

This compilation incorporates amendments up to and including the *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Stable Fly) Management Plan Amendment 2026* published in Government Gazette No. 94 on 28 July 2026.

BIOSECURITY AND AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT ACT 2007

BIOSECURITY AND AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT (STABLE FLY) MANAGEMENT PLAN 2019

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BIOSECURITY AND AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT ACT 2007

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Issued by the Minister under section 45 of the Act.

1. Citation

This management plan is the Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Stable Fly) Management Plan 2019.

2. Commencement

This management plan comes into operation as follows –

- (a) clauses 1 and 2 – on the day on which this management plan is published in the Gazette;
- (b) the rest of the management plan on the day after publication in the Gazette.

3. Terms used

In this management plan –

approved pesticide means a chemical product that –

- (a) is effective for use in the control of stable fly; and
- (b) is approved by, and registered with, the APVMA;

APVMA means the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority continued by the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Act 1992* (Commonwealth);

deep buried means buried under at least 100 cm of soil;

poultry means domesticated birds kept for eggs or meat;

rain event means a single occurrence of rainfall exceeding 15mm that occurs between 1 October and 30 April;

relevant land means land in an area described or set out in clause 4;

stable fly means *Stomoxys calcitrans*.

4. Area to which management plan relates

This management plan relates to the areas of the State for which stable fly is a declared pest, namely –

- (a) the Cities of Armadale, Cockburn, Kwinana, Rockingham, Swan and Wanneroo;
- (b) the Shires of Capel, Chittering, Dandaragan, Gingin, Harvey, Kalamunda, Serpentine-Jarrahdale and Victoria Plains; and

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- (c) the portion of the Shire of Murray contained within the Harvey Coastal Plain Catchment boundary as described in the Peel-Harvey Coastal Plain Catchment State Planning Policy No.2.1.

5. Purpose of management plan

The purpose of this management plan is to provide for the control of stable fly in each area to which this management plan relates by decreasing available breeding substrates and reducing the impact on animals and humans.

6. Measures to be followed under management plan

The measures set out in clauses 7 to 10 are –

- (a) the prescribed control measures to control stable fly to be taken, under section 30(2) of the Act, by the owner or other person in control, in an area for which stable fly is a declared pest, of an organism or thing infested with stable fly; and
- (b) the prescribed control measures to control stable fly to be taken, under section 30(3) of the Act, by the owner or occupier of land in an area for which stable fly is a declared pest, or a person who is conducting an activity on the land; and
- (c) the measures to be taken by a person who is directed under a pest control notice under section 31(1) of the Act to take the measures to control stable fly required under this management plan.

7. Storage and use of untreated poultry manure

(1) In this clause –

dwelling means a structure that is ordinarily used for human habitation;

temporary storage means storage of untreated poultry manure under a roof or tarpaulin for no more than 7 days.

(2) A person must not store or use untreated poultry manure unless the storage or usage is undertaken in accordance with this clause and any relevant local government approval.

(3) A person who intends to store or use untreated poultry manure must –

- (a) provide a minimum of 3 working days' advance notice to the relevant local government authority of their intention to store or use untreated poultry manure; and
- (b) where untreated poultry manure is to be spread within 500 metres of a dwelling, obtain prior written consent from the occupier of that dwelling.

(4) Subclause (3) does not apply to –

- (a) the temporary storage of untreated poultry manure at the place where it is produced for the purpose of treating it as required in clause 7A; or
- (b) the temporary storage of untreated poultry manure at the place where it is produced prior to transport to –
 - (i) an area to which this management plan does not relate; or

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- (ii) premises licensed under the *Environmental Protection Act 1986* to accept poultry manure;
 - or
 - (c) untreated poultry manure that has been deep buried.
- (5) A person must not use untreated poultry manure on non-irrigated pasture unless –
- (a) it is spread on the non-irrigated pasture immediately upon arrival; and
 - (b) the maximum particle size after spreading is no greater than 20mm; and
 - (c) the manure is spread evenly on the ground at no greater than 10t/Ha dry weight; and
 - (d) the interval between successive applications of manure is no less than six weeks.
- (6) If a person finds stable fly eggs, larvae or pupae in untreated poultry manure, the person must treat it with an approved pesticide.

7A. Use of treated poultry manure

- (1) A person must not use treated poultry manure unless it has been treated in accordance with subclause (2).
- (2) Treated poultry manure is manure that has been treated to prevent stable fly breeding by either –
- (a) composting to the current Australian Standard 4454; or
 - (b) mixing with sodium borate at not less than 0.5% per volume, blended evenly throughout the manure prior to removal from the production site; or
 - (c) mixing with calcium cyanamide at not less than 1% by volume, blended evenly throughout the manure prior to removal from the production site.
- (3) Poultry manure that has been treated in accordance with subclause (2) must be accompanied by documentation detailing such treatment.

8. Harvesting of fruits and vegetables

- (1) In this clause –

fruit or ***vegetables*** includes the edible part of the plant as well as leaves, stalks and root stump material left in the soil;

maturity means the stage of development where a plant or its harvestable part has fully developed and reached the desired size, quality, and physiological development for consumption.

- (2) A person must harvest an area of fruit or vegetables that has reached maturity within 2 weeks.
- (3) Within 2 days of an area being harvested, a person must –
- (a) turn off all irrigation to the area; and
 - (b) ensure all stumps or remaining vegetation in the soil are brought to the surface; and

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- (c) ensure all vegetation is broken up with a high-speed mulcher, flail mower or slasher and left on the surface to desiccate.
- (4) If harvesting continues 6 days from commencement, a person must inspect the area every 7 days for the presence of stable fly eggs, larvae or pupae.
- (5) If a person finds stable fly eggs, larvae or pupae following an inspection under subclause (4), the person must apply an approved pesticide to the area until runoff occurs.
- (6) If irrigation continues 6 days from the commencement of harvesting or a rain event occurs, a person must apply an approved pesticide to the area until run off occurs.
- (7) Once harvesting is complete, a person must turn off all irrigation to the area and –
 - (a) ensure any waste remaining in or on the soil is incorporated into the soil by means of –
 - (i) rotary hoeing on five consecutive days; or
 - (ii) using a counter rotating rotary hoe (aka a stone burier), prior to compacting the soil using a land roller delivering 2.5 tonnes per square metre; or
 - (iii) using a mouldboard plough and compacting the soil using a land roller delivering 2.5 tonnes per square metre;
 - or
 - (b) ensure –
 - (i) all stumps or remaining vegetation in the soil are brought to the surface; and
 - (ii) all vegetation is broken up with a high-speed mulcher, flail mower or slasher, and left on the surface to dessicate.
- (8) If action has been undertaken under subclause (7)(b) –
 - (a) if stable fly eggs, larvae or pupae are evident after 3 days, then a person must treat the soil with an approved pesticide; and
 - (b) if a rain event occurs, the person must –
 - (i) within 7 days, apply an approved pesticide to the area until run off occurs; and
 - (ii) inspect the site every 7 days for the presence of stable fly eggs, larvae or pupae.
- (9) Where a person determines that a crop of fruit or vegetables is not suitable for sale or for human consumption, the person must, within 7 days of harvesting, ensure the crop is –
 - (a) dealt with in accordance with subclause (7); or
 - (b) fed to stock in accordance with clause 10(3); or
 - (c) deep buried.

9. Olive pressing

- (1) In this clause –

olive pomace means the residue left after pressing olives for olive oil.

- (2) A person must, within 7 days of olive pomace being produced –
 - (a) where it does not become wet, ensure it is –
 - (i) deep buried; or

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- (ii) treated with an approved pesticide; or
 - (iii) transported to a facility for processing;
- or
- (b) where it does become wet, ensure it is –
 - (i) treated with an approved pesticide; and
 - (ii) monitored for the presence of stable fly eggs, larvae or pupae.
- (3) Where a person finds that any olive pomace on relevant land is infested with stable fly eggs, larvae or pupae, the person must immediately –
 - (a) treat it with an approved pesticide; or
 - (b) ensure it is deep buried.

10. Keeping stock

- (1) In this clause –

silage means cut hay that is compacted and stored to undergo fermentation.

- (2) The measures set out in this clause apply to the keeping of stock on relevant land, including the operation of an abattoir, feedlot, horse stable or piggery on relevant land.
- (3) A person must not feed conserved fodder, including hay and silage, or fruit or vegetables to stock except –
 - (a) on a hard surface; or
 - (b) in a trough or hay ring; or
 - (c) spread on the ground in thin lines no more than 35cm wide and not more than 10cm high.
- (4) Within 7 days of accumulating organic waste from keeping stock, a person must –
 - (a) where the waste does not become wet, ensure it is –
 - (i) deep buried; or
 - (ii) treated with an approved pesticide; or
 - (iii) transported to a facility for processing;
 - or
 - (b) where the waste does become wet, ensure it is –
 - (i) treated with an approved pesticide; and
 - (ii) inspect it every 7 days for the presence of stable fly eggs, larvae or pupae.

11. Repeal

The *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Stable Fly) Management Plan 2016*, published in the Gazette on 17 August 2016 is repealed.

Date 2 April, 2019.

ALANNAH MacTIERNAN, MLC, Minister for Agriculture and Food.

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Original Management Plan and Amendment Information:

1. *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Stable Fly) Management Plan 2019* first published in Government Gazette No. 127 on 3 September 2019 (p.3175-3182).
2. *Biosecurity and Agriculture Management (Stable Fly) Management Plan Amendment 2026* published in Government Gazette No. 94 on 28 July 2026 (p. 1377-1379).

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