Fraser Coast Region Biosecurity Plan (Invasive Plants and Animals) 2018 - 2022

Contents

Introduction

1.1 Intent of plan

The Fraser Coast Biosecurity Plan provides a guide for invasive species management in the region. It supports the implementation of the *QLD Biosecurity Act 2014* by facilitating a coordinated approach to the management of invasive species. This plan (and the legislation that underpins it) is based on the premise that biosecurity in the Fraser Coast Region is everyone's responsibility. The Biosecurity Plan supports development of this culture, guiding all facets of the community to effective and coordinated management of invasive plants and animals and meeting statutory obligations.

The Fraser Coast Region Biosecurity Plan is for the entire local government area. It relates to all lands and waters (excluding marine) and provides a framework to facilitate the coordinated management of invasive plants and animals in the Fraser Coast region. It includes invasive plants and animals identified in the *Biosecurity Act (2014)* as well as other invasive species identified as having significant local impacts.

This Biosecurity Plan has built on past planning efforts and has gained immeasurably from the accumulated experience and expert local knowledge of the Fraser Coast Regional Council staff, the community and the Weed and Pest Advisory Committee members and their networks. It will guide resource allocation and investment in relation to invasive plant and animal matters in the region and provide a consistent basis for regional planning and delivery.

The Fraser Coast Region Biosecurity Plan, and the assessment framework within, complements relevant strategies or plans developed by individual stakeholders for their own needs. It is a tool to assist collaborative efforts on the management of invasive species which have been identified as priorities within the region. It can be used to assist all stakeholders to meet the challenges of invasive species management in the Fraser Coast Region now and in the future.

This plan was developed to contribute to sustainable land use by reducing the economic, social and environmental impacts of invasive plants and animals (through appropriate land management, control work, education and compliance activities) on the natural, peri-urban and primary production environments in the Fraser Coast Region.

1.2 Commencement and duration

This plan will commence from the time that the Plan is adopted by Council and will be in force for a period of 5 years.

1.3 Fraser Coast Region Biosecurity Plan Vision

The Fraser Coast Region Biosecurity Plan provides a sound basis for the cooperative and coordinated management of invasive plants and animals throughout the region.

The Vision and the Desired Outcomes for the Fraser Coast Region Biosecurity Plan emphasise the importance of shared ownership, effective actions and long-term commitment to invasive species management in the region.

The Desired Outcomes drive the Fraser Coast Region Invasive Species Delivery Program through the following management goals (expanded pages 17-20)

Goal 1: Prevent the establishment of new invasive species in the Wide Bay Burnett

Goal 2: Eliminate, or prevent the spread of, new invasive species in the Wide Bay Burnett

Goal 3: Reduce the impacts of widespread invasive species in the Wide Bay Burnett

Goal 4: High value assets in the Fraser Coast Region are protected from the negative impacts of invasive plants and animals.

The desired outcomes and management goals for this strategy aligns with those of the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2022 and Queensland Weed and Pest Strategy 2016-2020.

Vision

All tiers of government, industry and the community working together to protect the economy, the community and the environment of the Fraser Coast Region from the negative impact of invasive plants and animals.

Desired Outcome 1:

Stakeholders are informed, knowledgeable and have ownership of invasive species management.

- Education and awareness programs are designed to build stakeholder capacity and are

linked to phases of the invasion curve

- Suitable programs are developed to foster a shared responsibility for invasive species management

Desired Outcome 2:

Decision making for invasive species management is based on reliable and accurate information.

- Relevant, consistent information is collected by a range of stakeholders in the Fraser Coast Region
- Reliable and accurate information is made available to and is widely utilised by relevant stakeholders

Desired Outcome 3:

Strategic directions for invasive species management in the Fraser Coast Region are established, maintained and owned by all stakeholders.

- Consistent goals and outcomes are supported and shared by stakeholders
- Stakeholders utilise a consistent assessment framework to define risk, management targets and the feasibility of management of invasive species

Desired Outcome 4:

Invasive species are strategically managed to reduce impacts on the economic, social and environmental values of the Fraser Coast Region

- Management programs aimed at reducing the impact of invasive plants and animals reflect the goals incorporated in the generalised invasion curve, which are:
  - Prevent the establishment of new invasive species in the Fraser Coast Region
  - Eliminate, or prevent the spread of, new invasive species in the Fraser Coast Region
  - Contain invasive species to a known area and prevent the spread to 'clean' areas
  - Protect assets of high economic, environmental and social value from invasive species, or reduce the impact if invasive species are already established

2. Policy Framework

The management of invasive plants and animals is undertaken by all levels of government in Australia and is supported by legislation and strategies. Local governments and their communities continue to be best placed to control locally significant invasive plants and animals. Together they can develop practical and appropriate solutions to deal with the risks posed by invasive species.

The development and implementation of the Fraser Coast Region Biosecurity Plan is undertaken in parallel with the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Biosecurity Strategy, developed by the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Organisation of Councils (WBBROC).

The Wide Bay Burnett Regional Biosecurity Strategy is intended to facilitate a coordinated approach to the management of invasive plants and animals across the Wide Bay Burnett by:

- Guiding the risk assessment of invasive plants and animals by individual stakeholders; based on extent, potential threats, desired outcomes and achievability; and
- Identifying agreed desired outcomes, management goals and performance indicators; and
- Increasing the effectiveness of existing programs through coordination of activities and sharing of data and resources.

2.1 Biosecurity Act 2014

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* has repealed the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*, which provided regulatory controls and powers to manage declared plants and animals in Queensland. The *Biosecurity Act 2014* streamlines and modernises the way invasive species are managed in Queensland as it:

- Embeds the principle of shared responsibility for biosecurity risks (including invasive animals) across government, community and industry;
- Applies equally to all land in the state, regardless of whether it is publicly or privately owned;
- Is premised on the concept of risk, so that invasive species management investment and response is appropriate to the risk;
- Supports regional planning and management for invasive species.

The *Biosecurity Act2014* provides local government with the legal instrument it needs to enforce the management of high-priority invasive plants and animals. In keeping with the premise that biosecurity is a shared responsibility, the *Act* introduces the legally enforceable concept of a general biosecurity obligation.

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* is tenure neutral, as it applies equally to all land in the region, whether public or private. It requires that everyone must take an active role in managing biosecurity risks under their control. Individuals and organisations whose activities pose a biosecurity risk (such as in the spread of invasive plants and animals) have a responsibility for managing those risks.

2.2 Supporting legislation

The following national and state legislation may apply to biosecurity planning and implementation by Council and other stakeholders in the Fraser Coast Region.

National	*Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* Lists key threatening processes for nominated introduced and/or invasive species such as - Competition and land degradation by rabbits - Competition and land degradation by unmanaged goats - Loss and degradation of native plant and animal habitat by invasion of escaped garden plants, including aquatic plants - Predation by European Red Fox - Predation by feral cats - Predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs
State	*Biosecurity Act 2014* - Provides local governments with the legal instrument to enforce the management of invasive plants and animals *Vegetation Management Act 1999* - Permits for clearing native vegetation to control weeds *Nature Conservation Act 1992* - Protection of dingoes in conservation areas *Water Act 2000* - Deals with the impact of management activities in watercourses *Environmental Protection Act 1994* - Deals with the release of contaminants when undertaking pest management actions *Transport Infrastructure Act 1994 and the Land Title Act 1994* - Deals with managing road reserves that extend beyond identified state-controlled roads); *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001* - Includes providing seized pest animal with appropriate food, shelter and water); *Health (Drug and Poisons) Regulations 1996* - Deals with use of poisons (eg Toxin 1080) for feral animal control *Local Government Act 2009* *Land Act 1994*
Local	*Fraser Coast Regional Council Corporate Plan* - Target weeds and pest animals that have an economic impact on our regi*on*

2.3 Supporting strategies and policies

Level	***Description***
Federal	*Australian Weeds Strategy* and *Australian Pest Animal Strategy* - identifies national priorities for invasive plant and animal management *Weeds of National Significance (WONS) strategies* - Strategic plans developed for range of species identified because of their invasiveness, impacts on primary production and the environment, potential for spread and socioeconomic impacts

	Australia's Biodiversity Conservation Strategy 2010-2030 - Recognises that invasive species continue to be a major cause of biodiversity pressure which is increasing with climate change
State	*Queensland Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2021* - Build Queensland's Biosecurity system to protect Queensland's ecosystems, industries and way of life - Maintain Queensland's national and international reputation for product safety and integrity - Ensure ongoing market access for our commodities. *The Queensland Weed and Pest Animal Strategy 2016–2020* - Establishes a state-wide planning framework that addresses the environmental, economic and community impacts of Queensland's current and potential weeds and pest animals. - The development and implementation of this strategy is based on the management principles of integration, public awareness, commitment, consultation and partnership, planning, prevention and early intervention, best practice and improvement (research, monitoring and evaluation) *Queensland Wild Dog Management Strategy 2011-2016* *Feral Deer Management Strategy 2013-2018*
Regional	*Regional Vegetation Management Plans* *Burnett Mary Regional Plan* *Wide Bay-Burnett Statutory Plan* *Wide Bay Burnett Regional Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2022*
Local	*Bundaberg Regional Council Biosecurity Plan* *North Burnett Regional Council Biosecurity Plan* *Gympie Regional Council Biosecurity Plan*

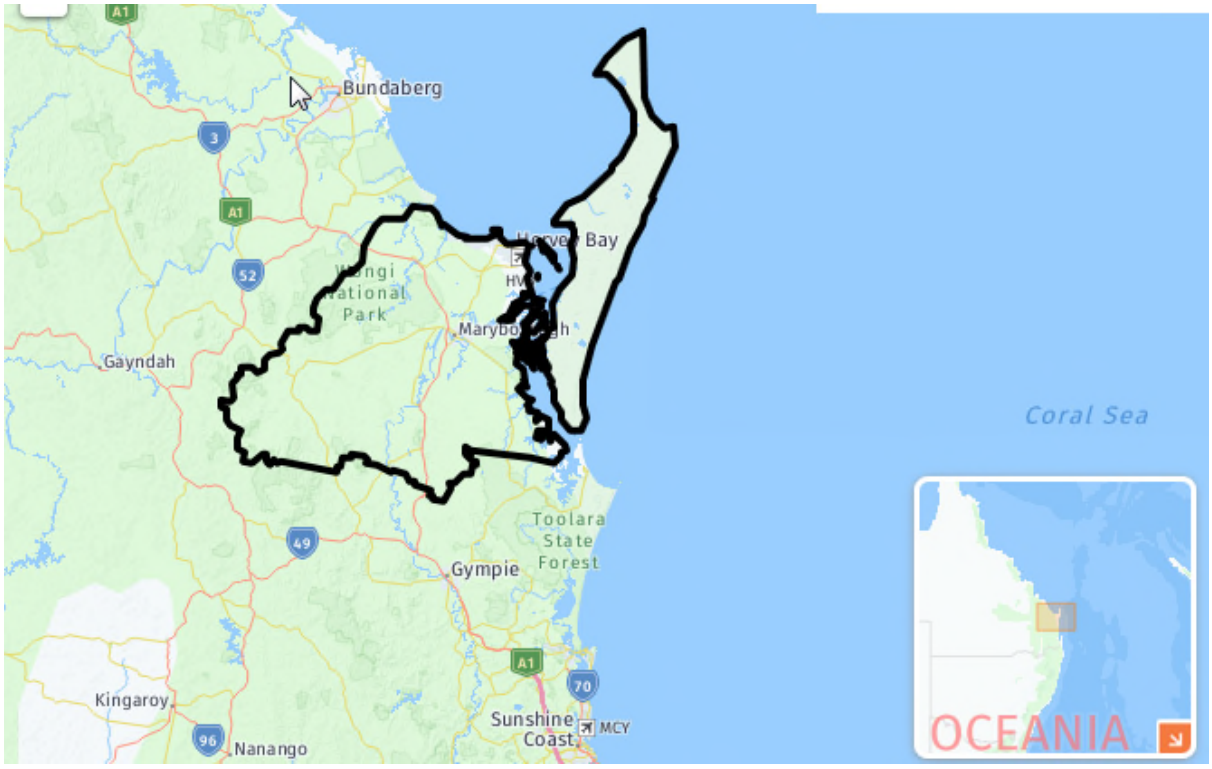
3. Invasive species management in the Fraser Coast Region

3.1 Overview

3.1.1 Description of the Region

The Fraser Coast Regional Council area is located in the Wide Bay Burnett region of south east Queensland and covers an area of nearly 7,100 sq kms with a population of 104,000. The Fraser Coast Region incorporates urban, coastal, and extensive rural zones and supports a diverse mixture of landscape, lifestyle and economic values. The main population centres are Maryborough and Hervey Bay, with small townships and communities at Brooweena, Mungar, Tiaro, Glenwood, Bauple, Howard, Torbanlea, Burrum Heads, Toogoom, Tinnanbar, Poona, Boonooroo, Maaroom, Orchid Beach, Happy Valley and Eurong. Rural land is used largely for agriculture, particularly beef production, sugarcane and forestry. Tourism is also an important industry.

The Fraser Coast Regional Council area encompasses rural areas and growing rural-residential and residential areas, with some commercial and industrial land uses. The main urban centres are Hervey Bay and Maryborough, with numerous smaller townships and villages. The Fraser Coast Regional Council area encompasses a total land area of about 7,100 square kilometres, including national parks and state forests and a population of approximately 104,000. Rural land is used largely for cattle grazing, sugar cane growing and timber production. Tourism is also an important industry.



3.1.2 Key impacts and risks of invasive plants and animals

It is estimated that weeds and pest animals costs Queensland more than $700 million each year in loss of production and cost of control. In 2006/2007 (Natural Resource Management of Australian Farms, Australian Bureau of Statistics), 93% of Queensland agricultural businesses reported undertaking natural resource management activities to prevent or manage weeds, pests and soil. Nearly 70% of Agricultural businesses reported weed problems on their holdings. Of these, the most

common problems were decreased value of production followed by decreased value of holdings. The total expenditure on managing weeds was $269 million, predominantly made up of herbicide cost and application.

In the same study, 73% of agricultural businesses reported they had pest problems (including feral animals). Decreased livestock production was a commonly reported problem (55%). $182 million was identified as being spent on pest animal related management activities.

As of the 30th June 2017 Fraser Coast Regional Council's Gross Regional Product (GRP) was $3,760million which is an increase of 2% from the previous period derived from Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing.

In addition, the Fraser Coast Region is a hub for tourism precincts such as Fraser Island with Eurong, Orchid Beach, Kingfisher resorts and Hervey Bay for its famous whale watching tours.

The demographic profile of the Fraser Coast Region includes a growing peri-urban population and alternative lifestyle movement.

The increasing population in Fraser Coast Region increases the likelihood of interactions between people and pest plants and animals and presents challenges in pest management as well as increasing the likelihood of introduction of new invasive species to the region.

Table 1 below demonstrates how invasive plants and animals can have a range of significant impacts on those environments which contribute to our valued lifestyles and livelihoods in the Fraser Coast region.

	Terrestrial biodiversity and conservation environments	Agriculture and production areas	Community and residential areas
What are these?	Vegetated areas across the Fraser Coast region managed for conservation	Agriculture, horticulture, tourism and other production areas of the Fraser Coast region	Areas where the community lives, works and plays in the Fraser Coast region
Invasive plant impacts	- Smother and transform ecosystems - Outcompetes native species - Reduce the ecological values of natural areas	- Reduce productivity by outcompeting desirable pasture species - Increase costs of production - Contribute to loss of production/income	- Reduce access to, amenity and scenic values of natural areas - Cause health issues - Reduce function and values of community open space areas
Invasive animal impacts	- Displace and prey on native species - Degrade natural bushlands and ecosystems	- Outcompete livestock - Contribute to loss of production - Prey on and threaten livestock - Carry diseases and parasites that can impact on livestock	- Destroy infrastructure - Cause traffic hazards - Prey on native and domestic animal species

Table 1: Impacts on key environments from invasive plants and animals (adapted from Sunshine Coast Regional Council Draft Biosecurity Plan)

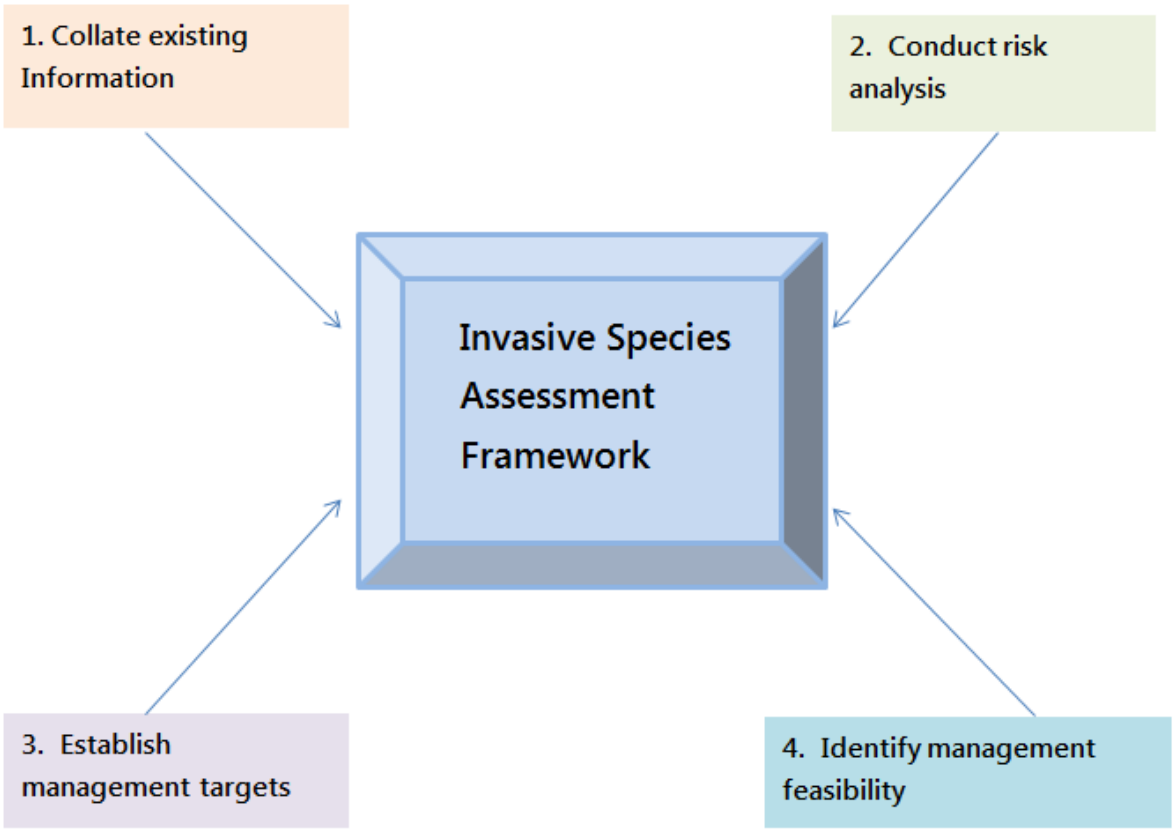
Overall, the cost of pest management is extremely high, at landscape, property and regional scales. Effective pest management is not simply a government responsibility. Effective pest management requires understanding, full commitment and participation by the entire community.

3.2 Wide Bay Burnett Invasive Species Assessment Framework

The Wide Bay Burnett Regional Biosecurity Strategy includes an Invasive Species Assessment Framework to assist stakeholders analyse risk and determine realistic management targets for invasive species within their individual areas.

All Councils within the WBBROC footprint will develop individual Biosecurity Plans, but will utilise a standard approach to analyse risk and determine priorities for management.

The use of the Invasive Species Assessment Framework involves a number of defined steps:



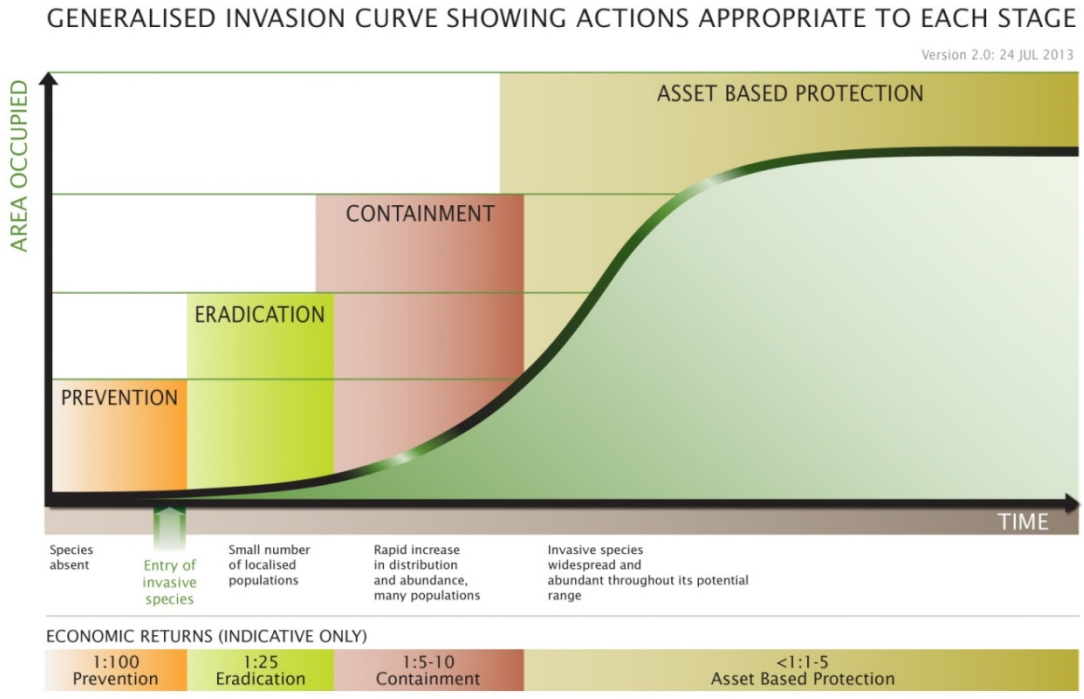
The Invasive Species Assessment Framework for invasive species in the Fraser Coast region is expanded in Appendix 1

4. Implementation

Weeds and pest animals inflict substantial economic, social and environmental impacts on all residents of Queensland through interference with human health and recreational activities, threats to biodiversity and natural resources and reduction of primary production.

Within the entire Fraser Coast Regional Council area, invasive plants and animals are responsible for significant costs in the agricultural sector, have the potential to affect human health and cause damage and loss of amenity in parks, gardens and recreational areas.

A study completed in 2002 (The economic impact of state and local government expenditure on weed and pest animal management in Queensland) indicated a return on investment of between 26:1 and 38:1 on preventing pest incursions. The same study estimated that all forms of pest management generate a return on investment of approximately 6:1 on resources allocated. This dramatically exceeds many other forms of government investment, such as building roads (-1.9:1).



4.1 Guiding principles

The management of invasive plants and animals in the Fraser Coast Region is based on 8 key principles:

1. Risk-based prevention and early intervention is generally the most cost-effective approach for managing invasive plants and animals. Prevention and early detection
2. Effective invasive plant and animal management is a responsibility shared between all stakeholders including landholders, community, industry and all levels of government. Commitment
3. Regular monitoring and evaluation of control activities and research about invasive species is needed to make evidence-based decisions and improve management practices. Improvement (research, monitoring and evaluation)
4. Prioritisation of invasive plant and animal management must be informed by a risk based approach; considering feasibility, likelihood of success, impact and regional significance. Planning
5. Invasive species management is an integral part of managing natural resources and agricultural systems. Integration
6. Coordination amongst landholders, community, industry and government across a range of scales and tenures is necessary to successfully manage invasive plants and animals. Consultation and partnership
7. Sustaining capability and capacity across landholders, community, industry and government is fundamental to effective long term management of invasive plants and animals. Public awareness
8. Invasive species management must be based on ecologically and socially responsible practices that protect the environment and the productive capacity of natural resources while minimising impacts on the community. It should balance feasibility, cost-effectiveness, sustainability, humaneness, community perceptions, emergency needs and public safety. Best practice

The operating principles forming the basis of the Fraser Coast Region Biosecurity Strategy align with key principles outlined in the Australian Weed Strategy, the Australian Pest Animal Strategy, the draft Queensland Weed and Pest Animal Strategy 2016-2022 and the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2022.

4.2 Fraser Coast Region invasive species delivery partners

The Fraser Coast Region Biosecurity Plan provides strategies to build community awareness and capacity in invasive species management in the Fraser Coast Region. It recognises that the management of invasive plants and animals is most effective if all stakeholders share responsibility and support coordinated effort.

The community sectors involved in invasive plant and animal management include individual landholders, community groups such as Landcare, rural industry and farmer groups, non-government organisations, environmental businesses, and conservation interests. These sectors are represented on the Weed and Pest Advisory Committee, and the members are tasked with engaging with their own networks regarding the role of the committee.

The broad roles and responsibilities of the key delivery partners are identified in Appendix 2. The General Biosecurity Obligation that underpins the *Queensland Biosecurity Regulations* encourages greater action by private landholders, public land managers and community members within the region.

Fraser Coast Region residents - Urban - Rural/Agriculture - Peri urban **Natural Resource Management groups** - BMRG - F.I.N.I.A - Tiaro District Landcare - Lower Mary River Land & Catchment Care - Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee **Industry/Reference Groups** - Agforce - Qld Farmers Federation - Macadamia Society - Boating groups - Nursery and Garden Industry of Qld Private Forest Service Qld **Fraser Coast Regional Council** - Roads and Maintenance - Parks and Gardens - Biosecurity - Environment and Planning - Asset Management - Water & Waste Management	**Traditional Owners** **Educational facilities** **Utility Managers** - Ergon - Energex - Powerlink - Telstra **State Government** - Biosecurity Queensland - HQ Plantations - DNRM - TMR - QR - Department of Defence - QPWS - Sunwater **Neighbouring Councils** - North Burnett Regional Council - Gympie Regional Council - Bundaberg Regional Council

4.3 Fraser Coast Region invasive species delivery program

Section 4.3 outlines the proposed strategic actions to manage invasive plants and animals across the Fraser Coast Regional Council local government area. The strategic actions have been grouped under 4 management goals, based on the generalised invasion curve.

- Prevent entry of new invasive species
- Eradicate isolated invasive species (including reproductive material)
- Contain invasive species to known area
- Protect assets

Links between the delivery program and the vision for the Biosecurity Plan are highlighted by the inclusion of delivery outcomes for each management goal on pages 17-20.

The inclusion of management goals and strategic actions in the Fraser Coast Region Biosecurity Plan is to enable the development of individual implementation plans (property management plans) by stakeholders in the area.

Some pest plant species require management in certain areas such as Fraser Island, these include:

- easter cassia (*Senna pendula* var*. glabrata*)
- coastal morning glory (*Ipomoea cairica*)
- glory lily (*gloriosa superba*)
- mother in laws tongue (*Sansevieria trifasciata var. trifasciata*)
- ochna/mickey mouse plant (*Ochna serrulata*)
- sisal hemp (*agave sisalana*)
- umbrella tree (*Schefflera actinophylla*)

there are no requirements for management of these plants on the mainland.

Monitoring and tracking is critical to ensuring the effectiveness of the Biosecurity Plan and the yearly Annual Action plan. A number of performance measures have been included to enable ongoing tracking of activities throughout the operation of the plan.

Management Goal 1: Prevent Entry

The introduction of the new invasive species to the Fraser Coast region is halted through the implementation of effective barriers

Strategic Actions:	Desired Outcome 1	2	3	4	Responsibility	Performance Measures
- Ensure community is aware of Invasive Species Alert List and the need for proactive activities to prevent entry of the Fraser Coast region					FCRC	- Development and effective utilisation of reporting system for new incursions - Number of invasive species prevented from entering and establishing in the Fraser Coast region - Adoption of best practice management activities to reduce the likelihood of introduction and establishment of new species
- Develop and implement educational program aimed at increasing awareness of new invasive species in high risk industries (aquarium, fodder, nursery, livestock)					FCRC, Industry, NRM Groups	
- Develop and implement interactive system (including online, email and telephone) to encourage reporting of high risk species					FCRC	
- Develop and implement invasive species incursion plan incorporating location of high risk sites, likely entry points and surveillance program for high risk sites and pathways					FCRC	
- Identify and promote best practice to prevent the introduction of invasive species for high risk industries					FCRC, Industry, NRM Groups	
- Encourage adoption of proactive preventative activities by all stakeholders in the Fraser Coast region					FCRC	

Management Goal 2: Eradicate

Isolated invasive species are eradicated (including reproductive material) through the deployment of timely and efficient control responses

Strategic Actions:	Desired Outcome 1	2	3	4	Responsibility
- Develop rapid response plans identifying actions (including compliance) for all stakeholders					FCRC
- Develop and implement prevention and control programs for species targeted for eradication in the Fraser Coast Region					FCRC
- Coordinate actions from all stakeholders to ensure eradication of targeted species					FCRC (lead), all stakeholders
- Develop and implement educational programs aimed at reducing spread of invasive species by all stakeholders					FCRC (lead), Industry, NRM groups
- Develop and implement an interactive reporting system (including online, email and telephone) for invasive species					FCRC
- Implement ongoing monitoring program for high risk and historical sites					FCRC
- Implement ongoing monitoring program for high risk and historical sites					FCRC (lead), Industry, NRM groups
- Develop eradication plan (including use of enforcement and prevention and control programs) for species targeted for eradication					FCRC

Performance Measures

- Eradication of targeted, high priority invasive species from Fraser Coast region in a timely and cost-effective manner
- Active participation of stakeholders in effective, coordinated eradication program
- Effective utilisation of reporting system for new incursions
- Adoption of best practice management practices to prevent spread of invasive species

Management Goal 3: Containment

Known invasive species are contained to an identified area (or prevented from spreading)

Strategic Actions:	Desired Outcome 1	2	3	4	Responsibility	Performance Measures
- Develop containment strategies for targeted species with input from key stakeholders					FCRC	- Invasive species prevented from spreading and a reduction in pest populations - Active participation of stakeholders in effective, coordinated containment program - Effective utilisation of reporting system for new incursions - Adoption of best practice management practices to prevent spread of invasive species
- Develop and implement educational programs aimed at reducing spread of invasive species					FCRC, Industry, NRM groups	
- Develop and implement an interactive system (including online, email and telephone) to encourage reporting of invasive species					FCRC	
- Encourage adoption of proactive activities (such as hygiene protocols) to reduce the spread of invasive species					FCRC, Industry, NRM groups	

Management Goal 4: Asset Protection

High value assets in the Fraser Coast region are protected from the impacts of invasive plants and animals. (assets such as world heritage listed areas, environmental levy parcels, high profile reserves, threatened ecological communities, known rare or threatened species populations, lands adjacent to national parks/conservation areas, important wetlands, waterway corridors, natural areas with high public use)

Strategic Actions:	Desired Outcome 1	2	3	4	Responsibility	Performance Measures
- Develop asset management plan incorporating identification and prioritisation of assets in the Fraser Coast Region					FCRC	- High value assets are identified and protected from impacts of invasive plants and animals - Active participation of delivery partners in effective, coordinated management programs - Effective utilisation of reporting system for new incursions - Adoption of best practice management practices to reduce impacts of invasive species
- Ensure community is aware of high value assets in the Fraser Coast region and the need for active management to protect them					FCRC, Industry, NRM groups	
- Develop and implement educational programs aimed at increasing the capacity of stakeholders to manage invasive plants and animals					FCRC , Industry, NRM groups	
- Develop and implement an interactive system (including online, email and telephone) to encourage reporting of invasive species					FCRC	
- Encourage adoption of best practice management by landholders to reduce the impacts of invasive plants and animals					FCRC	

5. Invasive species considered in the Biosecurity Plan

Tables A and B includes a list of invasive plants and animals that have negative significant impacts to the Fraser Coast Region. Tables A and B also include a management goal and statement of feasibility of long term control for each species as outlined in the Invasive Species Assessment Framework (ISAF). In accordance with the ISAF, a risk analysis has been carried out for each species to provide a risk score.

Invasive Plants	***Management Goal***	***Feasibility of long term control***	***Risk score***
African Box Thorn	1		
Chinee Apple	1		
Fire weed	1		
Hairy Sicklepod	1		
Honey Locust	1		
Hudson Pear	1		
Kudzu	1		
Parkinsonia	1		
Mesquite	1		
Prickly Acacia	1		
African fountain grass	2		
Annual ragweed	2	4	140
Bathurst Burr	2	3	124
Bellyache Bush	2	5	25
Bitou Bush	2	4	130
blackberry	2	5	125
Bunny ears	2	5	84
Cabomba	2	4	155
Cha-om wattle	2	5	125
Dutchman's pipe	2	5	105
Hygrophila	2	4	135
Hymenachne	2	3	136
parthenium	2	2	195
rubbervine	2	3	155
Saffron Thistle	2	3	145
Water Lettuce	2	3	160
Willows (other than weeping)	2		
Asparagus fern	3	2	152
Grader grass	3	4	116
Groundsel bush	3	2	70
Lantana (road reserves & Council land)	3	3	36

Leucaena	3	4	96
Maderia vine	3	4	150
Mother of Millions (Local Law)	3	3	116
Mother of Millions (mainland)	3	3	58
Noogoora burr	3	3	124
Prickly pear	3	3	112
Privets	3	3	105
Rat tail grasses	3	2	39
Salvinia	3	3	108
Singapore daisy (road reserves & Council land)	3	3	112
Star burr	3	3	99
Thorn apple	3	3	120
Water hyacinth	3	3	117
African Love Grass	4	1	64
African tulip tree	4	2	105
Balloon vine	4	2	46
Broad leaf pepper tree	4	1	62
Cat's claw creeper	4	2	74
Coastal morning glory (FI)	4	2	84
Crab eye creeper (FI)	4	2	96
Easter cassia (FI)	4	2	32
Glory lily (FI)	4	2	140
Mother in laws tongue (FI)	4	3	110
Ochna / Mickey mouse plant (FI)	4	2	100
Sisal hemp (FI)	4	2	92
Slash pine	4	2	27
Umbrella tree (FI)	4	3	104
Yellow Bells (Tecoma stans)	4	2	88

Invasive Animals	*Management Goal*	*Feasibility of long term control*	*Risk score*
American corn snake	1		
Chital deer	1		
Feral fallow deer	1		
Feral goat	1		
Red eared slider turtle	1		
Yellow Crazy Ants	2	5	165
European fox	3	1	37
Rusa deer	3	4	128
European rabbit	3	2	72
Feral pig	3	1	38
Feral cat	3	1	37
Wild dog	3	1	38
Indian myna	4	1	28
Tilapia	4	1	132

6. Measuring success and continuous improvement

Monitoring involves the collection and analysis of information to assist timely decision making, ensure accountability and provide the basis for evaluation and learning. It is an on-going process of methodical collection of data to provide indications of progress and achievement of objectives.

As lead agent in the implementation of the Biosecurity Plan, Fraser Coast Regional Council has a responsibility to demonstrate to its customers, stakeholders and the community that the Biosecurity Strategy is sound and effective. Monitoring, evaluation and reporting on performance will underpin the plan and associated programs and systems.

7. Review Process

The Biosecurity Plan will remain current until 2022. While there is no mandatory requirement to review the Biosecurity Plan under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, the progress of the Fraser Coast Region Biosecurity Plan will be reviewed every 12 months to ensure that targets identified in the Plan are being achieved.

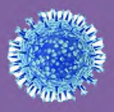
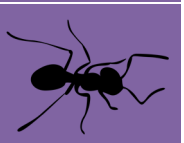
The Biosecurity Plan may be amended, replaced or minor revisions made at any time if required in accordance with relevant requirements of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and subject to formal Council endorsement.

8. Definitions

8.1 Biosecurity Matter

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* identifies invasive species as 'biosecurity matter" which is defined as:

a. a living thing, other than a human or part of a human: or
b. a pathogenic agent that can cause disease in-
    i. a living thing, other than a human: or
    ii. a human, by the transmission of the pathogenic agent from an animal to the human or
c. a disease; or
d. a contaminant.

The Act categorises invasive biosecurity matter as either 'prohibited' or 'restricted	 **AQUATIC DISEASES**, parasites and viruses	 **ANIMAL DISEASES**, parasites and viruses	 **INVASIVE PLANTS**
 **INVASIVE ANIMALS**	 **NOXIOUS FISH**	 **PLANT DISEASES**, parasites and insects	 **TRAMP ANTS**

From a legislative perspective, local government is only required to consider invasive biosecurity matter, which may be declared as prohibited or restricted or other, in the development of the Biosecurity Plan. The Fraser Coast Region Biosecurity Plan does not consider aquatic, animal or plant diseases, parasites, viruses or noxious fish.

Invasive biosecurity matter is classified as

- Prohibited matter (not found in Queensland, but would have a significant adverse impact on our health, way of life, the economy or the environment if it entered the state) , or
- Restricted matter (found in Queensland and has a significant impact on human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment. Specific actions must be taken to limit the spread and impact of this matter by reducing, controlling or containing it.

8.2 Categories of restricted biosecurity matter

There are 6 categories of restricted matter relevant to local government.

Category	***Requirement***
1	Must be reported to a Biosecurity Queensland inspector within 24 hours
2	Must be reported to a local government or Biosecurity Queensland inspector within 24 hours
3	Must not be distributed (given as a gift, sold, traded or released into the environment) unless the distribution or disposal is authorised in a regulation or under a permit
4	Must not be moved to ensure that it does not spread into other areas of the state.
5	Must not be possessed or kept unless under a permit of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* or another Act.
6	Must not be fed

8.3 General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO)

The GBO means that any person dealing with biosecurity matter (in this case, invasive plants and animals) must take all reasonable and practical steps to prevent or minimise each biosecurity risk. This may include:

- If you are a livestock owner, you are expected to stay informed about invasive species that could affect or be carried by your animals, as well as weeds and pest animals that could be on your property. You are also expected to manage these invasive species appropriately.

- If you are a landowner (rural, urban, peri-urban), you are expected to stay informed about the weeds and pest animals (such as pigs) that could be on your property. You are also expected to manage these invasive species appropriately.

- If you are a commercial horticulture grower, you are expected to stay informed about the invasive species 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 these invasive species appropriately.

- If you farm animals such as deer, goats or pigs commercially, you are expected to ensure that the animals are kept in an escape proof enclosure, cage or other structure. You are also expected to maintain the enclosures in a suitable condition.

9. Resources

Further information can be found by contacting Fraser Coast Regional Council or via the following websites:

https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants

https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/restricted

Australian Weeds Strategy 2017-2027 - http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive/weeds/publications/strategies/weed-strategy.html

Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2017-202 - http://www.agriculture.gov.au/pests-diseases-weeds/pest-animals-and-weeds/review-aus-pest-animal-weed-strategy/aus-pest-animal-strategy

Draft Queensland Weed and pest Strategy 2016-2022

Queensland Biosecurity Strategy 2017-2022 - https://publications.qld.gov.au/dataset/draft-queensland-biosecurity-strategy

Burnett Mary Regional Group Strategic Plan 2015-2020 http://www.bmrg.org.au/files/4814/6363/9543/Strategic_Plana.pdf

Wide Bay Burnett Regional Plan 2011 - https://www.dilgp.qld.gov.au/resources/plan/wide-bay/wbb-regional-plan.pdf

Weeds of National Significance (2016) - https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/plants/weeds-pest-animals-ants/weeds/wons

Developing local area biosecurity plans – a guide for local governments 2016

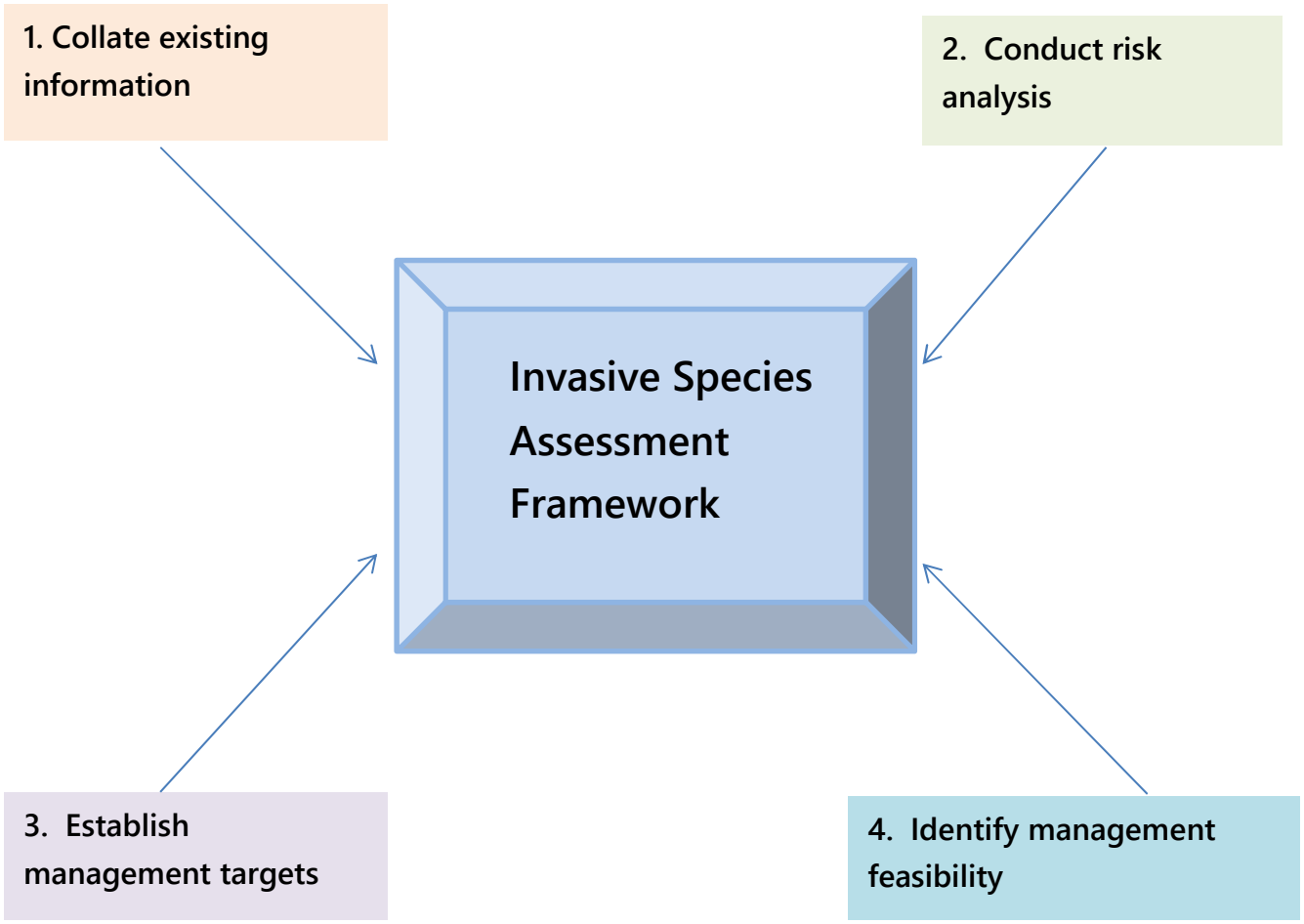
Economic impact of state and local government expenditure on weed and pest animal management in Queensland - https://www.lgaq.asn.au/lgaq/publications/pages/WeedPestMgmtEconomicImpact.html

Appendix 1 Invasive Species Assessment Framework

Councils within the Wide Bay Burnett region utilise a risk-based approach for determining management objectives and priorities for invasive species management to ensure that resources are targeted to provide the greatest return.

The utilisation of an agreed management system will enhance the consistency of individual Biosecurity Plans and identify opportunities for collaboration with key stakeholders throughout the region.

The Wide Bay Burnett Invasive Species Assessment Framework involves a number of defined steps which are detailed in the following section. The use of a standardised description of components of each step is central to the assessment framework.



Step 1 Collate existing information on the invasive species

- Gather information about a particular species such as existing priorities and current distribution to build a profile
- Generally this information is made available by Councils to other stakeholders

Existing Priority	Score
Weed of National Significance (WONS)	5
National Eradication Program	5
State Management Program	5
Other	0

Current Status	Score
Prohibited Invasive Biosecurity Matter	5
Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter	4
Declared locally	4
Environmental	3
Not declared	1

Extent	Score
Isolated/historic	5
Localised (occasional)	4
Localised (common)	3
Widespread (occasional)	2
Widespread (common)	1

Step 2 Conduct a risk analysis on the invasive species

- This involves working through a risk analysis process incorporating both potential and existing threats, while considering the negative impacts of the invasive species on Conservation/Biodiversity, Social, Agricultural and Economic (other than agriculture) values.
- The risk analysis process can be used for both plants and animals

2.1 Identify potential threats

Likelihood of widespread establishment	**Score**
Already established throughout the region	5
Characteristics well suited to the region, very likely to establish, present in neighbouring area, noted historic sites	4
Characteristics moderately suited to the region, numerous means of introduction	3
Limited suitability to the region; few, if any, means of introduction	2
Unsuited to the region; very little, if any, likelihood of establishment	1
Dispersal mechanisms	**Score**
Spread exceptionally easily by all listed vectors	5
Spread easily via 3 of the listed vectors	4
Spread moderately easily via 2 of the listed vectors	3
Spread by only 1 of the following vectors - human/machinery - domestic animal/wildlife - reproductive/vegetative - wind/water	2
Limited ability to spread in any way	1
Invasiveness	Score
Species displays all listed characteristics and can successfully invade a range of land systems	5
Species displays 3 listed characteristics and can successfully invade a range of land systems	4
Species displays 2 listed characteristics and can successfully invade suitable land systems only	3
Species displays limited invasive characteristics limited to 1 of the following and may invade suitable land systems only - ability to germinate/reproduce in arrange of environments - competitive ability - reproductive advantage - distance of dispersal	2
Species doesn't display any significant invasive characteristics	1

Management Cost	Score
Ongoing and high cost treatments to discharge general biosecurity obligation	5
Ongoing, moderate cost treatments to discharge general biosecurity obligation	4
Initial moderate cost to discharge general biosecurity obligation	3
Multiple, low cost treatments to discharge general biosecurity obligation	2
Single, low cost treatment to discharge general biosecurity obligation	1

2.2 Identify impacts caused by infestation/incursion

Conservation/Biodiversity	Score
Species likely to drastically out-compete native species and impact on biodiversity in a broad range of natural areas (including sensitive areas)	5
Species likely to drastically out-compete native species impact on biodiversity limited to the pests' suited habitat	4
Species has the potential to invade edges and disturbed systems, has the potential to destroy ecology which is already threatened	3
Species likely to develop a presence in conservation areas without widespread out-competition of native species	2
Species unlikely to establish effectively in conservation areas unless by isolated infestations, dumping or urban escapes. Unlikely to penetrate undisturbed areas	1
Social	**Score**
Species displays severe impacts on all 4 listed social values	5
Species has significant impacts on 3 of the listed social values	4
Species has significant impacts on 2 of the listed social values	3
Species may impact on 1 of the following social values - human health and wellbeing - personal safety and accessibility - visual amenity - management of public and private assets	2
Species has no documented impacts on any social values	1
Agriculture	**Score**
Major threat to agriculture by way of reduced output with increased control expenses. Control is added to existing routine management practices and impacts on economic viability of operations. Has the potential to devalue land or force change of land use. Impacts likely to extend adjoining properties	5
Moderate threat to agriculture with reduction in output and increased management expenses. Control is added to existing routine pest management practices for crop or pastures. Benefits of management outweigh costs. Not likely to impact on land value. Impacts may to extend adjoining properties	4
Moderate threat to agriculture. Increased maintenance including drainage lines, creeks and roadways. Threats to crop/pasture/livestock can be abated as part of routine management practices.	3
Moderate threat to farm assets and visual amenity throughout the property. Species may impact on native vegetation in non-production areas over time	2
Not of concern to agriculture under good land management practices	1

Economic (other than agriculture)	Score
Species may have a negative impact on 4 of the listed economic values	5
Species may have a negative impact on 3 of the listed economic values	4
Species may have a negative impact on 2 of the listed economic values	3
Species may have an impact on only 1 of the following economic values - ability to derive income from the land system, including land values - visual amenity - ability to harbour pests - ease of management	2
Not of concern to economic endeavours in the region	1

2.3 Calculate the final risk ranking for invasive species in the area:

Once a risk assessment has been conducted on all invasive species in an area (property, local government catchment scale), they can be ranked according to the *risk* represented.

In the Wide Bay Burnett, the formula for the final risk ranking for invasive plants and animals is:

(Existing Priority + Current Status + Potential Threat + Impact) x Extent

Step 3 Establish management targets for each species

- The management targets for invasive species should be aligned with the Invasion Curve outlined on page 29 of the Wide Bay Burnett Regional Biosecurity Strategy
- Whilst the management targets are not included in the risk assessment, they should be highlighted for each invasive species.

Outcome	Description	Score
Prevent entry	– High priority species not previously identified as being present in the region are prevented from entering – High risk areas and pathways identified and monitored regularly to identify possible incursion by new species – All staff aware of high priority species and high risk sites and pathways	4
Eradication	– Species not previously recorded in the region are prevented from establishing – Effective rapid response program in place to ensure all visible incursions/populations are effectively controlled within the entire region – Historical sites identified and monitored regularly to identify and eradicate new incursions	3
Containment	– Eradication not feasible, areas known to be clean but suitable for establishment – Widespread species restricted to identified containment zones	2
Asset protection	– Management programs target protection of high priority assets from widespread species within the region – Impact of widespread species reduced in the region through identification of management zones and targeted programs – Landholders implementing best practice activities to reduce the impact of invasive plants and animals – Landholders throughout the region have the capacity and commitment to manage widespread invasive species	1

Step 4 Identify the management feasibility for each species

- The feasibility of long term control must be built into operational programs for invasive species management

Achievability/feasibility of long term control	Score
Prevention of entry of high risk species likely as high risk sites and pathways identified and surveillance program in place	6
Eradication of the invasive species is highly achievable as incursion is small or very contained. Ongoing surveillance necessary to ensure no further reinfestation.	5
Potential to eradicate isolated infestations/populations in particular catchment/geographic area that is unlikely to become reinfested	4
Potential for Council/landholders to satisfy basic strategic control targets with appropriate funding/ resources.	3
Management of the invasive species requires universal commitment from all stakeholders. Operational control is reliant on coordinated action from all stakeholders.	2
Invasive species is widespread throughout the region covering various tenures. There is no universal control available.	1

Appendix 2 Delivery Partner Responsibilities

Local Government Local government has a major responsibility for invasive species management through the enforcement of the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and has an important role to play in engaging local communities, managing public lands and assisting with emergency management.	
Fraser Coast Regional Council	Invasive species management in the local government area including: – monitoring and surveillance, – landholder education and awareness, – management of invasive species on Council lands, roads and reserves – collection of data relating to invasive plants and animals – compliance activities
State Government The Queensland State Government leads the development of policies, strategies and legislation that promote a comprehensive and responsive biosecurity system across Queensland. The Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) is the lead agency for invasive species management within the QLD Government.	
Biosecurity Queensland	State/Regional planning, mapping and research, compliance, surveillance, early detection, destruction of infestations on a priority basis, raising awareness, support local government planning, 1080 supply and administration.
Department of Defence	Maintain Defence Lands in accordance with *Biosecurity Act 2014* and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals within specified lands or into neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.
HQ Plantations	Maintain HQ Plantations Land in accordance with *Biosecurity Act 2014* and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals within the specified lands or into neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.
Department of Natural Resources and Mines (State Land Management)	Maintain Unallocated and Allocated State Lands in accordance with *Biosecurity Act 2014* and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals within the specified lands or into neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.

Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service	Managing invasive plants and animals in parks, forests and other areas gazetted under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and *Forestry Act 1959* in accordance with *Biosecurity Act 2014*. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.
Transport and Main Roads	Maintain road corridors in accordance with *Biosecurity Act 2014* and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals within the road network or into neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.
Queensland Rail	Maintain rail corridors in accordance with *Biosecurity Act 2014* and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals within the rail network or into neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.
Federal Government The Commonwealth government has a role in preventing new weed incursions at national borders (quarantine); in education, research and development; in funding, and national legislation. National agreements outline the roles and responsibilities of government and industry in responding to emergency plant, pest and disease incidents, and detail how those responses will be funded.	
Department of Agriculture and Water Resources	Manage, coordinate and prepare for response actions to national priority pests, diseases and weeds, including research
Industry Bodies Industry bodies in the region promote and facilitate invasive species management on agreed local/regional priorities and identify and fund research priorities to enable continued improvement in the management of weeds and pest animals.	
Agforce	Landholder support including training for invasive species management. Participation in communication of initiatives to members and encourage member participation in invasive species management.
Canegrowers	Landholder support including training for invasive species management. Participation in communication of initiatives to members and encourage member participation in invasive species management.
NGIQ (Nursery and Garden Industry Queensland)	Landholder support including training for invasive species management. Participation in communication of initiatives to members and encourage member participation in invasive species management.

Community groups, volunteers and individuals Community groups and volunteers play an important role in the management of invasive species in the region by enlisting support and providing on-ground control. Building on this foundation is essential in sharing responsibility for invasive species management.	
Burnett Mary Regional Group (BMRG)	Natural resource and environmental management in the Burnett and Mary catchments through - Collaboration with the Queensland Government, Landcare groups, agricultural groups, regional councils and landholders to oversee natural resource and environmental management in the Wide Bay Burnett region - Promoting invasive species management across the Burnett and Mary catchments with adequate and appropriate planning and coordinated delivery
Mary River Catchment Coordinating Committee (MRCCC)	Work with the community, business and government to secure funding to manage invasive plants and animals in the Mary catchment; including community advice, training, support, services and workshops
SEQ Catchments	Work with the community, business and government to secure funding to manage invasive plants and animals; including community advice, training, support, services and workshops
Sunwater	Maintain relevant lands in accordance with *Biosecurity Act 2014* and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals to neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.
Burnett Catchment Care Association	Work with the community, business and government to secure funding to manage invasive plants and animals in the Burnett Catchment; including community advice, training, support, services and workshops
District Landcare groups	Work with the community, business and government to secure funding to manage invasive plants and animals, provide advice, training, support, services and workshops to community
Primary Producers, Rural and peri-urban Residents, Urban residents	All landholders to take an active role in managing biosecurity risks under their control. Includes early detection, destruction of infestations and pest control in environmentally significant areas

Utility Managers All managers of linear reserves have an important role in the management of invasive species in the region, including the development and implementation of management strategies and the education of the community and other stakeholders.	
Ergon	Maintain relevant energy infrastructure in accordance with *Biosecurity Act 2014* and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals to neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.
Energex	Maintain relevant energy infrastructure in accordance with *Biosecurity Act 2014* and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals to neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.
Powerlink	Maintain relevant energy infrastructure in accordance with *Biosecurity Act 2014* and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals to neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.
Telstra	Maintain relevant infrastructure in accordance with *Biosecurity Act 2014* and prevent spread of invasive plants and animals to neighbouring properties. Coordination with adjacent landholders, Councils and other State government agencies in regional pest management.

Appendix 3 Priority species and management requirements

The Biosecurity Act 2014 allows for a flexible approach to biosecurity planning with an emphasis on shared responsibility and risk based decision making. Management goals and expectations have been defined through consultation with key stakeholders.

The following section of the Fraser Coast Region Biosecurity Plan provides guidance for delivery partners contributing to the management of invasive plants and animals in the Fraser Coast region.

Information sheets for each species considered in the Fraser Coast Regional Council Biosecurity Plan have been developed as below:

Common name, scientific name and declaration status

Identification of impacts and threats

Invasive Species	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion characteristics (habit)

Management Goal

Management Expectations

Management goal and expectation for key stakeholders

Photos courtesy of the Queensland Government

African Box Thorn	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial multi-branched shrub)
Lycium ferocissimum *Restricted Category 3* *Weed of National Significance*	*Known infestations in adjoining Councils.* *Spread by birds and animals eating berries and excreting viable seed.*	**Environment** Invades reserves and conservation areas. **Economic** Aggressively invades pastures and reduces useability. Invades roadsides. Forms impenetrable spiny thickets, which can hinder stock movement and mustering. Provides habitat for pest animals such as rabbits. Attracts insects, including fruit fly, dried fruit beetles and tomato fly, which breed in the fruit. **Social** Forms impenetrable, spiny thickets that can hinder bush walking.	**African Box Thorn is not known to be present in the Fraser Coast region**. African boxthorn has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/african-boxthorn**

Management Goal

Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry

FCRC

Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry

Chinee apple	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (Large shrub or small spreading tree)
Ziziphus mauritiana *Restricted Category 3*	*Known in adjoining Council areas.* *Seeds are spread by humans and birds*	**Economic** Creates impenetrable thickets that seriously hamper stock management. Reduces pasture production and accessibility.	**Chinee apple is not known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Chinee apple has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/chinee-apple**

Management Goal

Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry

FCRC

Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry and eradicate when found.

Fire Weed	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial herb)
Senecio madagascariensis *Restricted Category 3*	*Known infestations in adjoining Councils.* *Rail corridor from the south* *Spread by wind, stock, in pasture seed, hay, turf, mulch and with stock transport*	**Economic** Competes with pasture species. Toxic to livestock, particularly cattle and horses, causing illness, slow growth and poor conditioning, which can result in death. May taint meat and milk	**Fire weed is not known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** **Fire weed has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.** **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/fireweed**

Management Goal
Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry

FCRC
Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry

Hairy Sicklepod	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (densely branched cactus)
Senna hirsuta *Restricted Category 3*	***Known infestations in adjoining Council areas.*** ***Seed spread by water, animals, footwear, Machinery and vehicles***	**Environment** Invades disturbed areas such as roadsides, fence lines, creek banks, grazed pastures and rainforest edges.	**Hairy sicklepod is not known to be present in the Fraser Coast region, is known to be in adjoining Council areas.** Hairy sicklepod has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/hairy-senna**

Management Goal
Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry

FCRC
Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry and eradicate when found.

Honey Locust	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (thorny tree)
Gleditsia triacanthos incl. cultivars and varieties *Restricted Category 3*	*Known infestations in adjoining Councils.* *Seed spread by grazing stock, floodwaters, and ornamental plantings.* *Isolated infestations associated with disused piggeries.*	**Environmental** Out-competes and replaces native vegetation. Provides haven for introduced pests such as foxes, cats and rabbits. **Economic** Sharp spines can injure livestock and damage equipment and vehicles. Forms dense thickets, particularly along waterways, preventing stock access to water. **Social** Sharp spines can injure humans and wildlife.	**Honey Locust is not known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Honey Locust has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/honey-locust**

Management Goal

Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry

FCRC

Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.

Hudson pear	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (densely branched cactus)
Cylindropuntia pallida (syn. Rosea), C. tunicata *Restricted Category 3*	*Known in adjoining Council areas.* Spread by vehicles and humans	**Environment** Destroys native pastures **Economic** Becomes costly and time consuming to control **Social** Sharp spines threaten native animals, bushwalkers and farm animals. Spines can penetrate boots and tyres.	**Hudson pear is not known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Hudson pear has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/hudson-pear**

Management Goal

Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry

FCRC

Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry and eradicate when found.

Kudzu	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (non woody herbaceous plant)
Pueraria montana var. lobata, Syn.P. lobata *Restricted Category 3*	*Spread over long distance by people moving live plants. Transported and planted for stock as fodder, as herb and garden ornamental. Seed pods spread by sticking to clothing or animal fur.*	**Environmental** Outcompetes and smothers native vegetation. **Economic** Damages buildings, overhead wires and other structures. Outcompetes and smothers tree crops.	**Kudzu is not known to be present in the Fraser Coast region. Kudzu is in adjoining Council areas.** Kudzu has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/kudzu**

Management Goal

Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry

FCRC

Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry and eradicate when found.

Mesquite	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (small hairless tree)
Prosopis glandulosa, P. pallida, P. velutina, P.spp.Hybrid *Restricted Category 3*	*Known in adjoining Council area.* *Seeds spread by stock faeces, some pest animals and native animals*	**Environmental** Forms dense, impenetrable thickets. Out0competes other vegetation. Quickly invades upland country. **Economic** Sharp thorns can puncture vehicle tyres. **Social** Sharp thorns can injure animals and humans.	**Mesquite is not known to be present in the Fraser Coast region. Mesquite is in adjoining Council areas.** Mesquite has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/mesquite**

Management Goal

Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry

FCRC

Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry and eradicate when found.

Parkinsonia	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (small hairless tree)
Pueraria montana var. lobata, Syn.P. lobata *Restricted Category 3*	*Known in adjoining Council area.* *Primarily spread by floodwaters. Minor spread possible by mud sticking to vehicles and animals*	**Environmental** Forms dense, often impenetrable, thorny thickets along watercourses and bore drains. Flooded country is particularly susceptible to invasion from floating seeds. Provides haven for feral pigs, which prey on livestock, damage crops and degrades environments **Economic** Reduces pasture production. Restricts stock access to drinking water and makes mustering almost impossible.	**Parkinsonia is not known to be present in the Fraser Coast region. Parkinsonia is in adjoining Council areas.** Parkinsonia has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/parkinsonia**

Management Goal

Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry

FCRC

Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry and eradicate when found.

Pencil willow	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (anchored aquatic weed)
Salix chilensis, syn. S. humboldtiana *Restricted Category 3*	*Known in adjoining Council areas.* *Spreads from broken twigs taking root downstream.*	**Environment** Invades native bushland along banks of rivers and creeks. **Economic** Damages footpaths and drains with aggressive root system.	**Pencil willows are not known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Pencil willows have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/pencil-willow**

Management Goal

Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry

FCRC

Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.

Prickly acacia	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (small hairless tree)
Vachellia nilotica *Restricted Category 3*	*Known in adjoining Council area.* *Seeds spread primarily by livestock through ingesting mature pods, long distance movement possible by livestock transport. Minor spread by mud on vehicles and water movement.*	**Environmental** Degrades soil by facilitating erosion. Threatens biodiversity through transformation of natural grasslands into thorny scrub and woodland. **Economic** Decreases pastures and out-competes them for water. Forms dense thorny thickets that interfere with mustering, stock movement and access to water. Damages tyres.	**Prickly acacia is not known to be present in the Fraser Coast region. Prickly acacia is in adjoining Council areas.** Prickly acacia has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/prickly-acacia**

Management Goal

Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry

FCRC

Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry and eradicate when found.

Willows (other than weeping)	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (deciduous tree or shrub)
All Salix spp (other than babylonica) *Restricted category 3* *Weeds of National significance*	*Currently found in Southern Queensland.* *Spread by fragments of stems and twigs breaking off and taking root.* *Spread by seed, which can then be carried up 100km by wind or water.*	**Environment** Invades riverbanks and wetlands. Roots spread into beds of watercourses, slowing water flow, reducing aeration and causing flooding and erosion. **Economic** Has aggressive root system in urban environments, which readily damages footpaths and drains.	**Invasive willows (other than babylonica) are not known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Willows have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/willow**

Management Goal
Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry

FCRC
Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.

African fountain grass	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial tussock grass)
Pennisetum setaceum *Restricted Category 3* *Weed of National Significance*	*Known in adjoining Council areas.* *Spread by wind, moving water and seeds attached to fur, clothing, vehicles and by humans moving plants.*	**Environmental** Out-competes native plants. Increases fire intensity due to high biomass. **Economic** Competes with pastures used for grazing	**African fountain grass is not known to be present in Urangan in the Fraser Coast region.** African fountain grass has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/african-fountain-grass**

Management Goal
Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to prevent entry

FCRC
Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry and eradicate when found.

Annual Ragweed	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (fast growing fern like plant)
Ambrosia artemisiifolia *Restricted Category 3*	*Naturalised in South East Queensland.* *Infestations in localised sites in Booral.*	**Environment** Invades and supresses weak and overgrazed pastures, reducing productivity. Infestations can become particularly dense in overgrazed pastures. **Social** Pollen contains potent allergens that can aggravate asthma and cause respiratory allergies such as hay fever.	**Annual Ragweed is present in Booral.** **Annual ragweed has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.** **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/annual-ragweed**

Management Goal
Eradication

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Community education and ensure all Annual Ragweed infestations in the local government area are effectively managed.

Bathurst burr	Containment (reduce impacts)	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (Erect multi branched herb)
Xanthium spinosum Invasive plant **delcared by Local Law**	*Contamination in grain or livestock*	**Environment** Occurs where ground has been disturbed, such as roads, old cultivation paddocks and irrigated pastures or watercourses. **Economic** Reduces agricultural productivity, contaminate wool, necessitating heavy skirting, and increasing processing costs. Competes successfully with many summer crops, seedlings are poisonous to stock.	**Bathurst burr is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Bathurst burr has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/bathurst-burr**

Management Goal
Eradication

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Ensure Bathurst burr is effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques.

Bellyache bush	**Potential Entry Points**	**Impacts and threats**	**Invasion Characteristics (thorny shrub/small tree)**
Jatropha gossypiifolia *Restricted Category 3*	*Garden sales* *Known infestation in adjoining Councils.* *Seeds spread by fruit eating birds, water, livestock and machinery*	**Environment** Out-outcomes native vegetation. Takes over extensive sections of river frontage, reducing biodiversity. Poisonous to native animals. **Economic** Increases mustering costs. Reduces pasture growth. Poisonous to stock. **Social** All parts are poisonous to humans**.**	**Bellyache bush has been recorded in Bauple and Point Vernon.** **Bellyache bush has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.** **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/bellyache-bush**

Management Goal

Eradication

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC

Community education and ensure all Bellyache bush infestations in the local government area are effectively managed.

Bitou bush	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial shrub)
Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. Rotundata *Restricted category 2, 3, 4, 5* *Weed of National Significance*	*Spreads rapidly by birds eating fruit and passing seed*	**Environment** Out-competes and often eliminates native flora on coastal dunes. Forms dense green blankets preventing native seedling from growing. Destroys habitats of many native birds and animals.	**Bitou bush is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region on the south eastern side of Fraser Island, close to being eradicated.** Bitou bush has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/bitou-bush**

Management Goal
Eradication

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Community education and ensure all Bitou bush infestations in the local government area are effectively managed.

Blackberry	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial shrub)
Rubus anflocandicans, R.fruiticosus agg. *Restricted Category* ***3***	*Blackberry is known to be in Fraser Coast.* *Can be spread by birds and on animal fur and through faeces.* *Can be spread by flowing water and movement of soil*	**Environment** Invades native bushland, disturbed areas, banks of watercourses, and roadsides. Forms dense canopy that out-competes most plants. Provides food and shelter for rabbits and foxes. **Economic** Affects pasture and forestry. **Social** Dead material causes fire hazards.	**Blackberry is known to be present but very isolated in the Fraser Coast region.** Blackberry has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/blackberry**

Management Goal
Eradication

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Community education and ensure all Blackberry infestations in the local government area are effectively managed.

Bunny ears	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (dense shrub, pad-like stems)
Opuntia microdasys *Restricted Category 3*	*Isolated plants found in urban areas* *Mainly spread by broken segments through people unknowingly giving potted plants away, and being transported on animals, people, vehicles and water.*	**Environment** Forms extensive dense stands much like prickly pear cactus. **Economic** Reduces agricultural productivity over large areas of arid and semi-arid grazing land.	**Bunny ears are known to be present in urban areas as ornamental plants.** Bunny ears have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/bunny-ears**

Management Goal
Eradication

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

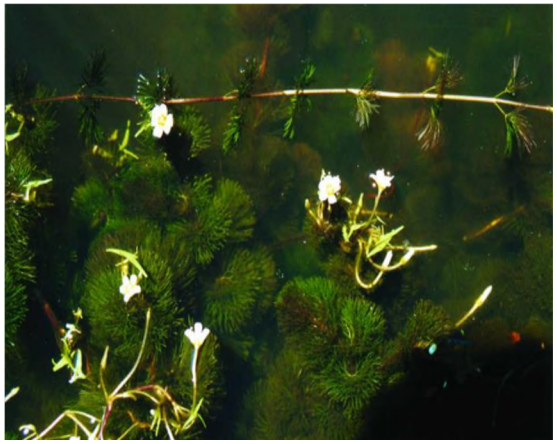
FCRC
Community education and ensure all Bunny ears infestations in the local government area are effectively managed.

Cabomba	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial submerged aquatic)
Cabomba caroliniana *Restricted Category 3*	*Known infestations in Maryborough* *Spread easily in waterways and by contaminated machinery (boats, vehicles)*	**Environment** Aggressively invades native freshwater systems, transforms aquatic ecosystems, displaces native plants and affects wildlife. **Economic** Affects water quality, increases siltation in lakes and interferes with infrastructure (e.g. irrigation). **Social** Impedes aquatic recreational activities and endangers swimmers who can become entangled.	**Cabomba is known to be present in Maryborough region.** Cabomba has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/cabomba

Management Goal
Eradication

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Community education and ensure all Cabomba infestations in the local government area are effectively managed.



Cha-om wattle	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (tall shrub)
Senegalia pennata sp.insuavis *Prohibited*	*A few isolated single plants have been found in Fraser Coast.* *Spread by people who row it for use as a vegetable.*	**Environment** Could invade pastures and natural ecosystems **Economic** Could invade pastures and limit beef production	**Cha-om wattle is known to be present in isolated urban areas in the Fraser Coast region.** Cha-om wattle has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/prohibited/cha-om**

Management Goal
Eradication

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Community education and ensure all Cha-om wattle infestations in the local government area are effectively managed.

Dutchman's pipe	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (fast growing vine)
Aristolochia ssp. *Restricted Category 3*	Spread by seed and dumping of garden waste. Known to be in adjoining Council areas	**Environment** Invades rainforest habitat. Resembles natural food plants of butterflies but poisons larvae when they feed. Threatens survival of rare birdwing butterfly (*Ornithoptera richmondia*)	**Dutchman's pipe has known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Dutchman's pipe has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/dutchmans-pipe**

Management Goal
Eradication

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Community education and ensure all Dutchman's pipe infestations in the local government area are effectively managed.

Hygrophila	**Potential Entry Points**	**Impacts and threats**	**Invasion Characteristics (Erect emergent herb)**
Hygrophila costata *Restricted Category 3*	*Known infestation in Ululah lagoon in Maryborough.* *Spread easily in waterways and by contaminated machinery (boats, vehicles)*	**Environment** Grows aggressively and competes with native water plants. Forms mats of dense floating growth at the edges of freshwater lakes.	**Hygrophila is known to exist in the Ululah lagoon in Maryborough.** Hygrophila has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/hygrophila**

Management Goal
Eradication

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Community education and ensure all Hygrophila infestations in the local government area are effectively managed.

Hymenachne	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial grass, wetlands)
Hymenachne amplexicaulis **Restricted Category 3** ***Weed of National Significance***	*Infestations in isolated areas.* *Seeds spread by water movement and migratory aquatic birds*	**Environment** Affects drains, lagoons, wetlands, creeks and rivers, increases flooding by reducing flow capacity of drainage networks and interferes with wildlife. **Economic** Interferes with irrigation and infrastructure. **Social** Degrades water quality for recreational purposes.	**Hymenachne is known to be present in a number of isolated areas across the Fraser Coast region.** Hymenachne has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/hymenachne**

Management Goal
Eradication

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Community education and ensure all Hymenachne infestations in the local government area are effectively managed.

Parthenium	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (Perennial herb)
Parthenium hysterophorus *Restricted Category 3* *Weed of National Significance*	*Parthenium is known in the adjoining council area of Wide Bay creek which is a serious threat to Fraser Coast* *Isolated infestations across the Fraser Coast are targeted for eradication*	**Environment** Invades disturbed bare areas along roadsides, heavily stocked areas around yards, and watering points. **Economic** Invades pastures, reduces beef production. Costs cropping industries millions of dollars per year, competes with crops for nutrients and space. **Social** Pollen contains potent allergens that can cause reactions such as dermatitis and hay fever.	**Parthenium is known to be present in Glenwood and a single urban allotment in Brooweena.** Parthenium has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/parthenium**

Management Goal
Eradication

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Community education and ensure all Parthenium infestations in the local government area are effectively managed.

Rubber vine	**Potential Entry Points**	**Impacts and threats**	**Invasion Characteristics (Climbing vine)**
Cryptostegia grandiflora *Restricted Category 3* *Weed of National Significance*	*Rubber vine is regarded as one of the worst weeds in Australia because of it's invasiveness, impacts and potential for spread.* *Seeds spread by wind and water.*	**Environment** Smothers riparian vegetation and forms dense thickets. Infestations expand outward from waterways, hillsides and pastures. Decreases biodiversity and impedes stock and native animal movement. **Economic** Poisonous to livestock and presents difficulties for mustering stock.	**Rubber vine is known to be present in the Grahams Creek area.** Rubber vine has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/rubber-vine**

Management Goal
Eradication

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Community education and ensure all rubber vine infestations in the local government area are effectively managed.

Saffron thistle	Eradication	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (standing erect herb)
Carthanmus lantanus *Invasive plant* ***declared by Local Law***	*Spread by seed but is not rapid*	**Environment** Is found in cultivated paddocks, poor pastures or neglected areas and displaces useful pasture species. **Economic** Contaminates wool and affects wool handling.	**Saffron thistle is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Saffron thistle has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/75395/IPA-Saffron-Thistle-PP14.pdf.pdf**

Management Goal

eradication

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC

Provide education to all stakeholders so they can prevent entry and control infestations. Council to eradicate infestations on road reserves and Council owned lands.

Water Lettuce	Potential Entry Points	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (floating water weed)
Pistia stratiotes *Restricted Category 3*	*Spread easily in waterways and by contaminated machinery (boats, vehicles)*	**Environment** Restricts water flow and increases water loss, large infestations damage wildlife habitats, serves as breeding ground for mosquitoes, transforms aquatic ecosystems, shades out native aquatic plants and reduces oxygenation of water. **Economic** Interferes with irrigation and stock watering. **Social** Large infestations interfere with boating, swimming and fishing.	**Water lettuce is known to be present in the Howard area on a few small acreage properties in the Howard area.** Water lettuce has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/water-lettuce**

Management Goal
Eradication

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Community education and ensure all water lettuce infestations in the local government area are effectively managed.

Asparagus fern	Containment (reduce impacts)	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (fast growing climbing plant)
Asparagus aethiopicus, A. africanus and *A. plumosus* ***Restricted Category 3*** *Weed of National Significance*	*Infestations scattered throughout the Fraser Coast region.* *Infestations in adjoining Council areas.*	**Environment** Becomes dominant ground cover, displacing native plants, even in undisturbed systems.	**Asparagus fern is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Asparagus fern has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/asparagus-fern**

Management Goal
Asset Protection

Management Expectations Landholder
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Ensure asparagus fern is effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques.

Grader grass	Containment (reduce impacts)	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (tufted annual grass)
Themeda quadrivalvis Invasive plant **declared by Local Law**	*Seeds spread by vehicles, machinery and animals and on clothing*	**Environment** Invades pasture and native grassland, replaces native plants	**Grader grass is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Grader grass has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/grader-grass**

Management Goal
Containment

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Ensure grader grass is effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques.

Groundsel bush	Containment (reduce impacts)	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (densely branched shrub)
Baccaharis halimifolia **Restricted Category 3**	*Widespread through the region and is known to exist in adjoining Council areas.*	**Environment** Replaces plants and destroys native wildlife habitat. Can become abundant in vegetation along watercourses and in coastal wetlands **Economic** Competes with pasture species for water and nutrients Serious weed of forestry plantations in first year of planting. **Social** Germinates in home gardens and causes allergies induced by airborne pollen and seed fluff.	**Groundsel bush is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region and in adjoining council areas.** Groundsel bush has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/groundsel-bush**

Management Goal
Containment

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Ensure groundsel is effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast region. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques.

Lantana	Containment (reduce impacts)	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (heavily branched shrub)
Lantana camara and *Lantana montevidensis* ***Restricted Category 3*** *Weed of National Significance*	*Widespread throughout the region and is in adjoining Council areas* *Control infestations on Council roads and reserves*	**Environment** Lantana camara is a heavily branched shrub growing in clumps, thickets or vines. Creeping lantana is a low growing, creeping, shrubby plant. **Economic** Some varieties are poisonous to stock **Social** Thickets are impenetrable for animals, humans and vehicles	**Lantana is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region and in adjoin council areas.** Lantana has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/lantana**

Management Goal

Containment- Asset Management

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC

Ensure lantana is effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region. Undertake control on roadsides. Encourage use of best practice techniques.

Leucaena	Containment (reduce impacts)	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (shrub/small tree)
Leucaena leucocephala ***Not declared**, control to undertaken in all places other than where it is grown for pasture*	*Spread by cattle, wind, water and machinery* *Control leucaena in all places where it is not managed appropriately for animal fodder ie. in pasture situations.*	**Environmental** Forms dense thickets, hindering movement of wildlife and excluding all other parts **Social** Forms thickets along roadsides that can decrease visibility	**Leucaena is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region and adjoining council areas.** Leucaena has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/leucaena**

Management Goal
Containment

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Ensure Leucaena is effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region where it is not grown as fodder. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques.

Madeira vine	Containment (reduce impacts)	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (vigorous climbing vine)
Anredera cordifolia **Restricted Category 3** *Weed of National Significance*	*Isolated infestations in the region, mainly in urban areas* *Infestations on roads and Council reserves to be eradicated.* *Issue Advisory notices on initial findings and follow up with compliance where voluntary actions are not made*	**Environment** Degrades intact native forests, completely altering environments it dominates. Smothers trees, shrubs and understorey species and causing canopy collapse, disrupts native seedling germination and growth **Economic and Social** Adds to infrastructure damage during floods. Destructs riverside vegetation leading to bank erosion and water turbidity issues	**Madeira vine is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Madeira vine has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/rmadeira-vine**

Management Goal
Containment

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Ensure Maderia vine is effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques.

Mother of Millions	Containment (reduce impacts)	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (erect, smooth, fleshy, succulent)
Bryophyllum delganoense (syn. B. tubiflorum and Kalanchoe delagoensis), B. x houghtonii (syn. B. daigremontianum x B. delagoense, K. x houghtonii) ***Restricted Category 3*** *and Bryophyllum, pinnatum, B.fedtschenkoi* ***Delcared by local law***	*Widespread throughout the Fraser Coast region.* *Infestations in adjoining Councils* *Isolated targeted for eradication*	**Environment** Forms infestations in grasslands, open woodlands and coastal dunes. **Economic** Poisonous, with newly exposed stock especially vulnerable. Affects use of stock routes.	**Mother of millions is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region and adjoining council areas.** Mother of millions have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/mother-millions**

Management Goal

Containment

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC

Ensure mother of millions are effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques.

Noogoora burr	Containment (reduce impacts)	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (an erect annual herb)
Xanthium pungens *Invasive plant* ***declared by Local Law***	*Spread by seed in burrs.* *Burrs attach to animals, clothing and bags.* *Burrs can float on water.*	**Economic** Contaminates wool, reducing value by increasing processing costs. Denies sheep access to watering points. Competes with pasture and summer crops. Seedlings are poisonous to domestic stock if sufficient quantities are eaten.	**Noogoora burr is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Noogoora burr has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/noogoora-burr**

Management Goal
Containment with a goal of eradication

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Provide education to all stakeholders so they can prevent entry and control infestations. Council to eradicate infestations on road reserves and Council owned lands.

Prickly pear	Containment (reduce impacts)	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial, leafless, succulent shrub)
Opuntia spp. other than O.ficus-indica ***Restricted Category 3***	*Spread by birds and animals eating fruit and excreting viable seed, pears are also spread by floods moving pads long distances*	**Environment** Vigorous in hot, dry conditions, causing other plants to lose vigour or die. **Economic** Competes and invades pastures. Impedes stock movement and mustering **Social** Can harm animals and prevent them from eating.	**Prickly pears are known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Prickly pear has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/prickly-pear**

Management Goal

Containment - Control known infestations and limit spread

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions to control infestations

FCRC

Provide education to all stakeholders so they can prevent entry and control infestations. Council to control infestations on road reserves and Council owned lands.

Privet	Containment (reduce impacts)	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (large shrub)
Ligustrum lucidum (broad-leaf), *Ligustrum sinens (small leaf)* ***Restricted Category 3***	*Isolated infestations in Fraser Coast*	**Environment** Poses a significant shading threat to native plants in moist temperate areas. The exclusion of native vegetation may be detrimental to native animals. **Social** The heavily scented flowers cause allergic reactions in susceptible people.	**Privets are known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Privets have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/broad-leaf-privet**

Management Goal

Containment

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC

Ensure small and large privets are effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques.

rat tail grasses	Containment (reduce impacts)	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (upright grass)
Rat tail grasses *Sporobolus American S. jacquemontii* *giant Parramatta S. fertilis* *Parramatta S. africanus* *giant rat's tail S. pyramidalis and S. natalensis* **Restricted Category 3**	*Widespread in region.* *Use buffer zones with management plan in large infested areas* *Lightly scattered areas require full control*	**Economic** Quickly dominates pastures, particularly after overgrazing or soil disturbance. Causes losses in carrying capacity and decreases production by up to 80%. Loosens teeth of cattle and horses that graze on it.	**Rat tail grasses are known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Rat tail grasses have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/giant-rat-tail-grass**

Management Goal
Containment

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Ensure rat tail grasses are effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques.

Salvinia	Containment (reduce impacts)	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (floating fern)
Salvinia molesta ***Restricted Category 3*** Weed of National Significance	*Isolated small infestations to be eradicated* *Large infestations initially to be controlled by biological control until the infestation is feasible to be controlled by chemical or by mechanical (e.g. weed harvester)*	**Environmental** Forms thick mats that can quickly cover whole water storage area, degrades water quality and destroys wildlife habitats. **Economic** Builds up and collects debris during flooding causing bridges and fences to collapse. Reduces water flow to irrigation equipment, increasing pumping times and cost, also prevents stock to access drinking water. **Social** Endanger children and livestock by entanglement in heavy infestations. Creates mosquito breeding habitat and interferes with recreational activities.	**Salvinia is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Salvinia has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/salvinia**

Management Goal

Containment - asset protection

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC

Ensure salvinia is effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region.

Singapore Daisy	Containment (reduce impacts)	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (vigorous ground cover)
Sphagneticola trilobata ***Restricted Category 3***	***Infestations scattered across the Fraser Coast region and in adjoining Council areas.***	**Environmental** Spreads rapidly and smothers seedlings, ferns and shrubs. Invades environmental areas.	**Singapore daisy is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Singapore daisy has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/singapore-daisy**

Management Goal

Containment

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC

Ensure Singapore Daisy is effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast region, undertake control on road reserves and Council controlled land. Encourage best practice techniques are used.

Star burr	Containment (reduce impacts)	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (short lived herbaceous plant)
Acanthospermum hispidum *Invasive plant* ***declared by Local Law***	*Attaches to animals, clothing, transported by vehicles and moved by water. Is also a contaminant in agricultural produce e.g.grain*	**Environmental** Invades native rangeland pastures and outcompetes native species particularly along waterways. Has a negative effect on rangeland pasture productivity and also affects their biodiversity. **Economic** Is a weed of summer crops including being a host of a number of insect pests. Can significantly reduce productivity of native pastures. Is a contaminant in the wool industry.	**Star burr is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Star burr has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/star-burr**

Management Goal

Containment and eradicate isolated infestations

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC

Ensure Star burr is effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast region, undertake control on road reserves and Council controlled land. Encourage best practice techniques are used.

Thorn apple	Containment (reduce impacts)	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (erect annual herb)
Datura spp. including *D. ferox, D. metel, D. inoxia, D. stramonium, D.leichhardtii)* *Invasive plant* ***declared by Local Law***	*Carried by birds and spread in their droppings*	**Environmental** Poisonous weed that competes aggressively with crops in the field and pasture **Economic** Competes aggressively with crops and pasture, has characteristics that are harmful to human and animals and environment. **Social** All parts of the plant contain poison and may be fatal if eaten	**Thorn apples are known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Thorn apple has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.childrens.health.qld.gov.au/poisonous-plant-common-thornapple-datura-stramonium/**

Management Goal

Eradiation

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC

Provide education to all stakeholders so they can prevent entry and control infestations. Council to eradicate infestations on road reserves and Council owned lands.

Encourage best practice techniques are used.

Water hyacinth	Containment (reduce impacts)	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (floating water weed)
Eichhornia crassipes ***Restricted Category 3***	*Seeds and stem fragments spread mostly by water movement*	**Environment** Destroys native wetlands and waterways, killing native fish and wildlife. Depletes water bodies of oxygen. Increase water loss. Provides breeding ground for mosquitoes. **Social** Large infestations stop movement of boats. Degrades quality of swimming and fishing Interferes with and damages infrastructure.	**Water hyacinth is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region and in adjoining council areas.** Water hyacinth has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/water-hyacinth**

Management Goal

Containment

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC

Provide education to all stakeholders so they can prevent entry and control infestations. Council to eradicate infestations on waterways, reserves and Council owned lands. Encourage best practice techniques are used.

African Love Grass	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (densely tufted perennial grass)
Eragrostis curvula ***Not declared**, however everyone has a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) to take reasonable steps to minimise the risks associated with invasive plants and animals under their control.*	*Widespread mainly in forested areas and present in adjoining Council areas* *Control isolated infestations and new incursions on roads that were free of African love grass will be targeted for eradication*	**Environment** Competes with native species. **Economic** Competes with other pastures. Becomes unpalatable to stock as it ages. May contain low (3%) levels of protein, causing stock that graze on it to do poorly. **Social** Forms dense monocultures up to 1.2m high, creating large fuel loads and posing fire risk.	**African Love grass is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region and adjoining council areas.** African Love grass has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/african-lovegrass**

Management Goal
Asset Protection

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Ensure African love grass is effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast region. Encourage use of best practice techniques.

African Tulip tree	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (evergreen tree)
Spathodea campanulata ***Restricted category 3***	*Seeds spread by wind, and by water when plants are near waterways*	**Environmental** Infests gullies, vegetation around waterways and disturbed rainforest, where it out-competes native vegetation. Flowers are toxic to native stingless bees. Natural regeneration affected as bees pollinate native vegetation	**African Tulip tree is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** African tulip trees have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/african-tulip-tree**

Management Goal
Asset Protection

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Ensure African tulip trees are effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast region. Encourage use of best practice techniques.

Balloon vine	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (vine)
Cardiospermum grandiflorum ***Restricted Category 3***	Wide spread throughout the region. Infestations in adjoining Council areas.	**Environment** Smother native vegetation. Prevents plants from receiving sunlight needed for photosynthesis.	**Balloon vine is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Balloon vine has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/balloon-vine**

Management Goal

Asset Protection

Management Expectations Landholder

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC

Ensure balloon vine is effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques.

Broadleaved pepper tree	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (large spreading tree)
Schinus terebinthifolius Restricted Category 3	*Infestations in adjoining Council areas.* *Widespread throughout Fraser Coast region* *Eradicate infestations on Council roads and remove isolated infestations from council reserves strategically over time*	**Environment** Forms dense thickets that can choke native plants. Establishes in disturbed bushland. Competes with ground covers and shrubs and tolerates shade. Spreads rapidly in waterlogged or poorly drained soils. **Economic** Out-competes and replaces native grasses used in grazing. **Social** Contains toxic resins that can affect human and animal health.	**Broadleaved pepper trees are known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Broadleaved peer trees have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/broadleaved-pepper-tree

Management Goal
Asset Protection

Management Expectations Landholder
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC
FCRC
Ensure broad leaved pepper trees are effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region.
Undertake control on roadsides and selected reserves.
Encourage use of best practice techniques.

Cat's claw creeper	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (vigorous vine)
Macfadyena unguiscati (L.) A.H.Gentry ***Restricted Category 3*** *Weed of National Significance*	Infestations in adjoining Council areas. Widespread in the Fraser Coast region. Promote biological control agents via website and implementing into the field in high valued asset areas.	**Environment** Smothers native vegetation, including growing up over trees. Changes soil chemistry.	**Cats claw creeper is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region and in adjoining council areas.** Cats claw creeper has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/cats-claw-creeper

Management Goal
Asset Protection

Management Expectations Landholder
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Ensure cat's claw creeper is effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region. Undertake control on roadsides and reserves. Encourage use of best practice techniques.

Coastal morning glory	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (fast growing vine)
Ipomoea cairica *Invasive plant* ***declared by Local Law*** *on Fraser Island only*	*Fraser Island (World Heritage listed)* *Spread by seed and spreading stems* *Council CEP group will hand pull in chemical free areas (e.g. Happy Valley)*	**Environment** Has rapid growth, smothers vegetation, leads to a reduction in biodiversity through the destruction of native vegetation and may lead to the displacement of certain native animals.	**Coastal morning glory is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region but only declared on Fraser Island.** Coastal morning glory has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/coastal-morning-glory**

Management Goal
Asset Protection - with a goal of eradication in Fraser Island townships

Management Expectations Landholder (Fraser Island)
Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to control and prevent spread with a goal to eradicate.

FCRC
Provide education to all stakeholders on preventing spread and how to control coastal morning glory, council to undertake control on roadsides, reserves and promote use of best practice techniques.

Crab eye creeper	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (climbing vine)
Abrus precatorius L. ***Not declared** but this plant is of most concern in the townships on Fraser Island where community groups and Council CEP group undertake control by hand pulling in the chemical free areas*	*Known in townships on Fraser Island* *Fraser Island (World Heritage listed)* *Council CEP group will hand pull in chemical free areas (e.g. Happy Valley*	**Environment** Impacts banksia and eucalypt forests. Invades native plant environments including coastal by altering native plant communities where they invade. **Social** There is more than enough poison in one seed to kill a human. Has medicinal properties and is very poisonous	**Crab eye creeper is known to be present in the township of Happy Valley on Fraser Island.** Crab eye creeper has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** https://weeds.brisbane.qld.gov.au/weeds/crabs-eye-creeper

Management Goal
Asset Protection - with a goal of eradication in Fraser Island townships

Management Expectations Landholder (Fraser Island)
Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to control and prevent spread with a goal to eradicate.

FCRC
Provide education to all stakeholders on preventing spread and how to control crab eye creeper, council to undertake control on roadsides, reserves and promote use of best practice techniques.

Easter cassia	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (tall shrub)
Senna pendula var.glabrata *Invasive plant* ***declared by Local Law*** *for Fraser Island only*	*Fraser Island (World Heritage listed)* *Seeds can be dispersed in dumped garden waste also spread by water and contaminated soil.* *Council CEP group will hand pull in chemical free areas (e.g. Happy Valley)*	**Environment** Invades disturbed or modified areas. Smothers native vegetation.	**Easter cassia is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region but only declared on Fraser Island.** Easter cassia has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/easter-cassia**

Management Goal
Asset Protection - with a goal of eradication in Fraser Island townships

Management Expectations Landholder (Fraser Island)
Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to control and prevent spread with a goal to eradicate.

FCRC
Provide education to all stakeholders on preventing spread and how to control Easter cassia, council to undertake control on roadsides, reserves and promote use of best practice techniques.

Glory lily	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (perennial herbaceous climber)
Gloriosa superba *Invasive plant* ***declared by Local Law*** *on Fraser Island only*	*Fraser Island (World Heritage listed)* *Spreads by creeping stems and seeds, it may also be dispersed by birds and by water and contaminated soil.* *Council CEP group will hand pull in chemical free areas (e.g. Happy Valley)*	**Environmental** Invades nearby areas of coastal dry sclerophyll forest and littoral rainforest and readily colonises bare soil. it can affect the integrity of endangered littoral rainforest communities.	**Glory lily is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Glory lily has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.childrens.health.qld.gov.au/poisonous-plant-glory-lily-gloriosa-superba/**

Management Goal

Asset Protection - with a goal of eradication in Fraser Island townships

Management Expectations Landholder (Fraser Island)

Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to control and prevent spread with a goal to eradicate.

FCRC

Provide education to all stakeholders on preventing spread and how to control glory lily, council to undertake control on roadsides, reserves and promote use of best practice techniques.

Mother in laws tongue	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (upright succulent plant)
Sansevieria trifasciata ***declared by Local Law*** *on Fraser Island only*	*Fraser Island (World Heritage listed)* *Rhizomes spread in dumped garden waste and seeds spread by birds and other animals* *Council CEP group will hand pull in chemical free areas (e.g. Happy Valley)*	**Environmental** Forms dense infestations, preventing regeneration of native plants in bushland and eventually forming monoculture	**Mother in laws tongue is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Mother in law tongue has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/mother-in-laws-tongue

Management Goal

Asset Protection - with a goal of eradication in Fraser Island townships

Management Expectations Landholder (Fraser Island)

Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to control and prevent spread with a goal to eradicate.

FCRC

Provide education to all stakeholders on preventing spread and how to control mother in laws tongue, council to undertake control on roadsides, reserves and promote use of best practice techniques.

Ochna/Mickey mouse plant	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (erect woody shrub)
Ochna serrulata ***declared by Local Law*** *on Fraser Island only*	*Fraser Island (World Heritage listed)* *Spread mainly by bird dispersed seeds and can also be spread in dumped garden waste.* *Council CEP group will hand pull in chemical free areas (e.g. Happy Valley)*	**Environmental** Invades bare areas of disturbed riparian habitat	**Ochna is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Ochna has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/ochna**

Management Goal

Asset Protection - with a goal of eradication in Fraser Island townships

Management Expectations Landholder (Fraser Island)

Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to control and prevent spread with a goal to eradicate.

FCRC

Provide education to all stakeholders on preventing spread and how to control Ochna, council to undertake control on roadsides, reserves and promote use of best practice techniques.

Sisal hemp	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (woody herb)
Agave sisalana *Invasive plant* ***declared by Local Law*** *for Fraser Island only*	*Fraser Island (World Heritage listed)* *Reproduces by suckers and plantlets (bulbils) on the branches of its flower cluster.* *Council CEP group will hand pull in chemical free areas (e.g. Happy Valley)*	Environmental Develops dense infestations which can prevent regeneration of trees and exclude understory species in indigenous bushland.	**Sisal hemp is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Sisal hemp has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://wetlandinfo.ehp.qld.gov.au/wetlands/ecology/components/species/?agave-sisalana**

Management Goal

Asset Protection - with a goal of eradication in Fraser Island townships

Management Expectations Landholder (Fraser Island)

Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to control and prevent spread with a goal to eradicate.

FCRC

Provide education to all stakeholders on preventing spread and how to control Sisal hemp, council to undertake control on roadsides, reserves and promote use of best practice techniques.

Umbrella tree	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (tall tree)
Schefflera actinophylla *Invasive plant* ***declared by Local Law*** *for Fraser Island only*	*Fraser Island (World Heritage listed)* *Seeds spread by birds*	**Environment** Fast growing invader out-competes local native species. Prolific seeder, invading national parks, remnant bushland, undisturbed forests and reserves, causing harm to the local ecosystems' flora and Fauna.	**Umbrella trees are known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Umbrella trees have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/other/umbrella-tree**

Management Goal

Asset Protection - with a goal of eradication in Fraser Island townships

Management Expectations Landholder (Fraser Island)

Consistent monitoring of occupied land and activities to control and prevent spread with a goal to eradicate.

FCRC

Provide education to all stakeholders on preventing spread and how to control umbrella tree, Council to undertake control on roadsides, reserves and promote use of best practice techniques.

Yellow bells	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (Tall shrub)
Tecoma stans ***Restricted Category 3***	*Known to be in adjoining Council areas.* *Control infestations on roadsides and in developed reserves*	**Environment** Readily invades native bushland and roadsides	**Yellow Bells are known to be present in the Fraser Coast region and in adjoining council areas.** Yellow Bells have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-plants/restricted/yellow-bells**

Management Goal

Asset Protection

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC

Provide education to all stakeholders so they can prevent entry and control infestations. Council to eradicate infestations on road reserves and Council owned lands. Encourage best practice techniques are used.

Slash pine	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (evergreen tree)
Pinus elliotti ***Not declared*** *but this plant is of most concern in and around road infrastructure*	*Control wildlings on roadsides where they can cause issues with drainage and visibility*	**Environment** Can form dense stands and shade out other species. Although they can provide some habitat for native fauna they provide very little food value	**Slash pine is known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Slash pine has a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/forestry/using-wood-and-its-benefits/wood-properties-of-timber-trees/slash-pine

Management Goal
Asset Protection

Management Expectations Landholder
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Provide education to all stakeholders on preventing spread and how to control slash pine wildlings, Council to undertake control on roadsides, reserves and promote use of best practice techniques.

American corn snake	Prevent Entry	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
Elaphe guttata Prohibited	*Not recorded in the wild in Queensland.* *Traded through the illegal pet market*	**Environment** Eats native species Out-competes native species for resources Could spread exotic reptile diseases	**American corn snakes are not known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** **American corn snakes have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.** **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-animals/prohibited/american-corn-snake**

Management Goal

Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 within 24hours, MUST not be released into the environment

Take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise risk of escape

FCRC

Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.

Chital deer	Prevent Entry	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
Axis axis *Restricted category 3, 4, 6*	*Known infestations in adjoining council areas.* *Can be a popular target for recreational hunting*	**Environment** Can damage natural environment by eating native vegetation, damage trees, dispersing weed seeds and fouling water. **Economic** Can damage forestry seedlings, agricultural and horticultural crops, commercial flower crops, orchards, irrigation systems and fences. In dry seasons can compete with sheep and cattle for pasture and supplementary feed. **Social** Can be traffic hazard and cause car accidents in rural areas and can transmit disease to domestic animals	**Fallow deer are not known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** **Fallow deer have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.** **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-animals/restricted/chital-deer**

Management Goal

Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 within 24hours, MUST not be released into the environment

Take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise risk of escape

FCRC

Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.

Feral fallow deer	Prevent Entry	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
Dama dama *Restricted category 3, 4, 6*	*Known infestations in adjoin council areas.* *Can be a popular target for recreational hunting*	**Environment** Can damage natural environment by eating native vegetation, damage trees, dispersing weed seeds and fouling water. **Economic** Can damage forestry seedlings, agricultural and horticultural crops, commercial flower crops, orchards, irrigation systems and fences. In dry seasons can compete with sheep and cattle for pasture and supplementary feed. **Social** Can be traffic hazard and cause car accidents in rural areas	**Fallow deer are not known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** **Fallow deer have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.** **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-animals/restricted/fallow-deer-feral**

Management Goal

Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 within 24hours, MUST not be released into the environment

Take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise risk of escape

FCRC

Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.

Feral goat	Prevent Entry	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
Capra hircus *Restricted category 3, 4, 6*	*Known infestations in adjoining council areas.* *Can be a popular target for recreational hunting*	**Environment** Competes for pasture, damages fences and reduces profitability of pastoral and agricultural industries. In many areas, negative impacts are balanced by positive impacts of harvesting for slaughter. **Economic** Contributes to overgrazing, which can cause soil erosion and other forms of land degradation. Reduces diversity of plant species through selective feeding. **Social** Can transmit disease to domestic animals	**Feral goats are not known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** **Feral goats have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways.** **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-animals/restricted/feral-goat**

Management Goal

Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 within 24hours, MUST not be released into the environment

Take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise risk of escape

FCRC

Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.

Red Eared Slider Turtle	Prevent Entry	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
Trachemys scripta elegans *Restricted category 2, 3, 4, 5, 6*	*Red eared slider turtles have been distributed through illegal pet trade in South East Queensland, but are ow believed to have been eradicated.*	**Environment** Affects a range of aquatic prey, including rare amphibians. Can take over waterbird nests for basking sites and damage and prey on eggs and hatchlings. Out-competes native turtle species for food and space in waterways. Carries pathogens and diseases that can kill native turtles and other aquatic wildlife. **Social** Captive red eared slider turtles have been a source of salmonella infection in humans in USA.	**Red eared slider turtles are not known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Red eared slider turtles have a high to very high weed risk (highly invasive and high threat) and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/ or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-animals/restricted/slider-turtle

Management Goal

Prevent Entry into the region

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to Biosecurity Queensland on 13 25 23 within 24hours, MUST not be released into the environment

Take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise risk of escape

FCRC

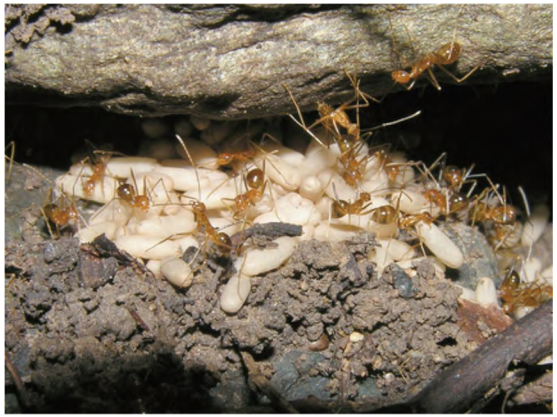
Education of all stakeholders to prevent entry.

Yellow Crazy Ants	Eradication	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
Anoplolepis gracilipes *Restricted Category 3*	can be spread in soil and produce in the agricultural and horticultural industry; on contaminated military, mining and commercial road transport; and in sea and air freight on timber, goods, packaging material and pallets. spread to industrial and transport businesses via timber, timber products and other construction materials.	**Environment** Can form densely populated super colonies can have a huge impact on natural environments, including both plants and animals. **Economic** Can damage crops, horticulture and honey bee hives **Social** Can adversely impact on outdoor lifestyle	**Yellow crazy ants are known to be present in the Urangan area.** Yellow crazy ants have a high to very high invasion risk and likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-animals/restricted/yellow-crazy-ant**

Management Goal
Eradication

Management Expectations Landholder
All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au
Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC
Community education and ensure all yellow crazy ants infestations in the local government area are effectively managed.



European fox	containment	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
Vulpes vulpes ***Restricted Category 3, 4, 5, 6***	*Widespread infestations across Queensland, known in adjoining Councils areas.* *Coordinate den fumigation, trapping and baiting programs where appropriate*	**Environment** Can damage natural environment by eating native vegetation, damaging trees, spreading weed seeds and fouling water. **Economic** Can damage forestry seedlings, agricultural, horticultural and commercial flower crops, orchards, irrigation systems and fences. In dry seasons competes with cattle and supplementary feed. **Social** Can be a traffic hazard on roads.	**Foxes are present in the Fraser Coast region, and in adjoining Council areas.** Foxes have a high to very high invasion risk likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/invasive-species/publications/factsheet-european-red-fox-vulpes-vulpes**

Management Goal

Containment– agriculture land (sugar), environmental and urban areas

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC

Ensure European foxes are effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region. Council to lead in coordinated baiting and trapping programs and supply baiting materials to landowners for pre-feeding and toxic bait material.

Rusa deer	Containment	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (medium sized deer)
Rusa timorensis, Cervus timorensis ***Restricted Category 3, 4, 6***	*Containment strategy,* *Rusa are in adjoining councils with regular incursions entering the southern west corner of the Fraser Coast region*	**Environment** Can damage natural environment by eating native vegetation, damaging trees, spreading weed seeds and fouling water. **Economic** Can damage forestry seedlings, agricultural, horticultural and commercial flower crops, orchards, irrigation systems and fences. In dry seasons competes with cattle and supplementary feed. **Social** Can be a traffic hazard on roads.	**Rusa deer are present in low numbers in the south western corner of the Fraser Coast region, entering the region from adjoining Councils.** Rusa deer have a high to very high invasion risk and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-animals/restricted/rusa-deer

Management Goal

Containment – southern western corner of region

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC

Ensure rusa deer are effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region.

European rabbit	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (small fury mammal)
Oryctolagus cuniclus ***Restricted Category 3, 4, 5, 6***	*Containment strategy* *Keep known infestations from spreading to other areas by assisting landowners with baiting or trapping and releasing the infected rabbits to spread the biological agent*	**Environment** Degrades native vegetation by eating seedlings, preventing vegetation from regenerating. Degrades soil and water through overgrazing and competes with native animals for food and space. Affects birds, mammals and insects that rely on plants. **Economic** Reduces pasture production, including reserves for dry seasons which also reduces livestock and wool production. Reduces crop production and product quality. Control measures such as warren ripping and harbour destruction on feral populations are expensive to control. **Social** Damages infrastructure, gardens and buildings. Reduces amenity and landscape values. Reduces incomes to rural households.	**European rabbits are known to be present in the Fraser Coast region and are in adjoining council areas.** European rabbits have a high to very high invasive risk and high threat and likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-animals/restricted/rabbit**

Management Goal

Asset Protection – Primary and production land including residential properties

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC

Ensure European rabbits are effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region.

Feral pig	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
Sus scrofa **Restricted Category 3, 4, 6**	Established populations found throughout the Fraser Coast region. Populations established in adjoining Council areas.	**Environment** Spreads weeds and causes soil erosion. Degrades waterholes and wetlands. Preys on wide range of native species, significantly affects marine turtle populations by eating eggs. Can carry diseases that affect native animals. **Economic** Damages almost all crops from sowing to harvest. Feeds on seed, grain, fruit and vegetable crops. Damages pasture by grazing and rooting. Can carry diseases and parasites that affect stock. **Social** Carries many diseases that affect people.	**Feral pigs are known to be present in the Fraser Coast region and are in adjoining council areas.** Feral pigs have a high to very high invasion risk and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/weeds-diseases/invasive-animals/restricted/feral-pig**
Management Goal **Asset Protection –** livestock and production land **Management Expectations Landholder** All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC **FCRC** Ensure feral pigs are effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region. Council to lead in coordinated baiting programs and supply baiting materials to landowners for pre-feeding and toxic bait material.			

Wild dog	Asset Management	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
wild dogs (Canis familiaris) ***Restricted Category 3, 4, 6***	Established populations found throughout the Fraser Coast region. Populations established in adjoining Council areas.	**Environmental** Eats small remnant populations of native species, such as bridled nailtail wallabies, koalas and tree kangaroos, threatening biodiversity. **Economic** Causes stock losses and lower production from bitten stock. Bitten stock return lower prices than normal stock. Creates risk of disease spreading to domestic animals (e.g. hydatidosis, neospora). **Social** Can spread hydatids and other exotic diseases that can affect human beings (e.g. rabies). Can attack children in settled areas, particularly if public contributes to habituation and socialisation of dingoes. Can be nuisance to householders and tourists. Attacks and eats pets in urban fringe areas.	**Wild dogs are throughout Fraser Coast region and in adjoining council areas.** Wild dogs are any dogs that are not domesticated. This includes dingoes, feral dogs and hybrids. Yearling wild dogs frequently disperse more than 100 km from the place where they were born. **https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0006/77451/IPA-Wild-Dog-Fact-Sheet-What-Is-A-Wild-Dog.pdf**
Management Goal **Asset Management –** mainly livestock, domestic pets **Management Expectations Landholder** All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC **FCRC** Ensure wild dogs are effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region. Coordinate a baiting program April-May and August – September, provide free baiting material and baiting service to landowners. Supply caged traps where baiting is not permitted.			

Feral Cat	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics
Felis catus **Restricted Category 3, 4, 6**	Established populations found throughout the Fraser Coast region. Populations established in adjoining Council areas.	**Environment** Eats small mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, insects and even fish. Threatens small populations of critically endangered species. Competes for prey with native predators. Carries toxoplasmosis, which is particularly harmful to marsupials **Economic** Minor costs associated with condemnation of sheep and lamb carcasses due to sarcosporidiosis and toxoplasmosis, which are carried by feral cats. **Social** Can injure/transmit disease to domestic cats. Carries parasites that can affect humans. High numbers in urban areas cause hygiene problems.	Feral cats are domestic cats living in a wild state. Although the domestic cat has a long history of associating with humans, it retains a strong hunting instinct and can easily revert to wild behaviours. Feral cats are often more muscular than house cats, and are opportunistic predators that have a major impact on native species. They are found throughout Australia. Feral cats have a high to very high pest risk (highly invasive and high threat) and are widely established throughout the Fraser Coast region. Further information can be found at: https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/farms-fishing-forestry/agriculture/land-management/health-pests-weeds-diseases/pests/invasive-animals/restricted/feral-cat
Management Goal **Asset protection –** Environmental areas, landfills and urban fringes **Management Expectations Landholder** All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC **FCRC** Ensure feral cats are effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region. Coordinate trapping and baiting programs at landfills, council land and loan traps to the community, provide free baiting material and baiting service to landowners. Supply caged traps to landowners where baiting is not permitted.			

Indian Myna	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (small fury mammal)
Acridotheres tristis ***Not declared***	Populations slowly developing throughout the Fraser Coast region. Populations established in adjoining Council areas.	**Environment** During breeding season, they seek out nesting hollows which they take over from native birds and animals, after harassing and evicting them. Indian Mynas kill the chicks of other birds or destroy their eggs, or build their own nests on top and smother them. **Social** The Indian Myna poses a potential heath risk to humans – from bird mites and faeces dust – due to its habits of closely associating with human activity, for example scavenging at outdoor cafes and eating areas, and domestic patios.	**Indian mynas are known to be present in the Fraser Coast region and in adjoining council areas.** Indian mynas have a high to very high invasion risk and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **http://www.indianmynaaction.org.au/documents/Fact%20Sheet%201%20Indian%20Myna.pdf**

Management Goal

Containment

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC

Ensure Indian mynas are effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region.

Tilapia	Asset Protection	Impacts and threats	Invasion Characteristics (small fury mammal)
Oreochromis mossambicus and *Tilapia mariae* **Restricted Category 3,5,6,7**	Populations throughout coastal waterways in the Fraser Coast region.	**Environment** Tilapia have successfully invaded and dominated many aquatic habitats due to their highly efficient reproductive strategy, simple food requirements and their ability to live in a variety of conditions. They have the potential to rapidly outnumber native fish and dominate aquatic communities and can survive a range of environmental conditions which native fish find difficult to cope with. Tilapia can affect native species when competing for habitat and food, behaving aggressively and disturbing plant beds when building nests. This may subsequently impact on fishing activities in the region.	**Tilapia are known to be present in the Fraser Coast region.** Tilapia have a high to very high invasive risk and a high likelihood of establishing throughout the Fraser Coast Region due to current and potential distribution and/or existing high risk pathways. **Further information can be found at:** **https://www.daf.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0009/1238076/IPA-Tilapia-Fact-Sheet.pdf**

Management Goal

Asset Protection

Management Expectations Landholder

All sightings to be reported to FCRC on 1300 79 49 29 or info@frasercoast.qld.gov.au

Consistent monitoring and control to meet GBO on occupied land and undertake actions as directed by FCRC

FCRC

Ensure Tilapia are effectively managed on all lands in the Fraser Coast Region.