

Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest Plant and Animal Strategy

2023-2028

Draft for consultation - September 2023



Creating the Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest Plant and Animal Strategy

The Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest Plant and Animal Strategy was a commitment made in the Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Plan 2021-2026. A discussion paper was developed and key stakeholders across the region were invited to provide feedback. This was complemented by a stakeholder workshop in September 2022. A Regional Pest Strategy Reference Group was created as an outcome of the initial stakeholder workshop and provided input and feedback on the developing strategy to ensure it would be representative of and useful to landholders in the region.

The draft Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest Plant and Animal Strategy is now available for all landholders and stakeholders across the region to provide input and comment. Community consultation is open from 11 September - 9 October 2023. Formal feedback can be provided at yoursay.sa.gov.au/hfregionalpeststrategy

Document management	Version	Date
Strategy approved	1.0	Xxx 2023
Strategy review		Xxx 2028

This strategy will be reviewed in 2028 or as needed to respond to changing management priorities. The regional actions and lists of prioritised species in Section B may be updated more regularly to reflect changes in status.

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Introduction

The Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest Plant and Animal Strategy provides guidance on how to prioritise pest plant and animal management in the Hills and Fleurieu region. It outlines a common understanding of the responsibilities, principles, and objectives that will provide a foundation for collaboration and action for the protection of our agricultural, environmental and social assets.

Structure of the Regional Pest Strategy

The strategy is presented in two parts:

- Section A: Lays the foundational understanding and approaches to managing pests that can be applied at all scales from regional to property level.
- Section B: Presents the regional prioritisation of pest plants and animals for Landscapes Hills and Fleurieu based on the principles and management objectives.

Section A. Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest Plant and Animal Strategy

Strategy Goal

To protect agriculture, the environment and public safety from the adverse impacts of pest plants and pest animals.

Strategy Outcomes

- Improved coordination and collaboration between stakeholders.
- Improved understanding about roles and responsibilities.
- Improved management of priority pest plants and animals.

Setting the scene

Hills and Fleurieu region

With its mosaic of urban, peri-urban and rural properties, the Hills and Fleurieu region is a national biodiversity hotspot and supports world-class agricultural industries. This diversity of landscapes and land uses means there are many avenues for pest plants and animals to enter, become established and cause major impacts. Pest plants and animals cost the Hills and Fleurieu community millions of dollars each year through production losses, environmental impacts, social impacts, infrastructure damage and control activities.

Climate change

South Australia's climate is changing. Increases in average temperatures, a greater frequency of total fire ban days, declining rainfall and more extreme weather are already being observed. Climate projections indicate a continuation of these changes in the medium term.

Under climate change it is clear that the suite of priority pests is likely to change, some will become more invasive and others may even contract in their range. The greatest risks are the movement of invasive species from neighbouring regions with an expected movement southwards across Australia, and pest plants and animals already in the region being advantaged and/or responding well to the changing climate.

Climate change also means that strategies such as this one should be reviewed regularly to ensure they consider the changing risk profile of pests over time, particularly as more information on responses to climate change are published.

Disaster management– Fire, flood, drought, disease

Preparedness, response and recovery from extreme events and disasters are key considerations for all communities and individuals. The Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest Plant and Animal Strategy primarily considers fire, flood, drought and animal disease incursions.

Preparedness focuses on:

- Increasing the resilience and capacity of communities to prepare for extreme events and disasters
- Undertaking activities to reduce the exposure to risks and expected impacts from climate-driven disasters.

Disaster recovery and response activities focus on:

- Supporting land managers to deal with the impacts and flow-on effects from extreme events and disasters
- Encouraging land managers and communities to identify and act on pest management opportunities that may arise from extreme events and disasters.

Pro-active management of woody weeds like gorse and wild olives can reduce fuel loads and impact on the intensity of fires along roadsides, and the control of cactus along creeks can reduce opportunities for spread during flooding events. The pro-active management of feral deer and goats can reduce transmission opportunities when animal diseases enter the country. Supporting land managers to take advantage of improved access, cleared weeds and mass germinating seed can help empower people post fire, providing long term human and landscape benefits.



National, State, Regional and Local plans and strategies

The draft Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest Plant and Animal Strategy links into and aligns with strategies at all levels.

National	The National Biosecurity Committee – Biosecurity strategies The Established Framework for the Management of Established Pests and Diseases of National Significance Australian Weeds Strategy 2017-2027 Australian Pest Animal Strategy 2017-2027 National Wild Dog Action Plan Threat abatement plans for a number of feral animals, diseases and five invasive grasses under the <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>.
State	Landscape South Australia Act 2019 Landscape South Australia Act 2019 Regulations and Notices for Control Specific state policies for pest plants and animals (PIRSA) State Landscape Strategy Livestock Act 1997 Dog and Cat Management Act 1995 National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972 State agency strategies and plans – - PIRSA - Department for Environment and Water - SA Water - ForestrySA - SA Power Networks - Department for Infrastructure and Transport Note: The South Australia Government is currently developing a draft Biosecurity Act
Regional	Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Plan 2021-26 Draft Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest Plant and Animal Strategy (this strategy)
Local	Council Biodiversity Plans and Roadside Vegetation Management Plans: - Adelaide Hills Council - Alexandrina Council - Mount Barker District Council - City of Onkaparinga - City of Victor Harbor - District Council of Yankalilla

Roles and Responsibilities

Landholders and Public Land Managers	The <i>Landscape South Australia Act 2019</i> (the Act) makes it clear that land owners are responsible for the management of declared pest plants and animals on their land. These rules also apply to public land where the delegated authority is responsible for managing declared plants and animals on that land, this includes land managed by Councils (excluding roadsides), ForestrySA, SA Water, DEW - Crown Lands and Parks.
Landscape Board	Under the Act, the landscape boards are responsible for the management of declared pest plants and animals on roadsides. The Act allows the boards to recoup the cost of this management from adjacent landholders. Councils and the Department for Infrastructure and Transport also undertake activities on roadsides, including weed management. The Act supports education and awareness raising before compliance and enforcement. As key administrators of the Act, this places landscape boards in a lead role for building awareness and capacity of landholders and compliance. By working with key stakeholders and partners landscape boards can expand its reach and the learning opportunities that can be offered.
PIRSA and DEW	PIRSA maintain the list of declared plants and animals and develop policies where required. PIRSA conducts biosecurity activities across the state, and link to national biosecurity activities and policies. DEW supports the administration of the Act, provides the training of Authorised Officers, provides compliance and investigation support and progresses enforcement activities where a breach of the Act has occurred.
Industry and Community	Everyone has a role to play in surveillance for new incursions of pests and good biosecurity practices ensuring we do not spread weeds and pest animals through our activities.

What is a “declared” species?

A range of pest plants and animals have been “declared” under *the Landscape SA Act 2019*. Declaration can restrict or prohibit the keeping of certain species, impose restrictions or prohibitions on movement and sale, requires notification to the relevant landscape board once detected, and can specify the level of management from complete destruction to a level of control.

There is flexibility in how the sections are applied to different species. Some species may be declared for all the relevant sections in the Act and others may only be declared for one or two sections.



Guiding Principles

Five guiding principles for the management of pests were developed in consultation with key stakeholders and refined during community consultation.

1. Understanding roles and responsibilities is foundational

Pests pose a risk to the whole region. Land managers and stakeholders all have responsibilities for managing pest plants and animals. If we fully understand our roles and responsibilities we can then be efficient and effective individually, can complement the work of others and can support shared long term landscape scale outcomes.

2. Land manager capacity is fundamental to our success

Impacts from pests will only continue to increase without the pro-active involvement of land managers. Understanding responsibilities is one part of managing pests but some land managers also need support to understand where to focus their efforts and what pest control options are available.

Understanding learning requirements and resource needs, and making resources and learning opportunities assessable, is fundamental in effectively supporting landholders.

3. Coordinated effort provides the best long term outcomes

Pest plants and animals don't stop at property or jurisdictional boundaries. Effective pest management requires action to be taken at the property, landscape and regional level. The most effective management involves cooperation and coordination of effort from private land managers, industry, community and state, regional and local government agencies. Neighbours working together and planning control activities as part of a shared response is by far the best way to achieve sustainable long term outcomes with limited resources.

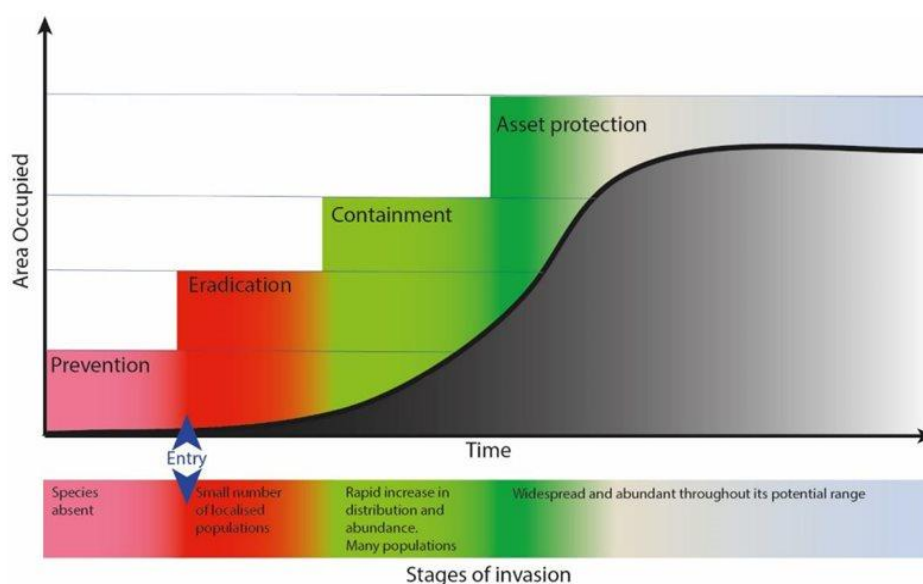
4. Integrated land management saves future effort

Managing pest plants and animals is one facet of land management. It's important that we manage pests alongside managing soil, water and nature. For example, we save money and future weed management work if we renovate pasture or revegetate once an area is cleared of weeds. Another way of looking at this is to consider all the management options, for example combining baiting for rabbits with removing shelter and destroying warrens so they can't be re-occupied by other rabbits, is an integrated approach to rabbit management.

5. Strategic pest management requires prioritisation

Many of South Australia's 200+ declared plants and animals can be found in the Hills and Fleurieu region. Managing the risks and impacts of these species with limited resources requires careful prioritisation with tailored management strategies. The categorising of pests in order of priority allows for strategic investment and the application of different tools for different categories. To achieve this categorisation individual pests are considered in terms of where they sit on the Invasion Curve and their relative risk and feasibility of containment.

The invasion Curve and Risk Assessment Matrix



The Invasion Curve above demonstrates that the more time a species has to invade, the greater the area it is likely to occupy and the more established and entrenched it becomes. Over time it becomes less effective and more expensive to try to eradicate an invading species and different management approaches such as asset protection become more realistic and cost effective. This cost benefit approach underpins the management objectives of this strategy.

Comparative Risk Assessment Matrix

		Feasibility of Containment				
		Negligible	Low	Medium	High	Very High
Relative Pest Risk	Negligible	Limited Action	Limited Action	Limited Action	Limited Action	Limited Action
	Low	Limited Action	Limited Action	Limited Action	Limited Action	Limited Action
	Medium	Asset Protection	Asset Protection	Asset Protection	Asset Protection	Containment
	High	Asset Protection	Asset Protection	Asset Protection	Containment	Containment
	Very High	Asset Protection	Asset Protection	Containment	Eradication	Eradication

The Comparative Risk Assessment Matrix process is used to allocate management objectives to pest species using a consistent methodology. The Relative Pest Risk includes criteria associated with invasiveness, impacts and potential distribution. The Feasibility of Containment includes criteria associated with control costs, current distribution and persistence. This risk assessment aligns with the Invasive Curve.

Putting it all together – Management Objectives and Management Actions

Objective	Descriptor	Management Actions
1. Prevention Support activities to prevent the entry and establishment of pest plants and animals	This aims to stop the introduction or release (intentional and accidental) of declared species, and requires land owners abide by state and national regulation and policy, including sale restrictions.	Implement actions to prevent arrival and establishment including: • Increase public awareness of specific pest species • Increase landholder awareness of responsibilities • Increase plant and animal vendor awareness of prohibition of sale regulations • Undertake surveillance activities • Eradicate if detected • Participate in programs and inquiries at the relevant scale from local through to national
2. Eradication Focus on management of new and emerging pest plants and animals with the aim of eradication	Reduce the long term costs of control and long term impacts on biodiversity, agriculture and amenity from pest plants and animals. This is scalable and means at the property level land managers are to control any locally identified new and emerging pest plants and animals, and agencies will focus eradication efforts on regionally identified new and emerging pest plants and animals.	Remove the species and prevent re-establishment by: • Detailed mapping of sites • Development of eradication plans • Improve awareness and capacity to identify and destroy • Direct on ground action to destroy all pests • Enforcing destruction if required (Landscape Board) • On-going surveillance to prevent re-establishment • Participating in programs and inquiries at the relevant scale from local through to national
3. Containment Work together to contain pest plants and animals to limit their spread and impact outside containment areas	Stakeholders work together in coordinated ways to control satellite populations and contain the main infestation.	Prevent spread and expansion into new areas by: • Increasing landholder awareness of responsibilities, including prohibition of movement and sale regulations • Improving awareness and capacity to identify and apply integrated control • Creating management plans for key species • Eradicating satellite/outlier populations • Reducing the size of the overall area occupied • Reducing density of population

		• Mapping population boundary and any outlier populations • Coordinating and work with neighbours and key stakeholders • Strategically enforcing control activities (Landscape Board) • Monitoring pest to detect change in population area and density
4. Asset Protection Use an asset protection approach to limit the spread and impact of pest plants and animals	Well-established pest plants and animals that are beyond eradication or containment are managed to protect environmental, agricultural and other identified assets at the regional or local scale.	Reduce or eliminate the impact of wide spread pest plants and animals on significant assets by: • Increasing landholder awareness of responsibilities • Improving awareness of risks and capacity to identify and control • Managing risk by controlling relevant pests • Coordinating and work with neighbours and key stakeholders • Strategically enforcing activities to support protection efforts (Landscape Board) • Monitoring assets to detect change in risk
5. Monitor/Limited action Monitor to detect change in risk. Limited action focused on advice and awareness raising	Monitor specific species or sites to assess changes in risks posed in response to climate change and other factors.	Monitor and assess the changes in risks posed by specific pests or to specific assets by: • Increasing landholder awareness of responsibilities • Providing education and capacity building opportunities in response to community or stakeholder demand • Increasing plant and animals vendors awareness of prohibition of sale regulations • General monitoring

Spotlight on Feral Deer

Feral fallow and red deer are currently the only known feral deer species present in the Hills and Fleurieu region. They cause damage to crops, pasture, infrastructure, and native vegetation and pose a major risk to road users. In other states, where numbers are very high, they have imposed high grazing pressure on native vegetation regenerating after fire and negatively impact revegetation projects.

The National Feral Deer Action Plan 2023-28, places South Australia in a containment buffer zone for the management of feral deer. The containment buffer zone will combine prevention and response efforts, particularly to new incursions, and buffer the maintenance of mostly deer-free areas (see page 13 of the National Feral Deer Action Plan).

Starting in 2022-23, PIRSA is leading a bold 10 year state-wide deer eradication program that includes intensive control in the Hills and Fleurieu region. PIRSA's program, in collaboration with a range of agencies, is applying innovative tools such as thermally assisted aerial control programs, improving the detection and ability to control feral deer across the landscape. In support of this program PIRSA are developing the Strategic Plan for the South Australian Feral Deer Eradication Program 2023-33.

Landscapes Hills and Fleurieu leads the Regional Grazing Pressure project. This collaborative cross-regional, cross-agency project is focused on feral deer, feral goats and the strategic control of kangaroos. This project delivers across public and private land. Incursion responses to new species of feral deer and any reported incursions of feral pigs are also managed through this project.

In recognition and support of eradication efforts feral fallow and red deer have been allocated to an eradication management objective in this strategy. In the Hills and Fleurieu region, eradication efforts will focus on outlier populations and work back towards populations in the operationally complex central Hills and peri-urban locations.

In 2021-22, the population of feral deer in the region was estimated at 8,000 individuals. Modelling has shown that a 10 year effective eradication program will need to remove 60-65% of the population annually in the first two years, followed by the removal of 40-55% each year thereafter.

In 2022-23, at least 3446 individual feral deer were removed from the region through the PIRSA program, the Landscapes Hills and Fleurieu Regional Grazing Pressure project and by local recreational hunters and land managers.



Good Neighbour Approach



At the scale of individual properties, the principles and management objectives in this strategy can be applied to help prioritise effort.

Classical pest management encourages land managers to work from the best quality and least impacted land to towards the most impacted land. We also encourage land managers to focus on the highest risk pests first and to consider your neighbours.

Pests don't respond to boundaries and fences so managing land should also take into account your neighbours, the broader community and the broader landscape.

Pests can create tensions between neighbours who may have different priorities. We encourage people to speak with their neighbours to work out how you both can work together to manage the pests for a positive long term outcome.

Key regional activities

To support the strategy goal and the three key outcomes of the strategy, a list of key regional outcomes has been developed.

Regional activities	Responsibility	Success measure
1. Improved coordination and collaboration between stakeholders		
1.1 Pest animal programs	PIRSA (lead), Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board (lead), Councils, SA Water, ForestrySA, DEW	Deer and goat management programs are well coordinated and supported by public land managers and private landholders. Deer, goat and pig keepers are pro-actively engaged to maintain best practice management to avoid animal escapes. Public land managers are supported to undertake fox and rabbit control. Funding is sought to support and extend activities.
1.2 Collaboration to target priority weeds on roadsides	Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board (lead), Councils, DIT	A forum made up of the landscape board, councils and DIT is maintained to investigate and discuss the management of roadside weeds to improve detection and removal of new and emerging weeds, to improve resilience of existing biodiversity assets and to pro-actively support disaster resilience through the management of roadside weeds. Funding is sought to support delivery of activities.
1.3 Investigate opportunities to improve data collection and streamline data sharing	Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board (lead), DIT, SA Water, DEW, ForestrySA, Councils	A forum to investigate and discuss ways to share pest plant and animal data is established.

Regional activities	Responsibility	Success measure
2. Improved coordination and collaboration between stakeholders (cont.)		
2.1 Advocacy to promote declaration of new species	Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board (lead), PIRSA, DEW	Landscape board is working with stakeholders to identify species that could benefit from declaration, i.e. where there is benefit from landholders undertaking responsible management and the landscape board undertaking compliance activities.
2.2 Support initiatives that strengthen relationships and support broader collaborations between regional, state and commonwealth agencies	Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board, PIRSA, Councils, ForestrySA, DEW, SA Water, DIT, SA Power Networks	Agencies and other key stakeholders are pro-actively engaged to develop and submit projects to externally funding providers.
3. Improved understanding of roles and responsibilities		
3.1 Communicate to increase landholder awareness and capacity in managing priority species	Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board (lead), Councils, SA Water, ForestrySA, Environment Centres	A range of resources including but not limited to factsheets, videos, workshops and courses to improve capacity of landholders to identify and manage pest plants and animals is developed. Public land managers, in particular councils, assist to expand the reach of messages on landholder responsibilities, including through new residents packs.
3.2 Communicate with landholders on the strategy	Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board (lead), Councils,	Activities are undertaken to increase awareness of the Regional Pest Strategy
3.3. Promote stories of compliance	Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board	Stories of compliance are developed pro-actively and sensitively to deter poor and irresponsible land management.
3.4 Compliance campaigns and discrete actions implemented for priority species	Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board, DEW	Compliance campaigns for priority species are developed and implemented within resource capacities.

Regional activities	Responsibility	Success measure
4. Improved management of priority pest species		
4.1 Regional eradication targets are actively managed and monitored	Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board (lead), PIRSA, Councils, SA Water, ForestrySA, DEW, DIT	Regional eradication priorities are managed through well-developed plans.
4.2 Local eradication targets are actively supported	Hills and Fleurieu Landscape board (lead), Councils, SA Water, ForestrySA, DEW	Public land managers, the landscape board and private landholders are coordinated, informed and engaged on local eradication targets and actively collaborate and contribute to eradication programs.
4.3 Regional management strategies for individual key species are developed	Hills and Fleurieu Landscape board (lead), PIRSA, Councils, SA Water, ForestrySA, DEW	Management strategies and implementation plans are developed and implemented for key target species to provide a long term management plan. Key stakeholders are actively engaged in the development of these strategies.
4.4 Improve the spatial understanding of key regionally identified species	Hills and Fleurieu Landscape board	Projects to improve the spatial understanding of key species, including citizen science projects, will be developed and implemented using current or new platforms and technologies.
4.5 Support innovations in pest management	Hills and Fleurieu Landscape board, PIRSA, Councils, SA Water, ForestrySA, DEW	New detection, mapping, control technologies and social mechanisms that improve the efficiency and effectiveness of pest management are supported.



Section B. Regional Pest Priorities for the Hills and Fleurieu

Hills and Fleurieu Management Objectives by Species

The regional pest priorities set out here provide guidance for the management of pest plants and animals across the region. Here the priority species are identified and management objectives allocated based on a risk assessment approach. Activities all contribute to improved coordination and collaboration, improved understanding of roles and responsibilities and improved management of priority pests.

These objectives and activities will guide efforts when seeking external funding.

Management Objective	Plants	Animals	Management Actions
Prevention	Cane needlegrass Elodea Eurasian water milfoil Giant arrowhead Horsetails Leafy elodea Mimosa Parthenium weed Salvinia Serrated tussock Water hyacinth	Feral pigs Feral chital deer Feral sika deer Feral hog deer Feral sambar deer	Implement actions to prevent arrival and establishment by: - Increasing public awareness of specific pest species to encourage community detection - Increasing landholder awareness of responsibilities - Increasing plant and animals vendor awareness of prohibition of sale regulations, with a specific focus plant nursery engagement - Rapidly responding to eradicate if detected - Participating in Local Government, State and National programs and inquiries
Eradication	Buffel grass Flax-leaf broom Golden Dodder Innocent weed Khaki weed Mexican feathergrass	Feral goats Feral fallow deer Feral red deer	Remove the species and prevent re-establishment by: - Detailed mapping of known sites - Improving landholder awareness and capacity to identify and destroy - Preventing sale and movement through: - Nursery engagement - Pet store engagement

Management Objective	Plants	Animals	Management Actions
	Parrot Feather Sagittaria Spanish broom *		- Sustaining direct on ground action to eradicate - On-going monitoring of controlled sites for a number of years - Strategically enforcing compliance
Containment	African feathergrass African lovegrass Asparagus fern Berry heath (<i>Erica baccans</i>) Bluebell creeper Bridal creeper – Western Cape form Chilean needlegrass Coolatai grass Dolichos pea Fountain grass Madeira vine Spiny rush Two-leaf Cape tulip Texas needlegrass Water dropwort White weeping broom		Prevent spread and expansion into new areas by: - Increasing landholder awareness of: - Declared pest management responsibilities - Any prohibition on movement and sale - Resources available to identify pests - Tools available to apply integrated control - Eradicating satellite/outlier populations on of key species - Where funding is available, reducing the area occupied and density of population through management - Coordinating and working with other local, regional, State and Commonwealth programs - Mapping to understanding of the population boundary and any outlier populations if possible - Supporting biological control programs - Strategically enforcing compliance - Strategically implementing roadside cost recovery
Asset Protection	African boxthorn Aleppo pine Asparagus weeds (bridal creeper, bridal veil, others) Boneseed Box elder Bulbil watsonia Cactus species – (<i>Austrocyllindropuntia</i> and <i>Cylindropuntia</i> species)	Feral rabbits Foxes Unowned cats	Reduce or eliminate the impact of wide spread pest plants and animals on significant environmental, agricultural and social assets by: - Increasing landholder awareness of: - Declared pest management responsibilities - Assets to be protected - Resources available to identify pest risk - Tools available to control and manage - Where funding is available, managing risk by controlling relevant pest plants and animals - Working collaboratively with other stakeholders within the region - Supporting biological control programs

Management Objective	Plants	Animals	Management Actions
	Caltrop Cape broom Coastal tea-tree Dog rose Desert Ash English broom European Blackberry Gazania Giant reed Gorse Italian buckthorn Mirror bush Muraltia* One-leaf Cape tulip Polygala Star of Bethlehem* Seeding Pampas grasses Silverleaf Nightshade Sweet Pittosporum Tree heath (Erica arborea) Wilding olives Willows – Black, crack, goat and hybrids		- Strategically enforcing compliance to support protection efforts - Strategically implementing roadside cost recovery
Limited Action	Remaining declared species	Remaining declared species	Monitor and support community action by: - Increasing landholder awareness of responsibilities - Providing education and capacity building opportunities in response to community or stakeholder demand - Increasing plant and animals vendors awareness of prohibition of sale regulations - Supporting general monitoring

Spotlight on Roadsides

Regional landscape boards are responsible for the management of declared pests on roadsides.

There are over 10,000 km of roadsides in the Hills and Fleurieu region. In order to best prioritise the investment of limited resources, the management of declared weeds on roadsides will align with the following logic:

Primary focus

Declared weeds with an eradication management objective

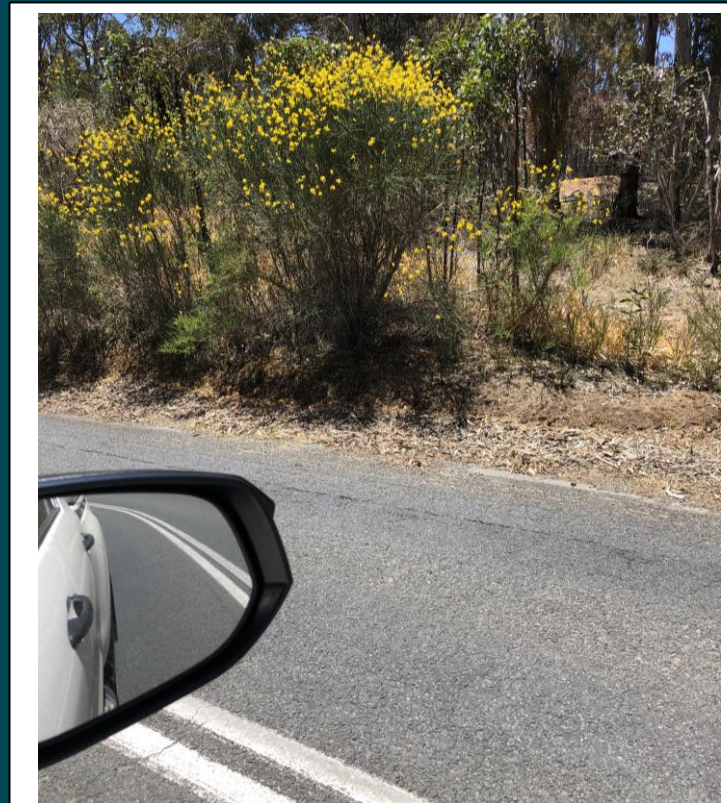
Non-declared weeds that are new and emerging in the region that are considered high risk

Secondary focus

Support for specific containment programs

Support for protection of specific natural and built assets on and adjacent to roadsides

To assist in the planning of investment, to ensure long term outcomes and improve the effectiveness of investment in weed management on roadsides, Landscapes Hills and Fleurieu will work with the six councils in our region including biodiversity and fire prevention staff, the Department of Infrastructure and Transport and other public land managers to identify a program of works.



How do we know we have made a difference?

The Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board's regional monitoring and evaluation framework identifies short, medium and long term outcomes for the region. The evaluation of the effectiveness of pest plant and animal activities will be evaluated through indicators under the following short, intermediate and long term outcomes:

Short term outcomes	Intermediate outcomes	Long term outcomes
- Improved land manager stewardship capacity - Increased regional collaboration - Mitigation of local threats	- Improved regional stewardship capacity - Localised reduction in threats	Improved regional landscape health

More detail can be found on the [Hills and Fleurieu Landscape Board MERI Framework 2022-26](#).

Review

The Hills and Fleurieu Regional Pest and Animal Strategy will be reviewed every five years.

T: +61 (8) 8391 7500

E: hf.landscapeboard@sa.gov.au



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