



#### Introduction to the Shared Island Biosecurity and Invasive Species Initiative and the new Invasive Species Work Plan





An tSeirbhís Páirceanna Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúlra National Parks and Wildlife Service



Shared Island Initiative







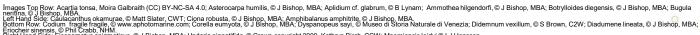
#### Some terms and definitions

Non-Native Species are outside their normal / native range because of people.

Non-native Species becoming a problem are called 'invasive'.

NNS can also be called 'non-indigenous' (NIS) or 'alien' species (IAS: Invasive Alien Species)





land Side: Ficopomatus enigmaticus, © J Bishop, MBA; Undaria pinnatifida, © Crown copyright 2009, Kathryn Birch, CCW; Mnemiopsis leidyi © LJ Hansson.

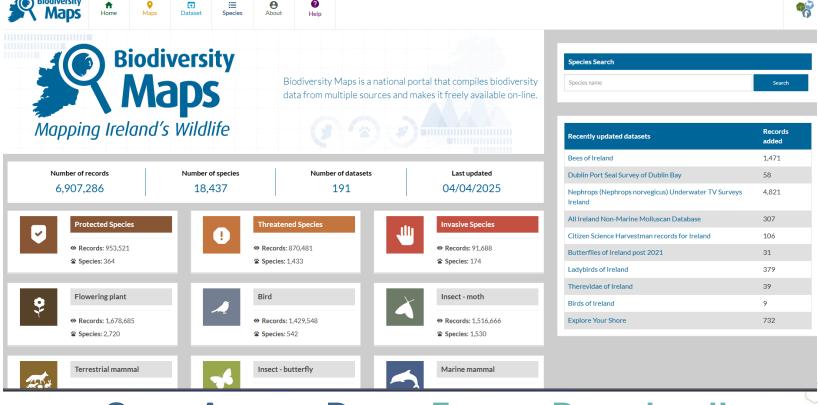
### Role of the National Biodiversity Data Centre Invasive Species

Support data and information needs for coordinated action to mitigate the threat of invasive species across the island of Ireland

- Maintain an updated knowledge base on invasive species.
  - Education and resources : <u>https://invasives.ie/</u>
  - National Invasive Species Database : <u>https://maps.biodiversityireland.ie</u>
- Provide alerts for new invasive species arrivals.
- Support public bodies with EU Invasive Alien Species Regulation implementation and reporting







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Funded by

An Chomhairle Oidhreachta

The Heritage Council

National

**Biodiversitv** 

Data Centre Documenting Ireland's Wildli

**Open Access Data - Free to Download!** 



#### **INVASIVE SPECIES IN IRELAND**

Prepared for Environment & Heritage Service and National Parks & Wildlife Service

by

Kate Stokes, Kate O'Neill & Robbie McDonald



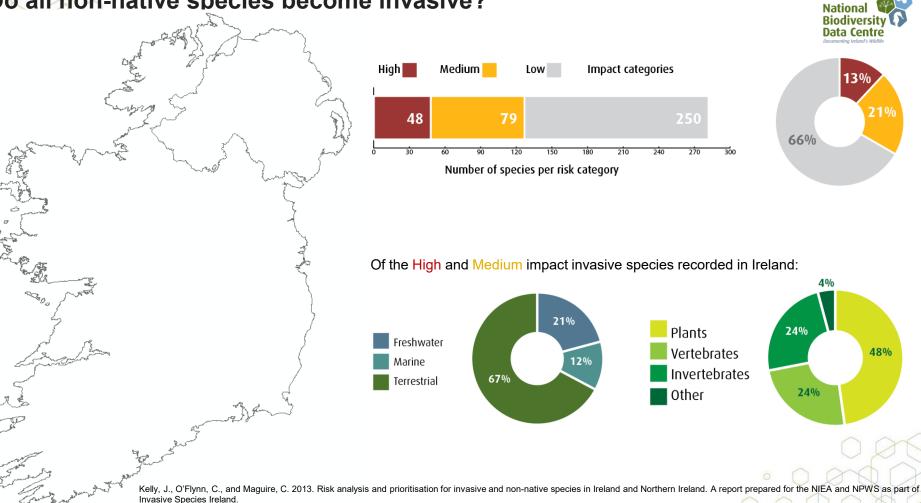
*Quercus* project QU03-01 Quercus is a partnership between Environment & Heritage Service, Northern Ireland and Queen's University, Belfast www.quercus.ac.uk







#### Do all non-native species become invasive?



O'Flynn, C., Kelly, J. and Lysaght, L. (2014). Ireland's invasive and non-native species - trends in introductions. National Biodiversity Data Centre Series No. 2. Ireland



Species interactions – predation



Species interactions – predation



#### New Zealand flatworm

(Arthurdendyus triangulatus)





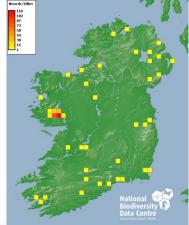


## Impacts - alter habitats and ecosystems

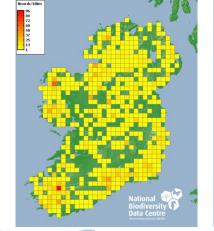
• Curly waterweed (*Lagarosiphon major*) forms dense mats blocking light from the water column impacting submerged native plants



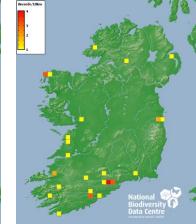




Habitat change





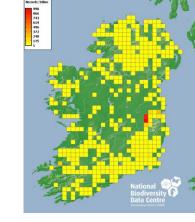




 Ecosystem functioning & services – destabilize riverbanks, exacerbate flooding, change soil fertility and nutrient cycling, affect water quality....



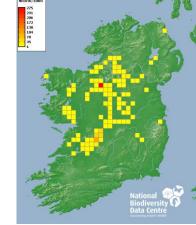




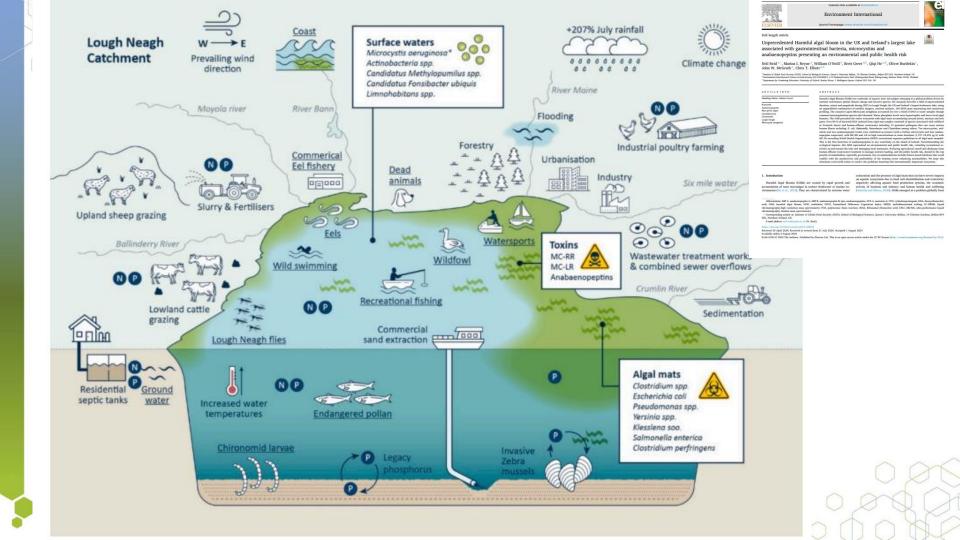
Zebra mussel driving ecological change









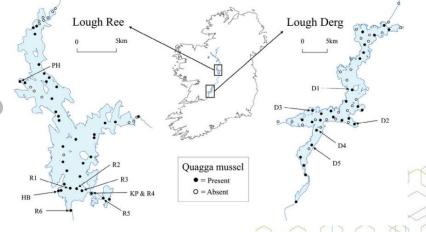


# Impacts – displace native species

 In invaded areas, quagga mussel (Dreissena rostriformis bugensis) can significantly reduce native plant, invertebrate and fish populations







Habitat change – change of substrate

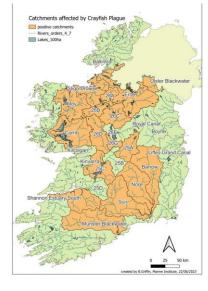
Asian clam (Corbicula fluminea)



 Species interactions – introduction of parasites of pathogens



**Crayfish plague** (*Aphanomyces astaci*) The plague infects and kills the protected White-clawed crayfish



### Killer shrimp (*Dikerogammarus villosus*)







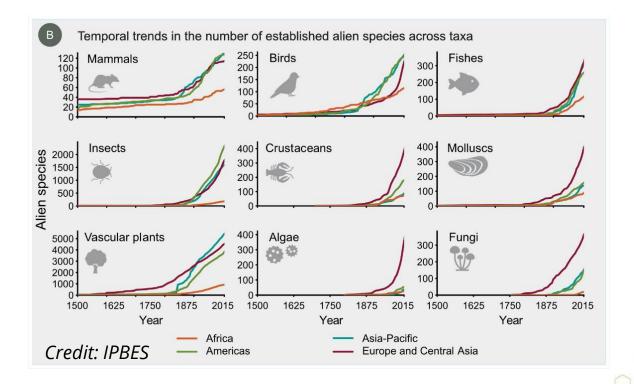
#### **Economic Impact**

- UK Economy: £1.9 billion per year (2023)
- Northern Ireland: £46.5 million per year (2013)
- Impact on economic sectors
  - O Agriculture and horticulture
  - O Forestry
  - O Aquaculture
  - O Tourism and recreation
  - O Construction, development and infrastructure
  - O Transport
  - Utilities
  - O Human health
- Excludes plant pest pathogens

|  |  | Biodiversity<br>Data Centre<br>Documenting Ireland's Wildlife  |
|--|--|--|
| The economic cost of invasive and nor  |  |  |
| Irek   | and and Northern Ireland   |  |
| John Kelly, Dave Tosh, Kathy Da  | Written by<br>ale and Anthony Jackson  |  |
|  | 28 March 2013  |  |
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|  | Biol Invasions (2023) 25:3265-3276   |  |
|  | https://doi.org/10.1007/s10530-023-03107-2<br>ORIGINAL PAPER   | ٩  |
|  | An updated assessment of the dir<br>non-native species to the United H<br>René Eschen <sup>®</sup> · Mariam Kalzamira · Sonja Stut · A<br>Djami Djedour · Bichard Naw · Corin Pratt · Sona   | Kingdom  |
| repared for:   | Kate Constantine - Frances Williams  |  |
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| repared for:<br>The Northern Ireland Environment Agency and the National Par<br>As part of:          | Revised: 17 October 2022 / Accented: 8 June 2023 / Published or  | sline: 6 July 2023   |
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| he Northern Ireland Environment Agency and the National Par<br>is part of:                           | Revised 17/5/s/te 2027/August 8 Jane 2027/Publick of<br>0 Te Aubert) 2027<br>Abstract Estimates of the economic impact of<br>invasive non-maine species (NNS) are important<br>to support internal decision analyzed and prioritize<br>processing and the impacts of any NNS N in diverse<br>habitata, was made in 2010 and extended to North-<br>ern Itedian In 01. These estimates are instrainingly<br>out of data as a readi of changes is distribution and<br>internet of the strain of the strain of the strain<br>processing and the strain of the strain of the strain<br>agreement and response to the strain of the strain<br>(R) for sectors where new information was avail-<br>able and applied an infinite factor to the remaining<br>sectors and proposition and the new to instrained annual<br>conto its the UK accounty is 4014 an, with ENI2 m.<br>(409 m, CA3 and 150 m to English, Scenarda, Scenarda Scenar | We and the strength residual respectively. Owned, we<br>found a CSV increases in comparable costs since 2004,<br>with most estimation close history and the strength of the<br>found strength in some cases the costs have<br>been strength of the strength of the strength of the<br>cost of the previously estimated costs evended in the<br>cost of the previously estimated costs evended in the<br>cost of the strength of the strength of the strength of<br>the cost of the strength of the strength of the strength<br>manner, but merely established in the cost of the strength<br>manner in the energy established in the cost of the strength<br>manner in the energy established in the cost of the strength<br>manner in the energy established in the cost of the strength<br>cost of the energy established in the cost of the strength<br>cost of the energy established by the bill of the strength<br>cost of the energy of established BNNs, which and<br>imaging the strings of established BNNs, which and   |
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| e Northern Ireland Environment Agency and the National Par<br>s part of:<br>vasive Species Ireland   | o The Audroch 2023 And Areard Estimates of the economic impact of invision monodarie species (NNS) are important to resonance, A database of the economy and the impacts of the areas costs of the economy and the impacts of roumy INNS in forware having and the 2014 and account of the areas of the economy and the impacts of roumy INNS in forware having and the 2014 and account of the areas of the economy and the impacts of roumy INNS in forware having and the impact of roumy INNS in forware having and the areas of the areas o   | White and Structure Institute, respectively, Oranni, we<br>treast a 55% increases in comparable costs tones 2004.<br>With most estimated costs interastical, edites more<br>than initiating, although in some cases the costs have<br>encreased as a result of cases in the population size<br>of PNNs, such as was the case for a 100 for main the<br>loc costicat spectra and activation 2010 formatin the<br>same, but merely established, widely distributed<br>in a significant structure and the cost of the spectra<br>measure for these changes and the evolution of costs<br>comparison to cost and increasts. (2010 formatin the<br>measure for these changes and the evolution of costs<br>comparison to cost and increasts. (2010 K), while a day<br>upper training the same to institute of the experiment<br>of the second structure of costs and the structure of<br>the same of the second structure of the same training<br>the impact of the same training and the same training<br>the same of the same training and the same training and<br>impact on the same training and the same training and<br>the same training and the same training and the same training<br>the same training and the same training and the same training<br>the same training and the same training and the same training and<br>the same training and the same training and the same training and<br>the same training and the same training and the same training and<br>the same training and the same training and the same training and<br>the same training and the same training and the same training and the<br>same training and the same training |
| he Northern Ireland Environment Agency and the National Par<br>s part of:<br>rvasive Species Ireland | 0 How Andrews (382) 3 How Andrews (382) 3 How Andrews (382) (283) (  | Wales and Northern heland, respectively. Overall, we<br>found a 45% increase in comparable costs since 2010,<br>with must estimated costs interasol, driven more<br>decreased as resolved by the start of the start of the<br>decreased as resolved y established, which must<br>on with the previously estimated costs revealed that<br>the conflict species and sectors of 2010 remain the<br>must, but the needy established, which distributed<br>must could be used by each block which which and<br>the conflict species and sectors of 2010 remain the<br>most could plicatese cancel by an INNS. We discuss<br>confirm the entermose cost of DNS to the UK econ-<br>omy and highlight the need for continued efforts to<br>superful measures to limit the entry and establish-<br>ment of new, potentially harmful non-native species.<br>Kcyworth Invasive alien species - Economic cont<br>Britan - Northern britand   |

# Threats from invasive alien species are increasing significantly in every region

National





## Invasive alien species and other drivers of change have complex interactions

Climate change will be a major cause of future increases in the risk of invasive species

Credit: IPBES

Other drivers of change such demographic, economic, and land- and seause change are increasing and can amplify the threats and impacts of invasive species



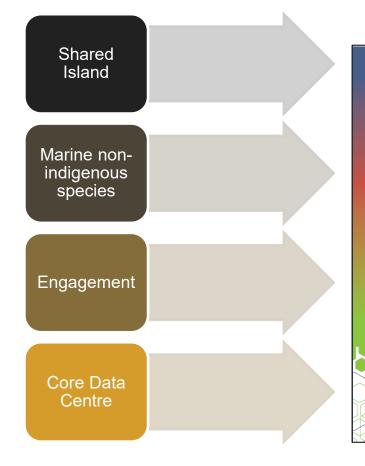
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NPWS An tSeirbhís Páirceanna Náisiúnta agus Fiadhúfra National Parks and Wildlife Service

Shared Island Initiative

An Roinn Tithíochta, Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

Funded by An Chomhairle Oidhreachta The Heritage Council



Invasive **Species** Supporting data and information needs for coordinated action to mitigate the threat of invasive species across our Shared Island 2025-2029

National Biodiversity

Data Centre

### Vision



Our shared island will have access to comprehensive information on invasive species, enabling a coordinated and proactive response to the threats and impacts they pose.

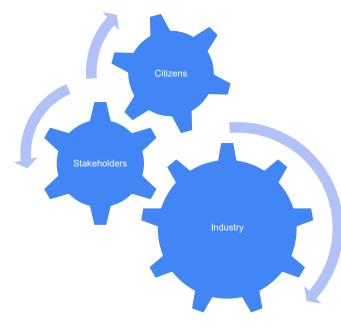
By fostering collaboration and informed action, we will safeguard our biodiversity, ecosystems, and economies for future generations.







• Key Action 6: Marine invasive species





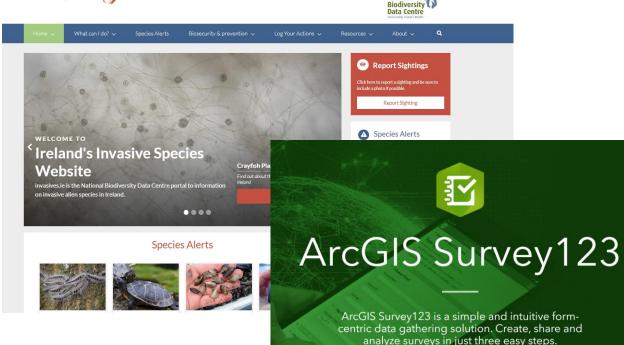




#### Workstream 1, Objective A: Framework for invasive species



 Key Action 7a and 7b



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# Workstream 2, Objective B: Support a unified approach to risk assessment, biosecurity, and management

- Key Action 8: Risk assessment
  - Governance
  - O Horizon scanning and prioritisation
  - O Decision support for emerging threats
  - Risk assessment for underpinning potential listing in legislation, restriction and other requirements
  - O Risk management
  - O Training and communications

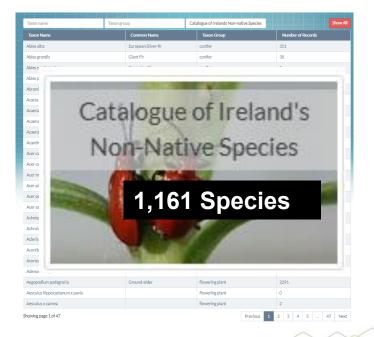


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#### **Catalogue of Ireland's Non-native Species**

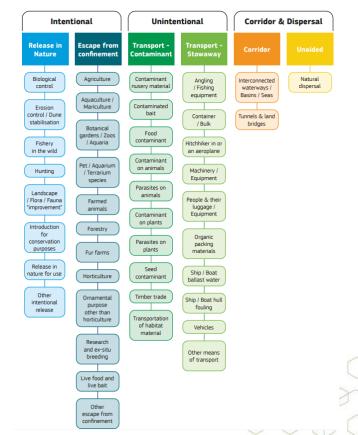
- Database of non-native species known to be present on the island of Ireland.
- Data allow trends in species introduction to be identified, pathways examined, reported temporally and support prioritisation of future efforts.
- Potential mechanism to support reporting on Global Biodiversity Framework Target 6.





# Workstream 2, Objective B: Support a unified approach to risk assessment, biosecurity, and management

• Key Action 11: Pathways



#### Workstream 3, Objective C: Enhance data sharing, stakeholder coordination, and rapid response plans



UCCC

#### Colony Collapse

Reproductive males die shortly after mating, followed by the old queen and workers when temperature decreases over winter. Only foundresses hibernate through the winter.

#### Reproduction

Nests sizes peak in September/ October. A large nest can have upwards of 6,000 hornets and produce between 200 to 500 future queens, and as many males. Male and females mate, then foundresses (fertilised females) leave in search of suitable places to hibernate.

Life History of Vespa velutina



Adults get sugary liquids from honeydew, nectar, honey, etc., and protein from insects including wasps, flies, spiders, and bees.



National Biodiversity

#### Hibernation

Queens overwinter in dry, sheltered spaces e.g. under tree bark. Approximately 99% of queens do not survive hibernation. However, only one queen is needed to establish a population.

#### Nest Building

Queens build papery 'primary nests' and lay eggs in combs. Up to a month later, adult workers emerge and take charge of building and maintaining the nest and feeding the brood. Colonies will relocate if the location is unsuitable.



# Workstream 4, Objective D: Strengthen collaboration on invasive species management





Guarding European Waters from IAS (GuardIAS)

OVERVIEW PARTICIPANTS



eDNA-sampling (photo INBO)

# Workstream 5, Objective E: Establish a cohesive communication framework







More information: <a href="https://invasives.ie/biosecurity/">https://invasives.ie/biosecurity/</a>

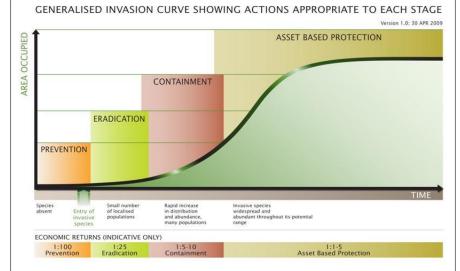


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#### **Biosecurity: Why is it important**

- Once established, they're difficult to control and may harm local ecosystems.
- INNS can survive long periods in damp or wet conditions.
- Even small amounts of sediment or water on clothing can carry them.
- Legal obligation not to introduce or spread non-native species.



Source: Department of Primary Industries, Australia



# Workstream 6, Objective F: Ensure active stakeholder input in policy development

• Key action 40: The Forum





# Workstream 6, Objective F: Ensure active stakeholder input in policy development

successful potential biosecurity network aid initiative requirements best meet control <sub>nbdc</sub> spread information marine prevent shared work projects better understanding discuss data solutions networking support manage methods learn knowledge exchange contribute understand management explore impact relevant action



#### Workstream 7, Objective G: Effective programme governance

- Shared Island Steering Committee
- Marine Non-Indigenous Steering Committee
- National Biodiversity Data Centre Management Teams



# Thank you for listening



Rathlin Island, County Antrim: https://www.facebook.com/NorthcoastNature/