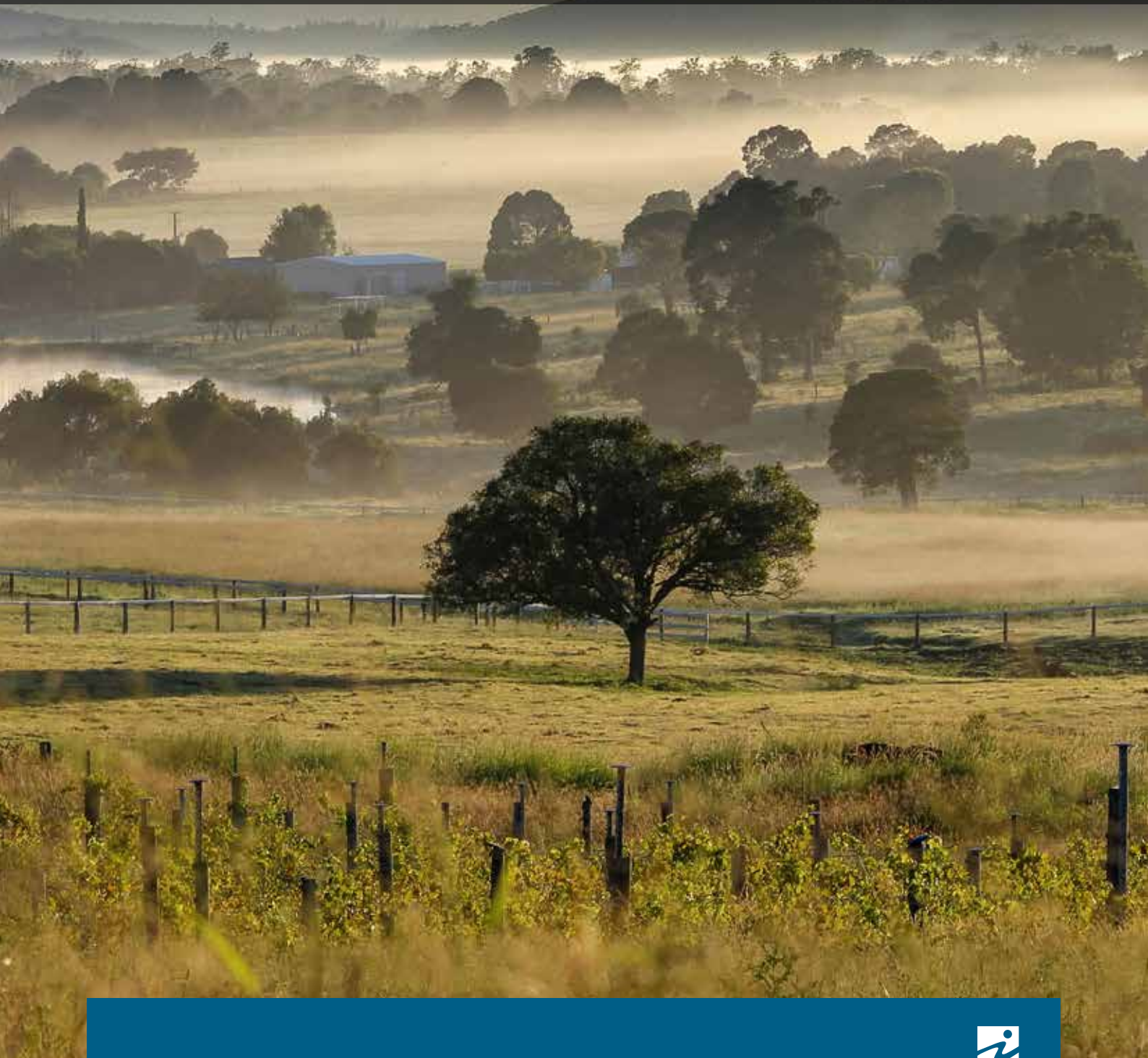




City of Ipswich **Biosecurity Plan**

2018-2023



ipswich.qld.gov.au





Cover Image:
Misty Marburg Morning by D Van Cooten
Ipswich Enviroplan Photo Competition

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Acronyms and Terms

Acronyms and Terms

At-risk environmental area

An area highly susceptible to invasive species
(e.g. riparian areas, remnant vegetation, significant corridors)

Biosecurity Act

Biosecurity Act 2014

Biosecurity Plan

City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023

City

City of Ipswich

GBO

General biosecurity obligation

ICC

Ipswich City Council

Land Protection Act

Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002

LGA

Local government area

NGR

New generation rollingstock

RBDM

Risk-based decision making

RAAF

Royal Australian Air Force

Stakeholders

Government, industry and the community

Executive Summary

The management of invasive plants and animals has progressively evolved as technologies, methodologies, strategic planning philosophies and legislation changes. The most recent and notable change has been the state-wide push to manage weeds and pest animals within a newly established legislative framework, where these species are managed in unison with disease and pathogens.

This plan satisfies a legislative requirement for Council and provides residents of the city with the following management strategies for invasive biosecurity matter:

- prevention
- eradication
- containment
- asset-based protection.

In a practical sense, these strategies deliver residents with a tangible objective for the management of invasive pest plants and animals that can be applied to individual parcels, geographic localities (as a collective group of residents) and the entirety of the Ipswich local government area (LGA).

The methodology used to assess each species (and provide their subsequent management strategy) has been intentionally developed to provide both Council and the community with the flexibility to manage invasive species as priorities change and incursions occur.



Luminous Tree by B Antonenko
Ipswich Enviroplan Photo Competition

Introduction

The City of Ipswich Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023 (the Biosecurity Plan) has been developed to provide strategic direction for the management of invasive species within the LGA. The Biosecurity Plan has been developed in consultation with internal and external stakeholders and supersedes the Ipswich City Council Pest Management Plan 2010-2014.

Invasive plant and animal species are recognised as a significant threat to Australia's biodiversity, agricultural production, and public health. Put simply, non-native and exotic species are animals and plants living outside their native ranges as a result of human action. Some of these species become invasive, meaning they cause harm to the environment, to the economy, human health or social amenity.

Within Queensland, the state government has provided a legislative framework for the management of invasive species within the *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the *Biosecurity Act*).

The *Biosecurity Act* requires each local government in Queensland to produce a Biosecurity Plan that prioritises invasive species management based on inherent risk. Within this Biosecurity Plan the prioritisation has been aggregated into four management strategies derived from the generalised invasion curve (a tool for understanding invasive species management).

These management strategies provide stakeholders with guidance on how to discharge their general biosecurity obligation (GBO) and collectively work to lessen the impacts of invasive species in the Ipswich LGA.

The Biosecurity Plan's purpose is to improve invasive pest management within the Ipswich LGA. It achieves this by:

- Developing the methodology to assess where stakeholders (government, industry and the community) should direct their efforts and investments at the various stages of incursion.
- Setting achievable city-wide management strategies and obligations to manage invasive plant and animal species in the Ipswich LGA.
- Identifying actions that encourages mechanisms to inform, support and integrate pest management activities.
- Outlining the process to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the plan.

The Biosecurity Plan further extends the Health, Security and Regulatory Services Department's commitment to evidence-based decision making and complements Ipswich City Council's pest management programs, initiatives and conservation assets.

Scope

The Biosecurity Plan binds the Queensland Government, Council, utilities, corporate entities and individuals that deal with biosecurity matter within the Ipswich LGA to the city-wide management strategies outlined within this document.

It applies to all land (with the exception of federal government owned land) and waterways within the boundaries of the Ipswich LGA. It includes all land owned or controlled by the Queensland Government, Council, utilities, corporate entities and individuals.

This Biosecurity Plan includes the management of:

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

It does not include:

- prohibited matter as prescribed in schedule 1 (other than parts 3 and 4) of the *Biosecurity Act*
- restricted matter as other than invasive biosecurity matter – prescribed in schedule 2 part 1 of the *Biosecurity Act* (includes noxious fish like carp and tilapia)
- invasive species on federal government land
- nuisance native and domestic animals
- public health pests such as rodents, mosquitoes and cockroaches, etc.



Swamp Tea Trees by L Jarvis
Ipswich Enviroplan Photo Competition

City of Ipswich

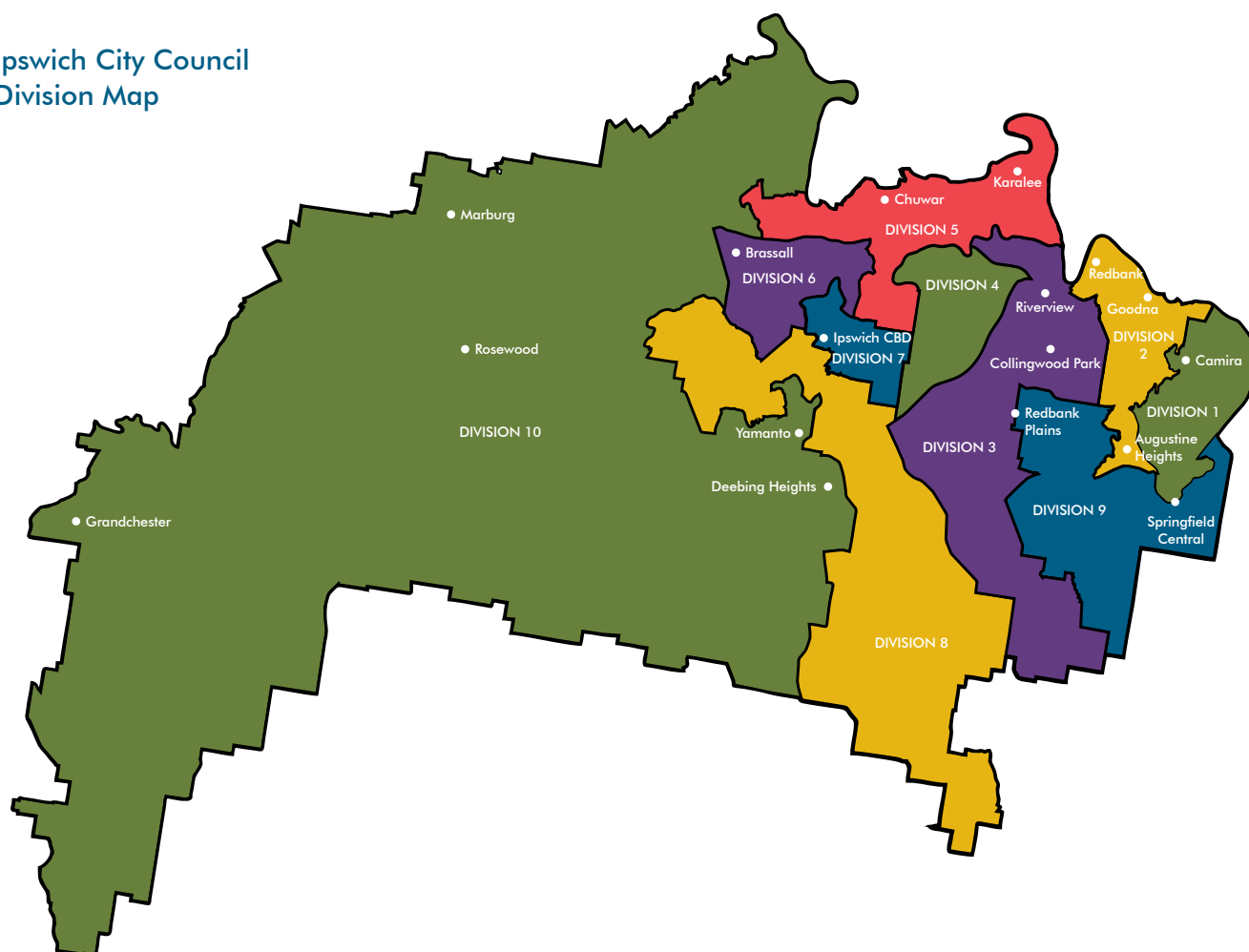
Ipswich is centrally located in the south-eastern region of Queensland. To the east is the capital city Brisbane, and to the west are the rural and agricultural areas of the Brisbane, Lockyer and Fassifern Valleys. The Ipswich LGA is bordered by:

- Brisbane City Council
- Logan City Council
- Scenic Rim Regional Council
- Lockyer Valley Regional Council
- Somerset Regional Council.

Ipswich comprises an area of 1,090 square kilometres and has a population of approximately 210,000 people. Ipswich enjoys a subtropical climate with 830mm of annual rainfall and average temperatures ranging from a maximum of 27.2° and minimum of 14.5°.

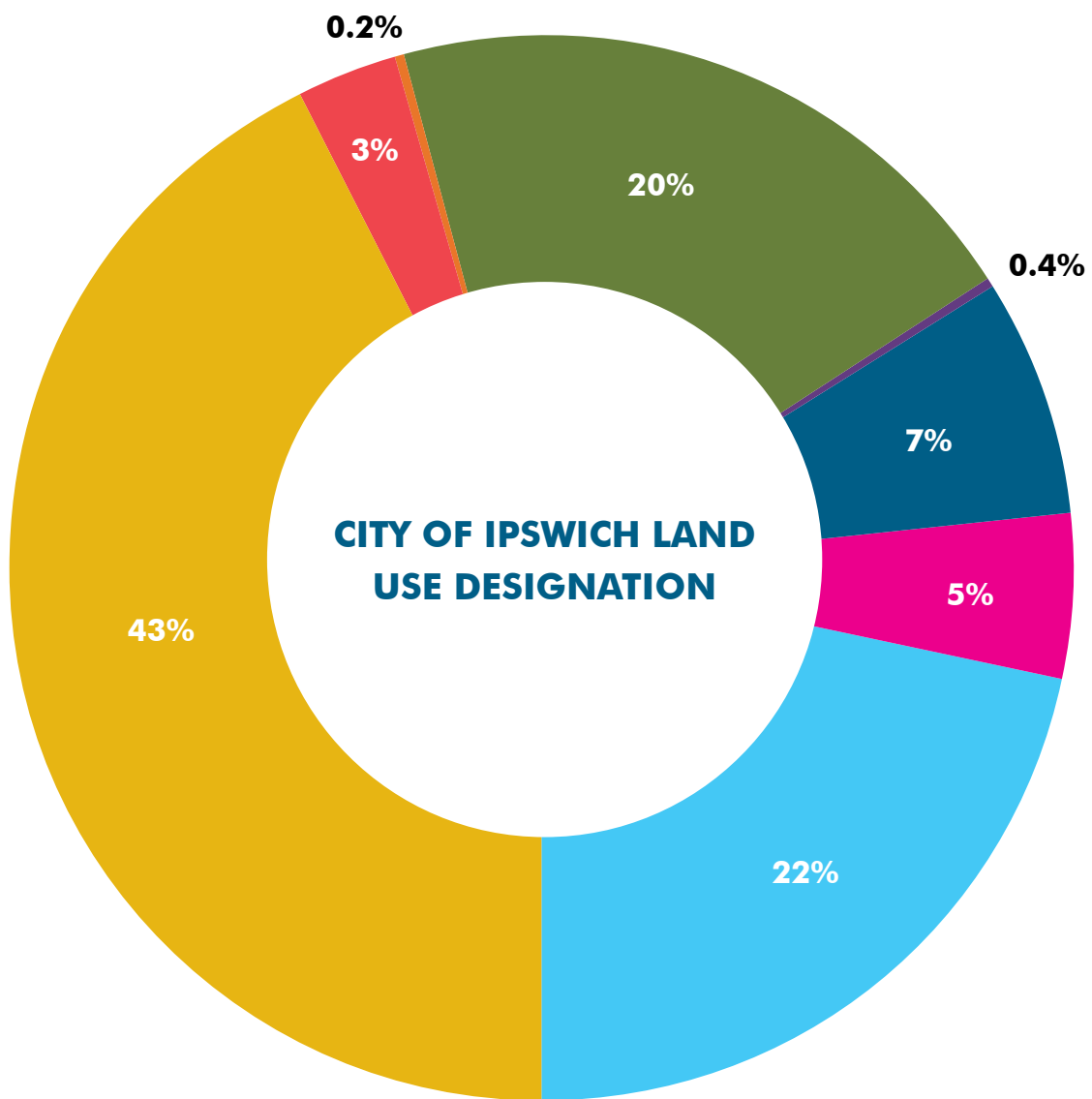
The city is represented through ten electoral divisions and a Mayor, with each division having approximately 11,000 registered voters.

Ipswich City Council Division Map



Within each division is a range of land uses, from residential areas and rural lands, through to major industrial and employment areas.

Urban open spaces and conservation areas complement each of these uses.



- Rural Lands** 47,050ha
- Special Use Areas** 3,016ha
- Township Areas** 262ha
- Existing and Future Residential Areas** 21,610ha
- Centres** 440ha
- Major Industrial and Employment Areas** 7,761ha
- Urban Open Space Areas** 4,880ha
- Existing and Planned Conservation Areas** 24,420ha

Ipswich has a unique and diverse natural environment, which supports a high variety of species, with 1,651 native species across the plant, fungi and animal kingdoms recorded within the LGA.

Pest Impact and Spread

Preventing the spread of pest plants and animals is difficult, as many pest plants have physical characteristics that allow their seeds and other reproductive parts to be easily transported over long distances and pest animals can traverse and occupy large areas of land.

This ability to occupy large areas or spread easily is compounded by both natural and human processes that often influence the introduction and dispersal across the LGA.

Natural processes such as wind, water and movement via birds and pest animals are almost impossible to restrict. However, dispersal caused by human activities can be managed through the implementation of coordinated strategies at local, regional, state and international levels.

Some features of the Ipswich LGA that may influence the introduction and dispersal of pest plants and animals include:

- Ipswich is a transport hub, with significant rail infrastructure and industrial estates which are located adjacent to arterial road networks (the Cunningham, Warrego and Centenary highways and the Ipswich Motorway).
- Conservation estates make up approximately 22% of the land within the Ipswich LGA. These areas can be at times difficult to access, require specialist and broad-scale management and face incursion threat through unlawful vehicle access.
- Ipswich is the home of significant government landholdings that surround state and federal government installations like the Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) Base Amberley, which is the largest operational base in the RAAF and the Queensland Rail New Generation Rollingstock (NGR) depot at Wulkuraka. These facilities and surrounding land holdings are either managed with differing priorities or governed by federal biosecurity legislation.
- The Ipswich LGA has experienced significant growth in population and residential dwelling numbers throughout the past 25 years. This increase has required some disturbance of the landscapes and the import/export of soils. The increased number of landholders also complicates coordinated management, particularly with pest animals.



Serenity by G Bryant
Ipswich Enviroplan Photo Competition

Council's Role

The main biosecurity function of each local government continues to be the management of invasive plants and animals in its area.

Ipswich City Council, like many local authorities, has two key responsibilities, namely:

1. The control of invasive species on Council's land, completed in such a way that it is consistent with the city-wide management strategies provided within this plan and the nil tenure principles of the *Biosecurity Act*.
2. A regulatory function to ensure landholders and residents are discharging their GBO.

Monitoring and Evaluation of the Biosecurity Plan

The Biosecurity Plan will be reviewed annually by the Health, Security and Regulatory Services Department, before its expiry in 2023.



Legislative Framework and Terminology

Biosecurity Act

The *Biosecurity Act* commenced on 1 July 2016 and was intended to provide a consistent, modern, risk-based and less prescriptive approach to biosecurity in Queensland. The legislation replaced six acts, makes substantive amendments to three other acts, and replaced 11 pieces of subordinate legislation.

With its implementation, the weed and pest management functions of the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002* (*Land Protection Act*) were updated to fit the new framework and then, in a broad sense, captured by the new *Biosecurity Act*.

The requirement for local government to have a plan (referred to as a pest management plans under the *Land Protection Act*) transitioned to the *Biosecurity Act*, although the new legislation provided a tangible link between the plan and the obligation imposed on a person who deals with invasive plants and animals.

In principle, the obligation for a person to manage invasive plant and animal species has not changed (both the *Land Protection Act* and the *Biosecurity Act* prescribe invasive species management).

In practice, the species are now broadly categorised as either restricted matter or prohibited matter. A restricted matter species has a management strategy outlined in the Biosecurity Plan, that has been determined by assessing the risk and impacts on human health, social amenity, the economy and the environment (each a biosecurity consideration).

The terms restricted matter and prohibited matter (both biosecurity matter) are used to classify species within the Act broadly. While both are likely to have a detrimental impact on a biosecurity consideration restricted matter is present in Queensland, whereas prohibited matter is not.



Trio of Gums by L Roper
Ipswich Enviroplan Photo Competition

Biosecurity Matter

Biosecurity matter has a broad definition provided in section 15 of the *Biosecurity Act*, although for this plan, Biosecurity matter relates to invasive plants and animals prescribed as either restricted matter or prohibited matter in the *Biosecurity Act*.

It is an offence to deal with prohibited matter within Queensland, and anyone who becomes aware of the matter should report it to Biosecurity Queensland immediately.

Restricted matter has specific actions based on seven different categorisations provided by the *Biosecurity Act*. These seven categories are:

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



Dealing with a Biosecurity Matter

The *Biosecurity Act* defines that to deal with a biosecurity matter includes any of the following:

- keep or possess, whether intentionally or otherwise, the biosecurity matter or carrier
- conduct experiments with the biosecurity matter or carrier
- produce or manufacture the biosecurity matter or carrier
- breed the biosecurity matter or carrier
- propagate the biosecurity matter or carrier
- use the biosecurity matter or carrier in the course of manufacturing a thing that is not the biosecurity matter or carrier
- grow, raise, feed or culture the biosecurity matter or carrier
- distribute the biosecurity matter or carrier
- import the biosecurity matter or carrier
- transport the biosecurity matter or carrier
- dispose of the biosecurity matter or carrier
- buy, supply or use the biosecurity matter or carrier for the purposes of, or in the course of, a dealing mentioned in any of the bullets above.

Biosecurity Risk

A biosecurity risk is the risk that exists when any pest, disease or contaminant is dealt with, or something that could carry a pest, disease or contaminant is dealt with (such as animals, plants, soil and equipment – known as carriers).



A Little Ray of Sunshine by R Skidmore
Ipswich Enviroplan Photo Competition

Biosecurity Event

A biosecurity event is an event that has, or may have, a significant harmful effect on human health, social amenity, the economy or the environment, and is caused by a pest, disease or contaminant.

The GBO shares the responsibility for managing biosecurity risks more broadly so that we can reduce the likelihood of having a biosecurity event.

The *Biosecurity Act* says that anyone who deals with (generally landholders or tenants) is responsible for managing biosecurity risks that they know about or could reasonably be expected to know about.

Landholders and tenants are not expected to know about all biosecurity risks but are expected to know about risks associated with day-to-day work and hobbies. For example:

- A commercial grower is expected to stay informed about the pests and diseases that could affect or be carried by the crops being produced, as well as weeds and pest animals that could be on any property holdings (owned or leased). It is expected that these pests and diseases are also managed appropriately.
- A livestock owner is expected to stay informed about pests and diseases that could affect or be carried by their animals, as well as weeds and pest animals that could be on any property holdings (owner or leased). It is expected that these pests and diseases are also managed appropriately.
- A landowner, leasee or tenant is expected to stay informed about the weeds and pest animals such as wild dogs that could be on property holdings (owned, rented or occupied). It is expected that these pests and diseases are also managed appropriately.
- A transporter of agricultural produce is expected to check whether the transportation could spread diseases or pests. If it could, it is expected that these pests and diseases are also managed appropriately.

In most cases, biosecurity risks can be reduced by following simple steps such as the following:

- Manage pests such as weeds and wild dogs and diseases on any property holdings that could have negative impacts on neighbouring properties.
- Carefully examine animals before moving them. Moving animals will pose a biosecurity risk if they are carrying pests or diseases that could affect agricultural industries. Check for animal diseases that could be spread by contact with other animals and for weed seeds.
- Closely inspect pot plants and potting mix before taking them home. They will pose a biosecurity risk if they are carrying fire ants or electric ants, plant pests, weeds or diseases that are not already present in the suburb or region.



Golden Hour by G Bryant
Ipswich Enviroplan Photo Competition

General Biosecurity Obligation

The GBO is a key component of Risk-Based Decision Making (RBDM) framework used throughout the *Biosecurity Act*.

All Queenslanders have a GBO under the *Biosecurity Act*. This means that everyone is responsible for managing biosecurity risks that are under their control and that they know about, or should reasonably be expected to know about.

Under the GBO, individuals and organisations whose activities pose a biosecurity risk must:

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

Reasonable and Practical Steps

The steps that are considered reasonable and practical will vary depending on the situation and the risks involved. Key factors include:

- How likely an activity is to pose a risk – the more likely it is the greater the expectation of action taken.
- How harmful an activity could be, for example whether it could cause human deaths, extensive productivity losses or other significant economic or community losses. The more potentially harmful it is, the greater the expectation of action taken.
- How much the person managing the activity knows, or should reasonably be expected to know, about the risk, for example how dangerous it is and how it is spread. The more knowledge or expectation of knowledge the greater the expectation of action taken.
- What methods are available to minimise the risk such as equipment and work practices. The more readily available a method is, the greater the expectation of action taken.

Information is widely available on reasonable and practical steps that can be taken to meet the GBO for many common pests and diseases on government and industry websites.



Resting Development by R Miller
Ipswich Enviroplan Photo Competition

Strategic Objectives

1. Awareness and Education

The effective management of weeds and pest animals can only be achieved when government, industry and the community have a sound knowledge of the problem and the management options available.

This strategy is intended to provide a number of actions that enables stakeholders to discharge their GBO, through an awareness of invasive species, their potential impacts and the most practical and cost effective management options.

Awareness and Education strategic actions

Action Number	Action Item	Who	When/Priority
1.1	Educate the community on the GBO through media releases, social media posts and Council's website.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services	By June 2019 review
1.2	Educate internal staff and contractors on Council's GBO. Particularly in relation to Council controlled areas, road reserves, conservation estates and land holdings.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services	By June 2019 review
1.3	Develop fact sheets providing advice on the GBO with practical examples of particular species and an appropriate level of management.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services	By June 2019 review
1.4	Formalise processes to streamline the cross-departmental reporting of infestations within Council.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services	By June 2019 review
1.5	Promote programs and subsidies that encourage broader scale control of invasive plants.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services	By June 2020 review

2. Conservation and Public Spaces

Council has approximately 29,300ha of protected green spaces, which accounts for about 27% of the total land within the Ipswich LGA. The protection and conservation of green spaces is important to the community and the sustainability of the city.

This strategy aims to ensure conservation estates are accessible, diverse and representative of the city's commitment to the environment.

Conservation and Public Spaces strategic actions

Action Number	Action Item	Who	When/Priority
2.1	Educate the community on what species represent the greatest risk to each conservation estate.	Works, Parks and Recreation	By June 2019 review
2.2	Provide internal mechanisms for reporting these species to ensure infestations are managed as quickly as possible.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services	By June 2019 review
2.3	Investigate if reporting avenues exist within existing applications and programs (Naeus Explore for example).	Health, Security and Regulatory Services	By June 2020 review
2.4	Investigate the feasibility of risk assessments specific to conservation estates and the adjacent properties, within buffered proximity.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services	By June 2023 review



3. Commitment to Management Strategies

The management strategies detailed within this document have been developed to give all stakeholders a clear management direction for their particular infestation(s).

To be effective, all stakeholders must commit to the strategies by improving practices and processes to ensure responses to each strategy is timely and effective.

Commitment to Management Strategies strategic actions

Action Number	Action Item	Who	When/Priority
3.1	Develop internal scripting when reports are received for a species previously believed not to exist in ICC.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services	By June 2019 review
3.2	Develop procedures that support consistent action for complaints of species within each management strategy.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services	By June 2020 review
3.3	Work with internal stakeholders to ensure Council is able to respond to high-risk infestations quickly, preventing further spread.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services Works, Parks and Recreation	By June 2021 review



A Golden Dusty Road by R Skidmore
Ipswich Enviroplan Photo Competition

4. Planning and Continuous Improvement

The success of this plan and to the management of invasive species generally will be dependent on

both Council and the community's commitment to continuous improvement.

Planning and Continuous Improvement strategic actions

Action Number	Action Item	Who	When/Priority
4.1	Initiate GPS/GIS mapping of infestations known or found within the Ipswich LGA.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services	By June 2023 review
4.2	Investigate mechanisms for the community providing information on infestations through GIS.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services	By June 2023 review
4.3	Annual review of risk assessments.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services	Annually
4.4	Bi-annual review of species believed to be found within the Ipswich LGA.	Health, Security and Regulatory Services	Bi-annually



Species Prioritisation Methodology

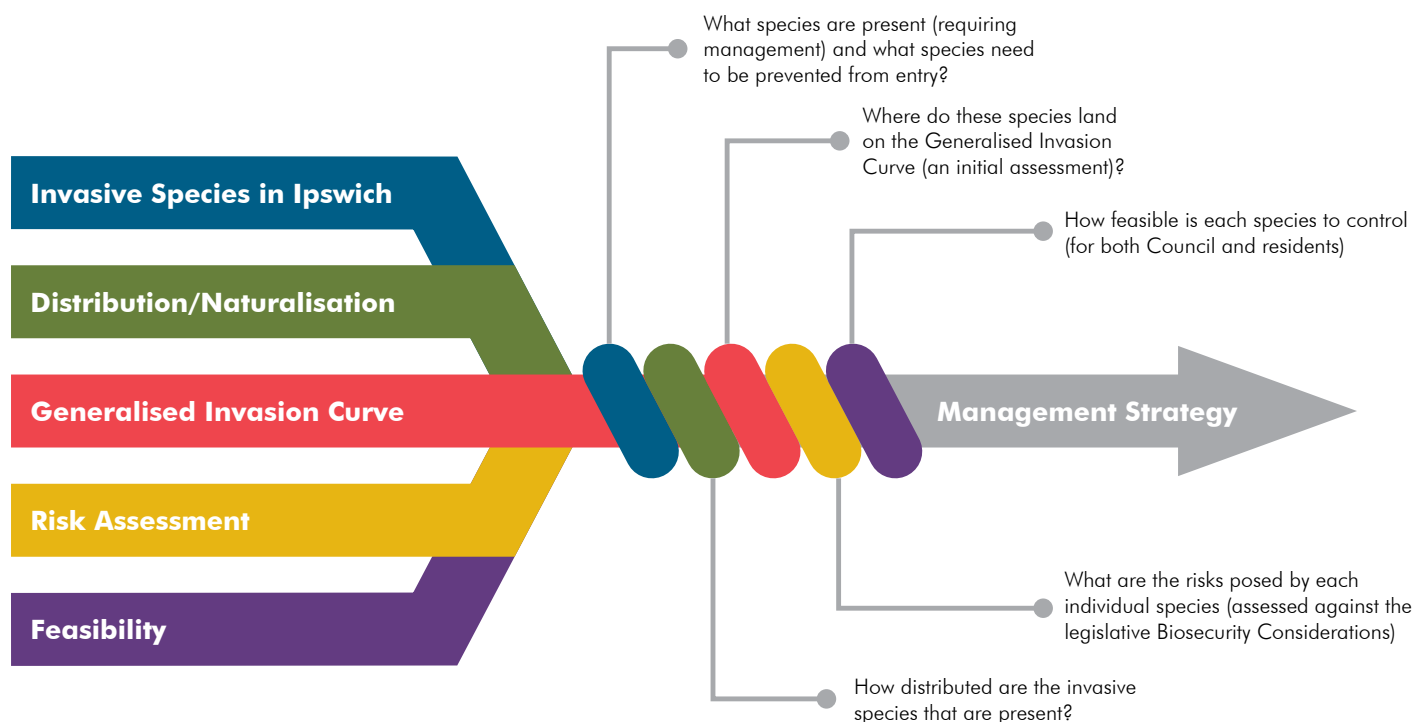
The *Biosecurity Act* has been designed to ensure the level of response is linked to the degree of risk posed. It is the responsibility of local governments to ensure that the risks posed by invasive plants and animals are appropriately mitigated.

While the *Biosecurity Act* does provide an overarching state-wide assessment through the categorisation process, it does not consider any of the 77 local governments individual circumstances such as climate, industry and community concerns. The *Biosecurity Act* instead, provides this mechanism through the ability to prioritise the management of invasive species.

To determine the level of risk in the Ipswich context, a methodology was developed that prioritises species management and assists in defining the GBO. This methodology and the subsequent management strategy provide the link between the risks posed by the species and the obligation on landholders.

The process for developing the Ipswich prioritisation methodology involved considering five key inputs, covering the core concerns of invasive plant and animal management. While detailed information for each input is provided in this section, the graphic below provides an overview of the inputs and the process.

Species Prioritisation Input/Output Multiplex Diagram



Input 1: Establishing what species exist in the City of Ipswich

A pivotal input into the methodology is a detailed understanding of the species that are present within Ipswich. To obtain this baseline position Council utilised:

- distribution mapping provided by the Queensland State Government
- datasets of known infestations recorded by Council officers
- complaint data reporting infestations on public and private land.

Input 2: Distribution/ Naturalisation

The Queensland Herbarium publishes a ranked list of Invasive Naturalised Plants in South East Queensland, which has been used to get a better understanding of both the area occupied and, to an extent, the time which the species has been present.

This information was consolidated with species that are known to exist within the city.



Mount Marrow Morning by L Hepburn
Ipswich Enviroplan Photo Competition

Input 3: Generalised Invasion Curve

The generalised invasion curve is a tool developed by the State of Victoria, which assists in determining where stakeholders such as government, industry and the community should direct their efforts and investments at the various stages of incursion.

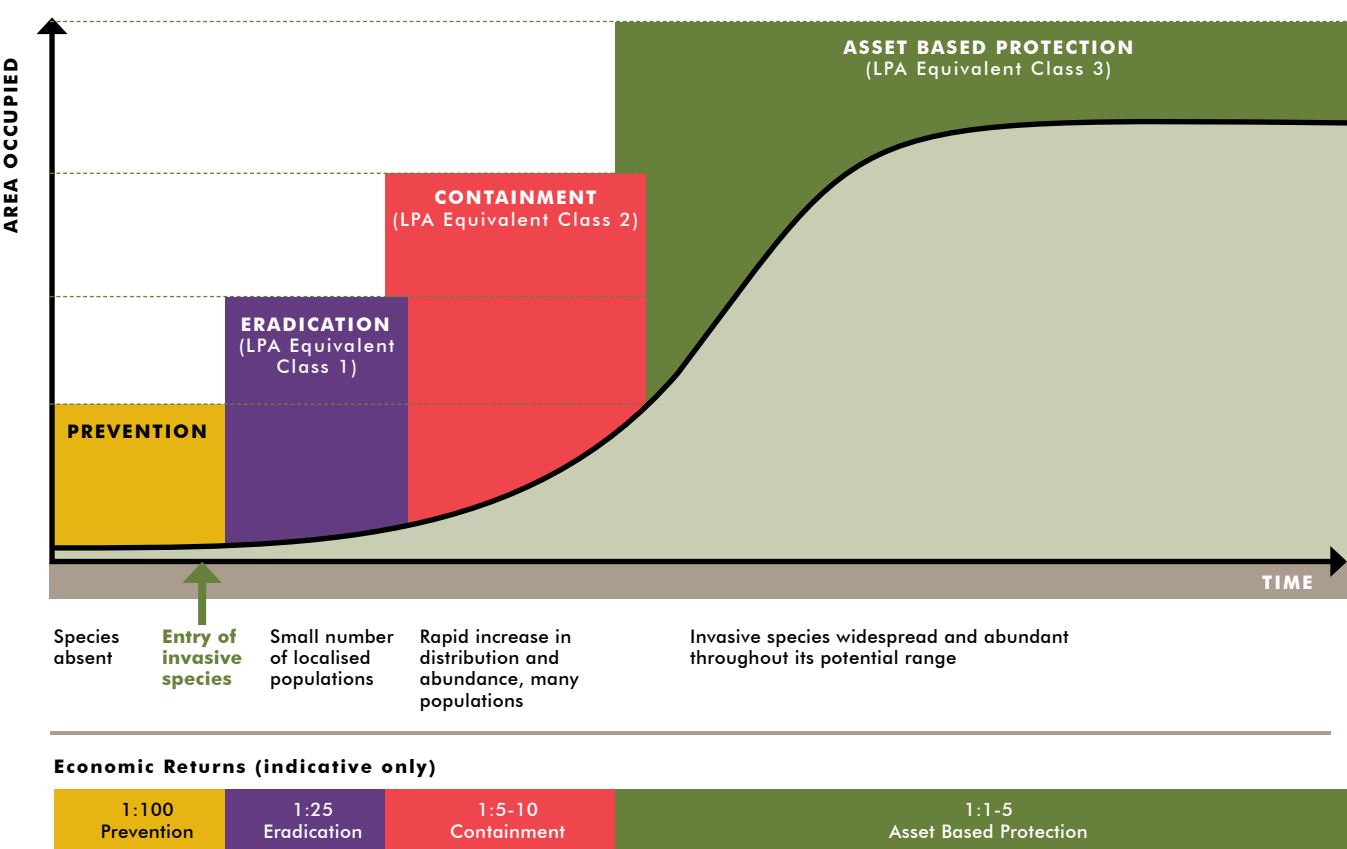
The curve illustrates the increasing area occupied by an invasive species over time. It also identifies the most appropriate course of action to take depending on the distribution and abundance of the invasive species.

With an understanding of both the species present and their distribution, each invasive species was given an initial management strategy, based on the parameters of the generalised invasion curve.

This initial prioritisation provided a simple, yet effective way to quickly and responsibly evaluate the best course of action to minimise the impact from each invasive species.

The graphic below provides a visual representation of the tool’s application.

Generalised Invasion Curve



Input 4: Risk Assessment

An assessment of the level of threat posed by these species against the prescribed biosecurity considerations of human health, social amenity, the economy and the environment, was completed as required by the *Biosecurity Act*.

With no formal risk assessment methodology prescribed beyond the four biosecurity

considerations, Council developed an internal severity criteria and rating system. This process defined the criteria for each severity, from insignificant to catastrophic.

The rates for each biosecurity consideration have been provided in the tables below:

Human Health

Human Health risk severity criteria

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
Insignificant	- no injuries - discomfort - first aid treatment
Minor	- medical treatment - adverse reaction or irritation
Moderate	- medical treatment requiring short-term hospitalisation - serious adverse reaction or irritation
Major	- medical treatment requiring long-term hospitalisation - serious respiratory problems
Catastrophic	fatality or fatalities

Social Amenity

Social Amenity risk severity criteria

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
Insignificant	• no or negligible disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • no or negligible damage to property (structure or fixture) or infrastructure • no or negligible impact on visual amenity • no or negligible impact on the usability of a public asset
Minor	• minor and temporary disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • minor damage to property (fixture)/infrastructure • minor and isolated impact on visual amenity • minor and isolated impact on the usability of a public asset
Moderate	• moderate and medium-term disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • moderate damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • moderate and broad-scale impact on visual amenity • moderate and broad-scale impact on the usability of a public asset
Major	• major and medium-term disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • major damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • major and widely spread impact on visual amenity • major and widely spread impact on the usability of a public asset
Catastrophic	• serious and long-term or indefinite disruption to the on-going viability of infrastructure • serious damage to property (structure or fixture)/infrastructure • serious and whole of city impact on visual amenity • serious or indefinite impact on the usability of a public asset



Economy

Economy risk severity criteria

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
Insignificant	• no or negligible impact on the viability of agricultural production • no or negligible disruption to business or industry • <\$250,000 loss (excluding management costs)
Minor	• minor and temporary impact on the viability of agricultural production • minor and temporary disruption to business or industry • >\$250,000 and <\$1,000,000 loss (excluding management costs)
Moderate	• moderate and medium-term impact on the viability of agricultural production • moderate and medium-term disruption to business or industry • >\$1,000,000 and <\$2,500,000 loss (excluding management costs)
Major	• major and medium-term impact on the viability of agricultural production • major and medium-term disruption to business or industry • >\$2,500,000 and <\$5,000,000 loss (excluding management costs)
Catastrophic	• serious and long-term or indefinite impact on the viability of agricultural production • serious and long-term or indefinite disruption to business or industry • >\$5,000,000 loss (excluding management costs)



Environment

Environment risk severity criteria

Risk Severity	Severity Criteria
Insignificant	• no or negligible reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition • no or negligible reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas • no or negligible impact on biodiversity values • no or negligible infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area • no or negligible threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area
Minor	• minor and temporary reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition • minor and temporary reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas • minor and temporary impact on biodiversity values • localised infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area • minor and temporary threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area
Moderate	• moderate and medium-term reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition • moderate and medium-term reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas • moderate and medium-term impact on biodiversity values • infestation of approximately half of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area • moderate and medium-term threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area
Major	• major and medium-term reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition • major and medium-term reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas • major and medium-term impact on biodiversity values • majority infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area • major and medium-term threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area
Catastrophic	• serious and long-term or indefinite reduction in environmental values through direct or in-direct competition • serious and long-term or indefinite reduction in the stability of at-risk environmental areas • serious and long-term or indefinite impact on biodiversity values • complete infestation of a declared environmental area including conservation estate, bushland reserve, national park or world heritage area • serious and long-term or indefinite threat of invasive animal or plant to further infest an area

The assessment of risk, across each of the considerations had a significant impact on the final management strategy, given it is a pivotal component of the *Biosecurity Act*.

Input 5: Identifying the Feasibility of Success

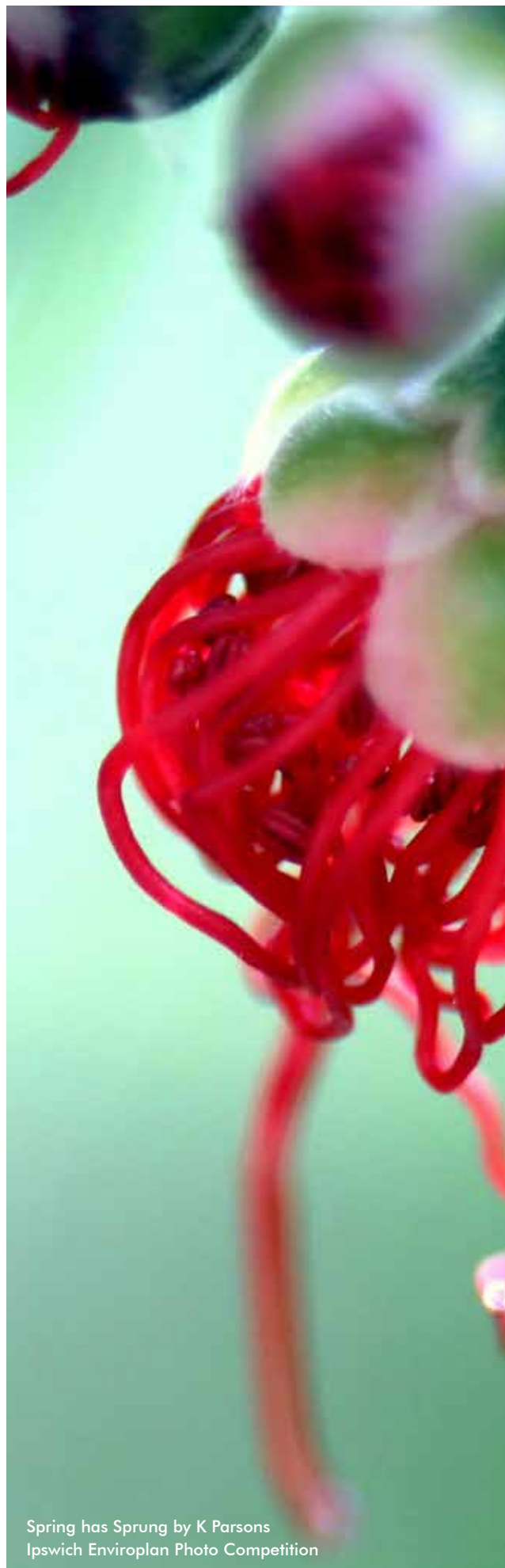
An assessment of the feasibility of success and the difficulties in control was an important input to be considered when determining the most appropriate management strategy. This assessment considered:

- if exclusion or prevention was feasible
- if eradication was feasible
- if the invasive biosecurity matter is widely established whether biological control the most feasible response
- The feasibility of landholder control, specifically:
 - detectability of the weed
 - accessibility of known infestations
 - expense of controlling the weed using techniques that maximise efficacy and minimise off-target damage.

The intention was not to consider feasibility in a black and white, feasible or not feasible sense; it was instead used to inform the final management strategy that was to be associated with a particular species.

Output: City-wide Management Targets

Finally, the presence of the species, its distribution, initial generalised invasion curve strategy, risk assessment and feasibility were aggregated into the city-wide management strategy for each restricted matter species.



Spring has Sprung by K Parsons
Ipswich Enviroplan Photo Competition

Citywide Management Strategies (Restricted Matter)

The following management strategies provide a tangible management objective for each of the restricted matter species. In a simple sense, there is a relationship between these management strategies and the previous classes of the *Land Protection Act*, namely:

- eradication – broadly equivalent management obligations to *Land Protection Act* class 1 species
- containment – broadly equivalent management obligations to *Land Protection Act* class 2 species
- asset-based Protection – broadly equivalent management obligations to *Land Protection Act* class 3 species.

The objective of each management strategy largely defines the GBO for anyone who deals with the restricted matter on land owned or controlled by the Queensland Government, Council (including conservation estates, bushland reserves and public open spaces), utilities, corporate entities and individuals.

While the goal is to reduce restricted matter overall, the strategies will provide greater emphasis on when and how a particular species should be managed, given consideration to the methodology inputs.

Prevention

Before the entry of an invasive species into the Ipswich LGA, investment in prevention, education, and surveillance will minimise the likelihood of incursion. It is more cost effective to prevent invasive species from entering than it is to manage them once they have entered.

This is the default management strategy for any species not currently known to be found within the Ipswich LGA.

Objective: Prevent new infestations of species previously not recorded in the city.

Discharging an obligation should involve:

- reporting to Council within 24 hours of becoming aware of a new infestation of pest plants or animals
- an awareness and understanding of restricted matter hygiene such as wash down procedures
- having an awareness of the species not currently present within the city
- being aware of the species that are present in locations visited or agist cattle and buy feed.

Species managed by the prevention strategy

Scientific Name	Common Name	Form
<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	Senegal Tea Plant	Aquatic plant
<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	Hygrophila, Glush Weed	Aquatic plant
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i> and hybrids	Hymenachne, Olive Hymenachne, Water Stargrass, West Indian Grass, West Indian Marsh Grass	Aquatic plant
<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	Limnocharis, Yellow Burrhead	Aquatic plant
<i>Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica</i>	Cane Cactus	Cacti and succulents
<i>Austrocylindropuntia subulata</i>	Eve's Pin Cactus	Cacti and succulents
<i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i>	Coral Cactus	Cacti and succulents
<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>	Devil's Rope Pear	Cacti and succulents
<i>Cylindropuntia prolifera</i>	Jumping Cholla	Cacti and succulents
<i>Cylindropuntia rosea</i> and <i>C. tunicata</i>	Hudson Pear	Cacti and succulents
<i>Cylindropuntia spinosior</i>	Snake Cactus	Cacti and succulents
<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	Gamba Grass	Grass
<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Chilean Needle Grass	Grass
<i>Nassella tenuissima</i>	Mexican Feather Grass	Grass
<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Bridal Veil, Bridal Veil Creeper, Pale Berry Asparagus Fern, Asparagus Fern, South African Creeper	Ground cover
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Siam Weed	Herb
<i>Chromolaena squalida</i>	Siam Weed	Herb
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph Weed	Herb

Species managed by the prevention strategy

Scientific Name	Common Name	Form
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Silver Nightshade, Silver-leaved Nightshade, White Horse Nettle, Silver-leaf Nightshade, Tomato Weed, White Nightshade, Bull-nettle, Prairie-berry, Satansbos, Silver-leaf Bitter-apple, Silverleaf-nettle, Trompillo	Herb
<i>Stevia ovata</i>	Candyleaf	Herb
<i>Ammotragus lervia</i>	Barbary Sheep	Pest animal
<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	Yellow Crazy Ant	Pest animal
<i>Antilope cervicapra</i>	Blackbuck Antelope	Pest animal
<i>Axis axis</i>	Feral Chital	Pest animal
<i>Axis porcinus</i>	Hog Deer	Pest animal
<i>Capra hircus</i>	Feral Goat	Pest animal
<i>Rusa unicolor</i> , syn. <i>Cervus unicolor</i>	Sambar Deer	Pest animal
<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	Red-eared Slider Turtle	Pest animal
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>monilifera</i>	Boneseed	Shrub
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> ssp. <i>rotundifolia</i>	Bitou Bush	Shrub
<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	Koster's Curse	Shrub
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Broom, English Broom, Scotch Broom, Common Broom, Scottish Broom, Spanish Broom	Shrub
<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>	Tobacco Weed	Shrub
<i>Genista linifolia</i>	Flax-leaved Broom, Mediterranean Broom, Flax Broom	Shrub
<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	Montpellier Broom, Cape Broom, Canary Broom, Common Broom, French Broom, Soft Broom	Shrub
<i>Gmelina elliptica</i>	Badhara Bush	Shrub

Species managed by the prevention strategy

Scientific Name	Common Name	Form
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> and hybrids	Cotton-leaved Physic-Nut, Bellyache Bush, Cotton-leaf Physic Nut, Cotton-leaf Jatropha, Black Physic Nut	Shrub
<i>Mimosa diplotricha</i> var. <i>diplotricha</i>	Giant Sensitive Plant	Shrub
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	Mimosa, Giant Mimosa, Giant Sensitive Plant, Thorny Sensitive Plant, Black Mimosa, Catclaw Mimosa, Bashful Plant	Shrub
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	Honey Mesquite	Shrub
<i>Prosopis pallida</i>	Mesquite or Algarroba	Shrub
<i>Prosopis velutina</i>	Quilpie Mesquite	Shrub
<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i> , <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> aggregate	Blackberry	Shrub
<i>Senna hirsuta</i>	Hairy Cassia, Hairy Senna	Shrub
<i>Senna obtusifolia</i>	Sicklepod	Shrub
<i>Senna tora</i>	Foetid Cassia	Shrub
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	Gorse, Furze	Shrub
<i>Annona glabra</i>	Pond Apple, Pond-apple Tree, Alligator Apple, Bullock's Heart, Cherimoya, Monkey Apple, Bobwood, Corkwood	Tree
<i>Cascabela thevetia</i> syn. <i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	Yellow Oleander, Captain Cook Tree	Tree
<i>Cecropia pachystachya</i> , <i>C. palmata</i> and <i>C. peltata</i>	Mexican Bean Tree	Tree
<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i>	Harungana	Tree
<i>Miconia calvenscens</i> 2,3,4,5	Miconia	Tree
<i>Miconia cionotricha</i> 2,3,4,5	Miconia	Tree

Species managed by the prevention strategy

Scientific Name	Common Name	Form
<i>Miconia nervosa</i> 2,3,4,5	Miconia	Tree
<i>Miconia racemosa</i> 2,3,4,5	Miconia	Tree
<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	Madras Thorn	Tree
<i>Salix</i> spp. except <i>S.babylonica</i> , <i>S.x</i> <i>calodendron</i> & <i>S.x</i> <i>reichardtii</i>	Willows except Weeping Willow, Pussy Willow and Sterile Pussy Willow	Tree
<i>Spathodea</i> <i>campanulata</i>	African Tulip Tree	Tree
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	Athel Pine, Athel Tree, Tamarisk, Athel Tamarisk, Athel Tamarix, Desert Tamarisk, Flowering Cypress, Salt Cedar	Tree
<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Chinese Apple	Tree
<i>Argyrea nervosa</i>	Elephant Ear Vine	Vine
<i>Asparagus</i> <i>asparagoides</i>	Bridal Creeper, Bridal Veil Creeper, Smilax, Florist's Smilax, Smilax Asparagus	Vine
<i>Cryptostegia</i> <i>grandiflora</i>	Rubber Vine, Rubbervine, India Rubber Vine, India Rubbervine, Palay Rubbervine, Purple Allamanda	Vine
<i>Cryptostegia</i> <i>madagascariensis</i> var. <i>glabe</i>	Purple/Ornamental Rubber Vine	Vine
<i>Mikania micrantha</i>	Mikania Vine	Vine
<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i> syn. <i>P. lobata</i> , <i>P.</i> <i>triloba</i> other than in the Torres Strait Islands	Kudzu	Vine

Eradication

Once a species has entered the Ipswich LGA and the area currently infested is known, efforts are best aimed at stopping the extension of its range and eradicating it if possible.

Eradication relies on both knowing how far an invasive species has spread and having the appropriate stakeholder commitment to try and eliminate it completely.

Objective: Undertake targeted management to eradicate the species from Ipswich.

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

Discharging an obligation should involve:

- reporting to Council within 24 hours of becoming aware of a new infestation of pest plants or animals
- developing a plan for the eradication of the species
- determining the most appropriate level of control to eradicate the infestation over a 1 - 3 month period effectively
- alerting surrounding holdings of the infestation to provide an awareness of the species and risks
- implementation of restricted matter hygiene such as wash down procedures
- undertaking routine inspections.

Species managed by the eradication strategy

Scientific Name	Common Name	Form
<i>Neptunia oleracea</i> and <i>N. Plena</i>	Water Mimosa	Aquatic plant
<i>Opuntia microdasys</i>	Bunny Ears	Cacti and succulents
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	Parthenium Weed, Bitter Weed, Carrot Grass, False Ragweed	Herb
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> including cultivars and varieties	Honey Locust	Tree
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i>	Parkinsonia, Jerusalem Thorn, Jelly Bean Tree, Horse Bean	Tree
<i>Vachellia nilotica</i>	Prickly Acacia, Blackthorn, Prickly Mimosa, Black Piquant, Babul	Tree

Containment

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

Objective: Stop extension of range and begin to reduce distribution and size of known infestations.

Discharging an obligation should involve:

- developing a plan for the containment of the species
- determining the most appropriate level of control to reduce the infestation over a 1 month - 3 year period
- undertaking routine inspections to ensure reinfestation is managed.

Species managed by the containment strategy

Scientific Name	Common Name	Form
<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	Alligator weed	Aquatic plant
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Cabomba, Fanwort, Carolina Watershield, Fish Grass, Washington Grass, Watershield, Carolina Fanwort, Common Cabomba	Aquatic plant
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth, Water Orchid, Nile Lily	Aquatic plant
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	Water Lettuce	Aquatic plant
<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	Sagittaria, Delta Arrowhead, Arrowhead, Slender Arrowhead	Aquatic plant
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	Salvinia, Giant Salvinia, Aquarium Watermoss, Kariba Weed	Aquatic plant
<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> syn. <i>B. tubiflorum</i> , <i>Kalanchoe delagoensis</i>	Mother of Millions	Cacti and succulents
<i>Bryophyllum x houghtonii</i>	Mother of Millions Hybrid	Cacti and succulents
<i>Harrisia martinii</i> , <i>H. tortuosa</i> and <i>H. pomanensis</i> syn. <i>Cereus pomanensis</i>	Harrisia Cactus	Cacti and succulents
<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	Tiger Pear	Cacti and succulents

Species managed by the containment strategy

Scientific Name	Common Name	Form
<i>Opuntia elata</i>	Prickly Pear	Cacti and succulents
<i>Opuntia monacantha</i> syn. <i>O. vulgaris</i>	Drooping Tree Pear	Cacti and succulents
<i>Opuntia streptacantha</i>	Westwood Pear	Cacti and succulents
<i>Opuntia stricta</i> syn. <i>O. inermis</i>	Common Pest Pear, Spiny Pest Pear	Cacti and succulents
<i>Opuntia tomentosa</i>	Tree Pear	Cacti and succulents
<i>Cenchrus setaceum</i>	African Fountain Grass	Grass
<i>Sporobolus fertilis</i>	Giant Parramatta Grass	Grass
<i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i>	American Rat's Tail Grass	Grass
<i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> and <i>S. natalensis</i>	Giant Rat's Tail Grass	Grass
<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i> syn. <i>T. laurifolia</i>	Thunbergia Grandiflora	Herb
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Feral Red Deer	Pest animal
<i>Dama dama</i>	Feral Fallow Deer	Pest animal
<i>Felis catus</i> and <i>Prionailurus</i> <i>bengalensis</i> x <i>Felis</i> <i>catus</i> other than a domestic cat	Cat (feral)	Pest Animal
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European Rabbit	Pest Animal
<i>Rusa timorensis</i> , syn. <i>Cervus timorensis</i>	Feral Rusa Deer	Pest Animal
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Feral Pig	Pest Animal
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	African Boxtorn, Boxtorn	Shrub
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	Cat's Claw Vine, Yellow Trumpet Vine, Cat's Claw Creeper, Funnel Creeper	Vine

Asset-based Protection

Once an invasive species becomes established and is beyond containment, the focus of management becomes protecting key assets, such as farmland, industry, recreational and environmental areas.

Typically the return on this investment is relatively low, however there are inherent difficulties in how this is measured. For example, how can a price on the protection of conservation land for future generations be measured?

Foxes, lantana and asparagus fern are good examples of invasive species that are widespread and where containment is no longer an option.

Objective: Manage infestations to reduce the risk to social amenity, the environment and built assets.

Council will notify individual landholders of the requirements to meet their GBO, although will not be intimately involved in the compliance processes.

Discharging an obligation should involve:

- determining if the infestation represents a risk to an individual or surrounding properties
- identifying a remediation plan or property pest management plan to mitigate that risk such as creating a buffer zone
- undertaking regular review or inspection of the infested area to ensure risks are mitigated over the long term.

Species managed by the asset-based protection strategy

Scientific Name	Common Name	Form
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> , <i>A. africanus</i> and <i>A. plumosus</i>	Asparagus Fern, Ground Asparagus, Basket Fern, Sprengi's Fern, Bushy Asparagus, Emerald Asparagus	Ground cover
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	White Ginger	Ground cover
<i>Hedychium flavescens</i>	Yellow Ginger	Ground cover
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	Kahili Ginger	Ground cover
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Creeping Lantana	Ground cover
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> syn. <i>Wedelia trilobata</i>	Singapore Daisy	Ground cover
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	Fireweed, Madagascar Ragwort, Madagascar Groundsel	Herb
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Annual Ragweed	Herb
<i>Canis lupus dingo</i>	Dingo	Pest animal
<i>Canis lupus familiaris</i>	Dog	Pest animal
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	European Fox	Pest animal

Species managed by the asset-based protection strategy

Scientific Name	Common Name	Form
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana, Common Lantana, Kamara Lantana, Large-leaf Lantana, Pink Flowered Lantana, Red Flowered Lantana	Shrub
<i>Ligustrum sinense</i>	Small-leaf Privet, Chinese Privet	Shrub
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	Groundsel Bush	Shrub
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese Celtis	Tree
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Laurel	Tree
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Broad-leaf Privet, Tree Privet	Tree
<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>	Broad-leaved Pepper Tree	Tree
<i>Tecoma stans</i>	Yellow Bells	Tree
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira Vine, Jalap, Lamb's-tail, Mignonette Vine, Anredera, Gulf Madeiravine, Heartleaf Madeiravine, Potato Vine	Vine
<i>Aristolochia</i> spp. other than native species	Dutchman's Pipe	Vine
<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	Asparagus Fern, Climbing Asparagus Fern	Vine
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	Balloon Vine	Vine



Collaborative Management (Prohibited Matter)

Prohibited biosecurity matter listed in schedule 1 parts 3 and 4 of the *Biosecurity Act* will be managed collaboratively with Biosecurity Queensland. These species have not been formally assessed through this plan's species assessment methodology, as the legislation provides that the

species should be prevented and then in the event of an incursion, Biosecurity Queensland will lead the eradication effort or compliance activities – where the matter is being unlawfully kept, with the assistance of local government.

Prohibited invasive biosecurity matter – invasive plants

Scientific Name	Common Name	Form
<i>Eichhornia Azurea</i>	Anchored water hyacinth	Aquatic plant
<i>Myriophyllum Spicatum</i>	Eurasian water milfoil	Aquatic plant
<i>Cabomba Spp. other than C. Caroliniana</i>	Fanworts	Aquatic plant
<i>Trapa spp.</i>	Floating water chestnuts	Aquatic plant
<i>Lagarosiphon Major</i>	Lagarosiphon	Aquatic plant
<i>Salvinia Spp. other than S. Molesta</i>	Salvinias	Aquatic plant
<i>Stratiotes Aloides</i>	Water soldiers	Aquatic plant
<i>Cylindropuntia Spp. and hybrids other than C. Fulgida, C. Imbricata, C. Prolifera, C. Rosea, C. Spinosior and C. Tunicata</i>	Cholla cactus	Cacti and succulents
<i>Harrisia Spp. syn. Eriocereus Spp. other than H. Martinii, H. Tortuosa and H. Pomanensis syn. Cereus Pomanensis</i>	Harrisia cactus	Cacti and succulents
<i>Opuntia Spp. other than O. Aurantiaca, O. Elata, O. Ficus-indica, O. Microdasys, O. Monacantha, O. Stricta, O. Streptacantha and O. Tomentosa</i>	Prickly pear	Cacti and succulents
<i>Nassella Trichotoma</i>	Serrated tussock	Grass

Prohibited invasive biosecurity matter – invasive plants

Scientific Name	Common Name	Form
<i>Equisetum</i> Spp.	Horsetails	Ground cover
<i>Thunbergia Annua</i>	Annual thunbergia	Herb
<i>Helenium Amarum</i>	Bitterweed	Herb
<i>Bassia Scoparia</i> syn. <i>Kochia Scoparia</i>	Kochia	Herb
<i>Chromolaena</i> Spp. other than <i>C. Odorata</i> and <i>C. Squalida</i>	Siam weed	Herb
<i>Striga</i> Spp. other than native species	Witch weeds	Herb
all <i>Prosopis</i> Spp. and hybrids other than <i>P. Glandulosa</i> , <i>P. Pallida</i> and <i>P. Velutina</i>	Mesquites	Shrub
<i>Ludwigia Peruviana</i>	Peruvian primrose bush	Shrub
<i>Sesbania Punicea</i>	Red sesbania	Shrub
<i>Piper Aduncum</i>	Spiked pepper	Shrub
<i>Solanum Viarum</i>	Tropical soda apple	Shrub
<i>Acaciella</i> Spp., <i>Mariosousa</i> Spp., <i>Senegalia</i> Spp. and <i>Vachellia</i> Spp. other than <i>Vachellia Nilotica</i> , <i>Vachellia Farnesiana</i>	Acacias non-indigenous to Australia	Tree
<i>Morella Faya</i>	Candleberry myrtle	Tree
<i>Ziziphus Spina-christi</i>	Christ's thorn	Tree
<i>Gleditsia</i> Spp. other than <i>G. Triacanthos</i>	Honey locust	Tree
all <i>Cecropia</i> Spp. other than <i>C. Pachystachya</i> , <i>C. Palmata</i> and <i>C. Peltata</i>	Mexican bean tree	Tree
<i>Miconia</i> Spp. other than <i>M. Calvescens</i> , <i>M. Cionotricha</i> , <i>M. Nervosa</i> and <i>M. Racemosa</i>	Miconia	Tree
<i>Mikania</i> Spp. other than <i>M. Micrantha</i>	Mikania	Vine

Prohibited invasive animals are not able to be listed in the same way as prohibited invasive plants, as it includes all animals not listed in schedule 1 part 4 of the *Biosecurity Act*.

Prohibited invasive biosecurity matter – invasive animals

All amphibians, mammals and reptiles other than the following:

- Amphibians, mammals and reptiles that are restricted matter
- Amphibians, mammals and reptiles indigenous to Australia, including marine mammals of the orders Cetacea, Pinnipedia and Sirenia.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Form
<i>Ambystoma Mexicanum</i>	Axolotl	Amphibian
<i>Rhinella Marina</i> syn. <i>Bufo Marinus</i>	Cane toad	Amphibian
<i>Lama Pacos</i>	Alpaca	Mammal
<i>Bison Bison</i>	Bison or American buffalo	Mammal
<i>Rattus Rattus</i>	Black rat	Mammal
<i>Camelus Dromedaries</i>	Camel	Mammal
<i>Felis Catus</i> and <i>Prionailurus Bengalensis</i> x <i>Felis Catus</i>	Cat	Mammal
<i>Bos Spp.</i>	Cattle	Mammal
<i>Axis Axis</i>	Chital (axis) deer	Mammal
<i>Canis Lupus Familiaris</i>	Dog	Mammal
<i>Equus Asinus</i>	Donkey	Mammal
<i>Lepus Europaeus</i>	European hare	Mammal
<i>Dama Dama</i>	Fallow deer	Mammal
<i>Capra Hircus</i>	Goat	Mammal
<i>Lama Guanicoe</i>	Guanicoe	Mammal
<i>Cavia Porcellus</i>	Guinea pig	Mammal
<i>Equus Caballus</i>	Horse	Mammal
<i>Mus Musculus</i>	House mouse	Mammal
<i>Lama Glama</i>	Llama	Mammal
<i>Equus Caballus</i> x <i>Equus Asinus</i>	Mule	Mammal
<i>Sus Scrofa</i>	Pig	Mammal

Prohibited invasive biosecurity matter – invasive animals

Scientific Name	Common Name	Form
<i>Cervus Elaphus</i>	Red deer	Mammal
<i>Rusa Timorensis</i> syn. <i>Cervus Timorensis</i>	Rusa deer	Mammal
<i>Rattus Norvegicus</i>	Sewer rat	Mammal
<i>Ovis Aries</i>	Sheep	Mammal
<i>Hemidactylus Frenatus</i>	Asian house gecko	Reptile



Redbank Sunrise by M Fox
Ipswich Enviroplan Photo Competition





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