





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Liaison with the Wildlife Crime Northern Ireland (PAWNI) group to ensure species is not being traded or smuggled into N.I.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Stakeholder communications</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue to raise public and other stakeholder awareness of invasive non-native aquatic plants and provide advice including guidance on control methods and identification information.</li> <li>- Awareness campaigns (<a href="#">Check/Clean/Dry</a> and <a href="#">Be Plant Wise</a>) to alert water users, gardeners and retailers to the threat the species poses.</li> <li>- Gardeners who have it growing in their private ponds, must act responsibly and not cultivate it or its seed to spread further inside or outside of their land-holding and if in a sensitive area, they may be asked to remove it completely to avoid risk. Owners should consider safely removing and disposing of any plant covered by the IAS Regulation by composting or burning or transfer to landfill in line with 'Be Plant Wise' campaign <a href="http://invasivespeciesni.co.uk/what-can-i-do/be-plant-wise/">http://invasivespeciesni.co.uk/what-can-i-do/be-plant-wise/</a></li> <li>- Traders are not permitted to purchase or sell this species.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Early detection and rapid response</b></p>	
<p><b>Surveillance</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A new, dedicated surveillance mechanism is not necessary as a number of existing recording schemes allow reporting of this species:</li> <li>- In Northern Ireland species records are entered to CEDaR online recording via <a href="http://www2.habitas.org.uk/records/ISI">www2.habitas.org.uk/records/ISI</a> or via the Invasive Species Ireland website - <a href="http://invasivespeciesni.co.uk/report-sighting/">http://invasivespeciesni.co.uk/report-sighting/</a>. Entering a record generates an email to the Northern Ireland Environment Agency (NIEA) Invasive Non-Native Species (INNS) Team.</li> <li>- The Botanical Society of the British Isles Map Scheme compiles comprehensive distribution maps for plants across the UK.</li> <li>- The Biological Records Centre (<a href="http://www.brc.ac.uk">www.brc.ac.uk</a>) collects presence records of all wildlife species in the UK through a network of voluntary recorders on <a href="#">iRecord</a> online or by the <a href="#">iRecord app</a>. The BRC provides the opportunity to download distribution data and visualise it as customisable maps, via the National Biodiversity Network Atlas Northern Ireland (<a href="https://northernireland.nbnatlas.org/">https://northernireland.nbnatlas.org/</a>).</li> <li>- Relevant Government agencies such as DfI Roads/Rivers, AFBI, Loughs Agency, Forest Service and Northern Ireland Environment Agency record the presence of invasive non-native species as a part of their work and will then initiate management measures for WSS on their own sites.</li> <li>- Non-Governmental Organisations (e.g. Rivers and Fishery Trusts and Boards, Wildlife Trusts, etc.) undertake surveys of freshwater habitats and report incidental sightings of</li> </ul>

	<p>invasive non-native species and will then initiate management measures for WSS on their own sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All N.I. Councils to also record and report presence of invasive non-native species on their estates and initiate management measures for WSS on their own sites.</li> </ul>
<b>Rapid response</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In certain areas of N.I. a rapid eradication following a confirmed sighting may be appropriate, particularly in cases where it is first discovered in a new catchment. Once widely established sustainable control is extremely difficult.</li> </ul>
<b>Long-term management</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When floating pennywort is not yet widespread within a catchment it should be managed to reduce its impacts and contain it.</li> <li>- Management options include: mechanical, chemical and environmental. The plant can be cut with weed cutting buckets or boats; re-cutting will be necessary through the growing season. Raking is usually more effective than cutting as it also removes some of the roots. Hand-picking the remaining fragments following mechanical removal increases effectiveness. Care must be taken not to facilitate spread so the use of capture nets to prevent downstream infestation is essential. Shading (planting trees) can assist in reducing establishment.</li> <li>- Guidance on the management of floating pennywort is available on the Invasive Species Ireland website - <a href="https://invasivespeciesni.co.uk/species-accounts/established/freshwater/floating-pennywort">https://invasivespeciesni.co.uk/species-accounts/established/freshwater/floating-pennywort</a></li> </ul>	
<b>Research</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research is currently being undertaken to investigate options for the biological control of this species. Should this prove to be feasible then it could offer a cost effective and sustainable approach to help manage the species in the longer term.</li> </ul>	

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