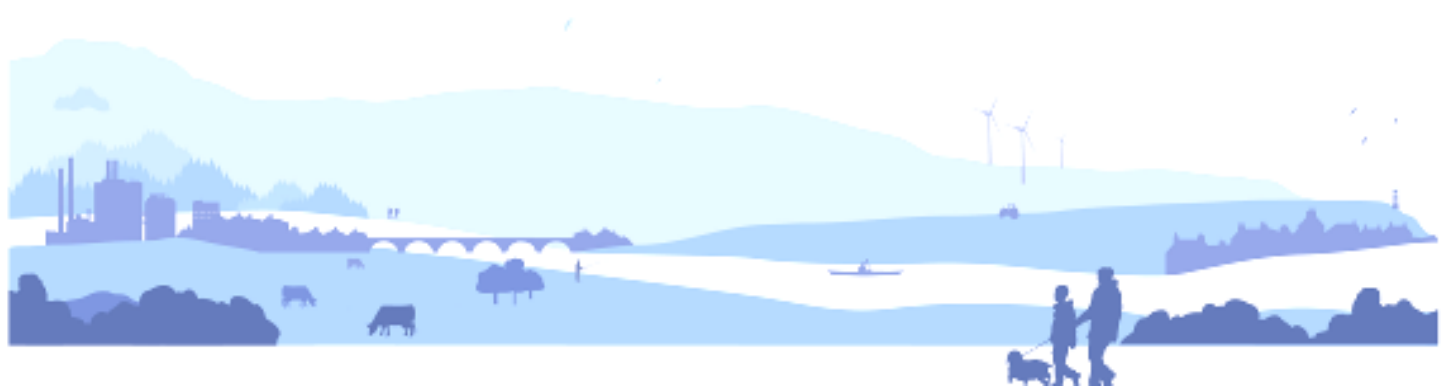


Managing Invasive Non-Native Species in Scotland's Water Environment:

A summary of local actions



This short summary document is intended to support the supplementary plan “Managing Invasive-Non-Native Species in Scotland’s Water Environment” and outlines the local actions which are currently being taken forward in the Scotland and Solway Tweed River Basin Districts (RBDs). It also highlights the types of data collected by those public bodies and partner organisations which have responsibilities for the management of INNS and how these are used in classifying waters in Scotland.

The summary is intended to present a “live” account of local action across both RBDs, with the intention that it will be updated annually by SEPA. In future, it will also include maps and tables¹ showing those water bodies which are currently failing to achieve “good ecological status” and those at risk of failing to meet the “no deterioration” objective.

Table 1 identifies the actions in Scotland currently taking place with regards to assessment and monitoring of individual species and describes how these are used in classification of WFD water bodies.

Table 2 describes a list of local preventative, control and eradication actions at the RBMP AAG level, focussing on individual water bodies.

¹ Classification and risk assessment data for 2012 were not available for inclusion at the time of publication but this document will be updated to include this information once the data are made available.

Table 1: Current action in Scotland – assessment and monitoring

Species	Data owner	Coverage Where, frequency, technique	How data are used in RBMP classification
<p>Riparian plant species affecting both rivers and lochs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Japanese knotweed • Himalayan balsam • Giant hogweed • Rhododendron 	SEPA	<p>Full extent recorded (catchment walks – main stem only) on 14 monitored priority catchments surveyed by SEPA ecologists and catchment walkers.</p> <p>Percentage cover records of all high impact riparian plants at all planned ecology monitoring sites (approx 40% of all rivers and lochs). All planned ecology monitoring sites include WFD surveillance network, operational networks and some investigative sites.</p> <p>Full extent recorded when morphology surveys undertaken.</p>	<p>Data in suitable form to be used in annual WFD classification, inclusion from 2014 if resources available.</p> <p>Riparian Vegetation Database (RVD) being continuously updated with data from field surveys and other <i>ad hoc</i> sources e.g. FCS data. Data is being used in annual WFD classification (MImAS).</p> <p>Riparian Vegetation Database (RVD) being continuously updated with data from field surveys and other <i>ad hoc</i> sources e.g. FCS data. Data is being used in annual WFD classification (MImAS).</p>
	SNH	Site condition monitoring (SCM) ² on freshwater and wetland Natura and SSSI sites.	Annual return of updated information to SEPA. There may be no new SCM data for some sites in some years – SCM runs on a 6-yearly cycle.

² More information on Site Condition Monitoring is available on the SNH website at: <http://www.snh.gov.uk/protecting-scotlands-nature/protected-areas/site-condition-monitoring/>

Species	Data owner	Coverage Where, frequency, technique	How data are used in RBMP classification
		<p>Wetlands: SCM would record whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on the mire expanse, trees and shrubs (including rhododendron), are more than rare and < 5% cover; - on the bog margin, woody species are more or less than 10% cover. <p>Rivers: negative indicator species found on banks and riparian zone assessed. Data from River Habitat Survey and the supplementary bank vegetation module are used to provide assessments of the following attributes: habitat structure: channel and bank planform, channel and bank profile, bank and riparian vegetation.</p>	<p>Potential to be used. Further discussion needed and IS resources to be found.</p>
	<p>RAFTS</p>	<p>The RAFTS biosecurity project includes full extent catchment surveys before and after eradication programmes using protocol agreed with SEPA so that data can be used to inform WFD classification.</p>	<p>Work underway and ongoing (led by RAFTS) to include data collected on the Scottish Fisheries Co-ordination Centre database which will then be used in WFD annual classification.</p>
	<p>Non-native Species Information Portal - being developed by the Biological Records Centre</p>	<p>Species distribution data.</p>	<p>Links must be set up to ensure the data can be used for river basin management planning purposes (including classification).</p>
	<p>Others – including Tweed Foundation, Local</p>		<p>Trials have been carried out to investigate if and how these data can be used in annual WFD classification. Needs further discussion and IS resources need to be found.</p>

Species	Data owner	Coverage Where, frequency, technique	How data are used in RBMP classification
		Biosecurity plans will establish local surveillance systems for North American signal crayfish.	
Freshwater plants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australian swamp stonecrop (<i>Crassula helmsii</i>) Canadian pond weed (<i>Elodea Canadensis</i>) Nuttall's pondweed (<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>) 	SEPA	Presence and density recorded in macrophyte surveys at all WFD surveillance and operational sites where water resources or morphology pressures.	Data used in annual classification.
	SNH	Standing waters: the following would be recorded in site condition monitoring of Natura and SSSI sites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - frequency of occurrence of each macrophyte species present in a number of 100 m sectors in each loch - presence of species noted outwith the sectors in each loch (but note that there is not a search of the entire water body). - whether <i>Crassula helmsii</i> is present - whether <i>Elodea canadensis</i> or <i>Elodea nuttallii</i> is present at <25% frequency of occurrence. 	Annual return of data to SEPA and used in annual WFD classification. However, there may be no new SCM data in some years – SCM runs on a 6-yearly cycle.
	RAFTS	These species are included in surveillance systems to be established by biosecurity plans. They will be recorded if detected.	Discussions ongoing at present about best format for inclusion in SEPA classification system.
Coastal/marine plants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Common cord grass (<i>Spartina anglica</i>) Wire weed (<i>Sargassum muticum</i>) Leathery sea 	SNH	Apart from common cord grass, these species are not a formal part of SCM. However, if they were found to be present during SCM, their presence would be noted. <p><u>Common cord grass</u> SCM shows no recent evidence of expansion into pioneer saltmarsh (indicative target of less than 10 % expansion in last 10 years).</p> <p><u>Wireweed</u> Targeted surveys for wireweed were carried out between Ayrshire and Ardnamurchan in 2008. Public sightings campaign recorded wireweed from Solway Firth to Skye.</p>	Annual return of data to SEPA and used in annual WFD classification. However, there may be no new SCM data in some years – SCM runs on a 6-yearly cycle.

Species	Data owner	Coverage Where, frequency, technique	How data are used in RBMP classification
squirt (<i>Styela clava</i>) • Non-native <i>Didemnum vexillum</i>		<u><i>Didemnum vexillum</i></u> . Surveys for <i>Didemnum vexillum</i> carried out in Feb and April 2010 in Firth of Clyde and Argyll coast.	
	SEPA	<u>Common cord grass</u> Presence/abundance of common cord grass recorded as part of sea grass surveys, due to start 2010, for limited locations (to be determined). <u>Wireweed</u> Wireweed could be picked up in macroalgal surveys (although not part of monitoring tool). <u><i>Didemnum</i></u> Records of Leathery sea squirt and <i>Didemnum vexillum</i> may be picked up by routine monitoring. However, <i>Didemnum vexillum</i> is very difficult to identify and could easily be missed.	Data used in annual WFD classification.
	RAFTS	These species are part of surveillance systems of biosecurity plans and with exception of leathery sea squirt they will be recorded if detected.	Potential to be used. Further discussion needed and IS resources to be found.
	Marine Scotland	<u><i>Didemnum vexillum</i></u> Survey of <i>Didemnum vexillum</i> – Largs harbour (March 2010) - initiated immediately following initial discussion of how to rapidly respond to the situation. Also carried out survey of marinas on the east coast.	Potential to be used in annual WFD classification. Further discussion needed and IS resources to be found.

Table 2: Local action to manage INNS by Advisory Group Area

Argyll					
10 water bodies downgraded to good status (2012 data).					
2 SACs unfavourable due to INNS pressures (2008 data, no data available for 2012 as yet).					
General action: Implementation of Biosecurity Plans for: Argyll fishery trust area and Lochaber fishery trust area.					
Water body/ protected area ID	Water body/protected area name/catchment	INNS of concern	Raising public awareness	Rapid response; early detection and monitoring	Control and eradication
100247	Loch Awe (South)	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			No control/eradication work currently feasible. A review of possible methods has been commissioned by SNH.
UK0012682	Taynish and Knapdale Woods SAC	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
200016	Campbeltown Loch	<i>Wireweed (Sargassum muticum)</i>	<i>Sargassum</i> leaflet developed by SAMS and distributed to marinas etc.	Targeted surveys for <i>Sargassum</i> carried out between Ayrshire and Ardnamurchan Coast.	
200025	Kilbrannan Sound	<i>Wireweed (Sargassum muticum)</i>			
200066	Firth of Lorn (North)	<i>Common cord grass (Spartina anglica)</i>			
200296	Mull of Kintyre - South East	<i>Wireweed (Sargassum muticum)</i>			
200307	West Loch Tarbert (Kintyre)	<i>Wireweed (Sargassum muticum)</i>			
				Public sightings campaign recorded <i>Sargassum</i> from Solway Firth to Skye.	

200312	Machrihanish	<i>Wireweed (Sargassum muticum)</i>			
UK0030209	Loch Moidart and Loch Shiel Woods SAC	Rhododendron			Control/eradication work is ongoing on part of the site, and work is underway to develop a plan for control/eradication on the remainder of the site.
	Argyll coastal water bodies	<i>Didemnum vexillum</i>		Surveys for <i>Didemnum vexillum</i> carried out in Feb and April 2010. No <i>Didemnum</i> found.	
	Awe catchment, including focused project on Eredine area (south west), River Lochy, River Aline, River Leven, Polloch River, Strontian River,	Riparian INNS; Rhododendron, Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam			Argyll Fisheries Trust leading on control and eradication programmes with others (including Forestry Commission). Forestry Commission Scotland is leading a rhododendron control, demonstration project in Argyll & Bute, working with partners.

Clyde
 19 water bodies downgraded to good status (2012 data).
 1 water body downgraded to moderate status – Potrail Water to Mouse Water (2012 data).
 No SACs unfavourable due to INNS pressures (2008 data, no data available for 2012 as yet).

General action: Implementation of Biosecurity Plans for: Clyde River Foundation and Ayrshire Rivers Trust areas.

Water body/ protected area ID	Water body/protected area name/catchment	INNS of concern	Raising public awareness	Rapid response; early detection and monitoring	Control and eradication
100272	Loch Eck	<i>Nuttall's pondweed (Elodea nuttallii)</i>			
100294	Castle Semple Loch	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
100297	Barr Loch	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
200024	Seamill and Ardrossan	<i>Styela clava</i>			
200017	Culzean	<i>Wireweed (Sargassum muticum)</i>		Targeted surveys for Sargassum carried out between Ayrshire and Arnamurchan in 2008. Public sightings campaign recorded Sargassum from Solway Firth to Skye Surveys for <i>Didemnum vexillum</i>	
200023	East Arran	<i>Wireweed (Sargassum muticum)</i>			
200026	Largs Channel (Fairlie Roads)	<i>Wireweed (Sargassum muticum)</i> <i>Didemnum vexillum</i>			<i>Didemnum vexillum</i> - Pathway management plans in development, aiming to

				carried out in Feb and April 2010 in Firth of Clyde.	reduce further spread.
200027	Sound of Bute	<i>Wireweed (Sargassum muticum)</i>		Survey of <i>Didemnum vexillum</i> in Yacht Haven (March 2010).	
200028	Firth of Clyde Inner - Cumbraes	<i>Wireweed (Sargassum muticum)</i>		Clean up operation in Largs to remove unwanted submerged items (March 2010)	
200036	Firth of Clyde Inner - Dunoon and Wemyss Bay	<i>Wireweed (Sargassum muticum)</i>		Eradication programme considered.	
		<i>Didemnum ssp</i>		Surveys for <i>Didemnum vexillum</i> carried out in Feb and April 2010 in Firth of Clyde.	
				Survey of <i>Didemnum vexillum</i> in Largs Harbour (March 2010).	
	Rivers Irvine, Ayr, Girvan, Stinchar, Doon and Garnock.	Riparian INNS			Ayrshire Rivers Trust leading on projects. Clyde River Foundation survey work to identify INNS.

Forth
 19 water bodies downgraded to good status (2012) data).
 2 water bodies downgraded to moderate status: Tiel Burn and River Leven (Loch Leven to Markinch) (2012 data).
 1 SAC, Kippenrait Glen, unfavourable due to rhododendron (2008 data, no data available for 2012 as yet).

General action: Implementation of the Forth Biosecurity Plan.

Water body/protected area ID	Water body/protected area name/catchment	INNS of concern	Raising public awareness	Rapid response; early detection and monitoring	Control and eradication
6882	Tiel Burn	North American signal crayfish			
	Water bodies adjacent to Tiel Burn	Risk of introduction of NASC			
100258	Loch Lubnaig	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
100267	Ballo Reservoir	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
100269	Loch Leven	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
100271	Lake of Menteith	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
100273	Loch Glow	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			

100276	Gartmorn Dam	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
100278	Loch Fitty	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
100291	Threipmuir Reservoir	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
100302	Gladhouse Reservoir	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
UK0030177	Kippenrait Glen SAC	Rhododendron			A plan covering multiple land ownerships is required to address a number of exotic species, and rhododendron in particular. FCS is lead agency.
	River Allan from Greenloaning to confluence with River Forth, Endrick Water and Blane Waters, River Forth, River Teith, River Devon	Riparian INNS			Local authority and SNH control and eradication projects; details not yet confirmed.

North East Scotland
 10 water bodies downgraded to good status (2012 data).
 No SACs unfavourable due to INNS pressures (2008 data, no data available for 2012 as yet).

General action: Implementation of Biosecurity Plans for: Dee, Spey, Deveron, Don and Ythan

Water body/ protected area ID	Water body/protected area name/catchmen t	INNS of concern	Raising public awareness	Rapid response; early detection and monitoring	Control and eradication
100185	Loch of Skene	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>		Dee Biosecurity Plan (2010) includes monitoring for this species.	
100187	Loch Insh	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>	Spey Biosecurity Plan (2010) proposes awareness raising work with garden centres and pond stockists.	Spey Biosecurity Plan (2010) proposes additional survey of this issue in the catchment.	
100192	Loch Kinord	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>		Dee Biosecurity Plan (2010) includes monitoring for this species.	

	Deveron District upper River Bervie	Riparian INNS	Deveron Biosecurity Plan (2009) contains measures on awareness raising for riparian INNS.	Deveron Biosecurity Plan (2009) contains measures on rapid response for riparian INNS.	Deveron district led by Deveron, Bogie and Isla Trust with project to control Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed and Giant Hogweed Project also controls mink. Includes funding by Leader, Aberdeenshire and Moray Councils and SNH. Esk Rivers and Fisheries Trust.
--	-------------------------------------------	---------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

North Highland

5 water bodies downgraded to good status (2012 data).

1 water body downgraded to moderate status: Geddes Burn (2012 data).

1 SAC, unfavourable due to pressures including INNS (2008 data, no data available for 2012 as yet).

General action: Implementation of Biosecurity Plans for: Cromarty Firth, Kyle of Sutherland, West Sutherland, Ness and Beaully

Water body/ protected area ID	Water body/protected area name/catchment	INNS of concern	Raising public awareness	Rapid response; early detection and monitoring	Control and eradication
20308	Geddes Burn	North American signal crayfish			Fishery Board have a programme of baited traps primarily in the lower burn which are regularly checked. Trapping effort 2009 and 2010.
	Water bodies adjacent to Geddes Burn	Risk of introduction of NASC			Fishery Board have a programme of baited traps in main stem of river Nairn which are regularly checked. Trapping effort 2009 and 2010.
100107	Loch Eye	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
100139	Loch Ussie	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
200442	Outer Cromarty Firth	<i>Common cord grass (Spartina anglica)</i>			

200443	Inner Cromarty Firth	<i>Common cord grass (Spartina anglica)</i>			RSPB run an eradication programme centred on Nigg and Udale Bays National Nature Reserve but there is an issue with colonisation outwith their ownership, particularly in Dingwall Bay.
	Urquhart Bay Wood SAC,	INNS include Japanese knotweed and Himalayan balsam			Expected to be in unfavourable/ favourable recovering by 2015 but only if management of INNS continues. Control of INNS has been ongoing for the last three years with SNH funding this work. Work and funding ended on 30 January 2011.
	Roskean Burn, Ussie Burn, Balnagowan Burn, Sgitheach, Allt Graad, Alness, Peffery, Orrin catchment, Conon	Riparian INNS; Himalayan balsam, Japanese knotweed, possibly giant hogweed.			Control and eradication projects led by Cromarty Firth Fisheries Trust. Fisheries Trust has biohazard reports that contain all species affected.

West Highland					
2 water bodies downgraded to good status (2012 data).					
3 SACs are unfavourable due to pressures including INNS (2008 data, no data available for 2012 as yet).					
General action: Implementation of Biosecurity Plans for: West Sutherland, Wester Ross, Outer Hebrides					
Water body/ protected area ID	Water body/protect ed area name/catchm ent	INNS of concern	Raising public awareness	Rapid response; early detection and monitoring	Control and eradication
200355	Ardnamurchan to Southern Skye	<i>Wireweed (Sargassum muticum)</i>		Public sightings campaign recorded <i>Sargassum</i> from Solway Firth to Skye.	
200169	Loch a Siar	Common cord-grass, Townsend's grass or ricegrass			
UK0012713	South Uist Machair	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			Favourable/unfavourable recovering by 2021 through control of INNS and further research on control measures. No control/eradication work currently feasible. A review of possible methods has been commissioned by SNH.
UK0030191	Loch Fada	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			Favourable/unfavourable recovering by 2021 through

					control of INNS and further research on control measures. No control/eradication work currently feasible. A review of possible methods has been commissioned by SNH.
UK0019804	North Uist Machair	<i>Nuttall's pondweed (Elodea nuttallii)</i>			Favourable/unfavourable recovering by 2027 through control of INNS. No control/eradication work currently feasible. A review of possible methods has been commissioned by SNH.

Solway
 13 water bodies downgraded to good status (2012 data).
 4 water bodies downgraded to moderate status: Skyre Burn, Garple Burn/Margree Burn, Water of Ken and Loch Ken/River Dee Marshes (2012 data).
 1 SAC unfavourable due to Spartina (2008 data, no data available for 2012 as yet).

General action: Implementation of Biosecurity Plans for: Nith catchment, Annan catchment and Biosecurity Plan being written for Solway Firth, currently out for consultation

Water body/ protected area ID	Water body/protected area name/catchment	INNS of concern	Raising public awareness	Rapid response; early detection and monitoring	Control and eradication
10538	Skyre Burn	North American signal crayfish	D&G NASC working group set up, with objectives to raise awareness and reduce risk of NASC movement to other w/bs in the region.		Funding bid in via SNH/RAFTS for EU funding to poison stream and ponds.
10572	Garple Burn/Margree Burn	North American signal crayfish	D&G NASC working group set up, with objectives to raise awareness and reduce risk of NASC movement to other w/bs in the region.		
10761	Water of Ken	North American signal crayfish	D&G NASC working group set up, with objectives to raise awareness and reduce risk of NASC movement to other w/bs in		

			the region.		
100326	Loch Ken/River Dee Marshes	North American signal crayfish	D&G NASC working group set up, with objectives to raise awareness and reduce risk of NASC movement to other w/bs in the region.		During 2009, GFT managed a five month research project to increase the understanding of the Loch Ken crayfish population and to investigate possible control trapping of crayfish in Loch Ken
	Water bodies adjacent to Skyre Burn, Garple Burn/Margree Burn, Water of Ken and Loch Ken/River Dee Marshes –	risk of introduction of NASC	D&G NASC working group set up, with objectives to raise awareness and reduce risk of NASC movement to other w/bs in the region		
100326	Loch Ken/River Dee Marshes	<i>Nuttall's pondweed (Elodea nuttallii)</i>			
100330	Milton Loch	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
100333	Woodhall Loch	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
100334	Loch Kindar	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
100338	Mochrum	Australian swamp stonecrop			An SNH eradication project was undertaken but now

	Loch				finished with some stonecrop still present. GFT / SNH have submitted, via SNH/RAFTS, an EU funding bid to continue previous eradication project for a further 4 years. Outcome of funding bid to be known in early 2013.
200005	Southernness Point to Balcary Point	<i>Common cord grass (Spartina anglica)</i>	Included in Solway Firth Biosecurity Plan		
200006	Fleet Estuary	<i>Common cord grass (Spartina anglica)</i>	Included in Solway Firth Biosecurity Plan		
200009	Auchencairn Bay/Rough Estuary	<i>Common cord grass (Spartina anglica)</i>	Included in Solway Firth Biosecurity Plan		
UK0013 025	Solway Firth SAC	<i>Common cord grass (Spartina anglica)</i>	Included in Solway Firth Biosecurity Plan		No control/eradication work being undertaken at present, but options being explored.
200004	Luce Bay	<i>Wireweed (Sargassum muticum)</i>	Included in Solway Firth Biosecurity Plan	Public sightings campaign recorded Sargassum from Solway Firth to Skye	
200011	Loch Ryan	<i>Wireweed (Sargassum muticum)</i>			
100329	Lochrutton	North American signal crayfish	New population confirmed 2012. Signage planned to raise awareness with anglers		
10601	Lochfoot Burn	North American signal crayfish	New population confirmed	Annual surveying to be carried	

			2012. To be included in revised Nith Catchment Biosecurity Plan	out by Nith Trust to monitor distribution in Lochfoot Burn and Cargen Water. High risk areas throughout the Nith catchment will continue to be monitored on an annual basis	
10657	Water of Ae	Risk of introduction - North American signal crayfish		Annual/Bi-annual Trapping programme	It is believed crayfish are not present in the Annan catchment – Trapping is carried out in the water bodies deemed to be high risk by the River Annan Trust.
100322	Castle Loch (Lochmaben)	Risk of introduction - North American signal crayfish	Signs & posters planned to raise awareness with anglers	Annual/Bi-annual Trapping programme	Trapping is carried out to determine the presence/absence of signal crayfish as the loch is deemed to be a high risk water body for introduction.
10703	Clydes Burn (Evan Water)	Risk of introduction - North American signal crayfish		Annual surveys carried out on the Annan side of the signal crayfish barrier on the headwaters of the Clyde	Surveys carried out to determine if the crayfish barrier has been breached.
10703	Bidhouse Burn (Evan Water)	Risk of introduction - North American signal crayfish		Annual surveys carried out on the Annan side of the signal crayfish barrier on the	Surveys carried out to determine if the crayfish barrier has been breached.

				headwaters of the Clyde	
10703	Bidhouse Grains (Evan Water)	Risk of introduction - North American signal crayfish		Annual surveys carried out on the Annan side of the signal crayfish barrier on the headwaters of the Clyde	Surveys carried out to determine if the crayfish barrier has been breached.
		Riparian INNS	Invasive riparian species leaflet produced. North Solway 'Working Better Together' INNS seminar/ workshop planned for spring 2013		Action planned to control Fringe Water Lily on Mill Loch, by D&G Council Rangers and/or the River Annan Trust Ongoing mink trapping throughout catchment for past 12 to 14 years.

Tay
 10 water bodies downgraded to good status (2012 data).
 6 water bodies downgraded to moderate status: River South Esk (White Burn to Estuary; White Water to White Burn; Source to White Water), Pow Burn, River Earn, River Earn (Loch Earn to Water of Ruchill) (2012 data).
 1 SAC unfavourable due to Canadian pondweed (2008 data, no data available for 2012 as yet).

General action: Implementation of the Esk and Tay Biosecurity Plans.

Water body/ protected area ID	Water body/protected area name/catchment	INNS of concern	Raising public awareness	Rapid response; early detection and monitoring	Control and eradication
5799	River South Esk (White Burn Confluence to Estuary)	North American signal crayfish			
5800	River South Esk (White Water to White Burn Confluences)	North American signal crayfish			
5801	River South Esk (Source to White Water Confluence)	North American signal crayfish			
6800	River Earn	North American signal crayfish			
6839	River Earn (Loch Earn to Water of	North American signal crayfish			

	Ruchill confluence)				
	Water bodies adjacent to River South Esk (White Burn to Estuary; White Water to White Burn; source to White Water), River Earn, River Earn (Loch Earn to Water of Ruchill)	Risk of introduction of NASC.			
6499	River Tay (R Tummel to R Isla Confluences)	Australian swamp stonecrop			
6499	River Tay (R Tummel to R Isla Confluences)	Australian swamp stonecrop			
100225	Loch of Lintrathen	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			No control/eradication work currently feasible. A review of possible methods has been commissioned by SNH.
100233	Loch Tay	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
100234	Loch of Drumellie	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			

100235	Loch of Lowes	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
100236	Loch of Clunie	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
100242	Loch Freuchie	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
UK0012638	Dunkeld– Blairgowrie Lochs SAC	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
200057	Eden Estuary	<i>Common cord grass (Spartina anglica)</i>			
	Earn catchment	Riparian INNS			Spraying Japanese knotweed on-going in the Earn catchment with further spraying taking place Autumn 2012. Tay District Salmon Fisheries Board.
	Dunkeld- Blairgowrie Lochs SAC	Riparian INNS			SNH-led project to control and eradicate Himalayan balsam. Currently engaging with landowners in the catchment.

Tweed

5 water bodies downgraded to good status (2012 data).

2 water bodies downgraded to moderate status: Ettrick Water, Leithen Water (2012 data).

River Tweed SAC unfavourable due to American signal crayfish (2008 data, no data available for 2012 as yet).

General action: Tweed Foundation Fisheries Management Plan outlines biosecurity measures

Water body/ protected area ID	Water body/protect ed area name/catchm ent	INNS of concern	Raising public awareness	Rapid response; early detection and monitoring	Control and eradication
5200	River Tweed (Coldstream to tidal limit)	<i>Nuttall's pondweed (Elodea nuttallii)</i>			
5203	River Tweed (Scotsmill to Ettrick Water confluence)	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
5220	Teviot Water (Northhouse Burn to Kale Water confluences)	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
100307	St Mary s Loch	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			
100312	Alemoor Reservoir	<i>Canadian pondweed (Elodea canadensis)</i>			

5287	Ettrick Water (Ramseycleuch to River Tweed)	North American signal crayfish			Tweed Foundation, in conjunction with the School of Marine Sciences and Technology, Newcastle University, and with the support of the River Tweed Commission, is investigating the control of signal crayfish on the River Tweed: Undertake a trapping regime to determine population characteristics in the affected to location; Determine the relative effectiveness of different trapping methods; Perform laboratory trials on the efficacy of sterilisation and potential for utilisation of control chemicals (e.g. S-LICE).
5301	Leithen Water	North American signal crayfish			
UK0012691	River Tweed SAC	North American signal crayfish, giant hogweed; Himalayan balsam.			

			"Un-wanted" posters for 8 different alien invasive species.		
	Entire Tweed catchment	Riparian INNS			Control and eradication projects.

Orkney and Shetland

1 water body downgraded to good due to INNS (2012 data).

General action: Shetland's Marine Spatial Plan contains measures to raise awareness on Marine INNS, and there is an aspiration to prepare a marine Biosecurity Plan. The North Atlantic Fisheries College is currently delivering a project to raise awareness of marine INNS and to monitor marinas and harbours in Shetland.

Water body/ protected area ID	Water body/protect ed area name/catchm ent	INNS of concern	Raising public awareness	Rapid response; early detection and monitoring	Control and eradication
200474	Scapa Flow	Marine INNS		Orkney Islands Council is developing an INNS monitoring approach.	