

## PROTECTING AGRICULTURE AND RELATED RESOURCES

Western Australia has one of the world's most pest and disease free production environments. The continued demonstration of an environment and product free from specified pests, diseases and contaminants is increasingly important to gaining (and maintaining) market access and premiums, and to increasing market share under international trading policies and consumer expectations.

All agricultural production systems have different biological risk profiles. The challenge for the agriculture protection (biosecurity) programs is to accurately assess the biological risk management needs of each industry, and to then ensure the maximum benefit and cost effectiveness of both Government and industry investment in agriculture.

Biological risks to market access, product safety and quality, productivity and sustainability, can only be cost effectively managed through a close partnership of private sector and Government in the food and fibre value chain. The general community and the State's interstate and international trading partners also play important roles in minimising the risk posed by exotic and endemic animal and plant pests, diseases and weeds.

The Department of Agriculture's Biosecurity slogan "protecting agriculture is everyone's business" promotes the need for industry and the community to take a leading role in reporting suspect pests, diseases and weeds as soon as possible. The Board recognises that effective and efficient management of risk to agricultural productivity, sustainability and market access can only be achieved by working closely with key stakeholders.

Biosecurity objectives which are Industry focused and based on risk-management principles include:

- Maintenance of effective science-based border biosecurity systems to minimise the risk of introduction of new pests, diseases and weeds and maintain market access;
- Operation of effective surveillance programs to ensure early detection and diagnosis of incursions; defining the status for market access and justifying quarantine barriers;
- Ongoing capability to undertake emergency responses to incursions and outbreaks of high priority pests, diseases and weeds;
- Delivery of effective management programs that target specified pests, diseases and weeds; and
- Achievement of a high level of awareness of key threats to agriculture and related industries and increased participation by industry members in the management of risk.

## **HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR**

### **WILD DOGS**

Aerial baiting programs and ground control activities were undertaken throughout the Rangelands, with increased participation by pastoral landholders in some regions. Despite an increase in baiting activity, wild dog numbers remain high. Their build-up is believed due to successive good seasons in the areas in which they breed. The Board commissioned an industry evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of the current Wild Dog Control Program and received a report and recommendations from the associated producer panel in early June 2003.

### **SKELETON WEED ERADICATION PROGRAM**

An independent scientific review of the past effectiveness and likely future success of the Skeleton Weed Program was completed in July 2002. Following consideration of the review findings and recommendations, an industry based Skeleton Weed Committee was appointed to increase grower advice to the Agriculture Protection Board on all aspects of the Program. A revised operational program was successfully implemented in 2002/03 which required individual grain producers to take responsibility for searching their own properties. The revised program saw the total area searched increase from 130,000 hectares in 2001/02 to over 400,000 hectares in 2002/03.

### **ZONE CONTROL AUTHORITIES**

The inaugural round of Zone Control Authorities (ZCA) meetings commenced in July, with the first meeting held in Narrogin on the 3 July, 2002. The focus of first meetings was to induct newly appointed members into their new roles, and explain their relationship with the Department, Board and District Consultative Groups (DCGs). Attending Board members also provided ZCAs with a detailed briefing on the range of biosecurity issues currently under consideration.

An introductory session was undertaken during the first round of meetings to consider biosecurity risks for each region. Board is keen to see both the ZCAs and DCGs working together to identify and prioritise biological risks to agricultural industries, the environment and communities within each region. This approach will support industry efforts already made under the various Guard<sup>TM</sup> programs and eventually give clearer direction to Board and the Department to determine where to invest scarce government resources available for biosecurity management.

Pastoral ZCAs also considered Declared Plant and Animal Control Fund (DPACF) budget allocations for 2002/03, and associated on-property control activities planned for the year. In addition to this, members considered future options to fund the full cost of DPACF funded activities.

The Board officially agreed to cancel the memberships of seven ZCA members, five of which had been appointed to the Agriculture Protection Board, and two which had resigned from their positions.

<i>Name</i>	<i>ZCA</i>	<i>Reason</i>
<i>Keith Bridgart</i>	<i>Albany</i>	<i>appointed to the APB</i>
<i>Keith Wright</i>	<i>Kimberley</i>	<i>appointed to the APB</i>
<i>Michael Blackburn</i>	<i>Waroona</i>	<i>appointed to the APB</i>
<i>Peter Brown</i>	<i>Kalgoorlie</i>	<i>appointed to the APB</i>
<i>Brian Young</i>	<i>Lake Grace</i>	<i>appointed to the APB</i>
<i>Bernie Bayley</i>	<i>Narrogin</i>	<i>Resigned</i>
<i>Ben Dwyer</i>	<i>Kimberley</i>	<i>Resigned</i>

## **DECLARED PLANT MANAGEMENT**

Inspections for Declared Plants were carried out on over 6,000 properties in 2002/03. High levels of compliance with weed control regulations were observed with over 95% of landholders complying with boundary weed control requirements.

Several new plant species were detected during the year. Four of these with serious agricultural and/or environmental weed characteristics have been the subject of eradication procedures. There were no detections of branched broomrape in WA during the year.

## **INSECT PEST MANAGEMENT**

Thirty-six European wasp nests were detected and destroyed in 2002/03. This was slightly higher than the normal (10-20) number and partly due to the finding of a nest which had "over-wintered" from the previous year and released thousands of queens.

There were a total of 1,750 insect interceptions. Statewide area freedom was maintained in respect of Queensland fruit fly, codling moth, mango seed and mango flesh weevil. Mediterranean fruit fly area freedom was maintained for the Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA). Containment of silver leaf whitefly for the Perth metropolitan area and Melon thrips for the ORIA was also achieved.

A statewide surveillance exercise, which was part of a national surveillance program for Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA), did not find any evidence of RIFA in Western Australia.

No incursions of fruit flies exotic to Australia or Asian Gypsy Moth were detected.

No high levels of phosphine resistance were detected in any of the grain pest samples submitted by biosecurity officers as part of the resistance monitoring program.

WA is at the forefront of international efforts to check the trade in quarantine risk material via the Internet. The world's most comprehensive reference on weeds "A Global Compendium of Weeds" was produced.

Programs were implemented on identified non-established animal pests (eg starlings, sparrows, indian palm squirrel, cane toad, and assorted aviary birds).

## **BAIT PRODUCTION UNIT (BPU)**

During 2002/03, the Board agreed to keep its production facility operating whilst it worked extensively with the Departments of Agriculture and Conservation and Land Management to progress options for a whole-of-government approach to poison bait product research, development, manufacture and application. It is hoped that closer collaboration between the parties and ultimately joint-management of existing facilities will optimise the Government's total investment through progression of opportunities to improve bait products, to maximise production and application efficiencies, and most importantly from an end-user perspective, to reduce unit costs.

## **BIOSECURITY AWARENESS**

Biosecurity awareness among key industry and community groups was markedly enhanced via extension activities focused on landholder recognition of responsibilities for farm biosecurity and control of regulated pests and diseases, plus easy access to practical management methods. Substantive contributions were made to development of Plant Health Australia's national Industry Biosecurity Plans for viticulture, citrus and banana industries.

## **GRAINGUARD, HORTGUARD, STOCKGUARD AND BEEGUARD**

Under the StockGuard initiative, biosecurity plans for the cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and avian species were developed and launched. These plans are being implemented jointly by the Department and industry. Consultative Groups for four livestock industry sectors have been established to provide leadership in implementing these biosecurity plans, as well as enhancing industry/departmental interaction on research and development issues. A new model to measure economic impact was developed and utilised to examine the impact of top priority exotic plant pests and diseases identified under the HortGuard and GrainGuard initiatives, if they were to become established. This model is an important guiding tool to provide an estimate of the resources that should be deployed to exclude or eradicate the pests and diseases.

The Department and horticulture industry representatives of the Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) developed an OrdGuard Biosecurity Plan. This regional biosecurity plan targets biological threats likely to affect a range of horticultural industries in the region. Farm biosecurity is an important component of the plan.

Biosecurity kits were developed for use by Department staff to minimise the likelihood of spreading pests and diseases as they moved between properties. Research stations have put in place signage and other farm biosecurity measures.

## **CLIENT AND RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM**

All major components of the Client and Resource Information System (CRIS) to record, maintain and view Departmental client and property information have been completed. CRIS data is now accessible by all Department staff via the internal AgWeb Intranet.

A series of new applications have been developed and several existing systems have been redeveloped using CRIS standards and protocols.

Natural resource and infrastructure information has been integrated with property data through several CRIS projects such as the Rangelands Reporting interface. Ongoing projects will ensure that this integration continues.

## **WEB-SITE OF AGRICULTURAL THREATS**

The Internet has become the latest means of promotion in the commercial market and is growing at an exponential rate. The Board recognises it has the potential to bypass existing quarantine measures governing the importation and movement of non-permitted/restricted material including plant seeds and the like. Development of a web site to address potential threats to Western Australia's agriculture that could arise from material purchased via the Internet continued during 2002/03. The site lets visitors know if it is illegal for products to be imported into the State. It is anticipated that most people will follow the advice and refrain from buying the offending material. The site can be found at <http://www.agric.wa.gov.au/agthreats>.

## **AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT BILL**

Significant progress was made with the development of the Agriculture Management Bill during the year. The Bill is currently due to be introduced into Parliament in the Spring 2003 session. Whilst there is general agreement that the Agriculture Protection Board will continue to exist following the Bill's enactment, no decision has yet been made as to whether it ought be constituted under statute, or established directly by the Minister or Cabinet. The Board continues to work closely with its advisory network and the Department to establish a clear view on its future role and responsibilities, membership and working relationship with the Minister and the Director General of Agriculture.

A proposal for provisions for the Border and Intra-State Biosecurity Regulations under the Agriculture Management Bill has been prepared. These biosecurity provisions will manage the introduction of plants, animals (including invertebrate), plant and stock diseases and potential carriers of pests (including weeds, insect pests and vermin) and diseases at the borders and within of the State.

## **NATIONAL BIOSECURITY RISK MANAGEMENT**

Western Australia participated in the development of the 1800 number National Plant Pests Hotline. The Hotline was developed for the reporting of suspected exotic plant pest outbreaks and will be evaluated to see if this system reduces the period between an incursion and its detection.

A pest database of all known plant pests in Western Australia has been developed and all paper and file records of incursions of exotic plant pest will be added to this database to aid the Department in assessing potential quarantine pest species and for providing evidence for our regional freedoms.

A grant from the Office of the Chief Plant Protection Officer (OCPPO) for the latest microscope, digital scanning equipment and imaging software will allow the Department to enhance its diagnostic capability for invertebrate pests of plants. The diagnostic features of many of the most serious plant pest from around the world will be photographed and web-enabled with high-resolution images, to other scientist, industry consultant and the public.

Funding for Biosecurity research was obtained from Plant Health Australia/Department of Agriculture Forestry Fisheries Australia to develop a database that would drive a national pest threat ranking system, and methodologies to test the ability of the general community as a active surveillance tool.

Following the success of the GrainGuard initiative, a regional grains committee in the western region of Australia was formed as a part of the national industry biosecurity plan of Plant Health Australia. This committee has undertaken a threat risk assessment, based on work previously carried out by the GrainGuard initiative.

HortGuard received funding for the development of a national viticulture biosecurity plan - the first national biosecurity plan in Australia.

Western Australia was represented on the two-person team which undertook the Scientific Review of the Red Imported Fire Ant (RIFA) Eradication Program. Western Australia is also represented on the RIFA Scientific Advisory Panel. As part of a national surveillance program most commercial nurseries and port areas were inspected for the presence of RIFA, with no detections recorded.

## **COMMUNICATION OF BIOSECURITY AWARENESS STRATEGIES**

Campaigns to increase people's knowledge and understanding of the risks involved were aimed at the tourism industry (operators and community), with the development and distribution of a "Biosecurity in the Tourism Industry" brochure; quarantine exhibit cabinets and displays were also mounted at Perth Domestic Airport. Biosecurity issues including quarantine were extensively covered in the mainstream media, in tourism/motoring/gardening/lifestyle magazines, via internal and external media, and at key industry events and field days.

Biosecurity websites were updated to include images of all declared animals and plants for identification and surveillance/reporting purposes.

Several industry specific biosecurity awareness publications were produced and distributed during the year. These publications were aimed at small landholders, livestock, grains, horticultural and pastoral industries. Additionally, animal and plant industry biosecurity plans were launched at key industry forums.

Western Australian on-farm biosecurity practices were profiled in domestic and national industry media, as well as hands-on demonstrations at industry, community and agricultural education forums. An on-farm biosecurity farmer survey conducted in May/June 2003 concluded a high level of biosecurity awareness amongst broadacre producers.

## **STATE WEED PLAN STRATEGIES**

For the first time in Australia, an Internet based mapped interface has been established as an initiative by the Department of Agriculture. "Weed Watcher" was a recommended action of the State Weed Plan and enables community members and groups to use the Internet to enter data or view maps of weed distribution, thus eliminating the need for expensive and complex mapping software.

## **ANIMAL PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS**

Public and private landholders continued to implement best practice methodology for animal pest management. The implementation of community coordinated control programs was enhanced with the formation of government supported Declared Species Groups. This coordinated approach resulted in more effective and efficient control. There have been no compliance issues with the new 1080 application, risk assessment and approval process, which has allowed landholders to obtain bait products (after approval) from Schedule 7 retailers.

## **PROTECTING AGRICULTURE AND RELATED RESOURCES FROM HARMFUL ANIMAL PESTS**

The Board aims to minimise the impact of animal pests on agriculture and related resources through a range of protection activities. Details of these activities and their achievements are reported in the following section.

### **ANIMAL PEST RESEARCH**

Animal pests pose a serious risk to agricultural production and environmental values in WA. The Board assists agriculture and related resources by undertaking research into effective animal pest control techniques and strategies.

#### **Animal pest – “Judas” starling trial**

A trial of the 'Judas' starling technique was undertaken in May at Penong in South Australia. The trial was very successful with birds efficiently radio tracked from the ground and air, flock size estimated and roosting areas found. Further field testing of the Judas technique needs to be undertaken to investigate how to best use the method in an operational context to remove small populations of starlings.

#### **Animal pest – distribution of large vertebrate pest in Western Australia**

The Federally-funded work to map the distribution and abundance of selected animal pest species through the agricultural regions was successfully carried out. This interview-based survey drew on the existing knowledge of approximately 60 Biosecurity officers, with additional input from relevant staff of the Department of Conservation and Land Management. The data will be vital not only for assessing disease risks posed by feral but also in planning for exotic disease outbreaks. It will also provide valuable information on which to base future operational management programs, and assess their effectiveness.

#### **Animal pest research –National Feral Animal Control Program**

In February 2003 the Vertebrate Pest Research Section at Forrestfield submitted two applications (Assessment of Risks Posed by Exotic Vertebrates in Australia, Further Development of Feral Pig Baits and Control Strategies) to the National Feral Animal Control Program administered by the Bureau of Rural Sciences under the Natural Heritage Trust. Both projects were approved, with total funding for next year of approximately \$80,000. In addition, an application for funding modelling work on rabbit bio-control data, following an invitation from Australian Wool Innovation, was successful.

#### **Animal pest – Risk assessment model for vertebrates**

The Agriculture Protection Board accepted the nationally endorsed Risk Assessment Model for vertebrates and the recommendations of the Committee for the Introduction and Keeping of Animals. Strong attempts were made to develop relations with aviculture groups. Departmental staff can now access all departmental information and procedures on animal pests by clicking a button on the AgWeb Home page. All departmental information on animal pests is available to the public on one page of the department's external website.

#### **Other animal pest research achievements**

In addition to the investigations reported above, the animal pest research project also completed the following work during the year:

- Around half of the *Mucropterus* population of sulphur-crested cockatoos was removed.
- Staff assisted with the removal of a population of between 50 and 60 tree sparrows in Port Hedland.

- There was considerable input into conducting a survey of biosecurity staff in order to develop work instructions and improve the flow of extension material.
- Research staff presented 2 posters at the Australian Rangeland Society Conference in Kalgoorlie in September and received meritorious commendations by the ARS.
- There was considerable interest in the scientific and general media regarding the work identifying the development of resistance to 1080 in rabbits.
- The research group and its work featured strongly in a recently-posted Internet site on rabbits by the Australian Museum (<http://amol.org.au/guide/stories/rabbits/index.asp>).
- The Board/Department was represented at the National Feral Pig Workshop held in Cairns.
- A visit to the west Kimberley to assist with the feral donkey program identified the potential value of analysing some of the data collected during the control program.

## **ANIMAL PEST MANAGEMENT**

### **Wild Dogs**

The wild dog management project seeks to minimise the impact of wild dog predation on livestock production. The project actively reduces wild dog numbers through annual baiting and trapping programs, whilst also advising landholders on control techniques to ensure their own dog management efforts are effective.

Increased reports of wild dog activity and damage to domestic stock were evident throughout most of the Rangelands of Australia and included adjoining agricultural land and unallocated vacant crown lands.

At the Board's request, an evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of the current wild dog program was undertaken by a panel of industry representatives from pastoral and agricultural areas. The panel was chaired by Board Member Mrs Michelle Allen. The Board's Manager, Mr Tony Richman, provided executive support. Research and technical staff from the Dept of Agriculture WA provided specialist advisory input.

A total of 25 recommendations for improvement were forthcoming within the panel's final report. A need for the involvement of all landholders in planning for both aerial and ground baiting operations was identified, as was the need for more ground control and less reliance on aerial baiting alone. Other issues of significance included:

- the coordination and planning of control activities at local, regional and State level;
- the need for the government and stakeholders to agree on the details of a specific program in advance of its delivery;
- overview and management of an agreed State-wide control program;
- the need for improved monitoring of dog presence and impacts to aid with both planning and evaluation of control effectiveness;
- production, and air and ground delivery, of 1080 baits; and
- the use of "doggers" for both preventative and reactive on-ground control – succession planning, training, employment conditions, rewards etc.

An aerial wild dog baiting program was developed and implemented on private land, resulting in 503 hours of aerial baiting flown and 625,000 baits distributed. The aerial wild dog baiting program developed and implemented on public land resulted in 216 hours of baiting and 268,000 baits dropped.



**AERIAL BAITING (HOURS FLOWN)**

	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Kimberley	18	20	20	25	64	62	43	70	88	89
Pilbara	90	95	100	100	90	100	100	100	105	85
Gascoyne	138	128	53	44	48	50	50	70	60	87
Meekatharra	109	126	107	103	71	41	84	86	87	144
Goldfields	181	220	196	200	224	232	236	243	260	288
Esperance	-	10	7	12	18	20	18	18	18	17
E.Wheatbelt	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	8	10	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>599</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>719</b>

**AERIAL BAITING (NUMBER OF BAITS)**

	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Kimberley	13,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	70,000	68,000	43,000	78,000	90,000	134,000
Pilbara	216,000	217,000	225,000	216,000	225,000	225,000	170,000	190,000	215,000	154,000
Gascoyne	138,000	125,000	72,000	63,000	72,000	75,000	57,000	78,000	72,000	146,000
Meekatharra	130,000	120,000	95,000	112,000	63,000	48,000	133,000	146,000	142,000	151,000
Goldfields	153,400	288,000	324,000	241,000	370,400	236,000	240,000	240,000	298,000	344,000
Esperance	-	10,000	7,000	11,700	18,750	20,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
E.Wheatbelt	-	-	-	-	-	6,100	9,000	9,000	9,000	15,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>650,400</b>	<b>775,000</b>	<b>738,000</b>	<b>663,700</b>	<b>819,150</b>	<b>678,000</b>	<b>670,000</b>	<b>750,000</b>	<b>835,000</b>	<b>962,000</b>

Departmental staff continued to train landholders in the use of 1080 and Strychnine application to enable preventative control on their land between aerial baitings.

The Department's Merredin based dogger with responsibility for coverage of Unallocated Crown Land (UCL) trapped and shot 58 wild dogs throughout the year. Many of these animals were caught following landholder reports of stock losses, therefore most work was reactionary rather than preventative. The dogger resigned on 20 June, effective 18 July. With management of declared species on UCL also transferred from Department of Land Administration to the Department of Conservation and Land Management on 1 July, the resignation of the dogger provided the opportunity for DCLM to assess wild dog management on UCL. Department of Agriculture staff met with DCLM regarding service delivery requirements associated with management of Unallocated Crown Land. DCLM has indicated that funds will be allocated to DCLM Regional Managers who will determine the most cost effective and efficient means of implementation. Focus will be for DCLM regions to contract control programs by (i) contributing to DAWA aerial baiting and shooting programs, (ii) engaging contractors or (iii), where there is a regional Declared Species Group in place, contribute to a local scheme.

The Declared Animal Group dogger working on private property in the Eastern Wheatbelt trapped and shot 16 wild dogs throughout the year. This position is funded equally between the 6 participating shires and DAWA/APB. A seventh shire has agreed to contribute for the 2003/04 year, and the Board has agreed to match the additional \$3,000 contribution. Wild dog risk assessments in the Eastern Wheatbelt increased to 23 for the year, indicating that landholders were beginning to undertake wild dog control on their properties, rather than relying solely on the dogger. Though there have been two doggers working within this region throughout the year, wild dog reports continue to increase.

## Feral Donkeys

A desktop review of the Feral Donkey Control Program was completed during the year, to consider it's effectiveness to date and future directions.

By any measure, the Program has been an outstanding success with some 537,500 culled by APB and Department of Agriculture operations during the period between 1978 and 2002. This number would be even higher again if donkeys culled by landholders and pet meat shooters were included over the same period. A total of 50,000 of the 537,500 donkeys culled have been destroyed with the aid of radio telemetry since its introduction in 1994. Aerial surveys undertaken by the Vertebrate Pest Research Centre indicated that the feral donkey population in the East Kimberley area was reduced by 87% from 1980 to 1988. To date 23 properties have been declared locally eradicated in the Kimberley and 5 in the Pilbara. This equates to 72,300 square kilometres eradicated in the Kimberley. This has mainly been achieved in the area below the Leopold Ranges (see diagram below). Current estimate of feral donkey population is 11,000. If the control program had not been conducted, the Kimberley would today be confronted by numbers of feral donkeys similar to those currently infesting parts of the Northern Territory. On two properties adjacent to the WA border, 21,000 feral donkeys were culled at the end of last year. Significant numbers remain on the properties. These numbers could be easily extrapolated to the Kimberley, given the same soils, vegetation, and topography. This equates to approximately 10,500 cattle units (2 donkeys = 1 cattle unit). If a cattle unit is valued at \$400, this gives a value of \$4,200,000 (2 properties only).

Since 1995/96 the Government has funded 79% (\$3.84m) of the control program on pastoral leases. This includes funding from base CF allocation (\$2.83m) and \$ for \$ vermin rate allocation (\$1.01m). Current forecasts indicate this will decrease to 58% (\$2.28m) over the next 8 years.

### Feral Donkey Control Program – Key Statistics

	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Donkeys destroyed	14,548	10,149	5,294	8,669	12,808	7,873	9,820	9,548	9,327
Hours flown	516	476	550	572	952	880	935	1,066	861
Cost \$	289,459	256,000	504,000	559,000	612,510	558,200	649,631	690,500	692,000
Donkeys per hour	28.2	24.8	15	15.1	13.4	9	10.5	8.9	10.8
Cost per donkey			95	64	48	71	66	72	74
Cost per Hour			916	977	643	634	694	648	803
Radio Collars Fitted		20	65	150	250	350	420	450	457

In addition to feral donkeys, other feral species including horses, camels and pigs are also controlled during program operations. These are generally shot opportunistically while traversing between collars.



to measure, it is recognised that there are also social benefits from controlling donkeys and other feral animals that have an impact on pastoral activities.

### **Feral Pigs**

The joint effort of farmers, local shires, Dept of Agriculture and DCLM, Water and Rivers Commission and timber plantation companies of the South West continued to impact on the feral pig populations in the region. Feral pigs had found a supportive environment in the increasing areas of farms planted to blue gums. Since 2000, some 260 feral pigs have been trapped, markedly reducing the breeding base of feral pig populations.

Feral pig numbers in the Boddington/Wandering area were noted to be on the increase. Department of Agriculture staff attempted to initiate a Declared Species Group in the area to manage the issue.

Information from across the State was collated and mapped showing the distribution of not only feral pigs but also goats, deer and wild dogs. In the event of a foot and mouth disease outbreak, this more precise information now available on feral pigs destroyed and their movement patterns would provide for improved control recommendations.

The Vertebrate Pest Research Section was represented at the National Feral Pig Action Agenda workshop in Cairns. This was also attended by landholders, State & National government agencies, local councils, land managers, and community interest groups, with the aim of better defining what is required to improve the control techniques for feral pigs.

### **Feral Goats**

At the 30 June 2002, the Pastoral Lands Board had given its in-principle support for the implementation of the new feral goat management policy, subject to some minor amendment of the accompanying best management practice guidelines. Under the changes proposed, the PLB is likely to take responsibility for the management of feral goats on pastoral leases utilising the provisions of the *Land Administration Act 1997*. The Board will continue to administer the management of feral goats on non-pastoral leases areas of the Rangelands. As a result of the revised feral goat management policy, the Board has agreed to cease its annual aerial survey of population densities of feral goats on pastoral leases. Future assessments will be integrated with existing Rangelands reporting activities conducted by Departmental staff.

### **Rabbits and Other Species Management**

Work continued throughout the year to minimise the impact of rabbits, foxes, feral pigs and other endemic animal pest species across the State. All 1080 baiting application continued to be subject to a risk assessment by an authorising officer, to enable the client to lawfully purchase and lay 1080 poison baits. Desktop risk assessments were completed for baiting applications that demonstrated full accountability of all risk factors and where the authorising officer was satisfied that the levels of risk were adequately addressed. Property risk assessments were conducted for baiting applications that failed to demonstrate full accountability of all risk factors or if the authorising officer had concern for the level of risk.

**1080 RISK ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED IN 2002/03**

Region	Wild Dogs	Foxes	Rabbits	Feral Pigs	Other	Total
Northern Rangelands	100	12	1	0	0	113
Southern Rangelands	402	8	0	0	0	410
Northern Agric.	0	315	112	25	0	457
Central Agric.	23	212	105	2	0	342
Southern Agric.	4	434	79	0	0	517
South West Agric.	0	291	82	5	0	378
Metropolitan	0	48	17	0	0	65
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,277</b>

A similar risk assessment process was undertaken in relation to the use of strychnine.

**STRYCHNINE RISK ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED IN 2002/03**

Region	Wild Dogs	Emus	Other	Total
Northern Rangelands	2	0	0	2
Southern Rangelands	14	0	0	14
Northern Agric.	0	4	0	4
Central Agric.	5	0	0	5
Southern Agric.	0	12	0	12
South West Agric.	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37</b>

Coordinated community control programs were again promoted and facilitated throughout all regions to maximise both their effectiveness and the efficient use of limited resources.

1,354 property inspections for rabbits and other animal pests were carried out during the year. The number of property inspections for each species was; 390 rabbit, 148 feral pig, 107 emu and 709 fox. Information and advice relating to best practice animal pest management strategies and techniques was widely distributed to landholders and community groups throughout the year.

**Starlings**

Excluding starlings from the State is a key protection activity in Western Australia, due to their potential impact on horticulture, grain storage facilities and the general community. Starlings have continually attempted to colonise Western Australia through a migratory flight pattern between South Australia and Esperance.

Departmental staff based at Eucla, have maintained a systematic approach of preventing the establishment of starlings, by continued surveillance and management action, which includes both trapping and shooting of any detected birds. Ad-hoc control is also carried in seaports across the State, when starlings are reported. Extremely wet conditions at Condingup during July have made access to paddocks almost impossible. Control work being undertaken only by 4WD motorbikes. 10 new traps are on order for the Esperance trapping program.

A total of 491 starlings were destroyed during 2002/03.

## STARLINGS DESTROYED

	93/94	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Esperance	128	55	29	166	103	55	24	30	181	227
Eucla	525	324	255	28	120	95	80	30	28	102
S. Australia	1,023	133	6,904	3,131	75	8,139	119	1,387	2,327	162
Total	1,676	512	7,188	3,325	298	8,289	223	1,447	2,536	491

### State Barrier Fence

The State Barrier Fence continues to be maintained to high standards and provides an effective tool for managing large numbers of emus that migrate from the rangelands into agricultural areas in drier seasons. It also provides a baiting corridor for wild dogs, a 20metre firebreak between agricultural and pastoral lands, and a barrier against other animals such as feral goats.

Approximately 50,000 emus migrated onto the State Barrier Fence from July to November 2002. Staff maintained constant patrols during that period, repairing the fence as required. It is estimated that the Fence prevented in excess of 95% of these emus from entering the State's agricultural regions. Approx. 20,000 of these birds died due to exhaustion adjacent to the Fence.

A diversion wing was completed in the Spring of 2002 east of Ravensthorpe to alleviate the issue of emus migrating along the fence towards the Jerdacuttup farming area. Initial indications are that the wing has potential in assisting in managing migrating birds.

As part of the five-year fence replacement and maintenance plan, a total of 235 kilometres was replaced north-east of Mukinbudin. Associated with this replacement, the Board endorsed the trial of various types of fence modifications over a length of about 25 kilometres to assess their effectiveness in excluding wild dogs. In most cases, the current standard 10-line fence will form the backbone of the trial with additions been made to it, including foot-netting, hot wires etc. The trial site will be monitored up to 3 times a week for an extended period to gauge the effectiveness of the various designs.

A National Barrier Fence Administrators Conference was held in Kalbarri in May 2003. Board and Department of Agriculture representatives joined others from Queensland, South Australia and Victoria to consider a range of issues including public v's private benefit, funding, rating, animal welfare, fence designs, etc.

### Bait Production Unit (BPU)

The Department of Conservation and Land Management (DCLM) completed its public tender process for the manufacture of Dried Meat Baits during 2002/03. All offers received against the tender were declined and all respondents notified accordingly. In the absence of a suitable private tenderer, the Board agreed to continue to manufacture and wholesale bait products for the immediate future.

The Board initiated discussions with the Departments of Agriculture and Conservation and Land Management regarding a whole-of-government approach to poison bait product research, development, manufacture and application were then explored in. It is hoped that closer collaboration between the parties and ultimately joint-management of existing facilities will optimise the Government's total investment through progression of opportunities to improve bait products, to maximise production and application efficiencies, and most importantly from an end-user perspective, to reduce unit costs.

In the meantime, DCLM has applied for registration of its poison sausage meat bait ('Probait') for fox control. DCLM has indicated that it will undertake extensive field trials (probably a 2-year duration) before it considers adopting Probait for its fox control programs. If Probait proves successful, the Board will discuss with DCLM the possibility of assessing its effectiveness for the control of wild dogs and for the manufacture of Probait through the BPU.

#### **BPU – SUMMARY UNIT PRODUCTION 1994/95 - 2002/03**

Product	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
One-shot Oats (pks)	38,190	31,258	19,256	17,210	20,896	843	292	-	-
1080 Ready to Use (pk)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,384	1,764	680
1080 Conc Red (btl)	1,425	2,550	2,266	4,051	2,553	3,500	2,250	2,392	2,395
1080 Conc Black (btl)	433	500	-	125	-	40	187	371	482
1080 Rodamine (100 btl)	280	116	101	-	100	210	-	158	525
1080 Rodamine (12 btl)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	189
1080 Crackle Baits	12,000	171,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DMB (200 pk)	223,000	316,000	809,422	782,997	706,980	1,061,763	459,039	761,638	705,294
DMB (10 pk)	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,530	46,160	66,970
Pindone (pkts)	9,258	11,732	550	1,310	900	-	-	-	-
Strychnine Baits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mirex Termite Bait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### **BPU – SUMMARY UNIT ISSUE 1994/95 - 2002/03**

Product	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
One-shot Oats (pks)	31,161	27,832	18,793	18,799	16,993	10,759	2,584	4,980	1,650
1080 Ready to Use (pk)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,384	1,460	964
1080 Conc Red (btl)	1,494	1,385	1,237	1,843	2,017	999	1,022	3,179	2,053
1080 Conc Black (btl)	499	185	106	150	149	103	215	317	550
1080 Rod 6.0 (100 btl)	159	1,343	73	191	157	136	98	184	401
1080 Rod 4.5 (100 btl)	15	20	17	9	10	8	6	42	75
1080 Rod 4.5 (12 btl)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	245
1080 Crackle Baits	21,987	35,436	21,314	987	75	-	-	-	-
DMB (200 pk)	204,541	289,259	690,649	766,062	1,160,243	670,300	735,380	771,440	732,245
DMB (10 pk)	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,530	51,100	64,282
Pindone (pkts)	6,234	4,372	2,974	2,416	1,838	1,202	344	300	-
Strychnine Baits	5,410	555	5,175	-	-	-	-	-	-
Strychnine 50gm	338	266	166	125	54	52	59	-	-
Strychnine 25gm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	331
Mirex Termite Bait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

#### **Exotic Animal Pests**

Western Australia is currently free of pest species found elsewhere which cause economic damage to agriculture and the environment, spread exotic diseases, and endanger the survival of native animals through predation or competition for food and habitat. The Board aims to minimise the effects of exotic animal pests by accurately assessing the risk they pose, moving to prevent the introduction of those assessed as high-risk, and ensuring others with lower risk are kept in a safe and secure manner. The Board seeks advice direct from the

Committee for the Introduction and Keeping of Animals (CIKA) in relation to the risk posed by exotic animal species. The successful outcome of this activity relies heavily on effective communications with stakeholders and the community in general.

### **Introduction and Keeping of Exotic Animal Species**

The Board agreed to declare Fallow Deer (*Dama dama*) and Red Deer (also known as Wapiti or Elk) (*Cervus elaphus*) as declared animals and assigned them to categories A5, A6 for the whole of the State. The declaration requires that the species be reduced in number in the wild, and are only able to be kept under certain restrictions and conditions within the State. All other species of deer (*Family Cervidae*) are also declared animals assigned to categories A1, A2, A3 for the whole of the State. This declaration requires that the species shall not be introduced into the State, that they should not be kept in the State, and if introduced animals are found, they should be eradicated.

As such, for these other deer species the Board agreed that no private keeping of them would be allowed in the State, inspections at State checkpoints and ports would be conducted to prohibit their entry into WA, and that the Department of Agriculture would undertake public extension activities to highlight the ramifications of importing, keeping, and the release/escape of deer into the wild.

The Board agreed to continue to declare water buffalo (*Bubalus bubalus*) in category A5 and A6, south of the 20<sup>th</sup> degree of latitude. This means water buffalo can continue to be kept privately in the south of the State, so long as the appropriate conditions are met and a permit (under the Agriculture and Related Resources Act) has been issued. The Board also decided that north of the 20<sup>th</sup> degree of latitude, water buffalo be prohibited from private keeping in Western Australia and that they be placed in categories A1, A2, and A3. The word 'feral' was also removed from the declaration to make it clear that this applies to all water buffalo in the State.

Public surveillance and reporting of exotic animal species resulted in the following animals being caught or destroyed in just a few months:

- 20-30 starlings at Condingup and possibly 40 birds at Munglinup
- two sulphur-crested cockatoos in South Guildford
- one squirrel in Welshpool
- several tree sparrows at the Kwinana grain terminal
- one Alexandrine parrot in Claremont
- one tree sparrow at the Leeming Forum Shopping Centre
- two lovebirds near Busselton.

It is a reminder of the continual need and ongoing support for public surveillance and reporting; media coverage through the ABC helped to create further vigilance and reporting from landholders and birdwatchers.

Public contact regarding feral animals also led to the following records being added to the Vertebrate contacts database since March 2003:

- Aviary birds – 23, in regard to keeping and reports of birds at large
- Deer – 25, regarding keeping, updates on compliance efforts, reports of animals at large and reports of animals controlled



- Dingoes – 13, regarding keeping of dingoes referred from DCLM or Local Government and some control advice
- Foxes – 44
- Pesticides – 13, mostly concerning 1080
- Pigeons -12, referred by Local Government, for control advice
- Rabbits – 42, regarding keeping of domestic rabbits, domestic rabbits at large, control of wild rabbits
- Sparrows – 24
- Wild dogs - 11

A survey of animal species entering through the Perth Domestic Airport was completed and resulting report prepared. As a result of this survey the Western Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (WAQIS) will now undertake inspections of animals entering through the domestic airport and refer suspect animals to CALM using notices issued under Section 79 of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*. The freight areas at the Perth Domestic Airport were randomly inspected once per week to check on identification of animals imported through the airport.

A Work Instruction to guide the inspection by WAQIS of animals at the border checkpoints was completed. Digital cameras were purchased for the two checkpoints and the airport to assist in the quick identification of animal species. As a result of these changes, WAQIS issued 76 management notices (Section 79 notices) for the introduction of exotic animal species. This action identified 13 exotic animal species that are restricted under the Protection Act - only one of these was held under a valid keeping permit. Several notices were issued for rats and mice, none of which proved to be restricted. Three shipments of native fauna (diamond backed pythons, Australian dam turtle, tree frogs) were also seized by the Department of Conservation and Land Management.

A number of other inspections for the introduction and keeping of exotic animal species were conducted during the year.

### **Management of Exotic Animal Pests**

The Board engaged Co-operative Bulk Handling Ltd to fumigate a house in Ocean Reef to eradicate the exotic insect pest West Indian Drywood Termite (*Cryptotermes brevis*). West Indian Drywood Termite are declared under the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976* and have the potential to cause significant damage to any wooden structure they infest.

This incursion of the exotic pest was found to have been introduced in a desk imported from Guam and Hawaii. Infested furniture found at the house was initially fumigated at the time of discovery with the entire house and its contents subsequently treated as a precautionary measure. These types of activities clearly highlight the broad benefits that biosecurity programs provide to the general community.

# PROTECTING AGRICULTURE AND RELATED RESOURCES FROM HARMFUL PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

The *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976* empowers the Board to declare weeds that present a high-risk to agriculture, the community and environment. The Protection Act also allows the Board to specify the minimum level of management action required by landholders to eradicate, control or prevent the spread of Declared Plants in Western Australia. Monitoring and compliance activities are carried out on the Board's behalf by staff of the WA Department of Agriculture.

## Major Achievements

- Several new plant species were detected in WA during the year. Four of these with serious agricultural and/or environmental weed characteristics have been the subject of eradication procedures. There have been no detections of branched broomrape in WA during the year.
- Inspections for Declared Plants were carried out on over 6000 properties in 2002/2003. High levels of compliance with weed control regulations have been observed with over 95% of landholders complying with boundary weed control requirements.
- WA is at the forefront of international efforts to curb the trade in quarantine material via the internet. A 'Global Compendium of Weeds' has been produced by a weed science officer. This compendium is the world's most comprehensive reference on weeds.
- For the first time in Australia, an internet based mapping interface has been established as an initiative of the Department of Agriculture. 'Weed Watcher' was a recommended action of the State Weed Plan and enables community members and groups to use the internet to enter data or view maps of weed distribution, with no need for expensive and complex mapping software.
- Public awareness of weed issues has been improved through a concerted publicity program. Sales of weed publications have increased significantly during the year.
- The Skeleton Weed Program was reviewed and an industry based Skeleton Weed Committee has been appointed to provide advice the APB on program policy and direction. A revised operational program was implemented successfully in 2002/2003 which gave grain producers a more active role in the program. The revised program saw an expansion of the search area for skeleton weed increase from 130,000 hectares in 2001/2002 to over 400,000 hectares in 2002/2003 utilising innovative search techniques and more landholder involvement.
- The Department of Agriculture was awarded second place in the prestigious CAPAM International Innovations Award in Scotland in September 2002, for the effective management and control of the Australian Plague Locust incident of 2000. The award recognises excellence in innovation and governance. The Silver Medal was selected from a field of 150 nominated projects from around the world.
- A research project co-funded by DCLM, APB, CSIRO, CRC Australian Weed Management has resulted in the introduction into Australia of 8 promising rust strains, two of which have been shown to be effective against the main Western Australian strain of blackberry. Release of the agents is expected to occur in 2004.

Field research results have further evaluated potential cost effective options for landholders to manage skeleton weed on their properties.

## **DECLARED PLANT MANAGEMENT**

The structure of the Department's Plant Pests Program was reviewed to improve the delivery of services. The Program in 2002/03 comprised six major projects dealing with the policy and operational aspects of Declared Plant management and the Skeleton Weed Program.

During the year, the past effectiveness and likely future success of the Skeleton Weed Program was independently reviewed at the request of the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. The review resulted in a major revision of the operational program which saw landholders taking much more responsibility for the detection and management of the weed. A Skeleton Weed Committee, consisting entirely of grain growers, was appointed to provide advice on the future direction of the program which is 75% funded by grain growers.

The very dry season of 2002 was generally disappointing and resulted in only 5 million tonnes of grain being harvested. This had a severe impact on Skeleton Weed Trust Fund collections which were 50% of normally anticipated levels. The dry season also affected the rate of detection of skeleton weed infestations resulting in less than 50% of the anticipated area being treated. Overall, the program fund ended the year with a balance of \$1,237,000 due mainly to the reduced area of weed detected and treated.

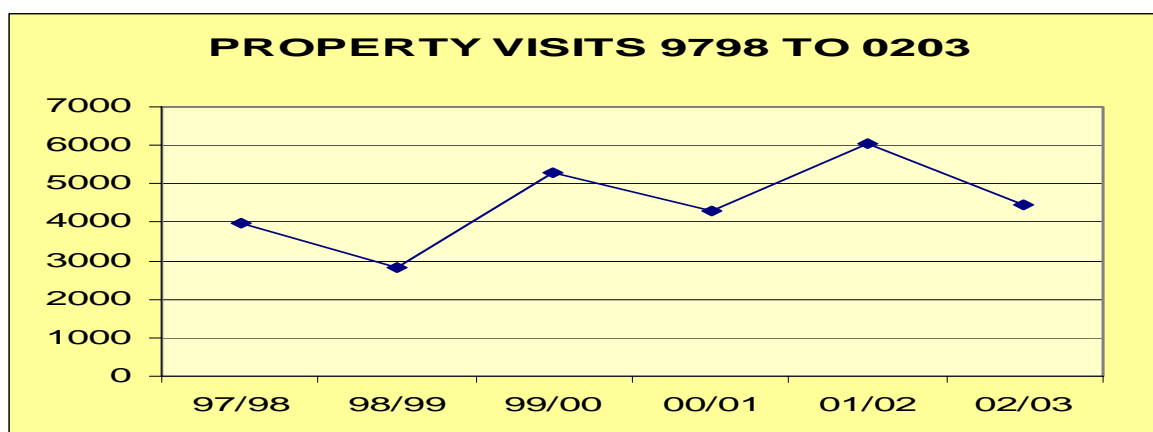
The number of inspections carried out for Declared Plants was slightly down on previous years due mainly to the dry conditions in the wheatbelt but also due to pressures on staff in the Southern Agricultural Region who were required to respond to an increase in the number of footrot infected properties found in 2002.

Several new weeds were detected during the year which required early responses ranging from a category 1 incident being declared through to localised eradication programs dealt with by local staff.

Monitoring carried out during the autumn of 2002 indicated that while Australian Plague Locusts were found in significant numbers in some areas, the conditions were not conducive to a spring outbreak. The prediction turned out to be accurate.

Key Declared Plants Management achievements in 2002/03 included:

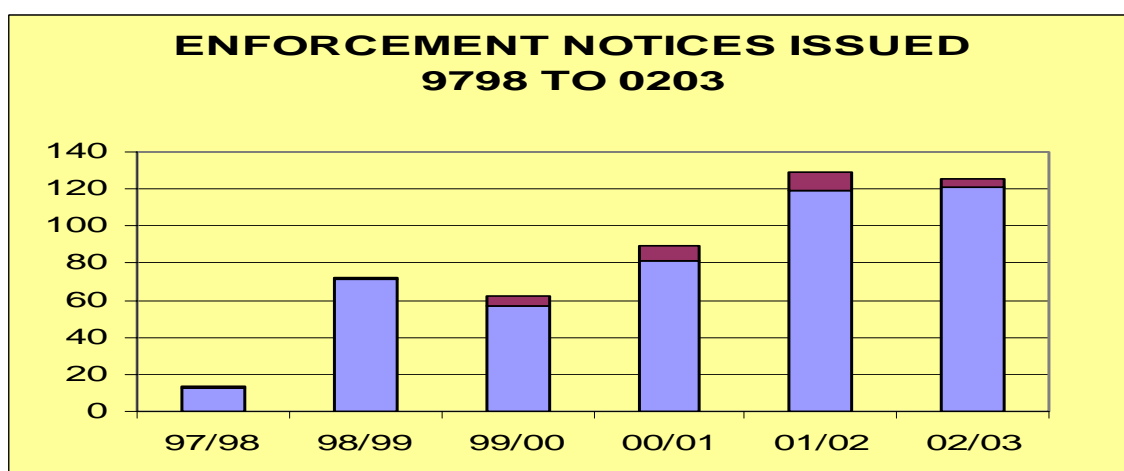
- Client contact and landholder compliance – Inspectors carried out 4,212 inspections to audit landholder compliance with the requirement to control declared plants and to carry out surveillance for new infestations. This compares with 5,729 for 2001/2002. The reduced inspection activity was as a result of a decline in the number of inspections in the Serpentine/Jarrahdale Shire after a concerted effort was made in 2001/2002 through the services of a shared contract position with the Shire. This alone accounted for a decrease of 586 inspections for 2002/2003. A further decline in inspections resulted from staff in three regions having to respond to an increase in the number of footrot infested properties in the Southern Region.



**Figure 6. Annual Number of Property Inspections and Control Contracts 97/98 to 02/03**

- 13,000 landholders were notified by letter of the requirement to control declared plants on their properties.
- The level of compliance on audited properties was excellent. All properties with plants in category P2 were found to be compliant. More than 95% of properties with plants in categories P3 and P4 were also compliant. As properties where there was reason to suspect non-compliance were targeted it is probable the general level of compliance exceeded this figure.
- 124 notices were issued under Section 50 of the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976* directing landholders to control declared plants.

**Figure 7. Annual Number of Regulatory Enforcement Notices Issued 97/98 to 02/03**



- 176 inspections were carried out for neglected orchards, 89 work programs were written for neglected orchards and 2 orchards were the subject of removal orders.
- Inspectors carried out 137 inspections for movement of machinery.
- Community weed action groups – The Natural Heritage Trust co-funded project aimed at setting up 60 weed action groups around the State was concluded during the year. Although not reaching all of the targets set for the project, a total of 36 weed action groups were assisted during the program. The project provided assistance to a wide range of community groups and LCDCs through training sessions, field walks and the publication of information brochures.

## New Detections

- Three-horned Bedstraw (*Galium tricornutum*) was found in lupin grain delivered to a farm near Mt Barker. This resulted in a category one incident response. Grain was traced back to its source and several properties were quarantined as a result.
- Numerous other plants were detected for the first time in WA including:-
  - *Acacia nilotica* , prickly acacia, a Weed of National Significance, in the east Kimberley
  - *Austrocylindropuntia cylindrica*, a weedy cactus, near Onslow
  - *Chrysopogon aciculatus* , a weedy, prickly grass, in the Kimberley
  - *Cylindropuntia tunicate*, another weedy cactus, near Menzies
  - *Cyperus surinamensis*, a weedy tropical grass, at Wyndham
  - *Iris laevigata*, Japanese water iris, near Albany
  - *Miscanthus floridulus*, a prohibited import discovered at a nursery field day in Perth
  - *Oenothera jamesii*, a form of evening primrose and common roadside weed in other States.

## Import Conditions for Horses Returning to WA from the NT Through the Northern Checkpoint

The Board agreed to a quality assurance scheme for the introduction of groomed horses returning to Western Australia after a period of less than 21 days spent in the Northern Territory. A change to a quality assurance scheme was seen as necessary to reduce the cost of moving race and pony club horses across the border for equestrian events and short term visits. The new arrangements, which only apply to groomed horses, will reduce the administrative load and decrease the cost of moving animals to and from the Northern Territory, whilst maintaining an acceptable level of protection to prevent the introduction of weed seeds into the State. Implementation of the new arrangements took effect in August 2003.

## DECLARED PLANT RESEARCH

Several research investigations were undertaken to provide up-to-date advice on Declared Plant Management. Research is being conducted to determine economic methods to reduce the impact of those plants already declared under the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*. In addition, research is also being conducted to test control methods on many plants that have not been declared. Because of their limited distribution at present and potential spread across a broader area, these plants could well become serious pests and may therefore be subject to regulation at a later stage.

Control methods for Declared Plants need to be continually investigated to ensure that recommendations to landholders are effective and efficient. Often declared plants occur in situations which are not covered by the normal recommendations for weed control eg. in commercial situations. Details of several investigations undertaken during the year are reported below.

### Biological Control

Biological control investigations have been conducted for the following Declared Plants:

- **Blackberry** - Biological control research on blackberry is at an exciting stage with host specificity testing being carried out with 8 separate rust strains introduced under quarantine from Europe after studies in France isolated several strains that affected Australian varieties of blackberry.
- **Cape tulip** - Research into the biological control of Cape tulip was suspended temporarily due to delays in the completion of quarantine research facilities in WA. Research on a rust strain from South Africa is expected to start in early 2004.
- **Mesquite** - The Pilbara Mesquite Management Committee was successful in gaining Natural Heritage Trust funding to extend its project to December 2003 with the high likelihood of further funding from NHT2. A 144 hectare integrated control trial was set up on Mardie Station and work continues to research the best integrated management methods for large infestations of mesquite.
- **Paterson's curse** - Research Officers are continually improving and refining insect rearing techniques and have again reared record numbers of the four biological control agents for Paterson's curse (*M. geographicus*, Portuguese *M. larvatus*, *Longitarsus echii* and *Meligethes planiusculus*). A major achievement this year has been the harvesting of the Flea Beetle from field sites for redistribution to new sites. Since 1993 there have been 318 releases of Paterson's curse biological control agents at 142 different locations in Western Australia. Monitoring has found that the released agents have established at 65 of these sites. The Biological Control of Paterson's curse project has been refunded for a further 2.25 years.

### Chemical Control Methods and Other Research

New weed control recommendations are expected to emerge from research into the chemical control of Paterson's curse, Arum lily and Cape tulip.

- **Paterson's curse**

New experiments commenced during the 2002/03 year. Sites at Busselton were monitored and plant counts and pasture composition taken. Broadstrike™ @ 35g/ha is still giving good control and at this stage of eradication that resistance is appearing as

was shown in infestations north of Perth. Tigrex™ is also giving excellent control without causing damage to clover.

- **Arum lily**

Following success of treatments in forest at Ludlow, treatments were applied to agricultural infestations near Cape Naturalist. Initial results suggest they are just as successful. These include chlorsulfuron @ 20g/ha, paraquat @ 1L/ha and mixtures of chlorsulfuron and paraquat applied by blanket wiper or spraying.

- **Cape tulip**

One experiment was established at Moses Rock testing chlorsulfuron and gramoxone, with both chemicals applied via a blanket wiper.

An experiment was also established at York to evaluate a new herbicide (Raptor™) on two-leaf Cape tulip. Results from this experiment indicated that good control can be obtained at rates around 30g/ha without damaging the legume content ie sub-clover.

Research continues into the control of several Declared plants and other serious weeds e.g. Bathurst burr, Onion weed, Variegated thistle, Stemless thistle, Cotton bush, Hydrocotyle, Water lettuce, Leafy elodea, Horehound.

- **Stemless thistle**

Germination and dormancy patterns of seeds buried at various depths were examined. Sampling indicated that seeds stored on the surface lose viability quicker than seeds stored at depth. This indicates that cropping ie. buying seeds will cause the seeds to retain viability and hence take longer to eliminate. Dormancy was noted to change with seasons. The seed in Autumn has a lower dormancy than seed in August/September.

- **Variegated thistle**

Collections of weed were taken from experiments conducted in 2001-2002. Very few seeds were found to be still viable. Untreated seed was collected and sent to Italy where studies are in progress to determine the levels of the toxic component in the species. It is thought that variation in levels of the toxic component (Silymarin) may be due to environmental conditions. The compounds are of interest for treatment of liver diseases. Areas surrounding the experiments have been treated by the owners and an inspection recently has shown excellent control. Further work may be required to test products for control of variegated thistle in newly planted pine and eucalypt plantations.

- **Cottonbush**

Emergence of Cotton bush was followed for some six weeks as an experiment in the glass house. Seeds were planted at 0, 1, 2 and 4 cm depths in June and counts made every week. No germination was noted for some 4 weeks, then most germination occurred over the next five weeks. Surface germination was greatest at first, then by week 8 germination was greatest at depth of 1 cm. In laboratory tests carried out soon after collecting in December, germinations were recorded within 3-4 days. There was also no difference between germination in light or darkness. The same seed was used for the depth of emergence studies so some mechanism must be operating to induce the dormancy which delayed the germination for 4-5 weeks. Original germination tests were carried over several regions from very cold 20/5°C to very hot 30/20°C so it is thought the storage between the laboratory and glass house tests may have caused some changes.

- **Salt grass – *Distichlis spp***

A site at Wickpin was visited to observe the several species of grass imported for testing on salt land reclamation. It was agreed by all that the imported species posed no threat to agriculture, but may be valuable for both townsite and saltland reclamation.

- **Southern Rangelands**

Experiments were set up on several pastoral leases to test treatments for control of Horehound, Bathurst burr and Onion weed. While some measure of control was obtained on Horehound the treatments were not effective enough and also would be too expensive for widespread adoption in practice. Further work is required. Biological control was attempted importing a plume moth from Victoria, but even under artificial conditions the insect did not appear to survive.

- i) Horehound**

Experiments established on Kanandah and Balladonia stations. Most treatments did cause some suppression and may have reduced seeding, but were not considered effective enough.

- ii) Onion weed**

An experiment was established on Fraser Range station to test a range of herbicides, including a new product Raptor™. According to the last visit by staff at Kalgoorlie, only the herbicide chlorsulfuron gave any control. An article was also prepared to forward to the shire of Dundas.

- iii) Bathurst burr**

Treatments were effective using 2,4-D ester, however most pastoralists had not been able to apply this product. Good results also obtained using glyphosate and some pastoralists are now basing control programs on this treatment. They have also modified their spraying equipment to incorporate a mounted tank and electric pump which is much quicker than knapsack sprayers and less cumbersome.

- **Water weeds**

- i) Hydrocotyle**

Staff attended several meetings as part of Hydrocotyle working committee. An area at the Bannister Creek was treated using glyphosate with metsulfuron or chlorsulfuron. While not achieving complete eradication, it did reduce the amount of the weed surrounding the creek and along the banks. This infestation has the potential to reinfest the Canning River, and every effort will be made to eradicate it.

- ii) Water lettuce**

The infestation at Bullsbrook had expanded and required further treatment. The area was inspected and a recommendation made to the environmental officer for the Australian Defence Forces.

- iii) Egeria dense**

An infestation in a dam at Harvey initiated a series of experiments to control/eradicate this weed. So far, some 20 ha have been trialled. At this stage, no treatment has given adequate control. Some reduction was obtained using



Diquat and good control in the experiment by applying pool chlorine. However, when tested on a small area in the dam no control was observed.

In addition to these research efforts:

- The Declared Plant Handbook has now been completely reviewed and has been placed on the internal and external website
- Several farmnotes were reviewed and reprinted including those for Paterson's curse, Blackberry and Cape tulip
- The website has been upgraded with images of all declared plants included
- The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (formerly National Registration Authority) has granted permits for the off label use of a wide range of herbicides against declared plants in WA. The permits expire in 2010.

## INSECT PEST MANAGEMENT

The Board seeks to minimise the impact of exotic and other specified insect pests on agriculture, the community and environment. Details of activity and achievements in this area are reported below.

- **Australian Plague Locust:** Simulations using the LOCUST model indicate that continuous locust breeding can not have occurred in the cropping regions of southwestern Australia over either of the past two spring/summer/autumn periods. The autumn surveys conducted throughout these regions support the results of the simulations that the risk of a locust outbreak in southwestern Australia this spring is extremely low. It is most unlikely that any measures will need to be taken this spring to manage locusts. Research into prediction of locust outbreaks using satellite imagery and meteorological data is continuing.
- **European wasps:** Thirty six nests of the European wasp were discovered in Western Australia for the period. One nest was destroyed in Geraldton and the remaining 35 nests were located and destroyed in the Perth metropolitan area. This is the highest number of nests discovered in one year since 1993/94. Many of the nests were due to escapes of queen wasps from two nests which had not been detected the previous year and had “over-wintered”. One of these nests was located in Greenmount and the other in Kewdale. Western Australia is the only Australian State/Territory with a suitable climate which is still free from European wasps.
- **Exotic ant and termite pests:** A house in Ocean Reef was fumigated to ensure that an infestation of the very damaging exotic pest, the West Indian drywood termite, *Cryptotermes brevis*, was eradicated. An infestation of another exotic drywood termite, *Incisitermes minor*, was detected in a picture frame suspected of originally being imported from the USA as this is the area of origin of this pest.

An infestation of an unidentified drywood termite was reported in furniture imported from South Africa last year.

Officers conducted a survey of commercial plant nurseries and other high-risk enterprises in W.A. for Red Imported Fire Ants (*Solenopsis invicta*) as part of a national survey for this pest. No Fire ants were detected. The Board and Department continued to support a national program to eradicate Red Imported Fire Ants from Queensland.

Live ants, identified as the serious exotic pest, Carpenter ant (*Camponotus modoc*) were reported from wood dunnage associated with equipment imported from the USA. These were treated and the barrier breach contained.

- **Exotic fruit fly:** Surveillance networks detected one Queensland fruit fly this season; however Western Australia continued to maintain ‘Area Freedom’ status. More than 110,000 inspections for exotic insect pests were completed via the trapping grids currently installed throughout Western Australia. 80,000 of these inspections were for exotic fruit fly. No other exotic fruit flies were detected.
- **Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly):** The Ord River Irrigation Area (ORIA) continues to maintain ‘Area Freedom’ from Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly). No Medfly were captured in Kununurra during 2002/03.

One million sterile Medfly were reared weekly as an insurance against outbreaks in South Australia. Release trials continued in Dwellingup, Katanning and Harvey. Trials on the mating enhancer "ginger oil" carried out in conjunction with Australian and overseas researchers demonstrated the potential to considerably reduce the cost of the sterile insect technique. A successful international conference on improving quality of mass reared fruit flies was held in Perth in May 2003.

- **Resistant Grain Insects:** The Australian Grain Insect Resistance Database (AGIRD) continues to lead the world in its approach to resistance monitoring. Currently it holds results of 35,500 bioassays on 18,000 strains of grain insect collected from 6,400 sites across Australia.

A total of 723 farm inspections were undertaken during 2002-03 (816 previous year). 569 strains were tested with 666 phosphine resistance assays. None of those strains showed strong resistance while 37% of the 569 strains tested for low resistance gave a positive result (36% in 2002).

Some 199 grain insect samples collected from bulk handlers were received during 2002-03 (181 previous year). None of the strains tested exhibited strong resistance while 39% showed weak resistance (37% previous year).

- **Surveillance contacts database:** The EntoContacts on-line surveillance contacts database is now widely used by Departmental entomology surveillance services with over 18,400 entries (8,400 previous year). This database logs weed enquiries, vertebrate pest enquiries, floriculture, locusts and plant pathology giving a total of over 23,000 logged enquiries.
- **Other Insect Pest Management issues:** A survey of nursery glasshouses in Perth suggests that the silverleaf whitefly is still confined on two northern suburbs properties. Codling moth surveillance trapping on pome fruit orchards, hobby farms, country towns and sentinel traps in the Perth metropolitan area indicates Western Australia remains free from codling moth.

## **SKELETON WEED ERADICATION PROGRAM**

The Skeleton Weed Eradication Program was originally established over 30 years ago to coordinate a community effort to detect skeleton weed and eradicate all known infestations, and prevent the spread of new infestations. The project has significantly contained the spread of skeleton weed both between farms and within farms, and allows continued viability of crop rotations involving lupins and pulses.

The high cost of eradication treatments led the industry to support a compulsory levy on all grain production to cover all treatment costs for affected landholders. This also ensured the maximum attention to detection and reporting of plants as there was no perceived cost penalty in doing so.

A major review of the program in 2002 resulted in revision of the operational program giving landholders much more responsibility for detecting and treating the weed while providing them with support through funding of operations and formation of Local Action Groups.

### **Current Status**

Winter treatment of infestations found during 01/02 amounted to 3,186 hectares on 1,232 paddocks and was completed by September 2002. Of this area 1,510 hectares was treated under the 'whole paddock' treatment protocol.

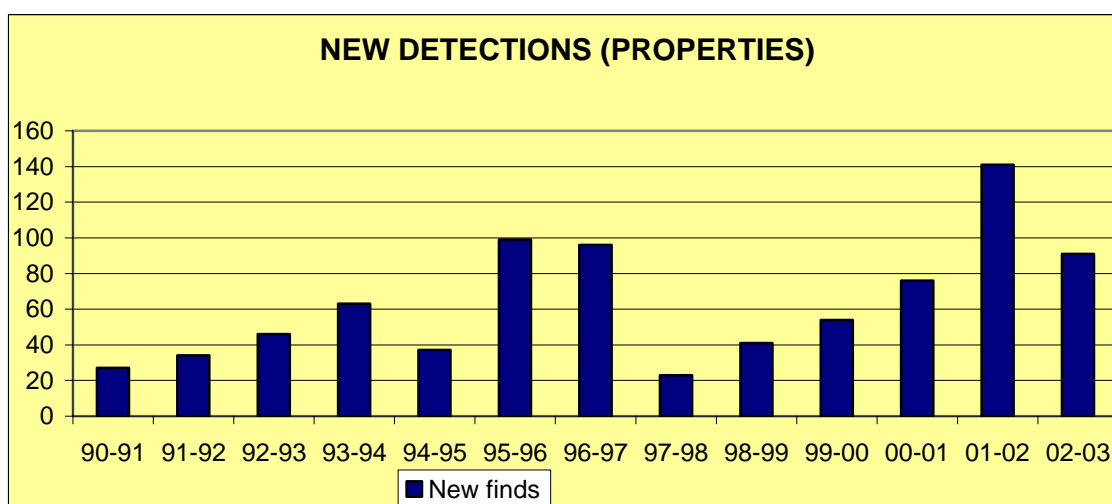
A major, independent, Ministerial review of the program was carried out which resulted in the implementation of a revised program with more emphasis on landholders taking responsibility for managing the weed on their properties. Landholders were required to carry out searching and treatment of infestations and to provide records of these activities to the Department. Paddock records were received from all 836 properties known to be infested.

A major awareness campaign was conducted in 2002 to alert landholders to the revised program requirements. Over 40 landholder meetings were attended, a mailout was conducted to all grain growers and affected landholders with an information package describing the revised program and over 2000 property visits were made by District Officers of the Department of Agriculture. Nine Local Action Groups were formed to help coordinate landholder activities in affected areas and new regulations were gazetted to support the requirement to keep records of searching and treatment of skeleton weed by landholders.

### **2002/03 Targeted Surveillance Program**

Landholders recorded 151,179 hectares of surveillance searching and recorded 238,382 hectares of full paddock searching. At the end of the 2002/03 search season, there were 1,842 hectares of pegged skeleton weed infestations recorded on 1,385 paddocks. Only 57% of infested properties recorded any surveillance searching. Approximately 30,000 hectares of Code 1, 2 or 3 paddocks did not have full searching records indicating that they were not searched. Twenty properties qualified for removal from the infested list, subject to confirmation of freedom by audit in 2003/2004.

Targeted surveillance undertaken by Departmental staff across 109,010 hectares (1,137 paddocks on 407 properties) resulted in 31 new finds of skeleton weed. Surveillance in the metropolitan area resulted in the detection of five new sites bringing the number of metro infested sites to 30.



**Figure 4. Number of new properties with infestations recorded each year**

### 2002/03 Search Program

A total of 500,000 hectares were searched for the presence of Skeleton weed, a significant increase due to the revised program placing more emphasis on landholders searching their own properties and an increase in targeted surveillance. The Yilgarn shire remains the worst affected by Skeleton weed.

92 new properties and 370 new paddocks were added to the infested list bringing the respective known totals to 836 infested properties and 2,683 infested paddocks.

SKELETON WEED STATISTICS - 2002/03 SEARCH		
STATE TOTALS		
TOTALS	2001-02 SEASON	2002-03 SEASON
Quarantine area (ha)	238,422	268,350
No Properties	734	836
No Paddocks	2,698	4,137
Area Searched (ha)	127,877	389,561
New properties	142	92
New Search Area (ha)	49,009	
New paddocks	456	370
Infested squares	4,280	
Infested Area (ha)	3,375	1,842

### Trends 1990/91 to 2002/03

In recent years, seasonal conditions favouring the growth of the weed, in combination with later than usual harvests and an aggressive campaign to increase skeleton weed detection and reporting, have led to a significant increase in the area known to be infested, and in most other measured program parameters, including the cost. The dry season in 2002/2003 resulted in the detection of a much reduced infested area, the dry conditions suppressing growth of the weed making it difficult to detect in many areas.

The area searched has increased significantly with the revised program placing more emphasis on landholders searching their own properties and an increase in targeted surveillance.

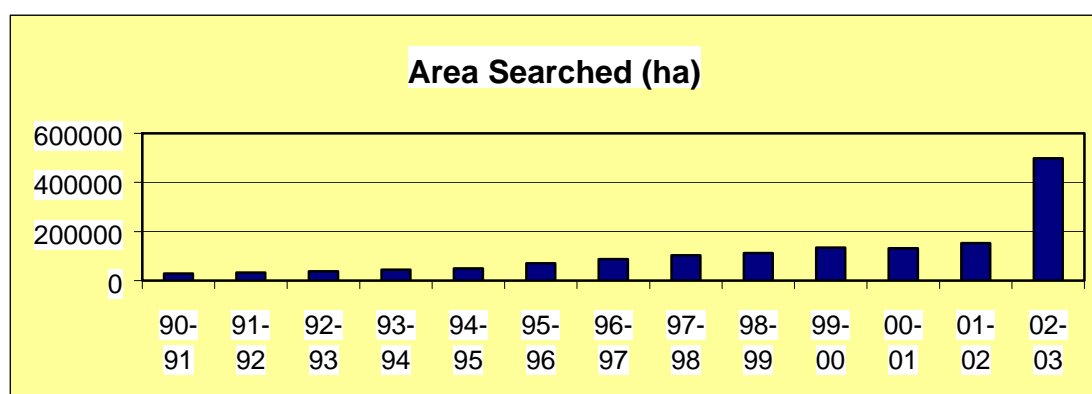


Figure 1. Area searched each year

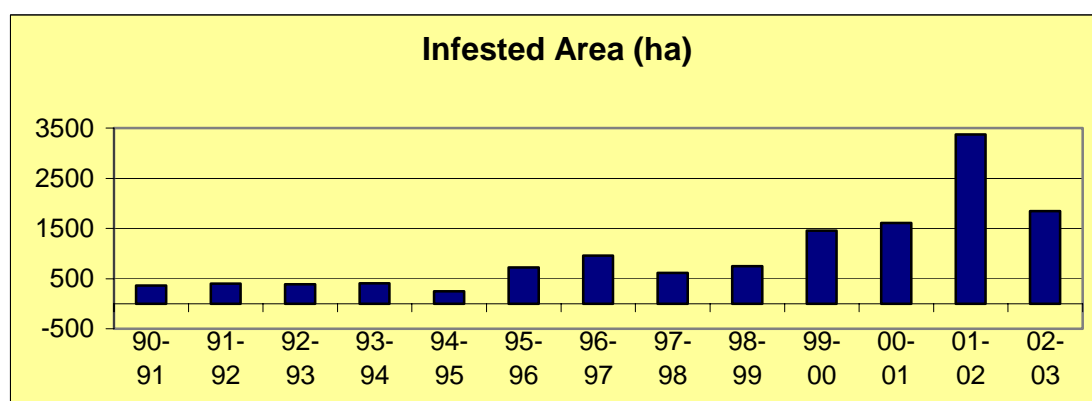


Figure 2. Area of skeleton weed infestation found each year

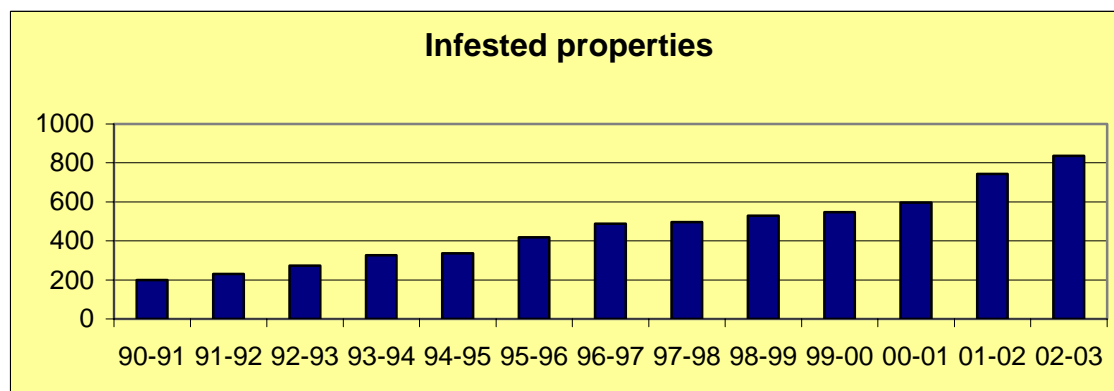


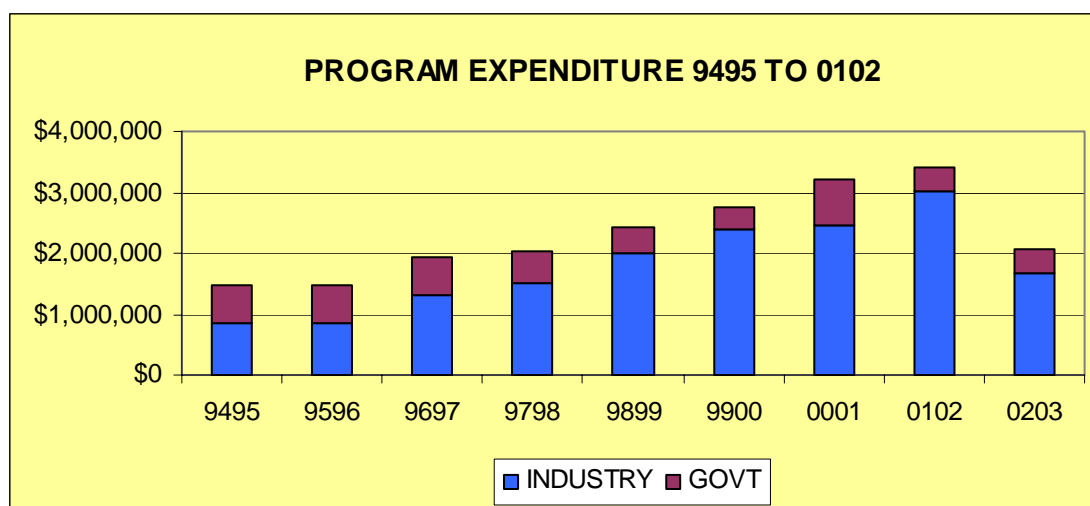
Figure 3. Number of properties infested at end of each year

### Program Expenditure 1994/95 to 2002/03

Since 1994/95 total program expenditure has been \$20,792,048 of which \$16,131,048 was from industry and \$4,661,000 was from the State Government. There is also a significant in kind contribution each year from Government in the form of infrastructure, financial management. This in kind amount was approximately \$495,000 in 2002/2003. See Table 1 and Figure 5.

**Table 1. Skeleton Weed Eradication Program Expenditure 1994/95 to 2002/03**

YEAR	LEVY C/TONNE	INDUSTRY	GOVT	TOTAL \$
94/95	12	\$857,000	\$613,000	\$1,470,000
95/96	12	\$862,000	\$613,000	\$1,475,000
96/97	15	\$1,324,000	\$613,000	\$1,937,000
97/98	15	\$1,515,000	\$513,000	\$2,028,000
98/99	15	\$2,007,000	\$416,000	\$2,423,000
99/00	15	\$2,389,000	\$378,000	\$2,767,000
00/01	15	\$2,474,000	\$755,000	\$3,229,000
01/02	35	\$3,026,000	\$380,000	\$3,406,000
02/03	35	\$1,677,048	\$380,000	\$2,057,048
TOTALS		\$16,131,048	\$4,661,000	\$20,792,000

**Figure 5. Annual Industry and Government expenditure**

### Auto-detection Research

Negotiations continued in an effort to continue the research and development of auto-detection technology. A research and development agreement was signed in July 2003 for the development and testing of a 30 metre auto-detection boom and the demonstration of a 3.5 metre auto-detect/auto-spray prototype boom.

### Field Research

Research into cost effective, broad acre Skeleton weed control has been carried out over several years by the Department of Agriculture at sites in the eastern wheatbelt and in South Australia. The Department's work in this area of Skeleton weed research leads the world. Trials have resulted in a number of cost effective treatment options aimed at minimising the impact of Skeleton weed in Western Australian cropping systems.

### STATE WEED PLAN

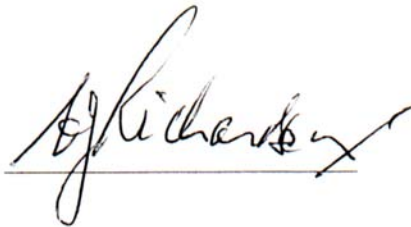
The Ministers for Agriculture and the Environment both approved terms of reference for the formation of the State Weed Coordinating Committee (SWCC). It is intended that the SWCC will sit under the new Natural Resource Management Council (NRMC). Appropriate discussions have taken place with the SWP Chairman, Mr Rob Delane, to address the NRMC's October 2003 meeting. The Department of Agriculture has initiated several new activities in accordance with the SWP, including the development of the 'Weed Watcher' web-based weed mapping tool.

**THE AGRICULTURE PROTECTION BOARD OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

**CERTIFICATION OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003**

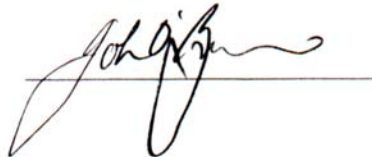
We hereby certify that the performance indicators are based on proper records, are relevant and appropriate for assisting users to assess The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia's performance, and fairly represent the performance of The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia for the financial year ended 30 June 2003.

C. RICHARDSON  
Chairman



Date: 29/08/03

J. O'BRIEN  
Board Member



Date: 29/08/03



## PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### OUTPUT MEASURES (AS DEPICTED IN 2002/03 BUDGET STATEMENTS)

**OUTCOME:** Protection of the productive resource base  
**OUTPUT 1:** Agriculture Resource Protection  
**OUTPUT DESCRIPTION:** Providing protection for agriculture and related resources through the prevention, eradication and control of specified plant and animal pests

#### Performance Measures for Output 1

Description	Actual 2001/02	Target 2002/03	Actual 2002/03	Reasons for significant variation between 2002/03 target and 2002/03 actual
<b>Quantity</b>				
Number of property contacts for animal pests and plant pests and diseases (inspection, audit and advice).	31,255	31,000	31,351	
Number of properties where agency control/ eradication activities are undertaken for animal pests and plant pests and diseases	1,352	1,850	1,072	Expected treatment of large areas of new infestations of Skeleton Weed did not eventuate, with area of new finds well down due to the dryer than usual growing season
<b>Quality</b>				
Customers who perceive agency to be leader in agriculture protection.	N/a	N/a	N/a	Not assessed since 2000/01.
<b>Timeliness</b>				
Average period (days) since last property contact: Agricultural	1,730	1,450	1,603	Improvement on 2001/02 actual significant due in the absence of any need to respond to a major outbreak (Australian Plague Locusts), but still somewhat less than anticipated.
<b>Cost</b>				
Cost per property contact for animal pests and plants pests and diseases (inspection, audit and advice).	\$514	\$465	\$432	Cost lowered further than expected as a result of increased mailouts on previous year.
Cost per property for agency control/eradication activities for animal pests and plant pests and diseases.	\$2,319	\$1,595	\$2,668	A significant downward movement in this indicator was expected in the absence of the need to again respond to an outbreak of the Australian Plague locust in 2002/03; however increased contracts in relation to other species (principally wild dogs and skeleton weed) prevented the movement from occurring.
<b>EFFECTIVENESS</b>				
Proportion of inspected properties with new infestations of declared animal pests and plant pests and diseases.	6.9%	2.5%	4.4%	
Proportion of inspected properties with infestations of declared animals and plant pests and diseases.	76%	70%	75%	

## KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The mission of the Board is to assist agricultural industries to be competitive and sustainable by protecting themselves from the impact of pests, diseases and associated threats.

In practice, the Board works in close partnership with the Department of Agriculture to discharge its statutory responsibilities. Since 1/7/1996, the Department has delivered the vast majority of the services necessary to achieve this, according to the terms of a Memorandum of Understanding which continues between the two agencies today. Services delivered typically include:

- general property surveillance;
- property inspections to establish the presence/absence/extent of declared plants and animals;
- monitoring and audit of landholder compliance with required pest plant and animal control programs;
- provision of declared pest management advice to landholders;
- research aimed at improving existing pest management techniques and/or identifying alternative, more cost-effective approaches;
- coordination of operational control work on public, leasehold or private land when requested by the landholder, or in the absence of satisfactory landholder control.

<b>OUTCOME:</b>	Protection of the Productive Resource Base
<b>OUTPUT 1:</b>	Agriculture Resource Protection
<b>OUTPUT DESCRIPTION:</b>	Providing protection for agriculture and related resources through the prevention, eradication and control of specified plant and animal pests.

## EFFICIENCY INDICATORS

The efficiency indicators for activities associated with the management of declared plants and animals relate:

- a) property contacts for the purpose of inspection, advice or audit, and
- b) the cost of undertaking control work on properties on behalf of the Board, either by staff of the Western Australian Department of Agriculture as discussed above, or by third-party private contractors.

Numbers of property contacts and properties where control work has been undertaken are derived, in the main, from the Field Reporting System (FRS). This database records almost all regulatory contact between landholders and Biosecurity Officers acting on the Board's behalf. Other data sources include reports from Biosecurity Program Managers and Regional Protection Managers who advise on formal written regulatory contact with landowners, and on contract control activities undertaken in relation to particular species including skeleton weed, feral donkeys and wild dogs.

The Board's total cost of services, as detailed in its 2002/03 Financial Statements, was again apportioned between the two outputs outlined above, on the basis of a detailed analysis of (1999/00) expenditure across all activities. This analysis established a baseline distribution of 60% of total costs for declared plants and 40% for declared animals. As in previous years, these apportioned sub-totals were then further distributed between property contacts and control work in the ratio of 83%:17% respectively.



**PI 1 Cost per property contact (inspection, advice & audit) for declared animal pests**

	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Total cost of property contacts	\$6.832m	\$5,624m	\$5,236m	\$5,586m
Number of property contacts	11,108	7,506	8,593	9,203
Cost/property contact	\$615	\$749	\$609	\$607

Expenditure on animal pest contacts began a return to more normal levels in the absence of the need to redirect staff to deal with any outbreaks of Australian Plague Locusts, and in the face of increased prevalence of wild dog numbers. The number of landholder requests for access to 1080 poison products continued to grow, with Departmental staff carrying out a total of 2,322 formal risk assessments in relation to foxes (1,336), wild dogs (556), rabbits (398), and feral pigs (32). A further 31 risk assessments were completed in relation to the issue of Strychnine for emu control.

**PI 2 Cost per property contact (for inspection, advice & audit) for declared plant pests & diseases**

	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Total cost of property contacts	\$6.832m	\$11.094m	\$9.510m	\$8.380m
Number of property contacts	23,557	23,552	22,662	23,100
Cost/property contact for Declared plant pests & diseases	\$290	\$471	\$420	\$363

The total cost of declared plant control dropped significantly in 2002/03, in the main, as a result of much smaller than expected expenditure on the annual Skeleton Weed Program. Whilst a total of \$1.5m had initially been budgeted for chemical to treat expected infestations of the weed, only \$0.28m of this amount was actually needed, with the area of new finds in 2002/03 reduced considerably following the dryer than usual growing season. Although fundamental changes to the Program emphasised the legal responsibility of individual landholders to search their own properties, the level of contact between grain growers and Departmental staff remained high, with the latter busily informing landholders of the changes in approach and conducting follow-up paddock audits and surveillance of 'suspect' properties. Enhanced procedures for the management of other declared plants continued during the year with 5,151 letters sent to inform owners of properties with recorded weed infestations of their control obligations under the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*. Follow-up audit action also continued in relation to a sample of these properties.

**PI 3 Cost per property for declared animal pest control work undertaken on behalf of the Board**

	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Total cost of APB control work	\$2.099m	\$1.370m	\$1.073m	\$1.144m
Number of properties	962	618	422	373
Cost/property for control work undertaken on behalf of APB for declared animal pests	\$2,182	\$2,217	\$2,543	\$3,067

The number of instances in which Departmental staff undertook actual control work on behalf of the Board, continued to decline in line with the Board's moves to ensure individual landholders accept their legal responsibilities to manage pests on their own properties. Landholders increasingly undertake their own work control work, or use the services of private contractors in lieu of Board/Departmental staff, with the latter increasingly adopting a monitoring and compliance role. As discussed earlier, Departmental staff spent considerable time and effort completing risk assessments at an individual property level to enable landholders to purchase and lay 1080 poison baits themselves. Prior to the regulatory changes, all of this baiting would have had to have been carried out by Board/Departmental staff or, in some cases, by licensed Pest Control Operators. The majority of animal control work that was undertaken by Departmental staff in 2002/03 was again related to wild dogs (280) and feral donkeys (56). The Board continued to provide "matching funds" to enable groups of landholders to employ "doggers" to control wild dogs on private properties. Additional funding was also provided for increased aerial (contract) baiting of wild dogs on Vacant Crown Land, in light of higher than usual sightings and reports of damage.

**PI 4 Cost per property contact for control work undertaken on behalf of the Board for declared plant pests and diseases**

	99/00	00/01	½	02/03
Total cost of APB control work	\$0.699m	\$2.055m	\$1.948m	\$1.716m
Number of properties	491	1,299	930	699
Cost/property contact for control work undertaken on behalf of APB for Declared plant pests & diseases	\$1,424	\$1,582	\$2,095	\$2,455

In the absence of any need to protect properties against damage by Australian Plague Locusts, the total property contracts in 2002/03 declined significantly. However, total control costs remained close to previous year levels owing to the use of contract staff for the winter treatment of the significant number of new skeleton weed infestations identified during the summer of 2001/02.

## EFFECTIVENESS INDICATORS

The effectiveness indicators relate outputs from Board-funded activities to the achievement of its mission and the achievement of the Government's desired outcome of protection of the productive resource base.

These activities are aimed at preventing new incursions, at eradicating/controlling existing infestations of specific plant and animal pests, and at encouraging landholders to accept and to act on their legal responsibility for managing these pests on their land.

The extent of new infestations, of ongoing infestations, and the proportion of properties assessed as free of declared plant and animal species are three measures used to monitor the effectiveness of Board programs.

### PI 5 Proportion of inspected properties with new infestations of declared animal pests and plant pests & diseases

	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Number of inspected properties	9,045	12,675	8,196	7,153
Number of inspected properties with new infestations:				
Declared animals	65	54	33	24
Declared plants	376	334	534	294
Total	441	388	567	318
Proportion of inspected properties with new infestations:				
Declared animals	0.7%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%
Declared plants	4.2%	2.6%	6.5%	4.1%
Total	4.9%	3.0%	6.9%	4.4%

Significant downward movement in the total inspections undertaken is largely attributed to key changes to the Skeleton Weed Program over the summer of 2002/03. Following the findings of the Davies Review in July 2002, the annual search program was significantly re-focused, with individual landholders being required to search their own properties, and Departmental staff reverting to an audit and compliance role in place of their traditional direct role in searching. New finds of Skeleton Weed were significantly down on that initially expected (and on the previous year), as a result of the unusually dry growing season. A total of 370 paddocks on 92 properties were found to contain infestations of the weed that were not previously known/reported. The proportion of properties with new infestations continued near previous year levels, reflecting the Board's stronger compliance policy, improved communication of legislative responsibilities to landholders, and more strategic targeting of properties to be audited.

**PI 6 Proportion of inspected properties with infestations of declared animal pests and plant pests & diseases.**

	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03
Number of inspected properties	9,045	12,675	8,196	7,153
Number of inspected properties With infestations:				
Declared animals	3,290	4,076	2,264	1,919
Declared plants	2,976	6,196	3,946	3,429
Total	6,266	10,272	6,210	5,348
Proportion of inspected properties With infestations:				
Declared animals	36.4%	32.2%	27.6%	26.8%
Declared plants	32.9%	48.8%	48.1%	47.9%
Total	69.3%	81%	75.7%	74.7%

Whilst the total property inspections undertaken in 2002/03 declined slightly compared to the previous year, the number of inspections locating infestations of declared plants and animals remained high, with levels similar to those achieved in 2001/02. This trend reflects the continued implementation of the Board's strengthened compliance policies in relation to declared plants and animals.



## AUDITOR GENERAL

### INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION

To the Parliament of Western Australia

### THE AGRICULTURE PROTECTION BOARD OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

#### **Audit Opinion**

In my opinion, the key effectiveness and efficiency performance indicators of The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia are relevant and appropriate to help users assess the Board's performance and fairly represent the indicated performance for the year ended June 30, 2003.

#### **Scope**

##### ***The Board's Role***

The Board is responsible for developing and maintaining proper records and systems for preparing performance indicators.

The performance indicators consist of key indicators of efficiency and effectiveness.

##### ***Summary of my Role***

As required by the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985, I have independently audited the performance indicators to express an opinion on them. This was done by looking at a sample of the evidence.

An audit does not guarantee that every amount and disclosure in the performance indicators is error free, nor does it examine all evidence and every transaction. However, my audit procedures should identify errors or omissions significant enough to adversely affect the decisions of users of the performance indicators.

D D R PEARSON  
AUDITOR GENERAL  
October 31, 2003



## AUDITOR GENERAL

### INDEPENDENT AUDIT OPINION

To the Parliament of Western Australia

### THE AGRICULTURE PROTECTION BOARD OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2003

#### **Audit Opinion**

In my opinion,

- (i) the controls exercised by The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia provide reasonable assurance that the receipt, expenditure and investment of moneys, the acquisition and disposal of property, and the incurring of liabilities have been in accordance with legislative provisions; and
- (ii) the financial statements are based on proper accounts and present fairly in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements in Australia and the Treasurer's Instructions, the financial position of the Board at June 30, 2003 and its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date.

#### **Scope**

##### ***The Board's Role***

The Board is responsible for keeping proper accounts and maintaining adequate systems of internal control, preparing the financial statements, and complying with the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985 (the Act) and other relevant written law.

The financial statements consist of the Statement of Financial Performance, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows and the Notes to the Financial Statements.

##### ***Summary of my Role***

As required by the Act, I have independently audited the accounts and financial statements to express an opinion on the controls and financial statements. This was done by looking at a sample of the evidence.

An audit does not guarantee that every amount and disclosure in the financial statements is error free. The term "reasonable assurance" recognises that an audit does not examine all evidence and every transaction. However, my audit procedures should identify errors or omissions significant enough to adversely affect the decisions of users of the financial statements.

D D R PEARSON  
AUDITOR GENERAL  
October 31, 2003



## **CERTIFICATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2003**

The accompanying financial statements of The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia have been prepared in compliance with the provisions of the Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985 from proper accounts and records to present fairly the financial transactions for the financial year ending 30 June 2003 and the financial position as at 30 June 2003.

At the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances that would render any particulars included in the financial statements misleading or inaccurate.

C. RICHARDSON  
Chairman



Date: 29/08/03

J. O'BRIEN  
Board Member



Date: 29/08/03

R. LUCAS  
Principal Accounting Officer



Date: 29/08/03

**THE AGRICULTURE PROTECTION BOARD OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA**  
**Statement of Financial Performance**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2003**

	Note	2003	2002
		\$	\$
<b>COST OF SERVICES</b>			
Expenses from ordinary activities			
Department of Agriculture Contracted Services	2	14,907,905	15,612,400
Depreciation	3	511,459	636,922
Employee Expenses		178,636	172,665
Superannuation		13,595	12,733
Doubtful Debts	4	(103,500)	100,000
Capital User Charge	5	1,200,560	1,210,000
Other expenses from ordinary activities	11(c)	117,132	35,279
Total cost of services		<u>16,825,787</u>	<u>17,779,999</u>
Revenues from ordinary activities			
<i>Revenues from operating activities</i>			
Revenues from services and operations	7	3,939	11,202
Revenues from rates and levies	8	2,286,304	4,147,427
Grants, subsidies and industry recoups from other sources	9	166,725	137,098
Trading profit / (loss)	10	61,251	(34,120)
<i>Revenues from non-operating activities</i>			
Interest		69,203	36,153
Other revenues from ordinary activities	12	429,357	535,597
Proceeds from disposal of non current assets	11(b)	883	13,038
Total revenues from ordinary activities		<u>3,017,662</u>	<u>4,846,395</u>
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>		<u>13,808,125</u>	<u>12,933,604</u>
<b>REVENUES FROM STATE GOVERNMENT</b>			
Output Appropriations	13	2,216,000	2,285,000
Resources received free of charge	6	10,556,937	10,561,610
Total revenues from State Government		<u>12,772,937</u>	<u>12,846,610</u>
<b>CHANGE IN NET ASSETS</b>		<u>(1,035,188)</u>	<u>(86,994)</u>
Net Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve	23	(47,724)	(213,201)
<b>TOTAL REVENUES, EXPENSES AND VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY</b>		<u>(47,724)</u>	<u>(213,201)</u>
<b>TOTAL CHANGE IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH WA STATE GOVERNMENT AS OWNERS</b>		<u>(1,082,912)</u>	<u>(300,195)</u>

The Statement of Financial Performance should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



**THE AGRICULTURE PROTECTION BOARD OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA**  
**Statement of Financial Position**  
**as at 30 June 2003**

	<b>Note</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2002</b>
		<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Cash assets	14	1,243,854	1,765,341
Restricted cash assets	15	1,257,010	1,046,276
Receivables	16	116,272	281,593
Inventories	18	789,801	1,233,528
Accrued interest		7,468	6,080
Prepayments		0	19,319
Total current assets		<u>3,414,405</u>	<u>4,352,137</u>
<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>			
Amounts receivable for outputs	17	1,047,000	536,000
Land	19	2,818,850	2,930,300
State Barrier fence	19	3,800,000	4,100,000
Buildings	19	3,262,985	3,093,265
Plant & equipment	19	253,077	319,772
Vehicles and transportation equipment	19	224,294	308,847
IT equipment	19	31,716	64,615
Furniture & fittings	19	4,379	5,469
Total non-current assets		<u>11,442,301</u>	<u>10,822,268</u>
Total assets		<u>14,856,706</u>	<u>15,170,405</u>
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Payables	20	401,811	173,451
Provisions	21	2,871	5,513
Accrued salaries	22	2,139	2,104
Total current liabilities		<u>406,820</u>	<u>181,068</u>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>			
Provisions	21	22,456	18,995
Total liabilities		<u>429,277</u>	<u>200,063</u>
<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<u>14,427,429</u>	<u>15,510,341</u>
<b>EQUITY</b>	23		
Asset revaluation reserve		6,034,876	6,082,600
Accumulated surplus		8,392,553	9,427,741
<b>TOTAL EQUITY</b>		<u>14,427,429</u>	<u>15,510,341</u>

The Statement of Financial Position should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.



**THE AGRICULTURE PROTECTION BOARD OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA**  
**Statement of Cash Flows**  
**for the year ended 30 June 2003**

	Note	2003	2002
		\$ Inflows (Outflows)	\$ Inflows (Outflows)
CASH FLOWS FROM STATE GOVERNMENT			
Output appropriations		1,705,000	1,727,000
Net cash provided by State Government		<u>1,705,000</u>	<u>1,727,000</u>
Utilised as follows:			
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Payments			
Department of Agriculture Contracted Services		(4,410,350)	(6,283,947)
Payments to employees and board members		(179,689)	(172,665)
Capital User Charge		(1,200,560)	(1,210,000)
		<u>(5,790,599)</u>	<u>(7,666,612)</u>
Receipts			
Revenues from services		1,128,224	985,321
Revenues from rates and levies		2,571,000	4,402,281
Grants, subsidies and industry recoups from other sources		156,867	137,098
Proceeds from the sale of expensed assets		0	0
Interest received		67,689	34,103
		<u>3,923,780</u>	<u>5,558,803</u>
<b>Net cash provided by/(used in) operating activities</b>	24	<u><b>(1,866,819)</b></u>	<u><b>(2,107,809)</b></u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of non-current physical assets		(149,818)	(127,410)
Proceeds from sale of non-current assets		883	13,038
Net cash provided by / (used in) investing activities		<u>(148,935)</u>	<u>(114,372)</u>
TOTAL CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING AND INVESTING ACTIVITIES		(2,015,754)	(2,222,181)
<b>Net (decrease)/increase in cash held</b>		<u><b>(310,753)</b></u>	<u><b>(495,181)</b></u>
Cash Assets at the beginning of the financial year		2,811,617	3,306,798
CASH ASSETS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR	24	<u><u>2,500,864</u></u>	<u><u>2,811,617</u></u>



**1 Significant Accounting Policies**

The following accounting policies have been adopted in the preparation of the financial statements. Unless otherwise stated these policies are consistent with those adopted in the previous year.

**General Statement**

The financial statements constitute a general purpose financial report which has been prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards, Statement of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, and Urgent Issues Group (UIG) Consensus Views as applied by the Treasurer's Instructions. Several of these are modified by the Treasurer's Instructions to vary the application, disclosure format and wording. The Financial Administration and Audit Act and Treasurer's Instructions are legislative provisions governing the preparation of financial statements and take precedence over Australian Accounting Standards, Statement of Accounting Concepts and other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board, and Urgent Issues Group (UIG) Consensus Views. The modifications are intended to fulfil the requirements of general application to the public sector together with the need for greater disclosure and also to satisfy accountability requirements.

If any such modification has a material or significant financial effect upon the reported results, details of that modification and where practicable, the resulting financial effect are disclosed in individual notes to these financial statements.

The statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting using the historical cost convention, with the exception of certain non-current assets which have been stated at valuation as provided by the Valuer General's Office (refer note 19).

**(a) Grants and Other Contributions Revenue**

Grants, donations, gifts and other non-reciprocal contributions are recognised as revenue when the Board obtains control over the assets comprising the contributions. Control is normally obtained upon their receipt.

Contributions are recognised at their fair value. Contributions of services are only recognised when a fair value can be reliably determined and the services would be purchased if not donated.

**(b) Principles of Consolidation of Trust Accounts**

The trust funds controlled by the Board are consolidated. The trust funds are the Agriculture Protection Board Trust Fund (APB), the Declared Plants and Animals Control Fund (DPA), the Agriculture Protection Board Research Grants Account, the Skeleton Weed Eradication Fund (SWE) and the Resistant Grain Insects Eradication Fund (RGI). The consolidated accounts of the Board include the assets and liabilities of the trust funds at the end of the financial year and the results of the funds controlled by the Board during the year.

The effect of transactions between the trust funds and inter entity balances are eliminated in full in preparing the consolidated accounts.

**(c) Valuation of Non-current Assets**

Land, buildings and the state barrier fence are valued at fair value. The annual revaluations undertaken by the Valuer General's Office for the Government Property register are recognised in the financial statements.

Revaluation increments are credited directly to the asset revaluation reserve, except that, to the extent that an increment reverses a revaluation decrement in respect of that class of asset previously recognised as an expense in net profit or loss, the increment is recognised immediately as revenue in the net profit or loss.

Revaluation decrements are recognised immediately as expenses in net profit or loss, except that, to the extent that a credit balance exists in the asset revaluation reserve in respect of the same class of assets, they are debited directly to the asset revaluation reserve.

Revaluation increments and decrements are offset against one another within a class of non current assets, but not otherwise.



**(d) Depreciation of Non Current Assets**

All non-current assets having a limited useful life are systematically depreciated over their useful lives in a manner which reflects the consumption of their future economic benefits.

The state barrier fence must be permanently maintained to standard. The costs of replacement are capitalised and the state barrier fence is depreciated to comply with the Australian Accounting Standard AAS 4.

Property, plant, equipment and vehicle purchases less than \$1,000 or having a useful life of less than two years are disclosed in the Statement of Financial Performance.

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line basis, using rates which are reviewed annually. Useful lives for each class of depreciable asset are:

	<b>Years</b>
Buildings	20 - 40
The State Barrier fence	20
Plant, Equipment and Machinery	5 - 10
Furniture and Fittings	10
Vehicles and Transportation Equipment	8
IT Equipment	4

**(e) Inventories**

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Raw Materials and Stores - purchase cost on a first in first out basis.

Finished Goods and Work-in-progress - cost of direct material and labour.

**(f) Employee Entitlements**

**(i) Annual and Long Service Leave**

These entitlements are recognised at the reporting date in respect to employee's services up to that date and are measured at the nominal amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. A liability for long service leave is recognised after an officer has completed three years of service.

**(ii) Superannuation**

All staff become non-contributory members of the West State Superannuation Scheme, an accumulation fund complying with the Commonwealth Government's Superannuation Guarantee (Administration) Act 1992.

The superannuation expense comprises the following elements:

(i) change in the unfunded employer's liability in respect of current employees who are members of the Superannuation and Family Benefits Act Scheme and current employees who accrued a benefit on transfer from that Scheme to the Gold State Superannuation Scheme; and

(ii) notional employer contributions which would have been paid to the Gold State Superannuation Scheme and West State Superannuation Scheme if the Board had made concurrent employer contributions to those Schemes.

[The superannuation expense does not include payment of pensions to retirees, as this does not constitute part of the cost of services provided by the Board in the current year].

The board pays superannuation to the Governement Employees Superannuation Board.

**(g) Revenue Recognition**

Revenue from the sale of goods and disposal of other assets and the rendering of services, is recognised when the Authority has passed control of the goods or other assets or delivery of the service to the customer.



**(h) Joint Venture Operations**

Interests in joint venture operations have been reported in the financial statements including the Board's share of assets employed in the joint ventures, the share of liabilities incurred in relation to the joint venture and the share of any expenses incurred in relation to the joint ventures in their respective classification categories.

**(i) Appropriations**

Output Appropriations are recognised as revenues in the period in which the Board gains control of the appropriated funds. The Board gains control of appropriated funds at the time those funds are deposited into the Board's bank account or credited to the holding account held at the Department of Treasury and Finance.

**(j) Receivables**

Accounts Receivable are recognised at the amounts receivable and are due for settlement no more than 30 days from the date of recognition.

The ability to collect trade debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectable are written off. A provision for doubtful debts is raised where some doubt as to collection exists.

**(k) Payables**

Payables, including accruals not yet billed, are recognised when the Board becomes obliged to make future payments as a result of a purchase of assets or services. Payables are generally settled within 30 days.

**(l) Accrued Salaries**

Accrued salaries represent the amount due to staff but unpaid at the end of the financial year as the end of the last pay period for that financial year does not coincide with the end of the financial year. The Board considers the carrying amount approximates net fair value.

**(m) Goods and Services Tax**

In accordance with the grouping provisions the right to receive GST and the obligation to pay GST rests with the Department of Agriculture in regard to all GST transactions incurred by members of the group. As a result separate GST transactions are not recognised within the individual authority's financial statements as they are all brought to account in the Department of Agriculture's financial statements.

**(n) Resources Received Free of Charge or For Nominal Value**

Resources received free of charge or for nominal value which can be reliably measured are recognised as revenue and as assets or expenses as appropriate at fair value.

The Board utilises the services of the Department's officers "free of charge" to carry out the provisions of the Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950 and the Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976.

**(o) Comparative Figures**

Comparative figures are, where appropriate, reclassified so as to be comparable with the figures presented in the current financial year.

**(p) Rounding of amounts**

Amounts in the financial statements have been rounded to the nearest dollar



## 2 Department of Agriculture Contracted (Funded) Service Costs

The Agriculture Protection Board ("the Board") operates according to a Memorandum of Understanding with the Department of Agriculture. The objective of this arrangement is to establish the types and standards of services to be provided, the basis for determining the level and the costs of the services and the responsibilities of the Board and the Department of Agriculture.

Services contracted between the Department of Agriculture and the Board are disclosed as resources received "free of charge" from the Department of Agriculture, in accordance with the direction from the Minister that the Department provide the services of available officers without charge.

The Memorandum of Understanding under which the Department is responsible for the provision of services, facilities and personnel sufficient to enable the Board to meet its statutory obligations, was revised during 2002/03 to reflect the changed operating environment.

The costs of the above mentioned services are disclosed below:

	<u>2003</u> \$	<u>2002</u> \$
<b>Communications</b>	73,259	55,105
<b>Repairs and maintenance</b>	115,914	95,588
<b>Services &amp; Contract Expenses</b>		
Expenses incurred during the year	1,544,020	3,083,794
Hire and rent payments	627,509	612,000
	<u>2,171,529</u>	<u>3,695,794</u>
<b>Supplies Consumed</b>		
Expenses incurred during the year	596,019	1,186,784
Stock movement - (increase)/decrease relating to the current year	426,262	(274,158)
	<u>1,022,281</u>	<u>912,626</u>
<b>Department of Agriculture Contractors and Service Overheads</b>		
Department of Agriculture contractors	6,998,945	6,339,234
Contractor related expenses (Travel, accommodation, allowances, mileage, transfer costs and training)	477,483	468,697
Service agreement overheads	3,062,990	3,090,771
	<u>10,539,418</u>	<u>9,898,702</u>
<b>Other Expenses</b>		
Grants and subsidies	652,951	528,686
Other expenses in relation to power, electricity, FBT charges & sundries	333,491	438,036
Assets previously expensed capitalised	(938)	(12,137)
	<u>985,504</u>	<u>954,585</u>
<b>Total Department of Agriculture Contracted Service Costs</b>	<u>14,907,905</u>	<u>15,612,400</u>

## 3 Depreciation

Current Year:		
Buildings	93,385	176,969
State Barrier Fence	241,216	258,437
Plant, Equipment and Machinery	61,490	89,944
Vehicles and Transportation Equipment	84,898	85,627
IT Equipment	33,940	40,257
Furniture and Fittings	1,090	1,090
	<u>516,019</u>	<u>652,324</u>
Included in Trading Profit/(Loss) (refer note 10)	4,560	15,402
	<u>511,459</u>	<u>636,922</u>

## 4 Provision for doubtful debts

Balance at the beginning of the year	129,500	29,500
Increase / (Decrease) in provision	(103,500)	100,000
Balance at the end of the year (refer note 16)	<u>26,000</u>	<u>129,500</u>





	<u>2003</u> \$	<u>2002</u> \$
<b>5 Capital User Charge</b>	<u>1,200,560</u>	<u>1,210,000</u>

A capital user charge rate of 8% has been set by the Government for 2002/03 and represents the opportunity cost of capital invested in the net assets of the Board used in the provision of outputs. The charge is calculated on the net asset: adjusted to take account of exempt assets. Payments are made to the Department of Treasury and Finance on a quarterly basis.

**6 Resources Free of Charge**

Resources free of charge has been determined on the basis of the following provided by agencies:

Office of the Auditor General	17,500	17,500
Valuer Generals Office (DOLA)	2,145	0
Department of Agriculture		
Management Agriculture Protection	445,925	389,508
Regulatory Standards & Training	91,802	113,153
Client & Resource Information System	327,622	301,417
Communications and Public Relations	111,837	120,877
SCARM and Other Payments	237,902	131,733
Animal Industry Policy and Planning	303,232	327,159
Plant Health Policy and Planning	219,379	788,610
Plant Disease & Insect Management	805,222	1,041,336
Starling Management	488,809	491,496
State Barrier Fence	344,035	432,842
Australian Plague Locust	0	156,046
Animal Pests Policy & Management	742,350	496,597
Plant Pest Policy & Management	755,356	294,652
Declared Weed Management Pastoral Inspections	262,265	359,789
Plant Pest Management Regional	2,717,758	2,592,716
Animal & Plant Pest Management Pastoral Inspections	1,381,464	1,365,211
Animal Pest Management Regional	1,302,334	1,140,968
	<u>10,556,937</u>	<u>10,561,610</u>

Note: The 2001/2002 resources free of charge expenditure has been adjusted to reflect the Department's 2002/2003 project restructure. These amounts have also been apportioned into the Department of Agriculture Contracted Service costs above in note 2

**7 Revenues from services and operations**

Provision of services	3,939	9,240
Sale of other goods	0	1,962
	<u>3,939</u>	<u>11,202</u>

**8 Revenues from rates and levies**

Skeleton weed levies (a)	1,749,805	3,625,381
Agriculture protection rates	536,499	522,046
	<u>2,286,304</u>	<u>4,147,427</u>

(a) Rate per tonne delivered remained at \$0.35 in 2002/03

**9 Grants, subsidies and industry recoups from other sources**

Department of Agriculture	166,725	137,098
	<u>166,725</u>	<u>137,098</u>

Includes the annual repair amounts to the State Barrier Fence incurred by the Department of Agriculture and capitalised in the Board's statements. The State Barrier Fence remains a Board asset.

<b>10</b>	<b>Trading profit/(loss)</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2002</b>
		<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
	Trading profit from the manufacture and sale of poison baits.		
	Sales	818,325	728,047
	Less : Cost of sales		
	Opening inventory	320,988	374,435
	Manufacturing costs		
	Agriculture Western Australia Contracted Service Costs	308,299	289,917
	Materials	303,852	269,234
	Services & contract expenses	113,493	111,911
	Other expenses	9,405	22,256
	Depreciation	4,560	15,402
		739,609	708,720
		1,060,597	1,083,155
	Less closing inventory	303,523	320,988
	Cost of goods sold	757,074	762,167
	Trading profit/(loss)	61,251	(34,120)
<b>11(a)</b>	<b>Net Profit / (losses) on disposal of non-current assets</b>		
	<u>Profit on disposal of non current assets</u>		
	Vehicles and Transportation Equipment	0	5,730
	Plant and Equipment	64	500
	IT Equipment	143	386
		207	6,616
	<u>Loss on disposal of non current assets</u>		
	Land	1,300	0
	Buildings	535	786
	Vehicles and Transportation Equipment	592	6,801
	Plant, Equipment and Machinery	4,529	21,270
		6,956	28,857
<b>11(b)</b>	<b>Proceeds from disposal of non current assets</b>		
	Vehicles and Transportation Equipment	0	9,150
	Plant, Equipment and Machinery	740	3,502
	IT Equipment	143	386
	Gross proceeds on disposal of non current assets	883	13,038
<b>11(c)</b>	<b>Other expenses from ordinary activities</b>		
	Carrying amount of disposal of non current assets		
	- Land	1,300	0
	- Buildings	535	786
	- Vehicles and transportation equipment	592	10,221
	- Plant and equipment	5,205	24,272
	Total carrying amount of assets disposed	7,632	35,279
	Doubtful debt expensed	109,500	0
	Total expenses from ordinary activities	117,132	35,279
<b>12</b>	<b>Other revenues from ordinary activities</b>		
	Department of Agriculture (a)	380,000	380,000
	Recoup of Board Fees (b)	0	109,034
	Sale of expensed assets	1,355	2,478
	Westrail Searches	33,985	28,030
	Other	14,017	16,055
		429,357	535,597
	(a) represents Department of Agriculture contribution to Skeleton Weed Eradication activities from Consolidated Fund Appropriation transferred to the Department of Agriculture.		
	(b) represents recoups of amounts due from Board Members whose appointments were subsequently deemed invalid. Ministerial approval to write of these amounts was given in Oct 2002		

		2003	2002
		\$	\$
13	Revenues from State Government		
	The Department of Agriculture provides the Board with resources free of charge to enable it to discharge its statutory obligations. (Refer note1(n)).		
	Consolidated Fund - amounts received		
	Consolidated Fund Operating Grant	1,704,000	1,773,000
	Declared Plants and Animals Trust Fund	512,000	512,000
		2,216,000	2,285,000
	Resources received free of charge		
	Determined on the basis of the following estimates provided by agencies:		
	Department of Agriculture (Refer note 6)	10,537,292	10,544,110
	Office of the Auditor General	17,500	17,500
	Valuer Generals Office (DOLA)	2,145	0
		10,556,937	10,561,610
14	Cash Assets		
	Funds held at bank for the following trust funds:		
	Agriculture Protection Board	1,011,393	1,287,823
	Declared Plants and Animals	232,461	477,518
		1,243,854	1,765,341
15	Restricted Cash Assets		
	Funds held at bank for the following controlled trust accounts:		
	Research Grants	0	259
	(to manage grants received for research for the control of declared plants & animals)		
	Resistant Grain	20,000	20,000
	(to manage industry monies for the eradication of resistant grain insects)		
	Skeleton Weed	1,237,010	1,026,017
	(to manage industry contributions to fund the eradication of skeleton weed in Western Australia)		
	Controlled trust accounts	1,257,010	1,046,276
16	Receivables		
	Debtors	142,272	411,093
	Less: Provision for Doubtful Debts	(26,000)	(129,500)
	Total Receivables	116,272	281,593
17	Amounts receivable for outputs		
	Current	1,047,000	536,000

This asset represents the non-cash component of output appropriations. It is restricted in that it can only be used for asset replacement or payment of leave liability. The amount is committed by Treasury Department and is accumulated for future asset replacement or leave liabilities and can not be drawn down without prior Government endorsement

		<b><u>2003</u></b>	<b><u>2002</u></b>
		<b>\$</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Inventories</b>		
	Raw materials and stores	720,673	1,145,049
	Finished goods	69,128	88,479
		<u>789,801</u>	<u>1,233,528</u>
<b>19</b>	<b>Property, plant, equipment and vehicles</b>		
	Land		
	At Fair Value	2,818,850	2,930,300
		<u>2,818,850</u>	<u>2,930,300</u>
	State Barrier Fence		
	At Valuation	3,800,000	4,100,000
		<u>3,800,000</u>	<u>4,100,000</u>
	Buildings		
	At Fair Value	3,262,985	3,093,265
		<u>3,262,985</u>	<u>3,093,265</u>
	Plant & Equipment		
	At Cost	688,947	701,897
	Accumulated depreciation	(435,870)	(382,125)
		<u>253,077</u>	<u>319,772</u>
	Vehicles and Transportation Equipment		
	At Cost	675,861	676,661
	Accumulated depreciation	(451,567)	(367,814)
		<u>224,294</u>	<u>308,847</u>
	IT Equipment		
	At Cost	308,766	320,020
	Accumulated depreciation	(277,050)	(255,405)
		<u>31,716</u>	<u>64,615</u>
	Furniture & Fittings		
	At Cost	10,901	10,901
	Accumulated depreciation	(6,522)	(5,432)
		<u>4,379</u>	<u>5,469</u>
	<b>Total Assets</b>		
	At Cost, Valuation and Fair Value	11,566,310	11,833,044
	Accumulated depreciation	(1,171,009)	(1,010,776)
		<u>10,395,301</u>	<u>10,822,268</u>
	 <b>Total Non Current Assets</b>	 <u>10,395,301</u>	 <u>10,822,268</u>

The revaluation of land, buildings and the state barrier fence was performed as at 30 June 2003 in accordance with an independent valuation by the Valuer General's Office. The valuation was performed on the basis of land and buildings at fair value and the state barrier fence at net current replacement cost. Fair value has been determined on the basis of current market buying values. Note that prior to 2002 land and buildings were carried at a mixture of cost and valuation. On initial application of AASB 1041 (AAS38) in 2002 all land and buildings were revalued to fair value.

**Property, plant, equipment and vehicles  
Reconciliations**

Reconciliations of the carrying amounts of property, plant , equipment and vehicles at the beginning and end of the current and previous financial year are set out below.

	Land	State Barrier Fence	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Vehicles etc.	IT Equip	Furniture &Fittings	TOTAL
<b>30th June 2003</b>								
Carrying amount at 1-Jul-02	2,930,300	4,100,000	3,093,265	319,772	308,847	64,615	5,469	10,822,268
Additions	-	142,430	-	-	-	1,041	-	143,471
Disposals *	(1,300)	-	(535)	(3,829)	(376)	-	-	(6,040)
Revaluation	(110,150)	(201,214)	263,640	-	-	-	-	(47,724)
Reinstatement of assets	-	-	-	-	938	-	-	938
Depreciation	-	(241,216)	(93,385)	(61,490)	(84,898)	(33,940)	(1,090)	(516,019)
Write-off of Asset	-	-	-	(1,376)	(217)	-	-	(1,593)
Carrying amount at 30-Jun-03	<u>2,818,850</u>	<u>3,800,000</u>	<u>3,262,985</u>	<u>253,077</u>	<u>224,294</u>	<u>31,716</u>	<u>4,379</u>	<u>10,395,301</u>
<b>30th June 2002</b>								
Carrying amount at 1-Jul-01	2,801,700	4,651,865	3,185,986	428,656	404,696	85,138	6,560	11,564,601
Additions	100	137,097	-	3,844	-	19,734	-	160,775
Disposals *	(3,000)	-	(1,576)	(7,567)	(9,921)	-	-	(22,064)
Revaluation increments	131,500	(430,525)	85,824	-	-	-	-	(213,201)
Depreciation	-	(258,437)	(176,969)	(89,944)	(85,627)	(40,257)	(1,091)	(652,325)
Write-off of Asset	-	-	-	(15,217)	(301)	-	-	(15,518)
Carrying amount at 30-Jun-02	<u>2,930,300</u>	<u>4,100,000</u>	<u>3,093,265</u>	<u>319,772</u>	<u>308,847</u>	<u>64,615</u>	<u>5,469</u>	<u>10,822,268</u>

\* This figure includes disposals, retirements and adjustments

		<u>2003</u> \$	<u>2002</u> \$
<b>20</b>	<b>Payables</b>		
	Payables	401,811	173,451
		<u>401,811</u>	<u>173,451</u>
<b>21</b>	<b>Employees entitlements</b>		
	<b>Current liabilities</b>		
	Liability for annual leave (refer to <b>note 1(f)</b> )	2,871	5,513
	<b>Non Current liabilities</b>		
	Liability for long service leave (refer to <b>note 1(f)</b> )	22,456	18,995
		<u>25,327</u>	<u>24,508</u>
<b>22</b>	<b>Accrued Salaries</b>		
	Amounts owing for the 7 working days from 20 June to 30 June 2003 (2002- 21 June to 30 June, 6 working days) (refer to <b>note 1(l)</b> )	<u>2,139</u>	<u>2,104</u>
<b>23</b>	<b>Equity</b>		
	<b>Reserves</b>		
	Opening Balances	6,082,600	6,295,801
	Net revaluation increments / (decrements)		
	Land	(110,150)	131,500
	State Barrier Fence	(201,214)	(430,525)
	Buildings	263,640	85,824
	Net movement	(47,724)	(213,201)
	Closing Balance	<u>6,034,876</u>	<u>6,082,600</u>
	(Refer note 19)		
	<b>Accumulated surplus/(deficiency)</b>		
	Opening Balance	9,427,741	9,514,735
	Change in net assets	(1,035,188)	(86,994)
	Closing Balance	<u>8,392,553</u>	<u>9,427,741</u>
		<u>14,427,429</u>	<u>15,510,341</u>

## 24 Notes to the Statement of Cash Flows

2003  
\$2002  
\$

## (a) Reconciliation of cash

Cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows is reconciled to the related items in the Statement of Financial Position as follows:

Agriculture Protection Board	1,011,393	1,287,823
Declared Plants and Animals	232,461	477,518
Research Grants	0	259
Resistant Grain	20,000	20,000
Skeleton Weed	1,237,010	1,026,017
	<u>2,500,864</u>	<u>2,811,617</u>

## (b) Non-cash financing and investing activities

During the financial year, there were no assets/liabilities transferred/assumed from other government agencies not reflected in the Statement of Cash Flows.

## (c) Reconciliation of net cost of services to net cash flows provided by/(used in) operating

Net cost of services (Statement of Financial Performance)	<u>(13,808,125)</u>	<u>(12,933,604)</u>
<b>Non-cash items:</b>		
Depreciation	516,019	652,324
Expensed assets	6,346	3,076
Resources received free of charge	10,556,937	10,561,610
Restated assets	(938)	(12,137)
(Surplus) on disposal of non current assets	(883)	(13,038)
Carrying amount of non current assets disposed	7,632	35,279
<b>(Increase)/decrease in assets:</b>		
Receivables	268,821	(55,376)
Inventories	443,727	(220,711)
Accrued interest	(1,388)	(2,049)
Prepayments	19,319	(9,299)
<b>Increase/(decrease) in liabilities:</b>		
Payables	228,360	(214,741)
Accrued expenses	35	(63)
Provision doubtful debts	(103,500)	100,000
Employee entitlements	819	920
Net cash (used in) or from operating activities	<u>(1,866,819)</u>	<u>(2,107,809)</u>

## 25 Remuneration of Members of the Accountable Authority and Senior Officers

Remuneration of Members of the Accountable Authority

The number of members of the Accountable Authority, whose total fees, salaries, superannuation and other benefits for the financial year, fall within the following bands are:

\$		
\$0 - \$10,000	11	10
\$10,000 - \$20,000	1	2

The total remuneration of the members of the Accountable Authority is:

\$	<u>98,168</u>	\$	<u>93,306</u>
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The superannuation included here represents the superannuation expense incurred by the Authority in respect of members of the Accountable Authority.

No members of the Accountable Authority are members of the Pension Scheme.

Remuneration of Senior Officers

The number of Senior Officers other than senior officers reported as members of the Accountable Authority, whose total of fees, salaries, superannuation and other benefits for the financial year, fall within the following bands are:

\$		
\$70,000 - \$80,000	0	1
\$80,000 - \$90,000	1	0

The total remuneration of senior officers is:

\$	<u>80,468</u>	\$	<u>79,359</u>
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## 26 Remuneration of Auditor

There is no requirement for the Board to pay external audit fees. This service is provided free of charge



## 27 Additional Financial Instruments Disclosures

### (a) Interest rate risk exposure

The following table summarises the Board's financial instruments which have an exposure to interest rate risks.

	Weighted average effective interest rate	Floating interest rate	Fixed interest rate maturities 1 year or less	Fixed interest rate maturities 1 to 5 years	Fixed interest rate maturities Over 5 years	Non interest bearing	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>30 June 2003</b>							
<b>Financial Assets</b>							
Cash assets		0	0	0	0	1,243,854	1,243,854
Restricted cash	4.78%	1,257,010	0	0	0	0	1,257,010
Receivables		0	0	0	0	116,272	116,272
<b>Total financial assets</b>		<u>1,257,010</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,360,126</u>	<u>2,617,136</u>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>							
Payables		0	0	0	0	401,811	401,811
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>401,811</u>	<u>401,811</u>
<b>Net financial assets (liabilities)</b>		<u>1,257,010</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>958,315</u>	<u>2,215,324</u>
<b>30 June 2002</b>							
<b>Financial Assets</b>	4.64%	1,046,276	0	0	0	1,765,341	2,811,617
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>173,451</u>	<u>173,451</u>

### (b) Net Fair Values

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements are not materially different from their net fair values, determined in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in note 1 to the financial statements.

## 28 Contingent Liabilities

There are several workers compensation claims against the Authority that are pending the outcome from an expert medical panel, formed to advise Government, on the impacts of use of chemicals in the Kimberley. Liability attribution or impact is not known at balance date

## 29 Commitments for expenditure

There are no known expenditure commitments at reporting date, not otherwise provided for in these financial statements.

## 30 Events occurring after reporting date

There are no events in particular that occurred after reporting date which would materially affect the financial statements or disclosures.

## 31 Related bodies

There are no bodies related to The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia.

## 32 Affiliated bodies

There are no bodies affiliated with The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia.

## 33 Supplementary Financial Information

	<u>2003</u> \$	<u>2002</u> \$
<u>Write offs</u>		
Public property written off by the Board during the financial year	1,593	15,518
Doubtful debts expensed	109,500	0
<u>Gifts of Public Property</u>		
Gifts of public property provided by the Board	0	2,385







34 SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION OF EACH TRUST ACCOUNT

TRUST ACCOUNT	NOTES	APB TRUST FUND		RESEARCH GRANTS ACCOUNT		DPA TRUST FUND		RESISTANT GRAIN FUND		SKELETON WEED FUND		ANTHRACNOSE FUND		Total	
		2002/03 \$'000	2001/02 \$'000	2002/03 \$'000	2001/02 \$'000	2002/03 \$'000	2001/02 \$'000	2002/03 \$'000	2001/02 \$'000	2002/03 \$'000	2001/02 \$'000	2002/03 \$'000	2001/02 \$'000	2002/03 \$'000	2001/02 \$'000
Income		12,484	12,564	0	0	1,071	1,048	0	0	2,236	4,067	0	0	15,791	17,680
Expenditure		13,296	13,223	0	27	1,414	1,085	0	0	2,115	3,431	0	0	16,825	17,766
Surplus/(Deficit)		(812)	(659)	0	(27)	(343)	(37)	0	0	121	636	0	0	(1,034)	(86)
Surplus/(Deficit)		(812)	(659)	0	(27)	(343)	(37)	0	0	121	636	0	0	(1,034)	(86)
Capital		12,701	13,574	0	0	313	654	20	20	1,393	1,262	0	0	14,426	15,510
Total Equity		12,701	13,574	0	0	313	654	20	20	1,393	1,262	0	0	14,426	15,510
Non Current Assets		11,152	10,466	0	0	64	81	0	0	226	275	0	0	11,442	10,822
Current Assets		813	1,915	0	0	96	156	0	0	6	5	0	0	915	2,076
Bank		1,011	1,288	0	0	232	478	20	20	1,237	1,026	0	0	2,500	2,811
Liabilities		(274)	(95)	0	0	(79)	(61)	0	0	(76)	(44)	0	0	(430)	(199)
Total Equity		12,702	13,573	0	0	312	654	20	20	1,393	1,262	0	0	14,427	15,510

	2003	2002
	Interest held in equity	Interest held in equity
<b>Joint Venture name and principal activities</b>		
Cooperative Research Centre for Biological Control of Pest Animals	8%	8%
<b>Assets employed in joint venture operations</b>		
Nominal value of 8% equity		
80,000 fully paid up shares valued at 0.20 cents per share	16,000	16,000

The Board of the Cooperative Research Centre for Biological Control of Pest Animals (PACCRC) has given "in principle" approval for a restructure of its business to become an incorporated entity limited by guarantee, and appointed "Pestat P/L" as its commercial development arm. Current legislation prevents the APB entering into a joint venture with an incorporated body such as that proposed as part of the restructured PACCRC. The APB also cannot hold shares in Pestat P/L. Pestat P/L has proposed an 8% share of ownership of Intellectual Property (IP) in PACCRC by the APB, based upon a 12% background IP from Vertebrate Pest BioControl Co-operative Research Centre and 3% invested IP in the PACCRC. The position remains unchanged for 2002/2003.

### 36 Explanatory Statement

Explanation of significant variations are considered to be those greater than 10% or \$20,000.

#### Budget versus 2003 actual and 2002 actual versus 2003 actual

	Budget 2003	Actual 2003	Variance Between 2003 Budget & 2003 Actual	Note	Actual 2002	Variance Between 2002 Actual & 2003 Actual	Note
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	
<b>COST OF SERVICES</b>							
<i>Expenses from ordinary activities</i>							
Department of Agriculture contracted (funded) services	15,479,000	14,907,905	(571,095)	36.1	15,612,400	704,496	36.11
Depreciation	511,000	511,459	459		636,922	125,463	36.12
Employee expenses	178,000	178,636	636		172,665	(5,971)	
Superannuation	33,000	13,595	(19,405)	36.2	12,733	(862)	
Doubtful debts	(109,500)	(103,500)	6,000		100,000	203,500	36.13
Capital User Charge	1,160,000	1,200,560	40,560	36.3	1,210,000	9,440	
Other expenses from ordinary activities	109,500	117,132	7,632		35,279	(81,853)	36.14
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>17,361,000</b>	<b>16,825,787</b>	<b>(535,213)</b>		<b>17,780,000</b>	<b>954,213</b>	
<i>Revenues from operating activities</i>							
Revenues from services and operations	645,000	3,939	(641,061)	36.4	11,202	7,263	
Revenues from rates and levies	3,058,000	2,286,304	(771,696)	36.5	4,147,427	1,861,123	36.15
Grants, subsidies and industry recoups from other sources	0	166,725	166,725	36.6	137,098	(29,627)	36.16
Trading profit / (loss) (BPU)	0	61,251	61,251	36.7	(34,120)	(95,371)	36.17
<i>Revenues from non-operating activities</i>							
Interest	20,000	69,203	49,203	36.8	36,153	(33,050)	36.18
Other revenues from ordinary activities	0	429,357	429,357	36.9	535,597	106,240	36.19
Proceeds from disposal of non current assets	0	883	883		13,038	12,155	
<b>Total revenue from ordinary activities</b>	<b>3,723,000</b>	<b>3,017,661</b>	<b>(705,339)</b>		<b>4,846,395</b>	<b>1,828,733</b>	
<b>NET COST OF SERVICES</b>	<b>13,638,000</b>	<b>13,808,126</b>	<b>170,126</b>		<b>12,933,605</b>	<b>(874,521)</b>	
<b>REVENUES FROM STATE GOVERNMENT</b>							
Output appropriation	2,216,000	2,216,000	0		2,285,000	69,000	36.20
Resources received free of charge	10,473,000	10,556,937	83,937	36.10	10,561,610	4,673	
<b>Total revenues from State Government</b>	<b>12,689,000</b>	<b>12,772,937</b>	<b>83,937</b>		<b>12,846,610</b>	<b>73,673</b>	
<b>CHANGE IN NET ASSETS</b>	<b>(949,000)</b>	<b>(1,035,189)</b>	<b>(86,189)</b>		<b>(86,995)</b>	<b>948,194</b>	
Net Increase/(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve	0	(47,724)	(47,724)		(213,201)	(165,477)	
<b>TOTAL CHANGE IN EQUITY</b>	<b>(949,000)</b>	<b>(1,082,913)</b>	<b>(133,913)</b>		<b>(300,196)</b>	<b>782,716</b>	

**2003 BUDGET Versus 2003 ACTUAL and 2002 Actual Versus 2003 Actual**

Note	Significant reason for Variance Budget 2003 vs Actual 2003	2002/03 Budget \$'000	2002/03 Actual \$'000	Variation \$'000
36.1	There was a decrease in expenditure of Skeleton Weed expenses for chemicals and contractors due to reduced activity.	15,479	14,908	(571)
36.2	The budget provided by GESB was over-estimated for the current reporting year.	33	14	(19)
36.3	The current year reportable Capital User Charge (CUC) is a provisional payment made to the Department of Treasury and Finance. The audited financial statements will form the basis of the rebate due to the Authority in 2003/04 to reflect the final charge for the current year.	1,160	1,201	41
36.4	Budget estimate includes \$640k revenue for Bait Production Unit which is not shown in actuals (is netted off in trading statement refer to note 10)	645	4	(641)
36.5	The variance represents a decline in the collection of the Skeleton Weed levies as a result of the reduced tonnages of grains harvested. The tonnages received in 2002/2003 was 5.15 million tonnes and the equivalent tonnage in 2001/2002 was 10.36 million tonnes.	3,058	2,286	(772)
36.6	Represents the unbudgeted recoupment of sundry expenditure and includes the amount of \$142k for the State Barrier Fence	0	167	167
36.7	The Bait Production Unit operates on a full cost recovery basis however an increase in price for the sale of baits has resulted in greater income.	0	61	61
36.8	Interest earned in Skeleton Weed Trust Account was higher than budgeted for due to reduced activity from the Skeleton Weed Trust account as a result of the drought	20	69	49
36.9	This amount mainly represents the Department of Agriculture contribution of \$380,000 to Skeleton Weed Eradication activities.	0	429	429
36.10	This amount represents the delivery of services funded and provided by the Department of Agriculture "free of charge" to the Board. The indicated variance is the net result of a number of under and over expenditures at the individual project level. At 0.8% of the total actuals, it is not considered to be of material significance.	10,473	10,557	84

**2003 BUDGET Versus 2003 ACTUAL and 2002 Actual Versus 2003 Actual**

Note	Significant reason for Variance Actual 2002 vs Actual 2003	2002/03	2001/02	Variation
		Actual \$'000	Actual \$'000	\$'000
36.11	Included in these expenses are the FOC expenses for 2002/2003 of \$10,557k and the 2002/2003 FOC costs of \$10,562k. This is due to the reduced expenditure incurred by contractor payments and chemical purchases through the Skeleton Weed Fund.	14,908	15,612	704
36.12	The main variance is a reduction of depreciation for buildings (\$83k)	511	637	125
36.13	The amount is a result of the decrease in the provision for doubtful debts of \$109,500. The debts due to the Authority were reviewed and the amendments to its provision for doubtful debts reflects its nominal exposure.	6	100	94
36.14	The variance represents the value of written down value of assets disposed during year compared to prior years.	8	35	28
36.15	Refer to note 36.5	2,286	4,147	1,861
36.16	In addition to the annual repairs to the State Barrier Fence which are incurred by the Department of Agriculture and capitalised in the Board's statements there was additional recoups received for services rendered.	167	137	(30)
36.17	The Bait Production Unit trading improvement is a result of an increase in the sales price of dried meat baits.	61	(34)	(95)
36.18	Due to a reduction in expenditure for Skeleton Weed activities in 2002/2003 as a result of the drought the interest earned in 2002/03 was higher as more funds were held for longer periods.	69	36	(33)
36.19	This amount refers to a reduction in the revenue relating to recoup of Board members fees (\$109.5k) that was recognised as revenue in 2001/2002 that has since been written off.	429	536	106
36.20	This represents a reduction in the appropriation for Depreciation and Capital User Charge.	2,216	2,285	69

## **APPENDICES**

### **APPENDIX 1 - DISCLOSURE PURSUANT TO SECTION 175ZE(1) OF THE ELECTORAL ACT 1907**

In accordance with the disclosure requirements of Section 175ZE of the Electoral Act 1907, the Agriculture Protection Board reports that during the 2002/2003 financial year, the Board incurred expenditure of \$5,935.08 which has been allocated to the categories listed below:

Advertising agencies	\$4,150.67
Media advertising organisations	\$1,784.41

## APPENDIX 2 - GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Abbreviation	Explanation
AASL	Approved Average Staffing Level
APB/Board	Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia
APHC	Australian Plant Health Council
APL	Australian Plague Locust
APP	Agriculture Protection Program (of Department of Agriculture)
AQIS	Australian Quarantine and Inspection Services (AQIS)
DCLM	Department of Conservation and Land Management
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CF	Consolidated Fund
CRC	Cooperative Research Centre
CRIS	Client Resource Information System
DAG	Declared Animal Group
DCG	District Consultative Group
Department	The Department of Agriculture
DGPS	Differential Global Positioning System
DMB	Dried Meat Bait
DPACF	Declared Plant and Animal Control Fund
EVS	Exotic Vertebrate System
FECAC	Footrot Eradication Campaign Advisory Committee
FGAC	Feral Goat Advisory Committee
FOI	Freedom of Information
FRIF	Field Reporting Information Form
FRS	Field Reporting System
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
Medfly	Mediterranean Fruit Fly
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NRA	National Registration Authority
ORIA	Ord River Irrigation Area
PLB	The Pastoral Lands Board of Western Australia
Q'fly	Queensland Fruit Fly
QDPI	Queensland Department of Primary Industry

QRM	Quarantine Risk Material (QRM)
RAC	Regional Advisory Committee
RCD	Rabbit Calicivirus Disease
RHD	Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease
SBFAC	State Barrier Fence Advisory Committee
SWAC	Skeleton Weed Advisory Committee
TFAP	Tuberculosis Freedom Assurance Program
UCL	Unallocated Crown Land
ZCA	Zone Control Authority



### **APPENDIX 3 - LIST OF DECLARED ANIMALS**

The following applies to the list below:

- If a species does not appear in this list and is not an indigenous animal, it is prohibited as a declared animal in categories A1, A2, A3. The meanings of those categories are summarised below. Of these species some (marked \*) have been assessed for entry into the state and have been rejected, so they remain prohibited. Prohibited species should be immediately reported.
- If a species does not appear in this list and is an indigenous species, it is not regulated under the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*, but may be regulated under other legislation.
- It is an offence to liberate or attempt to liberate declared animals or to fail to prevent them being at large.
- Conditions for introduction and keeping of declared animals are specified in the Declared Animals regulations or by Board decision and leaflets are available showing requirements for each species.
- Of the species not subject to declaration that are exempt, some (marked #) occur in a commensal or feral state and advice may be obtained from the Agriculture Protection Board on control or management of problems which they may occasionally cause.

#### **Declaration categories under the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976***

**A1** Entry prohibited.

**A2** Subject to eradication in the wild.

**A3** Keeping prohibited.

**A4** Entry subject to Department of Agriculture permits and/or conditions.

**A5** Numbers will be reduced/controlled.

**A6** Keeping subject to Department of Agriculture permits and/or conditions.

**A7** A management programme for each species outlines the area and conditions under which controls may be applied. Programmes are for the whole of the State or as indicated for each species.

## MAMMALS, BIRDS, REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY COMMON NAME

Common Name	Scientific Name	Categories and Other Notes
Alpaca	<i>Lama pacos</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Amazon, Blue-fronted; Blue-fronted Parrot	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Amazon, Double yellow-headed ; Yellow-headed Parrot	<i>Amazona ochrocephala oratrix</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Amazon, Yellow-naped; Yellow-naped Parrot	<i>Amazona ochrocephala auropalliata</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Axolotl; Mexican Walking Fish	<i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Bison, American	<i>Bison bison</i>	A4,A5,A6
Blackbird; English Blackbird	<i>Turdus merula</i>	A1,A2,A3
Blackbuck	<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>	A4,A5,A6
Buffalo	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	A1,A2,A3 north of 20° parallel of latitude A5, A6 for remainder of state.
Bulbul, Red-vented	<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	A1,A2,A3
Bulbul, Red-whiskered	<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	A1,A2,A3
Bullfinch; Eurasian Bullfinch	<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	A1,A2,A3
Caique, Black-headed; Black-headed Parrot	<i>Pionites melanocephala</i>	A2,A4,A6
Caique, White-bellied; White-bellied Parrot	<i>Pionites leucogaster</i>	A2,A4,A6
Camel, Domestic	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Camel, Feral	<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	A4,A5,A6
Canary, Common	<i>Serinus canaria</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Canary, Yellow-fronted; Green Singing Finch	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	A2,A4,A6
Cardinal, Red-crested	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	Exempt from declaration. (Feral Cat #)
Cattle	<i>Bos taurus &amp; Bos indicus</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Cattle, Banteng	<i>Bos javanicus</i>	A4,A5,A6
Chaffinch	<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	A4,A5,A6
Chicken; Domestic Fowl; all bantams; Red Jungle Fowl	<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Cockatoo, Baudin's; Long-billed Black Cockatoo	<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>	A7 Zones 5,6, and 10, as constituted under Section 13 of the Act.
Cockatoo, Sulphur-crested	<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	A4,A6 (whole of state) A2 (where at large, in areas south of the 20° parallel of latitude)
Conure, Golden-capped	<i>Aratinga auricapilla</i>	A2,A4,A6
Conure, Blue-throated	<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i>	A1,A2,A3
Conure, Golden	<i>Aratinga guarouba</i>	A1,A2,A3
Conure, Pearly	<i>Pyrrhura lepida</i>	A1,A2,A3
Conure, Black-capped	<i>Pyrrhura rupicola</i>	A1,A2,A3
Conure, Green-cheeked	<i>Pyrrhura molinae restricta</i>	A1,A2,A3 *
Conure, Jandaya	<i>Aratinga jandaya</i>	A2,A4,A6

Conure, Crimson-bellied	<i>Pyrrhura rhodogaster</i>	A1,A2,A3 *
Conure, Nanday	<i>Nandayus nenday</i>	A1,A2,A3 *
Conure, Peach-fronted; Golden-crowned Conure	<i>Aratinga aurea</i>	A2,A4,A6
Conure, Sun	<i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	A2,A4,A6
Cordon-bleu, Blue-breasted; Blue-breasted Waxbill	<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i>	A2,A4,A6
Cordon-bleu, Blue-capped	<i>Uraeginthus cyanocephala</i>	A2,A4,A6
Cordon-bleu, Red-cheeked	<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	A2,A4,A6
Corella, Little (Kimberley subspecies)	<i>Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea</i>	A7 Shires of Wyndham-East Kimberley and Derby-West Kimberley.
Corella, Little (Pilbara-Murchison and northern wheatbelt subspecies)	<i>Cacatua sanguinea westralensis</i>	A7 Shires of Carnarvon, Greenough, Irwin, Mingenew, Perenjori and Three Springs.
Corella, Western (Lake Muir subspecies)	<i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i>	A7 Shires of Boyup Brook, Cranbrook and Manjimup.
Corella, Western (northern and central wheatbelt subspecies)	<i>Cacatua pastinator butleri</i>	A7 Shires of Irwin, Mingenew, Morawa, Mullewa, Perenjori and Three Springs.
Crow, House; Indian or Ceylon Crow	<i>Corvus splendens</i>	A1,A2,A3
Deer, Fallow	<i>Dama dama</i>	A5,A6
Deer, Red; Wapiti; Elk	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	A5,A6
Deer, species within the family Cervidae other than Red and Fallow Deer	Family <i>Cervidae</i> (other than <i>Dama dama</i> and <i>Cervus elaphus</i> )	A1, A2, A3
Dingo	<i>Canis familiaris dingo</i>	A7
Dingo-dog hybrids	<i>Canis familiaris dingo</i> x <i>Canis familiaris familiaris</i>	A5
Dog, Domestic	<i>Canis familiaris familiaris</i>	A5 (when running wild in agricultural and pastoral areas)
Donkey, Domestic	<i>Equus asinus</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Donkey, Feral	<i>Equus asinus</i>	A4,A5,A6
Dove, Collared; Collared Turtle-dove; Indian Ring Dove; Barbary Dove (fawn or white variations)	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	A1,A2,A6
Dove, Namaqua; Cape Dove	<i>Oena capensis</i>	A2,A4,A6
Dove, Ruddy Ground; Talpacoti	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	A2,A4,A6
Duck, Australian Wood; Maned Goose	<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	A7 South-west and Eucla Divisions, excluding those municipal districts within the Perth Metropolitan Region.
Duck, domestic breeds only	<i>Anas spp.</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Duck, Mallard; Mallard	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Duck, Mandarin	<i>Aix galericulata</i>	A2,A4,A6
Duck, Muscovy	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Exempt from declaration.

Emu	<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	A7
Euro	<i>Macropus robustus</i>	A7
Ferret, Domestic	<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Finch, Bamboo Parrot; Tawny-breasted Parrot Finch	<i>Erythrura hyperythra</i>	A2,A4,A6
Finch, Green-faced Parrot	<i>Erythrura viridifacies</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Finch, House	<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	A1,A2,A3
Finch, Pin-tailed Parrot	<i>Erythrura prasina</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Finch, Red-billed Fire	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Finch, Red-headed Parrot	<i>Erythrura cyaneovirens</i>	A2,A4,A6
Finch, Red-throated Parrot; Red-faced Parrot Finch	<i>Erythrura psittacea</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Finch, Tri-coloured Parrot; Three-coloured Parrot Finch; Tanimbar Parrot Finch	<i>Erythrura tricolor</i>	A2,A4,A6
Fody, Madagascan Red; Madagascar Weaver	<i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>	A2,A4,A6
Fox; Red Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	A5
Galah	<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	A7
Goat, Domestic	<i>Capra hircus</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Goat, Feral	<i>Capra hircus</i>	A4,A5,A6
Goldfinch; Eurasian Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Goose, Canada	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Goose, Egyptian	<i>Alopchen aegyptiacus</i>	A2,A4,A6
Goose, Greylag and All Domestic Strains	<i>Anser anser</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Grassquit, Blue-black; Jacarini Finch	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Grassquit, Cuban; Cuban Finch	<i>Tiaris canora</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Grassquit, Yellow-faced; Olive Finch	<i>Tiaris olivacea</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Greenfinch Himalayan; Black-headed Greenfinch; Yellow-breasted Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Greenfinch, Oriental	<i>Carduelis sinica</i>	A2,A4,A6
Greenfinch; European Greenfinch	<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	A1,A2,A6
Grenadier, Purple; Purple Grenadier Waxbill	<i>Uraeginthus ianthinogaster</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Guinea Pig, Domestic	<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Guineafowl, Helmeted	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Horse	<i>Equus caballus</i>	A5 (when running wild in agricultural and pastoral areas)
Kangaroo, Red	<i>Macropus rufus</i>	A7
Kangaroo, Western Grey	<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	A7
Llama	<i>Lama glama</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Lorikeet, Rainbow	<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	A2 (where at large, in areas south of the 20° parallel of latitude, excluding the Perth Metropolitan area)
Lory, Chattering	<i>Lorius garrulus</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Lory, Red	<i>Eos bornea</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Lory, Dusky	<i>Pseudeos fuscata</i>	A2,A4,A6
Lovebird species hybrids	<i>Agapornis spp.</i>	A2,A4,A6

Lovebird, Black-cheeked	<i>Agapornis nigrigenis</i>	A2,A4,A6
Lovebird, Fischer's	<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>	A2,A4,A6
Lovebird, Masked	<i>Agapornis personatus</i>	A2,A4,A6
Lovebird, Nyasa	<i>Agapornis lilianae</i>	A2,A4,A6
Lovebird, Peach-faced	<i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	A2,A4,A6
Macaw, Blue and Yellow; Blue and Gold Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	A2,A4,A6
Macaw, Green-winged	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	A2,A4,A6
Macaw, Red-fronted	<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>	A2,A4,A6
Macaw, Red-shouldered; Hahn's Macaw	<i>Ara nobilis; Diopsittaca nobilis</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Macaw, Hyacinth	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	A2,A4,A6
Macaw, Scarlet	<i>Ara macao</i>	A2,A4,A6
Mannikin, Bronze-winged; Bronze Mannikin; Hooded Weaver	<i>Lonchura cucullata</i>	A2,A4,A6
Mannikin, Chestnut; Tri-coloured Mannikin; Black-headed Munia; Black-headed Nun	<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	A1,A2,A6
Mannikin, Magpie	<i>Lonchura fringilloides</i>	A2,A4,A6
Mannikin, Nutmeg; Spice Finch; Spotted Munia; Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	A1,A2,A6
Mannikin, Rufous-backed; Rufous-backed Munia; Red-backed Mannikin; Chestnut Munia; Brown-backed Munia	<i>Lonchura l. icolour nigriceps</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Mesia, Silver-eared	<i>Leiothrix argentea</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Mouse, House	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Exempt from declaration. #
Munia, White-headed	<i>Lonchura maja</i>	A2,A4,A6
Munia, White-rumped; Bengalese Mannikin	<i>Lonchura striata</i>	A2,A4,A6
Myna, Common; Indian Myna(h); Indian House Myna(h)	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	A1,A2,A3
Ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	A5 (when running wild in agricultural and pastoral areas)
Parakeet, Alexandrine	<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	A2,A4,A6
Parakeet, Blossom-headed	<i>Psittacula roseata</i>	A1,A2,A3
Parakeet, Derbyan	<i>Psittacula derbiana</i>	A2,A4,A6
Parakeet, Malabar	<i>Psittacula columboides</i>	A2,A4,A6
Parakeet, Moustached	<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	A2,A4,A6
Parakeet, Plum-headed	<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	A2,A4,A6
Parakeet, Red-fronted; Red-fronted Kakariki	<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>	A2,A4,A6
Parakeet, Rose-ringed; Indian or African Ringneck Parrot or Parakeet	<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	A2,A4,A6
Parakeet, Yellow-fronted; Yellow-fronted Kakariki	<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps</i>	A2,A4,A6
Parrot, Grey; African Grey Parrot	<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Parrot, Meyer's; Brown Parrot	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>	A2,A4,A6
Parrot, Red-bellied	<i>Poicephalus rufiventris</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Parrot, Red-capped; WA King Parrot	<i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i>	A7 Municipal districts of the Shires of Bridgetown-Greenbushes, Capel, Chittering, Donnybrook-Balingup, Harvey, Kalamunda, Manjimup, Mundaring, Murray, Plantagenet, Serpentine-

		Jarrahdale, Swan, and the City of Armadale.
Parrot, Red-fronted; Jardine's Parrot	<i>Poicephalus gulielmi</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Parrot, Senegal	<i>Poicephalus senegalus</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Parrot, Western Grey; African Grey Parrot	<i>Psittacus erithacus timneh</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Partridge, Chukar; Chukor or Chukka Partridge	<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	A2,A4,A6
Partridge, Rock	<i>Alectoris graeca</i>	A2,A4,A6
Peafowl, Common	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Peafowl, Green	<i>Pavo muticus</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Pheasant, Copper	<i>Symaticus soemmerringii</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Pheasant, Elliot's	<i>Symaticus ellioti</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Pheasant, Golden	<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Pheasant, Himalayan Monal; Impeyan Pheasant	<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Pheasant, Kalij	<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Pheasant, Lady Amherst's	<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Pheasant, Reeves'	<i>Symaticus reevesii</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Pheasant, Ring-necked	<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	A2,A4,A6
Pheasant, Siamese Fireback	<i>Lophura diardi</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Pheasant, Silver	<i>Lophura nychthemera</i>	A2,A4,A6
Pheasant, Swinhoe's	<i>Lophura swinhoii</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Pig, Domestic	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Pig, Feral	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	A4,A5,A6
Pigeon, Domestic; Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Exempt from declaration. #
Pigeon, Luzon Bleeding Heart	<i>Gallicolumba luzonica</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Pigeon, White-breasted Ground; Jobi Island Dove	<i>Gallicolumba jobiensis</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Pytilia, Crimson-winged; Aurora Finch	<i>Pytilia phoenicoptera</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Pytilia, Green-winged; Melba Finch	<i>Pytilia melba</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Quail, Bobwhite; Northern Bobwhite	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Quail, California	<i>Lophortyx californica</i>	A1,A2,A3
Quail, Japanese	<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	A2,A4,A6
Quelea, Red-billed; Red-billed Weaver; Dioch	<i>Quelea quelea</i>	A1,A2,A3
Rabbit, domestic and commercial breeds, NOT EUROPEAN WILD RABBIT	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	A5 (running wild)
Rabbit, European Wild	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	A1,A3,A5
Rat, Black	<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Exempt from declaration. #
Rat, Brown	<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Exempt from declaration. #
Rat, Long-haired	<i>Rattus villosissimus</i>	A7 Municipal district of the Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley.
Raven, Australian	<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	A7 Eucla and South-west Divisions, excluding those municipal districts within the Perth Metropolitan Region.
Redpoll	<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	A4,A5,A6
Rhea, Greater	<i>Rhea americana</i>	A4,A5,A6
Ringneck, Australian; Port Lincoln Ringneck; Twenty-eight Parrot	<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	A7 South-west Division, excluding those municipal districts within the Perth Metropolitan Region

		and the Cities of Albany, Bunbury and Mandurah.
Robin, Pekin	<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	A1, A2, A3*
Scaup, New Zealand	<i>Aythya novaeseelandiae</i>	A2,A4,A6
Seedeater, White-rumped; Grey Singing Finch	<i>Serinus leucopygius</i>	A1, A2, A3*
Seedeater Yellow-rumped; Angolan Singing Finch	<i>Serinus atrogularis</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Sheep	<i>Ovis aries</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Shelduck, Australian; Mountain Duck	<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	A7 South-west and Eucla Divisions, excluding those municipal districts within the Perth Metropolitan Region.
Shelduck, Paradise	<i>Tadorna variegata</i>	A2,A4,A6
Shelduck, Ruddy	<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	A1,A2,A3 *
Silverbill, African	<i>Lonchura cantans</i>	A1,A2,A3
Silverbill, Indian; White-throated Munia; Common Silverbill	<i>Lonchura malabarica</i>	A2,A4,A6
Silvereye	<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	A7 South-west Division.
Siskin, European; Spruce Siskin	<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	A2,A4,A6
Siskin, Hooded; Yellow Siskin; Black-hooded Yellow	<i>Carduelis magellanica</i>	A2, A4, A6
Siskin, Red; Venezuelan Siskin; Black-hooded Red Siskin	<i>Carduelis cucullata</i>	A2,A4,A6
Sparrow, House	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	A1,A2,A3
Sparrow, Java; Paddy Finch	<i>Padda oryzivora</i>	A4,A5,A6 (In areas south of 26 <sup>0</sup> parallel of latitude) A1,A2,A3 (rest of state)
Sparrow, Paradise; Aberdeen Finch; Red-headed Amadina	<i>Amadina erythrocephala</i>	A2,A4,A6
Sparrow, Tree; Eurasian Tree Sparrow	<i>Passer montanus</i>	A1,A2,A3
Squirrel, Indian Palm	<i>Funambulus pennanti</i>	A1,A3,A5
Starling, Common	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	A1,A2,A3
Strawberry Finch, Green; Green, Munia; Green Avadavat	<i>Amandava formosa</i>	A2,A4,A6
Strawberry Finch, Red; Red Munia; Red or Indian Avadavat; Tiger Finch; Red Waxbill	<i>Amandava amandava</i>	A2,A4,A6
Swan, Mute; White Swan	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Thrush, Song; English Song Thrush	<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	A1,A2,A3
Toad, African	<i>Xenopus laevis</i>	A1,A2,A3
Toad, Cane; Giant Toad	<i>Bufo marinus</i>	A1,A2,A3
Turkey, Common	<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Turtle-Dove, Laughing	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Exempt from declaration. #
Turtle-Dove, Spotted	<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Exempt from declaration. #
Twin-spot, Dybowski's	<i>Euschistospiza dybowskii</i>	A2,A4,A6
Twin-spot, Peters'	<i>Hypargos niveoguttatus</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Wallaby, Agile	<i>Macropus agilis</i>	A7 Municipal districts of the Shires of Wyndham-East Kimberley, West Kimberley, Halls Creek and Broome.
Waxbill, Black-rumped; Red-eared	<i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>	A2,A4,A6

Waxbill, Common; St Helena Waxbill	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	A2,A4,A6
Waxbill, Lavender; Lavender Finch	<i>Estrilda caerulescens</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Waxbill, Orange-cheeked	<i>Estrilda melpoda</i>	A2,A4,A6
Waxbill, Violet-eared; Common Grenadier	<i>Uraeginthus granatina</i>	A1,A2,A3*
Waxbill, Zebra; Golden-breasted Waxbill; Orange-breasted Waxbill	<i>Amandava subflava</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Weaver, Cut-throat; Cut-throat Finch; Ribbon Finch	<i>Amadina fasciata</i>	A2,A4,A6
Weaver, Grenadier; Red Bishop; Orange Bishop Weaver; Northern Red Bishop Weaver	<i>Euplectes orix</i>	A4,A5,A6
Whydah, White-winged	<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>	A4,A5,A6
Yellowhammer	<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	A4,A5,A6



## INSECTS AND MOLLUSCS LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY COMMON NAME

Common Name	Scientific Name	Categories and Other Notes
Ant, Argentine	<i>Iridomyrmex humilis</i>	A1,A5
Beetle, Confused Flour	<i>Tribolium confusum</i>	A1,A5
Beetle, Flat Grain	<i>Cryptolestes spp</i>	A1,A5
Beetle, Khapra	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	A1,A5
Beetle, Rust-red Flour	<i>Tribolium castaneum</i>	A1,A5
Beetle, Sawtooth Grain	<i>Oryzaephilus surinamensis</i>	A1,A5
Beetle, Warehouse	<i>Trogoderma variabile</i>	A1,A5
Borer, Lesser Grain	<i>Rhyzopertha dominica</i>	A1,A5
Fly, Mediterranean Fruit	<i>Ceratitus capitata</i>	A1,A2
Fly, Queensland Fruit	<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>	A1,A2
Grasshopper, Small Plague	<i>Austroicetes cruciata</i>	A5
Locust, Australian Plague	<i>Chortoicetes terminifera</i>	A5
Moth, Angoumois Grain	<i>Sitotroga cerealella</i>	A1,A5
Moth, Codling	<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	A1,A2
Moth, Indian Meal	<i>Plodia interpunctella</i>	A1,A5
Moth, Warehouse	<i>Ephestia spp</i>	A1,A5
Snail, Green	<i>Helix aperta</i>	A1,A2,A3
Snail, Liver-fluke; Lymnaea Snail	<i>Lymnaea viridis</i>	A1,A3,A5
Snail, Liver-fluke; Lymnaea Snail	<i>Lymnaea auricularia</i>	A1,A3,A5
Snail, Liver-fluke; Lymnaea Snail	<i>Lymnaea peregra</i>	A1,A3,A5
Snail, Liver-fluke; Lymnaea Snail	<i>Austropeplea tomentosa</i>	A1,A3,A5
Snail, Liver-fluke; Lymnaea Snail; American Ribbed Fluke Snail	<i>Pseudosuccinia columella</i>	A1,A3,A5
Termite, Giant	<i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i>	A1,A5
Trogoderma	<i>Trogoderma spp.</i>	A1,A5
Wasp, European	<i>Vespula germanica</i>	A1,A2,A3
Weevil, Granary	<i>Sitophilus granarius</i>	A1,A5
Weevil, Rice	<i>Sitophilus oryzae</i>	A1,A5

## MAMMALS, BIRDS, REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY SCIENTIFIC NAME

Scientific Name	Common Name	Categories and Other Notes
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Myna, Common; Indian Myna(h); Indian House Myna(h)	A1,A2,A3
<i>Agapornis fischeri</i>	Lovebird, Fischer's	A2,A4,A6
<i>Agapornis lilianae</i>	Lovebird, Nyasa	A2,A4,A6
<i>Agapornis nigrigenis</i>	Lovebird, Black-cheeked	A2,A4,A6
<i>Agapornis personatus</i>	Lovebird, Masked	A2,A4,A6
<i>Agapornis roseicollis</i>	Lovebird, Peach-faced	A2,A4,A6
<i>Agapornis spp.</i>	Lovebird species hybrids	A2,A4,A6
<i>Agapornis taranta</i>	Lovebird, Black-winged; Abyssinian Lovebird	A2,A4,A6
<i>Aix galericulata</i>	Duck, Mandarin	A2,A4,A6
<i>Alectoris chukar</i>	Partridge, Chukar; Chukor or Chukka Partridge	A2,A4,A6
<i>Alectoris graeca</i>	Partridge, Rock	A2,A4,A6
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	Goose, Egyptian	A2,A4,A6
<i>Ambystoma mexicanum</i>	Axolotl; Mexican Walking Fish	Exempt from declaration
<i>Amadina erythrocephala</i>	Sparrow, Paradise; Aberdeen Finch; Red-headed Amadina	A2,A4,A6
<i>Amadina fasciata</i>	Weaver, Cut-throat; Cut-throat Finch; Ribbon Finch	A2,A4,A6
<i>Amandava amandava</i>	Strawberry Finch, Red; Red Munia; Red or Indian Avadavat; Tiger Finch; Red Waxbill	A2,A4,A6
<i>Amandava formosa</i>	Strawberry Finch, Green; Green, Munia; Green Avadavat	A2,A4,A6
<i>Amandava subflava</i>	Waxbill, Zebra; Golden-breasted Waxbill; Orange-breasted Waxbill	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	Amazon, Blue-fronted; Blue-fronted Parrot	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Amazona ochrocephala auropalliata</i>	Amazon, Yellow-naped; Yellow-naped Parrot	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Amazona ochrocephala oratrix</i>	Amazon, Double yellow-headed ; Yellow-headed Parrot	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	Duck, Mallard; Mallard	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Anas spp.</i>	Duck, domestic breeds only	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	Macaw, Hyacinth	A2,A4,A6
<i>Anser anser</i>	Goose, Greylag and All Domestic Strains	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Antelope cervicapra</i>	Blackbuck	A4,A5,A6
<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Macaw, Blue and Yellow; Blue and Gold Macaw	A2,A4,A6
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Macaw, Green-winged	A2,A4,A6
<i>Ara macao</i>	Macaw, Scarlet	A2,A4,A6
<i>Ara nobilis; Diopsittaca nobilis</i>	Macaw, Red-shouldered; Hahn's Macaw	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Ara rubrogenys</i>	Macaw, Red-fronted	A2,A4,A6

<i>Aratinga aurea</i>	Conure, Peach-fronted; Golden-crowned Conure	A2,A4,A6
<i>Aratinga auricapilla</i>	Conure, Golden-capped	A2,A4,A6
<i>Aratinga guarouba</i>	Conure, Golden	A1,A2,A3 *
<i>Aratinga jandaya</i>	Conure, Jandaya	A2,A4,A6
<i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	Conure, Sun	A2,A4,A6
<i>Aythya novaeseelandiae</i>	Scaup, New Zealand	A2,A4,A6
<i>Barnardius zonarius</i>	Ringneck, Australian; Port Lincoln Ringneck; Twenty- eight Parrot	A7 South-west Division, excluding those municipal districts within the Perth Metropolitan Region and the Cities of Albany, Bunbury and Mandurah.
<i>Bison bison</i>	Bison, American	A4,A5,A6
<i>Bos javanicus</i>	Cattle, Banteng	A4,A5,A6
<i>Bos taurus &amp; Bos indicus</i>	Cattle	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Goose, Canada	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>	Buffalo	A1,A2,A3 north of 20° parallel of latitude A5, A6 for remainder of state.
<i>Bufo marinus</i>	Toad, Cane; Giant Toad	A1,A2,A3
<i>Cacatua galerita</i>	Cockatoo, Sulphur-crested	A4,A6 (whole of state) A2 (where at large, in areas south of the 20° parallel of latitude)
<i>Cacatua pastinator butleri</i>	Corella, Western (northern and central wheatbelt subspecies)	A7 Shires of Irwin, Mingenew, Morawa, Mullewa, Perenjori and Three Springs.
<i>Cacatua pastinator pastinator</i>	Corella, Western (Lake Muir subspecies)	A7 Shires of Boyup Brook, Cranbrook and Manjimup.
<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>	Galah	A7
<i>Cacatua sanguinea sanguinea</i>	Corella, Little (Kimberley subspecies)	A7 Shires of Wyndham-East Kimberley and Derby-West Kimberley.
<i>Cacatua sanguinea westralensis</i>	Corella, Little (Pilbara- Murchison and northern wheatbelt subspecies)	A7 Shires of Carnarvon, Greenough, Irwin, Mingenew, Perenjori and Three Springs.
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Duck, Muscovy	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Calyptorhynchus baudinii</i>	Cockatoo, Baudin's; Long- billed Black Cockatoo	A7 Zones 5,6, and 10, as constituted under Section 13 of the Act.
<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	Camel, Domestic	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>	Camel, Feral	A4,A5,A6
<i>Canis familiaris dingo</i>	Dingo	A7
<i>Canis familiaris dingo x Canis familiaris familiaris</i>	Dingo-dog hybrids	A5
<i>Canis familiaris familiaris</i>	Dog, Domestic	A5 (when running wild in agricultural and pastoral areas)

<i>Capra hircus</i>	Goat, Domestic	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Capra hircus</i>	Goat, Feral	A4,A5,A6
<i>Carduelis carduelis</i>	Goldfinch; Eurasian Goldfinch	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Carduelis chloris</i>	Greenfinch; European Greenfinch	A1,A2,A6
<i>Carduelis cucullata</i>	Siskin, Red; Venezuelan Siskin; Black-hooded Red Siskin	A2,A4,A6
<i>Carduelis flammea</i>	Redpoll	A4,A5,A6
<i>Carduelis magellanica</i>	Siskin, Hooded; Yellow Siskin; Black-hooded Yellow	A2,A4,A6
<i>Carduelis spinoides</i>	Greenfinch Himalayan; Black-headed Greenfinch, Yellow-breasted Greenfinch	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Carduelis spinus</i>	Siskin, European; Spruce Siskin	A2,A4,A6
<i>Carduelis sinica</i>	Greenfinch, Oriental	A2,A4,A6
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Finch, House	A1,A2,A3
<i>Cavia porcellus</i>	Guinea Pig, Domestic	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	Deer, Red; Wapiti; Elk	A5,A6
<i>Chenonetta jubata</i>	Duck, Australian Wood; Maned Goose	A7 South-west and Eucla Divisions, excluding those municipal districts within the Perth Metropolitan Region.
<i>Chrysolophus amherstiae</i>	Pheasant, Lady Amherst's	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Chrysolophus pictus</i>	Pheasant, Golden	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Colinus virginianus</i>	Quail, Bobwhite; Northern Bobwhite	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Columba livia</i>	Pigeon, Domestic; Rock Pigeon	Exempt from declaration. #
<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Dove, Ruddy Ground; Talpacoti	A2,A4,A6
<i>Corvus coronoides</i>	Raven, Australian	A7 Eucla and South-west Divisions, excluding those municipal districts within the Perth Metropolitan Region.
<i>Corvus splendens</i>	Crow, House; Indian or Ceylon Crow	A1,A2,A3
<i>Coturnix japonica</i>	Quail, Japanese	A2,A4,A6
<i>Cyanoramphus auriceps</i>	Parakeet, Yellow-fronted; Yellow-fronted Kakariki	A2,A4,A6
<i>Cyanoramphus novaezelandiae</i>	Parakeet, Red-fronted; Red-fronted Kakariki	A2,A4,A6
<i>Cygnus olor</i>	Swan, Mute; White Swan	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Dama dama</i>	Deer, Fallow	A5,A6
<i>Dromaius novaehollandiae</i>	Emu	A7
<i>Emberiza citrinella</i>	Yellowhammer	A4,A5,A6
<i>Eos bornea</i>	Lory, Red	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Equus asinus</i>	Donkey, Domestic	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Equus asinus</i>	Donkey, Feral	A4,A5,A6
<i>Equus caballus</i>	Horse	A5

		(when running wild in agricultural and pastoral areas)
<i>Erythrura cyaneovirens</i>	Finch, Red-headed Parrot	A2,A4,A6
<i>Erythrura hyperythra</i>	Finch, Bamboo Parrot; Tawny-breasted Parrot Finch	A2,A4,A6
<i>Erythrura prasina</i>	Finch, Pin-tailed Parrot	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Erythrura psittacea</i>	Finch, Red-throated Parrot; Red-faced Parrot Finch	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Erythrura tricolor</i>	Finch, Tri-coloured Parrot; Three-coloured Parrot Finch; Tanimbar Parrot Finch	A2,A4,A6
<i>Erythrura viridifacies</i>	Finch, Green-faced Parrot	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	Waxbill, Common; St Helena Waxbill	A2,A4,A6
<i>Estrilda caerulea</i>	Waxbill, Lavender; Lavender Finch	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Estrilda melpoda</i>	Waxbill, Orange-cheeked	A2,A4,A6
<i>Estrilda troglodytes</i>	Waxbill, Black-rumped; Red-eared Waxbill	A2,A4,A6
<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>	Whydah, White-winged	A4,A5,A6
<i>Euplectes orix</i>	Weaver, Grenadier; Red Bishop; Orange Bishop Weaver; Northern Red Bishop Weaver	A4,A5,A6
<i>Euschistospiza dybowskii</i>	Twin-spot, Dybowski's	A2,A4,A6
Family <i>Cervidae</i> (other than <i>Dama dama</i> and <i>Cervus elaphus</i> )	Deer, species within the family <i>Cervidae</i> other than Red and Fallow Deer	A1, A2, A3
<i>Felis catus</i>	Cat	Exempt from declaration. (Feral Cat #)
<i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>	Fody, Madagascan Red; Madagascar Weaver	A2,A4,A6
<i>Fringilla coelebs</i>	Chaffinch	A4,A5,A6
<i>Funambulus pennanti</i>	Squirrel, Indian Palm	A1,A3,A5
<i>Gallicolumba jobiensis</i>	Pigeon, White-breasted Ground; Jobi Island Dove	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Gallicolumba luzonica</i>	Pigeon, Luzon Bleeding Heart	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Gallus gallus</i>	Chicken; Domestic Fowl; all bantams; Red Jungle Fowl	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Hypargos niveoguttatus</i>	Twin-spot, Peters'	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	Finch, Red-billed Fire	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Lama glama</i>	Llama	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Lama pacos</i>	Alpaca	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Leiothrix argentea</i>	Mesitea, Silver-eared	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	Robin, Pekin	A1, A2, A3*
<i>Lonchura bicolor nigriceps</i>	Mannikin, Rufous-backed; Rufous-backed Munia; Red-backed Mannikin; Chestnut Munia; Brown-backed Munia	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Lonchura cantans</i>	Silverbill, African	A1,A2,A3 *
<i>Lonchura cucullata</i>	Mannikin, Bronze-winged; Bronze Mannikin; Hooded Weaver	A2,A4,A6
<i>Lonchura fringilloides</i>	Mannikin, Magpie	A2,A4,A6
<i>Lonchura maja</i>	Munia, White-headed	A2,A4,A6

<i>Lonchura malabarica</i>	Silverbill, Indian; White-throated Munia; Common Silverbill	A2,A4,A6
<i>Lonchura malacca</i>	Mannikin, Chestnut; Tri-coloured Mannikin; Black-headed Munia; Black-headed Nun	A1,A2,A6
<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	Mannikin, Nutmeg; Spice Finch; Spotted Munia; Scaly-breasted Munia	A1,A2,A6
<i>Lonchura striata</i>	Munia, White-rumped; Bengalese Mannikin	A2,A4,A6
<i>Lophophorus impejanus</i>	Pheasant, Himalayan Monal; Impeyan Pheasant	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Lophortyx californica</i>	Quail, California	A1,A2,A3
<i>Lophura diardi</i>	Pheasant, Siamese Fireback	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Lophura leucomelanos</i>	Pheasant, Kalij	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Lophura nycthemera</i>	Pheasant, Silver	A2,A4,A6
<i>Lophura swinhoii</i>	Pheasant, Swinhoe's	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Lorius garrulus</i>	Lory, Chattering	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Macropus agilis</i>	Wallaby, Agile	A7 Municipal districts of the Shires of Wyndham-East Kimberley, West Kimberley, Halls Creek and Broome.
<i>Macropus fuliginosus</i>	Kangaroo, Western Grey	A7
<i>Macropus robustus</i>	Euro	A7
<i>Macropus rufus</i>	Kangaroo, Red	A7
<i>Meleagris gallopavo</i>	Turkey, Common	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Mus musculus</i>	Mouse, House	Exempt from declaration. #
<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>	Ferret, Domestic	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Nandayus nenday</i>	Conure, Nanday	A1,A2,A3 *
<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Guineafowl, Helmeted	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Oena capensis</i>	Dove, Namaqua; Cape Dove	A2,A4,A6
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit, domestic and commercial breeds, NOT EUROPEAN WILD RABBIT	A5 (running wild)
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	Rabbit, European Wild	A1,A3,A5
<i>Ovis aries</i>	Sheep	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Padda oryzivora</i>	Sparrow, Java; Paddy Finch	A4,A5,A6 (In areas south of 26 <sup>0</sup> parallel of latitude) A1,A2,A3 (rest of state)
<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	Cardinal, Red-crested	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Sparrow, House	A1,A2,A3
<i>Passer montanus</i>	Sparrow, Tree; Eurasian Tree Sparrow	A1,A2,A3
<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Peafowl, Common	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Pavo muticus</i>	Peafowl, Green	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Pheasant, Ring-necked	A2,A4,A6
<i>Pionites leucogaster</i>	Caique, White-bellied; White-bellied Parrot	A2,A4,A6
<i>Pionites melanocephala</i>	Caique, Black-headed; Black-headed Parrot	A2,A4,A6

<i>Poicephalus gulielmi</i>	Parrot, Red-fronted; Jardine's Parrot	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>	Parrot, Meyer's; Brown Parrot	A2,A4,A6
<i>Poicephalus rufiventris</i>	Parrot, Red-bellied	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Poicephalus senegalus</i>	Parrot, Senegal	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Pseudeos fuscata</i>	Lory, Dusky	A2,A4,A6
<i>Psittacula alexandri</i>	Parakeet, Moustached	A2,A4,A6
<i>Psittacula columboides</i>	Parakeet, Malabar	A2,A4,A6
<i>Psittacula cyanocephala</i>	Parakeet, Plum-headed	A2,A4,A6
<i>Psittacula derbiana</i>	Parakeet, Derbyan	A2,A4,A6
<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	Parakeet, Alexandrine	A2,A4,A6
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	Parakeet, Rose-ringed; Indian or African Ringneck Parrot or Parakeet	A2,A4,A6
<i>Psittacula roseata</i>	Parakeet, Blossom-headed	A1,A2,A3 *
<i>Psittacus erithacus</i>	Parrot, Grey; African Grey Parrot	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Psittacus erithacus timneh</i>	Parrot, Western Grey; African Grey Parrot	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Purpureicephalus spurius</i>	Parrot, Red-capped; WA King Parrot	A7 Municipal districts of the Shires of Bridgetown-Greenbushes, Capel, Chittering, Donnybrook-Balingup, Harvey, Kalamunda, Manjimup, Mundaring, Murray, Plantagenet, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Swan, and the City of Armadale.
<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	Bulbul, Red-vented	A1,A2,A3
<i>Pycnonotus jocosus</i>	Bulbul, Red-whiskered	A1,A2,A3
<i>Pyrrhula pyrrhula</i>	Bullfinch; Eurasian Bullfinch	A1,A2,A3
<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i>	Conure, Blue-throated	A1,A2,A3 *
<i>Pyrrhura lepida</i>	Conure, Pearly	A1,A2,A3 *
<i>Pyrrhura molinae restricta</i>	Conure, Green-cheeked	A1,A2,A3 *
<i>Pyrrhura rhodogaster</i>	Conure, Crimson-bellied	A1,A2,A3 *
<i>Pyrrhura rupicola</i>	Conure, Black-capped	A1,A2,A3 *
<i>Pytilia melba</i>	Pytilia, Green-winged; Melba Finch	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Pytilia phoenicoptera</i>	Pytilia, Crimson-winged; Aurora Finch	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Quelea quelea</i>	Quelea, Red-billed; Red-billed Weaver; Dioch	A1,A2,A3
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	Rat, Brown	Exempt from declaration. #
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	Rat, Black	Exempt from declaration. #
<i>Rattus villosissimus</i>	Rat, Long-haired	A7 Municipal district of the Shire of Wyndham-East Kimberley.
<i>Rhea americana</i>	Rhea, Greater	A4,A5,A6
<i>Serinus atrogularis</i>	Seed-eater Yellow-rumped; Angolan Singing Finch	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Serinus canaria</i>	Canary, Common	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Serinus leucopygius</i>	Seed-eater, White-rumped; Grey Singing Finch	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>	Canary, Yellow-fronted; Green Singing Finch	A2,A4,A6

<i>Streptopelia chinensis</i>	Turtle-Dove, Spotted	Exempt from declaration. #
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Dove, Collared; Collared Turtle-dove; Indian Ring Dove; Barbary Dove (fawn or white variations)	A1,A2,A6
<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Turtle-Dove, Laughing	Exempt from declaration. #
<i>Struthio camelus</i>	Ostrich	A5 (when running wild in agricultural and pastoral areas)
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling, Common	A1,A2,A3
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Pig, Domestic	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Sus scrofa</i>	Pig, Feral	A4,A5,A6
<i>Syrnaticus ellioti</i>	Pheasant, Elliot's	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Syrnaticus reevesii</i>	Pheasant, Reeves'	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Syrnaticus soemmerringii</i>	Pheasant, Copper	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Tadorna ferruginea</i>	Shelduck, Ruddy	A1,A2,A3 *
<i>Tadorna tadornoides</i>	Shelduck, Australian; Mountain Duck	A7 South-west and Eucla Divisions, excluding those municipal districts within the Perth Metropolitan Region.
<i>Tadorna variegata</i>	Shelduck, Paradise	A2,A4,A6
<i>Tiaris canora</i>	Grassquit, Cuban; Cuban Finch	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Tiaris olivacea</i>	Grassquit, Yellow-faced; Olive Finch	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Trichoglossus haematodus</i>	Lorikeet, Rainbow	A2 (where at large, in areas south of the 20° parallel of latitude, excluding the Perth Metropolitan area)
<i>Turdus merula</i>	Blackbird; English Blackbird	A1,A2,A3
<i>Turdus philomelos</i>	Thrush, Song; English Song Thrush	A1,A2,A3
<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i>	Cordon-bleu, Blue-breasted; Blue-breasted Waxbill	A2,A4,A6
<i>Uraeginthus bengalus</i>	Cordon-bleu, Red-cheeked	A2,A4,A6
<i>Uraeginthus cyanocephala</i>	Cordon-bleu, Blue-capped	A2,A4,A6
<i>Uraeginthus granatina</i>	Waxbill, Violet-eared; Common Grenadier	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Uraeginthus ianthinogaster</i>	Grenadier, Purple; Purple Grenadier Waxbill	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Grassquit, Blue-black; Jacarini Finch	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	Fox; Red Fox	A5
<i>Xenopus laevis</i>	Toad, African	A1,A2,A3
<i>Zosterops lateralis</i>	Silvereye	A7 South-west Division.



## INSECTS AND MOLLUSCS LISTED ALPHABETICALLY BY SCIENTIFIC NAME

Scientific Name	Common Name	Categories and Other Notes
<i>Austroicetes cruciata</i>	Grasshopper, Small Plague	A5
<i>Austropeplea tomentosa</i>	Snail, Liver-fluke; Lymnaea Snail	A1,A3,A5
<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>	Fly, Queensland Fruit	A1,A2
<i>Ceratitus capitata</i>	Fly, Mediterranean Fruit	A1,A2
<i>Chortoicetes terminifera</i>	Locust, Australian Plague	A5
<i>Cryptolestes spp</i>	Beetle, Flat Grain	A1,A5
<i>Cydia pomonella</i>	Moth, Codling	A1,A2
<i>Ephestia spp</i>	Moth, Warehouse	A1,A5
<i>Helix aperta</i>	Snail, Green	A1,A2,A3
<i>Iridomyrmex humilis</i>	Ant, Argentine	A1,A5
<i>Lymnaea auricularia</i>	Snail, Liver-fluke; Lymnaea Snail	A1,A3,A5
<i>Lymnaea peregra</i>	Snail, Liver-fluke; Lymnaea Snail	A1,A3,A5
<i>Lymnaea viridis</i>	Snail, Liver-fluke; Lymnaea Snail	A1,A3,A5
<i>Mastotermes darwiniensis</i>	Termite, Giant	A1,A5
<i>Oryzaephilus surinamensis</i>	Beetle, Sawtooth Grain	A1,A5
<i>Plodia interpunctella</i>	Moth, Indian Meal	A1,A5
<i>Pseudosuccinia columella</i>	Snail, Liver-fluke; Lymnaea Snail; American Ribbed Fluke Snail	A1,A3,A5
<i>Rhyzopertha dominica</i>	Borer, Lesser Grain	A1,A5
<i>Sitophilus granarius</i>	Weevil, Granary	A1,A5
<i>Sitophilus oryzae</i>	Weevil, Rice	A1,A5
<i>Sitotroga cerealella</i>	Moth, Angoumois Grain	A1,A5
<i>Tribolium castaneum</i>	Beetle, Rust-red Flour	A1,A5
<i>Tribolium confusum</i>	Beetle, Confused Flour	A1,A5
<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	Beetle, Khapra	A1,A5
<i>Trogoderma spp.</i>	Trogoderma	A1,A5
<i>Trogoderma variabile</i>	Beetle, Warehouse	A1,A5
<i>Vespula germanica</i>	Wasp, European	A1,A2,A3

### References:-

*Australian birds - "The Taxonomy and Species of Birds of Australia and its Territories" by L. Christidis and W.E. Boles.*

*Exotic birds - "A Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World" by R. Howard and A. Moore.*

## APPENDIX 4 – LIST OF DECLARED PLANTS

Aquarium Plants (plants of any class used or grown in aquariums unless they are plants that are on premises for the time being accredited by the Chief Agriculture Protection Officer as premises free from any snails capable of acting as intermediate hosts for the fluke *Fasciola hepatica*, or are in the course of being moved from such premises.);

P1; for the whole of the State.

### Aquatic Weeds:

Alligator weed ( <i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i> );	P1, P2;	for the whole of the State.
Arrowhead ( <i>Sagittaria montevidensis</i> );	P1, P2;	for the whole of the State.
Canadian Pond weed ( <i>Elodea canadensis</i> );	P1, P2;	for the whole of the State.
Cabomba ( <i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> );	P1, P2;	for the whole of the State.
Hydrocotyl ( <i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i> );	P1, P2;	for the whole of the State.
Lagarosiphon ( <i>Lagarosiphon spp.</i> );	P1, P2;	for the whole of the State.
Leafy elodea ( <i>Egeria densa</i> );	P1, P2;	for the whole of the State.
Parrot's feather ( <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> );	P1, P2;	for the whole of the State.
Sagittaria ( <i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i> );	P1, P2;	for the whole of the State.
Salvinia ( <i>Salvinia molesta</i> );	P1, P2;	for the whole of the State.
Senegal tea ( <i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i> );	P1, P2;	for the whole of the State.
Shield pennywort ( <i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i> );	P1, P2;	for the whole of the State.
Water hyacinth ( <i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> );	P1, P2;	for the whole of the State.
Water lettuce ( <i>Pistia stratiotes</i> );	P1, P2;	for the whole of the State.

Acacias (*Acacia spp.*) all species not native to Australia (except *Acacia farnesiana*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

African rue (*Peganum harmala*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

African thistle (*Berkheya rigida*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Apple of Sodom (*Solanum linnaeanum*);

P1, P2; for the municipal districts of the City of Albany (except for Plantagenet Locations 4901, 3433, 5154, 3434, 5959 and 3435), Cranbrook, Denmark, Gnowangerup, Jerramungup and Plantagenet.

P1, P3; for Plantagenet Locations 4901, 3433, 5154, 3434, 5959 and 3435.

P1, P4; for the municipal districts of Augusta-Margaret River, Boyup Brook, Bridgetown-Greenbushes, the City of Bunbury, Busselton, Capel, Collie, Dardanup, Donnybrook-Balingup, Harvey, Manjimup, Mandurah, Murray, Nannup, Serpentine-Jarrahdale and Waroona.

Artichoke thistle or cardoon (*Cynara cardunculus*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Arum lily (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*);

P1, P4; for the municipal districts of the City of Albany, Augusta-Margaret River, Boyup Brook, Bridgetown-Greenbushes, the City of Bunbury, Busselton, Capel, Collie,

Cranbrook, Dardanup, Denmark, Donnybrook-Balingup, Harvey, Manjimup, Mandurah, Murray, Nannup, Plantagenet, Serpentine-Jarrahdale and Waroona.

Bathurst burr (*Xanthium spinosum*);

- P1; for the whole of the State.
- P2; for all municipal districts except the Shire of Coolgardie and the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.
- P3; for the municipal districts of Coolgardie and the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder.

Bellyache bush (*Jatropha gossypifolia*);

- P1, P3; for the municipal districts of Broome and Derby–West Kimberley.

Blackberry (*Rubus fruticosus* agg.);

- P1, P2; for the municipal district of Boddington.
- P1, P4; for the municipal districts of the City of Albany, Augusta-Margaret River, Boyup Brook, Bridgetown-Greenbushes, the City of Bunbury, Busselton, Capel, Collie, Cranbrook, Dardanup, Denmark, Donnybrook-Balingup, Harvey, Manjimup, Mandurah, Murray, Nannup, Plantagenet, Serpentine-Jarrahdale and Waroona.

Boneseed (*Chrysanthemoides monilifera*);

- P5; for lands in the control of the Government and local authorities in the the whole of the State.

Broomrape - branched broomrape (*Orobanche ramosa*) and all other *Orobanche* species except *O. minor*;

- P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Calotropis (*Calotropis procera*);

- P1; for all municipal districts in that portion of the of the State North of the 26th parallel of latitude, except the municipal districts of Ashburton, Broome, Halls Creek, Derby-West Kimberley and Wyndham-East Kimberley.
- P2; for the municipal districts of Ashburton, East Pilbara, Port Hedland and Roebourne.

Camelthorn (*Alhagi maurorum*);

- P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Candle bush (*Senna alata*);

- P1, P2; for the whole of the State, except those areas constituted as townsites under Section 26 the *Land Administration Act 1997*.

Cape tulip, one leaf (*Moraea flaccida*) and cape tulip, two leaf (*Moraea miniata*);

- P1; for the whole of the State.
- P3; for the municipal districts of Denmark, Kent and Cranbrook, except that area bordered by Albany Highway, Weir Rd, Boyup-Cranbrook Road, Shamrock & Yeriminup Roads & Frankland-Cranbrook Road.
- P4; for the municipal districts of the City of Albany, Augusta-Margaret River, Boddington, Boyup Brook, Bridgetown-Greenbushes, Brookton, Broomehill, the City of Bunbury, Busselton, Capel, Collie, Corrigin, Cuballing, Dardanup, Donnybrook-Balingup, Dumbleyung, Esperance Gnowangerup, Jerramungup, Harvey, Katanning, Kojonup, Mandurah, Manjimup, Murray, Narrogin, Nannup, Pingelly, Plantagenet, Ravensthorpe, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Tambellup, Wagin, Wandering, West Arthur, Wickepin, Williams, Woodanilling, Waroona and

Yilgarn and that area of the Cranbrook Shire bordered by Albany Highway, Weir Rd, Boyup-Cranbrook Road, Shamrock & Yeriminup Roads & Frankland-Cranbrook Road.

Chinee apple (*Ziziphus mauritiana*);

P1, P5; for the municipal districts of Broome, Derby – West Kimberley, Halls Creek and Wyndham-East Kimberley.

P1; for the remainder of the State.

Cleavers (*Galium aparine*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Cotton bush, narrow leaf (*Gomphocarpus fruticosus*);

P1, P3; for the municipal districts of Broomehill, Dumbleyung, Gnowangerup, Jerramungup, Katanning, Kent, Kojonup, Tambellup, West Arthur and Woodanilling.

P1, P4; for the municipal districts of the City of Albany, Augusta-Margaret River, Beverley, Boddington, Boyup Brook, Bridgetown-Greenbushes, Brookton, the City of Bunbury, Busselton, Capel, Collie, Corrigin, Cranbrook, Cuballing, Cunderdin, Dardanup, Denmark, Donnybrook-Balingup, Dowerin, Esperance, Goomalling, Harvey, Kellerberrin, Kondinin, Koorda, Kulin, Lake Grace, Mandurah, Manjimup, Mt Marshall, Murray, Nannup, Narrogin, Northam, the Town of Northam, Pingelly, Plantagenet, Quairading, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Tammin, Toodyay, Trayning, Wandering, Waroona, Wickepin, Williams, Wyalkatchem and York.

Creeping knapweed (*Acroptilon repens*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Devil's claw, small fruit (*Martynia annua*) and Devil's claw, purpleflower (*Proboscidea louisianica*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Doublegee (*Emex australis* and *Emex spinosa*);

P1; for the municipal districts of Augusta-Margaret River, Boyup Brook, Bridgetown-Greenbushes, the City of Bunbury, Busselton, Capel, Collie, Dardanup, Donnybrook-Balingup, Dumbleyung, Harvey, Katanning, Manjimup, Mandurah, Murray, Nannup, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Tambellup, Wagin, Waroona and Woodanilling.

P1, P3; for the municipal districts of Broomehill, Kojonup and West Arthur.

P1, P4; for the municipal districts of Jerramungup, Kent and Ravensthorpe.

P5; for the municipal districts of Esperance, Gnowangerup, Kondinin, Kulin and Lake Grace.

Field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*);

P1; for the whole of the State

P3; for the municipal district of Esperance.

Glaucous star thistle (*Carthamus leucocaulos*);

P1,P3; for the municipal districts of Gnowangerup and Tambellup

P1, P4; for the municipal districts of Broomehill, Dumbleyung, Katanning, Kojonup, Wagin, West Arthur and Woodanilling.

Golden dodder (*Cuscuta campestris*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State, except for the municipal districts of the City of Albany, Cranbrook, Denmark and Plantagenet.

P1, P4; for the municipal districts of the City of Albany, Cranbrook, Denmark and Plantagenet.

Gorse (*Ulex europaeus*);

P1, P2; for the whole of State, except for the municipal districts of the City of Albany, Cranbrook, Denmark and Plantagenet.

P1, P3; for the municipal districts of the City of Albany, Cranbrook, Denmark and Plantagenet.

Harrisia cactus (*Eriocereus martinii*);

P1, P2; for the municipal districts of Port Hedland, East Pilbara, Roebourne and Ashburton.

Heliotrope (*Heliotropium europaeum*);

P1, P3; for the municipal districts of the City of Albany, Augusta-Margaret River, Boyup Brook, Bridgetown-Greenbushes, Broomehill, the City of Bunbury, Busselton, Capel, Cranbrook, Dardanup, Denmark, Donnybrook-Balingup, Gnowangerup, Kojonup, Manjimup, Plantagenet, Nannup, Woodanilling and West Arthur.

P1, P4; for the municipal districts of Wagin, Dumbleyung, Katanning and Tambellup.

Hoary cress (*Cardaria draba*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*);

P1, P2; for the municipal districts of the City of Albany, Ashburton, Broome, Broomehill, Carnarvon, Cranbrook, Cue, Denmark, Derby–West Kimberley, Dumbleyung, East Pilbara, Exmouth, Gnowangerup, Halls Creek, Katanning, Leonora, Laverton, Meekatharra, Menzies, Mt Magnet, Murchison, Ngaanyatjaraku, Port Hedland, Roebourne, Sandstone, Shark Bay, Tambellup, Upper Gascoyne, Wagin, West Arthur, Wiluna, Woodanilling, Wyndham-East Kimberley and Yalgoo.

P1, P3; for the municipal district of Plantagenet.

P1, P4; for the municipal districts of Coolgardie, Dundas, Esperance, Jerramungup, the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Kent and Kojonup.

Horsetails - common horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*) and all other plants within the genus *Equisetum*;

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Ivy gourd (*Coccinia grandis*);

P1, P2; for the municipal districts of Broome, Derby–West Kimberley, Halls Creek and Wyndham-East Kimberley.

Jointed goatgrass (*Aegilops cylindrica*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Kochia (*Bassia scoparia*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.);

P1; for the whole of the State.

P2; for the whole of the State, except for the area on Mardie Station bordered by the coast, the boundary between Mardie and Karratha stations, the North West Coastal Highway, Peter's Creek and the boundary between Yarraloola and Mardie stations.

P4; for the area on Mardie Station bordered by the coast, the boundary between Mardie and Karratha stations, the North West Coastal Highway, Peter's Creek and the boundary between Yarraloola and Mardie stations.

Mexican poppy (*Argemone mexicana* and *Argemone ochroleuca*)

P1; for the whole of the State, except the municipal districts of Ashburton, East Pilbara, Port Hedland and Roebourne.

P2; for the municipal districts of the City of Albany, Armadale, Augusta-Margaret River, Bassendean, Bayswater, Belmont, Beverley, Boddington, Boyup Brook, Bridgetown-Greenbushes, Brookton, Broome, Broomehill, Bruce Rock, the City of Bunbury, Busselton, Cambridge, Canning, Capel, Claremont, Cockburn, Collie, Corrigin, Cottesloe, Cranbrook, Cuballing, Cue, Cunderdin, Dardanup, Denmark, Derby–West Kimberley, Donnybrook-Balingup, Dowerin, Dumbleyung, East Fremantle, Esperance, Exmouth, Fremantle, Gnowangerup, Goomalling, Gosnells, Halls Creek, Harvey, Jerramungup, Joondalup, Kalamunda, Katanning, Kellerberrin, Kent, Kojonup, Kondinin, Koorda, Kulin, Kwinana, Lake Grace, Mandurah, Manjimup, Melville, Meekatharra, Merredin, Mosman Park, Mt Magnet, Mt Marshall, Mukinbudin, Mundaring, Murchison, Murray, Nannup, Narembreen, Narrogin, Nedlands, Nungarin, Peppermint Grove, Perth, Pingelly, Plantagenet, Quairading, Ravensthorpe, Rockingham, Shark Bay, South Perth, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Stirling, Subiaco, Swan, Tambellup, Tammin, Toodyay, Trayning, Upper Gascoyne, Victoria Park, Vincent, Wagin, Wandering, Wanneroo, Waroona, West Arthur, Westonia, Wickepin, Williams, Woodanilling, Wyalkatchem, Wyndham-East Kimberley, Yalgoo, Yilgarn and York.

P3; for the municipal districts of Carnamah, Chapman Valley, Chittering, Coorow, Dandaragan, Dalwallinu, the City of Geraldton, Gingin, Greenough, Irwin, Morawa, Mingenew, Moora, Mullewa, Northam, the Town of Northam, Northampton, Perenjori, Three Springs, Victoria Plains and Wongan–Ballidu.

P4; for the municipal districts of Carnarvon, Coolgardie, Dundas, the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Leonora, Laverton, Ngaanyatjaraku, Menzies, Sandstone and Wiluna.

Mintweed (*Salvia reflexa*);

P1, P2; for the municipal districts of Coolgardie and the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Leonora, Laverton, Menzies, Sandstone, Wiluna, and the Shire of Dundas.

Nodding thistle (*Carduus nutans*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Noogoora burr (*Xanthium strumarium*);

P1; for the whole of the State.

P2; for the whole of the State, except for the municipal districts of Broome, Derby – West Kimberley, Halls Creek and Wyndham-East Kimberley.

- P4; for the municipal districts of Broome, Derby – West Kimberley, Halls Creek and Wyndham-East Kimberley.
- Parkinsonia (*Parkinsonia aculeata*);
- P1, P2; for the municipal districts of Ashburton, Carnarvon, Coolgardie, Cue, Dundas, East Pilbara, Exmouth, the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Leonora, Laverton, Meekatharra, Menzies, Mt Magnet, Murchison, Ngaanyatjarraku, Port Hedland, Roebourne, Sandstone, Shark Bay, Upper Gascoyne, Wiluna and Yalgoo.
- P1, P4; for the municipal districts of Broome, Derby – West Kimberley, Halls Creek and Wyndham-East Kimberley.
- Parthenium weed (*Parthenium hysterophorus*);
- P1, P2 for the whole of the State.
- Paterson's curse (*Echium plantagineum*);
- P1; for the whole of the State.
- P3; for the municipal districts of Augusta-Margaret River, Broomehill, the City of Bunbury, Busselton, Capel, Chittering, Collie, Cranbrook, Dandaragan, Dalwallinu, Dardanup, Denmark, Donnybrook-Balingup, Harvey, Esperance, Gingin, Kent, Kojonup, Mandurah, Moora, Murray, Ravensthorpe, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Tambellup, Victoria Plains, Waroona, Wongan – Ballidu, Wagin, West Arthur and Woodanilling.
- P4; for the municipal districts of the City of Albany, Boddington, Boyup Brook, Bridgetown-Greenbushes, Gnowangerup, Brookton, Bruce Rock, Corrigin, Cuballing, Dumbleyung, Jerramungup, Katanning, Kondinin, Kulin, Lake Grace, Manjimup, Merredin, Mukinbudin, Nannup, Narembeen, Narrogin, Nungarin, Pingelly, Plantagenet, Wandering, Westonia, Wickepin, Williams, Yilgarn and those portions of the municipal districts of Carnamah and Coorow west of the Midlands Road.
- Penny cress (*Thlaspi arvense*);
- P1, P2; for the whole of the State.
- Perennial thistle or Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*);
- P1, P2; for the whole of the State.
- Physic nut (*Jatropha curcas*);
- P1; for the whole of the State.
- P5; for the municipal districts of Broome, Derby–West Kimberley, Halls Creek and Wyndham-East Kimberley.
- Prickly pear (*Opuntia* spp.);
- P1; for all municipal districts in that portion of the State North of the 26th parallel of latitude.
- P2; for all municipal districts in that portion of the State North of the 26th parallel of latitude except for the municipal districts of Exmouth, Carnarvon, Murchison, Upper Gascoyne and Shark Bay.
- P4; for the municipal districts of Exmouth, Carnarvon, Murchison, Upper Gascoyne and Shark Bay.
- Ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*);
- P1, P2; for the whole of the State.
- Rubber vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora* and *Cryptostegia madagascariensis*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Saffron thistle (*Carthamus lanatus*);

P1; for the whole of the State.

P3; for the municipal districts of the City of Albany, Augusta-Margaret River, Broomehill, the City of Bunbury, Busselton, Capel, Carnamah, Collie, Coorow, Cranbrook, Cunderdin, Dardanup, Denmark, Donnybrook-Balingup, Dowerin, Dumbleyung, Gnowangerup, Harvey, Katanning, Kellerberrin, Kojonup, Koorda, Mandurah, Mt Marshall, Murray, Plantagenet, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Tambellup, Tammin, Trayning, Wagin, Waroona, West Arthur Woodanilling and Wyalkatchem.

P4; for the municipal districts of Ashburton, Beverley, Boddington, Brookton, Broome, Bruce Rock, Carnarvon, Chittering, Coolgardie, Corrigin, Cuballing, Cue, Dandaragan, Dalwallinu, Derby–West Kimberley, Dundas, East Pilbara, Esperance, Exmouth, Gingin, Goomalling, Halls Creek, Jerramungup, City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Kent, Kondinin, Kulin, Lake Grace, Laverton, Leonora, Meekatharra, Menzies, Merredin, Moora, Mt Magnet, Mukinbudin, Murchison, Narembeen, Narrogin, Ngaanyatjaraku, Northam, the Town of Northam, Nungarin, Pingelly, Port Hedland, Quairading, Ravensthorpe, Roebourne, Sandstone, Shark Bay, Toodyay, Upper Gascoyne, Victoria Plains, Wandering, Westonia, Wickepin, Williams, Wiluna, Wongan–Ballidu, Wyndham-East Kimberley, Yalgoo Yilgarn, and York.

Sensitive plant, common (*Mimosa pudica*);

P1, P2; for the municipal districts of Ashburton, Broome, Carnarvon, Coolgardie, Cue, Derby – West Kimberley, Dundas, East Pilbara, Exmouth, the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Halls Creek, Laverton, Leonora, Meekatharra, Mt Magnet, Murchison, Ngaanyatjaraku, Menzies, Port Hedland, Roebourne, Sandstone, Shark Bay, Upper Gascoyne, Wiluna, Wyndham-East Kimberley and Yalgoo.

Sensitive plant, giant (*Mimosa invisa*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Sensitive plant, giant (*Mimosa pigra*);

P1 P2; for the whole of the State.

Siam weed (*Chromolaena odorata*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Sicklepod (*Senna tora*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Sicklepod, javabean (*Senna obtusifolia*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Sida (*Sida acuta* and *Sida cordifolia*);

P1; for all that part of the State north of the 26th parallel of latitude.

Skeleton weed (*Chondrilla juncea*);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Stemless thistle (*Onopordum acaulon*);



- P1, P2; for the municipal districts of the City of Albany, Boddington, Brookton, Broomehill, Bruce Rock, Corrigin, Cranbrook, Cuballing, Denmark, Dumbleyung, Gnowangerup, Katanning, Kojonup, Merredin, Mukinbudin, Narembeen, Narrogin, Nungarin, Pingelly, Plantagenet, Tambellup, Wagin, Wandering, West Arthur, Westonia, Wickepin, Williams, Woodanilling and Yilgarn.
- P1, P3; for the municipal districts of Chapman Valley, City of Geraldton, Greenough, Irwin, Jerramungup, Kent, Kondinin, Kulin, Lake Grace, Mullewa, Northampton and Ravensthorpe.
- P1, P4; for the municipal district of Esperance.

St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*);

- P1, P2; for the whole of the state except the municipal districts of Augusta-Margaret River, Beverley, Boddington, Boyup Brook, Bridgetown-Greenbushes, Brookton, Bruce Rock, the City of Bunbury, Busselton, Capel, Collie, Corrigin, Cuballing, Cunderdin, Dardanup, Donnybrook-Balingup, Dowerin, Goomalling, Harvey, Kellerberrin, Koorda, Mandurah, Manjimup, Merredin, Mt Marshall, Mukinbudin, Murray, Nannup, Narembeen, Narrogin, Northam, the Town of Northam, Nungarin, Pingelly, Quairading, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Tammin, Toodyay, Trayning, Wandering, Waroona, Westonia, Wickepin, Williams, Wyalkatchem, Yilgarn and York.

Thornapple, common (*Datura stramonium*), thornapple, fierce (*Datura ferox*), thornapple, Leichhardt's or Mexican (*Datura leichhardtii*), thornapple, hairy (*Datura wrightii*), thornapple, downy (*Datura innoxia*) and thornapple (*Datura metel*);

- P1; for the whole of the state except the municipal districts of Ashburton, Broome, Derby-West Kimberley, East Pilbara, Halls Creek, Port Hedland, Roebourne and Whyndam-East Kimberley.
- P3; for the municipal districts of the City of Albany, Broomehill, Chapman Valley, Collie, Cranbrook, Denmark, Dumbleyung, the City of Geraldton, Greenough, Harvey, Irwin, Jerramungup, Gnowangerup, Katanning, Kent, Kojonup, Mandurah, Mullewa, Murray, Northampton, Plantagenet, Ravensthorpe, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Tambellup, Wagin, Waroona, West Arthur and Woodanilling.
- P4; for the municipal districts of Augusta-Margaret River, Boddington, Boyup Brook, Bridgetown-Greenbushes, Brookton, Bruce Rock, the City of Bunbury, Busselton, Capel, Carnarvon, Chittering, Coolgardie, Corrigin, Cuballing, Cue, Cunderdin, Dandaragan, Dalwallinu, Dardanup, Donnybrook-Balingup, Dowerin, Dundas, Esperance, Exmouth, Gingin, the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Kellerberrin, Koorda, Laverton, Leonora, Manjimup, Meekatharra, Menzies, Merredin, Moora, Mt Magnet, Mt Marshall, Mukinbudin, Murchison, Nannup, Narembeen, Narrogin, Nungarin, Ngaanyatjaraku, Pingelly, Sandstone, Shark Bay, Tammin, Trayning, Upper Gascoyne, Victoria Plains, Wandering, Westonia, Wickepin, Wiluna, Williams, Wongan – Ballidu, Wyalkatchem, Yalgoo and Yilgarn.

Three-horned bedstraw (*Galium tricornutum*);

- P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Tutsan (*Hypericum androsaemum*);

- P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Tutsan, flair (*Hypericum x inodorum*);

P2; for the whole of the State, except lands approved for cultivation by the Chief Officer.

P4; for lands approved for cultivation by the Chief Officer.

Variegated thistle (*Silybum marianum*);

P1; for the whole of the State.

P2; for the whole of the State (except for the municipal districts of the City of Albany, Augusta-Margaret River, Boyup Brook, Bridgetown, Busselton, Capel, Chapman Valley, Collie, Cranbrook, Dardanup, Denmark, Donnybrook-Balingup, the City of Geraldton, Greenough, Harvey, Irwin, Mandurah, Manjimup, Mullewa, Murray, Nannup, Northampton, Plantagenet, Serpentine-Jarrahdale and Waroona).

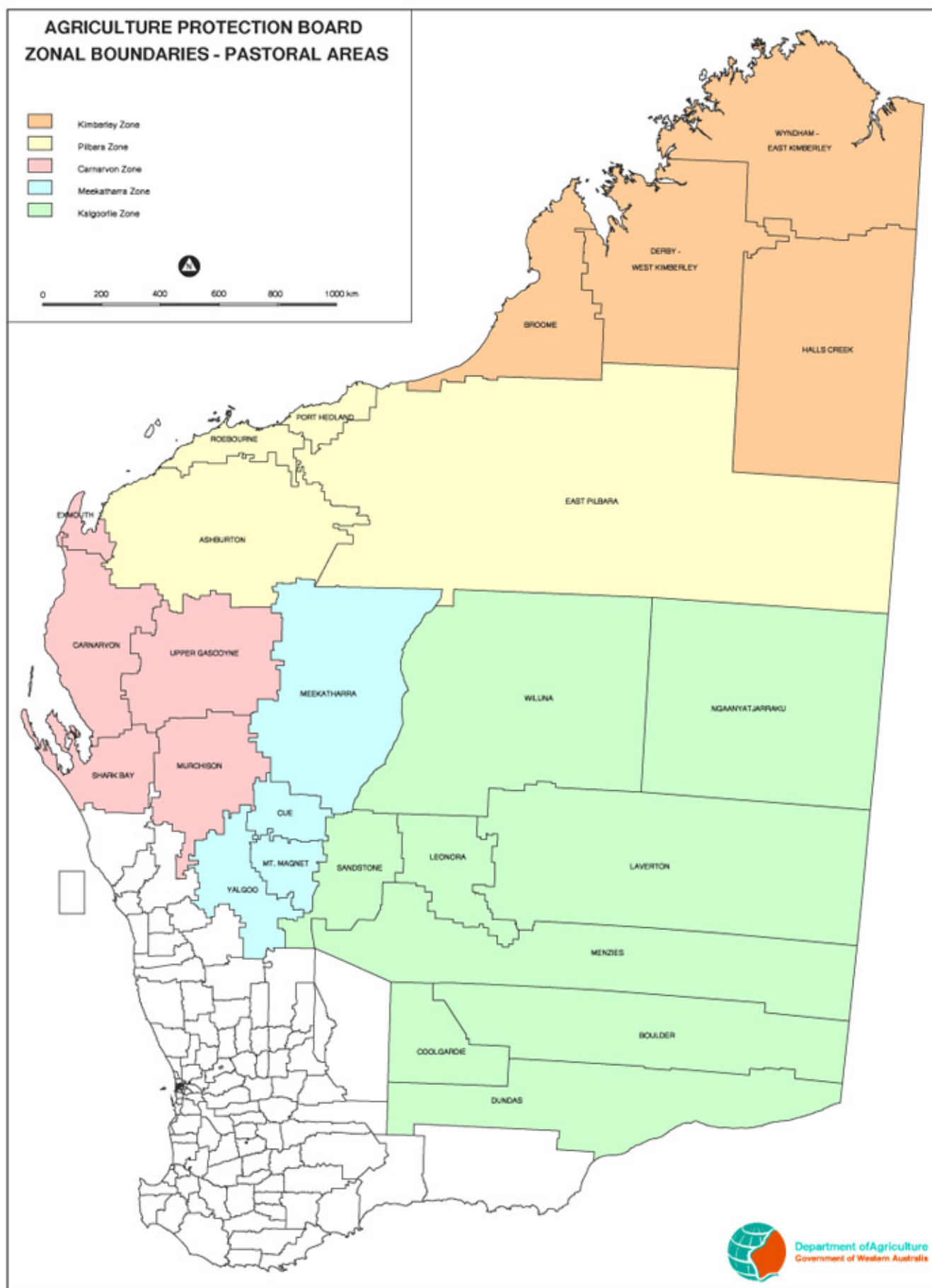
P3; for the municipal districts of Augusta-Margaret River, Boyup Brook, Busselton, Capel, Chapman Valley, Collie, Cranbrook, the City of Geraldton, Greenough, Harvey, Irwin, Mandurah, Mullewa, Murray, Nannup, Northampton, Serpentine-Jarrahdale and Waroona.

P4; for the municipal districts of the City of Albany, Bridgetown, Dardanup, Denmark, Donnybrook-Balingup, Manjimup and Plantagenet.

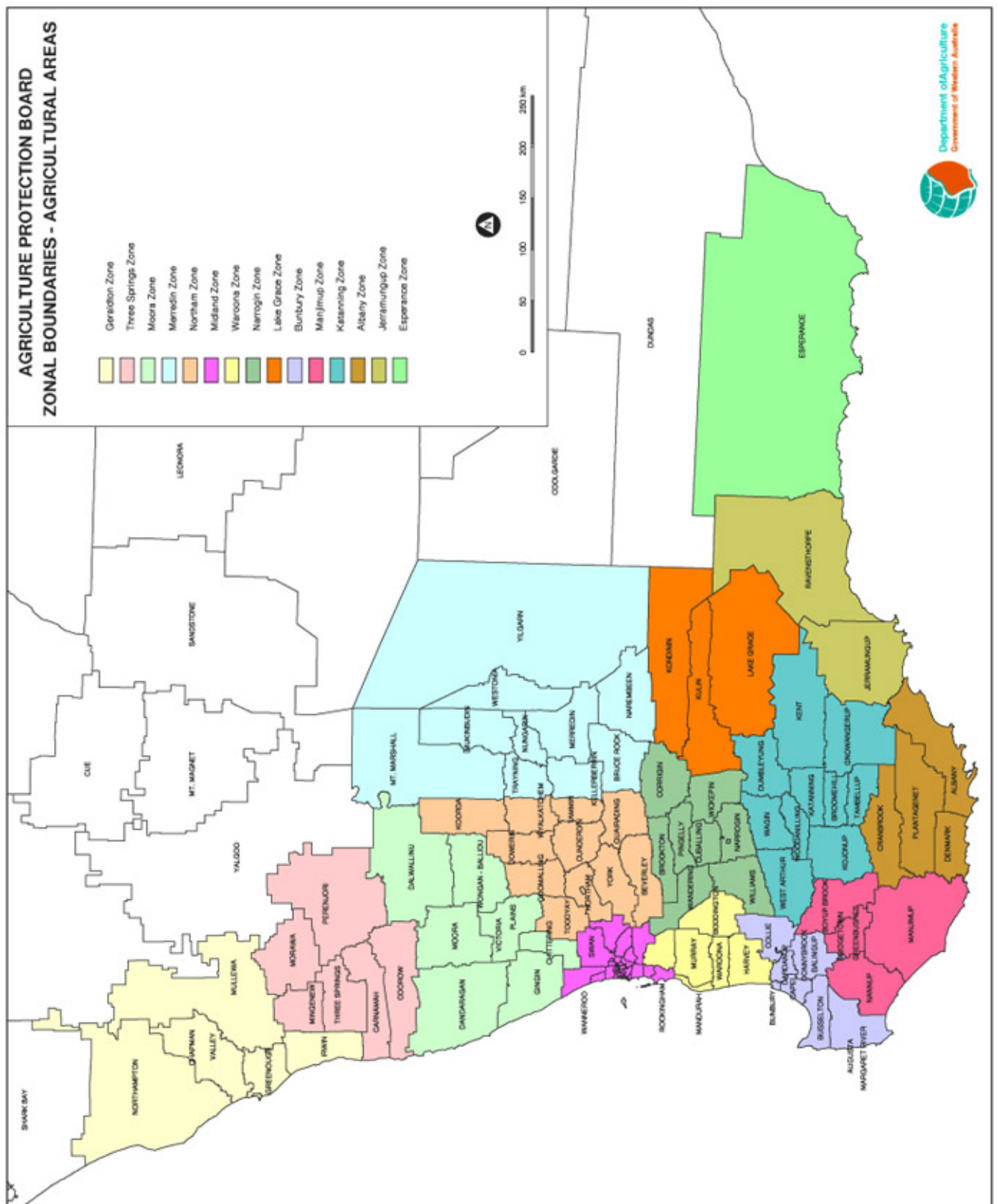
Yellow burr weed (*Amsinckia* spp.);

P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

## APPENDIX 5 - APB ZONAL BOUNDARIES - PASTORAL AREAS



## APPENDIX 6 - APB ZONAL BOUNDARIES - AGRICULTURAL AREAS



## APPENDIX 7 - FEEDBACK

The APB appreciates any comments or feedback that readers may wish to make about the Annual Report and its content. Further, readers may request more detailed information on any activity included in the report. Should you wish to make any comment or request information, please complete the section below and return to the following address.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER  
AGRICULTURE PROTECTION BOARD OF WA  
LOCKED BAG 4  
BENTLEY DELIVERY CENTRE  
WESTERN AUSTRALIA 6983  
Ph: (08) 9368 3942    Fx: (08) 9474 5974    Email: [apb@agric.wa.gov.au](mailto:apb@agric.wa.gov.au)

Your comments:


Your name:	
Address:	
State, Country:	Postcode:
Tel:	Fax:
E-mail:	

The 2002/03 Annual Report is also available in CD format on request (to the Administrative Officer as above), or may otherwise be downloaded from Department of Agriculture's website at:

<http://www.agric.wa.gov.au>.

## APPENDIX 8 - MINISTERIAL APPROVAL FOR LATE SUBMISSION



MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES;  
THE MIDWEST, WHEATBELT AND GREAT SOUTHERN  
LEADER OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL



8-15770

Mr Chris Richardson  
Chairman  
Agriculture Protection Board  
PO Box 483  
NORTHAM WA 6401

Dear Mr Richardson

**APPLICATION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME – ANNUAL REPORT 2002/03 –  
AGRICULTURE PROTECTION BOARD**

Thank you for your letter of 25 August 2003 requesting an extension of time for the above Board to submit its Financial Statements and Performance Indicators to me in accordance with Section 66 of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985*.

I hereby grant the Agriculture Protection Board an extension of time until 30 September 2003 in accordance with section 70 of the *FAAA*.

Yours sincerely

Kim Chance MLC  
MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES;  
THE MIDWEST, WHEATBELT AND GREAT SOUTHERN

25 AUG 2003