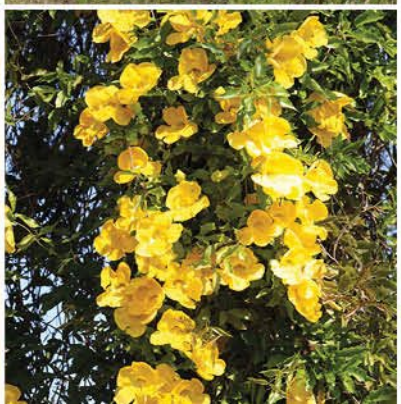
Redland CITY COUNCIL

Redlands Coast Biosecurity Plan

2025-2030



Executive Summary

The *Redlands Coast Biosecurity Plan 2025-2030* (the Plan) ensures the continuation of a robust biosecurity framework to manage risks to Redlands Coast's naturally wonderful lifestyle and environment.

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (the Act) requires all Queensland local governments to develop biosecurity plans. This Plan outlines 'reasonable and practical measures' to prevent the spread of invasive species. Invasive species can have a significant impact the economy, environment, community, and human health. Reducing these impacts relies on everyone taking steps to understand and meet their responsibilities within the biosecurity system.

The Plan contains a prioritised list of pest animals and plants assessed for local risks using an objective, systematic assessment process and data from the Biosecurity Surveillance Program 2018-2023 (the program). The program identified 12 species that are present in only limited area and are feasible for eradication. The program identifies a further 13 species to be targeted for containment to reduce their populations.

Council and the community have responsibilities under this five-year plan. Three critical actions identified are: establishing the second Biosecurity Surveillance Program, resourcing Councils suppression program for red imported fire ants and continuing Biosecurity Working Group Meetings. These meetings help Council's team deal with biosecurity and keep up to date with developments. The previous biosecurity plan and Council's corporate values have fostered strong internal and external relationships that contribute to biosecurity management through a 'one team' approach.

This Plan is a practical guide for Council and the community, outlining actions to take when invasive species are identified. Collective efforts will reduce the impact of invasive species, protecting the natural environment of Redlands Coast now and into the future.

Table of Contents

List of Figures

Section 1 Acknowledgement of Country

In the spirit of reconciliation, Redland City Council acknowledges the Quandamooka people, the Traditional Custodians of their Country, and their enduring connection to land, waters, and community. We pay our respects to their Elders, past and present, and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

KANARA MALARA - ONE PEOPLE

Kanara Malara, a reconciliation artwork created by Quandamooka artist Joshua Walker, tells a story of coming together, shared empathy, open discussion, commitment and moving forward. It is the centrepiece of Council's inaugural Reconciliation Action Plan, released in 2019. We invite you to share Council's journey and embody our guiding reconciliation principles.

Section 2 Introduction

The Redland City Council local government area (LGA) includes mainland and island communities, forming much of Quandamooka country. The region's environmental assets, cultural history, and natural beauty underscore Redlands Coast as a biodiverse, liveable city. Maintaining a thriving natural environment is essential to support the resilience of Redlands Coast, especially as the area attracts more residents, tourists, and businesses.

Invasive plants and animals present significant challenges. They can lead to biodiversity loss, threaten key species, impact the economy, and diminish social amenity and human health. The cost to Australia's economy from invasive species exceeds $25 billion annually, excluding unquantified environmental impacts (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO) 2021[1]).

Under the Act each Queensland local government must develop a biosecurity plan to manage invasive biosecurity matter. The Act imposes a general biosecurity obligation (GBO) on everyone to prevent or minimise biosecurity risks by taking all reasonable and practical steps. The Redlands Coast Biosecurity Plan 2025-2030 (the Plan) follows Australia's strategic biosecurity framework, for local delivery. The Plan defines obligations, responsibilities, and commitments in managing the threat of invasive biosecurity matter through a risk-based management approach and shared responsibility (Figure 1).

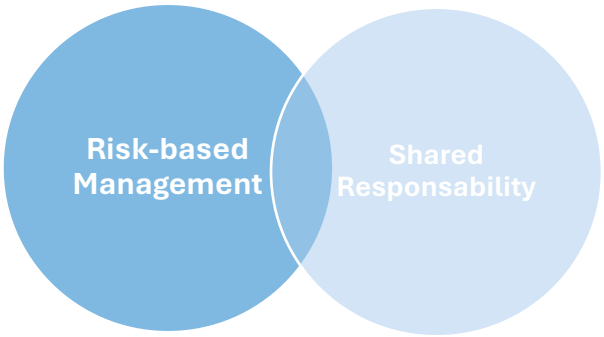


Figure 1: Central themes of the Biosecurity Act 2014

While fulfilling biosecurity obligations is critical, other legislation, such as the *Local Government Act,* requires Council to manage public resources effectively. Programs in this Plan are scaled according to biosecurity risk, prioritising prevention and eradication, as resources allow. Other longstanding programs and education will continue to progressively manage pest species assigned to lower management objectives.

Biosecurity is a shared responsibility requiring coordinated efforts from all stakeholders. Through collaboration, Redland City Council and the community can protect the area's economy, community,

[1] csiro.au/en/news/all/articles/2021/august/pest-plants-and-animals-cost-australia-around-25-billion-a-year

and environment from invasive species. Given the prohibitive cost of invasive species, collective management is essential to secure a thriving, resilient Redlands Coast now and into the future.

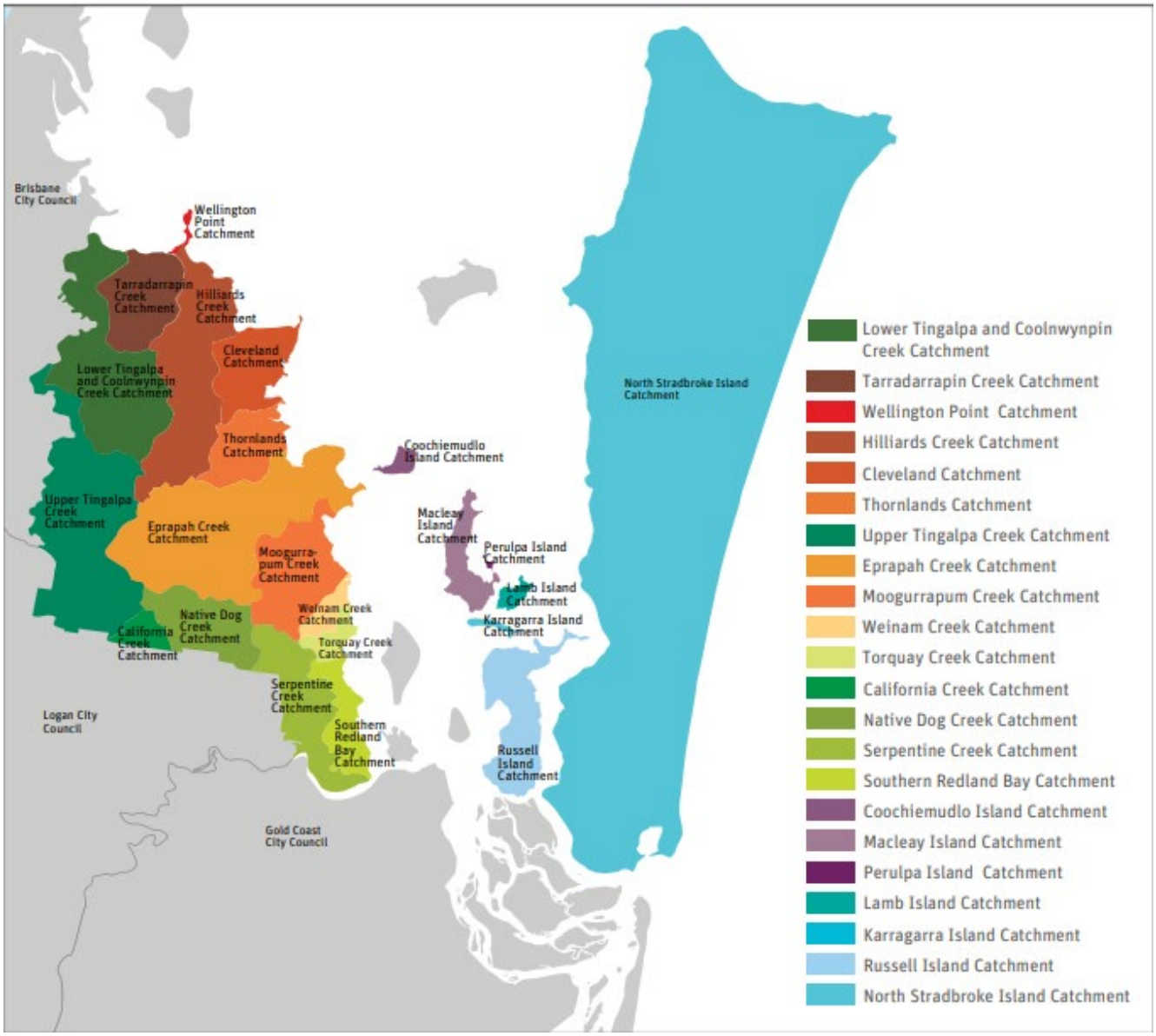


Figure 2: Redland City Council LGA and catchments

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS FOR BIOSECURITY

Section 3 Legislative Requirements for Biosecurity

The Australian biosecurity system assigns responsibility for managing different biosecurity matters across various levels of government. The Federal Government oversees border quarantine, while state governments manage pest fish, diseases, and insects that affect animals and plants. Local governments, together with landholders, are responsible for managing 'invasive biosecurity matter'—including plants and animals—on their land

There is a legislative framework that governs land management and natural area management (detailed in Section 3.5), the Act regulates the control of invasive species.

3.1 Scope of this Plan

This Plan covers invasive biosecurity matter across all land and waterways on Redlands Coast. This includes areas managed by the State of Queensland, Council, private landholders, community groups, organisations, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (under a Deed of Grant in Trust), utilities, industry and individuals.

The following biosecurity matter are not within the scope of this Plan, as they are managed by the Queensland Government Department of Primary Industries (DPI):

- Aquatic diseases, parasites, and viruses (*Biosecurity Act 2014* - Schedule 1, Part 1)
- Animal diseases, parasites, and viruses (*Biosecurity Act 2014* - Schedule 1 – Part 2)
- Marine animals and plants (*Biosecurity Act 2014* - Schedule 1 – Part 5)
- Restricted matter affecting animals and plants – most insects, fungi, virus, bacteria (*Biosecurity Act 2014* - Schedule 1 – Part 7 and Schedule 2 – Parts 1 and 2)

This Plan also does not consider:

- Unregulated domestic animals
- Contained farm animals (for example, deer, goat or pigs that are **not** defined as *feral* under the Act*)
- Public health pests such as rodents, mosquitoes, biting midges and cockroaches
- Pest fish, which are managed by the DPI, Queensland. Council has included pest fish actions in the *Redland Coast Bay and Creeks Action Plan 2021-2026*.

All native species are protected under the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

The Act defines *feral*, in relation to an animal that is a deer, goat or pig, as an animal that is living in a wild state and is not being farmed or kept for any other purpose. If it is kept in an escape-proof enclosure, cage or other structure it is not feral.

3.2 Definitions

Biosecurity Act 2014

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* was implemented on 1 July 2016. It serves as a single, cohesive law that consolidates various former regulations on biosecurity matters. The Act is designed to function alongside and independently with other relevant Acts such as the *Nature Conservation Act 1992* and the *Fisheries Act 1994*. The requirements under other Acts must still be adhered to.

Biosecurity Consideration

The Act introduces the concept of the biosecurity consideration. This refers to the different domains that could each be impacted by invasive species. These domains include human health, environment, economy and social amenity, each consisting of valuable assets that need protection.

Biosecurity consideration assets are the valuable parts of the economy, environment, health, and community.

Amenity and health
Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*) is an aquatic weed that infests water bodies. If the matter is present on a private property there is a risk of spreading to neighbouring dams or waterways (the asset). This weed can interfere with swimming, impede fishing, harbour mosquitos and impact a range of environmental considerations.

Economy
Fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*) is a weed of open pastures that can adversely affect cattle (the asset). Matter growing on private property next to a cattle farm presents a high situational risk to those assets. The expected reasonable and practical response is higher than if no farm was present.

Environment:
European red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) were sighted in a location with reports of threatened wildlife (the asset). Foxes, as well as impacting agriculture, have an overwhelming impact on native wildlife. All native wildlife are significant assets, their protection status will provide additional weight to the response requirement.

Figure 3: Asset examples for each consideration

Biosecurity Matter

The Act defines biosecurity matter as:

- a living thing, other than a human or part of a human,
- a pathogenic agent that can cause disease,
- a disease, or
- a contaminant.

In other words, biosecurity matter is a broad term that includes non-native and non-endemic animals, plants, fungi, and microbes that could disrupt local ecosystems or pose threats to protected assets.

Invasive Biosecurity Matter

Invasive biosecurity matter is the collective term for weeds and pest animals and is the subject of this Plan. Pest animals and plants are the responsibility of local governments in the Australian Biosecurity System and the Queensland State Government has determined which species are high biosecurity risk to some part of the state and therefore the focus of efforts. There are three tiers of invasive biosecurity matter, and they are Prohibited Matter, Restricted Matter, and unregulated matter. The next section of the plan defines these tiers, and the full lists of species is on the Queensland Government website.

Biosecurity Risk

A biosecurity risk refers to the potential negative impacts of biosecurity matter on a biosecurity consideration. Assessing the biosecurity risk of biosecurity matter has allowed the prioritisation of the local management objectives published in this plan.

An example of a biosecurity risk assessment for an individual property is fireweed (*Senecio madagascariensis*) growing in a paddock that is grazed by cattle. This situation has the following biosecurity risk assessment:

- Moderate to large economic impact, as it can make cattle sick and is sometimes fatal.
- Moderate environmental impact as fireweed produces thousands of wind-borne seeds that are easily transported between paddocks and native woodland ecosystems.
- Low likelihood of human health or social amenity impacts unless ingested.

The recommended management objective is for landholders to take action to protect their own and other nearby assets from this weed. This recommendation takes into account the above biosecurity considerations and the extent of the fireweed infestation in the region. The assets in the example are the cattle and pasture paddocks. A weed management program would effectively protect these assets from the biosecurity risk. Additionally, the landholder is required to prevent the spread of windborne seeds to any neighbouring properties under the General Biosecurity Obligation.

3.2.1 The General Biosecurity Obligation

Everyone has an obligation to prevent the spread of biosecurity matter.

The GBO mandates that all individuals take reasonable and practical steps to prevent the spread of biosecurity matter under their control. As a central tenet of the Act, the GBO promotes a flexible, risk-based approach to biosecurity management by matching response actions to the level of harm or risk posed by the invasive biosecurity matter.

A reasonable and practical response to a biosecurity risk can vary widely depending on the situation. When assessing what are reasonable and practical actions to reduce a biosecurity risk, many factors should be considered including:

1. **The scale of the risk and impact posed by the biosecurity matter itself.**
2. **The likelihood of the matter impacting assets.**
3. **How confident is the assessor that the biosecurity matter is correctly identified.**
4. **The matters' regulation status, if known, what is the consequence of inaction.**
5. **How to minimise the risk and pathways of the matter escaping captivity.**

It is important to prioritise the level of intervention needed to effectively control the biosecurity matter with the available resources. The greater the risk, the larger the expense may be required to satisfy the obligation to take reasonable and practical steps to minimise biosecurity risk.

3.2.2 Classification of Invasive Biosecurity Matter - Restricted and Prohibited

The DPI assesses risk of biosecurity matter. Those classified as high biosecurity risks become regulated species in either prohibited or restricted matter categories, requiring action to manage these risks.

Prohibited matter includes species absent or present only in limited areas of Queensland and poses significant biosecurity risks. Any prohibited species detected will be prioritised for eradication. The full list of regulated prohibited matter is listed in Schedule 1, Parts 3 and 4 of the Act and is available on the DPI website.

In Queensland, you can keep cats, dogs, guinea pigs, rats, mice and axolotl (walking fish) as pets and many livestock species are suitable for farming with registration and fencing. Most other animals are

prohibited from being kept as pets including native animals, non-native amphibians (newts, frogs, toads), exotic reptiles (turtles, lizards, snakes) and non domesticated mammals (ferrets, monkeys, non-domesticated cat relatives).

Prohibited plants include all non-indigenous Acacias, and some cactus breeds like prickly pear, cholla and harissa and many others that are not currently established weeds in Queensland.

Redland City Council gives the highest priority to preventing prohibited matter species from becoming established. Prohibited matter with the highest risk of incursion is detailed in Table 2. Council works with the DPI to destroy prohibited matter if it is detected, using all available resources. This response is due to the scale of the biosecurity risk being very high. Penalties for keeping prohibited matter are listed in Chapter 2, Part 1 (24) of the Act.

Restricted matter includes species with an established presence in Queensland, but for which containment or local eradication efforts may be feasible. Seven specific regulatory categories exist for Restricted Matter. The categories of restricted matter are detailed in Table 1.

The full list of restricted matter species for Queensland is found in Schedule 2, Part 2 of the Act and is also available on DPI website.

Unregulated matter is the term for environmental pests. These are introduced plants and animals that are present in Queensland and are not listed as prohibited or restricted matter. The GBO does apply to unregulated species and efforts should be taken to prevent the spread of environmental pests. Some unregulated matter is of concern locally and some species have been included in the higher management objectives of this plan.

This Plan classifies restricted, prohibited and unregulated matter into one of the five management objectives: prevention, eradication, containment, asset protection or limited action. Each species was assessed considering the available data from the completed surveillance program, available knowledge of species biology, the scale of risk to biosecurity considerations, likelihood of risk occurring, and the cost of individual management programs. When new information about a species occurrence or prevalence becomes available, Council may be required to adjust any tailored programs to increase or decrease the resources devoted to control to suit the current feasibility of control of the biosecurity matter.

Table 1 Restricted matter categories from DPI

Classification	Obligations under the Act	Example
Prohibited matter	Must be reported to a Queensland Government inspector within 24 hours of becoming aware of its presence, must not be dealt with, and must not have its risk exacerbated by any action.	Tropical soda apple (*Solanum viarum*)
Restricted category 1	Must be reported to a Queensland Government inspector within 24 hours of becoming aware of its presence.	Red Imported Fire Ants (*Solenopsis invicta*) Category 1
Restricted category 2	Must be reported to a Queensland Government inspector or local government authorised officer within 24 hours of becoming aware of its presence.	Bitou bush (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera subsp. rotundata)* Category 2, 3, 4 and 5
Restricted category 3	Must not be distributed, sold, gifted, traded, or released into the environment.	Bunny ears cactus (*Opuntia microdasys*) Category 2, 3
Restricted category 4	Must not be moved.	Wild (feral) rusa deer (*Cervus timorensis*) Category 3, 4 and 6
Restricted category 5	Must not be kept or possessed.	Red-eared slider turtle (*Trachemys scripta elegans*) Category 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
Restricted category 6	Must not be fed.	Feral non-domesticated cat (*Felis catus*) Category 3, 4 and 6
Restricted category 7	Must be humanely euthanised and disposed of in a prescribed way under a regulation.	Mozambique and spotted tilapia (*Oreochromis mossambicus and Tilapia mariae*) Category 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7
Invasive biosecurity matter	Must take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise biosecurity risk (GBO).	
All biosecurity matter including unregulated matter	Must take all reasonable and practical steps to minimise biosecurity risk (GBO).	

3.3 Community responsibilities

Community members should take the following actions to comply with the *Biosecurity Act 2014* and the Redlands Coast Biosecurity Plan 2025-2030*:*

- Be aware that you have a GBO.
- Inspect your property for biosecurity matter such as fire ants, balloon vine, or signs of feral pig or feral deer activity, especially on large or forested lots.
- Report, and where possible, manage invasive biosecurity matter, or seek assistance from family, specialist organisations or Council.
- Prevent biosecurity matter from spreading beyond your property. This may include securely fencing domestic or farm animals, controlling weed growth and managing seed spread by wind, vehicles, water or animals, particularly along property boundaries.

3.4 Redland City Council responsibilities

Under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, local governments must coordinate the management of invasive plants and animals within their jurisdictions. Council strives to meet these obligations through three primary areas:

- Biosecurity Planning
    - Develop and maintain a Biosecurity Plan for invasive plants and animals.
    - Assess and publish priorities for the local area based on known factors and risks to biosecurity considerations (Action 6).
    - Define reasonable and practical actions for stakeholders in the local area to fulfil their GBO (Action 7).
    - Engage the community with programs and support for collective action on priority biosecurity matters (Action 7).
    - Coordinate the working group of Council units, government departments, utilities, non-government organisations and other interested parties to manage invasive biosecurity matter across land tenures (Action 14, 15).

- Biosecurity Regulation
    - Employ and enable key personnel to exercise the powers of an ‘authorised officer’ as defined under the Act, for example, powers of entry for surveillance and compliance (Action 1).
    - Educate, advise, monitor, assist, log and enforce actions to control invasive biosecurity matter on land owned by community members (Action 8, 12, 13, 16).
    - Prevent new incursions of invasive biosecurity matter through education and seizing matter where required. For example, rabbits, prohibited cactus (Actions 10, 11).

- Land Management
    - Continue to implement invasive biosecurity control programs on Council-managed land (Action 9).
    - Report occurrences of invasive biosecurity matter to the Queensland Government or relevant authority (Action 1, 16).
    - Progress habitat restoration efforts to improve bushland quality, removing both restricted and unregulated weeds (Action 9).
    - Continue programs that manage feral and nuisance animals to minimise biosecurity and public health impacts (Action 9).

3.5 Other legislation and alignment

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* does not limit or impact the application of any other relevant Act. Other legislation that may need to be considered include, but are not limited to:

Global	State
Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework	Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003 (Qld)
	Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Queensland) Act 1994
Federal	Animal Care and Protection Act 2001 (Qld)
Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999 (Cwth)	Biosecurity Act 2014 (Qld)
	Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995 (Qld)
Biosecurity Act 2015 (Cwth)	Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld)
	Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990 (Qld)
National Biosecurity Strategy 2022–2032	Land Title Act 1994 (Qld)
	Marine Parks Act 2004 (Qld)
Australia's Strategy for Nature 2019–2030	Nature Conservation Act 1992 (Qld)
	Planning Act 2016 (Qld)
Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2017–2027	Public Health Act 2005 (Qld)
	Queensland Biosecurity Strategy: our next five years 2024–2029
Australian Weeds Strategy 2017–2027	Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy 2025–2030
	Transport Infrastructure Act 1994 (Qld)
Local	Vegetation Management Act 1999 (Qld)
Redland City Council Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environment Management) 2015. Part 2 (Declared local pests)	Water Act 2000 (Qld)

3.5.1 Locally Declared Pests

Council can regulate management options for invasive plants and animals under *Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environment Management*) *2015*. Part 2 (Declared local pests) permits Council to:

- Declare an animal or plant of a specified species to be a local pest.
- Search for declared local pests on private property.
- Issue compliance notices for landowners to take specified action to control declared local pests.
- Prohibit the sale of a declared local pest.
- Prohibit the introduction and propagation of a declared local pest.

A list of locally declared species associated with the Local Law is included in *Subordinate Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2015.* (For example, see species in Figure 4).

*Figure 4: Locally declared plants green cestrum (*Cestrum parqui*) left and Bana grass (*Pennisetum purpureum*) right*[2]

3.5.2 National and State Biosecurity Programs

Council plays a stakeholder role in invasive biosecurity eradication programs coordinated by the Commonwealth and State Governments. Examples of these programs—such as the National Red Imported Fire Ant Eradication Program and the State Bitou Bush Eradication Program—are outlined in the section that follows.

[2] Pictures by Biosecurity Queensland, DPI

Red Imported Fire Ant – National Eradication Program

The red imported fire ant (*Solenopsis invicta*) (Figure 5) is a critical threat to Redlands Coast. Council supports national programs to suppress and eradicate fire ants from Australia. Compliance and education campaigns are the responsibility of the National Fire Ant Eradication Program. Landholders are responsible for treatment.

All levels of government along with industry and the community must work together if we are to eradicate fire ants. Council will achieve its GBO for fire ants on land managed and occupied by Council through the delivery of Council's Fire Ant Management Program and Fire Ant Self-Management Plan, which commenced on 30 June 2024, in collaboration with the National Fire Ant Eradication Program.

Figure 5: Red imported fire ant nest

For more information on the program, or how to report and treat fire ants, visit the National Fire Ant Eradication Program website. Fire Ants Portal (https://ants.daf.qld.gov.au/)

It is a legal requirement to report suspected fire ant sightings within 24 hours, and to prevent or minimise risk associated with them. This includes soil/mulch, hay bales, soiled machinery and potted plant movement requirements. Call 13 25 23 to report suspected fire ant sightings.

Bitou Bush Eradication Program

The Queensland Government is working with landholders to eradicate Bitou Bush. This weed grows on beach dunes and is established along the New South Wales coast and is present in small numbers along the Queensland coastline. Surveillance and treatments occur numerous times each year in known and potential sites from the border to southern K'gari (Fraser Island), including Minjerribah (North Stradbroke Island).

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Section 4 Management Objectives

This Plan prioritises prevention and eradication as its core management objectives. The importance of preventing new occurrences of biosecurity matter cannot be overstated. When funds are limited, prevention programs provide the smartest investment to yield the maximum benefit for both Redland City Council and the Redlands Coast community. The evidence shows that there are diminishing returns from programs after biosecurity matter is established. That is, control programs in the later stages in the invasion curve (Figure 6), will be much more expensive than programs targeting matter in the earlier stages of invasion.

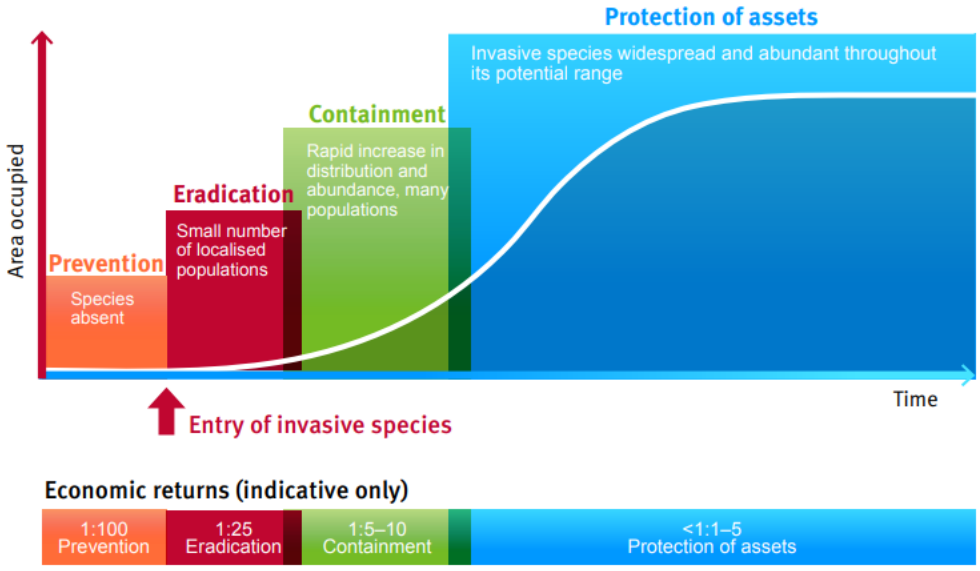


Figure 6: Biosecurity invasion curve and associated action[3]

4.1 Management Objective – Prevention

Species allocated in the prevention management objective are those believed to be absent from the LGA that present a significant biosecurity risk and have the potential to grow in the local area, multiply and become naturalised.

[3] Biosecurity Strategy for Victoria (2009).

Actions Required for Matter Classified Prevention

Matter is absent from LGA to best available knowledge.

Generally illegal or regulated to keep, feed, breed, sell, move etc.

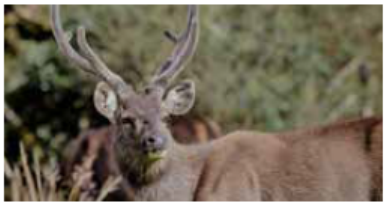
If found – report as soon as possible to Council or DPI.

Immediate Action is required including allocation of labour and / or budget funds to prevent escape into the wild to fulfil the GBO.

Prevent the entry and establishment of these invasive animals

Council's biosecurity matter risk assessment has determined that 10 animal species are of highest risk of entry to Redlands Coast. These are listed in Table 2. The Council Biosecurity Compliance Officers will conduct surveillance and confiscation activities for the species listed below and all species designated as prohibited matter by DPI. Examples include non-native snakes, turtles, lizards and ferret, monkey and non-domesticated cat relatives.

Table 2 Prevention management objective for invasive animals

INVASIVE ANIMALS	Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Biosecurity Matter Category
	Chital deer	*Axis axis*	Restricted matter category (2) 3, 4, and 6
	Fallow deer	*Dama dama*	Restricted matter category (2) 3, 4, and 6
	Hog deer	*Axis porcinus*	Restricted matter category (2) 3, 4, and 6
	Sambar deer	*Rusa unicolor*	Restricted matter category (2) 3, 4, and 6
	Red-earred slider turtle	*Trachemys scripta elegans*	Restricted matter category 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
	Feral goat	*Capra hircus*	Restricted matter category 3, 4, and 6
	Ferret	*Mustela furo*	Prohibited matter

INVASIVE ANIMALS	Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Biosecurity Matter Category
	Yellow crazy ant	*Anoplolepsis gracilipes*	Restricted matter category 3
	European rabbit	*Orcytolagus cuniculus*	Restricted matter category 3, 4, 5 and 6
	Wild dog (not dingo or domestic)	*Canis lupis familiaris*	Restricted matter category 3, 4, and 6

Prevent the entry and establishment of these invasive plants

Council's biosecurity matter risk assessment has determined that 12 plant species are of highest risk of entry to Redlands Coast. These are listed in Table 3. DPI prohibits all non-indigenous Acacias, prickly pear, cholla and harissa cactus among other plants that are not currently established in Queensland. The Council Biosecurity Surveillance officers will treat prohibited matter species as prevention targets.

Table 3 Prevention management objective for invasive plants

INVASIVE PLANTS	Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Biosecurity Matter Category
	Alligator weed	*Alternanthera philoxeroides*	Restricted matter category 3
	Cabomba	*Cabomba caroliniana*	Restricted matter category 3
	Cha Om	*Senegalia pennata sp. Insuavis*	Prohibited matter
	Floating Crystalwort	*Riccia fluitans*	

INVASIVE PLANTS	Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Biosecurity Matter Category
	Hygrophila, glush weed	*Hygrophila costata*	Restricted matter category 3
	Kahili, white and yellow ginger	*Hedychium gardnerianum, H.coronarium, H.flavescens*	Restricted matter category 3
	Mexican bean tree	*Cecropia pachystachya, C. palmata and C. peltata*	Restricted matter category 2, 3, 4 and 5
	Peruvian primrose	*ludwigia peruviana*	Prohibited matter
	Prickly pear varieties - Bunny Ears Cactus - Blind Cactus (ALL Opuntia cactus other than species already present)	Opuntia species including: - *microdasys* - *rufida* But not *O. ficus-indica, O. monacantha, O. stricta, and O. tomentosa* (Containment)	Prohibited matter OR Restricted matter category 2, 3, 4 and 5
	Tropical soda apple	*Solanum viarum*	Prohibited matter
	Water poppy	*Hydrocleys nymphoides*	
	Water mimosa	*Neptunia oleracea and N. Plena*	Restricted matter category 2, 3, 4 and 5

4.2 Management Objective – Eradication

Eradication targets are species that have limited distribution within Redlands Coast and present a high biosecurity risk. These species are manageable due to their confined populations and the availability of effective control measures.

Actions Required for Matter Classified Eradication

Present in small or confined area of the LGA, to best available knowledge, and feasible to manage removal over medium term.

Generally illegal or regulated to keep, feed, breed, sell, move etc.

Eradication program is established, planned, or monitoring conducted for proof of absence following eradication actions.

If found – report as soon as possible to Council or DPI.

Immediate Action is required including allocation of labour and / or budget funds to prevent expansion of infestation to fulfil the GBO.

Table 4 Eradication management objective for invasive animals

INVASIVE ANIMALS	Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Biosecurity Matter Category
	Fire Ant, Red Imported Fire Ant	*Solonopsis invicta*	Restricted Matter Category 1
	Feral red deer	*Cervus elaphus*	Restricted matter category 3, 4, and 6
	Feral rusa deer	*Cervus timorensis, Rusa timorensis*	Restricted matter category 3, 4, and 6
	Feral pig, wild boar	*Sus scrofa*	Restricted matter category 3, 4, and 6

Table 5 Eradication management objective for invasive plants

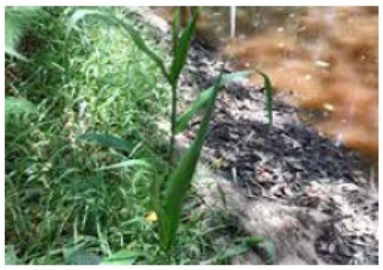
INVASIVE PLANTS	Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Biosecurity Matter Category
	African boxthorn	*Lycium ferrocissimum*	Restricted matter category 3
	Bitou bush*	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotundifolia*	Restricted matter category 2, 3, 4 and 5
	Hymenachne, water stargrass	*Hymenachne amplexicaulis and hybrids*	Restricted matter category 3
	Kudzu	*Pueraria montana var. lobata*	Restricted matter category 3
	Senegal tea plant	*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*	Restricted matter category 3
	Pampas grass	*Cortaderia selloana*	
	Blackberry	*Rubus laudatus*	Restricted matter category 3
	Moth vine	*Araujia sericifera*	

*Image reprinted with permission of Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries.

4.3 Management Objective – Containment

Species listed under the containment management objective are those that are too widespread to eradicate but not yet found throughout the LGA.

Actions Required for Matter Classified Containment

Present in small to medium sized area within the LGA, to best available knowledge.

May be regulated to prevent selling, movement into new areas.

Containment program may be occurring or in development.

If found – report to Council.

Action is required where sighting is away from known population area and could include labour and / or budget funds to prevent further spread.

A containment program will delineate the core area of the infestation and any new incursions at sites outside the core that should be eradicated to control population spread. Outlying populations are targeted and actively managed through surveillance, education, regulation and control. The core infestation can be progressively reduced through management actions at the infestation edge.

A reasonable and practical response for containment targets is dependent on the location of the sighted population. Individuals found and reported outside the containment zone require a timely response likely to cause diversion of resources. Individuals found and reported within the containment zone should be managed as an asset protection target by limiting impact and spread through routine maintenance and monitoring using existing resources.

No animal species have been listed in the containment management objective for this plan. Most invasive animals that are present on the Redlands Coast are already widespread due to the lack of natural landscape features that act as barriers to animal dispersal. Animal species that were categorised in the containment management objective for the previous Biosecurity Plan have been moved to the asset protection management objective.

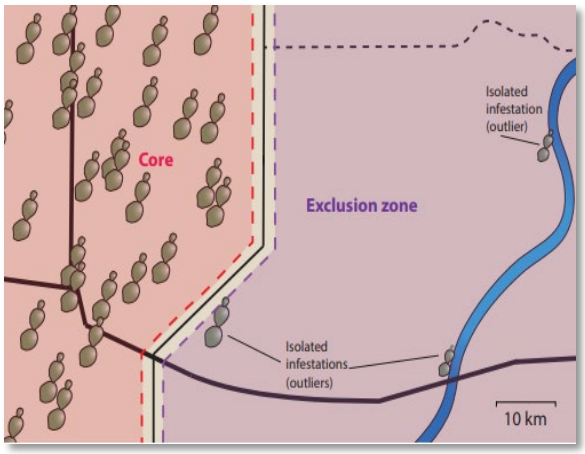


Figure 7: Containment concept map [4]

An example of a containment target is balloon vine (*Cardiospermum grandiflorum)* (Figure 8). Council has detected this species only within the Lower Tingalpa and Coolnwynpin Catchment. Surveillance has been conducted, and will continue, to identify the extent of the species and most appropriate resource allocation. Any populations detected outside the containment zone will be controlled with priority. The Redlands Coast Biosecurity Working Group will continue to monitor and assess the feasibility and effectiveness of specific containment zones.

Please report any sightings to Council by phoning (07) 3829 8999 or online at https://www.redland.qld.gov.au/contact

Figure 8: Balloon vine (Cardiospermum grandiflorum)

[4] Selecting Reasonable and Practical Measures, LGAQ

Table 6 Containment management objective for invasive plants

INVASIVE PLANTS - CONTAINMENT		
Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Biosecurity Matter Category
Amazon frogbit	*Limnobium laevigatum*	
Arsenic bush	*Senna septemptrionalis syn. S. floribunda*	
Balloon vine	*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*	Restricted matter category 3
Blue thunbergia	*Thunbergia grandiflora syn. laurifolia*	Restricted matter category 3
Creeping foxglove, Coromandel, Chinese violet	*Asystasia gangetica*	
Dutchman's pipe	*Aristolochia spp. other than native species*	Restricted matter category 3
Green cestrum	*Cestrum parqui*	Local Law 3
Hairy water hyssop	*Bacopa lanigera*	
Prickly Pears: - Common Pest Pear - Drooping Tree Pear - Velvety Tree Pear	*Opuntia* *- stricta syn. O. inermis* *- monacantha syn. O. vulgaris* *- tomentosa*	Restricted matter category 3
Sagittaria, delta arrowhead	*Sagittaria platyphylla*	Restricted matter category 3
Thatch grass	*Hyparrhenia hirta, H. rufa*	
Three flowered Hygrophila	*hygrophila triflora*	
Yellow raspberry, himalayan rubus	*Rubus ellipticus*	

4.4 Management Objective – Asset Protection

Asset protection applies to invasive species that are widespread across the Redlands Coast, pose significant impacts, but are not feasible to eradicate or contain. These species will be managed on a risk reduction basis within routine management activities.

The full list of species is published in the Appendix 2. Table 7 contains all pest animals in the asset protection management objective. Restricted matter species listed in the table warrant larger programs than unregulated species. There is a large number of pest plants in this management objective. Only those weeds that have a state government or local law regulation are listed in Table 8. A further 98 weed species are listed in the asset protection management objective section at Appendix 2. These are not restricted matter but are important to control due to their potential impact to biosecurity considerations: economy, environment, human health and the community.

Management resources must be allocated according to the situation, such as when detrimental to agriculture, threatened species or a high human health risk. Many of the actions associated with the asset protection management objective will be part of routine programs to make small continual progress to control the biosecurity matter and satisfy the GBO.

Singapore daisy (*Sphagneticola trilobata*) is a local example (Figure 9). This thick groundcover weed grows quickly and can out compete native groundcovers. Treatment of this weed can result in areas of bare soil. Land restoration planting with replacement vegetation is usually required to minimise soil erosion. Only a limited number of weed populations can be treated in any given year due to its prevalence and requirement for repeated follow up treatments.

Figure 9: Singapore daisy[5]

Table 7 Asset protection management objective for invasive animals

INVASIVE ANIMALS – ASSET PROTECTION		
Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Biosecurity Matter Category
Cane toad	*Rhinella marina*	
Cat (other than domestic)	*Felis catus and Prionailurus bengalensis x Felis catus (feral)*	Restricted matter category 3, 4, and 6
Common Indian myna	*Acridotheres tristis*	
European bees (other than domestic)	*Apis mellifera*	
European hare	*Lepus europaeus*	
European red fox	*Vulpes vulpes*	Category 3, 4, 5, and 6
House mouse (other than domestic)	*Mus musculus*	
Spiked-top apple snail	*Pomacea diffusa*	
Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	

[5] Picture by (former) Biosecurity Queensland, DAF)

Table 8 Asset protection management objective for invasive plants

INVASIVE PLANTS – ASSET PROTECTION		
Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Biosecurity Matter Category
African fountain grass	*Cenchrus setaceum syn Pennisetum setaceum*	Restricted matter category 3
African tulip tree	*Spathodea campanulata*	Restricted matter category 3
American rat's tail grass	*Sporobolus jacquemontii*	Restricted matter category 3
Annual ragweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	Restricted matter category 3
Asparagus fern, basket fern	*Asparagus aethiopicus*	Restricted matter category 3
Barner grass, cane grass, elephant grass, Napier Grass	*Cenchrus purpureus syn Pennisetum purpureum*	Local Law 3
Broad-leaf privet, tree privet	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Restricted matter category 3
Broad-leaved pepper tree	*Schinus terebinthifolia*	Restricted matter category 3
Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	Restricted matter category 3
Cat's claw vine, yellow trumpet vine	*Dolichandra unguis-cati syn Macfadyena unguis-cati*	Restricted matter category 3
Chinese celtis	*Celtis sinensis*	Restricted matter category 3
Creeping lantana	*Lantana montevidensis*	Restricted matter category 3
Fireweed	*Senecio madagascariensis*	Restricted matter category 3
Giant Parramatta grass	*Sporobolus fertilis*	Restricted matter category 3
Giant Parramatta grass, giant rat's tail grass	*Sporobolus pyramidalis and S. natalensis*	Restricted matter category 3
Groundsel bush	*Baccharis halimifolia*	Restricted matter category 3
Lantana, common lantana	*Lantana camara*	Restricted matter category 3
Madeira vine, jalap, lamb's-tail, mignonette vine, potato vine	*Anredera cordifolia*	Restricted matter category 3
Mother of millions	*Bryophyllum delagoense syn. B. tubiflorum, Kalanchoe delagoensis*	Restricted matter category 3
Mother of millions species	*Bryophyllum x houghtonii*	Restricted matter category 3
Salvinia, giant salvinia, watermoss, kariba weed	*Salvinia molesta*	Restricted matter category 3
Singapore daisy, trailing daisy	*Sphagneticola trilobata syn. Wedelia trilobata*	Restricted matter category 3
Small-leaf privet, Chinese privet	*Ligustrum sinense*	Restricted matter category 3
Water hyacinth, water orchid, nile lily	*Eichhornia crassipes*	Restricted matter category 3
Water lettuce	*Pistia stratiotes*	Restricted matter category 3
Yellow bells	*Tecoma stans*	Restricted matter category 3
Yellow oleander (captain cook tree)	*Cascabela thevetia syn. Thevetia peruviana*	Restricted matter category 3
Woolly morning glory	*argyreia nervosa*	Restricted matter category 3

Only restricted matter species are listed above. Further asset protection category weeds are listed in Appendix 2.

4.5 Management Objective – Limited Action

Limited action is designated for unregulated invasive species that are widespread across the city but pose a comparatively lower biosecurity risk than higher-priority species. Appendices 1 and 2 list 110 such species; however, the list is not exhaustive. A further 300 introduced plants are not listed due to being low risk to assets, for example food plants, turf, landscaping plants, non-endemic natives, or low risk weeds thought to be absent from the LGA.

The term limited action does not imply inactivity, rather, that management responsibilities fall primarily on landholders to prevent the spread of these species beyond their properties. Suitable actions can include refraining from feeding introduced birds, removing seed heads from weeds that may blow or wash into neighbouring properties, and preventing weed seed spread on clothing, pet fur or within mud on shoes. These actions can satisfy your GBO and prevent the maintenance burden on yards, parks and natural area reserves.

ACTION PLAN

Section 5 Action Plan

This Action Plan assigns duties to the parties responsible for implementing the *Redlands Coast Biosecurity Plan 2025-2030* and achieving the plan's strategic goals. The actions have been guided by the six core themes from the *Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy 2025-2030*. The six themes are summarised in Figure 10.

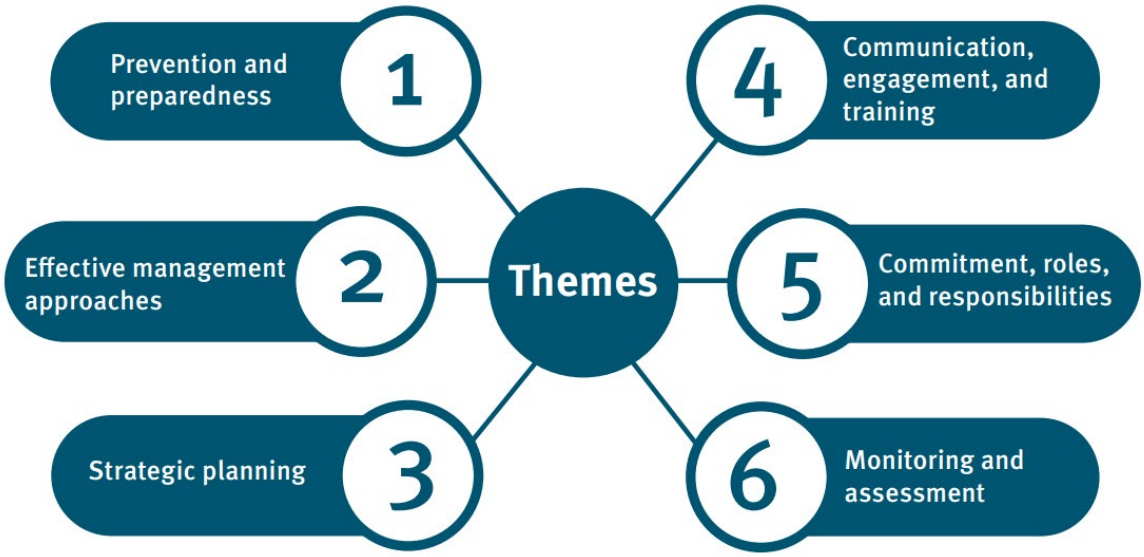


Figure 10: Guiding principles of biosecurity[6]

The Action Plan provides practical, targeted and achievable actions to monitor and assess the success of the Redland City Council biosecurity system. The action plan outlines:

- Implementation methods and responsible teams
- Success indicators for internal reporting
- Timeframes
- Estimated costs

All aspects of the Action Plan must follow appropriate best management practices including workplace health and safety, animal welfare, and protection of the environment.

[6] Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy 2025–2030

Table 10 Action Plan

No.	Action	Success Indicator	Responsibility	Timeframe	Cost
1	Redlands Coast Biosecurity Surveillance Program to continue to monitor, record and uphold compliance of biosecurity matter.	Deliver renewed Redlands Coast Biosecurity Surveillance Program with two (2) 'authorised officers'	CSU	Ongoing	Moderate
2	Review and amend City Plan and Local Law 3	Local Law 3 amended to include local priority invasive biosecurity matter not scheduled under the *Biosecurity Act 2014* Refine future amendments to City Plan to be aligned with the objectives of the Plan	CSU SPU EEU- EPP	Long	BAU
3	Develop biosecurity operational plans, containment programs, guideline and procedures.	Creation of biosecurity compliance, containment guide and rapid response documents Implement Fire Ant Self Treatment Plan, monitor and update operational documents	CSU EEU- EPP HEU	Long	Low
4	Investigate high risk entry points for emerging invasive biosecurity matter.	Provide details on high-risk entry points for emerging invasive biosecurity matter Review weed hygiene opportunities and resources for Redlands Coast islands	EEU- EPP	Medium	BAU
5	Potential weed species are not planted by Council or in developments.	Street tree planting list updated to remove potential weeds or problematic species	EngEU COSAM	Medium	BAU

		Council project and development plant list for landscape and revegetation absent of weeds (some exceptions for “limited action” management objective)	PDG PCU RDM		
6	Maintain prioritised list of invasive biosecurity matter relevant to Redlands Coast’s Priority Invasive Species Program.	Priority invasive species list reviewed annually Develop reference list of priority invasive biosecurity matter for Council, contractors, businesses and community	EEU- EPP	Annual	BAU
7	Biosecurity awareness opportunities provided.	Update and annually review Council biosecurity webpage to include advice, resources and a reporting tool Number of community talks, workshops and events delivered on invasive species Social media and website engagement numbers Implement biosecurity engagement campaign for Council, community and contractors	CSU EEU	Short	Low
8	Continuous improvement for Council officers in attending educational events such as workshops, conferences and webinars.	Number of invasive species educational events attended by officers Relevant officers receive essential training in prioritising, investigating and regulating invasive biosecurity matter	EEU CSU PSU HEU	Ongoing	Low

9	Community, Council, stakeholders and volunteer groups continue to manage priority invasive species and uphold GBO.	Area (Ha) worked by conservation services and Bushcare groups at managing invasive species Number work sites managed by other Council operational areas for managing invasive species Feral animal prevention and control program delivered Number of proactive monitoring visits delivered Number of invasive plant and animal reports to and by Council Community Bushcare volunteer hours	EEU PCU CRU RDM HEU CSU COSAM	Short-ongoing	BAU- Low
10	Voluntary and assisted compliance.	Number of properties inspected – reactive and proactive (Cat and Dog Animal Registration Program) Number of property inspection reports provided. Number of 'GBO notices' issued for invasive plants and animals Number of Environmental Partnership program participants	CSU EEU	Ongoing	BAU
11	Enforce compliance.	Number of 'Biosecurity orders' issued for invasive plants and animals Number of 'Declared pest notices' issued Number of Biosecurity 'enter and clears' conducted	CSU	Ongoing	BAU

		Number of investigations from online sales of restricted biosecurity matter Number of local markets, shops and nurseries attended Number of Investigations relating to keeping of invasive animals			
12	Encourage responsible pet ownership.	Number of roaming animal reports Number of desexed and microchipped cats >85% Number of desexed and microchipped dogs >94%	CSU PL	Ongoing	BAU
13	Effective illegal green waste dumping management	Number of illegal dumping reports to Council Number of illegal dumping notices issued Number of illegal dumping infringement notices issued Amount of waste removed	CSU PL	Ongoing	BAU
14	Council biosecurity collaboration	Continue the quarterly Biosecurity Working Group Key operational work areas annual planning meeting held prior to December each year	All EEU- EPP	Annual	BAU

15	Stakeholder biosecurity collaboration	Collaborative days with external agencies and government (for example, bitou bush surveillance, regional or cross tenure species management and surveillance) Number of working groups and external partnerships (for example, universities, NRMs, and government agencies) involving Council officers	EEU - EPP CSU PCU	Ongoing	BAU
16	Data collection improvement	Number of FeralScan reports of invasive animals within the Redland City Council LGA Number of iNaturalist records of eradication or containment targets reported to Council Create internal central location for resource material and data	CSU EEU- EPP	Short - ongoing	BAU

Table 11 Acronyms and definitions for action plan

Redland City Council Departments	
CET	Communication, Engagement and Tourism Group
CTIAM	Civil Infrastructure Asset Management Unit (City Assets Group)
COSAM	Civic and Open Space Asset Management Unit (City Assets Group)
CRU	Compliance and Reporting Unit (City Water Group)
CSU	Compliance Services Unit (Environment and Regulation Group)
DCU	Development Control Unit (Environment and Regulation Group)
EEU	Environment and Education Unit (Environment and Regulation Group)
EEU-EPP	Environment Planning and Policy Team (Environment and Regulation Group)
EngEU	Engineering and Environment Unit (City Planning and Assessment Group)
HEU	Health and Environment Unit (Environment and Regulation Group)
IMU	Information Management Unit (Corporate Services Group)
PCU	Parks and Conservation Services Unit (City Operations Group)
PDG	Project Delivery Group
RDMU	Roads, Drainage and Marine Unit (City Operations Group)
SCU	Strengthening Communities Unit (Community and Customer Service Group)
SGU	Strategy and Governance Unit (Corporate Governance Group)
SPU	Strategic Planning Unit (City Planning and Assessment Group)
Partners	
BQ	Biosecurity Queensland (Queensland Government Department of Primary Industries)
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation
DTMR	Queensland Government Department of Transport and Main Roads
HLW	Healthy Land and Water
PL	Private landholders
QPWS	Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (Queensland Government Department of Environment, Tourism Science and Innovation)
QYAC	Quandamooka Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal Corporation
RBWG	Redlands Coast Biosecurity Working Group
SEQW	SEQ Water
Uni	Universities and associated research or educational organisations
Indicative Costs (per annum)	
BAU	Business as Usual (within existing resources, officer time and budgets)
Low	Below $15,000
Medium	$15,000 - $100,000
High	Over $ 100,000
***Subject to budget development as part of the annual budget submission process**	
Time Frames	
Ongoing	These actions will continually be dealt with throughout the life of the plan
Immediate	The actions will commence in the next 12 months
Short	The actions will be undertaken in the next 2 years
Long	The actions will be undertaken in the next 5 years

5.1 Redlands Coast Biosecurity Surveillance Program

Redland City Council monitors compliance with the *Biosecurity Act 2014* through an authorised biosecurity surveillance program.

Council will undertake a targeted and systematic biosecurity surveillance program of private and public land that monitors compliance with the Act, identifies new invasive species incursions and confirms existing invasive species distributions. A key focus is early detection of prohibited matter and priority restricted matter identified in this plan alongside incidental biosecurity education.

The overarching objectives of the surveillance program are to:

- Determine the distribution, changes, presence, or absence of invasive biosecurity matter
- Map and record priority invasive species distribution data into Council systems
- Monitor compliance with the Act
- Collect evidence to enforce the Act.

The biosecurity surveillance program will be authorised in accordance with Section 235 of the Act and will specify the:

- Purpose of the program
- Biosecurity matter (category or species) to which the program relates
- Period over which the program is to be carried out
- Criteria for selecting and location of places to be entered and inspected
- Powers an authorised officer may exercise under the program
- Measures an authorised officer may take under the program.

Details of the authorised biosecurity program will be publicly available on Council's website.

Appendix 1 Management objective and list of pest animals 'known to be present'

Legend

Management Objective Code	*Management Objective*		*Management Objective Code*	*Management Objective*
E	Eradicate infestation		C	Contain infestation
A	Protection of assets		L	Limited action - fulfil GBO

Management Objective Code	**Common Name**	**Scientific Name**	**Biosecurity Act 2014**
E	Pig (feral)	*Sus scrofa*	Restricted
E	Red deer (feral)	*Cervus elaphus*	Restricted
E	Rusa deer (feral)	*Rusa timorensis, Cervus timorensis*	Restricted
E	Red Imported Fire Ant	*Solenopsis invicta*	Restricted
A	European red fox	*Vulpes vulpes*	Restricted
A	Cat (other than domestic)	*Felis catus* and *Prionailurus bengalensis x Felis catus* (feral)	Restricted
A	Black rat, ship rat (other than domestic)	*Rattus rattus*	
A	Brown rat, common rat (other than domestic)	*Rattus norvegicus*	
A	Cane toad	*Rhinella marina*	
A	Common Indian myna	*Acridotheres tristis*	
A	European bees (other than domestic)	*Apis mellifera*	
A	European hare	*Lepus europaeus*	
A	House mouse (other than domestic)	*Mus musculus*	
A	Spiked-top apple snail	Pomacea diffusa	
A	Starling	*Sturnus vulgaris*	

L	Asian house gecko	*Hemidactylus frenatus*	
L	Helmuted guinea fowl (other than domestic)	*Numida meleagris*	
L	Mallard (other than domestic)	*Anas platyrhynchos*	
L	Peafowl (other than domestic)	*Pavo cristatus*	
L	Pigeon, rock dove (other than domestic)	*Columbia livia*	

Appendix 2 Management objective and list of pest plants 'known to be present'

Management Objective Code	Common Name	Scientific Name	Biosecurity Act 2014
E	African boxthorn, boxthorn	*Lycium ferocissimum*	Restricted
E	Blackberry	*Rubus laudatus*	Restricted
E	Olive hymenachne, water stargrass,	*Hymenachne amplexicaulis and hybrids*	Restricted
E	Kudzu	*Pueraria montana var. lobata*	Restricted
E	Senegal tea plant	*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*	Restricted
E	Bitou bush	*Chrysanthemoides monilifera ssp. rotundifolia*	Restricted
E	Moth vine, white moth vine	*Araujia sericifera*	
E	Pampas grass	*Cortaderia selloana*	
C	Balloon vine	*Cardiospermum grandiflorum*	Restricted
C	Blue thunbergia	*Thunbergia grandiflora syn. laurifolia*	Restricted
C	Common pest pear, spiny pest pear	*Opuntia stricta syn. O. inermis*	Restricted
C	Drooping tree pear	*Opuntia monacantha syn. O. vulgaris*	Restricted
C	Dutchman's pipe	*Aristolochia spp. other than native species*	Restricted
C	Sagittaria, delta arrowhead,	*Sagittaria platyphylla*	Restricted
C	Velvety tree pear	*Opuntia tomentosa*	Restricted
C	Green cestrum	*Cestrum parqui*	Local Law 3
C	Amazon frogbit	*Limnobium laevigatum*	
C	Arsenic bush	*Senna septemptrionalis syn. S. floribunda*	
C	Chinese violet	*Asystasia gangetica*	

C	Hairy water hyssop	*Bacopa lanigera*	
C	Hygrophila triflora	*hygrophila triflora*	
C	Thatch grass	*Hyparrhenia hirta, H. rufa*	
C	Yellow raspberry, himalayan rubus	*Rubus ellipticus*	
A	African fountain grass	*Cenchrus setaceum syn Pennisetum setaceum*	Restricted
A	African tulip tree	*Spathodea campanulata*	Restricted
A	American rat's tail grass	*Sporobolus jacquemontii*	Restricted
A	Annual ragweed	*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*	Restricted
A	Asparagus fern, basket fern	*Asparagus aethiopicus*	Restricted
A	Broad-leaf privet, tree privet	*Ligustrum lucidum*	Restricted
A	Broad-leaved pepper tree	*Schinus terebinthifolia*	Restricted
A	Camphor laurel	*Cinnamomum camphora*	Restricted
A	Cat's claw vine, yellow trumpet vine, cat's claw creeper, funnel creeper	*Dolichandra unguis-cati syn Macfadyena unguis-cati*	Restricted
A	Chinese celtis	*Celtis sinensis*	Restricted
A	Creeping lantana	*Lantana montevidensis*	Restricted
A	Fireweed	*Senecio madagascariensis*	Restricted
A	Giant Parramatta grass	*Sporobolus fertilis*	Restricted
A	Giant Parramatta grass, giant rat's tail grass	*Sporobolus pyramidalis and S. natalensis*	Restricted
A	Groundsel bush	*Baccharis halimifolia*	Restricted
A	Lantana, common lantana	*Lantana camara*	Restricted
A	Madeira vine, jalap, lamb's-tail, mignonette vine, anredera,	*Anredera cordifolia*	Restricted
A	Mother of millions	*Bryophyllum delagoense syn. B.*	Restricted

		tubiflorum, Kalanchoe delagoensis	
A	Mother of millions species	*Bryophyllum x houghtonii*	Restricted
A	Salvinia, giant salvinia, aquarium	*Salvinia molesta*	Restricted
A	Singapore daisy	*Sphagneticola trilobata syn. Wedelia trilobata*	Restricted
A	Small-leaf privet, Chinese privet	*Ligustrum sinense*	Restricted
A	Water hyacinth, water orchid, nile lily	*Eichhornia crassipes*	Restricted
A	Water lettuce	*Pistia stratiotes*	Restricted
A	Yellow bells	*Tecoma stans*	Restricted
A	Yellow oleander (captain cook tree)	*Cascabela thevetia syn. Thevetia peruviana*	Restricted
A	Woolly morning glory	*argyreia nervosa*	Restricted
A	Barner grass, cane grass, elephant grass, Napier Grass	*Cenchrus purpureus syn Pennisetum purpureum*	Local Law 3
A	Cherry guava	*Psidium cattleianum var. cattleianum, P. guajava, P. guineense*	International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) 100 most invasive
A	Giant reed	*Arundo donax*	IUCN 100 most invasive
A	Leucaena	*Leucaena leucocephala*	IUCN 100 most invasive
A	Shoebutton ardisia	*Ardisia elliptica*	IUCN 100 most invasive
A	Aerial yam	*Dioscorea bulbifera var. bulbifera*	
A	African pigeon grass	*Setaria sphacelata*	
A	Alexandra palm	*Archontophoenix alexandrae*	
A	Arum lily, Calla lily	*Zantedeschia aethiopica*	
A	Asian copperleaf	*Acalypha australis*	
A	Awabuki sweet viburnum	*viburnum odoratissimum var. awabuki*	
A	Billygoat weed	*Ageratum conyzoides*	
A	Black-eyed susan	*Thunbergia alata*	

A	Blue billygoat weed	*Ageratum houstonianum*	
A	Blue heliotrope	*Heliotropium amplexicaule*	
A	Blue stars	*Aristea ecklonii*	
A	Brazilian cherry	*Eugenia uniflora*	
A	Buddleja	*Buddleja madagascariensis*	
A	Buffel grass, Mossman River grass	*Cenchrus ciliaris, and C. echinatus*	
A	Bush daisy	*Montanoa hibiscifolia*	
A	Cadaghi	*Corymbia torelliana*	
A	Candle cassia, candle bush	*Senna alata*	
A	Cape gooseberry	*Physalis peruviana*	
A	Cape ivy	*Senecio tamoides*	
A	Castor oil plant	*Ricinus communis*	
A	Chinese burr	*Triumfetta rhomboidea*	
A	Climbing asparagus fern	*Asparagus africanus*	
A	Climbing asparagus-fern	*Asparagus plumosus*	
A	Cocos palm	*Syagrus romanzoffiana*	
A	Colombian waxweed	*Cuphea carthagenensis*	
A	Coral berry, Christmas Berry, Ardisia	*Ardisia crenata*	
A	Coral creeper	*Barleria repens*	
A	Corky passion vine	*Passiflora suberosa*	
A	Corky stem passionflower	*Passiflora pallida*	
A	Crab's eye creeper, Gidgee gidgee	*Abrus precatorius subsp. africanus*	
A	Creeping burhead	*Echinodorus cordifolius syn E. radicans*	
A	Crofton weed	*Ageratina adenophorum*	
A	Cumbungi	*Typha latifolia*	
A	Cupid's flower, cypress creeper	*Ipomoea quamoclit*	
A	Dark blue snakeweed	*Stachytarpheta cayennensis*	
A	Devil's fig	*Solanum torvum*	
A	Dwarf papyrus	*Cyperus prolifer*	
A	Dwarf rotala	*Rotala rotundifolia*	
A	Dwarf umbrella	*schefflera arboricola*	
A	Dyschoriste	*Dyschoriste depressa*	
A	Easter cassia	*Senna pendula*	
A	Fire flag, alligator flag	*Thalia geniculata*	
A	Fishbone fern	*Nephrolepsis cordifolia*	
A	Fragrent thunbergia	*Thunbergia fragrans*	

A	Freesia	*Freesia alba x leichtlinii*	
A	Giant devil's fig	*Solanum chrysotrichum*	
A	Giant papyrus, Egyptian papyrus	*Cyperus papyrus*	
A	Glycine	*Neonotonia wightii*	
A	Grader grass	*Themeda quadrivalvis*	
A	Himalayan ash	*Fraxinus griffithii*	
A	Indian hawthorn	*Rhaphiolepis indica*	
A	Inkweed	*Phytolacca octandra*	
A	Jamaica snakeweed	*Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*	
A	Japanese sunflower, Mexican Sunflower	*Tithonia diversifolia*	
A	Johnson grass	*Sorghum halepense*	
A	Kidneyleaf mudplantain	*Heteranthera reniformis*	
A	Leaf cactus	*Pereskia aculeata*	
A	Lindernia	*lindernia spp*	
A	Little bluestem, (not whiskey grass)	*Schizachyrium microstachyum*	
A	long-leaved willow primrose	*Ludwigia longifolia*	
A	Mexican yellow lilly	*Nymphaea mexicana*	
A	Mile a minute	*Ipomoea cairica*	
A	Mistflower	*Ageratina riparium*	
A	Monkey's comb	*Pithecoctenium crucigerum*	
A	Moon flower, white morning glory	*Ipomoea alba*	
A	Morning glory	*Ipomoea indica*	
A	Mother of millions, resurrection plant	*Bryophyllum pinnatum*	
A	Noogoora burr	*Xanthium occidentale syn. X pungens*	
A	Ochna	*Ochna serrulata*	
A	Oleander	*Nerium oleander*	
A	Orange trumpet creeper, flame vine	*Pyrostegia venusta*	
A	Palm leaf setaria	*Setaria palmifolia,*	
A	Para grass	*Brachiaria mutica*	
A	Pennywort	*Hydrocotyle bonariensis*	
A	Pickerel weed	*Pontederia cordata*	
A	Popcorn cassia	*Senna didymobotrya*	
A	Powdery aligator flag, hardy canna, thalia	*Thalia dealbata*	
A	Purple succulent	*Callisia fragrans*	

A	Ruellia	*Ruellia squarrosa and R. tweediania*	
A	Sensitive plant	*Mimosa pudica*	
A	Sicklethorn	*Asparagus falcatus*	
A	Siratro	*Macroptilium atropurpureum*	
A	Stinking passionflower	*Passiflora foetida*	
A	Taro, blue taro	*Xanthosoma violaceum syn. Colocasia esculenta*	
A	Thornapples, jimnsonweed	*Datura ferox, D. meteloides, D. tatula, D. stramonium*	
A	Tipuana, Rosewood	*Tipuana tipu*	
A	Urena burr	*Urena lobata*	
A	Velcro weed / silverleaf desmondium	*Desmodium uncinatum*	
A	Water wisteria	*hygrophila difformis*	
A	Whisky grass	*Andropogon virginicus*	
A	White passionflower	*Passiflora subpeltata*	
A	White shrimp plant	*Justicia betonica*	
A	White snakeweed	*Stachytarpheta australis*	
A	Wild aster	*Aster subulatus*	
L	African love grass	*Eragrostis curvula*	
L	American black nightshade	*Solanum nodiflorum*	
L	American elder	*Sambucus canadensis*	
L	Arrowhead vine, syngonium.	*Syngonium podophyllum*	
L	Autograph Tree	*Clusia rosea*	
L	Bahia grass	*Paspalum notatum*	
L	Balloon cotton bush	*Gomphocarpus fruticosus and G. physocarpus*	
L	Balsams, bizzie lizzie	*Impatiens walleriana*	
L	Beach evening primrose	*Oenothera drummondii subsp. drummondii*	
L	Blackberry nightshade	*Solanum nigrum*	
L	Blooming night cactus, dragon fruit	*Hylocereus undatus*	
L	Blue water lily	*Nymphaea caerulea*	
L	Bougainvillea	*Bougainvillea glabra*	
L	Brazilian fireweed	*Erechtites valerianifolius*	
L	Brazilian nightshade	*Solanum seaforthianum*	
L	Broom asparagus	*Asparagus virgatus*	
L	Bunchy sedge	*Cyperus polystachyos*	
L	Butterfly orchid	*Epidendrum x obrienianum*	
L	Canna lily	*Canna indica*	
L	Cape honeysuckle	*Tecoma capensis*	

L	Century plant	*Agave americana var. americana & Agave americana var. expansa*	
L	Chinese empress tree	*Paulownia tomentosa*	
L	Cobbler's pegs	*Bidens pilosa*	
L	Cockspur coral tree	*Erythrina crista-galli*	
L	Common coral tree	*Erythrina x sykesii*	
L	Common vetch	*Vicia sativa subsp. nigra*	
L	Coral berry	*Rivinia humilis*	
L	Country mallow	*Sida cordifolia*	
L	Creeping Cinderella weed	*Calyptocarpus vialis*	
L	Creeping inch plant	*Callisia repens*	
L	Creeping verbena	*Verbena rigida*	
L	Cuban hemp, Mauritius hemp	*Furcraea foetida*	
L	Cutleaf groundcherry	*Physalis angulata*	
L	Dense waterweed	*Egeria densa*	
L	Devil's apple	*Solanum capsicoides*	
L	Duranta Geisha girl	*Duranta erecta*	
L	Flaxleaf fleabane	*Conyza bonariensis*	
L	Fleabane	*Erigeron spp, E. bonariensis, E. canadensis, E. pusillus, E. sumatrensis(syn. Conyza)*	
L	Glory lily	*Gloriosa superba*	
L	Golden dodder	*Cuscuta campestris*	
L	Golden rain tree	*Koelreuteria elegans subsp. formosana*	*National Environmental Alert List*
L	Golden Trumpet Tree	*Handroanthus chrysotrichus Syn. Tabebuia chrysotricha*	
L	Green panic	*Megathyrsus maximus var. pubiglumis*	
L	Guinea grass	*Megathyrsus maximus var. maximus*	
L	Hairy commelina	*Commelina benghalensis*	
L	Hemlock	*Conium maculatum*	
L	Japanese honeysuckle	*Lonicera japonica*	
L	Jointed rush	*Juncus articulatus*	
L	Juncus	*Juncus cognatus*	
L	Kikuyu grass	*Cenchrus clandestinus*	
L	Lavender scallops	*Bryophyllum fedtschenkoi*	
L	Little evodia	*Melicope rubra*	
L	Milk weed	*Euphorbia heterophylla*	
L	Molasses grass	*Melinis minutiflora*	
L	Mother in laws tongue	*Sansevieria trifasciata*	

L	Mouse-ear chickweed	*Cerastium glomeratum*
L	Mullumbimby couch	*Cyperus brevifolius*
L	Navua sedge	*Cyperus aromaticus*
L	Noyau vine	*Distimake dissectus*
L	Nutgrass	*Cyperus rotundus*
L	Paddy's lucerne	*Sida rhombifolia*
L	Painted spurge	*Euphorbia cyathophora*
L	Parrot's feather	*Myriophyllum aquaticum*
L	Paspalum	*Paspalum dilatatum*
L	Peppercress	*Lepidium sp. L. africanum, L. bonariense, L. didymum, L. virginicum*
L	Perennial ragweed	*Ambrosia psilostachya*
L	Phasey bean	*Macroptilium lathyroides*
L	Pink snakeweed	*Stachytarpheta mutabilis*
L	Pink tephrosia	*Tephrosia glomeruliflora*
L	Polka dot plant	*Hypoestes phyllostachya*
L	Prickly malvastrum	*Malvastrum coromandelianum*
L	Purple joyweed, purple splash, alternanthera	*Alternanthera brasiliana syn. Alternanthera dentata*
L	Purple-top/blue verbena	*Verbena incompta & V. litoralis*
L	Rattlepods	*Crotalaria sp. C.goreensis, C. grahamiana, C. incana, C. juncea, C. lanceolata subsp. Lanceolata, C. pallida*
L	Red Christmas pride	*Ruellia graecizans*
L	Red natal grass	*Melinis repens*
L	Red-head cotton bush	*Asclepias curassavica*
L	Rhodes grass	*Chloris gayana*
L	Signal grass	*Urochloa decumbens syn Brachiaria decumbens*
L	Sisal	*Agave sisalana, and A. vivipara*
L	Slash pine	*Pinus sp. (P. radiata, P. clausa, P. elliotti)*
L	Sleepy mallow/hibiscus	*Malvaviscus arboreus*
L	Slender celery	*Cyclospermum leptophyllum*
L	Spanish thyme, Cuban oregano, Indian borage	*Plectranthus amboinicus*
L	Spear thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*
L	Stinking roger, Mexican marigold	*Tagetes minuta*
L	Tall fleabane	*Conyza sumatrensis*
L	Thickhead	*Crassocephalum crepidioides*

L	Tickseed	*Coreopsis lanceolata*	
L	Treasure flower	*Gazania rigens*	
L	Tridax daisy	*Tridax procumbens*	
L	Umbrella sedge	*Cyperus eragrostis, C. involucratus*	
L	Umbrella tree	*Schefflera actinophylla*	
L	Variegated false agave	*Furcraea selloa*	
L	Vasey grass	*Paspalum urvillei*	
L	Virginia creeper	*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	
L	Wandering jew	*Tradescantia fluminensis syn. T. albiflora*	
L	White star apple	*gambeya albida*	
L	Wild goose plum	*Prunus munsoniana*	
L	Wild tobacco	*Solanum mauritianum*	
L	Wood bittercress	*Cardamine flexuosa*	
L	Yellow allamanda, yellow trumpet	*Allamanda cathartica*	
L	Yucca	*Yucca aloifolia*	
L	Zebrina, variegated trad	*Tradescantia zebrina*	

Appendix 3 Review of Redlands Coast Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023

The Redlands Coast Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023 contained 20 action items to achieve invasive biosecurity matter management strategies. These action items were developed under four critical areas:

- Prevention and Preparedness
- Awareness and Education
- Effective Management Systems (control and enforcement)
- Monitoring and Evaluation.

Reviews were undertaken throughout the life of the Plan, with a final review in 2023 using feedback obtained through:

- YourSay webpage feedback from the community following the first 12 months of implementation
- Redlands Coast Biosecurity Working Group
- Team working group team emails and direct meetings with relevant Council work areas in final six months of implementation.

This feedback was recorded in a spreadsheet and working document of the revised Plan for comments. The outcomes of the review are summarised below.

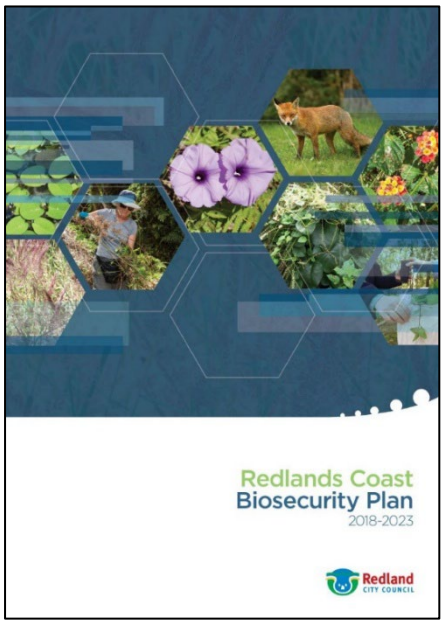


Figure 11: Title page of previous biosecurity plan

Outcomes of the review of the Biosecurity Plan 2018-2023

Prevention and preparedness

- Several actions retained or expanded upon in new Action Plan.
- Revision of Local Law 3 not complete. Retained in new Action Plan.
- Pest fish management removed from the Plan, partially moved to the Redland Coast Bay and Creeks Action Plan 2021–2026.
- Identified need streamline biosecurity management and processes.

Awareness and education

- Continued delivery of extension programs.
- Continued delivery of the Biosecurity Working Group.
- Continued attendance of forums, events, and conferences related to invasive species.
- Continued community events and workshops related to invasive species delivered.
- Identified a need for more refined priority list of invasive species and tools for officers.

Effective management systems

- Continue and improve delivery of invasive biosecurity matter control on Council land.
- Continued delivery of regulation of invasive biosecurity matter.
- Continued delivery of control of invasive animals on private land.
- Innovation and collaboration identified and expanded as a key theme 'Strategic Planning and Management'.

Monitoring and assessment

- Improve spatial data collection of invasive biosecurity matter.
- Continued review of the renewed Biosecurity Plan's action plan.
- Key theme included into other themes in new action plan.

Plan review summary

- New Plan to be more usable by Council and community.
- Simplify sections, use more info-graphics and similar.
- Reduce overall size of Plan.
- Refine prioritisation list and reduce areas from 3 to 1.
- Remove pest fish.
- Define assets.
- Define roles and responsabilities more.

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