

# SCENIC RIM REGION **BIOSECURITY PLAN**

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**SCENIC RIM**  
  
REGIONAL COUNCIL

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# Executive Summary

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) provides a legislative framework for an effective biosecurity system including the management of animal and plant diseases and pests across the State of Queensland.

Under the Act, the main function of each local government is to ensure that ***invasive biosecurity matter*** for the local government's area is managed, in compliance with the Act.

It is also a requirement under the Act that Local Government have a Biosecurity Plan for invasive biosecurity matter for its local government area.

Invasive biosecurity matter for the local government's area includes specific invasive plant and animal species that must be managed because they are species recognised as having an adverse effect on the environment, the economy, social amenity and or human health.

Under the Act, a person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier or carries out an activity which poses a biosecurity risk to a biosecurity consideration (including environment, the economy, social amenity and or human health), and the person knows or ought reasonably to know that there is a risk or likely to pose a risk, has a ***general biosecurity obligation (GBO)*** to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk or adverse impact to that biosecurity consideration.

This GBO relates to land managers, industry, the community and all levels of government who deal with invasive biosecurity matter or a carrier.

The input of internal and external stakeholders from across all sectors of the community is essential in developing, implementing, monitoring and reviewing the Scenic Rim Region Biosecurity Plan (the Biosecurity Plan).

## 1. Purpose

***The Scenic Rim Region Biosecurity Plan provides guidance on how to reduce biosecurity risks associated with invasive biosecurity matter and their impacts on the community, economy and environment within the local government area.***

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act), local government must have a Biosecurity Plan for invasive biosecurity matter for its local government area, There is a legislative responsibility to regulate the management of invasive biosecurity matter within their local government boundaries.

The Biosecurity Plan reinforces the message that biosecurity is the shared responsibility of land managers, industry, the community and all levels of Government.

The Biosecurity Plan aims to:

- Identify invasive plants and animals present within the local government area
- Categorise invasive biosecurity matter species in accordance with the Act
- Prioritise invasive biosecurity matter species and how they will be managed based on a risk assessment (which will be completed annually)
- Set achievable management objectives, activities and strategies
- Identify reasonable and practical actions required to meet a General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO)

## 1.1 Why is it Important

Invasive biosecurity matter is recognised as a significant threat to Australia’s biodiversity, agricultural production, and public health. These species can have significant negative impacts on the local environment, economy (particularly tourism and agriculture) and community through impacts to human health and social amenity.

The Scenic Rim Regional Council (Council) has direct geographical linkages to seven neighbouring Queensland councils and three New South Wales councils. The Scenic Rim region covers an area of 4,254 square kilometres within the subtropical region of South East Queensland.

The Scenic Rim Region local government area has a resident population of more than 44,000, in excess of 18,779 ratable properties and is also a significant economic center employing over 14,000 people.

Agriculture, fisheries and forestry contribute more than \$220 million per annum to the local economy. Invasive species can impact these industries through direct reduction in productivity from competition with native plants and animals. In addition, invasive plants and animals can impact the natural environment through reducing biodiversity, impacting water quality and reducing the abundance of plants and animals.

Transport routes include the Mt Lindesay Highway and numerous service and tourist roads that link growing townships and villages throughout this scenic and agriculturally productive region. Roads within the Scenic Rim total 3,183 km, which includes 959 km of unsealed roads. These can act as transport linkages for spreading new and emerging invasive plants and animals within the region and interstate.

Council is committed to protecting and enhancing the many high quality environmental assets within the local government area. Invasive species which pose a threat to the biodiversity of the region’s World Heritage-listed National Parks and contribute to local flooding and the erosion of stream banks, have been targeted by Council in riparian management projects. These included Chinese celtis, Cat’s Claw creeper and asparagus fern which were introduced into the Scenic Rim and have become prolific in parts of the region’s riverine environment.

Furthermore, Council inspects and treats more than 2300 kilometres of roadside and more than 150 bushland reserves managing a range of pest plant species annually.

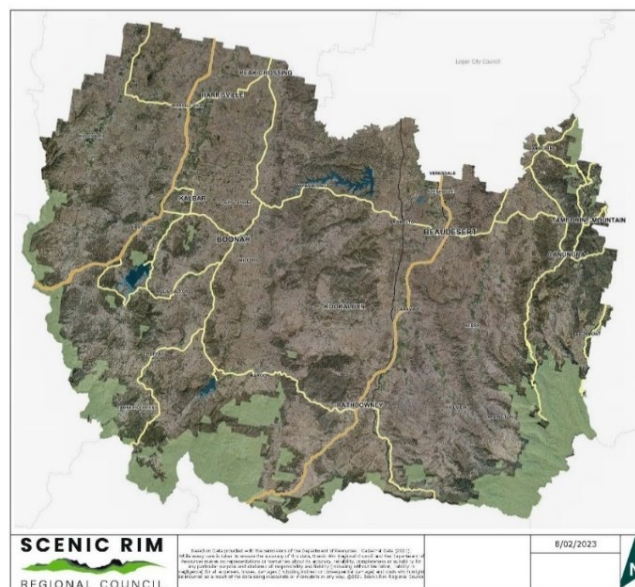


Figure 1: Scenic Rim Region

## 2. Scope

The Biosecurity Plan addresses the management of invasive biosecurity matter referred to in the *Biosecurity Act* as:

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

(See Appendix 2 - Prohibited and Restricted Matter - invasive biosecurity matter).

Whilst the Plan applies to all land and waterways within the boundaries of the Scenic Rim area it does not include the following which are generally managed by agencies other than local government, or under different legislation:

- Plant and animal diseases, parasites or viruses (DAF)
- Noxious fish (DAF)
- Some tramp ant species (DAF)
- Marine animals and plants (DAF)
- Nuisance native and domestic animals (DAF)
- Public health pests such as rodents, mosquitoes and cockroaches, etc (Qld Health)
- Invasive animals managed by an invasive animal board (i.e. Darling Downs Moreton Rabbit Board (DDMRB) of which the Scenic Rim Region is inside the operational area of the DDMRB).
- Although local government plays a role in managing nuisance birds and native animals, e.g. flying foxes, and domestic animals, and some public health pests, these species are not included within the scope of the Plan.

## 3. Plan Development and Evaluation

A broad range of stakeholders involved in the management of **invasive biosecurity matter** within the Scenic Rim region have been consulted in the development of the Plan, including Biosecurity Queensland. This ensures it best represents the needs of the Scenic Rim communities and industries.

It is a legislative requirement under the Act, and considered best practice, to consult with the local community on the development of the Plan.

A Working Group of key stakeholders will review the Biosecurity Plan annually and based on the findings of the annual review, will update the Plan to ensure relevance and effectiveness.

## 4. What is Biosecurity?

Biosecurity is the protection of the economy, the environment, social amenity or human health from the negative impacts associated with pests and diseases. It is the implementation of measures that reduce the risk of the introduction and spread of invasive species and diseases, and minimise the impacts of those that are already established in Queensland.

Biosecurity is a shared responsibility of the community and requires cooperation from all stakeholders. Good biosecurity practices require everyone to be aware of their obligations and to take active steps to manage the biosecurity risks under their control, by trying to stop invasive plants and animals from establishing and spreading. In the instance where invasive plants and animals do establish, good biosecurity aims to minimise the impacts of this and protect our communities, lifestyles, businesses and the environment.

While this Plan deals solely with invasive biosecurity matter (along with the inclusion of Red Imported Fire Ants declared in the Act as restricted matter other than invasive biosecurity matter), other significant obligations are included in the Act for the management of animal and plant diseases and contaminants which is regulated by state government, Biosecurity Queensland.

## 4.1 Biosecurity Act 2014

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) commenced on the 1 July 2016. The Act aims to protect Queensland from the impacts of invasive plants and animals, animal and plant diseases, and biological, chemical and physical contaminants. It promotes proactive management of biosecurity risks using timely and effective biosecurity responses to protect human health, the economy, the environment and social amenity.

The Act imposes obligations and restrictions on how invasive biosecurity matter can be dealt with. In addition to the **general biosecurity obligation**, there are legal requirements on how to deal with prohibited matter and restricted matter.

Under section 48 of the Act, local governments are only responsible for regulating the management of **invasive biosecurity matter** which includes;

1. **Prohibited Matter** - invasive plants and animals listed in Schedule 1, parts 3 and 4; prohibited matter taken to be included in schedule 1, parts 3 and 4 under a prohibited matter regulation or emergency prohibited matter declaration;
2. **Restricted Matter** - invasive plants and animals listed in Schedule 2, part 2; restricted matter taken to be included in schedule 2, part 2 under a restricted matter regulation.

## 4.2 General biosecurity obligation (GBO)

The Act imposes an overarching General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) on "a person", (including Local Governments or corporate entities), who deal with biosecurity matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity, to take all reasonable steps to prevent or minimise biosecurity risks.

Under the GBO requirement, individuals and organisations who deal with biosecurity matter or carriers, or whose activities pose a biosecurity risk must, if the person knows or ought reasonably to know that the biosecurity matter, or carrier, or activity, poses, or is likely to pose a biosecurity risk;

- Take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise each biosecurity risk,
- Prevent or minimise adverse effects on human health, social amenity, the economy and the environment created as a result of the person's dealing with the biosecurity matter or carrier or carrying out an activity,
- Minimise the likelihood of causing a biosecurity event, or to limit the consequences of a biosecurity event caused, by dealing with the biosecurity matter or carrier or carrying out the activity; and
- Not to do, or fail to do, something that may exacerbate the adverse effects, or potential adverse effects, of the biosecurity matter, carrier or activity on a biosecurity consideration.

## 4.3 Invasive biosecurity matter

*Biosecurity matter* has a broad definition provided in the Act and includes **prohibited matter** and **restricted matter**.

**Prohibited matter** is defined as biosecurity matter that is not currently present or known to be present in Queensland, but if it entered, could have a significant adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration. All prohibited matter must be reported to Biosecurity Queensland within 24 hours of identifying the matter. It is illegal to possess prohibited matter without a prohibited matter permit.

**Restricted matter** is biosecurity matter that is currently present in Queensland and may have an adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration if restrictions under the Act are not imposed on the biosecurity matter to reduce, control or contain it.

Restricted matter has been allocated into seven (7) categories, based on the risk and the obligations around the restricted matter (See Table 1).

The Plan outlines the prohibited and restricted invasive plant and animal species relevant to the Scenic Rim area in Appendix 2 and further provides guidance on how a person who encounters restricted matter on public or private land can minimise the spread of the biosecurity matter within Scenic Rim region.

**Table 1 Restricted Matter Categories**

Restricted Matter Categories	Requirements
Category 1	Category 1 restricted matter must be reported to a DAF Biosecurity Inspector within 24 hours of an individual becoming aware of its presence (s42).
Category 2	Category 2 restricted matter must be reported to a DAF Biosecurity Inspector or a local government authorised officer within 24 hours of an individual becoming aware of its presence (s42).
Category 3	Category 3 restricted matter must not be distributed or disposed of, unless the distribution or disposal is provided for in a regulation or under a permit.
Category 4	Category 4 restricted matter includes specific invasive plants and animals that must not be moved from their site of origin to ensure they are not spread into other areas of the State.
Category 5	Category 5 restricted matter cannot be possessed or kept under a person's control. This restricted matter category includes invasive species that have a high pest potential and capacity to impact heavily on the environment.
Category 6	Category 6 restricted matter cannot be fed unless held under a restricted matter permit or for the purposes of poison baiting. This includes invasive animals and noxious fish which are not owned by a person. The intention of this prohibition is to discourage population growth.
Category 7	Category 7 restricted matter must be killed as soon as practicable and disposed of in a way described under a regulation. This is currently intended for the management of noxious fish.

## 4.4 Roles and responsibilities

To properly understand the responsibilities under the GBO, it is important to understand what is meant by "biosecurity risks" and "biosecurity events".

A **biosecurity risk** is a risk of any adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration caused by, or likely to be caused by:

- Biosecurity matter; or
- Dealing with biosecurity matter or a carrier; or
- Carrying out an activity relating to biosecurity matter or a carrier.

A **biosecurity event** is an event comprising something that;

- Has happened, is happening or may be happening; and
- Has had, is having, or may have, a significant adverse effect on human health, social amenity, the economy, or the environment; and
- Was or is caused by, or may be or may have been caused by biosecurity matter.

The GBO shares the responsibility for managing biosecurity risks more broadly so local government and landholders can reduce the likelihood of having a biosecurity event.

## 4.5 Biosecurity risks you could reasonably be expected to know

The GBO stipulates that anyone who deals with biosecurity matter is responsible for managing biosecurity risks that the person knows about or could reasonably be expected to know about, be it your business, property, day-to-day work or hobbies. For example:

- If you are a landowner, you are expected to stay informed about the weeds and pest animals that could be on your property and manage these in a reasonable and practical way.
- If you transport agricultural produce, you are expected to understand the biosecurity risks of spreading weeds and seeds and manage the risks.
- If you live or work in a highly promoted biosecurity zone (e.g. are a builder or developer in the fire ant biosecurity zone), you are expected to know what you can and cannot move into and out of the zone, and what other precautions or Biosecurity Instrument Permits are required.
- If you are a residential gardener, you are expected to know about how to reduce the risk of spreading weeds and pests, as well as the problem pests in your local area.
- If you are a commercial grower, you are expected to stay informed about the pests and diseases that could affect or be carried by your crops, as well as weeds and pest animals that could be on your property. You are also expected to manage them appropriately.
- If you move biosecurity matter on or off your property, it is good practice to have a biosecurity plan specific to your property and implement the plan.
- Report notifiable incidents to Biosecurity Queensland.

## 4.6 Role of local government

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* the role of local government includes:

### 1. An administrative function –

Local government officers authorised under the Act, have functions and powers to ensure invasive biosecurity matter found within the local government's area of operation, is managed in compliance with the Act (this includes taking action under a biosecurity program).

Local government will only be able to enforce the GBO if the risk is related to invasive biosecurity matter.



## 2. Meeting their General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO).

Like any other person or organisation, local governments and their Officers have an obligation to discharge their GBO, report notifiable incidents (such as a biosecurity event), and notify Biosecurity Queensland of biosecurity risks that do not relate to *invasive biosecurity matter*.

Council is committed to supporting all stakeholders in understanding their GBO by undertaking a proactive approach to education. This can be achieved by offering a range of support mechanisms, including raising awareness and providing education material.

**Table 2: Current support mechanisms**

Support Mechanism	Implementation
Awareness / Education	Customer requests for information is followed up with advice on the location of specific information, management practices and reasonable and practical measures to satisfy their GBO.  Opportunities to participate in education and information programs.
Onsite inspections	Authorised Officers can attend properties to assist in the identification of biosecurity matter, review management / treatment plans, discuss best practice methodologies and provide other guidance and support.
Property Pest Management Plan (PPMP)	Authorised Officers can complete a PPMP to record the evidence of biosecurity matter, its spatial location, treatment plan and reasonable and practical means of control or management.
Habitat protection support	Council offers support through its Biodiversity team to landholders through the Habitat Protection Program and Scenic Rim Environmental Grants Program for the management of environmental weeds and invasive animals.
Pest animal control	Council facilitates pest animal baiting programs, pest animal monitoring and trapping programs. Council loans cage traps in accordance with the <i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i> section 42 (Feral or pest animals).
Boards and Trusts	Darling Downs Moreton Rabbit Board (DDMRB)  The Rivers Improved Trust

## 4.6.1 Non-Compliance and Enforcement Process

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* the 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.

When an individual or entity fails to carry out their GBO and the risk relates to invasive biosecurity matter, the Council will consider a range of graduated and proportionate education and /or enforcement responses such as issuing a Biosecurity Order, issuing a Penalty Infringement Notice, prosecution or taking no further action.

Alleged non-compliance involving biosecurity matter which is not invasive biosecurity matter will be referred to Biosecurity Queensland.

**Table 3: Non-Compliance and Enforcement Process**

Enforcement Process	
Advice/Education	Advice to community and landholders on actions that should be undertaken to satisfy GBO in managing biosecurity matter.
Enforcement via a Direction under a Biosecurity Program	An authorised officer may give a direction for a prevention and control program ( <i>to take reasonable steps within a reasonable period to remove or eradicate the biosecurity matter which the program relates or destroy the biosecurity matter to which the program relates, or a carrier of the biosecurity matter, if the authorised officer believes on reasonable grounds the biosecurity matter or carrier poses a significant biosecurity risk</i> ).
Enforcement via a Biosecurity Order	If an authorised person (under the <i>Biosecurity Act</i> ) reasonably believes that a person has failed, or may fail to discharge the persons GBO at a place, the authorised officer may give the person a Biosecurity Order, directing the person to discharge their GBO, in relation to invasive biosecurity matter. The recipient of a biosecurity order must comply with the order unless the recipient has a reasonable excuse. Failure to comply is an offence under the Act.
Demonstration of Compliance / Follow up	On-site inspection/re-inspection by an Authorised Officer to ensure compliance, demonstrated by reporting and evidence provided by a land manager on actions undertaken.

## 4.6.2 Levels of Compliance

To achieve compliance objectives, Council uses a range of flexible and targeted measures. In the first instance, Council encourages voluntary and assisted compliance to ensure land managers are capable and equipped to execute their GBO. These measures are scalable in relation to deliberate non-compliance in undertaking a GBO and are more broadly defined in Table 4.

**Table 4: Compliance response**

Compliance Type	Compliance Response
Voluntary compliance	The person to whom the GBO applies is proactive about their GBO and carrying out the required actions to satisfy their GBO. Council can provide information and coordination so that land managers are aware and proactive.
Assisted compliance	Raise awareness and provide education and incentives so that land managers are educated and encouraged to discharge their GBO.
Enforcement	Where Council become aware of noncompliance, Council may commence an investigation into the potential non-compliance and manage non-compliance via inspections, audits, formal warnings, biosecurity orders or prosecution.

## 4.7 Other Stakeholders

The responsibility, actions and costs of biosecurity management are shared by all people across public and private land (shared responsibility). All land and waterways within the boundaries of the local government are included.

**Table 5: Stakeholder roles and responsibilities**

Stakeholder	Role and responsibility
Biosecurity Queensland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State research capability</li> <li>• State invasive plant and animal responses</li> <li>• State component of national responses</li> <li>• Awareness, extension and education programs to support State priorities</li> <li>• Technical advice</li> <li>• Legislation, strategies, policy, programs and reporting to support State policy objectives</li> <li>• Facilitation of collaborative management</li> <li>• Compliance to support State responses</li> </ul>
Other state agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of invasive plants and animals on state lands</li> <li>• Assistance with identification of response requirements</li> <li>• Complimentary strategies, policy, programs, reporting</li> <li>• Awareness, extension and education programs to support agency priorities</li> <li>• Facilitation of collaborative management</li> </ul>
Natural resource management (NRM) groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitation of management for regional priorities</li> <li>• Facilitation of regional and local strategies by contributing to regional planning processes</li> <li>• Community awareness</li> <li>• Technical advice</li> <li>• Incentives</li> <li>• Land manager engagement</li> <li>• Contribution to best practice management</li> </ul>

Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application of best management practices to meet their GBO and other requirements under the Act</li> <li>• Industry-level biosecurity planning</li> <li>• Awareness/education of stakeholders</li> <li>• Implementation of quality assurance for commodities</li> </ul>
Land managers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application of best management practices to meet their GBO and the requirements under the Act</li> <li>• Property biosecurity planning and implementation</li> </ul>

## 5. Strategic Priorities

Scenic Rim Regional Council's responsibility is to manage invasive species on Council owned and managed land in compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and to perform a regulatory function, ensuring stakeholders are discharging their General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) in regards to **invasive biosecurity matter**. To enable this, Council has identified the strategic priorities as below:-

- Strategic Priority 1 - Awareness, Education and Responsibilities
- Strategic Priority 2 - Support and Incentives
- Strategic Priority 3 - Prevention, Control, Collaboration and Compliance
- Strategic Priority 4 - Monitoring, Assessment and Management Systems

### 5.1 Strategic Priority – Awareness Education and Responsibilities

*Stakeholders and the community are informed of their General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) and the expectation of what are reasonable and practical to satisfy their GBO.*

Action		Responsibility	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028
1.1	Develop and deliver awareness campaigns that engage and improve stakeholder knowledge of biosecurity risks and GBO responsibilities.	Council	Commenced	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
1.2	Provide the community with access to best practice invasive species information and management techniques.	Council	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
1.3	Support key industries in better understanding the risk associated with sale or movement of potentially invasive species.	Council, all stakeholders	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
1.4	Participate in educational programs, undertake training and provide access to materials to raise awareness and build knowledge of a collective GBO.	Council, all stakeholders	Commenced	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
1.5	Develop resources and materials that identify new invasive species incursions relevant to the region.	Council	Commenced	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
1.6	Ensure land managers understand their obligation to manage invasive biosecurity matter.	Council, all stakeholders	Commenced	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
1.7	Ensure land managers understand and undertake reasonable and practical measures to reduce biosecurity risks and improve GBO compliance.	Council, all stakeholders	Commenced	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing
1.8	Enable residents as private land managers to take an active role in biosecurity on their land using well timed, advice and information material regarding weed and pest animal control.	Council	Commenced	Commenced	Ongoing	Ongoing	Ongoing

not yet started, 
  commenced 
  ongoing



## 5.2 Strategic Priority – Support and Incentives

*Stakeholders and the community have access to the support mechanisms and programs to assist in managing biosecurity matter.*

Action		Responsibility	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028
2.1	Support landholders to satisfy their GBO through the provision of property pest management plans on properties with large or difficult to treat infestations.	Council					
2.2	Provide and support community awareness of the risk posed by invasive biosecurity matter.	Council, all stakeholders					
2.3	Support landholders with better means to identifying invasive species and reporting existing and new incursions of biosecurity matter.	Council, all stakeholders					
2.4	Develop reasonable and practical measures that align with control programs/invasion curve.	Council					
2.5	Deliver baiting programs and provide pest animal control devices to the community in support of satisfying GBO requirements.	Council, all stakeholders					
2.6	Support the community with access to biological controls.	Council					
2.7	Provide appropriate and accessible loan equipment suitable for the treatment of invasive biosecurity matter.	Council					
2.8	Support the community through access to invasive species boards, trusts and invasive species programs.	Council, all stakeholders					

not yet started, 
  commenced 
  ongoing

## 5.3 Strategic Priority – Prevention Control Collaboration and Compliance

*The establishment of new invasive species is prevented through continuous improvement in identification, reporting and treatment.*

Action		Responsibility	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028
3.1	Undertake biosecurity surveillance / prevention and control programs to identify, record and report existing and new incursions of biosecurity matter.	Council					

3.2	Undertake hygiene procedures for activities that have potential to spread invasive plant seeds.	Council, all stakeholders					
3.3	Deliver a Council invasive species control program on Council-owned and managed lands.	Council					
3.4	Deliver invasive species control programs targeted at waterway improvement and environmental outcomes.	Council					
3.5	Collaborate with landholders within the region in the control of new and emerging biosecurity risks.	Council, all stakeholders					
3.6	Collaborate in regional forums to identify and manage potential new and emerging biosecurity risks.	Council, all stakeholders					
3.7	Collaborate and coordinate with neighbouring local authorities.	Council					
3.8	Undertake inspections of private properties to check for compliance with GBO	Council					
3.9	Undertake enforcement actions where the GBO is not being met.	Council					

not yet started, 
  commenced 
  ongoing

## 5.4 Strategic Priority – Monitoring, Assessment and Management Systems

Data is collected and maintained to facilitate analysis and reporting of priority species and targeted programs and projects in a strategic manner.

Action	Responsibility	2023-	2024-	2025-	2026-	2027-
		2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
4.1 Implement data collection processes associated with invasive species control programs.	Council					
4.2 Document and analyse outcomes of Council controlled invasive species program to improve strategic management of biosecurity matter.	Council					
4.3 Monitor and report new and emerging invasive species to Biosecurity Queensland.	Council					
4.4 Undertake an annual review of the effectiveness of control programs, management practices and incentives to ensure compliance and identify improvements.	Council					
4.5 Explore integrated management practices to ensure programs consider innovations in effective biosecurity management.	Council					

4.6	Undertake an annual review of the effectiveness of compliance and enforcement functions to identify improvements.	Council					
4.7	Investigate additional, improved and alternative methods of control for invasive species.	Council, all stakeholders					
4.8	Undertake an annual evaluation of the biosecurity plan to review the relevance of priorities and actions and inform budget preparations.	Council					
4.9	Implement a process, capturing education, voluntary compliance, contemporary compliance and enforcement.	Council					
4.10	Apply Council's records systems in the maintenance of data on invasive biosecurity matter and action.	Council					

*not yet started*, 
  *commenced*
 *ongoing*

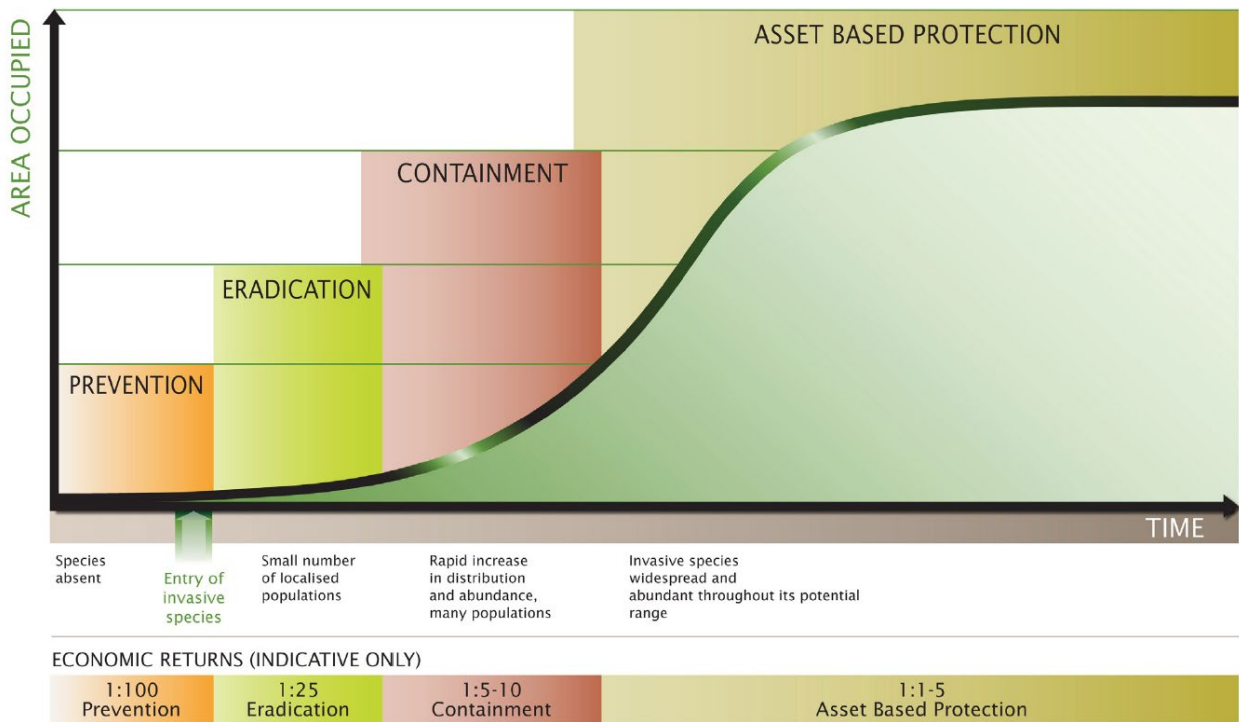
## 6. Species Risk and Prioritisation Methodology

Strategic biosecurity management requires a planned and well considered approach to the management of invasive plants and animals for the local government area. It considers the biology and behaviour of individual species, their comparative biosecurity risk/impact, current and potential level of invasion/establishment, and the feasibility of control costs to determine the most effective (or strategic) management approach

Effective, strategic management has the potential to reduce the impact and cost of managing an invasive plant or animal. Having a strategic approach may also help by solving issues before they exacerbate, through faster detection and timely implementation of the appropriate management tools.

### 6.1 Generalised invasion curve

Contemporary biosecurity planning practices use the generalised invasion curve (Figure 2) as the basis for strategic decision-making for invasive species management. This pairs an understanding of invasion biology with economic modelling to help decision-makers determine where to invest their resources. When used in conjunction with robust distribution mapping, and an understanding of the environmental/landscape factors that benefit species invasion, a more sophisticated and tailored management plan can be developed.



**Figure 2: The generalised invasion curve describes the four stages of invasive species invasion and the most appropriate management objective for each (Agriculture Victoria 2020).**

The Plan has been developed applying a standardised approach to risk prioritisation that considers the extent and impact of invasive species at a local scale so they can be assigned to the appropriate management objective i.e. prevention, eradication, containment or asset protection.

This process can be applied at any scale and may be useful at a property-level when strategically managing weeds.

## 6.2 Invasive Plant and Animal Species Risk and Prioritisation Methodology

Weeds and pest animals have the potential to threaten human and animal health, affect social amenity of public spaces, increase costs of infrastructure management and primary production; and adversely alter ecosystem function. The following sections detail the impact ratings used within the species invasive matrix.

### 6.2.1 Human Health Risks

The negative impacts of invasive species on human health include:

- Allergic reactions such as dermatitis, rhinitis and asthma—on contact with the plant or its pollen.
- Increased risks in recreational areas from injury, e.g. from thorny plants, drowning in water covered by salvinia.
- Increased risk of fire, e.g. Gamba grass increasing fire frequency and intensity.
- Injury to humans, e.g. bites, stings or scratches.
- Zoonotic diseases (can spread to humans) such as hydatids (wild dogs and foxes), Q fever (feral pigs), brucellosis (feral pigs) and leptospirosis (feral pigs, feral deer).



<b>Human Health Impact Ratings</b>	
Human fatality/ fatalities, e.g. deer on road causing car accident, wild dog killing a child, serious allergic (anaphylactic) reaction; drowning due to salvinia.	5 Major
Medical treatment requiring long term hospitalisation e.g. serious dog bite, serious respiratory problems.	4 Significant
Medical treatment requiring short term hospitalisation e.g. allergic response to airborne or contact allergen.	3 Moderate
Medical treatment. Minor adverse reaction/irritation.	2 Minor
No or extremely insignificant injuries or discomfort.	1 Insignificant

## 6.2.2 Social Amenity Risks

The negative impacts of invasive species on social amenity include:

- Impacts to liveability, useability and enjoyment of both public and private spaces.
- General nuisance and disturbance, interfere with recreational activities (such as swimming, canoeing and bushwalking), and reduce the aesthetic value of lakes, streams and bushland areas.
- Cultural significance can be adversely affected by invasive species preventing access to significant areas, or pests altering the biodiversity or character of an area, and
- Negative impacts associated with predation of domestic animals.

<b>Social Amenity Impact ratings</b>	
Potential to form solid stands of weeds or dense populations of pest animals. Can out-compete or destroy gardens/pets and native plants/animals and impact on community natural areas and nearby creeks, rivers and bushland. Will lead to a decline in vegetation quality in areas which are already threatened by urban pressures. If left untreated will impact on both private and public places and will require high costs to remove, repair or manage.	5 Major
Potential to out-compete native or garden plants in community areas, roads, parks, gardens, and creeks. May affect access appearance or increase management requirements. May provide shelter for vermin and pest animals or reduce recruitment of native species over time.	4 Significant
Potential to move into degraded areas in and around the community including riparian areas, bushland and gardens. May affect access, appearance, or increase management requirements. High potential for pests to be replaced with other pests or weeds after treatment. Requires targeted management but threat to community areas can be responded to as part of regular management.	3 Moderate

Likely to affect appearance or bring about complaints from residents or neighbours. May impact the function, use or appearance of community and residential areas or require a low-level management response.	2 Minor
Unlikely to affect community use and enjoyment of areas due to limited habitat or may be managed effectively in routine control measures or maintenance. May exist in isolated areas due to dumping or urban escapes, but is not able to dominate vegetation and gardens in the community.	1 Insignificant

### 6.2.3 Economic Risks

The negative impacts of invasive species on economic productivity include:

- Increased costs for primary producers, land managers and infrastructure managers.
- Crop losses, competing for pasture, damage to land and waterways and spreading disease, and
- Costs associated with managing natural resources and public assets, such as drains, bridges, rail corridors, and parks.

<b>Economic Impact Ratings</b>	
<p>Major threat to agricultural productivity by way of reduced output with increased control expenses. Control is a significant addition to existing routine pest management practices.</p> <p>Major disruption to government land and infrastructure management.</p> <p>Major disruption to business or industry.</p>	5 Major
<p>Significant reduction in agricultural output, increased control expenses. Control is added to existing routine pest management practices for crops or pastures.</p> <p>Significant disruption to government land and infrastructure management.</p> <p>Significant disruption to business or industry.</p>	4 Significant
<p>Moderate threat to Agricultural endeavours. Increased maintenance including drainage lines and creeks. Pest threat to crop/pasture can be abated as part of routine pest management practices.</p> <p>Moderate disruption to government land and infrastructure management.</p> <p>Moderate disruption to business or industry.</p>	3 Moderate

<p>Minor threat to farm assets throughout the property.</p> <p>Minor disruption to government land and infrastructure management.</p> <p>Minor disruption to business or industry.</p>	2 Minor
<p>Not of particular concern to agricultural endeavours under good land management practices.</p> <p>No or negligible disruption to government land and infrastructure management.</p> <p>No or negligible disruption to business or industry.</p>	1 Insignificant

## 6.2.4 Environmental Risks

The negative impacts of invasive species on the environment include:

- Increased pressure on native biodiversity, either directly or by affecting vegetation structure and/or ecological and physical processes.
- Reduction or extinction of native species and degraded land and waterways.
- Direct predation, competition for resources and hybridisation.
- Changed fire frequency and intensity, resulting in irreversible changes to vegetation structure.
- Degradation of water quality and associated affects to waterway ecology.

Environmental Impact ratings	
Potential to drastically out-compete native species, transform ecosystems and impact on biodiversity in a broad range of natural areas, including areas of intact high value vegetation.	5 Major
Potential to drastically out-compete native species and impact on biodiversity limited to the pest's suited habitat. Can alter ecosystems.	4 Significant
Potential to invade edges and disturbed systems and destroy established ecology which is already disturbed or degraded.	3 Moderate
Potential to develop a presence in natural areas without widespread out- competition of species or alteration of ecosystems.	2 Minor
Unlikely to establish effectively in natural areas unless by isolated infestations, dumping or urban escapes. Unlikely to penetrate undisturbed areas.	1 Insignificant

## 7. Invasive Plant and Animal Species Prioritisation

At the development of this plan, officers from the Scenic Rim Regional Council, with assistance from Biosecurity Queensland, conducted an assessment on a number of invasive plant and animal species, relevant to the Scenic Rim region at the time. This included;

- evaluating the species current or potential stage of invasion, and
- the impact and the invasiveness (ability to spread).

Species have then been categorised based on the associated management objectives which are displayed in the generalised invasion curve in Figure 2, including prevention, eradication, containment and asset protection.

- **Prevention** – aims to prevent the arrival and establishment of potential invasive plants and animals that are not currently in the local government area.
- **Eradication** – aims to completely remove the invasive plants and animals from the local government area. This has been nominated for species with a very restricted distribution, low abundance and effective control techniques.
- **Containment** – aims to prevent further spread in the local government area. Containment is effective when the species is present in an area but can be eradicated from new sites.
- **Asset protection** – aims to protect lifestyle and the environment and reduce the impact of the invasive plants and animals on economic, environmental and/or social/amenity assets. This may include agricultural land, natural areas or shared community spaces such as parks and urban areas.

*Refer to table 2 regarding definitions of Restricted matter categories 1-7.*

### 7.1 Prevention

Before the entry of an invasive species into the Scenic Rim Local Government Area (LGA), investment in prevention, education, and surveillance will minimise the likelihood of invasion. It is more cost effective to prevent invasive species from entering than it is to manage them once established.

This is the default management strategy for any species not currently known to be found within Scenic Rim region.

**Objective: Prevent new infestations of species previously not recorded within the region.**

To discharge their general biosecurity obligation, if reasonable and practical, a person must:

- Report Prohibited and Category 1 & 2 Restricted Matter (see appendix 2) to Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 within 24 hours.
- Report any suspected new infestations to Council within 24 hours.
- Have an awareness of invasive species not currently present within the region.
- Be aware of the invasive species that are present in locations you visit, agist, purchase, sell or move livestock and buy feed.
- Have any unfamiliar plants or animals found, formally identified.
- Undertake regular inspections of invasion/introduction pathways (e.g. stockyards, watering points, creek lines etc).
- Carry out hygiene procedures on vehicles, machinery and clothing etc. (e.g. wash down, brush down, visual inspections, quarantine) when they leave and return to your property.
- Isolate livestock that have been moved from another area. (e.g. keep stock in a holding area for a period of time so that it can be regularly checked for weeds)



- Source stock feed and garden products from areas that are not infested with species.
- Ensure species on the prevention list are not grown, propagated, kept, moved, sold, given away or released.

Prevention			
Common name	Scientific name	Prohibited (P) Restricted (R)	Type
Bunny ears prickly pear	<i>Opuntia microdasys</i>	R-2,3,4,5	Cacti and succulents
Cabomba	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	R-3	Aquatic plant
Hygrophila	<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	R-3	Aquatic plant
Hymenachne or Olive hymenachne	<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis and hybrids</i>	R-3	Aquatic plant
Kudzu	<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata syn. P. lobata, P. triloba other than in the Torres Strait Islands</i>	R-3	Vine
Mexican bean tree	<i>Cecropia pachystachya, C. palmata and C. peltata</i>	R-2,3,4,5	Tree
Miconia	<i>Miconia calvescens</i>	R-2,3,4,5	Tree
Prickly acacia	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	R-3	Tree
Tropical soda apple	<i>Solanum viarum</i>	P	Shrub
Water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	R-3	Aquatic plant

## 7.2 Eradication

Once a species has entered the Scenic Rim LGA and the infestation is known, efforts are best aimed at stopping the extension of its range and eradication if possible.

Eradication relies on knowing how far an invasive species has spread, and, having the commitment of the appropriate stakeholder (government, industry and the community) to try and eliminate it completely.

**Objective: Undertake targeted management to eradicate the species from the Local Government Area (LGA).**

This strategy focusses on species where it is feasible, and there is a reasonable chance of eradication from the LGA. Control activities should be coordinated (including across other land tenures), regularly inspected to ensure the infestation has not spread and repeated to ensure reinfestation does not occur.

To discharge their general biosecurity obligation, if reasonable and practical, a person must:

- Report Prohibited and Category 1 Restricted Matter to Biosecurity Queensland.
- Report any suspected new infestations to Council within 24 hours.
- Be aware of the invasive species that are present in locations you visit, agist, purchase, sell or move livestock and buy stock feed.
- Have any unfamiliar plants or animals found formally identified.
- Undertake regular inspection of invasion/introduction pathways (e.g. stockyards, watering points, creek lines etc).
- Carry out hygiene procedures on vehicles, machinery and clothing etc. (e.g. wash down, brush down, visual inspections, quarantine) when they leave and return to your property.
- Spell livestock that have been moved from another area. (e.g. keep stock in a holding area for a period of time so that it can be regularly checked for weeds)
- Source stock feed and garden products from areas that are not infested with species.
- Ensure species on the eradication list are not grown, propagated, kept, moved, sold, given away or released.
- Conduct detailed surveillance and mapping to locate all populations and determine extent.
- Develop and implement a property management plan for the eradication of the species.
- Remove harbour that may be providing shelter and habitat for invasive animals.
- Destroy all known individuals of the species before it is able to reproduce.
- All plants and reproductive plant parts are removed, fully and continuously suppressed and destroyed.
- Establish an on-going monitoring program to measure progress toward eradication.
- Ensure that control and disposal methods are approved and do not result in further spread.
- Notify surrounding landholders of the infestation.

Eradication			
Common name	Scientific name	Prohibited (P) Restricted (R)	Type
Groundsel bush	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	R-3	Herb
Honey locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos including cultivars and varieties</i>	R-3	Tree
Parthenium	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	R-3	Herb
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	R-3	Aquatic plant
Senegal tea	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	R-3	Aquatic plant
European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	R-3,4,5,6	Pest Animal
*Red Imported Fire Ants	<i>Solenopsis Invicta</i>	R-1	Invasive Ant

\*A note on Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA) - The National Imported Fire Ant Eradication Program is a nationally cost-shared eradication program delivered by Biosecurity Queensland on behalf of the Australian Government and all state and territory governments. Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act), RIFA is declared as **Restricted matter—other than invasive biosecurity matter**. Under the Act, everyone, including individuals and organisations, has a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) to take all reasonable steps to prevent the spread of fire ants.

## 7.3 Containment

Containment is necessary when eradication of an invasive species is no longer achievable and the priority is to prevent it from spreading further. The economic returns on containment are generally lower and, on balance, environmental or social outcomes may be more important when making decisions to act.

**Objective:** Prevent the spread of invasive plants and animals in the Local Government Area.

To discharge their general biosecurity obligation, if reasonable and practical, a person must:

- Be aware of the invasive species that are present in locations you visit, agist livestock, purchase, sell or move stock feed.
- Be on the lookout for any unfamiliar plants or animals and if possible have them formally identified.
- Undertake regular inspection of invasion/introduction pathways (e.g. stockyards, watering points, creek lines etc).
- Carry out hygiene procedures on vehicles, machinery and clothing etc. (e.g. wash down, brush down, visual inspections, quarantine) when they leave and return to your property.
- Isolate stock that have been moved from another area. (e.g. keep stock in a holding area for a period of time so that it can be regularly checked for weeds)
- Source stock feed and garden products from areas that are not infested with invasive biosecurity matter.
- Ensure species on the containment list are not grown, propagated, kept, moved, sold, given away or released.
- Conduct surveillance and mapping to locate all populations and determine extent.
- Develop and implement a property management / biosecurity plan for the control of the species.
- Undertake actions to regularly control the species and minimise risks of further spread.
- Keep records of control actions.
- Remove harbour that may be providing shelter and habitat for invasive animals.
- Establish an on-going monitoring program to measure effectiveness.
- Ensure that control and disposal methods are approved and do not result in further spread.

Containment			
Common name	Scientific name	Prohibited (P) Restricted (R)	Type
African boxthorn	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	R-3	Shrub
Annual ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiflorum</i>	R-3	Herb
Balloon vine	<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	R-3	Vine
Blackberry	<i>Rubus anglocandicans, Rubus fruticosus aggregate</i>	R-3	Shrub
Broad leaf pepper tree	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	R-3	Tree
Camphor laurel	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	R-3	Tree

Chinese celtis	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	R- 3	Tree
Dutchman's pipe	<i>Aristolochia spp. Other than native species</i>	R-3	Vine
Giant rats tail grass	<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis and Sporobolus nataensis</i>	R-3	Grass
Giant parramata grass	<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	R-3	Grass
Mother of millions	<i>Bryophyllum delagoensesyn, Bryophyllum tubiflorum, Kalanchoe delagoense</i>	R-3	Cacti and succulents
Privet -Broad leaf privet, tree privet	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	R-3	Tree
Singapore daisy	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata syn. Wedelia trilobata</i>	R-3	Ground cover
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	R-3	Aquatic plant
Cat (Feral)	<i>Felis catus and Prionailurus bengalensis x Felis catus other than a domestic cat</i>	R-3,4,6	Pest Animal
Dingo	<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>	R-3,4,5,6	Pest Animal
Dog (Other than a domestic dog)	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	R-3,4,5,6	Pest Animal
Deer Chital (Feral)	axis deer <i>Axis axis</i>	R-3,4,6	Pest Animal
Deer Fallow (Feral)	<i>Dama dama</i>	R-3,4,6	Pest Animal
Deer Red (Feral)	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	R-3,4,6	Pest Animal
Deer Rusa (Feral)	<i>Rusa timorensis, syn. Cervus timorensis</i>	R-3,4,6	Pest Animal
European fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	R-3,4,5,6	Pest Animal
Pig (Feral)	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	R-3,4,6	Pest Animal

## 7.4 Asset Protection

When an invasive species becomes established and is beyond containment, the focus of management becomes protecting key assets, such as farmland, industry, recreational and environmental areas. Typically, the return on this investment is relatively low, however there are inherent difficulties in how this is measured.

**Objective: Manage infestations to reduce impact of the invasive plants and animals on economic, environmental and/or social/amenity assets.**

Council will notify individual landholders of the requirements to meet their GBO,

To discharge their general biosecurity obligation, if reasonable and practical, a person must:

- Be aware of the invasive species that are present in locations you visit, agist, purchase, move or sell livestock and purchase, sell and move stock feed.
- Be on the lookout for any unfamiliar plants or animals and have them formally identified.
- Undertake regular inspection of invasion/introduction pathways (e.g. stockyards, watering points, creek lines etc).
- Carry out hygiene procedures on vehicles, machinery and clothing etc. (e.g. wash down, brush down, visual inspections, quarantine) when they leave and return to your property.
- Isolate stock that have been moved from another area. (e.g. keep stock in a holding area for a period of time so that it can be regularly checked for weeds)
- Source stock feed and garden products from areas that are not infested with invasive biosecurity matter.
- Ensure species on the asset protection list are not grown, propagated, kept, moved, sold, given away or released.
- Conduct surveillance to locate all populations and determine if the infestation represents a risk to surrounding properties.
- Develop and implement a property management plan for the species.
- Undertake actions to minimise risk of further spread (e.g. creating a buffer zone, release biocontrol agents) and maintain records of control actions.
- Remove harbour that may be providing shelter and habitat for invasive animals.
- Establish an on-going monitoring program to measure effectiveness.
- Ensure that control and disposal methods are approved and do not result in further spread.
- Undertaking regular inspection and review of the infested area to ensure risks are mitigated over the long term.

Asset Protection			
Common name	Scientific name	Prohibited (P) Restricted (R)	Type
Cats claw creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	R-3	Vine
Climbing asparagus	<i>Asparagus africanus and Asparagus plumrose</i>	R-3	Vine
Creeping lantana	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	R-3	Ground cover
Fireweed	<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	R-3	Herb
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	R-3	Shrub
Madeira vine	<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	R-3	Vine
Ornamental gingers - Kahili White	<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i> <i>Hedychium coronarium</i> <i>Hedychium flavescens</i>	R-3	Ground cover

Yellow			
Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	R-3 R-3	Cacti and succulents
Yellow bells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	R-3	Tree

## 8. Biosecurity Programs

In accordance with the Act, the Chief Executive may authorise and carry out Biosecurity Programs, surveillance or prevention, and control programs, aimed at ensuring compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2014*. Biosecurity programs allow local governments to be proactive in identifying and managing weeds and pest animals.

Biosecurity programs will assess the measures taken by the public, including landowners, managers, and state agencies, in order to mitigate biosecurity risks posed by pest plants and animals.

A program authorisation for a biosecurity program must state:

- the biosecurity matter to which the program relates,
- the purpose of the program,
- when the program starts,
- the period over which the program is to be carried out,
- objective criteria for selecting places to be entered and inspected,
- a description of the area,
- powers an authorised officer may exercise under the Program, and
- the obligations that may be imposed on a person who is an occupier of a place to which the program applied.

The authorisation of the Program will be published on the Scenic Rim Regional Council website and will be limited to a the period reasonably necessary for achieving the program's purpose.

A Surveillance Program is a program directed at;

- Monitoring compliance with the Act.
- Confirming presence, or finding out the extent of the presence of biosecurity matter.
- Confirming the absence of the biosecurity matter.
- Monitoring the effects of measures taken in response to a biosecurity risk.
- Monitoring levels of biosecurity matter.

A prevention and control program is directed at;

- preventing the entry, establishment or spread of weeds and pest in animals in an area, or
- managing, controlling or eradicating them to reduce a significant biosecurity risk.



## Appendix 1 - Definitions

<b>Biosecurity considerations</b>	Include human health, social amenity, the economy and the environment i.e. things which may be negatively impacted by biosecurity matter.
<b>Biosecurity event</b>	An event or potential event that has been, or is likely to be caused by biosecurity matter, and which has had, or may have a <i>significant</i> adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration (s14). These are usually high-risk events such as an outbreak of disease which may have widespread impacts on an industry.
<b>Biosecurity matter</b>	A living thing (other than a human or part of a human), a disease, a pathogenic agent that can cause disease in a living thing other than a human or in a human via transmission of the pathogenic agent from an animal, or a contaminant (biological, chemical and physical) (s15).
<b>Biosecurity risk</b>	Any risk (real or potential) of an adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration caused by biosecurity matter, dealing with biosecurity matter or a carrier, or carrying out an activity relating to biosecurity matter or a carrier (s16).
<b>Carrier</b>	Any ‘thing’, dead or alive, biological or inanimate, that is carrying or has the potential to carry biosecurity matter (s17). A ‘thing’ includes a human.
<b>Contaminant</b>	Anything that may be harmful to animal or plant health or pose the risk of an adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration (s18). Examples include pathogenic bacteria in irrigation water, environmental contaminants including dioxins and residual organochlorine pesticides, heavy metals in fertilisers and animal feed and weed seeds.
<b>Deal with</b>	Deal with, biosecurity matter or a carrier, includes any of the following – (a) keep or possess, whether intentionally or otherwise, the biosecurity matter or carrier; (b) conduct experiments with the biosecurity matter or carrier; (c) produce or manufacture the biosecurity matter or carrier; (d) breed the biosecurity matter or carrier; (e) propagate the biosecurity matter or carrier; (f) use the biosecurity matter or carrier in the course of manufacturing a thing that is not the biosecurity matter or carrier; (g) grow, raise, feed or culture the biosecurity matter or carrier; (h) distribute the biosecurity matter or carrier; (i) import the biosecurity matter or carrier; (j) transport the biosecurity matter or carrier; (k) dispose of the biosecurity matter or carrier; buy, supply or use the biosecurity matter or carrier for the purposes of, or in the course of, a dealing mentioned in any of paragraphs (a) to (k).
<b>General Biosecurity Obligation</b>	Under the GBO, everyone is responsible for managing biosecurity risks that are: - under their control and - that they know about or should reasonably be expected to know about.  Individuals and organisations whose activities pose a biosecurity risk must take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise each biosecurity risk by:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- minimising the likelihood of causing a 'biosecurity event', and limit the consequences if such an event is caused.</li> <li>- preventing or minimise the harmful effects a risk could have, and not do anything that might make any harmful effects worse.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Invasive biosecurity matter</i></b>	Invasive plants and animals (weeds and pest animals) listed as prohibited matter in schedule 1, parts 3 and 4; restricted matter in schedule 2, part 2; or listed in a regulation or emergency prohibited matter declaration (a temporary measure prior to listing as restricted or prohibited matter in the Act).
<b><i>Prohibited matter</i></b>	Biosecurity matter that is not currently present in Queensland and is prohibited because there are reasonable grounds to believe that it may have a significant adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration if it did enter Queensland (ss19 and 20). Prohibited matter is listed in schedule 1 of the Act and schedule 1, part 1 of the Regulation.
<b><i>Reasonable and practical measures</i></b>	The term 'reasonable and practical measures' is used throughout the legislation to include all the mitigation measures (actions or inactions) that a person would reasonably be expected to undertake to prevent or minimise a biosecurity risk in a particular circumstance.
<b><i>Restricted matter</i></b>	Biosecurity matter that is already present in Queensland and may have an adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration if restrictions are not imposed (ss21 and 22). Restricted matter is listed in schedule 2 of the Act and schedule 1, part 2 of the Regulation. Restricted matter is assigned category numbers from 1-7 based on its characteristics and the risks it poses.

## Appendix 2 - Prohibited and Restricted Matter

Note: these lists were correct at the time of publication. Please refer to the Biosecurity Act 2014 and the Biosecurity Regulation 2016 to confirm that additional species have not been included on the prohibited and restricted matter lists.

### Prohibited Matter – Schedule 1, Parts 3 and 4

Invasive plants
acacias non-indigenous to Australia ( <i>Acaciella</i> spp., <i>Mariosousa</i> spp., <i>Senegalia</i> spp. and <i>Vachellia</i> spp. other than <i>Vachellia nilotica</i> , <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i> )
anchored water hyacinth ( <i>Eichhornia azurea</i> )
annual thunbergia ( <i>Thunbergia annua</i> )
bitterweed ( <i>Helenium amarum</i> )
candleberry myrtle ( <i>Morella faya</i> )
cholla cactus ( <i>Cylindropuntia</i> spp. and hybrids other than <i>C. fulgida</i> , <i>C. imbricata</i> , <i>C. prolifera</i> , <i>C. rosea</i> , <i>C. spinosior</i> and <i>C. tunicata</i> )
Christ's thorn ( <i>Ziziphus spina-christi</i> )
Eurasian water milfoil ( <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i> )
fanworts ( <i>Cabomba</i> spp. other than <i>C. caroliniana</i> )
floating water chestnuts ( <i>Trapa</i> spp.)
harrisia cactus ( <i>Harrisia</i> spp. syn. <i>Eriocereus</i> spp. other than <i>H. martinii</i> , <i>H. tortuosa</i> and <i>H. pomanensis</i> syn. <i>Cereus pomanensis</i> )
honey locust ( <i>Gleditsia</i> spp. other than <i>G. triacanthos</i> )
horsetails ( <i>Equisetum</i> spp.)
kochia ( <i>Bassia scoparia</i> syn. <i>Kochia scoparia</i> )
lagarosiphon ( <i>Lagarosiphon major</i> )
mesquites (all <i>Prosopis</i> spp. and hybrids other than <i>P. glandulosa</i> , <i>P. pallida</i> and <i>P. velutina</i> )
Mexican bean tree (all <i>Cecropia</i> spp. other than <i>C. pachystachya</i> , <i>C. palmata</i> and <i>C. peltata</i> )
miconia ( <i>Miconia</i> spp. other than <i>M. calvescens</i> , <i>M. cionotricha</i> , <i>M. nervosa</i> and <i>M. racemosa</i> )
mikania ( <i>Mikania</i> spp. other than <i>M. micrantha</i> )
Peruvian primrose bush ( <i>Ludwigia peruviana</i> )
prickly pear ( <i>Opuntia</i> spp. other than <i>O. aurantiaca</i> , <i>O. elata</i> , <i>O. ficus-indica</i> , <i>O. microdasys</i> , <i>O. monacantha</i> , <i>O. stricta</i> , <i>O. streptacantha</i> and <i>O. tomentosa</i> )
red sesbania ( <i>Sesbania punicea</i> )
salvinias ( <i>Salvinia</i> spp. other than <i>S. molesta</i> )
serrated tussock ( <i>Nassella trichotoma</i> )
Siam weed ( <i>Chromolaena</i> spp. other than <i>C. odorata</i> and <i>C. squalida</i> )
spiked pepper ( <i>Piper aduncum</i> )
tropical soda apple ( <i>Solanum viarum</i> )
water soldiers ( <i>Stratiotes aloides</i> )
witch weeds ( <i>Striga</i> spp. other than native species)

## Invasive Animals

All amphibians, mammals and reptiles other than the following:

Amphibians, mammals and reptiles that are restricted.

Amphibians, mammals and reptiles indigenous to Australia, including marine mammals of the orders Cetacea, Pinnipedia and Sirenia.

alpaca (*Lama pacos*)

asian house gecko (*Hemidactylus frenatus*)

axolotl (*Ambystoma mexicanum*)

bison or American buffalo (*Bison bison*)

black rat (*Rattus rattus*)

camel (*Camelus dromedarius*)

cane toad (*Rhinella marina* syn. *Bufo marinus*)

cat (*Felis catus* and *Prionailurus bengalensis* x *Felis catus*)

cattle (*Bos spp.*)

chital (axis) deer (*Axis axis*)

dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*)

donkey (*Equus asinus*)

European hare (*Lepus europaeus*)

fallow deer (*Dama dama*)

goat (*Capra hircus*)

guanicoe (*Lama guanicoe*)

guinea pig (*Cavia porcellus*)

horse (*Equus caballus*)

house mouse (*Mus musculus*)

llama (*Lama glama*)

mule (*Equus caballus* x *Equus asinus*)

pig (*Sus scrofa*)

red deer (*Cervus elaphus*)

rusa deer (*Rusa timorensis* syn. *Cervus timorensis*)

sewer rat (*Rattus norvegicus*)

sheep (*Ovis aries*)

water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalis*)

## Restricted Matter – Schedule 2 - Part 2

Invasive Plants	Category
African boxthorn ( <i>Lycium ferocissimum</i> )	3
African fountain grass ( <i>Cenchrus setaceum</i> )	3
African tulip tree ( <i>Spathodea campanulata</i> )	3
alligator weed ( <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> )	3
annual ragweed ( <i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i> )	3
asparagus fern ( <i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> , <i>A. africanus</i> and <i>A. plumosus</i> )	3
asparagus fern ( <i>Asparagus scandens</i> )	3
athel pine ( <i>Tamarix aphylla</i> )	3
badhara bush ( <i>Gmelina elliptica</i> )	3
balloon vine ( <i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> )	3
belly-ache bush ( <i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> and hybrids)	3
bitou bush ( <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotundifolia</i> )	2,3,4,5
blackberry ( <i>Rubus anglocandicans</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> aggregate)	3
boneseed ( <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. monilifera</i> )	2,3,4,5
bridal creeper ( <i>Asparagus asparagoides</i> )	2,3,4,5
bridal veil ( <i>Asparagus declinatus</i> )	3
broad-leaved pepper tree ( <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> )	3
cabomba ( <i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> )	3
camphor laurel ( <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> )	3
candyleaf ( <i>Stevia ovata</i> )	3
cane cactus ( <i>Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica</i> )	3
cat's claw creeper ( <i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> )	3
Chilean needle grass ( <i>Nassella neesiana</i> )	3
chinee apple ( <i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i> )	3
Chinese celtis ( <i>Celtis sinensis</i> )	3
cholla cacti with the following names—	3
• coral cactus ( <i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i> )	3
• devil's rope pear ( <i>C. imbricata</i> )	3
• Hudson pear ( <i>Cylindropuntia rosea</i> and <i>C. tunicata</i> )	2,3,4,5
• jumping cholla ( <i>C. prolifera</i> )	2,3,4,5
• snake cactus ( <i>C. spinosior</i> )	3
Dutchman's pipe ( <i>Aristolochia spp.</i> other than native species)	3
elephant ear vine ( <i>Argyreia nervosa</i> )	3
Eve's pin cactus ( <i>Austrocylindropuntia subulata</i> )	3
fireweed ( <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i> )	3
flax-leaf broom ( <i>Genista linifolia</i> )	3
gamba grass ( <i>Andropogon gayanus</i> )	3
giant sensitive plant ( <i>Mimosa diplotricha var. diplotricha</i> )	3
gorse ( <i>Ulex europaeus</i> )	3
groundsel bush ( <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> )	3

harrisia cactus ( <i>Harrisia martinii</i> , <i>H. tortuosa</i> and <i>H. pomanensis</i> syn. <i>Cereus pomanensis</i> )	3
harungana ( <i>Harungana madagascariensis</i> )	3
honey locust ( <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> including cultivars and varieties)	3
hygrophila ( <i>Hygrophila costata</i> )	3
hymenachne or olive hymenachne ( <i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> and hybrids)	3
Koster's curse ( <i>Clidemia hirta</i> )	2,3,4,5
kudzu ( <i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i> syn. <i>P. lobata</i> , <i>P. triloba</i> other than in the Torres Strait Islands)	3
lantanas—	3
• creeping lantana ( <i>Lantana montevidensis</i> )	3
• lantana, common lantana ( <i>Lantana camara</i> )	3
limnocharis, yellow burrhead ( <i>Limnocharis flava</i> )	2,3,4,5
Madeira vine ( <i>Anredera cordifolia</i> )	3
Madras thorn ( <i>Pithecellobium dulce</i> )	2,3,4,5
mesquites—	3
• honey mesquite ( <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> )	3
• mesquite or algarroba ( <i>Prosopis pallida</i> )	3
• Quilpie mesquite ( <i>Prosopis velutina</i> )	3
Mexican bean tree ( <i>Cecropia pachystachya</i> , <i>C. palmata</i> and <i>C. peltata</i> )	2,3,4,5
Mexican feather grass ( <i>Nassella tenuissima</i> )	2,3,4,5
miconia with the following names—	
• <i>Miconia calvescens</i>	2,3,4,5
• <i>M. cionotricha</i>	2,3,4,5
• <i>M. nervosa</i>	2,3,4,5
• <i>M. racemosa</i>	2,3,4,5
mikania vine ( <i>Mikania micrantha</i> )	2,3,4,5
mimosa pigra ( <i>Mimosa pigra</i> )	2,3,4,5
Montpellier broom ( <i>Genista monspessulana</i> )	3
mother of millions ( <i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> syn. <i>B. tubiflorum</i> , <i>Kalanchoe delagoensis</i> )	3
mother of millions hybrid ( <i>Bryophyllum x houghtonii</i> )	3
ornamental gingers—	3
• Kahili ginger ( <i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i> )	3
• white ginger ( <i>H. coronarium</i> )	3
• yellow ginger ( <i>H. flavescens</i> )	3
parkinsonia ( <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> )	3
parthenium ( <i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i> )	3
pond apple ( <i>Annona glabra</i> )	3
prickly acacia ( <i>Vachellia nilotica</i> )	3
prickly pears—	3
• bunny ears ( <i>Opuntia microdasys</i> )	2,3,4,5
• common pest pear, spiny pest pear ( <i>O. stricta</i> syn. <i>O. inermis</i> )	3
• drooping tree pear ( <i>O. monacantha</i> syn. <i>O. vulgaris</i> )	3



• prickly pear ( <i>O. elata</i> )	2,3,4,5
• tiger pear ( <i>O. aurantiaca</i> )	3
• velvety tree pear ( <i>O. tomentosa</i> )	3
• Westwood pear ( <i>O. streptacantha</i> )	3
privets—	3
• broad-leaf privet, tree privet ( <i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> )	3
• small-leaf privet, Chinese privet ( <i>L. sinense</i> )	3
rat's tail grasses—	3
• American rat's tail grass ( <i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i> )	3
• giant Parramatta grass ( <i>S. fertilis</i> )	3
• giant rat's tail grass ( <i>S. pyramidalis</i> and <i>S. natalensis</i> )	3
rubber vines—	3
• ornamental rubber vine ( <i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i> )	3
• rubber vine ( <i>C. grandiflora</i> )	3
sagittaria ( <i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i> )	3
salvinia ( <i>Salvinia molesta</i> )	3
Scotch broom ( <i>Cytisus scoparius</i> )	3
Senegal tea ( <i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i> )	3
Siam weed with the following names—	3
• <i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	3
• <i>C. squalida</i>	3
sicklepods—	3
• foetid cassia ( <i>Senna tora</i> )	3
• hairy cassia ( <i>S. hirsuta</i> )	3
• sicklepod ( <i>S. obtusifolia</i> )	3
silver-leaf nightshade ( <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> )	3
Singapore daisy ( <i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> syn. <i>Wedelia trilobata</i> )	3
telegraph weed ( <i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i> )	3
thunbergia ( <i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> syn. <i>T. laurifolia</i> )	3
tobacco weed ( <i>Elephantopus mollis</i> )	3
water hyacinth ( <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> )	3
water lettuce ( <i>Pistia stratiotes</i> )	3
water mimosa ( <i>Neptunia oleracea</i> and <i>N. Plena</i> )	2,3,4,5
willows (all <i>Salix</i> spp. other than <i>S. babylonica</i> , <i>S. x calodendron</i> and <i>S. x reichardtii</i> )	3
yellow bells ( <i>Tecoma stans</i> )	3
yellow oleander, Captain Cook tree ( <i>Cascabela thevetia</i> syn. <i>Thevetia peruviana</i> )	3

<b>Invasive animals</b>	<b>Category</b>
barbary sheep ( <i>Ammotragus lervia</i> )	2,3,4,5,6
blackbuck antelope ( <i>Antilope cervicapra</i> )	2,3,4,5,6
cat ( <i>Felis catus</i> and <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> x <i>Felis catus</i> ), other than a domestic cat	3,4,6
dingo ( <i>Canis lupus dingo</i> )	3,4,5,6
dog ( <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> ), other than a domestic dog	3,4,6
European fox ( <i>Vulpes vulpes</i> )	3,4,5,6
European rabbit ( <i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i> )	3,4,5,6
feral chital (axis) deer ( <i>Axis axis</i> )	3,4,6
feral fallow deer ( <i>Dama dama</i> )	3,4,6
feral goat ( <i>Capra hircus</i> )	3,4,6
feral pig ( <i>Sus scrofa</i> )	3,4,6
feral red deer ( <i>Cervus elaphus</i> )	3,4,6
hog deer ( <i>Axis porcinus</i> )	2,3,4,5,6
red-eared slider turtle ( <i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i> )	2,3,4,5,6
feral rusa deer ( <i>Rusa timorensis</i> , syn. <i>Cervus timorensis</i> )	3,4,6
sambar deer ( <i>Rusa unicolor</i> , syn. <i>Cervus unicolor</i> )	2,3,4,5,6

<b>Tramp ants</b>	<b>Category</b>
yellow crazy ant ( <i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i> )	3