Challenges on the management of IAS in Slovenia: Lessons learned from LIFE ARTEMIS (LIFE15 GIE/SI/000770)


Exchanging Experience on the Management of IAS (Invasive Alien Species) in Europe, Brussels, 18.12.2019
Slovenian forests

Forest area: 1.2 million ha (58%)

Ownership:
  private forests 75%,
  state forests 22% and
  forests of local communities 3%

Number of forest properties: 314,000 (forest owners: 461,000)
Invasion not easy to notice – but easy to fight

Invasion easy to notice – hard to fight
Legislation

EU plant health legislation

• Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 implementation of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031
• Organisms harmful to plants or plant products
• Annex 1A & 2A

EU IAS legislation

• EU Regulation 1143/2014 on Invasive Alien Species
• list of Invasive Alien Species of Union concern
LIFE ARTEMIS

The goal of the project LIFE ARTEMIS (LIFE15 GIE/SI/000770) is to contribute to the reduction of the harmful impacts of invasive alien species on biodiversity by increasing public awareness and by setting up an effective early warning and rapid response framework for invasive alien species in forests.
A1. Development of the Project Communication Plan

A2. Establishment of the EWRR institutional framework

A3. Development of the EWRR Training Programme

B1. National awareness raising campaign on IAS

B2. EWRR training of professionals and volunteers

B3. Engaging foresters and citizens scientists in collecting IAS data

B4. Involving the general public in the management of IAS in urban forests

B5. Canker of maple awareness campaign

C1. Monitoring of project visibility and trends in public attitudes towards IAS

C2. Evaluating the effectiveness of EWRR system

Show cases for the functioning of the EWRR

Core actions

Preparatory actions

Monitoring actions
Alert list

• Species should be easily recognizable
• 61 plant species, 26 insect species, 20 fungi, 1 phytophthora species
• Alert list
• Observation list
Challenges

• No publicly available list of alien species was known for Slovenian forests
• Horizon scan for species for the alert list
• What species should be included for the citizen scientists?
Awareness raising and education
Azijski ambrozijski podlubnik

Zeljeznik, buke in hrošči v novih lesu

OPIS: Osebje so običajno velike 1,5-3,2 mm dolgo in razmeroma rjavnih hrošči. Telo je kompaktno in različno upogojeno v trebušni smeri. Zadnji stari par smer. Ličinke so belkevne in dolge pridobitne 3 mm. Telo je okroglo ali v trebušni smeri v obliki črne in brez zv. Osebje se v gostoljubljavnih okoljih skozi okroglo vhodno odprto premerno, ki so pojavljala na skoriji v obliki paketnih stolpih izdržitev, da se odprta in prepada. Preživijo v mladih hroščih v lesu.

HABITAT: Različni vodeni habiti, kmeške in urbane površine, našadi, drevesnice. Obstaja najde v vsakem lesu večjega širine različnih vrst listavcev, na taržnih vseh in slabih (do delovnih 30 cm).

STATUS: V Sloveniji ga še nismo našli. Največje breganje za prvič zapisali je na zahodu hrižnik, na meju z Italijo.

SISTEMATIKA: Coleoptera, Collembola

LIVE: podzemna življenjska odsečka

PRISE PODATEKI: število podatkov o pojavljivanju v Sloveniji

POZORNoBISER: mednarodna tripa z lekom in tkaninami, ravnomerno odprte, t.j. nepravilne.

SODENE DRAŽICE: IT

Azijski kožlček

Anoplaphora stripigerensis (Motschulsky, 1853)

Rov in ličinka v lesu


HABITAT: Različni vodeni habiti, kmeške in urbane površine, našadi, drevesnice. Ličinke hrižnik rastitev v obliki črne in brez zv. Vse osebje se vitezje v novo posami.

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Challenges

• Certain stakeholders were not attending or were difficult to persuade
• A lot of effort in awareness raising and education
• Advise regarding the early warning and rapid response system for not regulated potentially invasive alien species
• Many questions about economical interesting species (e.g. *Paulownia tormentosa*)
Information system “Invazivke”
General number of participants

- 267 participants
- 12,280 observations
Challenges

• How to keep the people active
• A few are very active
• Many only put a few data in.
• Certain taxa are more popular than others
• Not all Slovenia is equal covered
• How do we know that alert list species are not there if there is no observations?
Species specific action: Eutypella parasitica
Challenges

• Unknown species
• Difficult to recognize by the general public
• Monitoring methods are not yet tested in Europe
Area specific action: landscape park
TRŠ, Ljubljana
Challenges

• Increasing knowledge for species which will be monitored
• Attracting volunteers for the eradication actions
• Find out eradication methods which will be also useful for citizen scientists
Lessons learned

• System works! – many alert list species were reported
  • Many participants have only a few records
  • A few are very active
  • People who are most active, find the most important species

• Investing a lot of time in awareness raising and education works

• Species specific actions are important

• Certain taxa are more popular than others

• Not all Slovenia is equal covered