Stop the spread of animal pests
Introduced animal pests pose a major threat to agriculture, the environment and public safety in South Australia.

Help us track down the most unwanted and stop non-native pest animals from destroying our environment.

Introduced animal pests cost South Australian agriculture millions of dollars in damage, lost production and control efforts.

Animal pests also cause incalculable damage to the natural environment.

**Why are these species a threat?**

Rabbits and goats damage bushland, revegetation and amenity plantings, cats and foxes prey on livestock and wildlife, and deer and other large herbivores are road hazards.

In addition, introduced pests can spread serious exotic diseases in Australia that can have devastating impacts on livestock and native species. The presence of pest animals also increases the complexity and cost of exotic disease management.
What can I do?

All public and private landowners must control pest animals to reduce their impacts.

Established declared pests

All landowners must be aware of their responsibilities regarding pest animals that occur on their land.

In South Australia, landowners have a legal responsibility to manage pest animals declared under the *Natural Resources Management Act* 2004. This means there are restrictions on the movement, keeping, sale and release of certain animals. Landowners may also be required to control or destroy declared animals on their property or to notify authorities about their presence.

For assistance and advice to manage pest animals on your property, contact a natural resource management officer at your regional Natural Resource Management Office.

State alert pest animals

State alert pest animals are potential new pests. They are not present in the wild in South Australia, but pose a high risk of establishing with serious consequences for agriculture, the environment and public safety.

These include major international pest species such as the common (or Indian) myna and the cane toad. These animals have wild populations interstate and occasionally turn up in South Australia as stowaways in freight or vehicles, or as illegal pets.
Be familiar with State alert pest animals to help us eradicate any outbreaks before they spread and report all suspected State alert pest animals to your regional Natural Resource Management Office.

Potential new pests

Many introduced animals pose a high risk of becoming new pests in Australia. Without controls over their keeping and movement, some would inevitably escape due to poor security, or accidental or deliberate release and establish new populations.

Animals such as introduced reptiles and amphibians are considered to pose such a serious threat that they are prohibited for the pet trade. The entry, movement, keeping, sale and wilful or negligent release of high risk introduced declared animals without a permit is illegal. Severe penalties apply for some offences under the Natural Resources Management Act 2004.

Permits may be granted for high risk species for certain research and development, coordinated captive breeding and conservation programs, and public education. However, these species can generally only be kept in high security zoos and research facilities which meet strict criteria.
Wanted for
• being a serious wildlife predator, preying on lambs, goat kids and poultry.

Control by
• coordinated baiting, shooting and den fumigation.

Wanted for
• being a serious wildlife predator
• carrying disease that affects sheep

Control by
• trapping and shooting.

Unprotected native animal in South Australia, but a declared pest south of the Dog Fence.

Wanted for
• being a serious threat to sheep industry
• being an illegal pet south of the Dog Fence.

Control by
• co-ordinated baiting, trapping and shooting.
(camel, feral horse, donkey)

Wanted for
- damaging native vegetation, water, fences and infrastructure
- de-stabilising soil causing erosion.

Control by
- shooting and trapping.

Wanted for
- competing for livestock pasture
- damaging vegetation
- being a traffic hazard.

Control by
- co-ordinated aerial and ground shooting.

Wanted for
- competing for livestock pasture
- damaging native vegetation.

Control by
- co-ordinated mustering, trapping and shooting.

Wanted for
- damaging livestock pasture, crops, native vegetation and wetlands.

Control by
- co-ordinated aerial and ground shooting, baiting and traps.
• chocolate brown, white windows in wings, yellow bill and behind eye
• walking gait
• feeds on ground
• noisy
**Wanted for**
• backyard and biodiversity pest.

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**SPICE FINCH (NUTMEG MANNIKIN)**

- chocolate brown and white
- sparrow-sized finch
**Wanted for**
- competes with native birds
- illegal to keep in South Australia.

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**INDIAN MYNA**  
*Acridotheres tristis*

- small with erect black crest
- red cheek whiskers, white cheeks and throat
- active and noisy
**Wanted for**
- nuisance pest in gardens and orchards
- illegal to keep in South Australia.

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**RED-WHISKERED BULBUL**  
*Pycnonotus jocosus*

- medium-sized snake
- usually orange in colour but many colour mutations exist
- escaped populations interstate
**Wanted for**
- competes with native snakes and has potential to spread disease.

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**CORN SNAKE**  
*Pantherophis guttatus*
STATE ALERT PEST ANIMALS: WHAT TO LOOK FOR

**INDIAN RINGNECK PARAKEET**
*Psittacula krameri*
- long-tailed, normally green parrot, but many colour variations exist
- red bill
- loud ‘kee-ak’ call
- common cage bird and occasional escapes occur

**Wanted for**
- competes with native birds.

**FIVE-LINED PALM SQUIRREL**
*Funambulus pennantii*
- rat-sized squirrel
- bushy banded tail and striped back
- lives in trees; prefers palms and pines

**Wanted for**
- nuisance backyard pest.

**RED-EARED SLIDER TURTLE**
*Trachemys scripta elegans*
- red behind eye, yellow stripes on head and legs
- domed shell
- escaped populations in interstate wetlands

**Wanted for**
- competes with native tortoises
- preys on native frogs, turtles and fish.

**TOAD**
*Rhinella marina and Duttaphrynus melanostictus*
- Cane toad and Asian black-spined toad
- large and warty
- sharp eyebrow ridge
- poison glands behind eyes

**Wanted for**
- toxic to domestic pets and native wildlife.
Help find the most unwanted. See it. Report it.

Early detection is the key to stopping the introduction and spread of animal pests.

If you see any alert pest animal, report it immediately to Primary Industries and Regions SA or your local Natural Resource Management Office.

Alternatively, report pest animals to the National Pest Alert hotline, freecall 1800 084 881.

Established animal pests are the responsibility of landowners to manage. PIRSA or Natural Resources Management Boards can provide advice for controlling established pest animals.

Contact

There are other animal pests that can impact our environment, economy and communities. For information and advice, contact:

Phone: (08) 8303 9620

Email: pirs.invasivespecies@sa.gov.au

Web: www.pir.sa.gov.au/invasive-species

Alternatively, contact your local NRM office.

Web: www.naturalresources.sa.gov.au