APPENDIX 24 – WEED AND PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

NEW LENTON COAL PTY LTD

NEW LENTON COAL PROJECT

LENTON JOINT VENTURE: WEED AND PEST MANAGEMENT PLAN

NEW LENTON PROJECT

PREPARED FOR
LENTON JOINT VENTURE

August 2024

aarc
ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS

BRISBANE OFFICE
164 Wharf Street
Spring Hill QLD 4000
P +61 7 3217 8772

E info@aarc.net.au
AARC.NET.AU

ABN. 71 620 818 920
ACN. 620 818 920

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Project Manager:	Lucia Lopez

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Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Appendices

1 Introduction

AARC Environmental Solutions Pty Ltd (AARC) was commissioned by the Lenton Joint Venture to prepare a Weed and Pest Management Plan (the plan) for the New Lenton Coal Project (the Project).

Lenton Joint Venture (LJV) is an unincorporated joint venture between New Lenton Coal Pty Ltd (NLC) (ACN 095 390 079) and MPC Lenton Pty Ltd (MPC) (ACN 149 618 904). NLC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Bowen Coking Coal, as of July 2022.

The plan has been prepared to describe the management methods that will be implemented to manage weeds and pest animals for the Project.

1.1 Background

The Project is located within the Northern Bowen Basin, approximately 65 km north of Moranbah and 120 km south-west of Mackay (Figure 1) and is situated within the Isaac Regional Council local government area. The Project is located on Mining Lease (ML) 70337, ML 700053 and ML 700054 (referred to as the New Lenton MLs) (Figure 2), held by LJV. The proposed disturbance footprint for the Project is shown in Figure 4.

The New Lenton MLs are subject to the Environmental Authority (EA) EPML00475513, issued under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* (Queensland) (EP Act).

The Project is considered a controlled action and requires approval under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* (Commonwealth) (EPBC Act). An EPBC Act referral (2020/8778) was submitted to the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) (currently the Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment, and Water (DCCEEW)) on 3 September 2020. The referral decision in October 2020 states that the proposed action will be assessed via a public environment report (PER). DCCEEW requested that a weed and pest management plan, or a detailed overview of a weed and pest management plan, be prepared as part of the adequacy review of the PER for the Project.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this Plan is to identify the known weeds and pests occurring within the New Lenton MLs; and describe the management strategy to control and manage known and potential weeds and pests of concern during the operation of the Project.

The plan includes:

- Legal requirements to manage weeds and pests;
- Weeds and pests occurring in the Project area;
- Management controls to manage weeds and pests; and
- Methods to evaluate and review the plan.

In Queensland, there are legislative obligations under the Commonwealth, State and local governments to manage weeds and pests. Section 2 outlines the regulatory framework for weed and pest management relevant to the Project. Section 3 identifies the weed and pest species relevant to the plan, and Section 4 describes the management strategy for weed and pest animal management.

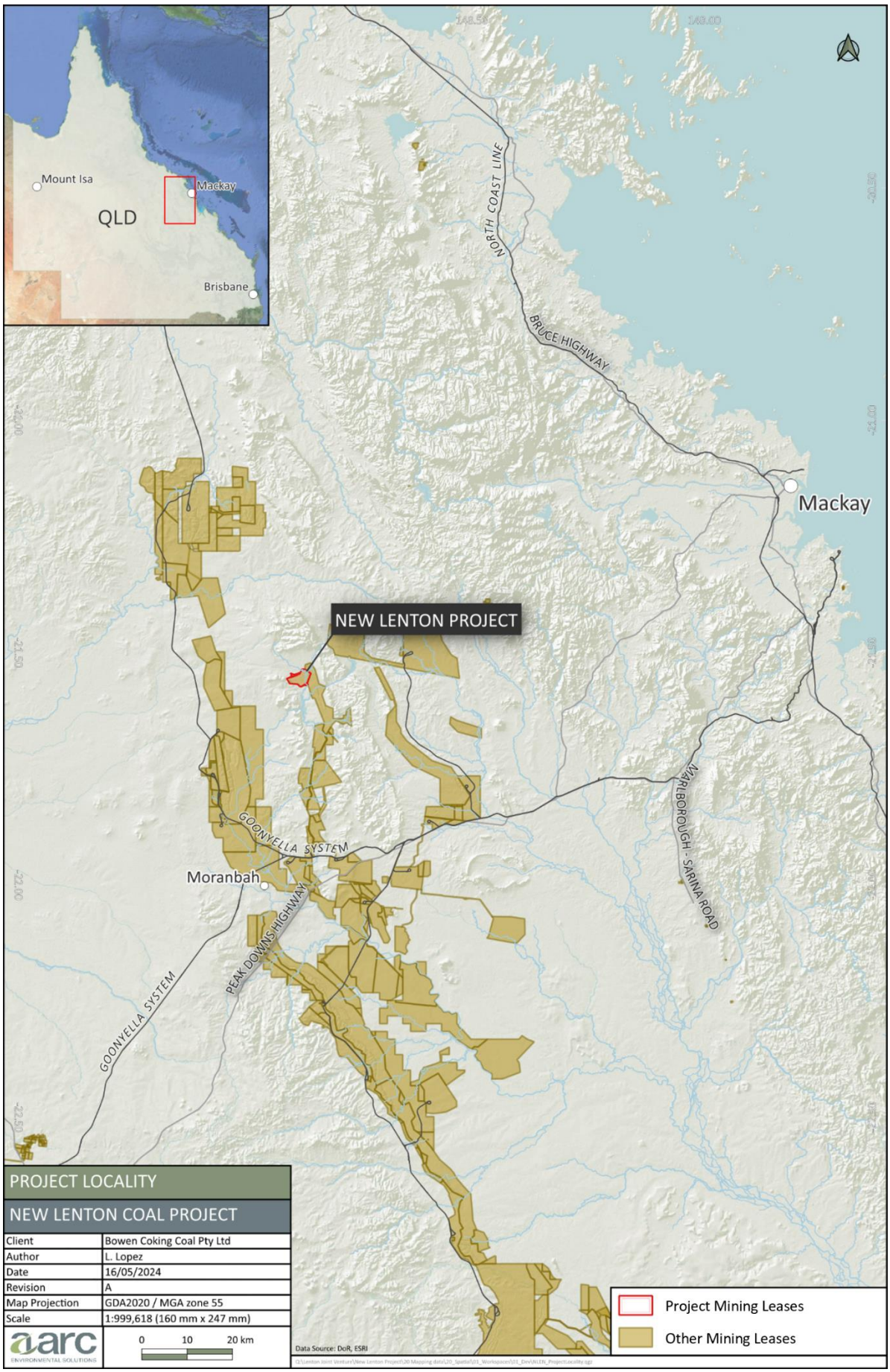

Figure 1: Regional location

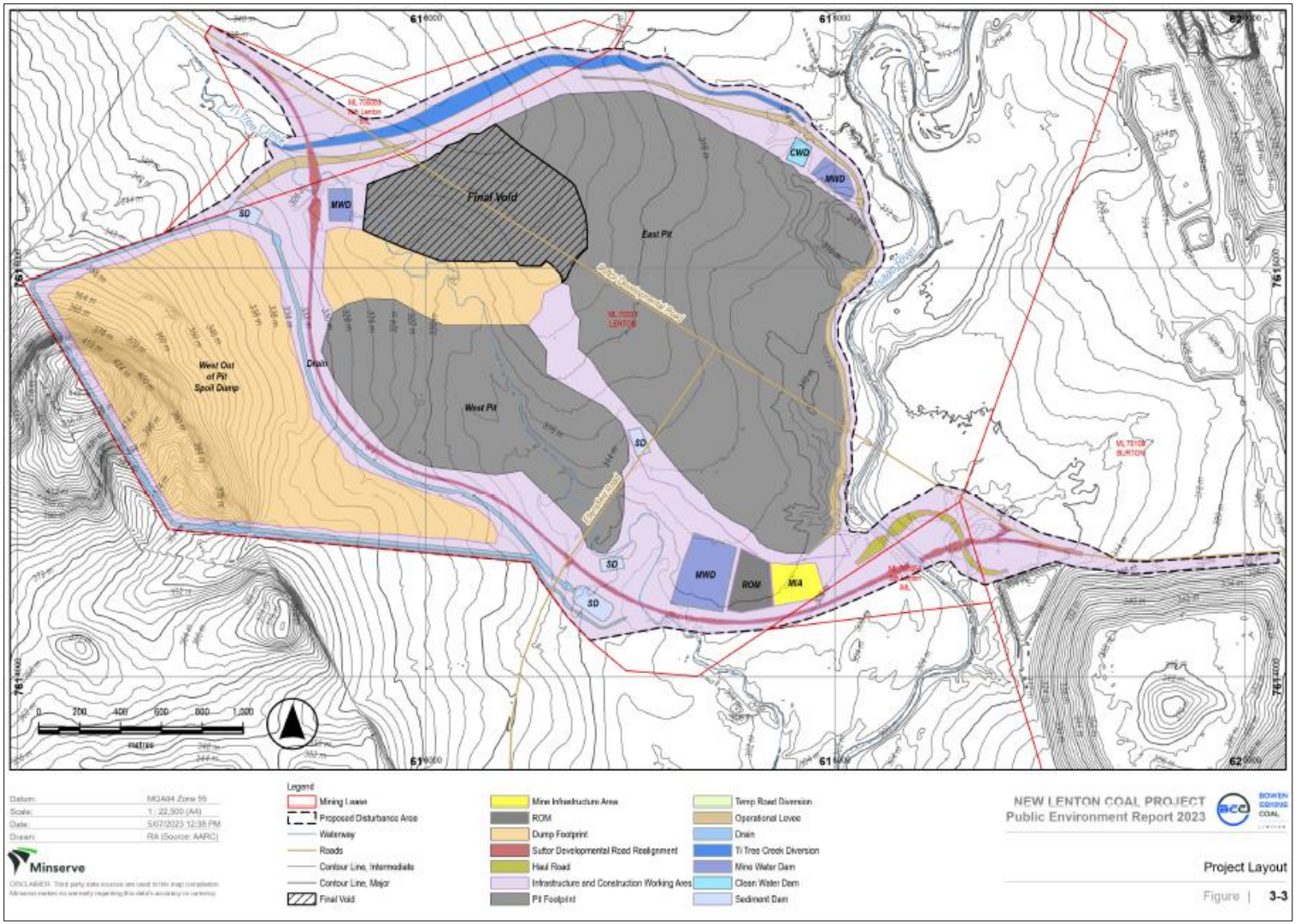

Figure 2: Project layout

2 Regulatory environment

2.1 Commonwealth framework

The EPBC Act provides protection for Australia's native biodiversity and places, including impacts to threatened species and ecological communities from invasive species. Under Part 13 of the EPBC Act, processes that threaten the survival, abundance or evolutionary development of a native species or ecological community are listed as key threatening processes. Impacts of listed key threatening processes are managed through the development and implementation of threat abatement plans under Part 13 of the EPBC Act. The plans identify national research, management and other actions that will help to ensure the long-term survival of native species and ecological communities affected by threatening processes. Outside of Commonwealth areas, national threat abatement plans are implemented in cooperation with State or Territory governments, where relevant.

The following threat abatement plans are relevant to the Project and have been considered in the development of the plan:

- Threat abatement plan for predation by feral cats (DoE 2015);
- Threat abatement plan for competition and land degradation by rabbits (DoEE 2016);
- Threat abatement plan for predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs (*Sus scrofa*) (2017) (DoEE 2017); and
- Threat abatement plan for the biological effects, including lethal toxic ingestion, caused by cane toads (DSEWPC 2011).

Additional national strategies have been developed to target the impacts of invasive species at a national scale. The relevant frameworks are listed in Table 1 and have been considered in the development of the plan, where relevant.

Table 1: Additional national frameworks for weed and pest management

Framework	Description of relevance
Australian Weeds Strategy 2017–2027 (AWS) (DAWR 2016b)	• The strategy provides a framework for best practice weed management to guide coordination efforts at a national scale and inform plans produced by State and Territory governments, local governments, natural resource management (NRM) agencies, industry, landholders, and the wider community. • The strategy lists 32 WoNS prioritised for nation-wide management.
Weeds of National Significance (WoNS)	• WoNS listed under the AWS are non-native naturalised species that are causing major economic, environmental and/or social impacts in many states and/or territories with a strong potential for further spread. • WoNS require coordinated and strategic management across all levels of government to prevent, eradicate, contain and/or minimise impacts. • Individual national best practice management plans have been developed for listed WoNS. The plans for WoNS relevant to the Project are identified in Section 3.1. • Regulation of WoNS is implemented at local, regional, and State or Territory levels, and landowners and land managers are responsible for managing WoNS in accordance with these regulations.
Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2017–2027 (DAWR 2016a)	• The strategy provides national guidance to address the impacts caused by vertebrate pest animals in Australia and prevent establishment of new pests. • Under the strategy, additional plans have been identified for nationally significant species. The plans relevant to the Project are the National Wild Dog Action Plan 2020–2030 (AWI 2020) and the National Feral Pig Action Plan 2021–2031 (NFPAP Steering Group 2021).
National Wild Dog Action Plan 2020–2030 (AWI 2020)	• The plan provides a national framework that promotes and supports a strategic and risk-based wild dog management approach to mitigate the impacts of wild dogs on agricultural, biodiversity and social assets. • The plan is implemented by national, State and Territory, and regional organisations.
National Feral Pig Action Plan 2021–2031 (NFPAP Steering Group 2021)	• The plan provides leadership and support to all land managers in their management of feral pigs when reducing the threats and risks to Australia's environment, agricultural business, cultural sites and biosecurity. • The plan has been developed in accordance with Commonwealth, and State and Territory legislation, and guidance.
National Codes of Practice (CoP)	• The CoP sets the national guidelines for humane pest management and is provided for relevant vertebrate pests. The principles set in the CoP are applied across all jurisdictions, subject to applicable legal requirements of the relevant jurisdiction. • All pest control measures under the Plan have been developed in accordance with the CoPs for relevant pest species, as identified in Table 5.
National Standard Operating Procedures (NATSOPs)	• The NATSOPs provides a summary guide of current best practices for humane treatment of vertebrate pests. The NATSOPs should be used subject to applicable legal requirements in the relevant jurisdiction of operation. • All pest control methods that involve death of an animal should adhere to the NATSOP-GEN001 National Standard Operating Procedure: Methods of euthanasia. Additional species-specific NATSOPs have been considered for the species identified in Table 5.

2.2 State framework

The *Biosecurity Act 2014* (Queensland) (BC Act (Qld)), is the Queensland Government's principal instrument for governing the management of invasive species, including statutory obligations for weed and pest management. The *Biosecurity Regulation 2016* (Queensland) (Biosecurity Regulation) sets out the implementation and application of the BC Act. The BC Act defines the General Biosecurity Obligation (GBO), which requires the occupier of a place containing invasive species to take all reasonable and practical measures to prevent or minimise the risk of any adverse effects on biosecurity risks caused by biosecurity matters, including listed invasive species. Biosecurity risks include human health, social amenity, the economy, or the environment. Management of invasive species is a requirement as part of the GBO, where failure to do so may exacerbate

associated adverse effects. The GBO also extends to all people who conduct activities that involve invasive species or their carriers, such as moving animal, plant, turf, soil, machinery and/or equipment.

Under the BC Act, certain invasive species are listed as prohibited and restricted biosecurity matters (Schedule 1 and 2, respectively).

Prohibited matters are not found within Queensland, however, they may have a significant effect on human health, social amenity, the economy and/or the environment if they were to enter. A person must advise an appointed inspector if they become aware of a prohibited matter occurring within a place they occupy or control (Section 36 of the BC Act). Actions likely to exacerbate the biosecurity risk associated with these matters must not be undertaken, while actions likely to minimise the risk must be carried out.

Restricted matters occur in Queensland and would cause a significant adverse effect on human health, social amenity, the economy and/or the environment, if restrictions were not imposed. The spread and impact of these restricted matters is limited by reducing, controlling, or containing the matter in accordance with the restricted matter categories (category 1–7) defined under the BC Act. Several restriction categories may be applied to a particular biosecurity matter.

The associated legislative responsibilities pertaining to restricted matters are:

- A person must advise an appropriate authorised officer if they become aware of a category 1 or 2 restricted matter occurring within a place they occupy or control. Actions likely to exacerbate the biosecurity risk associated with these matters must not be undertaken, while actions likely to minimise the risk must be carried out.
- Category 3 restricted matters must not be distributed or disposed of, unless performed in accordance with Section 43 of the BC Act.
- Category 4 restricted matters must not be moved.
- Category 5 restricted matters must not be kept in a person's possessed or under their control.
- Category 6 restricted matters must not be fed.
- Category 7 restricted matters must be killed and disposed of by burying the whole carcass above the high tide water mark or placing in a waste disposal receptacle.

Additional State legislation and strategies also include management of impacts from invasive species. The relevant frameworks are provided in Table 2 and have been considered in the development of the plan.

Table 2: Additional State frameworks for weed and pest management

Framework	Description of relevance
Environmental Protection Act 1994 (EP Act)	• The EP Act provides for environmental management practices and environmental safeguards. • The EP Act requires all reasonable and practicable measures to be taken to prevent, or minimise environmental harm, including when releasing contaminants as part of weed and pest management actions.
Nature Conservation Act 1992 (NC Act) Nature Conservation (Plants) Regulation 2020 Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation 2020	• The NC Act provides for the conservation and management of native flora and fauna, by prohibiting the taking or destruction of protected wildlife, without authorisation. • Exemptions apply when clearing protected plants is conducted in accordance with an accepted development vegetation clearing code under the VM Act. • The dingo is defined as 'native wildlife' under the NC Act and is protected as a 'natural resource' within Queensland national parks. Under Schedule 1 of the Nature Conservation (Animals) Regulation, the dingo is specifically excluded from being considered protected wildlife in Queensland. Out of prescribed conservation areas, protection under the NC Act does not apply and the dingo is regulated under the BC Act as a restricted invasive animal.
Vegetation Management Act 1999 (VM Act)	• The VM Act regulates the clearing of native remnant and regrowth vegetation where required to effectively control weeds, when conducted in accordance with the Accepted Development Vegetation Clearing Code: Managing Weeds (DoR 2023).
Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966 (ACDC Act) Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Regulation 2021 (ACDC Regulation)	• The ACDC Act regulates the use of agricultural chemicals, including herbicides, in Queensland. • The ACDC Act does not apply to areas excluded under Schedule 1 of the ACDC Regulation. The New Lenton MLs occur within the defined exclusion area (DoR & DAF 2022).
Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Act 1988 (Chemical Usage Control Act) Chemical Usage (Agricultural and Veterinary) Control Regulation 2017 (Chemical Usage Control Regulation)	• The Chemical Usage Control Act regulates the use of agricultural veterinary chemicals in Queensland. Agricultural chemical products, including herbicides, must be used per the stated instructions, unless used in a way authorised by a permit or regulation.
Medicines and Poisons Act 2019 (MPA) Medicines and Poisons (Pest Management Activities) Regulation 2021 (MP Regulation)	• The MPA regulates and provides for the control and use of poisons for pest management.
Animal Care and Protection Act 2001 (Animal Care and Protection Act)	• Section 42 of the Animal Care and Protection Act allows for the control of pest and feral animals, provided the control method causes the animal as little pain as is reasonable, complies with animal welfare laws, and does not involve the use of prohibited control methods.
Weapons Act 1990 (Weapons Act)	• The Weapons Act controls the use of firearms on property.
Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy 2019–2024 (DAF 2019a)	• The strategy is a framework developed to address the impacts of invasive plants and animals in Queensland and reduce introductions of new exotic species. • Six themes and objectives have been defined under the strategy for use by stakeholders when conducting weed and pest management. These themes are provided in Section 4.1.

2.3 Local government framework

Under the BC Act, every local government is required to produce a biosecurity plan for relevant invasive species in the region. Relevant invasive species for a region are WoNS and/or restricted matters that are known to occur in the region as well as locally declared invasive species under the Local Law provision of the *Local Government Act* 1993.

The relevant local government plan for the Project is the Isaac Regional Council Biosecurity Plan 2024–2027 (IRCBP) (IRC 2024). In accordance with the risk-based management approach enforced under the BC Act, the IRCBP defines a priority list for certain prohibited, restricted and locally significant invasive species deemed to have the highest priority for management in the region. Appendix A lists the IRCBP's priority species and provides the simplified risk assessments used for determining suitable management phases.

3 Existing environment

The following subsections describe the pre-mining state of the New Lenton MLs recorded during terrestrial ecology surveys. Table 3 provides a summary of the terrestrial ecology surveys conducted for the Project that have involved weed and pest identification. The results of these surveys have been considered when determining the pre-existing state of the environment at the New Lenton MLs.

Table 3: Summary of terrestrial flora and fauna surveys for the Project

Referred to in the Plan	Timing	Conducted by	Description
Spring (2004) survey	30 August – 7 September 2004	Central Queensland University	Baseline flora and fauna assessment.
Autumn (2017) survey	14–22 March 2017	AARC	Assessment of EPBC Act threatened and migratory species to support the EPBC Act referral.
Summer (2018) survey	22–27 February 2018	AARC	Assessment of aquatic ecological values (riparian birds and bats component).
Autumn (2018) survey	30 April – 4 May 2018	AARC	Assessment of ecological values identified during road realignment assessment, to support the change in Project design.
Spring (2018) survey	29 October – 1 November 2018	AARC	Assessment of the Greater Glider to support the EPBC Act referral.
Autumn (2019) survey	2–8 April 2019	AARC	Assessment of ecological values to support the change in Project design and condition assessment of potential groundwater dependant ecosystems.
Autumn (2023) survey	28 February – 9 March 2023	AARC	Threatened Ecological Community (TEC) and habitat quality assessment survey within proposed disturbance area.

The Project survey area has varied between surveys, with most focussing on the New Lenton MLs. The survey in autumn 2018 was undertaken to the south and west of the New Lenton MLs to map the vegetation and habitat values adjacent to the Project. For the purposes of the plan, the term 'survey area' refers to the consolidated area of all surveys undertaken, unless otherwise specified.

3.1 Weed status

For the purposes of the plan, priority weed species are any of the following:

- flora species included on the WoNS list;
- flora species listed as a prohibited or restricted matter under the BC Act;
- flora species listed on the Isaac Regional Council invasive species priority list under the IRCBP; and
- other invasive flora species with the potential to cause a substantial adverse environmental impact.

Thirteen species recorded during terrestrial flora surveys for the Project are considered priority weeds. These species and their respective Commonwealth, State and local government status are provided in Table 4.

Table 4: Priority weed species recorded in the survey area

Weed	Status		
	WoNS[1]	**BC Act[2]**	**IRCBP[3]**
Rubber Vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*)	Yes	Restricted category 3	Yes
Parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)	Yes	Restricted category 3	Yes
Noogoora Burr (*Xanthium occidentale*)		Other invasive plant	
Bathurst Burr (*Xanthium spinosum*)		Other invasive plant	
Harrisia Cactus (*Harrisia martinii*)		Restricted category 3	Yes
Prickly Pear (*Opuntia stricta*)	Yes	Restricted category 3	Yes
Velvety Tree Pear (*Opuntia tomentosa*)	Yes	Restricted category 3	Yes
Castor Oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*)		Other invasive plant	Yes
Mimosa Bush (*Vachellia farnesiana*)		Other invasive plant	Yes
Prickly Acacia (*Vachellia nilotica*)	Yes	Restricted category 3	Yes
Stinking Passionflower (*Passiflora foetida*)		Other invasive plant	
Rhodes Grass (*Chloris gayana*)		Other invasive plant	
Lantana (*Lantana camara*)	Yes	Restricted category 3	Yes

[1] Listing under the Australian Weeds Strategy WoNS list (DAWR 2016b). [2] Status per the BC Act: prohibited matters, restricted matters (Categories 1–7) and other invasive plants not declared under Schedule 1 or 2. [3] Listing under the Isaac Regional Council Biosecurity Plan (IRC 2024).

The survey area has historically been used for cattle grazing, and as such, areas of high disturbance are present. Large areas of the survey area have previously undergone clearing to develop improved pastureland, with areas of high disturbance adjacent to dams and old watering troughs. This has produced favourable conditions for weeds and led to a local dominance of exotic grasses and other weeds. Parthenium is the most common species listed under the BC Act. It has been recorded throughout the survey area and occurs in higher densities within cleared agricultural areas and adjacent vegetation.

A total of 56 introduced flora species were identified during field surveys for the Project; the consolidated list of introduced flora species records is provided in Appendix B.

3.2 Pest status

Priority pest species considered under the plan are any of the following recorded within the New Lenton MLs:

- fauna species listed as prohibited or restricted matters under the BC Act;
- fauna species listed on the Isaac Regional Council invasive species priority list under the IRCBP; and
- other invasive fauna species with the potential to cause a substantial adverse environmental impact.

Six introduced fauna species have been recorded during surveys for the Project, through the detection of scats, tracks, other traces (e.g., skulls), sensor camera detection and/or direct observation. All introduced fauna species recorded in the survey area are considered priority pest species for the purposes of the plan. These species, and their State and local government status, are included in Table 5, with the consolidated list of records provided in Appendix C.

Table 5: Priority pest species recorded in the survey area

Pest species	**Status**	
	BC Act[1]	**IRCBP[2]**
Cane Toad (*Rhinella marina*)	Other invasive animal	
Dingo / Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	Restricted category 3, 4, 5, 6	Yes
Cat (*Felis catus*)	Restricted category 3, 4, 6	Yes
European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)	Restricted category 3, 4, 5, 6	
House Mouse (*Mus musculus*)	Other invasive animal	
Feral Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	Restricted category 3, 4, 6	Yes

[1] Status as per the BC Act: prohibited matters, restricted matters (Categories 1–7) and other invasive animals not declared under Schedule 1 or 2. [2] Listing under the Isaac Regional Council Biosecurity Plan (IRC 2024).

4 Management strategy

4.1 Principles of management

The Queensland Invasive Plants and Animals Strategy (DAF 2019a) lists the following key themes of effective weed and pest management:

1) prevention and preparedness;
2) monitoring and assessment;
3) awareness and education;
4) effective management systems;
5) strategic planning and management; and
6) commitment, roles and responsibilities.

These themes have been incorporated into the management strategy for the Project, as discussed in Sections 4.2 to 4.5 of the plan.

4.2 Strategic management approach

For management of weed and pest populations to be feasible, management actions should balance effectiveness with the strategic use of resources. National, state and local government frameworks recommend four generalised management responses based on the generalised invasion curve. This approach assigns relevant management actions related to the level of weed or pest population density in an area, as shown in Figure 3.

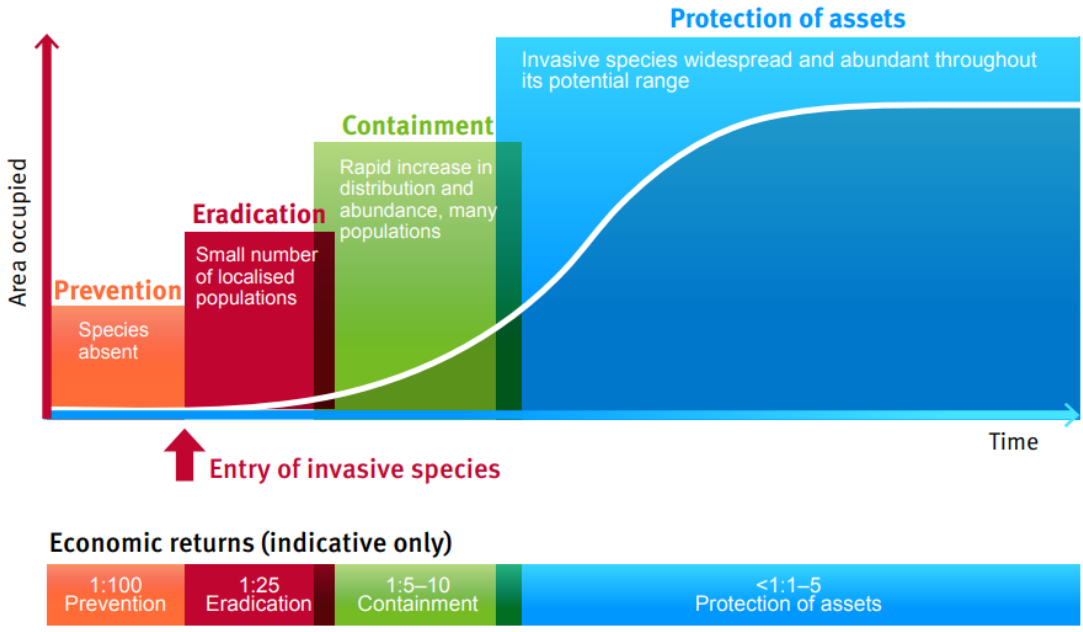

Figure 3: Generalised invasion curve and related management stages

(DAF 2019, originally from the Biosecurity Strategy for Victoria (2009))

The invasion curve can be applied across different spatial scales to produce the appropriate management focus for weed and pest populations. The IRCBP provides the regional management response for species on the IRC priority list by comparing species distribution, cost and effectiveness of control strategies and known risks. The simplified risk assessment calculations are provided in Appendix A. All IRC priority listed weeds and pests recorded in the Project area (Table 4, Table 5) are at the asset-based protection stage of management. The additional priority species that are not currently listed on the IRC priority list are widespread and abundant in the Isaac region and can also be considered under asset-based protection (Figure 3).

As costs of weed and pest management increase exponentially when they become established in an area (Figure 3), prevention and eradication of new invasions of priority species should be the principal goal of weed and pest management. Prevention and eradication will be implemented for all invasive species not currently recorded in the New Lenton MLs, including species listed at the containment or asset-based management stages under the IRCBP (Appendix A) or other relevant frameworks.

Weed and pest monitoring will be undertaken to detect new invasions as well as help assess the status of existing invasions and success of applied treatment. If a species recorded during monitoring efforts or incidental sightings is identified as a prohibited or restricted (category 1 or 2) matter, it will be reported to the relevant authorised officer immediately prior to implementing any control measures. If a novel invasion is identified as a restricted matter (category 3–7), relevant legislative responsibilities under the BC Act will be followed when conducting controls.

For existing weed and pest populations, suitable control measures will be implemented to the extent associated with the relevant management stage (eradication, containment or protection of assets). When implementing control treatments for existing priority weeds and pests on the New Lenton MLs (asset-based protection stage of management), eradication is not a feasible management outcome due to the large costs involved, however, treatment should aim to reach containment or reduction in population density, where possible. Recommended control measures for weeds and pests are provided in the following sections.

To ensure management resources are used strategically and control treatments are effective, an annual prioritisation schedule will be produced as part of a control cycle. A recommended control cycle for the Project is provided in Figure 4.

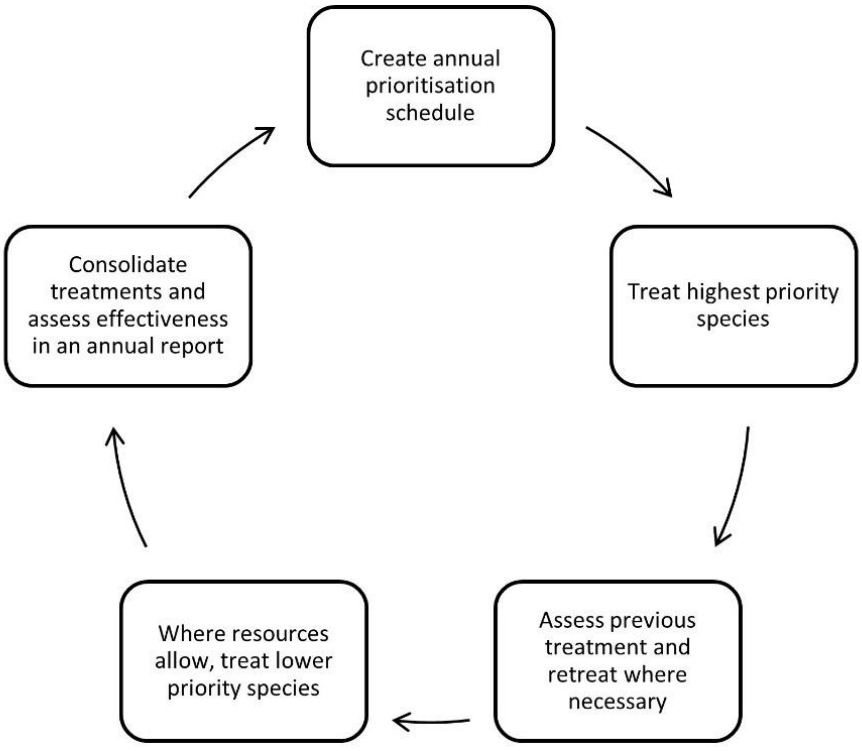

Figure 4: Effective weed and pest management control cycle

4.3 Weed management

Successful weed management involves integrating prevention, monitoring and controls; and utilising suitable control measures, including chemical, physical and biological controls. The suitable control method depends on the target weed species and the context (e.g., population density of infestation and location). An overview of suitable prevention, monitoring and control measures are provided in Table 6; while Appendix D provides species-specific controls for priority species recorded in the New Lenton MLs. Preferred options for controls in Appendix D are based on population density and proximity to water sources in the New Lenton MLs.

When creating the annual prioritisation schedule for the New Lenton MLs (Figure 3), assessment of treatment priorities will be dependent on the management stages of priority species recorded in the New Lenton MLs during previous and current monitoring efforts and incidental sightings. The following hierarchy will be used to determine treatment priorities:

1) prohibited or restricted matters not previously recorded within the New Lenton MLs;
2) priority weeds (other than prohibited or restricted matters) not previously recorded within the New Lenton MLs;
3) existing infestations of priority weeds impacting areas of high biodiversity value (including protected species or communities listed under EPBC Act and/or NC Act);
4) existing infestations of priority weeds along watercourses;
5) existing infestations of priority weeds along roads/access tracks;
6) small, scattered existing infestations of priority weeds; and
7) other priority weeds.

Additional factors that will be considered when creating the prioritisation schedule include safety, resourcing, access constraints, seasonal variations, alignment with neighbouring weed management activities and regulatory requirements.

Weed control near water sources has a greater risk of causing adverse impacts to the surrounding environment, such as increased erosion risk and likelihood of excessive run-off. Species-specific control methods provided in Appendix D should be implemented where they have been identified as suitable for use near water. Where these methods are not suitable or methods to be used near water have not been provided in Appendix D, suitable methods will be chosen from IRCBP, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries (DAF) fact sheets and/or best practice manuals.

Table 6: Weed management actions

Management action	Timing and frequency	Responsible person(s)	Success criteria	Monitoring, reporting and adaptive management	Statutory and guideline basis
Prevention					
Machinery inspection and wash-down All machinery entering the site, including but not limited to light vehicles, heavy vehicles, and mobile plant equipment, should aim to be clean and free of soil material. • Vehicles and machinery mobilising for permanent work on the site must be clean on entry with an issued weed seed declaration), and then regularly maintained clean and free of soil material. • For high risk activities, machinery coming to the New Lenton MLs should have a weed seed declaration on entry. Machinery should be cleaned to avoid movement of weeds on the Project site. Refer to timing and frequency column. • Light vehicles coming and going frequently to site and staying outside high risk areas and on formed tracks or roads should be maintained clean and free of soil material. Public or commercial wash-downs can be utilised to clean machinery and vehicles. A wash-down facility may be available for use during Project development and operations at Burton. When washing down, appropriate methods prescribed in the Vehicle and Machinery Cleandown Procedures (DAF 2019b) should be adhered to whenever a vehicle wash-down is undertaken. A cleaning record, which includes the date, time, location and procedures followed will be required for vehicles and machinery working in high risk activities (refer to timing and	Vehicle wash-downs will be undertaken for vehicles operating in the New Lenton MLs. Initial and follow-up cleaning will occur when any of the following high risk activities are applicable: • before a machine is to commence work in areas that require interaction with topsoil used for stockpiles or vegetation; • before a machine is due to work in an area free of weeds; or • after a machine leaves an area of the site containing priority weed infestations.	All site personnel. Suitably trained site Weed and Seed Hygiene Inspector (for providing weed hygiene (weed seed) declarations).	Wash-down facilities maintained and fully operable. All relevant vehicles will undertake wash-downs. Wash-down methods meet statutory requirements. Wash-down logs and cleaning records consistent and correspond to vehicle movements for all wash-down events. Weed seed declarations provide evidence of inspections and machinery being clean and free of soil material. Permanent vehicles and machinery in high risk areas/activities will be required on entry to site. All wash-down logs and weed seed declaration records provided to LJV by staff, and contractors.	Wash-down sites and roads/access tracks will be monitored for weed presence and new invasions from contaminated vehicles. Where unsatisfactory levels of weed infestations or novel invasions are occurring near areas of vehicle movements, relevant control treatments will be implemented, and wash-down methods assessed and adjusted. Internal non-compliance of weed seed declarations will be reported internally in the monthly site report, to identify corrective actions.	BC Act Vehicle and Machinery Cleandown Procedures (DAF 2019b)

Management action	Timing and frequency	Responsible person(s)	Success criteria	Monitoring, reporting and adaptive management	Statutory and guideline basis
frequency) and vehicles and machinery mobilising for permanent work on site.					
Control plant material, soil and related equipment movement Any plant material, soil or other related materials and equipment imported to the New Lenton MLs must come from a certified weed-free location. Movement of materials into and within Queensland must comply with a biosecurity certificate. All reasonable enquiries must be made about the presence (and extent) or absence of weeds at the place where materials are sourced as well as any necessary treatments to rid the material of weeds, where necessary.	Documentation of biosecurity certificate (record) provided on site entry, or prior to any load of plant material, soil / other related material entering New Lenton MLs.	Site Environmental Officer or Site Supervisor	Source place of materials holds a biosecurity certificate. All reasonable enquires made to source place of materials. Records/biosecurity certificates demonstrate material has been provided from certified weed-free location.	Any soil or other imported materials will be monitored for weed presence and new invasions. Where unsatisfactory levels of weed infestations or novel invasions are occurring in areas surrounding the imported material, relevant control treatments will be implemented. Control treatments outlining area monitored or treated, and any non-conformances for biosecurity certificate will be reported internally in the monthly site report.	BC Act Queensland Biosecurity Manual (DAF 2023)
Exclusion zones Where highly infested areas or novel infestations have a high risk of spreading, exclusion zones will be established and maintained to minimise traffic through the area.	As necessary, following the assessment of weed infestations during monitoring surveys or incidental observations.	Site Environmental Officer or Site Supervisor	Minimal movement through exclusion zones.	Monitoring exclusion zones will occur to determine length of time the zone should be maintained. When the risk of spreading is reduced (e.g., after seed dispersal occurs), the exclusion zone can be closed. Re-establishment of previous exclusion zones will occur if an increase in spreading risk occurs. Any changes, once identified and actioned, will be reported internally in the monthly site report.	BC Act

Management action	Timing and frequency	Responsible person(s)	Success criteria	Monitoring, reporting and adaptive management	Statutory and guideline basis
Weed disposal All waste will be disposed of in accordance with Waste Management Plan prepared for the Project. Where disposal of category 3 restricted matters is required as part of conducting weed control, this must be conducted in accordance with the disposal measures provided in Section 11 of the Biosecurity Regulation: • Weed material will be buried at depth to ensure any seeds or vegetative material being disposed of cannot grow; • Or transported to a waste facility in a sealed container or covered vehicle, to prevent it from being released during transporting.	As necessary	Site Supervisor All site personnel	Waste management implemented following the Waste Management Plan.	Monitoring, reporting and adaptive management will be undertaken as per the Waste Management Plan.	BC Act EP Act (EA conditions)
Monitoring					
Annual monitoring On-ground weed surveys will be undertaken annually at the New Lenton MLs. Sufficiently detailed data will be collected to understand weed distribution and abundance, which will be used when creating the annual weed management prioritisation schedule. Weed surveys will aim to identify any changes to weed populations over time and provide estimates of infestation densities, where possible.	February–March, optimally 4 weeks after general rain to capture growth of plants and allow them to be identifiable. Annually	Environmental officer or suitably qualified contractor	Monitoring events completed. New weed introductions identified, densities estimated and recorded. New weed invasions reported, where necessary.	If timing of monitoring could be improved, the reason for the change will be recorded and the timing of following monitoring events adjusted accordingly. Weed survey report will be retained for records.	BC Act
Post-treatment monitoring Treatment sites will be inspected to determine the effectiveness of control measures implemented.	No sooner than 4 weeks from original treatment, to capture potential dieback	On-site Weed Manager / weed contractor	Monitoring events completed. Assessment of treatment provided.	If timing of monitoring is considered sub optimal, the reason for proposed change will be recorded and the timing of following monitoring events adjusted accordingly.	BC Act

Management action	Timing and frequency	Responsible person(s)	Success criteria	Monitoring, reporting and adaptive management	Statutory and guideline basis
The inspection will assess the management measures employed, determine if retreatment is required and provide estimates of the infestation density, where possible. Information gathered during weed surveys must meet the minimum attributes for identifying and monitoring weed sites defined by McNaught *et al* (2008).	and/or weed regrowth. Repeated after all treatments		Estimate of infestation densities provided, where possible.	Weed survey report from preceding year will be used to provide evidence of weed management. Inspection report/reporting form/notes and photos retained as evidence.	
Controls					
Prioritisation schedule of priority areas of the New Lenton MLs will be identified to be treated annually. **Weed control and treatment will be undertaken, appropriate to the species being treated.** **Chemical control** A recommended implementation schedule species-specific weed control is provided in Appendix D. These control techniques and schedule are derived from IRCBP, DAF fact sheets and best practice manuals. IRCBP methods have been prioritised due to the greater relevance of regional information to the Project area, compared to state- or nation-wide information. The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) regulate the use of herbicides by registering specific herbicide applications to certain target species. Herbicide control must be undertaken in accordance with the registered methods and usage, as directed on the label. Unregistered herbicides treatments can be used for certain species when conducted	Prioritisation schedule prepared annually. Weed control frequency undertaken, as provided in Appendix D.	Site Supervisor / suitably qualified weed contractor	Locations of areas to be treated to be recorded manually or via GIS. Control treatments implemented in accordance with annual prioritisation schedule. Weed control measures comply with recommended guidelines and best practice principles. Herbicide control conducted in accordance with statutory requirements. Weed outbreaks contained and managed effectively and in a timely manner.	As provided in Appendix D. Where the recommended treatment provided in Appendix D is not suitable, an alternative treatment will be derived from IRCBP, DAF fact sheets and/or best practice manuals. All control treatments applied will be monitored for effectiveness and regrowth. Where initial controls are deemed ineffective, the reason will be determined, and retreatment adjusted accordingly with reference to the IRCBP, DAF fact sheets and/or best practice manuals. Indicators and techniques for retreatment are provided in Appendix D. The plan will be revised where novel control techniques become available, in the instance that these techniques are more effective and suitable than those provided in Appendix D. All relevant guidelines will be followed when implementing novel control techniques.	IRCBP WoNS BC Act EP Act VM Act Chemical Usage Control Act

Management action	Timing and frequency	Responsible person(s)	Success criteria	Monitoring, reporting and adaptive management	Statutory and guideline basis
in accordance with the relevant off-label permit specifications. Herbicides must be applied carefully to avoid damage to non-target species and environmental harm. For example, foliar spraying should be avoided during or preceding heavy rain events to avoid impacts from excessive run-off. Any clearing of native vegetation to undertake weed control must be conducted in accordance with the Accepted Development Vegetation Clearing Code: Managing Weeds (DoR 2023) under the VM Act.				Weed survey report from preceding year will be used to provide evidence of weed management. Inspection report/reporting form/notes and photos retained as evidence.	
Physical control A recommended implementation schedule species-specific weed control is provided in Appendix D. These control techniques and schedule are derived from IRCBP, DAF fact sheets and best practice manuals. IRCBP methods have been prioritised due to the greater relevance of regional information to the Project area, compared to state- or nation-wide information. The most reasonable and practical method for managing weeds is, in most cases, chemical control. Where mechanical or fire control is more practical and/or recommended by the IRCBP as part of an integrated management strategy, this has been identified in Appendix D. Prior to any controlled burns, a Fire Management Plan will be prepared by a suitably qualified contractor. All relevant permits and consultation must be included in a management plan and obtained prior to burning.	As provided in Appendix D	Site Supervisor / suitably qualified weed contractor For controlled burns, suitably qualified fire contractor	Control treatments implemented in accordance with annual prioritisation schedule. Weed control measures comply with recommended guidelines and best practice principles. Native vegetation clearing conducted in accordance with statutory requirements. Controlled burns conducted in accordance with Fire Management Plan. Weed outbreaks contained and managed	As provided in Appendix D. Where the recommended treatment provided in Appendix D is not suitable, an alternative treatment will be derived from IRCBP, DAF fact sheets and/or best practice manuals. All control treatments applied will be monitored for effectiveness and regrowth. Where initial controls are deemed ineffective, the reason will be determined, and retreatment adjusted accordingly with reference to the IRCBP, DAF fact sheets and/or best practice manuals. Indicators and techniques for retreatment are provided in Appendix D. The plan will be revised where novel control techniques become available, in the instance that these techniques are more effective and suitable than those provided in Appendix D. All relevant	IRCBP WoNS BC Act VM Act

Management action	Timing and frequency	Responsible person(s)	Success criteria	Monitoring, reporting and adaptive management	Statutory and guideline basis
Any clearing of native vegetation to undertake weed control must be conducted in accordance with the Accepted Development Vegetation Clearing Code: Managing Weeds (DoR 2023) under the VM Act.			effectively and in a timely manner.	guidelines will be followed when implementing novel control techniques. Weed survey report from preceding year will be used to provide evidence of weed management. Inspection report/reporting form/notes and photos retained as evidence.	
Biological control Biological control agents exist in Queensland for several weed species present in the Isaac region. The IRCBP recommends biocontrol as a suitable control treatment for the following species: • *Opuntia* spp.; • Rubber Vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*); • Harrisia Cactus (*Harrisia martinii*); • Water Lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*); • Lantana (*Lantana camara*); • Mother-of-millions (*Bryophyllum delagoense*); • Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*); • Prickly Acacia (*Vachellia nilotica*); • Parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*); and • Parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*). These species already have established biocontrol agents and do not require active reintroduction. For certain species (such as Rubber Vine), biocontrol methods reduce the vigour and density of target plants, but additional control methods as part of an integrated management approach are required.	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	IRCBP WoNS BC Act

4.4 Pest management

Successful pest management involves integrating prevention, monitoring, and control measures. The suitable control method depends on the target pest species and the context (e.g., population density and specific behaviours). An overview of suitable prevention, monitoring and control measures are provided in Table 7; while Appendix E provides species-specific controls for priority species recorded in the New Lenton MLs.

Single, isolated control events are rarely successful at managing pest animal populations, due to their ability to move rapidly over large areas. Pest management coordination at a regional level is typically undertaken by natural resource management bodies, who work with local clusters at a smaller scale. The Fitzroy Basin Association is the local natural resource management body for the Project. Prior to conducting pest controls, LJV will identify if there is a local cluster of surrounding land managers and key stakeholders to coordinate timing and pest management activities with.

The annual prioritisation schedule will be produced for the Project and surrounding area (local cluster) Figure 3). When creating the annual prioritisation schedule, assessment of treatment priorities will depend on the management stages of priority species recorded in the New Lenton MLs and surrounding area during previous and current monitoring efforts and incidental sightings. The following hierarchy will be used to determine treatment priorities:

1) prohibited or restricted matters not previously recorded within the New Lenton MLs or surrounding area;

2) priority pests (other than prohibited or restricted matters) not previously recorded in the New Lenton MLs or surrounding area;

3) priority pests with unacceptable levels of abundance causing substantial impacts within the New Lenton MLs or surrounding area, including to protected species or communities listed under EPBC Act and/or NC Act; and

4) other priority pests.

Additional factors that will be considered when creating the prioritisation schedule include safety, resourcing, access constraints, breeding seasons, seasonal variations, alignment with neighbouring pest management activities and regulatory requirements.

Table 7: Pest management actions

Management action	Timing and frequency	Responsible person(s)	Success criteria	Monitoring, reporting and adaptive management	Statutory and guideline basis
Prevention					
Appropriate storage of domestic waste Sanitation and hygiene are key for preventing pest animal introduction and spreading. The Project site will be maintained to be a clean, rubbish-free environment discouraging scavenging and reducing the potential for colonisation of areas by pest animals. Rubbish will be contained in appropriate receptables and locations with appropriate fauna-proof lids and rubbish dump locations should be fenced. All waste will be disposed of in accordance with Waste Management Plan prepared for the Project.	All year	All site personnel	Waste management implemented following the Waste Management Plan.	Monitoring, reporting and adaptive management as per requirements in the Waste Management Plan.	BC Act EP Act (EA conditions)
Discourage human-animal interaction (e.g., feeding) on site	All year	All site personnel	Unnecessary human-animal interaction does not occur.	No incidents captured in health, safety and environmental (HSE) reporting process.	BC Act
Monitoring					
Annual monitoring Annual monitoring of the New Lenton MLs will aim to identify any changes to pest populations over time, determine whether overall densities remain at satisfactory levels and provide estimates of population densities, where possible.	March–May Annually	Environmental officer / vertebrate pest contractor	Monitoring events completed. New pest invasions recorded. New pest invasions identified. New pest invasions reported, where necessary. Estimate of population densities provided, where possible.	If frequency of monitoring is considered to be insufficient, the reason for such insufficiency will be recorded and the timing of following monitoring events adjusted accordingly. Annual monitoring results recorded in Pest management report.	BC Act

Management action	Timing and frequency	Responsible person(s)	Success criteria	Monitoring, reporting and adaptive management	Statutory and guideline basis
Post-control monitoring Control sites will be inspected to determine the effectiveness of control measures implemented. The inspection will assess the management measures employed, determine if follow-up control is required, and provide estimates of the population density, where possible.	No sooner than 4 weeks from original control, to capture population density after potential dieback. Repeated after conducting controls	Environmental officer/ vertebrate pest contractor	Monitoring events completed and records kept. Assessment of control provided. Estimate of population densities provided, where possible.	Annual pest management reporting from previous year will be used to compare pest animal activity and effectiveness of control measures. If frequency of monitoring is considered to be insufficient, the reason for such insufficiency will be recorded and the timing of following monitoring events adjusted accordingly.	BC Act
Controls					
A prioritisation schedule for site pest management will be prepared annually. The environmental conditions, and the previous year's methods and results will be used to select control methods from the following controls. **Baiting** LJV will participate in local 1080 Bait Supply Campaigns organised by IRC, for controlling wild dogs and pigs, where practicable. The procedure and conditions for the program are provided on the IRC website and these must be adhered to when participating in the 1080 baiting program. Manufactured 1080 baits can also be purchased through Biosecurity Queensland or Council for use outside of the baiting program. Personnel or contractors, collecting or handling 1080 baits at the New Lenton MLs must have completed the appropriate chemical product training and be an approved user. Signage for 1080 baiting will be	Prioritisation schedule prepared annually. Control methods undertaken as provided in Appendix E	Environmental officer/ vertebrate pest contractor	Control treatments implemented in accordance with annual prioritisation schedule. Pest animal control measures comply with relevant Code of Practices and Standard Operating Procedures. 1080 baiting conducted in accordance with statutory requirements. Pest animal outbreaks contained and managed effectively and in a timely manner.	As provided in Appendix E. All control treatments applied will be monitored for effectiveness. Where initial controls are deemed ineffective, the reason will be determined, and follow-up controls adjusted accordingly in conjugation with surrounding landholders and with reference to the DAF fact sheets and best practice manuals. Indicators and techniques for follow-up controls are provided in Appendix E. The plan will be revised where novel control techniques become available, in the instance that these techniques are more effective and suitable than those provided in Appendix E. All relevant guidelines will be followed when implementing novel control techniques. Annual pest management reporting from previous year will be used to compare pest animal activity and potentially infer effectiveness of control measures.	Animal Care and Protection Act BC Act MPA CoPs NATSOPs

Management action	Timing and frequency	Responsible person(s)	Success criteria	Monitoring, reporting and adaptive management	Statutory and guideline basis
posted around relevant management areas at the New Lenton MLs. Storage, use and disposal of chemicals and baited meats must comply with regulatory requirements, including manufacturer's specifications, the Standard Operating Procedures for 1080 baiting and the Animal Care and Protection Act. Measures to reduce the potential impacts to non-target native species will be implemented when conducting 1080 baiting (e.g., careful selection of food types and method of distribution).					
Trapping Trapping involves initial live capture, followed by humane euthanasia. Euthanasia must produce rapid unconsciousness and subsequent death without any evidence of pain or distress. Suitable euthanasia techniques are described in the Standard Operating Procedures for trapping of the relevant species and euthanasia must be conducted in accordance with the Animal Care and Protection Act. The animal must be confirmed to be dead before leaving the site when conducting euthanasia. A variety of trapping options are available for pest animal control, depending on the target species. Traps will be largely species-specific to reduce impacts to non-target species. Traps must be monitored in accordance with best practice guidelines and legislation.	As provided in Appendix E	Environmental officer/ vertebrate pest contractor	Control treatments implemented in accordance with annual prioritisation schedule. Pest animal control measures comply with relevant Code of Practices and Standard Operating Procedures. Pest animal outbreaks contained and managed effectively and in a timely manner.	As provided in Appendix E. All control treatments applied will be monitored for effectiveness. Where initial controls are deemed ineffective, the reason will be determined, and follow-up controls adjusted accordingly in conjugation with surrounding landholders and with reference to the DAF fact sheets and best practice manuals. Indicators and techniques for follow-up controls are provided in Appendix E. The plan will be revised where novel control techniques become available, in the instance that these techniques are more effective and suitable than those provided in Appendix E. All relevant guidelines will be followed when implementing novel control techniques. Records of trapping results will be retained by the Site Environmental team.	Animal Care and Protection Act BC Act CoPs NATSOPs
Shooting Shooting of pest animals must be undertaken by a suitability qualified and authorised person who holds a firearms license.	As provided in Appendix E	Environmental officer/ vertebrate pest contractor	Control treatments implemented in accordance with annual prioritisation schedule.	As provided in Appendix E. All control treatments applied will be monitored for effectiveness. Where initial controls are deemed ineffective, the reason will be determined, and follow-up controls adjusted accordingly in	Animal Care and Protection Act BC Act

Management action	Timing and frequency	Responsible person(s)	Success criteria	Monitoring, reporting and adaptive management	Statutory and guideline basis
Suitable shooting techniques are detailed in the Standard Operating Procedures for relevant species. Shooting should result in the direct death of an animal and the death must be confirmed prior to leaving the site. Any instances of shooting pest animals at the New Lenton MLs must comply with the requirements set under the Weapons Act and the Animal Care and Protection Act.			Pest animal control measures comply with relevant Code of Practices and Standard Operating Procedures. Pest animal control measures comply with relevant guidelines and best practice principles. Shooting conducted in accordance with statutory requirements. Pest animal outbreaks contained and managed effectively and in a timely manner.	conjugation with surrounding landholders and with reference to the DAF fact sheets and best practice manuals. Indicators and techniques for follow-up controls are provided in Appendix E. The plan will be revised where novel control techniques become available, in the instance that these techniques are more effective and suitable than those provided in Appendix E. All relevant guidelines will be followed when implementing novel control techniques. Records of any shooting results will be retained by the Site Environmental team.	Weapons Act CoPs NATSOPs
Biological control The biological control agent rabbit haemorrhagic disease virus (RHDV) has been produced for the control of the European Rabbit in Australia. No biological controls are available for the additional priority pests recorded in the New Lenton MLs.	As provided in Appendix E	Environmental officer/ vertebrate pest contractor	Control treatments implemented in accordance with annual prioritisation schedule. Pest animal control measures comply with relevant Code of Practices and Standard Operating Procedures. Pest animal outbreaks contained and managed effectively and in a timely manner.	As provided in Appendix E. All control treatments applied will be monitored for effectiveness. Where initial controls are deemed ineffective, the reason will be determined, and follow-up controls adjusted accordingly in conjugation with surrounding landholders and with reference to the IRCBP, DAF fact sheets and best practice manuals. Indicators and techniques for follow-up controls are provided in Appendix E. The plan will be revised where novel control techniques become available, in the instance that these techniques are more effective and suitable than those provided in Appendix E. All relevant guidelines will be followed when implementing novel control techniques. Any evidence of biological control will be retained by the Site Environmental team.	Animal Care and Protection Act BC Act CoPs NATSOPs

Management action	Timing and frequency	Responsible person(s)	Success criteria	Monitoring, reporting and adaptive management	Statutory and guideline basis
Habitat manipulation Various methods of habitat manipulation are suitable for managing pest animals at the New Lenton MLs, as described in Appendix E. Where appropriate, eliminating the presence of surface harbours (e.g., log piles, old machinery and dense weed and grass growth) can be undertaken to reduce above-ground breeding opportunities for the European Rabbit and shelter for the House Mouse. Warren ripping may be undertaken as part of an integrated management plan for control of the European Rabbit, if warrens are identified. This control method must be conducted in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures and the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*.	As provided in Appendix E	Environmental officer/ vertebrate pest contractor Environmental officer/ weed contractor	Weed management completed. Warren ripping implemented in accordance with annual prioritisation schedule. Warren ripping complies with relevant Code of Practices and Standard Operating Procedures.	As provided in Appendix D (for weed management) and Appendix E. All control treatments applied will be monitored for effectiveness. Where initial controls are deemed ineffective, the reason will be determined, and follow-up controls adjusted accordingly in conjugation with surrounding landholders and with reference to the DAF fact sheets and best practice manuals. Indicators and techniques for follow-up controls are provided in Appendix E. The plan will be revised where novel control techniques become available, in the instance that these techniques are more effective and suitable than those provided in Appendix E. All relevant guidelines will be followed when implementing novel control techniques. Records of weed or other management, warren ripping will be retained by the Site Environmental team.	Animal Care and Protection Act BC Act CoPs NATSOPs

4.5 General provisions

4.5.1 Awareness and education

Upon initial arrival on site, all site personnel and contractors will undergo a basic site-specific induction that includes an explanation of the weed and pest management strategy for the New Lenton MLs and the applicability of general biosecurity obligation to all site personnel.

Relevant materials will be made available to all site personnel, including:

- the plan and annual prioritisation schedules;
- current identification materials developed by DAF (and any additional suitable guides) relating to weeds and pests likely to occur in the New Lenton MLs;
- the procedure for incidental weed and pest sightings on the New Lenton MLs;
- suitable waste management and wash-down procedures for the Project; and
- an explanation of the current exclusion zones and related procedures.

Applicable training suited to the different roles and responsibilities of site personnel will be undertaken, where required. Where nationally recognised training is required for certain roles, the completion of these must be confirmed prior to commencement of relevant tasks.

4.5.2 Records and reporting

Records of all weed and pest sightings at the New Lenton MLs will be maintained within a database and updated following monitoring surveys or incidental sightings.

Details of all management measures implemented at the New Lenton MLs will be recorded and entered in a management database. At a minimum, the following information will be recorded when undertaking all weed and pest treatments:

- date;
- location of treatment activity;
- target species;
- treatment type;
- quantity of treatment applied (bait/herbicide); and
- area covered.

To inform future management actions and assess management effectiveness, detailed reporting of monitoring and management activities will be conducted. The following reporting deliverables are recommended under the plan:

- A Weed monitoring report will be prepared annually and report on the findings of monitoring surveys (including records of novel weed and any changes in population densities of existing species), effectiveness of current management measures from the previous reporting period, and any recommendations for future management measures.
- A Pest Monitoring report will be prepared annually and report on the findings of monitoring surveys, any trapping or shooting undertaken, any changes in population densities of existing species, effectiveness of current management measures from the previous reporting period, and any recommendations for future management measures.

- An annual prioritisation schedule for weed management will be prepared prior to undertaken management actions. Details of the annual prioritisation schedules are provided in Section 4.3.
- An annual prioritisation schedules for pest management will be prepared prior to undertaken management actions. Details of the annual prioritisation schedules are provided in Section 4.4.

Records of all reports produced as part of weed and pest management will be kept on file for the life of the Project. Additional records of relevant forms will be maintained, including copies of weed and seed declaration forms, biosecurity certificates, wash-down certificates.

4.5.3 Evaluation and review

The implementation and effectiveness of the plan and its associated management measures will be regularly assessed to ensure:

- LJV is demonstrating compliance with legal obligations;
- the overall management strategy remains relevant and current; and
- the Plan and management measures adequately manage the impacts of weeds and pests occurring on the New Lenton MLs.

The plan will be reviewed every three years, and prior to producing the annual prioritisation schedules. Details of the annual prioritisation schedules are provided in Section 4.3 and Section 4.4.

Additional reviews of the plan will be conducted on an as-needed basis, in particular, if any of the following occur:

- the plan is not adequately managing weed and pest impacts at the New Lenton MLs;
- changes in legislative requirements;
- changes in Project activity areas; or
- new national, state or local government procedures relating to weed and pest management are developed.

The plan will be amended to address the outcomes of any review, with all changes or amendments documented in the version history (page i) of this document. Review and changes will be communicated to relevant stakeholders and site personnel.

5 References

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Isaac Regional Council (IRC) 2024, *Isaac Regional Council Biosecurity Plan 2024–2027*, viewed 2024, <https://www.isaac.qld.gov.au/Residents/Environment/Biosecurity/Biosecurity-Information>.

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Appendix A. Isaac Regional Council invasive species priority list

Species	Control feasibility category (FoC)	Risk category (R)	Management phase (FoC × R)
Weeds			
Parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)	Negligible	Very high	Asset-based protection
Parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*)	Negligible	Very high	Asset-based protection
Prickly Acacia (*Vachellia nilotica*)	Negligible	Very high	Asset-based protection
Castor Oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*)	Negligible	Very high	Asset-based protection
Mimosa Bush (*Vachellia farnesiana*)	Negligible	Very high	Asset-based protection
Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*)	Negligible	Very high	Asset-based protection
Chinee Apple (*Ziziphus mauritiana*)	Low	Very high	Asset-based protection
Rat's Tail Grass (*Sporobolus fertilis*, *S. jacquemontii*, *S. natalensis*, *S. pyramidalis*)	Negligible	Very high	Asset-based protection
Hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*)	Negligible	Very high	Asset-based protection
Mother-of-millions (*Bryophyllum delagoense*)	Negligible	Very high	Asset-based protection
Lantana (*Lantana* spp.)	Negligible	Very high	Asset-based protection
Bellyache Bush (*Jatropha gossipifolia*)	Negligible	Very high	Asset-based protection
Feral Leucaena (*Leucaena leucocephala*)	Negligible	Very high	Asset-based protection
Water Lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*)	Negligible	High	Asset-based protection
Harrisia Cactus (*Harrisia martinii*, *H. tortuosa*, and *H. pomanensis syn. Cereus pomanensis*)	Negligible	High	Asset-based protection
Rubber Vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*)	Negligible	High	Asset-based protection
Broadleaved Pepper Tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*)	Very high	Medium	Control
Opuntioid Cacti (*Austrocylindropuntia* spp., *Cylindropuntia* spp. and *Opuntia* spp.)	Medium	Medium	Asset-based protection
Captain Cook Tree (*Cascabela thevetia*)	Medium	Medium	Asset-based protection
Athel Pine (*Tamarix aphylla*)	Very high	Negligible	Prevention
Pests			
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	Negligible	Very high	Asset-based protection
Feral cat (*Felis catus*)	Negligible	Very high	Asset-based protection
Feral deer (*Dama dama*, *Axis axis*, *Ceruus elaphus* and *Ceruus timorensis*)	Negligible	High	Asset-based protection
Feral Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	Negligible	Very high	Asset-based protection

(Isaac Region 2024, pp. 65–67)

Appendix B. Introduced flora species list

Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status			Recorded during flora surveys[2]			
			WoNS[1]	BC Act[2]	IRCBP[3]	Spring 2004	Autumn 2018	Autumn 2019	Autumn 2023
Aizoaceae	*Trianthema portulacastrum*	Black Pigweed							x
Amaranthaceae	*Alternanthera pungens*	Khaki Weed							x
Apocynaceae	*Asclepias curassavica*	Redhead Cottonbush				x			
Apocynaceae	*Cryptostegia grandiflora*	Rubber Vine	Yes	Restricted category 3	Yes	x	x	x	x
Asteraceae	*Acanthospermum hispidum*	Star Burr				x			x
Asteraceae	*Bidens bipinnata*								x
Asteraceae	*Bidens pilosa*	Cobbler's Peg							x
Asteraceae	*Cirsium vulgare*	Scotch Thistle				x			
Asteraceae	*Emilia sonchifolia*					x			x
Asteraceae	*Erigeron bonariensis*					x			x
Asteraceae	*Helichrysum apiculatum*					x			
Asteraceae	*Parthenium hysterophorus*	Parthenium	Yes	Restricted category 3	Yes	x	x	x	x
Asteraceae	*Praxelis* spp.					x			x

Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status			Recorded during flora surveys[2]			
			WoNS[1]	BC Act[2]	IRCBP[3]	Spring 2004	Autumn 2018	Autumn 2019	Autumn 2023
Asteraceae	*Xanthium occidentale*	Noogoora Burr		Other invasive plant					x
Asteraceae	*Xanthium spinosum*	Bathurst Burr		Other invasive plant		x			
Byttneriaceae	*Commersonia hermanniifolia*					x			x
Byttneriaceae	*Melochia pyramidata*	Pyramid Flower				x			x
Cactaceae	*Harrisia martinii*	Harrisia Cactus		Restricted category 3	Yes	x		x	x
Cactaceae	*Opuntia stricta*	Prickly Pear	Yes	Restricted category 3	Yes	x	x		x
Cactaceae	*Opuntia tomentosa*	Velvety Tree Pear	Yes	Restricted category 3	Yes		x	x	x
Capparaceae	*Capparis spinosa*								x
Celastraceae	*Maytenus disperma*	Orange Bark				x			
Euphorbiaceae	*Ricinus communis*	Castor Oil Plant		Other invasive plant	Yes	x			
Fabaceae	*Acacia bidwillii*	Corkwood Wattle				x			
Fabaceae	*Alysicarpus rugosus*								
Fabaceae	*Desmodium intortum*								x
Fabaceae	*Macroptilium atropurpureum*	Siratro						x	

Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status			Recorded during flora surveys[2]			
			WoNS[1]	BC Act[2]	IRCBP[3]	Spring 2004	Autumn 2018	Autumn 2019	Autumn 2023
Fabaceae	*Macroptilium lathyroides*								x
Fabaceae	*Senna occidentalis*	Coffee Senna							x
Fabaceae	*Stylosanthes hamata*								x
Fabaceae	*Stylosanthes scabra*	Shrubby Stylo					x	x	x
Fabaceae	*Vachellia farnesiana*	Mimosa Bush		Other invasive plant	Yes	x			x
Fabaceae	*Vachellia nilotica*	Prickly Acacia	Yes	Restricted category 3	Yes		x	x	
Malvaceae	*Malvastrum americanum*	Spiked Malvastrum				x	x		x
Malvaceae	*Malvastrum coromandelianum*	Prickly Malvastrum				x	x		x
Malvaceae	*Sida cordifolia*	Flannel Sida				x	x		x
Malvaceae	*Sida rhombifolia*	Arrow-leaf Sida				x	x	x	x
Oxalidaceae	*Oxalis corniculata*								x
Passifloraceae	*Passiflora foetida*	Stinking Passionflower		Other invasive plant			x		x
Plantaginaceae	*Scoparia dulcis*	Bitter Broom						x	x
Poaceae	*Bothriochloa pertusa*	Indian Bluegrass					x	x	x

Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status			Recorded during flora surveys[2]			
			WoNS[1]	BC Act[2]	IRCBP[3]	Spring 2004	Autumn 2018	Autumn 2019	Autumn 2023
Poaceae	*Cenchrus ciliaris*	Buffel Grass				x	x	x	x
Poaceae	*Chloris gayana*	Rhodes Grass		Other invasive plant		x			
Poaceae	*Chloris inflata*					x	x	x	x
Poaceae	*Chloris virgata*	Feathertop Rhodes Grass				x			
Poaceae	*Dichanthium aristatum*	Angleton Grass					x		x
Poaceae	*Digitaria ciliaris*						x		x
Poaceae	*Megathursus maximus*	Green Panic				x		x	x
Poaceae	*Melinis repens*	Red Natal				x	x	x	x
Poaceae	*Urochloa mosambicensis*	Sabi Grass						x	x
Portulacaceae	*Portulaca oleracea*	Pigweed					x	x	
Portulacaceae	*Portulaca pilosa*	Hairy Pigweed						x	
Potamogetonaceae	*Potamogeton javanicus*					x			
Rubiaceae	*Richardia brasiliensis*							x	x
Rubiaceae	*Spermacoce brevifolia*								x

Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status			Recorded during flora surveys[2]			
			WoNS[1]	BC Act[2]	IRCBP[3]	Spring 2004	Autumn 2018	Autumn 2019	Autumn 2023
Solanaceae	*Solanum nigrum*	Black Nightshade							x
Verbenaceae	*Lantana camara*	Lantana	Yes	Restricted category 3	Yes		x		x

[1] Listing under the Australian Weeds Strategy WoNS list (DAWR 2016b). [2] Status per the BC Act: prohibited matters, restricted matters (Categories 1–7) and other invasive plants not declared under Schedule 1 or 2. [3] Listing under the Isaac Regional Council Biosecurity Plan (IRC 2024). [4] Records from consolidated flora survey effort.

Appendix C. Introduced fauna species list

Family	Scientific name	Common name	Status		Records during fauna surveys[3]												Total records
			BC Act[1]	IRCBP[2]	Spring 2004		Autumn 2017		Summer 2018		Autumn 2018		Spring 2018		Autumn 2019		
					OPPS[4]	Sites	OPPS[4]	Sites	OPPS[4]	Sites	OPPS[4]	Sites	OPPS[4]	Sites	OPPS[4]	Sites	
Amphibians																	
Bufonidae	*Rhinella marina*	Cane Toad	Other invasive animal									1					1
Mammals																	
Canidae	*Canis familiaris*	Dingo / Dog	Restricted category 3, 4, 5, 6	Yes		1						2				1	4
Felidae	*Felis catus*	Cat	Restricted category 3, 4, 6	Yes		2		2								1	5
Leporidae	*Oryctolagus cuniculus*	European Rabbit	Restricted category 3, 4, 5, 6			4		11				1					16
Muridae	*Mus musculus*	House Mouse	Other invasive animal			3											3
Suidae	*Sus scrofa*	Feral Pig	Restricted category 3, 4, 6	Yes		2									3		5

[1] Status as per the BC Act: prohibited matters, restricted matters (Categories 1–7) and other invasive animals not declared under Schedule 1 or 2. [2] Listing under the Isaac Regional Council Biosecurity Plan (IRC 2024). [3] Records from consolidated fauna survey effort. [4] OPPS: denotes an opportunistic record, observed incidentally during survey.

Appendix D. Weed control measures

Species	Control action	Suitability			Timing and frequency	Monitoring and adaptive management
		Small, scattered infestations	Dense infestations	Retreatment		
Rubber Vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*)	**Foliar spraying** Triclopyr 300 g/L, Picloram 100 g/L and Aminopyralid 8 g/L (at rate of 350–500 mL/100 L water), applying to actively growing plants The effectiveness of foliar herbicides is greatly reduced and should not be used when plants are infected with Rubber Vine Rust (*Maravalia cryptostegiae*) (biocontrol agent). As Rubber Vine Rust is widespread in Queensland, it is likely that it is present at the site.	Yes, when rust is absent	Yes, when rust is absent	Yes, when rust is absent	All year Annual treatment	No control actions are completely effective for managing this species, thus, an integrated management approach is recommended by IRCBP. Through regular monitoring efforts, the presence or absence of Rubber Vine Rust should be recorded. Where it is absent, controls can involve foliar spray. Where Rubber Vine Rust is present and/or plants appear stressed, basal bark or cut stumping will be utilised instead. Retreatment after chemical controls will involve controlled burns, foliar spray, basal bark spray, or cut stumping, depending on the suitability for the remaining infestation and regrowth density. Where controlled burns are implemented, retreatment will utilise suitable chemical controls. Where fire loads are not sufficient to produce a low-intensity fire, chemical control treatment and/or slashing allows for grass growth and produces increased leaf litter. Once fire load is sufficient, controlled burns can be undertaken. Infestations will be monitored after treatment to ensure plants do not resprout or germinate. Where initial treatment was not sufficient or resprouting occurs, retreatment should occur.
	Basal bark spraying Triclopyr 600 g/L (at rate of 1 L/60 L diesel), thoroughly spraying around base of plant	Yes	Yes, along creeks and rivers	Yes	All year Annual treatment	
	Cut stumping Triclopyr 240 g/L and Picloram 120 g/L (at rate of 1 L/60 L diesel), applying immediately after cut	Yes	Yes, along creeks and rivers	Yes	Winter–early spring Annual treatment	
	Slashing Slashing is not an effective control actions for managing this species. However, it is suitable for cutting tracks and breaking apart infestations which provides greater access for applying other chemical controls or burns, where necessary.	No	Yes	No	Winter–early spring Retreat as necessary, based on monitoring survey results.	

Species	Control action	Suitability			Timing and frequency	Monitoring and adaptive management
		Small, scattered infestations	Dense infestations	Retreatment		
	Controlled burns Steady low-intensity grass-based fire Burns will only be undertaken where fuel load is suitable (sufficient to carry the fire, however, light enough to maintain a low-intensity fire).	Yes	Yes, not suitable along water courses	Yes, after slashing and/or chemical controls	Dependent on suitable fire load and conditions. Treat for two successive years	
Parthenium (*Parthenium hysterophorus*)	**Foliar spraying** Aminopyralid 375 g/kg and Metsulfuron-methyl 300 g/kg (at rate of 10 g/100 L water) and added wetting agent, thoroughly wetting all foliage but not to cause run-off	Yes	Yes	Yes	Spring–early summer, after germination Annual treatment	Infestations will be monitored after treatment to ensure plants do not resprout or germinate. Where early season treatment was not sufficient to control infestations, repeated spraying will occur prior to seed setting in order to prevent further seed production and control infestation density.
Noogoora Burr (*Xanthium occidentale*)	**Foliar spraying** 2,4-D amine, applied to young, actively growing weeds through spot or boom spraying, and ensuring thorough coverage	Yes	Yes	Yes	Late winter–summer, after germination Annual treatment	Infestations will be monitored after treatment to ensure plants do not resprout or germinate. Where early season treatment was not sufficient to control infestations, repeated spraying will occur prior to seed setting in order to prevent further seed production and control infestation density.

Species	Control action	Suitability			Timing and frequency	Monitoring and adaptive management
		Small, scattered infestations	Dense infestations	Retreatment		
Bathurst Burr (*Xanthium spinosum*)	**Foliar spraying** MCPA 500 g/L (at rate of 2 L/ha (200 mL/150 L water/1000 m^2 or 20 mL/10 L water/100 m^2)), applied through spot or boom spraying to young seedlings	Yes	Yes	Yes	Late spring–early summer, after germination Annual treatment	Where early season treatment was not sufficient to control infestations, repeated spraying will occur prior to seed setting in order to prevent further seed production and control infestation density. Infestations will be monitored after treatment to ensure plants do not resprout or germinate. Where initial treatment was not sufficient or resprouting occurs, retreatment should occur.
Harrisia Cactus (*Harrisia martinii*)	**Foliar spraying** Triclopyr 240 g/L and Picloram 120 g/L (at a rate of 1 L/60 L diesel), applied as an overall spray, wetting all areas to ground level	Yes	Yes	Yes	Spring–late autumn Retreat as necessary, based on monitoring survey results.	Where practicable, treatment will occur in spring, prior to fruit formation, in order to prevent further seed production and control infestation density. Infestations will be monitored after treatment to ensure plants do not resprout or germinate. Where initial treatment was not sufficient or resprouting occurs, retreatment should occur.
Prickly Pears (*Opuntia* spp.)	**Foliar spraying** Triclopyr 240 g/L and Picloram 120 g/L (at a rate of 1 L/60 L diesel), applied as an overall spray, wetting all areas to ground level	Yes	Yes	Yes	All year Retreat as necessary, based on monitoring survey results.	Where practicable, treatment will occur in spring, prior to fruit formation, in order to prevent further seed production and control infestation density. Infestations will be monitored for two years after treatment to ensure plants do not resprout or germinate. Where initial treatment was not sufficient or resprouting occurs, retreatment should occur.

Species	Control action	Suitability			Timing and frequency	Monitoring and adaptive management
		Small, scattered infestations	Dense infestations	Retreatment		
Castor Oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*)	**Cut stumping** Triclopyr 600 g/L (at rate of 1 L/100 L diesel), applying treatment immediately after cutting	Yes	No	Yes	All year Retreat as necessary, based on monitoring survey results.	Cut stumping or basal bark spraying can be utilised for small infestations and retreatments, depending on suitability and preference. Where practicable, treatment will occur in spring, prior to fruit formation in summer, in order to prevent further seed production and control infestation density. Infestations will be monitored for five years after treatment to ensure plants do not resprout or germinate. Where initial treatment was not sufficient or resprouting occurs, suitable retreatment occur (based on infestation density).
	Basal bark spraying Triclopyr 600 g/L (at rate of 1 L/100 L diesel), spraying around the entire base of plant to a height of 40 cm	Yes	No	Yes	All year, during active growth Retreat as necessary, based on monitoring survey results.	
	Foliar spraying 2,4-D amine 625 g/L (at a rate of 3.4 L/ha) with added wetting agent, applied to the point of run-off	No	Yes	Yes	All year, during active growth Retreat as necessary, based on monitoring survey results.	
Mimosa Bush (*Vachellia farnesiana*)	**Basal bark spraying** Triclopyr 240 g/L and picloram 120 g/L (at a rate of 1 L/100 L diesel), for stems up to 5 cm basal diameter	Yes	Yes	Yes	Autumn Retreat as necessary, based on	Species is not a long-lived plant and is prone to irregular dieback. Regular monitoring will be undertaken to determine whether control methods are necessary.

Species	Control action	Suitability			Timing and frequency	Monitoring and adaptive management
		Small, scattered infestations	Dense infestations	Retreatment		
					monitoring survey results.	Either cut stumping or basal bark spraying can be utilised for control treatments, depending on suitability and preference. Where practicable, cut stumping treatment will occur prior to pod formation (early summer) in order to prevent further seed production and control infestation density. Infestations will be monitored to ensure plants do not resprout or germinate. Where initial treatment was not sufficient or resprouting occurs, suitable retreatment occur (based on infestation density).
	Cut stumping Triclopyr 240 g/L and Picloram 120 g/L (at a rate of 1 L/100 L diesel), for plants up to and in excess of basal bark diameter	Yes	Yes	Yes	All year Retreat as necessary, based on monitoring survey results.	
Prickly Acacia (*Vachellia nilotica*)	**Foliar spraying** Fluroxypyr 200 g/L with added uptake spraying oil, applied to seedlings and young plants up to 2 m high For high density infestations, foliar application of Fluroxypyr-based herbicides should be applied by spray misting using horticultural mist blowers. This treatment of Prickly Acacia will be conducted in accordance with APVMA Minor Use Permit PER82366 (expires 31 June 2026).	Yes	Yes, using spray misting	Yes	All year, during active growth Annual treatment	Initial control can result in accelerated regrowth of the species. An annual retreatment schedule must be followed for up to eight years after initial treatment to ensure infestation density is not exacerbated and the results of initial treatment are not lost. After this period, infestations will continue to be monitored to ensure plants do not resprout or germinate. Where practicable, treatment will occur prior to pod formation (early spring) in order to prevent further seed production and control infestation density.

Species	Control action	Suitability			Timing and frequency	Monitoring and adaptive management
		Small, scattered infestations	Dense infestations	Retreatment		
Stinking Passionflower (*Passiflora foetida*)	**Hand pulling** Hand pulling vines is considered the most reliable form of control.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Wet season, when soil is moist Retreat as necessary, based on monitoring survey results.	Where chemical treatment is considered more suitable than physical control, cut stumping or basal bark spraying can be utilised for treatments under APVMA permit PER11463. Where practicable, controls will occur when plants are not fruiting in order to prevent further seed production and control infestation density. Monitoring efforts will determine the suitable period to implement controls, as the species fruits and flowers all year. Infestations will be monitored to ensure plants do not resprout or germinate. Where initial treatment was not sufficient or resprouting occurs, suitable retreatment should occur (based on infestation density).
	Basal bark spraying Triclopyr 240 g/L and Picloram 120 g/L (at a rate of 1L per 60L diesel) Use of herbicides for treatment of Stinking Passionflower will be conducted in accordance with APVMA permit PER11463 (expires 30 April 2027).	Yes	Yes	Yes	Spring–summer Retreat as necessary, based on monitoring survey results.	
	Cut stumping Triclopyr 200 g/L, Picloram 100 g/L and Aminopyralld 25 g/L (at a rate of 750 mL/15 L water), applied to stumps cut to less than 10 cm above the ground Use of herbicides for treatment of Stinking Passionflower will be conducted in accordance with APVMA permit PER11463 (expires 30 April 2027).	Yes	Yes	Yes	All year Retreat as necessary, based on monitoring survey results.	

Species	Control action	Suitability			Timing and frequency	Monitoring and adaptive management
		Small, scattered infestations	Dense infestations	Retreatment		
Lantana (*Lantana camara*)	**Slashing** Standing plants can be effectively removed by slashing, however, regrowth from stumps is common. Repeated slashing can reduce plant vigour, causing exhaustion of stored resources and reduces likelihood of reshooting.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Early summer Retreat regrowth in early autumn	Initial control can result in accelerated regrowth of the species. Retreatment must be undertaken to ensure the infestation density is not exacerbated and results of initial treatment are not lost. After this period, infestations will continue to be monitored to ensure plants do not resprout or germinate. Where possible, controlled burns will be conducted when Lantana plants are in poor health as they are less likely to recover after fire. Lantana infestations should be treated initially with physical control methods, as the IRCBP does not recommend implementing chemical controls. Where physical treatments are deemed insufficient in managing infestations, suitable chemical treatments can be considered from DAF fact sheets and best practice management guides. Large infestations should be treated initially with suitable physical controls and retreated with herbicides for follow-up spot treatments.
	Controlled burning Fire is effective at removing biomass and Lantana suppression; however, initial kill rates are often variable. Initial burns should aim to reduce height and density of infestations in order to create access and to generate regrowth which will be targeted in successive burns. Conducting successive burns following regrowth can be effective as it maximises on the impacts to lush growth and large plants from initial burns. Lush growth typically does not fire easily, and large plants are more likely to recover after fire due to the extensive energy stores in the roots. Burns should only be undertaken where fuel load and conditions are suitable.	No	Yes, not suitable along water courses	Yes	Timing is dependent on fire load and conditions. Repeat treatment following regrowth from initial burn, in summer prior to rain.	

Appendix E. Pest control measures

Species	Suitability of control actions					Timing and frequency	Monitoring and adaptive management
	Baiting	Shooting	Trapping	Biocontrol	Habitat manipulation		
Cane Toad (*Rhinella marina*)	No	No	Yes	No	No	Suitable timing differs for each recommended control measure. Refer to the NATSOP and DAF to determine suitable timing for implementation of chosen control techniques. Follow-up controls will be implemented as necessary, based on monitoring survey results.	Cane Toad populations will be monitored to determine changes in population density. Additionally, impacts to susceptible native fauna (identified in the threat abatement plan) will be monitored. In particular, *Varannus spp*. (recorded during past surveys) has a high degree of impact from the Cane Toad due to lethal toxic ingestion. If the population density of the Cane Toad reaches unsatisfactory levels New Lenton MLs and/or impacts to native fauna are recorded, control measures will be implemented. As suitable landscape scale control measures do not exist for managing Cane Toad populations, control can be undertaken outside of the coordinated control prioritisation schedule with surrounding landholders. After implementing control measures, monitoring will be conducted to determine success of controls. If initial control measures are deemed insufficient, the reasons for such insufficiency will be determined and control measures adjusted accordingly. If novel control mechanisms are developed for the management of the Cane Toad at the landscape scale, the suitability will be evaluated for use at the New Lenton MLs.

Species	Suitability of control actions					Timing and frequency	Monitoring and adaptive management
	Baiting	Shooting	Trapping	Biocontrol	Habitat manipulation		
Dingo / Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	Yes, 1080 baiting	Yes, ground shooting	Yes, for small populations	No	No	Suitable timing differs for each recommended control measure. Refer to the NATSOP and DAF to determine suitable timing for implementation of chosen control techniques. Regular follow-up controls will be implemented for the duration of the plan.	Control measures and timing of implementation to manage wild dog populations in the New Lenton MLs will be implemented in conjunction with surrounding landholders, as determined by the annual prioritisation schedule. Monitoring will occur regularly to determine population density. After implementing control measures, monitoring will be conducted to determine success of controls. If initial and/or follow-up control measures are deemed insufficient, the reasons for such insufficiency will be determined and control measures adjusted accordingly.
Cat (*Felis catus*)	No	Yes, ground shooting (night)	Yes	No	No	Suitable timing differs for each recommended control measure. Refer to the NATSOP and DAF to determine suitable timing for implementation of chosen control techniques. Follow-up controls will be implemented as necessary, based on monitoring survey results.	Control measures and timing of implementation to manage Feral Cat populations in the New Lenton MLs will be implemented in conjunction with surrounding landholders, as determined by the annual prioritisation schedule. Feral Cat control will coincide with European Rabbit control. Monitoring will occur regularly to determine population density. After implementing control measures, monitoring will be conducted to determine success of controls. If initial control measures are deemed insufficient, the reasons for such insufficiency will be determined and control measures adjusted accordingly.

Species	Suitability of control actions					Timing and frequency	Monitoring and adaptive management
	Baiting	Shooting	Trapping	Biocontrol	Habitat manipulation		
European Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)	Yes, 1080 baiting and warren fumigation	Yes, ground shooting	Yes, for small populations	Yes, bait delivering Rabbit Haemorrhagic Disease Virus (RHDV1) K5 strain	Yes, warren ripping and surface harbour destruction	Suitable timing differs for each recommended control measure. Refer to the NATSOP and DAF to determine suitable timing for implementation of chosen control techniques. Regular follow-up controls will be implemented for the duration of the plan.	Control measures and timing of implementation to manage European Rabbit populations in the New Lenton MLs will be implemented in conjunction with surrounding landholders, as determined by the annual prioritisation schedule. European Rabbit control should coincide with Feral Cat control. The European Rabbit can readily recolonise treated areas following application of control measures. Thus, an integrated management approach with regular follow-up control will be implemented. Baiting with 1080 or bait delivery of RHDV1 are suitable initial control treatments. To prevent quick recovery of a treated area, surface harbour destruction and warren ripping or fumigation will be implemented as an immediate follow-up control measure. Regular follow-up control will involve baiting, warren fumigation, trapping or ground shooting to prevent recolonisation and maintain low population density. Monitoring will occur regularly to determine population density. After implementing control measures, monitoring will be conducted to determine success of controls. If initial and/or follow-up control measures are deemed insufficient, the reasons for such insufficiency will be determined and control measures adjusted accordingly.

Species	Suitability of control actions					Timing and frequency	Monitoring and adaptive management
	Baiting	Shooting	Trapping	Biocontrol	Habitat manipulation		
House Mouse (*Mus musculus*)	Yes, rodenticide baiting	No	Yes	No	Yes, surface harbour destruction	Suitable timing differs for each recommended control measure. Refer to the NATSOP and DAF to determine suitable timing for implementation of chosen control techniques. Follow-up controls will be implemented as necessary, based on monitoring survey results.	House Mouse populations will be monitored to determine changes in population density and any impacts to the surrounding environment. If the population density of the House Mouse reaches unsatisfactory levels New Lenton MLs, control measures will be implemented. As control measures are specific to buildings and cropping areas, control can be undertaken outside of the coordinated control prioritisation schedule with surrounding landholders. Eliminating the presence of surface harbours (e.g., log piles, old machinery and dense weed and grass growth) at the New Lenton MLs will reduce shelter for the House Mouse. Control of weed infestations will be undertaken as part of weed management under the plan. Additional control measures will be implemented if weed management is deemed insufficient for managing pest animal surface harbours. After implementing control measures, monitoring will be conducted to determine success of controls. If initial and/or follow-up control measures are deemed insufficient, the reasons for such insufficiency will be determined and control measures adjusted accordingly.

Species	Suitability of control actions					Timing and frequency	Monitoring and adaptive management
	Baiting	Shooting	Trapping	Biocontrol	Habitat manipulation		
Feral Pig (*Sus scrofa*)	Yes, 1080 baiting	Yes, aerial shooting	Yes, for small populations	No	No	Suitable timing differs for each recommended control measure. Refer to the NATSOP and DAF to determine suitable timing for implementation of chosen control techniques. Follow-up control will be implemented as necessary, based on monitoring survey results.	Control measures and timing of implementation to manage Feral Pig populations in the New Lenton MLs will be implemented in conjunction with surrounding landholders, as determined by the annual prioritisation schedule. Suitable control measures will be chosen depending on the existing population density. For large populations, initial control measures will involve either baiting or aerial shooting. Follow-up control will involve repeat baiting or trapping to maintain a low population density. Monitoring will occur regularly to determine population density. After implementing control measures, monitoring will be conducted to determine success of controls. If initial and/or follow-up control measures are deemed insufficient, the reasons for such insufficiency will be determined and control measures adjusted accordingly.