

# **Communications and awareness raising**

# Lucy Cornwell GB Non-native Species Secretariat







Llywodraeth Cymru Welsh Government





### **INNS** awareness raising campaigns

I E E K







nonnativespecies.org/invasivespeciesweek

# **Be Plant Wise**

- Ornamental plants
- Guidance for gardeners on responsible management of plants
- Website and materials for retailers and supporters

Help our native wildlife to thrive by stopping the spread of invasive plants

y have been introduced from other parts of the world. Will y can help us to create beautiful displays to enjoy. If they can help us to create beautiful displays to enjoy.

sing birds, butterflies whyai of rare plant speci

What can I do to help as a retailer? eloi We all want to look after the envir on help by taking s and educating your customers on how they can do this too

#### ers to Be Plant Wise:



1 2 1 His

invasive plants can harm our

environment and wildlife

HELP STOP THE SPREAD

If your plants escape beyond your garden border they can become invasive, harming our wildlife, environment, and the economy

Once established, invasive plants are costly to control and the damage they cause can be irreversible. You can help to protect the environment by following our three simple tips:



Dispose of your unwanted plants, roots, weeds, seed

nonnativespecies org/

#### Invasive plants in your garden

Last edited: Jan 11, 2023, 4:37 PM

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#### Controlling invasive plants in your garden

If you have an invasive plant in your garden that you want to control or remove, the following links provide useful nformation on identifying invasive plants and options for managing them

Identification guides for a number of invasive plants Guidance on management of common invasive plants

#### Disposing of invasive non-native plants from your garden

You should make sure nothing you remove from your garden, pond or aquarium gets into the wild, you could be breaking the law if it does. Never dump any garden waste beyond your garden boundary

Find out more about restrictions on invasive non-native plant

Most plants can be composted at home but some require an alternative disposal method, find out more be

#### Composting at home

Most non-native ornamental plants can be composted at home, but some do not properly decompose in small scale composting (such as cold composting at home) and may regrow. The table below contains guidance on species to look out for and how to dispose of them. You may wish to avoid prowing these species in your parder

ting systems which operate at a higher temperature killing most seeds and roots can be bought or created home and are likely to be more effective at breaking down invasive non-native plants. Research good composting practice to reduce the risk of reprowth/survival

Most of the species which are unsuitable for composting can be disposed of in your green waste collection as they will be broken down by the heat generated during large scale composting. They can also be disposed of by burning to a regrowth.

#### Non-native plants that should not be composted at home

Species	Part of plant	Do not compost at home in cold compost	Can be put in green bin	Requires specific treatment at home
Acaena spp. (Pirri-pirri bur)	Seeds	х	х	
Acanthus mollis (Bear's breech)	Roots	x	x	
Alchemilla mollis (Lady's mantle)	Seed heads	х	х	

Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs Covernment

Keeping a pond

without harmful

or aquarium

invasive plants

A guide to plants you use in place of invasion



# **Guide to gardening** without invasive plants

- Over 160 species: terrestrial and aquatic
- Guides for gardeners, landscapers, and pond owners





A guide to plants you can use in place of invasive non-native species

#### Landscaping without harmful invasive plants

A guide to plants you can use in place of invasive non-native species

# Adverts and events





#### **Be Plant Wise**

Plants are vital to our world, but the wrong plant in the wrong place can do more harm than good. Read on to find out why – and how you can help

Growing non-native species in your garden allows you to create beautiful, ornamental displays that make sitting in our outdoor spaces such a joy. But did you know that if these plants escape into the wild, some may harm our wildlife and environment, and even our economy and health?

Invasive varieties, as these plants are known, can damage native flora by spreading pests and diseases, as well as competing or space, light, nutrients and water. This can have a wider impact on other species too, including birds and butterfiles, and could even threaten the survival of rare plants. The good news is you can play your part in curbing the spread of invasive non-native species. All you have to do is Be Plant Wise.

#### DISCOVER MORE





Know what you grow: choose the right plants for your garden, pond, aquarium, and water features.

balsam.

 
 Stop the spread: keep your plants in your
 Compost with care: dispose of your

 garden - don't plant
 unwanted plants, roots, weeds, seeds and seed grow, in the wild.

#### Invasive plants in the wild

Have you seen these plants? Here are just a few of the invasive species that are already proving a problem across Britain:





HIMALAYAN BALSAM RHODODENDRON Some wildlife are This popular garden dependent on a single flower can host plant plant species. The highly disease organisms endangered tansy beetle was reduced to a single and P. kernoviae, which population when its sole are a serious threat to oak, beech and larch tansy plant, became rare, trees. It also spreads partly due to competition from invasive Himalayan

pular gardem This weed is extremely difficult to evaluate an organisms can cause structural difficult to evaluate and thorar omorum damage to roads and renovies, which houses, growing through rious threat to asphalt and concrete. This can lead to also spreads significant delays and outcompeting costs to development,

oak, beech and larch This can lead to trees. It also spreads significant delays and rapidly, outcompeting costs to development native plants. gear. year.



Want to find out more about Britain's invasive species and how you can help protect the environment?



Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

The Scottish Government

#### from plant pests, diseases and invasive speci They can travel too! - Don't risk introducing them into the UK



Google



# **Check Clean Dry**

- Recreational water users
- Over 40 bespoke materials for different user groups

>4000 signs









1 You Retweeted

STOP

-0.0 Llywodraeth Cyr

Welsh Government

he Scottist

# **Check Clean Dry**



#### Video guides

View handy videos guides from the RYA (external link) and the Green Blue.



Introduction to invasive species and biosecurity



Sheck Clean Dry for dinghy sailors



Check     722 Tweets	Clean Dry GB	HECK CLEA	N DRY
STOP	nonn	ativespecies.org	/checklesendry
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Check Clean @CheckCleanDryG			
Official feed for the	e GB Check Clean Dry campai	gn	
& nonnativespeci	es.org/checkcleandry 📰 Joi	ned February 2018	5
277 Following 1,0	86 Followers		
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nonnativespecies.org/checkcleandry



Check Clean Dry GB @CheckCleanDryGB · 22 Apr

http://thegreenblue.org.uk 0 2 £ ilf

# Tool to help aquatic asset managers improve biosecurity

MT.2 Pressure Washer

Biosecurity option	Pressure washer
Description and summary of efficacy	A professional pressure washer could be made available to users to clean their equipment before and after entering the water. These can be mobile systems or an external wall-mounted system could be installed. Pressure washing is effective against many INNS, including macrophyte species and the high impact species <i>Dikerogammarus villosus</i> .

Department for Environment

he Scottish

Welsh Government

Unknown, but may be

Food & Rural Affairs Covernment

Representative image (final product / design may vary)

what is possible to implement on site?		
Is an electricity supply available? If electricity infrastructure is planned or under construction, please select 'yes'.	Yes	
Is cold running water available? If water infrastructure is planned or under construction, please select 'yes'.	No	
Is hot running water available? If warm water infrastructure is planned or under construction, please select 'yes'.	Yes	
Is there a portable water supply? For example, IBCS (Intermediate Bulk Containers for cost-effective transportation and storage of water or other linuids) or similar.	Yes	
Is there drainage in place? If drainage infrastructure is planned or under construction, please select 'yes'. This is in relation to dedicated foul water drainage and does not include enviace driverse.	No	

### What are your site conditions? Permanent or portable? Does the facility have a fixed location or is it mobile and able to be transported to different locations around the site or to different sites (i.e. portable)? Portable

What pathway(s) are you targeting	?
Paddlesport This includes watercraft that use paddles to propel through water, e.g. kayaks, cances, SUPs, rowing, gig	Yes
hoats Swimming	
Humans swimming from the bank or boat.	Yes
Non-motorised watercraft	
This includes wind-propelled watercraft, e.g. sailboats, sailing dinghies, windsurfing, kitesurfing, wingfoiling.	Yes
Motorised watercraft	
e.g. RIBs, powerboats, yachts.	Yes
Angling	
This includes course, fly and game, undertaken from the bank or boat.	Yes
Aquatic Events	
These may include events like regattas, paddling events, triathalons.	Yes

£50,000
£101 - £1,000
£

isure Washers | Screwfux.com (left); Nilfisk MH 4M-100/680 cleaningsuperstore.co.uk (centre left); <u>https://www.karcher-centerkarcher-hds-815-e-stainless-steel-pressure-washer</u> (centre right); <u>https://www.directwatertanks.co.uk/1125-litres-3000-psi-highway-</u>

<u>ier (right)</u>		
and water connection may not always be available, alternative options such		£500 / unit (mobile, cold
nall) cordless battery powered systems could be considered. Cordless units		water)
rided to activity providers.		£3100 / unit (mobile, hot
n must be given to appropriate placement, user instruction / assistance and	CapEx	water capability)
jement.	estimate:	~£4500 / unit (static, hot
		water capability)
		~£7600 / unit (towable,
		cold water)

if an integrated washdown facility; to include a permanent location, running water, area of hardstanding with effective ilated from the water body by at least a soak away drain. Procedures for waste disposal.

red and positioned washdown facility could dramatically improve the uptake and ability for users to perform Check, Clean,

Representative image (final product / design may vary)

Surver: http://www.britishanoeing.org.uk/news/2021/new-biosecurity-facilities-in-the-south-wegt http://parks.tas.gov.au/explore-out-parks.hnow-before-you-ophiosecurity (right)	left)	
Washdown facilities must be well positioned, either at a pinch-point location, where users must pass through to gain entry or exit to the water, or at another prominent location. Facilities must be designed and maintained to ensure that cleaning 'workflow' is fast and effective. Drainage is critical and waste water must be isolated from the waterbody. Other capital considerations may include: taps, pipework and fittings; treatles or benches;	CapEx estimate:	Will vary significantly. Estimated between £25k - £150k

subsidiary cleaning tools and equipment; and, electrical hook-up.

Operational considerations for specific washdown equipment (e.g. pressure washers) are

Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs

AIRFLO STILLWAT



Boating

abroad?

Martin RMA

block waterways. Don't bring them back

CHECK

CLEAN

### **Border biosecurity**

Protect the environment and the fishing you enjoy by following these simple steps. It's even more important when you visit a new waterbody at home or abroad:



DRY

Going fishing?

Invasive species and

diseases kill fish.

them on your kit.

**Check** your equipment, clothing and footwear when you leave the water. Remove any mud or plant material and leave it at the site.

**Clean** everything thoroughly as soon as you can. Use hot water if possible.

**Dry** everything thoroughly for as long as you can before using it elsewhere, ideally for 48 hours.





### Fishing abroad this summer?

Make sure your kit is clean before using it again at home, remember to:



nonnativespecies.org/checkcleandry







## Check Clean Dry – what next?

- Improving biosecurity at priority sites
- Tour operators
- Water users not affiliated with a club
- Training for event organisers and asset managers





### Invasive Species Week: 15<sup>th</sup> - 21<sup>st</sup> May 2023







### Invasive Species Week: 15<sup>th</sup> - 21<sup>st</sup> May 2023

#### Daily themes:

Mon: What are INNS?

Tues: How are they spread?

Weds: Why are they a problem?

Thurs: What is being done to prevent this?

Fri: What can I do?

Sat / Sun: Events and activities to take part in

What can I do? / Invasive Species Week / Supporter page









The Scottish Llywodraeth Cymru

Welsh Government

Invasive non-native plants and animals cause great harm to wildlife and the environment and reduce their ability to cope with climate change and habitat loss.

#### There are five simple things you can do to help:



If you go fishing, boating or paddling, remember to: Check Clean Dry your clothing, footwear and equipment after leaving the water.



our pets, never release them or allow them to escape into the wild. It's cruel and could harm other wildlife.



Be Plant Wise:

don't let your garden,



If you enjoy being outside, why not join a Local Action Group to help manage invasive plants.

Visit nonnativespecies.org for more information



Leaves are up to 3 m wide, and sharply divided / serrated. Flowerheads are up to 80 cm wide, SAM umbrella shaped, and white / pinkish.

WARNING: do not touch this plant. The sap is toxic and causes blistering of the skin on exposure to sunlight.

Purple pitcher plant

open lids.

Carnivorous plant with a cluster of modified tubular leaves with hooded

Leaves are green, yellow or reddish with purple veins.

The inner surface of the leaf has

with replace the local to y has sharp Up to 2 m tall.

downward pointing hairs. Not yet established in GB. Favours important bog habitats and could replace the local flora.

NNSS

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Asian hornet

on the stern or in whorls of 3-5.

Flowers are pink and trumpet

outcompetes native plants, also

them. Dies back in winter leaving

riverbanks bare and exposed to

harming other species which rely on

shaped, 2.5-4 cm long.

Grows in dense stands and

www.nonnativespecies.org

For definitive identification, contact: recording@mba.ac.uk

> slightly smaller than the native homet (queen up to 3 cm long. worker up to 2.5 cm long). Legs are yellow at the ends (dark in native hornet.

Abdomen is dark brown / black with a yellow / orange band on the 4th segment (more yellow in native homet).

Thorax is entirely brown or black (orange in native homet).

Never active at night. A number of sightings have been recorded in GB since 2016 but this species is not yet established. This species is a highly aggresive predator of native insects and a serious threat to honeybees and other pollinators.



Leaves are up to 15 cm long, opposite under the water, or out of the water's surface.

Leaves are blue green and feather-like, arranged around the stem in groups of 4-6.

Plants growing out of the water are more robust than those growing

Can block ditches and dominate



American skunk cabbage (Lysichiton americanus)

Synonyms: - American yellow skunk cabbage, meadow cabbage, skunk cabbage, skunk weed, swamp cabbage, western skunk cabbage, vellow arum, vellow skunk cabbage, vellow skunk-cabbage Consignments likely to come from: unknown Use: commonly used as a garden pond plant Identification difficulty: easy Identification information:

large riparian plant, grows up to 1.5m tall leaves grow from a <u>basal rosette</u> leaves are bright green, leathery and grow up to 1m long flowers consists of 1 or 2 (sometimes 4) bright yellow spathes (leaf like) up to 45cm long, surrounding a <u>central green spadix</u> emits an <u>unpleasant odour</u>





American put



Very large frog, up to 20 cm long with a cow-like call.

Ear drum has a dark outer ring and is at least as large as its eye. No ridges along the back unlike similar frogs. Competes with, and eats, native amphibians and carries a disease that

has contributed to worldwide amphibian decline. Present at a few sites in GB but not



Aquatic plant with fleshy stems.

floatingpennywort.

Leaves are up to 7 cm wide, shinky and kidney-shaped with a crinkled edge, usually broader than long.

Has large claws with a bright red Quickly forms dense mats which underside and a turqoise / white sutcompete native plants and interfere with recreation

blotch on the claw hinge Harms the native crayfish through To get involved in managing this competition and carries a crayfish plant, visit nonnativespecies.org/ plague which is deadly to the native

Fox sixed mammal with short legs

Has similar black facial markings to

a raccoon, but lacks the raccoon's

and can carry a number of diseases including rables.

Fur is mainly blackish-grey.

long banded tail. Predator of birds and amphibians.

and tail.



Department for Environment Food & Rural Affairs



# Free online training

## 9 modules

- Introduction
- Recording
- Key species ID
- Biosecurity
- UK OTs biosecurity
- Water industry

■ NNSS eLearning English (en) ▼

You are not logged in. (Lo

#### NNSS eLearning

Welcome to the GB Non-native Species Secretariat online training website

The NNSS has developed a range of freely available e-learning modules to provide an introduction to non-native species, and how to identify them. Keep checking back for further modules in the future. If you have any problems accessing the e-learning please **contact the NNSS.** You can find further resources on non-native species on the main **NNSS website**.

#### Log in to the website

Please note, any accounts from the previous website have not been carried over to this new website. You will need to register again to access the e-learning. If you need copies of previous test scores or certificates please contact nnss@apha.gov.uk.

- If this is your first time here, you need to register here before you can enrol on a course.
- Existing users can login here.

#### Enrol on a course

- Find and enrol on a course here. Click on a course to enrol yourself.
- Once you have enrolled, your courses will be shown in the sidebar to the left.

#### Take e-learning







# **Training Coordinating Group**

Improve uptake of training among priority groups:

- Government field staff (and contractors)
- Stakeholder field staff
  - Environmental consultants
  - NGOs
  - University staff and students

Work with training providers

Help LAGs access appropriate training





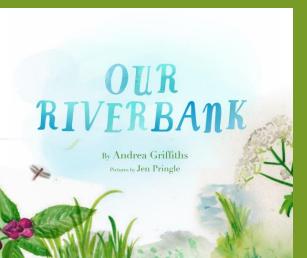
# **Education Working Group**

 Report with recommendations for improving non-native species education provision

Collating and sharing existing materials

Looking for your input







Home About

Non-native species

What can I do?

Biosecurity and pathways

#### Local Action Groups (LAGs)

Resources and projects Over

Overseas Territories

Legislation

#### Find the information you need

Enter a non-native species name or the topic or resources you are looking for:

Search



#### Popular searches

<u>Asian hornet</u>

Water Primrose

ID sheets

Invasive Species Week

Local Action Groups (LAGs)

Floating pennywort

Be Plant Wise

<u>Recording</u>



#### What are non-native species?

Learn what non-native and invasive



Species alerts!

View a list of current alert species to lookout for and record.



Record non-native species

Find information on identifying non-

#### News and Events feed

<u>Questionnaire for boaters</u> 17 May 2022

Non-native species job 13 May 2022

Asian hornet sighting.

# www.nonnativespecies.org









# Breakout session: Communications and engagement

Sharing good practice:

- Promoting your work
- Recruiting volunteers

