

## Technical Information

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

This document describes the sources of information, advice, methods, indicators and data processing procedures used to develop the reports. Reliability of data, as well as metadata attributes, are also described.

#### **State NRM Plan Guiding Target:**

Limit the establishment of pests and diseases and reduce the impact of existing pests.

#### **State NRM Plan Representative Measure:**

Evidence of risk management being applied to indicate that coordinated control programs focus on priority pests.

#### **Data collection period:**

2013.

#### **Expected frequency of reporting:**

Annual.

#### **Data sources:**

1. Surveys of regional staff on the number of weeds and pest animals that have been subjected to risk assessments and management actions of priority weeds and pest animals (regional snapshots).

#### **Indicators used:**

1. Number of pest animal and weed species which have been assessed using the South Australia [Weed](#) and [Pest Animal](#) Risk Management guide or similar method.

#### **Methods of data collection and processing:**

Staff from each region provided results from weed and pest animal risk assessments which were totalled for each region and the regions totals were averaged.

Regional reports included additional information about the proportion of weeds and pest animals that were prioritised by risk assessment in the three highest management priority categories ('eradicate', 'destroy populations' or 'contain') that are monitored or controlled, called 'managed' on the graph. This includes only monitoring and control efforts that are coordinated with the NRM region and does not include monitoring or control efforts that may be undertaken individuals or coordinated by other entities.

#### **Future reporting measures:**

The proportion of weeds and pest animals that were prioritised by risk assessment in the three highest management priority categories ('eradicate', 'destroy populations' or 'contain') that are monitored or controlled. This is provided as additional contextual information in the regional reports, and could be used as the primary indicator in future reports.

#### **The following government agencies contributed to this report:**

Department of Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA), Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources (DEWNR).

#### **The following non-government agencies contributed to this report:**

None.

#### **Key stakeholders:**

DEWNR, NRM Council, NRM Boards, agricultural land owners and PIRSA.

#### **Information reliability scoring:**



Information is scored for reliability based on average scores given for information currency and applicability, and its level of spatial representation (Tables 1–3).

**Table 1. Information currency**

Reliability	Criteria
5	Information up to 3 years old
4	Information up to 5 years old
3	Information up to 7 years old
2	Information up to 10 years old
1	Information >10 years old

**Table 2. Applicability of the information**

Reliability	Criteria
5	All data based on direct indicators of the measure
4	Most data based on direct indicators of the measure
3	Most data based on indirect indicators of the measure
2	All data based on indirect indicators of the measure
1	Data are based on expert opinion of the measure

**Table 3. Spatial representation of information (sampling design)**

Reliability	Criteria
5	Information is collected from across the whole region/state (or whole distribution of asset within the region/state) using a stratified sampling design
4	Information is collected from across the whole region/state (or whole distribution of asset within the region/state) using a sampling design that is not stratified
3	Information is collected from an area that represents less than half the spatial distribution of the asset within the region/state
2	Information is collected from an area that represents less than 25% the spatial distribution of the asset within the region/state
1	Information is collected from an area that represents less than 5% the spatial distribution of the asset within the region/state or spatial representation unknown

Based on tables 1, 2 & 3 above, respectively, the information relating to condition presented in this report has a reliability score of  $(5+5+5)/3 = 5$  (Excellent).

**This report is linked to the following report cards/snapshot:**

1. [What are the distribution and abundance of pest animals?](#)
2. [What are the distribution and abundance of weeds?](#)
3. [What are the distribution and abundance of aquatic pests?](#)

**Metadata description:**

<b>Project/Dataset name:</b>	Data provided 01/06/2013
<b>Abstract/description</b>	Dataset is the survey results of the number of risk assessed weeds and pest animals done in each NRM region. Also includes information on the management actions carried out for species which have been prioritised by risk assessment.
<b>Data types</b>	Survey results in spreadsheets.

<b>Organisation/ DEWNR business area that sponsors/holds/manages the data</b>	DEWNR.
<b>Date range</b>	Date: 01/06/2013
<b>Study area</b>	Each NRM region.
<b>Data format</b>	Excel files.
<b>Data distribution rules</b>	Licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Australia
<b>Is the dataset source data (raw), value-add data (analysed/summarised) or final indicator/score data?</b>	raw

**Photo credit details:**

Photo on state, AMLR, KI, NY, SA MDB and SE reports  
 Title: None (staff spraying weed in green grassed area)  
 Owner: DEWNR

Photo on AW report  
 Title: None (camels in outback)  
 Owner: DEWNR

Photo on SAAL and EP report  
 Title: None (black dingo)  
 Owner: DEWNR

**Scientific literature referred to in the report:**

Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2008) [2006-2007 Natural Resource Management on Australian Farms](#). 4620.0. Australia.

Bomford, M. (2003) [Risk assessment for the import and keeping of exotic vertebrates in Australia](#). Bureau of Rural Sciences, Canberra.

Gong, W., Sinden, J., Braysher, M. and Jones, R. (2009) [The economic impacts of vertebrate pests in Australia](#). Invasive Animals Cooperative Research Centre, Canberra.

McLeod, R. (2004) [Counting the Cost: Impact of Invasive Animals in Australia 2004](#). Cooperative Research Centre for Pest Animal Control. Canberra.

Sinden J, Jones R, Hester S, Odom D, Kalisch C, James R, Cacho O. (2004) [The economic impact of weeds in Australia](#). CRC for Australian Weed Management.

Virtue, J. (2008) [SA weed risk management guide](#). Department of Water Land and Biodiversity Conservation.

Williams, M. (2010) [SA pest animal risk management guide](#). NRM Biosecurity unit, Biosecurity SA. South Australia.