

PART B – AEIS

12. AQUATIC FLORA	12-1
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Issues raised which related to aquatic flora were largely with respect to wetlands. Responses to these submissions have been provided in **Chapter 9** of Part B of the AEIS.

12.1. Introduction of exotic flora

A submitter requested further discussion of the methods to minimise the risk of introduction of exotic flora into the water storage area and contingency plans in the event of infestation. Risk minimisation was addressed in Section 12.2.1 of the EIS and included regular monitoring for exotic species and provision of signage at the recreation areas detailing methods for reducing the risk of spread of exotic flora (including issues such as ensuring boats are free of plant material before placing them in the water). “Appropriate physical, mechanical and chemical control” was recommended if an exotic species was found. This could be extended to include biological control as in the case of a *Salvinia molesta* infestation. What constitutes the most appropriate control mechanism will depend on the circumstances regarding which species it is and the extent of the infestation. Advice provided in Fact Sheets published by Biosecurity Queensland or other authoritative sources will be followed. Fact Sheets are currently available for several potential weed species including Cumbungi (*Typha sp*), Cabomba (*Cabomba caroliniana*), Dense water weed (*Egeria densa*), Hymenachne (*Hymenachne amplexicaulis*), Para grass (*Urochloa mutica*), Salvinia (*Salvinia molesta*), Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*) and others. These can be viewed at <https://www.business.qld.gov.au/industry/agriculture/species/declared-pests/weeds>.

The operations phase EMP has been updated (**Appendix B29**) to include a section on aquatic weed management and this focusses on prevention and early detection.