



Government of Western Australia

AGRICULTURE PROTECTION BOARD OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA



ANNUAL REPORT 2003/04

For the year ending 30 June 2004

Copyright © The Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia

Head Office: Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia
3 Baron-Hay Court, South Perth WA 6151
Telephone: (08) 9368 3942, Fax: (08) 9474 5974
E-mail: chorsfield@agric.wa.gov.au

The publication is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the Copyright Act 1968, no part may be reproduced by any process without prior permission from the publisher.

ISSN No. 0511-6872

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE	
LETTER FROM THE APB CHAIRMAN	
THE CURRENT INDUSTRY SITUATION	1
AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE BOARD	2
Objectives	2
Powers of the Board	2
Declared Plants and Animals	2
Authorised Persons	3
CORPORATE PROFILE	4
Board Membership	4
Members	5
Staff of the APB	6
Memorandum of Understanding	6
Freedom of Information	6
Customer Service Charter	6
Trust Funds Administered By The Board	7
Client Focus	8
Review of Health Concerns Of Former APB Workers	8
Advisory Arrangements	9
Agricultural Zone Control Authority Feedback	9
Pastoral Zone Control Authority Feedback	16
State Wild Dog Management Committee	19
State Starling Management Committee	19
PROTECTING AGRICULTURE AND RELATED RESOURCES	21
New Control Model Proposed	21
Pastoral Conference 2003	22
Overarching Biosecurity Achievements	24
BIOSECURITY ACHIEVEMENTS – ANIMAL PESTS	26
Animal Pest Research	26
Animal Pest Management	27
BIOSECURITY ACHIEVEMENTS – PLANTS AND PLANT PESTS	36
Declared Plant Management	36
Declared Plant Research	38
Insect Pest Management	39
Skeleton Weed Eradication Program	42

PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	
Output Measures (As Depicted In 2003/04 Budget Statements)	
Certification of Performance Indicators	
Key Performance Indicators	
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	
Certification of Financial Statements	
Financial Statements	
APPENDICES	
1 – Disclosure Pursuant To Section 175ZE(1) of the <i>Electoral Act 1907</i>	
2 – Disclosure Pursuant To Section 29 of the <i>Disability Services Act 1993</i>	
3 – List of Declared Animals	
4 – List of Declared Plants	
5 – APB Zonal Boundaries – Pastoral Areas	
6 – APB Zonal Boundaries – Agricultural Areas	
7 – Glossary Of Terms Used In This Report	
8 – Feedback	

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

ENABLING LEGISLATION

The Agriculture Protection Board is established under the *Agriculture Protection Act, 1950*.

LEGISLATION

The Agriculture Protection Board is responsible for the administration of the following statutes:

Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act, 1976
Plant Pests and Diseases (Eradication Funds) Act, 1974
Argentine Ant Act, 1968

LEGISLATION IMPACTING ON THE BOARD'S ACTIVITIES

In the performance of its duties and functions, the Agriculture Protection Board complies with the following statutes:

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Western Australia) Act, 1995
Agricultural Produce (Chemical Residues) Act, 1983
Animal Welfare Act, 2002
Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 1988
Biological Control Act, 1986
Disability Services Act, 1993
Equal Opportunity Act, 1984
Explosives and Dangerous Goods Act, 1961
Export Control Act, 1982
Financial Administration and Audit Act, 1985
Firearms Act, 1973
Freedom of Information Act, 1992
Government Employees Superannuation Act, 1987
Health Act, 1911
Industrial Relations Act, 1979
Library Board of WA Act, 1951
Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare Act, 1981
Official Corruption Act, 1988-94
Plant Diseases Act, 1914
Poisons Act, 1964
Public Sector Management Act, 1994
Quarantine Act, 1908
Salaries and Allowances Act, 1975
Seeds Act, 1981
Soil and Land Conservation Act, 1945
State Supply Commission Act, 1991
Statutory Corporations (Liability of Directors) Act, 1996
Wildlife Conservation Act, 1950
Worker's Compensation and Assistance Act, 1981
Workplace Agreements Act, 1993

In accordance with subsection 31(1) of the *Public Sector Management Act, 1994*, the Agriculture Protection Board has complied with the public sector standards, codes of ethics and the code of conduct, that are prescribed in the Act. There were no applications for review of alleged breaches of the standards lodged during the period to 30 June 2003.

In the financial administration of the Agriculture Protection Board we have complied with the requirements of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act, 1985* and every other relevant written law, and exercised controls which provide reasonable assurance that the receipt and expenditure of monies, the acquisition, disposal and the incurring of liabilities have been made in accordance with legislative provisions. Further, at the date of signing, we are not aware of any circumstances that would render the particulars included in this statement misleading or inaccurate.



Chris Richardson
Chairman



John O'Brien
BOARD MEMBER



24 August 2004

The Hon. Kim Chance MLC
Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Parliament House
PERTH WA 6000

Dear Minister

In accord with section 66 of the *Financial Administration and Audit Act 1985*, I have pleasure in submitting for your information and presentation to Parliament, the Annual Report of the Agriculture Protection Board of Western Australia, for the year ending 30 June 2004.

True to expectations, the 2003/04 financial year proved to be another full of challenges for the Board and the Department of Agriculture. Following completion of the 2003 Industry Evaluation of the Wild Dog Control program, and a 2 month period for public comment, the Board accepted all recommendations arising out of the Industry report and turned its attention to a period of intense and prolonged implementation.

In response to one of the report recommendations, an Advisory Committee with broad landholder/community representation was established with specific responsibility to review the operation of the Wild Dog Control program at least twice annually. Committee Members have already drafted a whole-of-State strategy aimed at enabling the community to better manage the impacts of wild dogs. At the time of writing, preparations were in train to release the draft strategy for a three-month public comment period.

Other work since the Evaluation has seen a nationally recognised Dogger Training Course developed in collaboration with Central West TAFE and Rural Skills Australia, exploration of options to allow selected pastoralists to be trained and authorised to inject 1080 Concentrate to assist with expanded community baiting drives, detailed investigations into solutions to problems faced by private Doggers in accessing appropriate and affordable public liability insurance cover, modification of the Pastoral Lands Board's Annual Statutory Declaration to collect additional data from pastoral lessees on wild dog impacts, modifications to the State Barrier Fence in dog prone areas to trial different designs in an attempt to make it "dog proof", and a range of other responses put in place. Implementation of a small number of recommendations arising from the Evaluation remains to be completed, with several still under active investigation/consideration.

Whole of Government collaboration in respect of animal pest bait product research, manufacture and wholesale distribution also took a major step closer to reality during the 2003/04 year with the Departments of Conservation and Land Management, and Agriculture, signing a Heads of Agreement with the Board to form a joint venture business unit, to be located at the Board's existing premises in Bougainvillea Avenue, Forrestfield. The Board is confident this venture will ultimately see high quality "ready-to-lay" meat baits being made available to landholders at competitive prices.

Additions to the existing State Barrier Fence in the Ravensthorpe area were installed during 2003/04, in response to a landholder's complaints over pressure on his own fencing from heightened numbers of migrating emus. The additions worked well in practice and further work of a similar nature was being contemplated at the time of writing. The Board remains committed to facilitating open

community debate on the future role, deployment and maintenance of the State Barrier Fence. To this end, the formation of a State Barrier Fence Advisory Committee has been proposed. The role of this committee will be to investigate future Fence options that will reduce unwanted animal impacts (eg. dogs and emus) on agricultural businesses.

Several Board Members travelled to Karratha in November 2003 for the annual Pastoral Conference. The Board's proposal for a shift to a 3-year budget cycle with each Zone Control Authority able to strike its own separate Agriculture Protection Rate whilst still being matched dollar-for-dollar by the State Government, was warmly embraced by all Zone representatives. Subsequent to that, the Board obtained approval to make the necessary amendments to the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976* and began working with the Parliamentary Counsel's Office to draft them.

Pastoral Conference delegates also voiced considerable concern over implications of several proposals within the Pastoral Industry Working Group reports for expanded public/Indigenous access to existing pastoral leases. They sought the Board's assistance in drawing attention to these concerns, following which the Board wrote to the Hon. Minister for Planning & Infrastructure on behalf of all pastoralists.

In January 2004, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, the Board released a Discussion Paper to peak industry bodies and other rural stakeholder groups, seeking feedback on a proposed model to improve the control and management of animal and plant pests across Western Australia. The model proposes:

- fundamental change in the existing decision-making framework, to empower local communities to decide their own pest management priorities, and to fund and oversee the delivery of the pest management programs appropriate to their chosen priorities;
- to introduce an annual Animal and Plant Pest Rate, "matched" \$-for-\$ from (new) State Government sources, to augment existing investment and build additional "on-ground" capacity within each zone; and
- to provide additional (new) monies to allow more adequate management of pest plants and animals on State Government lands so that the Department of Conservation and Land Management is better able to deliver on its "Good Neighbour Policy".

Feedback from stakeholders was generally positive, with the level of "in-principle" support sufficient to warrant further development of the proposal. A second, more detailed Discussion Paper was then developed, with input from a specially convened stakeholder Consultative Group. At the time of writing, the second Discussion Paper was still open for public comment. It is clear to the Board and to the Department that it is time for fundamental change in this regard, and that more of the same is only going to lead to further public dissatisfaction and a gradual worsening in the spread of established pest plants and animals throughout Western Australia's rural areas. Assuming continued community support for the proposal at the conclusion of the public comment period, the Board and the Department intend to take a detailed submission to State Cabinet for consideration of implementation in 2005/06. Subject to Cabinet endorsement, it would be opportune to coincide amendments to the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976* already drafted in respect of the existing Agriculture Protection Rate in pastoral areas, with those necessary to implement the proposed new Rate in agricultural areas, such that all required changes could be dealt with by Parliament simultaneously.

Following receipt of an invitation from the Shire of Meekatharra to hold one of its formal meetings in a regional location, Members travelled to Meekatharra in April 2004, to inspect community baiting activity at the Yarlarweelor "racks", and to otherwise engage with community members on local issues within the Board's jurisdiction. Whilst heavy rain the day before the Board's arrival was broadly welcomed by the local pastoralists, it unfortunately prevented the Members from travelling out to Yarlarweelor Station. However, Members took the opportunity of interacting with locals on issues of interest/concern. Not surprisingly, these included many to do with the Wild Dog Control Program.

The Board also commissioned a formal report to grain growers on the effect of changes to the Skeleton Weed Program since the last survey was undertaken in mid 2001. A detailed update was distributed to 6,830 registered grain growers with assistance from Cooperative Bulk Handling Ltd in April 2004. The report included an option for inclined growers to provide specific feedback on the Program's operation and future direction. Some 1,515 growers took advantage of this option. Overall, responses suggested a high level of satisfaction with the current Program and strong support for the continued role of local action groups (LAGs). The responses also made it clear the current quantum of the levy on grain/seed was considered reasonable. About half of the respondents indicated they

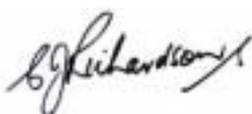
would agree to a small increase in the levy, were it to become necessary into the future. A significant number of growers providing feedback considered that the main responsibility for eradication/control of skeleton weed belonged to the owners of currently infested properties.

Following review of the long-running Starling Eradication Program by the Esperance Zone Control Authority, a need for increased stakeholder involvement in associated policy and planning processes was identified. In response to a specific recommendation from the Esperance ZCA, the Board agreed to establish a State Starling Management Advisory Committee. Board Member Mrs Maxinne Sclanders was appointed as Committee Chair. Membership includes representatives of the fruit, viticulture, intensive livestock, and grains industries, the Department of Conservation and Land Management, WA Local Government Association, Conservation Council, Natural Resource Management Council, Birds Australia (WA Group) and the Department of Agriculture. The Committee will regularly review the Starling Management Program and provide policy advice and recommendations to the Board, whilst also providing a forum for communication with industry stakeholders and the broader community.

An Incident Response Committee involving Board, Department of Agriculture and industry representatives was also formed during 2003/04 following a find of *Galium tricornutum* (Three-horned bedstraw). That Committee agreed that an eradication program should be implemented. In the absence of an available mechanism to enable the grains industry to fund the program, the Department of Agriculture agreed to meet the total costs of regulation, eradication and control in the short term. The Board was also involved in responses to other significant pest incursions during the year, including but not limited to, a major find of Prickly acacia (*Acacia nilotica*) and confirmed finds of the European House Borer (*Hylotrupes bajulus*). Preparations were also made in expectation of a further outbreak of the Australian Plague Locust (*Chortoicetes terminifera*) in the Spring of 2004.

The ongoing array of pest (and disease) incursions simply highlights once again the urgent need for a suitable funding mechanism to be made available for the grains and grazing industries in particular. It separately confirms the need for more sophisticated and all-encompassing arrangements to protect the State's biosecurity. Board Members remain committed to progressing these on a whole-of-government basis and are already showing leadership in promoting the key messages within the broader community. An audit of the present biosecurity position within Western Australia has recently been commissioned, as a prelude to the development of a formal State Biosecurity Initiative. Board Members look forward to continuing to work with you post enactment of the *Agriculture Management Bill* to progress more adequate biosecurity arrangements for the future.

Yours sincerely,



Chris Richardson
Chairman

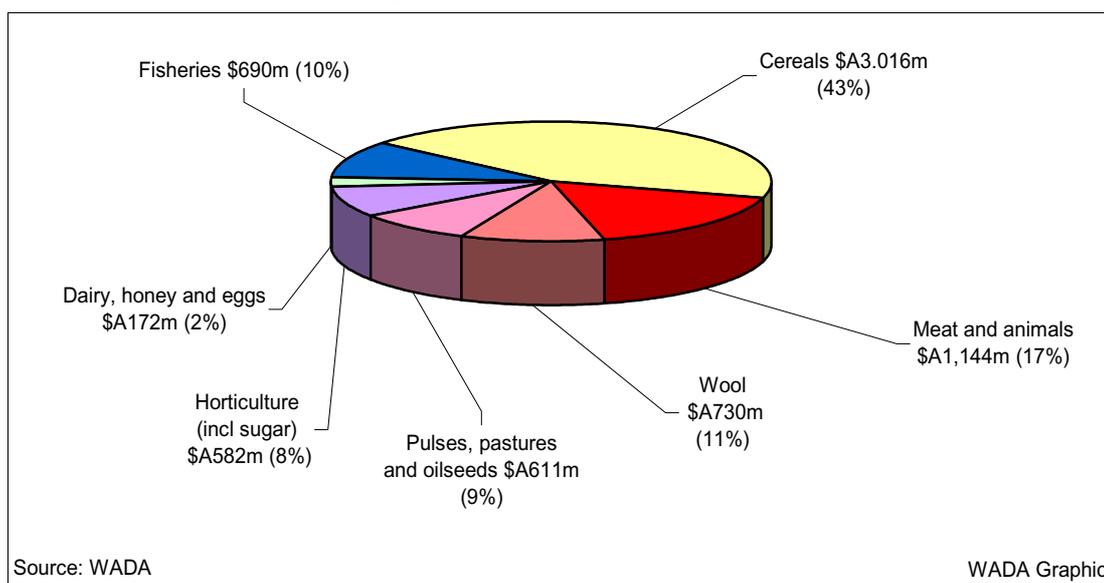
THE CURRENT INDUSTRY SITUATION

The agri-food sector of Western Australia contributes more than AUD\$8 billion to the State's economy each year and creates employment for more than 11 per cent of the State's workforce. The agriculture sector in Western Australia has achieved a productivity improvement of more than 4.5 per cent per annum for the last decade and is a major driver of the State's economy, second only to mining and energy as an export income earner.

In company with the WA Department of Agriculture, the Agriculture Protection Board continues to play a crucial role in protecting the State's agricultural and environmental resources from the potentially harmful effects of animal pests, exotic plants, plant diseases and plant pests.

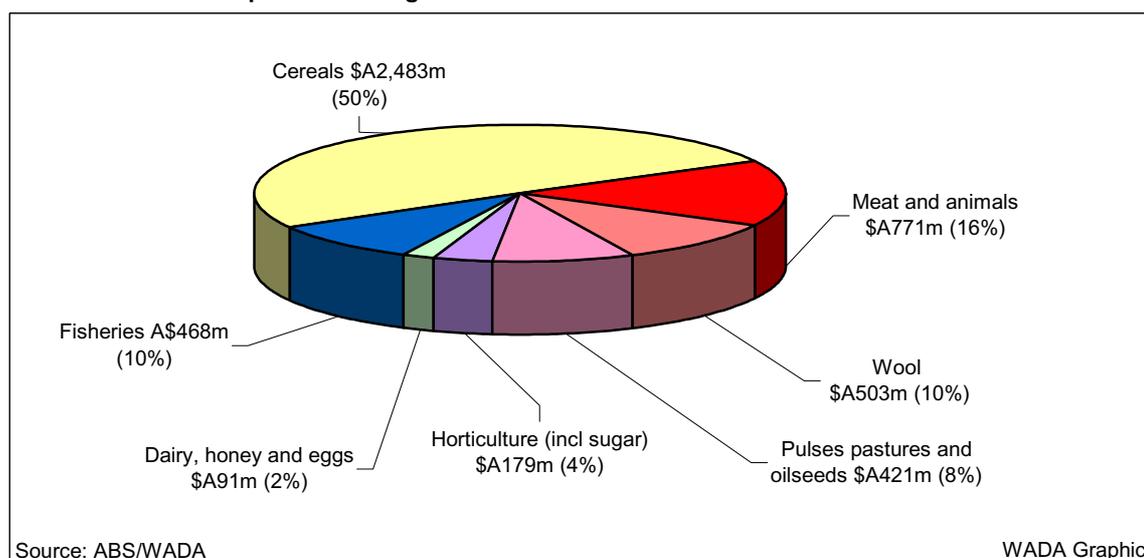
Agri-food and fibre production 2003/04 (A\$M) Total: A\$6,946 million

Source: ABS and Department of Agriculture estimates



WA agri-food and fibre exports 2003/04 (A\$M) Total: A\$4,915 million

Source: ABS and Department of Agriculture estimates



AIMS AND PURPOSES OF THE BOARD

OBJECTIVES

The APB is a statutory authority established by the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950* to minimise the impact of Declared Plants and Animals on agriculture and related resources.

Since 1 July 1997, the Board's operational services have largely been delivered on its behalf by the WA Department of Agriculture, according to a Memorandum of Understanding between the two agencies. Utilising its state-wide network of Zone Control Authorities to engage local communities and stakeholders as necessary, the Board continues to advise the Minister and Director-General of Agriculture on a range of declared plant and animal control issues.

In addition to its statutory role, in practice, the Board also oversees the full range of activities delivered through the Plant and Animal Industry Programs of the WA Department of Agriculture. In conjunction with its formal responsibilities to manage Declared Plants and Animals, the Board ensures a holistic approach to agriculture protection is achieved through its involvement with the Interstate and International Quarantine, Chemical Management, and Animal and Plant Health Management Programs in Western Australia.

In association with the repeal of its enabling and administered legislation, it is intended that enactment of the *Agriculture Management Bill* will eventually formalise this broader Biosecurity role for the Board. The Bill and its supporting regulations are now at an advanced stage of development but have yet to be introduced for Parliamentary consideration.

The Department of Agriculture continued to deliver operational services during 2003/04 on a 'free of charge' basis, to enable the Board to meet its statutory responsibilities. This Annual Report includes these 'free of charge' services, as well as those also delivered by the Department but funded from Trust Funds over which the Board retains full control. Other protection activities falling outside of the Board's statutory responsibility are reported within the Department of Agriculture's Annual Report.

POWERS OF THE BOARD

The *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950* and the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976* ('the Protection Act') prescribe the Board's roles and responsibilities. The Protection Act empowers the Board to do all such things necessary to manage, control, and prevent the introduction and spread of certain plants and animals, in order to protect agriculture and related resources.

DECLARED PLANTS AND ANIMALS

In accordance with Sections 35 and 36 of the Protection Act, the Board has power to 'declare' species of plants and animals for the whole of the State or any part of it, and may restrict the entry, keeping, movement, control or management of each declared species by regulation. It may also approve management schemes to control populations of native animals with pest potential.

The Board assigns declared plants and animals to various categories, which determine the management action required for each species.

DECLARED PLANTS

- P1 Plants that should not be introduced (prevention) - nearly all declared plants are in this category. Declared plants are also placed in one of the following categories for the whole or part of the State.
- P2 Plants that should be eradicated (eradication category).
- P3 Plant numbers and distribution, or both, should be reduced (control category).
- P4 Plants that should be prevented from spreading (containment category).

P5 Plants that should be treated only on roads or reserves.

DECLARED ANIMALS

A1 Animals that should not be introduced.

A2 Introduced animals that should be eradicated.

A3 Animals that should not be kept.

A4 Animals that should only be introduced under conditions and restrictions.

A5 Animals whose numbers should be reduced and kept under restriction.

A6 Animals that should only be kept under restrictions and conditions.

A7 Native animals for which there is a management plan to regulate numbers without endangering the species.

Introduced Declared Animals may be included in three categories, relating to:

- Introduction of the animal (Categories A1 or A4);
- Control of the animal (Categories A2 or A5);
- Keeping of the animal (Categories A3 or A6).

In accordance with Section 37 of the Protection Act, each year the Board publishes in the Government Gazette a complete list of all Declared Plants and Animals and their management categories. A copy of this list (as at 30 June 2004) is attached at Appendices 4 & 5.

AUTHORISED PERSONS

The Board appoints authorised persons under Section 11 of the Protection Act, to carry out designated functions for the management of Declared Plants and Animals including:

- Entering any land to look for Declared Plants and Animals (a warrant signed by a Justice of the Peace is required in order to enter a dwelling);
- Issuing a notice upon an owner or occupier of land to control or restrict the movement of Declared Plants and Animals on, and in respect of, that land;
- Seizing and destroying (or dealing with in another way) anything, including animals, that carry or contain prohibited materials (such as weed seeds);
- Searching vehicles, vessels, aircraft or trains for declared plants and animals;
- Issuing permits for the introduction and keeping of Declared Animals;
- Undertaking or arranging operational work on public, leasehold or private land at the request of the occupier. Where the occupier has failed to fulfil his or her obligation to control a pest, an inspector of the Board may enter a property to undertake control work and may recover the costs from the landholder.

CORPORATE PROFILE

BOARD MEMBERSHIP

Section 5 of the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950* establishes the Board. There are 12 members including the Director General of the WA Department of Agriculture who is appointed ex-officio with no retiring date.

The other eleven (nominee) members of the Board are appointed by the Minister for Agriculture for terms not exceeding three years. They may be reappointed for further terms. Nominee members are selected under two streams of appointment:

- Six members are appointed on the basis of their wide experience in the rural industry or the protection of rural industry resources, or qualifications relevant to the powers and duties of the APB [Section 5(2) (b)].
- Five members are appointed through nominations received from Zone Control Authorities (ZCAs) [Section 5(2) (c)].

The Chairman of the Board is appointed by the Minister under Section (3) of the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950* and is selected from those members appointed under the first stream of appointment [Section 5(2) (b)].

The Board met six times during the 2003/04 financial year. In addition to normal Board meetings, members attended numerous industry, District Consultative Group and ZCA advisory meetings.

Nominee members of the Agriculture Protection Board:

Member	Expiry date of current term	Stream of appointment
Mr Christopher Richardson (Chair)	December 2004	Section 5 (2) (b) & 3
Mr Robert Gillam	December 2004	Section 5 (2) (b)
Mr Ron Creagh	December 2004	Section 5 (2) (b)
Ms Maxinne Sclanders	December 2004	Section 5 (2) (b)
Mrs Michelle Allen	December 2004	Section 5 (2) (b)
Mr John O'Brien	December 2004	Section 5 (2) (b)
Mr Keith Wright	December 2004	Section 5 (2) (c)
Mr Michael Blackburn	December 2004	Section 5 (2) (c)
Mr Peter Brown	December 2004	Section 5 (2) (c)
Mr Keith Bridgart	December 2004	Section 5 (2) (c)
Mr Brian Young	December 2004	Section 5 (2) (c)

Board Members

			
Chris Richardson	Michelle Allen	Maxine Sanders	Robert Gilliam
			
Brian Young	Keith Bridgart	Peter Brown	Michael Blackburn
			
Ron Creagh	John O'Brien	Keith Wright	

Executive

	
Tony Richman Manager APB	Caroline Horsfield Administrative Officer

Department of Agriculture

		
Ian Longson A/Director General	Charlie Thorn Proxy for Ian Longson ED/Animal Industries	Rob Delane Chief Agriculture Protection Officer

STAFF OF THE APB

The APB Manager, Mr Tony Richman, is responsible for oversight of the Board's interests under the MOU. He ensures the Board meets its corporate governance responsibilities, and provides independent policy advice to the Board. Mr Richman is the sole full time employee of the Board, with all other former employees previously having been transferred to the Department of Agriculture. As such, the Board's Approved Average Staffing Level (AASL) as of the 30 June 2004 was 1.00 full time equivalent (FTE). Mr Mark Woods' secondment from the Department to provide executive support to the Board ceased in July 2003 and Ms Caroline Horsfield was employed through the Department of Agriculture as the Board's Administrative Officer.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

In order to facilitate the intended integration of the two agencies, since 1 July 1997, the Board's operational services have largely been delivered on its behalf by the Department of Agriculture Western Australia, according to a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the two agencies. This defines the type and standard of services to be provided, the basis for determining the level and cost of services and the responsibilities of both parties to the agreement.

A key role of the Board under the MOU is to provide strategic policy advice for the Department's full range of Biosecurity initiatives.

The MOU also contains a Performance Monitoring Plan which provides a basis for evaluation of service delivery by both parties.

A summary of the Biosecurity services delivered under the MOU is outlined in the remainder of this report.

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION (FOI)

Under the MOU, the Department is responsible for managing the Board's information requirements and coordinating any associated FOI applications. The Department also holds a record of the Board's correspondence and publications.

FOI applications may be forwarded to:

Mr Phillip Elliott
FOI Coordinator
Department of Agriculture
3 Baron-Hay Court
South Perth WA 6151
Telephone: (08) 9368 3412
Fax: (08) 9368 1205

CUSTOMER SERVICE CHARTER

Under the terms of the MOU, the Board has adopted the Department's Customer Service Charter. Copies of the Charter are available from:

Department of Agriculture,
3 Baron-Hay Court
South Perth WA 6151; or
any country office of the Department of Agriculture.

TRUST FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD

Agriculture Protection Board Trust Fund

This fund is established under the *Agriculture Protection Act 1950* to manage the funds of the Protection Board for the effectual exercise of its duties. The costs of operation of the Board in 2003/04 were met from reserves within this fund.

Funds established by the Plant Pests and Diseases (Eradication Funds) Act, 1974

The *Plant Pests and Diseases (Eradication Funds) Act 1974* provides for the establishment of separate trust accounts to manage funds raised through compulsory contributions from growers of grains and seeds. Funds so raised are used to meet the cost of eradicating Skeleton weed, certain insect pests and certain plant diseases, and for payment of compensation to affected producers as a result of eradication efforts. Following Ministerial endorsement of the recommendations of a group set up to review the continuing need of this Act, Cabinet approval was previously obtained to begin drafting of replacement legislation which could be used to fund attempts to eradicate potentially any pest or disease of broadacre grain and seed crops. The sunset clause of the existing Act was removed during the year, to allow its continued operation pending further development of its intended replacement, the so-called *Grain and Seed Crops (Pest Control Funding) Bill 2003* (refer to the 'Legislative Reform' Section for further details). Funds established under the present Act and operating during the 2003/04 financial year were:

Skeleton Weed Eradication Fund - A fund established to manage contributions received from grain growers through a compulsory levy on grain and seed deliveries to fund the eradication and prevention of spread of Skeleton weed in Western Australia.

Resistant Grain Insects Eradication Fund - A fund established to receive monies collected via the Skeleton Weed Eradication Fund, to be used for the eradication of resistant grain insects.

Declared Plant and Animal Control Fund (DPACF)

A fund established under the Protection Act, to manage monies collected for the purpose of controlling Declared Plants and Animals on, and in relation to, all lands held under pastoral lease. Rates contributed by pastoral lessees are matched by an equal contribution drawn from the State Government's Consolidated Fund (CF). All monies are credited to the DPACF and subsequently spent on programs approved by the Board, on the advice of the pastoral Zone Control Authorities.

During the year, the Board once again consulted extensively with pastoral representatives regarding rate increases necessary to ensure adequate levels of control work could be maintained. A 45% increase took effect for all 2003/04 rate assessments. The Board recommended, and the Minister subsequently agreed, to increase the quantum of the rate to apply in 2004/05 by 3%, in line with movements in the Consumer Price Index. An additional zonal rate of 17% for all leases in the Kalgoorlie Zone was also recommended by the local Zone Control Authority. This recommendation was supported by the Board, and subsequently approved by the Minister. In advance of necessary amendments to the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976*, the Board agreed to provide funds via reallocation to match the additional revenue to be generated by the 17% zonal rate.

Research Grant Account

This fund was established to manage grants received for research related to the control of Declared Plants and Animals.

CLIENT FOCUS

Planned inspection regimes are regularly carried out to detect infestations, implement management programs and monitor regulatory compliance. Findings are recorded using a computerised system known as the Inspection, Quarantine and Compliance System (IQCS). The IQCS is now integrated with other information systems maintained by the Department of Agriculture, such that staff are now able to access complete information relevant to a given client or a given property with which the Board/Department has dealings.

Table 1. Property numbers recorded within FRS*

Number of properties	At 30/06/04
Agricultural Region	24,067
Pastoral Region	675
Small Holdings (< 50 ha)	42,648
Total	67,390

* Excludes about 800,000 properties less than 0.2 ha, mostly found in the Perth metropolitan area

A total of 11,450 inspections were carried out on 6,563 properties during the 2003/04 year, representing about 9.73% of all the properties in the state recorded on the system.

REVIEW OF HEALTH CONCERNS OF FORMER APB WORKERS

The Expert Medical Panel's report on its evaluation of the Kimberley Chemical Use Review was released in February 2004.

The Panel, headed by world-renowned cancer epidemiologist Professor Bruce Armstrong, was unable to conclude beyond reasonable doubt that a causal link existed between the spraying program and the ill health of former workers. However, the Panel did conclude that APB workers might suffer, or might already have suffered, an increased risk of cancer.

In responding to the report, the State Government agreed to receive and to expedite processing of compensation claims from former workers with cancer and also from their dependents. To assist people to understand their compensation entitlements, WorkCover visited the Kimberley region and the Department of Agriculture funded the provision of administrative support for those wanting assistance with completion of applications.

The nurse support and liaison service delivered through the Derby Aboriginal Health service was further enhanced to include a counselling and advisory role in response to the Expert Medical Panel's findings. The liaison service will continue to be jointly funded by the Department of Health and Department of Agriculture until June 2005 at which time the demand will be reassessed.

The Department of Agriculture contributed \$103,006.91 including GST to fund the work of the Expert Medical Panel.

In addition, it has provided \$161,399.00 to fund the nurse support and liaison service since its inception in November 2002.

ADVISORY ARRANGEMENTS

The Board is supported by a network of statutory advisory committees called Zone Control Authorities (ZCA) across rural and regional Western Australia. A total of 20 ZCAs operated during the 2003/04 year. A map of zones located in the Pastoral and Agricultural areas is attached at Appendices 6 & 7.

The role of a ZCA is to:

- monitor service delivery throughout the zone in respect of the management of Declared Plants and Animals, and report to the Board;
- advise the Board on issues of concern within the zone and on policies and strategies appropriate to the zone;
- ensure that the Board receives a representative “snapshot” of the views of stakeholders within the zone;
- help raise the awareness of stakeholders within the zone in respect of agricultural protection and Biosecurity issues;
- advise the Board in the formulation of Declared Plant and Animal Control fund budgets (pastoral zones only).

In addition to these duties, when called upon to do so by the Minister for Agriculture, each ZCA is required to nominate one of their members for prospective appointment to the Board under Section 5(2) (c) of the *Agriculture Protection Board Act 1950*. No nominations were required to fill Board vacancies during the 2003/04 financial year. ZCA meetings continued to be held in conjunction with meetings of the Department’s District Consultative Groups throughout 2003/04 to consider sustainability, market development and Biosecurity issues in an integrated manner.

Agricultural Zone Control Authority Feedback

Albany Zone Control Authority

No major issues were reported from the Albany ZCA for 2003/04. Services provided under the MOU were reported to be satisfactory and in line with resource allocation.

The Zone’s major input to the APB related to the development of the proposed *Agriculture Management Bill* and the proposed Regional Model for improved funding and management of pest plants and animals.

Bunbury Zone Control Authority

“Biosecurity threats” in relation to the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976* such as Cape tulip, Paterson’s curse and Variegated thistle are widespread and dealt with through a regime of audit and compliance procedures. Species which are not known to be present in the region, such as Branched broomrape, are searched for through an active surveillance regime - none was detected during 2003/04.

In delivering services on behalf of the APB, the Department of Agriculture depends in part upon a passive surveillance system/network of public awareness. The success of this system relies upon effective communication to continually ensure a good level of awareness within the community regarding the need to be observant and to submit samples.

A report on *ARRPA* activities is presented at each meeting for comment and feedback. Any criticisms or actions regarding the report are followed up.

Bunbury ZCA members provided feedback on the proposed regional model and made recommendations to the Board on issues of current concern.

Esperance Zone Control Authority

Key Biosecurity concerns include wild dogs, starlings, foxes, Stemless thistle, migrating emus and the State Barrier Fence.

Starlings present a major environmental and Biosecurity threat to Western Australia as there is significant risk they could spread across the Southern Agricultural Region to other parts of the State. Once established there is no known control method available to eliminate large starling populations.

The Esperance ZCA forwarded to the APB a review of the Starling Management Program highlighting the need to promptly address a range of issues relating to its efficiency and effectiveness in minimising the risk of starlings establishing in WA.

The review raised issues associated with operational constraints and research needs. To fund operational recommendations would require an additional \$140,000 in 2004/05. This has not been provided for within the current Departmental budget submission and therefore other funding sources would need to be accessed or required additional funds met via a re-prioritisation of current activities.

The ZCA recommended that a State Starling Management Advisory Committee be formed (with similar Terms of Reference to the State Wild Dog Management Advisory Committee) which would develop a State Starling Management Strategy. This would provide direction for the development of regional plans to address issues raised in the review.

Geraldton Zone Control Authority

Biosecurity threats included the introduction of exotic pest and/or disease, Skeleton weed, Feral pigs and Feral deer. These threats were handled primarily through State programs, surveillance and by improved public awareness. The ZCA continues to work with public and private land managers to achieve pest control outcomes.

The Geraldton ZCA continues to be involved in issues relating to the control of declared plants and animals. Feral pigs have been an issue for some time and efforts have been made to establish Declared Species Groups (DSGs). Coordinated community baiting programs were promoted to reduce the impact of Feral pigs on the farming community. Members of the Geraldton ZCA established the Emu Management Group to consider ideas/solutions for dealing with the emu population inside the State Barrier Fence (particularly the area north east of the Northern Agricultural Region).

The combination of the District Consultative Group and the ZCA has given ZCA members a better understanding of issues, other than Biosecurity, that impact on the Geraldton Zone. It has also given DCG members a better understanding of Biosecurity issues and how they are dealt with through these meetings.

When necessary the ZCA has put forward recommendations to the Board for consideration. Crown beard was one recommendation and although the plant has not been declared, trials on chemical control are being instigated. The proposed Regional Model for Animal and Plant Pest Control has been discussed at ZCA meetings and has received broad support from this ZCA.

Jerramungup Zone Control Authority

The main Biosecurity threats to the Jerramungup zone were Footrot, Skeleton weed, and declared animals and plants.

The zone had several cases of Footrot as a result of sheep agistment in the 2002 drought - these cases have been successfully eradicated. Footrot is a state project strongly supported by the ZCA members.

There have been no reports of Skeleton weed but ZCA members remain highly aware of its possible spread further south.

Declared & non-declared weed numbers in general seem to be spreading across the district, Paterson's curse, Double gee and Saffron thistle are examples. ZCA Members

consider it a high priority for the APB to halt incursions of new diseases/pest entering WA. Declared animals & plants are controlled through regional projects, on going surveillance and control processes. Farmer Weed Action Groups are encouraged and Bremer Bay has one active community weed group made up of non-farmers.

An effective relationship is developing between public and private land managers. In the Jerramungup zone 50% of land within the zone is managed by State Government. The major issues for the Jerramungup ZCA include Wild dog control near the State Barrier Fence and the build up of Emu numbers near National Parks and other conservation areas. Some P3/P4 weeds seem to be spreading more widely. Kochia appears to be locally eradicated after 3 years searching and no further reports/finds. One Declared Species group has been formed at Ravensthorpe for wild dog control.

The major concerns brought to the ZCA for comment were the control of future Emu migrations down the State Barrier Fence during drought and the Regional Funding Model. ZCA members were generally reluctant to pay the proposed new rate.

In general, the ZCA is satisfied with the services provided under the MOU, given the resource allocation to the tasks.

Katanning Zone Control Authority

The key Biosecurity concerns encountered during 2003/04 were Footrot and OJD in the animal health area and, in the plants area, the Zone discussed the increased incidence of Spear thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) and Heliotrope.

In respect of Footrot and OJD, the ZCA have requested continued briefing and the continuation of the current surveillance and control programs.

The ZCA have requested that the APB investigate the incidence of Spear thistle with a view to ensuring it does not become a widespread and serious plant pest.

A major issue in late 2003/04 regarding Feral pigs in the Dongolocking reserve systems was raised by landholders and addressed through the formation of a coordinated community group. Details of the plan will be tabled at the September 2004 meeting seeking endorsement and support from the ZCA.

A letter of support was been written to go with an application for external funds to employ a coordinator to assist the community group with the autumn fox baiting program. Fox baiting will cover 31 shires including the Katanning ZCA region.

The Katanning ZCA met twice during 2003/04 with the main issue being the identification of Ovine Johne's Disease in Western Australia and in particular its incidence within this zone. The group has been regularly briefed at both meetings with regular interim updates.

The proposed Regional Model for Better Animal and Plant Pest Management is of major interest to the group and they await the next level of information and the opportunity to further consider and debate the proposal.

Lake Grace Zone Control Authority

Key Biosecurity issues for the Lake Grace ZCA are Skeleton weed and Wild dogs. Both of these issues are currently being covered by state wide projects. The Lake Grace, Kondinin and Kulin Shires contribute to the cost of employing a Declared Animal Group Dogger, and updates that are tabled at ZCA meetings are taken by the Local Government Authority representative of the DCG back to their local shire meetings.

Progress of the Skeleton weed program is reported at each meeting. The new program has largely been successful in facilitating a change in attitude toward growers taking responsibility for Skeleton weed on their properties. Regular contact by Department of Agriculture personnel has assisted this change.

The Lake Grace ZCA met twice in the 2003/04 year, and at the meeting on the 8th July 2004 the combined ZCA/DCG requested that the group meet 3 times per year to overcome the difficulties of continuity if members miss one meeting in the year. 2004/2005 will see this

ZCA meet 3 times, the Authority will continue with the rotation policy for the meeting location and will continue to honour the 50/50 split in time allocated between ZCA and DCG business.

Outside of the two key focuses of the ZCA to date, the proposed Regional Model for Better Animal and Plant Pest Management is of major interest to the group. The October meeting of 2004 will be brought forward to September to allow the group to formally comment on the discussion document.

Manjimup Zone Control Authority

Major Biosecurity issues of the Manjimup zone include plants such as Blackberry, Cape tulip, Paterson's curse and Variegated thistle. Species such as these widespread weeds are dealt with through a regime of audit and compliance procedures. Blackberry continues to be a weed of major concern. A trial for the biological control is under way in partnership with CSIRO.

Grey Kangaroos and Feral pigs are also on the increase throughout the Zone.

The Manjimup ZCA members spent much time debating the proposed new regional model for pest animal and plant management. The model has raised a lot of concern, particularly as 15% of the zone is agricultural and the rest is forest. The rating mechanism is not yet understood clearly.

Merredin Zone Control Authority

The Merredin ZCA district had no major new incursions during 2003/04 but remained focused on two major Biosecurity issues of the district, Skeleton weed and Wild dogs. The ZCA has played an important part in getting the Board/Department messages on these two issues out to the majority of stakeholders via local networks. Meetings have targeted information flow from the APB/Department of Agriculture to the district on current Biosecurity activities and have sought information from members on issues in their localities that the Department may be unaware of.

Public lands are a large component of the Merredin zone. ZCA meetings are attended by government land managers enabling them to work with the ZCA in managing Wild dogs. Several ZCA members are members of the Declared Animal Group (DAG) which employs a group dogger. Accessible and affordable public liability insurance for Group Doggers was a major issue for the DAG groups during 2003/04. Inquiries by the APB and the Department of Agriculture were able to locate a suitable underwriter and policy offering. ZCA Members continue to seek even greater coordination between the activities of the Department of Conservation and Land Management (CALM) and the DAG dogger, and for CALM to allow the DAG dogger access to reserves that it manages.

The ZCA has representation on the Skeleton Weed Committee and is content with the general direction of the revised program.

Bathurst burr and Stemless thistle are the two major weed concerns in the Zone. Two small infestations in the Yilgarn Shire are monitored closely. Other threats like Stripe rust and Bedstraw are potentially serious for the area and help highlight the need for greater effort in selling the Biosecurity message.

The Members have, in principle, supported the proposed introduction of the Regional Model as they see a need for increased targeting of surveillance and animal and plant pest management.

Midland Zone Control Authority

Quarantine threats and breaches of quarantine are a major concern as the Midland zone includes the major ports and the airport.

Other concerns are aquatic weeds, including Water hyacinth, Salvinia, Alligator weed and Water lettuce, exotic birds such as Sparrows, Mynahs, Rainbow lorikeets, Deer at large, Skeleton weed and European wasps.

The Midland ZCA met twice during 2003/04 and the main issue discussed was the proposed Regional Model for Better Animal and Plant Pest Management. The proposal is of particular interest to the group although the default position would see all land within the Zone excluded from rating.

Moora Zone Control Authority

The main Biosecurity threats to the Moora zone include the introduction of exotic pests or diseases, the spread of declared plants, and Feral deer. The Moora ZCA has dealt with local issues by advising stakeholders of their options in relation to the declaration of plants and animals. For example, the Friends of the Gingin Brook requested that Arum lily be declared in the Gingin Shire. The subject was discussed by the ZCA and the recommendation was that the issue be dealt with through Local Government legislation as a pest plant.

The flow of feedback and information to and from ZCA representative bodies through their members has resulted in issues being brought to the table for discussion. The effectiveness of this flow of information reinforces the value of having grower group representation on ZCA committees.

Continued surveillance and a high level of public awareness helps to prevent the introduction of exotic pest and/or disease and ongoing inspection minimises the Biosecurity risks from machinery imports/exports.

Control of declared pests on government land involves liaising with government land managers and working to achieve effective outcomes.

Biosecurity staffing levels have generally reduced, with remaining staff covering larger areas and dealing with major incident responses where necessary. Declared animal control, predominantly Rabbits and Foxes, is promoted through coordinated community baiting programs to gain maximum control results.

The usual issues regarding Paterson's curse control and landholder compliance have been discussed regularly at meetings. The proposed new Regional Model for animal and plant pest control has created some active discussion and has majority support from the Moora ZCA.

Narrogin Zone Control Authority

The main Biosecurity threats in the Narrogin zone include OJD and Feral pigs.

OJD was identified first on a property in the Narrogin District, and became a State issue. The District then followed the State protocol for such incidents.

Peter Nielsen, Biosecurity Officer at Boddington, reported that more than 600 Feral pigs had been killed in the last 18 months in the District, and that they were causing considerable damage to natural eco systems in some areas. The ZCA is working with Department of Conservation and Land Management and other private and public land managers to coordinate effective control. After several presentations to the ZCA, Peter Nielsen initiated a Declared Species Group (Pigs) in Wandering, and CALM is participating on this Group. Financial commitments have been made by the members, and matching funding will be sought soon.

Footrot is an ongoing issue, with the Department providing some surveillance and testing.

Stock transport between properties often used trucks with inadequate wash down facilities causing farmer concern about movement of OJD and other diseases. This was referred to the District Veterinarian for referral to the appropriate Animal Health staff.

Skeleton weed was of minor concern in the district, but members could see the need to slow or prevent its spread into the district. This is being handled by the existing Skeleton weed program.

Cape tulip has spread over the last 5 to 10 years, local extension of the control options is on-going. Bridal creeper is a problem on reserves, bush areas and parts of some farms.

Hay transport is causing a lot of roadside growth of oats and other weeds, from material dropped from trucks. This mass of material could cause nutrient build-up and adversely affect native roadside plants.

Members have mentioned Ring neck parrots, Kangaroos and Eagles as pests causing damage to crops and incurring losses to livestock in the last year. CALM is working with the ZCA to determine where action may be taken against some of these species to minimise any impact on agricultural production.

Members felt there was insufficient overlap between the DCG and ZCA to hold combined meetings, but the Department policy of the time was to combine the meetings to expose each group to production, sustainability and Biosecurity issues. Meetings have been structured to allow for separate and combined issues.

Major issues brought to the meetings included:

- The proposed Regional Model
- Genetically Modified Organisms (with the DCG)
- Declared Species Groups: how to establish them and what they could cover?
- Live sheep export, following the “Cormo Express” incident. The main issue was the management of the allegedly infected livestock in the event that it had been returned to Australia.
- ‘Exotic’ and other crop diseases.

Northam Zone Control Authority

Main Biosecurity threats to the zone are declared plants and Feral pigs.

Currently the Zone is relatively free of major declared animal/plant pests. Skeleton weed appears to be kept in control within the Northam Zone. The ZCA is concerned about the prospect of a major incursion like Bedstraw. To help minimise risk, the Zone recommended to the Board that Public Utilities such as Telstra, Western Power and others be made aware of Biosecurity protocols when visiting properties, in particular the need to notify the owner of their intention to enter the property.

Feral pig numbers are on the increase in the western forested parts of the Zone and there is concern that numbers will increase steadily if not controlled. The animals also pose a threat via possible spread of introduced diseases such as Foot and Mouth Disease.

Movement of hay is increasing throughout the Zone and therefore increases the opportunity for weed seeds to be spread. Awareness of the risk of seed spread and build-up of straw on roadsides has been highlighted at recent meetings.

The ZCA district has had no major incursions/issues over the past 12 months, therefore meetings have been based on providing information to members on current Biosecurity activities in the district and seeking information from members on issues in their localities to feed back to the Department.

The members have, in principle, supported the proposed introduction of the Regional Model as they see a need for increased surveillance and activity.

In general the Northam District has relatively minor issues with Biosecurity within its district and the ZCA see its role as ensuring that the district continues to stay on the front foot when dealing with Biosecurity issues.

Three Springs Zone Control Authority

Local Biosecurity threats include Skeleton weed, Foxes, Rabbits, Paterson's curse, Saffron thistle and Emu invasions.

Skeleton weed is dealt with by following existing guidelines, Paterson's curse is a continuous problem predominantly in the western grazing areas and requires continuing inspections, landholder letters, and liaison. Saffron thistle in Carnamah is handled by communicating control methods and requirements to the landholder.

The full integration of the ZCA/DCG groups proceeded well. Meetings were well attended, and relevant issues presented and discussed. Highlights include the formation of an Emu control group to forge closer links between both private and public land managers.

The eastern areas have not experienced any major Biosecurity issues since the Emu invasions of 2002. The western grazing areas, however, have a continuing problem with Paterson's curse and Fox control on both public and private land. The Department of Agriculture continues to encourage community baiting programs, and Paterson's curse inspections.

The ZCA has provided valuable extension feedback to the Climate Group and other Department researchers.

Waroona Zone Control Authority

The Waroona ZCA covers an extremely diverse area from peri-urban to State forest to a range of agricultural operations. Agriculture ranges from intensive poultry and pigs to orchards, vineyards, vegetables, to dairy and beef production. "Biosecurity threats" are thus somewhat determined by the industry and surrounds.

In broad terms, the Waroona ZCA has prioritised major Biosecurity threats as animal diseases, horticultural diseases and pests including Fireblight, Pierce's disease, Codling moth, and Queensland fruit fly, a range of declared *ARRPA* plant species, then Feral pigs, Foxes and Rabbits. Of major concern is the issue of management of declared *ARRPA* plant and animal species on Crown and corporate lands.

External threats are dealt with through the various Biosecurity plans, and the quarantine agencies of WAQIS and AQIS. It is paramount that all concerned maintain vigilant surveillance systems, but these largely rely on public networks and awareness campaigns. The declared species that are present are dealt with through the APB/DAWA regime of audit and compliance procedures.

ZCA members are presented with a report on *ARRPA* activities for the region and given the opportunity to discuss and provide feedback, including any issues they have with service delivery. ZCA members have generally been happy with the work that the APB/DAWA does, but have raised concerns that greater staffing is required to deal adequately with declared plants and animals.

The meetings allow ZCA members the opportunity to provide feedback to the APB on issues and strategies. Whilst a number of issues are discussed and resolved at the district and regional level or by the Board member present, if they are significant then they are forwarded to the Board for information or decision. Much of the two meetings in 2003/04 have been about DAWA staff responding to ZCA requests for presentations on regional issues, from which debate often ensues.

Recruitment of Waroona ZCA members was deliberately as broad as possible to ensure representation across all industry groups. Members are encouraged to discuss issues and concerns with their peers and network groups to ensure a two-way flow of information.

PASTORAL ZONE CONTROL AUTHORITY FEEDBACK

Pilbara Zone Control Authority

Discussion during the year continued to centre on the increasing numbers of Wild dogs throughout the zone. The present combination of aerial baiting and 3 dogging groups was considered sufficient to “hold” dog numbers but not to reduce them. Pastoralists continued to increase ground baiting throughout the zone. Three Declared Animal Groups in the Pilbara struggled to attract Doggers which resulted in the East Pilbara group deciding to close down. Another group managed to employ a new Dogger and the remaining Group was still looking for a suitable replacement at the time of writing. The vacant Dogger positions resulted in significant under-expenditure in this area of the annual budget.

The radio telemetry program targeting Feral donkeys was conducted in the East Pilbara on 14 properties & reserves which aimed to gradually eradicate donkeys from local stations and then progressively move in a southerly direction.

Weeds of significance in the area included Mesquite, Parkinsonia, Calotropis, Prickly pear, and Rubbervine. Proceeds from the Declared Plant and Animal Control Fund were used to part-fund operational costs for a Declared Plant Group in the DeGrey catchment. Chemical & hand-sprayers were also purchased and supplied for a range of other infestations. The Pilbara ZCA is concerned about the potential spread of *Indigofera* sp and other weeds on main roads and highways.

The Pilbara ZCA communicated to the APB their concern over the impact of Yellow wing locusts on the coastal properties in East Pilbara, Feral bees around stock watering points, lack of control options and feral animal populations in Unallocated Crown Land especially near Rudall River. A report was tabled for consideration on an aerial baiting (Wild dog) trial by helicopter – it is believed the latter offers another useful option to combat Wild dogs in inaccessible areas.

Pilbara stakeholders keenly await proposed changes to the rating mechanism within the *Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976* as, when enacted, these will enable the ZCA to set an Agriculture Protection Rate independent of other Zones, whilst still retaining the Government’s \$-for-\$ matching contribution.

The Pilbara Zone hosted the 2003 Pastoral Conference in Karratha and arranged a field trip to Mardie station for APB members and conference delegates. This proved highly beneficial in raising awareness of the potential for spread of many declared weeds, given optimal conditions.

Meekatharra Zone Control Authority

The Meekatharra ZCA is totally focussed on resolving the Wild dog issue within the zone. The ZCA has become very intense and is beginning to challenge past paradigms. Through common membership of Mr James Pitman of Karbar Station, the ZCA now has a close affiliation with the State Wild Dog Advisory Committee and is supporting proactive initiatives towards resolving issues which have compromised the effectiveness of the Wild dog control program in past years.

The ZCA is also active in gaining a stronger understanding of the detail of currently funded operational programs. Autumn and spring aerial and year round ground baiting control programs accounted for about \$148,000 of available funds in 2003/04. The aerial program was again supplemented by the activities of a Dogger working mainly with the Yaggahorn Declared Animal Group. The ZCA invested \$46,000 to fund the Dogger so as to preserve the buffer zone between the high concentration dog zone and the area considered to be clean of Wild dogs.

A further \$28,000 was contributed to the costs of maintaining the Murchison Regional Vermin Control Fence (No. 1 Fence). This is matched dollar for dollar by local Shire precepts, raising a total of \$56,000 for the annual maintenance of the fence. It is believed the MRVC Fence acts as a barrier to dogs from the eastern zone.

Funds set aside for Feral donkey control were carried forward to allow aerial shooting in conjunction with the Pilbara and Carnarvon zones in October 2004.

Carnarvon Zone Control Authority

Wild dogs dominated the agenda in the Carnarvon Zone during 2003/04. Mesquite and Parkinsonia are also now being recognised as plant threats within the zone.

The Carnarvon ZCA significantly changed its control programs during the 2003/04 year. Following extensive planning, it was decided to reduce aerial baiting for Wild dogs to one baiting per year whilst simultaneously increasing the level of ground baiting.

The ZCA was actively involved in overcoming difficulties faced by Doggers in finding affordable public liability insurance. It was also agreed to substantially increase Dogger wages in an attempt to retain experienced personnel. The ZCA supported moves to allow selected pastoralists to inject meat baits during community baiting “drives” and the development of a suitable training course for Doggers.

With the assistance of funding from the Commonwealth’s Natural Heritage Trust, Mesquite infestations on pastoral leases were aerially mapped and assistance was provided to individual pastoralists to control this pest.

Mesquite and Parkinsonia control was again initiated in the Gascoyne/Murchison region following numerous years of inactivity.

Kalgoorlie Zone Control Authority

Wild dogs are one of the main Biosecurity Risks in the zone and the current priority. Three dog issues considered important to focus on and address are:

- 1) to accelerate the reduction in current wild dog damage to livestock;
- 2) to work with creative pastoralists to develop innovative methods of achieving more effective wild dog control; and
- 3) to bring together the theoretical knowledge of vertebrate pest researchers with the practical skills and local knowledge of pastoralists and professional doggers, to develop rigorous methods of monitoring wild dog population dynamics to ensure that the repeating 20 year pattern of major wild dog damage does not reoccur.

An additional 3.5 full time equivalents in Declared Animal Group Doggers commenced work during the 2004 winter, making a total of six groups operating in the Zone. The ZCA recommended that these additional doggers be funded by a 20% increase in the zonal rate. This recommendation was accepted by the APB which agreed to match these industry contributions. A funding submission to the National Landcare Program component of the Natural Heritage Trust was commenced to enable the employment of a project officer to work closely with the ZCA and pastoralists to develop a comprehensive approach to monitoring and controlling the population of vertebrate pests in the Rangelands.

Bathurst burr and Horehound are declared plants which can severely impact pastoral businesses if present as the property is placed under quarantine. Staff of the Department of Agriculture continued to work closely with weed researcher John Pierce to develop herbicide mixes that are effective in the harsh Rangeland conditions. A biological control agent from South Australia is currently being brought across for introduction to local infestations of Horehound.

Large populations of Feral goats have a serious impact on rangeland condition. Trap yards or Self Mustering Yards (SMYs) are proven tools for harvesting feral goats. Natural Heritage Trust funds of approximately \$100 000 have been provided to catalyse the construction of SMYs in the Kalgoorlie district along similar lines to the Gascoyne-Murchison Strategy initiative that has been so successful. Leaseholders are provided with 50% of the total (materials and labour) costs of the SMY.

ZCA members have identified the high kangaroo population as a major risk to Rangeland condition. Kangaroos significantly increase the overall grazing pressure and land cannot be

rested for post drought recovery when they have *ad lib* access to pastures. In addition, with the current high populations, they compete directly with lactating females and weaners for the high quality pastures that are so critical for achieving viable weaning rates. The cessation of commercial harvesting of the Western Grey and the inability to harvest the Euro has caused members concern and will be the focus of detailed discussions at the forthcoming September 2004 meeting of the Zone Control Authority.

The Kalgoorlie ZCA is a highly focused group that continues to work effectively to meet its obligations in managing declared plants and animals and keeping the APB informed on important Biosecurity issues. The Authority manages its budgeting process very rigorously and reports its activities regularly to its pastoral lease rate payers via the Kalgoorlie specific section of the Pastoral Memo. It is strongly supported by a committed and energetic Biosecurity staff within the Kalgoorlie Office of the Department of Agriculture. Industry support for the Authority was implicitly manifested in the lack of objection to the recommendation to lift the Zonal rate by 20% in 2004/05.

Kimberley Zone Control Authority

Entry of new animal & plant pests from overseas or from interstate continued to be the major concern for the Kimberley ZCA. The Commonwealth North Australia Quarantine Strategy and AQIS reduce the risk of entry from overseas and the WA Quarantine border checkpoint at Kununurra reduces the risk of interstate pests. The Kimberley ZCA focus is on pests that are already established in varying degrees including Feral donkeys, Feral pigs and Wild dogs, Belly-ache bush, Mesquite, Noogoora burr, Parkinsonia, Prickly acacia, Rubbervine, Salvinia and Sicklepod.

A Feral donkey radio telemetry program, funded by the Kimberley DPACF, is conducted throughout the Kimberley and aims to systematically eradicate donkeys from individual stations. This method involves strategically collaring feral donkeys with radio tracking devices throughout the targeted properties. The animals are tracked by helicopter during the dry season & any other donkeys located with the collared animal are culled. Due to the gregarious nature of donkeys they seek out other individuals or groups. Local eradication has been achieved on most properties below the Leopold Ranges. North of the Leopold ranges populations continue to be reduced. The cost of ammunition is subsidised (50%) by the Kimberley ZCA. Overall, stakeholders are content with the success of the Feral donkey radio telemetry program. This has resulted in 35 pastoral leases being locally eradicated. This reduction in Feral donkey numbers has reduced competition for valuable feed and allowed increased cattle numbers.

Wild dog populations have, in the past, been contained on a voluntary basis. ZCA members are looking for a more proactive approach from all landholders. An aerial baiting program funded by the Kimberley DPACF is conducted annually in spring. Outside this time pastoralists can make their own baits for ground or aerial control. Cost of poison is subsidised (50%) by the Kimberley DPACF.

Feral pigs are reported to be increasing in population and distribution throughout the Kimberley. Pastoralists conduct ground control and pigs are controlled during Feral donkey tracking by DAWA staff. No effective control method is available for pastoral regions.

Pastoralists, with the exception of the Noogoora burr public access areas, carry out weed control programs. The Kimberley DPA funds a 50% chemical subsidy and some labour for high priority weeds. Declared weeds with small infestation sizes are generally categorised into an eradication category (Mesquite, Prickly acacia, Rubbervine, Salvinia), while more extensively spread weeds are in a containment category (Noogoora burr, Parkinsonia).

The Kimberley ZCA has made recommendations to the APB to have an increased level of participation of landholders in the annual aerial Wild dog baiting program.

The Zone expressed concern about the impact of Yellow wing locust on the coastal properties in the West Kimberley and the cost penalties applied to Noogoora burr inspections at Broome.

ZCA issues are discussed at the Kimberley PGA meeting and feedback is provided to pastoralists and APB chairman, Chris Richardson.

Budgets are reviewed annually and the Kimberley ZCA has developed a 3-year budget.

Funds raised for the DPACF are adequate to meet current objectives. As expenditure on Feral donkey eradication declines, funds will be available for other animal & plant pest priorities.

Other Non-statutory Committees

Other non-statutory committees provide specialist advice to the Board and leadership for specific activities including:

- The Skeleton Weed Committee (SWC);
- The various steering committees included under the 'Guard Plans' such as GrainGuard™, StockGuard, BeeGuard™ and HortGuard™.

The following Advisory Committees were set up during the 2003/04 year;

- State Wild Dog Management Advisory Committee (SWDMAC);
- State Starling Management Advisory Committee (SSMAC).

STATE WILD DOG MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The industry evaluation of the effectiveness and efficiency of Western Australia's Wild Dog Control Program completed in May 2003 highlighted a need for increased stakeholder involvement in associated policy and planning processes. To address this need, the APB agreed to establish a specialist advisory Committee with representation inclusive of all stakeholder interests, including Government land managers.

The new Committee met several times during 2003/04 and will provide both the APB and the Department of Agriculture (DAWA) with a strengthened whole-of-industry and whole-of-community overview at the State level, whilst simultaneously supporting an expanded role for local participation and ownership in conjunction with the Board's existing Zone Control Authorities (ZCA).

The State Wild Dog Management Advisory Committee comprises a total of 10 Members plus the Chairperson. The Committee is chaired by Northampton farmer and APB Member, Mrs Michelle Allen. Mrs Allen also chaired the industry evaluation of the Wild Dog Control Program. Members of the Advisory Committee comprise two practising producers representing WA's pastoral Rangelands, two practising farmers representing WA's agricultural areas, one senior representative from the mining industry, one senior representative of the State's Indigenous land managers, one senior representative of the Department of Conservation and Land Management, one senior representative of Local Government, one senior representative of the Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and one senior representative of the Department of Agriculture.

STATE STARLING MANAGEMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Esperance Zone Control Authority reviewed the Starling management program being implemented on the State's South Coast and recommended to the Board that there was a need for increased stakeholder involvement in associated policy and planning processes.

The Board accepted the recommendation and initiated the establishment of the State Starling Management Advisory Committee. Board Member Mrs Maxinne Sclanders was appointed as Committee Chair. Membership includes representatives of the fruit, viticulture, intensive livestock, and grains industries, the Department of Conservation and Land Management, WA Local Government Association, Conservation Council, Natural Resource Management Council, Birds Australia (WA Group) and the Department of Agriculture.

The Committee will regularly review the Starling Management Program and provide policy advice and recommendations to the Board, whilst also providing a forum for communication with industry stakeholders and the broader community.

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.

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.

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;
- 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.

NEW CONTROL MODEL PROPOSED

A more cooperative and regional approach to pest plant and animal control has been proposed by the Agriculture Protection Board (APB) and the Department of Agriculture (DAWA).

The first discussion paper detailing 'A Proposed Regional Model for Better Declared Animal and Plant Management' was released in January 2004 for public comment.

The paper outlined the legislative requirement for landholders (public and private) to control declared pests on their properties, whilst also outlining a proposal to further enhance the investment of Government and private land owners in the management of Declared Animal and Plant pests.

The proposed model emphasises the need to balance regulatory and non-regulatory solutions, and to increase local decision-making and participation.

With the operational resources of the APB and Department declining in real terms over the past decade, Government focus for the future has been towards the prevention, preparedness and response to exotic pests that can impact on the productivity, sustainability and market access of major agriculture industries.

Additional funding is unlikely to be allocated to address endemic animal and plant pest problems, many of which have been established locally for many years. Endemic problems will have to be addressed by those in the best position to do so, namely the landholder, their neighbours and members of their local community.

The proposal recognises that appropriate support from Government will be required if all landholders are to join in shared solutions to pest management problems based on a commitment to co-responsibility. Public land management and the rapid proliferation of small rural landholdings (fast approaching 40,000) present particular challenges.

Similarly, with a strong thrust toward integrated natural resource management at regional and catchment levels, options for the integration of pest management activities into the broader set of natural resource management activities must be evaluated.

In particular, Government has a responsibility to ensure that pest plants and animals do not proliferate on public lands to the detriment of adjoining (private) landholders.

A separate proposal has been developed which aims to formalise the Government's 'Good Neighbour Policy' in respect to pest management on Government land. This proposal seeks additional funding of at least \$2 million per annum for pest management on public lands, to complement the suggested rate contribution from private landholders and matching government funds.

A Consultative Group comprising representatives from key industry and community stakeholder groups, along with the Department and the APB, will review stakeholder feedback on the proposed model and report their findings to the Minister.

PASTORAL CONFERENCE 2003

The Pastoral Conference was held in Karratha on the 13 and 14 November 2003. Delegates from each pastoral zone attended along with APB members and Department of Agriculture staff.

The Itinerary included a field trip to Mardie Station to observe the Mesquite infestation and the research trials coordinated by the Mesquite Management Committee. Delegates observed first hand the outcomes of the biological control agent (Leaf Tie Moth) trials and the fire management trials.



An extremely hot fire is required to obtain this result

The Pastoral Conference dealt in-depth with the following topics:

- Wild dogs – overview of developments since the Industry evaluation report
- Wild dogs – technical update, monitoring dog numbers, Bait Production Unit
- Wild dogs – developments in dogger training
- Three year budgeting cycles and matched zonal rates
- Agriculture Management Bill update and regional service delivery
- Feral goats – update on policy position
- Biosecurity update

Feedback from pastoral delegates at the conference

Observing the Mesquite infestation firsthand highlighted the impact such a plant can have on productivity and the importance of a united effort to eradicate it.

Of concern to pastoralists is the affect of tourism in terms of the potential for exotic and endemic weeds to be spread. Practical solutions are needed to reduce the risk eg. designated camping areas, more awareness campaigns and informative signage.

Weeds are spreading out of control as a result of heightened traffic along the transnational rail line, the “Outback” and Eyre Highways. Respective landholders are only required to control declared plants. Squirting cucumber is not currently declared but is becoming a big problem as is Mexican poppy and Skewy ground silk.

Emerging issues

Feral pigs are an increasing problem. It was noted that 3,000 feral pigs had been shot on Jubilee Station in 10 days of shooting over the past three years. A Kimberley delegate also advised that he had pigs present on his property, this is the first occasion that they have been sighted.

Future Pastoral Conferences

Pastoralists present considered the Conference to be valuable in allowing them all to come together annually to discuss Biosecurity issues and to hear about the issues of other zones. Visiting local areas and observing the local situation and projects was more worthwhile eg. to see first-hand the enormity of the Mesquite problem.

Kununurra was suggested for the next Pastoral Conference on the 11th and 12th of November, 2004, with the full day of the 11th reserved for site visits of interest, and the meeting itself to be held on the 12th. This suggestion was adopted by the Delegates.

OVERARCHING BIOSECURITY ACHIEVEMENTS

Biosecurity Awareness

Implementation of Biosecurity measures at the farm level underpins industry Biosecurity plans. The Department has developed a web page giving examples of suitable farm Biosecurity signs and is urging farmers to erect farm gate signage to reinforce their Biosecurity standards to visitors and contractors. Farmers in Nungarin and Pingelly have attached Biosecurity signs to their farm gates and the Departmental has erected signs at Department research stations.

The Pest and Disease Information Service (PDIS) was launched in March 2004 as a window to the Department's Biosecurity surveillance services. This service seeks to engage the public in surveillance and provides high quality technical information on animal and plant pests, diseases and weeds. The PDIS answers home and gardening enquiries and provides a free specimen identification service.

During the year over 7800 enquiries on animal and plant pests, diseases and weeds were responded to including general public tourism enquiries relating to quarantine as well as industry/grower enquiries relating to exotic plant pest.

The Small Landholder Information Service (SLHIS) was launched in February 2004. This service is aimed at improving Biosecurity and land management practices among the 40,000 small landholders in the State. SLHIS has established foundation systems and developed extensive networks throughout the higher populated regions. Over 160 direct enquiries have been serviced and 8 joint learning events (280 participants) delivered.

An industry surveillance program for apple scab was developed. Biosecurity surveillance kits were prepared for growers and consultants.

The industry Biosecurity plans identified for surveillance key exotic insect pests such as Codling moth, Queensland fruit fly and Asian gypsy moth.

In consultation with industry, area-wide surveys and pre-harvest crop inspections for melon thrips in the Ord Irrigation Area were implemented in lieu of individual produce inspections. Area freedom has been maintained, safeguarding market access and trade.

State-wide area freedom was maintained for Queensland fruit fly, codling moth, mango seed, mango weevil and apple scab. Mediterranean fruit fly area freedom was maintained for the Ord River Irrigation Area.

Four livestock industry Consultative Groups were established and have improved industry liaison and input on a number of key issues. The cattle, sheep and goat, avian species and bee consultative groups made progress toward the implementation of Biosecurity Plans for their respective industries and considered a range of research and development issues.

National Biosecurity Risk Management

Significant input was made to the following areas, with a particular emphasis on protecting the State's regional differences in pest status and risk.

- Five national pest lists were reviewed, including New Zealand apples, New Zealand stone fruit, and sawn coniferous timber from Canada, New Zealand and the USA.
- Three national Import Risk Analysis policy reviews, including pome fruit from Korea, Japan and China and Californian table grapes.
- Seven national draft Import Risk Analyses/Policy extensions/reviews, including apples from New Zealand, bananas from the Philippines, table grapes from Chile, citrus fruit from Florida and truss tomatoes from the Netherlands.
- Four national final Import Risk Analyses/Policy extensions/reviews, including mangosteen fruit from Thailand, longan and lychee fruit from Thailand and China, persimmon fruit, fresh persimmon fruit from Japan, Korea and Israel.

- Animal Health policies were developed and promoted at State and national levels. This included specific inputs on the future of the National Johne's Disease Program, the National Newcastle Disease Program, Animal Health Performance Standards, developing a National Animal Health Information System, TFAP2 Deed of Agreement and inputs to Animal Health Committee and Animal Health Australia.

GrainGuard, HortGuard, StockGuard and BeeGuard

GrainGuard and HortGuard provided input to develop national plant industry Biosecurity plans, as well as incident management and preparedness. Significant contributions were made to develop a draft National Cost Sharing Agreement for eradication of emergency plant pests, which is based on the principle that response costs will be shared between industry and government according to the benefits of pest eradication.

An exotic plant pest and disease model was developed to examine and compare the economic significance of pests if they were to become established across different crop species. This model was used to produce a preliminary prioritisation of 50 key exotic pests and diseases featured in the HortGuard and GrainGuard industry Biosecurity plans.

Plant industry specific Biosecurity plans, developed as part of the HortGuard and GrainGuard process were integrated with the Department's respective industry development plans. This integration would mean that the Biosecurity plans will be discussed and presented to the industry as part of the respective industry development plan and not separately as was done previously.

Incursions of a number of plant pests (for example potato virus Y, potato spindle tuber viroid) were managed by commencement of emergency incident management response as a part of the GrainGuard and HortGuard plans with involvement of WA industry representatives in the incident management.

In early 2004 Plant Health Australia produced the first draft of a grains industry Biosecurity plan based on the GrainGuard concept that will initially cover the top 14 crops by value. It will also cover all 26 leviable crops. A national Diagnostic Protocol was established for Karnal Bunt.

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.

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.

A Skeleton Weed database based on the Client Resource Information System with data on 3000 infested paddocks and over 900 infested properties has been developed.

Web-Site of agricultural threats

The Internet as a means of buying and selling has the potential to bypass existing quarantine measures governing the importation and movement of non-permitted/restricted material including plant seeds and the like. The web site to address potential threats to Western Australia's agriculture that could arise from material purchased via the Internet continued during 2003/04. The site lets visitors know if it is illegal for products to be imported into the State. The website can be found by accessing the department's website at www.agric.wa.gov.au and searching for "agthreats online".

BIOSECURITY ACHIEVEMENTS - ANIMAL PESTS

The Board aims to minimise the impact of animal pests on agriculture and related resources through a range of protection activities.

The Vertebrate Pest Research Service dealt with approximately 60 enquiries over the last two months of the 2003/04 year, including queries about Rainbow lorikeets, Cane toads, Deer and checkpoint inspections. A Cane toad was reported to have escaped from the camping gear of a Western Australian family at Coral Bay, the Vertebrate Pest Research Service were involved in co-ordinating a surveillance and awareness raising program in response. As far as possible, all camping spots where the family stayed were investigated, and a memo sent to the Kununurra checkpoint alerting them to this occurrence. Preparations have begun for the development of a State Strategic Plan for Cane toads, in conjunction with the Department of Conservation and Land Management

Ninety-eight vertebrate animal consignments were inspected at the Perth Domestic Airport between April and June 2004. As a result of these inspections: warnings were issued to 4 persons for importation of animals contrary to regulations; 9 importers were directed to obtain permits and licences to keep regulated animals; no prohibited animal species were found.

In addition to the airport inspections, 14 potential pest animal consignments were inspected at Eucla and nine consignments were inspected at Kununurra.

ANIMAL PEST RESEARCH

Wild Pigs

The Vertebrate Pest Research Section (VPRS) completed the review of Stage 1 (of 4 stages) of the Department of Environment and Heritage (formerly Environment Australia) contract which re-examines the effectiveness and humaneness of current techniques for controlling feral pigs. The Pest Animal Control CRC is the lead agency for this tender.

A scientific paper submitted to Ecological Management and Restoration, looks at combining Geographic Information Systems and wildlife forensics (DNA) to define boundaries of feral pig populations.

Starlings

A partnership in an Australian Research Council Linkage Grant investigating the molecular ecology of European starlings brings together the University of New South Wales, the South Australian Animal and Plant Control Commission and WA Department of Agriculture to ultimately develop an ecological-based management strategy for the control of starlings in Western Australia.

VPRS will be partner investigators on an expression of interest to examine the toxin DRC-1339 to control European starlings. The project is co-ordinated by Pestat, the commercial arm of the Pest Animal Control CRC, and will be submitted to the National Feral Animal Control Program through the Bureau of Rural Science.

Rainbow Lorikeets

VPRS has continued its involvement in the working group examining options for control and management of rainbow lorikeets. A visit was recently made to the Perth Domestic Airport to assess the feasibility of reducing the lorikeet population there.

Risk Assessment

As part of an externally funded project (Bureau of Resource Sciences/Natural Heritage Trust) to conduct national risk assessments of vertebrates already in Australia, a further 12 assessments were recently sent to the Vertebrate Pests Committee for final sign-off. A total of 38 assessments were completed during the 2003/04 financial year – 12 less than expected, due to extra time needed to check through scientific literature.

Over the last two months three permission documents were issued to WA universities for Cane toad imports.

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) 1080 Review will not be released for public comment until December 2004. The WA Department of Agriculture's Program Manager, Animal Pests, has been requested to lead advice to APVMA on practicalities of recommendations prior to release as part of the national Vertebrate Pest Committee input.

ANIMAL PEST MANAGEMENT

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.

Considerable time and effort was spent reviewing draft Codes of Practice and Standard Operating Procedures for feral animal control prepared by NSW Agriculture. In line with APB sentiments, the WA Department of Agriculture has voiced considerable concerns (eg impracticality, inaccurate information, inappropriate wording) with the parts of the first drafts of these documents.

There have been reports from the Shire of Bridgetown-Greenbushes that domestic goats wandering through neighbouring properties as well as nature reserves have been causing problems. There is a clear potential for these animals to become established in the wild if this situation continues. The matter is under further investigation.

INTERSTATE LIVESTOCK MOVEMENTS

It is proposed to transfer horse inspections from Norseman to Kalgoorlie as soon as modifications are made to the Parkeston Quarantine Inspection Yards, the numbers of livestock imported into WA from other States continued to decline

State Barrier Fence

From funds available for maintenance of the State Barrier Fence in 2003/04 75km of fencing material was purchased. It is also expected that funding in 2004/05 will allow for 15 km of fencing to be erected to dog-proof standards.

Two fence replacement contracts on the Yilgarn Fence, totalling 17 5km, were completed by 30 June 2004 and a proposal to extend the State Barrier Fence from South Yilgarn to East Varley through the Jilbadji Reserve was put to the Department of Conservation and Land Management for approval on behalf of the Crown.

Deer

One deer was shot in the Gnowangerup shire after being reported by local landholders to be at large. The source of the animal has not been established and there is no registered deer compound in the area.

The shooting of a Fallow deer stag between Boyup Brook and Bridgetown was investigated. The animal was suspected of being an escapee from a nearby deer operation and attempts to interview the operations owners are continuing.

A Fallow deer was run over on Caves Road, Boranup, in the National Park. It had no identification tags affixed therefore its origin was unclear but it was suspected of originating from a nearby property that had de-stocked.

One deer was reported in the Cundinup area (Nannup), a mob of deer on Pneumonia Road in the Scott River area (Nannup) and mobs as large as 22 animals have been reported, causing damage to fences and reticulation systems in paddocks in the Dunsborough area.

An inspection carried out on a property in Southern River noted 8 Rusa deer on the property. The owner was advised that he cannot keep the animals and was given until December 2004 to dispose of them by sale to slaughter, destruction or export out of State.

Exotic Bird Species

A number of inspections were carried out in the Perth Metropolitan Area for exotic species such as Sparrows and Indian ring-neck parakeets. A bird in the Preston area suspected of being a Ceylon crow was eventually identified as a Grey Currawong.

WA Department of Agriculture staff was assisted in the successful trapping of an Eastern Rosella by a Bunbury resident.

Rainbow lorikeets were shot at the Big Swamp Bird Park and no more have been seen in the area since.

Security upgrades at Port terminals caused access delays for Biosecurity staff attempting to deal with exotic bird incursions. The use of firearms at busy ports continued to raise safety concerns for port staff and ship-borne personnel.

Starlings Destroyed

	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04
Esperance	55	29	166	103	55	24	30	181	227	329
Eucla	324	255	28	120	95	80	30	28	102	6
South Australia	133	6,904	3,131	75	8,139	119	1,387	2,327	162	2,164

Endemic Animal Pest Management

A 12 month trial fox baiting program was set up with ITC tree farms on one property in Boddington and if successful, it is hoped the model will be implemented on other properties within that shire as well as within other shires.

Risk Assessments - 1080

Risk assessments of 1080 baiting application continued to be carried out 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.

One 1080 poisoning incident was investigated in the Shire of Swan. Inquiries confirmed the landowner had complied with the approved baiting protocols and was not at fault.

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

Risk assessments - 1080

	Wild Dogs	Foxes	Rabbits	Feral Pigs	Other	Total
Northern Rangelands	80	0	0	0	0	80
Southern Rangelands	461	0	0	0	0	461
Northern Agric	0	376	175	11	0	562
Central Agric	48	290	66	1	0	405
Southern Agric	3	611	47	0	0	661
South West Agric	0	454	49	1	0	504
Metro	0	61	11	0	0	72
TOTAL	592	1,792	348	13	0	2,745

Risk assessments strychnine

	Wild Dogs	Emus	Other	Total
Northern Rangelands	3	0	0	3
Southern Rangelands	50	0	0	50
Northern Agric	0	0	0	0
Central Agric	6	0	0	6
Southern Agric	3	1	0	4
South West Agric	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	62	1	0	63

Feral Pigs

After much groundwork by Biosecurity staff, an informal Declared Species Group was established to deal with an incursion of feral pigs into the Dongolocking reserve system in the Dumbleyung and Wagin Shires. Landholders were trained to trap and the Department of Conservation and Land Management provide the materials needed for trapping. Planning meetings were attended by staff from the WA Department of Agriculture, the Department of Conservation and Land Management and local landholders. A coordinated approach across the Shires will provide the best opportunity to remove the animals from the reserve system.

Feral pig activity was recorded in several locations across the South West region, including Nannup, Mundaring, Dardanup, Boddington, Bridgetown, and the Mowen area (Margaret River). The Community Coordinator of the Feral pig group operating in the Denbarker- Lake Muir area confirmed that additional pigs had been deliberately released by hunters in the trapping areas. The unauthorised release of pigs continues to be problem.

Bait-preference trials on feral pigs continued in the Geraldton/Greenough district. Pigs there showed a slight preference for wheat over lupins. 1080-wheat successfully destroyed most of the pigs in the immediate area (40+) after pre-feeding with plain wheat. With help from staff from the Derby Office, field work is now about to commence in the Kimberley region.

Wild Dog Control

The North East Wheatbelt Declared Animal Group ceased operation in the latter stages of 2003/04 pending resolution of concerns over adequate public liability insurance. The Board and Department of Agriculture have been working with the Group to resolve the issue as quickly as possible.

Ground baiting (number of baits produced in association with aerial baiting program)

Zone	Baits produced
Kimberley	13,914
Pilbara	17,480
Gascoyne	5,500
Meekatharra	23,553
Goldfields	104,200
Esperance	1,900
Eastern Wheatbelt	0
Total	166,547

Wild Dogs - Aerial baiting (hours flown)

	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04
Kimberley	20	20	25	64	62	43	70	88	89	95
Pilbara	95	100	100	90	100	100	100	105	85	108
Gascoyne	128	53	44	48	50	50	70	60	87	40
Meekatharra	126	107	103	71	41	84	86	87	144	140
Goldfields	220	196	200	224	232	236	243	260	288	235
Esperance	10	7	12	18	20	18	18	18	17	12
Eastern Wheatbelt	-	-	-	-	6	8	8	10	9	10
TOTAL	599	483	484	515	511	539	595	628	719	640

Aerial baiting (number of baits)

	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04
Kimberley	15,000	15,000	20,000	70,000	68,000	43,000	78,000	90,000	134,000	112,667
Pilbara	217,000	225,000	216,000	225,000	225,000	170,000	190,000	215,000	154,000	170,116
Gascoyne	125,000	72,000	63,000	72,000	75,000	57,000	78,000	72,000	146,000	38,400
Meekatharra	120,000	95,000	112,000	63,000	48,000	133,000	146,000	142,000	151,000	135,850
Goldfields	288,000	324,000	241,000	370,400	236,000	240,000	240,000	298,000	344,000	261,022
Esperance	10,000	7,000	11,700	18,750	20,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	15,257
Eastern Wheatbelt	-	-	-	-	6,100	9,000	9,000	9,000	15,000	13,179
TOTAL	775,000	738,000	663,700	819,150	678,000	670,000	750,000	835,000	962,000	746,491

Feral Donkeys

The radio telemetry program targeting Feral donkeys continued in the East Pilbara on 14 properties & reserves. This program aims to gradually eradicate donkeys from stations and progressively move in a southerly direction.

Feral donkeys - helicopter shooting

	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04
Donkeys destroyed	10,149	5,294	8,669	12,808	7,873	9,820	9,548	9,327	6,746	5,780
Hours flown	476	550	572	952	880	935	1,066	861	698	580
Cost \$	-	504,000	559,000	612,510	558,200	649,631	690,500	692,000	498,000	510,950
Donkeys per hour	24.8	15	15.1	13.4	9	10.5	8.9	10.8	9.7	10.0
Cost per donkey	-	95	64	48	71	66	72	74	74	88
Cost per Hour	-	916	977	643	634	694	648	803	713	881
Radio Collars Fitted	20	65	150	250	350	420	450	457	414	470

Bait Production Unit:

The “Whole of Government” collaboration for animal pest bait product research, manufacture and wholesale distribution took a major step closer to reality during the 2003/04 year.

The Departments of Conservation and Land Management and Agriculture, and the Agriculture Protection Board signed a Heads of Agreement to form a joint venture business unit. It was agreed that the business unit would be located at the Board’s existing premises in Bougainvillea Avenue, Forrestfield.

The Board is confident this venture will ultimately see high quality “ready-to-lay” meat baits being made available to landholders at competitive prices.

Preliminary drawings for the expansion of the current Forrestfield facility were completed in 2003/04 and a Quantity Surveyor is presently estimating total building costs. A formal Business Plan will be finalised once the cost estimate is presented. The Plan will then be considered by the Executive Group for direction on funding options.

The field work component associated with the initial testing of the CALM salami-style Pro-baits effectiveness against wild dogs was completed toward the end of June 2004.

Dried meat baits and Pro-baits, each bait type having a different biochemical marker, were ground-laid during March/April 2004 on Yandeyarra Aboriginal Reserve south of Port Hedland. This area had not been exposed to lethal baiting for some time, so Wild dog numbers were relatively high.

Sampling of the Wild dog population took place over a 5-week period in May/June 2004. A total of 65 Wild dogs were collected, 60 from the trial-baited areas, and 5 from adjacent areas to act as baseline samples for the bio-marker analysis.

A combination of trapping (21 dogs), ground-shooting (27) and helicopter shooting (17) was used to collect samples. Analysis of the bio-markers in the samples to determine uptake of the 2 bait types is currently awaited.

Earlier problems with a shortage of processed Kangaroo meat gradually improved in the closing stages of the year resulting in the total production for 2003/04 recovering and being close to the maximum possible working a five day week.

Units produced

	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04
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	332
1080 Conc Red (btl)	1,425	2,550	2,266	4,051	2,553	3,500	2,250	2,392	2,395	3,255
1080 Conc Black (btl)	433	500	-	125	-	40	187	371	482	109
1080 Rodamine (100 btl)	280	116	101	-	100	210	-	158	525	959
1080 Rodamine (12 btl)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	395	189	261
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	529,891
DMB (10 pk)	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,530	46,160	66,970	77,300
Pindone (pkts)	9,258	11,732	550	1,310	900	-	-	-	-	-
Strychnine Baits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mirex Termite Bait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Units issued

	94/95	95/96	96/97	97/98	98/99	99/00	00/01	01/02	02/03	03/04
One-shot Oats (pks)	31,161	27,832	18,793	18,799	16,993	10,759	2,584	4,980	1,650	2,817
1080 Ready to Use (pk)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,384	1,460	964	564
1080 Conc Red (btl)	1,494	1,385	1,237	1,843	2,017	999	1,022	3,179	2,053	3,215
1080 Conc Black (btl)	499	185	106	150	149	103	215	317	550	120
1080 Rod 6 0 (100 btl)	159	1,343	73	191	157	136	98	184	401	869
1080 Rod 4 5 (100 btl)	15	20	17	9	10	8	6	42	75	36
1080 Rod 4 5 (12 btl)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	245	250
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	525,600
DMB (10 pk)	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,530	51,100	64,282	80,700
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	263
Mirex Termite Bait	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Bait production and distribution

Product	Production			Distribution		
	29/5/04 to 30/6/04	03-04 Annual	Year to 16/7/04	29/5/04 to 30/6/04	03-04 Annual	Year To 16/7/04
1080 Dried Meat Baits in bags of 200 baits	40,875	529,891	38,050	40,800	525,600	0
1080 Dried Meat baits in bags of 10 baits	22,150	90,100	6,400	13,000	80,700	2,900
1080 Conc Red (bottles)	602	3,255	147	280	3,215	50
1080 Conc Black (bottles)	0	109	110	50	120	110
1080 One-Shot Oats (packets)	0	0	0	50	2,187	0
1080 Ready to Lay Rabbit Bait (packets)	0	332	0	40	564	44
1080 Impregnated Oats 4 5 mg (bottle of 100 Oats)	0	100	0	11	36	0
1080 Impregnated Oats 4 5 mg (bottle of 12 Oats)	0	261	0	20	250	0
1080 Impregnated Oats 6 0 mg (bottle of 100 Oats)	0	859	0	50	869	0
Strychnine (Jars of 25 g)	45	163	0	50	263	0
Pindone Oats (packets)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Alphachloralose	0	60	0	10	87	0

BIOSECURITY ACHIEVEMENTS – PLANTS AND PLANT PESTS

DECLARED PLANT MANAGEMENT

Inspections for Declared Plants were carried out on over 6,000 properties in 2003/04. 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 which have serious agricultural and/or environmental characteristics. The four serious weeds have been the subject of eradication procedures. There were no detections of Branched broomrape in WA during the year.

Farm Biosecurity is of high priority as implementation of Biosecurity measures at the farm level underpins industry Biosecurity plans. Growers were urged to erect farm gate signage to reinforce their Biosecurity standards to visitors and contractors. Biosecurity warning signs have been installed at Departmental research stations. The Department of Agriculture web page has examples of suitable farm Biosecurity signs.

2003/2004 statistics:-

- Over 6,000 properties were inspected for declared plants (including 1,506 for Skeleton weed). A high level of compliance with weed control regulations was observed with 96% of landholders complying with boundary weed control requirements.
- Inspectors checked 192 pieces of farm machinery to ensure interstate requirements of freedom from soil and plant material were met.
- A new training program for Biosecurity staff to enhance effectiveness in the management of plant and animal pest non-compliance issues was developed and was being tested in the Southwest Region in August 2004.
- Dr Jon Dodd was asked to carry out a review of the Siam weed eradication program. This review found some major concerns with the program. As a result of these findings some major changes to the program will be recommended, including a significant increase in resources over the next two years to enhance the level of surveillance for the weed.
- Monitoring of the effects of the recent cyclonic rains on the Mesquite infestation at Mardie showed some encouraging signs. There were very few new plants growing over the vast majority of the area. This could indicate the impact of biological control agents on seed production. There have been significant numbers of new plants germinating around watering points and cattle camping areas.
- Seed of two serious exotic weeds was intercepted by a vigilant WAQIS inspector after both consignments had been passed by AQIS inspectors. The Office of the Chief Plant Protection Officer was notified of serious concerns over AQIS procedures.
- A significant Salvinia infestation was detected in the Denmark area by an inspector who identified the weed from a television documentary and followed-up with the film's producers.
- Modifications to the Declared Plants webpage continued, to add a facility to allow clients to click on a map and find out what plants are declared in their Shire, with links to other relevant information on biology, control requirements and recommendations.
- As part of a national program, 15 silos were fumigated and monitored in WA to determine the efficacy of farm fumigations. Preliminary findings showed that WA-produced sealed silos were adequate for the task of preventing the development of phosphine resistance, provided the seals were maintained. Gas values recorded in the silos with a halving pressure above three minutes, as recommended in extension

literature, exceeded the level required to eliminate the strongest known Australian phosphine resistant insects.

- The Australian Grain Insect Resistance Database currently holds data from the national Department's of Agriculture (Western Australia, New South Wales and Queensland) for 36,774 assays on 18,548 strains from 6,515 sites.
- Of the 150 grain strains tested, none exhibited strong resistance while 36% showed weak resistance. This year a strain of Rust-red flour beetle from southern China in polished rice was shown to have strong resistance. This is of concern to the industry as the rice was imported. While the labelling insisted that the produce not be distributed in the Riverina rice growing area, there is the potential for this type of strain to become established on-farm.
- Inspectors made 171 orchard assessments and implemented 60 orchard management programs on neglected orchards.
- A large infestation of Prickly acacia (*Acacia nilotica*) over an area of 100 square kilometres was detected during surveillance operations in a remote part of the East Kimberley. Eradication has commenced and is being co-funded by the Department of Agriculture, the National Prickle Bush Management Committee, the Agriculture Protection Board and the Aboriginal Lands Trust. Nine operators and one supervisor received appropriate training and had been spraying trees for nine weeks.
- Over 100,400 vehicles entered Western Australia through Kununurra and Eucla checkpoints, with more than 20,470kg of fruit and vegetable produce being seized. Of the 1,930 interception samples submitted, 100 were classified as significant. Major interceptions included Painted apple moth, Banana rust thrips, Oriental fruit moth, Pyralidae caterpillars and Cicadellidae bugs.
- With a total of 1,703,063 passengers arriving on interstate air flights, detector dog handler teams seized more than 1,946kg of produce. Major interceptions included Mango seed weevil, Codling moth and Queensland fruit fly.
- Quarantine surveillance was carried out on 167,849 rail and ship containers, resulting in 4,217 orders for inspection being issued.
- A total of 19,286 passengers arrived on 100 Indian Pacific Passenger trains (five trains did not arrive due to freight train derailments on the Nullarbor; these passengers subsequently arrived by aircraft). More than 511kg of fruit and vegetables, 139 second hand produce containers, seven cartons of cut flowers, nine plants, and 70kg of honey were seized. Of the 1,701 vehicles transported via train, nine were cleaned of contaminants.
- Of the 30,696 seed import lines (9,430,755 kg) inspected, 3,057 lines (39,978kg) were rejected. Significant seed import interceptions included 1,000 lines of wheat with prohibited seed contamination; 1,500 lines of wheat with insect infestation and 400kg of sugar cane mulch contaminated with Bathurst burr.
- The Western Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service developed guidelines on the dismantling, cleaning and inspection of agricultural machinery. Movement of machinery poses a significant risk for the spread of weeds and some plant diseases. The new guidelines will be used to develop a national Code of Practice for machinery dealers to ensure machines are clean to minimise any risks associated with their movement interstate. As a result, the incidence of contamination found on certified harvesters decreased from 34 per cent to less than 6 per cent.
- The number of Quality Assurance arrangements has risen to 443, with 58 new accreditations this year. Seven businesses were ICA accredited for the cold-treatment for Mediterranean fruitfly (medfly) disinfestation; four for the hard green condition for avocados as a non-host for Medfly; four for the splitting and reconsigning of consignments and one for using fenthion dipping as a means of medfly disinfestation. There were further accreditations for used vehicle inspections,

treatment of cattle hides, seed import verification and clearance and various accreditations for the operation of Registered Premises. There were 14 accreditations of nurseries to operate under the green snail protocol and nine for soil less potting medium for nursery stock.

- A service delivery agreement for the provision of quarantine detector dog services at Perth Domestic Airport was developed in consultation with Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service.

New Weed Recording

The first reported detection of Fringed dodder in WA was made during the year. There are also four other exotic species of *Cuscuta* and three native species in WA.

Fringed dodder is a parasitic weed native to South America and is found in many countries around the world. Infestations have been found in Tasmania, South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and in New Zealand. The Australian and New Zealand infestations are small and are not economically significant.

In Australia, it occasionally parasitises irrigated lucerne, and clover, and has also been found parasitising native plants in wetland areas.

It is not declared in WA, but it is a quarantine weed in this state. It is hard to distinguish from other dodders (both the native and introduced *Cuscuta* species) and native *Cassytha* spp. (which are also parasitic plants that closely resemble *Cuscuta* spp.).

Bedstraw Eradication Program

The Grainguard Committee including APBoard members Ron Creagh and Michelle Allen presided over the initial stages of the Bedstraw Eradication Program in 2003, making a number of decisions in relation to program operations and program cost sharing arrangements between the Department and the grains industry.

It was agreed that the costs of the program would be shared between the Department and the grain industry. The Department would fund the reasonable costs of surveillance for Bedstraw and the cost of technical advice and infested property program management, and industry would provide financial assistance to growers to meet the reasonable direct costs of eradicating the weed from their properties.

Bedstraw Eradication Program Report 2003/2004

- Four properties are in quarantine
- Two of the quarantine properties had Bedstraw plants detected in 2003. The other two are under quarantine because of their high risk status
- There has been no Bedstraw seed detected at CBH receival points
- 60 properties have been surveyed for growing plants
- Industry has agreed to share costs
- The total cost of the program in 2003/2004 was \$162,688.
 - Department of Agriculture salaries and overheads \$97,000
 - Department of Agriculture operating costs \$27,000
 - Landholder support payments \$38,688

DECLARED PLANT RESEARCH

Horticulture Australia Ltd (with a voluntary contribution from the Potato Growers' Association of WA) has supported a Department of Agriculture project to evaluate the status of Potato Cyst Nematode (PCN) in WA. The project will receive a total of \$240,500 over 3 years. Anticipated outcomes of this project are: declaration and recognition of Area Freedom from PCN for WA; provision of an exit strategy for growers in areas where PCN

was previously detected; lifting of national and international market restrictions currently imposed due to past detection of PCN in WA, and reduced cost to growers, industry and the State of ongoing testing, quarantine and surveillance activities.

Significant contributions were made to the development of a full business case for a new CRC devoted to national plant Biosecurity. The objectives of the proposed CRC are to build a national capability to detect and identify incursions; develop tools to enhance surveillance and national response programs; create the capacity to conduct and coordinate epidemiological research on pest incursions; and to enhance the national Biosecurity skills base through education and training.

Pest Diagnosis

- A Diagnostic Protocol was established for Karnal bunt consistent with national standards.
- A molecular biology laboratory was setup with the purchase of a thermocycler, gel documentation system and other laboratory equipment to enhance the plant pathology diagnostics capability of the Quarantine Plant Pathology group.
- Protocol for the identification of Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTVd) through reverse-transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) techniques were implemented and optimised for use in the Quarantine plant pathology laboratory. This protocol is consistent with the National diagnostic protocol being developed for PSTVd.
- A significant increase of \$200,000 in Biosecurity funding through the Office of the Chief Plant Protection Officer (OCPPO) and Plant Health Australia (PHA) enabled the acquisition of “state of the art” microscopes and digital imaging equipment to support the development of a diagnostic centre of excellence for plant pests and diseases. High resolution 3-D enhanced images of pests of Biosecurity concern will enable faster diagnosis of incursions and quarantine intercepts, and the production of high quality information and training packages for industry protection programs.

INSECT PEST MANAGEMENT

Thirty-six European wasp nests were detected and destroyed in 2003/04. 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. State-wide 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 state-wide 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.

During the year 486 traps were placed on 341 commercial properties around Perth, in the south west and on non-commercial properties. Traps in all areas were found to be free from Codling moth.

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.

Australian Plague Locusts

An outbreak of Australian Plague Locusts has been predicted to occur in up to 13 Eastern wheatbelt and Southern coastal shires in spring 2004. Detailed analysis of autumn 2004 locust surveys indicated that significant hatchings were likely to occur in September 2004.

Survival of hoppers and the subsequent severity of the outbreak will depend mainly on the amount of effective rainfall in affected areas in August and September 2004. While previous predictions of the extent and severity of Australian Plague Locust outbreaks have been accurate, there are many variables that can affect the real outcome. Due to the uncertainty in relation to the possible outcomes, a number of scenarios were been costed and some funding options considered.

The APB approved a response policy similar to that adopted in 2001 i.e. to ensure that agribusiness and landholders are well informed and equipped to prevent locust damage to crops and pastures, and to identify areas with very high locust numbers and conduct locust control in those areas where there is extreme risk of formation of large, damaging locust swarms.

The scope of APB/Department of Agriculture locust operations in 2004/05 will again be:

1. coordination of landholder monitoring plus targeted monitoring by staff of locust hatching and keeping industry informed of status in relevant regions;
2. designation of Priority Target Zones within which supplementary monitoring will define Extreme Risk Areas within which APB/Department of Agriculture control will be conducted;
3. APB/Department of Agriculture conduct control (via contractors) only where locust numbers are expected to give rise to formation of large, damaging locust swarms;
4. no control will be conducted by APB/Department of Agriculture outside Extreme Risk Areas;
5. control will be conducted at the optimum time to minimize the risk of formation of large, damaging swarms, this may be later than the optimum time to minimize within paddock damage to crops and pastures;
6. 'sensitive areas' will be required to be designated by the landholder and will be excluded from APB/Department of Agriculture control operations;
7. the main method of application will be by aerial spraying. No pesticide will be issued to landholders;
8. the principal pesticide used by the APB/Department of Agriculture will be Fenitrothion.

At the time of writing:

1. Planning for the response to the predicted Australian Plague Locust outbreak in the Spring/Summer of 2004 had been completed;
2. Supplementary funding requirements were being discussed with State Treasury officials prior to a formal submission to State Cabinet being lodged;
3. Tenders for aerial contractors had been advertised and were due to be finalised by early September 2004;
4. An order for twenty tonnes of Fenitrothion had been placed. The supplies should arrive in early September 2004;
5. Locust Management teams had been established under experienced supervisors in the two affected regions;
6. Staff training had been scheduled to take place in early September 2004.

Stored Grain Pests - low levels of phosphine resistance maintained

A total of 254 farm inspections were carried out during 2003-04. Some 269 strains were tested with 308 phosphine resistance assays. None of those strains showed strong resistance while 44% of the 254 strains tested for low resistance gave a positive result.

As part of a national program, 15 silos were fumigated and monitored in WA to determine the efficacy of farm fumigations. Preliminary findings showed that the WA-produced sealed silos were adequate for the task of preventing the development of phosphine resistance, provided the seals were maintained. Gas values recorded in the silos with a halving pressure above three minutes, as recommended in extension literature, exceeded the level required to eliminate the strongest known Australian phosphine resistant insects.

Aeration is a method of protecting the quality of stored grain, and was promoted at six farmer meetings and one on-farm field day. As a stand alone technique, it does not completely control stored grain insects but creates an unfavourable environment for population development. It is recommended to growers as an alternative to fumigation in unsealed structures where gas values cannot develop to lethal levels.

Mediterranean fruit fly

Trapping grids placed in the Ord River Irrigation Area detected an incursion of Mediterranean fruit fly in June 2003. Following a successful eradication campaign, the national and international area freedom for the area was restored in September 2003.

Protocols to be used for consignment and adult emergence techniques for sterile male Mediterranean fruit fly (medfly) to eradicate a future outbreak in Kununurra were tested. The use of the sterile insect technique and release methods suitable for outbreaks in town and horticultural areas was evaluated.

Options for the release of sterile medfly in country shires to replace community baiting systems were developed as a part of the IAEA Cooperative research project on "Improving sterile male performance in fruit fly SIT programmes" studying the effect of ginger root oil on mating competitiveness of medfly. Traps were put out in Applecross, Dalkeith and South Perth in preparation for the sterile release trial beginning in August 2004.

An international conference, organised by the Department of Agriculture, was held in Perth dealing with quality control of mass reared fruit flies.

No Medfly outbreaks were reported in South Australia (SA) in 2003/2004. However sterile fly production was maintained as per the contract with SA and flies were provided on a regular basis to SA for trials testing the efficacy of their early warning trapping grid. Trials continued in WA in conjunction with United States Department of Agriculture scientists on the use of ginger root oil as a mating enhancer. Excess sterile flies were used for a large scale trial at Katanning resulting in excellent control of fruit fly populations.

Pest Surveillance

State-wide area freedom was maintained for a number of exotic pests such as Queensland fruit fly, Codling moth and Asian Gypsy moth. Mediterranean fruit fly area freedom was maintained for the Ord River Irrigation Area. On an average basis, 240 traps per working day were checked for key pests by the surveillance team.

An industry surveillance program for Apple scab was developed and Biosecurity surveillance kits were prepared for growers and consultants.

Surveillance for Red Imported Fire Ants was completed with no detection at any of the surveillance points. Of the 247 commercial nurseries in the Perth metropolitan area, 204 (83%) were inspected including Benara Nursery, the biggest in the southern hemisphere. This year removalists were given priority in the inspections as these had not been covered in previous years. Transport end-points, such as sea ports, airports, and rail yards were also targeted for inspection. A single identification of the related Tropical Fire Ant,

Solenopsis geminata, occurred when dead specimens were discovered in plastic containers imported from Thailand.

Surveys were also carried out for potato cyst nematode, potato virus Y and Olive lace bug.

Two properties containing timber infested with the European house borer were discovered during 2003/04. A house to house survey of all residences within 800 metres of the infested properties commenced in June 2004. Some 424 properties were visited and 350 surveys were completed. No infestations were identified during the survey. On 23 June, sampling of dead pine trees and branches confirmed infestations of European house borer at five additional sites. Efforts to delineate the true extent of the current infestation are continuing in earnest, following which a decision on an appropriate response will be taken.

SKELETON WEED PROGRAM

The Skeleton Weed Committee continues to shape the Skeleton weed program and recommended a \$4.5 million operational program for 2003-04 which was subsequently approved by the APB. The program again required individual grain producers to take responsibility for searching their own properties and included the provision (for the first time) to landholders of financial support for the searching of infested paddocks. The total area searched has increased from 130,000 hectares in 2001/02 to over 400,000 hectares in 2002/03.

A total of 518,000 hectares of paddock area on 1,200 properties was searched for Skeleton weed by landholders and Department staff. A Skeleton weed database modelled on the Client Resource Information System was developed and now maintains data on 3,000 infested paddocks located on over 900 infested properties.

Landholder Agreements for the provision of assistance on Skeleton weed infested properties were developed and implemented and a range of extensions materials were published, including a comprehensive landholder guide, a "ute guide" and an identification key for Skeleton weed.

Development of an auto detection and spray boom for the automated detection and control of Skeleton weed in summer continued in conjunction with Weed Control Australia Pty Ltd.

Expenditure for the 2003/2004 year came in at 100.1% of the approved budget. Revenue collected from the grain levy totalled a record \$5.7m, owing to the record grains harvest of 14.7 million tonnes.

New Finds

There were 62 new infested properties detected in regional areas and infestations of the weed were also found in 7 new locations found in the Perth Metropolitan Area in 2003/2004.

Searching

At 30 June 2004:

New properties found to be infested	62 (including targeted surveillance)
Properties removed from infested list	51
Area of Code 2 and 3 paddocks	115,391 ha
Area of Code 1 paddocks	134,421 ha
Estimated Code 1 search area for 2004/2005	168,026 ha

Infested Area

At the end of June 2004, the total area known to be infested with Skeleton weed was 2,416 hectares (up from 1,850 ha in 2002/03), of which approximately 1,689 hectares of infested squares required treatment with Tordon 75D this winter. The balance of 727 hectares will be, or has been, treated using Lontrel/MCPA by affected landholders, at their own cost, under the 'whole paddock treatment' protocol.

Winter Treatment

Spraying of infested sites has been completed. Conditions were reasonably good for spraying and it is expected that the Tordon would be very effective as a consequence.

Skeleton Weed Finances

Item	Expenditure to 25 May 2004	Budget to 30 June 2004
Revenue	\$5,706,102	
Salaries	\$950,288	\$975,000
Operating	\$3,511,250	\$3,518,000
Capital	\$37,460	\$0
Total Expenditure	\$4,498,998	\$4,493,000

The APB commissioned a formal report to grain growers on the effect of changes to the Skeleton Weed Program since the last survey was undertaken in mid 2001. A detailed update was distributed to 6,830 registered grain growers with assistance from Cooperative Bulk Handling Ltd in April 2004. The report included an option for growers to provide specific feedback on the Program's operation and future direction. Some 1,515 growers took advantage of this option. Overall, responses suggested a high level of satisfaction with the current Program and strong support for the continued role of local action groups (LAGs). The responses also made it clear the current quantum of the levy on grain/seed was considered reasonable. About half of the respondents indicated they would agree to a small increase in the levy, were it to become necessary into the future. A significant number of growers providing feedback considered that the main responsibility for eradication/control of skeleton weed belonged to the owners of currently infested properties.

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 2003/2004 financial year, the Board incurred expenditure of \$2,816.70 which has been allocated to the categories listed below:

Advertising agencies	\$2,394.88
Media advertising organisations	\$421.82

APPENDIX 2 - Disclosure pursuant to Section 29 of the *DISABILITY SERVICES ACT 1993*

In accordance with the disclosure requirements of Section 29 of the *Disability Services Act 1993*, the Agriculture Protection Board reports that it is now at an advanced stage of integration with the Department of Agriculture, in accord with the relevant recommendations of the Task Force Report on the Machinery of Government (June 2001).

Ahead of necessary formalising legislation (the *Agriculture Management Bill*), the recommended integration has largely occurred via administrative process. All former Board personnel other than the Manager, Mr Tony Richman, have already transferred to the Department's employ, and the bulk of the Board's former CF Appropriation from State Parliament is now received directly by the Department of Agriculture.

In the circumstances, there would seem little point in the Board developing and maintaining its own Disability Service Plan - in practice, the Board's activities are effectively covered within the Department of Agriculture's Plan.

For further information in relation to the latter, please contact the Manager of the Department's Organisation and Training Unit, Mr Gordon Brockway. Gordon can be contacted by phone (08) 9368 3432, fax (08) 9474 3749 or email gbrockway@agric.wa.gov.au.

APPENDIX 3 - LIST OF DECLARED ANIMALS

AGRICULTURE AND RELATED RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT 1976

Agriculture Protection Board

South Perth

Date:25 August 2004

LIST OF DECLARED ANIMALS

Pursuant to Section 37 of the Agriculture and Related Resources Protection Act 1976, the Agriculture Protection Board hereby lists the classes of animals that are for the time being the subject of a declaration made under Section 35 of that Act, together with the matters specified pursuant to subsection (2) of that Section in relation to each class.

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>Antilope 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	Camelus dromedarius	Exempt from declaration.
Camel, Feral	Camelus dromedarius	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 & 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 (including hybrids thereof) other than Red and Fallow Deer	<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.
Goose, Swan; Chinese Goose	<i>Anser cygnoides</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.
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 lillianae</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, Nutmeg; Spice Finch; Spotted Munia; Scaly-breasted Munia	<i>Lonchura punctulata</i>	A1,A2,A6
Mannikin, Rufous-backed; Rufous-backed Munia; Red-backed Mannikin;	<i>Lonchura bicolor nigriceps</i>	A1,A2,A3*

Chestnut Munia; Brown-backed Munia		
Mesia, Silver-eared	<i>Leiothrix argenteauris</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 gularis</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
Peafowl, Common	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	Exempt from declaration.
Peafowl, Green	<i>Pavo muticus</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>Syrnaticus 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 nycthemera</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° 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 Waxbill	<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
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, European House	<i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i>	A1,A2,A3
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	Cydia pomonella	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>Vespa 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 lillanae</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>Alopchen 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;	A1,A2,A3*

	Yellow-naped Parrot	
<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>Anser cygnoides</i>	Goose, Swan; Chinese Goose	Exempt from declaration
<i>Antilope 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 icolo & 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.
Camelus dromedarius	Camel, Domestic	Exempt from declaration.
Camelus dromedarius	Camel, Feral	A4,A5,A6
<i>Canis familiaris dingo</i>	Dingo	A7
<i>Canis familiaris dingo</i> x <i>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>Cervidae</i> (other than <i>Dama dama</i> and <i>Cervus elaphus</i>)	Deer, species within the family Cervidae (including	A1, A2, A3

	hybrids thereof) other than Red and Fallow Deer	
<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 caerulescens</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 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
<i>Felis catus</i>	Cat	Exempt from declaration. (Feral Cat #)
<i>Foudia madagascariensis</i>	Fody, Madagascar 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 argentauris</i>	Mesia, Silver-eared	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Leiothrix lutea</i>	Robin, Pekin	A1, A2, A3*
<i>Lonchura icolour 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 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° 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 gularis</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>	Seedeater Yellow-rumped; Angolan Singing Finch	A1,A2,A3*
<i>Serinus canaria</i>	Canary, Common	Exempt from declaration.
<i>Serinus leucopygius</i>	Seedeater, 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 reevesii</i>	Pheasant, Reeves'	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>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
Cydia pomonella	Moth, Codling	A1,A2
<i>Ephestia spp</i>	Moth, Warehouse	A1,A5
<i>Helix aperta</i>	Snail, Green	A1,A2,A3
<i>Hylotrupes bajulus</i>	Borer, European House	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 :

1. Christidis, L., and Boles, W. E. (1994). The Taxonomy and Species of Birds of Australia and its Territories. Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union, Monograph 2. RAOU, Melbourne.
2. Barrett, G., Silcocks, A., Barry, S., Cunningham, R., and Poulter, R. (2003). 'The New Atlas of Australian Birds' Birds Australia. Royal Australasian Ornithologists Union.
3. Dickinson, W. C. (Editor). (2003). The Howard & Moore Complete Checklist of the Birds of the World. Revised and Enlarged Third Edition. Princeton University Press, Princeton and Oxford

**AGRICULTURE AND RELATED RESOURCES PROTECTION ACT,
1976**

Agriculture Protection Board
South Perth 25 March 2004

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 (*Alternanthera philoxeroides*); P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Arrowhead (*Sagittaria montevidensis*); P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Canadian Pond weed (*Elodea canadensis*); P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Cabomba (*Cabomba caroliniana*); P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Hydrocotyl (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*); P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Lagarosiphon (*Lagarosiphon spp.*); P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Leafy elodea (*Egeria densa*); P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Parrot's feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*); P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Sagittaria (*Sagittaria platyphylla*); P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*); P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Senegal tea (*Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*); P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Shield pennywort (*Hydrocotyle verticillata*); P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*); P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

Water lettuce (*Pistia stratiotes*); 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, Ngaanyatjarraku, 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, 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, Murray, Nannup, Narembeen, Narrogin, Nedlands, Nungarin, Peppermint Grove, Perth, Pingelly, Plantagenet, Quairading, Ravensthorpe, Rockingham, South Perth, Serpentine-Jarrahdale, Stirling, Subiaco, Swan, Tambellup, Tammin, Toodyay, Trayning, Victoria Park, Vincent, Wagin, Wandering, Wanneroo, Waroona, West Arthur, Westonia, Wickespin, 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, Exmouth, the City of Kalgoorlie-Boulder, Leonora, Laverton, Murchison, Ngaanyatjarraku, Menzies, Sandstone, Shark Bay, Upper Gascoyne, 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, Narembreen, 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, Ngaanyatjarraku, 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, Ngaanyatjarraku, 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, Naremben, 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, Naremben, 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, Ngaanyatjarraku, 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.

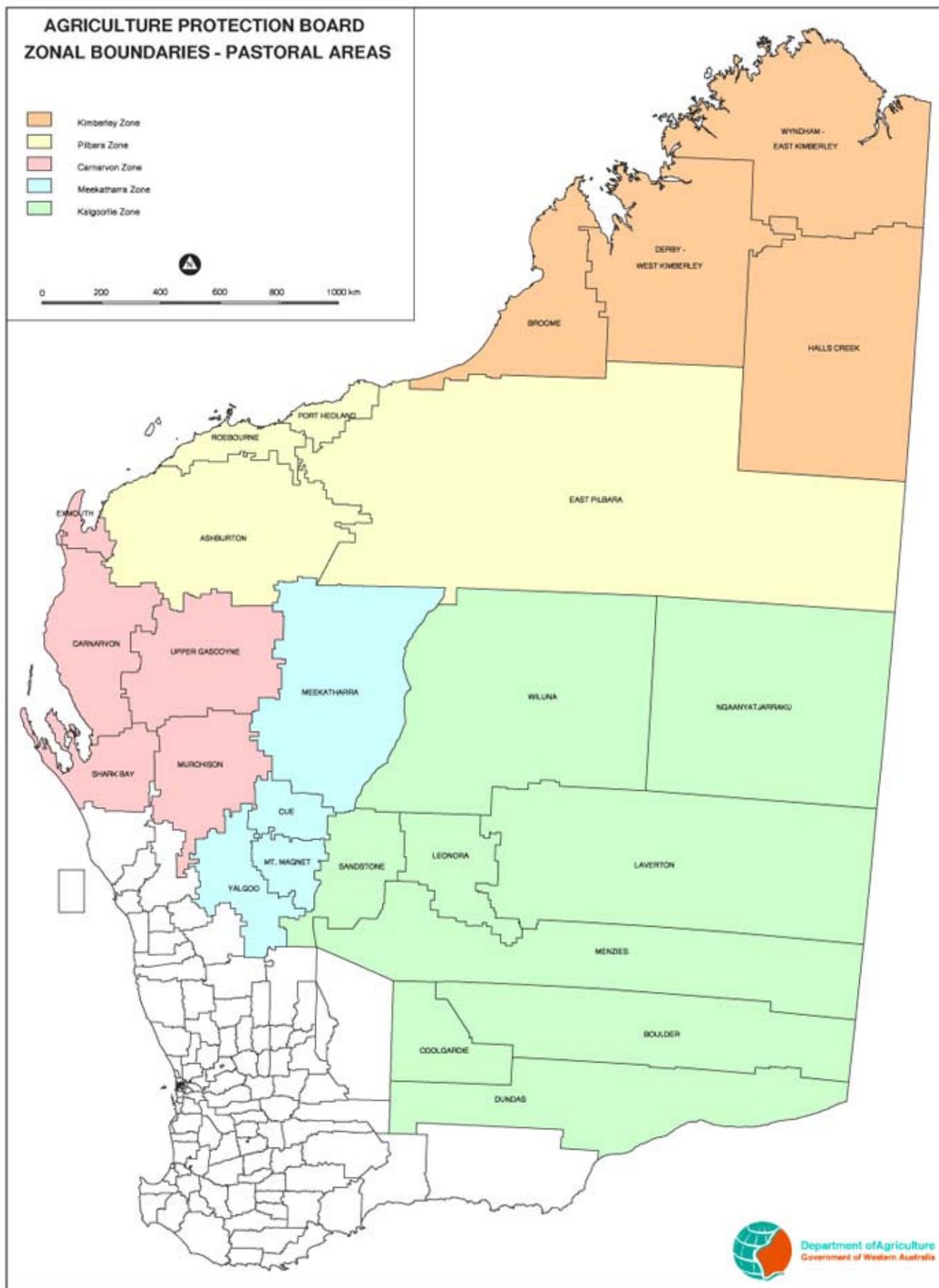
Tutsan (*Hypericum androsaemum*);
P1, P2; for the whole of the State.

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 7 - 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
CALM	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
SSMAC	State Starling Management Advisory Committee
SWAC	Skeleton Weed Advisory Committee
SWDMAC	State Wild Dog Management Advisory Committee
TFAP	Tuberculosis Freedom Assurance Program
UCL	Unallocated Crown Land
VPRS	Vertebrate Pest Research Service
ZCA	Zone Control Authority
