

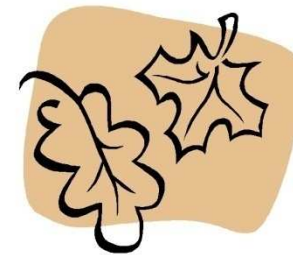
Presentation Title

DRAFT VERSION

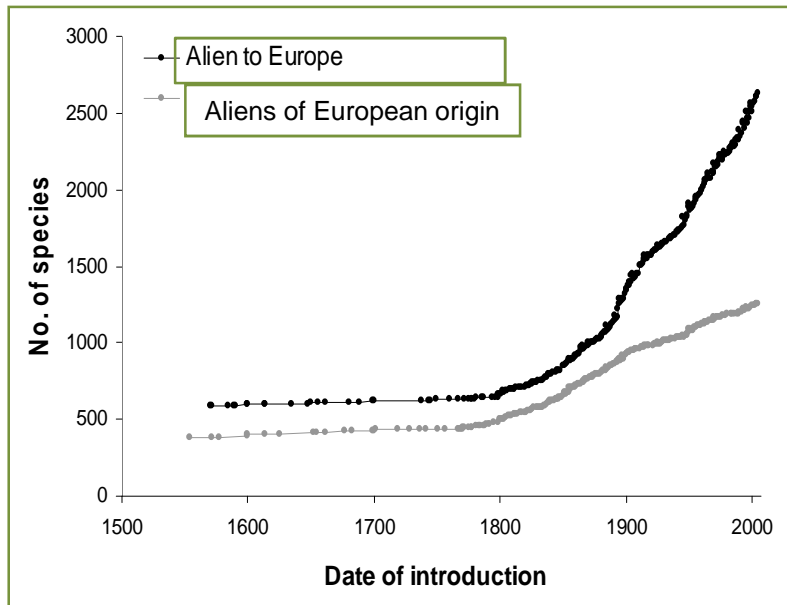
Speaker Name

Speaker Organisation

Organisation LOGO



Introduction

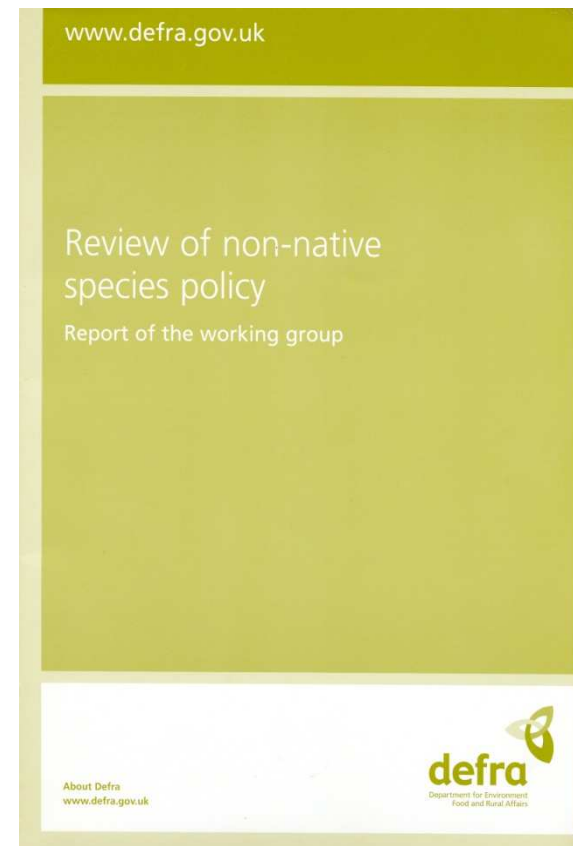


- **Large environmental impact.**
- **Huge economic cost.**
 - \$120 Billion PA in US
 - £2 Billion PA in GB
- **Available resources are small £15 Million PA.**
 - >60% to Plant Health
- **Previous lack of strategic co-ordination.**

Introduction

Defra-led Policy Review: 2001 - 2003

- A single lead co-ordinating organisation
- Comprehensive risk assessment
- Develop codes of conduct
- Targeted education and awareness
- Update existing legislation
- Establish monitoring and surveillance
- Develop policies for control
- Forum for stakeholder engagement



Strategy

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The Invasive Non-Native
Species Framework Strategy
for Great Britain



Protecting our natural heritage from invasive species



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Assembly Government



The Scottish
Government



Department for Environment,
Food and Rural Affairs

Strategy Aim

Sets out a high-level policy framework:

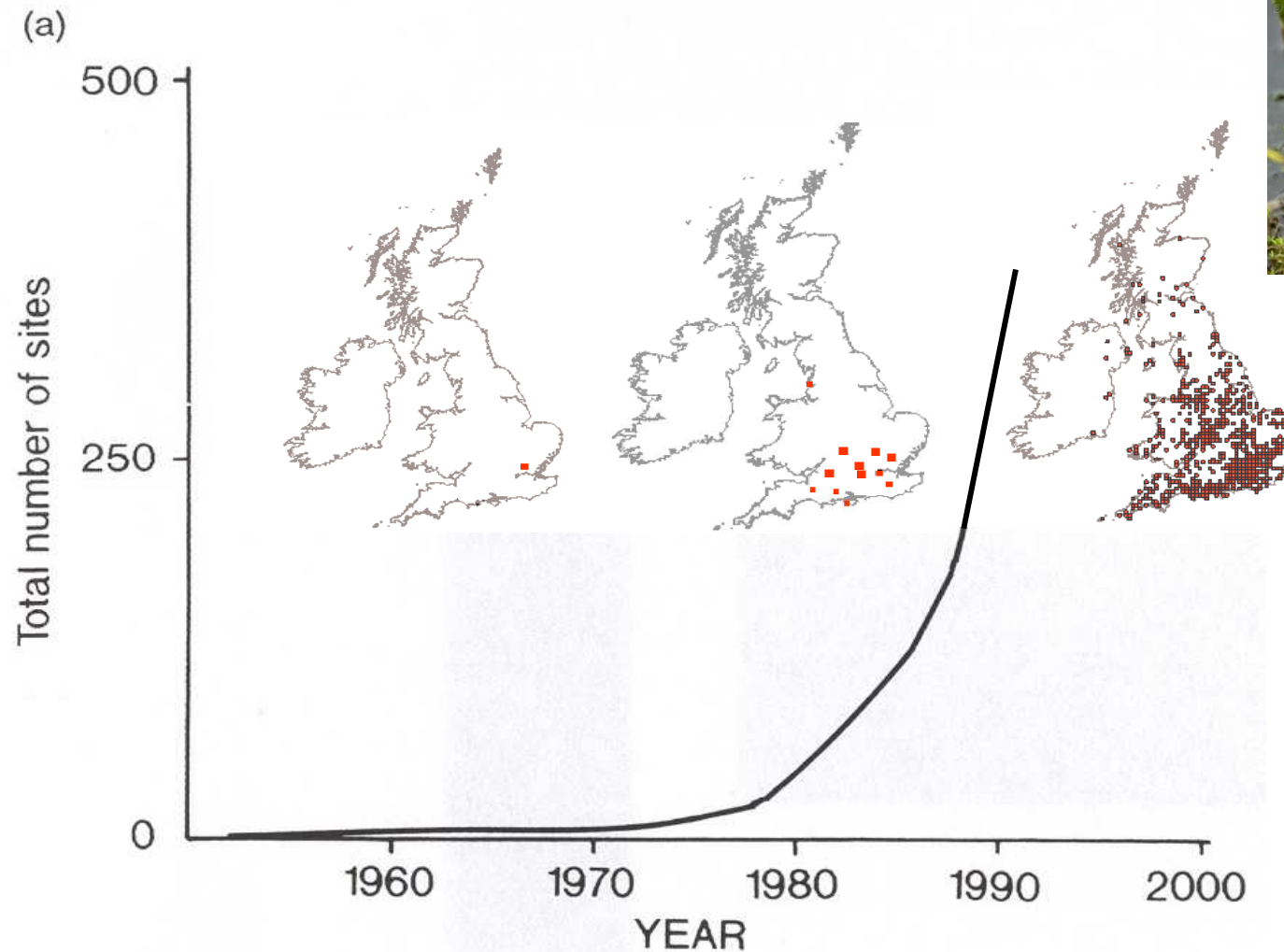
- providing a context for national, regional and local initiatives.

Follows CBD Hierarchy:

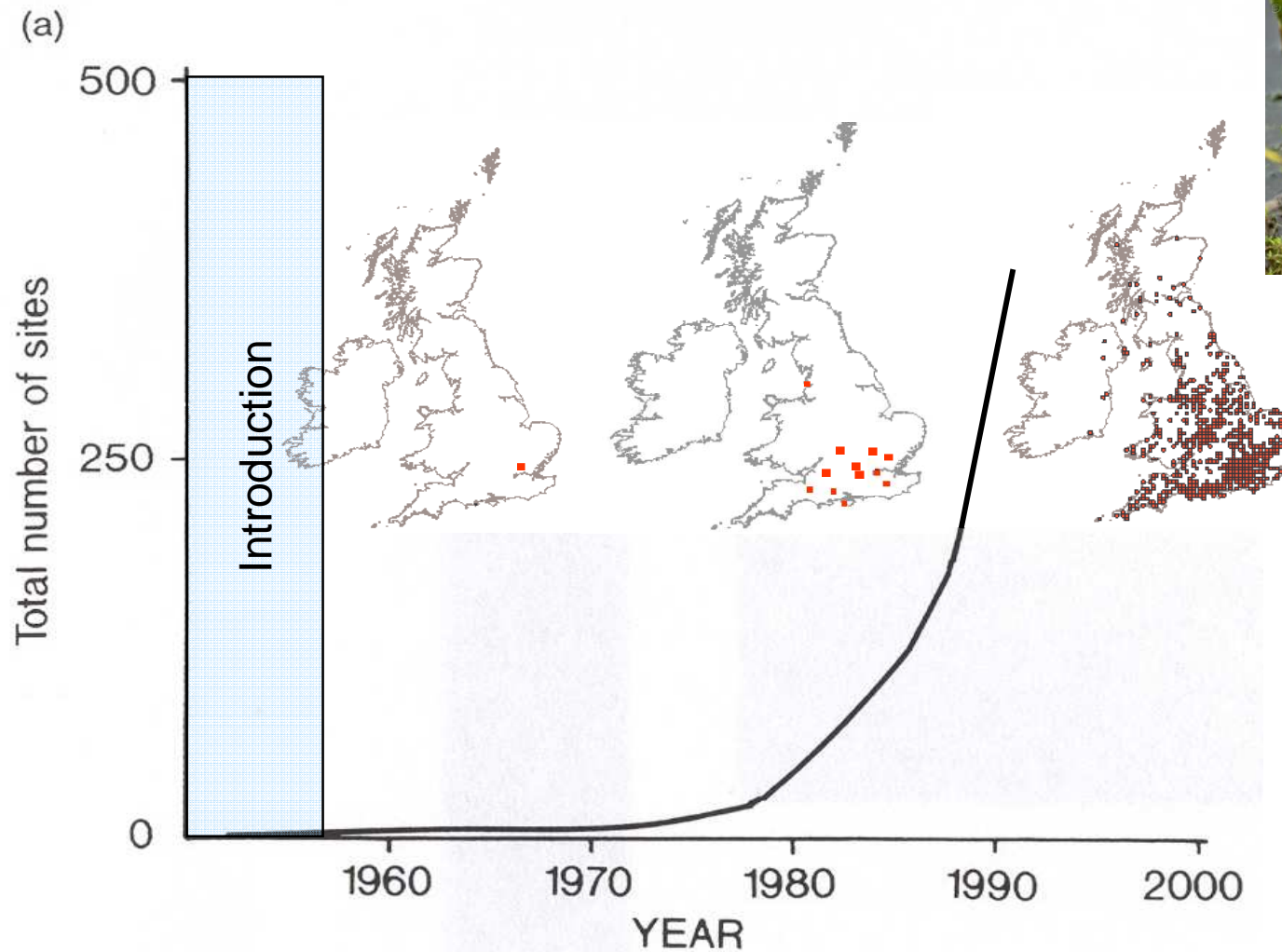
(Convention on Biological Diversity)

- Prevention
- Detection/Rapid response
- Control/mitigation

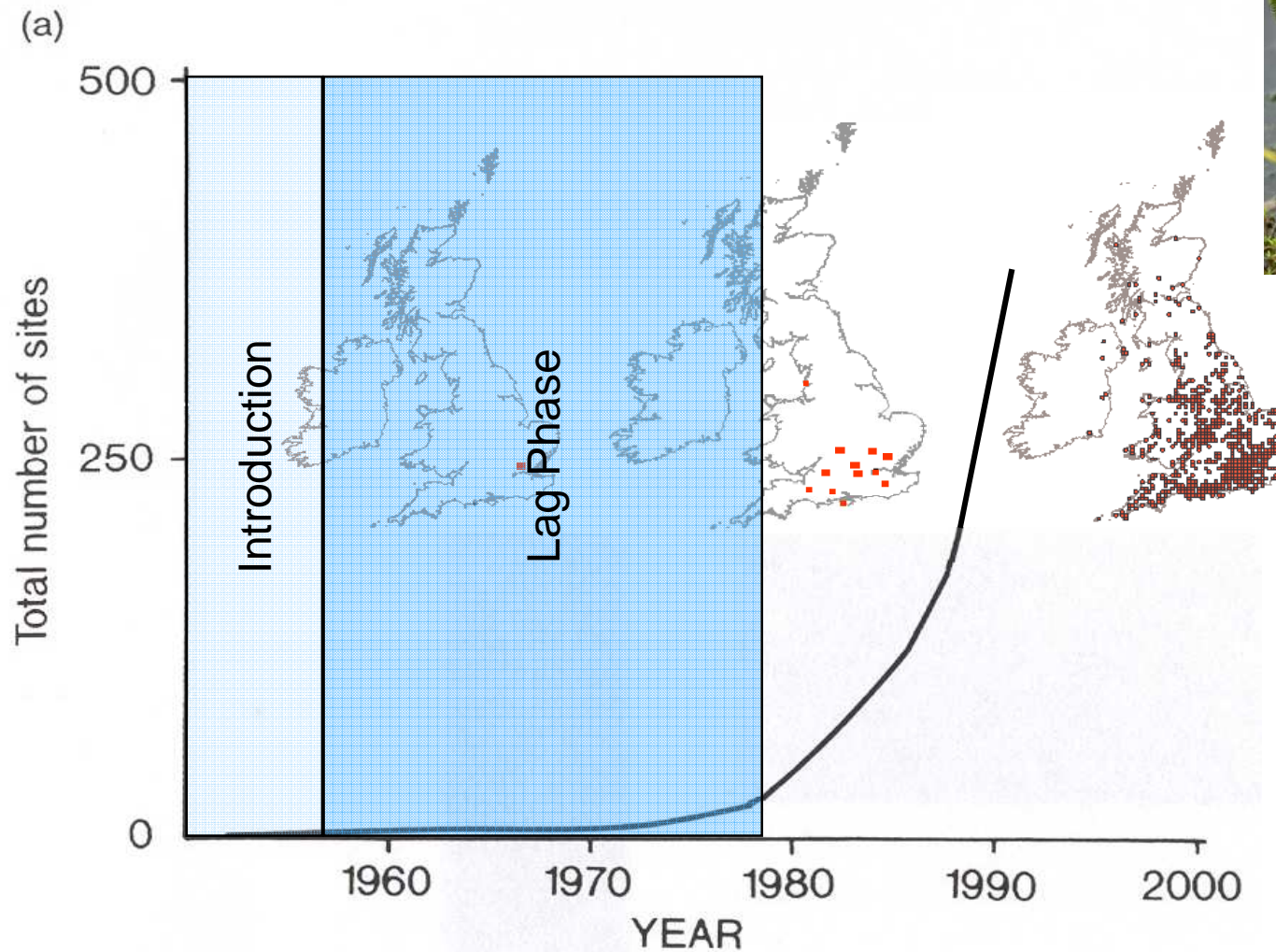
Case Study – *Crassula helmsii*



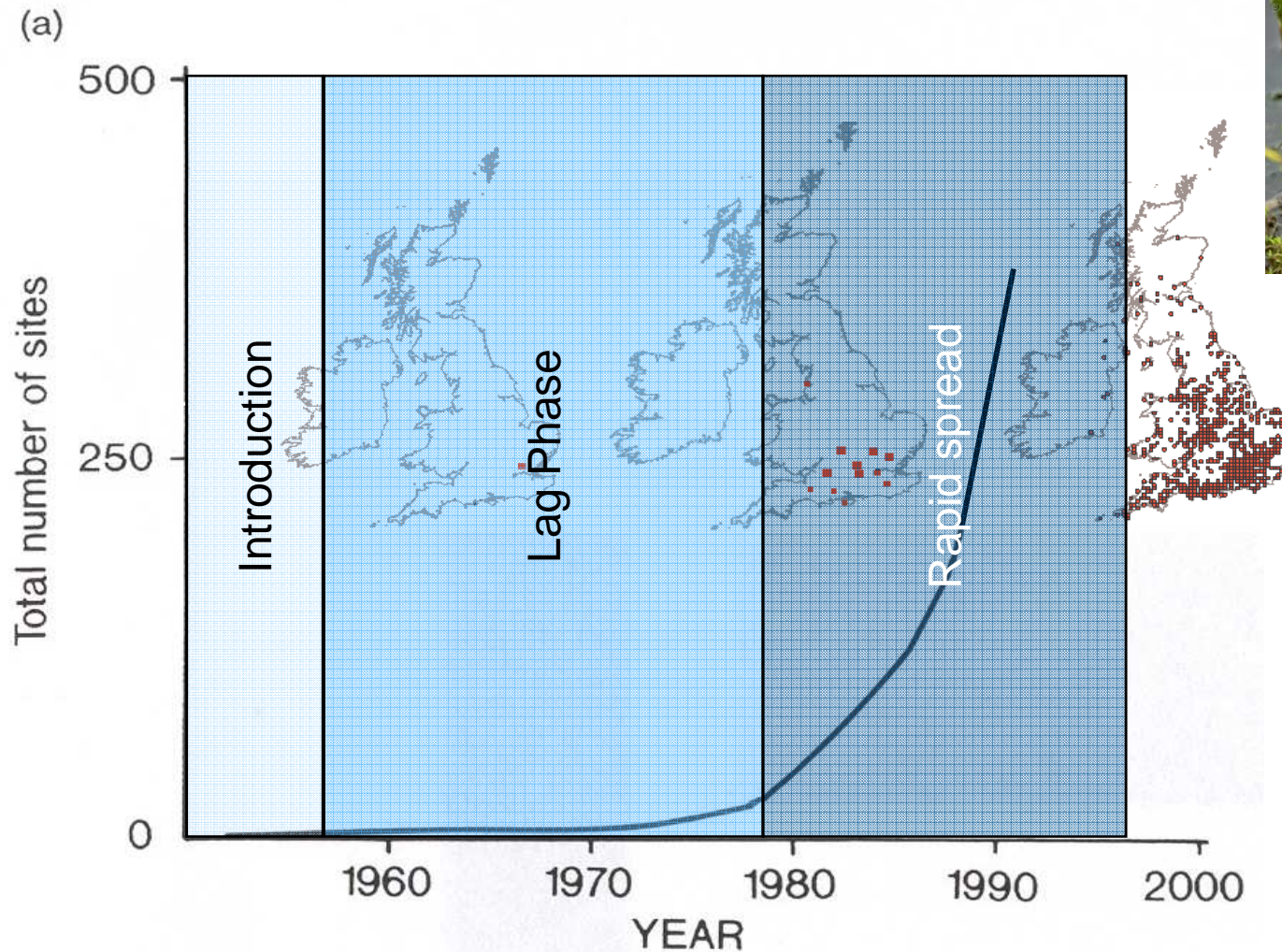
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Case Study – *Crassula helmsii*




Strategy

NNSS
GB non-native species secretariat

RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY SHEET
Myiospitta_monarchus_01_RASS(v1.1). June 2009

Monk Parakeet (*Myiospitta monarchus*)




- Regular introduction into GB is likely through trade
- A small population (approx 60 birds) has established, other populations are likely to establish
- Does not naturally spread quickly, but often facilitated by people
- Severe nuisance could result from building large nests on artificial structures (e.g. electricity cables) and damage to agriculture
- Wide variety of other negative impacts caused

History in GB
Continues to be introduced through the pet trade (through escapes). The only known breeding population has been present in Borehamwood, Hertfordshire since 1996.

Native distribution
Native to Sub-tropical and temperate South America.

Distribution in England and Wales
A number of sightings of this species have been made across GB, but only one breeding population is known.



Impacts

Environmental

- Have been seen killing other birds
- Could compete with other native birds
- Could carry diseases

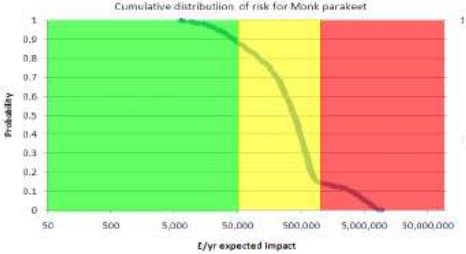
Economic

- Impact on soft fruit and grain crops
- Nests are a nuisance on artificial structures and have caused power outages elsewhere

Social

- Severe noise nuisance
- Nests often considered unsightly

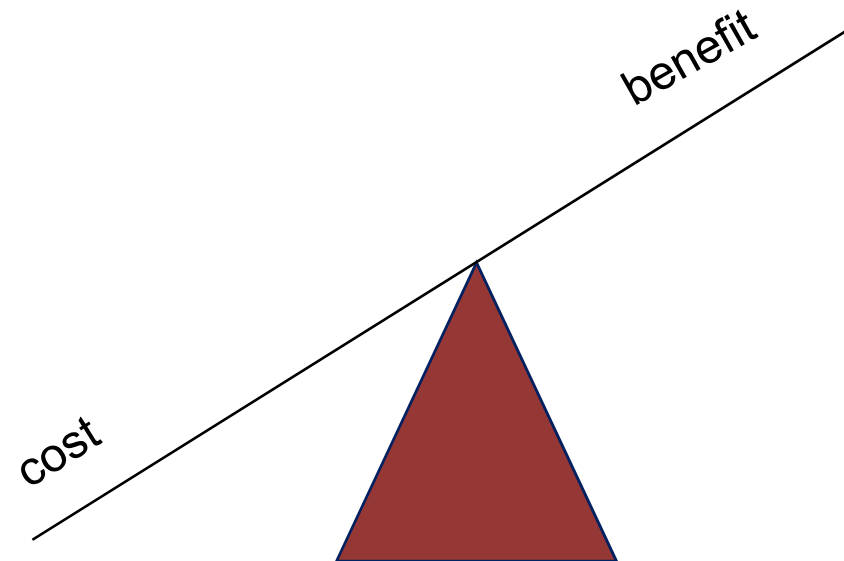
Summary of risk assessment
Cumulative distribution of risk for Monk parakeet



	Risk	Confidence
Entry	LIKELY	HIGH
Establishment	LIKELY	HIGH
Spread	MEDIUM	HIGH
Impacts	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
Conclusion	MEDIUM	HIGH

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- Risk Assessments developed by the Secretariat as an aid for decision making.



Strategy

INVASIVE SPECIES ACTION PLAN
March 2009

Floating Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*)

GB Priority - High

Aim: Contain this species to the most heavily infested catchments. Eradicate recent introductions to new catchments. Assess feasibility of complete eradication.

Detailed objectives:

1. Establish up-to-date distribution
2. Prioritise recently infested catchments and undertake rapid response
3. Assess and implement options for containment in heavily infested catchments
4. Support other initiatives to undertake regional / local management
5. Enhance legislation to reduce further release of this species
6. Enhance legislation to enhance ability to control this species
7. Increase public awareness to reduce further release of this species
8. Research methods for long term control and / or eradication

Aim	Action	Where	Co-ordinating body	By When
Prevention	Public awareness campaign targeting gardeners, pond owners and water users.	GB	TBC	TBC
Surveillance / early detection / rapid response	Undertake a survey to identify all GB populations	GB	TBC	TBC
	Eradicate this species from Wales	Wales	TBC	TBC
	Prioritise rapid response based on factors including: size of catchment, conservation importance, risk of further spread, flood risk, feasibility of control	England	TBC	TBC
	Carry out rapid response in priority areas in England	England	TBC	Ongoing
	Add this species to high priority watch list in Wales and Scotland and provide contingency plan	Wales / Scotland	TBC	Ongoing
Control	Prioritise heavily infested catchments for containment and / or control based on: feasibility of control / containment, cost benefit analysis (e.g. environmental, ecological, economic, flood risk)	England	TBC	TBC
	Undertake control / containment in prioritised catchments.	England	TBC	Ongoing
	Assess feasibility of large scale eradication within or between heavily infested catchments	England	TBC	Ongoing
	Support coordinated and effective long term control initiatives undertaken by others	England	TBC	Ongoing
Legislation	Seek to ban the sale of this species	GB	TBC	Ongoing
	Seek to include on schedule 9 of the WCA	England / Wales	TBC	Ongoing
	Seek to obtain powers of compulsory access	GB	TBC	Ongoing
Research	Research long term control / eradication methods (e.g. bio-control, new management methods)	GB	TBC	Ongoing

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- Secretariat develops ISAPs (Invasive Species Action Plans)
 - Short (2-3 pages).
 - Action focussed.
- ISAPs Provide a framework into which local action can fit.

Slide Title

- Local action

Slide Title



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