

Chinchilla



MAINLAND ISLAND CHARACTERISTICS

Jurisdiction	Queensland
NRM Regions	Border Rivers Maranoa/Balonne Condamine
LGA	Dalby Regional
Size	226, 000 hectares
Dominant Type	Cleared, non-native vegetation, buildings
Land Tenure	Agriculture
Surrounding Issues	Land use Pest density Weed density

Overall Priority

Very High

Conservation Value

Very High

Threat Status

Very High

Key Biodiversity Values

Key biodiversity and conservation values of CHINCHILLA

- 21 threatened species
- 5 threatened communities
- 5 migratory species
- Very high species richness
- Very high endemism
- Native vegetation present
- Vertebrate pest species present

CONSERVATION VALUE

<i>Categories</i>	<i>Ranks/Scores</i>
1 Biodiversity values	Very High (16)
2 Uniqueness	Low (1)
3 Representativeness	Low (1)
4 Adjacency	Very High (4)
5 Area to perimeter ratio	Very High (4)

THREAT STATUS

<i>Categories</i>	<i>Ranks/Scores</i>
1 Density of pest species	High (6)
2 Pest impact level	High (6)
3 Invasion fronts/range boundaries	Medium (2)
4 Land use risk	Very High (5)
5 Weed density	High (3)
6 Area without statutory protection	Very High (4)



Key Threats and Impacts

Pest Species Present or Potentially Present

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cane toad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Feral cat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Feral pig	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rodents
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Carp, European carp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Feral deer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Feral water buffalo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tilapia, Mozambique Tilapia
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	European red fox	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Feral donkey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Indian Myna, Common Myna	<input type="checkbox"/>	Weather loach; Oriental weather loach
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	European wild rabbit	<input type="checkbox"/>	Feral goat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mosquito fish, Plague Minnow	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Wild dog
<input type="checkbox"/>	Feral camel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Feral horse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Red-eared slider turtle	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other

Potential impacts of pest species on matters of National Environmental Significance

Feral cat <i>Anomalopus mackayi</i> <i>Paradelma orientalis</i> <i>Apus pacificus</i> <i>Tympanocryptis lineata pinguicollis</i> <i>Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda</i> Brigalow (<i>Acacia harpophylla</i> dominant and co-dominant)	Cane toad <i>Merops ornatus</i>
Wild dog <i>Merops ornatus</i> <i>Tympanocryptis lineata pinguicollis</i>	Feral pig <i>Cadellia pentastylis</i> <i>Diuris sheaffiana</i> <i>Denhamia parvifolia</i> White Box-Yellow Box-Blakely's Red Gum Grassy Woodland and Derived Native Grassland
Rodent <i>Tympanocryptis lineata pinguicollis</i>	European red fox <i>Anomalopus mackayi</i> <i>Merops ornatus</i> <i>Erythrotiorchis radiatus</i> <i>Neochmia ruficauda ruficauda</i> <i>Gallinago hardwickii</i> <i>Rostratula australis</i> <i>Tympanocryptis lineata pinguicollis</i>
European wild rabbit <i>Diuris sheaffiana</i> <i>Tympanocryptis lineata pinguicollis</i>	

Other threatening processes

- High risk land use
- High density of Weeds of National Significance
- Lack of statutory protection

Highest priority biodiversity issues

Pest impacts on *Tympanocryptis lineata pinguicollis*

Pest management actions listed in the recovery plan for *Tympanocryptis lineata pinguicollis*



CRITICAL SYNOPSIS OF VERTEBRATE PEST MANAGEMENT REGIME

Need for vertebrate pest management	<p>Pest animals have the potential to impact on plantation productivity, the natural environment and agricultural production in both State forest and adjoining lands by damaging crop trees and other vegetation, competing for food resources and directly preying on desired animal species.</p> <p>Chinchilla mainland island also provides habitat for numerous species protected under the <i>Threatened Species Conservation Act 1995</i> and <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i>. Vertebrate pests pose a significant threat to the survival of these species.</p>
Planning instruments	<p>There are no specific pest planning instruments for Chinchilla mainland island. The following management strategies and policies provide an overarching framework that directs the management of vertebrate pests within this area;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Queensland Pest Management Strategy ▪ Sustainable Forests Pest Management Strategy 2008 (FPQ, 2008) ▪ 1992 National Forest Policy Statement
Management actions	<p>The 1992 National Forest Policy Statement states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Forest management agencies, such as Forestry Plantations Queensland, will monitor and appropriately control the threat to publicly owned native forest ecosystems posed by feral animals, exotic plants, pests and diseases. ▪ Forest management agencies will cooperate with private landowners in developing and implementing measures to protect adjacent public and private forested lands from harmful diseases, weeds and feral animals. <p>These management requirements are addressed in the Queensland Sustainable Forests Pest Management Strategy (FPQ, 2008).</p>
Monitoring regimes	<p>The Sustainable Forests Pest Management Strategy 2008 (FPQ, 2008) states that operational staff will monitor the effectiveness of pest control programs according to agreed mechanisms and performance indicators. The following information will be collected on an annual basis and externally reported through the State Land Pest Management Committee:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Amount of FPQ funds spent on declared pest control ▪ Maps showing location of pest species. ▪ Short report summarising participation in development and implementation of Local Government Pest Management Plans and other co-operative pest management initiatives. <p>Aspects of FPQ's Pest Management Strategy will be subject to periodic internal and external audit via its AFS certification audit process (FPQ, 2008).</p>
Management responsibility	<p>Forestry Plantations Queensland</p> <p>Private Landholders</p>
Cost-benefit analysis	<p>The Qld Pest Animal Strategy states that decisions regarding pest management must be made based on reliable information. The Strategy further indicates that part of the information gathering stage should include a cost/benefit analysis of various management options.</p>
Special features	<p>The Darling Downs-Moreton Rabbit Board (DDMRB) rabbit fence runs through the Chinchilla mainland island. The fence is 555 km long and stretches from Lamington National Park in the east, to Goombi in the south-west where it connects to the wild dog barrier fence. It protects about 28,000 square km within southern Queensland. The DDMRB fence provides a unique form of protection against the incursion of rabbits, and has successfully prevented the establishment of rabbits within its boundaries.</p>
Summary / comments	<p>The Chinchilla mainland island falls within the Dalby Regional Council LGA. The recently adopted Corporate Plan for the area identifies reducing the impact of pest plants and animals within the region as a priority. This is to be achieved via "pest management activities".</p>

References:

Dalby Region Council (2009) 2009-2013 Corporate Plan.

<http://www.dalbyrc.qld.gov.au/council/documents/Corporate%20Plan/ADOPTED%20Dalby%20Regional%20Council%202009%202013%20Corporate%20Plan.pdf>

Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (2008) Approved Conservation Advice for *Pilothea sporadica*. Department of Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts. Viewed 27 May 2009.

<http://www.environment.gov.au/biodiversity/threatened/species/pubs/64944-conservation-advice.pdf>

Forestry Plantations Queensland (2008) Forestry Plantations Queensland Sustainable Forest Management System Pest Management Strategy. Forestry Plantations Queensland.

<http://www.fpq.qld.gov.au/data/portal/00000005/content/18524001210060912011.pdf>

Queensland Government (2002) *Queensland Pest Animal Strategy 2002-2006*, Queensland Government, Brisbane.

