Control of invasive non-native species



Further sources of information:

GB	Non-native Species Secretariat
	www.nonnativespecies.org

Centre for Ecology & Hydrology web pages: http://www.ceh.ac.uk/sci_programmes/ AquaticPlantManagement.html

Environment Agency - Tel: 08708 506 506 www.environment-agency.gov.uk

Scottish Environment Protection Agency Tel : 01786 457 700 www.sepa.org.uk

Supplier of Azolla Weevil (biological control) www.azollacontrol.com A local project is currently underway with the aim of tackling Invasive Non Native Species (INNS) in the Tame Valley Wetlands scheme area.

We are asking local landowners, friends of groups and other interested parties to help us in this task to prevent the spread of these invasive species and promote native flora.

If you would like to know more about our project, need advice or help with management, we would like to hear from you.

Tame Valley Wetlands

Hams Hall Environmental Centre Phone: Off Canton Lane 01675 470917 Coleshill Warwickshire E-mail: B46 1GA E-mail: enquiries@tamevalleywetlands.co.uk



General CONTROL METHODS for aquatic plants



Without appropriate management many aquatic non-native plant species can spread rapidly, increase flood risk, interfere with navigation and recreational uses, and disrupt water supplies. Native wildlife can also suffer as the ecosystems are disrupted.

GBNNSS April 2010 For disclaimer see www.nonnativespecies.org

Control methods

There are four basic methods for controlling invasive aquatic non-native plants:

- Mechanical Cultivation, hoeing, pulling, cutting, raking, dredging, or other methods to uproot or cut weeds.
- Chemical The use of specific herbicides approved for use in water: Glyphosate.
 These are selective herbicides that are absorbed and distributed throughout the plant to the roots and shoots.

The adjuvants Topfilm and Codacide Oil may improve efficacy by increasing absorption of the herbicide through the waxy leaves of aquatic plants.

In England and Wales, the use of herbicides in or near to rivers, canals, lakes and drainage channels requires prior agreement from the Environment Agency (for contact details see end of leaflet).

- Biological/ Natural
- Use of pests and diseases of the target weed to weaken it and prevent if from becoming a problem.

(For supplier of Azolla Weevil for biological control of Water Fern, see contact details overleaf).

Environmental – Altering the environment to make it less suitable for weed growth e.g. increasing or decreasing water velocity or covering with plastic / geotextile such as hessian. The table below shows recommended control methods for five of the most serious non-native aquatic plant species. Separate leaflets are available with more detailed information on the control of each plant.

Species	Mechanical	Chemical	Biological
New Zealand Pygmyweed	√ (Not Cutting)	V	х
Parrot's Feather	V	V	Х
Floating Pennywort	V	v	Х
Water Primrose	V	V	Х
Water Fern	V	V	V



The Azolla Weevil (*Stenopelmus rufinasus*) used for biological control of Water Fern



Disposal of plant waste

Correct disposal of plant material is vital to avoid the risk of spreading the problem.

Most garden waste should be either composted or burned on site or the material disposed of by the local authority. Large volumes of waste requiring burial on-site may require a licence under the Pollution Prevention and Control Regulations 2002.

Regulations exist covering the composting, burning and burial of plant materials on-site, and the transfer and disposal of material including ash to licensed or permitted landfill sites. Please use the contact details at the end of this leaflet for upto-date regulations.

Important

Failure to ensure safe, legal disposal or obtain an appropriate licence or exemption could result in prosecution.

