Somerset Regional Council

Biosecurity Plan – Invasive Plants and Animals

2020 – 2025

Biosecurity Plan - Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) provides Queensland with a modern risk based approach for the management of biosecurity risks that may be posed by pests, disease and contaminants.

Pest plants and animals (invasive plants and animals) are well recognised as having significant impacts on the economy, social amenity, human health and the environment. While local governments play a key role in the management of the biosecurity risks posed by invasive plants and animals, the Act places an obligation, described as a ***general biosecurity obligation*** on all Queenslanders to manage these risks.

The Act also requires that all local governments have a biosecurity plan to address ***invasive biosecurity matter*** for the local government area. The Somerset Regional Council Biosecurity Plan – Invasive Plants and Animals 2019 – 2024 (the Plan) replaces the Somerset Regional Council Pest Management Plan 2013 – 2018.

The Plan has been developed in consultation with key stakeholders who share a passion to protect Somerset's natural environment, agricultural production and social amenity.

The Plan lists 35 strategic actions to be achieved during the life of the Plan, aligns with the Queensland Weed and Pest Management Strategy 2016-2020 and has been designed to ensure that resources are targeted towards high priority biosecurity risks through actions that are achievable.

Somerset Region

The Somerset Region forms a large part of the Brisbane Valley catchment which encompasses the upper catchments of the Brisbane and Stanley Rivers between the D'Aguilar and Blackbutt Ranges and contains regionally significant water storages, Lake Somerset and Lake Wivenhoe.

The Somerset Region is bounded by:

- Gympie Regional Council to the north,

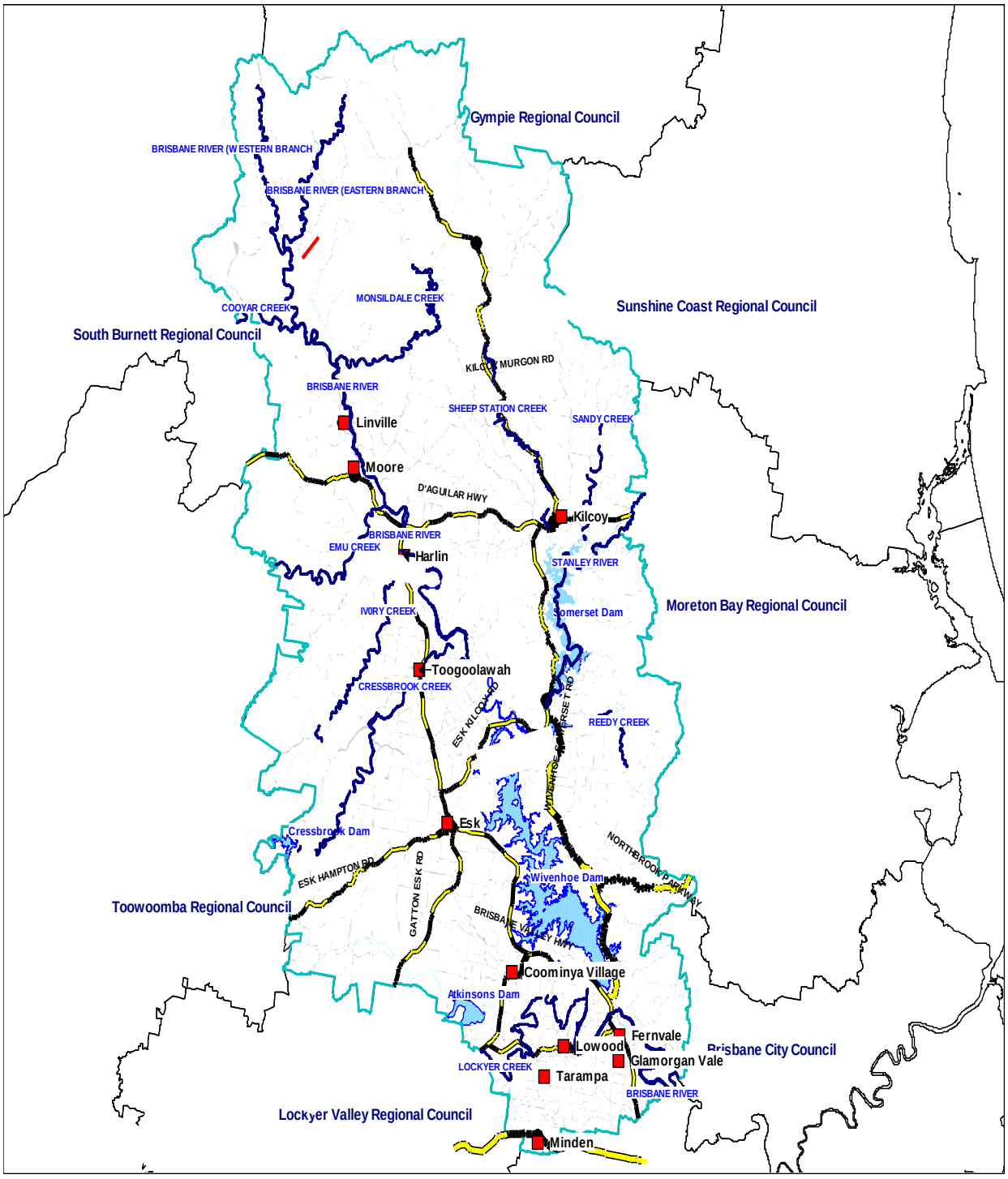
- Sunshine Coast Regional Council,

- Moreton Bay Regional Council and Brisbane City Council to the east,

- Ipswich City Council and Lockyer Valley Regional Council to the south,

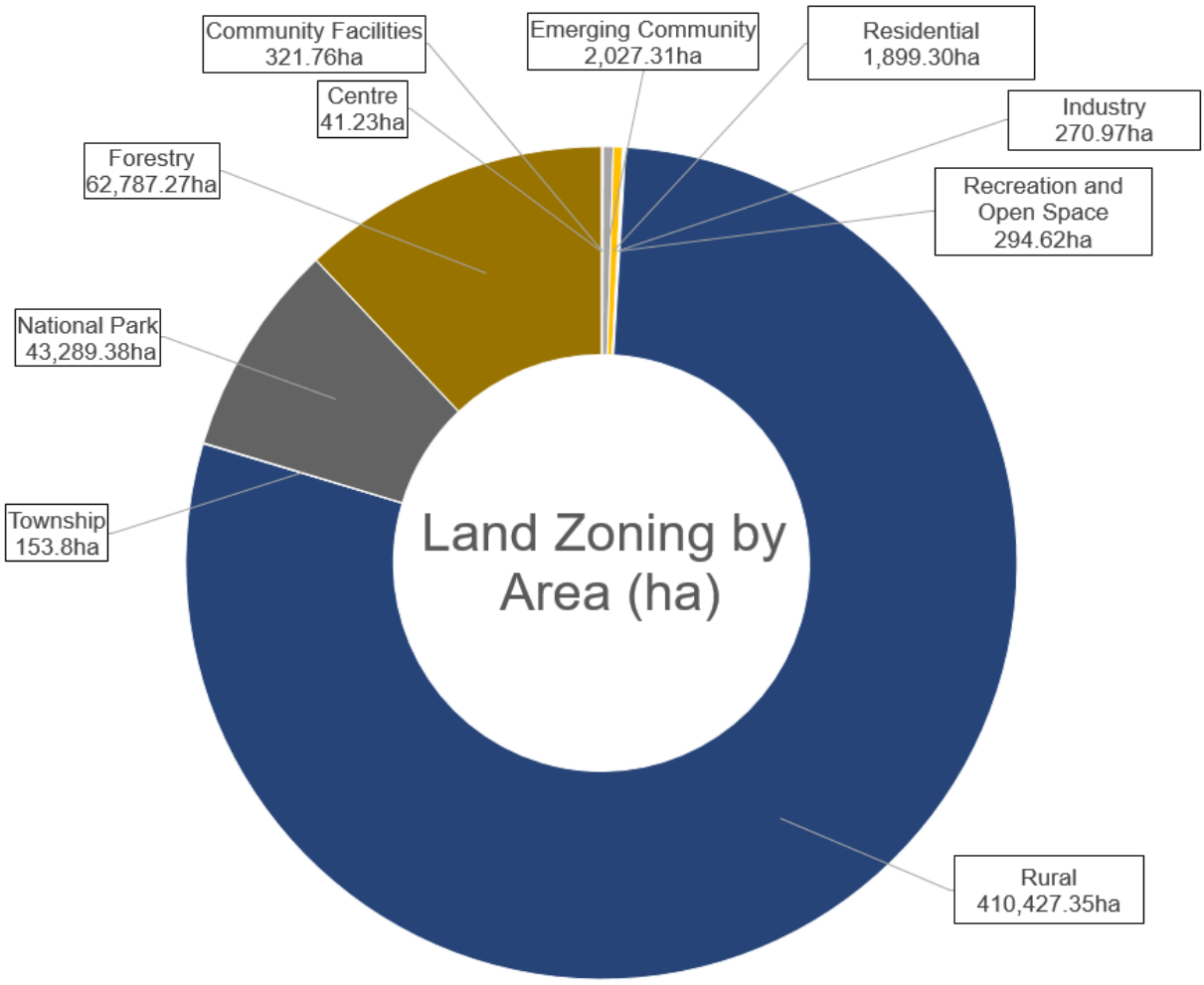
- Toowoomba City Council and South Burnett Regional Council to the west.

Figure 1—Somerset Regional Council Local Government Area



The Somerset Region covers an area of approximately 5379 square kilometres making it the largest local government by area in South East Queensland (SEQ) and the smallest by population, containing approximately 25,000 residents. The Somerset Region contains a wide variety of native forests and waterways home to a diverse variety of native flora and fauna and vast areas of productive agricultural land.

Figure 2 below details Somerset's land use distribution by area.



2.0 LEGISLATION

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) commenced on 1 July 2016 replacing six Acts and 11 pieces of subordinate legislation. The Act is less prescriptive than previous legislation taking a risk based approach to appropriately manage biosecurity in Queensland. This allows greater flexibility and more effective consideration of specific circumstances.

One of the key principles that underpins the Act is that of shared responsibility. The Act places an obligation, described as ***General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO)***, on all Queenslanders to limit biosecurity risks that are under their control and that they know about or could be reasonably expected to know about.

A ***biosecurity risk*** is a risk of any adverse effects on a ***biosecurity consideration***. A biosecurity risk may be caused by:

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

A ***biosecurity consideration*** is any of the following: human health, social amenity, the economy, and the environment. A list of terms used in the Act is contained in **Appendix A**.

Local Government responsibilities relating to pest plants and animals under the repealed *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route) Management Act 2002* have essentially been captured and updated by the new Act.

In addition to fulfilling the GBO, the main function of local government under the Act is prescribed in s48 of the Act which requires local government to ensure that ***invasive biosecurity matter*** is managed within the local government area in compliance with the Act.

Invasive biosecurity matter is defined to include plants and animals listed as:

- Prohibited matter mentioned in schedule 1, parts 3 and 4, and
- Restricted matter mentioned in schedule 2, part 2 of the Act.

Under s53 of the Act local governments are obliged to have a biosecurity plan for ***invasive biosecurity matter*** for the relevant local government area. The plan may include provision for each of the following:

a) Achievable objectives;

b) Strategies, activities and responsibilities for achieving the objectives;

c) Strategies to inform the local community about the content of the plan and achievement of the objectives;

d) Monitoring implementation of the plan and evaluating its effectiveness;

e) Other measures the local government considers appropriate for the management of invasive biosecurity matters in the local government area.

3.0 SCOPE OF THE PLAN

This biosecurity plan applies to the management ***of invasive biosecurity matter*** in the Somerset Regional Council local government area.

4.0 PLAN DEVELOPMENT

A broad range of stakeholders involved in the management of ***invasive biosecurity matter*** within the Somerset Region were consulted in the development of the plan to ensure that it best represents the needs of the Somerset Region (Appendix E lists members of the key stakeholder reference group).

The planning process follows a logical sequence of activities. **Table 1** below provides an overview of the process.

Table 1: Plan Development Process

Step 1	Plan development process is approved by Council.
Step 2	Working group to facilitate the development of the biosecurity plan consisting of: • Council's Pest Management Committee; • Key Council Staff (Manager Environmental Services, Pest Management Staff, NRM Officer); • Biosecurity Queensland Officer.
Step 3	Undertake consultation with key stakeholder reference group.
Step 4	Key stakeholder input considered and draft plan reviewed if necessary.
Step 5	Council approval to display draft plan for public consultation.
Step 6	Public submissions considered and draft plan reviewed if necessary.
Step 7	Council approval of the Biosecurity plan.

Monitoring and Evaluation
The Plan will be evaluated annually by the Pest Management Committee to measure its effectiveness and how well the strategic actions listed in the biosecurity plan have been achieved. This annual review will guide continual improvements to the Plan to ensure efficient, best practice response to current biosecurity considerations.

5.0 SOMERSET'S STRATEGIC ACTIONS

The strategies that have been developed in the Plan for the management of invasive species in the Somerset Region align with the *Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy 2019-2024*.

The below guiding principles and themes contained in the *Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy 2019-2024* underpin the development of this biosecurity plan:

- Prevention and preparedness
- Monitoring and assessment
- Awareness and education
- Effective management systems
- Strategic planning and management
- Commitment, roles and responsibilities.

Table 2 below lists the strategic actions that will be delivered during the life of the Plan in order to achieve the six themes described in *Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy 2019-2024.*

Table 2 Strategic Actions

Theme 1: Prevention and preparedness

No	Action Item	Success Indicators	Who
1.1	Develop and maintain a "watch list" of ***invasive biosecurity matter*** (restricted and prohibited) and ***prohibited matter*** that is the primary responsibility of BQ. The "watch list" is to be reviewed annually.	Development of the Watch List for Somerset Region. Annual review of the Watch List in conjunction with BQ. Resources relevant to watch list available.	SRC/BQ
1.2	Inclusion of watch list and prohibited matter that is the primary responsibility of BQ in surveillance programs.	Biosecurity program implemented to include Watch List. Frequency of surveillance activities undertaken on identified properties considered to have high risk associated with Watch List species.	SRC
1.3	Inclusion of watch list and ***prohibited matter*** that is the primary responsibility of BQ in education and awareness programs.	Resources are developed and included.	SRC
1.4	Council Officers to work collaboratively with BQ in surveillance and control programs.	Number of joint inspections conducted with surveillance and control programs. Officers worked collaboratively.	SRC and BQ
1.5	Rapid response procedure developed to assist preparation for potential new incursions of ***invasive biosecurity matter***.	Procedure developed.	SRC and BQ
1.6	Surveillance programs include nurseries and markets.	Nurseries and markets are included in biosecurity surveillance programs. Number of inspections of nurseries and markets. Exclusion of invasive biosecurity matter from sale at nurseries and markets.	SRC and BQ.
1.7	Operational works development approvals include consideration and	Inclusion of biosecurity risk assessment procedure in operational	SRC

No	Action Item	Success Indicators	Who
	conditions in relation to biosecurity risks.	works development approvals. Compliance with approval conditions are monitored.	
Theme 2: Monitoring and assessment			
2.1	Conduct regular surveillance programs to identify ***invasive biosecurity matter*** (restricted and prohibited) and ***prohibited matter*** that is the primary responsibility of BQ.	Biosecurity programs are developed and implemented. Frequency of properties inspected. Frequency of roadsides and Council controlled land inspected. Length of roads inspected under Element 5 DTMR contract.	SRC
2.2	Develop and maintain methods to map invasive plants and animals.	Best practice methods are used to map invasive plants and animals. Mapping data is actively collected by Pest Management Staff. All presence of invasive biosecurity matter is recorded and mapped	SRC and BQ
2.3	Map activities such as wild dog baiting, trapping, sightings.	Process for mapping activities are developed. Council's Customer Service Centres are equipped to assist with pest reporting and data collection. Data from baiting, trapping and scalp collection are mapped.	SRC
2.4	Contribute to annual pest distributions surveys conducted by BQ.	Attendance at BQ annual survey. Information sharing of pest populations and distributions shared with BQ.	SRC Seqwater BQ
Theme 3: Awareness and education			
No	**Action Item**	**Success Indicators**	**Who**
3.1	Promote awareness of the GBO by attending activities such as local show displays, field days, newsletters, newspaper articles and school talks.	Number of local show displays and field days conducted and attended. Number of field days conducted and attended. Number of media articles published. Number social media posts.	SRC

No	Action Item	Success Indicators	Who
		Number of Biosecurity related face book posts to Council's face book page. Number of fact sheets provided through operational activities (including NRM activities such as land for wild life).	
3.2	Provide the community with access to up to date invasive pests information such as DAF 'pest fact' information sheets through Council's website, officer contact and Council Service Centre displays.	Complete an annual review of the Pest management information on Council's website. Number of website visits associated with pest management. Number of fact sheets provided during operational activities and inspections. Collaboration with BQ in the development and maintenance of relevant fact sheets and information.	SRC and BQ
3.3	Somerset Region is represented at regional pest management groups and forums.	Pest Management Officers attend regional pest management group meetings.	SRC
3.4	Target awareness campaigns at landholders in areas at risk of new or spreading invasive species so they can identify and meet their GBO.	Number of targeted awareness campaigns undertaken. Number of media articles published. Number social media posts.	SRC
3.5	Pest stakeholder reference group is established and maintained.	Pest stakeholder reference group is established. Currency of contact database is maintained.	SRC
3.6	Council pest management staff are appropriately trained and have required skills and knowledge to perform their duties.	Staff complete appropriate training and maintain required licences and approvals.	SRC and BQ
3.7	Education and awareness programs include assisting individuals and businesses to meet their GBO, including weed seed prevention. (eg landholders engaging earthmoving contractors;	Information is developed.	SRC

No	Action Item	Success Indicators	Who
	earthmoving contractors meeting their GBO; movement of horticultural equipment between properties).		
Theme 4: Effective management systems			
4.1	Up-to-date and accurate information is used as a basis for decision making	Council reports are timely, relevant, and up-to-date.	SRC and BQ
4.2	Awareness and education programs contain best practice information.	Best practice information is included in awareness and education programs. Best practice pest management processes are adopted in Council operations.	SRC and BQ
4.3	Establish and maintain networks and procedures for communication with State Government land managers and lessees of such land.	Networks are established and maintained with state government land managers (eg QPWS, Seqwater, HQ DTMR, Plantations). Process for reporting, including roles and responsibilities with state land managers is developed.	SRC, state government, land managers.
4.4	Biological control agents are used for control of invasive species where available.	Establish networks for sourcing biological agents. Provide information for identification and collection / distribution of biological agents internally and externally. Awareness and education programs contain information on reporting the presence of biological agents to Council. Biological control agents are distributed as part of operational activities. Investigate and map the presence of biological control agents.	SRC, BQ,DDM Rabbit Board, other local government
4.5	Develop, promote and implement incentive programs to increase landholder participation in pest control programs.	Incentive programs are promoted and integrated into coordinated pest programs Number of media statements prepared and number of social media	SRC

No	Action Item	Success Indicators	Who
		posts. Number of landholders participation.	
4.6	A compliance program is developed and implemented for freehold and leasehold land.	Program is developed. Number of properties inspected. Number of customer service requests relevant to invasive biosecurity matter received and actioned. Percentage of successful compliance actions.	SRC
4.7	A pest control program is developed and implemented for Council owned or controlled land to ensure Council meets its GBO.	Program is developed. Control program is implemented for the Somerset Region.	SRC
4.8	Pest control programs are coordinated regionally, with key stakeholders and neighbouring regional programs where possible.	Number of pest programs coordinated within the Region involving key stakeholders.	SRC and key stakeholders
Theme 5: Strategic planning and management			
5.1	Local area biosecurity plan is reviewed annually to ensure it reflects regional, State and National biosecurity strategies.	Local area biosecurity plan is up-to-date. Local area biosecurity plan reflects all relevant regional, State and National Biosecurity strategies	Working Group
5.2	The pest management program is allocated sufficient resources to achieve strategic actions.	Sufficient resources are allocated. Budget is reviewed annually.	SRC
5.3	Potential funding sources are identified through State and Federal government programs (and any other identified funding sources) that may assist local or regional projects.	Funding partnerships are identified between Somerset and funding bodies. Number of local and regional projects participated in by Council.	SRC and key stakeholders.
5.4	Council's biosecurity plan supports key stakeholders strategic management plans.	Consultation is undertaken with key stakeholders to encourage plan alignment where possible.	All key stakeholders.
5.5	Development approval assessment process includes criteria that addresses the management of invasive plants and animals.	Criteria included in planning assessments and conditions where appropriate.	SRC, Seqwater

No	Action Item	Success Indicators	Who
		Compliance with approval conditions is monitored.	
5.6	Council works projects and contracts contain conditions that address the GBO.	Projects and contracts contain appropriate conditions. Compliance with conditions are monitored.	SRC
Theme 6: Commitment, roles and responsibilities			
No	**Action Item**	**Success Indicators**	**Who**
6.1	Commit to resourcing strategic actions listed in the Biosecurity Plan.	Adequate resources are available to deliver the strategic actions as outlined.	SRC
6.2	A review and evaluation of the Somerset Biosecurity plan is undertaken annually.	Working group meets annually to review and evaluate the Biosecurity plan. Results of annual review are reported to Council.	SRC
6.3	Key stakeholders maintain open lines of communication.	Develop a key stakeholder contact list. Maintain ongoing communication on biosecurity matters including information sharing.	SRC and key stakeholders.

6.0 MANDATORY OBLIGATIONS - PROHIBITED AND RESTRICTED MATTER

The Act lists significant obligations and offences in chapter 2 in relation to persons who ***deal with*** prohibited and restricted matter:

- Obligations and offences relating to prohibited matter are contained in Chapter 2, Part 2, Division 2.

- Obligations and offences relating to restricted matter are contained in Chapter 3, Part 3, Division 2.

A person must not ***deal with*** prohibited matter and its presence must be reported to BQ without delay.

A person has the following restrictions placed on them when dealing with the following categories of restricted matter:

Category 1: Must be reported to a Queensland Government inspector within 24 hours.

Category 2: Must be reported to a Queensland Government Inspector or a Local Government Authorised Officer.

Category 3: A person must not distribute the biosecurity matter either by sale or gift, release it into the environment.

Category 4: A person must not move the biosecurity matter.

Category 5: A person must not keep the biosecurity matter.

Category 6: A person must not feed the biosecurity matter.

Category 7: A person who has category 7 restricted matter in the person's possession or under the person's control must, as soon as practicable, kill the restricted matter.

A full list of all invasive biosecurity matter and associated categories for restricted matter are in contained in Appendix B.

General Biosecurity Obligation

The Act also places an obligation on every person in Queensland to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risks posed by biosecurity matter. This means everyone is responsible for managing biosecurity risks that are under their control or the person knows or should reasonably be expected to know about.

No single test will determine what is reasonable to every occasion and it is necessary to evaluate considerations relevant to the circumstances which may include:

What is known about the risk? How likely is the risk?	• What is known by the person in the circumstances? • What information is available at the time?

What is the result or likely to be the result of the risk? Can the risk be minimised or prevented?	• What steps were undertaken to obtain information? • Is there a loss resulting from doing something **OR** doing nothing about the risk? • Is there other or further risk or losses resulting from doing something **OR** doing nothing about the risk? • What can be done in the circumstances? • Is there equipment, materials or processes available to the person to minimise or prevent the risk? • Was everything that could be done under the circumstances undertaken?

Some measures a person can undertake to meet their GBO include:

Hygiene	Cleaning machinery and equipment prior to entry or exit from a property. Ensuring anyone visiting the property do not bring weed, seeds or reproductive material onto the property.
Exclusion or buffers areas	Remove or reduce the movement or introduction/ establishment of invasive biosecurity matter onto or away from the property.
Routine management	Regular scheduled treatments and inspections for invasive biosecurity matter. Proactive management coinciding with breeding or flowering / growing periods of invasive biosecurity matter.

7.0 SOMERSET'S MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND RESPONSES

The Queensland Government has listed ***invasive biosecurity matter*** (IBM) under the Act due to the ***biosecurity risk*** each species poses to a ***biosecurity consideration***.

To assess how the ***biosecurity risk*** posed by IBM in the Somerset Region are proposed to be managed, all IBM have been designated a management objective assigned through the following steps and are listed in tables 3,4,5 and 6. A suite of management responses have also been listed in association with each management objective.

Step 1: **Assessing presence and extent of spread**

To determine the presence and distribution of IBM, the following information was referred to:

- Department of Agriculture and Fisheries pest distribution mapping contained on the Departments website.
- Council's Pest Distribution mapping and the knowledge of Council Officers.

- A survey of adjoining local governments.

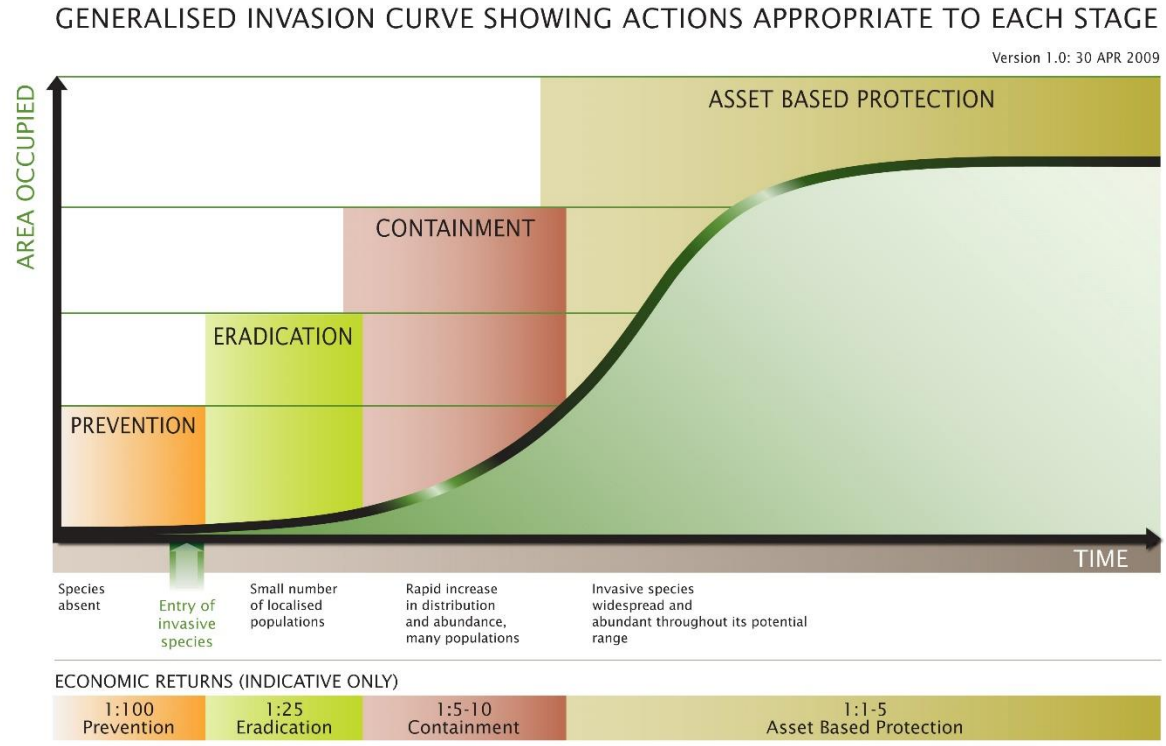
A determination for all IBM is contained in Appendix B for:

- presence in the Somerset Region,
- presence a neighbouring local government area.
- presence in South East Queensland.

The information contained in Appendix B is also used to develop the "watch list" that is contained in Appendix C.

Step 2: Set Management Objectives

The Victorian Government has developed a tool, referred to as the Generalised Invasion Curve depicted in **Figure 3** below. The Generalised Invasion Curve is designed to guide stakeholders in determining the most appropriate management responses having regard to the size and distribution of the infestation of the invasive species and the return on investment.



Step 3: Determine Management Response and Prioritisation of Species

In considering the most appropriate management responses to IBM and the prioritisation of all IBM across the Somerset Region, consideration has been given to:

- The impacts of the species listed in the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries publications
- The impact or likely impact of IBM on Somerset's unique ***biosecurity considerations*** (economic, social and environmental),
- Meeting the GBO under the Act.

IBM have been listed under the management objectives determined in step 2 above and are listed in order of priority for the Somerset Region having regard to Somerset's unique ***biosecurity considerations.***

Management responses may vary at a property scale depending on the assessment of biosecurity risk and meeting the GBO. Management responses associated with each management objective are listed in tables 3,4,5,6 below.

Table 3 - Prevention

The most effective way to reduce the impacts of Invasive Biosecurity Matter in the Somerset Region, is to implement procedures that prevent entry and establishment. This is achieved through collaborative vigilance, and a readiness to respond.

The following management responses will apply:

- A watch list of IBM not currently present in the Somerset Region is developed and maintained.
- Education and awareness programs are developed to improve community capacity to identify potential new invasive biosecurity matters.
- Annual surveillance programs are undertaken to verify IBM presence or absence.
- Stakeholder communications networks are maintained and enhanced to ensure efficient reporting of possible IBM, and that such matters are communicated to lead agencies.
- Rapid response procedures ensure that possible incursions are quickly investigated, and appropriate eradication measures are initiated.
- Pest hygiene procedures are promoted to the community and enforced to limit opportunity for new IBM incursions into the Somerset Region.

The following measures are recommended to assist land managers with meeting their GBO associated to species identified within the Plan as a Prevention Objective:

- Land managers should mitigate the risk of introduction onto their land.
- Must not buy, sell, bring or release into the Somerset Regional Council area.
- Must not breed or propagate, grow, raise or feed within the Somerset Regional Council area.
- Notify Council of any new infestations within the Somerset Regional Council area.

Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Prevention Objective	
Animal	barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*)
	blackbuck antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*)
	feral goat (*Capra hircus*)
	hog deer (*Axis porcinus*)
	red-eared slider turtle (*Trachemys scripta elegans*)
	sambar deer (*Rusa unicolour,* syn. *Cervus unicolour*)
	yellow crazy ant (*Anoplolepis gracilipes*)

Plant	bitterweed (*Helenium amarum*) (historic)
	cholla cacti with the following names • coral cactus (*Cylindropuntia fulgida* • devil's rope pear (*C. imbricata*) • hudson pear (*Cylindropuntia rosea* and *C. tunicata*) • jumping cholla (*C. prolifera*) • snake cactus (*C. spinosior*) • *Cylindropuntia* spp. Hybrids
	lagarosiphon (*Lagarosiphon major*)
	mesquite with the following names • honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*) • mesquite or algarroba (*Prosopis pallida* • Quilpie mesquite (Prosopis velutina)
	African fountain grass *(Cenchrus seteceum)*
	alligator weed *(Alternanthera philoxeroides)*
	bridle creeper *(Asparagus asparagoides)*
	cabomba (*Cabomba caroliniana*)
	cane cactus (*Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica*)
	Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana*)
	Hudson pear *(Cylinropuntia rosea and C.tunicata)*
	hygrophila (*Hygrophila costata*)
	kudzu (*Pueraria Montana* var. *lobata* syn. *P. lobata, P. triloba* other than in the Torres Strait Islands
	limnocharis, Yellow Burrhead (*Limnocharis flava*)
	Madras thorn (*Pithecellobium dulce*)
	Mexican bean tree (*Cecropia pachystachya, C. palmata* and *C. peltata*)
	Mexican bean tree (all *cecropia* spp. other than *C.pachystachya, C.palmata* and *C.peltata*
	Mexican feather grass (*Nassella tenuissima*)
	ornamental ginger with the following names • kahili ginger (*Hedychium gardnerianum*) • white ginger (*H. coronarium*) • yellow ginger (*H. flavescens*)
	pond apple (*Annona glabra*)
	prickly pears with the following names • tiger pear (*O. aurantiaca*) • Westwood Pear*(O.streptacantha)* • prickly pear (*O. elata*)
	Senegal tea (*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*)
	silver-leaf nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*)

	tobacco weed (*Elephantopus mollis*)
	telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*)
	water mimosa (*Neptunia oleracea* and *N. Plena*)
	athel pine (*Tamariz aphylla*)
	badhara bush (*Gmelina elliptica*)
	belly-ache bush (*Jatropha gossypiifolia* and hybrids)
	bitou bush (*Chrysanthemiodes monilifera* spp. *rotundifolia*)
	blackberry (*Rubus anglocandicans, Rubus fruticosus* aggregate)
	boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* ssp. *monilifera*)
	bridal veil (*Asparagus declinatus*)
	candleberry myrtle *(Morella faya)*
	candyleaf (*Stevia ovate*)
	chinee apple (*Ziziphus mauritiana*)
	Christ's thorn (*Ziziphus spina-christi*)
	elephant ear vine (*Argyreia nervosa*)
	Eurasian water milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)
	Eve's pin cactus (*Austrocylindropuntia subulata*)
	fanworts (*Cambomba* spp. other than *C. caroliniana*)
	flax-leaf broom (*Genista linifolia*)
	floating water chestnuts (*Trapa* spp.)
	gamba grass (*Andropogon gayanus*)
	giant sensitive plant (*Mimosa diplotricha* var. *diplotricha*)
	gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)
	harungana (*Harungana madagascariensis*)
	honey locust (*Gleditsia* spp. other than *G. triacanthos*)
	horsetails (*Equisetum* spp.)
	kochia (*Bassia scoparia* syn. *Kochia scoparia*)
	Koster's curse (*Clidemia hirta*)
	miconia with the following names • *Miconia calvescens* • *M. cionotricha* • *M. nervosa* • *M. racemose*
	micronia (*Miconia* spp. other than M.calvescens, *M.cionotricha*, *M.nervosa* and *M.racmosa*)

	mikania vine (*Mikania micrantha*)
	mikania (*Mikania* spp. other than *M.micrantha*)
	mimosa pigra (*Mimosa pigra*)
	montpellier broom (*Genista monspessulana*)
	ornamental rubber vine (*Cryptostegia madagascariensis*)
	prickly pears with the following names • *Opuntia* spp. other than *O. aurantiaca, O. ficus- indica, O. microdasys, O. streptacantha* and *O. tomentose*
	red sesbania (*Sesbania punicea*)
	salvinias (*Salvinia* spp. other than *S. molesta*)
	Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)
	serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*)
	Siam weed (*Chromolaena* spp.) including: • *Chromolaena odorata* • *C. squalid*a
	Siam weed (*Chromolaena* spp. other than *C. odorata* and *C. squalid*)
	sicklepods with the following names • foetid cassia (*Senna tora*) • hairy cassia (*S. hirsuta*) • sicklepod (*S. obtusifolia*)
	spiked pepper (*Piper aduncum*)
	water soldiers (*Stratiotes aloides*)
	witch weeds (*Striga* spp. other than native species)
	Peruvian primrose bush *(Ludwigia peruviana)*
	annual thunbergia (*Thunbergia annua*)
	mesquites (all *Prosopis* spp. and hybrids other than *P. glandulosa, P. pallid* and *P. velutina*)
	anchored water hyacinth (*Eichhornia azurea*)

Table 4 - Eradication

In instances where particular IBM is detected early and it remains limited in its distribution, eradication is a realistic target with a concerted and coordinated effort. Eradication is optimal where possible, as it limits any ongoing impacts on the environmental, economic and social values of the Somerset Region.

The following management responses will apply:

- Education and awareness programs are developed to improve community capacity to identify priority invasive biosecurity matters targeted for eradication and detail how to meet their GBO.

- Annual surveillance programs will target IBM to determine presence and distribution.

- Rapid response procedures ensure that possible incursions into new areas are quickly investigated, and an appropriate management response is initiated.
- Council's control program will progress the eradication of any known incursions of IBM on Council managed land/s.
- Council will provide incentive programs to assist landholders to meet their GBO.
- In instances where a collaborative, cooperative approach is not possible, Council will initiate enforcement activities to ensure all IBM targeted for eradication are controlled.

The following measures are recommended to assist land managers with meeting their GBO associated to species identified within the plan as an Eradication Objective:

- Land managers should mitigate the risk of introduction onto their land.
- Must not buy, sell, bring or release into the Somerset Regional Council area.
- Must not breed or propagate, grow, raise or feed within the Somerset Regional Council area.
- Notify Council of any new infestations within the Somerset Regional Council area.
- Destroy all IBM scheduled as an Eradication Objective on the land and ensure subsequent generations are destroyed.
- Keep the land free of IBM scheduled as an Eradication Objective.

Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Eradication Objective	
Animal	feral chital (*axis*) deer (*Axis axis*)
Plant	Prickly pear • bunny ears (*Opuntia microdasys*)
	tropical soda apple (*Solanum viarum*)
	prickly acacia (*Vechellia nilotica*)
	honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* including cultivars and varieties)
	rubber vine (*C. grandiflora*)
	parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*)
	hymenachne or olive hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis* and hybrids)
	African tulip tree (*Spathodea campanulata*)
	harrisia cactus (*Harrisia* spp. syn. *Eriocereus* spp) including: • *H. martini,* • *H. tortuosa* • *H. pomanensis* syn. *Cereus pomanensis*
	asparagus basket fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus*)
	Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia* spp. Other that native species)

	Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata* syn. *Wedelia trilobata*)

Table 5 - Containment

This methodology is employed as a mitigation measure where IBM is present and sufficiently established to make an eradication target impractical. It is acknowledged however that if the IBM were to spread to its greatest probable extent, that further and significant impacts would result throughout the region. Accordingly, containment seeks to suppress and reduce the extent of the IBM in an established location, and ensure procedures are in place to prevent further spread to uninfected areas.

The following management responses will be considered as indicated below:

- **ED** - Education and awareness programs are developed to improve community capacity to identify IBM, understand effective best practice control techniques to limit spread and increase understanding of how landholders can meet their GBO.

- **S** - Annual surveillance programs are undertaken to verify IBM presence and distribution.

- **C** - Council's control program will contain and reduce the extent of known infestations of IBM on Council managed land/s to meet the GBO.

- **IN** - Council will make available incentive programs to assist landholders to meet their GBO.

- **BIO** - Council will work with key stakeholders to promote and distribute approved biological control agents (where available) throughout the Region to help suppress the vigor of IBM.

- **EN** - In instances where a collaborative, cooperative approach is not possible, Council will initiate enforcement activities to ensure landholders meet their GBO.

The following measures are recommended to assist land managers with meeting their GBO associated to species identified within the plan as a Containment Objective:

- Land managers should mitigate the risk of introduction onto their land.

- Must not buy, sell, bring or release into the Somerset Regional Council area.

- Must not breed or propagate, grow, raise or feed within the Somerset Regional Council area.

- Land managers must mitigate the risk of spread or movement from or upon their land.

- Populations must be reduced and active suppression undertaken of remaining.

- Clear and maintain areas adjoining boundary lines, property entries and main thoroughfares throughout the land to keep the areas free of and reduce the risk of contact of reproductive material of identified plants species.

- Undertake management activities for identified animal species to support regional control programs.

- Utilise available biological control agents

Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Containment Objective		Management Response
Animal	dingo (*Canis lupus dingo*)	ED, S, C, IN, EN
	dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*), other than a domestic dog	ED, S, C, IN, EN
	European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus)*	ED, S, C, BIO, EN
	cat (*Felis catus* and *Prionailurus bengalensis* x *Felis catus*), other than a domestic cat	ED, S, C, EN
	feral pig (*Sus scrofa*)	ED, S, C, EN
	European fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)	ED, S, C, EN
	feral fallow deer (*Dama dama*)	ED, S, C, EN
Plant	parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)	ED, S, C, IN, BIO, EN
	rats tail grasses with the following names: • giant Parramatta grass (*S. fertilis*) • American rat's tail grass (*Sporobolus jacquemontii*) giant rat's tail grass (*S. pyramidalis* and *S. natalensis)*	ED, S, C, IN, EN
	fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*)	ED, S, C, IN, EN
	annual ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)	ED, S, C, IN, EN
	mother of millions (*Bryophyllum delagoense* syn. *B. tubiflorum, Kalanchoe delagoensis*)	ED, S, C, IN, EN
	mother of millions hybrid (*Bryophyllum* x *houghtonii*)	ED, S, C, IN, EN
	groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*)	ED, S, C, IN, EN
	water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)	ED, S, C, BIO, EN
	water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*)	ED, S, C, BIO, EN
	salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)	ED, S, C, EN, BIO
	African boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)	ED, S, C, EN
	thunbergia (*Thunbergia grandiflora* syn. *T. laurifolia*)	ED, S, C
	broad-leaved pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)	ED, S, C
	broad-leaf privet, tree privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*)	ED, S, C
	willows (all *Salix* spp. other than *S. babylonica, S. calodendron* and *S.* x *reichardtii*)	ED, S, C

	yellow oleander, Captain Cook tree (*Cascabela thevetia* syn. *Thevetia peruviana*)	ED, S, C
	Madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*)	ED, S, C
	yellow bells (*Tecoma stans*)	ED, S, C
	small-leaf privet, Chinese privet (*L. sinense*)	ED, S, C
	sagittaria (*Sagittaria platyphylla*)	ED, S, C

Table 6 - Asset based protection

In some circumstances IBM are already wide spread within a region and well established in most of the suitable habitat for that matter. As no further significant incursion into new areas is anticipated in these circumstances, the management response shifts to the protection of significant assets within the impacted area. Assets may include environmental, economic or social values.

The following management responses will be considered as indicated below:

- **ED** - Education and awareness programs are developed to improve community capacity to identify IBM and meet their GBO.
- **C** - Where IBM is found to be impacting on significant assets on Council managed land, control programs will be considered to meet the GBO.
- **SP** - Where IBM are found to be impacting on significant shared assets (multiple tenure), Council will seek to facilitate strategic partnerships to formulate a joint management response.
- **IN** - Council will consider incentive programs to assist landholders to meet their GBO.
- **BIO** - Council will encourage key stakeholders to promote and distribute approved biological control agents throughout the Somerset Region to help suppress the vigor of IBM.

The following measures are recommended to assist land managers with meeting their GBO associated to species identified within the plan as an Asset Based Protection Objective:

- Land managers should mitigate the risk of introduction onto their land.
- Must not buy, sell, bring or release into the Somerset Region.
- Must not breed or propagate, grow, raise or feed within the Somerset Region.
- Reduce impacts from identified assets or neighboring land where practicable.
- Land managers must mitigate the risk of spread or movement from or upon their land.
- Where practicable, clear and maintain areas of identified plant species adjoining boundary lines, property entries and main thoroughfares throughout the land to mitigate the risk of further spread from the land.

- Utilise available biological control agents.

Invasive Biosecurity Matter – Asset Based Protection Objective		Management Response
Animal	feral Rusa deer (*Rusa timorensis,* syn. *Cervus timorensis*)	ED
	feral Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*)	ED
Plant	lantana with the following names: • lantana, common lantana (*Lantana camara*) • creeping lantana (*Lantana montevidensis*)	ED, BIO, IN
	prickly pear with the following names • common pest pear, spiny pest pear (*O. stricta* syn. *O. inermis*) • drooping tree pear (*O. monacantha* syn. *O. vulgaris*) • velvety tree pear (O.tomentosa)	C, ED, BIO
	cat's claw creeper (*Dolichandra unguis-cati*)	ED, C, IN, BIO
	Chinese celtis (*Celtis sinensis*)	ED
	camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*)	ED
	asparagus fern with the following names: • *A.africanus* • *A.plumosus* • *A. asparagoides*	ED
	balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*)	ED

Appendix A – Relevant definitions from the Biosecurity Act 2014

Biosecurity consideration: *human health, social amenity, the economy and the environment.*

Biosecurity matter is—

(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.

Biosecurity risk is a risk of any adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration caused by, or likely to be caused by—

(a) biosecurity matter; or
(b) dealing with biosecurity matter or a carrier; or
(c) carrying out an activity relating to biosecurity matter or a carrier.

C*arrier* is any animal or plant, or part of any animal or plant, or any other thing—

(a) capable of moving biosecurity matter attached to, or contained in, the animal, plant or other thing from a place to another place; or
(b) containing biosecurity matter that may attach to or enter another animal or plant, or part of another animal or plant, or another thing.

In this section—

thing—

(a) means a thing, whether alive, dead or inanimate; and
(b) includes a human.

Contaminant is anything that may be harmful to animal or plant health or pose a risk of any adverse effect on a biosecurity consideration.

The presence of a ***contaminant*** in a carrier may be harmful to any animal or plant, or part of an animal or plant, that the carrier attaches to or enters.

The presence of a contaminant in a carrier may be caused by—

(a) manufacturing, packaging, packing, preparing, processing, producing, storing, treating or transporting the carrier; or
(b) environmental contamination of the carrier

Deal with—*Deal with*, biosecurity matter or a carrier, includes any of the following—

(a) keep or possess, whether intentionally or otherwise, the biosecurity matter or carrier;
(b) conduct experiments with the biosecurity matter or carrier;
(c) produce or manufacture the biosecurity matter or carrier;
(d) breed the biosecurity matter or carrier;
(e) propagate the biosecurity matter or carrier;
(f) use the biosecurity matter or carrier in the course of manufacturing a thing that is not the biosecurity matter or carrier;
(g) grow, raise, feed or culture the biosecurity matter or carrier;
(h) distribute the biosecurity matter or carrier;
(i) import the biosecurity matter or carrier;
(j) transport the biosecurity matter or carrier;
(k) dispose of the biosecurity matter or carrier;
(l) buy, supply or use the biosecurity matter or carrier for the purposes of, or in the course of, a dealing mentioned in any of paragraphs (a) to (k).

A person who holds a mortgage or other security interest in biosecurity matter or a carrier does not *deal with* the biosecurity matter or carrier only because the person takes a step to enforce the mortgage or other security.

General biosecurity obligation A person who deals with biosecurity matter or a carrier, or carries out an activity, if the person knows or ought reasonably to know that the biosecurity matter, carrier or activity poses or is likely to pose a biosecurity risk.

The person has an obligation (a ***general biosecurity obligation***) to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the biosecurity risk.

Also, the person has an obligation (also a ***general biosecurity obligation***)—

(a) to prevent or minimise adverse effects on a biosecurity consideration of the person's dealing with the biosecurity matter or carrier or carrying out the activity; and

(b) to minimise the likelihood of causing a biosecurity event, or to limit the consequences of a biosecurity event caused, by dealing with the biosecurity matter or carrier or carrying out the activity; and

(c) not to do or omit to do something if the person knows or ought reasonably to know that doing or omitting to do the thing may exacerbate the adverse effects, or potential adverse effects, of the biosecurity matter, carrier or activity on a biosecurity consideration.

Invasive biosecurity matter is defined to include plants and animals listed as:

- Prohibited matter mentioned in schedule 1, parts 3 and 4, and
- Restricted matter mentioned in schedule 2, part 2 of the Act.

Prohibited matter is biosecurity matter that, for the time being, is established as prohibited matter under chapter 2 and are contained in schedule of the Act.

Restricted matter is biosecurity matter that, for the time being, is established as restricted matter under chapter 2.

Restricted matter has the category number or numbers assigned to it in schedule 2 or in the restricted matter regulation that, under chapter 2, provides for its establishment as restricted matter.

A reference in this Act to restricted matter of a particular category number is a reference to restricted matter that is assigned that category number in schedule 2 or the restricted matter regulation.

Appendix B – Invasive Biosecurity matter in the Somerset Region

Invasive biosecurity matter contained in schedule 1 and 2 of the Act, and plants and animals declared under local law are listed in the table below along with a designation for each invasive biosecurity matter for the following:

1. If the species is found within the Somerset Region, South East Queensland or a neighbouring local government area.

2. A management objective having consideration to the generalised invasion curve contained on page 16. Management objectives are listed in the table under the following: **P** – Prevention; **E** – Eradicate; **C** – Contain; **AP**- Asset Protection.

3. For Restricted Invasive Biosecurity Matter; the category as listed under schedule 2 of the Act. Please refer to the below information in relation to requirements under the Act for each category listed:

Categories of Invasive Biosecurity under the Act

A person has the following restrictions placed on them when dealing with the following categories of invasive biosecurity matter:

Category 1: *must be reported to a Queensland Government inspector within 24 hours.*

Category 2: *must be reported to a Queensland Government Inspector or a Local Government Authorised Officer.*

Category 3: *a person must not distribute the biosecurity matter either by sale or gift, or release it into the environment.*

Category 4: *a person must not move the biosecurity matter.*

Category 5: *a person must not keep the biosecurity matter.*

Category 6: *a person must not feed the biosecurity matter.*

Category 7: *a person who has category 7 restricted matter in the person's possession or under the person's control must, as soon as practicable, kill the restricted matter.*

Invasive Biosecurity Matter				
Schedule 1, Part 3: Prohibited Matter – Invasive Plants				
Species	**SRC**	**SEQ**	**Neighbouring regions**	**Management objective**
acacias non-indigenous to Australia (*Acaciella* spp., *Mariosousa* spp., *Senegalia* spp., and *Vachellia* spp. other than *Vachellia nilotica, Vachellia farnesiana*)	N	N	N	P
anchored water hyacinth (*Eichhornia azurea*)	N	N	N	P
annual thunbergia (*Thunbergia annua*)	N	N	N	P
bitterweed (*Helenium amarum*)	Y / historic	N	N	P
candleberry myrtle (*Morella faya*)	N	N	N	P
cholla cactus (*Cylindropuntia* spp. and hybrids other than *C. fulgida, C. imbricata, C. prolifera, C. rosea, C. spinosior* and *C. tunicata*)	N	Y	Y	Ornamental not established in wild P
Christ's thorn (*Ziziphus spina-christi*)	N	N	N	P
Eurasian water milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*)	N	N	N	P
fanworts (*Cambomba* spp. other than *C. caroliniana*)	N	N	N	P
floating water chestnuts (*Trapa* spp.)	N	N	N	P
harrisia cactus (*Harrisia* spp. syn. *Eriocereus* spp. other than *H. martini, H. tortuosa* and *H. pomanensis* syn. *Cereus pomanensis*)	N	N	N	E
honey locust (*Gleditsia* spp. other than *G. triacanthos*)	N	N	N	P
horsetails (*Equisetum* spp.)	N	N	N	P
kochia (*Bassia scoparia* syn. *Kochia scoparia*)	N	N	N	P
lagarosiphon (*Lagarosiphon major*)	Y / Historic	N	N	P
mesquites (all *Prosopis* spp. and hybrids other than *P. glandulosa, P. pallid* and *P. velutina*)	N	Y	Y	P
Mexican bean tree (all *cecropia* spp. other than *C.pachystachya, C.palmata* and *C.peltata*	N	N	N	P
micronia (*Miconia* spp. other than M.calvescens, *M.cionotricha*, *M.nervosa* and *M.racmosa*)	N	N	N	P
mikania (*Mikania* spp. other than *M.micrantha*)	N	N	N	P
Peruvian primrose bush *(Ludwigia peruviana)*	N	Y	Y	P

prickly pear (*Opuntia* spp. other than *O. aurantiaca, O. elata, O. ficus-indica, O. microdasys, O. monacantha, O. stricta, O. streptacantha* and *O. tomentose*)	Y	Y	Y	C
red sesbania (*Sesbania punicea*)	N	N	N	P
salvinias (*Salvinia* spp. other than *S. molesta*)	N	N	N	P
serrated tussock (*Nassella trichotoma*)	N	N	N	P
Siam weed (*Chromolaena* spp. other than *C. odorata* and *C. squalid*)	N	N	N	P
spiked pepper (*Piper aduncum*)	N	N	N	P
tropical soda apple (*Solanum viarum*)	Y	Y	N	E
water soldiers (*Stratiotes aloides*)	N	N	N	P
witch weeds (*Striga* spp. other than native species)	N	N	N	P

Schedule 2 Part 2: Restricted Matter-Invasive Plants

Species	SRC	SEQ	Neighbouring regions	Act Category	Manage-ment objective
African boxthorn (*Lycium ferocissimum*)	Y	Y	Y	3	C
African fountain grass (Cenchrus setaceum)	N	Y	Y	3	P
African tulip tree (*Spathodea campanulata*)	Y	Y	Y	3	E
alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)	N	Y	Y	3	P
annual ragweed (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)	Y	Y	Y	3	C
asparagus fern (*Asparagus aethiopicus, A. africanus* and *A. plumosus*) *Naturalised in SEQ	Y	Y	Y	3	AP
asparagus fern *(Asparagus scandens)*				3	
athel pine (*Tamariz aphylla*)	N	Y	Y	3	P
badhara bush (*Gmelina elliptica*)	N	N	N	3	P
balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*)	Y	Y	Y	3	AP
belly-ache bush (*Jatropha gossypiifolia* and hybrids)	N	Y	Y	3	P
bitou bush (*Chrysanthemiodes monilifera* spp. *rotundifolia*)	N	Y	Y	2,3,4,5	P
blackberry (*Rubus anglocandicans, Rubus fruticosus* aggregate)	N	Y	Y	3	P
boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera* ssp. *monilifera*)	N	N	N	2,3,4,5	P
bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*)	N	Y	TRC area	2,3,4,5	AP
bridal veil (*Asparagus declinatus*)	N	N	N	3	P
broad-leaved pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)	Y	Y	Y	3	C

cabomba (*Cabomba caroliniana*)	N	Y	Y	3	P
camphor laurel (*Cinnamomum camphora*)	Y	Y	Y	3	C
candyleaf (*Stevia ovate*)	N	N	N	3	P
cane cactus (*Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica*)	N	Ornamental not established in wild	Y	3	P
cat's claw creeper (*Dolichandra unguis-cati*)	Y	Y	Y	3	AP
Chilean needle grass (*Nassella neesiana*)	N	Y	Y	3	P
chinee apple (*Ziziphus mauritiana*)	N	N	N	3	P
Chinese celtis (*Celtis sinensis*)	Y	Y	Y	3	AP
cholla cacti with the following names -					
- coral cactus (*Cylindropuntia fulgida*)	N	Ornamental not established in wild	N	3	P
- devil's rope pear (*C. imbricata*)	N	Ornamental not naturalised	N	3	P
- hudson pear (*Cylindropuntia rosea* and *C. tunicata*)	N	Y	N	2,3,4,5	P
- jumping cholla (*C. prolifera*)	N	Ornamental not naturalised	N	2,3,4,5	P
- snake cactus (*C. spinosior*)	N	N	N	3	P
Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia* spp. other than native species)	N	Y	Y	3	AP
elephant ear vine (*Argyreia nervosa*)	N	N	N	3	P
Eve's pin cactus (*Austrocylindropuntia subulata*)	N	Ornamental not naturalised	N	3	P
fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*)	Y	Y	Y	3	C
flax-leaf broom (*Genista linifolia*)	N	N	N	3	P
gamba grass (*Andropogon gayanus*)	N	N	N	3	P
giant sensitive plant (*Mimosa diplotricha* var. *diplotricha*)	N	N	N	3	P
gorse (*Ulex europaeus*)	N	N	N	3	P
groundsel bush (*Baccharis halimifolia*)	Y	Y	Y	3	E
harrisia cactus (*Harrisia martinii, H. tortuosa* and *H. pomanensis* syn. *Cereus pomanensis*)	Y	Y	Y	3	E
harungana (*Harungana madagascariensis*)	N	N	N	3	P
honey locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos* including cultivars and varieties)	Y	Y	Y	3	E
hygrophila (*Hygrophila costata*)	N	Y	Y	3	P

hymenachne or olive hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis* and hybrids)	Y	Y	Y	3	E
Koster's curse (*Clidemia hirta*)	N	N	N	2,3,4,5	P
kudzu (*Pueraria Montana* var. *lobata* syn. *P. lobata, P. triloba* other than in the Torres Strait Islands	N	Y	Y	3	P
- creeping lantana (*Lantana montevidensis*)	Y	Y	Y	3	AP
- lantana, common lantana (*Lantana camara*)	Y	Y	Y	3	AP
limnocharis, yellow burrhead (*Limnocharis flava*)	N	Y	Y	2,3,4,5	P
madeira vine (*Anredera cordifolia*)	Y	Y	Y	3	AP
Madras thorn (*Pithecellobium dulce*)	N	Y	Y	2,3,4,5	P
mesquites -					
- honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*)	N	N	N	3	P
- mesquite or algarroba (*Prosopis pallida*)	N	N	N	3	P
- Quilpie mesquite	N	N	N	3	P
Mexican bean tree (*Cecropia pachystachya, C. palmata* and *C. peltata*)	N	Y	Y	2,3,4,5	P
Mexican feather grass (*Nassella tenuissima*)	N	Y	N	2,3,4,5	P
miconia with the following names -					
- *Miconia calvescens*	N	N	N	2,3,4,5	P
- *M. cionotricha*	N	N	N	2,3,4,5	P
- *M. nervosa*	N	N	N	2,3,4,5	P
- *M. racemosa*	N	N	N	2,3,4,5	P
mikania vine (*Mikania micrantha*)	N	N	N	2,3,4,5	P
mimosa pigra (*Mimosa pigra*)	N	N	N	2,3,4,5	P
Montpellier broom (*Genista monspessulana*)	N	N	N	3	P
mother of millions (*Bryophyllum delagoense* syn. *B. tubiflorum, Kalanchoe delagoensis*)	Y	Y	Y	3	E
mother of millions hybrid (*Bryophyllum* x *houghtonii*)	Y	Y	Y	3	E
onamental ginger -					
- Kahili ginger (*Hedychium gardnerianum*)	N	Y	Y	3	P
- white ginger (*H. coronarium*)	N	Y	Y	3	P
- yellow ginger (*H. flavescens*)	N	Y	Y	3	P
parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*)	Y	Y	N	3	E
parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)	Y	Y	Y	3	C

pond apple (*Annona glabra*)	N	Y	Y	3	P
prickly acacia (*Vechellia nilotica*)	Y		N	3	E
prickly pears -					
- bunny ears (*Opuntia microdasys*)	Y	Ornamental not established in wild	Y	2,3,4,5	C
- common pest pear, spiny pest pear (*O. stricta* syn. *O. inermis*)	Y	Y	Y	3	C
- drooping tree pear (*O. monacantha* syn. *O. vulgaris*)	Y	Y	Y	3	C
- prickly pear (*O. elata*)	Y	Y	Y	2,3,4,5	C
- tiger pear (*O. aurantiaca*)	N	Y	Y	3	P
- velvety tree pear (*O. tomentosa*)	Y	Y	Y	3	C
- Westwood pear (*O. streptacantha*)	N	N	N	3	P
privets -					
- broad-leaf privet, tree privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*)	Y	Y	Y	3	AP
- small-leaf privet, Chinese privet (*L. sinense*)	unsure	Y	Y	3	AP
rat's tail grasses –					
- American rat's tail grass (*Sporobolus jacquemontii*)		Y	Y	3	C
- giant Parramatta grass (*S. fertilis*)	Y	Y	Y	3	C
- giant rat's tail grass (*S. pyramidalis* and *S. natalensis*)	Y	Y	Y	3	C
rubber vine -					
- ornamental rubber vine (*Cryptostegia madagascariensis*)	N	Ornamental no record of naturalisation	N	3	P
- rubber vine (*C. grandiflora*)	Y	Y	Y	3	E
sagittaria (*Sagittaria platyphylla*)	Y	Y	Y	3	P
salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)	Y	Y	Y	3	C
Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*)	N	N	N	3	P
Senegal tea (*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*)	N	Y	Y	3	P
- *Chromolaena odorata*	N	N	N	3	P
- *C. squalida*	N	N	N	3	P
sicklepods –					
- foetid cassia (*Senna tora*)	N	N	N	3	P
- hairy cassia (*S. hirsuta*)	N	Y	N	3	P
- sicklepod (*S. obtusifolia*)	N	N	N	3	P

silver-leaf nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*)	unsure	Y	N	3	P
Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata* syn. *Wedelia trilobata*)	Y	Y	Y	3	AP
telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*)	N	Y	N	3	P
thunbergia (*Thunbergia grandiflora* syn. *T. laurifolia*)	Y	Y	Y	3	AP
tobacco weed (*Elephantopus mollis*)	N	Y	Y	3	P
water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)	Y	Y	Y	3	C
water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*)	Y	Y	Y	3	C
water mimosa (*Neptunia oleracea* and *N. Plena*)	N	Y	N	2,3,4,5	P
willows (all *Salix* spp. other than *S. babylonica, S. calodendron* and *S.* x *reichardtii*)	unsure	Y	Y	3	C
yellow bells (*Tecoma stans*)	Y	Y	Y	3	C
yellow oleander, Captain Cook tree (*Cascabela thevetia* syn. *Thevetia peruviana*)	Y	Y	Y	3	C
Schedule 2 Part 2: Restricted Matter-Invasive Animals					
Species	**SRC**	**SEQ**	**Neighbouring regions**	**Act Category**	**Manage-ment objective**
barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*)	N	N	N	2,3,4,5,6	P
blackbuck antelope (*Antilope cervicapra*)	N	Captive animals under a permit	N	2,3,4,5,6	C
cat (*Felis catus* and *Prionailurus bengalensis* x *Felis catus*), other than a domestic cat	Y	Y	Y	3,4,5	C
dingo (*Canis lupus dingo*)	Y	Y	Y	3,4,5,6	C
dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*), other than a domestic dog	Y	Y	Y	3,4,5	C
European fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)	Y	Y	Y	3,4,5,6	C
European rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)	Y	Y	Y	3,4,5,6	C
feral chital (*axis*) deer (*Axis axis*)	Y	Y	Y	3,4,5	AP
feral fallow deer (*Dama dama*)	Y	Y	Y	3,4,5	AP
feral goat (*Capra hircus*)	N	Y	Y	3,4,5	P
feral pig (*Sus scrofa*)	Y	Y	Y	3,4,5	AP
feral red deer (*Cervus elaphus*)	Y	Y	Y	3,4,5	AP
hog deer (*Axis porcinus*)	Captive animals	N	N	2,3,4,5,6	P
red-eared slider turtle (*Trachemys scripta elegans*)	N	Y	Y	2,3,4,5,6	P

feral rusa deer (*Rusa timorensis,* syn. *Cervus timorensis*)	Y	Y	Y	3,4,5	AP
sambar deer (*Rusa unicolour,* syn. *Cervus unicolour*)	N	N	N	2,3,4,5,6	P
Schedule 2, Part 2: Restricted Matter – Tramp Ants					
Species	**SRC**	**SEQ**	**Neighbouring regions**	**Act Category**	**Manage-ment objective**
yellow crazy ant (*Anoplolepis gracilipes*)	N	Y	Y	3	P
Pests Declared Under Local Law					

Appendix C – Watch list – Invasive Plants and Animals

List of prohibited and restricted matter that can be found in neighboring regions or in South-East Queensland that are not yet known to be found in the Somerset Region.

Schedule 1, Part 3: Prohibited Matter – Invasive Plants
cholla cactus (*Cylindropuntia* spp. and hybrids other than *C. fulgida, C. imbricata, C. prolifera, C. rosea, C. spinosior* and *C. tunicata*)
mesquites (all *Prosopis* spp. and hybrids other than *P. glandulosa, P. pallid* and *P. velutina*)
Schedule 2 Part 2: Restricted Matter - Invasive Plants
alligator weed (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)
belly-ache bush (*Jatropha gossypiifolia* and hybrids)
bitou bush (*Chrysanthemiodes monilifera* spp. *rotundifolia*)
blackberry (*Rubus anglocandicans, Rubus fruticosus* aggregate)
bridal creeper (*Asparagus asparagoides*)
cabomba (*Cabomba caroliniana*)
cane cactus (*Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica*)
Hudson pear (*Cylindropuntia rosea* and *C. tunicata*)
Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia* spp. other than native species)
hygrophila (*Hygrophila costata*)
limnocharis, yellow burrhead (*Limnocharis flava*)
Madras thorn (*Pithecellobium dulce*)
Mexican bean tree (*Cecropia pachystachya, C. palmata* and *C. peltata*)
Mexican feather grass (*Nassella tenuissima*)
kahili ginger (*Hedychium gardnerianum*)
white ginger (*H. coronarium*)
yellow ginger (*H. flavescens*)
pond apple (*Annona glabra*)
tiger pear (*O. aurantiaca*)
Senegal tea (*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*)
hairy cassia (*S. hirsuta)*
silver-leaf nightshade (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*)
telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*)
tobacco weed (*Elephantopus mollis*)
water mimosa (*Neptunia oleracea* and *N. Plena*)

Schedule 2 Part 2: Restricted Matter-Invasive Animals
feral goat (*Capra hircus*)
red-eared slider turtle (*Trachemys scripta elegans*)
Schedule 2, Part 2: Restricted Matter – Tramp Ants
yellow crazy ant (*Anoplolepis gracilipes*)

Appendix D – Key Stakeholder Reference Group

Organisation/Group	Name
Primary Producer / Landholder Groups	Mid-Brisbane River Irrigators
	HQ Plantations
	Agforce
	Local Show Societies
State Government	Biosecurity Queensland
	Department of Transport and Main Roads
State Government	Department on Natural Resources and Mines
	Queensland Rail
	Department of Environmental and Science
	Department of National Parks, Sport and Racing
	Darling Downs and Moreton Rabbit Board
Environmental Groups	Healthy Land and Water
	Regional Landcare Groups
Utilities	Seqwater
	Queensland Urban Utilities
Utilities	Sunwater
Local Government	Powerlink
	All adjoining local governments.

References

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Agriculture Victoria 2018, *Invasive Plants and Animals Framework*, viewed November 2018, http://agriculture.vic.gov.au/agriculture/pests-diseases-and-weeds/protecting-victoria-from-pest-animals-and-weeds

Whitsunday Regional Council, Whitsunday Regional Council Pest Plan 2016-2020.

Brisbane City Council 2017, *Draft Biosecurity Plan and Program*

Ipswich City Council 2018, *Draft City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023.*