

Kimberley Rangelands Biosecurity Association Invasive Species Activity Report 2021/22

Large Feral Herbivores

Overview: The Kimberley Rangelands Biosecurity Association (KRBA) has an annual Large Feral Herbivore (LFH) culling program that includes feral donkeys, horses and camels with other animals such as water buffalo and pigs targeted opportunistically when located. The program focusses primarily on donkeys, using the Judas program's radio telemetry techniques with horses and camels culled opportunistically during the tracking process. Currently there are approximately 45 active collars throughout the Kimberley region including three satellite collars utilised for research purposes.

Occasionally and as required dedicated management culls are enacted for feral horses and camels. An example of this is an annual cull of feral horses in the East Kimberley focusing on the Great Northern Highway and adjacent pastoral leases. The cull's primary role is dual in nature, firstly to reduce the impact of the horses on pastoral land and secondly to reduce the risk of traffic accidents and the subsequent potential injury to road users as a result of horses gravitating to water points and better grazing opportunities immediately adjacent the highway.

Achievements as per operational plan: There were three runs carried out throughout the 2021-22 year over 15 days focussing primarily of donkeys in the North and West Kimberley regions and there was a further two East-Kimberley runs of a day each that focussed on horses but did also include donkeys. Results of animals culled on those runs are as follows (see Table 1) –

Donkeys	Horses	Camels	Pigs
219	852	16	1

Table 1

In addition to the culls one new pilot and DPIRD shooter underwent field training on these runs. A total of eight new collars were deployed on donkeys over the year and zero DNA samples were taken. It is recognised by the KRBA that land managers also contribute to controlling feral herbivores with both opportunistic and planned culling programs of their own however no figures of those programs are available.

No aerial shooting operations were carried out over Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions (DBCA) managed land by the KRBA. However, DBCA did undertake its own management shoot over the Drysdale National Park, the Ord River Regeneration area and other reserves. Their data is provided to the KRBA annually.

Analysis: A cost benefit analysis was undertaken of the Judas Program by the KRBA in 2019 to assist in determining the direction of the program over the next 30 years. It was found that the program to date had generated a Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) of 3.8 for every dollar spent on the program. It should be noted that the ratio was for the Judas Program, any management cull that controlled comparatively large numbers of animals in a relatively short period of time would be expected to generate a much better BCR. Specific examples of this include the two East Kimberley horse culls where the total number of donkeys culled represents only 26% of total number of horses culled but in a time span of 7.5 times longer.

On that basis it could be reasonably expected that the \$119,000 spent in this financial year on the donkey program provides a \$452,000 benefit to the pastoral industry and the \$24,000 spent on horse

control would have generated a higher BCR ratio for the funding spent. This comes on top of the expected benefits to the numerous high value public environmental assets such as National Parks, Nationally Important Wetlands, Ramsar Sites and recognised Wild Rivers situated in the Kimberley that the cost benefit analysis was unable to take into account in its calculations.

Performance indicators: In 2018 DPIRD carried out an evaluation of the Judas feral donkey management program in the Kimberley and Pilbara regions of Western Australia 1994 – 2017. Data from that evaluation has been utilised in addressing some of the following indicators.

Reduction in feral donkey populations: Whilst we have good data on the numbers of LFH animals culled we still are unable to confirm populations at the start of the program and the present day. However, using the cull data (see Figure 1) it has been estimated that when the program began in 1978 there were an estimated 250,000 animals in the Kimberley region and the current population is estimated at between 3,000 and 5,000 animals.

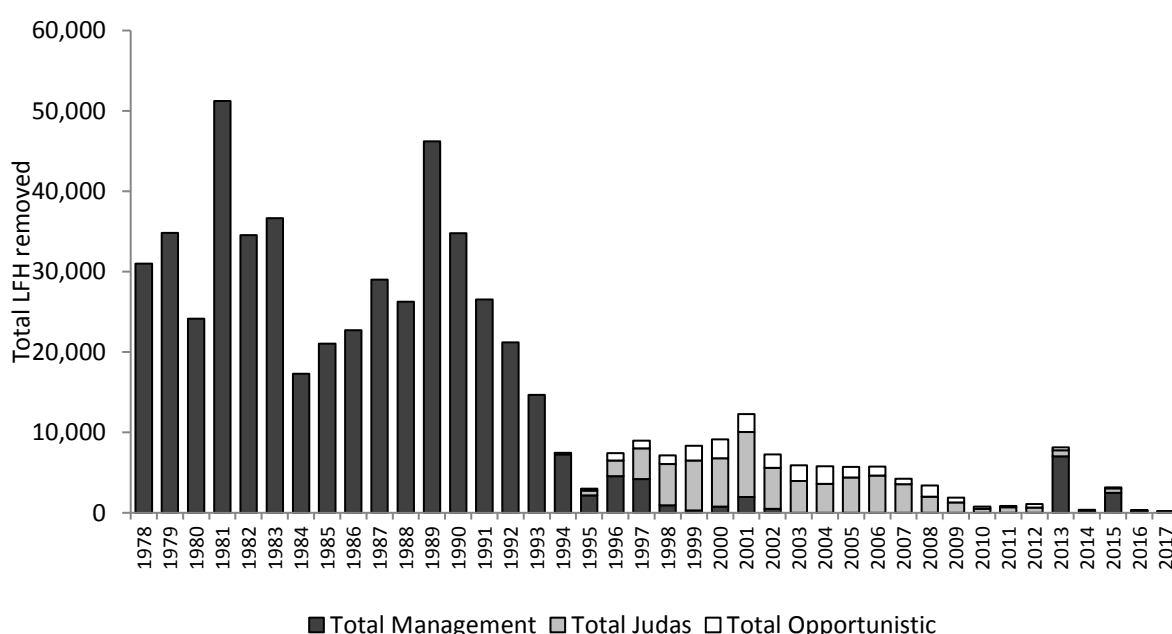


Figure 1: Annual removal of LFH in the Kimberley during the management program (1978 – 2017); black bars – management shoots; light grey bars – Judas program, and white bars – opportunistic shoots associated with the Judas program.

Number of properties locally eradicated: In 2017 it was believed that nearly 75% (n = 58) of all properties participating in the Judas program have reached the stage of being considered eradicated. It took on average 9.2 (± 4.5) years to achieve local eradication (see Table 2, Figure 2A). On that basis 25% (n = 19) properties are considered to be under the Judas control program. Some are nearly eradicated and some are under a monitoring phase to confirm localized eradication (see Table 2, Figure 2B).

The number of donkeys controlled diminished considerably, which indicates that the Judas program has been highly successful. The relative cost per donkey controlled now is considerably higher than during the initial phases of the Management shoots and the beginning of the Judas program.

Shire	Properties participating in Judas program n	Properties considered eradicated n (%)	Properties considered to be under control (nearly eradicated) n (%)
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West Kimberley	32	23 (72%)	9 (28%)
Halls Creek	23	21 (91%)	2 (9%)
East Kimberley	22	14 (64%)	8 (36%)
Total	77	58 (75%)	19 (25%)

Table 2: Number of properties that participated in the Judas program, properties that have been considered eradicated, and properties that remain under the control program

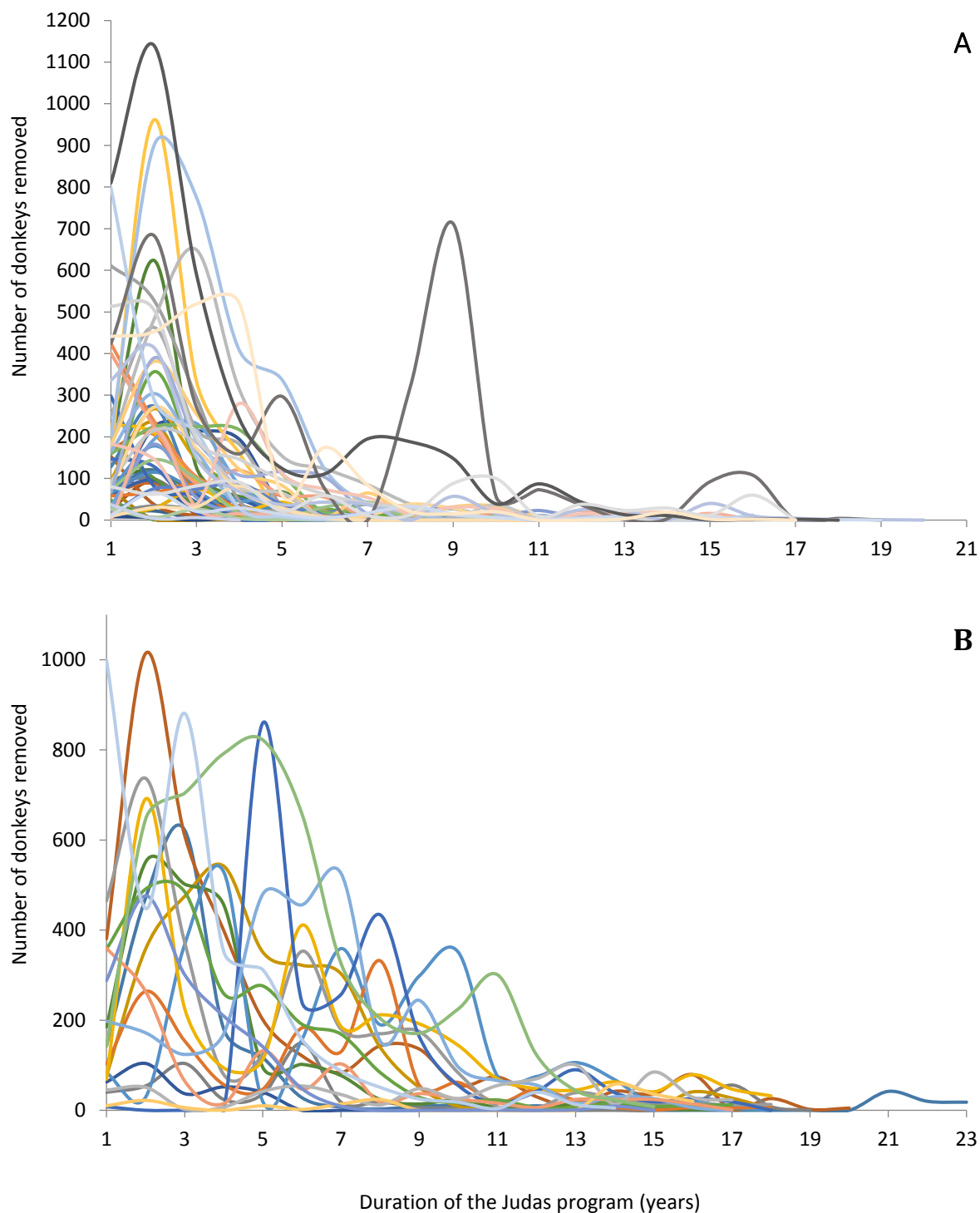


Figure 2 A, B: Properties (n = 58) that are considered eradicated, and properties (n = 19) which are under control with low donkey numbers; each line represents one pastoral property

Reduction in feral camel and horse populations: There is not the data at this stage to indicate the full extent of culls on both the camel and horse populations in the Kimberley as their culling programs are less intensive than the donkey program. However anecdotal evidence from land managers indicates that these culls have been extremely effective at a local level.

Recommendations: Maintain LFH program as per 2021-22 Operational Plan but increase funding to wild horse control.

Wild Dogs

Overview: The KRBA runs two aerial baiting programs a year to support the individual ground baiting programs run by pastoral stations. They are usually programmed for April and September to avoid rains that will render the baits useless. The programs are coordinated by a contractor. In addition to the baiting service the contractor also provides according to the demand bait injection courses for pastoralists as part of the baiting service provided by the KRBA.

Achievements as per operational plan: The September 2021 program covered 36 leases. Only one station cancelled on this run and there were no new stations coming on board that had not participated previously. This resulted in the following bait quantities dropped or supplied to pastoralists –

- 62,300 baits were injected by the contractor.
- 4,000 pre-made field prepared dried meat baits were supplied to stations by the contractor.
- 3,000 pre made baits were delivered to stations
- 2 Litres of 1080 CLC were supplied to pastoralists to inject their own baits
- Average time baits sat on the racks after injecting was 2.3 days
- 25% of respondents replied to the initial yes/no enquiry (about average).
- Bait quality (rated out of 10) ranged between 5 and 10 with six stations below 8.

The May 2022 program covered 33 leases. No stations cancelled on this run and there were no new stations coming on board that had not participated previously. This resulted in the following bait quantities dropped or supplied to pastoralists –

- 63,300 baits were injected by the contractor.
- 1,000 pre made baits were supplied to stations.
- 6 litres of 1080 concentrate was supplied to pastoralists to inject their own baits.
- Average time baits sat on the racks after injecting was 1.8 days
- 26% of respondents replied to the initial yes/no enquiry (about average).
- Bait quality (rated out of 10) ranged between 5 and 10 with only one station below 8.

Analysis: A cost benefit analysis was undertaken for DPIRD'S WA Wild Dog Action Plan 2016 – 21. It estimated that dog control in the Kimberley had a BCR of 5.1. On that basis it could be reasonably expected that the \$219,000 of funds spent of wild dog control in the 2021-22 year gave a benefit to industry of \$1,095,000.

In 2021 Murdoch University, Western Australia carried out a year-long study on the diet of dingoes in the West Kimberley. In scat samples cattle were detected in 65.3% of those samples. Compared with the national average diet of cattle being present in 13% of samples for the arid and tropical regions of Australia, the consumption of cattle (live cattle and carrion) in the West Kimberley is very high, with greater consumption in the control and treatment sites at the end of the dry season compared to the early dry season the researchers noted. The concern from land managers is that if dingo numbers are not managed adequately there is huge potential for increased calf predation at the end of the dry season.

Performance indicator: No data is available to verify what calf survival rates are due to the program at a regional level however in the 2022 membership survey carried out by the KRBA it was identified that the twenty one managers who regularly used the plane as part of their baiting program generally rated the threat of wild dogs lower than those who didn't and the twenty managers that rated the aerial baiting program service gave it an average score of 9.25/10, much the same as the 2019 rating of 9.2/10. Both these observations indicate that the satisfaction level with the program was extremely high.

Recommendations: Maintain wild dog program as per 2021-22 Operational Plan.

Pigs

No work was undertaken on pigs this year however it was agreed that the KRBA would support the North Kimberley LCDC'S funding application for a pig trapping project.

Recommendations: Initiate a pilot control program in two locations within the Kimberley region.

Prickly Acacia

Overview: Prickly acacia is known to exist in two locations in Western Australia, both in the East Kimberley region. The KRBA runs the control program on the Nulla Nulla site and monitors the Gordon Downs second where control has been undertaken by the land manager. The Nulla Nulla site covers 10,578 hectares and work has been ongoing on that site from approximately 2005. The KRBA has supported this work in terms of funding since the onset and took control of the operational aspects of the program in 2017.

The Gordon Downs site was first identified by a DPIRD Biosecurity Officer in 2012 when a small number of juvenile plants were found. A number of monitoring runs have been undertaken since that time with no further plants found.

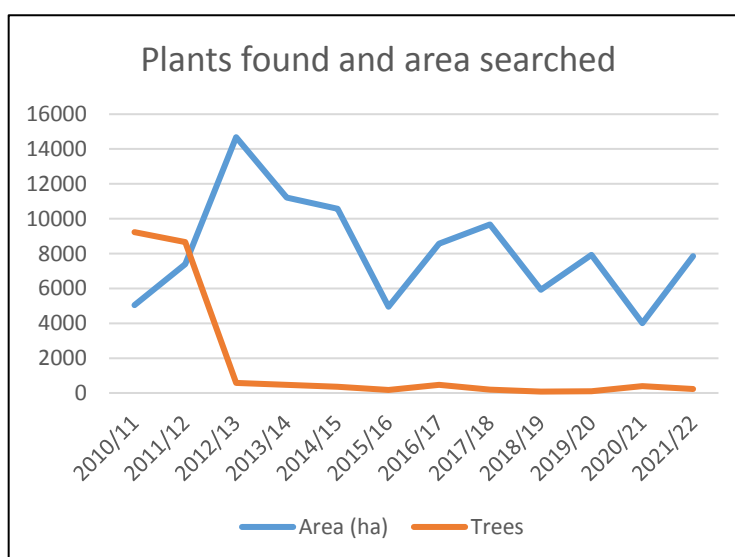
Achievements as per operational plan:

Three control runs were carried out on the Nulla Nulla site over the 2020/21 year. In total 277 plants were controlled over a 7,847ha area. For reference, at the start of the program in November of 2010 9,230 plants were controlled in that year (see Graph 1).

No survey work was carried out on the Gordon Downs site.

Analysis: No benefit cost analysis has been carried out on impact of Prickly Acacia on this site however the economic impacts of Prickly Acacia on QLD's grazing industry was estimated at \$5 million per year (2003). Even at medium densities, it

halves productivity of grasslands, interferes with mustering and restricts access to water. This comes on top of the expected ecological benefits the removal of this weed from the Landscape would provide to the numerous high value public environmental assets such as National Parks, Nationally Important Wetlands, Ramsar Sites and recognised Wild Rivers situated in the Kimberley.



Graph 1

Performance indicator: The performance indicator will be the eventual eradication of prickly acacia from the Kimberley region. This work is ongoing and confidence is reasonably high that the target is achievable given the results to date.

Recommendations: Maintain eradication program as per 2021-22 Operational Plan.

Mesquite

Overview: Mesquite is known to exist in three locations in the Kimberley region of Western Australia. The KRBA ran a control program over the Nicholson site until 2020 when it was handed over the lease owner Heytesbury Cattle Company after eight years of work had reduced the infestation down to a manageable size. At that same time the KRBA took on the operational work from DPIRD of the Yeeda and Thangoo infestations as well as previously providing financial support to those programs.

Achievements as per operational plan: One control program was undertaken in December 2021 on the Yeeda site with 98 plants controlled. A survey was also undertaken of the Alexander Island area of Jubilee Station after a ground-based report of mesquite on the lease was made by a DPIRD Biosecurity Officer. Ten plants were found in the initial survey with a more intense survey of the site and the riparian area of the Fitzroy River between the Yeeda and Jubilee sites to ascertain if any connectivity exists to be made in 2022-23.

Analysis: No benefit cost analysis has been carried out on impact of mesquite on these sites however it is well known that the Pilbara mesquite infestation covers in excess of 55,000ha and creates a significant cost to production and for control annually. This comes on top of the expected ecological benefits the removal of this weed from the Landscape would provide to the numerous high value public environmental assets such as National Parks, Nationally Important Wetlands, Ramsar Sites and recognised Wild Rivers situated in the Kimberley.

Performance indicator: The performance indicator will be the eventual eradication of mesquite from the Kimberley region. This work is ongoing and confidence is reasonably high that at least in some locations the target is achievable high given the results to date.

Recommendations: Maintain eradication program as per 2021-22 Operational Plan.

Rubber vine (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*)

Background: Rubber vine control in the Kimberley has been supported by the KRBA since 2009. There are two distinct programs, one in the East and the other in the West Kimberley managed by partnership groups made up of the following organisations –

- KRBA
- DPIRD
- DBCA

Both programs run independently of the other with separate steering groups overseeing the planning and work carried out. Work is largely undertaken by contractors but partner organisations also provide in-kind as well as financial support.

The KRBA provides both funding and in-kind support to both programs. In 2020 the KRBA agreed to take on the role of sponsor organisation for both group's SNRM funding applications and to provide financial management to the programs. Other partner organisations also provide funding and in-kind contributions such as personnel to carry out the control and survey work.

Achievements as per operational plan: - East Kimberley: Rubber vine has been located at three locations in the East Kimberley – Oombulgurri, the Ord and Bow Rivers upstream of Lake Argyle and

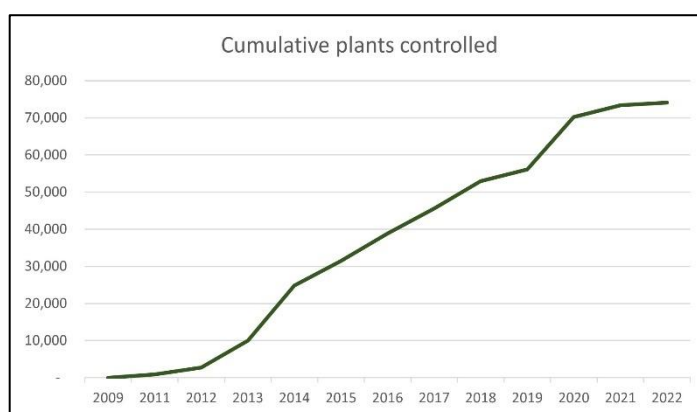
Limestone Creek adjacent to the Ord/Bow locations. A number of field trips were carried out over the 2022 dry season covering 246 hectares and totalling 121 people days on those locations, there was a 30% decrease of coverage on the previous year's program due to some of the older areas being declared weed free.

A total of 718 plants were treated down significantly from of 2,949 recorded in 2021 and the 13,684 recorded in 2020. An aerial survey program was undertaken in March 2021 covering 33,424 hectares and locating 27 seeders.

Achievements as per operational plan: - West Kimberley: The Aquila annual helicopter survey searched a total 18,470 hectares with 151 flowering plants located in March. These and associated plants were controlled in May/June 2022

Analysis: A 2014 DAFWA benefit-cost analysis, estimated that the eradication of current infestations in the Kimberley would prevent damage of \$10.9 million/year over a 30-year period based on agricultural impacts alone. This comes on top of the expected ecological benefits the removal of this weed from the landscape would provide to the numerous high value public environmental assets such as National Parks, Nationally Important Wetlands, Ramsar Sites and recognised Wild Rivers situated in the Kimberley. It is on this basis that the three organisations have agreed to undertake the program in partnership.

Performance indicator – Eradication of rubber vine: Ideally the performance indicator would be the eventual eradication of rubber vine from the Kimberley region. Data, particularly generated in the East Kimberley program demonstrates that eradication is achievable at local levels, particularly utilising the control methods learnt in that program. On that basis the work is ongoing and there is some confidence that the target is achievable high given the results to date.



Graph 2

See Graph 2 indicating how the cumulative total of plants controlled has begun to flatten since 2022.

Recommendations: Maintain eradication program as per 2021-22 operational plan.

Gamba grass

Overview: Eradication of the gamba grass infestation on El Questro Station has been supported by the KRBA since 2013 and is managed by a partnership group made by of the following organisations –

- KRBA
- DPIRD
- DBCA

Work is largely undertaken by contractors but partner organisations also provide personnel on the ground as well as financial support

The KRBA provides both funding and in-kind support to the program. In 2020 the KRBA agreed to take on the role of sponsor organisation for the group's SNRM funding applications and to provide financial management to the program. Other partner organisations also provide funding and in-kind

contributions such as personnel to carry out the control and survey work.

Achievements as per operational plan: Only 17 plants were controlled in 2021-22 indicating this program is close to a successful conclusion. In this project it was agreed by the committee that for gamba grass to be considered fully eradicated from the location it must not be observed for a period of five consecutive years.

At the close of the 2022 survey and control program –

- 4 out of 15 regions had achieved the fifth year of ‘no Gamba Grass plants found.
- 9 out of 15 regions had achieved the fifth year of ‘no seed bank’ contributions.

Analysis: No benefit cost analysis has been carried out on the impact of gamba grass on this site however a quote from the executive summary of the report – Economic Impacts of Gamba Grass in the Northern Territory states – *Insufficient resourcing of gamba grass control efforts costs the Northern Territory tens of millions of dollars annually, most significantly in fire management and weed control, but also in lost opportunities from the growing carbon sector. These costs will continue to increase if gamba grass expands further across the Territory.*

Performance indicator: The performance indicator will be the eventual eradication of gamba grass from the Kimberley region. This work is ongoing and confidence is very high that the target is achievable given the results to date.

Recommendations: Reinstate funding in 2022-23 to the gamba grass steering group to carry out the eradication program as there is now insufficient carry forward of funds from previous years.

Subsidies

Overview: A 100% chemical subsidy was introduced for control of parkinsonia in May 2000 by the Kimberley Zone Control Authority (that was later to become the KRBA in 2010). In 2004-05 the annual budget allocation for the subsidy was \$12,000; that amount has increased to \$100,000 for the KRBA 2021-22 budget with amounts of up to \$7,500 available for individual leases. An ammunition subsidy was also established from 1st November 2019. Members are entitled to claim up to \$1,000 each year per entity.

Achievements as per operational plan: \$34,000 was allocated to three leases for weed subsidies and just over \$3,600 to five entities for ammunition subsidies in 2021-22.

Analysis: Parkinsonia control has been ongoing under this subsidy program on leases that Sturt Creek flows through for a number of years. This has reduced the impact of the weed on the pastoral activities on those leases as well as reducing the seed burden flowing downstream onto other leases and Lake Gregory. It should be noted that the Lake Gregory system is recognised as one of the best examples of a large brackish system, with inland (terminal) drainage lakes in Australia which has regular inflow and is near-permanent. It has been identified as meeting four Ramsar Criteria for listing as a Wetland of International Importance and is considered by DBCA to be a Significant Western Australian Wetland.

In addition, neem control under this program on Spring Creek Station over a number of years has reduced that weed’s impact on pastoral land on that lease and the adjacent Lake Kununurra- Lake Argyle Ramsar site.

Recommendations: Maintain funding to the subsidy program based on 2021-22 operational plan budget.

Risk Management

A number of initiatives were undertaken in the 2021/22 financial year to reduce risks associated with the organisation's programs and membership activities; they were –

- Insurances maintained for 2021-22
- Insurance and licensing details for 2021-22 obtained from contractors.
- Heli-Muster and APMS COVID Management Plan and SOPs maintained.
- Risk Management Plan reviewed and updated by the committee.
- Risk management maintained as permanent agenda item at committee meetings.
- Review of the KRBA Work, Health, Safety and Environment Management Plan to ensure compliance with the WHS Act 2020 initialled on the back of the Processworx template provided.

Recommendations: Maintain all of the above activities into 2022-23.

Member/stakeholder engagement

Overview: Since its activation as a Regional Biosecurity Group in 2010 the KRBA has steadily increased its engagement with its members, stakeholders and the wider community through the following initiatives –

- 2013: The organisation started to send newsletters out to the membership and stakeholders, initially two per year; that was increased to four per year in 2019.
- 2017: The Committee further increased its engagement by undertaking to carry out membership surveys every two years to formalise a two-way information flow between the organisation and the membership. The role of the surveys is to provide the committee with an understanding of the current pest priorities at station and regional levels, how they align with current KRBA programs and feedback on the effectiveness of those programs.
- 2017: 'Kimberley Cattle' information pamphlets were created to advertise biosecurity and production activities such as wild dog control that were routinely undertaken on pastoral land. They are targeted at visitors to the region and are distributed through Visitor's Centres and some roadhouses throughout the Kimberley.
- 2018: Signage was placed at 20 sites across the Kimberley including 24 hour rest sites warning the general public of baiting activities been undertaken on pastoral land.
- 2019 the group's website was established to provide information to the wider public of the KRBA's activities.

Achievements as per operational plan: The following engagement strategies were implemented in the 2020/21 financial year –

- Quarterly newsletters were sent to members and stakeholders.
- Only one stakeholder meeting was attended due to COVID-19 restrictions.
- Website was updated.
- Pamphlets distributed to Visitor's Centres (ongoing activity).
- KRBA survey of Kimberley pastoral lease managers. The survey was carried out between March and May 2022, a total of 36 surveys were recorded covering 48 leases, this equates to half the pastoral leases and managers in the Kimberley.

Analysis: Information from the 2022 survey showed that of the managers surveyed 70% indicated that they had good knowledge, or were reasonable familiar with the role of the KRBA, up marginally from the 65% in the 2019 survey and 61% in the 2017 survey. The percentage of managers that had no idea of what the KRBA does fell from 18% in 2017 to 0 in 2022.

Recommendations: Maintain all of the above activities into 2022-23.

Kimberley Rangelands Biosecurity Association Inc

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
INCOME			
Funding		1,149,950	696,577
Less: Unexpended grants carried forward		-	278,590
Other income		1,751	136,000
Interest received		63	10
		1,151,764	1,111,177
EXPENDITURE			
Accommodation		4,692	6,548
Accountancy fees		6,910	4,920
Administration		-	6,000
Advertising		2,086	-
Aerial contracting		315,996	290,845
Ammunition / Ammo subsidy		7,921	2,141
Bank fees		251	249
Chemicals / subsidies		39,634	54,846
Consumables		5,801	7,340
Contract work		384,272	575,202
Equipment		6,934	5,045
Freight & cartage		1,425	1,500
Fuel & Oil		38,060	31,630
Insurance		16,351	16,527
Meeting costs		2,147	788
Other expenses		5,640	3,474
Payroll expenses		103,199	115,926
Pilbara RBG		32,749	-
Postage		973	260
Telephone		1,529	1,233
Travelling expenses		12,000	13,323
		988,570	1,137,797
Surplus / (Deficit) from Ordinary activities for the year		163,194	(26,620)
Income tax expense	1a	-	-
Surplus / (Deficit) after income tax from ordinary activities	2	163,194	(26,620)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		-	-
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met:		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		163,194	(26,620)
The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.			

Kimberley Rangelands Biosecurity Association Inc

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022	2021
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash at bank		795,527	779,418
Accounts receivable		77,000	-
Inventory		4,400	3,360
Prepayments		2,803	-
BAS receivable		129,646	44,271
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		<u>1,009,376</u>	<u>827,049</u>
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,009,376</u>	<u>827,049</u>
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Payables		194,108	178,519
PAYG		940	1,802
Super payable		4,454	2,629
Accrued expenses		5,519	-
Annual leave provision		8,194	11,323
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>213,215</u>	<u>194,273</u>
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long service leave provision		6,518	6,327
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		<u>6,518</u>	<u>6,327</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>219,733</u>	<u>200,600</u>
NET ASSETS		<u>789,643</u>	<u>626,449</u>
EQUITY			
Retained surplus / (deficit)	2	789,643	626,449
TOTAL EQUITY		<u>789,643</u>	<u>626,449</u>

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Kimberley Rangelands Biosecurity Association Inc

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Retained Surplus	Total
	\$	\$
Balance at 1 July 2020	653,069	653,069
Comprehensive income		
Net surplus / (deficit) for the year	(26,620)	(26,620)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	626,449	626,449
 Balance at 1 July 2021	 626,449	 626,449
Comprehensive income		
Net surplus / (deficit) for the year	163,194	163,194
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	789,643	789,643

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Kimberley Rangelands Biosecurity Association Inc

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 \$	2021 \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Receipts from funding, grants and other sources		1,074,764	798,252
Payments to suppliers and employees		(1,058,655)	(1,074,203)
Net cash provided by operating activities		<u>16,109</u>	<u>(275,951)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash used by investing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Net cash used by investing activities		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net Increase / (decrease) in Cash Held		16,109	(275,951)
Cash at the Beginning of the Financial Year		779,418	1,055,369
Cash at the End of the Financial Year		<u>795,527</u>	<u>779,418</u>

The accompanying notes form part of this financial report.