



Strasbourg, 25 November 2014  
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T-PVS/Inf (2015) 1

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE  
AND NATURAL HABITATS

Standing Committee

35<sup>th</sup> meeting  
Strasbourg, 1<sup>st</sup>-4 December 2015

## CODE OF CONDUCT ON PLANTATION FORESTRY AND INVASIVE ALIEN TREES

- FIRST DRAFT -

Document prepared by  
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on behalf of the Bern Convention

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Meeting of the Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species  
11th meeting - Triglav National Park (Slovenia)

4-5 June 2015

*Acacia pycnantha* (acácia)

**invasoras**.pt



G. Brundu & D.M. Richardson



Eucalyptus plantation in the Itatinga region, Brazil © CIRAD, Y. Nouvellon



1. Codes of Conduct for plant pathways: general info and rationale;
2. Code of Conduct on Plantation Forestry;
3. Inputs expected from the Experts on the 1st draft.

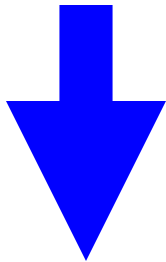


# 1. Codes of Conduct for plant pathways: general info and rationale

**Biological INVASIONS**



**Strategic approach & TOOLS**



**Legislation TOOLS**

Black letter Law, Soft Law, quasi-regulation, **self-regulation**







4.11.2014

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 317/35

REGULATION (EU) No 1143/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL  
of 22 October 2014  
on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species

*Article 13*

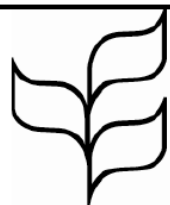
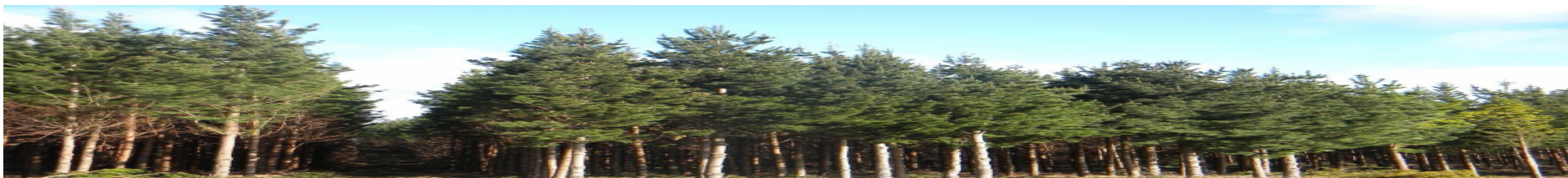
**Action plans on the pathways of invasive alien species**

1. Member States shall, within 18 months of the adoption of the Union list carry out a comprehensive analysis of the pathways of unintentional introduction and spread of invasive alien species of Union concern at least in their territory, as well as in their marine waters as defined in point (1) of Article 3 of Directive 2008/56/EC, and identify the pathways which require priority action ('priority pathways') because of the volume of species or of the potential damage caused by the species entering the Union through those pathways.

2. Within three years of the adoption of the Union list, each Member State shall establish and implement one single action plan or a set of action plans to address the priority pathways it has identified pursuant to paragraph 1. Action plans shall include timetables for action and shall describe the measures to be adopted and, as appropriate, voluntary actions and codes of good practice, to address the priority pathways and to prevent the unintentional introduction and spread of invasive alien species into or within the Union.

3. Member States shall ensure coordination with the aim of establishing one single action plan or a set of action plans coordinated at the appropriate regional level in accordance with Article 22(1). Where such regional action plans are not established, Member States shall establish and implement action plans for their territory and as far as possible coordinated at the appropriate regional level.

**Codes of good practice for unintentional pathways**



## Convention on Biological Diversity

Distr.  
GENERAL

UNEP/CBD/SE  
26 June 2014\*\*

ORIGINAL: E

SUBSIDIARY BODY ON SCIENTIFIC,  
TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ADVICE  
Eighteenth meeting  
Montreal, 23-28 June 2014  
Item 5.2 of the provisional agenda\*

### PATHWAYS OF INTRODUCTION OF INVASIVE SPECIES, THEIR PRIOR AND MANAGEMENT

Table 1: Categorization of pathways for the introduction of alien species

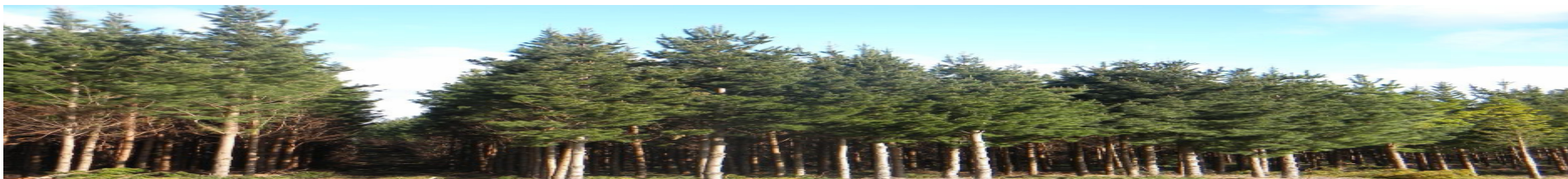
	Category	Subcategory	COP decision
MOVEMENT OF COMMODITY	<b>RELEASE IN NATURE (1)</b>	Biological control Erosion control/ dune stabilization (windbreaks, hedges, ...) Fishery in the wild (including game fishing) Hunting Landscape/flora/fauna "improvement" in the wild Introduction for conservation purposes or wildlife management Release in nature for use (other than above, e.g., fur, transport, medical use) Other intentional release	VIII/27 VIII/27, X/38 X/38
	<b>ESCAPE FROM CONFINEMENT (2)</b>	Agriculture (including Biofuel feedstocks) Aquaculture / mariculture Botanical gardens/zoos/aquaria (excluding domestic aquaria) Pet/aquarium/terrarium species (including live food for such species) Farmed animals (including animals left under limited control) Forestry (including afforestation or reforestation) Far farms Horticulture Ornamental purpose other than horticulture Research and ex-situ breeding (in facilities) Live food and live bait Other escape from confinement	X/38 VIII/27, IX/4 XI/28 VIII/27, X/38, XI/28 VIII/27
	<b>TRANSPORT - CONTAMINANT (3)</b>	Contaminant nursery material Contaminated bait Food contaminant (including of live food) Contaminant on animals (except parasites, species transported by host/vector) Parasites on animals (including species transported by host and vector) Contaminant on plants (except parasites, species transported by host/vector) Parasites on plants (including species transported by host and vector) Seed contaminant Timber trade Transportation of habitat material (soil, vegetation,...)	VIII/27, XI/28 XI/28 XI/28 XI/28 XI/28 VIII/27
VECTOR	<b>TRANSPORT - STOWAWAY (4)</b>	Angling/fishing equipment Container/bulk Hitchhikers in or on airplane Hitchhikers on ship/boat (excluding ballast water and hull fouling) Machinery/equipment People and their luggage/equipment (in particular tourism) Organic packing material, in particular wood packaging Ship/boat ballast water Ship/boat hull fouling Vehicles (car, train, ...) Other means of transport	VIII/27 VIII/27 VIII/27, IX/4 VIII/27 VIII/27 VIII/27 VIII/27, IX/4
SPREAD	<b>CORRIDOR (5)</b>	Interconnected waterways/basins/estuaries Tunnels and land bridges	VIII/27
	<b>UNAIDED (6)</b>	Natural dispersal across borders of invasive alien species that have been introduced through pathways 1 to 5	



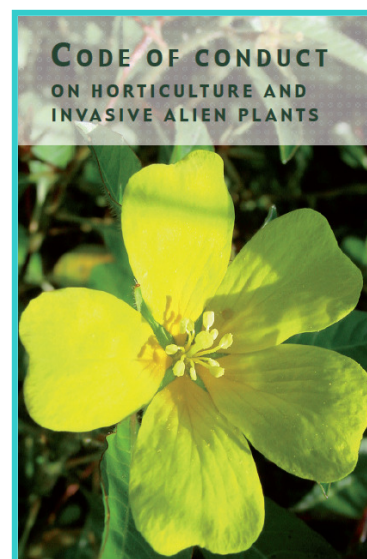


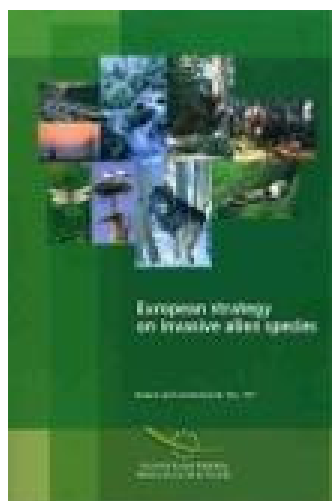
Category	Subcategory	COP decision
<b>RELEASE IN NATURE</b> (1)	Biological control	VIII/27
	Erosion control/ dune stabilization (windbreaks, hedges, ...)	
	Fishery in the wild (including game fishing)	VIII/27; X/38
	Hunting	X/38
	Landscape/flora/fauna “improvement” in the wild	
	Introduction for conservation purposes or wildlife management	
	Release in nature for use (other than above, e.g., fur, transport, medical use)	
	Other intentional release	
<b>ESCAPE FROM CONFINEMENT</b> (2)	Agriculture (including Biofuel feedstocks)	X/38
	Aquaculture / mariculture	VIII/27; IX/4
	Botanical garden/zoo/aquaria (excluding domestic aquaria)	XI/28
	Pet/aquarium/terrarium species (including live food for such species )	VIII/27, X/38, XI/28
	Farmed animals (including animals left under limited control)	VIII/27
	Forestry (including afforestation or reforestation)	
	Fur farms	
	Horticulture	
	Ornamental purpose other than horticulture	
	Research and <i>ex-situ</i> breeding (in facilities)	VIII/27
	Live food and live bait	
	Other escape from confinement	





ESCAPE	No.7, 10, 11	No. 25	
<i>Agriculture, Horticulture</i>		No. 21	Code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plants
<i>Aquaculture and mariculture</i>			FAO Fisheries and Aquaculture TP No. 519; Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fisheries No. 2; No. 5, suppl. 4; No. 5, suppl. 5; No. 5, suppl. 6; ICES Code of Practice on the Introduction and Transfer of Marine Organisms.
<i>Botanical gardens, zoos and aquaria</i>			European code of conduct on zoological gardens and aquaria and invasive alien species





## **European strategy on invasive alien species**

Piero Genovesi and Clare Shine

Convention on the Conservation of  
European Wildlife and Habitats  
(Bern Convention)

Nature and environment, No. 137

Council of Europe Publishing

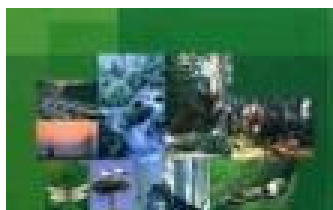
Council of Europe Publishing - F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex  
- ISBN 92-871-5488-0

© Council of Europe, June 2004

### **Eight strategic principles to address the problem of invasive alien species**

- 1. Building awareness and support**
- 2. Collecting, managing and sharing information**
- 3. Strengthening national policy, legal and institutional frameworks**
- 4. Regional co-operation and responsibility**
- 5. Prevention**
- 6. Early detection and rapid response**
- 7. Mitigation of impacts**
- 8. Restoration of native biodiversity**

G. Brundu & D.M. Richardson – Code of Conduct on Plantation Forestry and Invasive Alien Trees.  
Meeting of the Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species, 11th meeting - Triglav National Park (Slovenia), 4-5 June 2015.



### 5.3.3 Promote the implementation and further development of standards, codes of conduct and best practices to minimise identified risks, in co-operation with international standard-setting organisations and relevant sectoral organisations as appropriate (see Boxes 16 and 17).

#### APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES AND PARTNERS FOR PREVENTING UNINTENTIONAL INTRODUCTIONS

SECTOR	EXAMPLES OF BEST PRACTICES
Agriculture, forestry and horticulture	Assist National Plant Protection Organisations to strengthen control and monitoring of the import, trade and movement of plants and plant products to minimise the risk of unintentional introduction of alien organisms (e.g. invertebrates and fungi in the soil of imported pot-plants).
Forestry	With forestry stakeholders, promote implementation of relevant principles of third party independent certification systems and support the development of European forest stewardship standards on selection of species for planting and reduction of threats from alien tree species (also see §8).
Horticulture	Co-operate with horticultural trade bodies, botanic gardens and other stakeholders to raise awareness of IAS amongst gardeners and to foster best practices to avoid unintentional introductions e.g. appropriate disposal of waste containing plants, not using aquatic plants near running watercourses where they can spread etc.
Aquaculture/mariculture	Promote implementation of the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) Code of Practice on the Introductions and Transfers of Marine Organisms (1994) and the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries (1995). Work with key stakeholders (e.g. Federation of European Aquaculture Producers) to address risks to native biodiversity associated with escapes from fish farms and introduction of alien parasites in fish stock. Consider the need for stricter controls on use of highly invasive alien fish species and stronger animal health measures.
Sport fishing	Work with angling associations to minimise risks associated with introduction of alien fish as game. Strictly regulate trade in, transport and use of live bait for fishing, to prevent

	introduction of species not present in the river basin or lake concerned.
Ornamental fish and aquaria	Apply standards and procedures to public aquaria to reduce risks of escape when tanks are emptied. Work with relevant stakeholders (Ornamental Fish International, Ornamental Aquatic Trade Association) to promote awareness-building and best practice amongst dealers, retailers and the public. Where appropriate, provide guidance for National Plant Protection Organisations which inspect aquarium plants on import.
Pet and animal retailers	Encourage retail associations to develop appropriate information materials as well as a recovery system for animals their owners wish to get rid of. Consider the need to prohibit trade in and possession of alien species assessed to be capable of becoming invasive in the event of release or escape into the wild.
Hunting	Work with the <i>Fédération des associations de chasseurs de l'UE</i> (FACE) and national hunting and shooting organisations to assess risks associated with introduction of alien game species for restocking. As appropriate, co-operate in the elaboration, adoption and implementation of a European Code of Conduct on Hunting to regulate and manage such introductions.
Aviculture	Work with bird breeders organisations to minimise risks associated with escapes of alien bird species from captivity. As appropriate, co-operate in the elaboration, adoption and implementation of a code of conduct on aviculture to prevent escapes from captivity, establishment into the wild and hybridisation with native species.
Falconry	Work with the International Association for Falconry and Conservation of Birds of Prey to prevent escapes into the wild of alien birds of prey used for falconry, which could lead to hybridisation with native species. As appropriate, co-operate in the elaboration, adoption and implementation of a European Code of Conduct on Falconry.



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## Killer weed hits Kenyan herders

By Anne Mawathe  
BBC News, Kenya

**A toothless goat is not a common sight in Kenyan courtrooms.**

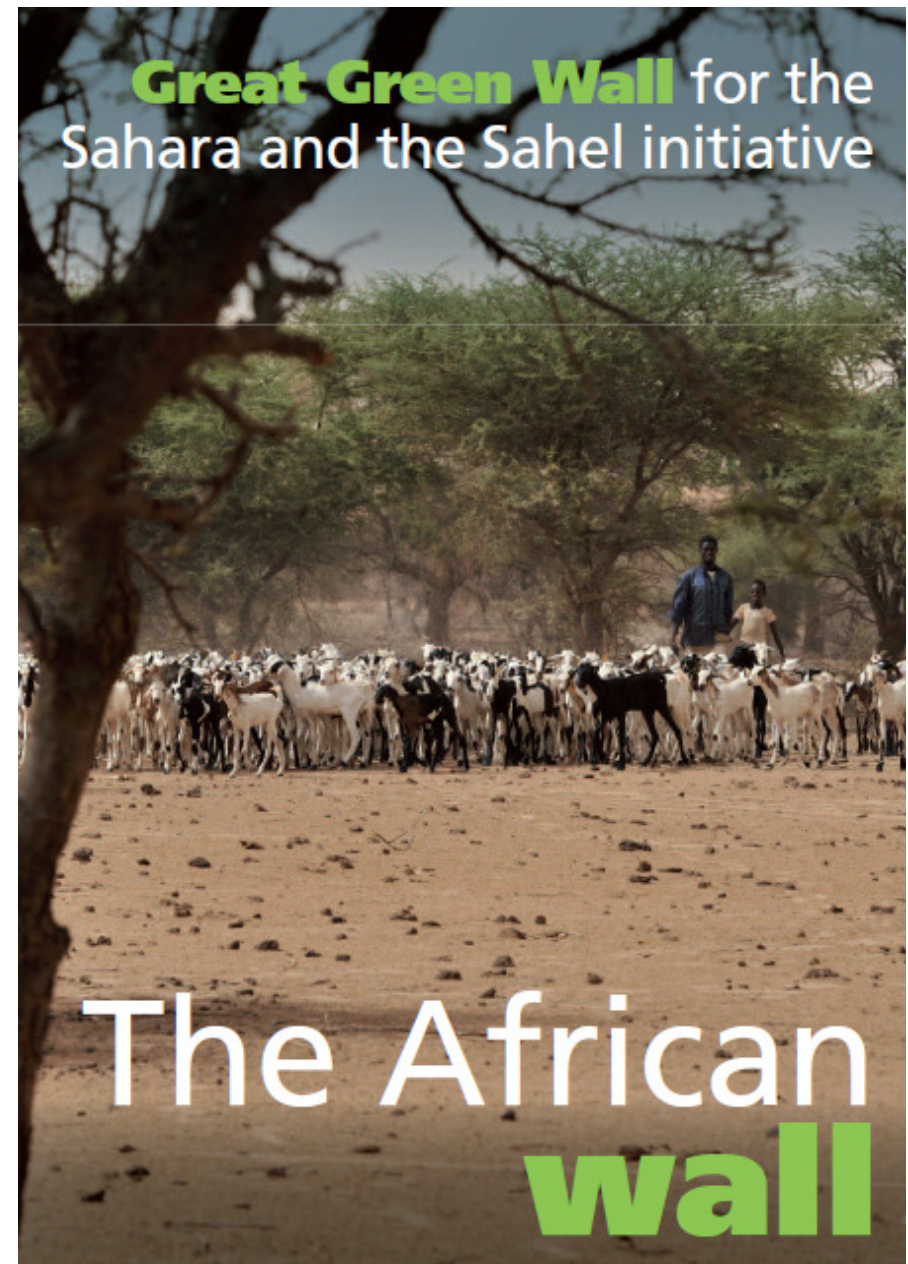
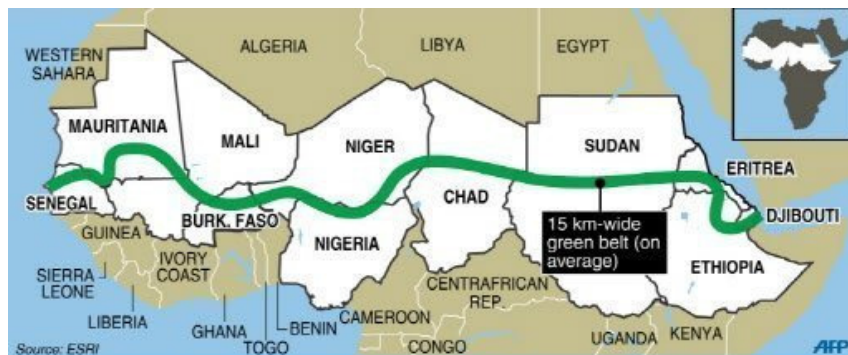
But the appearance of the animal before Nairobi judges in July was a sign of how desperate some Kenyans have become in their battle against the invasive "mathenge" plant, known by its scientific name of *Prosopis juliflora*.



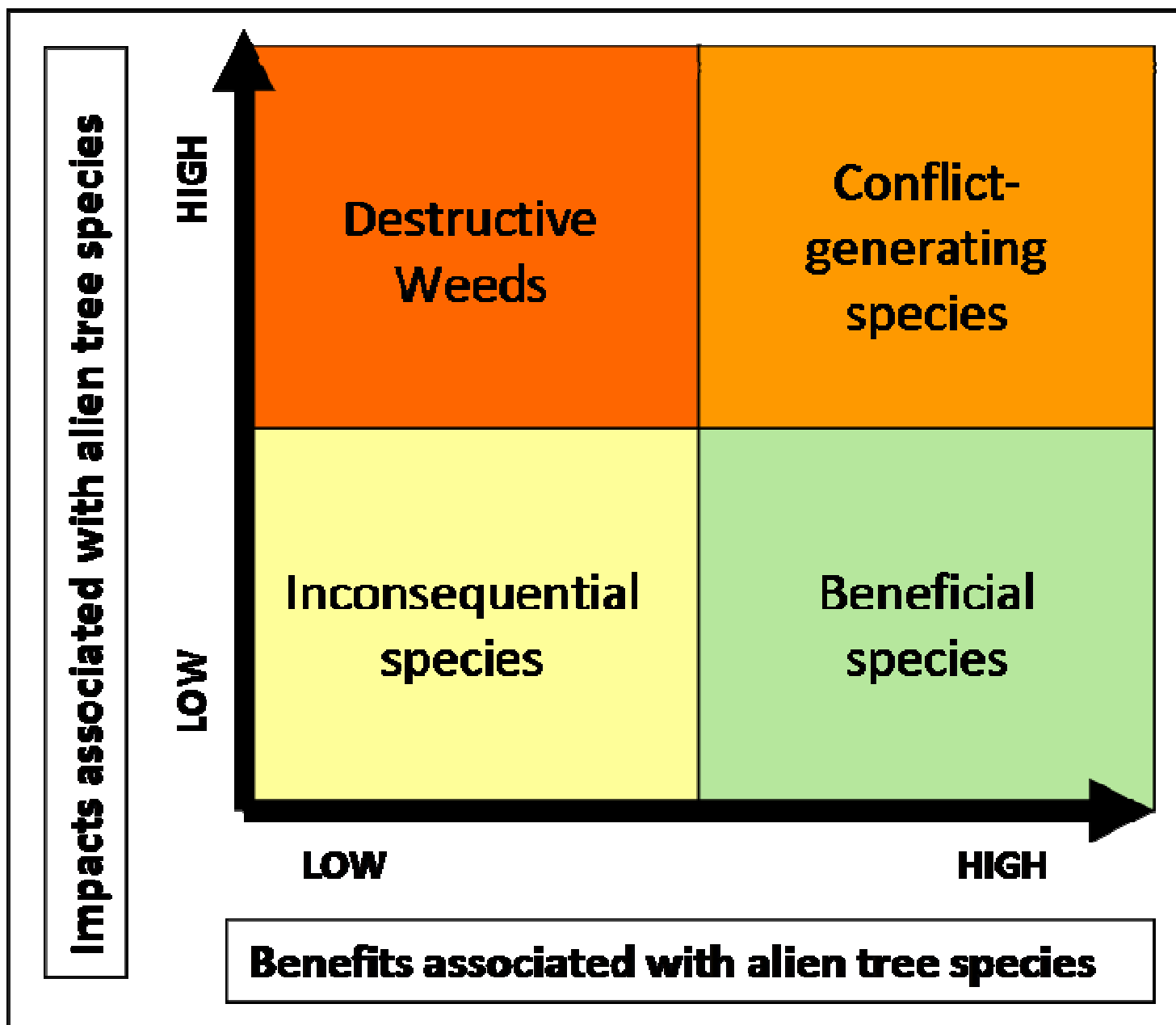
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*Prosopis sp.*

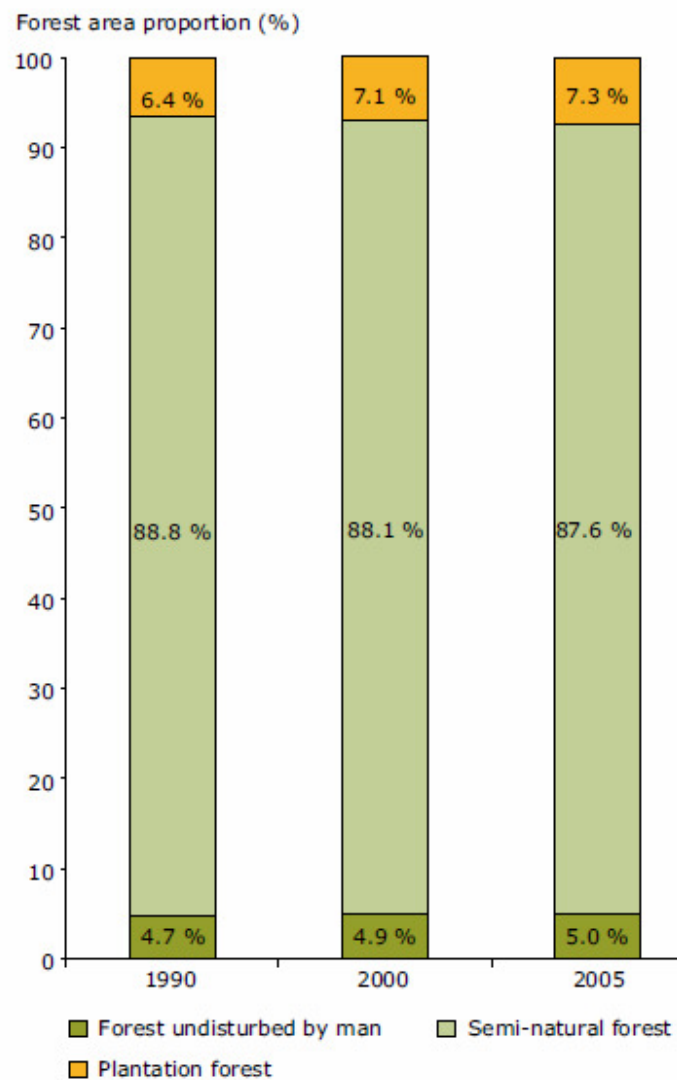


G. Brundu & D.M. Richardson – Code of Conduct on Plantation Forestry and Invasive Alien Trees.  
Meeting of the Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species, 11th meeting - Triglav National Park (Slovenia), 4-5 June 2015.



*Redrawn from van Wilgen & Richardson (2014).*

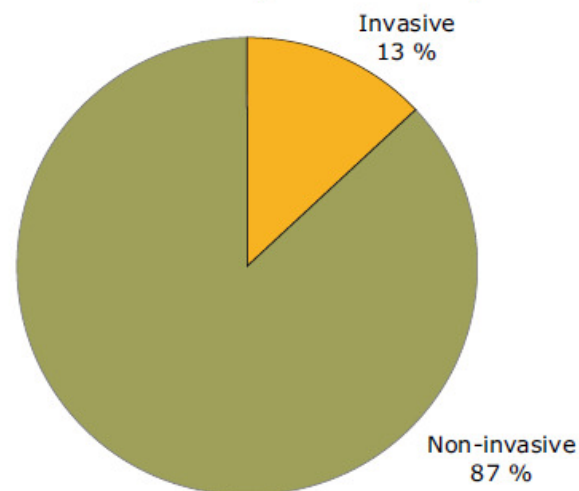
**Figure 3.1 Forest naturalness in EEA member and cooperating countries**



Source: MCPFE, 2007.

**Figure 4.9 Forest area covered by introduced, non-native, tree species**

Forest area dominated by introduced tree species

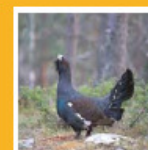
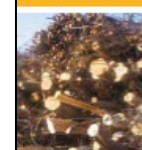


Source: MCPFE, 2007.

EEA Report | No 3/2008

European forests — ecosystem conditions and sustainable use

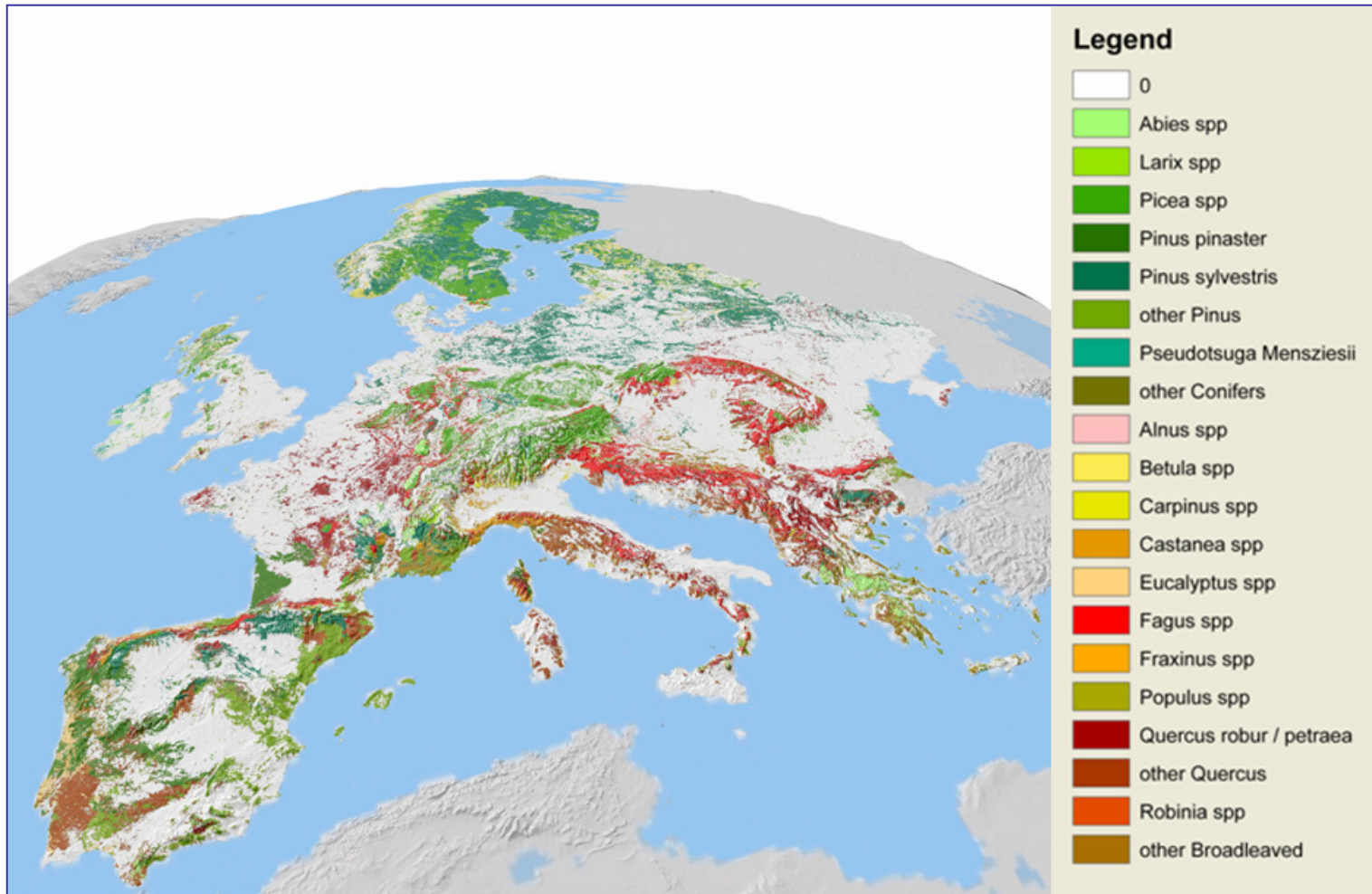
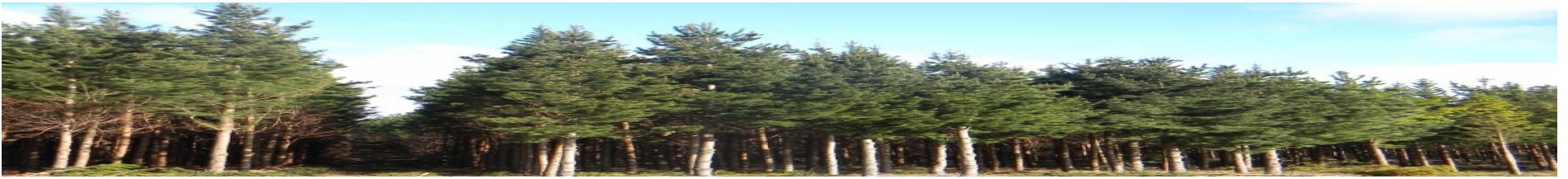
ISSN 1725-9177



European Environment Agency







### Tree species maps for European forests

G. J. Nabuurs, D. J. Brus, G. M. Hengeveld, D. J. J. Walvoort, P. W. Goedhart, A. H. Heidema, K. Gunia - [http://www.efi.int/portal/virtual\\_library/information\\_services/mapping\\_services/tree\\_species\\_maps\\_for\\_european\\_forests](http://www.efi.int/portal/virtual_library/information_services/mapping_services/tree_species_maps_for_european_forests)



## 2. Code of Conduct on Plantation Forestry

G. Brundu & D.M. Richardson – Code of Conduct on Plantation Forestry and Invasive Alien Trees.  
Meeting of the Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species, 11th meeting - Triglav National Park (Slovenia), 4-5 June 2015.





## 1. INTRODUCTION

Planted forests comprise trees established through planting and/or through deliberate seeding of native or alien species. Establishment is either through afforestation on land previously not classified as forest, or by reforestation of land classified as forest, for instance after a fire or a storm or following clearfelling. The total area of planted forest as of 2010 was estimated to be 264 million hectares - an estimated 7 percent of the total global forest area (FAO [2010a](#)).

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# Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000

Main report

ISSN 0254-6150

FAO  
FORESTRY  
PAPER

140



## Global Forest Resources Assessment 2005

Progress towards sustainable forest management



147

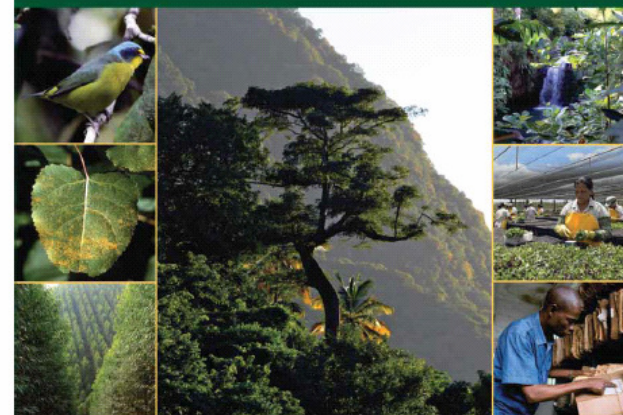
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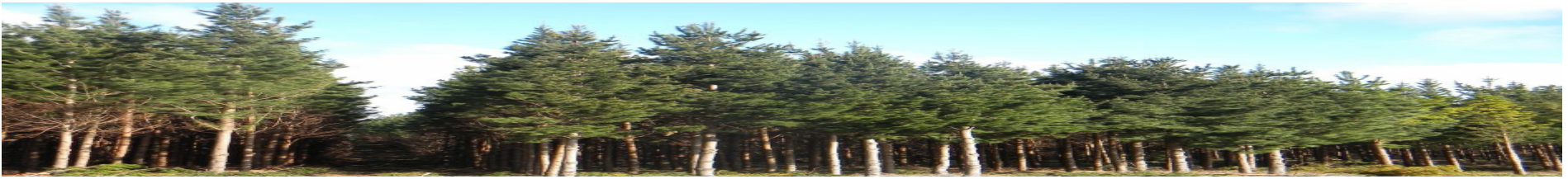
## Global Forest Resources Assessment 2010

Main report

163

FAO  
FORESTRY  
PAPER





In **FRA 2000** (FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment), “**Forest plantations**” are defined as those forest stands established by planting and/or seeding in the process of afforestation or reforestation. They are either of introduced or indigenous species that meet a minimum area requirement of 0.5 ha, tree crown cover of at least 10 percent of the land cover, and total height of adult trees above 5 m (Chapter 3, pages 23-24).

In **FRA 2005** “**Forest plantations**” are defined as a subset of planted forests consisting primarily of introduced species (Chapter 2, pag. 13), but, and in some cases also of native specie (Chapter 5, pag. 80).

In **FRA 2010: Planted forests** are composed of trees established through planting and/or through deliberate seeding of native or introduced species. Establishment is either through afforestation on land that until then was not classified as forest, or by reforestation of land classified as forest, for instance after a fire or a storm or following clearfelling.

**The concept of planted forests is broader than the concept of forest plantations** used in previous global assessments. This change was made to capture all planted forests and is in line with the recommendations of the Global Planted Forests Thematic Study 2005 and recent efforts to develop guidelines and best practices for the establishment and management of planted forests.

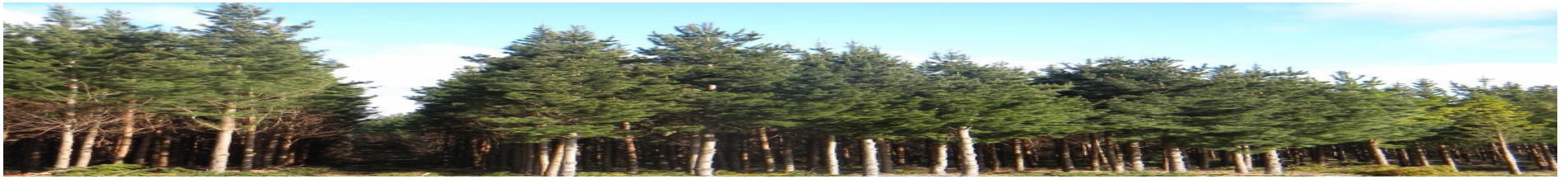
For this Code we propose the use of **Plantation Forestry** and we focus only on non-native tree plantations (e.g., Evans, J. 1992. *Plantation forestry in the tropics*). The term P.F. is used by FAO as well.



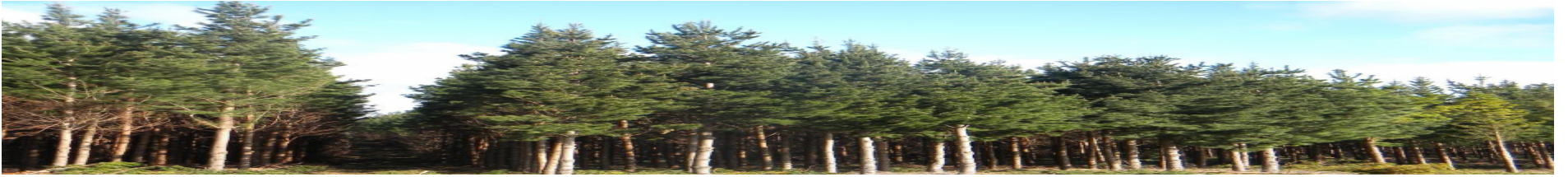


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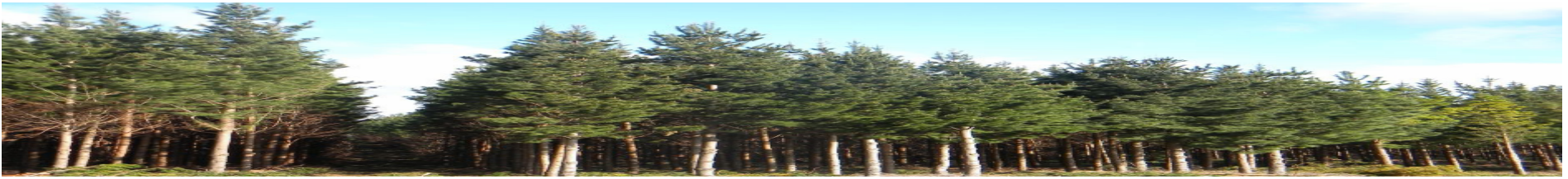






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## Audience and Aims

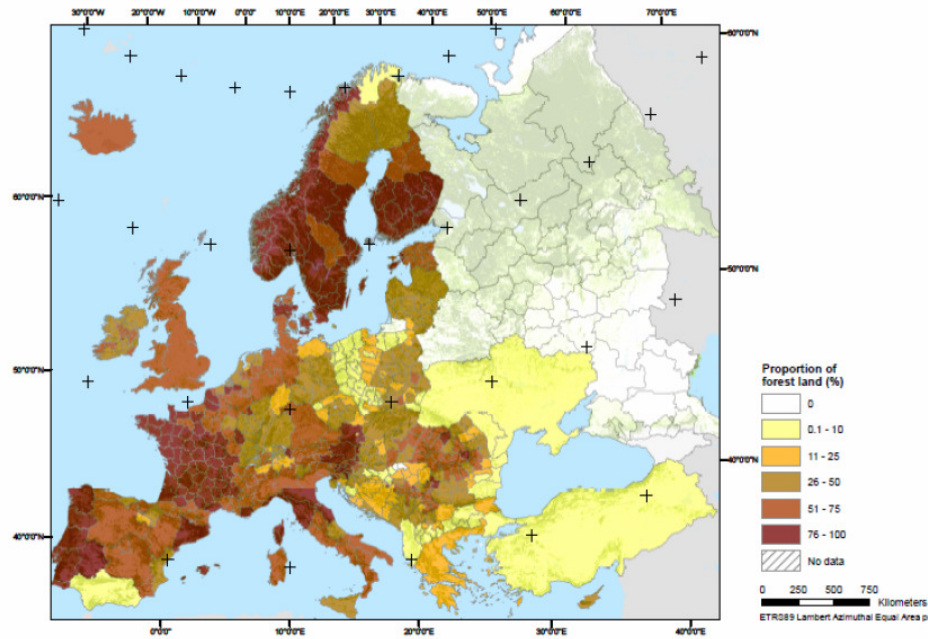
This Code of Conduct is addressed **to all relevant stakeholders** and decision makers in the **47 Member States of the Council of Europe**. It aims to enlist the co-operation of the Forest sector (trade and industry, national forest Authorities, certification bodies and environmental organizations) and associated professionals in preventing, reducing and controlling possible introductions of invasive alien tree species in Plantation Forestry.

**It complements** the Code of Conduct on Horticulture and Invasive Alien Plants published by the Council of Europe (Heywood & Brunel 2009, 2011) aimed at the horticultural industry and trade and the European Code of Conduct for Botanic Gardens on Invasive Alien Species (Heywood & Sharrock 2013).

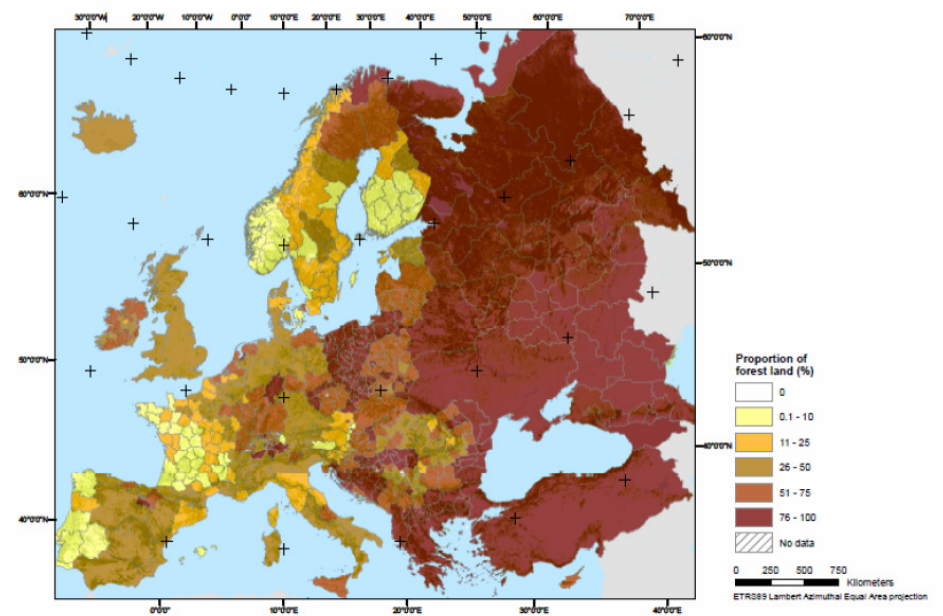
These three Codes should also be taken into consideration by **private or public gardens or arboreta in Europe with major collections of trees** that are not considered forest plantations of exotic trees in the narrow sense. Although most of these gardens do not belong to any association or consortium they are important in terms of the plant collections they house and therefore can pose the same risks as botanic gardens or commercial nurseries in terms of invasive alien tree species.



## Private ownership



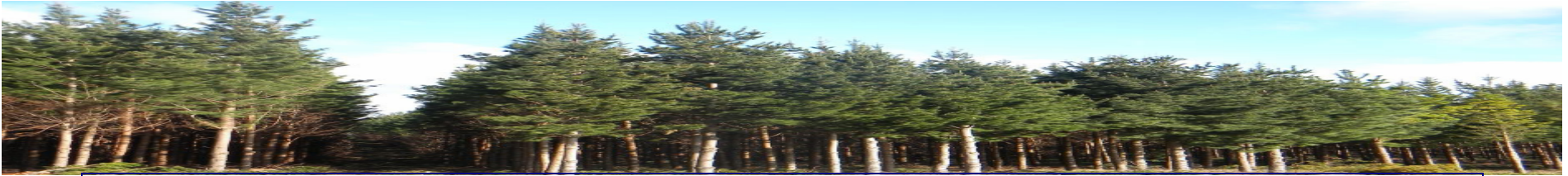
## Public ownership



### Mapping the Distribution of Forest Ownership in Europe

Pamela Pulla, Andreas Schuck, Pieter Johannes Verkerk, Bruno Lasserre, Marco Marchetti and Tim Green

Publisher: European Forest Institute  
Torikatu 34, FI-80100 Joensuu Finland  
Email: [publications@efi.int](mailto:publications@efi.int)  
<http://www.efi.int>



## **AWARENESS**

Be aware of regulations concerning invasive alien species

Be aware of which tree species are known to be invasive or that have a high risk of becoming invasive

Information sharing and training

## **PREVENTION & CONTAINMENT**

Promote – whenever possible – the use of native trees

Adopt good nursery practices

Adopt good plantation practices

Adopt good management practices

Adopt good practices for harvesting and transport of timber

Adopt good practices for habitat restoration

## **EARLY DETECTION & RAPID INTERVENTION**

Promote and be involved in early detection & rapid intervention

Establish a network of sentinel sites

## **OUTREACH**

Engage with the public on the risks posed by alien invasive trees and on their negative impacts

## **FORWARD PLANNING**

Consider developing research activities on invasive tree species and becoming involved in collaborative research projects at national and regional levels

Take global change trends into consideration





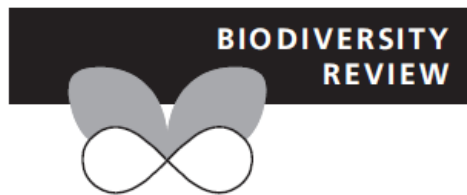
## AWARENESS

Be aware of **regulations** concerning invasive alien species

Be aware of which tree species are **known to be invasive** or that have a high risk of becoming invasive

Information sharing and training

*Diversity and Distributions, (Diversity Distrib.) (2011) 17, 788–809*



### Trees and shrubs as invasive alien species – a global review

David M. Richardson<sup>1\*</sup> and Marcel Rejmánek<sup>2</sup>



### Conifers as invasive aliens: a global survey and predictive framework

David M. Richardson<sup>1\*</sup> and Marcel Rejmánek<sup>2</sup>



## **PREVENTION & CONTAINMENT**

Promote – whenever possible – the use of native trees

Adopt good nursery practices

Adopt good plantation practices

Adopt good management practices

Adopt good practices for harvesting and transport of timber

Adopt good practices for habitat restoration



## Adopt good plantation practices 1/2

- Use research findings to identify the **most appropriate sites** for cultivation within landscapes;
- pay more attention to biodiversity issues in plantation design (e.g., Carnus et al. 2006; COP 11 Decision XI/19 8 - 19 October 2012 - Hyderabad, India );-
- avoid converting natural habitats for cultivation ;
- restrict plantings to areas where the alien tree species is already present;
- aggregate plantations in least sensitive areas;
- limit the total allowable area of planting, aggregate planting sites and reduce the total boundary length;
- prevent plantings where long distance dispersal of seed or pollen is favourable (hill tops, ridges);
- save or plant 2-3 rows of native and/or less spread prone species around external boundaries or along margins of unplanted reserve areas inside plantations ;



Un-managed

Managed

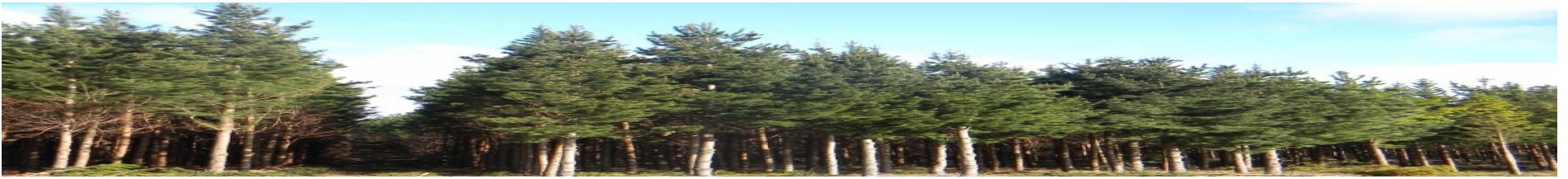
Google earth



2003

Imagery Date: 5/24/2014 lat 40.607353° lon 8.232819° elev 138 m eye alt 320 m





## Adopt good plantation practices 2/2

- design plantation shape to minimise edges at right angles to prevailing wind during seed release season;
- whenever possible include sites with **boundaries from where spread is almost impossible or acceptable** (e.g., grazed areas, actively managed production forest, wide roads);
- whenever possible prefer mixed plantations (Brockhoff et al. 2008) and encourage structural diversity through different age classes (Evans 2009b);
- prevent plantings near **rivers** and streams and create buffer zones;
- protect water quality and avoid unnecessary disturbance to streamsides;
- prevent plantings near Natura 2000 sites, protected areas or endangered habitats;
- encourage the establishment of representative natural forest within the plantation estate and, where possible, the restoration of natural forests on appropriate sites (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity 2009);
- avoid unnecessary **soil movement, transport and disturbance**;
- stabilise disturbed soils as soon as possible.



## **EARLY DETECTION & RAPID INTERVENTION**

Promote and be involved in early detection & rapid intervention

Establish a network of sentinel sites



# International Plant Sentinel Network





Wilding conifer status report FINAL 28 Dec 2011 Victoria Froude Pacific Eco-Logic Ltd



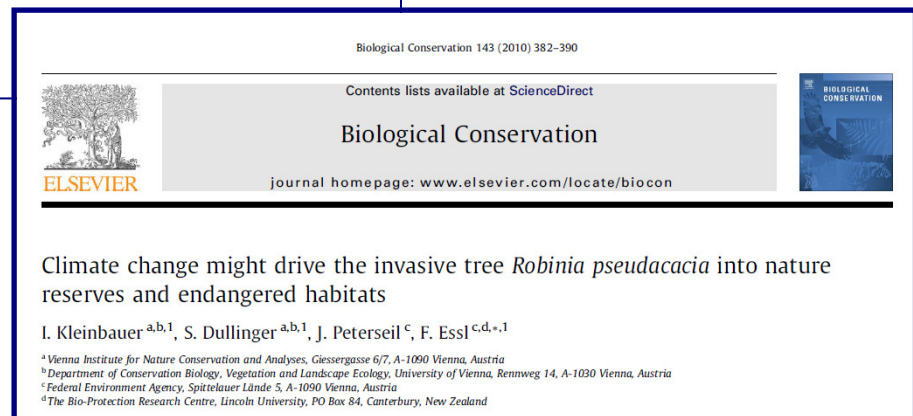
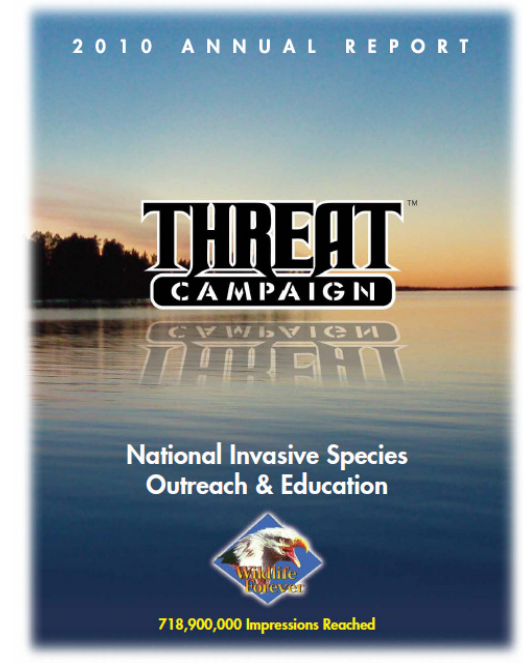
## OUTREACH

Engage with the public on the risks posed by alien invasive trees and on their negative impacts

## FORWARD PLANNING

Consider developing research activities on invasive tree species and becoming involved in collaborative research projects at national and regional levels

Take global change trends into consideration





## Implementing, monitoring, evaluating ...

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### **The voluntary Code of conduct on invasive alien plants in Belgium: results and lessons learned from the AlterIAS LIFE+ project**

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### **Working with the horticultural industry to limit invasion risks: the Swiss experience**

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### 3. Inputs expected from the Experts on the 1st draft



## **Contribution expected from the Experts:**

*(1st Draft sent to: **FAO**, **IUFRO**, **EFI**, **EPPO** panel on IAS, **EPPO** Panel on Quarantine Pests for Forestry, **COST Action TD1209** “Alien Challenge”, **COST Action FP1403** “Non-native tree species for European forests - experiences, risks and opportunities”, project **INVASIVE**, Confederation of European Forest Owners (CEPF), European State Forest Association (EUSTAFOR), PEFC, and many other national experts).*

- 1. Comments and revision of the text**
- 2. Examples of National Case Studies / Good Practices**
- 3. Examples of Invasive Trees – Black listed species**
- 4. Any other relevant information**



**Thank YOU!**