

NATIONAL CARP CONTROL PLAN  
RESTORING NATIVE BIODIVERSITY

## Stats and facts

The National Carp Control Plan (NCCP) represents comprehensive scientific research outcomes, investigating the technical feasibility of using Cyprinid herpesvirus 3 (CyHV-3) as a biological control agent for carp.

One of the most comprehensive and coordinated assessments of a biological control strategy for aquatic environments ever undertaken, the NCCP will help authorities make decisions about the best way to tackle pest carp.

240



Authored by over 240 scientists and experts from 30 tertiary institutions, research organisations and government departments.

3883



Published over 3,800 pages of scientific investigation.

33



Delivered 33 final documents including the Plan, 9 Technical Papers, and 19 Research Reports and 4 Planning Investigations.

\$10.37M



The Australian Government invested \$10.37 million over 5 years for Fisheries Research and Development Corporation (FRDC) to lead a multi-disciplinary scientific research program.

1500



Engaged almost 1,500 people in 73 stakeholder workshops and community meetings at 40 locations throughout carp-affected areas of QLD, NSW, ACT, VIC and SA in 2017-18.

100



Received more than 100 online feedback submissions from the general public from September to December 2019 alone.

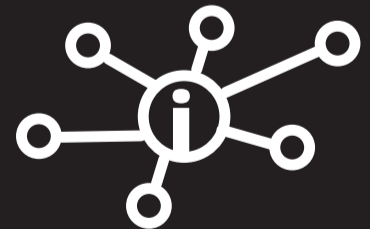
630



Provided information to more than 630 journalists nationally, resulting in more than 200 informative news items on television, press, radio and online.

50 years

Carp research has been ongoing for more than 50 years and paved the way for the body of research undertaken for the NCCP.



Included carp biomass modelling, epidemiological modelling, social research, social and ecological risk analysis, hydrological modelling, virus transmission research, review of complementary measures, water quality risk assessment and community attitude surveys.

Find out more about the NCCP outcomes at  
[frdc.com.au/carp](http://frdc.com.au/carp)

**Did you know?** At one stage, NCCP's investigations into carp biomass involved almost every freshwater ecology department in Australia.