

Pathways and contingency planning

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Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs



The Scottish
Government



Llywodraeth Cymru
Welsh Government



Animal &
Plant Health
Agency

Pathways

- The processes that result in the introduction of non-native species from one location to another

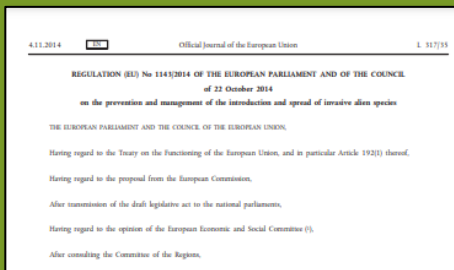


Drivers



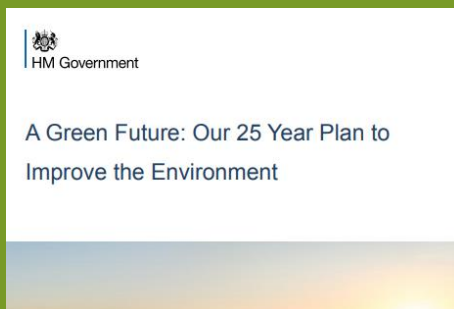
GB Strategy, Key Action 3.3:

- “develop PAPs for priority pathways in partnership with relevant stakeholders”



Retained EU IAS Reg, Article 13:

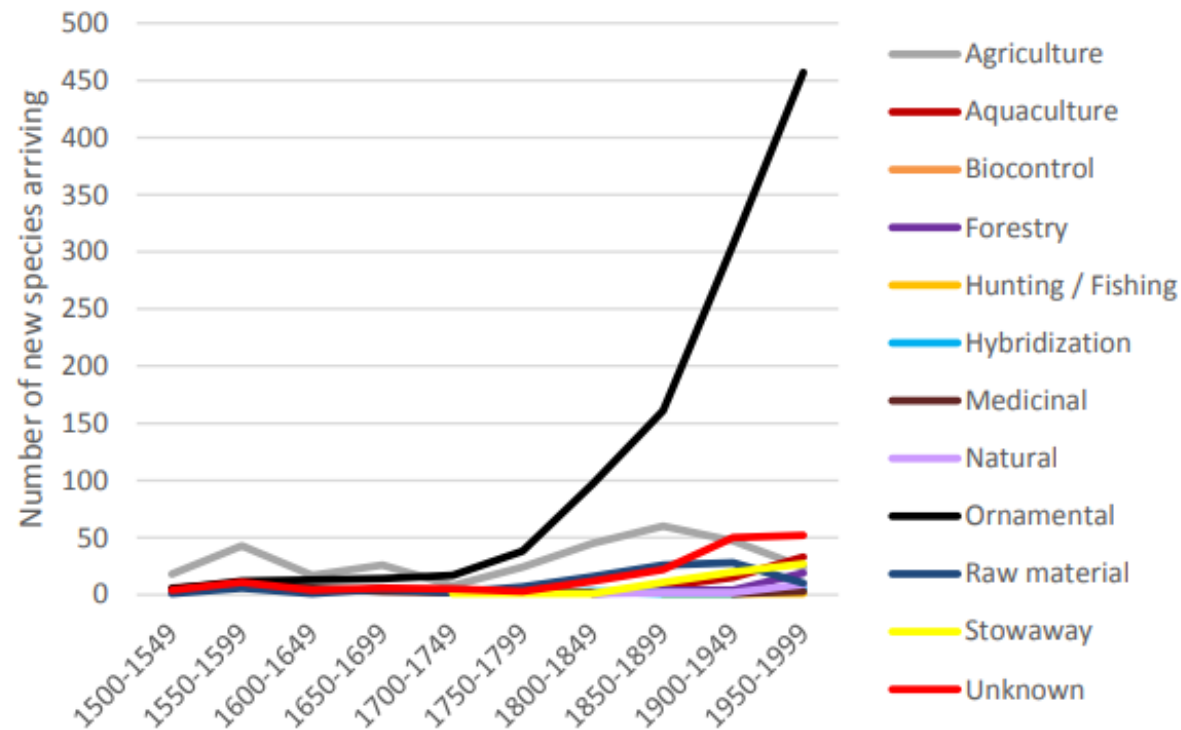
- “implement ... a set of action plans to address the priority pathways”



25 Year Environment Plan:

- “develop plans to reduce the risk from all high priority pathways”

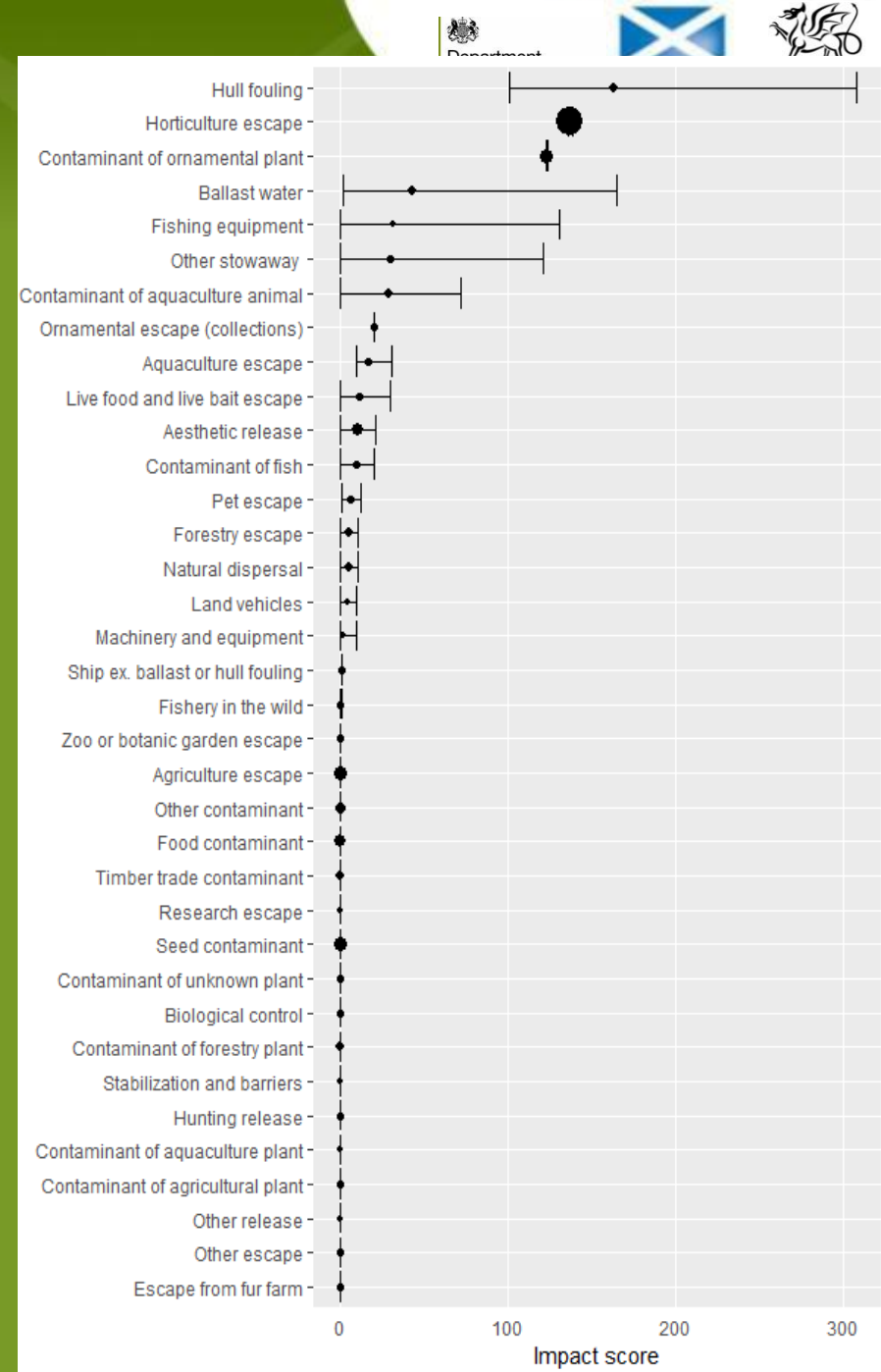
Pathway data

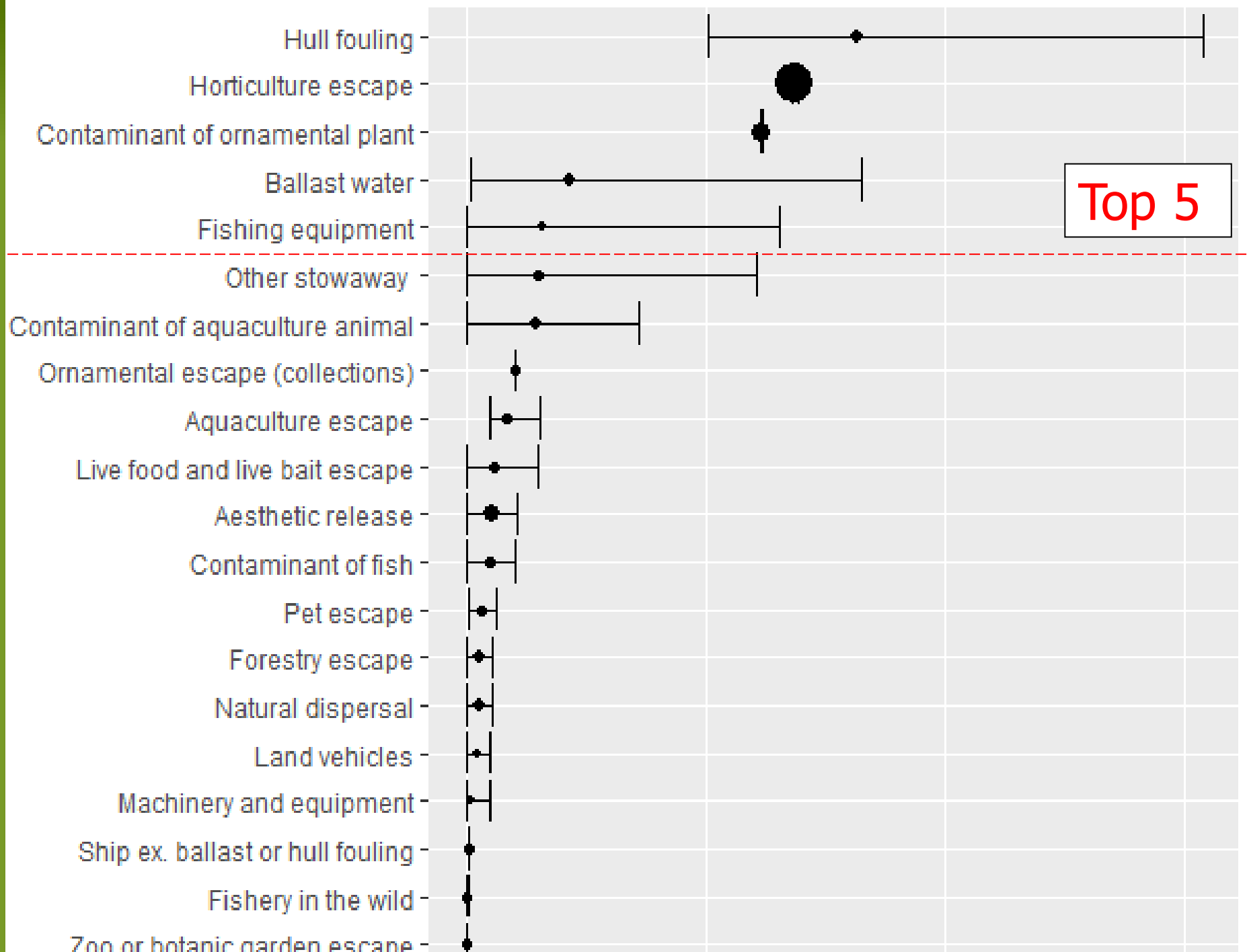


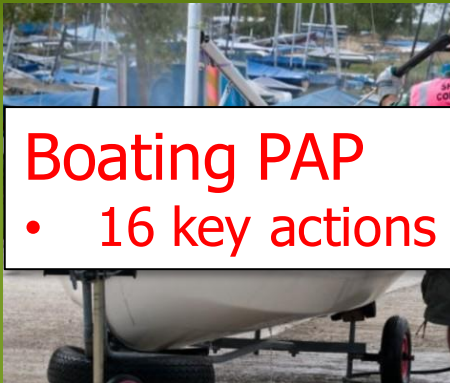
**Number of established non-native species arriving through different pathways
against date of first arrival**

Prioritisation

- Based on species that established between 1950-2000
- The pathway(s) that introduced them
- ... and the impact they went on to have







Boating PAP

- 16 key actions



Joint Horticulture PAP in progress (aiming for 2022)



1. Hull fouling

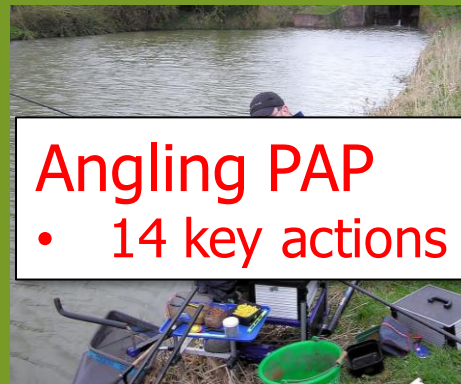
2. Hort. escapes

3. Hort. contaminants



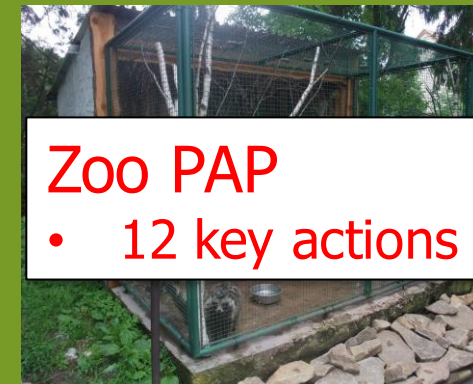
BW convention

- MCA



Angling PAP

- 14 key actions



Zoo PAP

- 12 key actions

4. Ballast water

5. Angling gear

6. Zoos

Pathway action



THE GB CODE OF CONDUCT ON INVASIVE NON-NATIVE SPECIES FOR ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS AND AQUARIA

2016

In drafting this code the authors used ideas and texts from the Council of Europe's publication *European Code of Conduct on Zoos and Aquaria* and IAS prepared by Riccardo Scalera, Piero Genovesi, Danny de man, Bjarne Klausen and Lesley Dickie, on behalf of the Bern Convention.

Invasive non-native (alien) species (INNS) are one of the most important drivers of biodiversity loss worldwide. Prevention is acknowledged as the best means of tackling the threat they pose. Controlling the key potential pathways by means of codes of conduct can be a highly effective way of preventing their arrival or spread. The CBD Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 and the EU biodiversity strategy to 2020 both aim to tackle pathways of INNS introductions and call for: invasive alien species and pathways to be identified and prioritised, priority species to be controlled or eradicated, and measures to be put in place to manage pathways to prevent their introduction and establishment.

Zoos and aquaria are key players in global conservation programmes, and have an important role in public outreach. They host millions of visitors each year and, as such, can contribute to raising awareness to prevent INNS introductions and spread. At the same time, they host many potential INNS in their living collections and in some cases have



Licence number
 2WC3FJS ABC123

Know your local byelaws
www.gov.uk/freshwater-rod-fishing-rules

Expiry date
 05/05/2018

Report incidents on 0800 807060

Name
 John Sample

Signature

67194108204287

www.gov.uk/get-a-fishing-licence



Future

- Finalise PAPs
- Consultation
- Deliver action and monitor effectiveness

[Species alerts](#)
[Species Information](#)
[Biosecurity & prevention](#)
[Training](#)
[Projects](#)
[Local Action Group pages](#)

[y Action Plans](#)

Pathway Action Plans

Pathways are the routes and mechanisms of the introduction and spread of invasive non-native species (PAPs) aim to prevent or manage the risk posed by particular pathways using contamination of goods, commodities, vehicles and equipment by invasive non-native species. The development of PAPs is important to ensuring high biosecurity standards, part of our GB Non-native Species Strategy from its inception, now forming part of the UK Non-native Species Strategy.

Following the comprehensive analysis of pathways of introduction and spread of invasive non-native species, the following pathways have been identified as high priority: (1) hull fouling; (2) horticulture escapes; (3) contaminants of ornamental plants; (4) pet releases; (5) zoo or botanic garden escapes. The PAPs developed so far are presented sequentially, and we welcome comments from all as they are being developed. Comments received via the website have been considered.

Links to the plans and their associated documents are provided below.

To comment on any of the plans, please email: nonnativepathways@apha.gov.uk

Angling Pathway Action Plan

The UK Angling Pathway Action Plan is divided into separate documents for Great Britain and Ireland.

Great Britain

- [Angling Pathway Action Plan for Great Britain \(PDF version\)](#) [HTML version](#)

<http://www.nonnativespecies.org/index.cfm?sectionid=135>

Contingency planning

- Preparing for action we will take in advance of an incursion

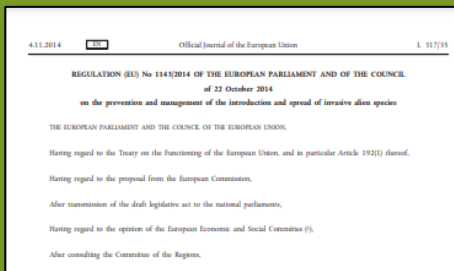


Drivers



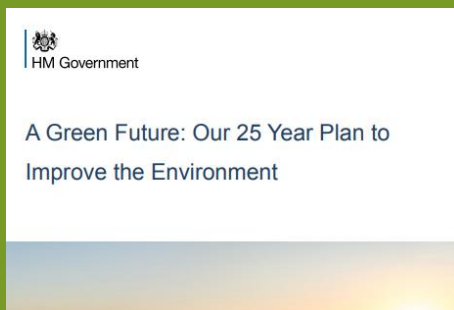
GB Strategy, Key Action 3.7 & 3.8:

- “produce contingency plans for priority species in advance of incursions ... foster expertise and capacity”



Retained EU IAS Reg, Article 17:

- “after early detection ... apply eradication measures”



25 Year Environment Plan:

- “implement contingency plans to rapidly eradicate”

Potential targets



Asian hornet



Generic contingency plans



Terrestrial
vertebrates



Terrestrial
plants

Freshwater
plants



Freshwater
animals

Marine



Generic contingency plans



Species specific plans – Raccoon Dog

- 2016, Whitby – 4 (not recovered)
- 2019, Derbyshire ~ 8 (some accounted for)
- 2019, Carmarthenshire – 2 (some accounted for)
- 2019, Nottinghamshire – 2 (recovered)
- Numerous reports on Facebook etc.



Terrestrial inverts

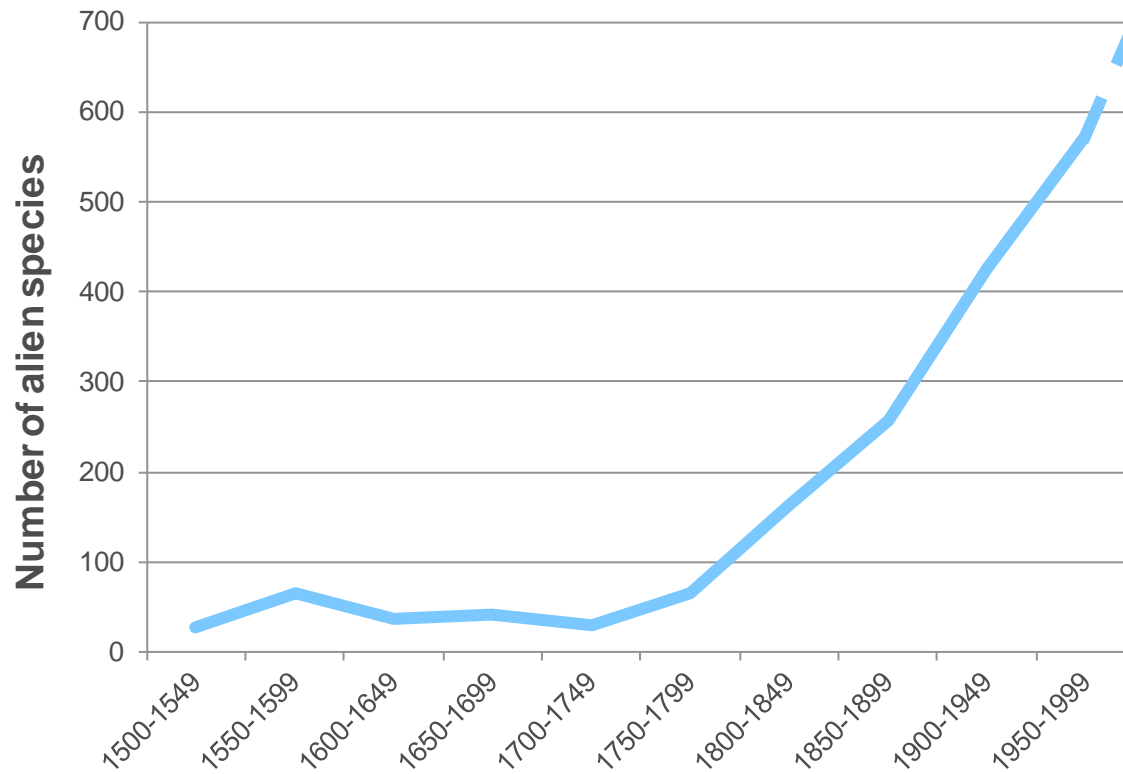


Inspectorate

- Potential step change for both pathways and contingency responses



Evaluating success



Pathway action

Contingency
responses

Thanks