

GLOBAL INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES INFORMATION PARTNERSHIP

CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOP FOR SMALL ISLAND
DEVELOPING STATES TO ACHIEVE AICHI BIODIVERSITY
TARGET 9 ON INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES
MONTREAL, CANADA JUNE 14TH TO 15TH 2014

Shyama Pagad, Program Officer IUCN SSC Invasive Species Specialist
Group



GLOBAL INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES INFORMATION PARTNERSHIP

The GIASIPartnership has come together in order to assist Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and others, implement Article 8(h) of the CBD and Target 9 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets –



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Article 8(h) of the CBD states that, *“Each contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species”*

Aichi Biodiversity Target 9 states that *“By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment”*



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Current Partners

- All Parties to the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD)
- CAB International
- FishBase Information and Research Group
- Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and Invasive Species Specialist Group of the IUCN Species Survival Commission
- Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle (Paris, France)
- Natural History Museum, UK (NHM)
- The Horus Institute for Environmental Conservation and Development (Brazil)
- The Asia-Pacific Forest Invasive Species Network (APFISN)



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GLASIPartnership **mission statement**

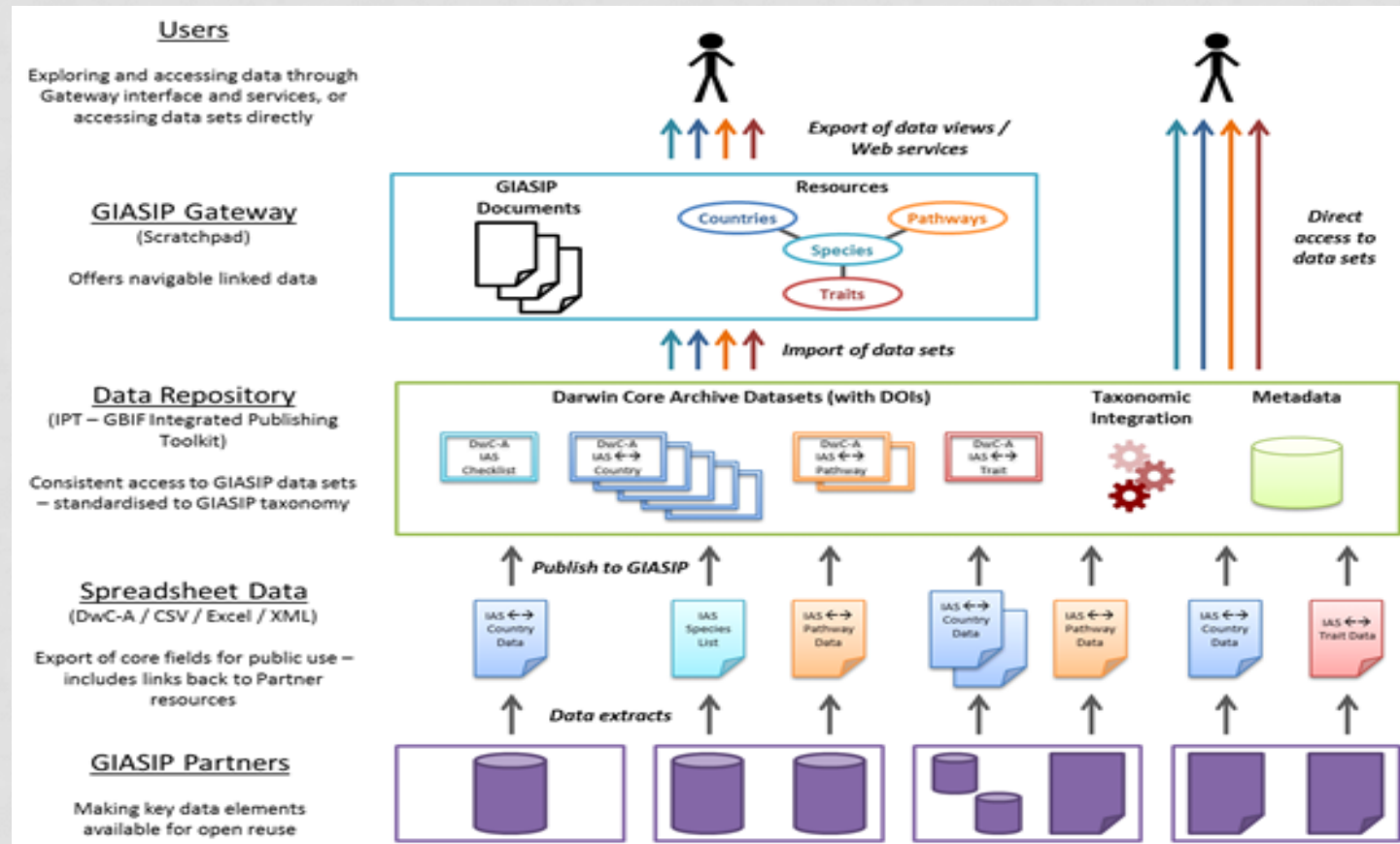
“Through global-scale cooperation, maximize the capacity of CBD Parties and their partners to access, exchange, analyse, and effectively apply the information and informatics tools needed to prevent, control and eradicate invasive alien species in a timely and reliable manner”



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GIASIP Information Architecture



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The **initial focus of GIASIP** will be on data to address the following fundamental questions:

- Which species are considered invasive aliens?
- What names are in use for each invasive alien species?
- Which invasive alien species have been recorded in each country (and what is the supporting evidence)?
- What pathways support the transmission of each invasive alien species to new regions?



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The architecture adopted will be suitable for ready **expansion to address additional questions**, including:

- Which invasive alien species have been recorded in each state/province/other administrative unit (and what is the supporting evidence)?
- What key traits does each invasive alien species exhibit?
- How can each invasive alien species be recognised / identified?
- What strategies have proven successful to manage each invasive alien species?



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The GIASIPartnership Gateway

Invasive Alien Species Information Services

☒ All ☐ Taxonomy

[HOME](#) [THE PARTNERSHIP](#) [AICHI BIODIVERSITY TARGET 9](#) [INFORMATION SERVICES](#) [TOOLS](#) [PATHWAY INFORMATION](#) [ANIMAL SPECIES](#) [PLANT AND FUNGAL SPECIES](#)

[BACTERIA AND VIRUS SPECIES](#) [FORUMS](#) [LITERATURE](#) [WEB RESOURCES SEARCH](#) [USING THE SITE](#) [SITE MAP](#)


Welcome to the GIASIPartnership

Welcome to the Gateway for the **Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership** (GIASIPartnership).

The GIASIPartnership has come together in order to assist Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and others, implement Article 8(h) and Target 9 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets – “By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment”

This site will assist scientists, environmental managers, policy-makers and others by providing links to necessary information and a forum to raise issues for discussion.

This site has been developed for the GIASIPartnership and is maintained by the [Natural History Museum](#)



RECENT PAGES

[The GIASIPartnership Steering Committee](#)
Christopher H C Lyal - 2014-03-10
The Steering Committee provides guidance and support to the Partnership. In the first twelve m

[GIASIPartnership Side Event at SBSITA17, 2013](#)
Christopher H C Lyal - 2013-10-14
The Side Event explored what has been delivered in the last year and discussed future plans

RECENTLY ADDED LITERATURE

[Operational Plan for the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership](#)
Christopher H C Lyal - 2012-10-07

[Differences in morphological and physiological traits between native and invasive populations of *Sapium sebiferum*](#)
Christopher H C Lyal - 2012-09-29

[Ecology of *Sapium sebiferum* seedling growth to light and](#)

RECENTLY ADDED TAXON DESCRIPTIONS

[Plants](#)
Christopher H C Lyal - 2012-09-29


[Monera](#)
Christopher H C Lyal - 2012-09-29

[Animals](#)
Christopher H C Lyal - 2012-09-29



GLOBAL INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES INFORMATION PARTNERSHIP

Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS)



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ADVANCED SEARCH OPTIONS




COUNTRY

☐ American Samoa☐ Argentina☐ Aruba☐ Belgium☐ Bolivia☐ Bonaire/Netherlands☐ Brazil☐ Canada☐ Chad☐ Chile☐ China☐ Colombia☐ Cook Islands☐ Costa Rica☐ Cuba☐ Curaçao/Netherlands☐ Czech Republic☐ Dominican Republic☐ Federated States of Micronesia☐ Fiji☐ Finland☐ French Guiana☐ French Polynesia☐ Guadeloupe

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ANIMALIA



VEGETALIA




☐ Terrestrial

☐ Freshwater

☐ Marine

OTHER OPTIONS

☐ Verified record☐ Evidence of impacts



GRIIS has been developed with co-funding from the European Union through the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity within the framework of the Global Invasive Alien Species Information Partnership (GIASIP Partnership). The GIASIP Partnership has come together in order to assist Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, and others, implement Article 8(h) and Target 9 of the Aichi Biodiversity Targets - "By 2020, invasive alien species and pathways are identified and prioritized, priority species are controlled or eradicated, and measures are in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment."



GLOBAL INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES INFORMATION PARTNERSHIP

Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS)



HOME ABOUT GRIIS SOURCES EDITORS CONTRIBUTORS HOW TO USE CONTACT DONATION

SEARCH RESULTS 655 RESULTS ([click here to download this report](#))

Abrus precatorius L.

Country: CUBA | | Kingdom: Plantae | | System: terrestrial
Evidence of impacts = YES

Rectangular Snip

Luis Roberto González-Torres, Rosa Rankin y Alejandro Palmarola. (2012). *Plantas invasoras en Cuba*. Bissea. 6, 1:

YOUR SEARCH CRITERIA

COUNTRY

Cuba

Abutilon hirtum (Lam.) Sweet

Country: CUBA | | Kingdom: Plantae | | System: ter
Evidence of impacts = YES

Luis Roberto González-Torres, Rosa Rankin y A
1:

Luis Roberto González-Torres, Rosa Rankin y Alejandro Palmarola. (2012). *Plantas invasoras en Cuba*. Bissea. 6, 1:

Abutilon indicum (L.) Sweet

Country: CUBA | | Kingdom: Plantae | | System: ter
Evidence of impacts = YES

Luis Roberto González-Torres, Rosa Rankin y A
1:

Acacia farnesiana (L.) Willd.

Country: CUBA | | Kingdom: Plantae | | System: terrestrial
Verified record = YES
Evidence of impacts = YES

Acacia auriculiformis Benth.

Country: CUBA | | Kingdom: Plantae | | System: ter

Luis Roberto González-Torres, Rosa Rankin y A
1:

Acacia farnesiana (L.) Willd.

Country: CUBA | | Kingdom: Plantae | | System: ter
Verified record = YES
Evidence of impacts = YES

Luis Roberto González-Torres, Rosa Rankin y A
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Luis Roberto González-Torres, Rosa Rankin y Alejandro Palmarola. (2012). *Plantas invasoras en Cuba*. Bissea. 6, 1:

Acacia macracantha Willd.

ry: CUBA | | Kingdom: Plantae | | System: ter
ed record = YES
ice of impacts = YES

: Roberto González-Torres, Rosa Rankin y A


Acacia macracantha Willd.

Country: CUBA | | Kingdom: Plantae | | System: terrestrial
Verified record = YES
Evidence of impacts = YES



GLOBAL INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES INFORMATION PARTNERSHIP

Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS)



COUNTRY

American Samoa

Argentina

Aruba

Belgium

Bolivia

Bonaire/Netherlands

Brazil

Canada

Chad

China

Colombia

Cook Islands

Costa Rica

Cuba

Curaçao/Netherlands

Czech Republic

Dominican Republic

Federated States of Micronesia

Fiji

Finland

French Guiana

French Polynesia

Guadeloupe

Guam

Guyana

India

Ireland

Israel

Japan

Kiribati

Marshall Islands

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CUBA

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Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS)

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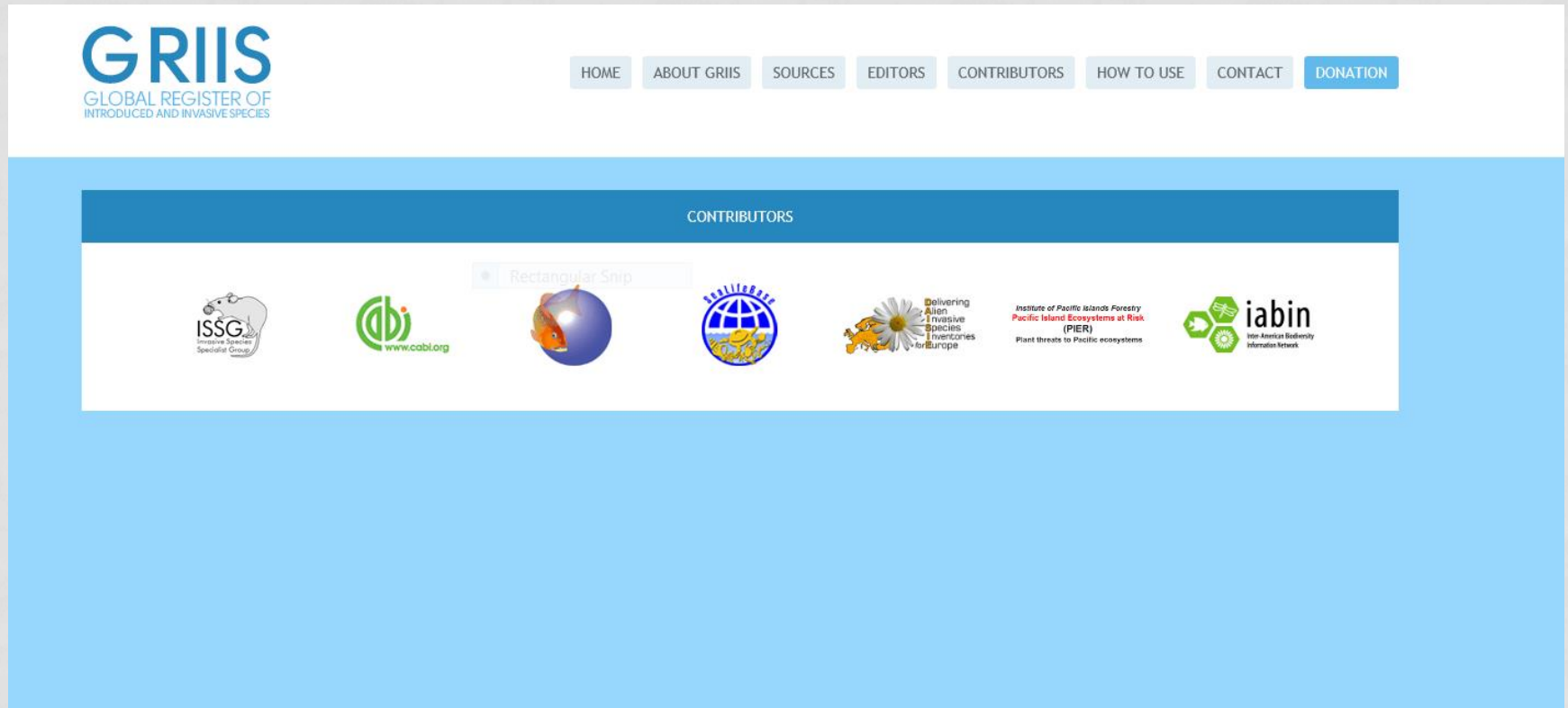
EDITORS

- Algeria
 - Abida Zeddami
Invasive Species Expert
- Anguilla
 - Dr. Rhon Connor
Deputy Director, Department of Environment, Anguilla
- Chile
 - Dr. Aníbal Pauchard
Laboratorio de Invasiones Biológicas (LIB) www.lib.udec.cl Facultad de Ciencias Forestales Universidad de Concepción
 - Dr. Dennis Aldridge
Jefe Dpto. Areas Silvestres Protegidas, Corporación Nacional Forestal, Dirección Regional de Aysén
 - Dr. Miguel Ángel Díaz Gacitúa
Analista Departamento Conservación de la Diversidad Biológica Corporación Nacional Forestal
 - Dr. Nícolos Soto Volkart
Encargado Regional Protección, Recursos Naturales Renovables, Magallanes y Antártica Chilena
 - Dr. Oscar Skewes
Profesor Asociado Facultad de Ciencias Veterinarias Universidad de Concepción
- Egypt
 - Dr. Mohamed Reda Fischer
Ramsar Scientific Officer
- Israel
 - Dr. Dana Milstein
Israel Nature and Parks Authority
Aquatic
 - Dr. Jean-Marc Dufour-Dror
Ecologist Research & Consultancy in Applied Ecology
Plantae
- South Africa
 - Dr. Philip Ivey
The South African Biodiversity Research Institute (SANBI)
 - Dr. Ulrike Krauss
Invasive Species Consultant

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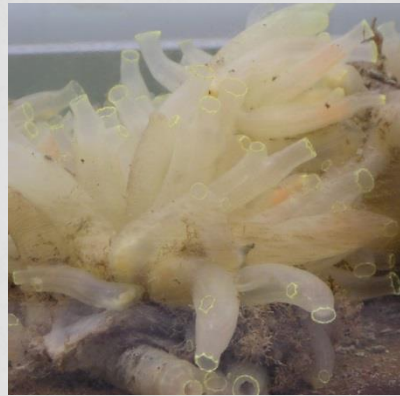
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GLOBAL INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES INFORMATION PARTNERSHIP

Invasive Alien Species Pathway Management Resource

One of the most important types of information in the practical approach to prevention and management of biological invasions is the identity of the **pathways** of introduction and, if possible, details of the **vectors**.



GLOBAL INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES INFORMATION PARTNERSHIP

Invasive Alien Species Pathway Management Resource

Information on pathways and vectors allows policy-makers and managers to:

- ✓ Prepare for the arrival of known (and unwanted) potentially invasive species (and other species of uncertain status that may prove to be likely to become invasive as determined by a risk assessment)
- ✓ Develop monitoring systems for yet unknown (and unwanted) potentially invasive species applicable in specific areas or industries
- ✓ Establish barriers (physical, legislative, community-managed) to the introduction of unwanted species
- ✓ Prepare for the spread of recognized invasive species that have already entered a country (or ecosystem)
- ✓ Develop communication campaigns and codes of conduct addressing key stakeholders to support preventative measures



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Invasive Alien Species Pathway Management Resource

HOME ABOUT SEARCH

Welcome to the Prototype of the Invasive Alien Species Pathway Management Resource

One of the most important types of information in the practical approach to prevention and management of biological invasions is the identity of the pathways of introduction and details of the vectors. These are necessary for the prevention of introduction of potentially invasive species and also for the containment of further spread of established invasions. The Invasive Alien Species Pathway Management Resource aims to provide information on the identity and the management of these pathways.



Parrot feather: Photo Kim and Forest Starr

Parrot feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*) is a bright or glaucous green perennial freshwater herb. It has been introduced for use in indoor and outdoor aquaria. It is also a popular aquatic garden plant and is introduced through the aquarium trade. It sometimes escapes cultivation and is also spread via plant fragments. Infestations can disrupt ecosystems by shading.



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Invasive Alien Species Pathway Management Resource

Welcome to the Prototype of the Invasive Alien Species Pathway Management Resource

The Framework of 'Pathways of introduction of Invasive Alien Species' was developed by the Invasive Species Specialist Group- ISSG of the Species Survival Commission – SSC of the International Union for Conservation of Nature –IUCN in consultation with global experts on pathways of spread. The classification is based on six main identified categories:







1. Release in Nature
2. Escape from confinement
3. Transport - as a contaminant
4. Transport – as a stowaway
5. Corridor – Interconnected waterways/basins/sea
6. Other

Each of these main categories has sub-categories that include known identified 'pathways'. The scheme

The framework is presented on the Search page.

Each of the sub-categories is treated in-depth. Selecting a sub-category for e.g. Pet/Aquarium Trade will
Users can click on the tabs on the page to view:

- A list of species that are known to be introduced through this pathway,
- A list of legal instruments/regulations/codes of conduct that have been enacted/established globally and,
- A bibliography relevant to this 'pathway'

-  **RELEASE IN NATURE**
-  **ESCAPE FROM CONFINEMENT**
-  **TRANSPORT - CONTAMINANT**
-  **TRANSPORT - STOWAWAY**
-  **CORRIDOR**
-  **OTHER**

- A bibliography relevant to this 'pathway'

-  **RELEASE IN NATURE**
 -  Acclimatisation societies
 -  Release in nature for use
 -  Biological control
 -  Erosion control/ dune stabilization (windbreaks, hedges...)
 -  Fisheries
 -  Hunting
 -  Landscape/flora/fauna improvement
 -  Conservation introduction
 -  Other intentional release (bioremediation)
 -  Other intentional release (reintroduction)
 -  Other intentional release (waste management)
-  **ESCAPE FROM CONFINEMENT**
 -  Agriculture
 -  Aquaculture
 -  Botanical garden/zoo/aquaria
 -  Farmed animals, including animals under limited control (e.g. free roaming camels)
 -  Forestry
 -  Fur farms
 -  Horticulture
 -  Ornamental purpose
 - Pet/aquarium trade



GLOBAL INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES INFORMATION PARTNERSHIP

Invasive Alien Species Pathway Management Resource

Invasive Alien Species Pathway Management Resource



HOME ABOUT SEARCH

Pet/aquarium trade

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The importance of the international trade in live vertebrate animals for pet and home aquarium use has increased over recent decades as an invasion pathway. Concerns related to this trade include not only species invasions but also the live animal trade is increasing in importance as a vector for animal diseases, including zoonotic diseases. The majority of emerging zoonotic diseases globally originate in wildlife. A recent global review documented that 63 disease agents, including many emerging human pathogens, have been transmitted via movement of wildlife.

Recent invasive animal examples from the pet/aquarium sector in the United States include: red lionfish (*Pterois volitans*) and two giant constrictor snakes, the Burmese python (*Python molurus bivittatus*) and Northern African rock python (*P. sebae*). Dozens more harmful released pet/aquarium species have resulted in significant ecological and financial harm. Similarly, in Europe, the pet/aquarium trade resulted in high-profile invaders including e.g. the 2009 report of the American red squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*) in Denmark. The pet trade remains an important pathway for invasions of animals in Eu

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) has devoted a good deal of attention to the pet/aquarium trade. The result has been several useful resource publications and guidance documents.

While such Guidance documents and numerous other informational resources exist, no international standards highlights that nations have extensive leeway to devise their Trade Organization (WTO) does include a "backstop" international law with general application to the Phytosanitary Agreement, which at bottom requires international trade restrictions to be science-based measures when scientific uncertainty exists.

23 Sept., 2012

Peter T. Jenkins, Center for Invasive Species Prevention, Washington, DC USA 1.301.500.4383. email

Species Legal Information Bibliography

Pet/aquarium trade

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Species Legal Information Bibliography

Boa constrictor imperator
Channa argus
Pistia stratiotes
Python molurus bivittatus
Lithobates catesbeianus (=Rana catesbeiana)
Achatina fulica
Acridotheres tristis
Anolis carolinensis
Anolis equestris
Anolis extremus
Anolis garmani
Anolis richardii
Bellamyia chinensis
Boiga irregularis
Cabomba caroliniana
Caiman crocodilus
Carassius auratus



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Links

<http://giasipartnership.myspecies.info/>

<http://griis.org>

<http://www.pathway-toolbox.auckland.ac.nz/>

Contact

Shyama Pagad

[s.pagad@auckland.ac.nz]



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