

Agriculture Protection Board
Advisory Leaflet No. 20
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Agdex No. 872

DECLARED PLANTS AND ANIMALS

The Agriculture Protection Board declares specified plants or animals to be 'declared plants' or 'declared animals.' The declaration can be for the whole of the State or for smaller areas, down to individual properties. The

declaration specifies a category or categories for each plant or animal according to the measures which the Agriculture Protection Board thinks should be taken in the particular circumstances.

Among the factors considered in categorising declared plants and animals are (1) the impact of the pest on individuals and the community; (2) whether it is already established in the area; (3) the degree of possible

control and (4) in the case of an animal whether it is native to the State.

There are five categories of declared plants (P1 to P5) and seven categories of declared animals (A1 to A7).

DECLARED PLANTS

Category P1

(Prevention) Plants which cannot be introduced.

All declared plants are in this category, but it is most important in the case of potentially devastating weeds such as Skeleton weed, Water hyacinth or Noogoora burr, which must be prevented from establishing in W.A.

Prickly Pear



Category P2

(Eradication) Plants which will be eradicated.

Declared plants in this category for the whole of the State include the serious weeds which are not yet widely established. Examples are Skeleton weed, Salvinia, Gorse and Noogoora burr. Some declared plants are in cate-



Arum Lily

gory P2 for parts of the State where they are potentially serious weeds, but are not yet widespread.

Paterson's curse in many agricultural districts and Arum lily at Busselton, Harvey and Waroona.

Category P3

(Control) Plants whose population will be reduced.

Declared plants are in this category if eradication is not a realistic aim in the immediate future, but action should be taken to keep the infestations under control. Examples are Cape tulip in the Avon Valley, Saffron thistle in the northern wheatbelt, Caltrop in wheatbelt areas,

Category P4

(containment) Plants which will be prevented from spreading.

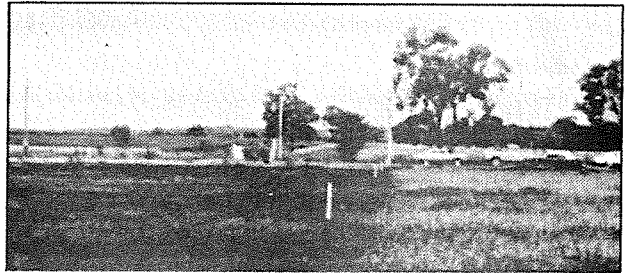
These are declared plants (1) which are so well established that reducing the infestation is not practicable or not economically justifiable e.g. Paterson's curse in northern wheatbelt areas, (2) for which there is not yet any satisfactory control method

to enable infestations to be reduced, e.g. Soursob on grazing land, (3) which are not causing enough loss or damage to justify the expense involved in controlling them, e.g. Saffron thistle in pastoral areas.

Category P5

(Special action on public land)

This category is to provide for possible future specific action on roadsides or reserves to prevent such land becoming a source of infestation for other land.



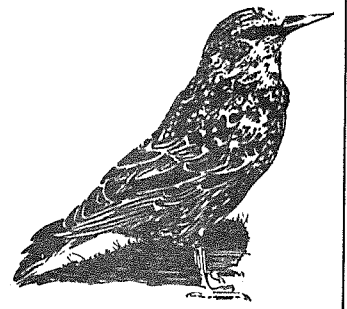
Cape Tulip Control Trial

DECLARED ANIMALS

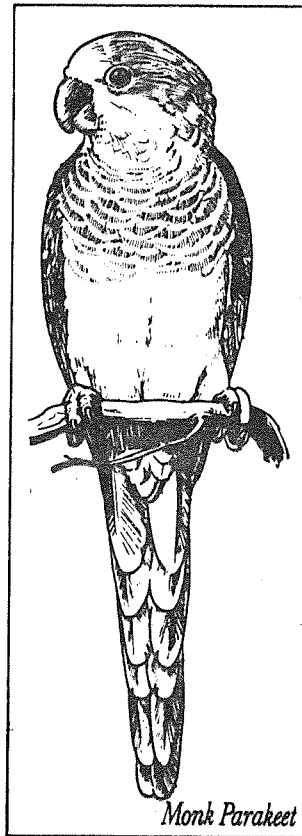
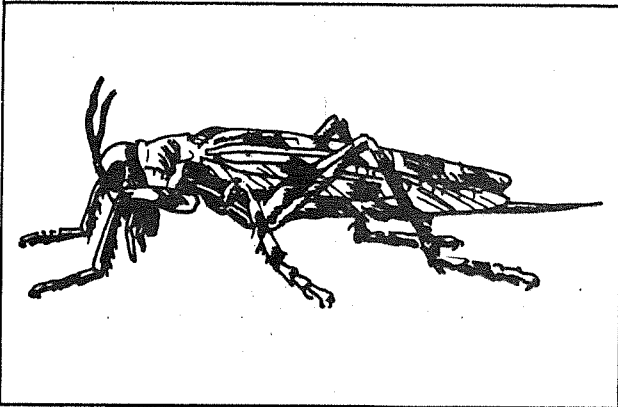
Declared animals which are not native to Western Australia are each in three categories dealing with (a) introduction of animals to W.A. or to areas where they do not already exist, (Categories A1 and A4), (b) Control of animals which are already es-

tablished or which may threaten to establish in the State (Categories A2 and A5), (c) keeping of the declared animals (Categories A3 and A6.) Native animals, which under some conditions can be pests, are declared in a separate category (A7.)

Starling



Small Plague Grasshopper



Monk Parakeet

Category A6

(Restricted Keeping)

Many exotic aviary birds could cause damage if they escaped and established in Western Australia, but the risk does not justify a complete ban on keeping these species. Animals kept in this category may only be housed in approved facilities which comply with security requirements.

Category A7

(Management of Native Species)

The general policy is to conserve native animals, but, in some circumstances where they share resources such as feed and water, the animals can conflict with agricultural or pastoral interests, and numbers need to be managed. Examples are kangaroos and emus. Management policies for declared native animals are worked out in conjunction with the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife and are flexible enough to maintain populations at levels which will not harm the long term survival of the species.

Category A1

(Prevention)

Animals in this category cannot be brought into Western Australia because they are very serious pests elsewhere, and we do not want them to establish here. The Starling is an example.

Category A2

(Eradication)

These are introduced animals which will be eradicated because of their damaging effect on agriculture or the environment. Examples are rabbits and feral goats.

the animals are causing damage. Wild dogs are an example; grasshoppers are also in this category.

Category A4

(Restricted Introduction)

These animals can only be introduced under conditions and restrictions because they could become pests in Western Australia; for example some exotic aviary birds.

Category A5

(Control)

Some declared animals are so well established that eradication would be impractical. Also not all the individual animals in a declared species may be a problem. The policy is thus to control numbers where

Category A3

(Can't be Kept)

The potential damage which could be caused by some pest animals if they escaped from captivity is so great that they cannot be kept in Western Australia. Birds such as the quelea, a major pest in Africa, are in this category.