



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Forestry

Putting biosecurity into 'Environmental Mode' and avoiding another cane toad

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What is environmental biosecurity?

Environmental biosecurity is the management of risks to the natural environment, and to social amenity, of pests and diseases entering, emerging, establishing or spreading



Invasive Species



Photo: Brisbane City Council



Photo: Peter Cresser/NFDAP



Photo: Paul Meek

The environmental impacts



Photo: Oliver Tester



Photo: John Hosking/NSW DPI



Photo: Royal Botanic Gardens Sydney

Social amenity and our way of life



Photo: NZ Fish & Game



Photo: DAFF



Photo: UC IPM

Australia's biosecurity system

The goal of the national biosecurity system is to minimise adverse impacts of pests and diseases on Australia's economy, environment and the community while **facilitating** trade and the movement of plants, animals, people and products.

Intergovernmental Agreement on Biosecurity



OFFSHORE

Activities undertaken offshore to reduce the biosecurity risk associated with imported goods and natural pathways and keep the risks offshore.



AT THE BORDER

Activities in international airports, mail centres and seaports to reduce the likelihood of new pests and diseases entering the country.



WITHIN AUSTRALIA

Activities in partnership with state and territory governments, industry, the community and land managers.



National Priority List of Exotic Environmental Pests, Weeds and Diseases (EEPL)

- List of pests, weeds and diseases assessed as highest biosecurity risk to environment
- 168 entries and 42 identified as higher-risk species
- Comprised of 8 biological groupings – very broad range of taxa:
 - Viruses, bacteria, fungi
 - Molluscs, insects, arachnids
 - Weeds, algae
 - Fish, birds, reptiles, mammals



General surveillance & citizen science

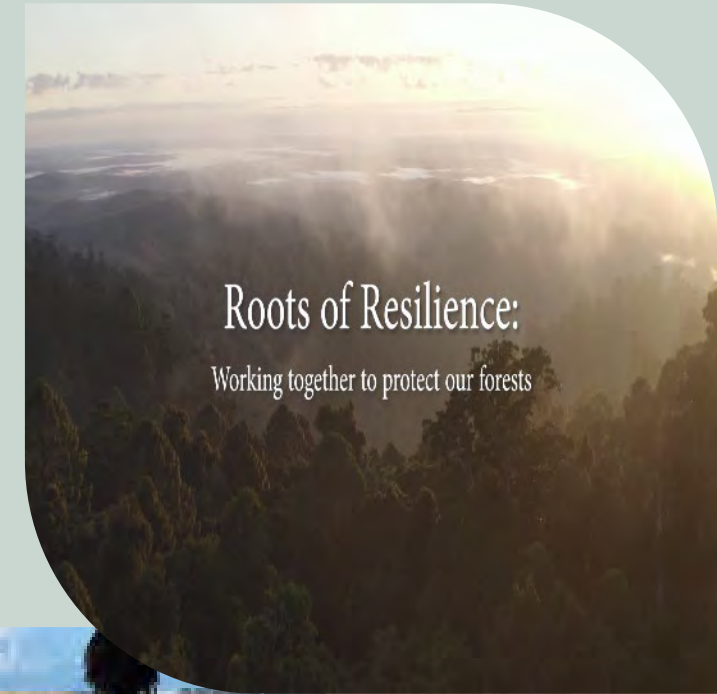


agriculture.gov.au/abares/research-topics/social-sciences/making-general-surveillance-work/guidelines



Caring for Country

- **Indigenous rangers and communities** play a key role in Australia's biosecurity system including providing surveillance operations throughout Australia.
- **Strong partnerships** have been established with First Nations Organisations to ensure effective delivery of programs
- **Build and improve capacity** of Indigenous Rangers through the delivery of environmental biosecurity and forest health workshops, including specific myrtle rust training to Indigenous Rangers in NSW and QLD.
- **First Nations Platform for Shared Benefits in Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry**



Catalysing Australia's Biosecurity

Together with government, industry, universities, community, and First Nations partners, CAB is looking to collaborate and invest in innovative science and technology outcomes. By working together, we aim to deliver an integrated, secure, data-driven, and technology-enabled biosecurity system for Australia.



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The future is in our hands



Management

- Keep up the fight against established pests, weeds and diseases
- Restore and regenerate landscapes to build resilience



Surveillance

- Keep a look out for signs of pests or disease in the areas you work or travel
- If you see something that doesn't look right
 - ✓ Take a picture
 - ✓ Record the location
- ✓ Report it to your local state or territory biosecurity authority



Arrive clean, Leave clean

- Clean boots and equipment when travelling between areas
- Check clothing, hats and vehicles for weed seeds



agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/arrive-clean-leave-clean.pdf



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THANK YOU

More information:

www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity-trade/policy/environmental

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