

Author/s

Mark Parsons
Name

Senior Conservation Officer
Position

Signature

Date

Objectives

The following pest program objectives for the Paluma Aggregation apply:

- to meet obligations under the *Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002*, other legislative requirements, and the model codes of practice for the control of feral livestock;
- to control known or perceived environmental weeds or feral animals that may not be declared but which are considered to be a specific threat within the context of protecting the natural, cultural and recreation values of the Paluma Aggregation;
- to implement best management practice, through review and attention towards appropriate PPE, choice of herbicides and delivery, and vigilance with vehicle and machinery clean down procedures;
- to support joint efforts with shire councils and stakeholders for controlling weeds or feral animals of common concern;
- to be aware of and vigilant for critical incursions of key weeds not known to occur within Paluma Aggregation, but known or suspected in adjoining localities;
- to utilise fire programs to reduce the distribution of lantana, particularly utilising post fire herbicide or mechanical control where appropriate
- to remove the feral horse population of Clemant State Forest via an initial muster trap effort, progressing to an aerial cull for residual clean-up;
- to maintain fencing around appropriate boundary sections of Paluma Aggregation for stray cattle exclusion,

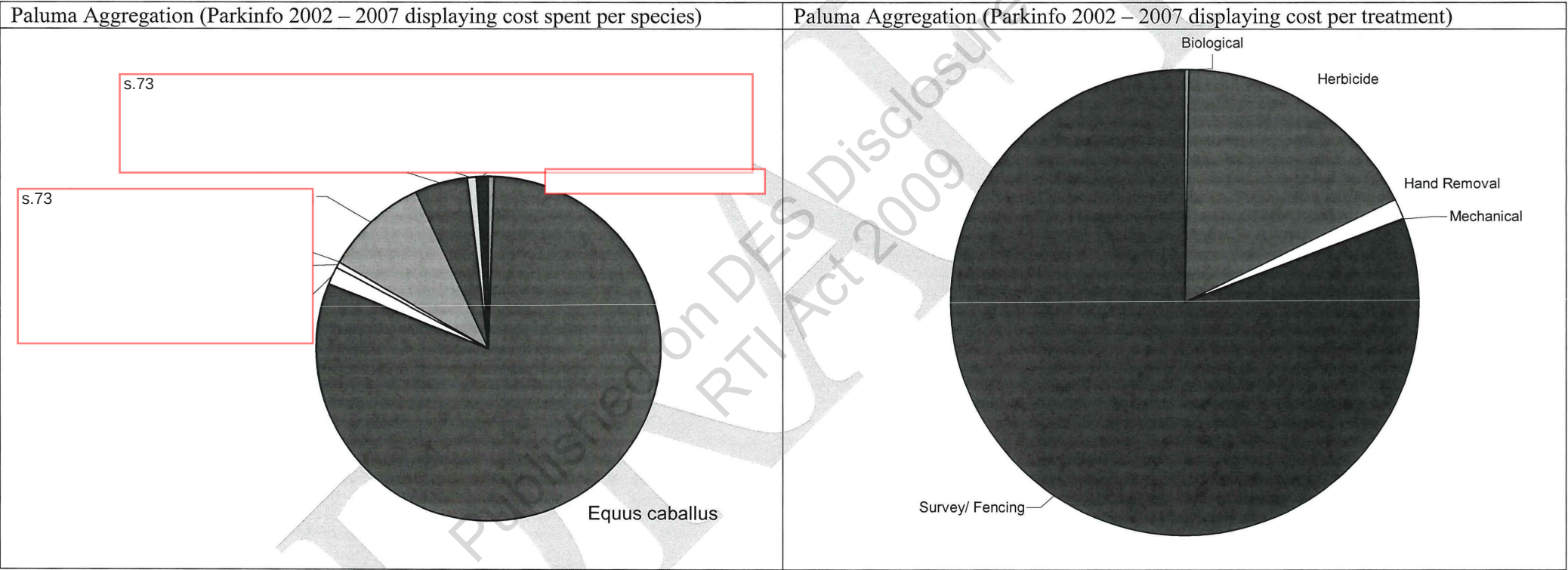
The following strategies will assist to implement the above objectives:

- Develop and enhance the skills and experience of on-ground staff to identify pests, their impacts, and employ the best techniques to manage them,
- Map and record pest infestations and control efforts onto the QPWS GIS database Parkinfo as standard practice,
- Review and monitor the progress of weed and feral animal control programs regularly,
- Foster a cooperative pest management approach with all stakeholders (in particular Landcare groups, neighbours, local authorities and NRW), and
- Ensure funding, equipment and focus remain at sufficient levels to maintain concerted efforts towards implementing control programs.

Historical Indicative Status of Pest Control Programs - Paluma Aggregation

The following 2 graphs display a Parkinfo pest data extraction over the period of 2002 to 2007. The data is shown as total cost spent per species or per treatment. It is provided as an indicator of resources and time allocated towards certain pest species, to demonstrate where effort has been directed during the past 5 years. It should not be interpreted as a reliable indicator of priority, nor achievability, rather only as a coarse tool to illustrate which species have received control attention and via what technique. Naturally obvious limitations are inherent with presenting such data, such as the different rates of costs involved between species.

The data presented however demonstrates the great caution required in interpreting raw data, as mustering for horses within this dataset comprises a single event/ record, whereas weed control efforts naturally involve many records over numerous days.



Pest & Location	Status	Threats	Feasibility	Priority	Management
Lantana					

s.73

Published on DES Disclosure Log
RTI Act 2009

Pest & Location	Status	Threats	Feasibility	Priority	Management
Grader Grass Guinea Grass Thatch Grass Other high biomass s.73					

Pest & Location	Status	Threats	Feasibility	Priority	Management
Hygrophilia Hymenachne Leichardt Crk					

Pest & Location	Status	Threats	Feasibility	Priority	Management
Various woody herbs, vines & shrubs					

s.73

Published on DES Disclosure Log
RTI Act 2009

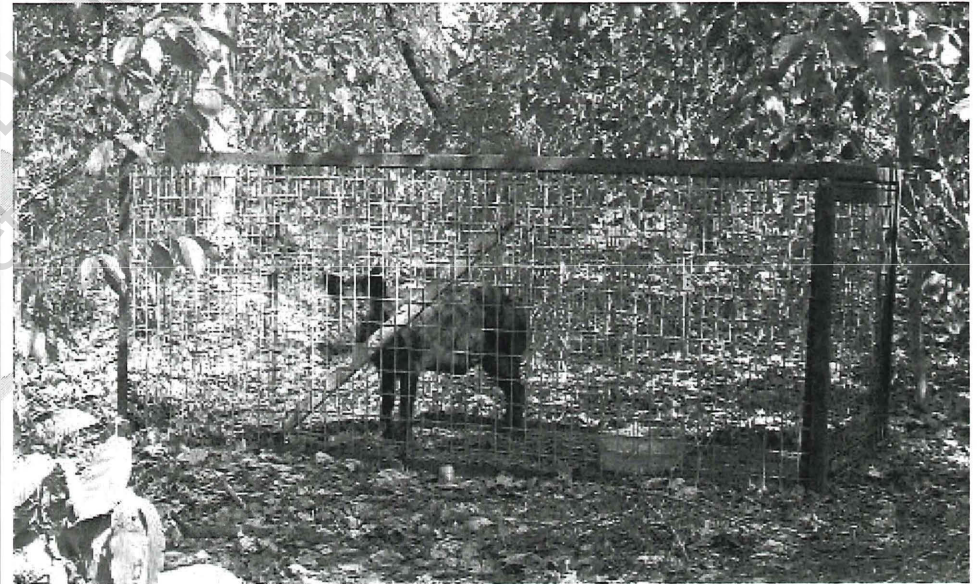
Pest & Location	Status	Threats	Feasibility	Priority	Management
<p>Feral Horse Clemant State Forest</p> <p>Herds known to traverse across Bluewater Range onto Defence training area & AWC Taravale.</p> <p>NB* small isolated herds of feral cattle also known to occur within remote areas of Clemant SF.</p>	N/A	<p>Level: Major, entrenched</p> <p>Details: Feral horse contribute to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. erosion, 2. high level of browsing in paperbark communities, habitat of ground orchids 3. spread of entrenched weeds in endangered communities, 4. Erratic fire patterns by dissecting pads on terraces and slopes. <p>Feral horse herds present a high risk (with known encounters) of traversing the Bruce Hwy; presenting a significant hazard to road users.</p>	Medium; requires continued focus & funding due to inaccessible terrain,	High	<p>Aim: Prepare and implement feral horse removal program</p> <p>Control:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finalise actions to support FACP as per <i>Forestry Act 1959</i> & QPW policy requirements. Separate planning will be prepared specifically to guide implementation of control program (see PMAP April 2008). 2. Secure funding to ensure continuation of FACP. <p>Notes Refer to: Final Report Clemant Horse Plan (Dec 2005) Pest Mgt Activity Proposal 1/2006 April 2008</p>

REs	Status & Significance	Description
7.3.40	Endangered	Eucalyptus tereticornis medium to tall open forest on well drained alluvial plains of lowlands. <i>Clemant minor creek</i>
7.3.21	Of Concern	Eucalyptus portuensis ± Corymbia intermedia open forest to woodland on alluvium
7.3.50	Of concern	Melaleuca fluviatilis ± vine forest species, open to closed forest, on alluvium fringing streams



Pest & Location	Status	Threats	Feasibility	Priority	Management
Feral Pig Waterview Creek Clemant	CI 2	Level: Major , entrenched widespread population Details: Feral pigs contribute to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> erosion/ soil disturbance, spread of easily transported weeds into endangered communities, predation/competition on native fauna 	Low	Key; stakeholder (adjoining cane farms)	Aim: To support integrated and combined pig trapping ventures through community partnership Control: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implement actions as per endorsed FACP

REs	Status & Significance	Description
7.3.26	Endangered	Riparian <i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i> open forest on channel benches, levees and terraces
7.3.28	Endangered	Herbfield/shrubland on alluvial gravels & sands of river & stream beds.
7.3.19	MG habitat	Coastal piedmont slope complex on alluvial fan remnants—occasional mesophyll RF component.



Pest & Location	Status	Threats	Feasibility	Priority	Management
Feral Goat	CI 2	Level: Unknown – Low Details: Incidental observation of a small herd of feral goats recorded from Jacobsens Track; potential/likely population Bluewater Range	Low	Low – control High – Observation/distribution	Aim: To record distribution & occurrence, understand potential population level & possible env impacts Control: No specific control program; potential incidental opportunistic shooting under endorsed FACP.

REs	Status & Significance	Description
		Unknown at this stage; requires more sightings & observations of any concentrated feral goat damage



Emerging Pests

Pest & Location	Status	Threats	Notes:
Siam – Hervey Range			

s.73

Published on DES Disclosure Log
RTI Act 2009

Weed Hygiene Measures

Location/ Activity Type	Access	Key Weed Species	Hygiene Measures
s.73			

Published on DES Disclosure Log
RTI Act 2009

Removal of Artificial Waters

A core integral component to feral animal control actions within Paluma Range is the removal of artificial waters (dams). This will lower the combined and concentrated impact of feral animals within the reserve. It is anticipated that the removal of all artificial waters identified below will occur over a 3 year planning cycle

Dam	Management Action	Priority & Rehabilitation Requirements
Dam – Saltwater Pine	Removal via exclusion barrier fencing? Opening of drain channel if possible to help lower standing water of dam, plus reclamation of soil from dam wall margin to lower depth of water.	High. Considerable rehabilitation is required as heavy clay soil under anaerobic conditions for so long will require treatment (ripping and inclusion of new top soil containing microbes) and probable planting of <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> to advance rehabilitation along.
Dam – Leichardt Interior	Removal via exclusion barrier fencing? Opening of drain channel if possible to help lower standing water of dam, plus reclamation of soil from dam wall margin to lower depth of water.	High. Considerable rehabilitation is required as heavy clay soil under anaerobic conditions for so long will require treatment (ripping and inclusion of new top soil containing microbes) and probable planting of <i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i> to advance rehabilitation along.

**Saltwater Pine Dam****Saltwater Pine Dam****Dam margin showing pig wallow and horse pads****Erosion points, near Saltwater Pine Dam**

Monitoring

Pest	Contact	Location	Notes
Lantana	s.73		
Feral Horse	RiC	Clemant SF – 3 sites (Leichardt Creek; Verns Hut, Pine plantation)	Established 2007. Each site contains 4 treatments (fenced& fire exclusion; unfenced & fire exclusion, fenced; unfenced). 25m veg transect located across each transect.
Lantana	s.73		
Mother of Millions			

Review

Name – Reviewing officer	Position	Signature	Date
Name – Reviewing officer	Position	Signature	Date

Attachments

Mandatory

Separate digital maps generated by ParkInfo showing:

1. the extent of each pest in each reserve covered by this plan as outlined in *Pests* – Pest and Location.
2. the location of monitoring plots/sites on each reserve covered by this plan as outlined in *Monitoring*.
3. any other relevant issues such as details of proposed new access tracks or roads

Completed Pest Management Monitoring Proposal/s (if required)

Optional

Pest inventory for the area covered by this plan (if available and/or applicable)