

Cabomba - Statutory Weed Management Plan

***Cabomba caroliniana* A. Gray.**

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Interpretation:

In this Weed Management Plan (approved 30 August 2003):

- "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. One penalty unit equals \$120 at February 2010.
- "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 cabomba 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 cabomba by municipality](#) (Section 12) for details.
 - “Cabomba” means *Cabomba caroliniana* A. Gray (syn. *Cabomba australis* Spe.g., *Cabomba pulcherrima* (R. M. Harper) Fassett, *Cabomba caroliniana* var. *pulcherrima* R. M. Harper) and includes the whole plant or plant parts, live or dead.

1. Purpose of this management plan:

The purpose of this Weed Management Plan for cabomba is to:

- Provide direction upon the implementation of the *Act* with respect to cabomba.
- Specify measures to prevent the establishment and spread of cabomba in Tasmania.

2. Area covered by this management plan:

The State of Tasmania is covered by this management plan.

3. Description and distribution of the weed:

Cabomba is a freshwater plant that causes a range of adverse impacts in lakes and streams in a number of locations, including the Australian mainland.

There are no known naturalised cabomba populations in Tasmania. However, the plant has been recorded in aquaria in the State.

See the DPIPW [Cabomba 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 cabomba.

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.

To avoid committing this offence, actions including but not limited to the following should be undertaken:

- Persons travelling to Tasmania, in particular from areas infested with cabomba, should conduct thorough searches for the presence of the plant and apply appropriate hygiene measures, such as vehicle, boat and baggage cleaning. In particular, any mud or water taken from infested areas should be removed prior to entering Tasmania. Questions or concerns about hygiene issues should be directed to Quarantine Tasmania personnel before or directly upon disembarkation in Tasmania.
- Persons importing items to Tasmania that may contain cabomba should arrange for these to be checked for the presence of the plant. This can be arranged through Quarantine Tasmania.
- Persons importing aquarium or pond plants should verify that the species they are importing do not include cabomba. 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 cabomba material, in particular stem fragments or seeds.
- Persons buying 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 boats or boating equipment (e.g. nets, outboards) should ensure that these items are thoroughly cleaned of any plant material.
- Persons importing livestock to Tasmania should liaise with suppliers on the subject of possible cabomba contamination, particularly in mud attached to hooves of stock or to the feathers

and feet of waterfowl.

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 cabomba occurrences. The Regional Weed Management Officer will then check the identity of the plant and if cabomba is confirmed the Principal Weed Management Officer will initiate a weed incursion response.

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

(1) A person must not:

(a) sell fanwort or any material or thing containing or carrying fanwort; or

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

(c) grow, propagate or scatter fanwort; or

(d) store fanwort or any material or thing containing or carrying fanwort; or

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

(f) use fanwort or any material or thing containing or carrying fanwort; or

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

It is an offence against section 56 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.

To avoid committing this offence, actions including but not limited to the following should be undertaken:

- Persons giving away, bartering or selling, purchasing, growing, propagating or scattering, storing, using, or otherwise dealing with aquarium or pond plants should verify that the plants in their possession do not include cabomba. Plant labels that often 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](#).

(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 cabomba plants, eradicate cabomba from an area or restrict cabomba 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 found committing that offence may be liable to 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.

To avoid committing this offence, actions including but not limited to the following should be undertaken:

- Persons maintaining aquarium or pond plants or propagating them for distribution should take steps to ensure that their plant stock does not include cabomba. These steps include purchasing from reputable suppliers, checking that plant purchases do not include incidental, unknown plants and having any suspect plants identified by a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#).
- Persons wishing to dispose of cabomba or any thing

contaminated with cabomba should notify a Weed Inspector or a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) first, in order to receive direction and advice upon how best to do this.

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

Any thing found to be contaminated with cabomba 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.

To avoid committing this offence, actions including but not limited to the following should be undertaken:

- A person who discovers or suspects he/she possesses any thing, (e.g. aquarium, pond or aquaculture supplies) contaminated with cabomba should contact an Inspector or a [Regional Weed Management Officer](#) without delay. The contaminated thing should not be moved, treated, disturbed or disposed of prior to making this contact. If cabomba is confirmed, the person will be directed and advised in the proper management, including disposal, 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 cabomba in Tasmania at this time.

10. Exemptions:

Persons wishing to gain exemption from any of provisions of the Act that relate to cabomba 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, DPIPW.

12. Management of cabomba by municipality:

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 cabomba.

Zone A Municipalities - eradication: Eradication is the most appropriate management objective for Zone A municipalities which have little or no cabomba, 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 cabomba 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 cabomba from existing infestations to areas free or in the process of becoming free of cabomba.

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 cabomba, 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 cabomba eradication, in which case it would be re-classified as Zone B.

There are no known naturalised cabomba populations in Tasmania. Therefore all municipalities are currently classed as Zone A (eradication) for cabomba.

