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

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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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GIASIPartnership **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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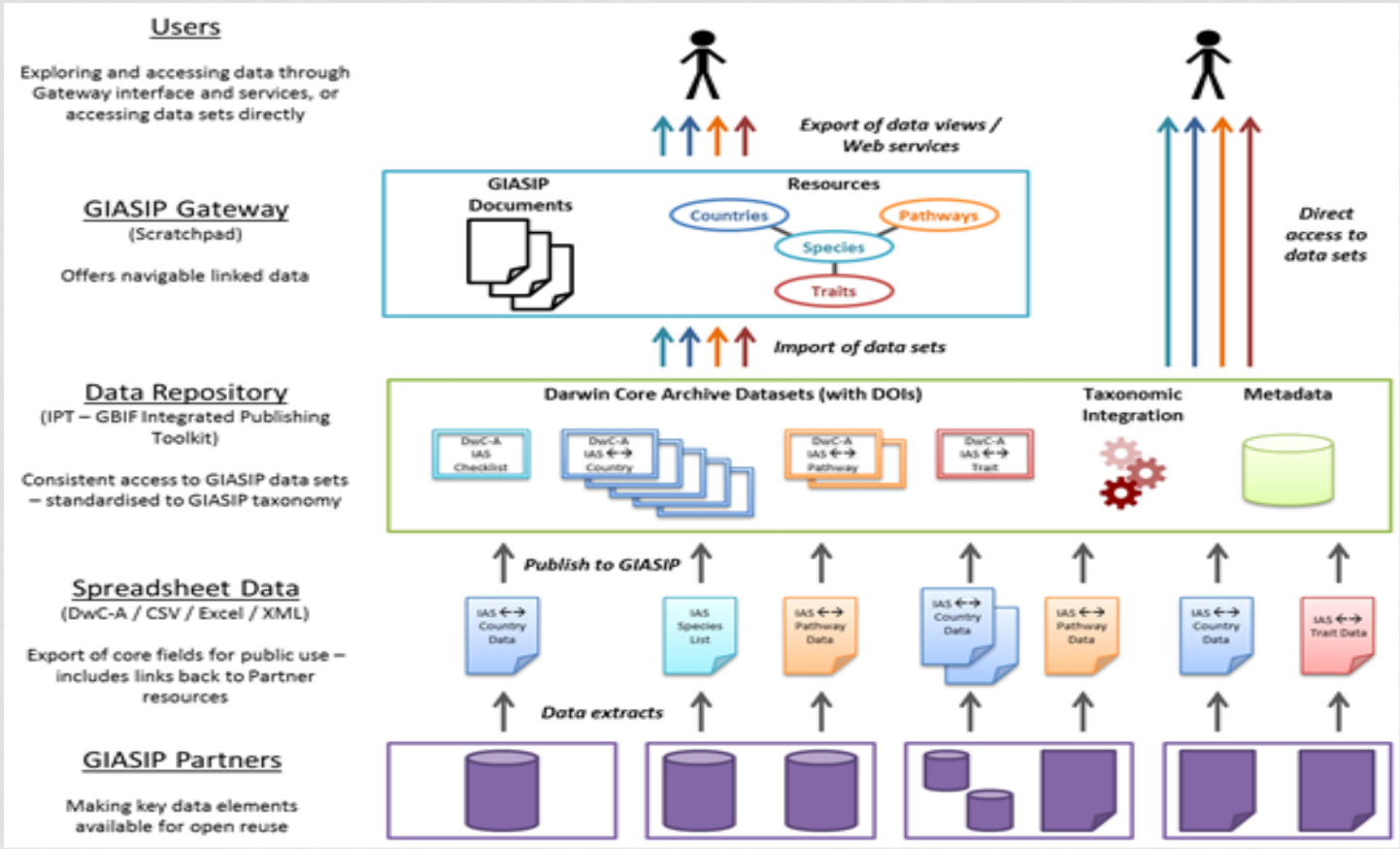
GIASIP Information Architecture



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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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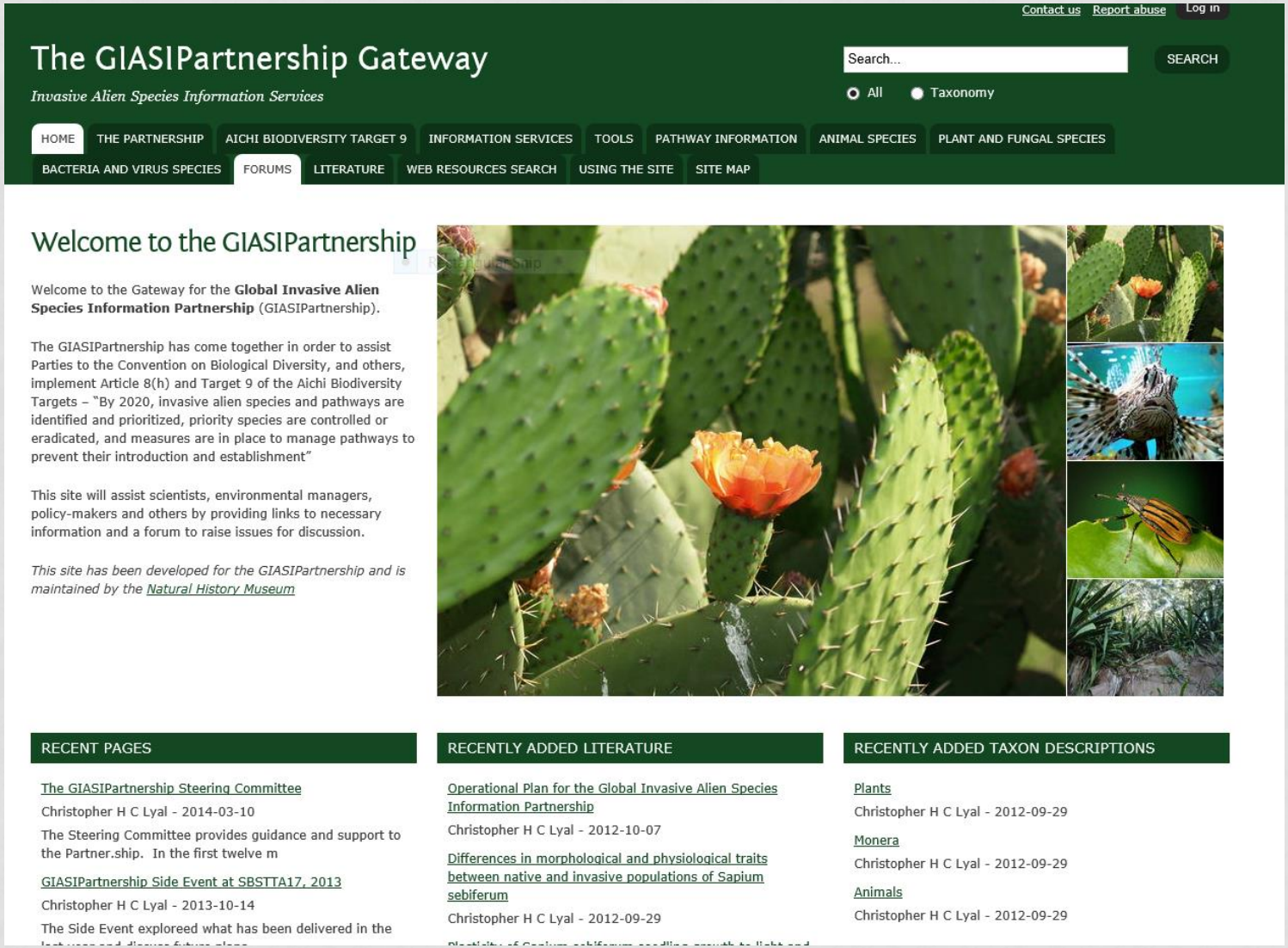

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Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS)

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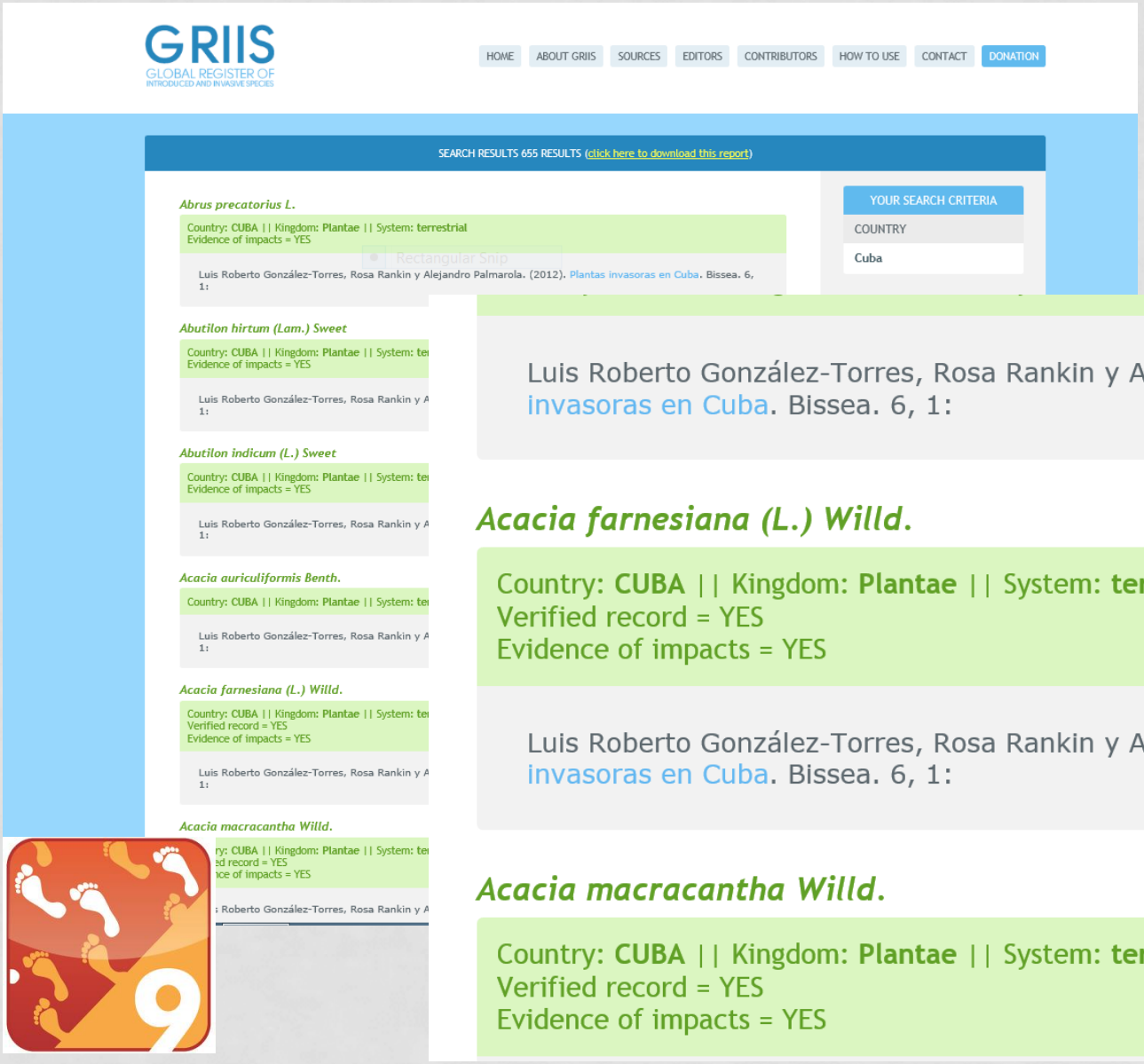
Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS)



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

Acacia farnesiana (L.) Willd.

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

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

Acacia macracantha Willd.

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

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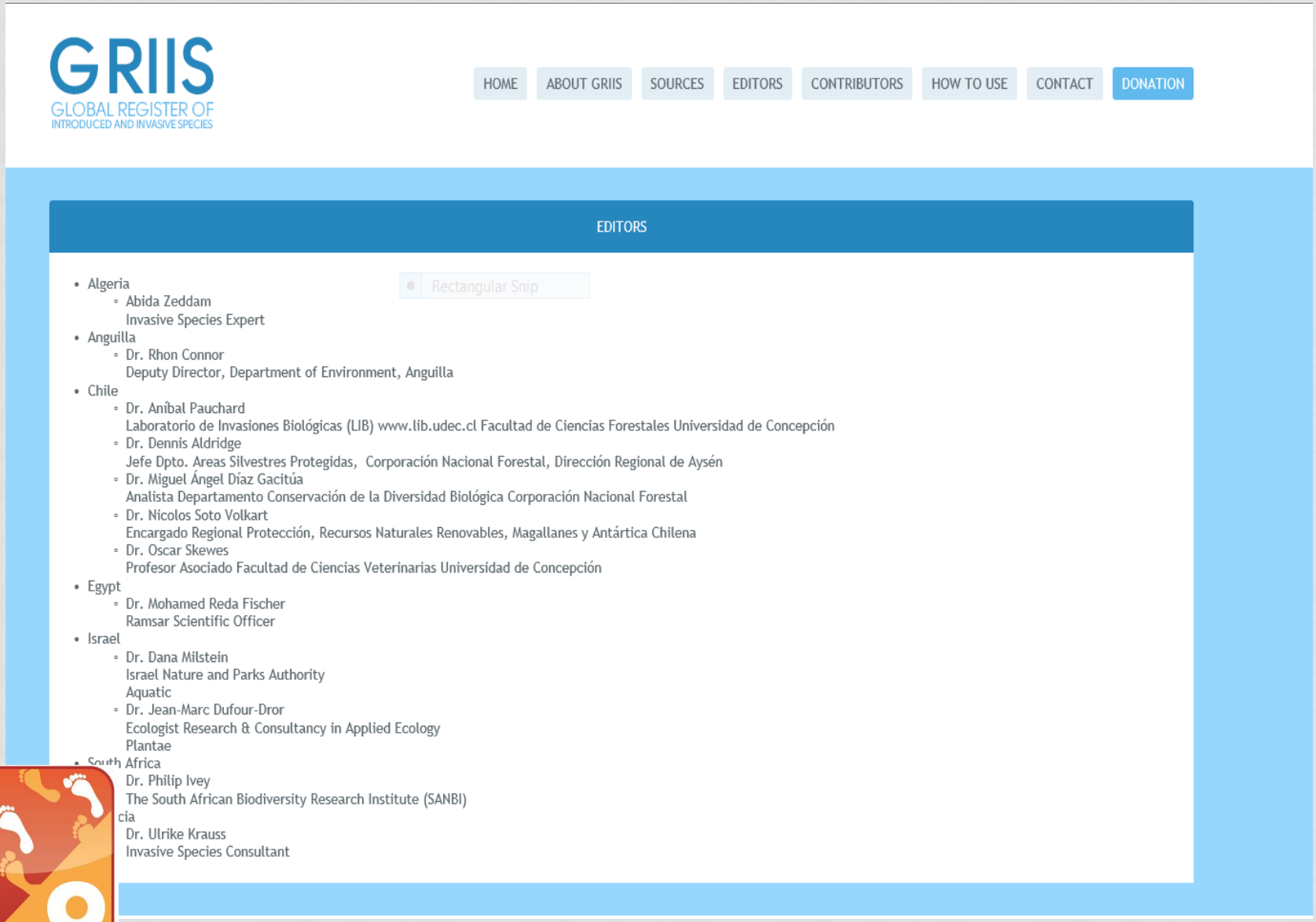

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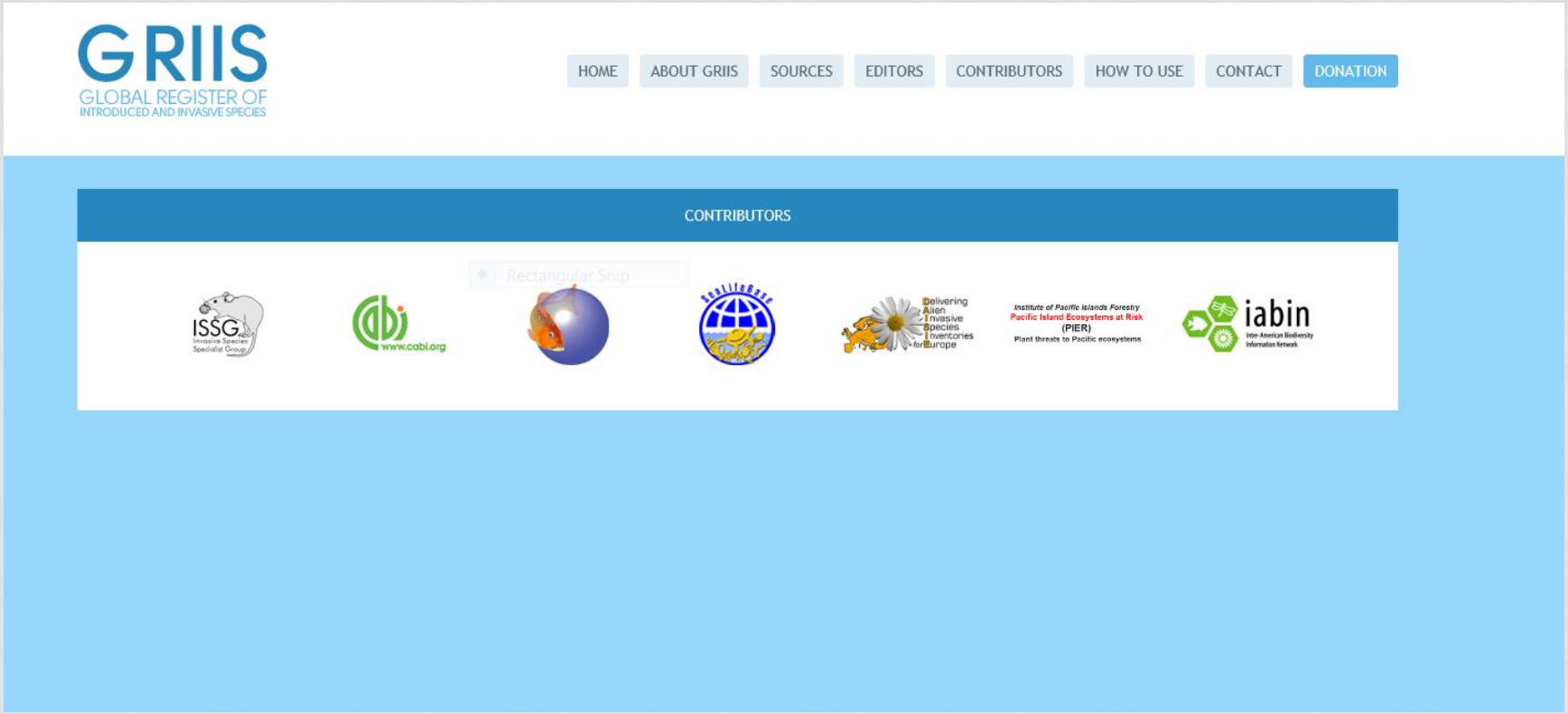

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Invasive Alien Species Pathway Management Resource

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**.

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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 ecosystems by shading.

GLOBAL INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES INFORMATION PARTNERSHIP

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 schema

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 wil
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 glob
  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

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Invasive Alien Species Pathway Management Resource

Invasive Alien Species Pathway Management Resource

HOME ABOUT SEARCH

Pet/aquarium trade

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 molorus 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 (*Tamiasciuris 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/aquari Invasive Alien Species. The result has been several useful resource publications and guidance docu

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

23 Sept., 2012

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

Species | Legal Information | Bibliography

Pet/aquarium trade

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*
- *Bellamya chinensis*
- *Boiga irregularis*
- *Cabomba caroliniana*
- *Caiman crocodilus*
- *Carassius auratus*

Links

http://giasipartnership.myspecies.info/

http://griis.org

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

Contact

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