



Banana Shire Council

Pest Management Plan

2010 - 2014

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Pest plants and animals are seen as major factors which have the ability to degrade our natural resources and cost Queensland millions of dollars each year in lost productivity alone. Previously, these impacts have been addressed through the formation of individual Local Government Area Pest Management Plans. These plans addressed pest problems on a local shire basis and helped to preserve production and environmental values by taking a proactive approach to controlling pest species. As we know pest species do not recognise administrative boundaries and therefore, planning for pest species must be addressed across these boundaries and on all lands including State agencies, Local government and privately owned land.

Historically, pest management planning and practices within the Banana Shire has been undertaken by Council, other government agencies, and individual stakeholders, operating separately to address pest problems. Although similarly prescribed working practices in controlling, containing and reducing priority pest species populations have been utilised by all stakeholders, provisions to facilitate a holistic approach to pest management have not always been achievable. Through the approach of **'Consultation & Partnership', 'Integration' and 'Commitment'**, current pest management planning will involve a collaborative effort between all stakeholders, in order to enhance a coordination of resources and strategic direction for the area.

It is envisaged that through the coordination of pest management knowledge and resources, including economically viable options and best management practices for pest management, stakeholders will become more aware and educated about pests, thereby promoting and facilitating a commitment to controlling, containing, and reducing the identified pests and identification and destruction of potential pests. The objective through this coordination, commitment and effort is to reduce long term economic, social and environmental impacts of pest plants and animals to ensure the continued productivity in the diversity of industries throughout the Shire.

1.1 Preparation of the plan

The Banana Shire Councils' Pest Management Plan (PMP) has been developed in response to the *'Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002'*, and advocates the following provisions as indicated in section 25:

- Achievable objectives under the plan;
- Strategies, activities and responsibilities for achieving the objectives;
- Strategies to inform the local community about the content of the plan and achievements of its objectives;
- Monitoring implementation of the plan and evaluating its effectiveness; and
- Other matters a local government considers appropriate for management of declared pests in its area.

1.1.1 Banana Shire Council Working Group

Banana Shire Council has coordinated the establishment of a PMP working group. The members of the working group, outlined in Table 1, participated in the preparation of this plan.

Table 1 Members of the Banana Shire Council PMP Working Group.

Name	Position	Organisation
Ray Geraghty	Chief Executive Officer/ Delegate	Banana Shire Council
Cr John Hooper	Mayor/ Delegate	Banana Shire Council
Cr Pat Brennan	Councillor, Banana Shire Council	Banana Shire Council
Gordon Twiner	Rural Services Coordinator	Banana Shire Council
John Reeve	Senior Biosecurity Officer	Department Of Environment, Economic Development and Innovation (DEEDI)
Trudy Baker	NRM Coordinator	Capricorn Pest Management Group (CPMG)
President	Co-ordinator	Callide Valley Landcare Group
Ray Becker	Co-ordinator	Baralaba Landcare Group
Craig McCormack	Environmental Officer	Department of Main Roads
Betty Waugh Nathan Willis	Ranger (Gladstone District) Ranger (Taroom District)	Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM) Queensland Parks & Wildlife Service
Ross Lanyon	State Land Administration Officer	Department of Environment and Resource Management (DERM)
Scott Day	Rural Lands Officer	Central Highlands Regional Council
	Environmental Officer/ Delegate	Ergon Energy
Tony Burgess	Forest Ranger - Theodore	Forestry Plantations Queensland (FPQ)
Danielle Hogarth	CQ Regional Manager	Agforce
Darryl Saw	Coordinator Rural Lands Protection	Gladstone Regional Council
Anne Stunzner	Executive Officer	Central Qld Forest Association
Adam Clark/Ann Hobson	Project Officer/Secretary	Wildlife Preservation Society Upper Dawson Branch
	Land Protection Officer	Rockhampton Regional Council
	Land Protection Officer	North Burnett Regional Council

The working group would also like to extend their appreciation to adjoining State and Local Government Authorities for their informal contributions to the PMP exercise.

1.1.2 Community consultation

In the process of preparing the plan, the working group engaged with the local community, to capture the main interests of stakeholders and the Banana Shire has undertaken the following consultation process:

- 'Public notice', in the form of a published notice, generally circulated in a newspaper within the local area,
- 'Public', given 28 days in response to the published notice, to inspect and make written submissions regarding the plan,
- 'Public submissions' are considered by the working group and relevant submissions incorporated into the plan.

1.2 Purpose of the Plan

The purpose of this plan is to improve and sustainably manage lands and bring together all sectors of local communities in a concerted effort to address the critical issues of pest management. By increasing awareness, sharing responsibilities and coordinating actions, the plan will help to:

- Reduce the economic, environmental and social impacts of pests;
- Reduce the establishment and spread of pests; and
- Improve the protection of environmentally significant areas.

Clear and achievable goals have been set out in the plan, with targets to be achieved within the life of the plan, for sustainable management of land in the Banana Shire.

The plan will operate as a practical extension of statements and goals set out in the Queensland Pest Animal and Weeds Strategies and the Principles of Pest Management, provided for in the '*Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*'. The plan is also aligned within the parameters of the following legislation:

- Transport Infrastructure Act 1994
- Nature Conservation Act (Qld) 1992
- Animal Care and Protection Act 2001
- Weapons Act (QLD) 1990
- Workplace Health and Safety Act 1995
- Land Act (Qld) 1994
- Land Title Act (Qld) 1994
- Soil Conservation Act 1986
- Environment Protection Act (Qld) 1994
- Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999
- Vegetation Management Act (Qld) 1999
- Queensland Heritage Act 1992
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Heritage Protection Act 1984
- Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966
- Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988
- Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Qld) Act 1994
- Biosecurity Strategy
- Capricorn Pest Management Group Regional Pest Management Strategy
- Model code of practices – Feral livestock animals
- BSC's Local Government Stock Route Network Management Plan
- BSC's Environmental Management Plan
- BSC's Local Laws and Policies under the LG Act
- Weeds of National Significance Strategies
- Fitzroy Basin weed management Strategy
- Statement of Pest Management Plan, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service including Taroom, Gladstone, Miriam Vale and Agnes Water (Department of Resource Management)

The principles of Pest Management as stipulated in Section 9 of the '*Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*' include:

- ✓ **Integration**
- ✓ **Public Awareness**
- ✓ **Commitment**
- ✓ **Consultation and Partnership**
- ✓ **Planning**
- ✓ **Prevention**
- ✓ **Best Practice**
- ✓ **Improvement.**

The plan starts by detailing the components of Pest Management and then describing the current situation for Pest Management in the Banana Shire. The components include:

- Stakeholders are informed, knowledgeable and have ownership of pest plant and pest animal management,
- All stakeholders are committed to and undertake coordinated management of pest plants & pest animals,
- Reliable information is available as a basis for decision-making,
- Strategic directions on all pest management issues are established, maintained and owned by all stakeholders,
- Prevent the introduction, spread of distribution and establishment of pest plant and animal species,
- Integrated systems for managing the impacts of established pest plant & pest animals are developed and widely implemented.

For each component there is a statement to outline the management components, relevance to the PMP, a management goal, and the indicators for achieving the goals.

The annual working plan outlines Council policies for on-going management, the issues for management, and the strategies, targets and actions to address the issues identified.

The above components will enhance and preserve the ecology and sustainability of the region.

1.3 Duration of the Plan

The life of this plan will be effective for a period of four years from 1 July 2010 until 30 June 2014.

1.4 Council Areas and Towns

The Banana Shire Council area includes the following towns

- Banana
- Baralaba
- Biloela
- Cracow
- Goovigen
- Jambin
- Moura
- Taroom
- Theodore
- Wowan

DRAFT

2.0 FOUR-YEAR STRATEGY – GENERAL PLAN

2.1 Desired Outcome 1 – To ensure stakeholders are informed, knowledgeable and have ownership of pest plant & pest animal management.

Principles:

- *Public Awareness* - Public awareness and knowledge of pests must be raised to increase the capacity and willingness of individuals to manage pests.

Issues	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Success Indicators
Awareness	<i>To increase community, industry, agribusiness and government awareness of pests and their impacts</i>	Organising awareness activities through CPMG, Landcare and other community days, public meetings, etc...) on pest issues and provide advice to stakeholders	Number of promotional and educational events held and attended to promote pest management
		Development of periodic media releases to increase awareness in the local communities including Class 1 and new incursions	Number of media releases published and circulated in the area
Education and Training	<i>To enhance stakeholder knowledge of pest impacts and improve skills in pest management</i>	Increased stakeholder awareness/ownership of pest plant and animal management through delivery of promotional activities and extension/educational material	Number of promotional and educational activities undertaken to build community skills to deal with pests
			Resources allocated for the purposes of delivering promotional/educational material
		Accredited training of LGO's	Nationally accredited competency based training (weed & vertebrate pests, wash down certification)
			Renewal of 1080 approval certification
Availability of Information	<i>To ensure information about weeds and pest animals is available to all stakeholders</i>	Availability of BSC LGPMP at Council offices.	BSC LGPMP available to the public at Biloela, Moura and Taroom Offices
		Availability of BSC LGPMP on Council's & CPMG's website.	BSC LGPMP available to the public on Council's & CPMG's website.

2.2 Desired Outcome 2 – To ensure all stakeholders are committed to and undertake coordinated management of pest plants & pest animals.

Principles:

- *Commitment* - Effective pest management requires a long term commitment to pest management by the community, industry groups and government entities.
- *Consultation and Partnership* - Consultation and partnership arrangements between local communities, industry groups, State government agencies and Local governments must be established to achieve a collaborative approach to pest management.

Issues	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Success Indicators
Long term commitment	<i>To establish long-term stakeholder commitment to weed and pest animal management</i>	Stakeholders identified and invited to participate in BSC SRNM & PM Planning activities	Each stakeholder provides operational representation to each BSC SRNM & PMP meeting
		Demonstrated full commitment of all stakeholders at meetings and through operational activities	Full stakeholder representation at each BSC SRNM & PMP meetings
		Building partnerships & maintaining strong relationships with all stakeholders	Regularly liaise with key stakeholders to maintain continued stakeholder representation
			On-going commitment towards implementation of state, regional & local strategies
			Continued participation as a member Shire of the CPMG
			Representation at LG SRNM & PMP meetings for neighbouring Shires
Compliance and enforcement	<i>To ensure compliance with the Act in weed and pest animal management.</i>	Develop protocols & management strategies, to ensure consistency with legislative requirements, for on ground operational activities	Implement and incorporate strategies during on-ground operational activities
		Investigate, record and monitor non-compliance issues under the legislation	Enforce the provisions of the legislation if required

2.3 Desired Outcome 3 - To ensure reliable information is available as a basis for decision-making.

Principles:

- *Improvement* - Research about pests, and regular monitoring and evaluation of pest control activities, is necessary to improve pest management practices.

Issues	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Success Indicators
Data collection and assessment	<i>To collect, use and make available data relevant to weed and animal pests</i>	Survey & mapping of priority pest distributions & populations throughout the shire	Number of projects undertaken
		Contribute local pest data to NRM annual pest assessments (state-wide mapping)	Dissemination of local pest data to state mapping annually through APDS
		Facilitate information sharing between all stakeholders	Coordinated distribution of research information to all stakeholders
		Monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of control activities	% of pest control activities data recorded
Pest biology and pest impacts	<i>To further the understanding of the biology, ecology and impacts of weed and animal pests</i>	Consideration given to pest behaviour, impacts, natural ecology, and control costs	Number surveys performed and recorded
		Consultation with stakeholders to determine the local impacts of animal & plant pests.	Number of plant and animal pests identified

2.4 Desired Outcome 4 – To ensure strategic directions on all pest management issues are established, maintained and owned by all stakeholders.

Principles:

- *Planning* – Pest management planning must be consistent at local, regional, State and National levels to ensure resources target priorities for pest management identified at each level.
- *Integration* – Pest management is an integral part of managing natural resources and agricultural systems.

Issues	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Success Indicators
Planning	<i>To create a planning framework for weed and animal pest management</i>	To ensure consistency between LGPMP & other pest management plans	National, State and Regional Weed & Animal Pest Strategies are integrated at a local level.
		Involvement of State Agencies – DERM, (QPWS), QR, Main Roads in pest management planning for the Shire	Each stakeholder provides operational representation to each BSC PMP meeting
		Review the annual action plan three months prior to the end of the financial year	Annual action plans reviewed yearly in March. Any adopted changes forwarded to DEEDI for consideration.
Strategy management and coordination	<i>To implement, evaluate and review integrated weed and animal pest strategies</i>	Review & complete a new LGPMP three months prior to the expiry of the existing plan	BSC pest management plan reviewed every four years in March
		Implement actions for priority weed & animal pest management	Evaluation & review of integrated weed & animal strategies & actions currently exists.

Issues	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Success Indicators
Resources	<i>To efficiently and adequately resource weed and animal pest management</i>	Adequately resource pest management actions and allocate resources according to pest priorities	Increased resources expended on pest management and best management practices
		Contribute LG annual payments for research and plague pest control	Contributions made annually
		Share resources and knowledge with other stakeholders	Participation in annual review of CPMG strategy to ensure it meets with regional priorities
			Participation in CPMG members resource sharing days
Holistic management	<i>To integrate pest management planning with other government, property, community and industry planning</i>	Weed and animal pest management is integrated and consistent between other relevant plans	

2.5 Desired Outcome 5 – To prevent the introduction, spread of distribution and establishment of pest plant & pest animal species.

Principles:

- *Prevention* – Preventative pest management is achieved by –
 - (a) Preventing the spread of pests, and viable parts of pests, especially by human activity: and
 - (b) Early detection and intervention to control pests.

Issues	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Success Indicators
Prevention	<i>To prevent the introduction of new weed and animal pests</i>	Enforce the adoption of weed prevention protocols e.g. cultivation, distribution or sale of pest species by local stakeholders	Increase in adoption of prevention protocols
		Promote the use of weed hygiene declarations	Number of stakeholders & user groups using hygiene declarations
		Promote the use of local wash-down facilities (public & private)	Early control & prevention of spread of priority pest species
		Ensure contractual agreements contain weed prevention conditions	Number of contracts containing weed prevention conditions
		Number of locations of priority pest species identified, monitored and treated	Number of strategies established and implemented
Early detection and management	<i>To prevent local establishment of new pests</i>	Prioritise pests for early detection & prevention	Number of potential pests identified and prioritised
		Implement and promote pest monitoring and survey programs	Number of pest monitoring and survey programs undertaken
		Develop response program for handling new infestations of weeds and pest animals.	As required
Containment	<i>To minimise the spread of weed and animal pests to new areas</i>	Target priority weed and pest animals for containment	Number of pests identified and prioritised
		Containment and management of localised weed and pest animals to core infestations	Evaluation & review for weed & animal strategies & operational actions currently exists and is in place

2.6 Desired Outcome 6 – To ensure integrated systems for managing the impacts of established pest plants & pest animals are developed and widely implemented.

Principles:

- *Best Practice* – Pest management must be based on ecologically and socially responsible pest management practices that protect the environment and the productive capacity of natural resources.
- *Improvement* – Research about pests, and regular monitoring and evaluation of pest control activities, is necessary to improve pest management practices.
- *Commitment* – Effective pest management requires a long term commitment to pest management by the community, industry groups and government entities.

Issues	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Success Indicators
Adoption of management techniques	<i>To adopt and promote best practice in weed and animal pest management</i>	Pest management planning to incorporate integrated best practice principles and techniques	Integrated best practice management utilised in pest operations & updated practices adopted
		Ensure best practice publications are made available for distribution to all stakeholders	Number of best practice publications distributed to stakeholders
		Training and development for officers in best management practice techniques	Number of best management practice techniques implemented by officers
Population and impact management	<i>To reduce pest populations and impacts</i>	Coordinate strategic impact reduction programs	Number of strategic baiting centres coordinated
			Maintain stakeholder attendance and participation
			Encourage State agencies with large land holdings to participate in strategic programs with adjoining rural land owners under the principle of nil tenure.
		Distribute biological control agents	Number of release programs undertaken

Issues	Strategic Objective	Strategic Action	Success Indicators
Environmentally significant areas	<i>To protect environmentally significant areas from weeds and pest animals</i>	Identify environmentally significant areas.	Number of areas identified and prioritised for management
		Prioritise weed and pest animal management for environmentally significant areas	Collaborate with stakeholders (DERM, WPSQ, landholders, landcare) to identify priority weeds and pest animals in environmentally significant areas
Development of management practices	<i>Establish long-term commitment to weed and pest animal management.</i>	Encourage participation from stakeholders to adopt long term commitment to pest management	Stakeholder participation and commitment to pest management is retained over the life of the project/plan.
Incentives	<i>To offer incentives to stakeholders for practicing pest management</i>	Assess potential incentives for stakeholders for pest management	Number of incentives identified
		Promote resource sharing days by stakeholders	Number of shires participating in CPMG member shire resource sharing days
			Involvement from community groups and individual stakeholders for pest management initiatives
		Establish roles and responsibilities for weed and pest animal management that are accepted by landholders, community, industry and government.	Roles and responsibilities identified and established.

3.0 FOUR-YEAR STRATEGY - PRIORITY PEST SPECIES

Whilst recognising that the pest animals and plants identified in the Pest Management Plan are not the only pests in the area, the Pest Management Group has prioritised Pest Animals and Plants on the basis that infestations can be destroyed or controlled by taking the strategic actions outlined. Priorities for pest species within Banana Shire have been assessed and were based on the following factors:

- Current Declaration status;
- Density and distribution within the Shire;
- Potential impacts associated with the pest;
- Level of control required for management;
- Feasibility and practicality of control; and
- Resources available for control.

The priorities determined by the Pest Management Group are listed below together with their declaration status, priority and four year goal.

PEST ANIMAL	DECLARED ANIMAL	PRIORITY	FOUR YEAR GOAL
Locusts: Australian plague locust (<i>Chortoicetus terminifera</i>) Migratory locust (<i>Locusta migratoria</i>) Spur-throated locust (<i>Austracris guttulosa</i>).	Class 2 Class 2 Class 2	High High High	Respond to plague populations as necessary. Participate with the APLC to undertake control measures as required.
Dingoes / Wild Dogs (<i>Canis familiaris dingo</i>)	Class 2	High	Implement strategic annual baiting programs.
Feral pigs (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	Class 2	High	Implement strategic annual baiting programs.
Rabbits (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	Class 2	Medium	Monitor and survey population numbers and undertake control programs in conjunction with BQ officers as required
Feral Deer (Rusa - <i>Cervus timorensis</i> , Chital - <i>Axis axis</i> ,)	Class 2	Medium	Monitor and control as required to minimise the social, economic and environmental impacts.
European foxes (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	Class 2	Low	Monitor and control as required to minimise the social, economic and environmental impacts.
Feral Cats (<i>Felis catus</i>)	Class 2	Low	Monitor and control as required to minimise the social, economic and environmental impacts.
Feral Deer (Red - <i>Cervus elaphus</i> , Fallow - <i>Dama dama</i>)	Class 3	Low	Monitor and control as required to minimise the social, economic and environmental impacts.




PEST PLANT	DECLARED PLANT	PRIORITY	FOUR YEAR GOAL
Hudson Pear (<i>Cylindropuntia rosea</i>)	Class 1	High	Ongoing monitoring of known infestations within the Shire. Eradication of any new incursions
Mexican Feather Grass – (<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>)	Class 1	High	Ongoing monitoring of known infestations within the Shire. Eradication of any new incursions.
Weedy Sporobolus – Giant Rats Tail Grass (<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> and <i>S. natalensis</i>)	Class 2	High	(a) Containment and reduction of existing infestations within the Shire;
American Rats Tail Grass (<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>)	Class 2	High	(b) Promote weed seed hygiene and prevention of spread, including landowner awareness.
Giant Paramatta Grass (<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>)	Class 2	High	
Parramatta grass (<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>)	Class 2	High	
Prickly Acacia (<i>Acacia nilotica</i>)	Class 2	High	(a) Containment and reduction of existing infestations within the Shire; (b) Promote weed seed hygiene and prevention of spread, including landowner awareness.
Mesquites (<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> , <i>P. pallida</i> and <i>P. velutina</i>)	Class 2	High	Control all existing infestations within the Shire.
Chinee Apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	Class 2	High	Control all existing infestations within the Shire.
Belly Ache Bush (<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>)	Class 2	High	Control all existing infestations within the Shire.
Parthenium Weed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	Class 2	High	(a) Promote Best Management Practices, including the use of biological control in dense infestations; (b) Control isolated infestations; (c) Maintain buffer zones to minimise and prevent the spread along roadsides, reserves and stock routes from core infestations; (d) Promote weed seed hygiene and prevention of spread, including landowner awareness; (e) Recognition of Best Management Practices along road reserves and stock routes (e.g. maintaining a minimum 70% pasture threshold for competition against the establishment of Parthenium weed in identified Parthenium weed areas).



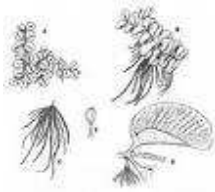

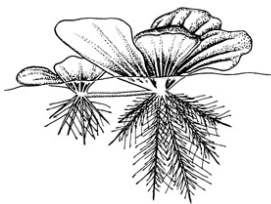
PEST PLANT	DECLARED PLANT	PRIORITY	FOUR YEAR GOAL
Harrisia Cactus (<i>Eriocereus</i> spp.)	Class 2	High	(a) Promote the use of biological control; (b) Control isolated and strategic infestations.
Hymenachne (<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>)	Class 2	High	(a) Control isolated and strategic infestations; (b) Promote Best Management Practices.
Parkinsonia (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	Class 2	Medium	Control all existing infestations within the Shire.
Rubbervine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	Class 2	Medium	(a) Promote Best Management Practices, including the use of biological control in dense infestations; (b) Control isolated and strategic infestations.
Mother of Millions (<i>Bryophyllum</i> spp.)	Class 2	Medium	(a) Containment of infestations within the Shire; (b) Promote Best Management Practices.
Water Weeds – Salvinia (<i>Salvinia molesta</i>) Water Lettuce (<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>) Water hyacinth (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)	Class 2	Medium	(a) Promote Best Management Practices, including the use of biological control in dense infestations; (b) Control isolated and strategic infestations.
Cats Claw (<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>)	Class 3	Medium	(a) Minimise the impacts on environmentally significant areas; (b) Promote alternative, non-invasive plant species.
African Love Grass (<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>)	Not declared	Medium	Minimise the spread and treat strategic infestations.
Groundsel (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>)	Class 2	Medium	Control strategic infestations within the Shire.
Leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>)	Not declared	Medium	Minimise the spread and treat strategic infestations.
Lantana (all species) (<i>Lantana</i> spp.)	Class 3	Medium/ Low	(a) Minimise the impacts on environmentally significant areas; (b) Promote alternative, non-invasive plant species.

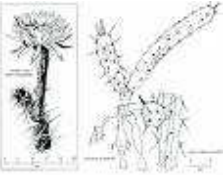



PEST PLANT	DECLARED PLANT	PRIORITY	FOUR YEAR GOAL
Thunbergia (<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>)	Class 2	Low	(a) Minimise the impacts on environment; (b) Promote alternative, non-invasive plant species.
African tulip tree (<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>)	Class 3	Low	(a) Minimise the impacts on environmentally significant areas; (b) Promote alternative, non-invasive plant species.
Camphor laurel (<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>)	Class 3	Low	(a) Minimise the impacts on environmentally significant areas; (b) Promote alternative, non-invasive plant species.
Captain cook tree (<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>)	Class 3	Low	Promote alternative, non-invasive plant species.
Athel pine (<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>)	Class 3	Low	(a) Minimise the impacts on environmentally significant areas; (b) Promote alternative, non-invasive plant species.
Singapore daisy (<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>)	Class 3	Low	Minimise the impacts on environmentally significant areas.
Yellow bells (<i>Tecoma stans</i>)	Class 3	Low	(a) Minimise the impacts on environmentally significant areas; (b) Promote alternative, non-invasive plant species.
Broad-leaved pepper tree (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>)	Class 3	Low	(a) Minimise the impacts on environmentally significant areas; (b) Promote alternative, non-invasive plant species.
Sisal Hemp (<i>Sisalania</i>)	Not declared	Low	Minimise the impacts on environmentally significant areas.
Blue Heliotrope (<i>Heliotropium amplexicaule</i>)	Not declared	Low	(a) Promote Best Management Practices, including the use of biological control in dense infestations; (b) Control isolated and strategic infestations.
Sword Pear (<i>Acanthocercus pentagonus</i>)	Not declared	Low	Control strategic infestations within the Shire.
Weeping Willows (<i>Salix babylonica</i>)	Not declared	Low	Control strategic infestations within the Shire.


4.0 ANNUAL ACTION PLAN: JULY 2011 - JUNE 2012

4.1 Pest Plant Management

Pest Plant	Strategic Action	By Whom	When	Time
Land Under Council Control	1) Control of all pest species and weeds of lesser concern on Stock Routes and Reserves.	RSC	Ongoing	208 days
	2) Control of Class 1 species including Hudson pear, Mexican Feather Grass, Thunbergia	RSC	Ongoing	20 days
Giant Rat's Tail Grass 	1) Utilise powers under the Act to enforce control where necessary.	RSC	Ongoing	0.5 day
	2) Provide support and advice on control to Landholders.	Will be incorporated in survey and inspection of areas.		
	3) CPMG Resource Sharing exercise to be conducted on property in Banana Shire.	CPMG	Where required	
Parkinsonia 	1) Update maps showing abundance and distribution (from GPS data collected in survey)	RSC BO	Annually or as required	1 day
	2) Reinspect using powers under the Act to enforce control where necessary.	RSC	July 2005	2 days
	3) Raise profile of Parkinsonia as a major pest in the Fitzroy Catchment through continued support of lower CPMG.	BSC RSC	Ongoing	
	4) Provide technical support and advice on control to Landholders.	Ongoing		
Prickly Acacia 	1) Update maps showing abundance and distribution (from GPS data collected in survey)	RSC BO BSC	Annually or as required	0.5 day
	2) Reinspect using powers under the Act to enforce control where necessary.	RSC	Ongoing	0.5 day
	3) Provide technical support and advice on control to Landholders.	Will be incorporated in survey and inspection of areas.		

Bellyache Bush 	1) Update maps showing abundance and distribution (from GPS data collected in survey)	RSC BO BSC	Annually or as required	0.5 day
	2) Utilise the provisions of the Act to enforce control where necessary.	RSC	Ongoing	0.5 day
	3) Raise profile of Bellyache Bush as a major pest in the Fitzroy Catchment through continued support of CPMG.	BSC RSC	Ongoing	
Groundsel 	1) Utilise powers under the Act to enforce control where necessary.	RSC	Ongoing	0.5 day
	2) Provide support and advice on control to Landholders.		As required	
	3) Treat plants when found		As required	
Salvinia 	1) Update maps showing abundance and distribution (from GPS data collected in survey)	RSC BO BSC	Annually or as required	1 day
	2) Ensure bio-control agents are distributed to affected areas.	RSC	As required	
	3) Promote availability and effectiveness of bio-control.	BSC	As required	
	4) Provide support and advice on control to Landholders.		As required	
Water Hyacinth 	1) Update maps showing abundance and distribution (from GPS data collected in survey)	BSC RSC BO	Annually or as required	Incorporate into other water weed actions.
	2) Utilise powers under the Act to enforce control where necessary.	RSC	As required	4 days
	3) Provide support and advice on control to Landholders.		As required	
Water Lettuce 	1) Update maps showing abundance and distribution (from GPS data collected in survey)	BSC RSC BO	Annually or as required	Incorporate into other waterweed actions.
	2) Ensure bio-control agents are distributed to affected areas.	RSC	As required	
	3) Promote availability and effectiveness of bio-control.	BSC (media release)	As required	2 day
	4) Utilise powers under the Act to enforce control where necessary.		As required	Incorporate into other waterweed actions.

	5) Provide support and advice on control to Landholders.		As required	
Harrisia Cactus 	1) Update maps showing abundance and distribution (from GPS data collected in survey)	RSC BO BSC	Annually or as required	0.5 day
	2) Ensure bio-control agents are distributed to affected areas. (mealy bug)	RSC Landcare	Ongoing	2 days
	3) Promote availability and effectiveness of bio-control.	BSC (media release)	Ongoing	
	4) Utilise powers under the Act to enforce control where necessary.	RSC	Ongoing	0.5 day
	5) Provide technical support and advice on control to Landholders.		As required	
Parthenium 	1) Update maps showing abundance and distribution	RSC BO	Annually or as required	1 day
	2) Ensure bio-control agents are distributed to affected areas.	RSC Landcare	Ongoing	3.5 days
	3) Promote availability and effectiveness of bio-control.	BSC (media release) Landcare	As available	
	4) Utilise powers under the Act to enforce control where necessary.	RSC	Ongoing	5 days
	5) Provide technical support and advice on control to Landholders.		As required	
Mother of Millions 	1) Update maps showing abundance and distribution	RSC Landcare Groups	Annually or as required	1 day
	2) Utilise powers the Act to enforce control where necessary.	RSC	Ongoing	1 day
	3) Provide technical support and advice on control to Landholders.	BSC	Ongoing	
Rubbervine 	1) Update maps showing abundance and distribution (from GPS data collected in survey)	RSC BO BSC	Annually or as required	1 day
	2) Promote integrated approach to rubbervine control.	DEEDI BSC (media release)	Ongoing	
	3) Utilise powers under the Act to enforce control where necessary. ie. work already carried out	RSC	Ongoing	4 days

	4) Provide technical support and advice on control to Landholders.		As required	
	5) Ensure follow up of all treated areas.	RSC BO	December 2005	
Blue Heliotrope	1) Update maps showing abundance and distribution	RSC	Annually or as required	0.5 day
	2) Provide technical support and advice on control to Landholders.	RSC	Ongoing	0.5 day
Lantana	1) Ensure bio-control agents are distributed to affected areas.	BSC	Ongoing	
	2) Provide support and advice on control to Landholders.		Ongoing	0.5 day
	3) Chemical control on roads and reserves		Ongoing	
Cats Claw	Provide support to local landcare groups	BSC	Ongoing	
African Love Grass 	Monitor contain and prevent spread	BSC	Ongoing	

4.2 Pest Animal Management

Class 2 Pest

Pest Animal	Strategic Action	By Whom	When	Time
Dingo/Wild dogs/Foxes/Feral Pigs	1) Maintain provision of 1080 baiting service to Landholders.	RSC	Ongoing	15 days
	2) Encourage Landholders to participate in baiting campaigns in conjunction with neighbouring properties under the nil tenure principle. - Through public awareness exercises (ie. Media releases) promote optimum time to carry out baiting programs and ensure Landholders are aware of restrictions associated with 1080 use.	BSC	Ongoing	
	3) Make urban district maps available to the community	BSC	Ongoing	
Rabbits	1) Maintain provision of bio-control	BO RSC	Ongoing As requested	3 days
	2) Through public awareness exercises (eg. media releases) notification that these are declared animals and that it is a prosecutable offence to keep rabbits under the Act.	BSC DEEDI	Ongoing	
Locusts	1) Support emergency control programs as required.	RSC automatically takes precedence in event of a plague situation.		
	2) Maintain register of misters and their maintenance.	BSC	Ongoing	
	3) Reactivate locust control committees in event of a plague situation.	BSC	As required	
Feral Cats	Control as required in response to recorded activity	RSC	As required	

4.3 Education And Awareness

Strategic Actions	By Whom	When	Time
1) Conduct two field days within the shire focussing on identification and control of key pest plants.	RSC BO Landcare CPMG	Sales Days, TRT Field Day	2 days
2) Participate in Weed buster promotional activities.	RSC LPO Landcare CPMG	Annually Weedbuster week	1 day
3) Conduct several practical demonstrations in machinery washdown, targeting key stakeholders.	RSC BO CPMG	Ongoing	1 day
4) Attend relevant training sessions, workshops and catchment meetings.	RSC CPMG	Ongoing	10 days
5) Promote Weed and Pest Animal issues in the Council Newsletter – Focus.	RSC	Ongoing	2 days
6) Participate in collaborative, strategic Weed and Pest Animal Projects.	RSC CPMG	Ongoing	2 days

4.4 General Pest Management

Strategic Actions	By Whom	When	Time
1) Create register of enforcement activities	RSC	Ongoing	1 day
2) Ensure that weed prevention issues are identified in road construction contracts	RSC BSC Works Engineer	Ongoing	1 day
3) Identify areas for future research	RSC	Annually	
4) Investigate possibilities for a local reward or recognition system for pest management	CPMG	Annually	

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

The plan outlines and demonstrates linkages across stakeholders and enables consistency in the delivery of pest management activities targeting an agreed set of pest species. From this plan, each stakeholder will contribute to the development of the plan based on this regional framework. These plans outline detailed and localised activities relevant to each area and associated resource commitment. The emphasis of these plans being to prioritise pests based on a catchment/regional approach and to link with and share resources where appropriate

5.1 Council resources

The Banana Shire Council resources that will be available to implement this plan will include the Rural Services Coordinator, Rural Services Team Leader, Rural Services Officer, three (3) 4WD Utilities, two (2) ATV's, and three (3) Quikspray spray units and administrative support by Management and Office staff. Mapping and surveying of pests will be recorded on GPS and entered into Councils mapping program.

5.2 Council commitment

Banana Shire Council is committed to maintaining the principles of pest management to improve and sustainably manage land under its control.

6.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATING THE PLAN

6.1 Performance indicators

Performance indicators have been included with each of the management components of the plan. These indicators will be monitored prior to the annual review period of the plan, and the achievement of targets will be assessed.

6.2 Review

The Banana Shire Council Working Group agrees to meet during the period from 1 March to 31 May of each year of this plan to review the annual working plan and make amendments if necessary.

The Banana Shire Council will re-establish a working group three months prior to the end of the 2014/2015 financial year to prepare the next Banana Shire Council Pest Management Plan 2014-2018.

7.0 ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation

Meaning

APDS	Annual Pest Distribution Survey
APLC	Australian Plague Locust Commission
BQ	Biosecurity Queensland
BO	Biosecurity Officer
BSC	Banana Shire Council
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CPMG	Capricorn Pest Management Group
DMR	Department of Main Roads
DEEDI	Department of Environment, Economic Development and Innovation
DERM	Department of Environment and Resource Management
ESA	Environmental Significant Area
LG	Local Government
LGO	Local Government Officer
LGPMMP	Local Government Pest Management Plan
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PMP	Pest Management Plan
PPMP	Property Pest Management Plan
QPWS	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service
QR	Queensland Rail
RSC	Rural Services Coordinator
RSO	Rural Services Officer
RSTL	Rural Services Team Leader
SBO	Senior Biosecurity Officer
SRNMP	Stock Route Network Management Plan
SRC	Stock Routes Coordinator
The Act	Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002

8.0 APPENDICES

8.1 Appendix 1 - Administration

Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 – Chapter 2:

PART 8—PEST CONTROL FOR LAND

Division 1—Obligation to keep land free of pests

77 Obligation of land owners

- (1) A land owner must take reasonable steps to keep the following land free of class 1 and class 2 pests, unless the owner holds a declared pest permit allowing the pests to be kept on the land—
- (a) the owner's land;
 - (b) unfenced land comprising part of a road or stock route that adjoins or is within the owner's land;
 - (c) other land that is fenced in with the owner's land;
 - (d) the bed, banks and water of a watercourse on the owner's land;
 - (e) the bed, banks and water to the centre-line of a watercourse forming a boundary, or part of a boundary, of the owner's land.
- (2) For this part, land mentioned in subsection (1)(b) to (e) is taken to form part of the owner's land.

Division 2—Controlling pests

78 Pest control notice

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a land owner does not comply with the owner's obligation under section 77; or
 - (b) the issuing entity reasonably believes a class 3 pest on the owner's land is causing, or has the potential to cause, an adverse economic, environmental or social impact on—
 - (i) the owner's land that is, or is in or adjacent to, an environmentally significant area; or
 - (ii) an environmentally significant area adjacent to the owner's land.
- (2) The issuing entity may give the owner a written notice (a **“pest control notice”**) stating each of the following—
- (a) the land and the declared pest to which the notice relates;
 - (b) if the notice relates to land that is, or is in or adjacent to, an environmentally significant area—the type of environmentally significant area;
 - (c) the reasonable action the owner must take against the pest within a stated reasonable period (the **“compliance period”**);
 - (d) the owner may, within 14 days after receiving the notice, ask the issuing entity—
 - (i) to extend the compliance period under section 79; or
 - (ii) to change the required action stated in the notice;
 - (e) an authorised person may, to ensure or monitor compliance with the notice and without further notice, enter the land at any reasonable time and exercise an authorised person's powers under chapter 7, part 3.

- (3) Also, the notice may require the owner to take, within the compliance period, stated reasonable action against an animal or plant that is not a declared pest if—
 - (a) the land for which the notice is given is, or is in or adjacent to, an environmentally significant area; and
 - (b) the issuing entity is satisfied the animal or plant—
 - (i) is threatening, or is likely to threaten, the survival of native wildlife in the area; or
 - (ii) is affecting, or is likely to affect, the area's capacity to sustain natural processes.
- (4) If it is not reasonably practicable for the issuing entity to give the owner a pest control notice, the issuing entity may give the notice by publishing it in a newspaper circulating generally in the area in which the land is situated.
- (5) The notice must be accompanied by, or include, an information notice about the entity's decision to give the notice.
- (6) The owner must comply with the pest control notice unless the owner has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—800 penalty units.

- (7) In this section—

“environmentally significant area” means any of the following—

- (a) a protected area;
- (b) land dedicated as a reserve for environmental purposes under the Land Act, section 31;
- (c) a world heritage area listed under the World Heritage Convention;
- (d) an area supporting a critically endangered or endangered ecological community in the list established under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth), section 181;³
- (e) a declared Ramsar wetland under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Cwlth);
- (f) an area of high nature conservation value under the *Vegetation Management Act 1999*;
- (g) an area, other than State-controlled land, identified in a local government's pest management plan as an area that has special environmental significance for native wildlife.

“owner” does not include the State.

79 Extending compliance period

- (1) A person who is given a pest control notice may, within 14 days after receiving the notice, ask the issuing entity to extend the compliance period.
- (2) The person must inform the issuing entity of the reasons why the period should be extended.
- (3) After considering the request, the entity must, by written notice given to the person—
 - (a) extend the period to a date stated in the notice if the entity is satisfied—
 - (i) it is not reasonably practicable for the person to comply with the notice in the period; and
 - (ii) it is reasonable in the circumstances to extend it; or
 - (b) refuse to extend the period.
- (4) If the entity decides to refuse to extend the period, the entity must give the person an information notice about the decision.

³ *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Act 1999* (Cwlth), section 181 (Listing of threatened ecological communities)

80 Noncompliance with pest control notice

(1) If a land owner does not comply with a pest control notice, the issuing entity for the notice may give the owner a written notice (an “**entry notice**”) stating—

- (a) the issuing entity has authorised a pest controller to—
 - (i) at a reasonable time, enter the owner’s land on a date stated in the notice, at least 7 days after the owner receives the notice, or as soon as practicable after the stated date; and
 - (ii) take stated reasonable action against the pest; and
 - (iii) take onto the land the persons, equipment and materials the pest controller reasonably requires to take the action; and
- (b) the owner will be liable, or if there are 2 or more owners, each owner will be liable jointly and severally, for—
 - (i) the amount of the costs incurred in taking, or attempting to take, the action; and
 - (ii) if the owner does not pay the amount when it is payable—interest on the overdue amount at the rate, and calculated in the way, prescribed under a regulation.

Examples of why it may not be practicable to enter on the stated date for subsection (1)(a)(i)—

- 1. Weather conditions.
- 2. Availability of persons or equipment.

(2) The issuing entity may give the land owner a further entry notice if the entity reasonably believes it is necessary for a pest controller to enter the land to check the effectiveness of action taken under an entry notice or take further action.

81 Entry to land by pest controller

(1) The issuing entity may authorise a pest controller to—

- (a) at a reasonable time, enter the owner’s land on the date stated in an entry notice or as soon as practicable after the stated date; and
- (b) take the action stated in the notice; and
- (c) take onto the land the persons, equipment and materials the pest controller reasonably requires to take the action.

(2) The pest controller may—

- (a) at a reasonable time, enter the land on the date stated in the entry notice or as soon as practicable after the date; and
- (b) take the stated action; and
- (c) take onto the land the persons, equipment and materials the pest controller reasonably requires to take the action.

(3) A person must not obstruct the pest controller exercising a power under this section unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

8.2 Appendix 2 - Local Environmentally Significant Areas

- Palm Tree-Robinson Wetlands
- Boggomosses
- Dawson River Basin's Riparian Corridors

8.3 Appendix 3 - Classes Of Pests

Review and update with current declared species

Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003 - Schedule 2:

Part 2—Class 2 Pests

Division 1—Animals

The following animals—

- Australian plague locust (*Chortoicetus terminifera*)
- cat, other than a domestic cat (*Felis catus*)
- dingo (*Canis familiaris dingo*)
- dog, other than a domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*)
- European fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)
- European rabbit (domestic and wild breeds) (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)
- feral chital(axis) deer (*Axix axis*)
- feral pig (*Sus scrofa*)
- feral rusa deer (*Cervus timorensis*)
- goat, other than a domestic goat (*Capra hircus*)
- migratory locust (*Locusta migratoria*)
- spur-throated locust (*Austracris guttulosa*).

Division 2—Plants

The following plants—

- African boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)
- American rat's tail grass (*Sporobolus jacquemontii*)
- annual ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)
- belly-ache bush (*Jatropha gossypifolia*)
- cabomba (*Cabomba* spp.)
- chinee apple (*Ziziphus mauritiana*)
- cholla cacti with the following names-
- coral cactus (*Cylindropuntia fulgida*)
- devil's rope pear (*C. imbricate*)
- snake cactus (*C. spinosior*)
- fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*)
- gamba grass (*Andropogon gayanus*)
- giant Parramatta grass (*Sporobolus fertilis*)
- giant rat's tail grass (*Sporobolus pyramidalis* and *S. natalensis*)
- giant sensitive plant (*Mimosa invisa*)
- groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*)

- harrisia cactus (*Eriocereus* spp.)
- hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*)
- kudzu (*Pueraria* spp.)
- mesquites (*Prosopis glandulosa*, *P. pallida* and *P. velutina*)
- mother of millions (*Bryophyllum delagoense* and *B. daigremontianum* x *B. delagoense*; Syn. *Bryophyllum*)
- tubiflorum and *B. daigremontianum* x *B. tubiflorum*)
- parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*)
- Parramatta grass (*Sporobolus africanus*)
- parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)
- pond apple (*Annona glabra*)
- prickly acacia (*Acacia nilotica*)
- prickly pear (*Opuntia* spp. other than *O. ficus-indica*)
- rubber vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*)
- salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)
- sicklepod (Senna obtusifolia, *Senna hirsuta* and *Senna tora*)
- telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*)
- thunbergia (*Thunbergia grandiflora*)
- tobacco weed (*Elephantopus mollis*)
- water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)
- water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*).

Part 2 – Class 3 Pests

Division 1—Animals

The following animals—

- feral fallow deer (*Dama dama*)
- feral red deer (*Cervus elaphus*)

Division 2—Plants

The following plants—

- African fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*)
- African tulip tree (*Spathodea campanulata*)
- aristolochia or Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia* spp. other than native species)
- asparagus fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus* 'Sprengeri', *A. africanus* and *A. plumosus*)
- athel pine (*Tamarix aphylla*)
- balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*)
- blackberry (*Rubus anglocandicans*, *Rubus fruticosus* agg.)
- broad-leaved pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)
- camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*)
- captain cook tree (*Thevetia peruviana*)
- cat's claw vine (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*)
- Chinese celtis (*Celtis sinensis*)
- harungana (*Harungana madagascariensis*)
- kahili ginger (*Hedychium gardnerianum*)
- lantana (all species) (*Lantana* spp.)
- Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*)•
- pencil willow (*Salix chilensis*; syn. *S. humboldtiana*)

- privets (*Ligustrum lucidum* and *L. sinense*)
- purple rubber vine (*Cryptostegia madagascariensis*)
- Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*)
- tortured willow (*Salix matsudana*)
- white ginger (*Hedychium coronarium*)
- yellow bells (*Tecoma stans*).

Local Law Declared Plants

1. ***Leucaena leucocephala* (provisions associated with the Local law declaration status)**

8.4 Appendix 4 - Weed Seed Hygiene And Prevention Of Spread

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

45 Supplying things containing reproductive material of particular declared pest plants

- (1) A person (a “**supplier**”) must not supply any thing containing reproductive material of a plant that is—
- (a) a class 1 pest; or
 - (b) a class 2 pest prescribed under a regulation for this section.

Examples of ‘thing’—

Fodder, grain, gravel, machinery, mulch, packing material, sand, soil, stock, vehicles or water.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a class 1 pest—800 penalty units; or
 - (b) for a class 2 pest—400 penalty units.
- (2) A supplier does not commit an offence against subsection (1)(b) if, before supplying the thing, the supplier gives the person to whom it is supplied a written notice stating the following—
- (a) the supplier’s name and address;
 - (b) the thing may contain the reproductive material of a class 2 pest;
 - (c) the name of the class 2 pest.

- (3) In this section—
“**thing**” does not include a declared pest.

46 Moving or transporting vehicles and other things on roads

- (1) This section applies to a person who moves or transports a vehicle or other thing on a road if the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, soil or other organic material in or on the vehicle or thing is likely to contain the reproductive material of a declared pest plant.
- (2) The person must not, without reasonable excuse, move or transport the vehicle or thing unless the person has taken reasonable steps—
- (a) to restrict the release of the reproductive material when the vehicle or thing is moved or transported; or
 - (b) to ensure the vehicle or thing is free of the reproductive material.

Maximum penalty—200 penalty units.

Weed Hygiene Declaration



Part 1 – Sale or supply of things

(Examples of 'thing' include fodder, grain, seed, livestock, gravel, sand, soil, mulch, packing material, machinery, vehicles, or water)

This declaration is valid for supplying thing/things specified below from to (please provide dates)

1. Thing (please tick the relevant box and provide a brief description)

☐ Fodder ☐ Grain/seeds ☐ Sand/gravel ☐ Machinery ☐ Mulch ☐ Livestock ☐ Other

Amount Description
(Eg. weight, size of load, number of items) (Eg. cattle, hay, dozer)

2. Has the 'thing' been moved through, stored in, come from, or used in a place infested with:

	Yes	No	Maybe
Parthenium			
Giant rat's tail grass, American rat's tail grass, Giant Parramatta grass, Parramatta grass			
Prickly acacia			
Other (provide details)			

3. If you answered 'yes' or 'maybe' in question 2, then what actions have been taken to remove or ensure that there is no reproductive material (please tick the relevant boxes and specify steps taken)

☐ Nil ☐ Washing/cleaning ☐ Quarantine period ☐ Chemical treatment ☐ Certified clean Other

Steps taken

4. To the best of my knowledge the 'thing' described above: still contains a weed listed in 2 above

Yes	No	Maybe
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

I of

Town State Telephone

Declare that the information that I have provided in this declaration is true and correct and I have read the accompanying Explanatory Notes before completing this Declaration.

Signature Date

Part 2 – Transport of contaminated things

(Vehicle includes anything used for carrying anything or any person by land, water or air, and includes equipment or machinery capable of moving on land).

This declaration is valid for transport and movement of vehicles and other things from to (please provide locations)

1. Movement of vehicles. The vehicle described as: Make

Registration no. or engine/frame no. Was *clean prior to entry to (destination):

*Please refer to the definition of clean in the explanatory notes

2. Transport of contaminated things. If you are transporting anything contaminated or possibly contaminated with any declared weed, what actions are being used to contain the weed reproductive material:

☐ Nil ☐ Covered with tarpaulin ☐ Enclosed within container ☐ Chemically treated Other

Actions:

I* of

Town State Telephone

*If same as Part 1 please write "as above"

Declare that the information that I have provided in this declaration is true and correct and I have read the accompanying Explanatory Notes before completing this Declaration.

Signature Date

Explanatory Notes

This declaration was developed in response to landholders, rural industry, community and government desire to minimise the impact of weeds on their business and on the environment. It has been developed to assist in preventing the spread of weeds and other contaminants, and to meet the requirements of Section 45 of the *Land Protection Act (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*. Completed it provides information on the weed status of a 'thing', whether it is contaminated or free. Part 1 – Q. Purchase or Supply of Things of the declaration should be completed by the supplier then given to the receiver before they receive the 'thing'. The receiver can then make an informed decision and take precautions to prevent new infestations. It can also provide written assurance that a vehicle is clean before entering a property.

Why use this declaration?

This declaration can provide:

- A supplier a way of meeting the requirements of section 45 (2) of the Act, if they are supplying any thing that is, or could be contaminated with the weeds listed below.
- A person obtaining a 'thing', information on whether the thing is clean of weed reproductive material or has been infested.
- Assurance that a vehicle was "clean prior to entry onto a property.
- Assurance that any contaminated or potentially contaminated thing is being moved so as not to spread the contaminant.
- Assurance that a product is free of other weeds and substances, including genetically modified produce or reproductive material.

Section 45 of the Act makes it an offence to supply a 'thing' that is contaminated with a Class 1 or any of the Class 2 weeds listed below. However, for the Class 2 weeds, a person does not breach Section 45, if they provide a written notice (Part 1 of this declaration) that states that the 'thing' is or may be contaminated. The written notice must be filled and given to the receiver before the 'thing' is supplied.

List of Class 2 species

The following class 2 pests are prescribed for section 45(1)(b) of the Act. These weeds are readily able to infest a wide range of products, from livestock to grain and vehicles. These weeds have a major effect on pasture production and have the capacity to invade large areas of Queensland.

Common name	Species
American rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>
Giant Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>
Giant rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> and <i>S. natalensis</i>
Parramatta grass	<i>Sporobolus africanus</i>
Parthenium	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
Prickly acacia	<i>Acacia nilotica</i>

Across Queensland, isolated outbreaks of declared plants such as those listed above are found on properties and roadsides each year. Outbreaks of these declared plants are often located hundreds of kilometres from core infestations. These outbreaks occur as a result of machinery, livestock, vehicles, fodder, grain, material and equipment contaminated with weed seeds being transported across the state. A high percentage of seed from Prickly acacia and Giant rats tail grass remains viable after being eaten and excreted by cattle.

*Definitions

Clean

- For vehicles, machinery and equipment, clean means that no soil and/or, organic matter that may contain weed reproductive material, is on or in areas that are accessible during cleaning and maintenance work. A checklist and guidelines that show areas that are required to be clean are located on www.nrm.qld.gov.au/pests/weedseed/guidelines.html.
- A vehicle is considered to remain clean if it leaves its point of origin clean and only travels on sealed roads or well maintained unsealed roads.
- For livestock, clean means that animals are internally and externally free of the reproductive material of any declared plant listed in the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Regulation 2003*. If livestock are suspected to be infested with a declared weed then they should be quarantined within a weed free paddock or pen for a 14-day period.

Weed reproductive material: means any part of the plant that is capable of producing another plant, this can be by sexual and asexual reproduction. Examples include seeds, bulbs, rhizomes, tuber, stem or leaf cutting and the whole plant.

Well-maintained unsealed road: means roads that do not have vegetation growing on or encroaching onto the area occupied by traffic.

For further information: Please contact the relevant Local Government Weeds Officer or the local office of the Department of Natural Resources and Mines.

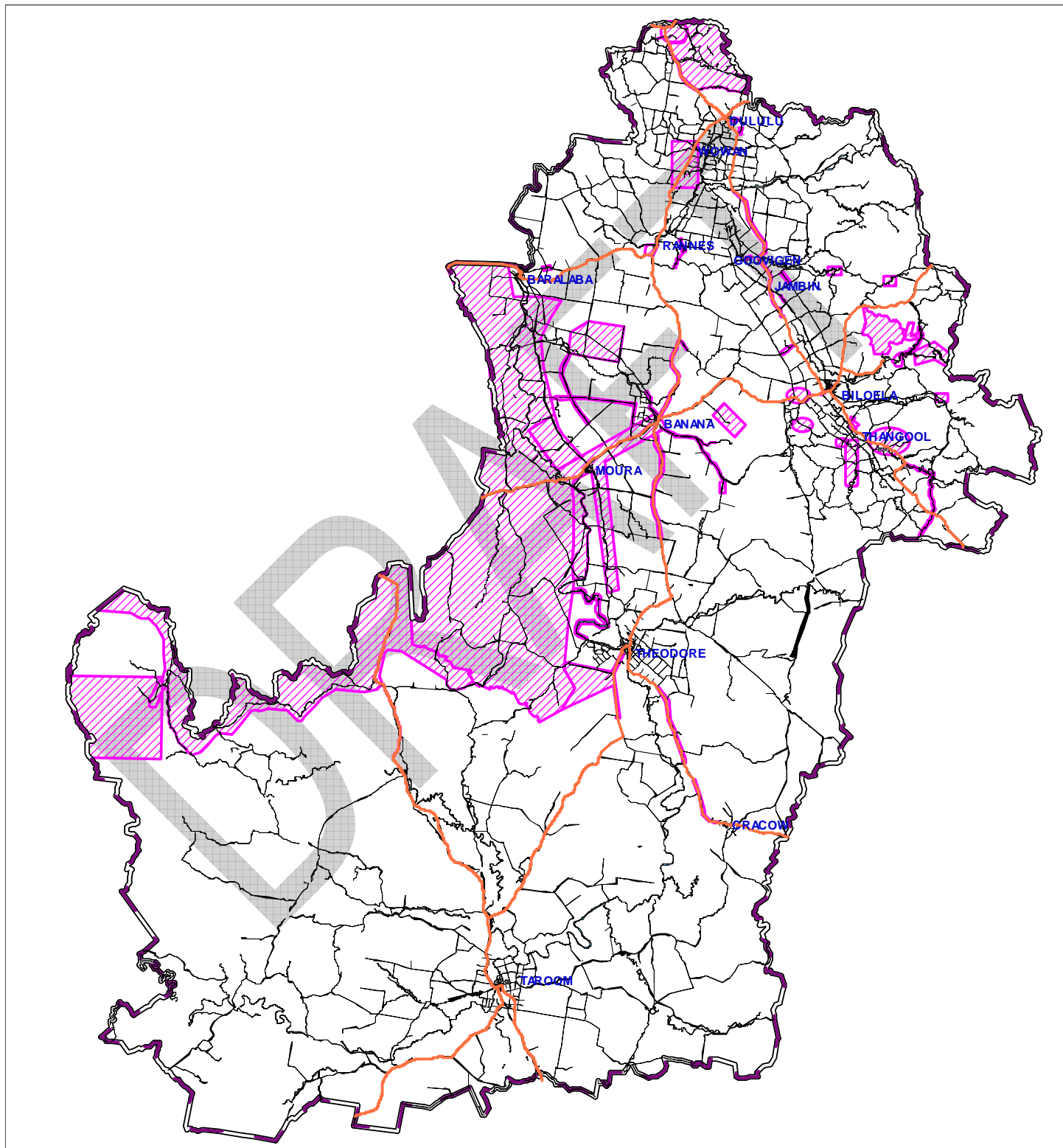
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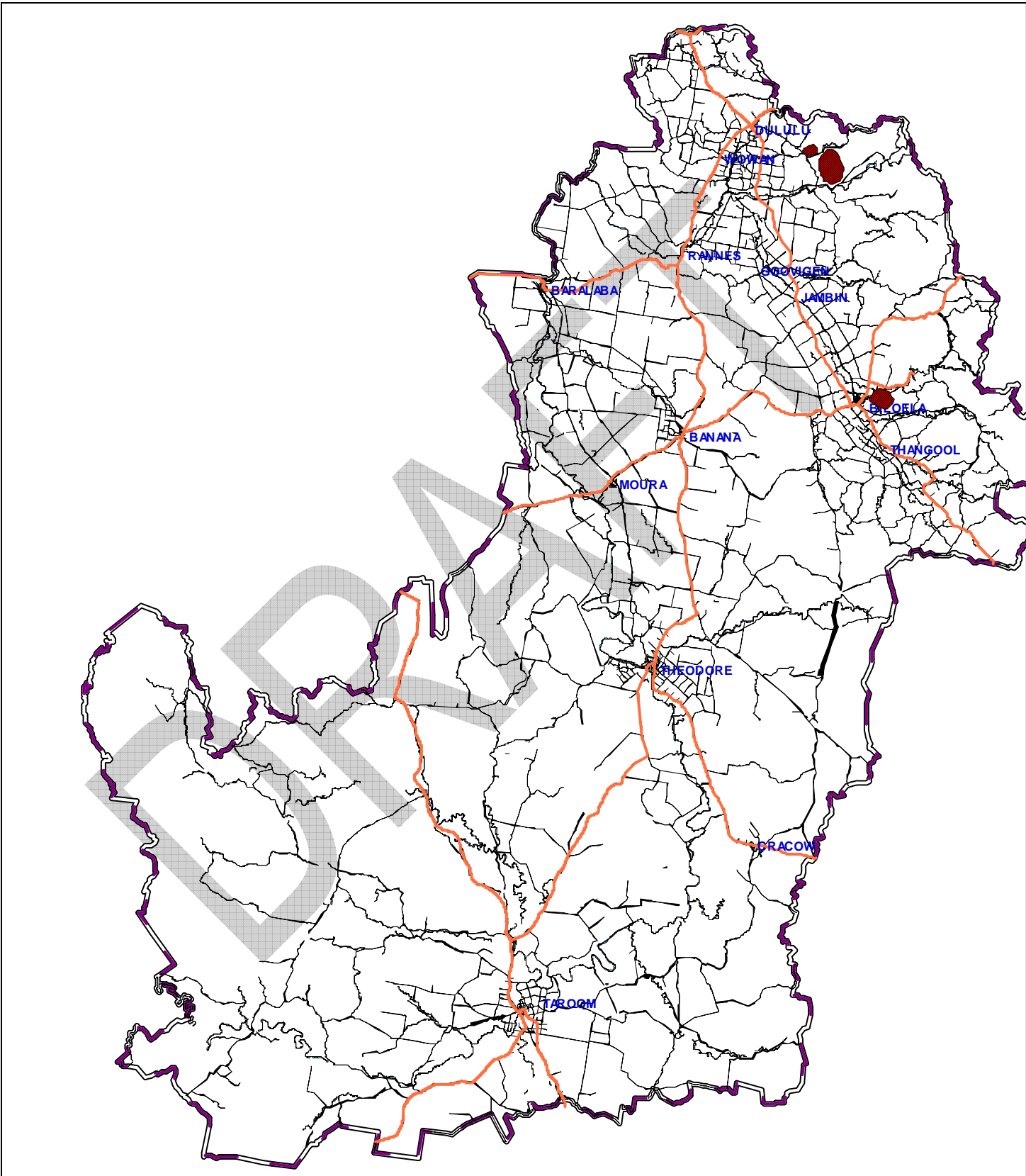
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8.5 Appendix 5 – Banana Shire Weed Infestation Maps

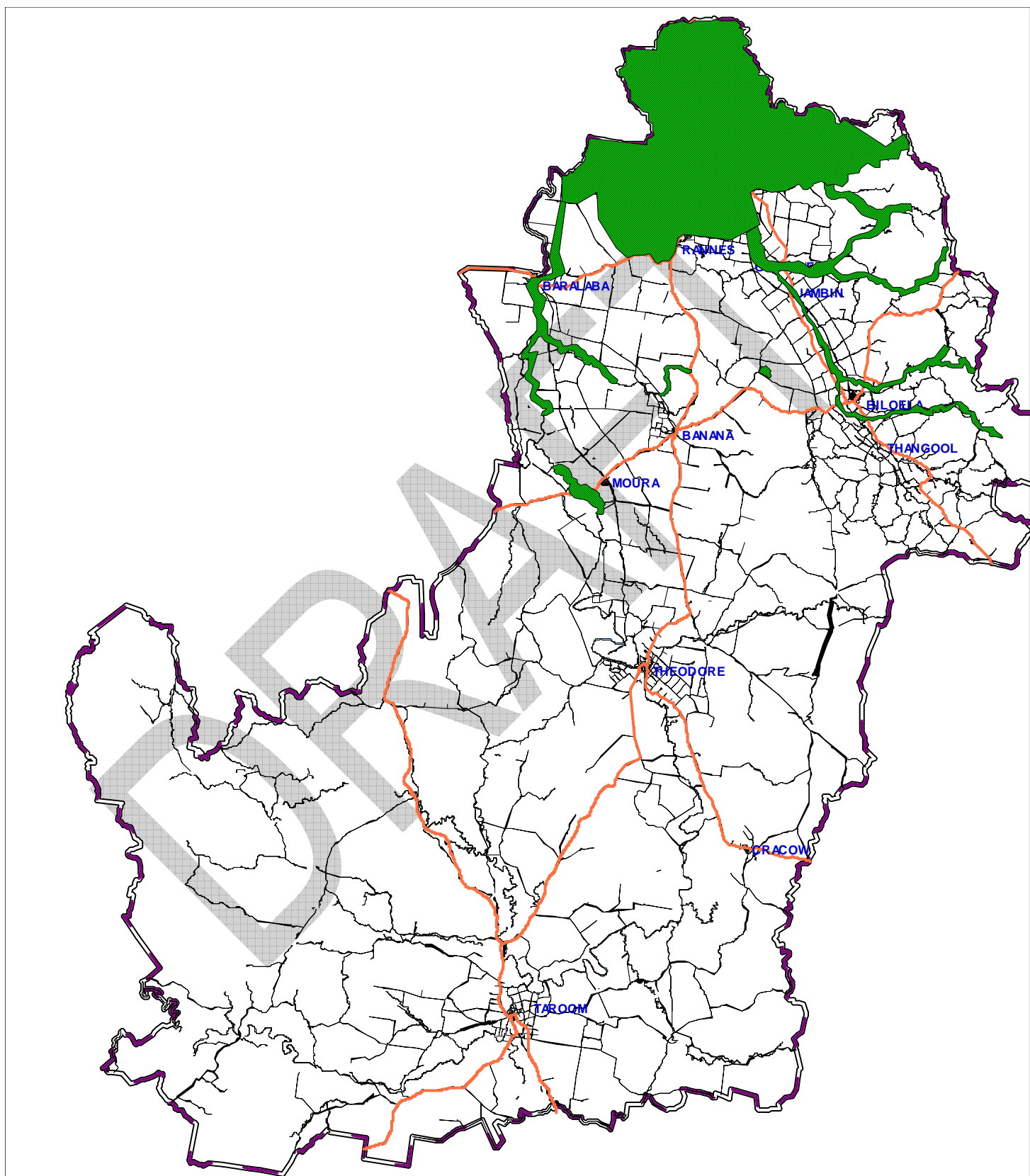
Parthenium Weed Distribution



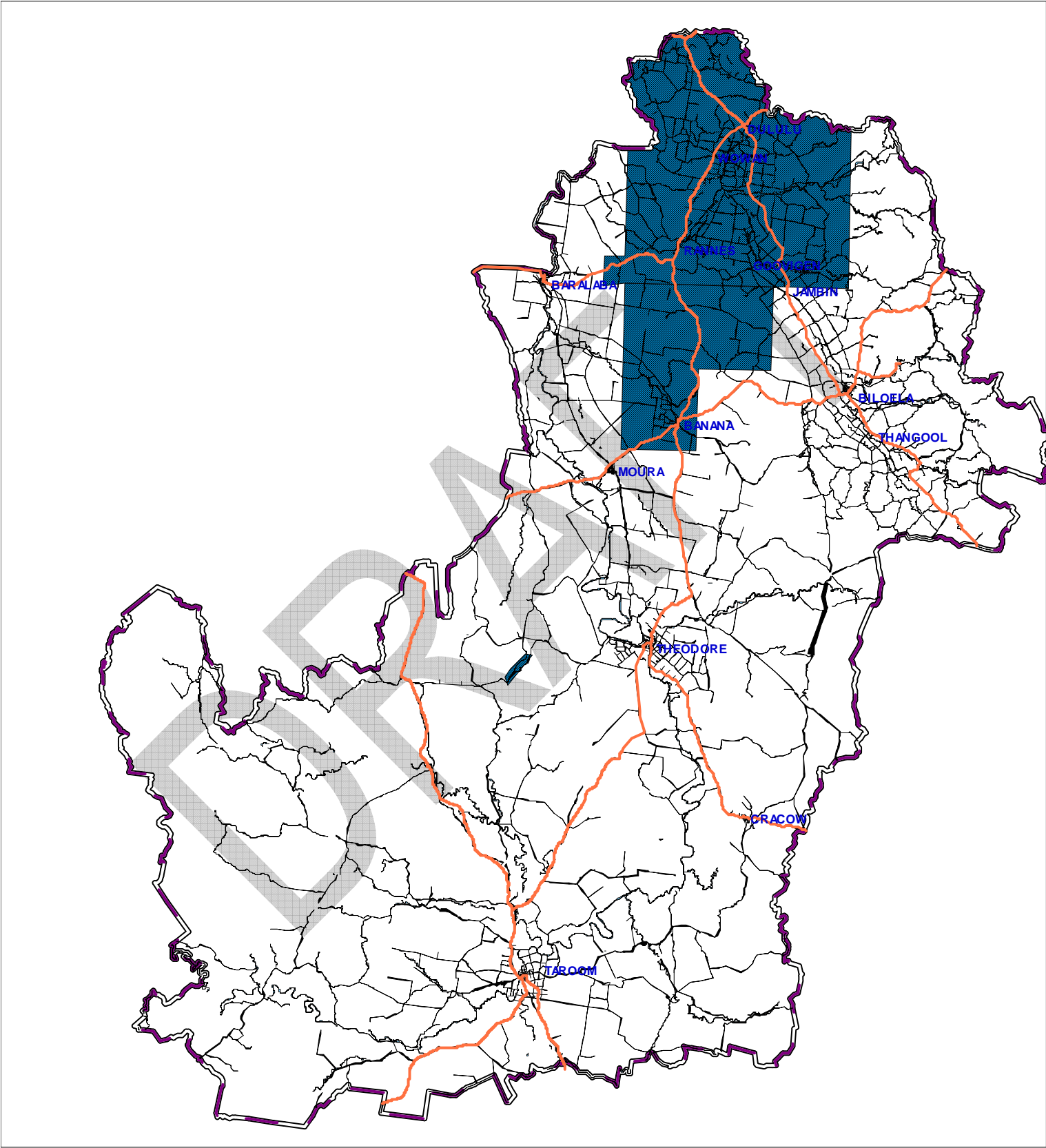
Prickle Bush Distribution



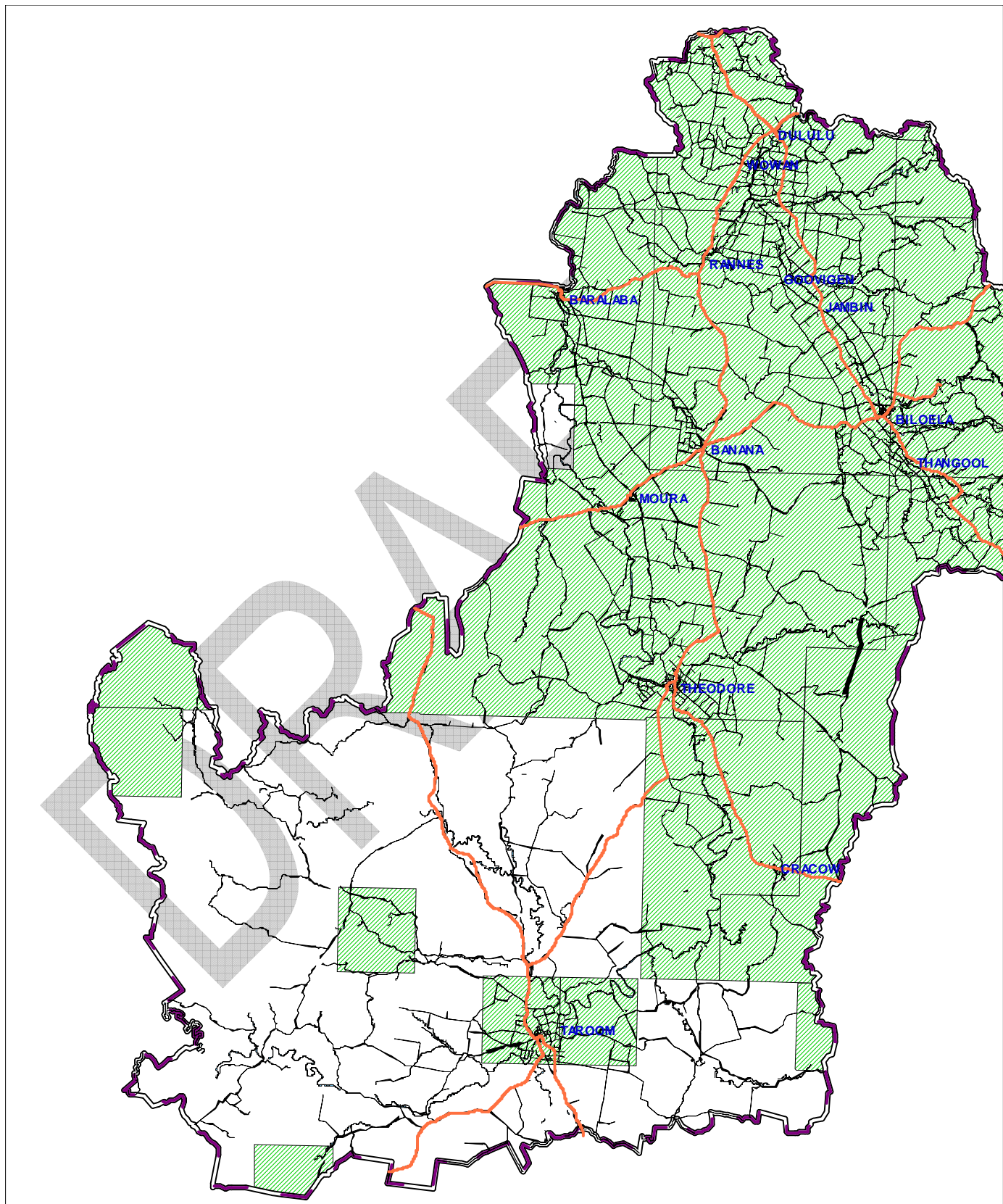
Rubbervine Distribution



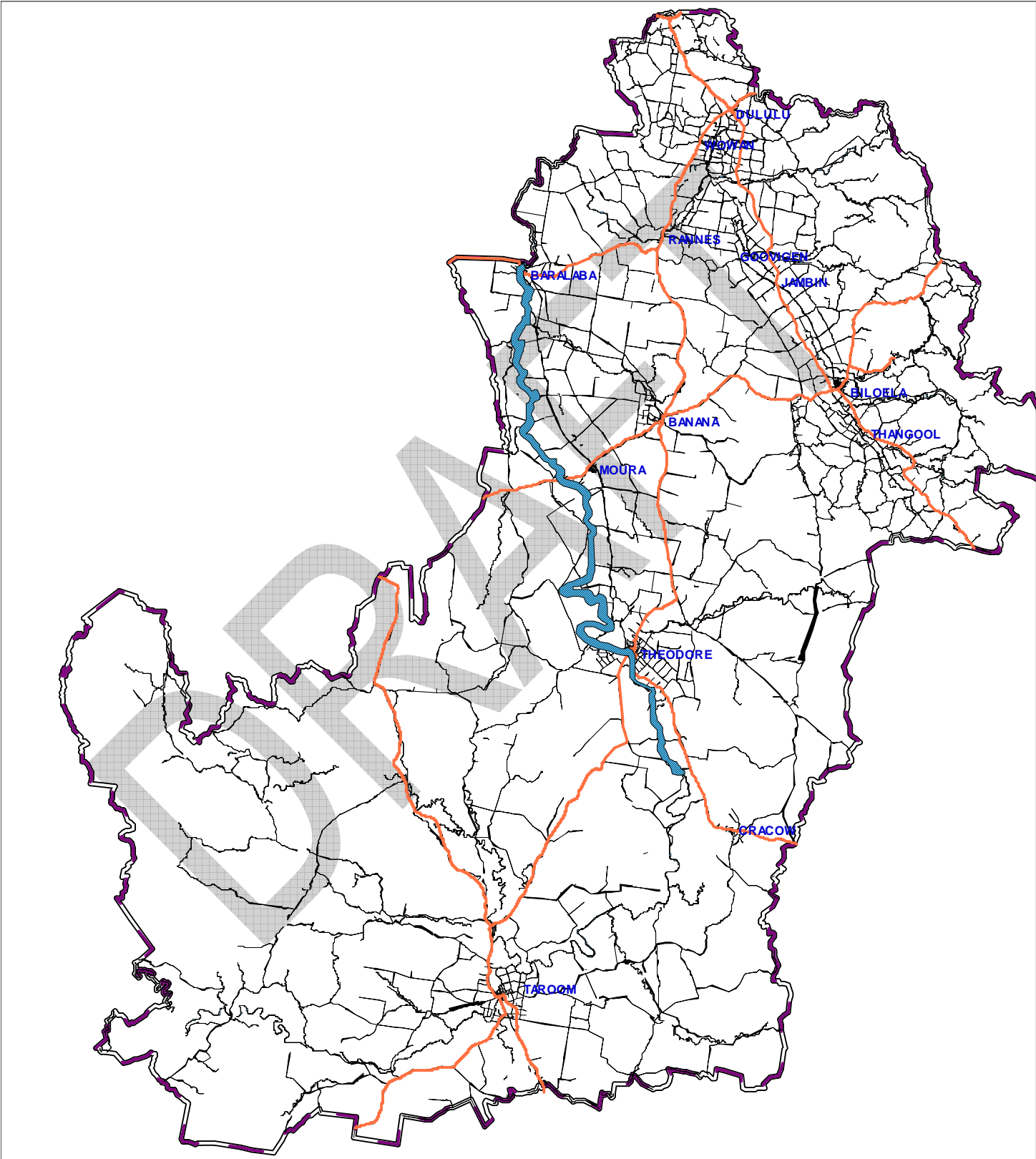
Harrisia Cactus Distribution



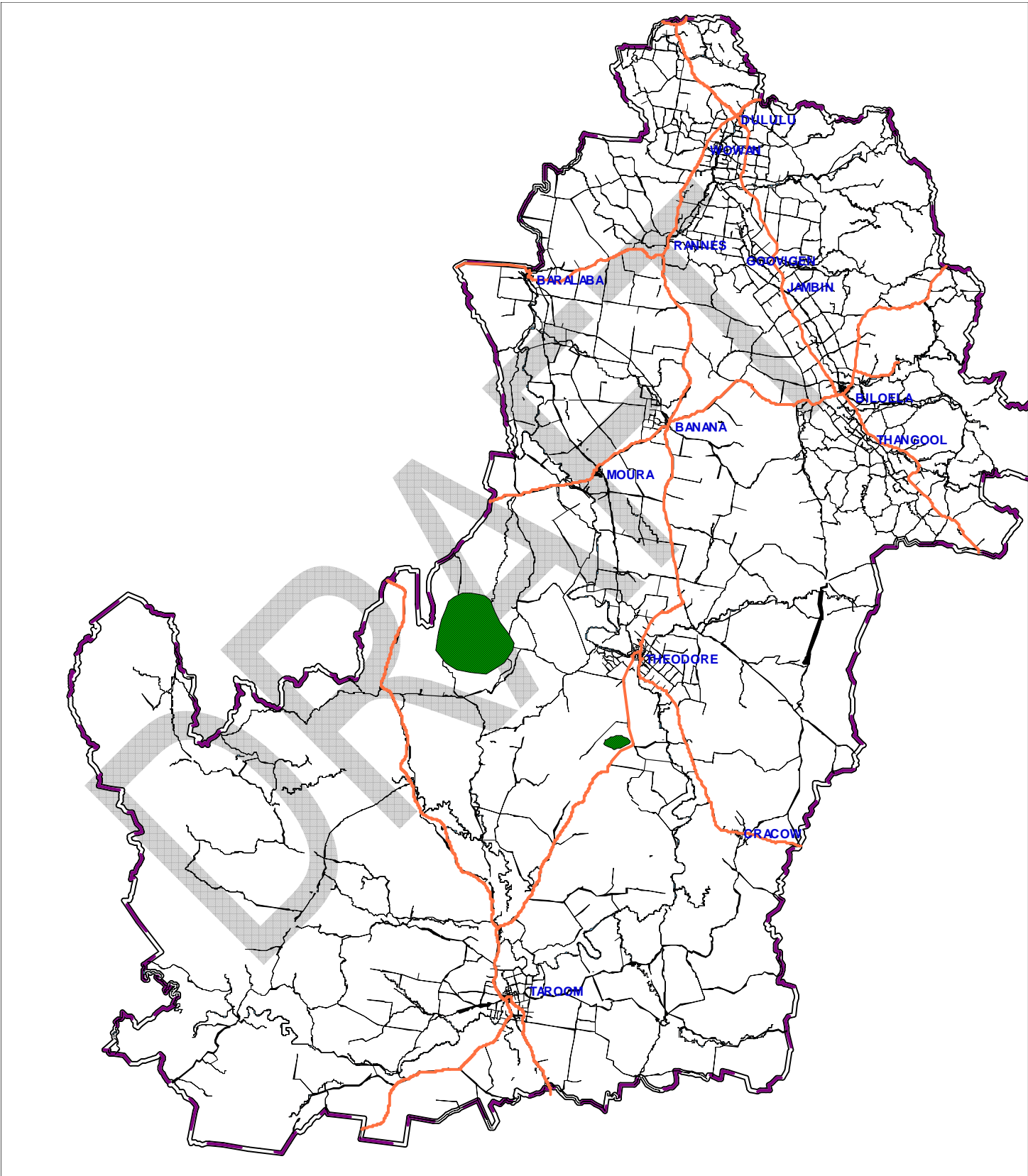
Mother of Millions Distribution



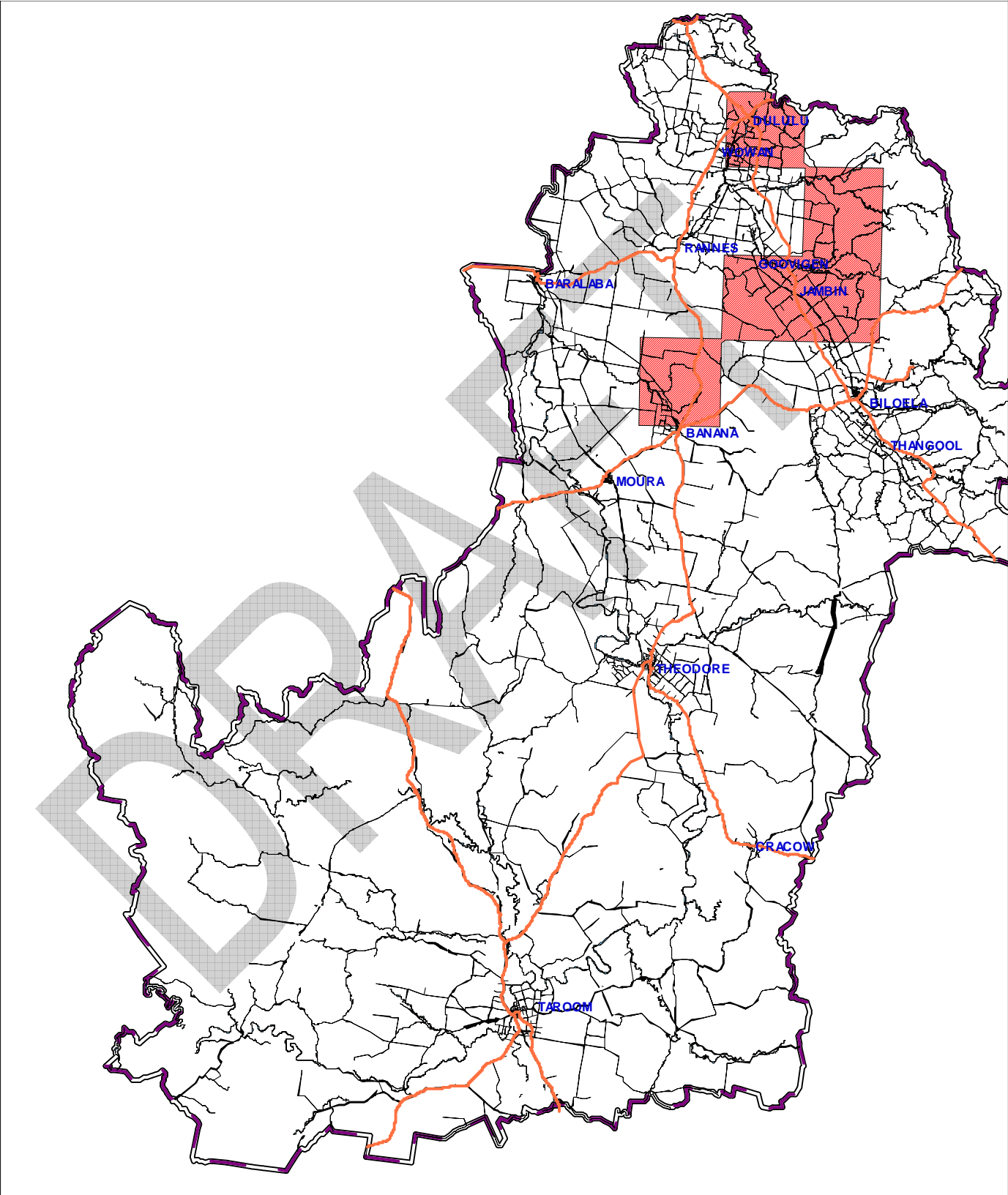
Water Weeds Distribution



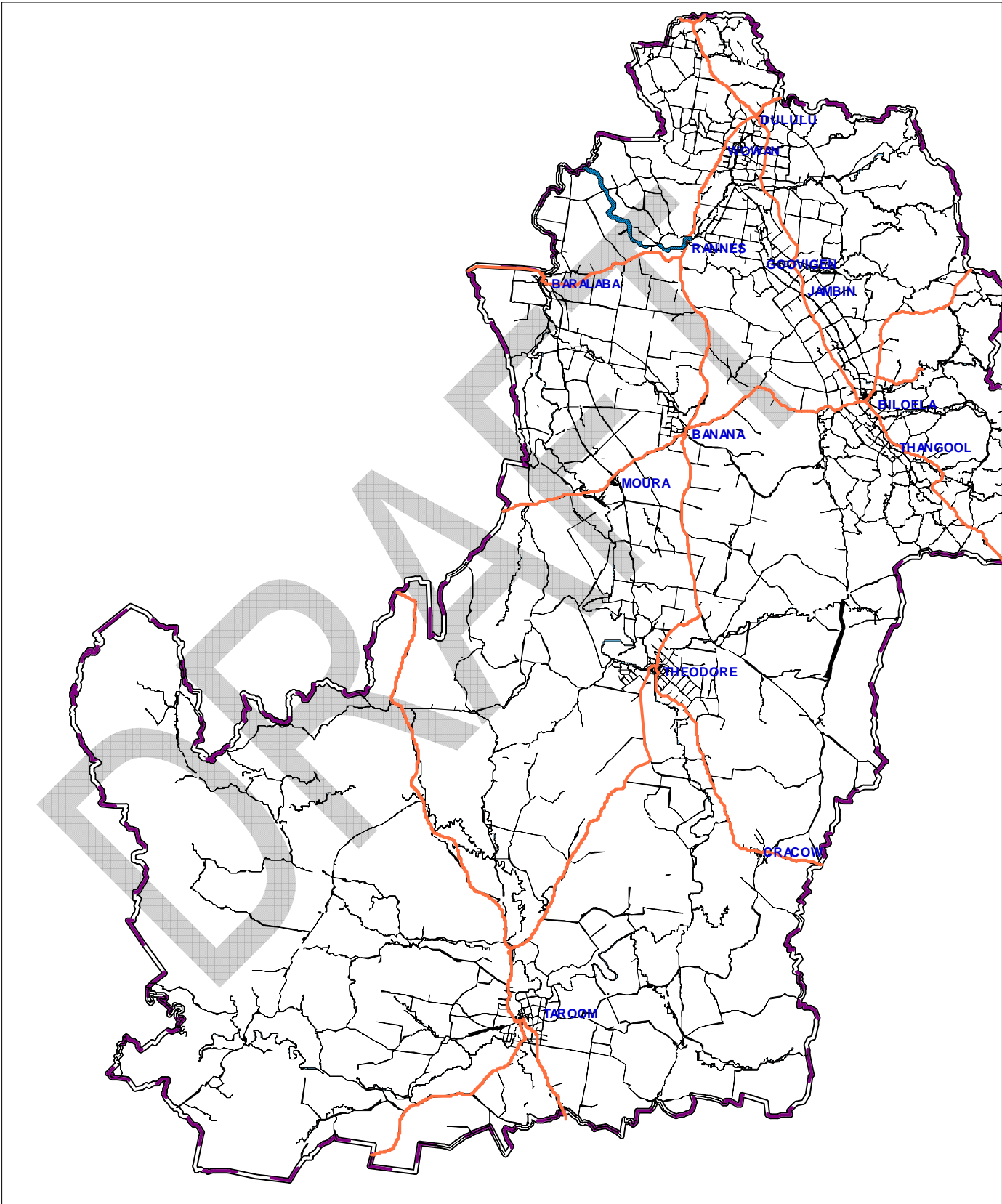
Weedy Sporobolus Distribution



Bellyache Bush Distribution



Parkinsonia Distribution



Chinese Apple Distribution

