





Lantana (*Lantana camara*)

## SECTION 6

# Strategic Program (Pest Species)

## 6 Strategic Program (Pest Species)

### 6.1 Overview

Pest species of significance for the Sunshine Coast are listed in five management categories. These categories have been developed to give direction in relation to the management of particular species.

Factors that have been considered in determining the management of a species include the threat it poses, its distribution, the declared status of the pest, and the achievability of control. A thorough and objective assessment of these matters demands extensive population and distribution data which, to a large degree, was unavailable or incomplete for the Sunshine Coast area. Therefore, the initial categorisation of pest species was undertaken based on the extensive collective knowledge and experience of the stakeholders who contributed to the development of the plan.

This plan is intended to be a living document that is reviewed and updated regularly to take account of changing circumstances and growing knowledge of pest population dynamics across the Sunshine Coast. It is intended that a current version of the category lists be maintained on Council's website.

The management categories recognised under the plan are:

<b>Under surveillance</b>	<i>Section 6.2</i>
<b>Broad control</b>	<i>Section 6.3</i>
<b>Strategic management</b>	<i>Section 6.4</i>
<b>Local control</b>	<i>Section 6.5</i>
<b>General environmental pests</b>	<i>Section 6.6</i>

The strategic program (pest species) identifies a number of broad strategic actions that is intended to contribute to achieving the desired outcomes. These strategic actions relate to the management of particular species and groups of pests.

For each strategic action, one or more measures of success are identified. These measures represent milestones that intend to be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the plan and its implementation. The stakeholders that have responsibility for delivering each strategic action are also identified.

This section must be read in conjunction with the implementation plan, which describes the component projects and actions that combine to deliver the strategic actions. The implementation plan provides additional detail about stakeholder responsibilities and time frames for the delivery of the listed actions.

The management objectives, species lists and strategic actions relating to each category are described in the following sections.

Below is a list of stakeholders relevant to the strategic actions in *Section 6*.

Stakeholders	
BQ	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (Biosecurity Queensland)
CG	A collective reference to the many community conservation and environmental groups that have a role in pest management
CPAG	Community pest action group
Industry	Includes nursery industry (incl. market plant stalls), natural areas management industry, Forestry Plantations Queensland etc.
L	Landowners
NRM	Natural resource management groups, including SEQ Catchments and Burnett Mary Regional Group
QGLM/ Utilities	Queensland Government land managers – agencies and government owned corporations that manage land, including Department of Transport and Main Roads, Queensland Rail, SEQ Water, Energex
QPWS	Queensland Government – Department of National Parks, Recreation and Racing (Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service)
SCC	Sunshine Coast Council
RI	Research institutions e.g. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation

## 6.2 Management category: under surveillance

### Management objective

The objective of this category is to provide for the early detection of any new incursions of these species and to allow for rapid response to be taken. Should any new incursions of these species be discovered, the species would be immediately included under the broad control category.

### Species included

All declared species that are not currently known to occur on the Sunshine Coast are included in this category. Species identified by bold text are known to occur in neighbouring local government areas. The likelihood of these high alert species being brought into the Sunshine Coast is considered to be increased due to their current proximity.

#### 6.2.1 Table 4: Under surveillance - strategic actions

Strategic actions	Measures of success	Who is responsible
P1 Conduct regular surveys with particular focus on high risk locations and past infestation sites and investigate reports of suspected presence of under surveillance species.	Any new incursions discovered before pest becomes established.	SCC, BQ, QPWS, QGLM, NRM
P2 Immediately elevate any newly detected under surveillance species to broad control category.	Control measures are taken before pest becomes established.	BQ, SCC, CPAG
P3 Develop species specific communication and education materials for high alert species and conduct targeted communication and education programs in high risk locations.	New incursions are reported before pest becomes established.	SCC, BQ, CPAG, NRM, CG

## 6.2.2 Under surveillance - pest species

Scientific name	Common name	Status	Nearby location*
<b><i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i></b>	<b>alligator weed</b>	C1	MRC
<i>Andropogon gayanus</i>	gamba grass	C2	
<b><i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i></b>	<b>yellow crazy ant</b>	C1	MRC
<i>Austracris guttulosa</i>	spur-throated locust	C2	
<i>Bassia scoparia</i> syn. <i>Kochia scoparia</i>	kochia	C1	
<i>Cabomba</i> spp. other than <i>C.caroliniana</i>	cabomba, fanwort	C1	
<i>Capra hircus</i>	goat (not domestic goats)	C2	
<i>Chortoicetus terminifera</i>	Australian plague locust	C2	
<i>Chromolaena</i> spp.	Siam weed	C1	
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>monilifera</i>	Boneseed		
<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	Koster's curse	C1	
<i>Cylindropuntia fulgida</i> <i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i> <i>Cylindropuntia spinosior</i>	cholla cactus, coral cactus, devil's rope pear, snake cactus	C2	
<i>Cylindropuntia</i> spp. and hybrids other than <i>C. spinosior</i> , <i>C. fulgida</i> and <i>C. imbricata</i>	cholla cactus	C1	
<i>Eichhornia azurea</i>	anchored water hyacinth	C1	
<i>Elephantopus mollis</i>	tobacco weed	C2	
<b><i>Equisetum</i> spp.</b>	<b>horsetails</b>	C1	
<b><i>Gmelina elliptica</i></b>	<b>badhara bush</b>	C1	
<b><i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i></b>	<b>Senegal tea</b>	C1	MRC
<b><i>Harrisia martinii</i> syn. <i>Eriocereus martinii</i></b> <b><i>Harrisia tortuosa</i></b> <b><i>Harrisia pomanensis</i> syn. <i>Cereus pomanensis</i></b>	<b>harrisia cactus</b>	C2	MRC
<i>Harungana madagascariensis</i>	harungana	C3	
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed	C2	
<b><i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i></b>	<b>belly-ache bush</b>	C2	
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i>	lagarosiphon	C1	
<i>Limnocharis flava</i>	limnocharis, yellow burrhead	C1	
<i>Locusta migratoria</i>	migratory locust	C2	
<b><i>Lycium ferocissimum</i></b>	<b>African boxthorn</b>	C2	MRC, SRC, GRC
<i>Miconia</i> spp.	miconia	C1	
<b><i>Mimosa diplotrycha</i> var. <i>diplotrycha</i></b>	<b>giant sensitive plant</b>	C2	SRC
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	mimosa pigra	C1	
<i>Myrica faya</i>	myrica, candleberry myrth	C1	

## 6.2.2 Under surveillance - pest species

Scientific name	Common name	Status	Nearby location*
<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	Eurasian water milfoil	C1	
<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	Chilean needle grass	C1	
<b><i>Nassella tenuissima</i></b>	<b>Mexican feather grass</b>	C1	MRC
<i>Nassella trichotoma</i>	serrated tussock	C1	
<i>Neptunia oleracea</i> <i>Neptunia plena</i>	water mimosa	C1	
<b><i>Opuntia</i> spp. other than <i>O. ficus-indica</i>, <i>O. stricta</i>, <i>O. aurantiaca</i>, <i>O. monacantha</i>, <i>O. tomentosa</i> and <i>O. streptacantha</i></b>	<b>prickly pear</b>	C1	MRC
<b><i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i></b>	<b>parkinsonia</b>	C2	SRC
<i>Piper aduncum</i>	piper, spiked pepper	C1	
<i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>	madras thorn	C1	
<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> <i>Prosopis pallida</i> <i>Prosopis velutina</i>	mesquites	C2	
<i>Prosopis</i> spp. and hybrids other than <i>P. glandulosa</i> , <i>P. pallida</i> and <i>P. velutina</i>	mesquites	C1	
<i>Salix matsudana</i>	tortured willow	C3	
<i>Salvinia</i> spp. other than <i>S. molesta</i>	salvinia	C1	
<b><i>Senna hirsute</i></b> <b><i>Senna obtusifolia</i></b> <b><i>Senna tora</i></b>	<b>sicklepods</b>	C2	GRC
<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	red sesbania	C1	
<i>Stratiotes aloides</i>	water soldiers	C1	
<i>Striga</i> spp. (other than native species)	witch weeds	C1	
<i>Tamarix aphylla</i>	athel pine	C3	
<i>Thunbergia annua</i>	thunbergia, annual thunbergia	C1	
<i>Trapa</i> spp.	floating water chestnuts	C1	
Various – as prescribed	class 1 pest animals		
Various spp.	prohibited pets		
<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	chinee apple	C2	
<i>Ziziphus spina-christi</i>	Christ's thorn	C1	

C1 - Class 1 declared species      C2 - Class 2 declared species      C3 - Class 3 declared species  
(as defined under the Land Protection Act)

\* GRC Gympie Regional Council area  
MRC Moreton Bay Regional Council area  
SRC Somerset Regional Council area

## 6.3 Management category: broad control

### Management objective

The objective of this category is to work towards the eventual eradication of the listed species from the Sunshine Coast. This requires cooperation between stakeholders and active coordinated management of the species wherever it occurs, irrespective of land tenure or use. It should be noted that this could take many years to achieve and both short and long term targets may be determined over time.

### Species included

All Class 1 declared species that are currently known to occur on the Sunshine Coast are included in this category. Several additional declared and non-declared species that have been determined to be feasible targets for eradication across the Sunshine Coast are also included.

#### 6.3.1 Table 5: Broad control - strategic actions

Strategic actions	Measures of success	Who is responsible
P4 Establish baseline of current distributions of broad control species by conducting targeted surveys of known and suspected infestation zones.	Distributions of broad control species are known and mapped. Existing infestation zones are identified.	SCC, BQ, QGLM All stakeholders
P5 Develop species specific communication and education materials and conduct targeted communication and education programs to engage landholders in known infestation zones.	Landholders are active in managing broad control species in known infestation zones.	BQ, SCC, CPAG, Industry (non-declared species)
P6 Establish local area partnership groups including landholders in known infestation zones to undertake cooperative control action, and coordinate action with neighbouring councils where populations cross local government boundaries.	Known infestations of broad control species are actively managed with the aim of eventual eradication.	SCC, BQ, landowners
P7 Undertake seasonal surveys of infestation zones to monitor effectiveness of control measures.	Progress towards eradication of broad control species is known.	SCC, BQ, landowners

### 6.3.2 Broad control - pest species

Scientific name	Common name	Status
<i>Acacia karroo</i>	Karoo thorn, sweet thorn, mimosa thorn, cape thorn tree	C1
<i>Annona glabra</i>	pond apple	C2
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	bridal creeper	C1
<i>Asparagus scandens</i>	asparagus fern	
<i>Cecropia</i> spp.	Mexican bean tree	C1
<i>Cervus unicolor/Rusa unicolor</i>	feral sambar deer	C1
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i> subsp. <i>rotundata</i>	bitou bush	C1
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	rubber vine	C2
<i>Gleditsia</i> spp. including cultivars and varieties	honey locust	C1
<i>Harrissia</i> spp. syn. <i>Eriocereus</i> spp. other than <i>H. martinii</i> , <i>H. tortuosa</i> and <i>H. pomanensis</i> syn. <i>Cereus pomanensis</i>	harrisia cactus	C1
<i>Hedychium flavescens</i>	yellow ginger	C1
<i>Hygrophila costata</i>	hygrophila, glush weed	C1
<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	peruvian primrose	C1
<i>Mikania</i> spp.	mikania vine	C1
<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>	parthenium	C2
<i>Pereskia aculeata</i>	leaf cactus	
<i>Praxelis clematidea</i>	praxelis	
<i>Pueraria montana</i> var. <i>lobata</i> syn. <i>P. lobata</i> , <i>P. triloba</i>	kudzu	C2
<i>Salix</i> spp. other than <i>S. babylonica</i> , <i>S. humboldtiana</i> syn. <i>S. chilensis</i> , <i>S. matsudana</i> , <i>S. x calodendron</i> and <i>S. x reichardtii</i>	willow	C1
<i>Senecio madagascariensis</i>	fireweed	C2
<i>Thunbergia fragrans</i>	thunbergia, fragrant thunbergia	C1
<i>Thunbergia laurifolia</i>	thunbergia, laurel clockvine	C1
<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	red-eared slider turtle	C1
<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	gorse	C1

C1 - Class 1 declared species      C2 - Class 2 declared species      C3 - Class 3 declared species  
(as defined under the Land Protection Act)

## 6.4 Management category: strategic management

### Management objective

The objective of this category is to stop the listed species from spreading any further and to progressively reduce their current extents. This involves working towards localised eradication of outliers and small populations and undertaking active management in strategic locations and within and adjacent to ESAs. Environmental values are also intended to be protected by undertaking active control in locations where actual or potential impacts occur due to the presence of these species.

### Species included

All Class 2 declared species that are currently known to occur on the Sunshine Coast and have not been included under broad control are included in this category. Certain Class 3 declared and non-declared species that have been determined to require management on a regional scale are also included.

#### 6.4.1 Table 6: Strategic management - strategic actions

Strategic actions		Measures of success	Who is responsible
P8	Establish containment lines and identify strategic control targets for strategic management species and produce maps of management areas.	Distributions of strategic management species are known and mapped in priority locations.	SCC, BQ, QPWS, QGLM
		Management areas are identified and promoted.	
P9	Conduct targeted communication and education programs to engage landholders in strategic control areas.	Landholders are active in managing strategic management species in strategic control areas.	BQ, SCC, Industry (non-declared species)
P10	Establish local area partnership groups including landholders in strategic control areas to undertake cooperative control action.	Known infestations of strategic management species are actively managed within strategic control areas.	SCC, BQ, landowners, Industry (non-declared species)
P11	Undertake seasonal surveys of strategic control areas and containment boundaries to monitor effectiveness of control measures.	Progress towards reducing the extent of strategic management species is known.	SCC, BQ, landowners

## 6.4.2 Strategic management - pest species

Scientific name	Common name	Status
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Indian myna bird	
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	annual ragweed	C2
<i>Anredera cordifolia</i>	Madeira vine	C3
<i>Aristolochia elegans</i>	Dutchman's pipe	C3
<i>Axis axis</i>	feral chital deer, feral axis deer	C2
<i>Axis porcinus</i>	feral hog deer	
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	groundsel bush	C2
<i>Bryophyllum delagoense</i> syn. <i>B. tubiflorum</i> , syn. <i>Kalanchoe delagoensis</i>	mother of millions	C2
<i>Bryophyllum x houghtonii</i> syn. <i>B. daigremontianum x B. delagoense</i> syn. <i>Kalanchoe x houghtonii</i>	mother of millions hybrid	C2
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	cabomba	C2
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	wild dog (not domestic dogs)	C2
<i>Canis familiaris dingo</i>	dingo	C2
<i>Cervus canadensis</i>	feral wapiti deer	
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	feral red deer	C3
<i>Cervus timorensis/Rusa timorensis</i>	feral rusa deer	C2
<i>Dama dama</i>	feral fallow deer	C3
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	water hyacinth	C2
<i>Felis catus</i>	cat (not domestic cats)	C2
<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	glory lily	
<i>Hymenachne amplexicaulis</i>	hymenachne	C2
<i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i> subsp. <i>rufa</i>	thatch grass	
<i>Ipomoea indica</i>	blue morning glory	
<i>Jamella australiae</i>	pandanus leaf hopper, pandanus flatid	
<i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>	leucaena	
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	large leaf privet, broad-leaf privet, tree privet	C3
<i>Ligustrum sinsense</i>	small leaf privet, Chinese privet	C3
<i>Macfadyena unguis-cati</i>	cat's claw vine	C3
<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i> 'Hamil'	Hamil grass	
<i>Murraya paniculata</i>	murraya, mock orange	

## 6.4.2 Strategic management - pest species

Scientific name	Common name	Status
<i>Opuntia stricta</i> syn. <i>O. inermis</i> <i>Opuntia monacantha</i> syn. <i>O. vulgaris</i> <i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i> <i>Opuntia tomentosa</i> <i>Opuntia streptacantha</i>	prickly pear	C2
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	European rabbit	C2
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i>	water lettuce	C2
<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	salvinia	C2
<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>	Singapore daisy	C3
<i>Sporobolus africanus</i> <i>Sporobolus fertilis</i> <i>Sporobolus jacquemontii</i> <i>Sporobolus pyramidalis</i> <i>Sporobolus natalensis</i>	Weedy Sporobolus grasses Parramatta grass giant Parramatta grass American rat's tail grass giant rat's tail grass giant rat's tail grass	C2
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	feral pig	C2
<i>Themeda quadrivalvis</i>	grader grass	
<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>	thunbergia	C2
<i>Tithonia diversifolia</i>	Japanese sunflower, Mexican sunflower	
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	European fox	C2

C1 - Class 1 declared species      C2 - Class 2 declared species      C3 - Class 3 declared species  
(as defined under the Land Protection Act)



## 6.5 Management category: local control

### Management objective

The objective of this category is to protect local environmental values. This is proposed to be achieved by controlling and reducing the extent of these species within and adjacent to ESAs and in locations where actual or potential impacts occur due to the presence of these species (note this excludes any *Pinus* species within ESAs that are designated for pine plantations).

### Species included

All Class 3 declared species that are currently known to occur on the Sunshine Coast and have not been included elsewhere are included in this category. Certain non-declared species that have been determined to require management on a local scale or in particular locations are also included.

#### 6.5.1 Table 7: Local control - strategic actions

Strategic actions	Measures of success	Who is responsible
P12 Identify and produce maps of management areas for local control species.	Distributions of local control species are known and mapped in priority locations. Management areas are identified and promoted.	SCC, BQ, QPWS, QGLM
P13 Conduct targeted communication and education programs to engage landholders adjacent to ESAs and promote understanding of their responsibilities and obligations.	Landholders are active in managing local control species adjacent to ESAs.	BQ, SCC, landowners, Industry (non-declared species)
P14 Undertake targeted management to control pest species within ESAs.	Populations of pest species in ESAs are being progressively reduced.	SCC, QPWS, QGLM

#### 6.5.2 Local control - pest species

Scientific name	Common name	Status
<i>Abrus precatorius</i> subsp. <i>Africanus</i>	gidee-gidee	
<i>Agave americana</i>	century plant	
<i>Ageratina riparia</i>	mistflower	
<i>Ageratum houstonianum</i>	blue billygoat weed	
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	whisky grass	
<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	moth vine	
<i>Ardisia crenata</i> <i>Ardisia humilis</i> <i>Ardisia crispa</i>	coral berry	
<i>Arundinaria</i> spp.	running bamboo	
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i> 'Sprengeri'	asparagus fern (ground, basket)	C3

## 6.5.2 Local control - pest species

Scientific name	Common name	Status
<i>Asparagus africanus</i> <i>Asparagus plumosus</i>	climbing asparagus fern	C3
<i>Bidens pilosa</i>	cobbler's pegs	
<i>Bryophyllum pinnatum</i>	resurrection plant	
<i>Buddleja madagascariensis</i>	buddleja	
<i>Bufo marinus</i>	cane toad	
<i>Caesalpinia decapetala</i>	thorny poinciana	
<i>Canna indica</i>	canna lily	
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	balloon vine	C3
<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>	pink periwinkle	
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Chinese celtis	C3
<i>Cenchrus echinatus</i>	Mossman river grass	
<i>Cestrum nocturnum</i>	night jessamine	
<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	green cestrum	
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	camphor laurel	C3
<i>Commelina benghalensis</i>	hairy wandering jew	
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampas grass	
<i>Corymbia torelliana</i>	cadaghi	
<i>Cotoneaster pannosus</i>	cotoneaster	
<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>	purple rubber vine	C3
<i>Cuscuta</i> spp. other than <i>C. campestris</i>	dodder	
<i>Cyperus papyrus nana</i>	dwarf papyrus	
<i>Desmodium uncinatum</i>	silverleaf desmodium	
<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>	air potato	
<i>Duranta repens</i> <i>Duranta erecta</i>	duranta	
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	African lovegrass	
<i>Erythrina crista-galli</i>	cockspur coral tree	
<i>Erythrina x skyesii</i>	coral tree	
<i>Eugenia uniflora</i>	Brazilian cherry	
<i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i>	painted spurge	
<i>Felis catus</i>	domestic cats	
<i>Ficus elastica</i>	rubber tree	
<i>Fraxinus griffithii</i>	mountain ash	
<i>Hedychium coronarium</i>	white ginger	C3
<i>Hedychium gardnerianum</i>	ginger lily, kahili ginger	C3

## 6.5.2 Local control - pest species

Scientific name	Common name	Status
<i>Hypoestes phyllostachya</i>	polka-dot plant	
<i>Impatiens walleriana</i>	balsam	
<i>Ipomoea alba</i>	moon flower	
<i>Ipomoea cairica</i>	coastal morning glory, mile a minute	
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	jacaranda	
<i>Koelreuteria elegans</i>	Chinese rain tree	
<i>Lantana camara</i>	lantana	C3
<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	creeping lantana	C3
<i>Lilium formosanum</i>	Taiwan lily	
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	
<i>Macroptilium atropurpureum</i>	siratro	
<i>Macrotyloma axillare</i>	perennial horse gram	
<i>Megathyrsus maximus</i>	guinea grass, green panic	
<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	molasses grass	
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	common sensitive plant	
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	parrot's feather	
<i>Neonotonia wightii</i>	glycine	
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>	fishbone fern	
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	tobacco tree	
<i>Ochna serrulata</i>	ochna, Mickey Mouse bush	
<i>Oenothera drummondii</i> subsp. <i>drummondii</i>	beach evening primrose	
<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	paspalum	
<i>Paspalum mandiocanum</i>	broad leaf paspalum	
<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	passionfruit	
<i>Passiflora foetida</i>	stinking passionflower	
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	corky passionflower	
<i>Passiflora subpeltata</i>	white passionflower	
<i>Pennisetum purpureum</i>	elephant grass, bana grass, cane grass	
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	African fountain grass	C3
<i>Phyllostachys pubescens</i>	running bamboo	
<i>Pinus elliottii</i>	slash pine	
<i>Pinus taeda</i>	loblolly pine	
<i>Pinus caribaea</i>	Caribbean pine	
<i>Pinus patula</i>	Mexican weeping pine	
<i>Pyrostegia venusta</i>	flame vine	

## 6.5.2 Local control - pest species

Scientific name	Common name	Status
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	castor oil plant	
<i>Rivina humilis</i>	coral berry	
<i>Rubus anglocandicans</i> syn. <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> agg.	blackberry	C3
<i>Rubus ellipticus</i>	yellowberry	
<i>Sansevieria trifasciata</i>	mother-in-law's tongue	
<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>	Queensland umbrella tree	
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	broad-leaved pepper tree	C3
<i>Senna pendula</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	easter cassia	
<i>Senna septemtrionalis</i>	arsenic bush	
<i>Setaria palmifolia</i>	palm leaf setaria	
<i>Setaria sphacelata</i>	South African pigeon grass	
<i>Solanum erianthum</i>	tobacco bush	
<i>Solanum hispidum</i>	giant devil's fig	
<i>Solanum seaforthianum</i>	Brazilian nightshade	
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	African tulip tree	C3
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	cocos palm	
<i>Tecoma stans</i>	yellow bells	C3
<i>Thevetia peruviana</i>	Captain Cook tree	C3
<i>Thunbergia alata</i>	black eyed susan	
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	tipuana, rosewood	
<i>Tradescantia zebrina</i>	zebrina	
<i>Urochloa mutica</i> syn. <i>Brachiaria mutica</i>	para grass	
<i>Xanthium spinosum</i>	Bathurst burr	

C1 - Class 1 declared species      C2 - Class 2 declared species      C3 - Class 3 declared species  
(as defined under the Land Protection Act)



African tulip tree (*Spathodea campanulata*)

## 6.6 Management category: general environmental pests

### Management objective

The objective of this category is to recognise the pest characteristics of these species and encourage their management by increasing community awareness of their impacts. These species are not prohibited however caution must be used, especially where they are found near natural ecosystems.

### Species included

Non-declared species that haven't been included elsewhere and have been determined to pose a current or potential threat to environmental values are included in this category.

#### 6.6.1 Table 8: General environmental pests - strategic actions

Strategic actions	Measures of success	Who is responsible
P15 Monitor changes in prevalence of general environmental pests for evidence of sleeper weeds becoming problematic.	Any emerging threats identified and action taken before becoming uncontrollable	SCC, BQ, QPWS, QGLM

#### 6.6.2 General environmental pests - pest species

Scientific name	Common name	Status
<i>Acacia farnesiana</i>	mimosa bush	
<i>Acanthocereus tetragonus</i>	sword pear	
<i>Acanthospermum hispidum</i>	star burr	
<i>Acetosa sagittata</i>	rambling dock	
<i>Agave sisalana</i> <i>Agave vivipara</i> var. <i>vivipara</i>	sisal	
<i>Ageratina adenophora</i>	crofton weed	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree of heaven	
<i>Alternanthera pungens</i>	khaki weed	
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i>	red shank, needle burr	
<i>Archonotophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexander palm	
<i>Argemone ochroleuca</i>	Mexican poppy	
<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed	
<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> subsp. <i>micrantha</i>	Chinese violet, Philippine violet	
<i>Axonopus compressus</i>	broad leaved carpet grass	
<i>Barleria prionitis</i> <i>Barleria lupulina</i>	barleria	
<i>Brachiaria decumbens</i>	signal grass	
<i>Cakile edentula</i>	American sea rocket	
<i>Callisia fragrans</i>	purple succulent	

## 6.6.2 General environmental pests - pest species

Scientific name	Common name	Status
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>	scotch heather	
<i>Carduus nutans</i>	nodding thistle	
<i>Carthamus lanatus</i>	saffron thistle	
<i>Cenchrus ciliaris</i>	buffel grass	
<i>Chloris gayana</i>	rhodes grass	
<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	spear thistle	
<i>Coffea arabica</i>	coffee	
<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	taro	
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i>	flax-leaf fleabane	
<i>Conyza sumatrensis</i>	tall fleabane	
<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	coreopsis	
<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	golden dodder	
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (introduced cultivars)	couch, Bahama grass	
<i>Cynoglossum creticum</i>	blue hound's tongue	
<i>Cyperus brevifolius</i>	Mullumbimby couch	
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i>	African sedge	
<i>Cyperus teneristolon</i>	cyperus teneristolon	
<i>Cytisus multiflora</i>	white Spanish broom	
<i>Datura</i> spp.	thornapples	
<i>Dietes</i> spp.	wild iris	
<i>Digitaria didactyla</i>	Queensland blue couch	
<i>Digitaria eriantha</i>	pangola grass	
<i>Dittrichia viscosa</i>	false yellowhead	
<i>Echinochloa colona</i>	awnless barnyard grass	
<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>	barnyard grass	
<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Patterson's curse	
<i>Egeria densa</i>	dense water weed	
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	crowsfoot grass	
<i>Emex australis</i>	spiny emex	
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	loquat	
<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	milk weed	
<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	weeping fig, Benjamin fig	
<i>Furcraea foetida</i>	cuban hemp	
<i>Furcraea selloa</i>	hemp	
<i>Gomphocarpus physocarpus</i>	balloon cotton bush	

## 6.6.2 General environmental pests - pest species

Scientific name	Common name	Status
<i>Heteranthera reniformis</i>	kidneyleaf mud plantain	
<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	orange hawkweed	
<i>Hiptage benghalensis</i>	hiptage	
<i>Hydrocleys nymphoides</i>	water poppy	
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	jointed rush	
<i>Justicia betonica</i>	squirreltail	
<i>Melinis repens</i>	red natal grass	
<i>Mirabilis jalapa</i>	four o'clock bush	
<i>Morus alba</i>	white mulberry	
<i>Nassella charruana</i>	lobed needle grass	
<i>Nassella hyalina</i>	cane needle grass	
<i>Nymphaea caerulea</i> subsp. <i>zanzibarensis</i>	blue lotus	
<i>Nymphaea mexicana</i>	yellow waterlily	
<i>Olea africana</i>	African olive	
<i>Olea europaea</i>	olive	
<i>Paspalum conjugatum</i>	paspalum	
<i>Paspalum notatum</i>	Bahia grass	
<i>Pelargonium alchemilloides</i>	geranium (a form of)	
<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides</i>	swamp foxtail	
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	kikuyu grass	
<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>	fishpole bamboo	
<i>Phytolacca octandra</i>	inkweed	
<i>Piptochaetium montevidense</i>	Uruguayan rice grass	
<i>Psidium guajava</i>	yellow guava	
<i>Psidium guineense</i>	West Indies guava	
<i>Radermacheria</i> spp.	Asian bell tree	
<i>Retama raetam</i>	white weeping broom	
<i>Rhaphiolepis indica</i>	Indian hawthorn	
<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i>	watercress	
<i>Rubus bellobatus</i>	Kittatinny blackberry	
<i>Ruellia malacosperma</i>	ruellia	
<i>Ruppia maritima</i>	sea tassel	
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i> var. <i>platyphylla</i>	Sagittaria	
<i>Salvia coccinea</i>	red salvia	
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	American elder	

## 6.6.2 General environmental pests - pest species

Scientific name	Common name	Status
<i>Senecio glastifolius</i>	holly leaved senecio	
<i>Senecio tamoides</i>	canary creeper	
<i>Sida rhombifolia</i>	paddy's lucerne	
<i>Silybum marianum</i>	variegated thistle	
<i>Solanum capsicoides</i>	devil's apple	
<i>Solanum mauritianum</i>	wild tobacco tree	
<i>Solanum torvum</i>	devil's fig	
<i>Solidago canadensis</i> var. <i>scabra</i>	Canadian goldenrod	
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	buffalo grass	
<i>Stylosanthes scabra</i>	shrubby stylo	
<i>Tagetes minuta</i>	stinking roger	
<i>Tecoma capensis</i>	cape honeysuckle	
<i>Tradescantia albiflora</i>	wandering jew	
<i>Trianoptiles solitaria</i>	Subterranean Cape sedge	
<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea</i>	Chinese burr	
<i>Verbena</i> spp.	purple top	
<i>Verbesina encelioides</i>	crownbeard, wild sunflower	
<i>Watsonia mriana</i> var. <i>bulbillifera</i>	bulbil watsonia	
<i>Xanthium pungens</i>	noogoora burr	
<i>Zinnia peruviana</i>	wild zinnia	

## 6.7 Problem animals

The term 'problem animals' refers to native fauna that are sometimes considered to be pests in some situations. All native fauna are protected species under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* however in some circumstances management of certain species might be required. The Queensland Government is responsible for the management of native fauna.

The human environment has significantly altered the natural landscape and new habitats have been created as a result of activities as varied as agriculture, urbanisation, recreation and waste disposal. Some native species have been extremely successful in exploiting these new environments and this has supported substantial growth of their populations. Problems can then occur where enlarged populations come into conflict with human activities. Certain behavioural characteristics of native species can also cause conflict, particularly where human habitation and native fauna are in close proximity.

In contrast to pests, which are managed to reduce populations and impacts, management of native fauna must be approached in all cases with an overarching goal of conservation of the species. In most cases it will not be appropriate to undertake any management actions in relation to native fauna. Often the most appropriate and effective strategies will involve changing the expectations and behaviour of the human neighbours and manipulating the environment in problem areas to make it less attractive as habitat. In exceptional cases management strategies for dealing with problem animals may include mechanisms that focus on individual animals or populations. Where this is the case, responsibility for management of problem animals lies with the owner of the land and must be conducted under a damage mitigation permit in accordance with the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

The Queensland Government (Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service) and Sunshine Coast Council deal with requests to manage a variety of problem animal species. Some of these are discussed in more detail below.

### Australian white ibis (*Threskiornis molucca*)

Australian white ibis have been successful in colonising urban environments due to their ability to utilise urban landfill and open space as feeding grounds and the availability of a constant water supply provided by constructed water bodies.

The roosting and nesting sites for ibis colonies are usually some distance from their feeding grounds and flocks of ibis can be seen flying between the two early and late in the day. The proximity of colonies to Sunshine Coast Airport and the Caloundra Aerodrome pose a potential risk to airport safety. Complaints about ibis also often relate to the noise, smell, unsightliness, impact on vegetation and potential health risks posed by large colonies.



Sunshine Coast Council, under a Damage Mitigation Permit (DMP) issued by the Queensland Government, operates an ibis management program to minimise the impacts of ibis populations. The DMP allows Council to take certain measures on Council owned land. Typically, these measures include:

- ▶ reducing access to anthropogenic food sources through management of landfill sites and providing ibis-proof rubbish bins in public places,
- ▶ breeding restriction, which aims to reduce successful recruitment of fledglings and disperse adults from the site, making it less attractive as a breeding site in subsequent seasons
- ▶ roost dispersal, which disrupts normal overnight roosting patterns of ibis and limits their attachment to a particular location, and
- ▶ habitat modification to make it less attractive to roosting and nesting ibis.

The DMP does not give Council authority to conduct management activities on privately owned land where the responsibility for management rests with the landowner.

### Australian brush-turkey (*Alectura lathami*)

The Australian brush-turkey is a common resident of rainforests and a visitor to suburban gardens in some areas. The male brush turkey builds a mound of plant litter and soil and can be fairly destructive in the process. For the brush-turkey to survive in urban areas, people must respect its natural behaviour. Building new gardens in stages, protecting new plants with tree guards and using heavy gravel mulch rather than standard mulch are simple measures that can be taken to minimise their impacts.

### Australian magpie (*Gymnorhina tibicen*)

During their breeding season, which lasts from July to December with a peak in August to October, magpies defend their nest against animals likely to threaten their territory, nest, mate or chicks. Aggressive behaviour usually lasts for only six to eight weeks during the breeding season, so pedestrians and cyclists should adapt their behaviour to minimise the chance of coming into conflict with nesting magpies. Avoiding nesting areas where magpies are known to swoop, wearing a hat or carrying an umbrella to give added protection and dismounting and walking bikes through nesting magpie territory are simple strategies that can be adopted.



Australian brush turkey (*Alectura lathami*)

### Flying foxes (*Pteropus* spp.)

Flying-foxes are social animals that usually live in large colonies or camps. One particular species of flying fox, the grey-headed flying fox (which is found in the Sunshine Coast region) has been listed nationally as 'vulnerable' under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* due to declining numbers.

Flying foxes are important pollinators and seed dispersers of many plant species. They play important roles in the reproduction, regeneration and dispersal of plants within rainforests, eucalypt forests, woodlands and wetlands. Eucalypts rely heavily on these pollinators, producing most of their nectar and pollen at night to coincide when flying foxes are active.

The noise, smell and mess of flying foxes can be a problem if a camp is located near houses as can their damage to fruit trees. Permanently relocating a camp of flying foxes can be extremely difficult, if not impossible, so it is usually not a practical solution. Planting roost trees away from houses may in the long term encourage a camp to relocate and away from houses. Not leaving washing out and netting fruit trees are some actions that can minimise nuisance caused by flying foxes.

### Native ants and insects

Native ants and insects occur naturally in bushland areas and in public parks and gardens and occasionally cause nuisance when they enter private gardens or bite and sting people. Native ants and insects are an essential element of all ecosystems, having important functions as pollinators, predators and prey and in nutrient cycling. They are not actively controlled within Council owned and managed parks and gardens.

