

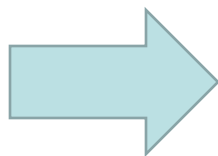


12th meeting of the Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species & Workshop on eradication on Islands

Funchal (Madeira, Portugal)
1-3 June 2017



**Code of Conduct on
Plantated Forest
and Invasive Alien
Trees**



**Code of Conduct for
Invasive Alien Trees**

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Strasbourg, 27 September 2016
[Inf15e_2016.docx]

T-PVS/Inf (2016) 15

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE
AND NATURAL HABITATS

Standing Committee

36th meeting
Strasbourg, 15-18 November 2016

CODE OF CONDUCT FOR PLANTED FOREST AND INVASIVE ALIEN TREES

- FINAL DRAFT -
September 2016

*Document prepared by
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on behalf of the Bern Convention*

This document will not be distributed at the meeting. Please bring this copy.
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COMMENTS from:

**Denmark
France
Germany
Portugal
Slovak Republic
Spain
UK**

**FAO
CEPF (Confederation European
Forest Owners)**



COST-Action FP1403



(Nov. 2014 – Nov. 2018)

**Non-Native Tree Species for European Forests:
EXperiences, Risks and OpporTunities**

Introduced and invasive tree species in European forests



Threats OR / AND challenges?

Frank Krumm and Lucie Vitkova

**European Forest Institute - Central European
Office EFICENT**

With support from



by decision of the
German Bundestag



Non-Native Tree Species for European Forests: Experiences, Risks and Opportunities

COST Action FP 1403 NNEXT
Country Reports (2nd Edition)

Edited by:

Hubert Hasenauer, Anna Gazda, Monika Konnerl,
Katharina Lapin, G.M.J. (Frits) Mohren, Heinrich Spiecker,
Marcela van Loo, Elisabeth Pötzelsberger



University of Natural Resources
and Life Sciences, Vienna
Institute of Silviculture

In Favour:

1. Most of the previous comments have been taken into account;
2. General agreement on the principles (but not on 3.2.1).

3. THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CODE OF CONDUCT	7
3.1 Awareness	7
<i>3.1.1 Be aware of regulations concerning invasive alien trees</i>	7
<i>3.1.2 Be aware of which alien tree species are invasive or that have a high risk of becoming invasive, and of the invasion debt</i>	8
<i>3.1.3 Develop systems for information sharing and training programmes</i>	10
3.2 Prevention & Containment	10
<i>3.2.1 Promote – where possible – the use of native trees</i>	10
<i>3.2.2 Adopt good nursery practices</i>	12
<i>3.2.3 Modify plantation practices to reduce problems with invasive alien tree species</i>	13
<i>3.2.4 Revise general land management practices in landscapes with planted forests</i>	16
<i>3.2.5 Adopt good practices for harvesting and transport of timber</i>	17
<i>3.2.6 Adopt good practices for habitat restoration</i>	18
3.3 Early Detection & Rapid Response	19
<i>3.3.1 Promote and implement early detection & rapid response programmes</i>	19
<i>3.3.2 Establish or join a network of sentinel sites</i>	20
3.4 Outreach	21
<i>3.4.1 Engage with the public on the risks posed by invasive alien trees, their impacts and on options for management</i>	21
3.5 Forward Planning	21
<i>3.5.1 Consider developing research activities on invasive alien trees species and becoming involved in collaborative research projects at national and regional levels</i>	21
<i>3.5.2 Take global change trends into consideration</i>	22

The top Critical Issues:

The term “**invasive alien trees**” should not be associated with **planted forest**

A part from ***Ailanthus altissima*** and ***Acacia*** spp., for all the other tree species cited in the Code at least one Country did not agree on the invasiveness.

The top Critical Issues:

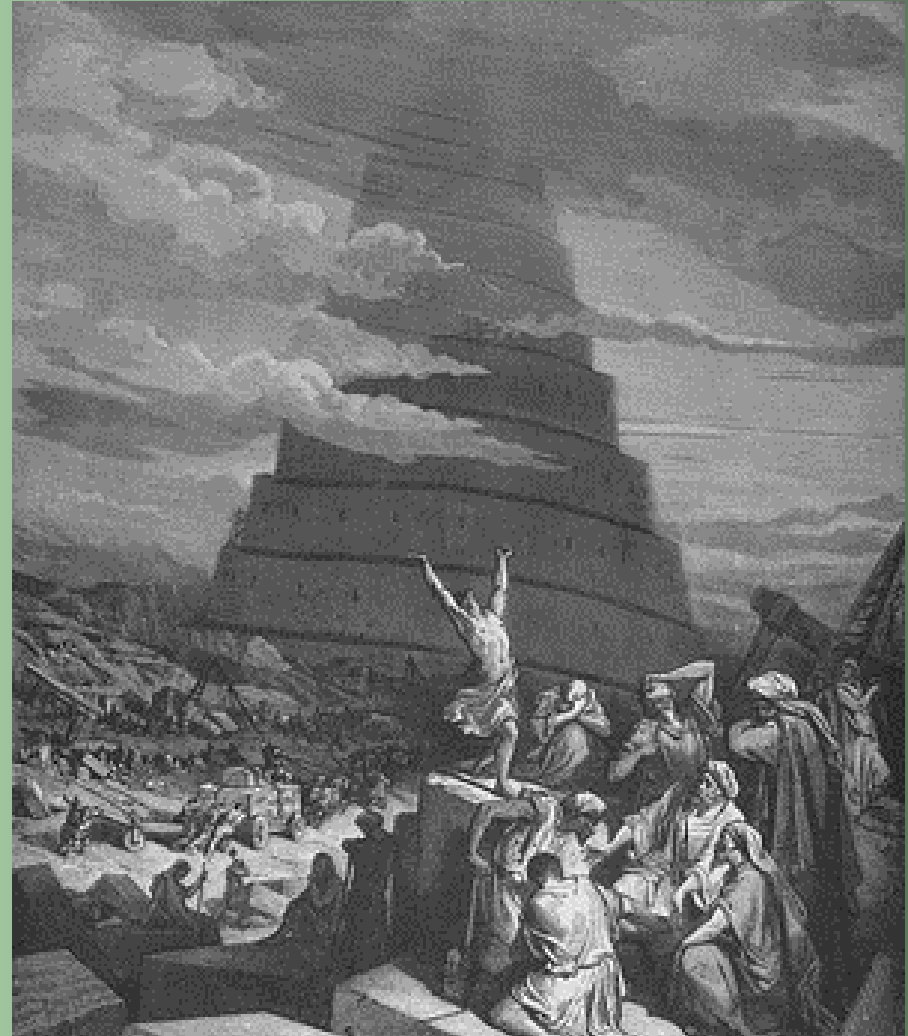
The forest sector needs/wants Alien Trees to cope with Climate Change & Low productivity of native Trees

From our perspective it is very unfortunate that the latest draft (III Draft, 24.11.2016) gives ample room for misinterpretations, in particular regarding some tree species which are, since several forest generations, part of our forest ecosystems and provide economic benefits for forest owners and managers as well as for society at large.

Although climate change was not such an important issue in the past, it is now of primary importance when it comes to the condition of and management practices in forest ecosystems as well as species therein. These days forest owners and managers are observing quite dramatic changes of natural ranges of occurrence of trees and other species as well as their pathogens. There is also an observed increase in the occurrence of biotic and non-biotic negative phenomena, which may require propagation of new methods for eradication.

As practitioners, we are convinced that we need to make our forests more resilient and increase their capacity to adapt to changing climatic conditions. Therefore, all possible options should be taken into consideration, particularly introduced tree species or varieties, such as Douglas fir or black locust, that might not be native to a site, but adapted to climate change.

The top Critical Issues:
Definitions are unclear.



ALIEN species (CBD, IUCN, UNEP-WCMC, European Strategy CoE, EU Biodiversity Strategy, Regulation EU No. 1143/2014, IPPC/EPPO, WTO, CITES);

NON-Native species (e.g., NN Species Secretariat in the UK; Art 11 of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, Bern, 19.IX.1979; Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992);

INTRODUCED Tree (FAO 2012, i.e. FRA 2015 terms & definitions, FOREST EUROPE, 2015: State of Europe's Forests 2015);

EXOTIC tree (FAO 2002);

NON-AUTOCHTHONOUS/NON-INDIGENOUS (Council Directive 1999/105/EC of 22 December 1999);

DO WE KNOW **The total number** of tree species that are **INVASIVE** to BCC as they cause **NEGATIVE IMPACTs *sensu* CBD?**

NO – there are different definitions of invasiveness in practice, science and in legislation among Countries

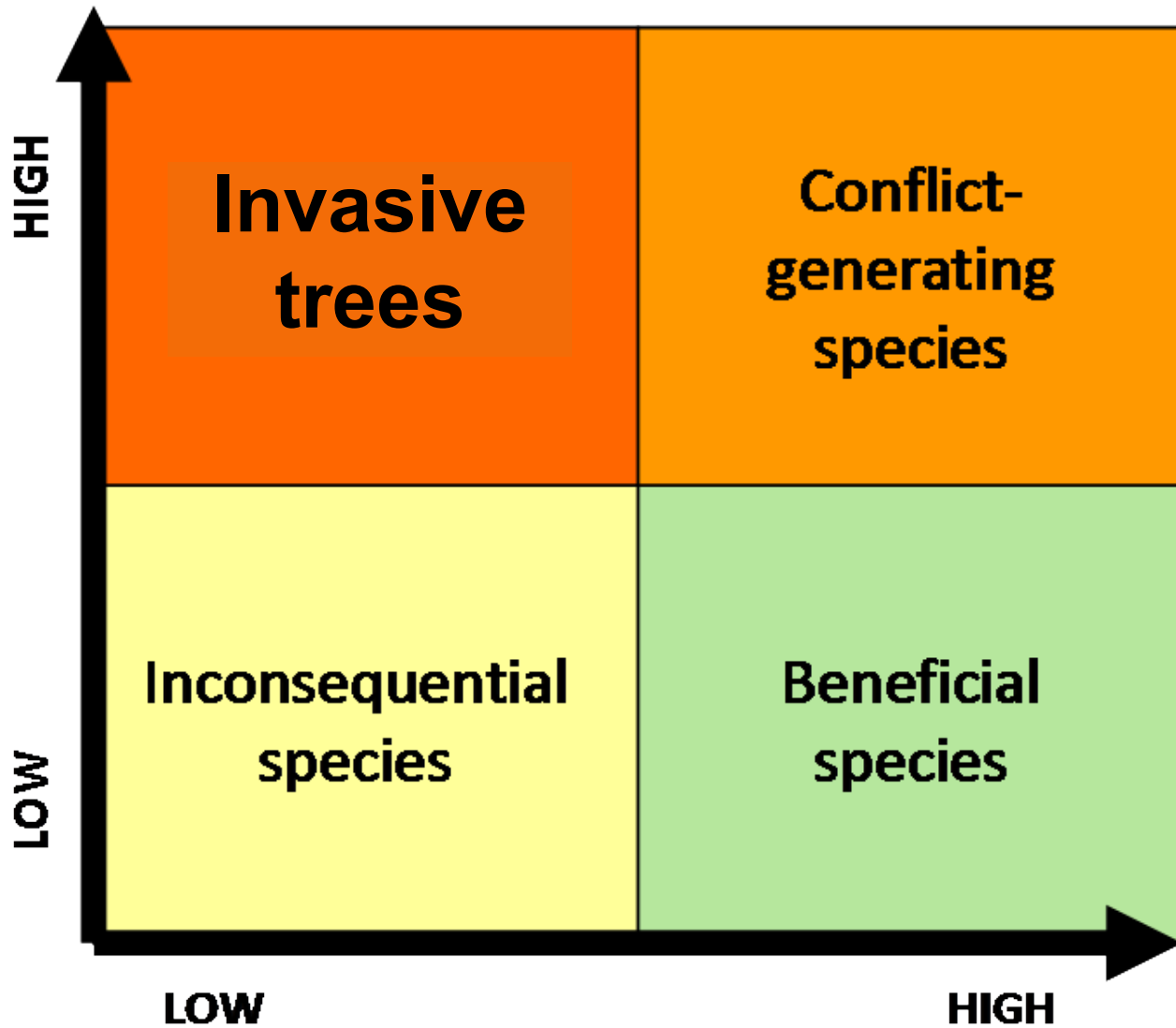
NO – the number is probably varying as some non-invasive may switch to invasive and vice-versa

NO – there is only a limited number of tree species that have been risk assessed for the whole Europe / EU

NO – negative impacts may vary across countries and biogeographical regions and habitats, Country boundaries are meaningless

NO – our knowledge on the effects & impacts may have gaps (e.g. for species, habitats and ecosystem services) & impacts are context-dependents

Impacts associated with alien tree species



Benefits associated with alien tree species

Redrawn from van Wilgen & Richardson (2014).

Code of Conduct for Invasive Alien Trees

The Eucalypt Invasion of Portugal

BY MICHAELA MCGUIRE



JUNE 2013
SHORT READ

TOPICS
Environment
Portugal

YOU ARE READING
1/3
FREE ARTICLES
THIS MONTH

Just a short drive from the Portuguese university town of Coimbra, in Vale de Canas, a sea of eucalypts extends to the horizon in all directions. The tallest tree in Europe sprouted here 120 years ago, in a deep, foggy gorge. "Karri Knight", as the tree is known, is a lone *Eucalyptus diversicolor* piercing the sky at 72 metres. The brown and white-trunked giant was measured using a laser hypsometer by a team of self-professed "gum nuts" in 2010. Native to Western Australia, Karri Knight is nearly as far from home as I am.

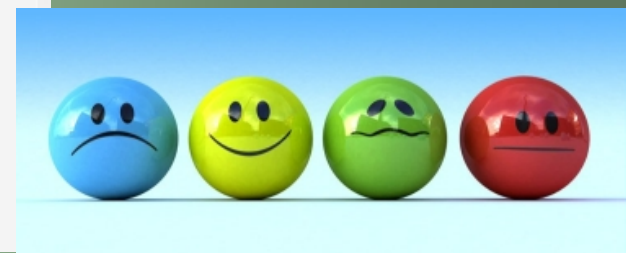
Popular for ornamental and medicinal reasons, eucalypts were introduced to Europe in the late 18th century by British and French botanists, including Sir Joseph Banks. By the 19th century there was almost no native woodland left in Portugal and, in 1866, some 35,000 eucalypts were planted around Coimbra in an effort to control devastating erosion. The thinking also went that the trees would

melodrama
in
meiji japan

The screenshot shows the Invasoras website with a search bar containing "blue gum". Below the search bar is a large image of eucalyptus leaves. To the right, there is a list of species under the heading "Species".

Species
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Acacia cyclops</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Acacia dealbata</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Acacia karroo</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Acacia longifolia</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Acacia mearnsii</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Acacia pycnantha</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Acacia retinodes</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Acacia saligna</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Agave americana</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Ageratina adenophora</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Allanthera altissima</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Arundo donax</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <i>Aster spurius</i>

The screenshot shows a news article from "The Portugal News" with the headline "Eucalyptus ban is 'huge loss to the economy'". The article text states: "The ban on planting new areas of eucalyptus in Portugal is a 'huge loss to the Portuguese economy,' as well as having no technical or scientific basis, said the Portuguese Association of the Paper Industry, CELPA." Below the text is a photograph of a eucalyptus forest. The article also includes a sidebar with "This week's CLASSIFIEDS" and "Place your CLASSIFIED" buttons.





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Forest Policy and Economics

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/forpol



Ecosystem services of fast-growing tree plantations: A case study on integrating social valuations with land-use changes in Uruguay

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^e MIT Agrifood Research Finland

^f Centre of Cultural Studies, University of Turku, Finland



Sustainable **Forest**
management and
Eucalyptus



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NATURE BIOTECHNOLOGY | NEWS

Brazil approves transgenic eucalyptus

Nature Biotechnology **33**, 577 (2015) | doi:10.1038/nbt0615-577c
Published online 09 June 2015

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Are there Invasive Alien Trees in the BCC?

Are there other invasive alien trees in the Bern Convention Countries (a part from *Ailanthus altissima* and *Acacia* spp.)?

If Yes - regardless to their use in planted forest – **is there a benefit in producing a Code**, as an addition to the Code on Horticulture and the Code for Botanic Gardens?

Is the **European Union** considering any tree in the framework of the Reg. EU no. 1143/2014?



Workshop on Forest management and Natura 2000 in the alpine and continental biogeographic regions: bridging research and practice

Species	Denmark	Belgium	Italy	Ireland	Malta	Norway	Portugal	Swiss	EPPO
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Obs-List	WL B3	Black-List	Uncertain		HI	Annex I	Black-List	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>		BL A2	Black-List	Uncertain	MPI			Black-List	Invasive
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	Black-List	BL A3	Black-List			HI		Black-List	Invasive
<i>Quercus rubra</i>		WL B3	Black-List	Uncertain		LO	Annex I		
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>				Potential			Annex I	Watch-List	Invasive
<i>Acer negundo</i>		WL B2	Black-List			LO	Annex I		
<i>Lycium barbarum</i>	Black-List			Uncertain		HI	Annex I		
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>		BL A2		Uncertain		HI		Watch-List	
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>			Black-List	Potential			Annex II	Watch-List	
<i>Abies alba</i>						HI	Annex I		Invasive
<i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>	Obs-List	WL B2				SE			
<i>Amelanchier spicata</i>	Black-List					SE			Invasive
<i>Picea sitchensis</i>				Uncertain		SE	Annex II		
<i>Pinus contorta</i> ssp. <i>contorta</i> var. <i>contorta</i>	Black-List			Uncertain		PH			
<i>Pinus nigra</i>			Black-List			LO	Annex I		
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>		WL B1	Black-List					Black-List	
<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>				Uncertain		LO	Annex I		
<i>Quercus cerris</i>				Uncertain		LO	Annex II		
<i>Rhus typhina</i>		WL B1				NK		Black-List	
<i>Salix viminalis</i>				Uncertain		PH	Annex I		

IN

Risk assessment

Robinia

pseudoacacia L.

Naturalis
Biodiversity
Center


Le guide selvicolturali

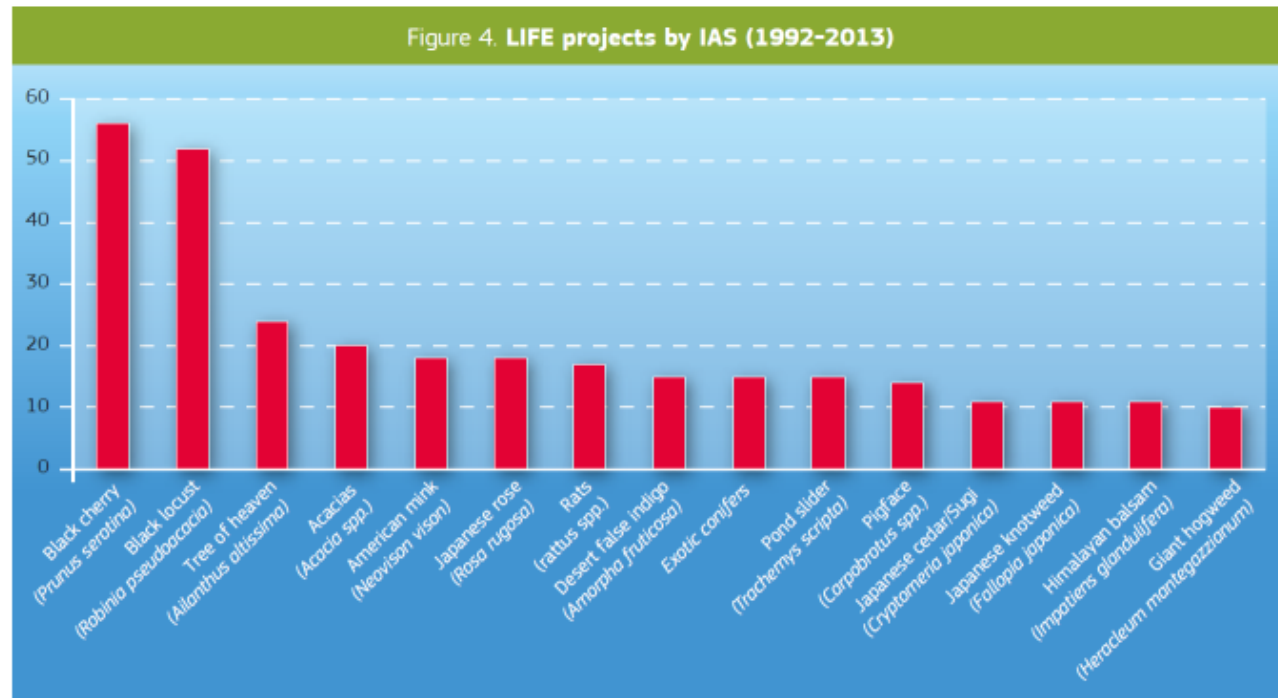
Le specie forestali arboree esotiche

Riconoscimento e gestione



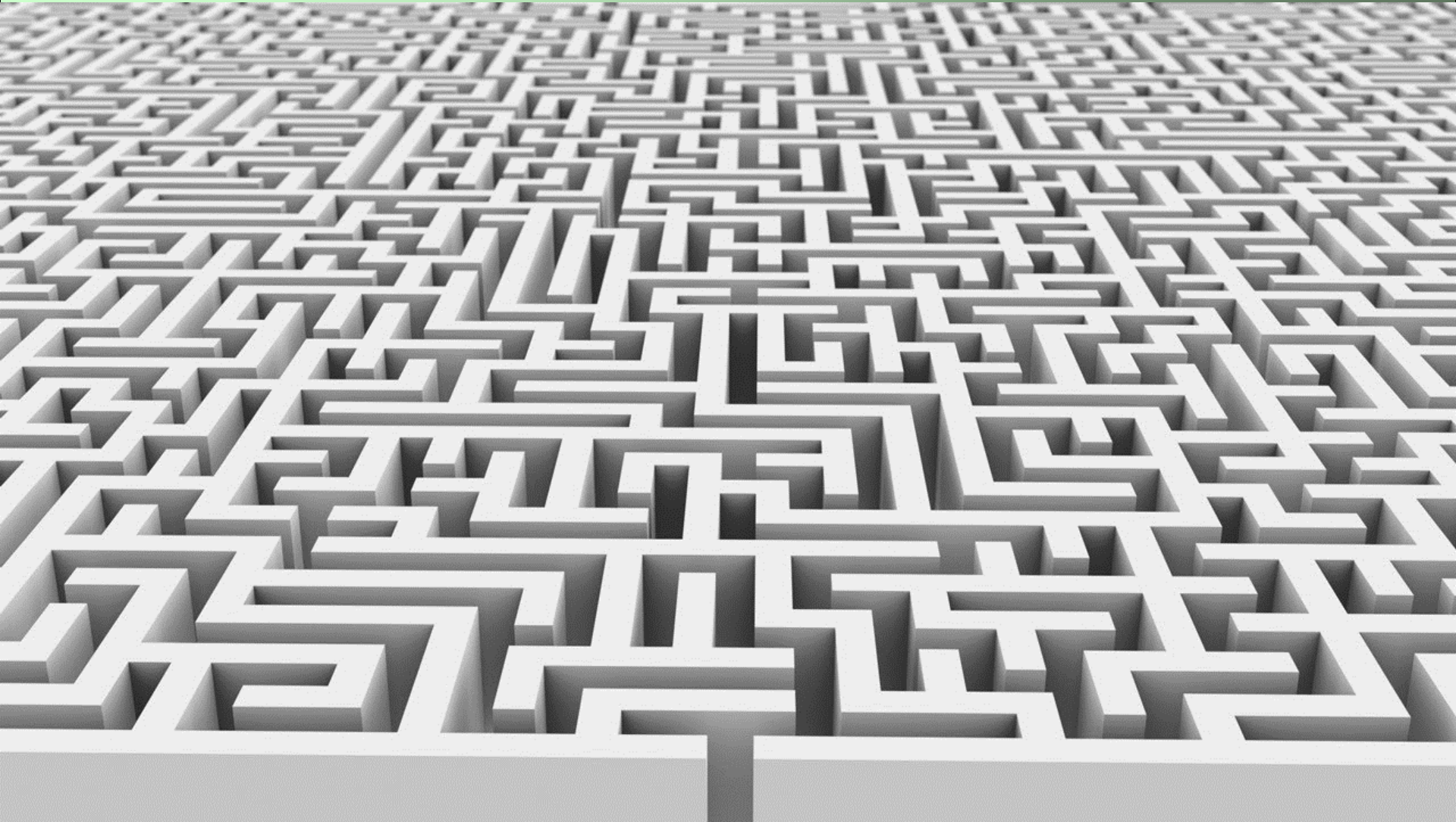
 **REGIONE
PIEMONTE**
SETTORE FORESTE

Workshop on Forest management and Natura 2000 in the alpine and continental biogeographic regions: bridging research and practice



***Prunus serotina*, *Robinia pseudoacacia*,
Ailanthus altissima, *Acacia* sp.pl.**

Is there a **WAY OUT** (*TREEXIT*)?



Code 5th Version:

The Code will focus on **generic Invasive Alien Trees** (*sensu* CBD and CoE European Strategy);

The text of the Code will be reduced and it will **avoid citing Alien Tree species that are evaluated differently among Countries**;

Each Country, when implementing the Code **will assess which Alien Trees are Invasive** (if not already assessed);

If there will be (in the future) Invasive Alien Trees of **Union Concern**, EU Countries might consider the Code for preventing further spread for those tree species.



Looking forward to **YOUR** comments and suggestions