

Canadian Pondweed - Statutory Weed Management Plan

Elodea canadensis Michx.

Interpretation:

In this Weed Management Plan (approved 30 August 2003):
(amendments approved 21 June 2011):

- "Act" means the *Weed Management Act 1999*.
- "Approved quarantine place" means a place approved by the Secretary under section 70 of the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997* for the purpose of examining any prescribed matter imported into or to be exported out of the State.
- "Court fine" means a prescribed penalty for breaches against the Act. Court fines may be imposed if a person is convicted of any offence against the Act.
- "DPIPWE" means the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment, Tasmania.
- "Infringement fine" means a prescribed penalty for breaches against the Act. Infringement fines are imposed by way of an infringement notice that may be issued by a Weed Inspector.
- "Inspector" means a Weed Inspector appointed under section 34 of the Act.
- "Penalty unit" means the basic unit of the fine for which persons who fail to comply with any prohibition or requirement under the Act may be liable. See [values of penalty units](#) under the *Penalty Units and Other Penalties Act 1987* for more details.
- "Quarantine Tasmania" means that branch of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment that, in cooperation with the Australian Quarantine Inspection Service, maintains both overseas and interstate quarantine barriers for this State.
- "[Regional Weed Management Officer](#)" means a person employed in the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment under that specific title.
- "Regulations" means the *Weed Management Regulations 2007*.
- "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of Primary Industries, Parks, Water and Environment.
- "Zone A" includes those Tasmanian municipalities for which eradication of a declared weed is the principal management objective. These municipalities are either free of the declared weed, host only small, isolated infestations, or host larger infestations which are deemed eradicable because a strategic management plan exists and the resources required to implement it have been or are likely to be secured. See [Management of Canadian pondweed by municipality](#) (Section 12) for details.

- “Zone B” includes those Tasmanian municipalities for which containment of the declared weed is the principal management objective. Such municipalities host large, widespread infestations of the declared weed that are not deemed eradicable because the feasibility of effective management is low at this time. These municipalities lack a strategic management plan for the weed and/or resources to undertake control actions at a level required for eradication have not been secured. See [Management of Canadian pondweed by municipality](#) (Section 12) for details.
- “Canadian pondweed” means *Elodea canadensis* Michx. (syn. *Anacharis canadensis* (Michx) Planch.) and includes the whole plant or plant parts. It does not include products such as tablets, lotions, tinctures or other preparations that contain extracts of this plant or other dead, non-reproductive *Elodea canadensis* materials. People who are uncertain about whether products (e.g. dried materials) contain plant parts capable of producing a living plant should contact a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#).

1. Purpose of this management plan:

The purpose of this Weed Management Plan for Canadian pondweed is to:

- Provide direction upon the implementation of the *Act* with respect to Canadian pondweed.
- Encourage and facilitate an increase in the effectiveness with which Canadian pondweed is managed throughout Tasmania.
- Provide legislative support to regional and local efforts to manage Canadian pondweed in a strategic and integrated manner.

2. Area covered by this management plan:

The State of Tasmania is covered by this management plan. Refer to [Management of Canadian pondweed by municipality](#) (Section 12) for direction on how this plan is to be implemented in Zone A and Zone B municipalities in Tasmania.

3. Description and distribution of the weed:

Canadian pondweed is a branched, stoloniferous aquatic herb that may produce stems up to 3 m long.

This plant can invade and become problematic in many freshwater environments. It has naturalised in a number of Australian mainland locations, particularly in Victoria and New South Wales. Canadian pondweed is recorded as a weed of ponds, streams and rivers in Tasmania. It has been found in the Derwent, Macquarie and Jordan

river systems, and in Brumby's Creek. It has also been found in Arthurs Lake, Lake Leake and Little Pine Lagoon. More recently, a large infestation has been discovered in the Mersey River. Domestic pond occurrences are occasionally noted. Refer to [Management of Canadian pondweed by municipality](#) (Section 12) for information on the distribution of Canadian pondweed by municipality.

See the DPIPWE [Canadian Pondweed Information Page](#) for more information on this weed.

4. Importation of declared weed:

(1) A person must not import or allow to be imported into Tasmania any Canadian pondweed.

It is an offence against section 57(1) of the Act to fail to comply with this prohibition. A person found committing that offence may incur an infringement fine of 4 penalty units. A person convicted in court of that offence may be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

The Secretary may exempt a person from this prohibition under section 60 of the Act.

Refer to [Management of Canadian pondweed by municipality](#) (Section 12) for direction on how this prohibition is to be implemented in Zone A and Zone B municipalities in Tasmania.

Actions to assist compliance in this matter could include but are not limited to the following:

- Persons travelling to Tasmania, in particular from areas infested with Canadian pondweed, such as Victoria and New South Wales, should conduct thorough searches for the presence of the plant and apply appropriate hygiene measures. This applies in particular to boating equipment or vehicles that may have been used in waters hosting Canadian pondweed infestations. Mud and any water are to be removed prior to entry to Tasmania. Questions or concerns about weed hygiene issues should be directed to Quarantine Tasmania personnel before or directly upon disembarkation in Tasmania.
- Persons importing aquarium or pond plants should verify that the species they are importing do not include Canadian pondweed. As plant labels are sometimes ambiguous or in error, these should not be relied upon for verification of a plant's identity. Plant identification queries may be referred to a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#).
- Persons importing aquarium or pond fish or other freshwater animals should also check that the water used for transporting these organisms does not contain Canadian pondweed material.

- Persons importing boats or boating equipment (e.g. nets, outboards) should check that these items have been thoroughly cleaned so that no plant material adheres.
- Persons buying imported aquarium or pond products (including mail-order and internet purchases) should keep comprehensive records of their transactions, including the contact details of the supplier and date of purchase.
- Persons importing livestock to Tasmania should liaise with suppliers on the subject of possible Canadian pondweed contamination, particularly in mud attached to hooves of stock or to the feathers and feet of waterfowl.
- Persons importing items to Tasmania that may contain Canadian pondweed should have these checked for the presence of the plant. This can be arranged through Quarantine Tasmania.

Note: The importation of this species into Tasmania is also restricted under the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997*. Quarantine Tasmania should be contacted for information on the relevance and application of the *Plant Quarantine Act 1997* to activities concerning plant species.

5. Procedures for notification of the occurrence of the weed:

Inspectors shall notify a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) of any Canadian pondweed occurrences in municipalities where the weed is not yet recorded. Refer to

Refer to Table 1 (Zone A municipalities) and Table 2 (Zone B municipalities) in [Management of Canadian pondweed by municipality](#) (Section 12) for distribution of Canadian pondweed by municipality and for direction on how notification is to be implemented in Zone A and Zone B municipalities in Tasmania.

6. Sale, purchase, propagation, use, &c., of declared weed:

(1) A person must not:

(a) sell Canadian pondweed or any material or thing containing or carrying Canadian pondweed; or

(b) purchase or offer to purchase Canadian pondweed or any material or thing containing or carrying Canadian pondweed; or

(c) grow, propagate or scatter Canadian pondweed; or

(d) store Canadian pondweed or any material or thing containing or carrying Canadian pondweed; or

(e) hire or offer for hire any material or thing containing or carrying Canadian pondweed; or

(f) use Canadian pondweed or any material or thing containing or carrying Canadian pondweed; or

(g) deal with Canadian pondweed or any material or thing containing or carrying Canadian pondweed in any manner that is likely to result in the spread of the declared weed.

It is an offence against section 56(1) of the Act to fail to comply with this prohibition. A person found committing that offence may incur an infringement fine of 4 penalty units. A person convicted of that offence in court may be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

The Secretary may exempt a person from this prohibition under section 60 of the Act.

Refer to [Management of Canadian pondweed by municipality](#) (Section 12) for direction on how this prohibition is to be implemented in Zone A and Zone B municipalities in Tasmania.

Actions to assist compliance in this matter could include but are not limited to the following:

- Persons giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, growing, propagating or scattering, storing, using, or otherwise dealing with pond or aquarium plants should ensure their stock does not include Canadian pondweed. This includes roadside stalls, market stalls, fundraising events, garden club swaps, nursery and pet shop sales and ANY OTHER activities that involve the distribution of pond and aquarium plants. Plant labels that accompany aquarium or pond plants and advice from suppliers should not be relied upon absolutely for identification purposes. Any plant identification queries may be referred to a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#). Persons involved in the giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, storing, hiring, using, or otherwise dealing with vehicles, boating or other machinery or equipment likely to be contaminated with mud or water containing Canadian pondweed should ensure that appropriate inspection and hygiene measures are undertaken. These include introducing thorough visual checks and cleaning as routine tasks when preparing these items for sale or distribution.
- Persons involved in the giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, storing, hiring, using, or otherwise dealing with livestock that may be carrying Canadian pondweed should ensure appropriate hygiene measures are undertaken to prevent spread of this plant. These include cleaning stock prior to

- transport from infested properties.
- Persons involved in the giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, storing, or otherwise dealing with freshwater should ensure appropriate hygiene measures are undertaken in the course of their activities. These include sourcing from water bodies that are free of this weed and using inspection and monitoring procedures to limit the amount of plant material taken up and transferred during pumping operations.
- Persons involved in the giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, storing, hiring, using, or otherwise dealing with boats, boating equipment, machinery, stock or other items likely to be contaminated with Canadian pondweed should take direction from relevant any local, regional or State hygiene programs being implemented in the municipality.
- Persons purchasing or hiring any items (e.g. boats, boating equipment, machinery) likely to be contaminated with Canadian pondweed should liaise with suppliers on the issue of Canadian pondweed contamination and keep accurate records of their purchase transactions. Buyers discovering Canadian pondweed contamination post-purchase should implement practices that reduce the potential for establishment and spread of this weed. For example, the creation of dedicated wash down areas that do not drain into local streams, rivers, dams or ponds, can reduce the chances of Canadian pondweed spread.

(2) It is a defence in proceedings for an offence under section 56(1) of the Act if the defendant establishes that he or she took all reasonable actions to prevent the commission of the offence.

7. Measures to reduce the number of Canadian pondweed plants, eradicate Canadian pondweed from an area or restrict Canadian pondweed to a particular area:

An Inspector may, by serving a notice on the owner of any place, require that owner to implement any of the measures described in this part of the Weed Management Plan or any other measures consistent with it.

It is an offence against section 13(3) of the Act to fail to comply with a requirement notice issued by an Inspector. A person who fails to comply with that notice may be issued with an infringement fine of 8 penalty units. A person convicted of that offence in court may be liable to a fine not exceeding 100 penalty units and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further fine not exceeding 5 penalty units for each day during which the offence continues.

Refer to [Management of Canadian pondweed by municipality](#) (Section 12) for direction on how this requirement is to be implemented in Zone A and Zone B municipalities in Tasmania.

Actions to assist compliance in this matter by persons or organisations upon whose properties Canadian pondweed occurs (including ornamental aquatics) could include but are not limited to the following:

- Planning and implementation of a management plan for the infested water body, the aim of which is commensurate with the zoning of the municipality in which the water body infested with Canadian pondweed occurs. Such a plan should be based on integrated weed management principles and include an inventory of Canadian pondweed infestations in the area to which the plan relates, well-defined objectives, practicable control actions, follow-up actions, a realistic timeline and a budget, as a minimum. [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) or Inspectors may be contacted for advice on developing a management plan for this plant.
- Seek information about any council endorsed plans relating to Canadian pondweed management in their municipality.
- Seek cooperation with neighbouring property owners when Canadian pondweed control measures are being planned or implemented. For example, Canadian pondweed eradication measures in a downstream location are less likely to succeed if populations for which no control is being implemented exist upstream.

Other general actions to assist compliance in this matter:

- Persons or organisations responsible for managing water bodies which are currently free of Canadian pondweed should undertake prevention measures. Such prevention measures include:
 - Developing an ability to identify the plant;
 - Noting its occurrence and progress on nearby properties;
 - Undertaking control of small outbreaks without delay;
 - Arranging on-site quarantine for, or not bringing or allowing onto the property vehicles, boats, machinery, other items that may be contaminated with Canadian pondweed.

A [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) may be contacted for advice on keeping areas free of Canadian pondweed.

- Persons performing contract work of an agricultural, utility maintenance, roading or earthmoving nature, on-site consultations or assessments, deliveries or other visits during which they contact water bodies infested with Canadian pondweed should undertake appropriate hygiene measures. These include thorough visual checks upon vehicles and machinery and, cleaning of the same of mud and water in particular, prior to leaving the infested area. Developing a checklist will help ensure such routines are rigorous and consistent. Materials or items likely to be contaminated with Canadian pondweed should not be moved from infested areas or to Canadian pondweed free areas until any contamination risks have been minimised.

- Recreational or commercial water users should exercise appropriate hygiene measures in the course of their activities. These include inspecting and washing down boats, trailers, equipment and any other items that may allow the transport of water weeds such as Canadian pondweed from one water body or one part of a water body to another.
- Persons wishing to conduct on-site disposal of Canadian pondweed or any thing contaminated with Canadian pondweed should contact an Inspector or a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) first, in order to receive direction upon how best to do this. Canadian pondweed materials SHOULD NOT be disposed off in stormwater drains, toilets or into drainage lines or water bodies.
- Persons considering transporting Canadian pondweed or any thing contaminated with Canadian pondweed for the purpose of disposal, should first seek advice from an Inspector or a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) as to whether removal of the material from the site is the preferred option. If on-site disposal is not appropriate and transport to a suitable disposal facility is recommended, this should be undertaken in a manner that does not permit the release of seeds or other material. Note that municipal waste disposal facilities vary in their acceptance and handling of declared weeds. Municipal waste disposal managers should be contacted for details.

8. Storage in a specified area of any thing contaminated with the declared weed:

Any thing found to be contaminated with Canadian pondweed may be removed to storage at an appropriate approved quarantine place. A [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) will determine whether removal to storage at any of these facilities or treatment/destruction of material *in situ* is most appropriate.

Failure to comply with this requirement is an offence against section 51(1) of the Act. A person found committing that offence may incur an infringement fine of 4 penalty units. A person convicted of that offence in court may be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 penalty units.

The Secretary may exempt a person from this requirement under section 60 of the Act.

Refer to [Management of Canadian pondweed by municipality](#) (Section 12) for direction on how this requirement is to be implemented in Zone A and Zone B municipalities in Tasmania.

Actions to assist compliance in this matter could include but are not limited to the following:

- A person who discovers or suspects he/she possesses any thing, (e.g. boating equipment, machinery) contaminated with Canadian pondweed should contact an Inspector or a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#). The contaminated thing should not be moved, disturbed, treated or disposed of prior to making this contact. If Canadian pondweed is confirmed, the person will be directed and advised in the proper management, including storage or disposal options, of the contaminated thing.

9. Any other measures the Minister considers appropriate to control the weed:

There are no other measures appropriate for the management of Canadian pondweed in Tasmania at this time.

10. Exemptions:

A person may apply for an exemption from any of provisions of the *Act* that relate to Canadian pondweed. He/she should contact a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) to discuss the reasons for seeking the exemption and obtain an exemption application form.

Persons granted an exemption should ensure they understand fully, any conditions specified in the exemption. Queries can be directed to a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#).

11. Review of this Weed Management Plan:

A review of this Weed Management Plan may be undertaken at least once every five years if it is necessary and desirable to do so. The review will incorporate consultation with stakeholders deemed appropriate by the Secretary, DPIPWE.

12. Management of Canadian pondweed by municipality:

Canadian pondweed presents a complex weed management challenge for Tasmanians. This complexity results in part from:

- the varied distribution of the plant across the State;
- its impacts in natural freshwater environments;
- its effective means of vegetative spread in water bodies;
- different perceptions of its importance as a weed and the need to manage it;
- different management capabilities and priorities at the State agency, municipal, local and individual property levels.

Accordingly, it is unlikely that attempts at uniform application and enforcement of measures in this Statutory Weed Management Plan for Canadian pondweed would result in appropriate, fair or workable management outcomes. However, this Weed Management Plan can be implemented effectively if the differences listed above are taken into account, at least at the local government level. One means of doing this is to identify clear, distinct management objectives suitable at a municipal scale and then specify the manner in which the measures outlined in this Weed Management Plan should be undertaken in order to achieve those objectives.

Each Tasmanian municipality is classified into one of two management zones (Zones A or B) for the purposes of implementing this Weed Management Plan for Canadian pondweed.

Zone A Municipalities - eradication: Eradication is the most appropriate management objective for Zone A municipalities which have little or no Canadian pondweed, or when a credible plan for eradicating existing infestations is being developed and implemented. The ultimate management outcome for Zone A municipalities is achieving and maintaining the total absence of Canadian pondweed from within municipal boundaries.

Zone B municipalities - containment: Containment is the most appropriate management objective for Zone B municipalities which have problematic infestations but no plan and/or resources to undertake control actions at a level required for eradication. The management outcome for Zone B municipalities is ongoing prevention of the spread of Canadian pondweed from existing infestations to areas free or in the process of becoming free of Canadian pondweed.

The decision regarding which category is most appropriate for a particular municipality at a particular time is made jointly by DPIPW and each municipality. Municipalities may change categories over time. For example, a Zone B municipality may decide to develop and implement a strategic plan for Canadian pondweed, with eradication as the objective. Provided the plan is credible, this municipality would qualify for inclusion in Zone A. Conversely, a Zone A municipality with widespread infestations may decide to stop supporting a strategic plan for Canadian pondweed eradication, in which case it would be re-classified as Zone B.

Zone A Municipalities

Table 1 lists the distribution and management measures for Canadian pondweed in Tasmanian municipalities currently classified as Zone A for Canadian pondweed.

Table 1. Distribution and management measures for Canadian pondweed in municipalities classified as Zone A at 01/2011.

Distribution based on Tasmanian Herbarium and DPIPWE records.

Municipality	Canadian pondweed distribution	Management measures*
Break O'Day	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Burnie	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Central Coast	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Circular Head	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Clarence	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Devonport	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Dorset	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Flinders	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
George Town	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Glamorgan/Spring Bay	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Glenorchy	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Huon Valley	None recorded	Prevention and early detection

Kentish	Isolated occurrences	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
King Island	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Kingborough	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Latrobe	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Launceston	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Meander Valley	Localised infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences
Northern Midlands	Isolated infestations	Implement integrated control program for eradication and prevent future occurrences.
Sorell	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Southern Midlands	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Tasman	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
Waratah / Wynyard	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
West Coast	None recorded	Prevention and early detection
West Tamar	None recorded	Prevention and early detection

*When a DPIPWE approved weed management strategy that has local council endorsement exists, management of this declared weed in the municipality concerned should occur with direct reference to that strategy.

The following four distribution categories are used in Table 1:

“None recorded”. This means the plant is not known to be naturalised in the municipality, either from the records of the Tasmanian Herbarium or from DPIPW databases. In cases where the plant was known to be naturalised at a previous time but is not known there currently, the description “Previously recorded, none known now” is used.

“Isolated occurrences”. This means the species is uncommon in the municipality, with populations limited to one or a few. The number of plants is generally small and/or populations cover small areas.

“Localised infestations”. This means the species is present in the municipality in moderate proportions, with populations numbering several. The number of plants is also moderate and/or populations cover moderate-sized areas.

“Widespread infestations”. This means the species is very common in the municipality, with many populations present. The number of plants present is generally large and/or populations cover large areas.

Note that the distribution descriptions presented in Tables 1 and 2 apply to naturalised populations of the plant only. They do not include amenity, garden, horticultural or other deliberate plantings unless specified. The descriptions are relative and provide a general indication only of the spatial status of the plant in the municipality. Detailed location information may be obtained by contacting a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#). In addition, if you have reason to believe any of the distribution information presented in Table 1 or Table 2 is incorrect, please advise a Regional Weed Management Officer.

Application of this Weed Management Plan for Canadian pondweed in Zone A municipalities.

In order to achieve eradication of Canadian pondweed in each of the municipalities in Table 1, the measures specified under the following clauses of this Weed Management Plan, whenever they apply, should be undertaken and enforced to a high degree, as a minimum effort. The clauses are:

- 4 (Importation of declared weed);
- 5 (Notification of declared weed);
- 6 (Sale, purchase, propagation, use, &c., of declared weed);
- 7 (Measures to reduce, eradicate or restrict declared weed) and;
- 8 (Storage of declared weed).

Further measures, provided they are consistent with this Weed Management Plan, may also be promoted and enforced where appropriate.

Zone B Municipalities

Table 2 lists the distribution and management measures for Canadian pondweed in Tasmanian municipalities currently classified as Zone B for Canadian pondweed. Distribution categories as for Table 1.

Table 2. Distribution and management measures for Canadian pondweed in municipalities classified as Zone B at 01/2011.

Distribution based on Tasmanian Herbarium and DPIPWE records.

MUNICIPALITY	Canadian pondweed distribution	Management measures*
Brighton	Localised infestations	Containment within municipal boundaries, protection of specified areas within municipal boundaries, prevention of spread to Zone A municipalities. This applies to all Zone B municipalities.
Central Highlands	Localised infestations	
Derwent Valley	Localised infestations	
Hobart	Localised infestations	

*See note under Table 1.

Application of this Weed Management Plan for Canadian pondweed in Zone B municipalities.

For the purposes of applying this Weed Management Plan for Canadian pondweed in Zone B municipalities, two requirements must be satisfied. These are:

- The spread of Canadian pondweed from the municipality must be prevented.
- The spread of Canadian pondweed to the Zone B landholdings listed in Table 3 must be prevented:

Table 3. Zone B landholding requiring protection from Canadian pondweed.

a) Any Zone B property sharing a border with a Zone A municipality
b) Any Canadian pondweed free property within Zone B.
c) Any individual or group of properties within Zone B for which the owners have developed and are implementing a local integrated Weed Management Plan for Canadian pondweed.
d) Any property within Zone B where Canadian pondweed is impacting negatively upon any community or flora or fauna species listed under the Commonwealth <i>Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999</i> and/or the Tasmanian <i>Threatened Species Protection Act 1995</i> .

The measures described in clauses 4 (Importation of declared weed) and 6 (Sale, purchase, propagation, use, &c., of declared weed) of this Weed Management Plan are to be undertaken and enforced throughout Zone B municipalities to a high degree. Failure to do so increases the threat of Canadian pondweed to Zone B landholdings listed in Table 3 and to Zone A municipalities. It also increases the likelihood of Canadian pondweed problems in Zone B municipalities becoming worse.

The measures specified under clauses 5 (Notification of declared weed), 7 (Measures to reduce, eradicate or restrict declared weed) and 8 (Storage of declared weed) of this Weed Management Plan are to be undertaken and enforced to prevent the spread of the plant to the four specific types of landholding listed in Table 3. Equally, enforcement of these measures will also apply to activities in Zone B municipalities that increase the risk of Canadian pondweed spread to Zone A municipalities. The examples that follow indicate how these measures apply.

Examples of implementation of this Weed Management Plan for Canadian pondweed in Zone B municipalities.

Procedures for notification of the occurrence of the weed (clause 5).

Example: New Canadian pondweed occurrences in Zone B municipalities are to be reported when they increase the likelihood of spread of the plant to any of the areas listed in Table 3. For example, a group of Zone B landholder attempting to implement a Canadian pondweed Management Plan for dams and streams on their properties may report new occurrences of Canadian pondweed upstream of the control area, in order that these be targeted for control. Established, well-known Canadian pondweed infestations are not to be reported.

Measures to reduce the number of Canadian pondweed plants, eradicate Canadian pondweed from an area or restrict Canadian pondweed to a particular area (clause 7).

Example: Owners of infested Zone B properties are required to undertake control along waterways, as described in clause 7, when the infested waterway flows into any of the landholdings listed in Table 3. Zone B properties are also required to undertake control of Canadian pondweed along waterways that flow into any Zone A municipality.

Owners of Zone B properties with Canadian pondweed infestations are not required to undertake control if their downstream property owners also have Canadian pondweed infestations but do not fall into the landholding categories described in Table 3.

Example: Transport and disposal of Canadian pondweed or any thing contaminated with Canadian pondweed should occur in Zone B municipalities in accordance with suggested measures described in clause 7. Failure to do so increases the likelihood of Canadian pondweed spread to Zone A municipalities and to Zone B landholdings listed in Table 3. It also increases the chance of existing Canadian pondweed problems becoming worse.

Storage in a specified area of any thing contaminated with the declared weed (clause 8).

Example: Any thing contaminated with Canadian pondweed may not be required to be stored in an approved quarantine place if the contaminated thing occurs and will remain in a Zone B municipality. If the problem cannot be dealt with on site, storage in an approved quarantine place may be required when the contaminated thing is destined for or threatens any of the areas listed in Table 3 or any Zone A municipality.