



CHARTERS TOWERS
REGIONAL COUNCIL

CHARTERS TOWERS REGIONAL COUNCIL

2025 - 2029 BIOSECURITY PLAN





2024 Charters Towers Regional Council

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Acknowledgement of Country

We at Charters Towers Regional Council acknowledge the first nations people of the land on which Charters Towers and its greater region are located, and where we conduct our business. We pay respect to their Elders past and present.
We are committed to a positive future for all.

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Executive Summary

Invasive plants and animals are recognised as a significant threat to Australia's biodiversity, agricultural productivity and public health. The management of these species is a challenge and requires strong commitment, cooperation and collaboration from all stakeholders.

In Queensland, the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) provides the legal framework for managing the impacts of invasive species, including invasive plants and animals. The Act, mandates that all local governments in Queensland prepare and adopt a Biosecurity Plan that outlines a strategic direction for the management of invasive species within their respective government area.

The management of invasive species is a shared responsibility of land managers, industry, the community and all levels of government. While the primary responsibility rests with the land manager, collective action which engages all stakeholders is considered best practice, to allow effective and efficient management practices.

Vision

To minimise the impact of invasive plants and animals on the environment, the economy, human safety and social amenity.

Mission

To establish and lead a cooperative and participative environment where government, natural resource management groups, industry and community contribute in the targeted risk-based management of invasive plants and animals in the Charters Towers Regional Council area, in accordance with the objectives of the *Biosecurity Act 2014*.

Desired Outcomes

The plan outlines the desired outcomes for the region, including:

- Awareness and Education
- Roles and Responsibilities
- Prevention
- Strategic Management and Planning
- Effective Management Systems
- Monitoring and Assessment

Introduction

Purpose

The purpose of the Plan is to provide a strategic direction for the management of invasive plants and animals within the Charters Towers local government area. The Plan outlines a strategy for the roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders in relation to the control of invasive species on their land.

The Plan utilises a risk-based assessment framework to assess local priorities and sets out strategies and actions that aim to minimise the environmental, economic and social impacts caused by invasive plants and animals targeted.

The plan ensures that resources are strategically invested in invasive species management activities to achieve effective outcomes and incorporates mechanisms for monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the effectiveness of the strategic actions implemented.

Charters Towers Region

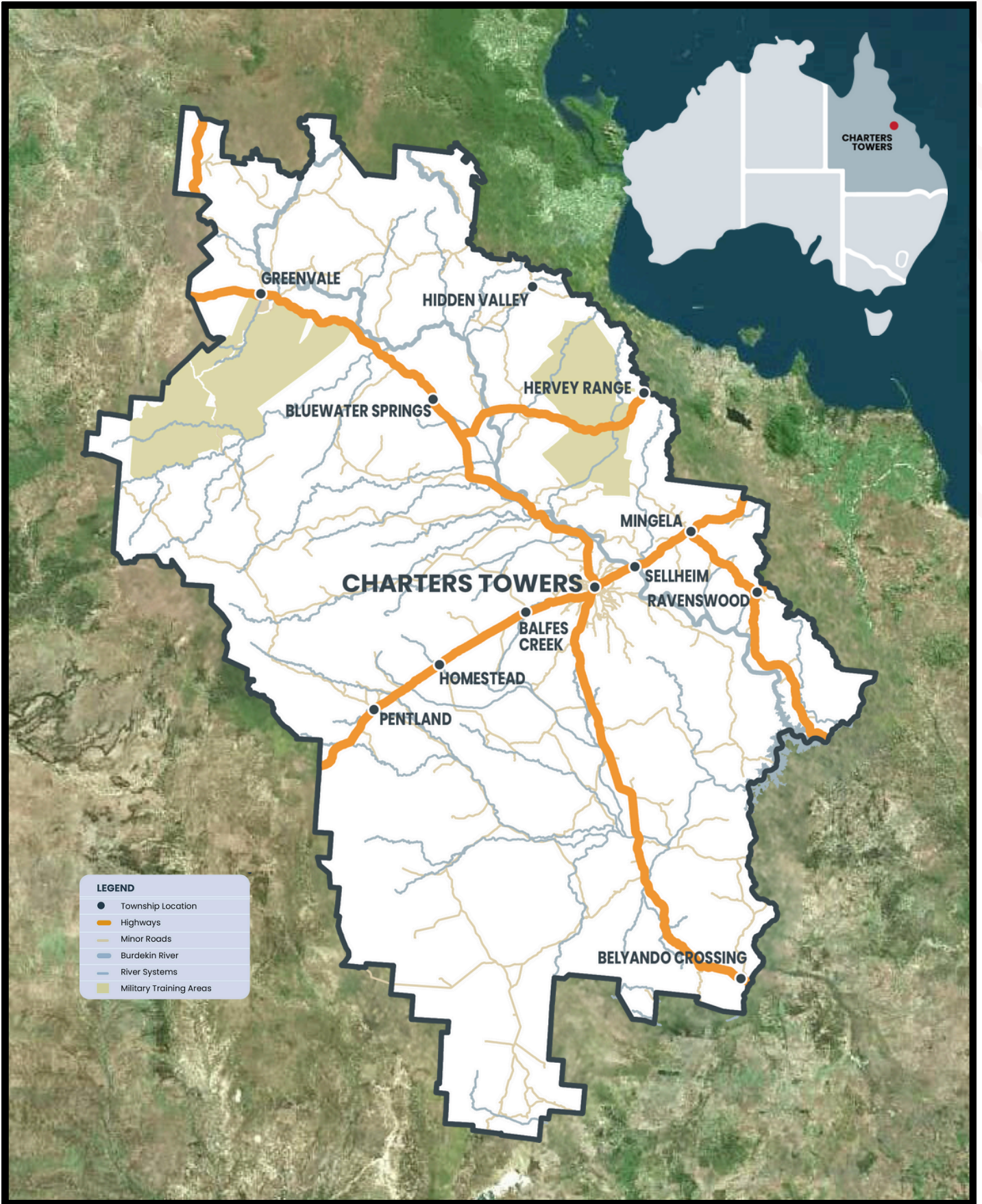
The Charters Towers Region has a total area of 68,379.7 Km² or 4% of the total area of Queensland. It has a population of approximately 12,000 people with the predominant industries including; agriculture, Defence, education and training, health care, retail, tourism and mining.

The council area is diverse with 2,896 Km² of wetlands, eight (8) National Parks, a world heritage area, four (4) distinct bioregions, twenty-six (26) sub-catchments, distinct ancient volcanic and geological features, a saline lake of Lake Buchanan and rugged mountains.

Located to the south-east of the region is Lake Dalrymple, which contains the largest water storage capacity in Queensland. The Cape and Burdekin River systems feed into the lake from the western and northern sections respectively. These two river systems cover approximately 93 % of the Charters Towers Regional Council Local Government area.

For practical and effective management, Council's Biosecurity Plan separates the rural area into four (4) quadrants, separated by the Flinders Highway and the Gregory Development Road, and includes a fifth residential zone, identified by the General and Rural residential areas in and around Charters Towers and including townships as identified in the Charters Towers Regional Town Plan.





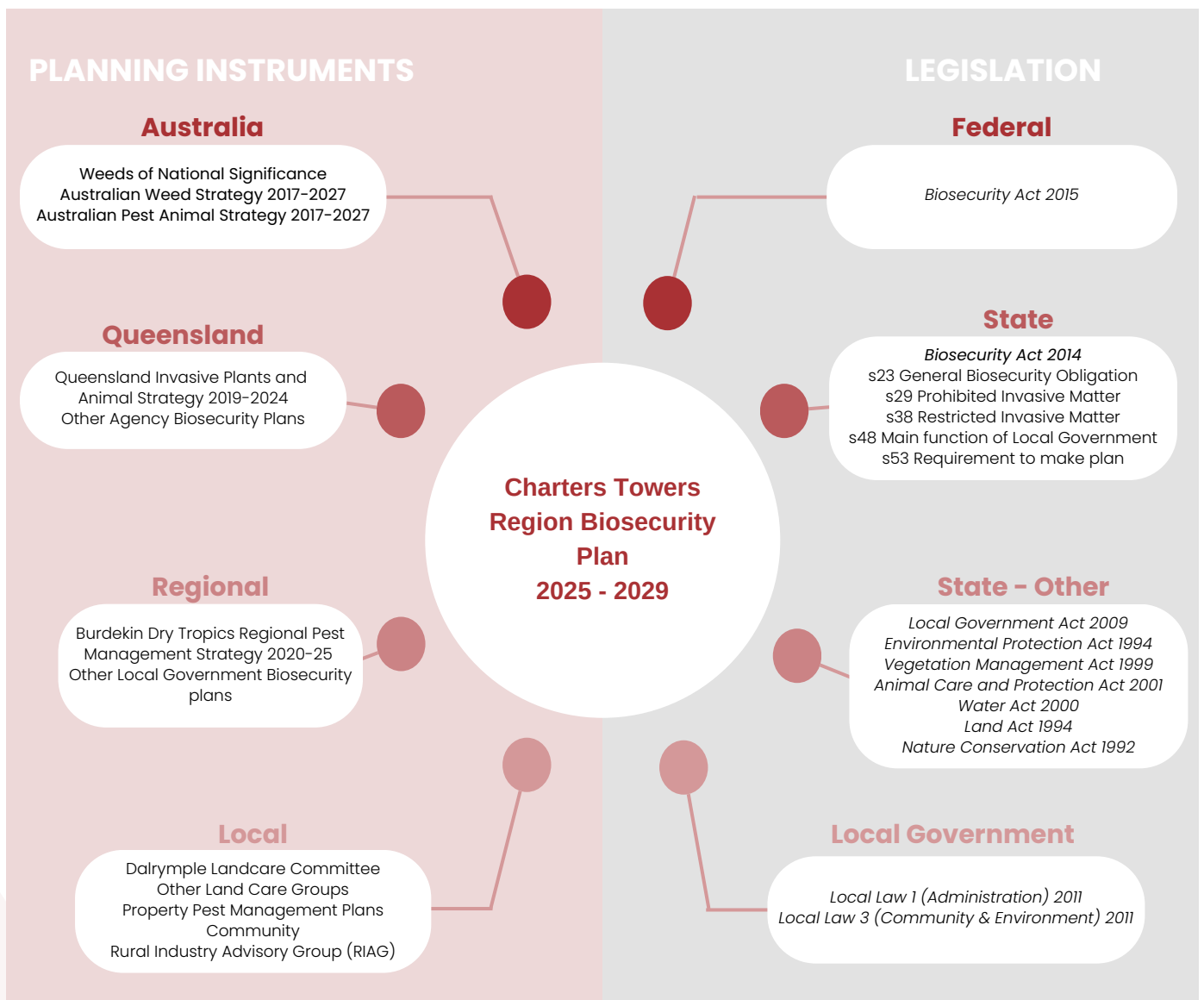
Biosecurity Plan Administration

Legislation

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) commenced on 1 July 2016. The Act ensures a consistent, modern, risk-based and less prescriptive approach to biosecurity in Queensland. The Act provides comprehensive biosecurity measures to safeguard the economy, agricultural and tourism industries, environment and way of life, from:

- pests (e.g. feral animals and weeds)
- diseases (e.g. foot-and-mouth disease)
- contaminants (e.g. lead on grazing land)

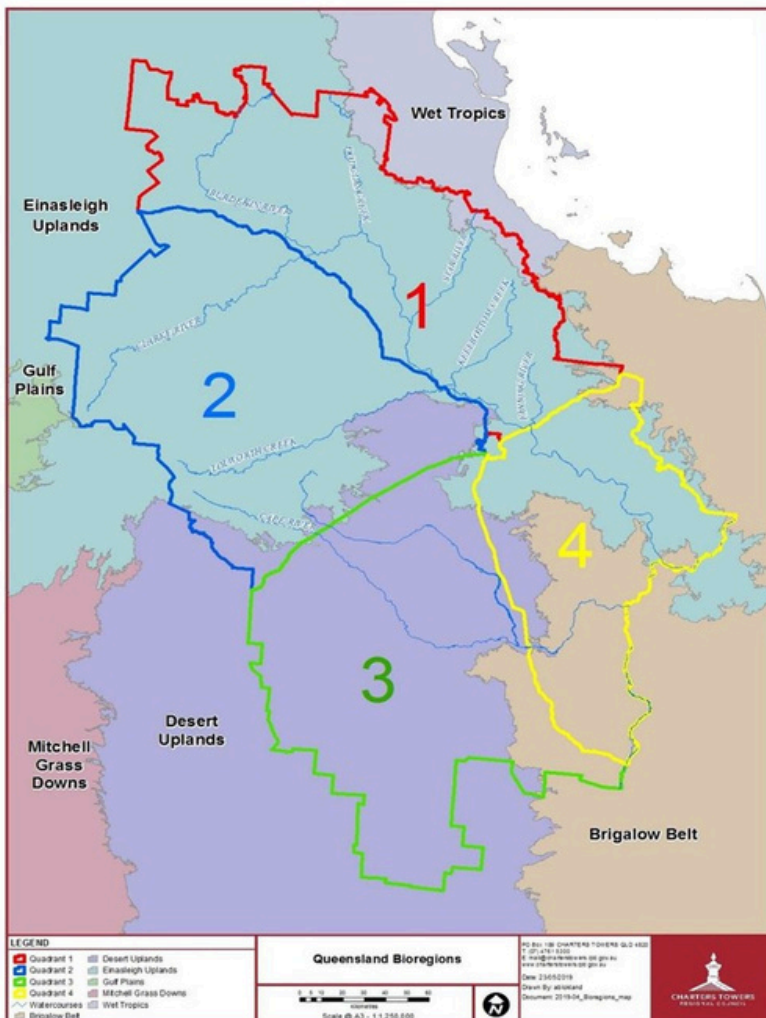
The Act requires Council to develop, adopt and implement a Biosecurity Plan for its region as part of an integrated planning framework for managing invasive biosecurity matter across Queensland.



Local Management Zones and Bioregions

To ensure effective planning and equal representation, the region is divided into four (4) quadrants. The table below identifies the quadrant, the bioregions and sub-catchments applicable to each.

QUADRANT	BIOREGION	SUB-CATCHMENT
Quadrant 1	Einasleigh Uplands Wet Tropics	Burdekin River (Blue Range), Camel Creek, Douglas Creek, Dry River, Fanning River, Haughton River, Keelbottom Creek, Running River, Star River and Upper Burdekin River
Quadrant 2	Einasleigh Uplands Desert Uplands	Allingham Creek, Basalt River, Clarke River, Gray Creek, Hann Creek and Lolworth Creek (minor sections Cape & Campaspe River)
Quadrant 3	Desert Uplands Brigalow Belt Einasleigh (minor)	Campaspe River, Cape River, Carmichael River, Lake Buchanan (minor section Lower Cape River)
Quadrant 4	Einasleigh Uplands Brigalow Belt Desert Uplands (minor)	Burdekin River (Dam), Kirk River, Lower Cape River, Lower Suttor River, Rollstone River and Stones Creek (minor section Campaspe River)



The **Wet Tropics** consists of tropical rainforests with high rainfall and diverse terrain. It has a rich and unique biodiversity and presents an unparalleled record of the ecological and evolutionary processes that shaped the flora and fauna of Australia.

The **Einasleigh Uplands** comprises open canopy savanna and woodland located on a large plateau covered in grassland dotted with eucalyptus trees, cut through by ridges, gorges and lava tubes. The area has rich fertile soil with natural features including the Great Basalt Wall.

The **Desert Uplands** straddles the Great Dividing Range between Blackall and Pentland. The climate is semi-arid with highly variable rainfall. The saline lake of Lake Buchanan is located in this bioregion.

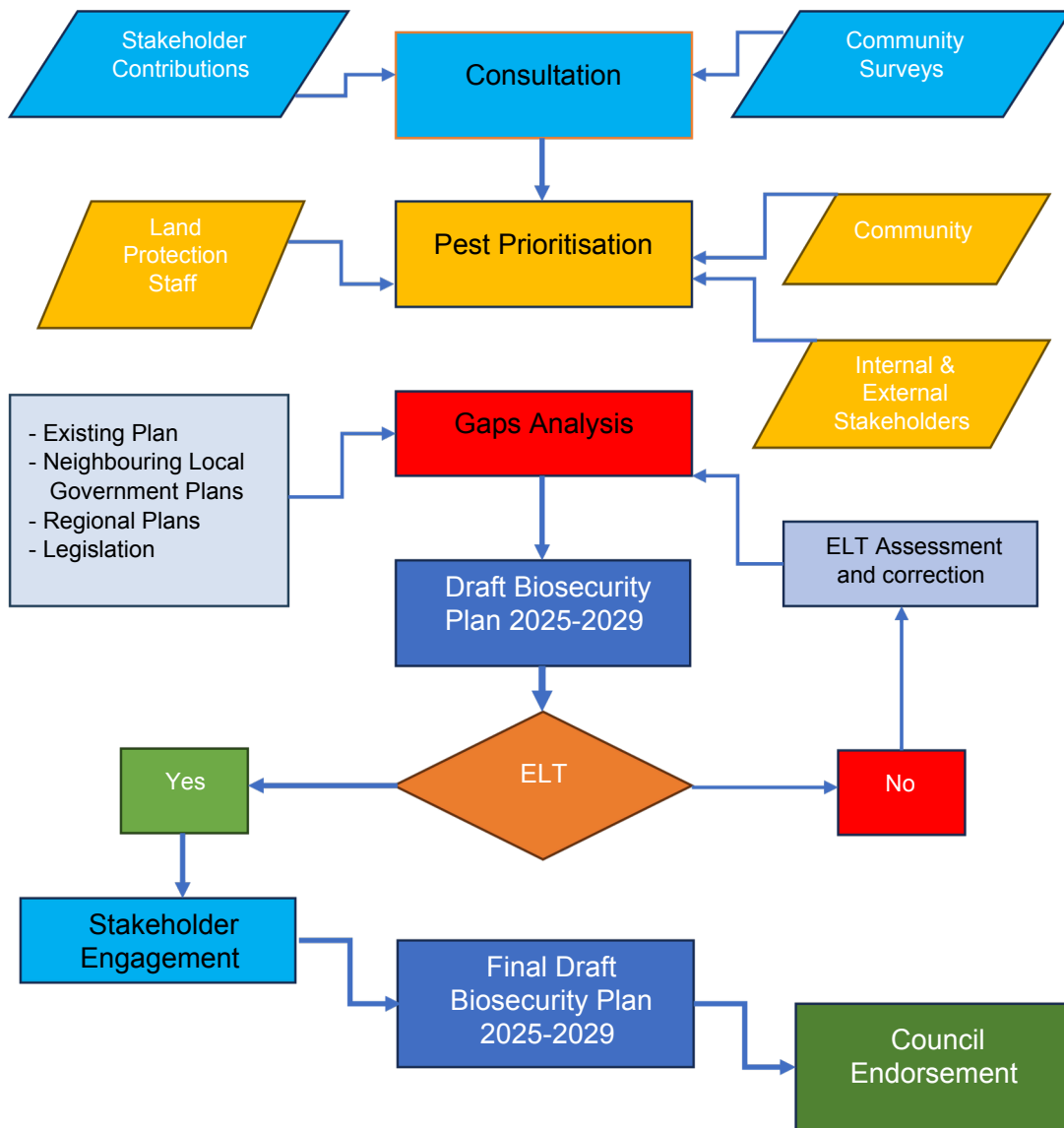
The **Brigalow Belt** is a wide band of acacia wooded grassland that runs between tropical rainforest of the coast and the semi-arid interior of Queensland, Australia. It consists of ranges, plains of ancient sand and clay deposits, basalt and alluvium.

Plan Development

Plan Development

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* was implemented on 1 July 2016.

The Charters Towers Regional Council Biosecurity Plan 2025-2029 (the Plan) is in effect for no more than four (4) years. Any amendments to the Plan will require re-submission to Council for approval and the old plan replaced upon endorsement of the new plan.



The plan is a strategic document, it will commence the day the plan is adopted and remain current for a period of four (4) years. The plan will be reviewed annually.

The plan is designed to provide a framework that drives commitment, consultation and partnership, integration, prevention and early detection, monitoring and evaluation, public awareness and best practice principles.

Stakeholders

Stakeholders

A number of stakeholders have interests in pest management in the region. Effective engagement of all relevant parties is critical to the success of invasive biosecurity matter management programs.

AGENCY	RESPONSIBILTIIY
Australian Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide and promote the legislative framework for invasive biosecurity management in Australia • Provide leadership and coordination for emergency response to invasive biosecurity matter of national significance • Manage pests on their area of responsibility
Department of Defence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage invasive plants and animals on land under their control in accordance with the Charters Towers Regional Council Biosecurity Plan and relevant legislation • Implement weed hygiene protocols to prevent weed seed spread • Implement monitoring program to ensure new incursions are detected and eradicated • Implement guidelines and protocols for grazing on Australian Department of Defence land • Provide support for planned surveillance activities
Queensland Government	<p>Biosecurity Queensland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement invasive biosecurity management through legislation, research and education programs • Coordinate state response for high priority invasive pest species • Guide, encourage and assist Local Government, regional Natural Resource Management groups, landholders and land managers in invasive pest plant and animal management <p>Other Queensland Government Agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage pests in line with respective legislation / operational policy with consideration of local / regional priorities • Prevent the spread of high priority species
Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and administer local government area biosecurity plan • Participate in compliance activities in accordance with the <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i> • Implement and Coordinate community invasive plant and animal management programs • Manage invasive pest species on local government-controlled land • Assist regional Natural Resource Management groups and community groups with their invasive biosecurity plans • Encourage, and assist land managers to develop and implement property pest management plans
Land managers (public and private)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow best practice for invasive plant and animal management on land they have responsibility for in line with relevant legislation, policy, guidelines, pest management plans and codes of practice • Be aware of and embrace Council's Biosecurity Plan 2025-2029
Community groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote awareness of invasive plant and animal issues within the wider community
Natural Resource Management (NRM) groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and facilitate invasive plant and animal management on agreed local/regional priorities • Assist with control programs for priority species through provision of funding (external)

Table 2 - List of Stakeholders relevant to the Biosecurity Plan

Plan Development

Compliance

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* requires invasive plant and animal species to be managed to reduce the biosecurity risk that they pose.

There are many ways compliance can be supported, encouraged, or enforced.



Compliance Spectrum

Council's approach to Biosecurity compliance is flexible and may embrace all levels across the compliance spectrum, if required.

The plan acknowledges that success of the plan is best achieved with effective communication, establishing a rapport with land managers and custodians, earning trust and a positive can-do attitude.

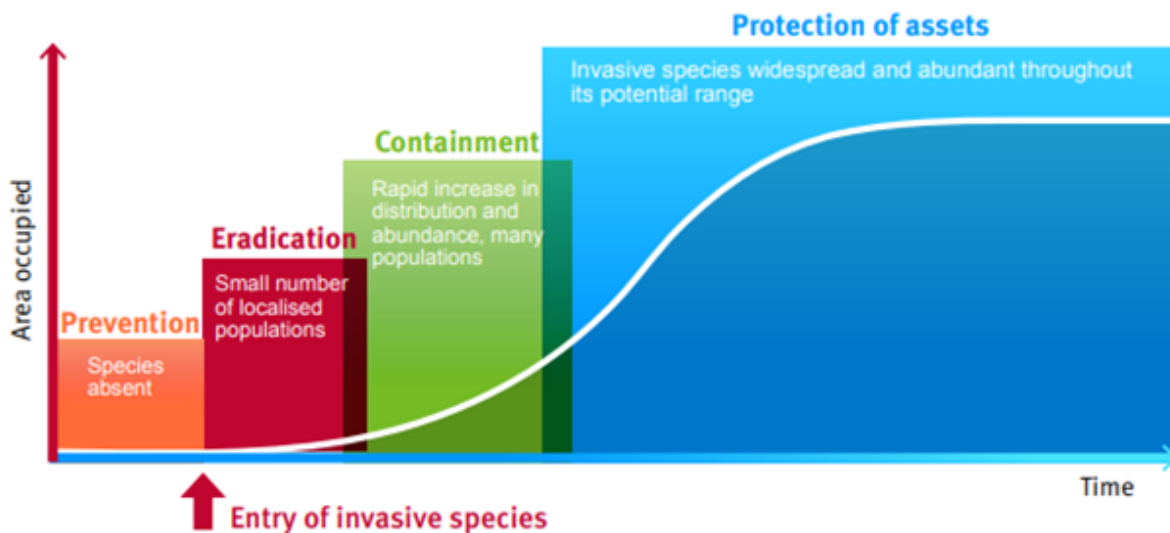
Plan Development

Risk Based Assessment

Decisions about the level of risk invasive plants and animals present, is a critical part of biosecurity planning. A risk-based decision-making process will help determine the way risks are managed.

To ensure a targeted approach, invasive plants and animals within the region are assessed on economic impacts to landholders, location, level of invasiveness, effects on biodiversity and value for money spent.

The risk of new species entering and becoming established is assessed, with the highest ranked species given highest priority. There are four management strategies in managing invasive plants and animals: prevention, eradication, containment and public interest asset-based protection. The stages of scope management are identified in the generalised invasion curve below.



Stage of Scope Management	Council's Commitment
Prevention	Regional awareness, expanding knowledge base, planning and preparedness.
Eradication	Early discovery is the critical element of eradication. Regional awareness, communication, education and fast response times.
Containment	Prioritisation of pest species, achievability and maximizing the value of every \$ dollar spent in a commitment to rate payers.
Protection of Assets	To protect assets, seek assistance with a commitment to capacity building and participate in pest species research when the opportunities arise.

Prioritisation

Priority

The key to the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) is the addition of a General Biosecurity Obligation that allows for flexibility in the management of invasive biosecurity matter. In simple terms, it means the intended response can be matched to the risk posed.

The Act itself provides a framework for the management of invasive biosecurity matter across Queensland, whereas the Charters Towers Regional Council Biosecurity Plan is more targeted to invasive pest plants and animals within its own area of influence.

To ensure invasive species that provide the highest risk are targeted, a prioritisation scoring system has been developed, based on three (3) priorities with scores apportioned to eight (8) criteria. Refer summary below.

Priority	Criteria	Scoring Limits
Existing Priorities	National, State & Local Declarations	(Scale) 1 to 6
Impacts and Threats	Biodiversity	1 to 5
	Agricultural Impacts	0 to 4
	Residential / Urban	0 to 3
	Invasiveness	1 to 5
	Neighbouring Local Government Areas	0 to 3
Manageability	Distribution	1 to 7
	Achievability	1 to 5

Table 2 - Invasive species scoring system

The score of each of the eight (8) criteria is added together to give a total priority score.




Risk Level	Total Priority
High Risk 	Score >24
Medium 	20 - 24
Risk Low 	<20

Table 3 - Risk level matched to scoring

Invasive Species Management

The priority matrix outlined above identifies and scores each pest species in terms of pre-determined criteria relevant to the Charters Towers Region. The Risk based assessment profile, referred to in an earlier section provides the link and Management approach to ensure appropriate and feasible outcomes:

Prevention	Species that are not known to exist in the Charters Towers Local Government Area. Preventing an invasive species from establishing itself in the first place is the best result in terms of environmental and economical outcomes.
Eradication	Species that have been observed in the Charters Towers Local Government Area in isolated pockets, and where eradication and prevention of a pest species establishing itself within the region is a real possibility.
Containment	Species identified throughout the region isolated to specific areas and observed expanding their footprint into new areas. Complete eradication is not feasible with available resources; hence containment is the management goal.
Protection of Assets	Species well established to the region. Actions may vary considerably across the region, especially if some areas remain free of this species, however, actions will be focused on human safety and asset protection.

A comprehensive prioritisation scoring schedule for invasive pest species in the Charters Towers Region is available upon request.



Desired Outcomes

Desired Outcome 1 – Awareness and Education

The key to success lies with lifting the public profile of invasive plant and animal management and targeting education and awareness programs to the needs of the respective audience. Stakeholders often exhibit expertise in specific areas, therefore encouraging participation, ownership and stewardship, is desirable for promoting regional education programs.

Council will:

- Maintain Council's webpage with the most current initiatives for controlling invasive pest animals and plants
- Provide training to staff and landholders on Council's Biosecurity Plan, including the identification of pest animals and plants

Stakeholders are encouraged to:

- Promote Council's Biosecurity Plan 2025-29 and for new threats of invasive species identified.
- Be proactive in promoting best practice through attendance at market / industry stalls etc.
- Support / facilitate public forums / workshops to promote biosecurity issues
- Consider media promotions for evolving species and problem issues
- Support other Council programs

Desired Outcome 2 – Commitment, Roles and Responsibilities

The management of an invasive biosecurity matter is a shared responsibility of land managers, traditional owners, owners and occupiers, Natural Resource Management Groups, industry and all levels of government. Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* everyone has an obligation to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise a biosecurity risk.

Stakeholders are encouraged to:

- Maintain working partnerships with stakeholders
- Commit to resourcing invasive pest plant and animal control activities and staff training
- Identify common objectives and opportunities for sharing resources
- Determine a compliance path, for when all other avenues of encouragement have failed
- Investigate and where possible support viable incentive programs
- Actively participate in regional forums and land care groups within the region
- Assist land managers with development of individual biosecurity plans to align with regional priorities and this plan

Desired Outcome 3 – Prevention, early detection, containment and eradication

Prevention and early intervention is generally the most cost effective management strategy. Once an introduced invasive species takes hold, it is often too late, and land managers are forced to settle for containment measures. Therefore, the key to effective land management is to prevent the expansion of invasive plant and animal distributions to reduce negative impact.

Stakeholders are encouraged to:

- Undertake basic surveillance on high priority areas / assets
- Seek funding and other external support for surveillance and control programs
- Stay abreast of research and current developments in the early detection of invasive pest animals and plants
- Facilitate information sharing between stakeholders on prevention, early detection containment and eradication of invasive species.
- Identify and map, new priority weeds and pest animal species
- Reduce new incursions that are identified as high ranked species
- Support awareness and control campaigns aimed at preventing the spread of pest animals and weeds
- Provide avenues for reporting of invasive species locally and for monitoring outcomes

Desired Outcome 4 – Strategic Planning and Management

Setting priorities for the management of invasive plants and animals is critical to ensuring an effective use of available resources. Effective communication and co-operation between all stakeholders is essential for achieving common goals and set priorities. Council has undertaken a risk assessment to determine the level of risk from invasive biosecurity matter to assist in setting its priorities.

Council will:

- Facilitate budget requests that complement the desired outcomes of the Plan
- Develop an annual operational plan to outline activities for the year ahead
- Facilitate consultation with the Rural Industry Advisory Group and other Natural Resource Management Groups on planning activities to achieve best outcomes

Stakeholders are encouraged to:

- Implement and review the Charters Towers Region Biosecurity Plan 2025 -2029 (the Plan)
- Ensure the support and ownership of all stakeholders in the process
- Investigate funding opportunities
- Identify high priority areas, which includes high traffic areas, waterways, wash facilities etc.
- Prioritise invasive pest species and implement plan based on risk assessment and priority
- Develop a robust system for recording of invasive species sightings and control
- Prioritise regional projects and actively participate with the Burdekin Dry Tropics Regional Pest Management Group

Desired Outcome 5 – Effective Integrated Management Systems

It is widely accepted that integrated pest management systems are the most effective for control of invasive species. Successful long-term management of invasive biosecurity matter relies on co-operation with neighbours and co-ordination of control activities. To ensure the best possible outcomes Council will advocate best practice management wherever possible.

Stakeholders are encouraged to:

- Investigate new and emerging technologies, bio-controls etc.
- Develop and improve existing management practices reflecting best practice
- Facilitate leadership, coordination and implementation of targeted priority based invasive pest plans
- Schedule activities to coincide with seasonal variations and other regional coordinated responses
- Support Landholders and promote success
- Provide templates for, and assist in development of property scale invasive biosecurity plans

Desired Outcome 6 – Monitoring and Assessment

The key to monitoring and assessment is reliable data. Reliable data ensures a holistic approach that balances prevention, surveillance and preparedness. Management practice will be regularly reassessed and updated on the best research and information available. Remaining up-to-date to changes in legislation and research, monitoring and assessment are seen as the key drivers to successful decision making.

Council will:

- Assess the performance of the annual operational plan (defined in Desired Outcome 4)

Stakeholders are encouraged to:

- Review changes to state and federal legislation, and amendments to regional strategies
- Seek the expertise of universities, CSIRO, DPI and other research facilities to build Council's knowledge base and capacity
- Incorporate the latest GIS / drone technology into the collection of data
- Monitor and record the outcomes of biosecurity initiatives, activities and plans
- Share knowledge with other stakeholders
- Collaborative approve (regional pest bodies)
- Develop key performance indicators (KPI's) and link to work plans, Council's corporate plan where possible
- Incorporate and communicate invasive species mapping for the region
- Measure performance against members of the Burdekin Dry Tropics Pest Management Group

Invasive Pests at a Glance

Welcome to the Invasive Pests section of the 2025–2029 Charters Towers Regional Council Biosecurity Plan. Here, you'll discover vital information about the most commonly encountered pests across our local government areas.

This section provides a comprehensive overview, including detailed lists of pests, their prioritisation rankings, and their classification status, including whether they are recognised as Weeds of National Significance (WONS). Understanding these pests is crucial for effective management and protection of our region's unique ecosystems. Together, we can work towards safeguarding our community and environment from the threats posed by invasive species.

How to use this Section

The pests on the following pages are broken into their relative control strategy sections so that the control methods can be easily identified in the field. These control strategies consist of Prevention, Eradication, Containment and Asset Protection.

Prevention | **Eradication** | **Containment** | **Asset Protection**

Explanation of the Icons:



Prioritisation rank - High



Prioritisation rank - Low



Prioritisation rank - Medium

**REPORT TO
BQ WITHIN 24
HOURS**

If found this pest must be reported to Biosecurity Queensland within 24 hrs



Weed of National Significance



Rankings Explained

The Low, Medium, High (L, M, H) rankings are CTCRC risk rankings calculated using varying criteria including; National, State & Local declarations, effects on Biodiversity, Agricultural Impacts, Residential and urban impacts, Invasiveness, spread – neighbouring local government areas, distribution and achievability.

Weeds of National Significance (WoNS) is a list of the most problematic plant species in Australia as determined by the federal government.

Additional Resources

If you're interested in learning more about managing invasive species in Queensland, we encourage you to explore additional resources available online. For comprehensive information on invasive plants (weeds), visit the Queensland Invasive Plants page. To delve into details about invasive animals, head over to the Queensland Invasive Animals section. These resources provide valuable insights and tools for addressing biosecurity challenges in the region.

- Invasive Plants (weeds)
- Invasive Animals

www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/plants-weeds

www.daf.qld.gov.au/business-priorities/biosecurity/invasive-plants-animals/animals



WONS

H

CACTI

Eve's Pin Cactus (*Austrocyllindropuntia subulata*)

Detail:
Upright branching shrub that can displace native vegetation

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



Note: The QR Codes will direct you to the Department of Primary Industries Website and Fact Sheets. Information can be found at: www.daf.qld.gov.au



Eradication

Invasive Plants



WONS

H

GROUND COVER

Asparagus Ferns (*Asparagus scandens*)

Detail: Becomes dominant ground cover, displacing native plants even in undisturbed systems.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



WONS

H

CACTI

Eve's Pin Cactus (*Austrocylindropuntia subulata*)

Detail: Upright branching shrub that can displace native vegetation.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



M

WOODY WEED

Broad-leaved Pepper Tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)

Detail: Shrub or tree to 7 metres, gives strong odour when crushed, red berries in clusters. Out competes and replaces native grasses.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



WONS

M

GRASS

Gamba Grass (*Andropogon gayanus*)

Detail: Grass to 4 metres, dense tussocks. Fire hazard to native trees, reduces natural biodiversity.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



WONS

H

CACTI

REPORT TO BQ WITHIN 24 HOURS

Bunny Ears Cactus (*Opuntia microdasys*)

Detail: Dense shrub 40 to 60cm, yellow flowers. Competes and invades pastures. Can harm animals and prevent them from eating.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED REPORTABLE



L

WOODY WEED

Grewia (*Grewia asiatica*)

Detail: Large shrub or small tree, up to 4 metres. Rounded large leaves. Invades natural woodland communities.

Legal Status:
NOT LISTED



Prickly Pear or Common Pest Pear (*Opuntia stricta*)

Detail:
Cactus, forms in large clumps to 1.5 metres high. Invades pastures and can harm native fauna.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)

Detail:
Free floating aquatic plant, bright green oval shaped leaves. Smothers waterways.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



Thunbergia (*Thunbergia spp.*)

Detail:
Tuberous vine up to 15 metres. Vigorous smothering ability with 5 pale blue petals. Threat to vegetation in wet tropics, degrades river and creek beds.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



WOODY WEED **REPORT TO BQ WITHIN 24 HOURS**

White Ball Acacia (*Acaciella angustissima*)

Detail:
Thornless tree to 7 metres. Clusters of whitish flowers and elongated pods to 85mm.

Legal Status:
PROHIBITED



WOODY WEEDS

Yellow bells/ Fire flower (*Tecoma stans*)

Detail:
Fast growing shrub to 5 metres. Tubular yellow flowers with pods 10 to 30cm. Invades native bushland and roadsides.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



VINE

Devil's rope pear (*Cylindropuntia imbricata*)

Detail:
Grows to 3m high. Stems divided into hairless, dull green, cylindrical pads with short, raised ridges.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



Containment

Invasive Plants



GRASS

African Fountain Grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*)

Detail:
Densely tufted grass, 1.5 m high. White or purple flower. Out competes native plants and pastures. Potential fire hazard.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



WOODY WEED

Athel Pine (*Tamarix aphylla*)

Detail:
Tree up to 12 m. Pinkish white flowers without stalks. Loss of biodiversity, increase in soil salinity. Hinders stock movements and replaces pasture grasses.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



WOODY WEED

African Tulip Tree (*Spathodea campanulata*)

Detail:
Tree to 25 m. Orange red tulip shaped flowers to 12cm. Infests gullies, waterways and impacts on rainforests.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



WOODY WEED

Calotrope (*Calotropis procera*)

Detail:
Shrub 3 to 4 m. Large leaves to 18cm. Milky stem sap. Invades cultivated land and overgrazed areas.

Legal Status:
NOT LISTED



GRASS

American Rat's Tail Grass (*Sporobolus jacquemontii*)

Detail:
Perennial grass to 75 cm. Leaves to 40 cm. Reduces pasture productivity and degrades natural areas.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



WOODY WEED

Castor Oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*)

Detail:
Perennial shrub to 5 m. Large lobed leaves. Flowers Summer to Autumn with spiny red fruit. Spreads along creekbeds and gullies. Toxic to stock and fauna.

Legal Status:
NOT LISTED



SHRUB

Leucaena (*Leucaena leucocephala*)

Detail:

Shrub to 7 m. Leaves to 14 cm with fine leaflets and seed pods to 18 cm. Forms dense thickets, hindering movement of wildlife and excluding all other plants.

Legal Status:
LOCAL LAW



GRASS

Parramatta Grasses (*Sporobolus africanus* & *S. fertilis*)

Detail:

Tufted perennial grasses of variable height. Out competes native grasses, plants and pastures.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



SUCCULENT

Mother of Millions (*Bryophyllum* spp.)

Detail:

Succulent herb to 60 cm. thick fleshy leaves with pinkish-red bell shaped flowers. Toxic to stock. Replaces grass lands and can impact on woodlands.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



HERB

Praxelis (*Praxelis clematidea*)

Detail:

Herb to 80 cm. Leaves with tooth margins. Flower heads purplish, blue or lilac in dense clusters. Invades native vegetation and pastures

Legal Status:
NOT LISTED



WOODY WEED

Parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*)

Detail:

Tree to 10 m. Forms dense thorny thickets. Bright yellow flowers with seed pods to 10 cm. Invades productive land, inhibits watercourses and drains. Provides pest animals habitat.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



WOODY WEED

Prickly Acacia (*Vachellia nilotica*)

Detail:

Spreading tree to 5 m. Leaf 10–25 pairs, flowers occur golden balls with greyish pods to 20 cm. Degrades soil by facilitating erosion, transforms grasslands into thorny scrub and woodland.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



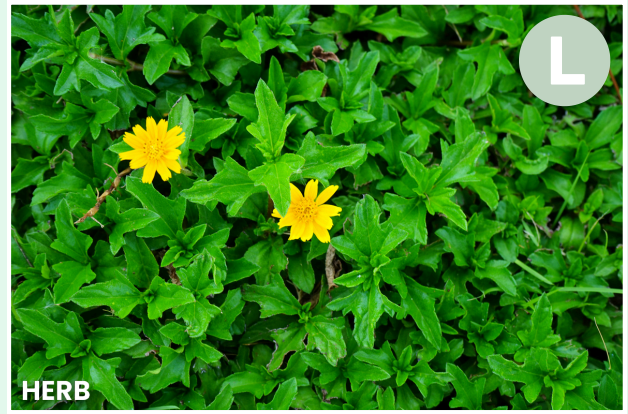
Containment

Invasive Plants



WOODY WEED

Siam Weed (*Chromolaena odorata*)
 Detail:
 Perennial shrub to 7 m. Distinctive leaves with coarsely toothed margins. Fluffy pale pink or mauve flower heads. Quickly invades and smothers native vegetation and pastures.
 Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



HERB

Singapore Daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*)
 Detail:
 Shrub rooting readily at nodes. 3 x lobed slightly fleshy, glossy leaves. Yellow flower to 2 cm. Spreads rapidly and smothers seedlings, ferns and shrubs. Invades environmental areas.
 Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



WOODY WEED

Sicklepod (*Senna obtusifolia*)
 Detail:
 Shrub to 2.5 m. Hairy sprawling stems. Leaves consist 3 opposite pairs. Yellow flowers and seed pods to 15 cm. Invades pasture, roadsides, fence lines, creekbanks and other wet areas.
 Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



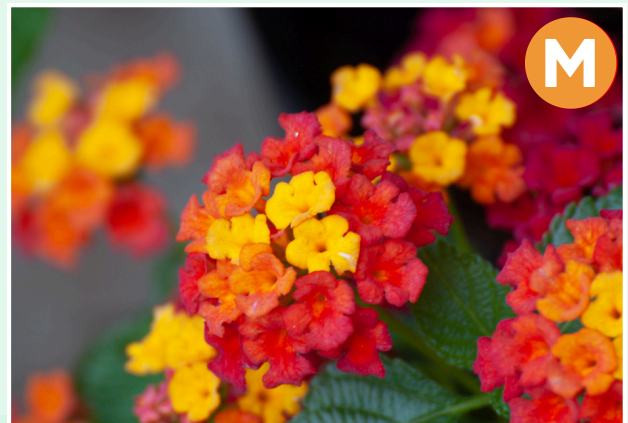
WOODY WEED

Yellow Oleander / Captain Cook bush (*Cascabela thevetia*)
 Detail:
 Threatens sustainable pastures production. Toxic to stock, people, natives and domestic animals.
 Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



GRASS

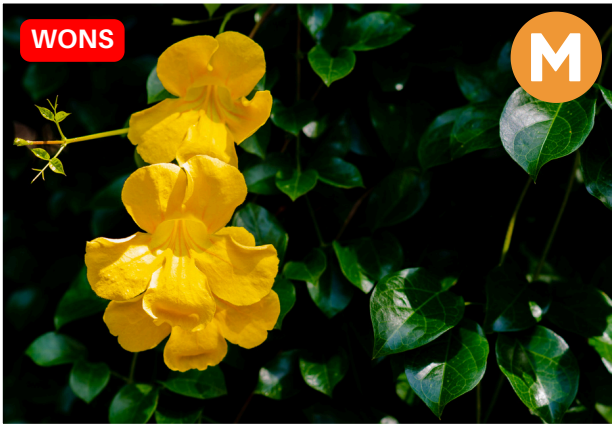
Hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*)
 Detail:
 Interferes with irrigation and infrastructure. Affects drains, lagoons, wetlands, creeks and rivers, flood increase, interferes with wildlife habitats.
 Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



WOODY WEED

Lantana (*Lantana camara*)
 Detail:
 Forms dense thickets that smother native vegetation.
 Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER





Cat's Claw Creeper (*Macfadyena unguis-cati*)

Detail:
Smothers native vegetation, including growing up over trees. Changes soil chemistry.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



Elephant Ear Vine (*Argyrea nervosa*)

Detail:
Smothers ground in damp sites on most soil types. Toxic to natives and stock.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



GRASS

Giant Rats Tail Grass (*Sporobolus pyramidalis*)

Detail:
Invades pastures. Replaces more productive grasses.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



CACTI

Harissa Cactus (*Harrisia martinii*)

Detail:
Chokes out pastures and reduce native plant growth.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



Containment Invasive Animals



Dingo/Wild Dog (*Canis familiaris*)

Detail:
Causes stock losses and lower production from bitten stock. Diseases can spread to domestic animals. Eats native species.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)

Detail:
Competes with native animals for food and space, changes biodiversity, overgrazing, degrades native pastures.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER

Containment

Invasive Animals



European Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)
 Detail:
 Greatest threat to long-term survival of many small marsupial species in Australia. Preys on young stock. Can spread diseases to domestic animals.
 Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



Feral Pig (*Sus scrofa*)
 Detail:
 Spreads weeds. Degrades waterholes and wetlands. Contributes to soil erosion. Carries diseases that affect native and domestic animals. Ruins pastures and crops.
 Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER

Protection of Assets

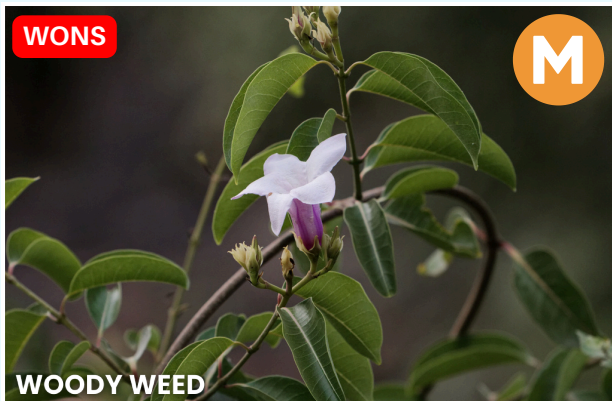
Invasive Plants



Noogoora Burr (*Xanthium occidentale*, syn. *X. pungens*, *x. strumarium*)
 Detail:
 Groundcover plant to 2 m. Leaves 15 cm across with irregularly toothed edges. Fruit is a spiny burr to 2.5 cm. Can impact on agriculture by reducing value. Toxic to stock competes with native vegetation.
 Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



Parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)
 Detail:
 Groundcover plant up to 2 m. Leaves deeply lobed and covered in fine soft hairs. Small white flowers in abundance. Invades pastures and impacts on agriculture. Toxic to stock and native fauna.
 Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



Rubber Vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*)
 Detail:
 Shrub to 3 m. Woody climber with milky sap. Dark green leaves with pink to purple flowers. Smothers vegetation and forms dense thickets. Toxic to stock and natives.
 Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



Bellyache Bush (*Jatropha gossypifolia* and hybrids)
 Detail:
 Spreads rapidly and toxic. Out competes and replaces native plants and grasses used in grazing.
 Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER

Protection of Assets

Invasive Plants



Grader Grass (*Themeda quadrivalvis*)

Detail:
Invades pasture and native grassland, replaces native plants.

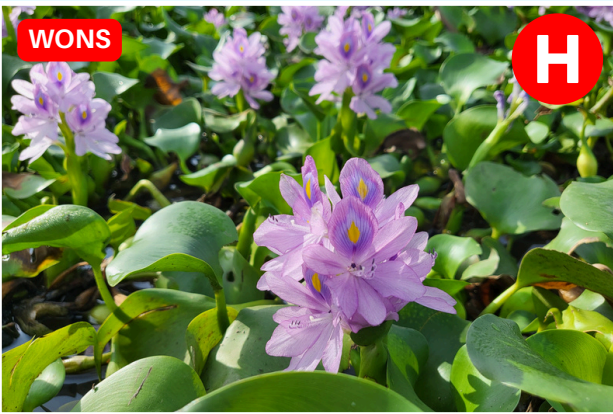
Legal Status:
NOT LISTED



Chinee Apple (*Ziziphus mauritiana*)

Detail:
Creates impenetrable thickets that seriously hamper stock management. Reduces pasture production and accessibility for animals.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)

Detail:
Destroys native wetlands and waterways, killing native fish and other wildlife. Depletes water bodies of oxygen. Interferes with and damages infrastructure.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



Thatch Grass (*Hyparrhenia rufa*)

Detail:
Alters soil chemistry/stability. Not suitable for stock.

Legal Status:
NOT LISTED



Protection of Assets

Invasive Animals



Camel (*Camelus dromedarius*)

Detail:
Impact on grazing, potential carrier of exotic diseases, damage to property infrastructure.

Legal Status:
NOT LISTED



Rusa Deer (*Rusa timorensis*)

Detail:
Can damage Natural Ecosystems.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER

Protection of Assets

Invasive Animals



Feral Cattle (*Bos spp.*)

Detail:
Overgrazing, contributors to erosion, trampling pastures.

Legal Status:
NOT LISTED



Feral Chital Deer (*Axis axis*)

Detail:
Can damage natural environment by eating native vegetation, damaging trees, dispersing weed seeds, and fouling water.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



Donkey (*Equus asinus*)

Detail:
Contribute to soil erosion. Competes with stock and native animals for pastures.

Legal Status:
NOT LISTED



Feral Cat (*Felis catus*)

Detail:
Can injure and transmit disease to domestic cats and native species and also threatens endangered species.

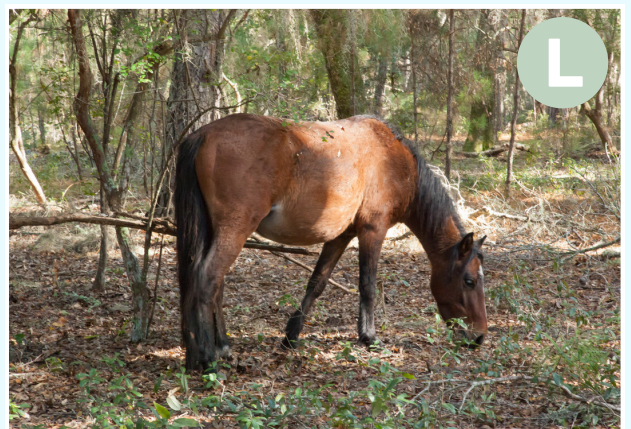
Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



Feral Goat (*Capra hircus*)

Detail:
Competes for pasture and damages fences. Contributes to overgrazing and soil erosion.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER



Feral Horse (*Equus caballus*)

Detail:
Competes with livestock for pasture. Contributes to overgrazing and soil erosion.

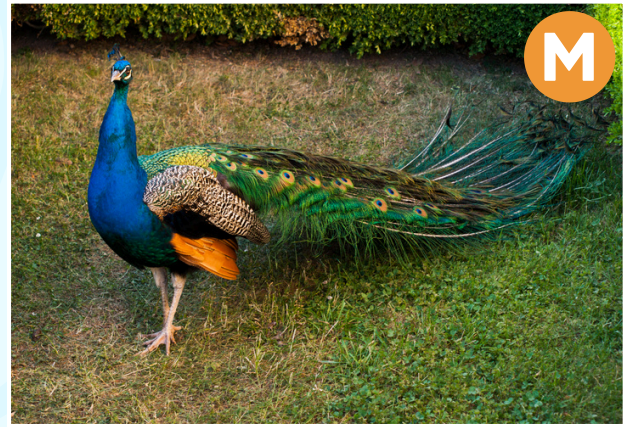
Legal Status:
NOT LISTED



Mule (*Equus caballus x Equus asinus*)

Detail:
Competes with livestock for pasture. Contributes to overgrazing and soil erosion.

Legal Status:
NOT LISTED



Peacock (*Pavo cristatus*)

Detail:
Competes with native wildlife. Traffic hazards

Legal Status:
NOT LISTED



Tilapia (Fish)
(*Oreochromis mossambicus* and *Pelmatolapia mariae*)

Detail:
Successfully invades and dominates many water habitats.

Legal Status:
RESTRICTED MATTER

Prevention

Invasive Plants



Coastal or Jumping Cholla (*Cylindropuntia prolifera*)

Detail:
Cylindrical segments. Spines to 2 cm long.
Pink flowers.



Hudson Pear (*Cylindropuntia pallida* (Syn. *Rosea*) *C. tunicate*)

Detail:
• Cylindrical segments.
• Long spreading spines.



Prevention

Invasive Plants



Hygrophila (*Hygrophila costata*)

Detail:

- Emergent herb up to a metre tall.
- Papery white flowers.



Koster's Curse (*Clidemia hirta*)

Detail:

- Forms dense thickets.
- Can grow to a height of 5 metres.



Mesquite (*Prosopis spp*)

Detail:

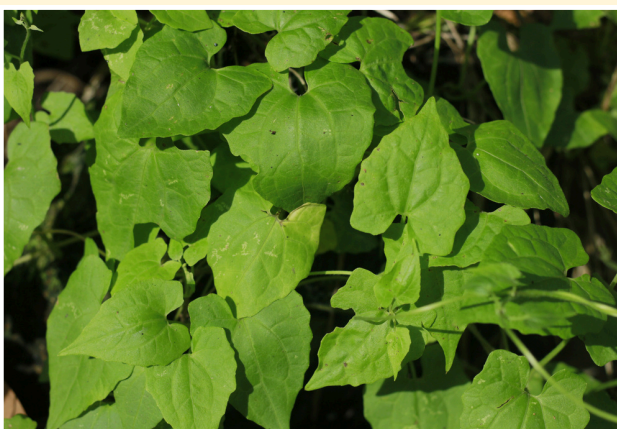
- Multi stemmed shrub with branches drooping to the ground.



Mexican bean tree (*Cecropia spp.*)

Detail:

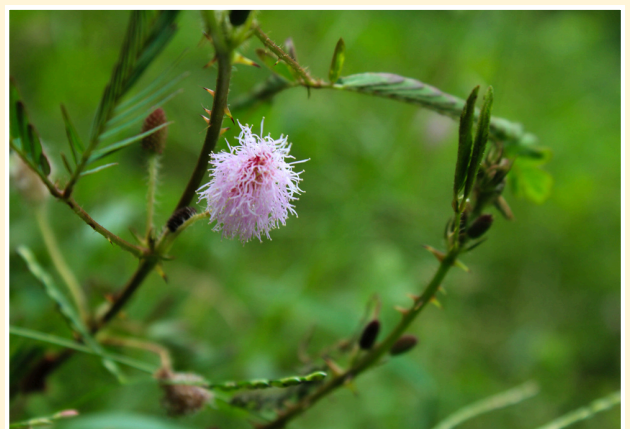
- Can grow to 25 metres.
- Wide leaf blades 10–50 cms.



Mikania Vine (*Mikania micrantha*)

Detail:

- Heart shaped leaf.
- Smothering habitat.



Mimosa Pigra (*Mimosa pigra*)

Detail:

- Cylindrical segments.
- Long spreading spines.



Prevention

Invasive Plants



Opuntoid cacti

Detail:

- Restricted invasive plant.
- Low growing cacti shrubs to trees 8 metres high.



Water Mimosa (*Neptunia oleraceae*/*N. plena*)

Detail:

- Fern-like leaf.
- Pithy stems that float.
- Can dominate a water body.



Tropical Soda Apple (*Solanum viarum*)

Detail:

- Resembles a variegated cherry tomato.
- Thorny leaves.
- Look in sale yards, abattoirs.



Yellow Burrhead (*Limnocharis flava*)

Detail:

- Yellow flowers.
- Triangular stems.
- Water bodies and margins.



Prevention

Tramp Ants



Electric Ant (*Wasmannia auropunctata*)

Detail:

- Golden Brown body.
- Tiny 1 to 1.5mm long.
- Usually slow moving.



Fireant (*Solenopsis Invicta*)

Detail:

- Small - 2 to 6mm long.
- Coppery Brown head and body.
- Habitat mounds up to 40cm high with no obvious entry or exit points.



Yellow Crazy Ant (*Anoplolepis gracilipes*)

Detail:

- Body long (5mm) and slender.
- Dark brown abdomen, sometimes striped.
- Erratic Walking Style.





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