



PEST MANAGEMENT IS A SHARED RESPONSIBILITY AND BIOSECURITY IS EVERYONE'S BUSINESS

Pests cost the South East community millions of dollars a year through control costs, production losses and damage. The South East Natural Resources Management (SE NRM) Board has responsibility under the Natural Resources Management Act 2004 (NRM Act 2004) to ensure declared pest species are effectively managed within the South East region of South Australia and that all landholders carry out effective control of declared pest species on their properties. The SE NRM Board has developed the South East Pest Management Strategy, which includes community views to achieve a coordinated approach to strategic pest species management. The South East Pest Management Strategy is a

five year strategy for the region which seeks to manage the most harmful pests identified for the SE NRM Board region and which are 'declared' under the NRM Act 2004, as well as emerging pests.

WHAT ARE 'DECLARED' SPECIES?

A range of plant and animal species are currently declared under the NRM Act 2004. Species that have been declared are those that have been identified as posing a serious threat to agriculture, the environment and/or public safety. The NRM Act 2004 provides a legislated requirement (which may vary according to region, sub-region and species) for monitoring and specific levels of control of these species to be enforced.

The South East Pest Management

Plan is made up of four-parts:

- Part 1, outlines the background to the development of the South East Pest Management Strategy and provides an overview of its purpose, goals, objectives and expected outcomes;
- Part 2, provides information on pest prioritisation and management in the regions;
- Part 3, is a community engagement strategy for the implementation of the pest management plan;
- Part 4, provides operational procedures for pest management.

This strategy provides for a coordinated approach to invasive species management through identifying and prioritising threats, educating the community and implementing best practice control techniques.



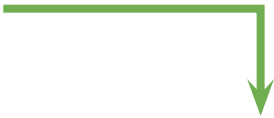


SE NRM BOARD VISION

HEALTHY LANDSCAPES FOR BETTER LIVING

SE NRM BOARD PEST MANAGEMENT MISSION

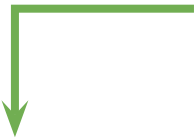
Mission: To protect agriculture, the environment and public safety from the adverse impacts of pest plants and pest animals.



PEST MANAGEMENT GOALS

The goals of the South East Pest Management Strategy for the next five years are to have:

1. An informed community proactively undertaking pest management activities.
2. No new pests become established in the South East.
3. Effective management of established pest species.



PEST MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

- Effectively implement the animal and plant control provisions of the NRM Act 2004.
- Apply a risk-assessment approach to pest management in the South East.
- Ensure early detection of and rapid response to new incursions of pests to the South East.
- Prevent the spread of pests within the region.
- Provide a range of pest management services to the community.
- Maintain a regional pest management database.
- Provide education services to the community on best practice pest management.
- Support State and National biosecurity programs.
- Apply a continuous improvement approach to all aspects of pest management implemented by the SE NRM Board.
- Integrate pest management into all regional NRM activities and relevant plans.

PEST MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES

- 1 Pest plants and pest animals are a recognized threat to the environment, the economy and community of the South East region
- 2 Pest management is a high priority natural resource issue for the South East region
- 3 Everyone has a responsibility and duty of care for pest management which is best met through partnerships
- 4 The pest risk assessment system is the recognised method for prioritizing management goals and actions of pest species
- 5 Early detection and rapid response is the most cost-effective way to manage pest species
- 6 Community awareness of, and engagement with, pest issues is vital for effective pest management
- 7 Integrated and coordinated pest management that establishes and utilises best practice methods at a landscape scale is the desired approach
- 8 An approach which considers the costs compared to the benefits should be applied to pest management
- 9 Effective pest management requires a long-term strategy involving ongoing commitment and effort
- 10 Recognise effort and celebrate success in pest management
- 11 Commitment to continuous improvement through regular evaluation and review



RISK MANAGEMENT APPROACH

The SA Weed and Pest Animal Risk Management Systems, developed by the Department of Water, Land and Biodiversity Conservation, aid in identifying regional management priorities and developing control programs for weeds and pest animals. The scoring system is a tool to help in making standard, unbiased, informed decisions on weed and pest animal management control priorities at a regional scale.

The systems ask a series of questions regarding key attributes about the relative risk and feasibility of control of a weed or pest.

PEST RISK CRITERIA:

- invasiveness
- impacts
- potential distribution

FEASIBILITY OF CONTROL CRITERIA

- the current control costs
- persistence
- current distribution

The relative risk and feasibility of containment scores are then placed into a matrix to identify the most appropriate management action to be taken at a regional scale.

All pests assessed in the risk assessment system are assigned management actions. Therefore, even if a pest is classed as a lower 'priority', management

actions for the control of the pest will still be identified in the risk management system. An example of

this is bridal creeper, from the risk assessment it was rated as a very high in risk but low in the feasibility of control. The management actions for it are then aimed at managing the weed by implementing biological control programs and protecting high values assets. Where as a weed such as golden dodder is very high risk and very high in feasibility to

control the management actions are aimed at eradicating the weed from the region through intensive control activities and targeted inspections.

It is important to note that this risk assessment was carried out at a regional scale and will therefore not reflect all local situations or priorities.

The scoring system is a tool to help in making standard, unbiased, informed decisions on weed and pest animal management control priorities at a regional scale.

Such specific local issues are reflected within South East pest policies, however a regional approach is required for strategic planning purposes.

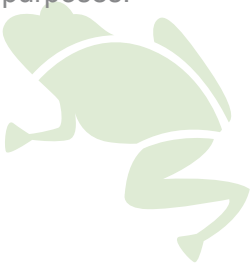




TABLE 1.1 PRIORITY PEST PLANT AND PEST ANIMAL LIST

Environmental weeds

^ Agricultural weeds

ALERT LIST

Species that are not known to be present in the region and which represent a significant threat. Aims to prevent the species arriving and establishing in the management area

DECLARED SPECIES				NON DECLARED SPECIES
PEST PLANTS			PEST ANIMALS	
Alisma	Eurasian watermilfoil	Ragwort	Cane toad	Blue mustard Parrot's feather Water primrose
Alligator weed	Horsetail	Rhus tree	Common myna	
Arrowhead	Hydrocotyle	Sagittaria	Feral pig	
Azzarola	Lagarosiphon	Salvinia	House crow	
Broadkernel espartillo	Leafy elodea	Senegal tea plant	Indian ringneck	
Broomrape	Mexican feathergrass	Serrated tussock	Laughing dove	
Cabomba	Nightstock	Texas needlegrass	Red-eared slider	
Calomba daisy	Pheasant's eye	Water caltrop	Red-whiskered bulbul	
Cane needlegrass	Plumerillo	Water dropwort	Song thrush	
Chilean needlegrass	Poison buttercup	Water hyacinth	Tree sparrow	
Coolatai grass	Primrose willow	Water soldier	Water buffalo	
Elodea				

ERADICATION FROM REGION

Aims to remove the pest species from the management area

DECLARED SPECIES				NON DECLARED SPECIES
PEST PLANTS		PEST ANIMALS		
Bridal veil # Golden dodder ^		Dingo/ Wild dog ^ Goat #^		

DESTROY INFESTATIONS

Aims to significantly reduce the extent of the pest species in the management area

DECLARED SPECIES			NON DECLARED SPECIES
PEST PLANTS		PEST ANIMALS	
Blackberry # Western cape bridal creeper # Innocent weed ^	Pampas grass # Silverleaf nightshade ^ #	Chital, Rusa & Sambar deer # ^ Hog deer # ^ Mallard # Red & Wapiti deer # ^	Asparagus fern Tree of heaven White weeping broom

CONTAIN SPREAD

Aims to prevent the ongoing spread of the pest species in the management area

DECLARED SPECIES				NON DECLARED SPECIES
PEST PLANTS			PEST ANIMALS	
African feathergrass # ^	Cape tulip (1&2 leaf) ^	Salvation Jane ^	Brown rat	Bluebell creeper #
Aleppo pine #	Creeping knapweed ^	Three corner jack ^	Fallow deer # ^	Dolichos pea #
Bathurst burr ^	Gorse # ^	Three horned bedstraw ^	Rabbit # ^	Erica #
Boneseed #	Hoary cress ^	Variegated thistle ^		Radiata pine #
Caltrop ^	Noogoora burr ^	Yellow burrweed ^		Sallow wattle #
				Carp



PROTECT SITES

Aims to prevent spread of the pest species to key sites/assets of high economic, environmental and/or social value

DECLARED SPECIES			NON DECLARED SPECIES	
PEST PLANTS		PEST ANIMALS		
African boxthorn # ^ African lovegrass # ^ Bladder campion ^ Cape broom # Cutleaf mignonette ^ English broom # False caper ^ Field bindweed ^	Horehound ^ Lincoln weed ^ Olive # Slender thistle ^ Solider thistle ^ Spear thistle ^ Wild carrot ^ Willow spp. # ^	Black rat # ^	Apple of sodom ^ Bedstraw ^ Blue psoralea # Buckthorn # Coastal tea tree # Cootamundra wattle # Couch # ^ Gazania # Goldfish Ivy #	Kikuyu # ^ Marron Muskweed # Pepper tree Polygala # Sea wheatgrass # Shiny leaf coprosma # Spiny rush # ^ Swamp oak #

MANAGE PEST

Aims to reduce the overall economic, environmental and/or social impacts of the pest species through targeted management

DECLARED SPECIES			NON DECLARED SPECIES	
PEST PLANTS	PEST ANIMALS			
Bridal creeper #	Feral cat # Fox # ^ House mouse # ^ Starling # ^	Eurasian blackbird # ^ Domestic pigeon # ^ Hare	Acacia cyclops # Annual rye grass ^ Bracken fern ^ Capeweed ^ Coastal wattle #	Desert ash # Fat hen ^ Golden wreath wattle # Marguerite daisy # Phalaris ^

MANAGE SITES

Aims to maintain the overall economic, environmental and/or social value of key sites/assets through improved general pest management

DECLARED SPECIES			NON DECLARED SPECIES	
PEST PLANTS		PEST ANIMALS		
Buchan weed ^ # Dog rose # Onion grass ^ Onion weed ^	Perennial thistle ^ Skeleton weed ^ Soursob ^ Sweet briar #		Blue periwinkle # Cotoneaster # Dock ^ Fleabane ^ Freesia # Marram grass #	Silver grass ^ South African weed orchid # Sweet pittosporum # Tagasaste # Williams grass ^ Wireweed ^ Tench

MONITOR

Aims to detect any significant changes in the species 'pest risk

DECLARED SPECIES			NON DECLARED SPECIES	
PEST PLANTS		PEST ANIMALS		
Athel pine ^ # Chilean dodder ^ Red dodder ^	Hawthorn/ May # Prickly pear ^ # Wild artichoke ^		Agave # Arum lily # Butterfly bush # English oak #	Ox tongue ^ Sea spurge # Wandering jew #

CONTAIN SPREAD

The pest species would only be targeted for coordinated control in the management area if its local presence makes it likely to spread to land uses where it ranks as a higher priority.

DECLARED SPECIES			NON DECLARED SPECIES	
PEST PLANTS		PEST ANIMALS		
			Bamboo # Blackberry nightshade ^ Bulbil watsonia #	Sorrell ^ White arctotis



COMMUNITY UNDERSTANDING

To assist the development of the pest management strategy, a detailed market research study was undertaken with landholders and community members right across the region.

The survey gathered information about awareness, attitudes and actions of people in our region in regards to pest plant and pest animal management.

The results of this survey were used extensively to guide the pest management strategy and will be used to shape future activities of the SE NRM Board.

// We seek to increase the involvement of all South East residents and visitors in pest plant and pest animal control //

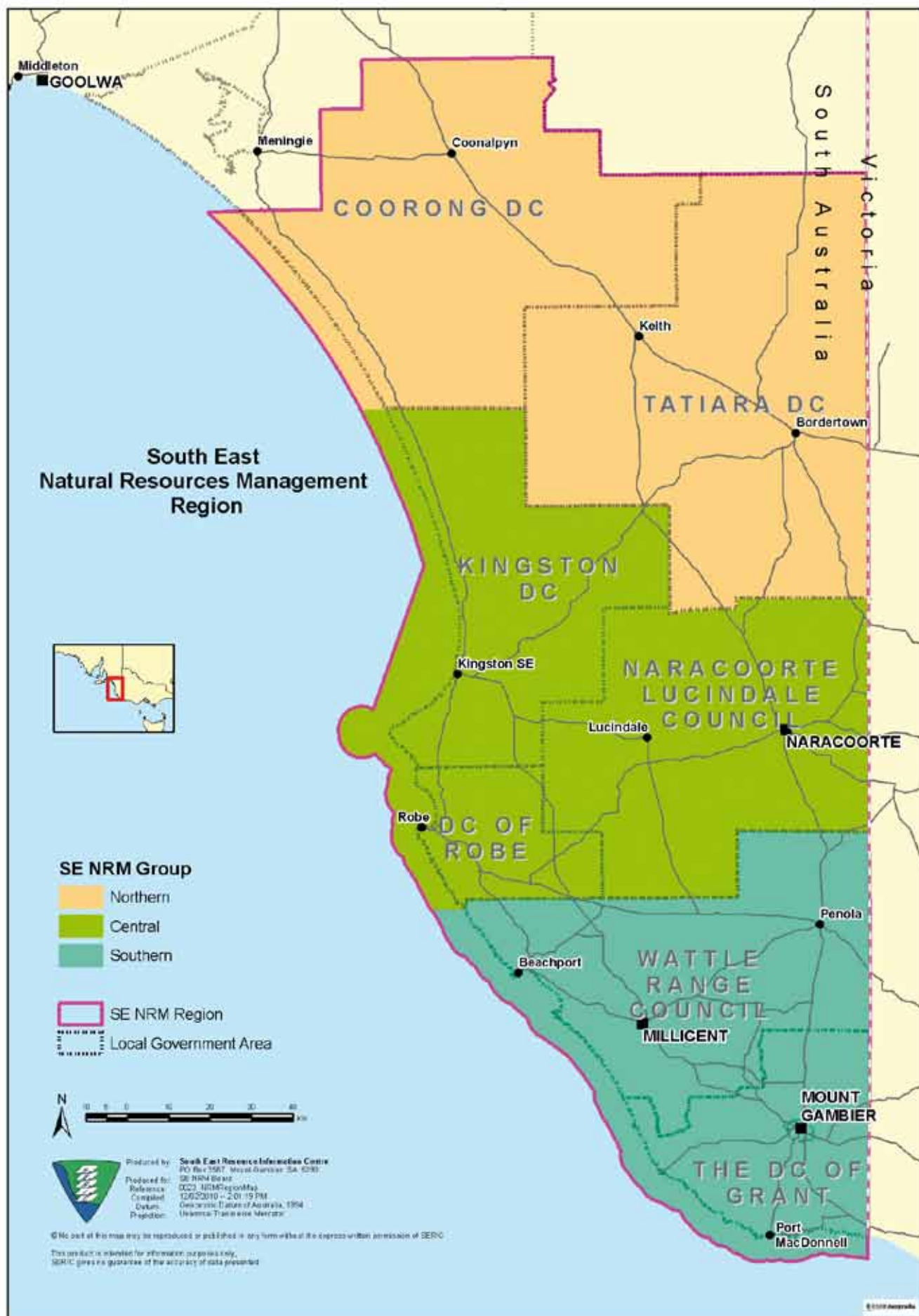
THERE ARE FIVE GOALS FOR COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN THE STRATEGY:

- Support the translation of awareness into action
- Strengthen the links with those who share our objectives
- Make it easier for people to understand the message
- Work with all sectors to identify and address issues
- Get young people involved in their future

We seek to increase the involvement of all South East residents and visitors in pest plant and pest animal control

More information about the market research or our plans for working more closely with the community is available in a complementary information sheet.







THE SOUTH EAST PEST MANAGEMENT STRATEGY WILL ACHIEVE A NUMBER OF OUTCOMES INCLUDING:

- A clear and detailed work program for the SE NRM Board
- alignment of SE NRM Board and community expectations in regards to pest management in the region
- provision of information to the community on pest management in the South East, and,
- more people undertaking effective pest management

Monitoring the effectiveness of the South East Pest Management Strategy is critical for ensuring the most efficient use of funding and resources. Monitoring programs in the region will be updated to inform management and assess progress at the regional and site level.

Pest Management is a shared responsibility and biosecurity is everyone's business.

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