

Common Name	Species Name	Impacts	NSW Biosecurity Act 2015	Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Pest Animal Plan 2018-2023	NSW Local Land Services (LLS) Act 2013	NSW Companion Animals (CA) Act 1998	EPBC Act 1999	BC Act 2016
Cat	<i>Felis catus</i>	*Predation of native fauna *Aggressive in urban areas *Virus proliferation in animal shelters	Not Listed	Priority (Asset based protection)	Not Listed	Under the Companion Animals Act 1998 it is the responsibility of Local Government to regulate domestic cats through identification and control of nuisance cats. Councils may designate Wildlife Protection Areas under this Act from which cats must be excluded. Similarly cats must be excluded from national parks and reserves.	Predation of native wildlife by Cats is listed as a key threatening process under the EPBC Act 1999	Predation of native wildlife by Cats is listed as a key threatening process under the NSW BC Act 2016
European Fox	<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>	*Predation of native fauna, livestock and domestic animals	Not Listed	Priority (Asset based protection)	Under the LLS Act 2013 there is a Pest Control Order for the European Red Fox released in 2014 which states that: "Pursuant to sections 130(1)(c) and 130(2)(d) of the Act, Local Land Services is empowered to serve an individual eradication order in accordance with Part 10 of the Act, on any occupier or owner (other than a public authority) of controlled land requiring the occupier or owner to eradicate the pest by use of a method specified by Local Land Services in the individual eradication order."	Not listed	Predation by foxes is listed as a key threatening process under the EPBC Act 1999	Predation by foxes is listed as a key threatening process under the BC Act 2016
Deer	<i>Cervidae sp</i>	*Destructive herbivory *Environmental degradation *destroying native vegetation by trampling plants, grazing, and ring-barking young trees *fouling waterholes *causing soil erosion *spreading weeds *potentially transmitting diseases such as foot-and-mouth disease.	Not Listed	Priority (Asset based protection/ Eradicate/Contain)	Deer control across the Greater Sydney region is complex as some deer populations are managed as pests and others as game animals (LLS, 2018). Under Schedule 3, Part 1 of the Game and Feral Animal Control Act 2002 deer are declared as a game animal in NSW.	Not listed	Not listed	Herbivory and environmental degradation caused by wild deer is listed as a key threatening process under the NSW BC Act 2016
Mosquito	<i>Culicidae sp</i>	*Disease transmission	Not Listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Feral Pig	<i>Sus scrofa</i>	*Predation *Habitat degradation *Competition *Disease transmission	Not Listed	Priority (Eradicate/Contain/ Asset based protection)	Under the LLS Act 2013 there is a Pest Control Order for Feral Pigs released in 2016 meaning that Council has a responsibility to destroy any that are found on Council land.	Not listed	Predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs is listed as a key threatening process under the EPBC Act 1999	Predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs is listed as a key threatening process under NSW BC Act 2016.
Feral Goat	<i>Capra hircus</i>	*Habitat degradation *Competition *Disease transmission	Not Listed	Priority (Asset based protection/ Eradicate)	Not Listed	Not Listed	Competition and land degradation by unmanaged goats is listed as a key threatening process under the EPBC Act 1999.	Competition and land degradation by unmanaged goats is listed as a key threatening process under the NSW BC Act 2016
Red-eared Slider Turtle	<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>	*Competition *Disease transmission	Listed under schedule 3 part 4 of the Biosecurity Act 2015 as a prohibited dealings species	Alert Species	Red-eared slider turtles are listed as an alert species under the LLS Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Pest Animal Management Plan (2018).	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed
Indian/ Common Mynah Bird	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	*Competition	Not Listed	Priority (limited action)	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
European Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>	*Competition *Destructive herbivory *Fouling of water quality	Not Listed	Priority (limited action)	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed
Cane Toad	<i>Rhinella marina</i>	*Predation *Toxic *Competition	Not Listed	Alert Species	Not Listed	Not Listed	The biological effects, including lethal toxic ingestion, caused by Cane Toads (<i>Bufo marinus</i>) are listed as a key threatening processes under the EPBC Act 1999	Invasion and establishment of the Cane Toad is listed as a key threatening process under the NSW BC Act 2016.
Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	*Competition *Destructive herbivory *Land degradation	Not Listed	Priority (Asset based protection)	Under the LLS Act 2013, there is a Pest Control Order dated 11th July 2014 which applies to all land in NSW. It states the Rabbit is declared to be a pest and that: "Pursuant to sections 130 (1) (c) and 130 (2) (i) of the Act the administration to any rabbit of fibroma virus vaccine or myxoma virus vaccine is prohibited, unless such administration is approved by the Minister."	Not Listed	Competition and land degradation by rabbits is also listed as a key threatening process under the EPBC Act 1999	Competition and grazing by the European rabbit is listed as a key threatening process under the BC Act 2016
Feral pigeons	<i>Columba livia domestica</i>	*Competition *Disease transmission	Not Listed	not listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed	Not Listed

Common Name	Other Legislation	Council Opinion	Community Concern (based on complaints and reports)	Invasion Curve Status	Classification (Priority/Nuisance)	Current Action	Proposed Actions
Cat	There is a Commonwealth (2015) Threat Abatement Plan in place for predation by cats.	Community education and engagement related matters important actions. Can be further addressed by a species specific Pest Management Plan in the future if a detailed response needs to be developed to lead further actions.	Some complaints by community members. Most complaints relate to stray or roaming cats being fed within urban areas.	Asset based protection	Priority (reason - regional priority, severity of environmental impacts)	Council does not currently have any pest management programs in place for cats. Removal limited due to restrictions under companion animal act and "no kill" shelters. Liverpool Urban Cat Management Plan, desexing subsidy for pensioners, and educational information on website regarding responsible pet ownership	Expand education program. Investigate establishing wildlife protection areas within high conservation lands (asset based protection).
European Fox	There is a Commonwealth (2008) and NSW (2010) Threat Abatement Plan in place for Predation by the Red Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>).	Widespread species that would require landscape / regional approach for effective management.	Detected in in both rural and urban areas including on motion sensing cameras.	Asset based protection	Priority (reason - regional priority, severity of environmental impacts)	Council does not currently have any control programs in place for foxes	Work collaboratively with any regional programs that are initiated.
Deer	<i>Game and Feral Animal Control Act 2002</i>	The increasing number of Wild Deer in western Liverpool is a concern. Wild Deer create traffic hazards on the roads, graze on private and commercial gardens, impact on primary produces and threaten bushland areas. Council is working towards a Deer Management Plan which is currently underway in Penrith LGA	Deer detected in Western Liverpool Area. Fallow Deer are regularly sighted in Greendale along the Nepean River corridor as well as in Rossmore along the South Creek corridor.	Contain	Priority (reason - regional priority, severity of environmental impacts, early intervention)	Council currently has funding from Greater Sydney LLS to undertake a control program in western/rural Liverpool as part of the Greater Sydney Wild Deer Management Program.	Due to the highly mobile nature of Wild Deer a coordinated focus is required with neighboring Councils and Greater Sydney Local Land Services to establish an ongoing program.
Mosquito	N/A	Council has a Mosquito Management Plan (September 2019). Recognised as pest to include as a health priority.	Reports received during peak mosquito seasons	Asset based protection	Priority (reason - human health)	Council have Mosquito Management Plan (September 2019) and educational material on website. Nuisance species of Mosquitoes also included for education actions such as website material.	Continued management in accordance with Mosquito Management Plan
Feral Pig	Threat abatement plan for predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral pigs (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) - (2017)	Pigs have been previously detected within the Liverpool LGA, suspected to be dumped. They are a threat to bushland and vigilance is required to identify new incursions.	Occasional sighting in rural areas of LGA	Eradicate	Priority (reason - regional priority, severity of environmental impacts, early intervention)	Reactive management often in association with LLS	Ongoing surveillance of Council land to ensure early detection. Continue to work with land managers and LLS to swiftly manage any new incursion.
Feral Goat	There is a Commonwealth (2008) Threat Abatement Plan in place for predation, habitat degradation, competition and disease transmission by feral goats.	Goats escape from private land and sometimes move across rural land, particularly creek corridors. No feral populations known.	Escaped Goats have been known to inhabit the South Creek Corridor	Eradicate	Nuisance	Reactive management often in association with LLS	Ongoing surveillance of Council land to ensure early detection and management. Not treated as a priority as currently the population only consists of escaped domestic stock. Monitoring will be undertaken and species will be escalated as a priority for management actions as needed.
Red-eared Slider Turtle	They are included in the top 100 of the 'world's worst' invasive species by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), due to their invasive nature and their potential impacts on biodiversity. It is illegal to keep red-eared slider turtles as pets in NSW under the Non-Indigenous Animals Act, 1987	Appear to have inhabited waterway across Liverpool for many years	The community appear to be not concerned due to the negligible/low direct impact on the community.	contain	Nuisance	No current strategic plan in place	reactive management in collaboration with DPI and other agencies. community education on species and how to report sightings to DPI
Indian/Common Mynah Bird	Mynas were listed among 100 of the world's worst invasive species by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) in 2000	Council focus on education given the limited feasibility of controlling the extensive population.	Common complaint by community members due to species inhabiting highly urbanised areas.	asset based protection	Nuisance	No formalised plan or strategy	education via website and fact sheets on subjects such as how to deter them, and information on trapping. investigate program partners for trapping.
European Carp	Under the Fisheries Management Act 1994 the introduction of non-indigenous fish and marine vegetation to the coastal waters of New South Wales is listed as a key threatening process, as is the introduction of fish to waters within a river catchment outside their natural range	Carp have a negative impact on the water quality and biodiversity of waterbodies and waterways	Council receives infrequent complaints about Carp	asset based protection	Nuisance	Reactive management. Carp are of particular concern to water quality at Wattle Grove Lake, where an annual electro fishing removal program is undertaken.	Continue management at Wattle Grove Lake and investigate opportunities to expand management as required.
Cane Toad	There is a Commonwealth (2011) Threat Abatement Plan in place for the biological effects, including lethal toxic ingestion, caused by cane toads	Cane Toads are being found more frequently around Sydney. Vigilance is required to ensure that any incursion is rapidly controlled.	One incursion of an individual toad.	eradicate	Nuisance	Reactive management	Continue to work with LLS to investigate and address any incursions. Community education on species and how to report sightings to DPI
Rabbit	There is a Commonwealth (2016) Threat Abatement Plan in place for competition and land degradation by rabbits.	Rabbits are widespread across Liverpool, making asset based protection the most suitable response.	Reports are typically from highly urbanised areas, and are often escaped/released pets	asset based protection	Nuisance	Can only manage certain populations in rural/wildlife areas	work collaboratively with any regional programs that are initiated
Feral pigeons	Not Listed		Common complaint by community members	asset based protection	Nuisance	No formalised plan or strategy	education via website and fact sheets on subjects such as how to deter them

Common Name	Species Name/Group Name	Impacts	NSW Biosecurity Act 2015	NSW Weed Wise	Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 - 2022	BC Act 2016
Alligator Weed	<i>Alternanthera philoxeroides</i>	*Competition *Negative water quality effects	Prohibition on certain dealings Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale. Biosecurity Zone Within the Biosecurity Zone this weed must be eradicated where practicable, or as much of the weed destroyed as practicable, and any remaining weed suppressed. The local control authority must be notified of any new infestations of this weed within the Biosecurity Zone	Listed as Weed of National Significance	State Priority (containment), Regional Priority (containment)	
Boneseed and Bitou Bush	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera sub monilifera and rotundata</i>	*Competition *Reduces biodiversity	All of NSW The Bitou Bush Biosecurity Zone is established for all land within the State except land within 10 kilometres of the mean high water mark of the Pacific Ocean between Cape Byron in the north and Point Perpendicular in the south. Biosecurity Zone Within the Biosecurity Zone this weed must be eradicated where practicable, or as much of the weed destroyed as practicable, and any remaining weed suppressed. The local control authority must be notified of any new infestations of this weed within the Biosecurity Zone. Boneseed Control Zone (Whole of NSW): Owners and occupiers of land on which there is boneseed must notify the local control authority of new infestations; immediately destroy the plants; ensure subsequent generations are destroyed; and ensure the land is kept free of the plant. A person who deals with a carrier of boneseed must ensure the plant (and any seed and propagules) is not moved from the land; and immediately notify the local control authority of the presence of the plant.	Listed as Weeds of National Significance	State Priority (eradication) - monilifera, State Priority (containment) - rotundata	Invasion of native plant communities by <i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>
Chilean Needle Grass	<i>Nassella neesiana</i>	*Competition *Reduces biodiversity *Injures livestock	Prohibition on certain dealings Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.	Listed as Weed of National Significance	State Priority (asset protection)	invasion of native plant communities by exotic perennial grasses
Coolatai Grass	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	*Competition *Biodiversity reduction *Agricultural pest	Prohibition on certain dealings Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.	Not listed	Weed of regional concern (Appendix 2 of Greater Sydney Regional Strategic Weed Management Plan 2017 - 2022)	
Salvinia	<i>Salvinia molesta</i>	*Competition *Biodiversity reduction	Prohibition on certain dealings Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.	Listed as Weed of National Significance	State Priority (asset protection), Regional Priority (containment)	
Kei Apple	<i>Dovyalis caffra</i>	*Safety Hazard *Competition *Biodiversity reduction	Prohibition on certain dealings Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.	Not listed	Regional Priority (eradication)	
Frog Bit	<i>Limnobium spp</i>	*Competition *Biodiversity reduction	Prohibited Matter (Part 4, Biosecurity Act, 2015): A person who deals with any biosecurity matter that is Prohibited Matter throughout the State is guilty of an offence.	Not listed	State Priority (prevention)	
Ludwigia	<i>Ludwigia peruviana</i>	*Competition *Biodiversity reduction *Negative water quality effects	Prohibition on certain dealings Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.	Not listed	Regional Priority (asset protection)	
Skunk Vine	<i>Paederia foetida</i>	*Competition *Biodiversity reduction	Prohibition on certain dealings Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.	Not listed	Regional Priority (eradication)	Invasion and establishment of exotic vines and scramblers
Tiger Pear	<i>Opuntia aurantiaca</i>	*Competition *Biodiversity reduction	Prohibition on certain dealings Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.	Listed as Weed of National Significance	Regional Priority (containment)	
Water hyacinth	<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	*Competition *Biodiversity reduction *Negative water quality effects	Prohibition on certain dealings Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.	Listed as Weed of National Significance	State Priority (containment), Regional Priority (asset protection)	
African Olive	<i>Olea europaea subsp. cuspidata</i>	*Competition *Biodiversity reduction	Prohibition on certain dealings Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.	Not listed	Regional Priority (containment)	Key Threatening Process
Lantana	<i>Lantana camara</i>	*Competition *Toxicity	Mandatory Measure (Division 8, Clause 33, Biosecurity Regulation 2017): A person must not import into the State or sell.	Listed as Weed of National Significance	State Priority (asset protection)	Invasion, establishment and spread of Lantana (<i>Lantana camara</i> L. sens. Lat)
Cat's claw creeper	<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	*Competition *Biodiversity reduction *Negative water quality effects	Prohibition on certain dealings Must not be imported into the state, sold, bartered, exchanged or offered for sale.	Listed as Weed of National Significance	State Priority (asset protection), Regional Priority (asset protection)	Cat's claw creeper is listed as a Key Threatening Process in NSW because of its potential to impact on endangered and vulnerable plants

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Alligator Weed	NSW Alligator Weed Strategy 2000-2005 (DPI)	Manage in line with Biosecurity priority and regional priority - Containment	Common in the Cabramatta Creek catchment and rural western Liverpool. Occasionally found in rural dams	Contain	Priority (reason - state/regional priority, severity of environmental impacts)	Annual control on multiple sites. Biological control (Flea Beetle) also active. Reactive management elsewhere	Same as current action
Boneseed and Bitou Bush	<i>NSW Bitou Bush Threat Abatement Plan (2006)</i>	Manage in line with Biosecurity priority and regional priority - Eradicate	Know to grow on the eastern side of the Liverpool LGA on sandy soils. Also an isolated infestation in Bringelly	Eradicate	Priority (reason - state priority, biosecurity duty, severity of environmental impacts)	Regular surveillance and control. Reactive management	Same as current action
Chilean Needle Grass		Prevent spread in plant and brushcutting machinery desirable - very invasive.	Widespread, particularly around Cecil Hills.	asset based protection	Priority (reason - local priority to limit spread, severity of environmental impacts)	Reactive management, only managed on bush regeneration sites.	Same as current action. Increased staff awareness and machinery hygiene protocols to limit the spread.
Coolatai Grass		Council consider this a priority for containment.	Very limited distribution, with potential for spread	eradicate	Priority (reason - local priority to limit spread, severity of environmental impacts)	Proactive management of all infestations.	Same as current action. Increased staff awareness and machinery hygiene protocols to limit the spread. eradicate new incursions.
Salvinia		Manage in line with Biosecurity priority and regional priority - Containment	Actively managed on numerous Council owned/managed waterbodies	contain	Priority (reason - state/regional priority, severity of environmental impacts)	Proactive management.	Proactive management of all infestations.
Kei Apple		Manage in line with Biosecurity priority and regional priority - eradicate. Council consider this a priority to eradicate	Very limited distribution with known infestations in Austral and Kemps Creek	eradicate	Priority (reason - regional priority, early intervention)	Proactive management. Large effort to remove this species	Same as current action
Frog Bit		Council consider this a priority. Eradication and active surveillance for new incursions	Very limited distribution	eradicate	Priority (reason - state priority, early intervention)	Proactive management. Routine monitoring and reporting.	Same as current action
Ludwigia		Council consider this a priority. Contain species to current extent	Occurs on numerous Council waterbodies	contain	Priority (reason - local priority to limit spread, severity of environmental impacts)	Proactive management	Same as current action
Skunk Vine		Council consider this a priority, listed as eradication under regional plan	Very limited distribution with known infestations in West Hoxton and Warwick Farm	eradicate	Priority (reason - regional priority, severity of environmental impacts, early intervention)	Proactive management	Same as current action
Tiger Pear		Council consider this a priority due to limited distribution in LGA. Eradication and active surveillance for new incursions	Very limited distribution	eradicate	Priority (reason - regional priority, severity of environmental impacts, early intervention)	Proactive management	Same as current action including property inspections.
Water hyacinth		Council consider this a priority to contain. Eradication on council land and active surveillance for new incursions.	Very limited distribution	contain	Priority (reason - state/regional priority, severity of environmental impacts, early intervention)	Proactive management	Same as current action including property inspections.
African Olive		Contain species to current extent. Strategic, mosaic removal prioritising areas of greatest conservation significance (asset based protection).	Widespread across the Liverpool LGA. Several complaints by community regarding African Olive stands	asset based protection	Weed of Concern	Asset based protection as part of Bush Regeneration projects	Same as current action. Extensive distribution in LGA that would make priority containment response unfeasible. Asset based protection response in bushland areas and roadside verges.
Lantana		Contain species to current extent. Strategic, mosaic removal prioritising areas of greatest conservation significance (asset based protection).	Widespread across the Liverpool LGA Some complaints and reports.	asset based protection	Weed of Concern	Asset protection as part of Bush Regeneration projects. Council removes if infiltrating property	Same as current action
Cat's claw creeper		Localised populations. Early intervention desirable to avoid larger issues in the future.		asset based protection	Weed of Concern	Asset protection as part of Bush Regeneration projects	Same as current action