

2016 State Report Card

Are control programs focused on high priority weeds and pest animals?

Weeds compete with native plants and damage native animal habitat and agricultural land. In 2004, it was estimated that weeds cost Australia over \$4 billion every year in lost agricultural production and management.

Pest animals prey on and compete with native animals and livestock, and damage native vegetation, landscapes and agricultural businesses. Pest animals cost Australian industries more than \$740 million every year.

It is not feasible to eradicate all weeds or pest animals. Risk management helps to coordinate and prioritise control efforts and investments to protect the environment, agricultural production and public health and safety.



Regional trends in the application of risk management



State target
Limit the establishment of pests and diseases and reduce the impacts of existing pests

Trend Getting better Natural Resources Management staff prioritise all management activities

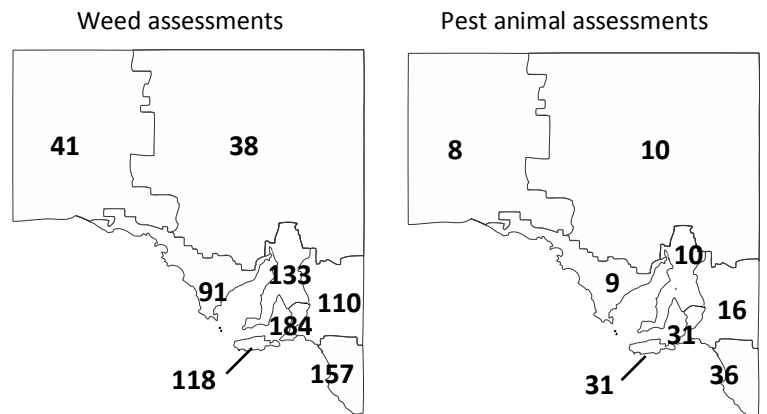
To prioritise weed and pest animals for management, Natural Resources Management staff in each region use the SA [Weed](#) and [Pest Animal](#) Risk Management guides, which were developed by the Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA. These guides recommend management based on assessments of risks posed by invasive species and feasibility to contain them.

For weeds and pests animals that have not already established, but which represent a significant threat, preventing them entering South Australia is the most cost-effective form of management. Considerable investment is directed towards training and awareness activities to assist in the early detection of weeds and pest animals that have not already established.

Where we are at (2016) Good Each Natural Resources Management region has assessed an average of 109 weeds and 19 pest animal

The numbers of weeds and pest animals assessed indicates the extent to which risk management is used. Every region has conducted assessments for both weeds and pest animals (maps on right).

Additional risk assessments are undertaken when new weeds or pest animals are detected, when new threats are identified or if conditions change. Assessments and management objectives may also be revised if new control methods become available, such as the new Rabbit haemorrhagic virus ([RHDV1 K5](#)) and [European carp herpesvirus](#).



Reliability of information ★★★★★ Excellent

Further information:
[Technical information for this report card](#)
[South Australia Weed Risk Management Guide](#)
[South Australia Pest Animal Risk Assessment Guide](#)

