



Banana Shire Council

Biosecurity Plan

2019 – 2024



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Executive Summary

Invasive biosecurity matter (introduced plant and animal species) have significant negative impacts on the environment, the economy (particularly agriculture) and the community, including human health and recreation. The purpose of managing invasive species is to prevent new introductions and limit these negative impacts.

Banana Shire Council is committed to the prevention, eradication and effective management of pest animals and invasive plants throughout the Shire and is responsible for ensuring invasive biosecurity matter is managed within the local area on land under our jurisdiction and in accordance with legislative requirements.

The Banana Shire Council Biosecurity Management Plan has been developed in accordance with the Queensland State Government's requirements under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* for local governments to have a biosecurity plan for biosecurity matter such as pest animals and invasive plants within its local government area.

Acronyms

BQ	Biosecurity Queensland (part of DAF)
BSC	Banana Shire Council
CPMG	Central Pest Management Group
DAF	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
DES	Department of Environment and Science
NPR	Department of National Parks and Recreation (part of DES)
DNRME	Department of Natural Resources, Mines and Energy
FBA	Fitzroy Basin Association
LGAQ	Local Government Association of Queensland
SRN	Stock Route Network
WoNS	Weeds of National Significance

Definitions

Biosecurity Matter	Refer to section 15 of the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> Biosecurity matter is a living thing other than a human or part of a human, or, a pathogenic agent that can cause disease in a living thing other than a human or a human by transmission of the pathogenic agent from an animal to human; or a disease or a contaminant
Biosecurity risk	Refer to section 16 of the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> A risk of any adverse effect on a biosecurity any pest, disease or contaminant, something that could carry a pest, disease or contaminants (e.g. Animals, plants, soil, equipment – known as carriers).
Biosecurity event	Refer to Section 14 of the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> A Biosecurity event is an event that has, is or may have, a significant harmful effect on human health, social amenity, the economical or the environment and is caused by a pest, disease or contaminant
Environmental Weeds	Environmental weeds are foreign or native plants that become weedy due to inappropriate management, or because they are outside their normal range and invade native ecosystems and adversely affect the survival of indigenous flora and fauna. Whether the species is declared under legislation is irrelevant, it is the damage that it is doing to the native environment that defines it as a native weed
Restricted	Refer to section 21 and 22 of the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> Biosecurity matter is established as restricted matter under chapter 2. Under the Act, certain species of invasive animals are listed as 'restricted' matter. Invasive animals that are listed as restricted matter are already present in Queensland. They have an adverse impact and restrictions are placed on all dealings with these invasive animals to best manage the risks they pose Biosecurity
Pests	Pests in the context of this document refer to plant and animal species that have been declared as pests under legislation by either the Queensland Government or under a Local Law.
Prohibited	Refer to section 19 and 20 of the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> Biosecurity matter that is established as being prohibited under chapter 2. Prohibited matter includes a range of invasive plants and animals and other types of pests and diseases listed in the act. These have the potential to have significant impacts and are currently not present or known to be present in Queensland. It is an offence to deal with prohibited matter or fail to report its presence



Introduction

Purpose

The aim of the Banana Shire Biosecurity Management Plan (2019 – 2025) is to provide the framework for managing invasive biosecurity matter within the Banana Shire Council region.

The Biosecurity Plan is based on the premise that biosecurity in the Banana Shire region is everyone's responsibility. It ensures resources are targeted to high priority biosecurity management activities and guides land managers on effective and coordinated management of invasive species within our community.

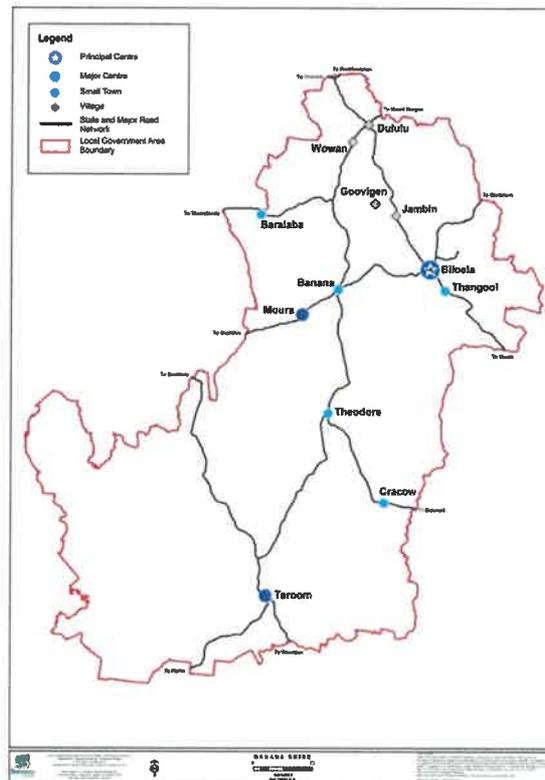
This Biosecurity Plan aligns with Council's Corporate Plan and Environmental Management Strategy, and the Queensland Biosecurity Strategy (2018-2023). The Biosecurity Plan delivers achievable objectives to ensure all stakeholders within the region actively undertake pest animal and plant control.

Scope

The BSC Biosecurity Plan covers all land within the boundaries within the jurisdiction of the Banana Shire Council. The Council boundaries include the regional business centre of Biloela and the rural townships of Jambin, Goovigen, Dululu, Wowan to the north; Baralaba, Moura and Banana to the west and Theodore, Cracow, Thangool and Taroom to the South.



Map 1 – Banana Shire Council Region.



Statutory and Planning Framework

Legislative Environment

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* under Section 53 requires that Local Government must have a Biosecurity Plan for invasive biosecurity matter for the local area and may include provisions for each of the following:

- 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 achievement of its objectives;
- Monitoring implementation of the plan and evaluating its effectiveness;
- Other matters that the local government considers appropriated for management of invasive biosecurity matter for its local government area

The Plan, once adopted, must be available for inspection by member of the public at the governments' public office and may be made available in written or electronic form.

Council is responsible for the administration and enforcement of a range of State legislation and local laws within the Banana shire region related to biosecurity management. The legal framework includes:

- *Biosecurity Act 2014,*
- *Local Government Act 2009*
- *Pest Management Act 2001,*
- *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2011,*
- *Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2011,*
- *Subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2011.*

Strategic links to other legislation

Other legislation that must be considered alongside this plan includes:

- *Vegetation Management Act 1999,*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992, vgr*
- *Water Act 2000,*
- *Environmental Protection Act 1994,*
- *Regional Interest Planning Act 2014*
- *Land Title Act 1994,*
- *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994*
- *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001,*
- *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Queensland) Act 1994*
- *Health Act 1937*
- *Health (Drugs and Poisons) Regulation 1996*

Other Government strategy documents that may need to be considered include, but are not limited to:

- Queensland Government, Queensland Biosecurity Strategy: Our Next Five Years (2018 – 2023)
- Queensland Government, Wild dog management strategy 2011-16
- Queensland Government, Feral deer management strategy 2013-2018
- The Australian Government, Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2030.
- The Australian Weeds Strategy 2017-2027
- The Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2017-2027
- Stock Route Management Strategy 2014-2019
- National Framework for the Management and Monitoring of Australia's Native Vegetation 1999

Responsibilities

General Biosecurity Obligations

Section 23 of the Act outlines the General Biosecurity Obligation. All Queenslanders have a General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) for managing biosecurity risks that are under their control and that they know about or should reasonably be expected to know about.

All individuals and organisations whose activities pose or is likely to pose a biosecurity risk must:

- take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk
- minimise the likelihood of causing a biosecurity event and limit the consequences if such an event occurs
- prevent or minimise the harmful effects a biosecurity risk could have
- not do anything that might make any harmful effects of a biosecurity risk worse

Powers under the Act

Under the Act, a local government Chief Executive Officer is able to appoint an authorised person. An authorised person has certain powers of entry to check compliance with the Act or to take action under a biosecurity program.

An authorised person appointed by a local government, in exercising their powers, is subject to the directions of the local government Chief Executive Officer. There will be a range of options for local government to promote compliance including awareness-raising and providing education material through to issuing specific biosecurity orders where a person has failed to discharge their GBO, on-the-spot fines, prosecutions and injunctions.

The Biosecurity plan helps build and maintain partnerships with all stakeholders and commitment to biosecurity management in the Banana Shire Council region.

Table 1 outlines the stakeholders that are relevant to the BSC Biosecurity Plan.

Table 1 – Stakeholders relevant to the BSC Biosecurity Plan

Stakeholder	Role	Responsibilities
State Government	<p>Multiple Queensland Government agencies are responsible for managing large areas of land and infrastructure in the region. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Transport and Main Roads • Department of State Development & Infrastructure • Office of the Coordinator General • Parks and Forests – DES 	<p>These agencies are responsible for the management of invasive species on the land for which they are responsible.</p>
Local Government Association of Queensland Incorporated (LGAQ)	<p>To facilitate the drafting and review of the Memorandum of Understanding between Biosecurity Queensland, LGAQ and the Queensland Natural Resources Management Groups Collective for invasive weed and pest animal management throughout Queensland.</p>	<p>Memorandum of Understanding between Biosecurity Queensland, LGAQ and the Queensland Natural Resources Management Groups Collective</p>
Local Government	<p>Banana Shire Council and adjoining local governments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rockhampton Regional Council • Gladstone Regional Council • North Burnett Regional Council • Central Highlands Regional Council • Woorabinda Aboriginal Shire • Western Downs Regional Council • Maranoa Regional Council 	<p>These entities are required to develop, adopt and implement Biosecurity Plans for their local government area and control pests on land under their control.</p>
Industry	<p>Various industries of the Banana Shire region; including Livestock production and disposal, crop production, electricity production, coal and gold mining, coal seam gas production, manufacturing & construction, small businesses, public services and utilities.</p>	<p>These stakeholders are responsible for invasive species management on land under their control.</p>
Community Groups	<p>Groups that are involved in pest management throughout the region. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capricorn Pest Management Group (CPMG) • Fitzroy Basin Association • Landcare • Agforce 	<p>These groups are an important source of funding for invasive species management activities in the region.</p>
Private Landholders	<p>Includes members of the general community who occupy private land in urban or rural areas.</p>	<p>Private landholders are responsible for the management of invasive species on their private property.</p>



Objectives and Outcomes

Banana Shire Council's key desired objectives and outcomes for biosecurity matter are outlined in table 2 below.

Table 2 - Desired Outcomes for Biosecurity Matters

Objectives	Outcomes
Awareness and education	Stakeholders are informed and knowledgeable, with the capability and capacity to have ownership of biosecurity matters
Informed decision making	Reliable information is the basis for decision-making
Prevention, early detection, containment and eradication	Establishment and spread of biosecurity matters are prevented
Strategic planning framework and management	Strategic directions are developed and maintained, and are informed by risk management
Effective integrated management systems	Effective and integrated management systems are developed and widely implemented.
Commitment and partnership	All stakeholders are committed to and undertake coordinated management of invasive biosecurity matter.

Strategies for Achieving the Objectives

Banana Shire Council uses the following strategies for achieving the objectives of the Biosecurity Plan:

- Prioritise biosecurity matter species for action
- Implement biosecurity management strategies based on risk to:
 - Minimise and reduce the spread of invasive biosecurity matter
 - Contain biosecurity matter within containment areas
 - Protect environmentally significant areas from biosecurity matter
 - Achieve compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2014*
- Adequately resources biosecurity matter management programs
- Develop and maintain effective long-term stakeholder partnership commitments for local and regional biosecurity management
- Development and maintenance of a register of invasive species

Table 3 outlines the strategic actions and success indicators to evaluate this Plan.

Table 3 - Strategic Actions and Evaluation

Strategy	Action	Monitoring Indicators
<p>Prioritise biosecurity matter species for action</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement Biosecurity Management plans and procedures • Enforce legislative provisions • Identify biosecurity matters for BSC area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate new incursions of identified high-risk species on Council land • Manage, contain and/or reduce known instances of biosecurity matters • Collect and utilise data on invasive biosecurity matters • Register of invasive species for BSC area
<p>Implement biosecurity management strategies based on risk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement an annual biosecurity matter action plan* • Biosecurity matters considered in all relevant BSC projects, plans, policies and strategies • Maintain and manage biosecurity management infrastructure effectively 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action plan reviewed and updated annually • Development applications under the Sustainable Planning Act 2009 consider invasive species • BSC Corporate and Operational Plans incorporate commitments to invasive species management • Undertake routine maintenance of biosecurity management infrastructure
<p>Adequately resources biosecurity matter management programs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual review of biosecurity matter action plan • Biannual review of Biosecurity Management Plan • Accredited training for LGO's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action plan reviewed by February each year in preparation for next financial year budget • Nationally accredited competency based training to be made available (e.g. 1080 certification, ACDC licence, etc.) • Contribution payments for research into biosecurity matters regionally
<p>Develop and maintain effective long-term stakeholder partnership commitments for local and regional biosecurity management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate and host biosecurity stakeholder engagement meetings and educational materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active representation at biosecurity matter stakeholder meetings/groups • Maintain effective relationships with stakeholders to generate a holistic approach to biosecurity matters • Biosecurity matter information available to public through council's website and LGO's

Banana Shire Biosecurity Programs

Banana Shire undertakes many programs to monitor and control biosecurity matters across the Shire. These programs change from time to time to address biosecurity matter as required and may include:

- Pest animal management (1080 baiting program)
- Feline bounty payment
- Dingo/Wild Dog bounty payment
- Fox bounty payment
- Targeted invasive weed programs (e.g. Giant rats tail grass management following flooding events, W4Q project (2017) targeting *Harrisia* cactus, *parkinsonia*, and *willow's* cactus) and others
- Control of declared invasive plants shire wide on BSC land and State Land (e.g. Stock routes, TMR under contract)
- Vehicle washbays and weed/seed inspections
- Routine inspection schedule to monitor effectiveness of management actions

Development of the Plan

The Biosecurity Plan is to be adopted by council via resolution. The final Plan was reviewed by Councilors on 19 February 2019. The Banana Shire Council will keep a copy of its biosecurity plan available for inspection, free of charge, by members of the public at BSC local offices.

Review of the Plan

Biosecurity matter management is an extremely dynamic field of management and it is expected that management actions, priorities and desired outcomes will change over the Plan's life span. Banana Shire Council will therefore monitor and review the Biosecurity Plan biannually from the adoption date.

Invasive Species Programs

Species Considered

The scope of the Biosecurity Plan for Banana Shire Council is to manage risks that are associated with invasive plants and animals. This includes, and is defined under the Act, as prohibited matter (schedule 1, parts 3 and 4) and restricted matter (schedule 2, part 2). Under the Act, prohibited and restricted matter will replace the former declared pest classes from the Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002.

Prohibited biosecurity matter is illegal and not found in Queensland, restricted matter may be widespread in Queensland, the Act has several restricted categories that

apply for the particular invasive plants and animals, and as such, the respective categories must be followed in respect to that particular biosecurity matter.

The prioritisation of biosecurity matter is a key process in planning development and enables management approaches to be targeted to the level of risk by establishing thresholds and local criteria.

The Banana Shire Council must make efficient and effective use of all available resources in order to deliver pest management outcomes that exceed conventional delivery expectations in a resource constrained environment.

The Biosecurity Plan takes a risk based approach on setting priorities for prevention and management of invasive biosecurity matter such as invasive animals and weeds for Banana Shire Council.

Pest Management Priorities

In the preparation of this plan, a prioritisation process for the management of invasive plants and animals legislated for management under the Act, and invasive plants and animals deemed to pose a significant local threat was undertaken.

A risk based approach is consistent with the Act and is an important step in setting priorities for prevention and spread of invasive plants and animals. Preventing the introduction and expansion of pests will greatly reduce the risk and costs and any further negative impacts.

An initial classification utilising a risk matrix (Appendix 1) was undertaken to identify pest species present within the shire and also determine the risk posed by the species.

A further identification of impacts of threats (potential and actual) and the distribution and prevalence was undertaken and documented. The objective was then allocated taking all the different factors and feasibility of response into consideration (see Appendix 2). Table 4 represents the information that was collated and includes the biosecurity management objective assigned to the species.

Management Objective Categories

The following achievable objectives categories have been set and applied to each pest species with consideration given to the threat status of the species and the economic impact.

1. **PREVENTION:** of species that are not yet established from entering council area

Management Objective: Maintain Banana Shire Council region pest free status by monitoring and detecting any new incursions before they become established

2. **TOTAL CONTROL:** of isolated, strategic infestations or populations. Species with a restricted distribution and low abundance that have the potential to be eradicated (removal of all invasive plant or animal species) from the region.

Management Objective: Return the Banana Shire Council Region to pest free status by management of all known infestations

3. **CONTROL:** Broad scale control with chemical, biological and trapping. Species that are abundant in parts of the region and must be prevented from spreading beyond predefined areas

Management Objective: Significantly reduce the extent of the invasive plant or animal species in the region

4. **CONTAINMENT:** within specified areas. Species that are abundant throughout the region and must be prevented from spreading beyond predefined areas

Management Objective: Prevent spread to pest free areas and minimise the impact on particular assets by containing and managing impacts on, and risk to, surrounding land uses

5. **MONITORING:** ongoing survey and assessment of distribution, prevalence and risk.

Management Objective: To detect any significant changes in the species prevalence through surveillance



Management Priorities

Listed are the management priorities for local government invasive plants and animals within the Banana Shire Council Region area. This Biosecurity plan will not include specific information pertaining to each of the listed species – for more information pertaining to the pest species listed; please refer to the Biosecurity Queensland Website: <https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity>

Priority Order for Biosecurity Management on the lands managed by Banana Shire Council is as follows:

1. Targeted Programs with the prevention of further spread
2. Maintaining the level of infestation with no new outbreaks
3. Monitoring, with further control if required

APPROVED



.....
**CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
BANANA SHIRE COUNCIL**

16-9-19
.....
DATE

Table 4. Management Priorities for pest plants within the Banana Shire Council Area.

Priority Order	Risk Level	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Restricted / Prohibited / Local Law	Threats (potential and Actual)	Distribution and Prevalence	Objective
1	Significant	Rats Tail Grass (Giant-Sporobolus <i>pyramidalis</i> , <i>Sporobolus natalensis</i> and American - <i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential Impact on agricultural production values and land asset value – HIGH Potential impacts on native grasses and grass ecosystem - HIGH	Less than 10 Locations in low to medium densities	ERADICATION
1	Medium	Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed (<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential impacts on recreation values and human and animal health – HIGH Actual impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems – HIGH Actual impacts on agricultural production – HIGH	Widespread occurrence in low to high densities – endemic across many areas of the region	STRATEGIC CONTROL AND STRATEGIC CONTAINMENT
1	Low	Bellyache Bush (<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> and hybrids)	RESTRICTED	Potential impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems and agricultural production values - HIGH	Frequent occurrence in low density infestations	STRATEGIC CONTROL AND CONTAINMENT

Priority Order	Risk Level	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Restricted / Prohibited / Local Law	Threats (potential and Actual)	Distribution and Prevalence	Objective
2	Low	Parkinsonia, Jerusalem thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean (<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>)	RESTRICTED	Actual impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems and agricultural production values – MEDIUM Potential impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems and agricultural production values – HIGH	Widespread in low to high densities Isolated plants in low densities	CONTROL CONTROL AND MONITORING
2	Low	Prickly Acacia, Blackthorn, Prickly Mimosa, Black Piquant, Babul (<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems and agricultural production values – HIGH	Isolated plants in low densities	CONTROL AND MONITORING
1	Low	Mesquite, Algoroba (<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> , <i>P. pallida</i> and <i>P. velutina</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems – MEDIUM	Isolated to one location and low number detections	ERADICATION
2	Significant	Harissia Cactus (<i>Harrisia martini</i> , <i>H. tortuosa</i> & <i>H. pomanensis</i> syn. <i>Cereus pomanensis</i>)	RESTRICTED	Actual impacts on recreational values – HIGH Actual impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems, and agricultural production values – MEDIUM	Widespread in low to medium densities	CONTROL AND CONTAINMENT
1	Low	Hudson Pear (<i>Cylindropuntia rosea</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential impacts on recreation values and human and animal health - HIGH	Isolated to one location and low number of detections	ERADICATION



Priority Order	Risk Level	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Restricted / Prohibited / Local Law	Threats (potential and Actual)	Distribution and Prevalence	Objective
2	Medium	Mother of millions, Mother of millions hybrid (<i>Bryllophyllum delagoense</i> syn. <i>B. tubiflorum</i> , <i>Kalanchoe delagoensis</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential impacts on agricultural production values - LOW	Frequent occurrences in low densities	CONTROL AND CONTAINMENT
2	Low	Feral Leucaena (<i>Leucaena leucoccephala</i>)	LOCAL LAW Locally significant	Actual impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems – MEDIUM Actual impacts on selected agricultural production – MEDIUM	Widespread in low to medium densities	STRATEGIC CONTROL AND STRATEGIC CONTAINMENT
3	Significant	Lantana, Common Lantana, Kamara Lantana, Large-leaf Lantana, Pink-Flowered Lantana, Red Flowered Sage, White sage, Wild sage (<i>Lantana camara</i>)	RESTRICTED	Actual impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems – MEDIUM Potential impacts on agricultural production values - MEDIUM Potential impacts on recreation values - LOW	Frequent occurrences in low to medium densities	STRATEGIC CONTROL
3	Medium	Cat's Claw Vine, Yellow Trumpet Vine, Cat's claw Creeper, Funnel Creeper (<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential Impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems - LOW	Isolated to creek systems	USE OF BIOCONTROL AS IT BECOMES AVAILABLE

Priority Order	Risk Level	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Restricted / Prohibited / Local Law	Threats (potential and Actual)	Distribution and Prevalence	Objective
3	Medium	Athel Pine, Athel Tree, Tamarisk, Athel Tamarisk, Athel Tamarix, Desert Tamarisk, Flowering Cypress, Salt Cedar (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>)	RESTRICTED	Actual impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems – MEDIUM	Isolated to one area with infestation	MONITORING AND CONTAINMENT
3	Low	African Tulip Tree (<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential Impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems – MEDIUM	Isolated to domestic areas	ERADICATION
3	Low	Aristolochia / Dutchman's Pipe (<i>Aristolochia</i> spp. other than native species)	RESTRICTED	Potential Impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems – MEDIUM	Isolated to domestic areas	ERADICATION
3	Low	Asparagus Fern, Ground asparagus, Basket fern, Sprengi's Fern, Bushy Asparagus, Emerald Asparagus, Climbing Asparagus Fern (Asparagus aethiopicus, Asparagus scandens, Asparagus africanus)	RESTRICTED	Potential Impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems – MEDIUM	Isolated to domestic areas	ERADICATION
3	Low	Broad-leaved Pepper Tree (<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential Impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems – MEDIUM	Isolated Plants	STRATEGIC CONTROL AND STRATEGIC CONTAINMENT

Priority Order	Risk Level	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Restricted / Prohibited / Local Law	Threats (potential and Actual)	Distribution and Prevalence	Objective
3	Low	Captain Cook Tree or Yellow Oleander (<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> , previously <i>Thevetia peruviana</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential Impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems - LOW	Isolated Plants	STRATEGIC CONTROL AND STRATEGIC CONTAINMENT
1	Low	Chinese Apple (<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential Impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems - MEDIUM	Potential Impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems - MEDIUM	MONITORING AND ERADICATION
3	Low	Ginger Kahili, White Ginger, Yellow Ginger (<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i> , <i>Hedychium coronarium</i> , <i>Hedychium flavescens</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential Impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems - MEDIUM	Isolated to domestic areas	STRATEGIC CONTROL AND STRATEGIC CONTAINMENT
1	Low	Groundsel Bush (<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential Impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems - LOW	Very Isolated	ERADICATION
3	Low	Hymenachne, Olive Hymenachne, Water Stargrass, West Indian grass, West Indian Marsh Grass (<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential impacts on recreation values - MEDIUM Actual impacts on native vegetation and ecosystem - MEDIUM	Isolated occurrence in medium densities	STRATEGIC CONTROL

Priority Order	Risk Level	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Restricted / Prohibited / Local Law	Threats (potential and Actual)	Distribution and Prevalence	Objective
1	Low	Mexican Feather Grass (<i>Nasella tenuissima</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential impacts on native grasses and grass ecosystem - HIGH	Past isolated occurrence in one area and no known remaining detections	ERADICATION
3	Low	Rubber Vine, Rubbervine, India Rubbervine, Palay Rubbervine, Purple Allamanda, Purple / Ornamental Rubbervine (<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>)	RESTRICTED	Actual impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems – MEDIUM	Isolated occurrence in medium densities	STRATEGIC CONTROL
3	Low	Salvinia, Giant Salvinia, aquarium Watermoss, Kariba weed, Water Hyacinth, Water Orchid, Nile Lily, Water Lettuce (<i>Salvinia molesta</i> , <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> , <i>Pistia</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems – MEDIUM	Previous known infestations eradicated, monitoring for new infestations	MONITORING
3	Low	Yellow Bells (<i>Tecoma stans</i>)	RESTRICTED	Actual impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems – MEDIUM	Isolated in low densities	STRATEGIC CONTROL AND STRATEGIC CONTAINMENT
3	Low	African Love Grass (<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>)	LOCAL LAW	Actual impacts on native vegetation and ecosystems, Potential impacts on native grasses and grass ecosystems – MEDIUM	Isolated in low densities	STRATEGIC CONTROL AND STRATEGIC CONTAINMENT

Table 5. Management Priorities for pest animals within the Banana Shire Council Area.

Priority Order	Risk Level	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Restricted / Prohibited / Local Law	Threats (potential and Actual)	Distribution and Prevalence	Objective
2	LOW	Dingoes (<i>Canis familiaris dingo</i>) Wild Dogs (<i>Canis familiaris</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential impacts on Agricultural Production values - MEDIUM Potential Impacts on Native Fauna - MEDIUM	Widespread occurrence in low densities	CONTROL
2	LOW	Feral Pig (<i>Sus scrofa</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential impacts on Agricultural Production values - MEDIUM Potential Impacts on Native vegetation and ecosystems- MEDIUM	Widespread occurrence in low densities	CONTROL
3	LOW	European Rabbits (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential impacts on Agricultural Production values - MEDIUM Potential Impacts on Native vegetation and ecosystems- MEDIUM	Widespread occurrence in low densities	CONTROL
3	LOW	European Red Foxes (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential impacts on Agricultural Production values - MEDIUM Potential Impacts on Native animals- MEDIUM	Widespread occurrence in low densities	CONTROL

Priority Order	Risk Level	Common Name (Scientific Name)	Restricted / Prohibited / Local Law	Threats (potential and Actual)	Distribution and Prevalence	Objective
3	LOW	Cat, other than a domestic cat (<i>Felis catus</i>)	RESTRICTED	Impacts on Native Animals- HIGH	Widespread occurrence in low densities	CONTROL
2	LOW	Locusts: Australian plague locust (<i>Chortoicetus terminifera</i>) Migratory locust (<i>Locusta migratoria</i>) Spur-throated locust (<i>Austacris guttulosa</i>)	LOCALLY SIGNIFICANT	Potential impacts on Agricultural Production values - HIGH	Nil known infestations at present	STRATEGIC CONTROL (QLD DAF Biosecurity Program)
3	LOW	Feral Goat (<i>Capra hircus</i>)	RESTRICTED	Potential Impacts on Native vegetation and ecosystems- MEDIUM	Isolated occurrence in low densities	CONTROL
3	LOW	Common or Indian Myna (<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>)	LOCALLY SIGNIFICANT	Potential Impacts on Native vegetation and ecosystems- MEDIUM	Isolated occurrence in low densities	CONTROL

Appendix 1 – Risk Matrix

		CONSEQUENCE				
		Insignificant / Low	Minor	Moderate	High	Extreme
LIKELIHOOD	Almost Certain	LOW	MEDIUM	SIGNIFICANT	HIGH	HIGH
	Likely	LOW	MEDIUM	SIGNIFICANT	SIGNIFICANT	HIGH
	Possible	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	SIGNIFICANT	SIGNIFICANT
	Unlikely	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	SIGNIFICANT
	Rare	LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM

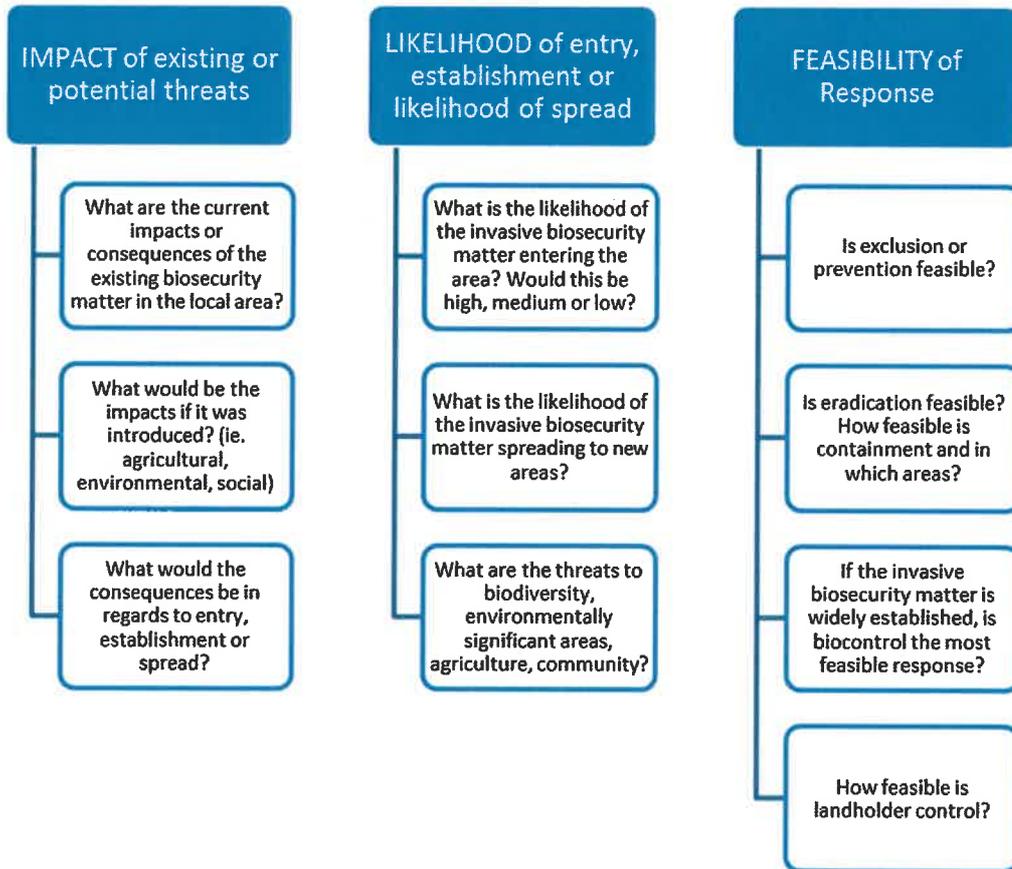
Consequence:

High	Extremely serious social, economic and ecological impact. Requires significant investment to manage but the cost of not responding is likely to be catastrophic
Significant	Serious social, economic and or ecological impacts expected. Once established, these species are extremely difficult to eradicate. Early detection and eradication is a priority
Moderate	Likely to be well established in the Banana Shire Council Region. These species have significant impacts and are priorities for immediate management
Minor	Where left unmanaged, these species can present significant impacts. May at times be a priority for management at a local level
Insignificant / Low	Species that may be established naturalised or that are not causing severe impacts across the Banana Shire Council Region. They include species that may be significant at local or property scales for management. Might be priorities for reduction where possible

Likelihood:

Almost Certain	Widespread infestations at high density
Likely	Frequent occurrences at low density
Possible	Isolated to less than 10 locations at low to medium densities
Unlikely	Isolated to one area and low number of detections
Rare	Previous known infestations eradicated, monitoring for new infestations

Appendix 2 - Key elements considered for assessing invasive biosecurity matter.



Invasive Plants *Biosecurity Act 2014* Category Numbers

Biosecurity Act Category

- 1 – Must report the presence of category 1 matter to an DAF inspector within 24 hours
- 2 – Must report the presence/sightings of category 2 matter to Biosecurity Queensland within 24 hours
- 3 – Must not distribute or dispose of unless under a regulation, restricted matter permit or by an authorised officer
- 4 – Must not move or cause or allow to be moved
- 5 – Must not keep in the person's possession or under the persons control
- 6 – Must not give food to

Common Name	Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	Scientific Name	Restricted / Prohibited	Biosecurity Act 2014 Category Numbers
African Boxthorn, Boxthorn	Yes	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	RESTRICTED	3
African Fountain Grass	No	<i>Cenchrus setaceum</i>	RESTRICTED	3
African Tulip Tree	No	<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Alligator Weed	Yes	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Annual Ragweed	No	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Aristolochia / Dutchman's Pipe	No	<i>Aristolochia</i> spp. other than native species	RESTRICTED	3
Asparagus Fern, Ground asparagus, Basket fern, Sprengi's Fern, Bushy Asparagus, Emerald Asparagus	Yes	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Asparagus Fern, Climbing Asparagus Fern	Yes	<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Athel Pine, Athel Tree, Tamarisk, Athel Tamarisk, Athel Tamarix, Desert Tamarisk, Flowering Cypress, Salt Cedar	Yes	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Badhara Bush	No	<i>Gmelina elliptica</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Balloon Vine	No	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Bellyache Bush	No	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> and hybrids	RESTRICTED	3
Bitou Bush	Yes	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>rotundata</i>	RESTRICTED	2, 3, 4, 5
Blackberry, European Blackberry	Yes	<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> aggregate	RESTRICTED	3
Boneseed	Yes	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i>	RESTRICTED	2,3,4,5,
Bridal creeper, Bridal Veil Creeper, Smilax, Florist's Smilax, Smilax Asparagus	Yes	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	RESTRICTED	2, 3, 4, 5
Bridal Veil, Bridal Veil Creeper, Pale Berry Asparagus Fern, Asparagus Fern, South African creeper	Yes	<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	PROHIBITED	2, 3, 4, 5
Broad-leaved Pepper Tree	No	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Broom, English broom, Scotch broom, Common Broom, Scottish Broom, Spanish Broom	Yes	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Cabomba, Fanwort, Carolina Watershield, Fish Grass, Washington Grass, Watershield, Carolina	Yes	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	RESTRICTED	3

Fanwort, Common Cabomba				
Camphor Laurel	No	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Candyleaf	No	<i>Stevia ovata</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Captain Cook Tree or Yellow Oleander	No	<i>(Cascabela thevetia, previously Thevetia peruviana)</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Cat's Claw Vine, Yellow Trumpet Vine, Cat's claw Creeper, Funnel Creeper	Yes	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Chilean Needle Grass	Yes	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Chinee Apple	No	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Chinese Celtis	No	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Coral Cactus	No	<i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Climbing Asparagus, climbing asparagus fern	Yes	<i>Asparagus africanus</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Climbing Asparagus Fern	Yes	<i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Cotton-leaved Physic-Nut, Bellyache Bush, Cotton-leaf Physic Nut, Cotton-leaf Jatropha, Black Physic Nut	Yes	<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Delta Arrowhead, Arrowhead, Slender Arrowhead	Yes	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Devil's Rope Pear	No	<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Fireweed, Madagascar Ragwort, Madagascar Groundsel	Yes	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Flax-Leaved Broom, Mediterranean Broom, Flax Broom	Yes	<i>Genista linifolia</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Gamba Grass	Yes	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Ginger Kahili, White Ginger	No	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum, Hedychium coronarium</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Ginger, Yellow	No	<i>Hedychium flavescens</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Gorse, Furze	Yes	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Groundsel Bush	No	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Harissia Cactus	No	<i>Harrisia spp. syn. Eriocereus spp. other than H. martini, H. tortuosa & H. pomanensis syn. Cereus pomanensis</i>	PROHIBITED	3
Harissia Cactus		<i>Harrisia martini, H. tortuosa & H. pomanensis syn. Cereus pomanensis</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Harungana	No	<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Honey Locust	No	<i>Gledistia spp. other than G. triacanthos</i>	PROHIBITED	
Honey Locust	No	<i>Gledistia triacanthos</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Hudson Pear	No	<i>Cylindropuntia rosea</i>	RESTRICTED	2, 3, 4, 5
Hygrophila	No	<i>Hygrophilia costata</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Hymenachne, Olive Hymenachne, Water Stargrass, West Indian grass, West Indian Marsh Grass	Yes	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Koster's Curse	No	<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	RESTRICTED	2, 3, 4, 5
Kudzu	No	<i>Pueraria montana var. lobate, syn P. lobate, P. triloba</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Lagarosiphon	No	<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	PROHIBITED	3

Lantana, Common Lantana, Kamara Lantana, Large-leaf Lantana, Pink-Flowered Lantana, Red Flowered Sage, White sage, Wild sage	Yes	<i>Lantana camara</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Limnocharis	No	<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	RESTRICTED	2, 3, 4, 5
Madeirvine, Jalap, Lamb's Tail, Mignonette Vine, Anredera, Gulf Madeirvine, Heartleaf Madeirvine, Potato Vine	Yes	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>		3
Madras Thorn	No	<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	RESTRICTED	2, 3, 4, 5
Mimosa, Giant Mimosa, Giant Sensitive Plant, Thorny Sensitive Plant, Black Mimosa, Catclaw Mimosa, Bashful Plant	Yes	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Mesquite, Algoroba	Yes	<i>Prosopis spp.</i>	PROHIBITED	3
Mexican Bean Tree	No	<i>All Cecropia spp. and hybrids other than C. pachystachya. C. palmata and C. peltata</i>	PROHIBITED	2, 3, 4, 5
Mexican Feather Grass	No	<i>Nasella tenuissima</i>	RESTRICTED	2, 3, 4, 5
Miconia	No	<i>M. calvescens, M. cionotricha, M. nervosa and M. racemosa</i>	PROHIBITED	2, 3, 4, 5
Mikania Vine	No	<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	RESTRICTED	2, 3, 4, 5
Mimosa Pigra	No	<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	RESTRICTED	2, 3, 4, 5
Montpellier Broom, Cape broom, Canary broom, common broom, French Broom, Soft broom	Yes	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Mother of millions, Mother of millions hybrid	No	<i>Bryllophyllum delagoense syn. B. tubiflorum, Kalanchoe delagoensis</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Parkinsonia, Jerusalem thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean	Yes	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed	Yes	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Prickly Acacia, Blackthorn, Prickly Mimosa, Black Piquant, Babul	Yes	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Prickly Pear (including cane cactus and Eve's pin cactus)	Yes	<i>Austrocylindropuntia spp.</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Prickly Pears (including bunny ears and riverina)	Yes	<i>Opuntia spp.</i>	RESTRICTED	2, 3, 4, 5 (<i>O. microdaysus and O. elata</i>)
Privet (Chinese / small leaf)	No	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Privet (Tree / broad leaf)	No	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Pond Apple, Pond-apple tree, Alligator Apple, Bullock's Heart, Cherimoya, Monkey Apple, Bobwood, Corkwood	Yes	<i>Annona glabra</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Purple / Ornamental Rubbervine	No	<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>	RESTRICTED	3

Rats Tail Grass	No	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> and <i>Sporobolus natalensis</i> , <i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Rats Tail Grass (American)	No	<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Red Witchweed	No	<i>Striga asiatica</i>	PROHIBITED	1
Rubber Vine, Rubbervine, India Rubbervine, Palay Rubbervine, Purple Allamanda	Yes	<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Salvinia, Giant Salvinia, aquarium Watermoss, Kariba weed	Yes	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Serrated tussock, Yass River tussock, Yass tussock, Nassella Tussock	Yes	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	PROHIBITED	1
Senegal Tea Plant	No	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Siam Weed	No	<i>Chromoleana odorata</i> and <i>C. squalida</i>	PROHIBITED	3
Sicklepod	No	<i>Senna tora</i> , <i>Senna hirsuta</i> , <i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Singapore Daisy	No	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> ; syn <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Snake Cactus	No	<i>Cylindropuntia spinosior</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Silver nightshade, Silver- leaved Nightshade, White Horse Nettle, Silver-Leaf Nightshade, Tomato Weed, White Nightshade, Bull-nettle, Prairie-berry, Satansbos, Sliver-leaf Bitter-apple, Silver-leaf Nettle, Trompillo	Yes	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Telegraph Weed	No	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Thunbergia or Blue Thunbergia	No	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Laurel Clockvine	No	<i>Thunbergia laurifolia</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Tobacco Weed	No	<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Tropical Soda Apple	No	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	PROHIBITED	1
Water Hyacinth, Water Orchid, Nile Lily	Yes	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Water Lettuce	No	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Water Mimosa	No	<i>Neptunia oleracea</i> and <i>N. plena</i>	RESTRICTED	2, 3, 4, 5
White Ball Acacia	No	<i>Acaciella angustissima</i>	PROHIBITED	1
Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and sterile Pussy Willow	Yes	<i>Salix</i> spp. except <i>S.babylonica</i> , <i>S.x calodendron</i> & <i>S.x reichardtii</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Yellow Bells	Yes	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	RESTRICTED	3

Invasive Animals *Biosecurity Act 2014* Category Numbers

Invasive animals that are prohibited matter: All non-indigenous amphibians, reptiles and mammals from around the world are prohibited matter, except the species listed below. All prohibited matter must be reported within 24 hours of being sighted to Biosecurity Queensland.

Restricted invasive animals are present and established in Queensland. They have an adverse impact that is significant and, as a result, specific restrictions are placed on a person dealing with the animals. These are presented on the following table.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Species Prohibited, restricted	<i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> Category Numbers
Asian Honey Bee	<i>Apis cerana javana</i>	RESTRICTED	1
Barbary Sheep	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	RESTRICTED	2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Blackbuck Antelope	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	RESTRICTED	2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Electric Ant or Little Fire Ant	<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	RESTRICTED	1
Feral Chital Deer	<i>Axis axis</i>	RESTRICTED	3, 4, 6
Feral Fallow Deer	<i>Dama dama</i>	RESTRICTED	3, 4, 6
Feral Red Deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	RESTRICTED	3, 4, 6
Hog Deer	<i>Axis porcinus</i>	RESTRICTED	2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Feral Rusa Deer	<i>Rusa timorensis, syn. Cervus timorensis</i>	RESTRICTED	3, 4, 6
Red eared Slider Turtle	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	RESTRICTED	2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Red Imported Fire Ant	<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	RESTRICTED	1
Samba Deer	<i>Rusa unicolor, syn. Cervus unicolor</i>	RESTRICTED	2, 3, 4, 5, 6
Yellow Crazy Ant	<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	RESTRICTED	3
Locusts: Australian plague locust Migratory locust Spur-throated locust	<i>Chortoicetus terminifera</i> <i>Locusta migratoria</i> <i>Austacris guttulosa</i>	LOCALLY SIGNIFICANT	QLD DAF Biosecurity Program
Dingoes Wild Dogs	<i>Canis familiaris dingo</i> <i>Canis familiaris</i>	RESTRICTED	3, 4, 5, 6 3, 4, 6
Feral Pigs	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	RESTRICTED	3, 4, 6
European Rabbits	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	RESTRICTED	3, 4, 5, 6
European Foxes	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	RESTRICTED	3, 4, 5, 6
Cat, other than a domestic cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	RESTRICTED	3, 4, 6
Feral goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>	RESTRICTED	3, 5, 6