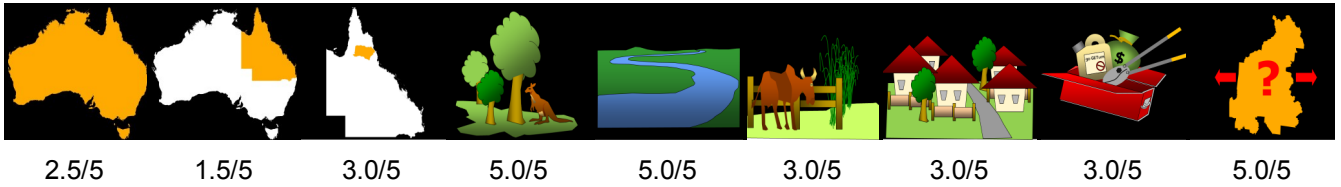


Cabomba *Cabomba caroliniana*

National priority State priority Previous local Conservation Water resources Agriculture and industry Community and residential Feasibility of control Current extent



Priority

Description Cabomba is an anchored, submerged aquatic plant. Its leaves are distinctly fan shaped which collapse when removed from water. Small white flowers form on the water surface on short stalks. Cabomba looks similar to several native species with which it can easily be confused, however it is much more competitive.

Distribution While it is likely to be more widespread, the current known distribution is isolated to several small waterways and dams on private properties in Kairi and Malanda.

Impacts Cabomba chokes waterways, irrigation infrastructure and impoundments and, once established, is very difficult to remove. It outcompetes native aquatic plants and disrupts or displaces aquatic fauna,

Key projects Intensive control of known incursions. Wider awareness required to detect new infestations.

Details

Cabomba is a weed of national significance and can be transported on boats, watercraft and trailers from infested waterways. It can rehydrate and shoot from stem sections even when it appears fully dehydrated. Watercraft, trailers and recreational gear must be thoroughly cleaned prior to leaving infested areas. Introductions are also often to home aquariums and the release of aquarium fish and plants into waterways.

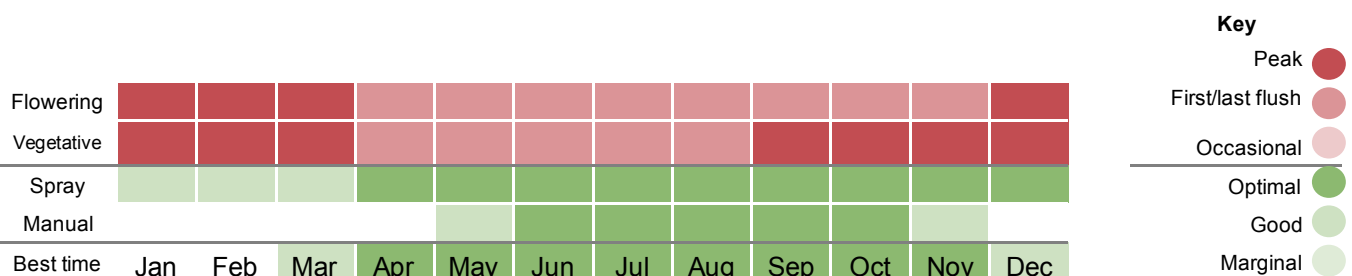
Cabomba is known from several locations upstream of Tinaroo Dam. A wider search in catchments above the dam is required to identify source populations and isolated outbreaks.

Current efforts to remove Cabomba from water ways and private dams is underway. There a range of control tools for although, due to the difficulty of managing submerged weeds, an integrated approach is most effective.

The Cabomba control manual, developed by Weeds of National Significance, is the most useful resource to guide how to design a control program. The manual is available at dpi.nsw.gov.au. Biocontrol and more effective herbicide options are currently in development.

Background

Control calendar



For more information on using this biosecurity action plan fact sheet, and further information on control tools, refer to the Tablelands Biosecurity Plan available at trc.qld.gov.au and customer service centres.

1300 362 242 (24hr Customer Service)

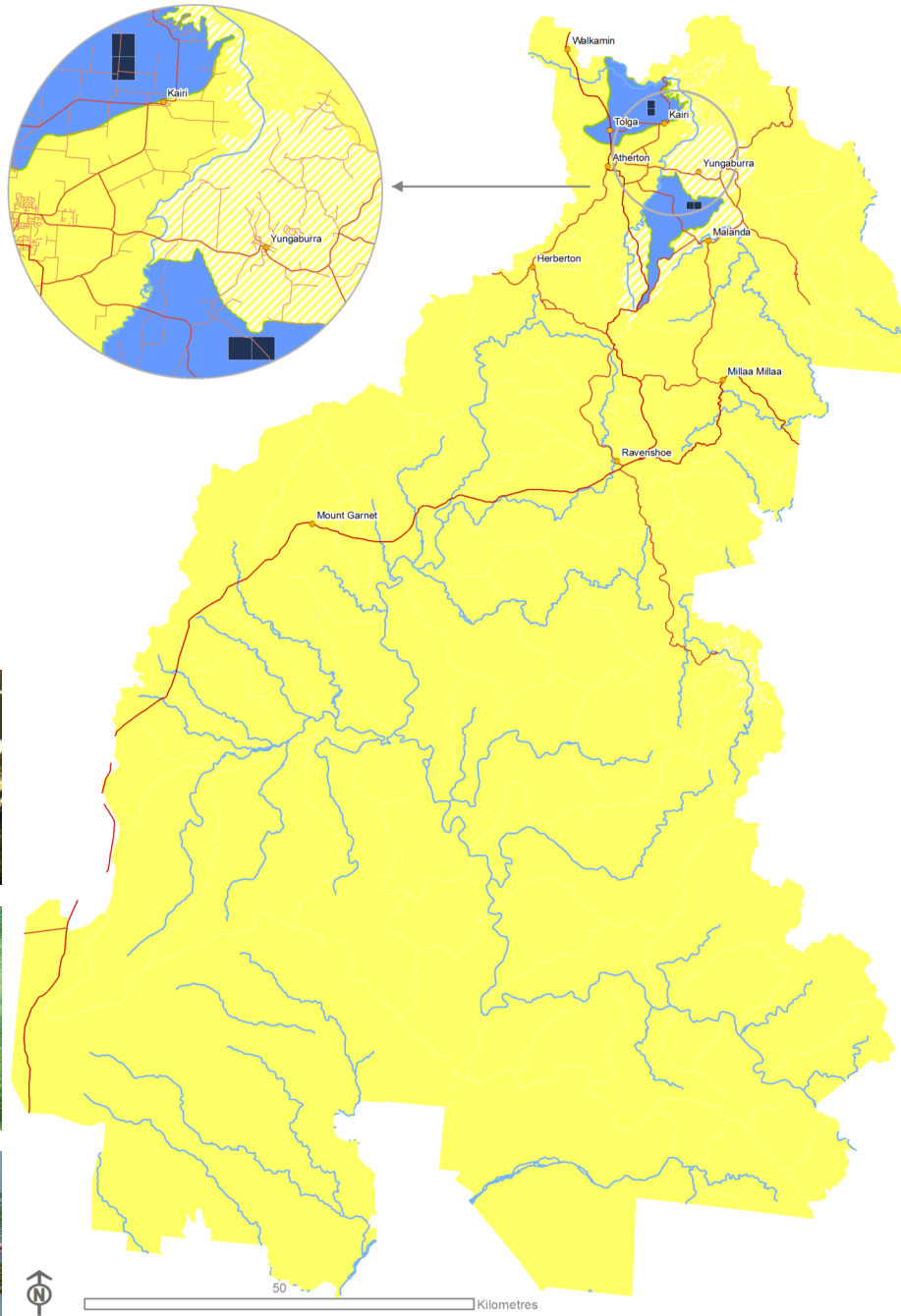
info@trc.qld.gov.au

www.trc.qld.gov.au

PO Box 573, Atherton QLD 4883

Tablelands Regional Council

Customer Service Centres in Atherton, Herberton, Malanda & Ravenshoe



<p>In the delimitation zone</p>
<p>In the prevention zone</p>
<p>In the intensive control zone</p>

What is my biosecurity obligation?

Cabomba is often detected when the small, white flowers break the water's surface. This is an easy way to separate it from native water plants. Report suspected outbreaks or detections to Tablelands Regional Council (TRC) on 1300 362 242.

As a restricted invasive plant under the *Biosecurity Act 2014*, this plant must not be kept, moved, given away sold or released into the environment without a permit. Ensure water plants are sourced from a reliable supplier and weed free area. Do not dispose of aquarium plants or fish into waterways. Report any suspected outbreaks or detections to TRC on 1300 362 242.

Minimise risk of spread by limiting contact with, and works in, drains and pondage that contain Cabomba. Control plants during the dry season when water is not flowing and access is easier. Do not move contaminated aquarium plants, soil or machinery. If you have an active infestation on your property you can assist TRC by: maintaining property access points and tracks; not moving soil or plant material from the infestation area; working with TRC to develop and adhere to a biosecurity plan for your property.

Submerged

Aquatic

Perennial

Biosecurity Act Restricted matter category

2
Must be reported

3
Do not distribute

4
Do not move

5
Do not keep

6
Do not feed

Control



Spread

