi township where they are damaging lawns and playing fields, public amenities and infrastructure as well as impacting on the health of the river trees in which they perch.

Damage mitigation permits are required from the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection before any reduction can be undertaken.

Methods can involve a variety of scaring techniques to help deter the birds from breeding and settling in townships as well as trapping and shooting. In general, effective, humane population control programs utilise several techniques in combination to address problems.

When devising any strategy, the welfare of individual birds must be considered and Codes of Practice strictly adhered to.

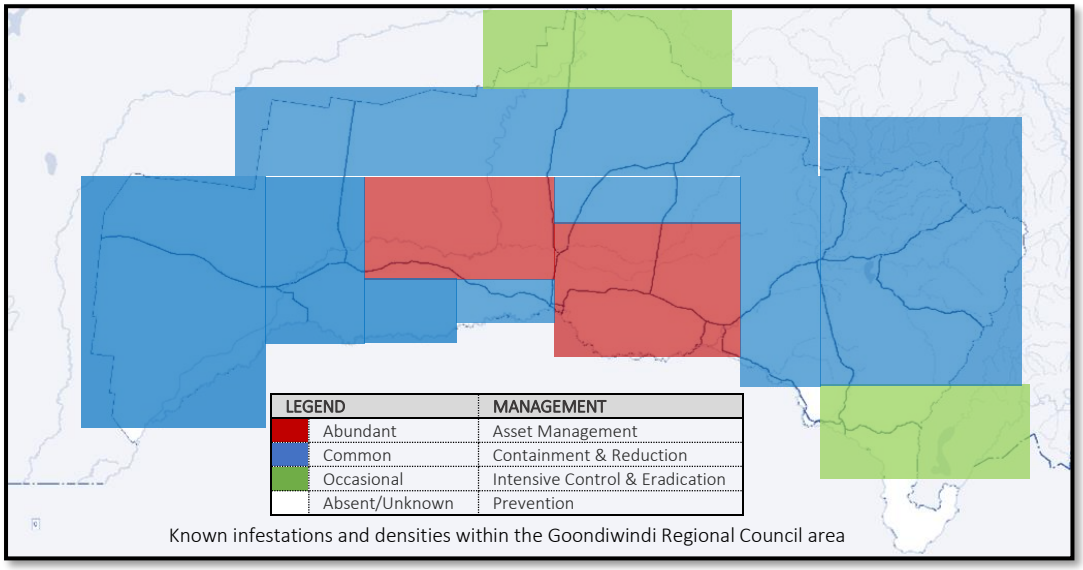
MOTHER-OF-MILLIONS

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:

Moderate Priority for Asset Protection & Strategic Control

Mother of Millions are escaped ornamental plants. They are erect, smooth, fleshy and succulent plants that can grow up to 1m in height. They form tall flower spikes in winter with a cluster of drooping bell-shaped, orange-red flowers.

Pest distribution map:



Known infestations and densities within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area

Optimal time for control:

Method	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Foliar Spray												
Fire												

Optimal Timing		Good Timing	

Management Requirements

All landholders have a responsibility to control Mother of Millions on their land. The Biosecurity Act 2014, requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. Mother of Millions is a Category 3 restricted invasive plant and must not be given away, sold or released into the environment, without a permit.

PREVENTION

The best form of weed control is prevention. Managing risk of spread through vehicle and equipment hygiene is the most important aspect of prevention. Infestations of weeds should be treated when small to prevent large-scale establishment and further spread. Keep livestock away from infestations to prevent accidental spread.

INTENSIVE CONTROL & ERADICATION

For areas where plants are only occasionally seen, it is a great opportunity to implement a control program to reduce the extent and potentially eliminate the infestation. Control strategies as per Containment & Reduction apply.

CONTAINMENT & REDUCTION

Fire is a suitable control tool in thicker infestations where there is sufficient fuel. This is the most economical and also encourages grass competition. Herbicide can also be used to control Mother of Millions at any time of the year.

ASSET PROTECTION

It is recommended that landholders protect high value assets from a Mother of Millions incursion. Effective control requires an integrated and collaborative approach where all stakeholders participate in planning, implementation and evaluation of the actions taken. For large infestations, it is recommended that a combination of methods are used.

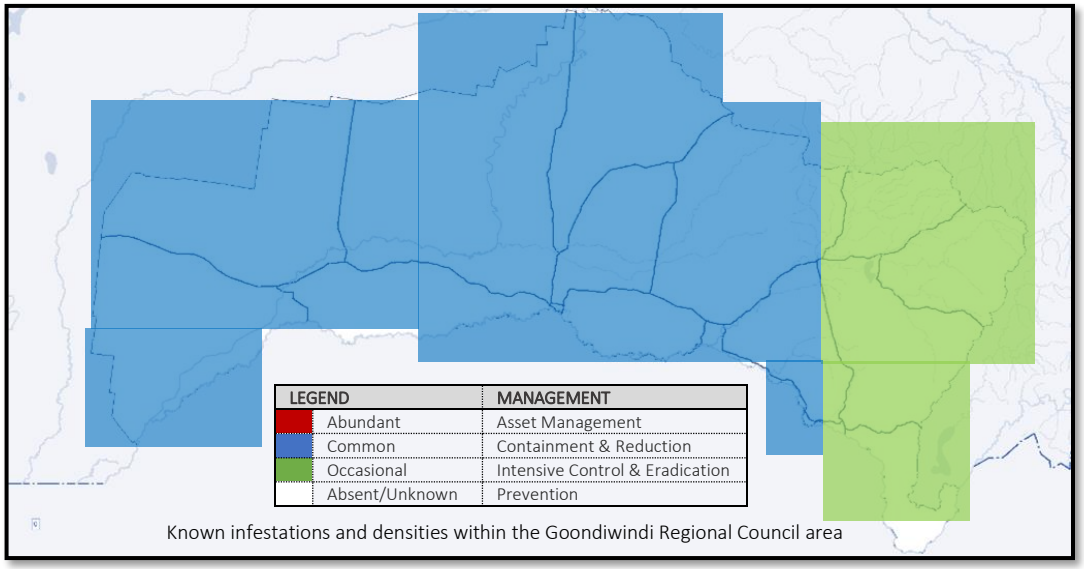
VELVETY TREE PEAR

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:

Moderate Priority for Containment & Reduction

Velvety Tree Pear is an upright, fleshy (i.e. succulent), tree-like plant usually growing 2-6 m tall, but occasionally reaching up to 8 m in height. The stems are dull green in colour with a single thick woody stem at the base of the plant. The bright orange flowers are 4-5 cm in size with reddish coloured markings on the undersides of the outermost petals. The immature fruit are green in colour, but turn dull red or purplish-red as they mature.

Pest distribution map:



Known infestations and densities within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area

Optimal time for control:

Method	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Foliar Spray												
Basal Bark												
Stem Injection												

Optimal Timing		Good Timing	

Management Requirements

All landholders have a responsibility to control Velvety Tree Pear on their land. The Biosecurity Act 2014 requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. Velvety Tree Pear are Category 3 restricted invasive plants and must not be given away, sold or released into the environment without a permit.

PREVENTION

The best form of weed control is prevention. Managing risk of spread through vehicle and equipment hygiene is the most important aspect of prevention. Infestations of weeds should be treated when small to prevent large-scale establishment and further spread. Keep livestock away from infestations to prevent accidental spread.

INTENSIVE CONTROL & ERADICATION

For areas where plants are only occasionally seen, it is a great opportunity to implement a control program to reduce the extent and potentially eliminate the infestation. Control strategies as per Containment & Reduction apply.

CONTAINMENT & REDUCTION

The best approach always involves a combination of different methods. Herbicide can be applied through foliar spraying, basal bark or stem injection.

For Foliar application apply as an overall spray, wetting all areas of plant to ground level. Tree pears may take up to 12 months to die.

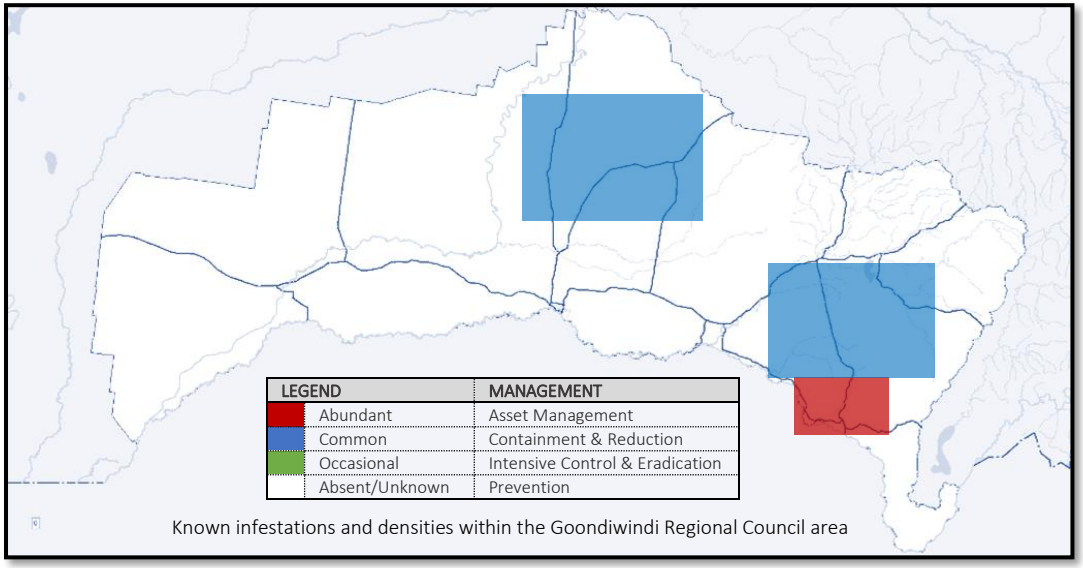
Where plants are commonly seen, implementing an ongoing herbicide control program is the most effective control to ensure that the infestation is reduced and not spread to neighbouring land.

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:

Moderate Priority for Asset Protection & Strategic Control

Feral deer occur in both rural and peri-urban areas of the Council area. Grazing deer may damage parks, residential gardens and fences in outer urban areas. In some areas, orchards and other horticultural enterprises may suffer considerable damage. Where close to major roads, wandering deer represent a serious traffic hazard and may cause motor vehicle accidents.

Pest distribution map:



Known infestations and densities within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area

Optimal time for control:

Method	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Trapping												
Shooting												
Fencing												

Optimal Timing		Good Timing	

Management Requirements

All landholders have a responsibility to control Feral Deer on their land. The Biosecurity Act 2014, requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. Feral Deer is a Category 3, 4 and 6 restricted invasive animal and must not be given away, sold or released into the environment without a permit, must not be moved and must not be fed.

PREVENTION

The best form of control is prevention. Be vigilant and prevent Feral Deer from establishing and breeding in your area. If you see a Feral deer or signs of Feral deer, notify Council immediately.

CONTAINMENT & REDUCTION

For areas where Feral deer are only occasionally seen, it is a great opportunity to implement a control program to reduce the population and spread. Effective control requires an integrated and collaborative approach where all stakeholders participate.

Although time consuming and labour intensive, ground shooting is considered to be the most effective and humane technique currently available for reducing wild deer populations. Trapping may be an option for deer control in some circumstances. The simplest form of trapping for deer involves a self-mustering trap.

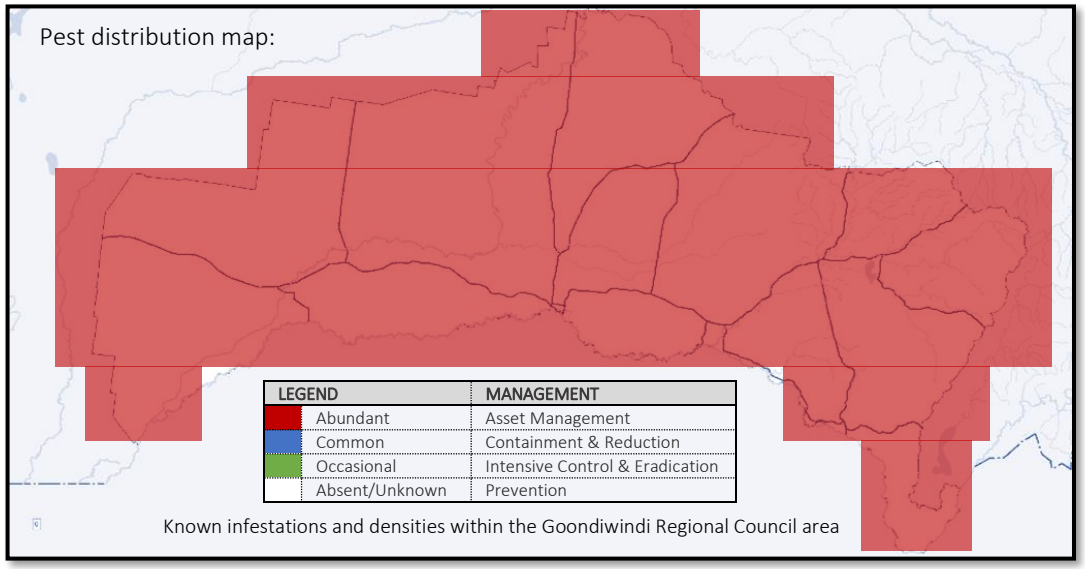
ASSET PROTECTION

It is recommended that landholders protect high value assets from Feral deer incursion and for Council to reduce the extent of Feral deer along the urban-rural interface. Effective control requires an integrated and collaborative approach.

COMMUNITY OBJECTIVE:

Moderate Priority for Asset Protection & Strategic Control

Foxes on average grow to 45-90cm in length with large ears and a bushy tail 30-55cm long. Males weigh around 6kg and are females around 5kg. Their muzzles are pointed and skulls are flattened, and slender. Foxes breed annually over 2-3 weeks in early winter, with a gestation period of 51-53 days. The average litter size is 4-10 pups.



Known infestations and densities within the Goondiwindi Regional Council area

Optimal time for control:

Method	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Baiting												
Trapping												
Shooting												

Optimal Timing	

Good Timing	

Management Requirements

All landholders have a responsibility to control Foxes on their land. The Biosecurity Act 2014, requires everyone to take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control. Foxes are Category 3, 4 and 6 restricted invasive animal and must not be given away, sold or released into the environment without a permit, must not be moved and must not be fed.

ASSET PROTECTION

It is recommended that landholders protect high value assets from Fox damage.

Foxes are considered abundant in the Goondiwindi Regional Council area. Effective control requires an integrated and collaborative approach where all stakeholders participate in planning, implementation and evaluation of the actions taken.

Shooting and trapping is effective in the short term but populations recover very quickly.

Baiting is considered a very effective method for managing foxes. Baits are available from commercial providers.

A combination of baiting, trapping and shooting will have the most effective control on foxes.

Notes: