

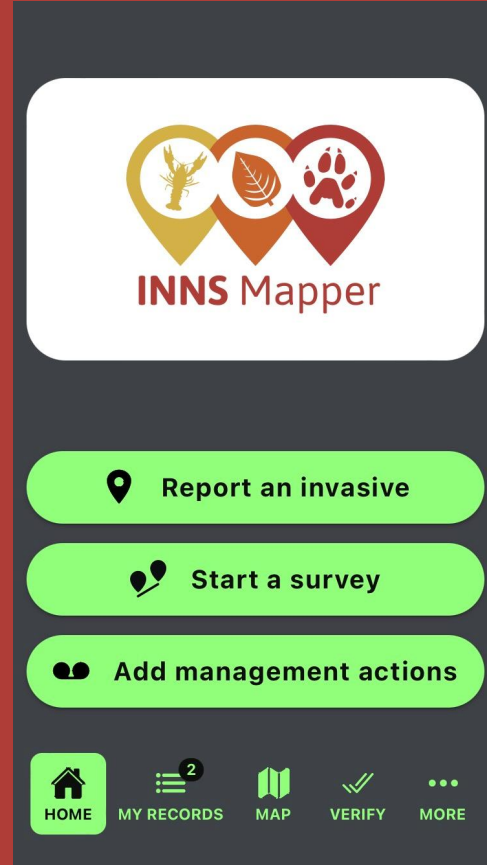


Reporting sightings, surveys and management of invasive non-native species (INNS)





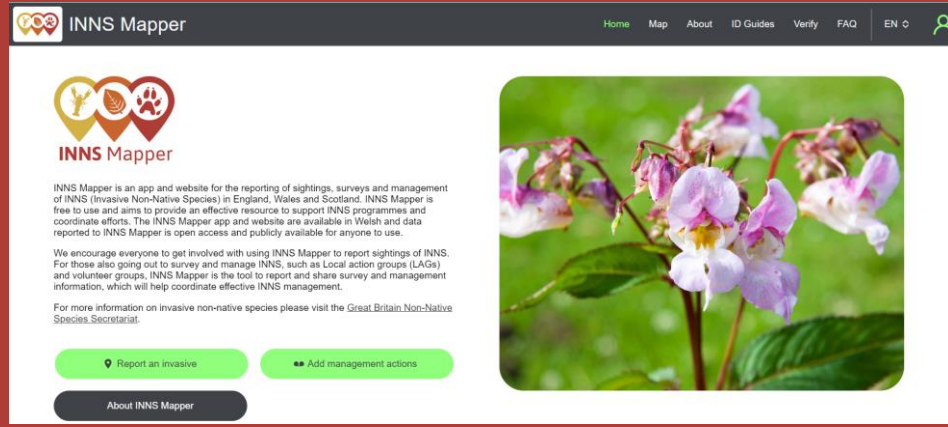
INNS Mapper Steering Group & Funders



WaREN
Rhwydwaith Ecolegol Gwydn Cymru
Wales Resilient Ecological Network

Aquatic Biosecurity Partnership

Funded by water companies



Overview

INNS Mapper is an **app and website** for the reporting of **sightings, surveys and management** of INNS (Invasive Non-Native Species) in England, Wales and Scotland.

INNS Mapper is **free to use** and aims to provide an **effective resource to support INNS programmes and coordinate efforts.**

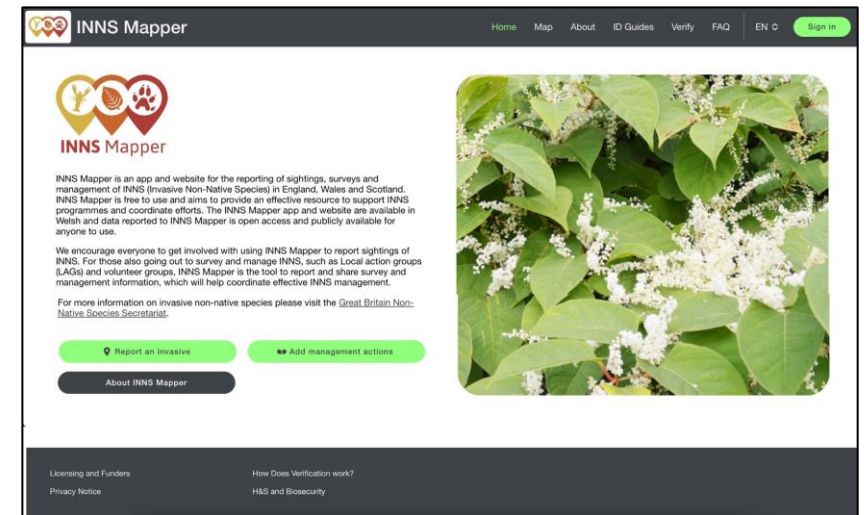
The INNS Mapper app and website are available in **Welsh and English** and data reported to INNS Mapper is **open access** and publicly available for anyone to use.

Launched in
August 2023

>1000 users
>21000 records
submitted



INNS Mapper is for all those involved in the coordinated management of invasive non-native species, but also those that just spot an INNS and want to report it!



What can you use INNS Mapper for?

The functions of INNS Mapper include:

- Reporting **sighting** of invasive non-native species (INNS)
- Reporting **surveys** of INNS. Surveys can either be general or targeted surveys looking for certain INNS
- Reporting of INNS **management**
- **Verify** the photographs submitted to INNS Mapper as the correct species identification
- View **ID guides** and information about INNS
- View and download **data** submitted to INNS Mapper



INNS Mapper Functions

The functions of INNS Mapper include:

- Reporting sighting of invasive non-native species (INNS)
- Reporting surveys of INNS. Surveys can either be general or targeted surveys looking for certain INNS
- Reporting of INNS management
- Verifying the photographs submitted to INNS Mapper as the correct species identification
- View ID guides and information about INNS
- View and download data submitted to INNS Mapper

Which species can be reported via INNS Mapper?

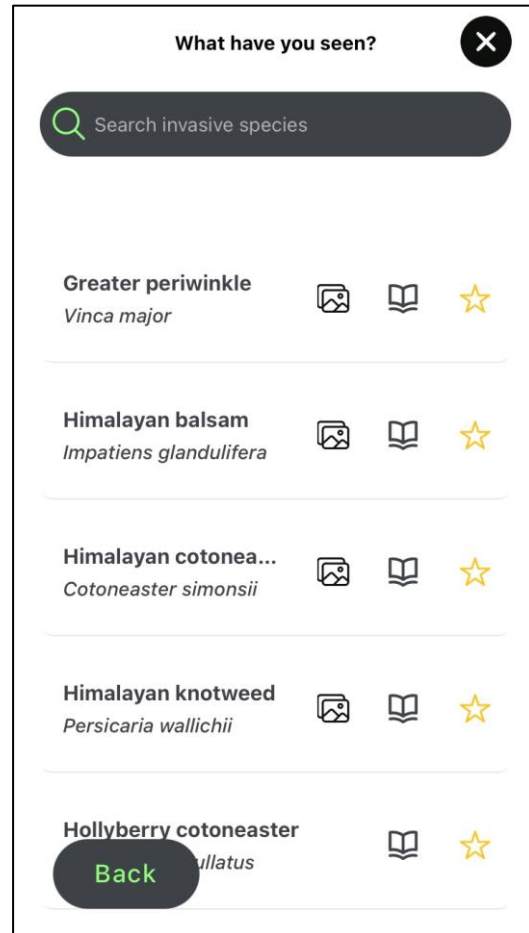
There are **62 invasive non-native species** can be reported to INNS Mapper.

These species are **freshwater and terrestrial** INNS, including plants, invertebrates and mammals.

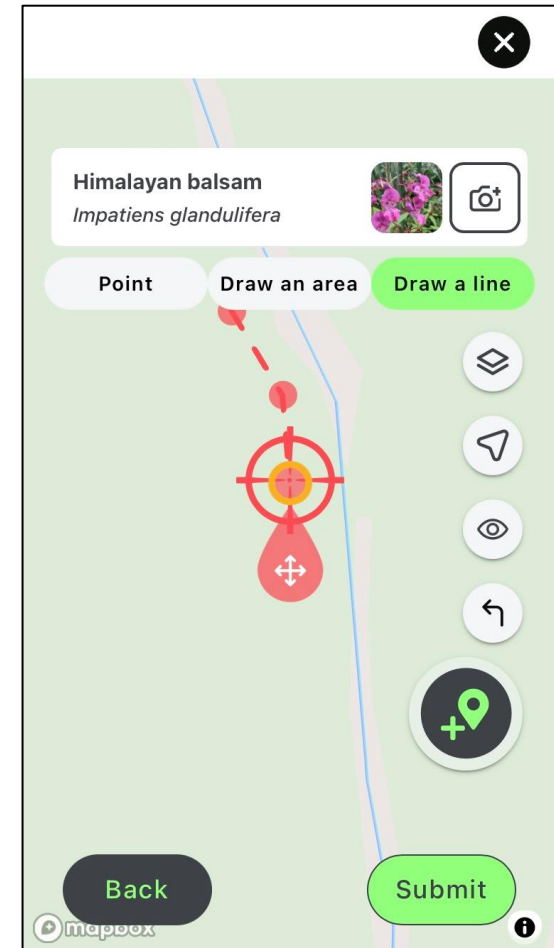
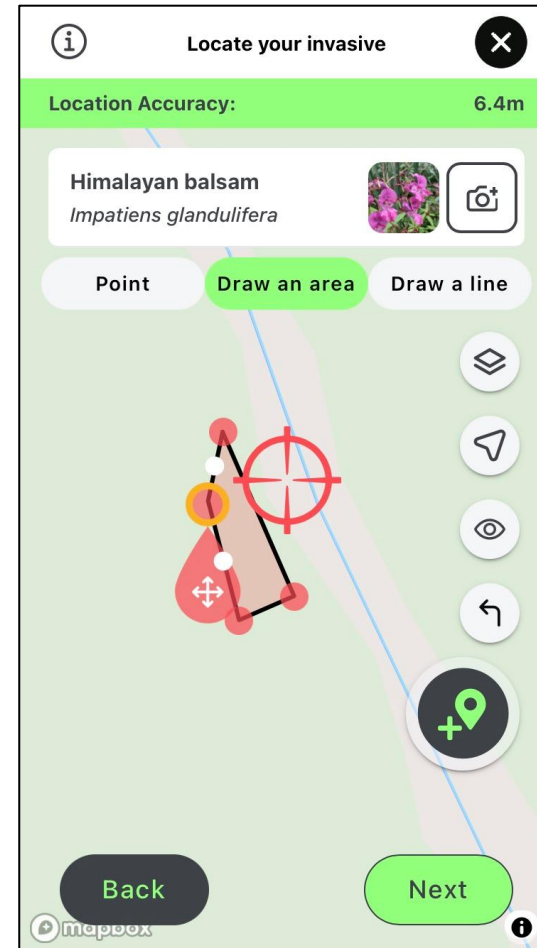
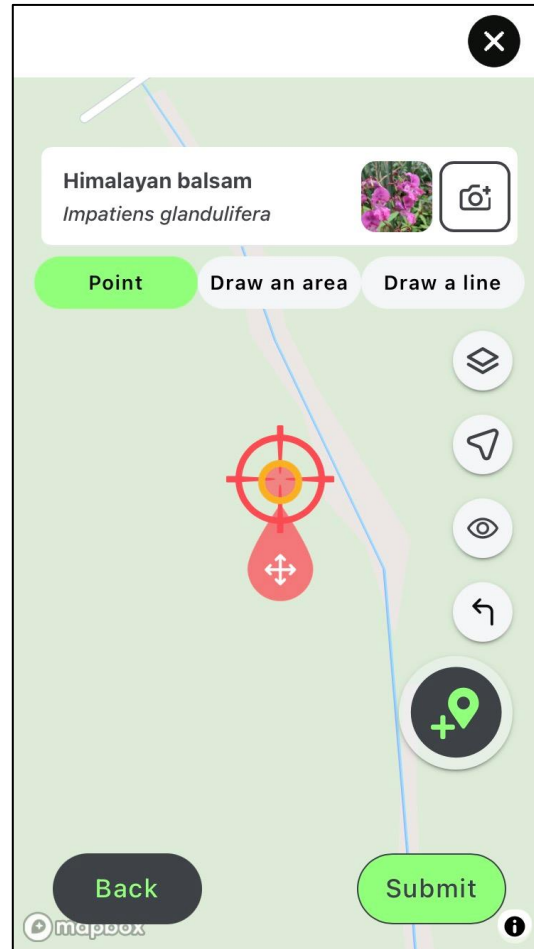
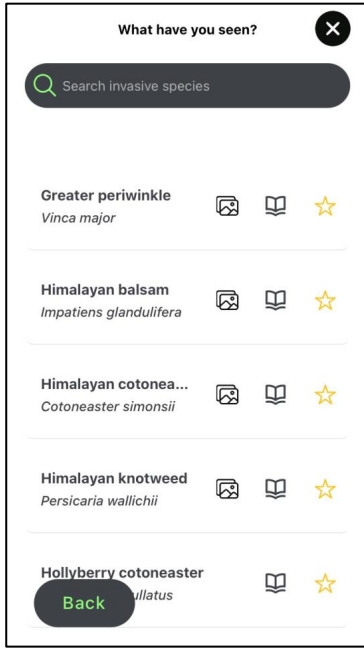
The species included have all previously been reported in GB and are either widespread and under management, widespread where **management efforts** are less widespread or species present in GB with high impact but difficult to manage.

No 'horizon species' are included in INNS Mapper and there is no option for 'other' within the list of INNS able to reported to avoid an alert or horizon species being reported via this route.

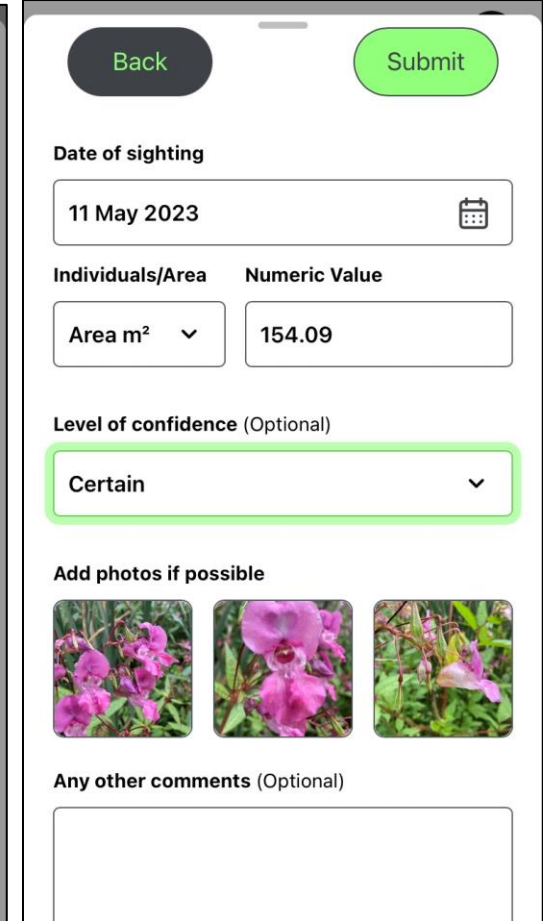
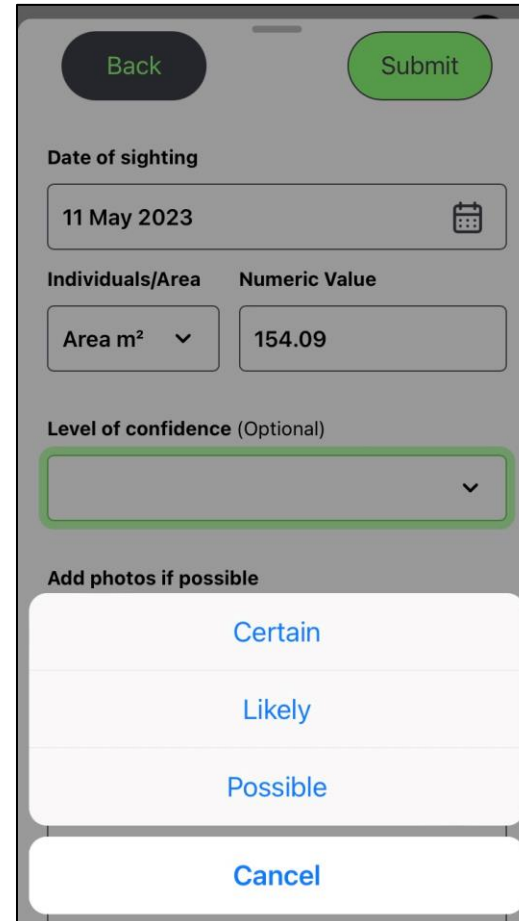
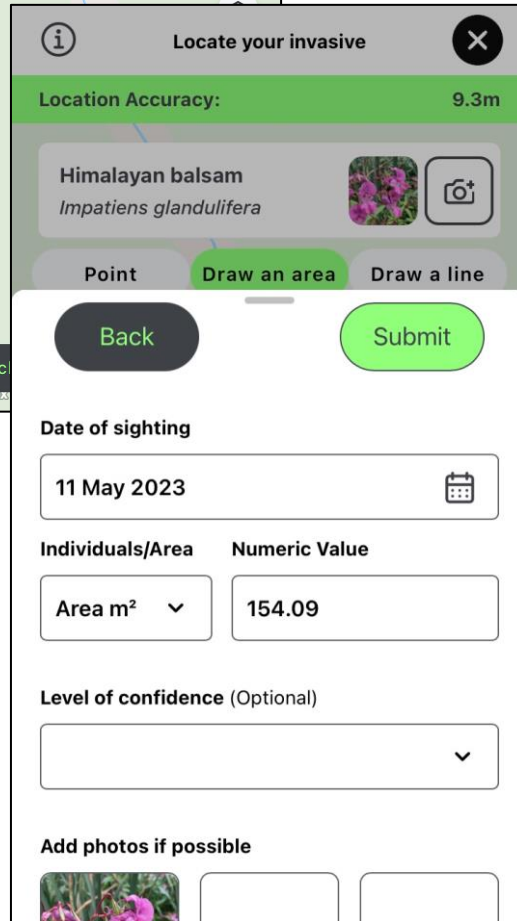
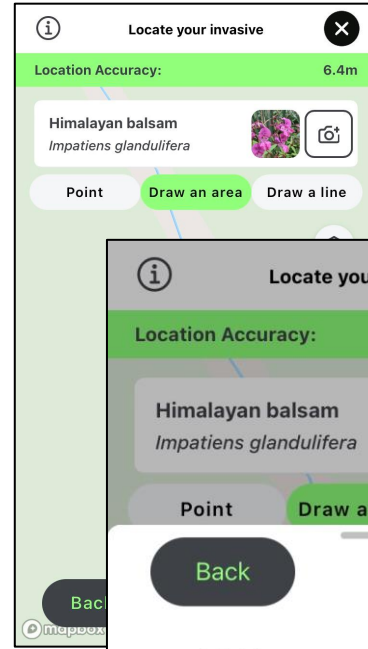
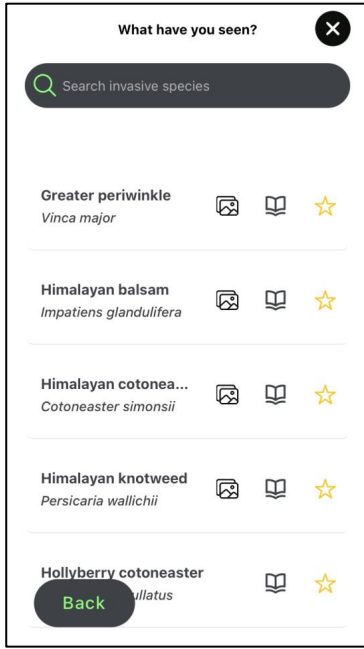
Reporting an INNS Sighting



Reporting an INNS Sighting



Reporting an INNS Sighting



INNS Survey

On INNS Mapper you can conduct two types of surveys:

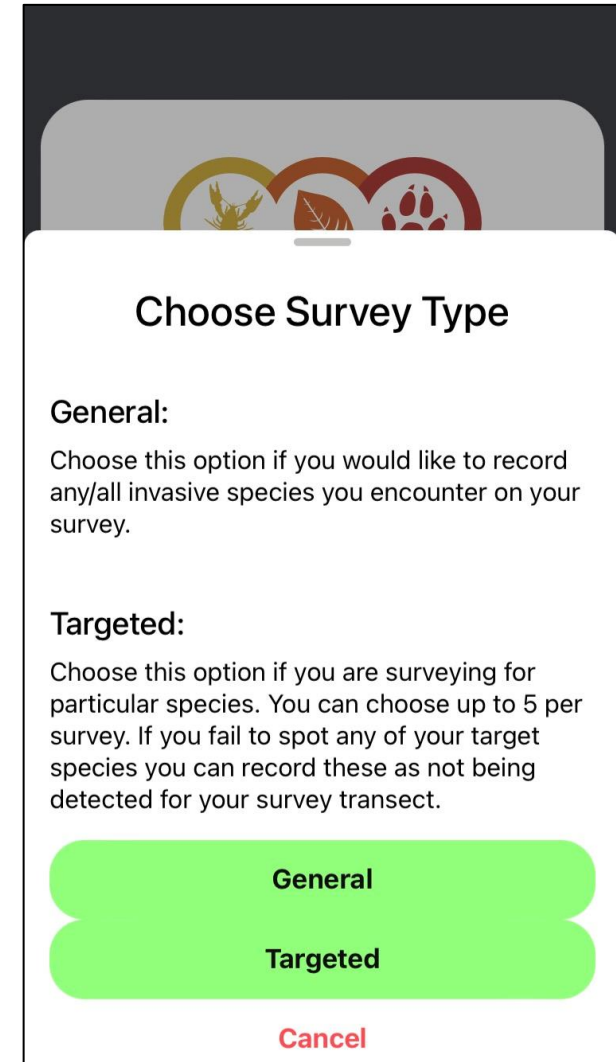
- General
- Targeted

What is the difference between a targeted and general survey on INNS Mapper?

Survey data helps understand which areas are more heavily monitored for INNS and where certain areas may benefit from further surveys.

A **general survey** provides data on where a user has surveyed for any of the species able to be reported on INNS Mapper.

A **targeted survey** provides data on where a user has surveyed for specific INNS (up to 5 INNS at a time) – putting specific effort in to find these INNS. This can tell us where this specific effort has been conducted and also can allow for ‘non-detection’ reports where a user does not report a sighting of an INNS during the targeted survey they conducted.



Choose Survey Type

General:
Choose this option if you would like to record any/all invasive species you encounter on your survey.

Targeted:
Choose this option if you are surveying for particular species. You can choose up to 5 per survey. If you fail to spot any of your target species you can record these as not being detected for your survey transect.

General

Targeted

Cancel

INNS Survey - Targeted

Targeted Survey

A targeted survey and a general survey has similar functions, however you do not select which species you are specifically looking for during a general survey and won't be able to submit a non-detection of any of those species if you do not find them whilst doing a general surveying.

0/5
Select target species
✕

🔍

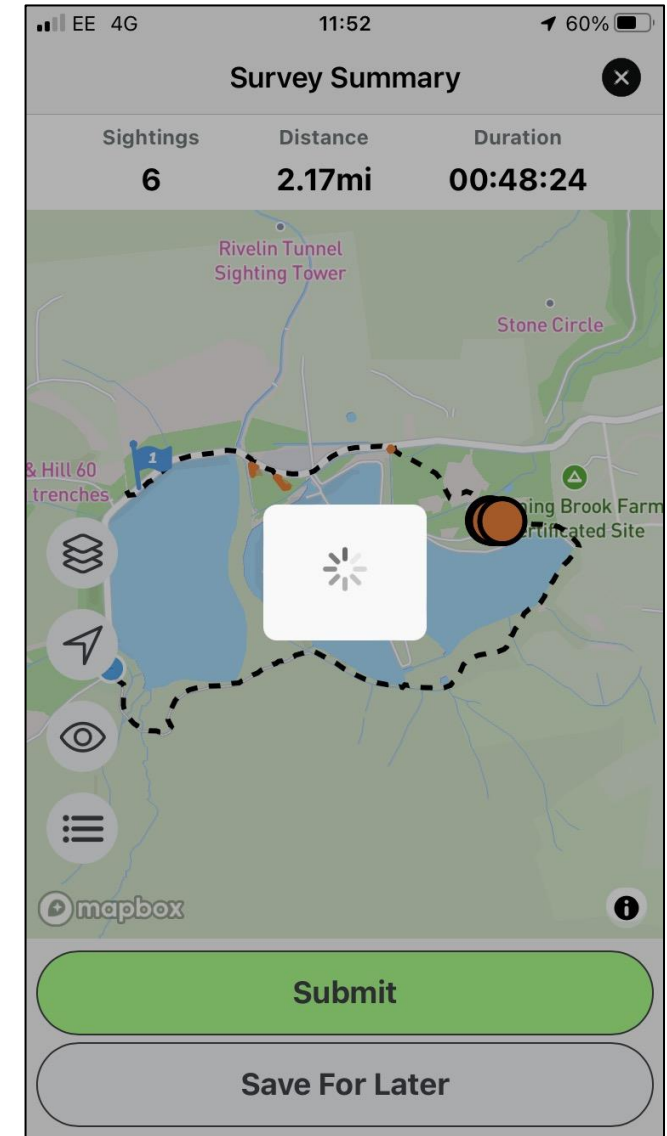
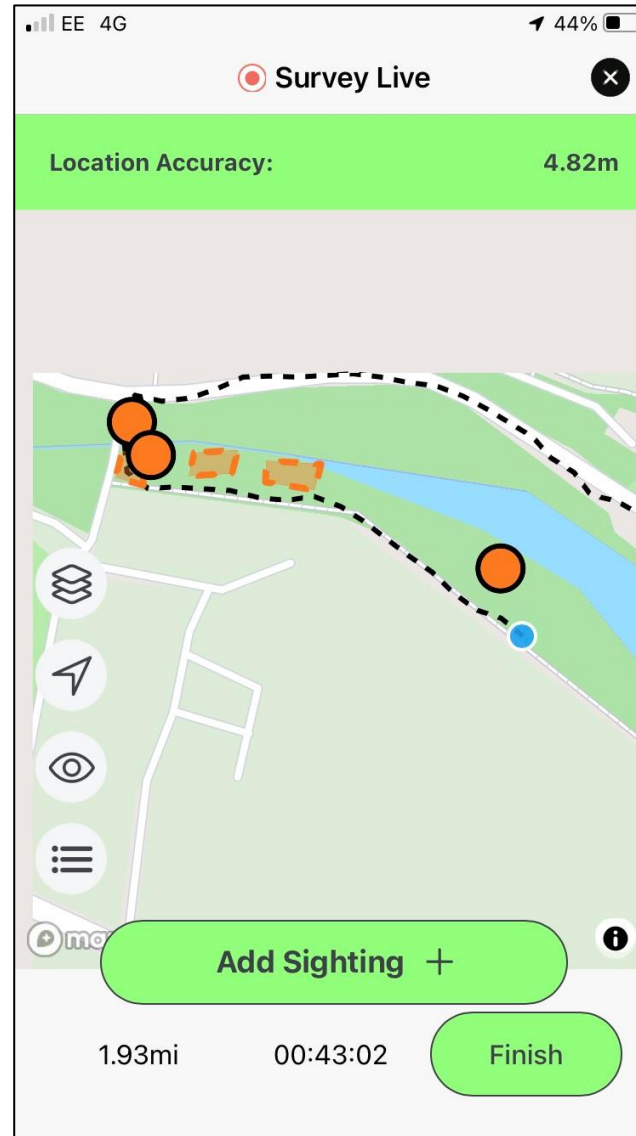
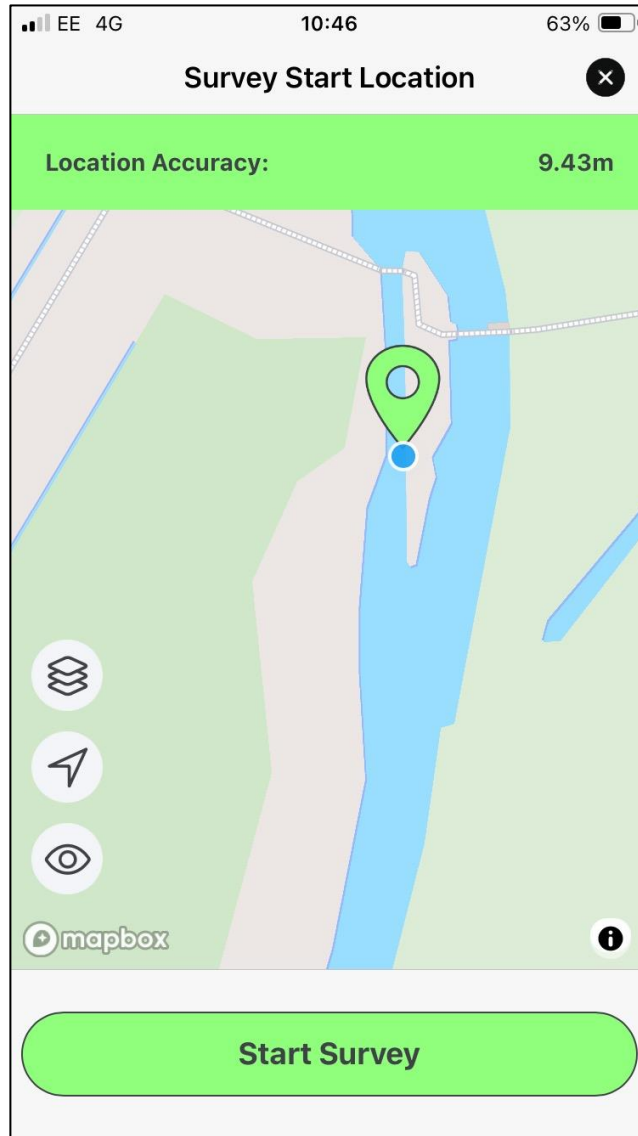
<p>American needle grass <i>Nassella neesiana</i></p>	📖	★
<p>Broad leaved ever-... <i>Lathyrus latifolius</i></p>	📖	★
<p>Butterfly bush <i>Buddleja davidii</i></p>	📖	★
<p>Cherry Laurel <i>Prunus lauroceras</i></p>	📖	★
<p>Small-leaved cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i></p>	📖	★
<p>Entire-leaved cotoneaster <i>Cotoneaster integrifolius</i></p>	📖	★

2/5
Select target species
✔

🔍

<p>Giant hogweed <i>Heracleum mantegazzi...</i></p>	📖	★
<p>Giant knotweed <i>Fallopia sachalinensis</i></p>	📖	★
<p>Giant rhubarb <i>Gunnera tinctoria</i></p>	📖	★
<p>Greater periwinkle <i>Vinca major</i></p>	📖	★
<p>Himalayan balsam <i>Impatiens glandulifera</i></p>	📖	★
<p>Himalayan cotonea... <i>Cotoneaster simonsii</i></p>	📖	★

INNS Survey - Targeted



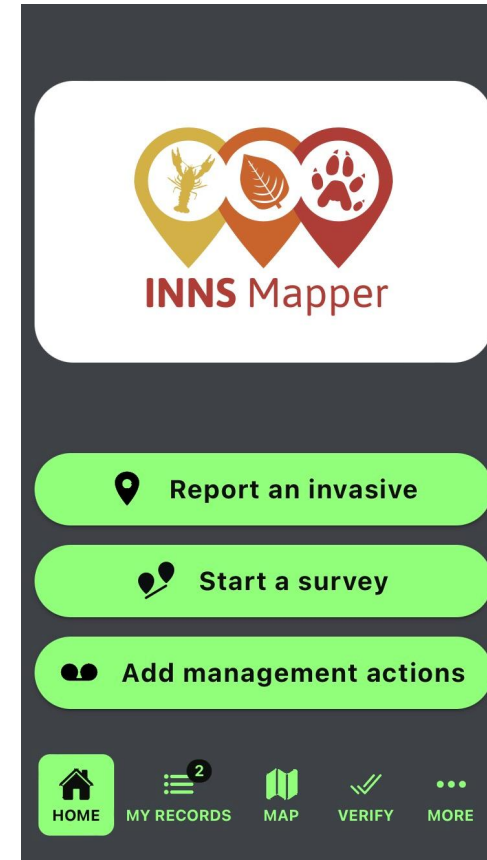
Reporting of INNS Management

Why is it important to collect INNS management data?

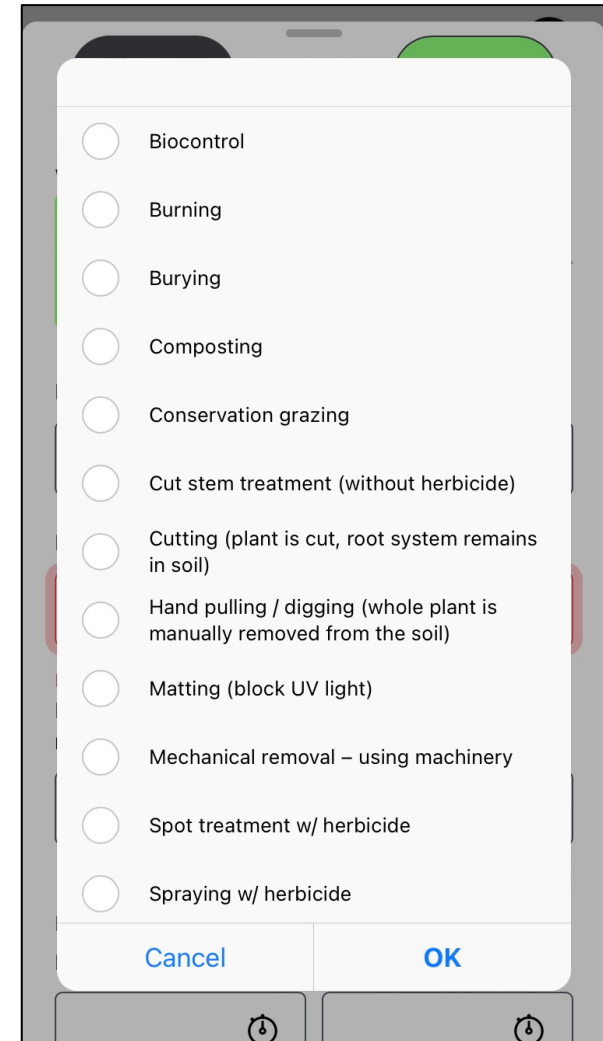
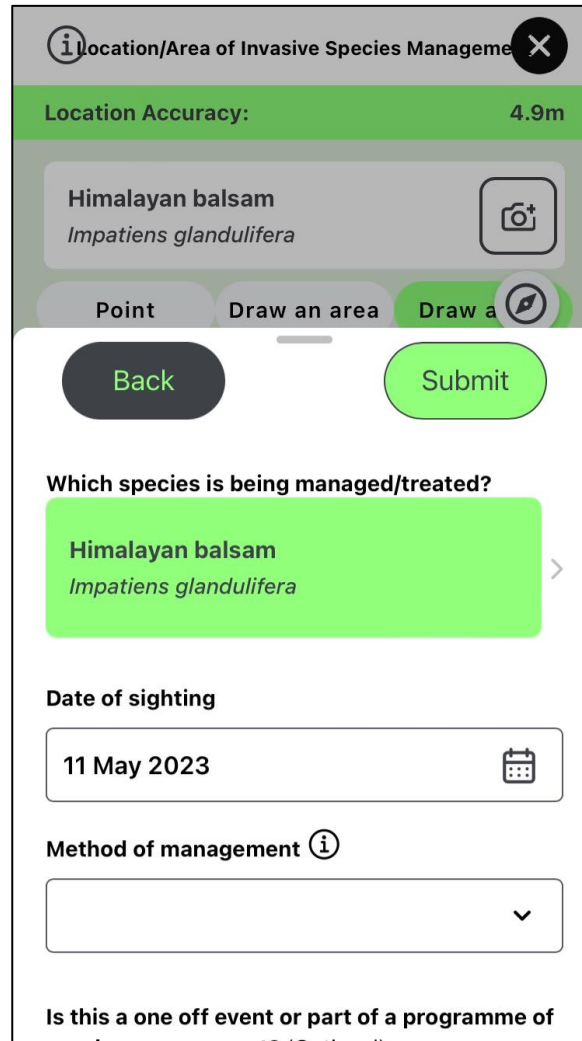
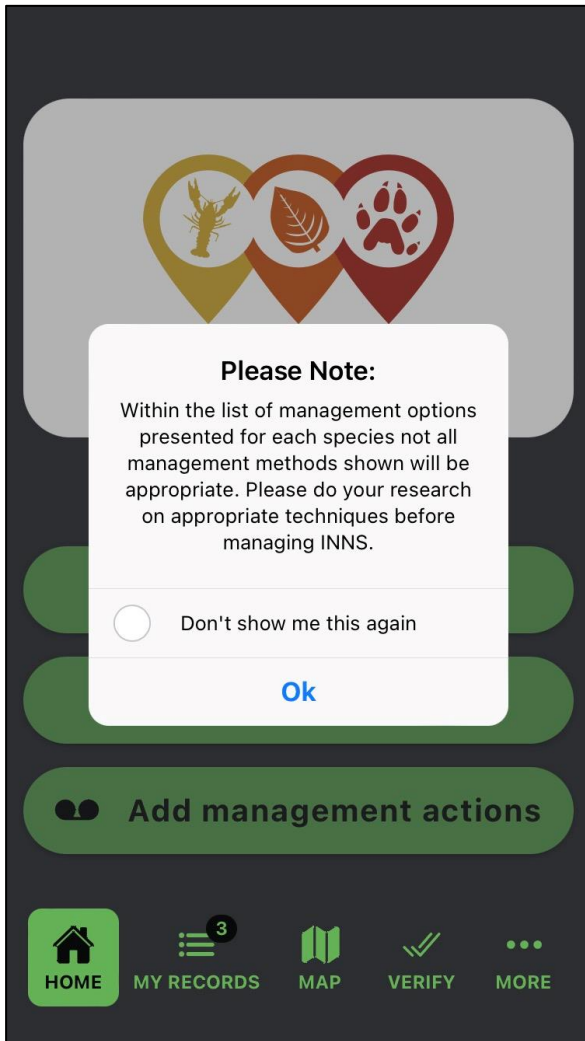
A key aspect of INNS management is **coordination**; the **recording and sharing of information** on the management of INNS will heighten the effectiveness and efficacy of projects and work to **minimise these INNS populations and their impact** on the environment.

INNS Mapper aims to be a tool to aid in this information sharing and coordination.

Furthermore, recording management will also allow us to potentially see where management has been effective which can then be shared amongst stakeholders.



Reporting of INNS Management



Reporting of INNS Management

Location/Area of Invasive Species Management

Location Accuracy: 4.9m

Himalayan balsam
Impatiens glandulifera

Point Draw an area Draw a

Back Submit

Which species is being managed/treated?

Himalayan balsam
Impatiens glandulifera

Date of sighting

11 May 2023

Method of management ⓘ

Is this a one off event or part of a programme of

- Biocontrol
- Burning
- Burying
- Composting
- Conservation grazing
- Cut stem treatment (without herbicide)
- Cutting (plant is cut, root system remains in soil)
- Hand pulling / digging (whole plant is manually removed from the soil)
- Matting (block UV light)
- Mechanical removal – using machinery
- Spot treatment w/ herbicide
- Spraying w/ herbicide

Cancel OK

Back Submit

Date of sighting

11 May 2023

Method of management ⓘ

Hand pulling / digging (whole plant... ▼

Is this a one off event or part of a programme of regular management? (Optional)

One off

Repeat

Cancel

Back Submit

Hand pulling / digging (whole plant... ▼

Is this a one off event or part of a programme of regular management? (Optional)

One off ▼

Management Effort (Optional) ⓘ

"Management Effort is defined as the number of people, multiplied by the number of hours, multiplied by the number of consecutive days during which the management occurred".

Which group or organisation is undertaking this management? (Optional)

Back Submit

Treatment performed by (Optional)

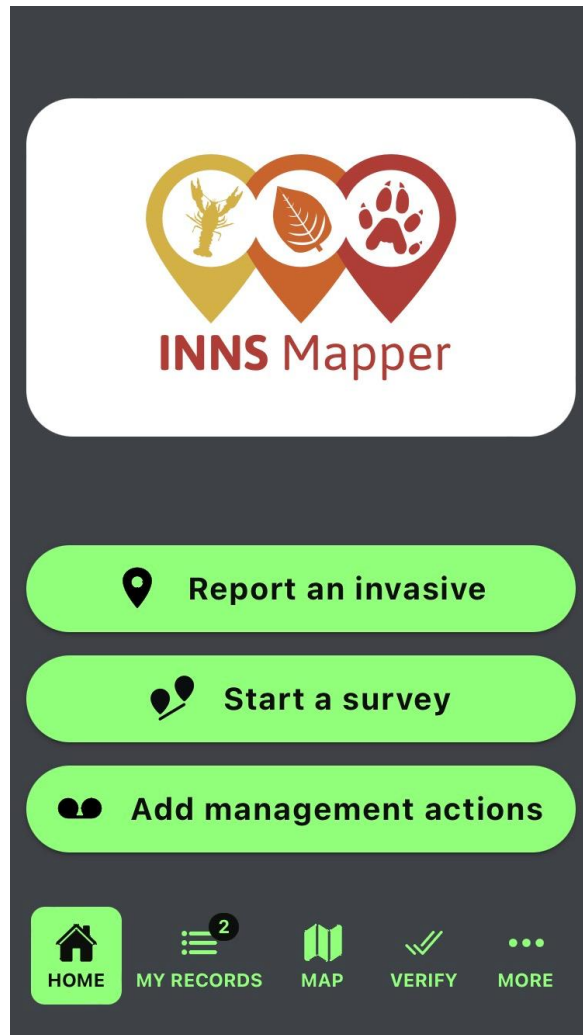
Which group or organisation is undertaking this management? (Optional)

Where relevant, was treated biomass removed from the site?

Photo evidence

Any other comments (Optional)

INNS Mapper



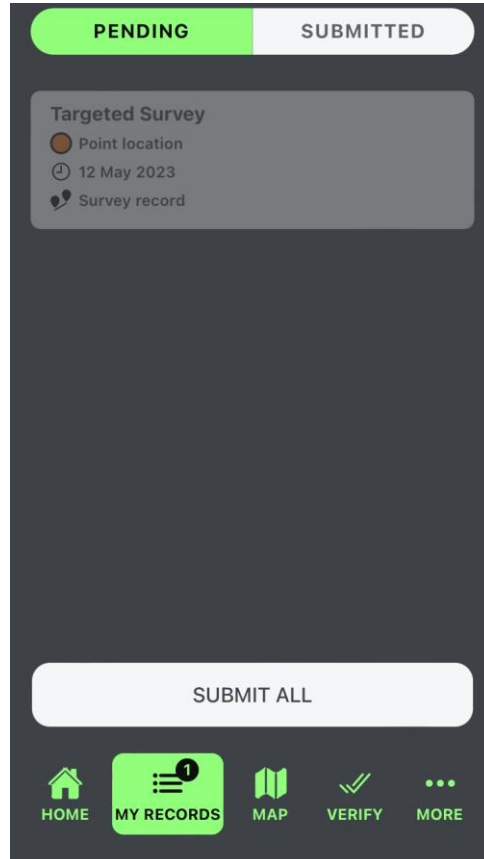
On INNS Mapper you can make and submit records of

- INNS Sightings
- General surveys of INNS
- Targeted surveys of INNS
- Management of INNS

Also on INNS Mapper you can:

- View your pending and submitted records
- View all records submitted to INNS Mapper
- Verify photos submitted with INNS sighting records
- View ID and information on INNS
- & More

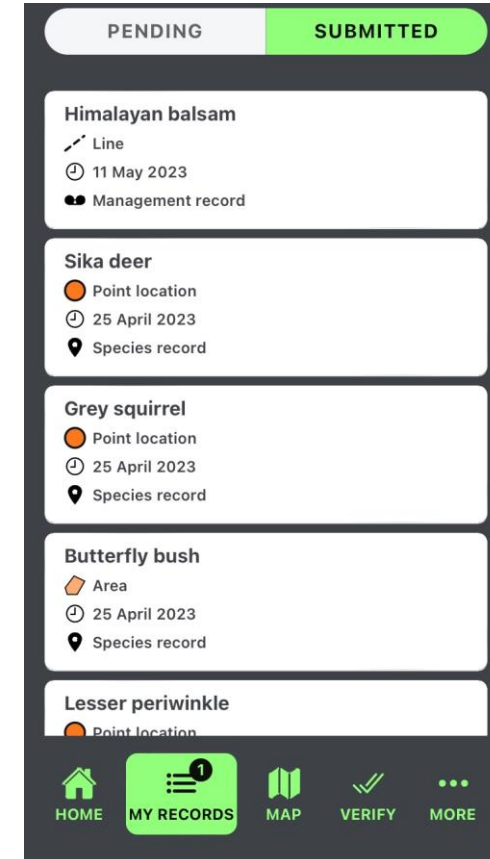
View Pending & Submitted Records



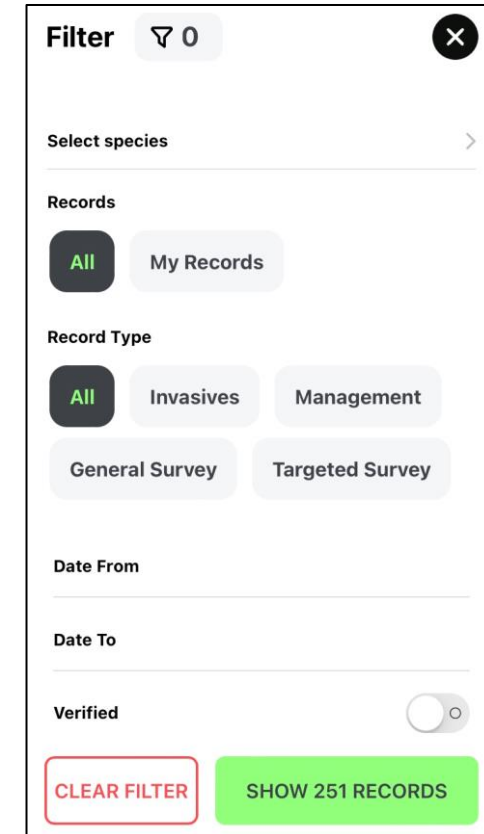
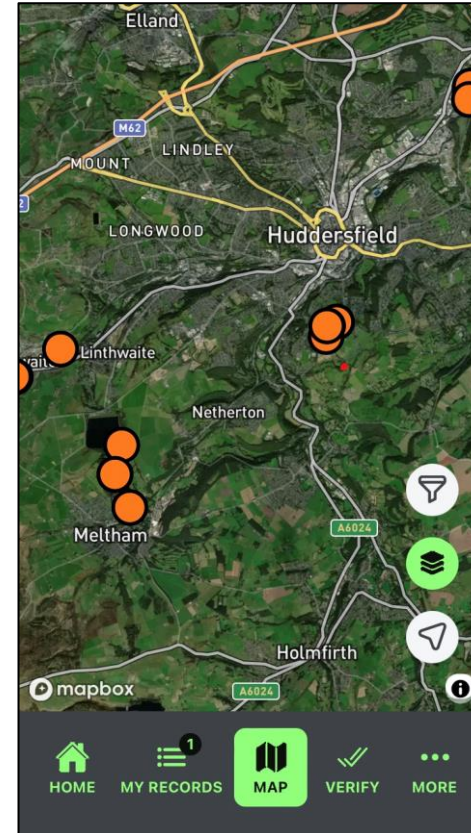
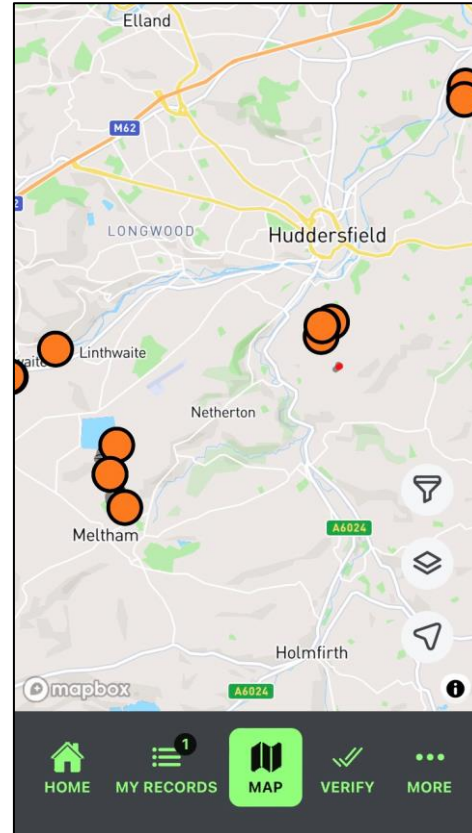
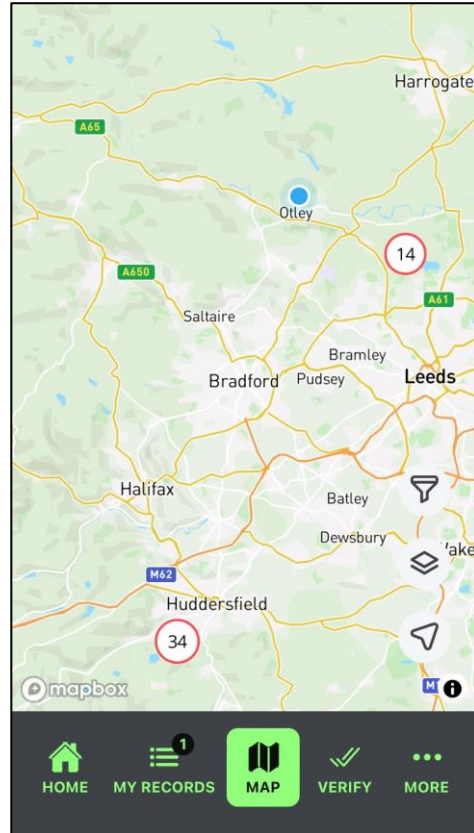
User can view all their records

Any records created but unable to be submitted due to no/poor phone signal can be submitted later when signal/wifi is available.

Click 'Submit All' in 'Pending' to submit all your pending records in one go.



View INNS Mapper Records



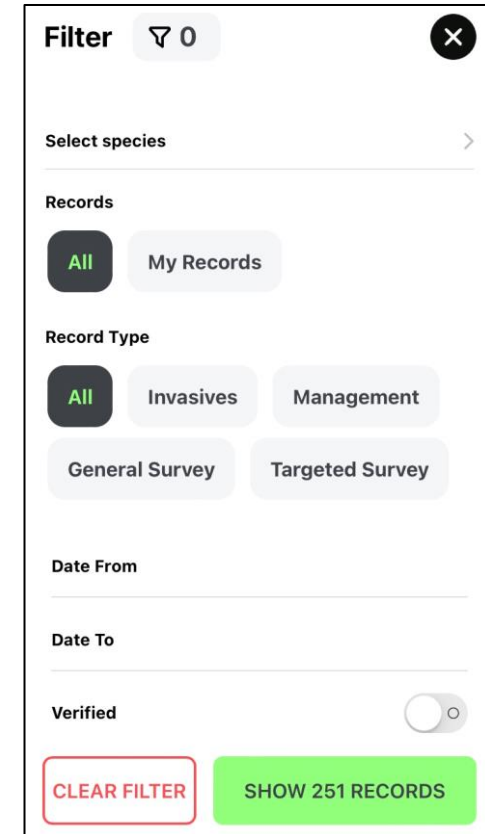
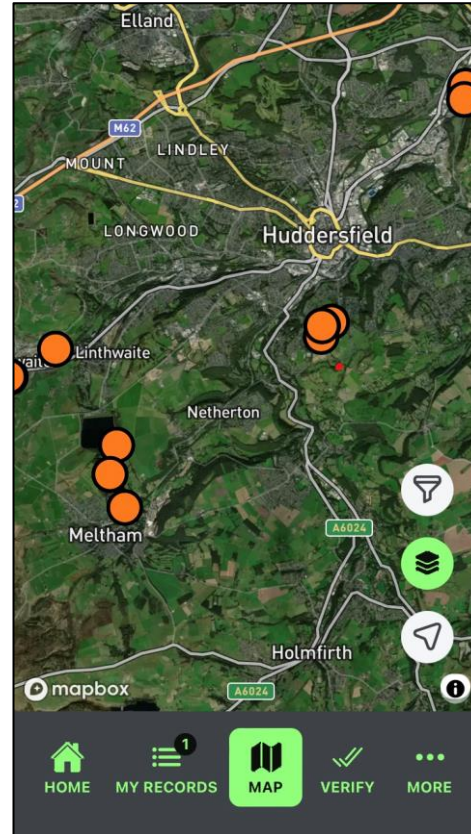
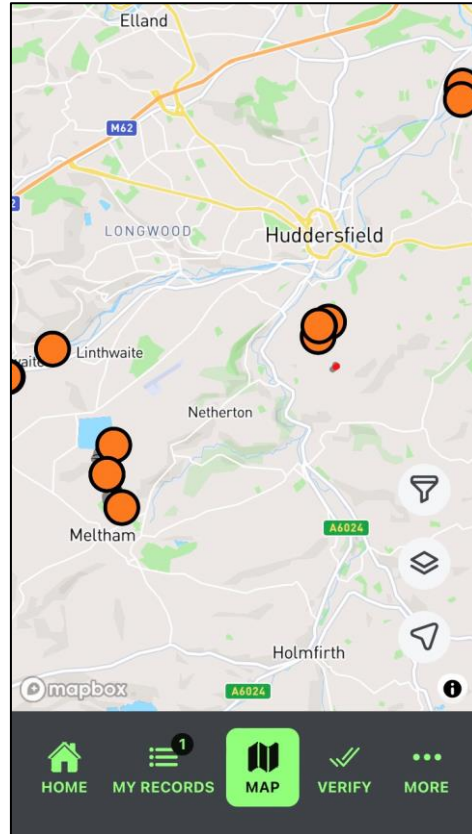
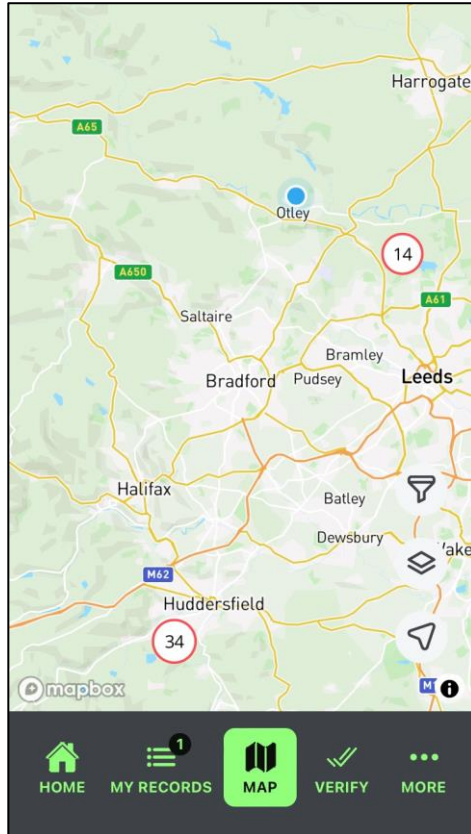
You can view all INNS Mapper data on 'Map'

Click the filter  symbol to view available filters

View the map in standard or satellite mode

Additional filters are available on the INNS Mapper website

View INNS Mapper Records



Whilst out in the field, a user can check what records have been previously reported by looking on the 'Map' function.

Verify Photos of Sighting Records

What is a verified record on INNS Mapper?

A verified INNS Mapper sighting record is a record where the photograph submitted within the record has been reviewed and identified to be the invasive species that was reported.

How can I verify records on INNS Mapper?

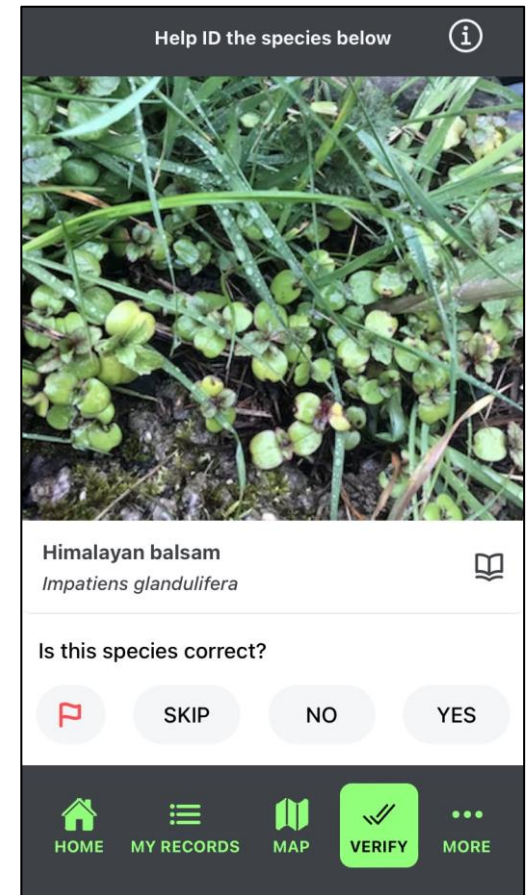
Any registered user of INNS Mapper can review and verify photographs submitted to INNS Mapper – this is done on the VERIFY page on the app and/or website.

When a certain number of users have reviewed a photograph and confirmed the correct species identification, the associated record will become a 'verified sighting record'.

In the Verify page, photographs shown will only include the invasive species name that was provided in the report and no other information is shown (for example, location or report name is not included).

Sighting reports that do not contain photographs will not be able to be verified on INNS Mapper.

Verified sighting records have not been checked by, for example, on-site visits by qualified persons.





And 'More'



- | | | |
|---|---|---|
|
Spanish bluebell
<i>Hyacinthoides hispanica</i> |
Three-cornered garlic or leek
<i>Allium triquetrum</i> |
Variegated yellow archangel
<i>Lamium galeobdolon argentatum</i> |
|
Wall cotoneaster
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i> |
Yellow azalea
<i>Rhododendron luteum</i> |
American skunk cabbage
<i>Lysichiton americanus</i> |
|
Australian swamp-stonecrop
<i>Crassula helmsii</i> |
Canadian pondweed
<i>Elodea canadensis</i> |
Caroline water-shield
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i> |
|
Curly waterweed
<i>Lagarosiphon major</i> |
Nuttalls waterweed
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i> |
Parrot's feather
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> |
|
Various-leaved water milfoil
<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i> |
Water fern
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i> |
Water primrose
<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i> |
|
Asian clam
<i>Corbicula fluminea</i> |
Quagga mussel
<i>Dreissena bugensis</i> |
Zebra mussel
<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i> |

- Account >
- About INNS Mapper >
- ID Guides >
- How Does Verification work? >
- Licensing and Funders >
- H&S and Biosecurity >
- App Information >
- Privacy Notice >
- Language EN >

HOME
 MY RECORDS ¹
 MAP
 VERIFY
 MORE

<

Licensing and Funders

Data Licensing

INNS Mapper holds a CC-BY data licence.

Steering Group and Funders

INNS Mapper was developed by NaturalApptitude.

INNS Mapper Steering Group: Yorkshire Water, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, Wales Resilient Ecological Network (WaREN), Great Britain Non-Native Species Secretariat and NBN Atlas.

INNS Mapper development and maintenance funded by: Yorkshire Water, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, Wales Resilient Ecological Network (WaREN), Aquatic Biosecurity Partnership funded by water companies, Welsh Water, Catchment Systems Thinking Cooperative (CaSTCo), Southern Water, South East Water and Northumbrian Water.

<

H&S and Biosecurity

INNS Mapper reminds users to stay safe and be vigilant when working outside.

Preventing the spread of invasive non-native species is so important – always remember to Check Clean Dry your footwear and any equipment you have used. Visit the Great Britain Non-Native Species Secretariat website for more information:
<https://www.nonnativespecies.org/what-can-i-do/check-clean-dry/field-workers/>

CHECK

CLEAN

DRY

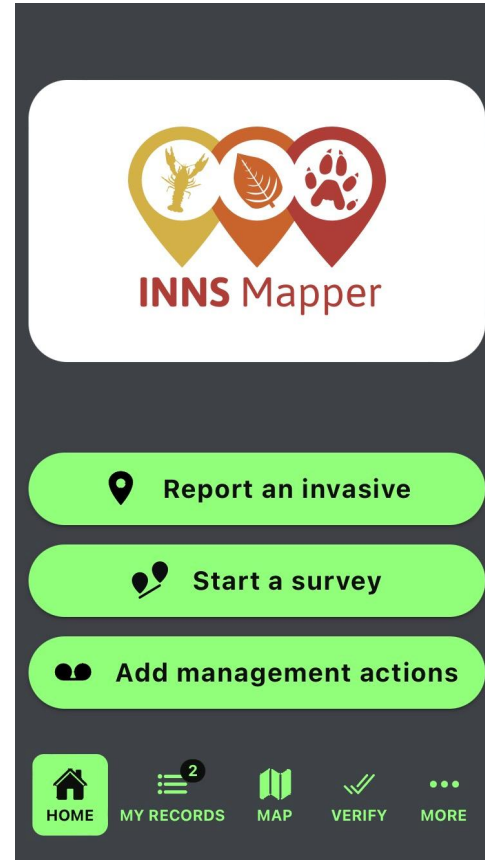
Data

How does the data get used on INNS Mapper?

All data reported to INNS Mapper is **open-access** and publicly available for **download** from the INNS Mapper website.

The data licence of INNS Mapper is **CC-BY**.

Systematic transfer of this data to the NBN Atlas has also been organised and Local Records Centres can access and download the data from the INNS Mapper website.



FAQ

Can I use INNS Mapper if I am in a location with no phone service?

How can I see the data reported on INNS Mapper?

Can I report eDNA results to INNS Mapper?

On INNS Mapper, are INNS management records and INNS sighting records linked?

Videos – how to guides

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- Shorts

Introduction to the INNS Mapper

INNS Mapper

North Wales Wildlife Trust

6 videos • 4 views • Last updated on Oct 25, 2023

Play all Shuffle

- 1 **An Introduction to INNS Mapper**
North Wales Wildlife Trust • 14 views • 2 weeks ago • 2:17
- 2 **How to report a sighting on INNS Mapper**
North Wales Wildlife Trust • 8 views • 2 weeks ago • 2:18
- 3 **How to conduct a survey update on INNS Mapper**
North Wales Wildlife Trust • 3 views • 2 weeks ago • 2:45
- 4 **How to report management of an INNS on INNS Mapper**
North Wales Wildlife Trust • 6 views • 2 weeks ago • 2:13
- 5 **View INNS Mapper Records**
North Wales Wildlife Trust • 10 views • 2 weeks ago • 1:08
- 6 **Verify sightings reports, records and photos on INNS Mapper**
North Wales Wildlife Trust • 11 views • 2 weeks ago • 1:40

& SlideDeck able to shared with anyone wanting to run a session for volunteers / collagues

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLDfZStW-_strkphWqKpUha5sC-S6bS3wF


<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9A41rrH5eks>

YouTube
https://www.youtube.com › watch

What is the INNS Mapper app? - YouTube

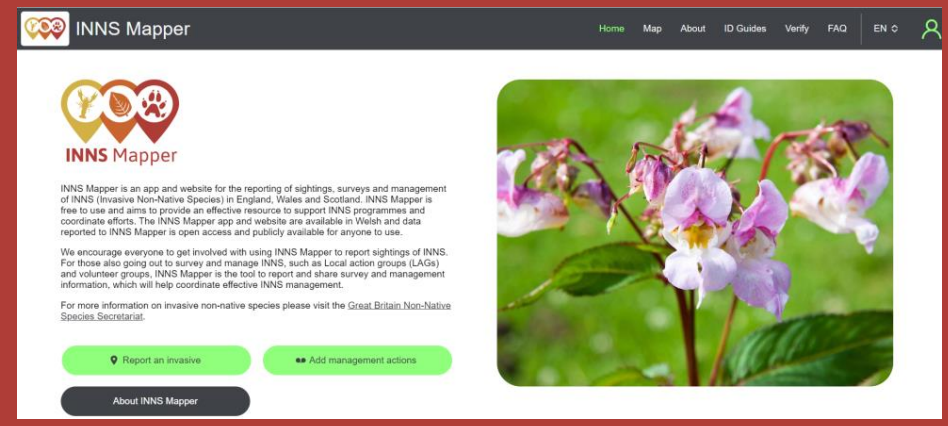
What is the **INNS Mapper** app? A new invasive non-native species (**INNS**) **mapping** tool has now been launched! 🌿 If you enjoy going for walks in ...

YouTube · Yorkshire Water · 10 Aug 2023





Download the App &
Visit the Website
& Special Thank you for
LAG Feedback



www.innsmapper.org



WaREN
Rhwydwaith Ecolegol Gwydn Cymru
Wales Resilient Ecological Network

Aquatic Biosecurity
Partnership

Funded by water
companies

