



Herramientas de la UICN que pueden apoyar la implementación de la Meta 6



Trachemys scripta © European Commission,
Artist: Massimiliano Lipperi

Taller sobre especies exóticas invasoras para países hispanohablantes de América Latina y el Caribe

5-7 de mayo de 2026, Panamá

Meta 6 sobre especies exóticas invasoras

Eliminar, minimizar o reducir las especies exóticas invasoras o mitigar sus impactos en la biodiversidad y los servicios de los ecosistemas mediante:

i. la detección y la gestión de las vías de introducción de las especies exóticas,

Vías

¿Cómo han las especies exóticas llegado hasta aquí o cómo podrían llegar?

ii. previniendo la introducción y el establecimiento de especies exóticas invasoras prioritarias, reduciendo las tasas de introducción y establecimiento de otras especies exóticas invasoras conocidas o potenciales en al menos un 50 % para 2030,

Especies

¿Qué especies exóticas tenemos? ¿Cuáles son sus impactos o posibles impactos futuros?

iii. erradicando o controlando las especies exóticas invasoras, en especial en lugares prioritarios, como las islas.

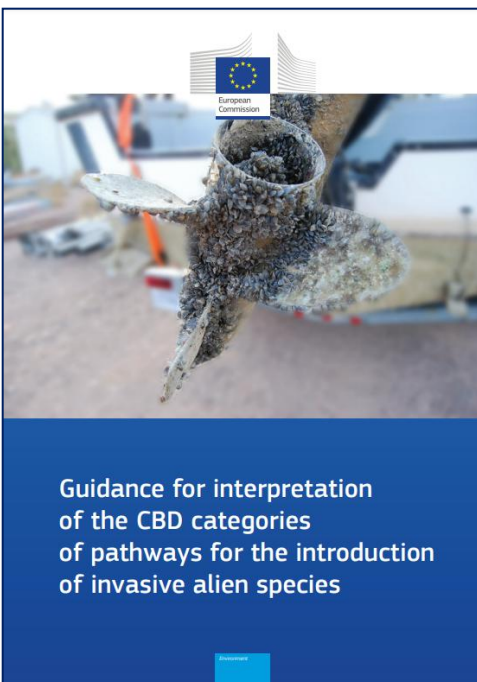
Lugares

¿Qué podemos hacer para eliminar, minimizar o mitigar su impacto?
¿Qué lugares son vulnerables a las introducciones?

Categorías de vías de introducción y orientaciones técnicas

- Marco adoptado por el CDB - proceso liderado por la UICN-ISSG a través de la Asociación Mundial de Información sobre EEI
- Orientaciones para la interpretación de las categorías de vías de introducción del CDB, desarrolladas para la Comisión Europea

Categoría	Subcategoría
LIBERACIÓN EN LA NATURALEZA (1)	Control biológico
	Control de la erosión / estabilización de dunas (cortavientos, setos, ...)
	Pesca en la naturalezas (incluyendo la pesca recreativa)
	Caza
	"Mejora" de paisajes/flora/fauna en la naturaleza
	Introducción para fines de conservación o gestión de la vida silvestre
	Liberación en la naturaleza con fines de consumo (ajenos a los antedichos, por ejemplo, pieles, transporte, uso en medicina)
FUGA DE CAUTIVIDAD (2)	Otras liberaciones intencionales
	Agricultura (incluyendo materias primas para biocombustible)
	Acuicultura / maricultura
	Jardín botánico/zoo/acuario (excluyendo los acuarios domésticos)
	Especies para mascota/acuario/terrarío especies (incluyendo los alimentos vivos para tales especies)
	Animales de explotación (incluyendo los animales libres en condiciones restringidas)
	Silvicultura (incluyendo la forestación o reforestación)
	Explotación de animales para peletería
	Horticultura
	Fines ornamentales ajenos a la horticultura
	Investigación y reproducción animal ex-situ (en instalaciones)
	Alimentos vivos y carnada viva
CONTAMINANTES POR TRANSPORTE (3)	Otras fugas de cautividad
	Material contaminante de vivero/criadero
	Carnada contaminada
	Contaminante de alimentos (incluyendo alimentos vivos)
	Contaminantes presentes en animales (salvo parásitos, especies transportadas por anfitrión/vector)
	Polizones presentes en animales (incluyendo especies transportadas por anfitrión y vector)
	Polizones presentes en plantas (salvo parásitos, especies transportadas por anfitrión/vector)
	Parásitos en plantas (incluyendo especies transportadas por anfitrión y vector)
	Contaminantes de semillas
	Comercio de maderas
Transporte de materiales de hábitat (terrenos, vegetación,...)	
POLIZONES POR TRANSPORTE (4)	Equipos de pesca/pesca recreativa
	Contenedor/granel
	Polizones dentro o fuera de la cabina de avión
	Polizones en buques/embarcaciones (excluyendo el agua de lastre y la incrustación de cascos)
	Maquinaria/equipos
	Personas y sus maletas/equipaje (especialmente turistas)
	Material orgánico de embalaje, especialmente maderas de embalaje
	Agua de lastre en buques/embarcaciones
VECTOR	Incrustaciones en cascos de buques/embarcaciones
	Vehículos (coche, tren, ...)
	Otros medios de transporte
DISPERSIÓN	PASILLO (5)
	AUTÓNOMA (6)



4 Transport - Stowaway

Species introduced into natural environments as accidental stowaways or hitchhikers on a variety of vectors

Description

The **Transport - stowaway** category refers to the unintentional or accidental movement of live organisms as stowaway or hitchhikers, attached to a multitude of means of transport and associated equipment and media. The physical means of transport - stowaway include various transportation methods: ballast water and sediments, biofouling of ships, boats, offshore oil and gas platforms and other water vessels, dredging, angling or fishing equipment, civil aviation, sea, and air containers. Stowaways of any other vehicles and equipment for human activities, in military activities, emergency relief, aid and response, international development assistance, waste dispersal, recreational boating, tourism (e.g., tourists and their luggage) are also included under this pathway.



Commercial ships and recreational boats can accidentally transport species as stowaways. © National Park Service CC BY-NC-ND 2.0

Similar or Related pathways

The **Transport - stowaway** and the **Transport - contaminant** pathways can be distinguished from the **Release in nature** or **Escape from confinement** categories by whether the taxa was unintentionally or accidentally transported to a new region (as in the case of **Transport - contaminant** and **Transport - stowaway**) or if the taxa was intentionally or deliberately introduced, either into the wild or in confinement (as in the case of **Release in nature** and **Escape from confinement**).

The **Transport - stowaway** category, and subcategories contained within, can be confused with the **Transport - contaminant** pathway and its sub-categories. However, as a rule of thumb, the easiest way to identify the correct category is to focus on the meaning of the terms 'stowaway' vs. 'contaminant'. A stowaway is a species that uses vectors to move between locations by chance or unknowingly, whereas a contaminant can be described as one with an association to a specific organisms or habitat. For instance an invertebrate species that lays eggs on certain plant species which are transported would be a contaminant of those plant species; however, if adults of the same invertebrate species happen to enter a cargo container and are transported within, then they are a stowaway.

Gestión de las vías de introducción

Códigos de conducta

- Navegación recreativa
- Jardines botánicos
- Horticultura
- Caza
- Viajes internacionales
- Silvicultura de plantaciones
- Animales de compañía
- Pesca recreativa
- Zoológicos y acuarios



ZOOLOGICAL
GARDENS
AND AQUARIA
AND INVASIVE
ALIEN SPECIES



HUNTING
AND INVASIVE
ALIEN SPECIES



European code of



EUROPEAN CODE OF CONDUCT
FOR BOTANIC GARDENS ON
INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES



PETS
AND INVASIVE
ALIEN SPECIES



European Cod



European code of conduct



Gestión de las vías de introducción – gestión del incrustamiento en cascos de buques de la navegación recreativa

GloFouling PARTNERSHIPS **ICOMIA** **IUCN** **World Sailing**

BIOFOULING MANAGEMENT FOR RECREATIONAL BOATING

Recommendations to Prevent the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Aquatic Species

gef **UNDP** **IMO** **INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION**

Biofouling Management for Recreational Boating

HOW TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INVASIVE AQUATIC SPECIES

TRAILERED BOATS

INCLUDES SKI AND WAKE BOATS, FISHING BOATS, SAILING DINGHIES, CANOES, KAYAKS, WINDSURFERS AND SUPS

After every trip:

- Clean and remove weed, biofouling
- Flush and drain engine
- Clean and rinse hull
- Clean, rinse and drain all lockers, bilges, ballast tanks (swale boats)
- Clean all hull and deck fittings

Check, Clean and Dry Equipment:

- Paddles, fishing rods, hollow masts and booms
- Sails, covers
- Wetsuits, spray tops, lifejackets, shoes
- Skis, boards
- Trailers

Fishing boats:

- Bait and live wells
- Nets and tackle

Aim to have containment around these activities to contain Invasive Aquatic Species

CHECK CLEAN DRY

LOCAL & COASTAL CRUISING

Pre-season – AVOID

Plan to avoid biofouling

Select anti-fouling system based on:

- Vessel
- Location/local waters
- Expected type of cruising
- Fuel/line, hard/soft paints
- Non-toxic anti-fouling system

Preparation

Apply anti-fouling coating according to manufacturers instructions:

- Hull preparation
- Number of paint coats
- Temperature

Records

- Retain records of biofouling management, what product used, when applied

During cruising season – REDUCE

Reduce

Use boat regularly to reduce build up of biofouling.

For longer trips, Clean before you leave:

- Lift and clean – contain and treat any biofouling

End of season – CONTAIN

Contain Biofouling at end of season

Select lift-out facility with containment for wash-water

AVOID REDUCE CONTAIN

LONG DISTANCE CRUISING

Dreams and plans

- Decide which places you are visiting

Discovery

- Research local biosecurity requirements
- Consider impact of Invasive Aquatic Species on local environment, society and economy
- Determine suitable biofouling prevention and management system

Preparation

- Apply anti-fouling coating and/or install other biofouling prevention systems
- Retain documentation of what anti-fouling system used, when applied

Set sail

- Log the journey
- Monitor biofouling level

Stop-overs

- Monitor biofouling on hull, and in the areas and determine if cleaning is necessary
- To prevent transfer of Invasive Aquatic Species

Clean before you leave

CLEAN THE HULL BEFORE YOU LEAVE

SHORE-BASED CLEANING

Slipways, booms

- Choose facility with wash water catchment for collection of biofouling waste

Contain and treat

- Scrapings and biofouling waste should be contained, for example by skirting the hull and using a tarpaulin.
- Wash-down water should not be allowed to return into the environment unless filtered and treated
- Treat and dispose of biofouling waste in line with the rules established by the marina or port authority

Report any unusual marine species

- to local authority, regulator

Improve and share knowledge:

- Marina operators
- Public slipway wardens
- Harbour staff
- Management
- Regulators
- Boat owners
- Local Subassociations

CONTAIN AND TREAT BIOFOULING

Full report available at: <https://www.glofouling.org/publications-menu>

Base de Datos Mundial sobre Especies Exóticas Invasoras (GISD: siglas en ingles)



GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

HOME

ABOUT THE GISD

ABOUT EICAT

HOW TO USE

CONTACTS



SEARCH



Results of your query will be returned by **species**



ADVANCED SEARCH OPTIONS



Explore the IUCNGISD species archive by their EICAT Category

The Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT) is the IUCN global standard for measuring the severity of environmental impacts caused by animals, fungi and plants living outside their natural range

Data Deficient

DD

91

Minimal Concern

MC

17

Minor

MN

57

Moderate

MO

25

Major

MR

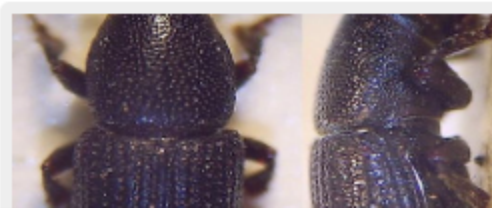
15

Massive

MV

5

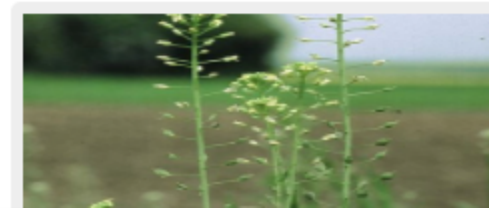
Hylastes ater



Ips typographus



Camelina sativa





Base de Datos Mundial sobre Especies Exóticas Invasoras (GISD: siglas en ingles)

- Abarca todos los grupos taxonómicos, desde microorganismos hasta plantas y animales
- >1,000 fichas de especies, que incluyen información sobre:
 - Distribución
 - Vías de introducción
 - Impactos
 - Información de gestión
- Enlaces a la Lista Roja de la UICN

GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE

HOME ABOUT THE GISD HOW TO USE CONTACTS

Lates niloticus [简体中文](#) [正體中文](#)
System : Freshwater

Kingdom	Phylum	Class	Order	Family
Animalia	Chordata	Actinopterygii	Perciformes	Centropomidae

[FULL ACCOUNT \(PDF\)](#)

GENERAL
DISTRIBUTION
IMPACT
MANAGEMENT
BIBLIOGRAPHY
CONTACT

Nile perch (Photo: Demeke Admassu)

COMMON NAME persico del nilo (Italian), nile perch (English), Nilbarsch (German), nijlbaars (Dutch), sangara (Kiswahili), Victoria perch (English), victoriabaars (Dutch), chengu (Kijjita), mbuta (Kiluo), perche du nil (French), victoriabarsch (German), perca di nilo (Spanish), nilaborre (Swedish)

SYNONYM *Perca latus* , Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1827

IMPACT INFORMATION

The Nile perch is responsible through predation and competition for food for the decimation and possible disappearance of two hundred or more species of the unique flock of endemic haplochromine cichlids in Lake Victoria.

Red List assessed species 145: CR = 51; EN = 2; VU = 17; DD = 62; LC = 13;

○ <i>Allochromis welcommei</i> VU	○ <i>Astatoreochromis alluaudi</i> LC	○ <i>Astatotilapia piceatus</i> CR
○ <i>Bagrus docmak</i> LC	○ <i>Brycinus jacksonii</i> EN	○ <i>Brycinus sadleri</i> LC
○ <i>Haplochromis acidens</i> DD	○ <i>Haplochromis aelocephalus</i> CR	○ <i>Haplochromis altigenis</i> DD
○ <i>Haplochromis antietar</i> CR	○ <i>Haplochromis apogonoides</i> CR	○ <i>Haplochromis arcanus</i> DD

[View more species](#)

Registro Mundial de Especies Introducidas e Invasoras (GRIIS: siglas en ingles)

Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species

[Datasets](#)

[About](#)

CONTACT US

Please direct all enquiries to:
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GIASIPartnership

Developed within CBD Global
Invasive Species Information
Partnership (GIASIP)

Registro Mundial de Especies Introducidas e Invasoras (GRIIS: siglas en ingles)

- Listados nacionales y subnacionales validados y verificados de especies exóticas e invasoras
- Base para identificar las EEI presentes en un país
- Identificado como uno de los recursos clave para el desarrollo del indicador principal de la Meta 6:
“Tasa de establecimiento de especies exóticas invasoras”

Description

Publication date: June 30, 2022

The Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS) presents validated and verified national checklists of introduced (alien) and invasive alien species at the country, territory, and associated island level.

Checklists are living entities, especially for biological invasions given the growing nature of the problem. GRIIS checklists are based on a published methodology and supported by the Integrated Publishing Tool that jointly enable ongoing

and completeness.

Kingdom	Scientific Name	Scientific Interpretation	Establishment	Invasive	Introduced	Occurrence	Notes
Animalia	Pethia gelli	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Original re
Plantae	Hibiscus r	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Plantae	Chloris ba	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Animalia	Pangasiar	intepreted species	alien	invasive	0	0 present	Original re
Plantae	Mikania m	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Animalia	Paralaom	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Original re
Animalia	Ovis aries	intepreted species	alien	invasive	0	0 present	Original re
Animalia	Panthera l	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Original re
Animalia	Tropidoste	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Original re
Chromista	Chaetocer	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Plantae	Petroselin	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Plantae	Pseuderar	intepreted variety	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Viruses	Newcastle	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Plantae	Casuarina	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Animalia	Paroaria g	intepreted species	cryptogeni	null	0	0 present	Original re
Animalia	Ferrissia c	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Animalia	Herpestes	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Original re
Plantae	Ananas cc	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Animalia	Lama glar	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Original re
Animalia	Bos taurus	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Original re
Animalia	Macrobac	intepreted species	cryptogeni	invasive	0	0 present	Original re
Plantae	Euphorbia	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Animalia	Melopsita	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Original re
Animalia	Gallus gall	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Original re
Animalia	Mustela pu	intepreted species	alien	invasive	0	0 present	Original re
Animalia	Tupinamb	intepreted species	cryptogeni	null	0	0 present	Original re
Plantae	Capsicum	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Plantae	Cyperus d	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Animalia	Betta sple	intepreted species	alien	invasive	0	0 present	Original re
Plantae	Amaranthi	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Plantae	Cynodon c	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Plantae	Licania tor	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Plantae	Adenanth	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Animalia	Cinara cuj	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Original re
Animalia	Neoseiulu	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Original re
Plantae	Celosia ar	intepreted variety	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Plantae	Leucaena	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree
Animalia	Hemidactyl	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Original re
Animalia	Hypheosio	intepreted species	cryptogeni	invasive	0	0 present	Original re
Plantae	Senecio ri	intepreted species	alien	null	0	0 present	Note: No ree



Latitude From -4.916 to 11.351
Longitude From -79.98 to -62.93



Clasificación del Impacto Ambiental de Taxones Exóticos (EICAT: siglas en inglés)

- Sistema desarrollado por la UICN, a solicitud de la COP del CDB, *para clasificar las especies exóticas invasoras según la magnitud de sus impactos ambientales*
- Asigna las especies exóticas a categorías de impacto ambiental
 - Evaluando los impactos a través de 12 mecanismos de impacto
- Apoya la **priorización de especies exóticas invasoras**



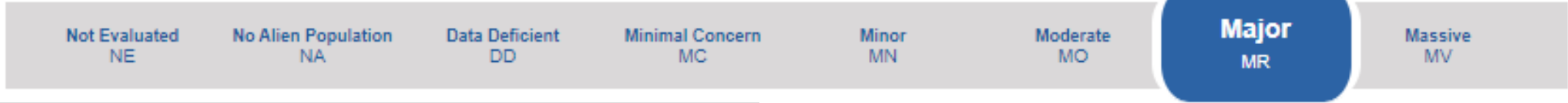
Categorías y criterios de la EICAT de la UICN

Clasificación del impacto ambiental de taxones exóticos (EICAT)

Primera edición



UNIÓN INTERNACIONAL PARA LA CONSERVACIÓN DE LA NATURALEZA

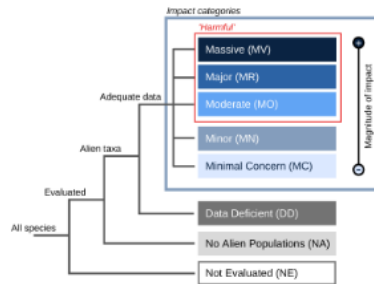


MR *Duttaphrynus melanostictus*
Asian common toad

DATE ASSESSED 2020-11-06
YEAR PUBLISHED 2021

EICAT CATEGORY MR (Major)
JUSTIFICATION FOR EICAT ASSESSMENT

Populations of *Ingerophrynus biporcatus* have been displaced and potentially eliminated in certain areas by *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* in Bali (Church 1960).

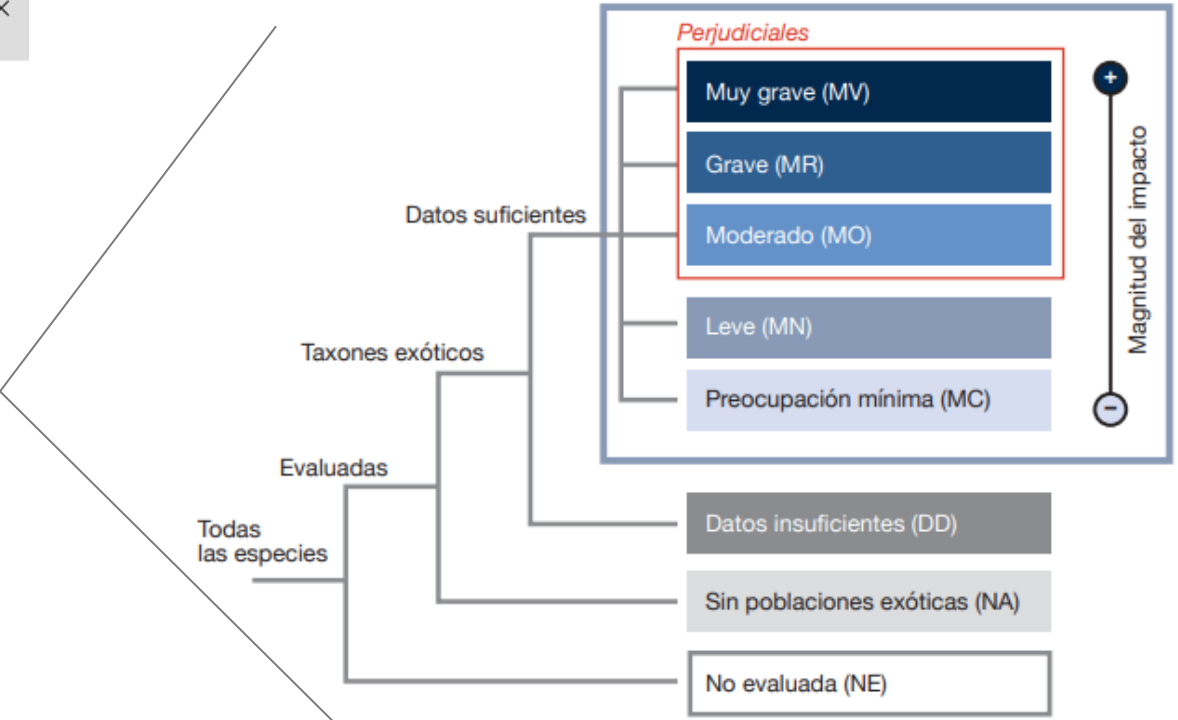


CONFIDENCE RATING Low
MECHANISM(S) OF MAXIMUM IMPACT Competition
COUNTRIES OF MOST SEVERE IMPACT Indonesia

DESCRIPTION OF IMPACTS Competition - *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* displaced the native *Ingerophrynus biporcatus* in Bali, Indonesia through competition for habitat. Poisoning/toxicity - Due to its toxicity, the presence of *Duttaphrynus melanostictus* in Timor-Leste has been associated with the decline of native *Trimesurus insularis*, *Varanus glauerti* as well as native quail species.

ASSESSOR Sabrina Kumschick; Giovanni Vimercati; Carla Wagener
CONTRIBUTORS Khensani Nkuna; Nitya Prakash Mohanty; F. André de Villiers; Sarah J. Davies; Alexander D. Rebelo; Corey Thorp; James Baxter-Gilbert; Mohlamatsane Mokhatla; John Measey
REVIEWERS EICAT authority

RECOMMENDED CITATION Sabrina Kumschick, Giovanni Vimercati, Carla Wagener (2022). *Duttaphrynus melanostictus*. IUCN Environmental Impact Classification for Alien Taxa (EICAT).



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[DOWNLOAD DETAILS](#) [DOWNLOAD SUMMARY](#)

Vigilancia



to fouling communities). For further information see the European ARMS programme (ARMS-MBON).

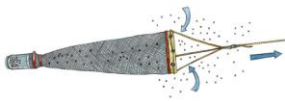
Care should be taken when lifting settlement panels that no organisms are dislodged in the process.

5.4. Fouling organisms

Settlement/fouling panels may be used to detect invasive alien fouling organisms (Tamburini et al., 2021). These plates should be deployed in locations where they will not disturb any maritime traffic and should be securely fastened and/or anchored so they do not become dislodged. Managers should consider specific parameters in advance, specifically whether they wish the panels to lie vertically or horizontally in the water, at what depth the panels should be submerged, and what the soak time should be. Depending on the depth profile of the site it may be advisable to select multiple depths. When determining the soak time, teams should consider the length of time it takes for organisms to settle and develop (as identification may be more complicated if only immature forms are captured). Teams should also consider the timing of settlement panel deployment to align with peak seasonal recruitment periods.



5.5. Plankton



Zooplankton and phytoplankton should be sampled using a **plankton net**, preferably with a flow meter attached for quantitative analysis. The specific dimensions of the net used should always be recorded. Net mesh size should be determined in advance and teams should ensure that the smaller size classes are captured, so tows with a net of mesh size of 10 – 20 µm are advisable. Tows should also be conducted using mesh size 100 – 200 µm to capture standard zooplankton classes. If the area contains high densities of large gelatinous zooplankton, teams may wish to consider a higher mesh size again. Tows may be conducted horizontally or vertically through the water column, and teams have the option of sampling at discrete depths rather than continuous sampling.

5.6. Fish

Passive fishing gear such as traps or gillnets are favoured over active samplers (e.g. trawls) in specific environments - it is of course essential that no nets or traps are set in areas where they may collide with shipping traffic.

2.9. Camera traps and drones

Camera traps are tools that combine digital cameras with motion sensors to automatically take pictures of wildlife passing within their field of vision, and as such, there is little or no human interference. They can be set in the field for extended periods of time, recording images onto a hard drive for later examination. Depending on the model, camera traps can be set to take still images or short videos. Some models can send images over the internet to provide real-time information on animal presence, whilst others can take enhanced images (infrared night vision) to identify activity in the dark, although there is a risk that some animals can detect sounds from cameras which can introduce biases into their use.

The use of cameras can raise issues related to privacy, as they can in theory record images of people without their consent and as such, permissions may be required for their use. As they are left in place for extended periods of time, disturbance and theft can be significant issues in some areas. In Sweden, Dahl & Ahlén (2017) estimated that 10-30% of cameras will have to be replaced each year due to failures or theft.



Drone used for remote sensing of vegetation © Jan Pergl

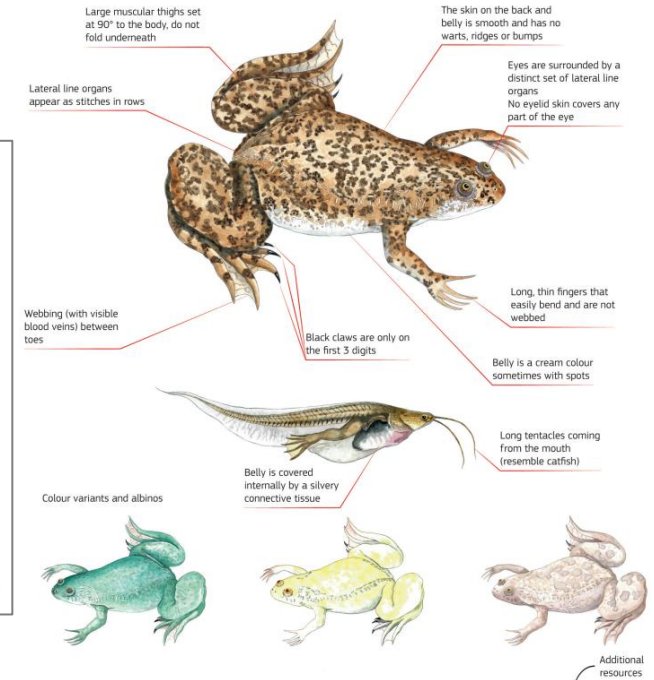
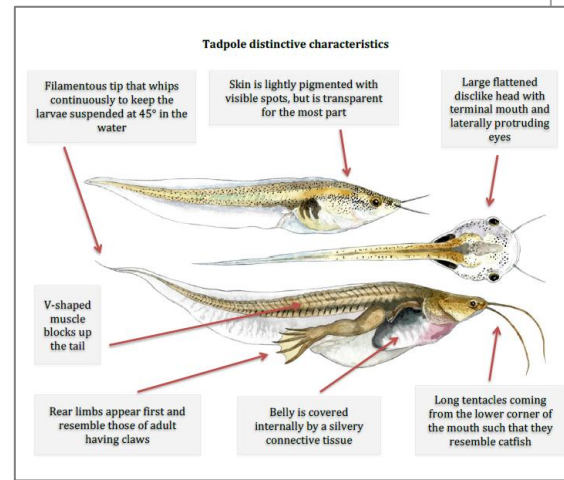
Cameras can be set for specific surveys, or to contribute to citizen science initiatives. For example, MammalNet (Hsing et al., 2022) is a partnership between different scientific and academic institutions in Europe and citizen scientists using tools such as camera traps to monitor wild mammals across Europe. The first phase of the project focused on Croatia, Germany, Poland and Spain, but projects and partners are already being incorporated in new countries, including Italy, Hungary, Ireland, Portugal and the Balkan countries. Camera traps set for general monitoring purposes have provided the first records of a number of IAS, including the raccoon in Northern England, and the first record of chital in Brazil (Foster et al., 2021). Cameras operated by hunters in Scandinavia provide a major source of raccoon dog reports (Dahl & Ahlén, 2017).

Camera traps can also be used to support more targeted surveillance of particular IAS, for example to assess the presence / absence of a recently established species. By placing a network of cameras in suitable habitats, the distribution and spread can be assessed to help guide management. The effectiveness of camera traps for this


17
EEI

Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern *Xenopus laevis* - African clawed frog

Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 on invasive alien species
Body size: up to 10 cm (males) or 13 cm (females)



Gestión



The management of Fire Ants
(*Solenopsis geminata*,
Solenopsis invicta,
Solenopsis richteri)

Information on measures and



The management of the Little Fire Ant
(*Wasmannia auropunctata*)

Information on measures



The management of Cockayne
(*Crassula helmsii*)

Information on measures and related costs in relation to species considered for inclusion



The management of Knotweed
(*Reynoutria* spp.)

Information on measures and related costs in relation to species considered for inclusion




The management of pheretimoid earthworms (primarily *Amyntas* spp.)



The management of Invasive alien flatworms
(*Arthurdendyus triangulatus*,
Obama nungara,
Platydemus manokwari,
Bipalium kewense)

Information on measures and related costs in relation to



The management of golden wreath wattle
(*Acacia saligna*)

Measures and associated costs

Scientific name(s)	Acacia saligna
Common names in English	Golden wreath wattle
Synonym	Acacia cyanophylla Link.
Authors	Giuseppe Brandu, Vanessa Lozano, Estelle Branquart
Reviewers	Jean-Marc Dufour (Independent Consultant, Israel)
Date of completion	05/10/2018
Citation	Brandu, G., Lozano, V. and Branquart, E. 2018. Information on measures and related costs in relation to species considered for inclusion on the Union list. <i>Acacia saligna</i> : Technical note prepared by IUCN for the European Commission.

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BG	-
HR	Alakcija
CZ	Alakcie modrolistá
DA	Tåre-akacie
NL	Wilgecoxia
EN	Golden wreath wattle
ET	ጳጳሳክላቲያ
FI	Sinikakkia
FR	Morosa à feuilles de saule
DE	Wiederblatt-Akazie
EL	Ακασία κυανόφυλλο
HU	-
IE	Acacia shallduiléach
IT	Acacia saligna
LV	Višķu alūksne
LT	Sausmedžio akacija
MT	L-akacija
PL	-
P1	Acacia
RO	Salcie saligna
SK	Alakcie vrbovité
SL	Vrbolestna akacija
ES	Acacia de hoja azul
SV	Tårekoxia

>100
EEI

Measures to prevent the species spreading once they have been introduced.

Physical dispersal barriers.

Measures for early detection of the species and to run an effective surveillance system to detect efficiently new occurrences.

Monitoring with citizen science.

Measures for the species management.

Changing the hydroperiod.

MEASURE DESCRIPTION
Prevention of... through install... amphibian exclu... drift fencing, bar... of American bu... to new suitabl... water bodies). T... restrict dispersa... vulnerable sites... away from sites

MEASURE DESCRIPTION
Monitoring with citizen science can offer great support to both general and risk oriented surveillance. In general, the accuracy of the data volunteers collect compares favourably to that of on-line development new records the species early warning (2015). F... general Observa... for exa... CitizenS... Motivat... citizen s... the aud... herpili... the ge... monitor... in publ... awaren... fundam... species... or visu... (1) ror... the sou... emerge

MEASURE DESCRIPTION
Bullfrog larvae can take up to two years to metamorphose. During this period, they need permanent water (Devisscher et al., 2012). Hence, adaptation of hydrology or temporary draining can be used to control the species. Similarly to the drainage of water bodies, changing the hydroperiod can disrupt larval development by interrupting the period of permanent water needed for development (D'Amore et al., 2009). Changes to the hydroperiod are a long term method, compared to draining or permanent pond removal or destruction. To effectively impact on larval development, altering the hydroperiod can only be effective if the pond is left dry for a sufficient period of time each year. If this is repeated several years, this could potentially result in effective control. Adjustments of the hydrology include one-off interventions that can ensure the waterbody dries out more frequently and for longer periods of time. The hydroperiod can be changed by altering the depth of a waterbody or by altering the intake of water (Devisscher et al., 2012; Devisscher et al., 2017). Depending on the local duration of larval development, in the case of a two year development cycle, an annual drought of at least a week is needed (Devisscher et al., 2017). Examples of such interventions include short-term drainage, the partial filling of ponds to encourage temporary dry out in summer, the reprofiling of the pond floor or the closure of inlets. This method has also been proposed for other non-native species, such as pumpkinseed *Lepomis gibbosus* (van Delft et al., 2013). Creation of a cycle of periodical droughts might discourage reproduction in the waterbody affected. However, this in turn might result in a shift of focus of the reproduction effort to other nearby water bodies, while still functioning as a refuge for juveniles (Jooris, 2005; Devisscher et al., 2017). A combined approach to a wide area is thus

MEASURE DESCRIPTION
Analysed with eDNA. On the other hand, misidentifications can lead to unnecessary responses and therefore a waste of resources, so data validation is important for existing populations. eDNA (citizen science survey) is not

SCALE OF APPLICATION
No documented applications of the method for have been described, but will probably become during the course of the LIFE project *Control of Alien Invasive Amphibians* (www.life-croa.eu), while to tackle the French bullfrog population using a variety of methods and strategies.

EFFECTIVENESS OF MEASURE
Effective
If water levels on a site are under human control, down sites while keeping in mind the needs of native can be an excellent means of removing the possible bullfrog breeding, at the same time fostering the co-presence of native amphibian species (D'Amore et al., 2013). Also, native species will profit from the removal of ex and drying can be very effective to this end (Bank 2000; Bringsøe et al., 2002; Foster and Banks, 200 and Wittmer, 2010). Maret et al., (2006) provide info on this method.

Gestión

IUCN

Guía para la planificación y gestión de especies invasoras en islas

PROGRAMA GLOBAL DE ESPECIES

CSE Comisión de supervivencia de especies
ISSG Invasive Species Specialist Group
CIASNET Caribbean Invasive Alien Species Network
WORLDWIDE
HONOLULU Center for Conservation and Biodiversity

2022

GESTIÓN DE ESPECIES DE VERTEBRADOS
EXÓTICOS INVASORES PREOCUPANTES PARA LA UNIÓN, INCORPORANDO EL BIENESTAR ANIMAL

1st Edition

A manual for the management of vertebrate invasive alien species of Union concern, incorporating animal welfare



Lugares

• Áreas Clave para la Biodiversidad (KBA)

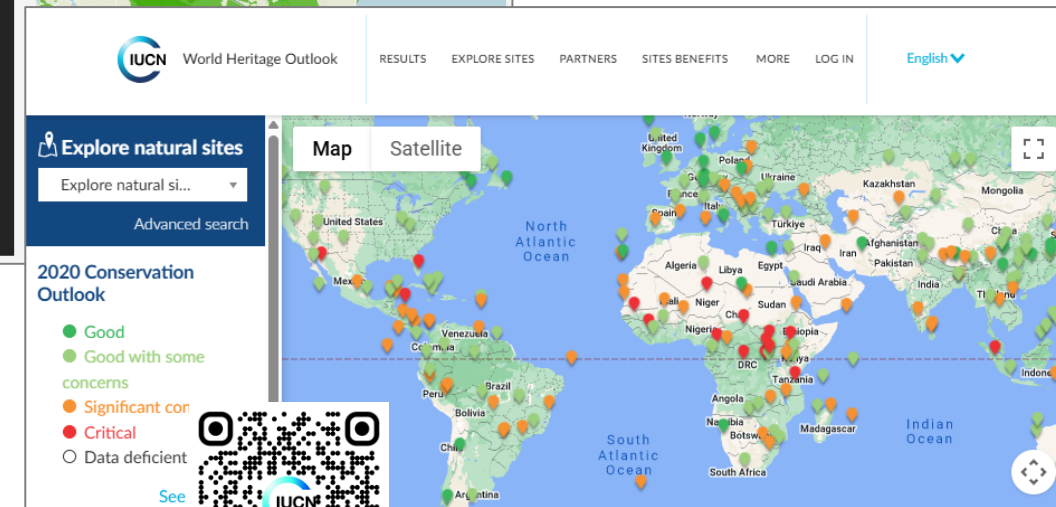
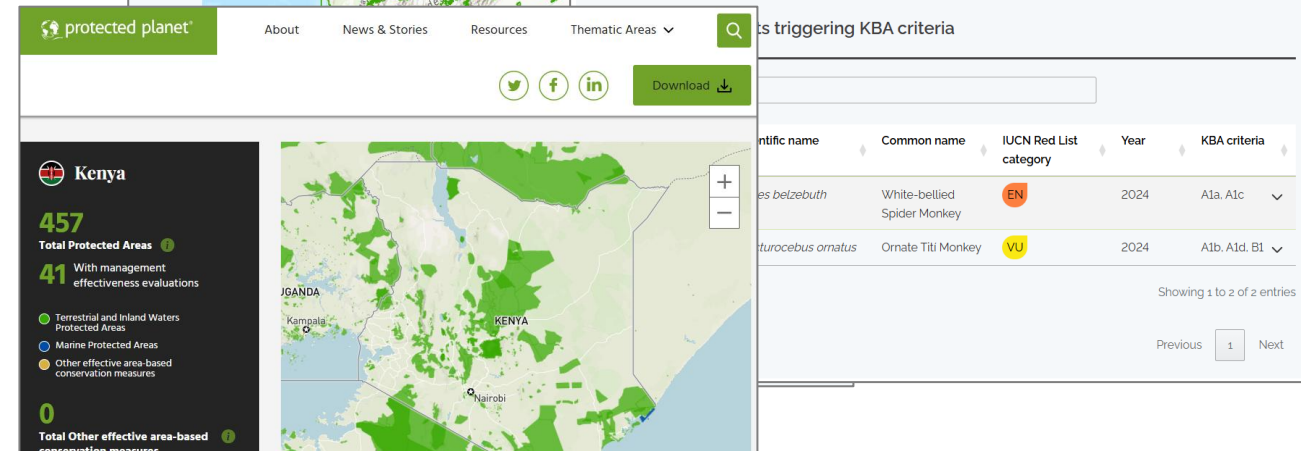
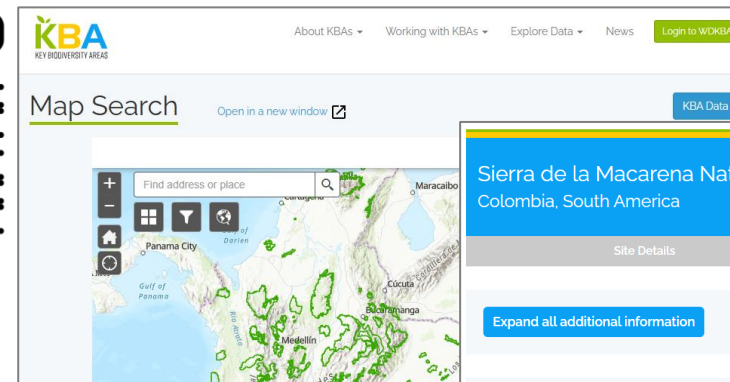
- Norma de la UICN para identificar sitios importantes para las especies y sus hábitats
- Más de 16 500 sitios identificados
- Enfoque colaborativo - BirdLife International organismo anfitrión

• Protected Planet

- Base de datos mundial de áreas naturales protegidas
- 303 309 áreas protegidas registradas
- Plataforma desarrollada mediante una colaboración entre UNEP-WCMC y la UICN

• UICN World Heritage Outlook

- 271 sitios del Patrimonio Mundial de carácter natural



Ilustraciones de uso libre de numerosas especies exóticas invasoras

© Comisión Europea, artista Massimiliano Lipperi

Rapana venosa



Pennisetum setaceum

Procambarus clarkii



Invasive Alien Species

Preventing the introduction of invasive alien species and managing their impacts is essential to halting biodiversity loss. This issue is also critical to human health, food security, livelihoods and economies.



STORY

12 NOV, 2025

Supporting the successful implementation of the EU Invasive Alien Species...

IUCN provides technical and scientific support to the European Commission for implementing Regulation (EU) No 1143/2014 on Invasive Alien Species (IAS). Each year, this collaboration delivers applied...



NEWS

30 SEP, 2025

IUCN launches consultation on developing a strategy for invasive alien species

The IUCN is pleased to announce the launch of a wide-ranging consultation aimed at gathering feedback from its constituents and beyond on the need for an IUCN strategy focused on invasive alien...



NEWS

10 JUN, 2025

IUCN launches new call for proposals to address Invasive Alien Species in...

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is pleased to announce the opening of a call for proposals under its European Invasive Alien Species Rapid-Response Fund.

Cortaderia jubata © European Commission, Artist: Massimiliano Lipperi

<https://www.iucn.org/our-work/topic/invasive-alien-species>





GRACIAS!