



# Lockyer Valley Regional Council

Biosecurity Plan 2021-2026



REGIONAL COUNCIL



# CONTENTS

MESSAGE	2
VISION, MISSION AND VALUES	3
KEY THEMES	4
DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS	5
BIOSECURITY ACT 2014	6
GENERAL BIOSECURITY OBLIGATION	7
Stakeholders	8
Biosecurity Matter Categories	8
Incursion Curve	9
COUNCIL ROLE	10
Support Mechanisms	10
Non-compliance and Enforcement process	10
Levels of Compliance	11
COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITY	12
Biosecurity Plan 2021-2026	12
Biosecurity Programs	12
Current Projects and Programs	13
Monitoring and Progress	13
COUNCIL COMMITMENT	14
Strategic Priorities	14
Strategic Actions	14
APPENDIX 1	16
Priority Species	16

# MESSAGE

## FROM THE MAYOR AND CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

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It is with great pride we present Lockyer Valley Regional Council's 2021-2026 Biosecurity Plan.

This Biosecurity Plan is a living, purpose-built document for our unique region and reflects our community's evolving needs and demands for the next five years. This Plan seeks to assist the Lockyer Valley community to understand and embrace its legislative responsibilities to manage invasive species and to contribute through cooperative and coordinated actions.

The Lockyer Valley boasts some of the most fertile soil and produces the greatest diversity of commercial vegetables anywhere in Australia. This document reflects our commitment to protecting our assets for the livelihood of our region and our vision as a Council to lead, engage and empower.

To achieve this, Council has developed a useful plan which equips all stakeholders with the information and resources they need to meet their obligations to reduce biosecurity risks. It adopts a multi-pronged approach and aims to lead by example, to consult with the community, to educate and to work collaboratively with all stakeholders to ensure they respond in a timely and effective way to invasive plants and animals. By equipping the community with the skills they need to fulfill their obligations, and providing access to vital equipment, Council believes our region is well placed to responsibly manage biosecurity risks both now and into the future.

We look forward to working in best practice partnerships with the community, industry groups and government agencies to deliver this plan over the next five years.



**Cr Tanya Milligan**  
Mayor  
Lockyer Valley  
Regional Council



**Ian Church**  
Chief Executive Officer  
Lockyer Valley  
Regional Council

# VISION, MISSION AND VALUES

## VISION

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Council is a leader in the management of invasive plants and animals and provides support to stakeholders in fulfilling their general biosecurity obligation for the future safety and biosecurity of the region now and into the future.

## MISSION

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Lead, Engage and Empower – manage existing and prevent establishment of new invasive plants and animals through effective biosecurity measures and education.

## OUR VALUES

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### LEADERSHIP

We lead through excellence and partner with the community to achieve Council's vision and mission.

### ACCOUNTABILITY

We accept ownership of our role and take responsibility for our actions. We are results focused, take pride in our successes and efforts and learn from our mistakes.

### INTEGRITY

We strive to be valued and trusted by the Lockyer Valley community. We are respectful, open, transparent and honest in our dealings with the community. At all times we act in the best interests of the community.

### COMMUNICATION

We embrace diversity and communicate openly and honestly. We listen actively, consider and value the views of others. Our communication is clear, concise and consistent.

### CUSTOMER FOCUS

We strive to engage and communicate with our internal and external customers to meet agreed outcomes. We identify and aim to meet the needs of all customers in a responsive and equitable manner.

### TEAMWORK AND COLLABORATION

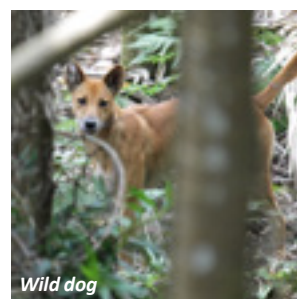
We value creative thinking and look for opportunities to collaborate and connect to deliver a better Lockyer Valley. We work together by recognising and sharing our talents, skills, experience and knowledge.



Workshop



Fireweed



Wild dog



## KEY THEMES

### LOCKYER COMMUNITY

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The community are aware of the impacts of invasive plants and animals, understand their general biosecurity obligations proactively prevent and control them.



### LOCKYER NATURE

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Our unique natural assets are protected and enhanced through the prevention and control of invasive plants and animals.

### LOCKYER LEADERSHIP

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We lead by example in the management of invasive plants and animals on public land.



### LOCKYER BUSINESS

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We support impacted businesses and collaborate with stakeholders who have the capacity to assist in the prevention and control of invasive plants and animals.

### LOCKYER FARMING

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Our productive land, crops and livestock are protected from the impacts of invasive plants and animals.

### LOCKYER LIVELIHOOD

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The opportunity to build the capacity, skills and knowledge of the local community in the management and control of invasive plants and animals is harnessed.

## DEFINITIONS

The Biosecurity Act provides the following definitions for terms commonly referred to within the biosecurity plan.

<b>Authorised Officers</b>	A person who holds office as an authorised person under chapter 10, part 1 of the Biosecurity Act and/or section 202 of the Local Government Act.
<b>Biosecurity Considerations</b>	Biosecurity considerations 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>	A biosecurity event is caused by biosecurity matter, and has a significant adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration (i.e. outbreak of foot and mouth disease)
<b>Biosecurity Matter</b>	Biosecurity matter is a weed, pest animal, pathogen, disease or contaminant.
<b>Biosecurity Risk</b>	A biosecurity risk is the risk of an adverse effect on human health, social amenity, the economy and/or the environment, caused by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biosecurity matter</li> <li>• Dealing with biosecurity matter or a carrier</li> <li>• Activities relating to biosecurity matter or a carrier</li> </ul>
<b>Carrier</b>	A carrier can be any 'thing', dead or alive, biological or inanimate, that is carrying or has the potential to carry biosecurity matter. In this context, a 'thing' includes a human.
<b>Contaminant</b>	Anything that may be harmful to animal or plant health or pose a risk of any adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration.
<b>General Biosecurity Obligation</b>	All people who deal with biosecurity matter or a carrier, if they know or ought reasonably to know that it poses a biosecurity risk, must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the risk.
<b>Land manager</b>	Any person who may own, occupy or tenant property in the Lockyer Valley.
<b>Invasive Biosecurity Matter</b>	Biosecurity Matter managed within the local government's area in compliance with section 48 of the Act.
<b>Prohibited Matter</b>	Prohibited matter is biosecurity matter not currently present in Queensland or known to be present, which is prohibited because it may have a significant adverse effect on a Biosecurity consideration if it did enter Queensland.
<b>Restricted Matter</b>	Biosecurity matter that is found in Queensland and may have an adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration if conditions or restrictions under the Act were not imposed.
<b>The Act</b>	Biosecurity Act 2014

## ACRONYMS

<b>BWG</b>	Biosecurity Working Group
<b>BQ</b>	Biosecurity Queensland
<b>DAF</b>	Department of Agriculture and Fisheries
<b>GBO</b>	General Biosecurity Obligation
<b>IBM</b>	Invasive Biosecurity Matter
<b>LGA</b>	Local Government Area
<b>LVRC</b>	Lockyer Valley Regional Council
<b>PCP</b>	Prevent and Control Program
<b>PPMP</b>	Property Pest Management Plan
<b>RPM</b>	Reasonable and Practical Measures



Mother of Millions



Treated Cats Claw Creeper



Wild dog on field camera

## BIOSECURITY ACT 2014

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) provides a risk-based approach to managing biosecurity risks in Queensland that allows for the most reasonable and practical response mechanisms to be implemented that are proportionate to the level of risk posed to human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment.

The Act deals with:

- pests (such as wild dogs and weeds)
- diseases (such as foot-and-mouth disease)
- contaminants (weed seeds).

The Act requires Council to:

- undertake enforcement and compliance activities to manage and mitigate the negative impacts of invasive plants and animals;
- meet our general biosecurity obligations; and
- prepare a local government area Biosecurity Plan to outline how these obligations will be discharged for all key stakeholders in the Lockyer Valley.

Risk-based decision-making is included in the Act. This means that an appropriate level of response can be actioned to address a potential risk. In addition, Part 2 Section 5(c) of the Act includes the principle that a lack of full scientific certainty cannot be used as a reason to postpone preventative action or to delay response to a biosecurity risk.

The supporting subordinate legislation to be read in conjunction with the Act, is the *Biosecurity Regulation 2016* (the Regulation). The Regulation provides technical and prescriptive information relevant to the Act and regulates certain activities involving biosecurity matter or carriers that pose a biosecurity risk.



## GENERAL BIOSECURITY OBLIGATION

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. The Act establishes a General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO).

A person is considered to deal with biosecurity matter if they:

- keep or possess it,
- conduct experiments with,
- produce or manufacture,
- breed,
- propagate,
- use in the course of manufacturing,
- grow,
- raise,
- feed or culture,
- distribute,
- import,
- transport,
- dispose of or buy;
- supply or use the biosecurity matter or carrier for the purposes of, or in the course of a dealing mentioned previously.

Any person who deals with biosecurity matter or is a carrier and knows or ought to reasonably know that their activity or actions will or may cause or poses a biosecurity risk, must take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the risk.

GBO requires that individuals and organisations whose activities pose a biosecurity risk must:

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

Reasonable and practical measures are based on the following:

CONSIDERATIONS	QUESTIONS TO INFORM RESPONSES FROM STAKEHOLDERS
Likelihood of the risk or impact occurring	What is the problem or risk? What could be expected under the circumstances?
Impact or degree of harm that might result	Is there a cost associated with doing something/nothing? What happens if the obligations are not met?
Timeframe	When do actions need to occur to minimise the risk? How timely were the actions to minimise the risk?
What they 'know or ought reasonably to know'	What information is available? What would a person reasonably know?
The availability of ways to minimise the risk	What could be done to minimise the risk? What tools are available to minimise the risk?

Examples of reasonable and practical measures to reduce or eliminate risks can include spelling stock/paddocks, maintaining property entrances and traffic areas free of biosecurity matter and preventing spread by maintaining property boundaries.

## STAKEHOLDERS

The management of invasive plants and animals is the shared responsibility of all landholders, land managers, industry, service providers, the community and all levels of government. The primary responsibility rests with those who deal with biosecurity matter—if their activities enable the spread or establishment of biosecurity matter, they must prevent and/or reduce the risks created by those activities.

A nil-tenure approach that engages all stakeholders is best practice, particularly for mobile species. Council is committed to facilitating and collaborating with the community and other stakeholders to undertake a co-ordinated and consistent approach to the shared responsibility and GBO across property boundaries.

GOVERNMENT	LANDHOLDERS AND MANAGERS	SERVICE
Australian Government	Agricultural	Utilities
State Government	Commercial	Contractors
Local Government	Educational	Industry Groups
Lockyer Valley Regional Council	Industrial	State and local Natural Recourse Management (NRM) groups
Neighbouring councils	Residential	
	Traditional	
	Developers	
	Recreational	

## BIOSECURITY MATTER CATEGORIES

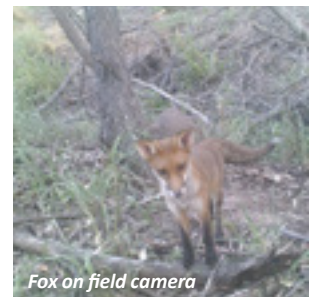
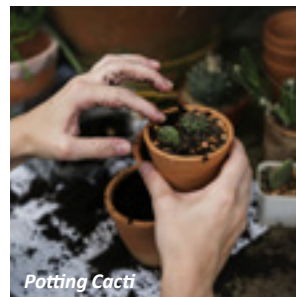
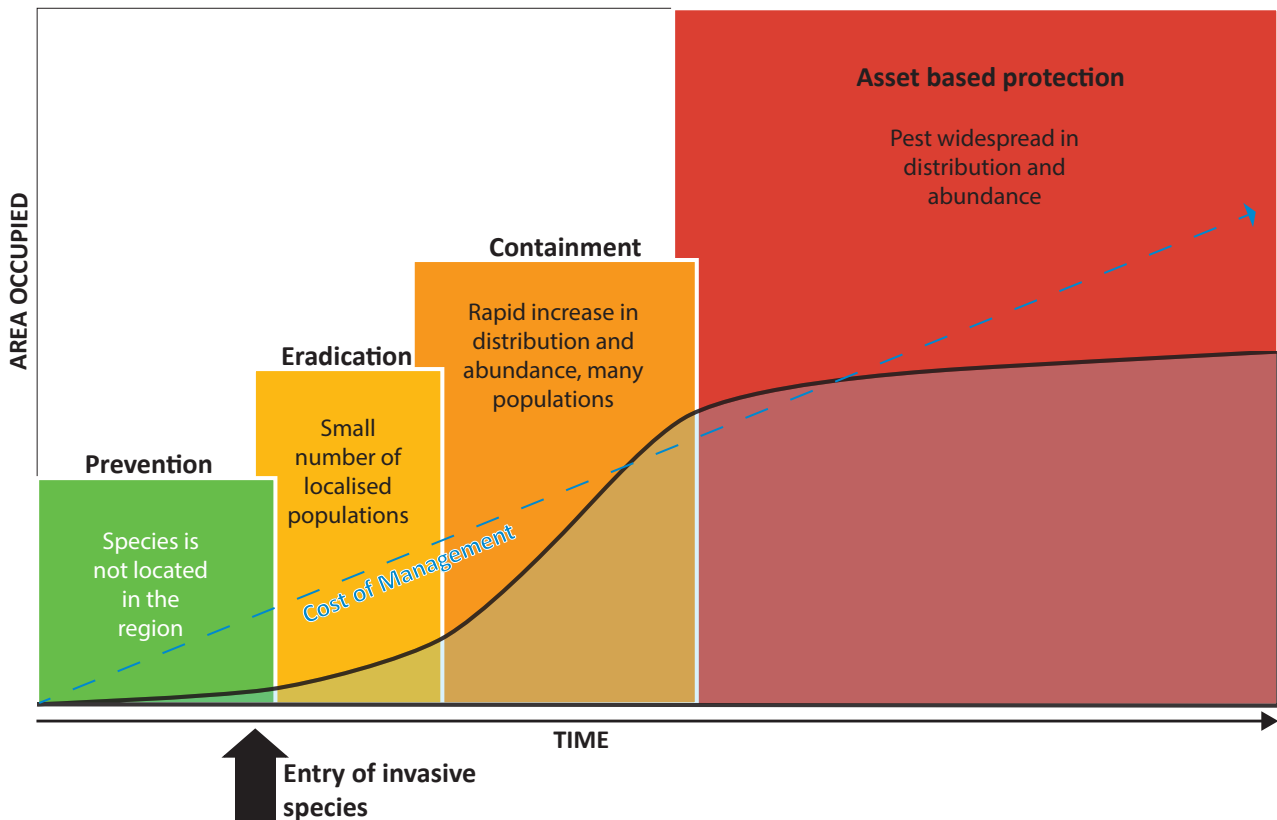
Restricted Biosecurity Matter is categorised in Schedule 2 of the Act and listed in Appendix 1 of this plan. The following category definitions are set out in Chapter 2 (*Sections 42-45*) of The Act and provide a person's obligations or actions that must occur to prevent a biosecurity event.

<b>Category 1</b> S42	Must be reported to a Queensland Government Inspector within 24 hours of becoming aware
<b>Category 2</b> S42	Must be reported to a Queensland Government inspector or a local government authorised officer within 24 hours of becoming aware of its presence
<b>Category 3</b> S43	Must not be distributed. This means it must not be given as gift, sold, traded or released into the environment unless the distribution or disposal is authorised in regulation or under a permit
<b>Category 4</b> S45 (1)a	Must not be moved to ensure it does not spread into other areas of the State
<b>Category 5</b> S45 (1)b	Must not be kept or possessed
<b>Category 6</b> S45 (1)c	Must not be fed
<b>Category 7</b> S44	Must be killed and disposed of in a way prescribed under a regulation

## INCURSION CURVE

The incursion curve provides a basis for local government to develop the most suitable management action to be undertaken. Invasive biosecurity matter is categorised based on the size, distribution, impacts and economic risk posed. The State level categorisation of Restricted Biosecurity Matter (categories 1-6) is also ranked at a local level against the incursion curve - Prevention (P), Eradication (E), Containment (C) and Asset Based Protection (ACP) shown in appendix 1.

<b>Prevention</b>	Species is not present in the area and aim to prevent the species arriving and establishing by ongoing surveillance, training and awareness activities to enable early detection.
<b>Eradication</b>	Aim to completely remove the species from the management area through the prevention of movement into eradication zones, surveillance and destruction of all populations. Long term management and surveillance may be required to extinguish the seed bank and demonstrate proof the area is free of the species.
<b>Containment</b>	Deliberate action taken to prevent establishment and reproduction of a species within an exclusion zone and beyond or out of a core infestation zone.
<b>Asset Protection</b>	Targeted management of an abundant and widespread species that aims to reduce the overall economic, environmental and/or social impacts of a species.



# COUNCIL ROLE

## SUPPORT MECHANISMS

Council is committed to supporting all stakeholders in understanding their General Biosecurity Obligations and how to satisfy them. This can be achieved by offering a range of support mechanisms including:

<b>Guidance</b>	Customer request for information is followed up with advice on the location of specific information, management practises and reasonable and practical measures to satisfy their GBO, in addition opportunities to participate in education and information programs are provided.
<b>Onsite inspections</b>	Authorised Officers can attend properties to assist in the identification of biosecurity matter, review treatment plans, discuss best practice methodologies and provide other guidance and support.
<b>Property Pest Management Plan (PPMP)</b>	Authorised Officers complete a PPMP to record the evidence of biosecurity matter, its spatial location, treatment plan and reasonable and practical means of control or management.
<b>Herbicide Subsidy</b>	In line with annual budget allocations, Council offers a subsidy for 50% of the cost of herbicides to control priority species in accordance with an approved PPMP.
<b>Loan Spray Equipment</b>	Council has an array of specialised equipment available to landholders for the treatment of invasive weed species.
<b>Pest Animal Control</b>	Council facilitates pest animal baiting programs, live animal monitoring and trapping programs and lends cage trapping equipment in accordance with the Animal Care and Protection Act 2001 section 42 (Feral or pest animals).

## NON-COMPLIANCE AND ENFORCEMENT PROCESS

Under the Act, Council's Chief Executive Officer has the ability to appoint an Authorised Person. An Authorised Person is an employee of Council who has certain legislative powers of entry to check compliance with the Act or to undertake compliance action under a biosecurity program under the direction of Council's Chief Executive Officer, the Biosecurity Plan and Council's Compliance Strategy.

There are options for local government to promote compliance with the Act. This ranges from 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.

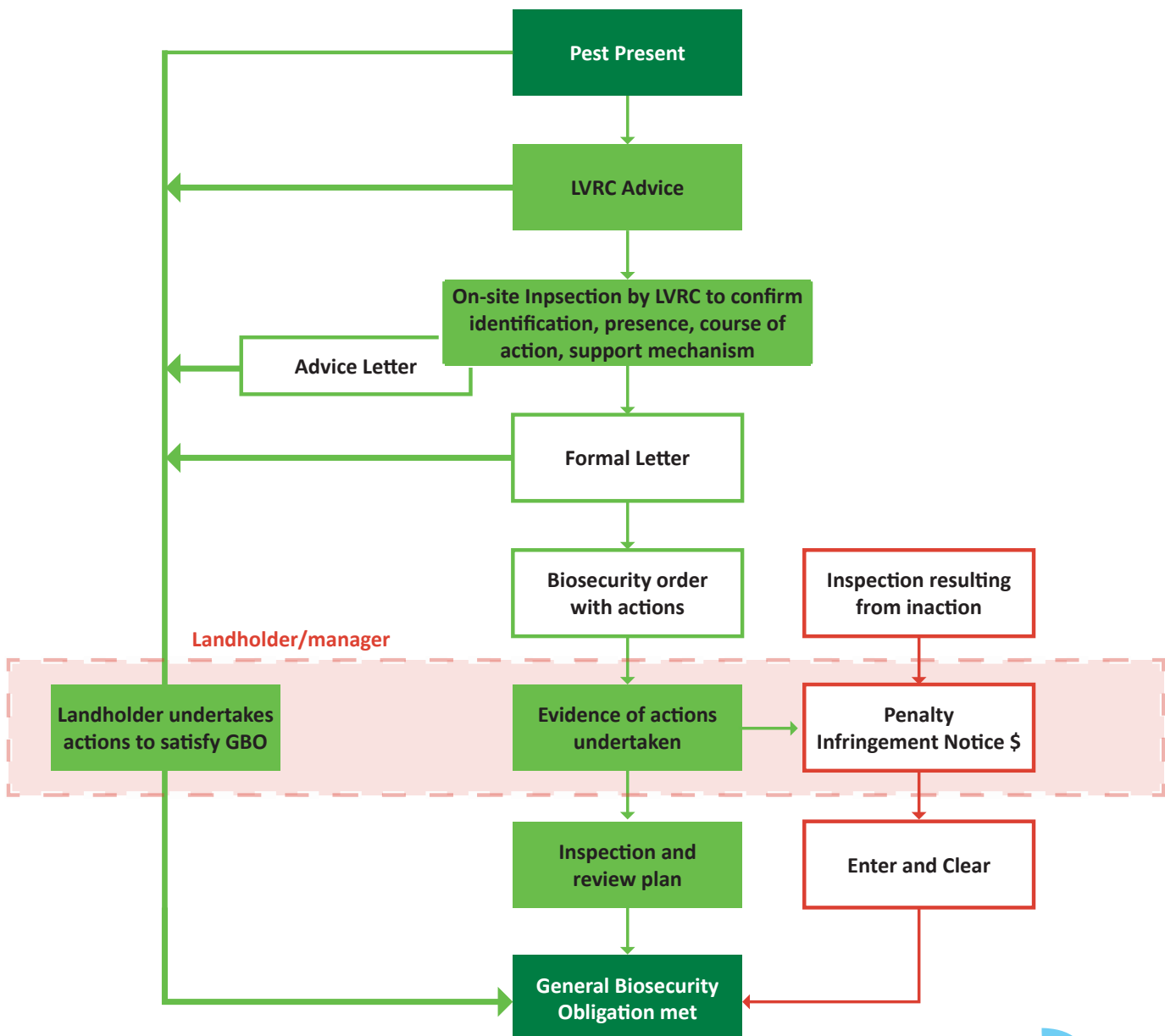
Council's adopted Compliance Strategy aligns with the principles of supporting landholders to understand and respond to their GBO by undertaking a proactive approach to education and cooperation wherever practical and possible. Options to support this approach include:

<b>Advice</b>	Actions that should be undertaken to satisfy GBO in managing biosecurity matter.
<b>Direction</b>	Reasonable and practical actions to achieve GBO provided by the Authorised Officer. Based on individual circumstances.
<b>Compliance</b>	Demonstration of actions completed by land manager to satisfy GBO.
<b>Biosecurity Order</b>	Document issued to a person having to undertake actions under their GBO to achieve compliance. Includes enforcement actions.
<b>Follow-up</b>	Reporting and evidence provided by a land manager on actions undertaken. On-site inspection by an Authorised Officer to ensure compliance.

## LEVELS OF COMPLIANCE

To achieve its 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 as follows:

<b>No enforcement level 1</b>	Voluntary compliance	The land manager 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
<b>No enforcement level 2</b>	Assisted compliance	Raise awareness and provide education and incentives so that land managers are educated and encouraged
<b>Enforcement level 1</b>		Manage deliberate non-compliance via inspections, audits, formal warnings and penalties
<b>Enforcement level 2</b>		Manage deliberate non-compliance via investigation and prosecution



# COUNCIL RESPONSIBILITY

## BIOSECURITY PLAN 2021-2026

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Invasive Biosecurity Matter threatens the region's environment, economy and resources. The Biosecurity Plan aims to support actions to identify, contain, prevent, eliminate and protect those assets that may be at risk.

The Plan provides a risk based and strategic platform to assist Council and its stakeholders in their knowledge of the Act and their General Biosecurity Obligation under The Act. The plan identifies strategic priorities to be achieved through education, support and continuous improvement in monitoring and managing biosecurity matter.

This Biosecurity Plan applies to the following:

- Prohibited invasive biosecurity matter as prescribed in schedule 1 parts 3 and 4 of the Biosecurity Act; and
- Restricted invasive biosecurity matter as prescribed in schedule 2 part 2 of the Biosecurity Act.

Pathogens and diseases are dealt with through other functions of state and local government and are therefore not covered within this Biosecurity Plan. Further, the plan does not cover:

- Prohibited matter as prescribed in schedule 1 (part 1 and 3)
- Restricted matter – other than invasive biosecurity matter prescribed in schedule 2 part 1
- Public health pests such as mosquitos, biting midges, vermin, rodents, cockroaches, flying foxes/ bats etc

## BIOSECURITY PROGRAMS

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Under the Act, Council can authorise a biosecurity program for the Lockyer Valley Region. A Biosecurity program allows Council to undertake a proactive approach to identifying and managing weeds and pest animals. Any program adopted by Council must outline:

- the biosecurity matter to which the program relates;
- the purpose of the program;
- the area;
- the powers of Authorised Officers;
- the obligations of a person impacted by the program;
- the period of time that the program will be carried out.

Programs can include *Biosecurity Surveillance* and *Prevention and Control* programs that specifically address priority areas and priority species.

A surveillance program may be authorised to monitor compliance with the Act, or to confirm the presence, or determine the extent of the presence, of invasive plants and animals. A surveillance program may also be undertaken to monitor the effects of measures taken in response to a biosecurity risk or confirm the absence of the biosecurity matter.

A prevention and control program may be authorised to prevent the entry, establishment or spread of invasive plant and pest animals in an area or to manage, control or eradicate them to reduce a significant biosecurity risk.

## CURRENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

Council is committed to developing specific programs and projects that address biosecurity matter across the Region with the aim of containing, eradicating and protecting the regions assets. Projects and Programs are largely influenced by the outcomes of the annual Biosecurity Surveillance Program, Council's budget position and operational priorities. Council delivers a range of programs to support stakeholders in achieving their GBO.

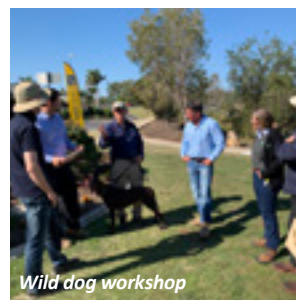
Programs include:

PROGRAM	DETAILS	WHEN
Vertebrate Animal Control Program (baiting)	Council prepares and distributes 1080 bait products to eligible landholders through a coordinated program.	Quarterly
Herbicide Subsidy Program	Council subsidises 50% of the cost of herbicides to control priority species in accordance with an approved PPMP.	Ongoing
Loan Spray Equipment	Landholders can access a variety of specialised spray equipment for the treatment of identified invasive pest species.	Ongoing
Prevent and Control Programs (PCP)	Priority Areas and Priority Weeds – data obtained through the annual Biosecurity Surveillance Program informs the development of specific PCP's.	End 2021
Innovation and Best Practice	Take an active role in innovative and best practise methods obtained through research, education and partnership programs.	Ongoing
In-kind support	Council will continue to provide in-kind support to research and development partnerships that foster best practice and innovation .	Ongoing

Council will continually update its range of programs in response to grant funding, improved techniques, community knowledge and priorities.

## MONITORING AND PROGRESS

To ensure the effectiveness and relevance of the Biosecurity Plan, Council will undertake an annual review of the strategic priorities and actions, priority species, control measures, processes and procedures and any other requirement in accordance with the Biosecurity Act 2014. The review will ensure the strategies and initiatives are contemporary, best practice, effective and value for the resource, time and monetary investment. Council may amend, replace or approve minor revisions subject to formal endorsement.







# COUNCIL COMMITMENT

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Council's core responsibility is to control invasive species on Council land and perform a regulatory function to ensure stakeholders are satisfying their GBO. To achieve this responsibility, Council has identified a series of strategic priorities to ensure success. Each priority is accompanied by actions for implementation and review (see strategic actions).

<b>S.P 1</b>	Stakeholders and the community are informed of their General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO) and the expectation of what are reasonable and practical steps to satisfying their GBO.
<b>S.P 2</b>	Stakeholders and the community have access to the support mechanisms and incentives to commit to managing biosecurity matter.
<b>S.P 3</b>	Prevent the establishment of new invasive species through continuous improvement in identification, reporting and treatment.
<b>S.P 4</b>	Collect and maintain consistent, comparable and accurate data to facilitate analysis and reporting to inform priority species and develop targeted programs and projects.



*Leucaena Infestation*



*Broad Acre Pest Control*



*Feral Cat*



*1080 Baiting Program*

## STRATEGIC ACTIONS

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1

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

NUMBER	ITEM	WHO	WHEN
S.P 1.1	Implement contemporary compliance and enforcement processes, to ensure land managers understand and undertake reasonable and practical measures to reduce biosecurity risk and thereby comply with their GBO.	LVRC	Ongoing
S.P 1.2	Develop and deliver awareness campaigns that engage and improve stakeholder knowledge of Biosecurity and GBO.	LVRC	Ongoing
S.P 1.3	Develop and deliver control programs and projects based on best practise to manage priority species on Council-owned land and assets.	LVRC	2021/22
S.P 1.4	Develop reasonable and practical measures that align with control programs/incursion curve.	LVRC, all stakeholders	2021/22
S.P 1.5	Develop a GBO Toolbox of factsheets, resources, networks, practical targeted measures and shared local knowledge.	LVRC, all stakeholders	2021/22

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2

Stakeholders and the community have access to the support mechanisms and incentives to commit to managing biosecurity matter.

NUMBER	ITEM	WHO	WHEN
S.P 2.1	Support landholders to satisfy their GBO through the provision of Property Pest Management Plans.	LVRC	Ongoing
S.P 2.2	Provide appropriate and accessible Loan Equipment suitable for the treatment of identified biosecurity matter.	LVRC, landholders	Ongoing
S.P 2.3	Provide a 50% Herbicide Subsidy to stakeholders to support their efforts in reasonable and practical steps to address their GBO in accordance with an approved PPMP.	LVRC, landholders	Ongoing
S.P 2.4	Provide access to bait and pest animal control devices to support their efforts in fair and reasonable steps to satisfy their GBO.	LVRC, landholders	Ongoing
S.P 2.5	Develop a scope for a study of suitable locations for regional or localised Wash Down facility .	All stakeholders	2022/23

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3

Prevent the establishment of new invasive species through continuous improvement in identification, reporting and treatment.

NUMBER	ITEM	WHO	WHEN
S.P 3.1	Undertake an annual Biosecurity Surveillance Program to identify, record and report existing and new incursions of biosecurity matter.	LVRC	Annually
S.P 3.2	Develop Priority areas and appropriate management standards to satisfy GBO.	LVRC	Ongoing
S.P 3.3	Identify IBM that is not currently present in the Lockyer Valley to develop a watch list and associated procedure and resources to rapidly respond to any new incursions.	LVRC	2021/22
S.P 3.4	Undertake a review of Council activities to identify which activities have the potential to cause a biosecurity event.	LVRC	Ongoing
S.P 3.5	Relevant Council staff participate in educational programs, undertake training and have access to materials to raise awareness and build knowledge of a collective GBO.	LVRC	2021/22

### STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4

Collect and maintain consistent, comparable and accurate data to facilitate analysis and reporting to inform priority species and develop targeted programs and projects.

NUMBER	ITEM	WHO	WHEN
S.P 4.1	Document and analyse the outcomes of the annual BSP and prepare reports to develop targeted control programs and projects to manage biosecurity matter and create community communication content.	LVRC	Ongoing
S.P 4.2	Use Council's records systems to maintain data on Biosecurity Matter.	LVRC	Ongoing
S.P 4.3	Undertake an annual review of the effectiveness of control programs, management practices, incentives and enforcement to ensure compliance and identify areas for improvement.	LVRC	Annually
S.P 4.4	Undertake a review of the Biosecurity Plan to maintain relevance of priorities and actions and inform budget preparations.	LVRC	2022

NOTES

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# APPENDIX 1

## PRIORITY SPECIES

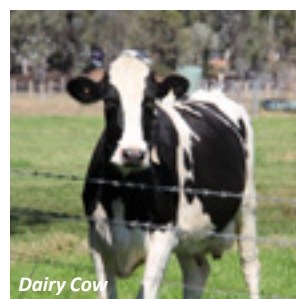
SCHEDULE 1 PROHIBITED MATTER	
Part 3 Invasive biosecurity matter – Invasive Plants	
acacias non-indigenous to Australia	<i>Acaciella</i> spp., <i>Mariosousa</i> spp., <i>Senegalia</i> spp. and <i>Vachellia</i> spp. other than <i>Vachellia nilotica</i> , <i>Vachellia farnesiana</i>
anchored water hyacinth	<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

## Part 4 Invasive biosecurity matter – invasive animals

All amphibians, mammals and reptiles other than the following—amphibians, mammals and reptiles that are restricted matter

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

<b>alpaca</b>	<i>Lama pacos</i>
<b>asian house gecko</b>	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>
<b>axolotl</b>	<i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>
<b>bison or American buffalo</b>	<i>Bison bison</i>
<b>black rat</b>	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
<b>camel</b>	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>
<b>cane toad</b>	<i>Rhinella marina</i> syn. <i>Bufo marinus</i>
<b>cat</b>	<i>Felis catus</i> and <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> x <i>Felis catus</i>
<b>cattle</b>	<i>Bos spp.</i>
<b>chital deer</b>	<i>Axis axis</i>
<b>dog</b>	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>
<b>donkey</b>	<i>Equus asinus</i>
<b>European hare</b>	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>
<b>fallow deer</b>	<i>Dama dama</i>
<b>goat</b>	<i>Capra hircus</i>
<b>guanicoe</b>	<i>Lama guanicoe</i>
<b>guinea pig</b>	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>
<b>horse</b>	<i>Equus caballus</i>
<b>house mouse</b>	<i>Mus musculus</i>
<b>llama</b>	<i>Lama glama</i>
<b>mule</b>	<i>Equus caballus</i> x <i>Equus asinus</i>
<b>pig</b>	<i>Sus scrofa</i>
<b>red deer</b>	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>
<b>rusa deer</b>	<i>Rusa timorensis</i> syn. <i>Cervus timorensis</i>
<b>sewer rat</b>	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>
<b>sheep</b>	<i>Ovis aries</i>
<b>water buffalo</b>	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>



## SCHEDULE 2 – RESTRICTED MATTER

### Part 2 Restricted Matter – invasive biosecurity matter

#### Restricted matter

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



Incursion status	Invasive Plants	Category Numbers
C	fireweed <i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	3
P	flax-leaf broom <i>Genista linifolia</i>	3
P	gamba grass <i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	3
P	giant sensitive plant <i>Mimosa diplotricha</i> var. <i>diplotricha</i>	3
P	gorse <i>Ulex europaeus</i>	3
C	groundsel bush <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	3
C	harrisia cactus <i>Harrisia martinii</i> , <i>H. tortuosa</i> and <i>H. pomanensis</i> syn. <i>Cereus pomanensis</i>	3
P	harungana <i>Harungana madagascariensis</i>	3
P	honey locust <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> including cultivars and varieties	3
P	hygrophila 3 <i>Hygrophila costata</i>	3
P	hymenachne or olive hymenachne <i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> and hybrids	3
P	Koster's curse <i>Clidemia hirta</i>	2,3,4,5
P	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
ABP	lantanas—	
ABP	• creeping lantana <i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	3
ABP	• lantana, common lantana <i>Lantana camara</i>	3
P	limnocharis, yellow burrhead <i>Limnocharis flava</i>	2,3,4,5
C	Madeira vine <i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	3
P	Madras thorn <i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	3
P	mesquites—	2,3,4,5
P	• honey mesquite <i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	3
P	• mesquite or algarroba <i>Prosopis pallida</i>	3
P	• Quilpie mesquite <i>Prosopis velutina</i>	3
P	Mexican bean tree <i>Cecropia pachystachya</i> , <i>C. palmata</i> and <i>C. peltata</i>	2,3,4,5
P	Mexican feather grass <i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	2,3,4,5
	miconia with the following names—	
P	• <i>Miconia calvescens</i>	2,3,4,5
P	• <i>M. cionotricha</i>	2,3,4,5
P	• <i>M. nervosa</i>	2,3,4,5
P	• <i>M. racemosa</i>	2,3,4,5
P	mikania vine <i>Mikania micrantha</i>	2,3,4,5
P	mimosa pigra <i>Mimosa pigra</i>	2,3,4,5
P	Montpellier broom 3 <i>Genista monspessulana</i>	2,3,4,5
ABP	mother of millions <i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> syn. <i>B. tubiflorum</i> , <i>Kalanchoe delagoensis</i>	3
ABP	mother of millions hybrid <i>Bryophyllum x houghtonii</i>	3
	ornamental gingers—	
P	• Kahili ginger <i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	3
P	• white ginger <i>H. coronarium</i>	3

Restricted Matter continued			
Incursion status	Invasive Plants		Category Numbers
P	yellow ginger	<i>H. flavescens</i>	3
P	parkinsonia	<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	3
C	parthenium	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	3
P	pond apple	<i>Annona glabra</i>	3
P	prickly acacia	<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	3
	prickly pears—		
P	• bunny ears	<i>Opuntia microdasys</i>	2,3,4,5
P	• common pest pear, spiny pest pear	<i>O. stricta</i> syn. <i>O. inermis</i>	3
P	• drooping tree pear	<i>O. monacantha</i> syn. <i>O. vulgaris</i>	3
P	• prickly pear	<i>O. elata</i>	2,3,4,5
P	• tiger pear	<i>O. aurantiaca</i>	3
ABP	• velvety tree pear	<i>O. tomentosa</i>	3
P	• Westwood pear	<i>O. streptacantha</i>	3
	privets—		
P	• broad-leaf privet, tree privet	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	3
P	• small-leaf privet, Chinese privet	<i>L. sinense</i>	3
	rat's tail grasses—		
E	• American rat's tail grass	<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	3
P	• giant Parramatta grass	<i>S. fertilis</i>	3
C	• giant rat's tail grass	<i>S. pyramidalis</i> and <i>S. natalensis</i>	3
	rubber vines—		
P	• ornamental rubber vine	<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>	3
P	• rubber vine	<i>C. grandiflora</i>	3
P	sagittaria	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	3
ABP	salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	3
P	Scotch broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	3
P	Senegal tea	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	3
	Siam weed with the following names—		
P	• <i>Chromolaena odorata</i>		3
P	• <i>C. squalida</i> 3		3
P	sicklepods—		
P	• foetid cassia ( <i>Senna tora</i> )		3
P	• hairy cassia ( <i>S. hirsuta</i> )		3
P	• sicklepod ( <i>S. obtusifolia</i> )		3
P	silver-leaf nightshade	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	3
P	Singapore daisy	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> syn. <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	3
P	telegraph weed	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	3
P	thunbergia	<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> syn. <i>T. laurifolia</i>	3

Restricted Matter continued			
Incursion status	Invasive Plants continued		Category Numbers
P	tobacco weed	<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>	3
C	water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	3
C	water lettuce	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	3
P	water mimosa	<i>Neptunia oleracea</i> and <i>N. Plena</i>	2,3,4,5
P	willows	<i>all Salix spp. other than S. babylonica, S. x calodendron and S. x reichardtii</i>	3
ABP	yellow bells	<i>Tecoma stans</i>	3
P	yellow oleander, Captain Cook tree	<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> syn. <i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	3
Incursion status	Invasive Animals		Category Numbers
P	barbary sheep	<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	2,3,4,5,6
P	blackbuck antelope	<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	2,3,4,5,6
C	cat, other than a domestic cat	<i>Felis catus</i> and <i>Prionailurus bengalensis</i> x <i>Felis catus</i>	3,4,6
C	dingo	<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>	3,4,5,6
C	dog, other than a domestic dog	<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	3,4,6
C	European fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	3,4,5,6
E	European rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	3,4,5,6
P	feral chital (axis) deer (Axis axis)		3,4,6
P	feral fallow deer	<i>Dama dama</i>	3,4,6
P	feral goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>	3,4,6
C	feral pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	3,4,6
C	feral red deer	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	3,4,6
P	hog deer	<i>Axis porcinus</i>	2,3,4,5,6
P	red-eared slider turtle	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	2,3,4,5,6
P	feral rusa deer	<i>Rusa timorensis</i> , syn. <i>Cervus timorensis</i>	3,4,6
P	sambar deer	<i>Rusa unicolor</i> , syn. <i>Cervus unicolor</i>	2,3,4,5,6
	Tramp Ants		
P	yellow crazy ant	<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	3





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