



Scientific and technical meetings 2017

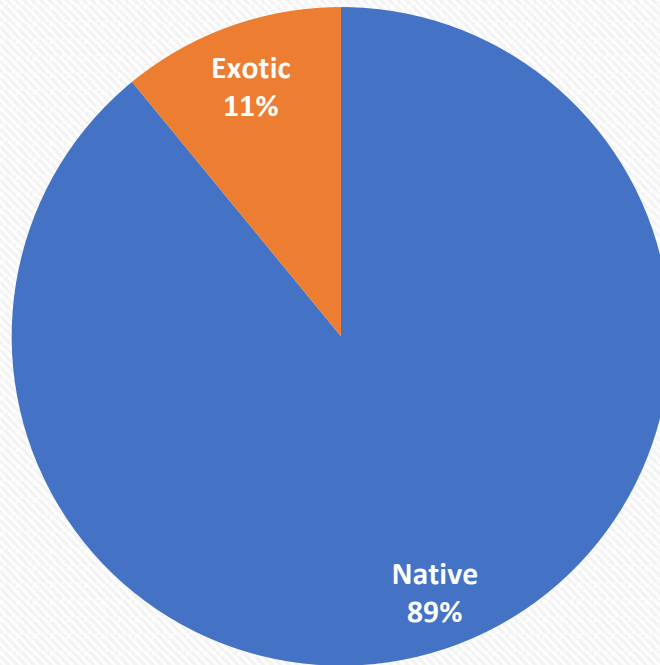
Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species back-to-back with a Seminar on the
“Eradication of IAS in small European islands”

Some examples of eradications and control in the Canary Islands

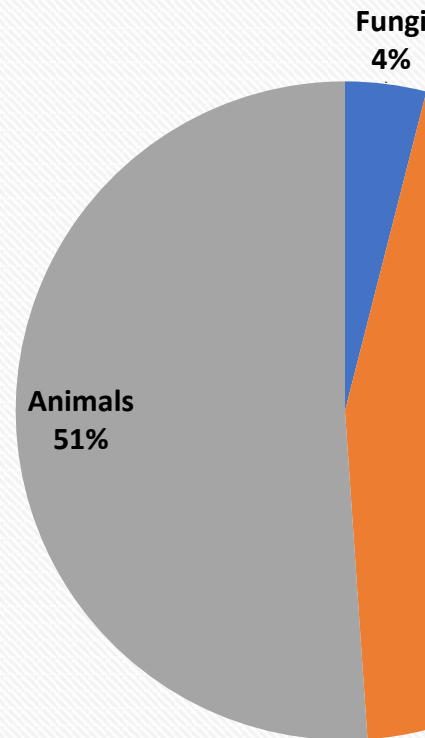
Juan Luis Rodríguez Luengo

Terrestrial species in the Cana

Terrestrial species

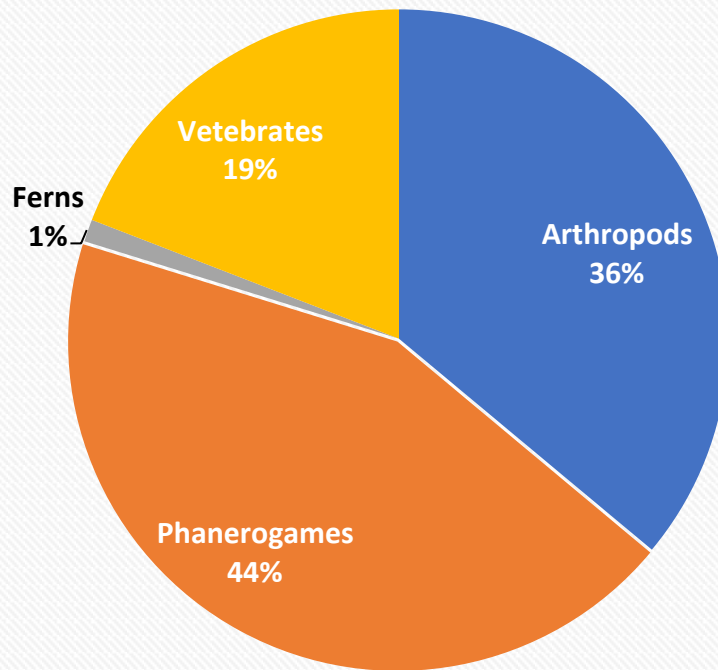


Exotic species

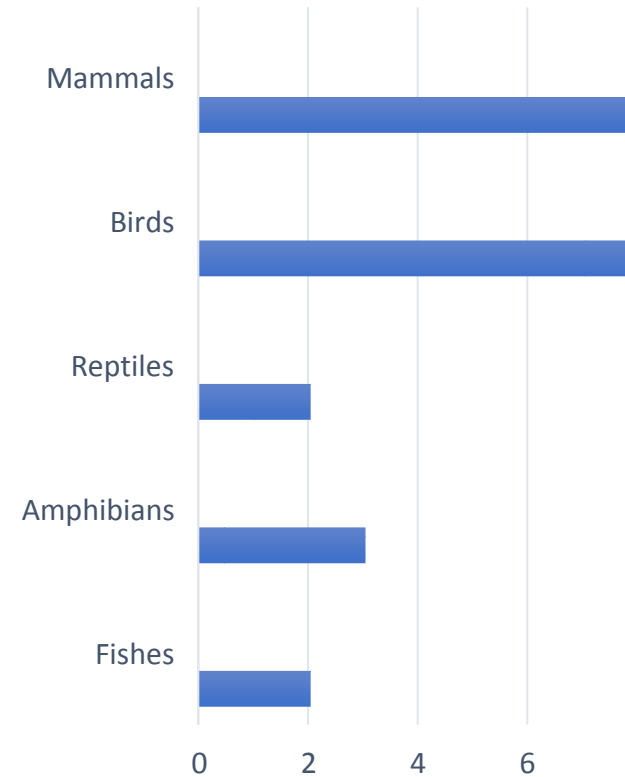


Terrestrial invasive species

Invasive species: 183



Invasive vertebrates



Red palm weevil

(*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*)

(2007-2016)



- First eradication
- Islands affected: Canaria, Fuerteventura, Tenerife
- 706,081 palms
- 209,547 treated
- 681 weevils caught
- 659 palms removed
- Cost: 12,000,000
- <http://www.picud>

Rabbit in Montaña Clara Islet

(*Oryctolagus cuniculus*)

(1999-2002)

Famara - Restoration of the islets and the cliffs of Famara
(Lanzarote Island)

LIFE99 NAT/E/006392



- Montaña Clara
- Method: live
- 127 rabbits re
- Cost: 629.300

Rabbit is catalogued as in

Egyptian fruit bat on Tenerife

(*Rousettus aegyptiacus*)
(2002-2005)



- Escaped from two
- 2002-2005: 40 individuals removed
- 2008, 2009 and 2010: 10 individuals found
- Methods: surveys, traps, detectors and mist-nets
- Cost: 20,000 €

Mouflon on Tenerife and Barbary sheep on La Palma

(*Ovis aries* and *Ammotragus lervia*)

(1970'-?????)



- Hunting species: no limitations in number sex or age as they are catalogued as invasive species. Sometimes professional hunters required.
- Master plans of the national parks and other protected areas order their eradication. Also the European Convention for Protected Areas of the Council of Europe, 1992.
- No clear political intention to eradicate them.

Recommendation No. 91 (2002) on Invasive Alien Species that threaten biodiversity in Islands and geographically and evolutionarily isolated ecosystems adopted by the Standing Committee on 5 December 2002.

Recommends that Spain:

14. Take effective steps towards the eradication of the mouflon (*Ovis ammon*) and the Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*) from La Palma, given their high impact on endemic species listed in Appendix I of the Convention.

Feral goats and sheep: an increasing

ecologistas en acción

idiomas del sitio: [es] Castellano [en] INGLÉS

Estás en: Inicio » Ecologistas en Acción » Canarias » Tenerife » Espacios naturales de Tenerife (...)

Espacios naturales de Tenerife amenazados por las cabras asilvestradas

Junio de 2016, por Tenerife | Vistas: 2271 | También publicado en: Canarias, Espacios naturales, Especies exóticas invasoras

La escena es impactante, un pequeño grupo de cabras asilvestradas ha arrasado un importante reducto de flora endémica en el camino de montaña Tafada al faro de Anaga. Un buen número de floraciones de tajinastes blancos o amámbolos (*Echium simplex*) y gógaros de Anaga (*Aeonium canariense*), ambas especies exclusivas de Tenerife y con poblaciones restringidas, han sido devoradas por las cabras. Prácticamente no hay plantas con flores al borde del camino, privando al visitante de uno de los espectáculos naturales más hermosos de la isla. Las cabras también están empezando a crear problemas a

Se sugiere de este video: **Las 4 que hay, vienen a cagar agua by Padre Báez**

Las cabras son benditas coño by Padre Báez

aldealgopito

3.792 visualizaciones

Partido Animalista PACMA

Stop matanz

life Guguay

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Efectos de las cabras asilvestradas en Guguay

Gobierno de Canarias

Consejería de Política Territorial, Sostenibilidad y Seguridad

CONSULTA PÚBLICA PREVIA

Iniciativa normativa para ampliar las especies susceptibles de aprovechamiento cinegético en Canarias, declarando como especies de caza mayor a los animales de producción asilvestrados

Fecha de inicio: 15/04/2017
Fecha de fin: 27/04/2017

JUSTIFICACIÓN DE LA INICIATIVA

En los últimos años, se viene registrando un importante incremento del número de animales de producción asilvestrada en Canarias, tanto en número y especie. Este hecho está generando un problema de primer orden, tanto desde el punto de vista medioambiental, como desde la perspectiva de los datos y perfiles que este fenómeno está originando en la economía de agricultura y ganadería, así como en los valores patrimoniales y etnográficos característicos de las islas e, incluso, la seguridad de las personas.

DOCUMENTACIÓN de la iniciativa

INFORMAR con tu opinión

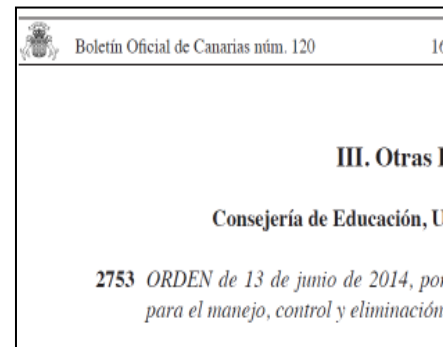
APORTAR

- La GOR
- Canari
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Fountain Grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*) the queen of the invasive plants



- Present in all the islands
- Tenerife, La Palma and Gran Canaria are highly invaded
- 10.000 seeds/plant
- Dispersed by wind and water
- Rejected by herbivores
- Nobody knows the cost of the money invested by islands



Control of Fountain Grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*) in Teno Rural Park (Tenerife)

ABE



- Four years fighting
- 2017: 15 campaigns each; climbers
- Manual removal
- Logistic support from the office of the

California kingsnake on Gran Canaria

(*Lampropeltis californiae*)

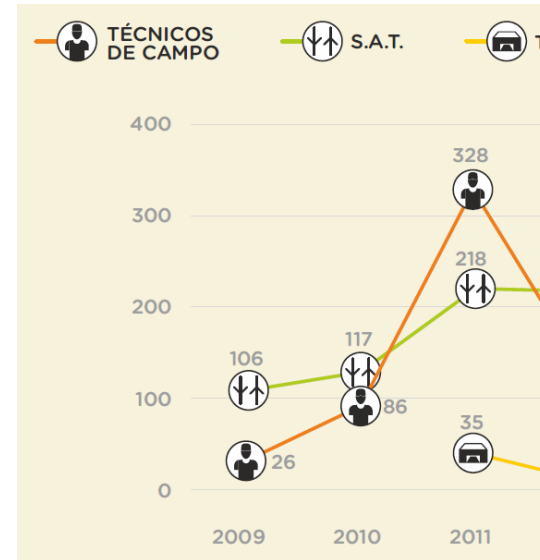
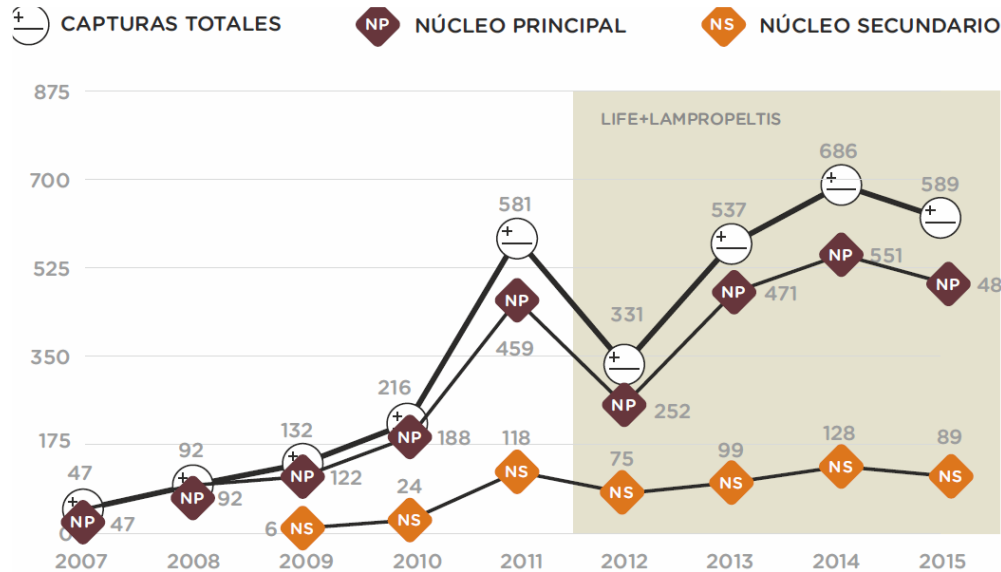
(2009- ∞)



LIFE10 NAT/ES/000565

2011-2015

1.025.863 €



California Kingsnake on Gran Canaria

(*Lampropeltis californiae*)

(2016)

Environmental volunteering



- 6 campaigns
- 114 volunteers
- 24 captures

Spanish Catalogue of Invasive Species

A person's hands are visible, holding a white rectangular sign. The sign features the text "PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE" in a bold, dark red, sans-serif font. The text is arranged in four lines: "PREVENTION" on the first line, "IS BETTER" on the second, "THAN" on the third, and "CURE" on the fourth. The background is plain white.

**PREVENTION
IS BETTER
THAN
CURE**

European Strategy on invasive species

Objectives

The Strategy promotes the development and implementation of coordinated measures and efforts throughout Europe to prevent or minimise adverse impacts of invasive alien species on Europe's biodiversity, as well as their consequences for the economy and human health.

The Strategy provides guidance to help Bern Convention Parties in their efforts to:

- rapidly increase awareness and information on IAS issues and ways to tackle them;
- strengthen national and regional capacity and cooperation to deal with IAS issues;
- prevent the introduction of new invasive alien species into and within Europe, and ensure a rapid response to detected incursions (§6);
- reduce the adverse impact of existing invasive alien species (§7);
- recover species and restore natural habitats and ecosystems that have been affected by biological invasions, where feasible and desirable (§8); and
- identify and prioritise key actions to be implemented at the national and regional levels.

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 6

Provisions for the outermost regions

1. Invasive alien species of Union concern shall not be subject to Article 7 or Articles 13 to 20 in the outermost regions.
2. By 2 January 2017, each Member State with outermost regions shall adopt for each of those regions a list of invasive alien species of concern, in consultation with those regions.
3. As regards the invasive alien species included on the lists referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, Member States may, within the respective outermost regions, apply the measures as provided for in Articles 7 to 9, 13 to 15 and 17, as appropriate. Those measures shall be compatible with the TFEU and be notified to the Commission in accordance with Union law.
4. Member States shall immediately notify the Commission and shall inform the other Member States of the lists referred to in paragraph 2 and of any update to those lists.




INICIO
INICIATIVAS NORMATIVAS
CONTACTO

Consejería de Política Territorial, Sostenibilidad y Seguridad

CONSULTA PÚBLICA PREVIA

Proyecto de decreto por el que se regula el régimen jurídico de la tenencia de animales potencialmente peligrosos en la Comunidad Autónoma de Canarias

Fecha de inicio: 14/03/2017
Fecha de fin: 04/04/2017

PROBLEMAS QUE SE PRETENDEN SOLUCIONAR CON LA INICIATIVA

Los principales problemas que se pretenden solucionar con la iniciativa reglamentaria que se somete a consulta pública previa a la ciudadanía son los siguientes:

a) Compatibilizar el derecho reconocido en nuestro ordenamiento jurídico a tener determinadas especies animales consideradas potencialmente peligrosas con la seguridad de las personas y los bienes jurídicamente protegidos. A tal efecto se pretende adoptar una serie de medidas, entre las que se encuentran:

DOCUMENTACIÓN
de la iniciativa



PARTICIPA
con tu opinión

APORTA

Real Decreto 630/2013, de 2 de agosto, Catálogo español de especies ex

	<i>Reptiles</i>
<i>Chrysemys picta</i> (Schneider, 1783).	
Todas las especies de la Familia Colubridae <i>sensu lato</i> .	Canarias
<i>Elaphe guttata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766).	Baleares
<i>Trachemys scripta</i> (Schoepff, 1792).	
	<i>Mamíferos</i>
<i>Ammotragus lervia</i> (Pallas, 1777).	
<i>Atelerix albiventris</i> (Wagner, 1841).	
<i>Hemiechinus auritus</i> (Gmelin, 1770).	
<i>Herpestes javanicus</i> (É. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1818).	
<i>Mustela (Neovison) vison</i> Schreber, 1777.	
<i>Myocastor coypus</i> (Molina, 1782).	
<i>Nasua</i> spp.	
<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i> (Gray, 1834).	
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766).	
<i>Ovis musimon</i> Pallas, 1762.	Canarias
<i>Procyon lotor</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).	
<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i> (Geoffroy, 1810).	
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i> (Berkenhout, 1769).	Canarias
<i>Rattus rattus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758).	Canarias
<i>Familia Sciuridae</i> Hemprich, 1820 ¹ .	

Control of entry pathways: seaports and



Control of trade in exotic species



**Environmental Group
of the Canary Police
Tenerife (2015-17)**

- Team: 3 (2015); 6 (2017)
- 83 pet shops and 34 plant shops inspected.
- 19 police reports for illegal species.
- 50 internet advertisements

Conclusion

- ❑ We should focus our efforts on:
 - prevention (risk assessment, education, awareness and le
 - detection and rapid response.

- ❑ Control and eradication are much more expensive, l
and often socially controversial.

- ❑ We should establish clear criteria to prioritise action
and eradication on each island and at regional levels