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CONVENTION RELATIVE A LA CONSERVATION DE LA VIE SAUVAGE
ET DU MILIEU NATUREL DE L'EUROPE

**Groupe d'experts
des espèces exotiques envahissantes**

St Julian's (Malte), 18-20 mai 2011

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RAPPORT

*Document établi
par la
Direction de la Culture et du Patrimoine culturel et naturel*

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Le Groupe d'experts des espèces exotiques envahissantes a tenu sa 9^e réunion à St Julian's, Malte, du 18 au 20 mai 2011.

Le Comité permanent est invité à:

1. prendre note du rapport de la réunion et, en particulier, des excellents progrès réalisés dans la mise en oeuvre de la Stratégie européenne sur les EEE de la Convention et dans la préparation, dans le cadre de la Convention, de Codes de conduite et de lignes directrices novateurs et appliqués sur la base du volontariat;
2. remercier les autorités maltaises de protection de la nature pour l'excellente préparation de la réunion et tous les gouvernements et organisations internationales pour leurs très bonnes contributions;
3. examiner et, le cas échéant, à adopter les projets de recommandation ci-après:
 - Projet de recommandation sur le Code européen de la chasse et des espèces exotiques envahissantes (annexe 4);
 - Projet de recommandation relatif au Code européen sur les animaux de compagnie et les espèces exotiques envahissantes (annexe 5);
 - Projet de recommandation sur les objectifs 2020 pour l'Europe en matière d'espèces exotiques envahissantes (annexe 6).

1. OUVERTURE DE LA REUNION

Le Président, M. Huw Thomas (Royaume-Uni), souhaite la bienvenue aux participants (liste à l'annexe 2) et résume divers événements et initiatives récents dans le domaine des espèces exotiques envahissantes.

2. PAROLES DE BIENVENUE DES AUTORITES MALTAISES

Le Dr Mario de Marco, Secrétaire Parlementaire au Tourisme, à l'environnement et à la culture, souhaite la bienvenue aux participants à Malte et prononce une allocution (voir l'annexe 3) dans laquelle il souligne l'importance de coordonner les efforts de lutte contre les espèces exotiques envahissantes ainsi que le rôle positif de la Convention de Berne pour mener à bien cette mission à l'échelle de l'Europe.

Le Dr David Mifsud (Junior College, Université de Malte) présente un exposé sur la faune exotique installée dans les îles maltaises, et en particulier les arthropodes, en indiquant aux participants les nombreuses espèces exotiques établies à Malte et qui y arrivent encore, fournissant ainsi une bonne idée des défis à surmonter dans la lutte contre des espèces exotiques sur une petite île.

3. ADOPTION DU PROJET D'ORDRE DU JOUR

L'ordre du jour est adopté tel qu'il figure en annexe 1 au présent rapport.

4. INTRODUCTION PAR LE SECRETARIAT: AVANCEMENT DES TRAVAUX SUR LES ESPECES EXOTIQUES ENVAHISSANTES DANS LE CADRE DE LA CONVENTION ET SYNERGIES AVEC D'AUTRES INITIATIVES DE LA CONVENTION DE BERNE

Le Secrétariat annonce au Groupe la réédition (illustrée) de la Stratégie européenne sur les EEE et du Code de conduite sur l'horticulture et les plantes exotiques envahissantes.

Le Secrétariat a participé à plusieurs activités internationales et à des groupes de contact dans le cadre de la Convention sur la diversité biologique, de l'Union européenne et de l'Organisation européenne et méditerranéenne pour la protection des plantes (OEPP). Avec l'OEPP, il a organisé un séminaire conjoint en 2009, à Oslo, en vue d'améliorer la mise en oeuvre du Code de conduite sur l'horticulture et les plantes exotiques envahissantes. En outre l'OEPP, l'Agence européenne pour l'environnement et la Convention de Berne ont lancé une étude sur l'état d'avancement de la mise en oeuvre du Code .

Un groupe de consultants s'est réuni à Rome en 2011 pour déterminer quelles activités du Groupe sont prioritaires.

4.1 Informations sur le Groupe d'experts de la diversité biologique des îles d'Europe

[Document T-PVS (2010) 12]

Le Secrétariat signale au Groupe que, depuis sa dernière réunion en Croatie, un nouveau Groupe d'experts de la diversité biologique des îles d'Europe s'est réuni à deux reprises (à Ténériffe (Espagne) en 2009 et à Svalbard (Norvège) en 2010).

Ce Groupe devait se réunir le mois prochain en Corse (France) pour adopter deux documents: une Charte de la diversité biologique des îles d'Europe et un programme de travail pour la diversité biologique des îles d'Europe. Ces deux documents envisagent les EEE comme une des principales menaces pour la diversité biologique des îles et proposent à la fois des mesures de précaution et l'éradication de certains mammifères sur de petites îles, afin d'en améliorer la valeur pour la sauvegarde de la nature (ce qui est particulièrement important pour les oiseaux et les plantes indigènes).

4.2 Informations sur le Plan d'action pour l'éradication de l'érisma rousse en Europe

[Document T-PVS (2010) 23]

M. Pete Robertson (*Food and Environment Research Agency*, Royaume-Uni) présente les progrès accomplis au Royaume-Uni dans l'élimination des érisma rousse. Après divers essais, un programme

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

de grande envergure pour l'éradication a été mis en oeuvre depuis 2005; il a permis de ramener la population de cet oiseau au Royaume-Uni d'environ 6000 spécimens à moins de 100 aujourd'hui, dans le cadre d'une opération très complexe des points de vue des relations avec le public et de la technique.

Le Secrétariat annonce au Groupe l'adoption, par le Comité permanent, d'un Plan d'action révisé pour l'éradication de l'érisma rousse en Europe, suite à une réunion à Madrid en 2010. Le projet est ambitieux, et vise à éradiquer l'espèce en Europe d'ici à 2015. Tous les ans, une manifestation sera organisée en marge de la réunion annuelle de la Convention de Berne pour dresser le bilan des progrès accomplis dans les divers Etats.

4.3 Conclusions du 2^e Atelier sur les Plantes exotiques envahissantes dans les régions de type méditerranéen du monde (Trébizonde, Turquie, 2-6 août 2010)

[Document T-PVS (2010) 17]

Mme Sarah Brunel (OEPP) présente les Conclusions du 2^e Atelier OEPP/Conseil de l'Europe sur les Plantes exotiques envahissantes dans les régions de type méditerranéen du monde, organisé à Trébizonde (Turquie) du 2 au 6 août 2010. L'Atelier a insisté sur l'importance de veiller à une sensibilisation sur les PEE, a encouragé l'élaboration de listes prioritaires pour la lutte et l'éradication, et a souligné l'intérêt des codes de conduite sur les PEE et l'horticulture dans la lutte contre l'entrée et la dissémination de ces plantes. Il a invité les institutions européennes à concevoir un dispositif d'alerte précoce et de réponse rapide, et a proposé que les cultures destinées à la production de biocarburants soient soumises à une évaluation de risques.

Le Groupe note que les plantes exotiques envahissantes sont une source de préoccupation majeure dans la région méditerranéenne, et recommande que les Etats poursuivent leurs activités sur ce thème.

5. MISE EN OEUVRE PAR LES ETATS DE LA STRATEGIE EUROPEENNE SUR LES EEE

5.1 Rapports nationaux

Les délégations de l'Arménie, de la Belgique, de la France, de la Géorgie, de l'Irlande, de l'Italie, de Malte, de la Pologne, de la Slovaquie, de la Slovénie, de l'Espagne, de la Suisse, de la Tunisie, de l'Ukraine et du Royaume-Uni présentent un rapport national (voir annexe 4).

M. Huw Thomas (Royaume-Uni) présente les dispositions législatives à la fois nouvelles et novatrices de l'Ecosse qui faciliteront la gestion des EEE et, en particulier, les réactions rapides. La nouvelle législation permet aux autorités concernées de conclure des contrats de gestion avec les propriétaires ou exploitants de terres, éventuellement assortis d'une aide financière. Si nécessaire, ils peuvent toutefois adopter un Arrêté de lutte contre une espèce pour imposer des mesures contraignantes. Ce pouvoir des autorités est renforcé par un droit d'accès aux terres ou installations concernés. Le document Powerpoint présenté peut être consulté à l'adresse figurant au pied de la présente page.

Les nombreux exposés révèlent une nette intensification des activités de nombreux gouvernements dans le domaine des espèces exotiques envahissantes, et une amélioration progressive des mesures de précaution, de la détection et de l'alerte précoces, tandis qu'un nombre relativement élevé de pays ont adopté de nouvelles lois. Le Groupe se déclare satisfait de la mise en oeuvre de la Stratégie européenne sur les EEE tout en constatant que dans un petit nombre d'Etats peu de résultats ont été atteints, que ce soit sur le plan législatif ou dans la pratique.

5.2 Rapports de parties et d'observateurs concernant des espèces qui posent des problèmes particuliers (menaces apparues au cours des deux dernières années)

M. Huw Thomas (Royaume-Uni) annonce que l'espèce *Dikerogammarus villosus* (la "crevette tueuse") a été observée au Royaume-Uni le 3 septembre 2010, déclenchant une réaction très rapide dont la mise en place, en quelques jours, d'un dispositif de précaution pour empêcher la contamination d'autres cours d'eau et assurer une étroite surveillance. Des contrôles à plus grande échelle ont également été

lancés, ce qui a permis de découvrir deux autres populations dans la nature. L'espèce constitue une grave menace pour les crevettes indigènes et pour d'autres invertébrés.

5.3 Suivi de certaines recommandations du Comité permanent

- ***Recommandation n° 114 (2005) sur le contrôle de l'écureuil gris (*Sciurus carolinensis*) et d'autres espèces exotiques d'écureuils en Europe***

Mme Lucilla Carnevali, la représentante de l'Italie, présente les mesures prises suite à cette recommandation. Le gouvernement a cofinancé le projet EC-SQUARE de LIFE+ baptisé "*Eradication and control of Grey squirrel: actions for preservation of biodiversity in forest ecosystems*". Lancé en septembre 2010, il couvre les régions du Piémont, de la Lombardie et de la Ligurie, dans le nord de l'Italie.

EC-SQUARE a pour objectif premier l'élimination voire, là où celle-ci est jugée irréalisable, la réduction des risques liés à l'introduction d'une espèce exotique, l'écureuil gris, pour la diversité biologique et en particulier la sauvegarde de l'écureuil roux (*Sciurus vulgaris*), une espèce indigène. Des méthodes de contrôle et d'éradication des écureuils gris (*Sciurus carolinensis*) dans différents contextes socio-écologiques seront complétées par des études sociologiques chargées de déterminer et de modéliser la perception qu'a le public des problèmes généraux engendrés par les espèces exotiques, et notamment par l'écureuil gris. Les efforts sont actuellement concentrés sur la rencontre des parties prenantes afin de présenter le projet, mais des activités de suivi doivent également être menées pour surveiller la dispersion des populations de l'écureuil gris.

- ***Recommandation n° 141 (2009) sur les plantes exotiques potentiellement envahissantes cultivées pour la production de biocarburants***

Le Secrétariat informe le Groupe qu'aucun gouvernement n'a soumis de rapport sur le sujet, ni mentionné les cultures destinées à la production de biocarburants dans son rapport national. Le projet de recommandation a toutefois attiré beaucoup d'attention de la part des médias et des journalistes scientifiques après son adoption.

- ***Recommandation n° 140 (2009) sur la lutte contre la petite mangouste indienne (*Herpestes auropunctatus*) en Europe du sud-est***

M. Luka Katušić, représentant de la Croatie, informe le Groupe qu'il est désormais permis d'abattre la petite mangouste indienne en Croatie. Elle est chassée, y compris dans les îles, mais pas de manière systématique. Une étude scientifique a été menée sur l'impact de la petite mangouste indienne sur 3 îles croates, mais il n'existe pas d'étude nationale.

- ***Recommandation n° 134 (2008) sur le Code de conduite sur l'horticulture et les plantes exotiques envahissantes***

[Document T-PVS (2009) 9]

Le Secrétariat et Mme Sarah Brunel (OEPP), informe le Groupe que l'OEPP a organisé à Oslo en 2009, en collaboration avec le Conseil de l'Europe, un atelier chargé de proposer des manières de mettre en oeuvre le Code de conduite sur l'horticulture et les plantes exotiques envahissantes. L'atelier a formulé plusieurs propositions à l'intention des gouvernements et de l'industrie et les a invités à traduire et à adopter le Code.

Une nouvelle publication, plus attractive et illustrée, est présentée à la réunion.

Les participants sont également informés de la réalisation, au mois de mai, d'une enquête électronique menée en coopération avec l'Agence européenne pour l'environnement pour évaluer le degré de mise en oeuvre du Code. Les participants ont été encouragés à participer à cette enquête.

6.1 Bilan des activités mondiales contre les EEE et perspectives au lendemain de Nagoya

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

M. Piero Genovesi (Président du GSEE de l'UICN) annonce au Groupe que la 10^e Conférence des Parties à la CDB, qui s'est tenue à Nagoya, a adopté un objectif (n° 9) pour les EEE: *“d’ici à 2020, les espèces exotiques envahissantes et les voies d’introduction sont identifiées et classées en ordre de priorité, les espèces prioritaires sont contrôlées ou éradiquées et des mesures sont en place pour gérer les voies de pénétration, afin d’empêcher l’introduction et l’établissement de ces espèces”*.

Il signale également la réunion du GSET sur les espèces exotiques utilisées comme animaux familiers ou occupants d'aquariums et de terrariums, comme appâts vivants et comme aliments vivants. Réuni à Genève, ce Groupe a analysé les lacunes qui subsistent dans le cadre international et recommandé un renforcement du dispositif juridique existant. Il a exprimé des doutes quant à l'intérêt de proposer de nouvelles normes aux fins d'une utilisation internationale.

M. Genovesi déplore l'interruption du GISP (Programme mondial sur les espèces envahissantes) par manque de fonds et, pour les activités futures, il constate une grande ouverture au sein de l'OMC en faveur d'une collaboration avec la CDB afin que les gouvernements nationaux ne subissent pas de lourdes contraintes en matière d'interdiction du commerce d'espèces exotiques envahissantes. L'organisation d'un séminaire sur le commerce et les EEE est à l'étude. Il note que malgré les critiques qui ont visé le coût de certains programmes d'radication, il faut intensifier la lutte contre les EEE et améliorer la prévention en adoptant de nouveaux instruments (tels que celui qu'envisage l'UE) et mieux concentrer les efforts sur les méthodes d'éradication et de contrôle.

6.2 Activités de la CDB relatives au GSET chargé d'examiner les risques liés à l'introduction d'espèces exotiques utilisées comme animaux familiers ou occupants d'aquariums et de terrariums, comme appâts vivants et comme aliments vivants

En l'absence du Secrétariat de la CDB, voir les observations du président du GSEE ci-dessus.

6.3 Activités de la Commission européenne sur les espèces exotiques envahissantes: état d'avancement de l'élaboration d'une Stratégie de l'UE sur les EEE

Mme Valentina Bastino (Commission européenne) présente le cadre international dans lequel s'inscrit l'action de la CE et les rapports entre les travaux de la Commission sur les EEE et d'autres directives et initiatives communautaires, et informe le Groupe que depuis 2006, l'UE travaille à l'élaboration d'une Stratégie de l'Union sur les EEE, et que cette activité a bien progressé. La nouvelle Stratégie post-2020 pour la diversité biologique dans l'UE fixe des objectifs pour les EEE et déclare l'intention de mettre en place un instrument législatif spécifique sur les EEE pour 2012.

Une consultation a été lancée, avec des activités organisées autour de 3 groupes de travail chargés de soumettre un rapport en juillet. Ces rapports complèteront plusieurs rapports de recherche antérieurs et serviront de base à la poursuite des travaux législatifs.

La nouvelle stratégie de l'UE pour la diversité biologique vise également à renforcer la réglementation de l'UE en faveur de la santé des plantes et des animaux. Une présentation Powerpoint complète est consultable sur le site internet de la réunion (voir la note en bas de page).

6.4 Etat d'avancement de la base de données DAISIE et du portail NOBANIS

Mme Melanie Josefsson (Suède) informe le Groupe qu'au fil des années, NOBANIS a élargi sa portée géographique à plusieurs pays d'Europe centrale. Il a organisé plusieurs ateliers et réalisé quelques projets (comme la cartographie des risques liés aux EEE en Europe). Il travaille à l'amélioration de ses base de données et de ses capacités “d'alerte précoce”.

M. Piero Genovesi (GSEE) présente des informations sur DAISIE, qui est régulièrement mis à jour. Les erreurs sont corrigées (même si le portail actuel ne signale pas toujours la totalité des mises à jour) et de nouvelles données sont ajoutées (sur certains groupes taxinomiques et régions).

7. CODES DE CONDUITE

7.1 Code de conduite sur la chasse et les EEE

[Document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 5]

Le Consultant, M. Andrea Monaco, présente le projet de Code de conduite, situe cet exercice dans le contexte de plusieurs documents d'orientation politique (y compris la Charte européenne de la chasse et de la biodiversité de la Convention de Berne) et en explique notamment les six principes.

Le Groupe examine quelques détails du projet de Code et formule des propositions/observations sur certaines questions (fauconnerie, grands peuplements de colverts, espèces introduites à l'époque historique, chiens qui deviennent errants suite à des parties de chasse, etc.).

Le Groupe s'est déclaré généralement favorable au Code et a exprimé le souhait qu'il contribue utilement à prévenir l'introduction de nouvelles espèces exotiques en Europe, dans le cadre d'une collaboration avec les chasseurs.

Le Consultant diffusera le projet de Code pour recueillir les commentaires, et notamment obtenir le soutien de la FACE, du CIC et du GSEE, en espérant qu'une version consolidée sera prête à être soumise au Comité permanent pour adoption en novembre 2011.

Un projet de recommandation (voir l'annexe 5 au présent rapport) sera proposé pour adoption par le Comité permanent de la Convention.

7.2 Code de conduite sur les animaux de compagnie et les EEE

[Document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 1]

M. Keith Davenport présente le Code de conduite, qui a été actualisé et affiné après la réunion du Groupe spécial (GSET) organisée un peu plus tôt dans l'année dans le cadre de la CDB. L'idée maîtresse et qu'une collaboration sur les EEE avec l'industrie des animaux de compagnie peut contribuer à sensibiliser les professionnels à leur responsabilité dans l'introduction d'EEE et à leur grand pouvoir en matière de lutte contre les nouvelles introductions et de publicité sur le problème des espèces envahissantes.

Les participants ont suggéré que certaines recommandations pourraient être durcies, et certaines délégations ont proposé que, si les circonstances s'y prêtent, le marquage électronique est utile pour les spécimens de certaines espèces qui, en cas de fuite, pourraient être à l'origine de graves invasions. Ils étaient dans l'ensemble favorable au Code et à la poursuite de la collaboration avec les propriétaires d'animaux familiers et les professionnels de ce domaine. Certains délégués ont abordé des détails (santé des animaux, responsabilité des personnes à l'origine de la fuite d'animaux qui deviennent envahissants). Les délégations ont été invitées à envoyer des observations écrites.

Un projet de recommandation a été présenté en vue de son adoption éventuelle par le Comité permanent de la Convention de Berne (voir l'annexe 6);

7.3 Code de conduite sur les EEE et les zoos et aquariums

[Document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 4]

M. Riccardo Scalera présente son rapport et mentionne plusieurs incidents où des spécimens (d'animaux et de plantes) qui se sont échappés de zoos et d'aquariums ont donné lieu à des populations d'EEE établies dans la nature.

Étant donné leur engagement en faveur des animaux et de l'environnement, les zoos et les aquariums sont des alliés potentiels dans la prévention de la fuite d'EEE et dans la sensibilisation du public à cette menace. Le projet de code propose plusieurs lignes directrices très précises à l'intention des jardins zoologiques et des aquariums.

Certaines délégations formulent des observations visant à "adoucir" les parties du texte proposant la confiscation des animaux ou des amendes, des mesures peu appropriées pour un code de conseils à suivre

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sur la base du volontariat, et font observer qu'il est illusoire de tenter une définition précise des établissements auquel le code s'appliquerait. Le document devrait être incitatif, et tenter de rallier à sa cause les zoos, les aquariums et leurs associations, afin qu'ils participent à la sensibilisation aux conséquences des EEE sur l'environnement et à la nécessité d'éviter que certains zoos ou aquariums ne deviennent des sources de fuites indésirables. Le document fera ensuite l'objet de consultations avec l'EAZA et la WAZA, et les délégués seront invités à soumettre leurs observations écrites en vue de l'adoption du document par le Comité permanent en 2012.

8. EEE ET ZONES PROTEGEES

Présentation des activités futures: Code de conduite européen sur les zones protégées et les EEE *[Document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 6]*

Evoquant quelques programmes régionaux de l'Italie et le consultant, M. Andrea Monaco, explique le rôle potentiel des zones protégées dans la surveillance de la dissémination d'EEE, et les opportunités qu'elles offrent également dans les domaines de la recherche, de la sensibilisation et de la lutte contre ces espèces. Le *World Park Congress* (2003) reconnaissait déjà la nécessité pour les zones protégées de s'intéresser aux EEE et d'en atténuer l'impact.

Le Code devrait offrir un cadre à diverses mesures à prendre dans les zones protégées pour traiter le problème des EEE. Une série de principes est proposée afin de permettre aux gestionnaires de zones protégées de définir des priorités claires.

Le document sera discuté avec le Groupe d'experts des zones protégées et des réseaux écologiques de la Convention de Berne afin de finaliser certaines "Lignes directrices pour gérer les espèces exotiques envahissantes dans les zones protégées" qui pourraient être présentées au Comité permanent pour adoption en 2012.

9. FIXATION D'OBJECTIFS 2020 POUR L'EUROPE EN MATIERE D'EEE

[Document T-PVS (2011) 4]

Le Secrétariat informe le Groupe que le Bureau du Comité permanent a souhaité que les objectifs européens pour 2020 soient proposés aux gouvernements sur la base des objectifs de la CDB adoptés à Nagoya.

Quelques délégations expriment des réserves sur les projets d'objectifs, y compris ceux qui correspondraient aux intentions déclarées par la Commission européenne (les propositions en vue d'une Stratégie de l'UE sur les EEE, qui sont encore loin d'aboutir), et se déclarent plus favorables à des objectifs qui seraient étroitement liés à la poursuite de la mise en oeuvre de la Stratégie de lutte contre les EEE de la Convention de Berne - qui resteraient toutefois complémentaires d'éventuelles initiatives de l'UE et s'appliqueraient à toutes les Parties. Toutefois, à l'issue d'une discussion, le Groupe propose l'adoption par le Comité permanent d'une recommandation sur les objectifs (voir l'annexe 7).

10. POSITION SUR LA "MIGRATION ASSISTEE"

M. Genovesi (GSEE, UICN), fait une présentation sur la "migration assistée", une procédure consistant à déménager des espèces orphelines du climat vers des endroits où elles auront de meilleures chances de survie si le réchauffement climatique évolue conformément aux prévisions. A l'UICN, le débat sur la question n'a pas encore abouti à des conclusions. La "colonisation assistée" et le déménagement délibéré, aux fins de la conservation, d'organismes au-delà de leur aire de répartition historique en prévision des pressions excessives anticipées dans les sites qu'ils occupent actuellement.

Les lignes directrices actuelles de l'UICN sur les réintroductions disposent que les organismes peuvent uniquement être relâchés à l'intérieur de leur aire de répartition historique. De nombreux chercheurs estiment que la colonisation assistée n'est pas une solution viable, et qu'elle pourrait faire plus de mal que de bien. Elle diffère fortement du système traditionnel des introductions motivées par la

sauvegarde, utilisées pour le sauvetage d'un petit nombre d'espèces orphelines (= qui ont perdu leur habitat d'origine).

L'UICN a organisé plusieurs réunions et prévoit de publier en 2012 de nouvelles lignes directrices, que le groupe aimerait bien voir contribuer à la cohésion stratégique entre les questions de lutte contre les EEE et les questions d'adaptation au changement climatique.

11. PROPOSITIONS AU COMITE PERMANENT DE LA CONVENTION DE BERNE

Le Groupe propose que les actions du Conseil de l'Europe en matière d'EEE respectent le schéma de l'élaboration, de la négociation et de la mise en oeuvre de nouveaux Codes de conduite volontaires, en achevant ceux dont la préparation est en cours et en lançant l'élaboration d'un nouveau code sur la pêche récréative.

Le Groupe considère qu'il est important de mettre en oeuvre la Stratégie européenne sur les espèces exotiques envahissantes, de s'efforcer d'atteindre les objectifs proposés et d'intégrer dans les législations et dans la pratique les nouvelles idées proposées au cours de la préparation de la Stratégie de l'UE sur les EEE. Un avis sur la Colonisation assistée pourrait également faire l'objet de travaux futurs.

12. ELECTION DE LA CO-PRESIDENTE ET DU VICE-PRESIDENT

Le Groupe élit Mme Branka Tavzes (Slovénie) à la Co-Présidence, aux côtés de M. Huw Thomas (Royaume-Uni), qui a été élu pour deux mandats lors de la dernière réunion. Le Groupe élit M. Wojciech Solarz (Pologne) comme Vice-Président.

13. QUESTIONS DIVERSES

Néant.

Annexe 1



Groupe d'Experts de la Convention de Berne de la diversité biologique des îles d'Europe

3^e réunion

St Julian's, Malte (18-20 mai 2011)
9h30 – 18h00

ORDRE DU JOUR

1. Ouverture de la réunion par le Président

par M. Huw Thomas (Royaume-Uni)

2. Bienvenue par les autorités maltaises

Hon. Dr Mario de Marco, Secrétaire parlementaire au Tourisme, à l'environnement et à la culture

- 2.1 Faune exotique installée dans les îles maltaises, et en particulier les arthropodes
par M. David Mifsud, *Junior College*, Université de Malte)

3. Adoption du projet d'ordre du jour

4. Introduction par le Secrétariat: avancement des travaux sur les espèces exotiques envahissantes dans le cadre de la Convention et synergie avec d'autres initiatives de la Convention de Berne.

- 4.1 Informations sur les propositions du Groupe d'experts de la diversité biologique des îles d'Europe
[document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 9]
- 4.2 Informations sur le Plan d'action pour l'éradication de l'érisma rousse en Europe
[document T-PVS (2010) 12]
- 4.3 Conclusions du 2^e Atelier sur les Plantes exotiques envahissantes dans les régions de type méditerranéen du monde (Trébizonde, Turquie, 2-6 août 2010)
[document T-PVS (2010) 23]

5. Mise en oeuvre par les Etats de la Stratégie européenne sur les EEE

5.1 Rapports nationaux

[document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 3]

Brève présentation d'un important dispositif juridique écossais qui prévoit des "pouvoirs d'urgence" afin de favoriser les réactions rapides

- 5.2 Rapports de parties et d'observateurs concernant des espèces qui posent des problèmes particuliers (menaces apparues au cours des deux dernières années).
- 5.3 Suivi de certaines recommandations du Comité permanent. Rapports des Parties.
- Recommandation n° 114 (2005) sur la lutte contre l'écureuil gris et d'autres écureuils exotiques

- Recommandation n° 141 (2009) du Comité permanent sur les plantes exotiques potentiellement envahissantes cultivées pour la production de biocarburants
- Recommandation n° 140 (2009) sur la lutte contre la petite mangouste indienne (*Herpestes auropunctatus*) en Europe du sud-est
- Recommandation n° 134 (2008) du Comité permanent relative au Code de conduite sur l'horticulture et les plantes exotiques envahissantes

6. Rapports d'organisations internationales

6.1 Le point sur les actions mondiales sur les EEE et les perspectives après Nagoya, par le Président du GSEE (UICN)

6.2 Travaux de la CDB relatifs au GSET chargé d'examiner les risques liés à l'introduction d'espèces exotiques utilisées comme animaux familiers ou occupants d'aquariums et de terrariums, comme appâts vivants et comme aliments vivants.

6.3 Travaux de la Commission européenne sur les espèces exotiques envahissantes: état d'avancement de l'élaboration de la stratégie de l'UE sur les EEE

6.4 Progrès de la base de données DAISIE et du portail NOBANIS

7. Codes de conduite

7.1 Code de conduite sur la chasse et les EEE

[document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 5]

7.2 Code de conduite sur les animaux de compagnie

[document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 1]

7.3 Code de conduite sur les EEE et les zoos et aquariums

[document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 4]

7.4 Code de conduite sur les EEE et les jardins botaniques. Propositions en vue de son élaboration

8. EEE et zones protégées

8.1 Présentation des activités futures: Code de conduite européen sur les zones protégées et les EEE

[document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 6]

9. Fixation d'objectifs 2020 pour l'Europe en matière d'EEE

[document T-PVS (2011) 4]

10. Position sur la "migration assistée"

11. Propositions au Comité permanent de la Convention de Berne:

12. Election de la Co-Présidente et du Vice-Président

13. Questions diverses

**ATELIER SUR L'EXPERIENCE ACQUISE EN MATIERE DE GESTION / CONTROLE /
ERADICATION DES ESPECES EXOTIQUES ENVAHISSANTES**

(St Julians, Malte, 18 mai 2011)

Présidé par M. Jan Plesnik, Président du Comité permanent de la Convention de Berne

- PROGRAMME -

- **“Définir les espèces animales dont l'éradication est prioritaire”(Exemple: éradication des rats sur les îles)**
par M. Dario CAPIZZI (*Agenzia Regionale Parchi* - agence régionale des parcs, Italie)
- **“Définir les espèces végétales prioritaires”**
par Mme Sarah BRUNEL (OEPP)
- **“Lutte contre deux espèces de plantes envahissantes en Islande (*Lupinus nootkatensis* et *Anthriscus sylvestris*)”**
par M. Jón Gunnar OTTÓSSON (Institut islandais d'Histoire naturelle)
- **Présentation d'un cas en Arménie**
par Mme Hasmik GHALACHYAN (Ministère de la Protection de la nature, Arménie)
- **Présentation d'un cas en Ukraine: *Ambrosia artemisifolia***
par M. Volodymyr DOMASHLINETS (Ministère de la Protection de l'environnement, Ukraine)
- **Réponse rapide face à la crevette tueuse (*Dikergammarus villosus*) au Royaume-Uni,**
présenté par M. Huw THOMAS (DEFRA, Royaume-Uni)
- **Succès et contraintes dans la lutte contre les EEE – expériences de la Suisse**
par M. Gian-Reto WALTHER (Office fédéral de l'Environnement, Suisse)
- **Sensibilisation et communication sur les EEE: mise en oeuvre du Code de conduite sur l'horticulture et les plantes exotiques envahissantes en Belgique**
par M. Hans VAN GOSSUM (Agence pour la Nature et les forêts, Flandres, Belgique)
- **Bilan des progrès du projet de lutte biologique contre la renouée du Japon**
par Mme Lindsey NORRGROVE (CABI, Suisse)
- **Lutte contre le typhlops commun et le serpent roi dans les Îles Canaries**
par M. Juan Luis RODRÍGUEZ LUENGO, Gouvernement régional des Canaries

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Annexe 3

DISCOURS DE BIENVENUE

par l' Hon. Dr Mario de Marco

Parliamentary Secretary for Tourism, the Environment and Culture

- *It is with great honour that I am pleased to welcome you all to this 9th meeting of the group of experts on invasive alien species under the framework of the Bern Convention.*
- *As Parliamentary Secretary responsible for tourism and culture, it is especially pleasant for me to greet you, as business visitors to our Islands. I hope that whilst you are in Malta you will have an opportunity to experience a taste of our culture.*
- *But my responsibility also extends to the domain of environment; and for this reason I am also very pleased to welcome you as environmental experts.*
- *Malta is hosting the meeting of this group of experts for the second time, having also hosted the meeting in 1999. At the time, the meeting addressed the control and eradication of non-native terrestrial vertebrates.*
- *More than a decade later, the issue of control and eradication of invasive alien species is still highly relevant, and perhaps even more relevant than ever before. Indeed, it is also at the core of this present meeting.*
- *Global trade, transport and travel have opened pathways that help to spread invasive alien species at an unprecedented rate across natural barriers and biogeographical borders.*
- *The problem of invasive alien species is hence a global, regional and national concern.*
- *For Malta, which is amongst the smallest and most densely populated countries on Earth, the environmental, social and economic impacts associated with biological invasions of alien species are a serious and growing concern.*
- *What's more, since the spread of such species and their impacts can be exacerbated by climate change and human-induced disturbances, we must find not only the practical ways of dealing with the problem, but also the right instruments and frameworks within which our action can take place. The Bern Convention is precisely one such framework.*
- *In Malta, we have an ongoing process to improve national legislation in this field, and to improve the way we regulate biodiversity. Our priorities for action in the field of controlling invasive alien species are being consolidated as part of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for Malta.*
- *There are concrete legislative initiatives too. "Guidelines on Trees, Shrubs and Plants for Planting and Landscaping in the Maltese Islands" adopted in 2002, will be supplemented by "Guidelines on managing non-native plant invaders and restoring native plant communities in terrestrial settings in the Maltese Islands". These regulations are currently undergoing consultation with site managers of protected areas as well as with other relevant stakeholders. Other initiatives include an information campaign to increase awareness amongst the general public and key sectors.*
- *The leading work of the Bern Convention, including the adoption of the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species and the more recent work on Codes of Conduct, has played a very important role in mobilising action, providing guidance, and promoting cooperation and coordination in addressing invasive alien species by parties to this Convention and not only.*

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

- *The work under the Bern Convention is also exemplary to other Multilateral Environmental Agreements and other regional work in this field.*
- *In this respect, synergy between the different Multilateral Environment Agreements is important in order to streamline work and efforts to deal with invasive alien species in a mutually-supportive manner, without duplication of efforts.*
- *I would also like to stress the importance of ongoing cooperation and coordination when dealing with invasive alien species in the Mediterranean Region. In this respect, it is noteworthy that between 3rd and 5th May, Malta also hosted the Tenth Meeting of the Focal Points for the Regional Marine Pollution Emergency Response Centre for the Mediterranean Sea (REMPEC). Amongst other issues, this meeting endorsed a draft regional strategy on ships' ballast water management, which addresses the issue of invasive alien species, and aims to achieve a regional harmonised approach in the Mediterranean on ships' ballast water control and management.*
- *I am very pleased to see so many experts convened in one room - all collaborating in a very important environmental issue, which is indeed one of the most important direct drivers of biodiversity loss worldwide.*
- *I look forward to see the report of the outcome of this meeting which will propose recommendations for the future work of this Group of Experts.*
- *I understand that such recommendations will then be forwarded for consideration by the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention to ensure that European biodiversity is properly safeguarded from invasive alien species and that strict control of the introduction of alien species is continued and, where required strengthened.*
- *While welcoming you to our islands, I would like to wish you the best of luck and all the success in your deliberations, and hope that you will enjoy your stay and have the opportunity to experience some of our cultural and natural heritage.*

Annexe 4

COMPILATION DES RAPPORTS NATIONAUX SUR LES ACTIVITES DU DOMAINE DE LA DIVERSITE BIOLOGIQUE DANS LES ILES D'EUROPE

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1. ARMENIA / ARMENIE

FORECAST OF FURTHER DISTRIBUTION OF SOME INVASIVE AND EXPANSIVE PLANT SPECIES IN ARMENIA

Introduction

Armenia is a South Caucasian republic, bordering with Georgia, Azerbaijan, Turkey, and Iran. It is a landlocked country with a total area of 29,740 km², at a distance of about 145 km from the Black Sea, 175 km from the Caspian Sea, and 750 km from the Mediterranean Sea. It lies between 38°50' and 41°18' of northern latitude and between 43°27' and 46°37' eastern longitude, and measures 400 km along its main axis (north-west to south-east). Armenia is generally a mountainous country, having its lowest point at 375 m above sea level and culminating at 4095 m, with an average altitude of 1850 m. Variations in altitude have important effects on the climatic and landscape zones, and consequently on the vegetation of the country.

In Armenia practically all main climate types from dry subtropical to cold alpine are observed. Average annual air temperature is 5.5⁰C. Meanwhile if in the lower parts (Megri, Alaverdi) it reaches 12-14⁰C, on high altitudes over 2500 m above the sea level it goes below zero. The summer of the republic territory is very warm (July average temperature is 16.7⁰C, in Ararat valley - 24-26⁰C, maximum temperature is registered in Artashat - 43⁰C and in Yerevan - 42⁰C). The winter is usually cold, average temperature of January -6.7⁰C (absolute minimum is registered in the North-West of Armenia in Lake Arpi surrounding - 42⁰C). Precipitation in republic territory are distributed unevenly with average 592 mm, in Ararat valley and Meghri region it is only 200-250 mm, and more than 1000 mm in the high altitudes. The driest are the summer months; in Ararat valley: the precipitation within all summer is only 32-36 mm (second National report on Climate change, 2010)

Flora and vegetation of Armenia are very rich and diverse. Here in the territory of less than 30000 sq. km, more than 3600 species of vascular plants are present (123 of them are narrow local endemics of the republic) and all main vegetation types of the Caucasus are registered (excluding vegetation of wet subtropics). In the lower mountainous belt, on the altitude between 400 and 1200 meters above the sea level semi desert (or phryganoid) vegetation is presented in a large variety. Here also the main diversity of hypsophilous and halophilous vegetation of the republic is concentrated. The zones of salt marshes are present and even the plot of unique sand desert. Here are presented very rich floristic communities of the spiny bushes (predominantly Christ's-thorn), so-called sibliak, and also deciduous and juniper open forests which go up to the medium and sometimes to the upper mountain belt. Medium and upper mountain belt (1200-2200 m above the sea) are characterized by various steppe and forest vegetation, meadow-steppes, communities of steppe shrubs and tragacants. The forest vegetation of the republic is represented mainly on the 500-2000 meter altitudes. With that, forests climb up to 2400 m above the sea level in certain regions and form so-called park forests. The majority of the forests in the country are located in northern and southern regions. The central part of Armenia is afforested much less. The forests of Armenia mainly consist of beech, oak trees, and partly hornbeam. From the floristic point of view the small areas of relict groves of yew-tree and plane are of a great interest. The most widespread type of the vegetation in Armenia in the recent past was evidently mountainous steppe. They occupied all mountain plateaus and forestless slopes in the middle mountain belt. The most interest and attention of the researchers was drawn by feather-grass steppe reminding by its appearance South Russia steppes very much. During the Soviet time most of the territories were ploughed up and used in agriculture. Only small fragmented pieces have been preserved by nowadays on steeper stony slopes or small pieces between fields on the mountainous plateaus. Sub-alpine and alpine belts (2200-4000 m above the sea) are mainly occupied by meadows and carpets. Besides plant communities that are attributed strict enough to the altitudes of the concrete

mountain belts the intrazonal vegetation is presented in the significant territories of the republic. It includes vegetation wetlands, of the very stony habitats and of the disturbed natural habitats (Fayvush, 2009).

We live in the quickly changing world. Often we have no time to conceive occurring changes. But these changes are seriously threatening both environment and accordingly human living conditions and the biodiversity including plant species and ecosystems as a whole.

The climate change forecast

The climate change in the territory of Armenia is mostly conditioned by the influence of Global climate change. Climatologists have estimated possible temperature changes and amount of precipitation in the republic territory for the case scenarios of the greenhouse gas A2 and B2 emission for the period of 2030, 2070 and 2100 using MAGICC/SCENGEN (5.3v2) and PRECIS software. It was shown that by the end of 21st century the average temperature depending on the scenario can increase from 4,8 to 5,7 °C. Moreover the highest increase of the temperature is expected to be in the spring-summer period in the Southern and Central regions of the republic; the temperature increase in the North and East will be mild. The precipitation change forecast remains greatly indefinite – its decrease is supposed to be 1-27%. Meantime greater decrease of precipitation is expected in summer period. In fall-winter-spring period precipitation decrease is expected in foothills, but slight increase is expected in mountains (Second National report on Climate Change, 2010).

Climate forecasts allow supposing the shift of the current ecological conditions up to 300-400 meters in the mountain profile and to the increase of the aridity both the whole republic territory and especially its foothills and lower regions. The climate change here will also allow disturbances in the sustainable natural ecosystems.

The forecast of change of the spread of invasive and expansive plant species

Degradation and transformation of the natural ecosystems due to the human activities are the most serious threat to the biodiversity of the Earth. The expansion of invasive species is considered to be the second most significant threat to the biodiversity; and in many cases it is linked to the first one. Disturbance of the natural ecosystems triggers intensification of the expansion of invasive species which as a result leads to the full change of those ecosystems.

All ecosystems of Armenia have been under anthropogenic influence for millennia, but in earlier times low human population and traditional regulated use of natural resources maintained the balance of ecosystems. Over the last 1000 years human impact on the land increased, mainly through deforestation and increased grazing pressure. The problems intensified since 1920 over recent years due to unprecedented population growth and urbanisation. The main consequence was loss of natural woodlands, grasslands and wetlands due to agriculture and overgrazing, urbanisation and road building, drainage and flooding, and afforestation. During last years (since 1992) the economic and energy crisis mainly endangered Armenia's forests. Poor forest management combined with illegal wood cutting for fuel and construction has damaged about 10 % of the total forest area. At the same time, overgrazing has destroyed the grasslands surrounding the villages and degraded the formerly unspoilt pastures of remote mountains.

Unfortunately, negative influence on the natural ecosystems continues to be the case nowadays. If at least some semblance of the order exists in Armenia in the forestry sector, the development of the mineral resource industry related to the open-cast mines of the natural mineral resources, infrastructure development and building of enormous number of accessory communications leads to degradation and full destroying of the natural ecosystems.

The Global climate change has its effect on occurring processes and also facilitates expansion of invasive and expansive species changing existing ecosystems and creating new ecological niches which are becoming easily occupied by the species with the large ecological amplitude. Meantime the threat for

many plant species is the climate change itself – changed conditions will not allow them to find appropriate niches and will lead to their total disappearance. The new edition of the Red Book of Armenia (2010) includes 452 species of plants, which are under the threat due to the various reasons. For approximately one third of them climate change is the threat for their existence.

Regarding invasive and expansive species having large ecological amplitude and easily adjusting to the new conditions, climate change along with the change of the will enlarge the possible area of distribution for many thermophilic invasive and expansive plant species, which grow at present on restricted territory of the lower mountain belt. Current preliminary list of invasive and expansive species involves around 100 taxa (Fayvush, 2008; Tamanyan, 2008). Using the software DIVA-GIS, we simulated possible changes in areas of distribution of 8 plant species according to different scenarios of climate change.

Ailanthus altissima is very aggressive invasive species. The map of Armenia on the figure 1 shows current natural habitat expansion of this species - white-colored territories. As we can see these territories are not too big yet. The black territories show possible expansion of this natural habitat. Fortunately, *Ailanthus* is quite hygrophilous, and forecasts of climate change suggest increase of precipitation amounts only in some alpine regions where expected temperature increase and will not create for it favorable conditions anyway. Supposed natural habitat will be relatively restricted, although forecasted change of the climatic conditions will allow this species to enlarge the area of distribution on humid habitats.

Astragalus galegiformis is expansive species, endemic of the Caucasus. Only two populations of this species were known before eighties of the last century (white triangles on the map of Armenia). Its natural habitat has been expanded largely in last years (black areas), new populations found and it is forming mono-dominant communities in the majority of newly occupied habitats, which is showing improvement of ecological conditions for this species. Climate change modeling shows that this species will expand its natural habitat even more (grey-shaped territory) and will occupy bigger areas. The conditions will become favorable for this species practically in the whole territory of the republic and in case of the spread of the seeds to bigger distance its natural habitat will appear to be much larger. It is necessary to point that our forecast has already started to be confirmed; during the field research of 2009 and 2010 new large populations of the species were found.

Silybum marianum was found in 1967 in the South Armenia. During the passed years its area of distribution was enlarged, and new populations were found in North Armenia. The further expansion of this species is forecasted. Current natural habitat of the species is highlighted on the map by white and forecasted by black.

Robinia pseudoacacia was used in artificial plantations in Armenia very broadly, especially along the roads. At present it shows weak invasive potential, growing along streams and on wetlands in North and South-East Armenia. Kikodze et al. (2009) forecast the spread of this species in Armenia including Ararat valley - the territory is highlighted white. We disagree with the forecast of our colleagues in this part since it is supposed that precipitation will decrease in the most of the republic territory and this species is relatively hygrophilous. With white triangles on the map current habitats of this species are shown in the natural ecosystems. Our forecast (black territory) supposes its distribution only in the North and South-East of the country where insignificant change of amount of precipitation is expected.

Clematis orientalis – was considered rare species (was even included in the Red book of Armenia, 1989). Currently spreads intensively in the central and southern parts of Armenia showing strong invasive potential. Its habitats known before 1990 are shown on the map by white triangles and by black triangles new habitats are shown. Our forecast supposes its distribution in much more large areas in the whole Armenia.

Tanacetum vulgare – invasive species in Europe, was known by small number of collections from Upper-Akhuryan, Shirak, Aparan and Sevan floristic regions (fig7; on the map the natural habitat is

painted white). During the last years new big populations are revealed in the North and South of Armenia. Further expansion of natural habitat is forecasted (painted black on the map).

Echinocystis lobata and *Impatiens glandulifera* – dangerous invasive species in Europe. Currently there are not numerous habitats known predominantly in the North of Armenia. On the maps presented they are highlighted with white triangles. The forecast of climate change supposed the possibility of their intensive spread in Northern parts of Armenia where rather high amount of precipitation will remain.

The problem of invasive plant species in Armenia also used to be underestimated. It was considered that due to the mountainous and indented landscape and absence of big plain territories, invasive species could not harm natural ecosystems. By our efforts the attitude towards the problem of invasive species has changed. Our research has shown that in Armenia one invasive species cannot occupy large territories. Actually, big number of invasive and expansive species distribute in suitable for them habitats, and occupy now relatively small areas, but as a whole the picture is rather dangerous. Preliminary estimation results of the threat of invasive plant species to the natural ecosystems and biodiversity in Armenia allowed us to prepare the list of species requiring immediate attention contains: invasive alien species, species known as invasive in other regions of the world that enlarge their area, but do not show their invasive potential in Armenia yet, aborigine plant species - in the last years have enlarged their areas a lot and show real threat to natural ecosystems and biodiversity nowadays. Investigation of distribution of these species in Armenia is started, trends in their distribution during last 40-50 years are evaluating, forecasts for their future distribution are processing. Estimation of threats from invasive alien species to some ecosystems is started. These investigations carry out in the Institute of Botany of Armenian National Academy of Sciences (G.Fayvush, K.Tamanyan).

The first national report on Armenia biodiversity (1999) had a small section dedicated to alien invasive species. Presently Armenia is experiencing spontaneous dissemination of several species including jackal (*Canis aureus*), porcupine (*Hystrix leucura*), Persian squirrel (*Sciurus persicus*), musquash, pheasant, Caspian turtle (*Mauremis caspica*), crucian, silver carp, white carp, sazan (*Cyprinus carpio*), rainbow trout, crayfish.

Conclusion

Preliminary results of the research of invasive and expansive species started in Armenia in last years emphasizes the importance of the problem raised, and urgent need of its continuation, expansion and deepening. First of all it is absolutely necessary to monitor the contemporary distribution and status of populations of investigated species, which will provide the basis for evaluation of their influence on the natural ecosystems and biodiversity.

The research carried out has sown the possibility of forecasting with quite high probability the changes of natural habitats of invasive and expansive species in relation to the climate change. These forecasts will also allow estimating the level of their threat to the natural ecosystems, to highlight priority species that need the measures to be designed and taken to decrease their number and/or their eradication.

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2. BELGIUM / BELGIQUE

ACTIONS TAKEN IN BELGIUM IN RESPONSE TO THE THREATS OF INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

PLANIFICATION

The National Biodiversity Strategy (adopted in October 2006 by the Interministerial Conference Environment) identifies the following strategic and operational objectives directly related to IAS:

Strategic objective n°3: Maintain or rehabilitate biodiversity in Belgium to a favourable conservation status (operational objective n°3.7.: “Avoid the introduction and mitigate the impact of invasive alien species on biodiversity”)

Strategic objective n°5: Improve the integration of biodiversity concerns into all social and economic sectoral policies (operational objective n°5.7.: “Consider the potential impact on biodiversity, and in particular the invasiveness of species, in making import and export decisions”).

The federal plan for the integration of biodiversity in 4 federal key sectors (economy, science policy, development cooperation and transport), adopted in 2009, addresses the issue of invasive alien species in:

- the economic sector: develop federal instruments to limit the introduction of IAS in Belgium (proposed actions : awareness raising activities towards key economic sectors / Broaden and update the legal framework at federal level)
- the science policy sector: Put in place an early warning system for the detection of IAS (proposed actions : Risk analysis and finalisation of IAS lists in Belgium)
- the transport sector: Take biodiversity into account in the marine transport by limiting introduction of IAS (proposed actions : control and manage ballast water, consider the risk of introduction of IAS in marine areas in the development of the federal marine policy)

PREVENTION

1. Legislation

Federal :

Measures related to importation, exportation and transit of non indigenous wild bird species are taken (excepted if the birds were bred in captivity) (26/10/2001. - Arrêté royal portant des mesures relatives à l'importation, à l'exportation et au transit de certaines espèces d'oiseaux sauvages non indigènes. : Art. 3. § 1). (Transposition of BD)

Law of 28/07/1981 related to CITES (interdiction of detention, sale, etc..of species listed in annex 1 of CITES). Measures related to commercialisation of species listed in annex A (excepted for specimens bred in captivity, with CITES certificate), (Arrêté royal du 9 avril 2003 relatif à la protection des espèces de faune et de flore sauvages par le contrôle de leur commerce (abrogeant l'Arrêté du 20/12/1983)).

Royal Decree of 19 November 1987 concerning measures against organisms harmful to plants and plant products (measures for brown rat, muskrat and grey squirrel) is currently under revision, in consultation with the 3 regions, but currently still in force.

A specific liability regime has been enacted for damages arising from the transport of IAS: federal legislation for prevention / remediation of damage resulting from transport by road, railway, navigable waterways or air of non-native animals, plants and parts thereof, following their import, export and transit into the country (Royal Decree of 8 November 2007). This regime provides i.a. for notification duties; the possibility of substitution by the competent authority; cost allocation; possible deposits and guarantees to NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

support cost recovery; and a possible procedure for cost recovery linked to damage caused outside Belgian territory.

Ongoing: the Federal Public Service health, Food Chain Security and Environment – DG Environment has prepared a draft Royal Decree (May 2009) that provides for a ban on the import, export, transit and detention of 20 IAS of the black list (cf infra). It foresees an exemption if it can be proven that all reasonable steps are taken to avoid escape of listed IAS. The adoption of this Royal Decree is postponed due to ongoing political reorganization.

North sea:

The deliberate introduction of alien species in the marine environment is forbidden (Royal Decree on the protection of species in the marine waters under Belgian jurisdiction, 2001).

The Belgian law of 20 January 1999 on the protection of the marine environment in marine areas under Belgian jurisdiction (MMM law) forbids the intentional introduction of non indigenous species in the marine environment without special license (Art. 11, §1). This provision mirrors those included in international instruments like the CBD.

The unintentional introduction of non indigenous species via ballast water of ships can be prohibited by royal decree (Art. 11, §2). Belgium takes part to related IMO discussions/instruments (like the convention on ballast water) dealing with the issue of non indigenous species in ballast water of ships. For the protection of the marine biota, measures can be taken (by royal decree and after scientific consultation) for the extermination of non indigenous nuisance species (Art. 11, §3).

The new law also prohibits the intentional introduction of genetically modified organisms into marine areas (Art. 11, §4).

The Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Security and Environment – DG Environment has also prepared the enforcement of the COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 708/2007 of 11 June 2007 concerning use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture within the permit system for aquaculture activities in the Belgian part of the North Sea.

Flanders:

It is illegal to introduce any alien species in the wild in Flanders (article 17, [Besluit van de Vlaamse Regering van 15 mei 2009 met betrekking tot soortenbescherming en soortenbeheer](#) (BS: 13/08/2009), in short ‘Soortenbesluit’).

Some exceptions to this rule apply:

- specimens of plant species that are cultivated in the frame of Legal forestry, agriculture or horticultural activities or in the frame of garden or park management:
- specimens of fish reared in closed waters that guarantee that specimens can not move to open waters.

Precautions need be taken that the above exceptions do not result in introducing alien specimens in the wild.

In addition, separate fish legislation allows the introduction of alien species in open waters, in which case the ‘Soortenbesluit’ does not apply

Further, introductions in the wild are possible, but impact assessment has to be completed and has to confirm that there are no risks for unfavourable consequences for in Flanders native nature (Art. 21. §2).

To allow reducing negative impact on native biodiversity of IAS in the wild, to mitigate or to restore, the Flemish minister responsible for the Environment can take measures (articles 28, 29, 30 and 31 of the ‘Soortenbesluit’).

The following actions are possible:

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http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

- actions for increasing awareness including facilitating codes of conduct;
- doing, letting do, or enforcing of specific management and control;
- making agreements with local governments and/or organisations aiming at local actions; and
- limiting or prohibiting transport, trade and possession.

Brussels:

It is forbidden to introduce non indigenous species of birds into the wild. (25/10/1990. - Arrêté de l'Exécutif de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale relatif à la protection des oiseaux. : Art. 6.).

The intentional introduction of non indigenous species is regulated in order to insure that no damage is caused to natural habitats and indigenous flora and fauna, otherwise the introduction is forbidden. (26/10/2000. - Arrêté du Gouvernement de la Région de Bruxelles-Capitale relatif à la conservation des habitats naturels ainsi que de la faune et de la flore sauvages, Art. 14.)

Since January 2007, legislation on species protection and conservation (flora & fauna) is in revision. The aspect of IAS will be an important issue.

Wallonia:

The introduction of non indigenous species or indigenous species of non indigenous origin in nature is forbidden excepted for species used for agriculture and forestry (Décret relatif à la conservation des sites Natura 2000 ainsi que de la faune et de la flore sauvage (published on 22 January 2002).

Guidelines have been produced to forbid intentional introduction of black and alert list species (see risk assessment) through public call for tenders in Wallonia. See: <http://reflex.raadvst-consetat.be/reflex/pdf/Mbbs/2009/05/26/113093.pdf>

Two decrees will be also modified in the coming months to help preventing secondary release of invasive alien species. The Soil Decree, wherein transport of soils contaminated by propagules of invasive plants like *Fallopia* spp., *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, *Solidago* spp. and *Spiraea* spp. will be forbidden. On top of that, trade and use of a limited number of species will be restricted based on a modification of the Nature Decree.

2. Codes of conduct

Best practices for preventing release and spread of invasive ornamental plants in the environment in Belgium are promoted through a Life+ information and communication project entitled AlterIAS (www.alterias.be). It aims namely at developing a sectorial engagement in a Belgian voluntary code of conduct (to be launched in September 2011), based on the general framework recently proposed by the European Plant Protection Organisation and the Bern Convention (Heywood & Brunel 2009). The final goal is to reduce voluntary introductions (propagule pressure) of invasive ornamental plants via gardening and landscaping activities.

3. Risk Assessment

A list system of non-native organisms established in Belgium has been developed at the initiative of scientists gathered within the Belgian Forum on Invasive Species (see: <http://ias.biodiversity.be>). It aims to help land managers and policy makers in the identification of species of most concern for preventive or mitigation actions, namely action plans, legislative tools and voluntary codes of conduct. Lists are built using a standardised assessment protocol, ISEIA (Invasive Species Environmental Impact Assessment), which allows assessing and categorising exotic species from any taxonomic group according to their invasion stage in Belgium and to their impact on native species and ecosystem functions. The ISEIA protocol is one of the first national standardised risk assessment tools developed for non-native species

(Verbrugge et al. 2010) and it has been used as a model for the development of other comparable initiatives in Europe (e.g. Parrott et al. 2009).

The Belgian list system is based on three different categories as recommended in the European strategy on Invasive Alien Species (Genovesi & Shine 2004). They are defined according to the severity of impacts on the environment: no negative impact (white list), negative impact moderate or suspected (watch or grey list) and negative impact confirmed (black list). The assignment of a non-native species to one of those categories is assessed by four main criteria matching the last steps of the invasion process: 1) the potential for spread, 2) the colonisation of natural habitats and adverse ecological impacts on 3) native species and 4) ecosystems.

In addition, finalisation of a 2 year contractual research project 'Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) for harmful organisms (harmful alien plants included) in the plant sector' launched by the Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment - DG animals, plants and foodstuffs. The project included 3 invasive alien species (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, *Fallopia japonica* and *Impatiens glandulifera*).

The MACROREG project (Belgian Federal Public Service Public Health, Foodchain Security and Environment, 2009 - 2012) aims at developing a methodology for risk analysis in view of a possible future registration process in Belgium for invertebrate natural enemies, mostly exotic species.

4. Monitoring and Early detection

Flanders:

Through the monitoring and inventory of fish occurring in inland waters, alien fish species are also being monitored.

Walloon Region:

The monitoring of invasive alien species is integrated into regional biodiversity surveys established in the framework of the Habitats and the Water Framework Directives.

Brussels:

Several research programmes includes monitoring e.g. on parakeets, naturalised waterbirds, mammals and plants.

MITIGATION

5. Population control measures

Identification of best practices

- Best practices have been investigated by Gembloux Agro-Bio Tech (Wallonia) to control the following plant species: *Acer rufinerve*, *Cotoneaster horizontalis*, *Crassula helmsii*, *Fallopia spp.*, *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*, *Impatiens glandulifera* and *Spiraea spp.*
See: <http://www.fsagx.ac.be/ec/gestioninvasives/Pages/Accueil.htm>
- Within the INVEXO project (European Interreg-project IV A) control and study of control occur for Floating Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*), largeflower primrose willow (*Ludwigia grandifolia*) and parrot feather (*Myriophyllum aquaticum*) in waterways; for Black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), for bull frog and concerning summer geese (including Canada and Egyptian goose and in summer remaining wild and semi-domesticated goose).

Control actions

Different actions are undertaken to control some invasive alien species in the three regions of the country. Most actions are undertaken at local scale but a few eradication plans have been also launched (e.g. *Heracleum mantegazzianum* and *Oxyura jamaicensis*) (see table). The Giant Hogweed eradication plan is based on in-depth inventory of plant populations and management by both public and private owners in Wallonia (see: www.wallonie.be/berce).

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

Table 1 – Control measures undertaken against invasive alien species in the different regions of Belgium. Different categories : absent (species not established in region), no (no action), local (actions undertaken to eradicate or decrease population density at local scale), mitigation (actions undertaken to decrease population density at the regional scale) and eradication (actions aiming to eradicate the species from the region).

	List	Brussels	Flanders	Wallonia
Aquatic plants				
<i>Crassula helmsii</i>	A1	Absent	No	Local
<i>Hydrocotyle rancunculoides</i>	A2	No	Mitigation	Mitigation
<i>Ludwigia spp.</i>	A2	Absent?	Mitigation	Mitigation
<i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i>	A2	No	Mitigation	Mitigation
<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	A1	Absent	No	Absent
Terrestrial plants				
<i>Acer rufinerve</i>	B1	No	No	Eradication
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	A2	No	No	Local
<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>	A1	Absent	Eradication	Absent
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	A2	No	Local	Local
<i>Impatiens glandulifera</i>	A3	Local	Local	Local
<i>Fallopia spp.</i>	A3	Local	Local	Local
<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	A3	Local	Local	Eradication
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	A2	No	Local	Local
<i>Prunus serotina</i>	A3	Local	Local	Local
<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>	A2	No	Local	No
<i>Rosa rugosa</i>	A2	No	Local	No
<i>Spiraea spp.</i>	A3	No	Local	Local
Batracians				
<i>Lithobates catesbeiana</i>	A2	Absent	Local	Local
Reptiles				
<i>Trachemys scripta elegans</i>		Local	Local	Local
Birds				
<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	A3	Local	Local	Local
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	A3	Local	Local	Local
<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>	A1	Eradication	Eradication	Eradication
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	B2	Mitigation	No	No
Mammals				
<i>Callosciurus erythraeus</i>	A1	Absent	Eradication	Absent
<i>Castor canadensis</i>	B1	Absent	Absent	Eradication
<i>Myocastor coypus</i>	A1	Absent	Eradication	Eradication
<i>Ondatra zibethicus</i>	A3	Local	Eradication	Mitigation
<i>Procyon lotor</i>	A2	Absent	No	Local
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	A3	Local	Mitigation	Mitigation
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	-	Absent	Mitigation	Mitigation

SUPPORTING MEASURES

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

6. Communication, Education and Public awareness

- A European Life+ information and communication project entitled “AlterIAS” (ALTERnative to Invasive Alien Species) has been launched in 2010 to curb the introduction rate of invasive ornamental plants. It aims at raising awareness about the environmental risks of IOP amongst the whole ornamental horticulture supply chain in Belgium, including plant growers and retailers, garden contractors, public green managers, landscape architects, horticulture teachers and garden amateurs. Several communication campaigns are initiated, dealing with general information on invasive ornamental plants and the promotion of the code of conduct in order to encourage its support and subscription from horticulture professionals. A variety of communication tools are produced to this purpose: website, DVD, TV and radio reportages, brochures, folders, posters, and articles in horticultural magazines. More information: <http://www.alterias.be>
- Other punctual communication actions are undertaken, with various taxa at target. Multiple papers and interviews were conducted on this topic during the last years in the press. Public awareness is systematically integrated in each large-scale project dealing with invasive alien species in Belgium (e.g. INVEXO).
- Several folders, brochures and posters have been edited, with the following species at target: invasive aquatic and terrestrial plants (e.g. *Fallopia japonica*, *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Senecio inaequidens*), Asiatic ladybird, muskrat, presence of IAS in cities, etc.

Workshops and related events

- Belgium celebrated the 2009 International Day for Biological Diversity by organizing a press conference dedicated to the issue of invasive alien species in Belgium (19 May 2009 at the National Botanic Garden of Belgium). Two ministers and other speakers presented the subject and the actions taken to tackle the issue of IAS at federal and regional level. An elaborated press file was prepared containing several case studies on IAS in Belgium. The conference had mainly an impact in the written press and on the radio around the date of 22 May. TV records in the fields will be used for dedicated programmes (<http://www.biodiv.be/implementation/ibd/ibd2009>).
- The Belgian Biodiversity Research Platform organized a scientific conference entitled 'Science facing aliens' to assess the state of the art of scientific knowledge on invasive alien species in Belgium. It covered a broad range of topics, e.g. the mechanisms and evolution of species invasiveness, the environmental impacts of invasions together with the assessment and the management of risks. More information on this scientific conference can be found at http://ias.biodiversity.be/ias/outputs/200905_science_facing_alien
- international conference (18-20 May 2009) and several press conferences on the DANAH LIFE-project for nature and forest restoration and management on military areas - a cooperation between the Agency for Nature and Forest (Flemish government) and the Ministry of Defence. An important action is the wide-spread removal of alien tree species. (<http://www.danah.be>).
- On 19 May 2009 the green areas managers of the 19 municipalities in Brussels-Capital Region were invited for a special training day on invasive alien species in urban areas and fight means available. The Nature, Water and Forest Section of the public body ‘Brussels Environment’ provided the training and focussed on the identification, ecology and management of the main invasive alien species of the Region: giant hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*), Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), Egyptian goose (*Alopochen aegyptiacus*), harlequin ladybird (*Harmonia axyridis*) and ring-necked parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*).

7. Research

An analysis of the research projects on biological invasions being conducted by Belgian scientists from 1990 to 2009 has been performed recently (Branquart et al. 2010). 56 research projects were NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion: http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

identified. A rising interest in invasion ecology is manifest in the exponential growth of research projects related to invasive species since 1999. In addition to those projects, 22 more projects involve invasive species in a more incidental way. They are related either to biodiversity monitoring activities or to pest control studies.

Five main research avenues were identified: invasion patterns, mechanisms and evolution of invasive species, impacts, risk assessment and management. Today, Belgian research dedicated to biological invasions has been shown to enter in a maturity phase and reaches high quality standards. Some research topics are well developed by Belgian teams and can be considered as very competitive within the international arena, like the studies dedicated to the evolutionary and ecological mechanisms of plant invasions or to those focusing on the spatial dynamics of invasions.

More information: Branquart, E. et al. (2010) Research on biological invasions: a Belgian perspective. In: H. Segers & E. Branquart (Eds), proceedings of the Science Facing Aliens Conference, Brussels, May 11th 2009. http://ias.biodiversity.be/meetings/200905_science_facing_alien/proceedings.pdf

- Inplanbel Project “ Invasive plants in Belgium: patterns, processes and monitoring” (Project website: <http://www.fsagx.ac.be/ec/inplanbel/>): The project provides a multifunctional and multi-scale analysis of alien plant invasion in Belgium. The general aim is to give a framework for the evaluation of the threat, for the development of policies and management strategy and for the elaboration of further research programs. This project is the first multidisciplinary approach dealing with invasive plants topic in Belgium (*Fallopia japonica*, *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, *Impatiens glandulifera*, *Impatiens parviflora*, *Prunus serotina*, *Rosa rugosa*, *Senecio inaequidens*, *Solidago gigantea*). The specific aims are :
 - (1) to provide a synthesis on plant invasion in Belgium in the form of a structured list of exotic species ;
 - (2) identify universally valid principles of biological invasion through a combined analysis of ecophysiological species and community traits ;
 - (3) provide a detailed analysis of the spreading of a set of invasive species at the landscape level linked to their dispersal capacities ;
 - (4) analyze the consequences of a set of invasive species on ecosystems.
- The Nature, Forest and Woods Research Center is currently monitoring invasive species in the Walloon watercourses.
- Alien species are identified through inventories of species for some groups (e.g. mosses and liverworts, vascular plants, crustaceans, birds, mammals) in Wallonia.
- There is a program in which rare, colonial and introduced breeding bird species are being monitored in Flanders. Among them, alien breeding bird species as the lesser white-fronted goose (*Anser erythropus*), the Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), the barnacle goose (*Branta leucopsis*), the Nile (Egyptian) goose (*Alopochen aegyptiacus*), the mandarin duck (*Aix galericulata*), the ring-necked parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*) and the monk parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*) are being monitored. This program is called the ‘Bijzondere Broedvogels Vlaanderen Project’ (Flemish Special Breeding Bird Project).
- In Flanders, counts of wintering waterfowl are conducted 6 times every winter; during these counts, non-native waterfowl species, including IAS, are also counted. These counts are organized by the Research Institute for Nature and Forest. The international coordination of these counts is in the hands of Wetlands International.
- Through the monitoring and inventory of fish occurring in the Flemish inland waters, alien fish species are also being monitored.

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- Invasive bryophytes, their spread in Belgium and impact on the indigenous bryophytes , 1990-2010, National Botanical Garden of Belgium.
- Gathering of data on the current introduction and spread of alien species (e.g. C4-grasses (e.g. *Setaria macrocarpa*, *S. verticilliformis*, *Panicum dichotomiflorum*)), especially in and along maize fields in the area between Ghent and Bruges is being done by the National Botanical Garden of Belgium.
- Phylogeography, population and eco-genetics of European marine and terrestrial mollusks, ongoing, University of Antwerp
- Dispersion of several IAS populations encountered in Brussels is monitored in the framework of a study on the Brussels biodiversity.
- In Brussels Capital Region, special attention is given to exotic species in the monitoring program on flora and fauna. Particular interest is given and several detailed studies have been made on some exotic birds (*Alopochen aegyptiacus*, *Branta canadensis*, *Psittacula krameri*, *Psittacula eupatria*, *Myiopsitta monachus*), exotic herpetofauna species (*Rana ridibunda*), some mammals (*Tamias sibericus*). Also the extension of exotic plant species is particularly followed.
- Federal Public Service Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment - DG animals, plants and foodstuffs: finalisation of a 2 year contractual research project ‘Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) for harmful organisms (harmful alien plants included) in the plant sector’. The project includes 3 invasive alien species (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, *Fallopia japonica* and *Impatiens glandulifera*).
- A study is currently ongoing in the Walloon Region on how to manage invasive alien plant species along waterways: how to prevent their expansion, how to control them, and on the different possibilities for the administration to implement these tasks and to communicate the information to local and regional administrations.
- The next Walloon environment evaluation (Etat de l’Environnement Wallon) will have a chapter on the follow up of invasive alien species.
- Impacts of global warming on *Senecio inaequidens* life history traits, GxABT – Université de Liège, 2006-2010.
- Study of the dynamics of the populations of the invasive alien species *Fallopia* Adans. Polygonaceae. FUSAGx, 2002-2007.
- Evolutionary implications of hybridization in the invasive polyploid complex *Fallopia*, FUSAGx, 2006-2010.
- *Perinbel*: Public PERception of INvasive species in BELgium (Belspo cluster 2005-2007) FUSAGX - Research Analysis. This cluster aims: 1) at providing a framework for the evaluation of public perception of the invasive species problem in Belgium, 2) at identifying sociological constraints on the establishment of management strategies for invasive plant species including, 3) increasing communication skills of scientists and managers towards broad public on the matter of invasive species. Two target groups are considered: nature reserve managers and plant nurseries.
- Alien impact: Biodiversity impacts of highly invasive alien plants: mechanisms, enhancing factors and risk assessment. Belspo “Science for a sustainable development” research program 2007-2009.

The proposal aims to provide a first integrated study of patterns and mechanisms of impact by alien invasive species in Belgium. It will consider different spatial scales and multiple levels of ecological organisation. The project will consider both terrestrial and fresh water ecosystems, though resolution is expected to be greater for terrestrial systems. The central aim is impact on biodiversity. We will focus on impact on native autotrophics, but also on soil and water fauna, as well as how eutrophication (soil and water) and climate warming (only terrestrial) modify impact. Both direct (via

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competition) and indirect (via pollination, soil modification, allelopathy) mechanisms of impact will be studied. The project will concentrate on highly invasive plant species (HIPS) in Belgium. Forecasting the impact of Belgian alien invasive plants, faces the challenge that detailed studies (by necessity limited to few species/sites) are needed to disentangle the coupling of response mechanisms at different ecological levels, whereas general trends can only be derived from assessments with simple measures over a large scale (many sites).

- Walloon region : DGRNE/DCNN : "Rongeurs et autres nuisibles inféodés aux cours d'eau: évaluation des nuisances et perspectives de lutte (01/05/04 - 30/11/06) » (renewing is ongoing)
- "Study on the ecology and environmental impact of the Asian multicoloured lady beetle *Harmonia axyridis* in Flanders, Ghent University, 2006-2009"
- In 2009, the two year research project EnSIS: "Ecosystem Sensitivity to Invasive Species", (2009 - 2010), funded by the Belgian Science Policy Research programme "Science for a sustainable development" Targeted actions North Sea. It aims at (1) characterizing the ecological features of *E. directus* in Belgian waters, (2) evaluating the ecological impacts of *E. directus*' introduction and (3) assessing the impact of possible *E. directus*' fisheries.
- In January 2011, the research project 'MEMO: *Mnemiopsis* Ecology and Modeling: Observation of an invasive comb jelly in the North Sea' started. The MEMO project, framed in Interreg IV A '2 Seas', is a cross-border cooperation between ILVO (Institute for agricultural and fisheries research, Belgium), IFREMER (Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer, France), ULCO-LOG (Université du Littoral Côte d'Opale-Laboratoire d'Océanologie et de Géosciences, France), CEFAS (Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science, Great-Britain) and Deltares (the Netherlands)

8. Web sites:

Invasive alien species in Belgium

<http://ias.biodiversity.be>

Invasive ornamental plants in Belgium

<http://www.alterias.be>

Invasive marine species in Belgium

<http://www.mumm.ac.be/FR/Management/Nature/ExoticSpecies/index.php>

http://www.vliz.be/NL/Cijfers_Beleid/Niet_inheemse

INTERREG projects

INVEXO: <http://www.invexo.be>

LUTANUIS: <http://www.lutanuis.euro.st/>

Regional/federal administrations

Brussels:

<http://www.leefmilieubrussel.be>

<http://www.bruxellesenvironnement.be>

<http://www.bruxellesenvironnement.be/Templates/Particuliers/Niveau2.aspx?id=4576&langtype=20>

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Flanders: http://www.natuurenbos.be/nl-BE/Thema/Soortenbeleid/Overlast_schade/Exoten.aspx

Wallonia: <http://biodiversite.wallonie.be/fr/especes-invasives.html?IDC=809>

Federal : www.health.fgov.be (environment/biodiversity/concept and actions/invasive species)

Giant Hogweed website

<http://www.wallonie.be/berce>

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

3. CROATIA / CROATIE

REPORT TO THE BERN CONVENTION GROUP OF EXPERTS ON INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

Report period: 2009 - 2011

Changes in legislative framework and related activities

In 2009 and 2010 the *Ordinance on transboundary movement and trade of protected wild species* has been amended, so it is now fully harmonised with the *Commission Regulation (EC) No 359/2009 of 30 April 2009 suspending the introduction into the Community of specimens of certain species of wild fauna and flora*. Apart from a list of species whose import is prohibited, this ordinance stipulates the need of import permits for all live specimens of alien species.

The amendments of the *Hunting Act* from 2009 allowed the introduced alien species to be listed as game and be hunted. If a new species appears on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, the minister competent for hunting affairs, subject to prior approval by the central state administration body competent for nature protection, shall determine whether the mentioned species is deemed to be game.

Based on the new ordinance from 2010, risk assessment studies for introduction, reintroduction and breeding of wild taxa can only be performed by a legal person authorised for performing this kind of assessments in the field of nature protection.

Within the frames of the WWF MedPo project “Protected Areas for a Living Planet – Dinaric Arc Ecoregion: Study on invasive species” WWF has financed making of draft proposal for the development of a National Strategy on Invasive Alien Species in Croatia. This document describes Croatian regulatory framework relevant to the IAS issue, and details the key actions required to address the problems caused by IAS (development and/or improvement of regulatory/legislative framework to prevent invasions, establishment of early detection and rapid response system, decision support tools to implement measures to remove established IAS, or managed them when removal is not appropriate). Representatives of Ministry of Culture – Nature Protection Directorate and Directorate for Nature Protection Inspection, State Institute for Nature Protection and Croatian Environment Agency have been included in the project in order to help with data input and expertise.

Activities in a period 2009 – 2011

Problems regarding invasive alien species in Croatia are continuing to grow and each year there are new alien species recorded which are invasive or potentially invasive in other parts of Europe. However, the public is becoming more aware of negative impacts of invasive species and more and activities concerning IAS are being conducted, either educational in character or directly focused on the monitoring of spread or on the control and eradication.

Since the last Meeting in 2009 there have been 20 projects dealing with IAS carried out in Croatia. As stated above, the projects involved educational activities, monitoring of IAS, activities of control and eradication of IAS. All the projects are listed in the Table 1.

Table 1. A list of projects concerning IAS conducted in the period 2009-2011

Effects of suppression of the alien invasive species <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> L. by traditional land use methods on former agricultural land in the Nature Park Lonjsko Polje	Nature Park Lonjsko Polje	2009
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Monitoring the removal of invasive species on the pasture after mechanical pasture renovation	Nature Park Lonjsko Polje	2010
Distribution and population characteristics of the invasive signal crayfish (<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>) and autochthonous noble crayfish (<i>Astacus astacus</i>) in the Međimurje area	Public institution for management of protected natural values of Međimurje County	2010
Research of the occurrence and ecology of the autochthonous fish species of the Vransko jezero Nature Park – Analysis of the impact of introduced Danube species and marine species on autochthonous species – eel (<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>) and freshwater blenny (<i>Salaria fluviatilis</i>)	Nature Park Vransko jezero	2009
Inventarisation and mapping of the invasive plant species	Nature Park Kopački rit	2010-2011
Monitoring and control of the invasive algae of the genus <i>Caulerpa</i>	Nature Park Lastovo	2010
Action plan for control of the invasive crab species <i>Orconectes limosus</i> in the wider area of Osijek	State Institute for Nature Protection & Association for Ecological Research - BioShock	2009
Research of the invasive alien species, signal crayfish (<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>) in the river Mura and its tributaries as a step towards management planning	State Institute for Nature Protection & Association Kapibara	2010
Research of the invasive species <i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> Cav. in Croatia with the proposed measures of eradication	State Institute for Nature Protection & Ph.D. Milenko Milović	2009
Database on invasive taxa of vascular flora of Croatia	Faculty of Science, Department of Botany	2007-2011
Removal of the invasive plant species <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> for the purpose of conservation of the threatened species and habitats in the area of Croatian ecological network site Odransko fild.	State Institute for Nature Protection	2009
Action plan for control of the invasive crab species <i>Orconectes limosus</i> in the wider area of Osijek	State Institute for Nature Protection & Association for Ecological Research - BioShock	2009
Research of the invasive alien species, signal crayfish (<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>) in the river Mura and its tributaries as a step towards management planning	State Institute for Nature Protection & Association Kapibara	2010
Fight against invasive plant species	Ecological Society of Brod -BED	2011
Invasive alien species in freshwater ecosystems of Croatia	Association Kapibara	2009
Ecological research on toxic phytoplankton and shellfish toxicity	Institute of oceanography and fisheries, Split	2007-2011
Invasive invertebrate species in freshwater ecosystems of Croatia	Faculty of Science, Biology Department, Zagreb	2007-2011
Monitoring of aeroallergens and a model of systematic control of allergenic plants	Faculty of Agriculture, Osijek	2007-2011
Monitoring, control and eradication of the invasive algae of the genus <i>Caulerpa</i> in the Adriatic Sea	Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Laboratory for Benthos	2009-2011
The determination of the spatial distribution of economically important pests using GIS	Faculty of Agriculture, Zagreb	2007-2011

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As a result of educational activities, several publications on IAS have been published in the stated period (Table 2).

Table 2. A list of publications on IAS published in the period 2009-2011

A poster - <i>Invasive alien species</i>	State Institute for Nature Protection	2009
<i>Handbook for Inventorying and Status Monitoring of freshwater crayfish</i>	State Institute for Nature Protection	2010
A poster and the leaflet - <i>Invasive plants – a threat to biodiversity</i>	UNDP Croatia - COAST project	2009
A brochure - <i>Invasive alien species in the freshwater ecosystems of the rivers Drava, Mura, Dunav and Mura</i>	Association Kapibara	2009

Besides educational publications, as a result of the growing interest of the scientific community in Croatia, there have been 27 scientific papers dealing with distributional data of the invasive species and their impact on the native communities or on the economy published since 2009:

1. Alegro, A., Bogdanović, S., Rešetnik, I. & Boršić, I. (2010). *Thladiantha dubia* Bunge (Cucurbitaceae), new alien species in Croatian flora. *Natura Croatica*, 19(1), 281-286.
2. Barun, A., Budinski, I., & Simberloff, D. (2008). A ticking time-bomb? The small Indian mongoose in Europe. *Aliens*, 26, 14-16.
3. Barun, A., Simberloff, D. & Budinski, I. (2010). Impact of the small Indian mongoose on native amphibians and reptiles of the Adriatic islands, Croatia. *Animal Conservation*, 13, 549-555.
4. Barun. (2011). The small Indian mongoose (*Herpestes auropunctatus*) on Adriatic Islands: impact, evolution, and control. University of Tennessee Knoxville.
5. Cukrov, M., Despalatovic, M., Žuljević, A. & Cukrov, N. (2010). First record of the introduced fouling tubeworm *Ficopomatus enigmaticus* (Fauvel, 1923) in the Eastern Adriatic Sea, Croatia. *Rapp. Comm. int. Mer Médit.*, 39, 483.
6. Čaleta, M., Jelić, D., Buj, I., Zanella, D., Marčić, Z., Mustafić, P. & Mrakovčić, M. (2010). First record of the alien invasive species rotan (*Perccottus glenii* Dybowski, 1877) in Croatia. *Journal of Applied Ichthyology*, 27(1), 146-147.
7. Dragičević, B. & Dulčić, J. (2009). Fish Invasions in the Adriatic Sea. In D. Golani, & B. Appelbaum-Golani (Eds.), *Fish Invasions of the Mediterranean Sea: Change and Renewal* (pp. 35-56). Pensoft Publishers.
8. Dražen, D., Ivezić, M., Raspudić, E. & Brmež, M. (2010). Razvoj modela za prognozu pojave odraslih oblika kukuruzne zlatice (*Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* LeConte) na području istočne Slavonije., (pp. 702-706).
9. Dulčić, J., Dragičević, B. & Tutman, P. (2009). Record of *Regalecus glesne* (Regalecidae) from the eastern Adriatic Sea. *Cybium*, 33(4), 339-340.
10. Dulčić, J., Pallaoro, A., Dragičević, B. & Stagličić-Radica, N. (2010). On the record of dwarf flathead *Elates ransonnetii* (Platycephalidae) in the Adriatic Sea. *Cybium*, 34(2), 222-223.
11. Galzina, N., Barić, K., Šćepanović, M., Goršić, M. & Ostojić, Z. (2010). Distribution of Invasive Weed *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L. in Croatia. *Agriculturae Conspectus Scientificus*, 75(2), 75-81.

12. Hudina, S., Faller, M., Lucić, A., Klobučar, G. & Maguire, I. (2009). Distribution and dispersal of two invasive crayfish species in the Drava River basin, Croatia. *Knowledge and Management of Aquatic Ecosystems*, 9, 394-395.
13. Hulina, N. (2010). "Planta Hortifuga" in Flora of the Continental Part of Croatia. *Agriculturae Conspectus Scientificus*, 75(2), 57-65.
14. Ivezić, M., Raspudić, E., Brmež, M., and, I. M. & Brkić, A. (2009). Maize Tolerance to Western Corn Rootworm Larval Feeding: Screening through Five Years of Investigation. *Agriculturae Conspectus Scientificus*, 74, 291-295.
15. Ivezić, M., Raspudić, E., Jelovčan, S. & Šoh, K. (2011). *Harmonia axyridis* - New species lady-birds in Croatia. In B. Cvjetković (Ed.). (pp. 38-39). Hrvatsko društvo biljne zaštite.
16. Matošević, D., Pernek, M. & Hrašovec, B. (2010). First record of oriental chesnut gall wasp (*Dryocosmus kuriphilus*) in Croatia. *Šumarski list*, 134(9-10), 497-502.
17. Matošević, D., Pernek, M., Dubravac, T. & Barić, B. (2009). Research of leafminers on woody plants in Croatia. *Šumarski list*, 133, 381-390.
18. Mešić, A., Čuljak, T. G. & Miličević, T. (2010). Population Dynamics of Invasive Species *Cameraria ohridella* Deschka et Dimić (Lepidoptera: Gracilariidae) in Central Croatia. *Šumarski list*, 134(7-8), 387-394.
19. Pernek, M. & Matošević, D. (2009). Black locust gall midge (*Obolodiplosis robiniae*), new pest on black locust trees and first record of parasitoid *Platygaster robiniae* in Croatia. *Šumarski list*, 133(3-4), 157-163.
20. Poloniato, D., Ciriaco, S., Odorico, R., Dulčić, J. & Lipej, L. (2010). First record of dusky spinefoot *Siganus luridus* in the Adriatic Sea. *Annales for Istrian and Mediterranean Studies, Series historia naturalis*, 20(2), 161-166.
21. Stančić, Z. & Mihelj, D. (2010). *Anredera cordifolia* (Ten.) Steenis (Basellaceae), naturalised in south Croatia. *Natura Croatica*, 19(1), 273-279.
22. Stanković, I. & Ternjej, I. (2010). New ecological insight on two invasive species: *Craspedacusta sowerbii* (Coelenterata: Limnomedusae) and *Dreissenia polymorpha* (Bivalvia: Dreissenidae). *Journal of Natural History*, 44(45-46), 2707-2713.
23. Stanković, V. M., Koren, T. & Stanković, I. (2010). The Harlequin ladybird continues to invade southeastern Europe. *Biological Invasions*, 1-6.
24. Vlahović, D. & Mitić, B. (2010). Non-native Plants of the Plešivica Mountains (Northwestern Croatia). *Agriculturae Conspectus Scientificus*, 75(2), 51-56.
25. Vuković, N., Bernardić, A., Nikolić, T., Hršak, V., Plazibat, M. & Jelaska, S. D. (2010). Analysis and distributional patterns of the invasive flora in a protected mountain area: A case study of Medvednica Nature Park (Croatia). *Acta Societatis Botanicorum Poloniae*, 79(4), 285-294.
26. Žganec, K., Gottstein, S., & Đurić, P. (2010). Distribution of native and alien gammarids (Crustacea: Amphipoda) along the course of the Una River. *Natura Croatica*, 19(1), 141-150.
27. Žganec, K., Gottstein, S. & Hudina, S. (2009). Ponto-Caspian amphipods in Croatian large rivers. *Aquatic Invasions*, 4(2), 327-335.

In September 2009 on the 10th Croatian Biological Congress round table with the topic „Invasive alien species and Croatian scientists“ was organized by State Institute for Nature Protection (SINP). The following questions were raised to the Croatian biologists on the round table:

- What is the number of published papers on the topic of IAS by Croatian scientists?
- Are there and who are scientists and scientific institutions in Croatia dealing with the problem of control and eradication of IAS?
- Are there and who are scientists and scientific institutions in Croatia dealing with issues of IAS impacts on the biodiversity or on the economy?
- Is it possible to get over personal interests and to collect data on invasive species in one place?

As a part of educational and awareness raising campaign, in 2011 SINP has begun with the creation of the web site about IAS. The web site should be finished by the end of this year. After its completion it should become a part of the Croatian early warning and rapid response system on IAS.

In 2010 started the project *Development of faunistic and speleological databases (CRO fauna and CRO speleo) as part of NPIS (Nature Protection Information System)*, financed from the IPA 2007 – TAIB/TAF programme, led by SINP. The project assignment is development and implementation of two databases that are essential elements of NPIS: faunistic database CRO-fauna and speleological database CRO-speleo. Through thematic expert databases a storing organization and availability of biodiversity and speleological/biospeleological data will be improved and a framework that would permit and stimulate experts and other data collectors in the field to provide data into databases and to ensure easy access of all interested to stored data via Internet with appropriate security limitations will be created. The CRO-fauna database will be designed to store all the relevant information about the IAS, needed for the efficient early warning and rapid response system.

In May 2010 the final draft of “Action plan for eradication of the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) from the islands of Krk and Cres” was prepared by the five-member working group, formed by the experts and scientists from the Faculty of Agriculture and the Faculty of Forestry, University of Zagreb, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (Department for hunting) and the State Institute for Nature Protection. The proposed action plan lists the activities and measures to be taken to eradicate the wild boar on the islands of Krk and Cres, where it is alien. According to the available information implementation of this Action Plan has not yet been considered.

On the 28th and 29th October 2011 in Zagreb EEA/EIONET Workshop on invasive alien species in West Balkan countries was held. It was organized by the European Environment Agency (EEA) in cooperation with IUCN/SSC Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG), with participation of experts from Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia, as well as experts from WWF MedPO. Objectives of the meeting were to share information on invasive alien species within EU and neighbouring countries, to review the information available on invasive alien species in Western Balkan countries and to discuss possible approaches for future activities and collaborations in view of the establishment of a European EWIS.

Report on the progress with the European Ruddy Duck eradication strategy was submitted in 2010 by the Croatian Institute for Ornithology and the Ministry of Culture – Nature Protection Directorate. No ruddy ducks were recorded so far in nature or being held in captivity.

Follow-up of the following recommendations of the Standing Committee

- Recommendation No 141 (2009) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 26 November 2009, on potentially invasive alien plants being used as biofuel crops

Introduction of alien plants into nature on the territory of the Republic of Croatia is forbidden, but exceptionally can be permitted by the competent authority (Ministry of Culture, Nature Protection Directorate) if the risk assessment study shows it is scientifically and technically founded and acceptable from the standpoint of nature protection and sustainable management. So far, no formal requests to permit the introduction of alien plants to be used as biofuel crops have been received.

- Recommendation No. 140 (2009) on the control of the small Indian mongoose (*Herpestes auropunctatus*) in Southeast Europe
The amendments of the Hunting Act from 2009 allowed the introduced alien species to be listed as game and be hunted. Mongoose is listed as a game species but the control of population by hunters happens only sporadically in some areas. Due to the financial and organisational constraints, no comprehensive assessment of the range and trend of the small Indian mongoose population and its impact on native biodiversity has been conducted.
- Recommendation No. 134 (2008) of the Standing Committee, adopted on 27 November 2008, on the European Code of Conduct on Horticulture and Invasive Alien Plants

No actions taken so far.

4. FRANCE / FRANCE

ACTIVITES MENEES PAR LA FRANCE SUR LES ESPECES EXOTIQUES ENVAHISSANTES

AVRIL 2011

UN CADRE LEGISLATIF ET REGLEMENTAIRE CONSTRUIT

Les principales dispositions concernant les espèces exotiques envahissantes sont intégrées dans deux codes : le code de l'environnement et le code rural.

- **Code de l'environnement :**

- ***Protection de la faune et de la flore :***

L'article L.411-3 prévoit une réglementation visant à l'interdiction d'activités (introduction, commerce de certaines espèces...) portant sur des spécimens d'espèces de faune et de flore sauvages pouvant présenter un risque d'invasion avec un impact négatif sur la biodiversité.

Les articles R.411-1 et suivants du Code de l'environnement permettent à l'autorité administrative d'établir des listes d'espèces soumises à ces mesures. La rédaction de textes fixant les listes de ces espèces est en cours. Un premier arrêté relatif aux interdictions portant sur deux espèces de jussies est entré en vigueur en 2007. En 2010 est entré en vigueur un arrêté ministériel en date du 9 avril 2010 interdisant sur le territoire métropolitain l'introduction dans le milieu naturel de spécimens vivants de certaines espèces d'animaux vertébrés protégées en application des articles L. 411-1 et L. 411-2 du code de l'environnement.

Egalement pour la France métropolitaine, un arrêté interdira prochainement certaines activités (commercialisation, introduction dans la nature, ..) portant sur d'autres espèces envahissantes de flore sauvages.

Un dispositif spécifique est mis en œuvre pour l'Outre mer français et l'élaboration de dispositions spécifiques est en cours d'étude.

La réglementation relative à la faune sauvage captive prévoyant des restrictions de détention de spécimens d'espèces potentiellement envahissantes (deux arrêtés en date du 10 août 2004) a été complétée en 2010 avec la parution de l'arrêté du 30 juillet 2010 élargissant la liste des espèces animales envahissantes soumises à cette réglementation. Le principe général est de soumettre à autorisations administratives la détention de spécimens d'espèces non domestiques présentant des risques, en particulier pour l'environnement.

Le code de l'environnement prévoit également la possibilité d'intervenir sur le terrain pour des opérations de contrôle ou de destruction de spécimens de l'espèce introduite.

- ***Chasse et espèces nuisibles :***

L'article L.427-8 du code de l'environnement prévoit la destruction d'animaux nuisibles. L'arrêté ministériel du 30 septembre 1988 modifié définit les espèces susceptibles d'être classées nuisibles par les préfets de département. Certaines espèces figurant sur cet arrêté sont des espèces exotiques envahissantes.

- ***Pêche et protection du patrimoine piscicole :***

Le code de l'environnement interdit l'introduction de certaines espèces exotiques envahissantes dans les eaux concernées. Il s'agit par exemple du poisson chat ou de la grenouille taureau.

- Le code rural (article L251-1 et suivants et les articles réglementaires en découlant) comporte des dispositions phytosanitaires qui organisent la protection des végétaux et des produits végétaux contre les organismes qui leur sont nuisibles. Une très large partie de ces espèces est constituée

d'espèces envahissantes. Le code rural comporte également les dispositions vétérinaires qui peuvent concerner des espèces exotiques envahissantes.

La loi du 12 juillet 2010 portant engagement national pour l'environnement a prévu de soumettre à autorisation l'entrée sur le territoire et l'introduction dans l'environnement des macro-organismes non indigènes utiles aux végétaux, notamment dans le cadre de la lutte biologique. Le décret d'application de cette nouvelle disposition législative est en cours d'élaboration. La procédure d'autorisation reposera sur une évaluation du risque phytosanitaire et environnemental que peut présenter l'introduction de ce macro-organisme dans l'environnement. Cette nouvelle autorisation permettra de s'assurer que seuls sont utilisés à des fins de lutte biologique des macro-organismes non indigènes qui ne présentent pas du fait de leur caractère envahissant en particulier, d'impacts négatifs sur les écosystèmes. Il est rappelé que les micro-organismes utilisés à des fins de lutte biologique font d'ores et déjà l'objet d'une procédure d'autorisation.

- Le code de la santé publique ne vise pas directement des espèces exotiques envahissantes, mais certaines dispositions peuvent être utilisées lorsque ces espèces sont vecteurs d'agents pathogènes (bactérie, virus ou parasite).

L'article L. 3114-5 du code de la santé publique permet de définir les mesures de lutte contre les insectes vecteurs d'agents pathogènes pour l'homme. L'article R3114-9 du code de la santé publique définit les mesures susceptibles d'être prises par le préfet en vue de lutter contre les maladies humaines transmises par l'intermédiaire d'insectes. Parmi ces dispositions, figurent notamment la surveillance entomologique des insectes vecteurs (dont la surveillance de la résistance de ceux-ci aux produits insecticides) ainsi que des mesures permettant de réduire la prolifération des insectes vecteurs (actions d'information et d'éducation sanitaire de la population). Lorsque ces insectes vecteurs sont des moustiques, le dispositif législatif est complété par la loi de 1964 modifiée relative à la lutte contre les moustiques qui permet la mise en œuvre de mesures de prospection, de traitement, de travaux et de contrôles des populations de moustiques.

STRATEGIE DE MISE EN ŒUVRE

La lutte contre les espèces exotiques envahissantes ayant un impact négatif sur la biodiversité représente une politique d'importance, qui s'est traduite par des engagements forts lors du Grenelle de l'Environnement ainsi qu'au sein même de la Stratégie nationale pour la biodiversité.

Plusieurs axes d'intervention sont actuellement développés :

- La constitution d'un réseau de surveillance des invasions biologiques représente un axe majeur, qui permet de définir les zones d'implantation de ces espèces envahissantes, d'informer les acteurs concernés et la population, de hiérarchiser, de coordonner et évaluer les actions mises en œuvre. Le principe est de disposer d'un double réseau (l'un pour les espèces animales, l'autre pour les espèces végétales) mobilisant également les établissements publics.
- la prévention par la poursuite de l'élaboration de la réglementation : comme précisé ci-dessus, les arrêtés listant les espèces envahissantes vont être achevés.
- la police de la nature : les actions de police mises en œuvre par les services de l'Etat et ses établissements publics vont être renforcées afin de prévenir et de sanctionner les infractions aux réglementations liées aux espèces exotiques envahissantes ;
- la lutte contre les espèces envahissantes présentes sur le territoire : elle doit être opportune (évaluation des coûts/bénéfices) et reposer sur une détection rapide des nouvelles implantations d'espèces envahissantes ; cette action comporte donc à la fois la mobilisation d'une capacité d'expertise pour l'élaboration des mesures et la mobilisation des moyens pour mettre en œuvre les programmes de lutte . Une priorisation des actions de lutte selon une analyse coûts/avantages a été conduite ; ses résultats sont attendus en 2011. De plus, cette priorisation tiendra particulièrement compte du facteur « impact potentiel de l'EEE sur la santé humaine ». D'ores et déjà ont été entamés

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

en 2011 la rédaction de deux plans d'actions organisant la lutte contre deux espèces : écureuil à ventre rouge ; herbe de la pampa. Un renforcement des actions de lutte contre l'ibis sacré et l'érisma rousse a également été à l'étude.

S'agissant de la lutte contre *Aedes albopictus*, un plan antidissémination de la dengue et du chikungunya en France métropolitaine a été mis en place en 2006 et est régulièrement actualisé. Ce plan a pour objectif de détecter le plus précocement possible la présence du vecteur *Ae. albopictus* et les patients potentiellement virémiques, afin de permettre la mise en œuvre rapide et coordonnée de mesures de contrôle du vecteur et de protection des personnes. La sensibilisation et la mobilisation du public est une composante essentielle de cette lutte dite intégrée. S'agissant de la lutte contre l'ambrosie à feuilles d'armoise (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*), des mesures de lutte ont été mises en place localement. Il est prévu de les renforcer et de les coordonner pour une plus grande efficacité (notamment dans le cadre du Plan national santé environnement 2).

- la sensibilisation du public et l'animation de réseau.

Un programme particulier est développé pour les régions ultra-périphériques (Outre-Mer), du fait de la fragilité de leurs écosystèmes menacés par les invasions biologiques, surtout en milieu insulaire. Une stratégie spécifique est en cours d'application. Le département de la Réunion a en 2010 élaboré une stratégie de prévention sur son territoire. Un réseau d'expertise couvrant l'ensemble de l'outre mer français est organisé, en particulier grâce à une initiative du Comité français de l'UICN. Cette initiative prévoit chaque année la tenue d'un séminaire de plusieurs jours (en 2010, Nouvelle Calédonie) permettant d'échanger des expériences et de faire participer les pays voisins de l'Outre mer français afin d'établir une collaboration régionale sur le sujet des espèces exotiques envahissantes.

Une coordination européenne/internationale des actions de surveillance, de prévention et de lutte est nécessaire afin notamment de favoriser la synergie des actions entreprises par des pays voisins. La mise en place d'une stratégie européenne de gestion des espèces exotiques envahissantes conduira à une plus grande efficacité des mesures de lutte engagées contre les espèces portant atteinte à la biodiversité, à l'agriculture et à la santé humaine.

5. GEORGIA / GEORGIE

THE NATIONAL REPORT OF GEORGIA ON INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

Introduction

Georgia, as part of the Caucasus eco-region, represents one of 34 biodiversity “hotspots” identified by Conservation International as areas distinguished for having high levels of endemism whilst also being seriously threatened by habitat loss. The Caucasus eco-region is also identified as having global significance by WWF due also to high levels of diversity and endemism but also because of specific evolutionary processes and unique historical floral and faunal development.

As well as its distinct biological components Georgia is also distinguished by a complex landscape, variations in climate and diverse ecosystems. The main biomes to be found in Georgia are: forests, fresh water systems and wetlands, marine and coastal habitats, high mountains, semi-deserts and steppes. Kolkheti refugium, limestone of the Western Caucasus and high mountainous vegetation complexes, are especially notable for their diverse assemblages of species and high levels of endemism.

Expansion of invasive species dates back to ancient times in Georgia. During the last centuries, man-induced disturbance of natural ecosystems and increasing trade resulted in rapid dispersal of alien species in Georgia posing threat to agriculture, biodiversity and human health.

Present State

Invasive alien plant species

The Georgian flora comprises 3884 native species belonging to 176 families (Table 1; excluding subspecies and lower taxa). From the 460 taxa of alien origin recorded in Georgia (archeophytes and neophytes combined), about 80 species are cultivated species that are not, or rarely, found in the wild, or there is no valid data on their current occurrence in Georgia. The 3 remaining alien species have become subsponaneous, adventive, naturalized and invasive. These alien species, which represent about 8. % of the Flora of Georgia, are discussed below (full list of alien species recorded in Georgia is given in Appendix 1

Almost one third of all alien species recorded in Georgia have been introduced from Asia (33%). Of these, approximately 90% originate from East Asia, and the remaining species were introduced from other parts of Asia.

An equally high number of alien species are of Mediterranean origin (22%); over the recent years, an increasing number of plant invaders, primarily in the westernmost parts of Georgia, have been recorded from North America (17%). Plant invaders from Europe (13%) are mainly from Atlantic Europe.

Out of the 368 alien species recorded in Georgia, 129 species (35%) have become naturalized and 16 species have become invasive (4.2%), which means that approximately one eighth of all naturalized species have become invasive. The remaining species are either adventive or subsponaneous, or of unknown status. Thus, approximately 3 % of the Georgian flora is composed of naturalized species.

In total, 51.9% of the alien flora of Georgia consists of annual species (197); annual species are also the most abundant group of naturalized species (83 species out of 134). The rate of naturalization is highest in annual and biennial species, while there are no naturalized small shrubs and few naturalized trees, shrubs and geophytes.

Woody plants account for 50 % of invasive species in Georgia. There are no invasive species among small shrubs, geophytes, aquatics and biennials, and only two annual species have become invasive.

The majority of alien species in Georgia are ruderal plants (66.5 %), followed by lowland and pioneer species (10.3 %) and plants of marshes and wet habitats (8.1 %). Ruderal plants also dominate the list of naturalized species (61.1%). There are no mountain species naturalized in Georgia. Semi-natural habitats and marshes seem to be the most suitable habitats for plant invasions, whereas grasslands and forests seem to be more resistant to invasion. Mountain habitats are at very low risk of invasion as there are no alien species recorded in forest, grasslands and other habitats to date.

In summary, about 70 % of all naturalized and invasive plant species are ruderal and lowland pioneer species, but only about 14% of the native species are associated with these habitat types. These alien species are frequently not restricted to waste grounds or urban areas, but are known to invade semi-natural habitats such as meadows, riverbanks, gravel shores, forest margins or clearings.

Non-native flora of Georgia has not, yet, been sufficiently studied. However, it does seem clear from the data we do have, that invasive species have the potential to transform some of the country's unique ecosystems and pose a serious threat to autochthonic plant diversity, domestic crops and, ultimately, human health. Intensive surveys should be undertaken to fully understand the role of non-native species and to develop both legislative (policy and trade and customs controls) and physical (mechanical, chemical and biological) control measures to limit their further dispersal and thus minimize the damage inflicted by such species.

Invasive vertebrate species

Beginning in the 1930s farming species of fish, fur-bearing species of animals and hunting mammals have been deliberately introduced into Georgia. Some attempts at introduction have failed while others have turned out to be extremely invasive. Currently five species of mammals are introduced in Georgia: *Nyctereutes procyonoid*, *Procyon lotor*, *Myocastor coypus*, *Ondatra zibeticus*, *Sciurus vulgari*. *Procyon lotor* and *Ondatra zibeticus* are found in large numbers and significantly damage local species. Since 1958 various sub-species of wild boar have been introduced in Georgia. Currently the hybrid form of wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) exceeds the population of the local species. A hybrid form of fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) is also found. This fox is a hybridization of the wild fox and the black-silver fox that formerly escaped from fur-farm enclosures.

Thirty years ago the following birds were introduced in Georgia: the Eurasian collared dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) and the laughing dove (*Streptopelia senegalensis*). Their influence on other species has not been studied.

To fight malaria, in 1925 gambusia, or the "mosquito fish" was introduced in Georgia. For commercial purposes the following species were introduced in various water reservoirs: rainbow trout, whitefish-ludoga, mirror carp, silver carp, white amour and others. These species are widespread and are widely fished. In the 1970s other fish species were introduced from Russia which affected the fish fauna of inland waters.

Marine alien species

Fierce predator - bivalve-eating Pacific gastropod, veined rapa whelk *Rapana venosa* came to the Black Sea in 1947 from the Chinese coast. Most probably the snail was brought around half of the globe on a ship on its way from Far East to the Black Sea port of Novorossiysk, where it was first discovered. *Rapana* rapidly dispersed around the whole coastline of the Sea, conquered all the Black Sea benthic habitats, proliferated immensely, because there were no predators in the Black Sea to eat this marine snail when it grew over 3-4cm. Starfish that are normal predators of *Rapana venosa* cannot survive the low salinity of Black Sea. During the past 50 years, *Rapana venosa* have eaten to extinction half of the bivalvian species that were living in Black Sea before the invasion. Black Sea populations of edible oyster *Ostrea edulis* and Black Sea scallop *Flexopecten ponticus* are now on the brink of extinction

Planktivorous comb jelly - ctenophore *Mnemiopsis leidyi* was found from time to time in the Black Sea since the early 1980s. Most probably, it was brought here on ships' ballast waters from the US East Coast. However, it was only in the summer of 1988 when having adapted to the Black Sea, a portion of *Mnemiopsis* population gave an outburst - and comb jellies virtually filled the upper layer of the Black Sea. The Sea resembled a white jelly in August 1988 - it looked like there were more ctenophores than water. To grow to that extent ctenophores ate most of Black Sea plankton - including fish and invertebrate eggs and larvae. Planktivorous fishes were left without food. The effect relayed through the food web of the Black Sea was that numbers of all studied marine species reduced - including macroalgae and benthic shellfish. The consequences for fisheries expressed in lost catch were estimated as 300-400 millions US dollars a year in the late 1980s; on the other hand fishery itself was one of the causes of the Black Sea fish stock decline.

Black Sea marine ecosystem was helped by another ctenophore invasion: carnivorous *Beroe ovata* came here from Mediterranean in the 1990s. *Beroe* eats *Mnemiopsis* - only *Mnemiopsis*, swallowing it as a whole with a wide mouth-slot. It is a rare case of a very narrow food specialization.

Legislation

As a signatory to the Biodiversity Convention, Georgia committed to protect human population, nature and economy and those of neighbouring countries from invasive species. Each signatory to the Convention should ensure that invasive organisms are not released into the wild and harmful invasive organisms, which are already established, are eradicated or contained. Georgia is extremely important in the European context, as it covers considerable part of the Caucasus known as one of Europe's biodiversity hotspots.

According to the law "On Wildlife" (1996), the introduction of foreign species and releasing hybrid forms into the natural environment is prohibited. The same law stated that it was necessary to obtain a special permission for the introduction of wild animals. However, due to the absence of relative procedures, this requirement was not implemented in reality, with the exception of the species included in the appendices of CITES.

With the aim of restoration and development of the forest fund, in accordance with the rules of selection and use of plants (approved by the Order of the Minister of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia, #75, 05.08.03), non-timber species are primarily selected from local ones. The selection of woody species for introduction should be implemented with great care, envisaging their natural-climatic features to prevent their negative impact on the local species. According to this rule, measures should be taken to prevent the spreading of plants unacceptable for the environment of Georgian forests and their spread from target plantations and scientific research territories.

According to the laws "On the Protection of Plants from Dangerous Organisms" (1994) and "On Agricultural Quarantine" (1997), any cargo that may transport objects of quarantine (insects, bugs, fungus, bacteria, viruses, nematodes) and weeds should be subject to phytosanitary control. There are special services that implement this control (The Service of Protection of Plants of Georgian Ministry of Food and Agriculture, since 2006 The National Service of Food Safety, Veterinary and Plant Protection of the same Ministry). The rules of implementation of control are also approved.

The prevention of dangerous and pathogenic organisms introduced into the Black Sea via ballast waters is envisaged by the Decree of the President of Georgia, #227, 09.06.01 "On the Control of Ballast Waters of Ships" and the Provision "On the Procedures of Management of Ballast Waters", approved by the joint order of the Minister of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources and the Minister of Transport and Communications, #83-#53, 2001.

The management of isolated ballast waters from ships in the territorial waters of Georgia should be regulated. These requirements are controlled by the Office of Convention Inspection for the Protection of the Black Sea and by the Black Sea Marine Administration.

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

Undertaken Measures

The study has been carried out recently for the influence of alien species on the local ecosystems. It is dedicated to invasive species of arid and semi-arid ecosystems and their relation to the local species. Secondary data on the issue is poor. Invasive species in the Black Sea and their impact on the Black Sea ecosystem, especially the warty comb jellyfish (*Mnemiopsis leidy*) introduced at the end of the 1980s through ship ballast, have been studied thoroughly through The Black Sea Environmental Program (BSEP).

Evaluation has been implemented only regarding the impact of those alien species that damage agricultural and forest species, such as the European spruce beetle, white American butterfly, Colorado Beetle etc.

Since 2006 Ketskhoveli Institute of Botany and Montana University, USA have been implementing research of the invasion of a widespread weed, the yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) and its impact on plant coenoses (CRDF grant, 2006-2008).

The impact of alien species on the local fauna was assessed within the framework of the project "Conservation of Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystems in the Caucasus" (Center for the Conservation of Species NACRES, 2003).

In 2005 research on invasive dangerous insects was carried out in several strict nature reserves (Algeti, Ajameti, Liakhvi and Saguramo) and in the National Park of Borjomi-Kharagauli; the areas of spreading were identified and prevention measures were defined.

The Kanchaveli Institute of Plant Protection and Gulisashvili Institute of Forestry implement research aimed at the elaborate methodology for the prevention of pests that affect agricultural plants and forest species (American white butterfly, grasshoppers, beetles etc.). Bioagents of several parasites were introduced in the environment (entomoparasite nematode, pathogenic fungus). New bacterial substances are tested for the prevention of leaf-cutting beetles. The current state of the spread of parasite insects in forests was studied and plans for integrated management of the preventive activities has been elaborated.

The employees of the Institute of Protection of Plants have attended training courses at the following universities and institutes: Ohio State University, the University of California, Canadian Agricultural Scientific Center, George Augustin Gettingen University, Nvear Weed Center (Israel) and others. The trainings were chiefly dedicated to the alien invasive species that affect agricultural plants.

In 2008-2009, Tbilisi Botanical Gardens and Botanical Institute and Batumi Botanical Gardens, along with the Freiburg University of Switzerland, cooperated in the implementation of research into non-local flora in Georgia. This resulted in a comprehensive list of non-local species, including potentially invasive species, detailing the biological and ecological features of each. Models of existing and potential distributions for several of these species (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, *Phytolacca americana* and *Roninia pseudoacacia*) were also prepared with the aim to assess the potential success of habitat occupation in primary and secondary habitats. The survey showed that a significant area of land in Georgia is seriously threatened by the invasion of *A. Artemisiifolia* whilst *P. americana* and *R. pseudoacacia* have narrower zones of influence. In addition, *P. Americana* seems to be restricted to western Georgia, particularly along the coast, while *R. pseudoacacia* prefers conditions typical of the central part of the country as well as the foothills of the Great and Lesser Caucasus.

Conclusion

The legislative acts and rules regarding alien species reflect the guidelines of prevention of alien species and reduction of their introduction and impact. Recently, local flora of Georgia has been studied and a list of invasive species compiled; models describing the spread of three invasive species (*Amrosia artemisiifolia*, *Phytolacca americana* and *Roninia pseudoacacia*) have also been developed.

However, there are no databases concerning alien and invasive species; their impact on the local species and ecosystems is not evaluated; Invasive species management plans have not yet been developed; activities aimed at the reduction of the impact of alien species have not been planned. Management plans and recommendations only for controlling agricultural pest species (e.g. grasshopper, American white butterfly) have been prepared.

6. IRELAND / IRLANDE

NATIONAL REPORT - IRELAND

Bern Convention Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species

Current Legislation

The Wildlife Act 1976 and the Wildlife (Amendment) Act 2000 are the primary pieces of legislation containing provisions in relation to invasive alien species in Ireland. It is prohibited, without licence,

- to release, wilfully cause to escape or transfer within the State for the purpose of establishment in the wild any species of wild animal or spawn and any wild bird or the eggs thereof;
- to transfer any species of wild animal or wild bird or the eggs of such a wild bird from any place in the State to any other place in the State for the purpose of establishing it in a wild state in such other place
- to plant or otherwise cause to grow in a wild state in any place in the State any species of flora, or the flowers, roots, seeds or spores thereof.'

The Wildlife (Amendment) Act, 2000 strengthened the legal basis for controlling the introduction of potentially invasive alien species. The Minister for the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht may issue regulations prohibiting possession or introduction of any species of wild bird, animal or flora, or part, product or derivative thereof that may be detrimental to native species. Where an alien species has been introduced, measures can be taken, as far as feasible and appropriate under the Wildlife Act, to ensure that such introductions do not pose a potential hazard to native species.

A review has been undertaken by the "Invasive Species in Ireland Project" of legislative provisions relating to invasive species in Ireland and their enforcement which has made recommendations for improvements. The review, which was published in 2008, evaluated legislation in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland and recommended legislative changes in both jurisdictions in order to address the increasing threats of invasive species on the island of Ireland.

New legislation on Invasive Alien Species

The Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht intend to introduce new enhanced Regulations in 2011 which will provide for appropriate regulatory measures to be taken to control the possession and dispersal of ecologically harmful and invasive species of plants and animals in Ireland. The Regulations will include schedules of animals and plants which will be subject to restriction and these schedules will be updated on an ongoing basis to reflect the likely impact of new species in Ireland.

Policy:

A new National Biodiversity Plan for Ireland (2011-2016) is due to be published this year. A number of actions relating to invasive alien species will be included in the Plan as follows :-

- Prepare, by 2011, detailed species and pathway risk assessments and develop exclusion and contingency plans for priority pathways and high impact species that are likely to invade Ireland;
- Continue and enhance measures for eradication, where feasible, control and containment of invasive species;
- Examine options for rapid response when new invasive species are discovered;

- Increase awareness within the horticultural and constructed wetlands industries of native alternatives that can be used in place of invasive species;
- All public bodies will endeavour to use native species, landraces and breeds and the public will be encouraged to do so;
- Include in the Birds and Habitats Regulations measures to prevent the import, movement, sale, distribution or release of invasive alien species, while advising on species considered safe alternatives;
- Produce a strategy on Invasive Alien Species in co-operation with Northern Ireland to improve harmonisation of the policy framework;
- Further co-operation on and co-ordination of all-Island Species Protection Plans.

All Ireland Strategy on Invasive Species

Ireland is developing and implementing measures to tackle IAS in partnership with the Northern Ireland administration. Following a report which was published in 2004 both authorities agreed to work together and with others to tackle the invasive species problem. In response to the recommendations of this report the 'Invasive Species in Ireland' project started in May 2006 and ran until 2009. Both authorities decided to continue with the project and a new contract was signed for the project in 2010 for a further three years with the costs of £300,000 sterling shared equally between both administrations.

Full details of the project can be found on www.invasivespeciesireland.com.

The Invasive Species in Ireland project has the following aims:

1. Reducing the risks of invasions of new species
2. Developing contingency plans in conjunction with stakeholders
3. Producing management plans to help control and manage new and established invasive species and vectors
4. Engaging key stakeholders
5. Developing codes of good practise in conjunction with stakeholders
6. Raising public awareness
7. Recommending surveillance, monitoring and recording programmes
8. Reviewing legislation

A risk assessment protocol has been developed and over 600 risk assessments have been carried out on established and potential invasive species to identify those species that pose the greatest threat to biodiversity on the island of Ireland. Exclusion strategies, contingency plans and management strategies are being prepared for these species. The highest risk to biodiversity in Ireland is from freshwater invasive species, in particular ornamental pond plants and fish.

An Invasive Species Ireland Management Toolkit has recently been published which is intended to provide information to anyone wanting to learn more about how to manage invasive species. The tool kit contains information on management quick guide, Risk Assessment for non-native species recorded in Ireland and species that have not yet arrived, Invasive Species Action Plans for prioritised high impact invasive species and Best Practice Management of some widely establish invasive species.

Various exclusion strategies, contingency plans and action plans have been prepared for a variety of invasive species and these are all available on the project website. There are a number of widely established species for whom island wide eradication is impossible so best practice management

guidelines have been prepared along with templates for the development of site specific management plans.

Codes of Practice are also being developed in conjunction with relevant sectors. Following the publication of the Horticulture COP, COPs for the aquaculture sector, recreational water users and marina operators have been published.

An extensive stakeholder engagement programme has been underway, one element of which is the All-Ireland Invasive Species Forum. This forum meets annually and has over 100 organisations involved including central and local Government, state agencies, industry, academia and the NGO sector. The fifth Annual Forum was held in Belfast in April, 2011. There are four technical working groups on marine, freshwater, terrestrial invasive species and education and awareness. Details on Forum membership and activities can be found on the Invasive Species in Ireland website. Education and awareness materials have been produced and are available for download from the site.

Invasive Alien Strategies for the island of Ireland

There is a commitment to produce strategies for the island of Ireland to address invasive alien species. The Northern Ireland authorities have produced a draft strategy which is now circulated for public consultation until September 2011. The Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht are developing an IAS Strategy which will compliment the Strategy which is been prepared in Northern Ireland.

Invasive Species Records

There are two main biological record centres on the island of Ireland. The National Biodiversity Data Centre and the Centre for Environmental Data and Recording (CEDaR).

The “Invasive Species Ireland” Project is working with both record centres and sharing information on the distribution of invasive species. The National Invasive Species Database contains up to date records on the distribution of invasive species on the island of Ireland which can be viewed as interactive maps. This Database has been developed as a resource to assist recording, monitoring and surveillance programmes, and provides the infrastructure for development of an early warning system for invasive species.

The National Biodiversity Data Centre is the national centre dedicated to the collation, management, analysis and dissemination of data and information on Ireland’s biological diversity. It serves as a hub for the exchange of data between governmental organisations, NGOs, research institutions and volunteer recorders.

CEDaR, Centre for Environmental Data and Recording, is the Local Records Centre for Northern Ireland, and facilitates the collection, collation, management and dissemination of biodiversity and geodiversity information for Northern Ireland and its coastal waters. CEDaR is a partnership between National Museums Northern Ireland, and the recording community of Northern Ireland.

Eradication/control programmes

CAISIE (Control of Aquatic Invasive Species and Restoration of Natural Communities in Ireland) is an EU Life+ funded programme which will contribute to the understanding and control of aquatic invasive species in Ireland. CAISIE commenced in September 2009. The project is due for completion in the first quarter of 2013. The broad objective of the project is to contribute to the halting of biodiversity loss in Ireland by preventing further impacts on native biodiversity from high impact aquatic invasive species. This will be achieved through the development and demonstration of effective control methods, a programme of stakeholder engagement and awareness raising, the enactment of appropriate robust legislation, and policy development and dissemination.

Objectives of the project include the protection of the native biodiversity in Lough Corrib in County Galway by eradicating, controlling or containing *Lagarosiphon major* and preventing the further spread of high impact aquatic invasive species by implementing control measures in a key dispersal corridor (i.e. the canals and Barrow Navigation). The matching funding for this project, which cost in the region of €1.5 million, is been provided by the Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

The first evidence of the Asian Clam (*Corbicula fluminea*) in Ireland was recorded in April 2010. This species is considered extremely invasive and its presence in Ireland is a matter of considerable concern. The presence of dense and sustainable populations of *Corbicula* was confirmed in the River Barrow. The highest density recorded in this section of river was in excess of 9,000 individuals per sq metre. The Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht provided funding of €10,000 in 2010 towards the control of this invasive species.

Grey squirrel

- Ireland along with the UK and Italy are the three countries that have experienced first hand the impact of grey squirrels on our biodiversity and our economy.
- The grey squirrel was introduced into Ireland over 100 years ago and in the period has colonised much of the eastern half of the country where has replaced the native red squirrel. Currently the western and south west part of the country has remained unaffected and it is hoped that the River Shannon, which effectively bisects the country, will provide a natural barrier to its spread to the western part of the country.
- It is estimated that the red squirrel has suffered a 20% decline in range since its introduction of the grey squirrel
- We have undertaken two translocation projects in recent years in the west of Ireland as a conservation tool for the red squirrel. Translocation is the establishment of a population of wild animals in an area where they have become locally extinct or were not found historically.
- A recent assessment report of both projects concluded that they were a success with the numbers of red squirrel increasing in both areas. We have been working with the National University of Ireland in Galway on these projects. For anyone who wants a copy of the report I have a number of copies with me.
- One interesting issue which we are currently studying is the interaction of pine martens in areas where both grey and red squirrels are present. It has been noticed that in areas with a sizable population of pine martens the population of grey squirrels appears to be declining. We are not sure of the reason for this & our studies are continuing but it will be a few years yet before we can come to any definitive conclusion on this issue.

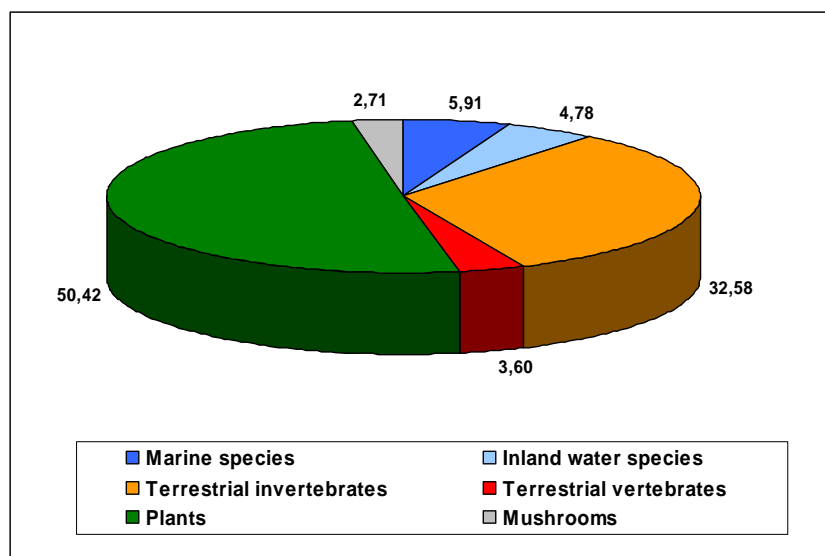
National Parks and Wildlife Service
Department of the Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
7 Ely Place
Dublin 2
Ireland

7. ITALY / ITALIE

NATIONAL REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES ON INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES IN ITALY REFERRED TO THE PERIOD 2008-2010

Background

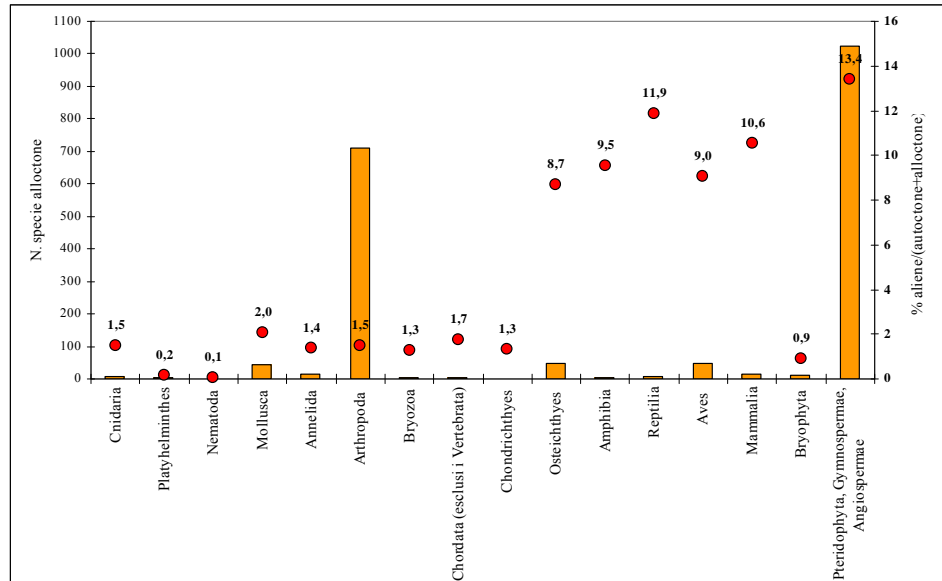
Invasive alien species pose a significant threat to biodiversity in Italy and in many cases the impacts are particularly evident, as in aquatic environments. A recent general representation of the presence of alien species of animals and plants in the Italian territory up to 2008, as well as their distribution in the taxonomic groups and trends has been reported by ISPRA – Institute for Environmental Protection and Research - in the Italian Environmental Data Yearbook (2009) (available in English version at the link: <http://annuario.apat.it/annuarioDoc.php?lang=EN&idv=7&type=key>). At 2008, the total number of documented alien species in Italy was 2029 (fig 1), with Plants accounting 50% of the total, followed by terrestrial invertebrates at 33%. The other groups register significantly lower percentages: marine species almost 6%, those of inland water 4.8%, terrestrial vertebrates 3.6% and mushrooms 2.7% (fig.1).



Source: ISPRA calculations on data from:
DAISIE European Invasive Alien Species Gateway (<http://www.europe-alien.org>);
Celesti-Grapow, Pretto, Carli, Blasi (eds), 2009. *Non-native flora of Italy*. CD. MATTM-DPN, SBI, Interuniv. Res. Center "Biodiv., Phytosoc. & Landscape".

Fig.1 – Percentage among environmental-taxonomic groups of the 2029 alien species introduced into Italy since 1500.

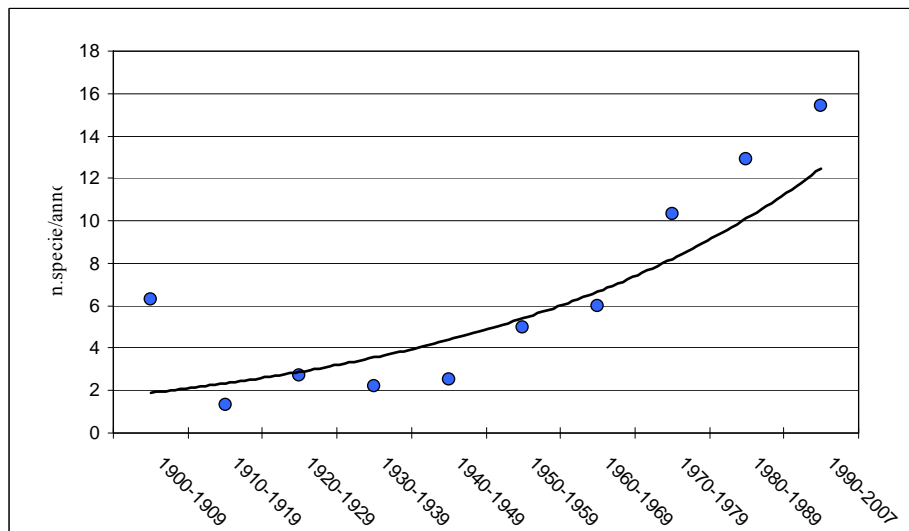
The proportion of alien species over the total number of species present in Italy for taxonomic group has been also calculated (fig.2): vascular plants represent the taxonomic group with the highest proportion of alien species (13.4%) followed by vertebrate. Among these, reptiles amount to 11.9%, mammals to 10.6%, amphibians to 9.5% and birds 9%.



Source: ISPRA calculations on data from: DAISIE European Invasive Alien Species Gateway (<http://www.europe-aliens.org>); Celesti-Grapow, Pretto, Carli, Blasi (eds), 2009. *Non-native flora of Italy*. CD. MATTM-DPN, SBI, Interuniv. Res. Center "Biodiv., Phytosoc. & Landscape"; Minelli, Ruffo, La Posta (eds.), 1993-1995. *Checklist of the species of Italian Fauna. Fascicoli 1-110*. Edizioni Calderini, Bologna Conti, Abbate, Alessandrini, Blasi, 2005. *An annotated checklist of the italian vascular flora*. MATTM-DPN; Univ. di Roma La Sapienza-Dip.Biol.Veg.

Fig. 2 Number of alien species for taxonomic group and their percentage over the total number of species.

The analysis of the introduction trend (fig. 3), calculated for alien species for which the year of introduction is known, shows that the number of new introductions has rapidly increased after the last post-war period.



Source: ISPRA calculations on data from DAISIE European Invasive Alien Species Gateway (<http://www.europe-aliens.org>)

Fig. 3 Trend in established alien species in Italy since 1900, calculated on 778 species for which the first record is precisely known.

A large proportion of known introductions have happened as escaped pets or ornamentals, through deliberate introductions or involuntary escapes.

A survey on the initiatives of Italian public administration on IAS was carried out by APAT (now ISPRA) in 2009 (available only in Italian version at the link: http://www.isprambiente.gov.it/site/contentfiles/00003500/3599_Rapporto_ISPRA_91_2009.pdf). The study highlighted the lack of an effective prevention system in Italy. It also showed that the Italian institutions more involved in the issue of IAS were Protected Areas and Provincial administrations and Universities. In addition, more of 35% of the actions taken against IAS were mitigation interventions.

Institutional and legal framework:

The Ministero dell’Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare – MATTM (Italian Ministry for the Environment and Territory and Sea) is the National Focal Point for the Bern and CBD Conventions. Awaiting an European Legal Framework on the issue, the Decree of the President of the Republic D.P.R. no. 357 of 1997 and its amendments D.P.R. no. 120 of 2003, enforcing the Habitat Directive in Italy, represent the most effective legal instruments for habitat and species conservation. Art. 12 of the DPR 120/03 specifically prohibits any introduction, reintroduction and restocking of non native species and populations into the wild. In 2007 an interdisciplinary group realised, upon a request of the Ministry of Environment, guidelines for the application of this particular provision (AA.VV., 2007. Linee guida per l’immissione di specie faunistiche. Quad. Cons. Natura, 27, Min. Ambiente – Ist. Naz. Fauna Selvatica).

Among other issues, these guidelines define general principles for the introduction of alien animal species. Every introduction of any alien animal species is subordinated to permission by the Ministry of Environment, taking into account a technical opinion of ISPRA or of other competent technical authority that must be based on a risk analysis. It should be noted that in 2009, a sentence of the Constitutional Court has confirmed this authorisation process that takes into account the State jurisdiction on this issue.

Activities carried out by Italian Ministry for the Environment and Territory and Sea (MATTM) at national scale:

MATTM has provided support to scientific research on the marine bioinvasion issue. The project “Identification and distribution of non indigenous species in Italian seas”, started in 2002 and still active, has been carried out by the former ICRAM Institute (Central Institute for Marine Research), now ISPRA (Institute for Environmental Research and Protection) with the collaboration of several Italian Universities and other Research Institutes. Main objectives of the project are to provide comprehensive data on the status of alien species present in Italian seas and identify appropriate measures to limit and/or prevent their accidental or voluntary introductions.

On the basis of this project, a GIS on alien species present in Italian seas is developing (soon available at the link: <http://www.tutelamare.it/cocoon/sa/app/it/index.html>.)

Italy has a National Monitoring Programme on the quality of coastal waters since 1997, but such program does not provide information on biological assemblages in Ports.

For this reason, MATTM has also supported on 2006 the first national baseline port surveys for introduced species, which was carried out by the former ICRAM Institute (now ISPRA). The study was aimed at providing a feasible protocol for survey design, sampling and analysis to be applied to other Italian ports and baseline information on the species assemblages in two Italian ports. More baseline surveys are planned for spring 2010.

Lastly, it is ready to start, on a voluntary basis, the Introduction of the Ballast Water Reporting Form, as agreed in the frame of the Trilateral SubCommission (Croatia, Italy and Slovenia) for the risk assessment of Italian ports. The BWRF, together with the port surveys, will represent the first step in order to build an efficient and prompt early warning system.

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion: http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

Considering the terrestrial context, in the years 2005-2008 MATTM promoted, in collaboration with the “Biodiversity, Plant sociology and Landscape ecology Inter-university Centre” of La Sapienza University of Rome, the project “A survey of the non-native Italian flora”. The study was aimed at gathering, using a standardized system, information on the non-native vascular flora growing spontaneously in Italy and identifying, among the high number of plant species present, the few that may, owing to their invasiveness or negative impact potential, pose a threat to the environment, human health or economy.

Main products of the project have been comprehensive an integrated regional and national database and the specific report “Non native and invasive vascular flora in Italian Regions” that provide an overview of the distribution and invasive status of non-native species in the Italian flora across its administrative regions, bio geographic regions and main land use types, and a synthesis of current knowledge on the threats they pose within the country.

In addition the project made a contribution to the National Biodiversity strategy by the report “A thematic contribution to National Biodiversity Strategy: Plant invasions on Italy – an overview” published in 2009 and available in English version at the link: http://www.minambiente.it/export/sites/default/archivio/biblioteca/protezione_natura/dpn_plant_invasio_n_italy.pdf

A National Biodiversity Strategy has been implemented with the cooperation of MATTM, Regions and Autonomous Provinces and approved in 2010. The document identifies 3 main goals and 15 specific working areas in order to guarantee the stop of biodiversity loss in Italy through the integration of social and economic development of the country and biodiversity conservation.

In order to contribute to the National Biodiversity Strategy, eight thematic working groups have been established and one of these was focused on the threat posed by alien species to the biodiversity. The report “Alien species impact on ecosystem: management suggestions” (available in Italian at the link: http://www.minambiente.it/export/sites/default/archivio/allegati/biodiversita/Verso_la_strategia/TAVOLO_3_SPECIE_ALIENE_completo.pdf) has been implemented and provided technical suggestions to define the action priorities for the management of alien species in Italy.

The case of the Grey Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)

Following the Recommendation No. 114 on the control of the Grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) and other alien squirrels in Europe and Recommendation No. 123 on limiting the dispersal of the Grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) in Italy and other Contracting Parties, MATTM promoted and co-financed the LIFE+ project EC-SQUARE on “Eradication and control of Grey Squirrel: actions for preservation of biodiversity in forest ecosystems”, started in September 2010. The regions involved on the project are Piemonte, Lombardia and Liguria, in the northern Italy.

The main objective of EC-SQUARE is to eliminate or, where eradication will be judged impracticable, to control the risks posed by the introduced alien species, the eastern Grey Squirrel to biodiversity, and in particular to the conservation of the native Red Squirrel (*Sciurus vulgaris*).

Methods to control and eradicate Grey Squirrels (*Sciurus carolinensis*) in different socio-ecological contexts are developed, integrating with societal assessments to investigate and shape public perceptions of the general problems posed by alien species and, in particular, by Grey Squirrel.

More information is available on the website: <http://www.life-ecsquare.eu/en/homepage>.

At now, the activities are focused on public meeting with the stakeholders to present the project. Monitoring activities are planning to define the status of grey squirrel populations.

Relevant activities carried out by regions at local scale:

Lazio Region

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion: http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

In 2007 the Regional Parks Agency of Latium (ARP) launched a regional project (PASAL: “Project for an Alien Species Atlas of Latium”, carried out under the scientific supervision of ISPRA aimed to prevent or mitigate the impacts of alien wildlife species to the biodiversity of Latium.

The main topics of the integrated and coordinated project are:

1. implementing a geographically referenced inventory of alien wildlife species, including all existing information (excerpted from available literature, unpublished data provided by experts, review of museum collections, etc) and data collected during field surveys; the inventory allow data sharing with other existing European inventories (DAISIE);
2. defining a coordinated overall strategy aimed to prevent further introductions of unwanted alien wildlife species, and to control those already established; for this aim, several data will be considered, including location of risky activities (aquaculture, horticulture, airports, seaports, etc.), analysis of risks for main pathways and vectors, a “black list” containing invasive alien species not yet present but with a high likelihood of introduction;
3. defining and implementing detailed action plans for managing the most relevant invasive alien species, setting priorities, identifying key actions and defining operating.

Umbria Region

In 2003 the presence of Grey Squirrel in Perugia province (in central Italy) has been detected.

From March 2010 Umbria Region promoted, in collaboration with the cellular and environmental biology Department of Perugia University, a research project aimed to identify the range of the species and define a management plan for the conservation of the red squirrel.

Monitoring activities carried out in 2009 and 2010 suggest that the species are in strong expansion.

The project is aimed also to promote the communication to the general public about the threats posed by alien species to native ones.

8. MALTA / MALTE

SHORT WRITTEN CONTRIBUTION ON IAS WORK BY MALTA

Information provided by the Ecosystems Management Unit, Malta Environment and Planning Authority, MEPA

2011

Legal Framework

The implementation of national legislation incorporating provisions on the prevention, regulation and control of alien and invasive species has continued, in line with requirements of the Bern Convention, other multilateral environmental agreements and related EU policy. Relevant legislation enacted under the Environment and Development Planning Act, 2010 is available online at: <http://www.mepa.org.mt/lplegislationpolicymain>.

As part of a Better Regulation Initiative, existing national nature-related legislation, integrating provisions on alien and invasive species, is currently under review to explore the possibility of establishing instead a more specific and comprehensive legislation on invasive species in order to strengthen effectiveness and timely response to preventing and controlling new invasions.

Nature-Related Strategic Policy and Supplementary Policy Guidance

Invasive alien species (IAS), as one of the main drivers of biodiversity change, is one of the main topics being addressed in the development of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP). This is an ongoing process, which shall lead to the development of a suite of strategic directions and tailored actions specifically addressing biological invasions within the Maltese Islands.

The Ecosystem Management Unit within MEPA has drafted “Guidelines on managing non-native plant invaders and restoring native plant communities in terrestrial settings in the Maltese Islands”. Malta is required to adopt measures to address IAS and to improve the conservation status of endangered species. To this effect, the present draft guidelines have been compiled with the following aims:

- To assist in the planning and implementation of management programmes aimed at counteracting the spread of plant invaders found in important natural areas (that is, areas of high conservation value including but not limited to protected areas) and rural areas where the removal of alien plants is desired as it would benefit neighbouring natural and semi-natural habitats;
- To serve of assistance when designing and implementing native species recovery programmes, aimed at reinstating native plant communities to a favourable conservation status in compliance with the relevant legislation in force at the time.

The draft guidelines target managers of protected areas and entities involved in the removal of invasive plants and habitat restoration. The document also serves as guidance to be followed when implementing conditions for the removal of invasive plants and that accompany development permits. These guidelines address some of the major plant invaders in the Maltese Islands. Plant invasions are only considered in the context of terrestrial, riparian and coastal communities (aquatic including marine species are not covered). Archaeophytes that require some form of management to control their encroachment are also addressed. The scope of the document also excludes ruderals, plant pests and diseases, and genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Targeted consultation has been initiated earlier this year with relevant entities who would classify as potential users of the guidelines and whose experience in managing IAS would also contribute towards further refining the substance of this document. Following this initial

phase of consultation the guidelines will be uploaded online on MEPA's website for consultation with a wider audience.

The guidelines have been developed bearing in mind guidance provided by Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) to which Malta is a Party, and also documents of best practice in invasive species management and habitat management/restoration of plant communities. These guidelines also make reference to other relevant national policy guidance including the "Guidelines on Trees, Shrubs and Plants for Planting and Landscaping in the Maltese Islands" which were adopted in 2002 (available online at: <http://www.mepa.org.mt/file.aspx?f=3895>). The latter guidelines are still relevant when addressing IAS and there is even scope for updating them. Indeed the 2002 guidelines aim to:

- promote environmentally-sound planting and soft-landscaping by guiding genuine efforts made by interested agencies (e.g. Government Departments, Local Councils, voluntary organisations) and by the general public;
- encourage incentives for environmentally-compatible improvements in planting and landscaping projects, and to deter unsustainable, or environmentally-damaging practice;
- further promote the demand for the propagation of suitable indigenous vegetation, and encourage Governmental and private nurseries to satisfy such demand; and
- enable clients/developers, as well as their architects and consultants, to produce appropriate landscaping layouts and drawings for specific development projects.

Appendix V to the 2002 guidelines lists those species that are unacceptable in rural areas. This list includes plants species that are invasive in the Maltese Islands.

Action to combat the adverse effects of Alien Species within Protected Areas

Control of the spread of invasive alien plants by site managers within protected areas, combined with, monitoring to assess progress and effectiveness of the measures adopted, as well as planting of native species as appropriate, has continued since the last report submitted in 2009. Additional initiatives since then include the following:

- removal of *Acacia* species at the *Ghadira* reserve in an attempt to rehabilitate and regenerate the sand dune habitat within this area, and
- removal of *Opuntia* species and *Ricinus communis* from *Wied Ghollieqa*.

National Efforts to Control Plant Pests

Ongoing efforts to control plant pests are coordinated by the Plant Health Directorate within the Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs. Legislation and policy guidance in this field are available at: <http://www.agric.gov.mt/plant-health-dept-profile?l=1> The Plant Health Directorate organised two seminars in 2010:

- Seminar on Plant Health and Afforestation (12 May 2010, Malta) – this seminar included discussions on problematic plant pests such as the Red Palm Weevil and national action to deal with infested areas;
- Seminar on *Tuta absoluta* (10 September 2010, Malta) – this seminar presented updates on efforts to control this pest in the Maltese Islands and, also involved working groups that discussed a number of aspects including monitoring and the implementation of the national plan of action.

Various articles on plant pests by local researchers have also been published in peer-reviewed scientific journals such as *BioRisk* (e.g. Mifsud *et al.* 2010)

Ongoing Research

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

There is ongoing research on the occurrence of marine invasives by local scientists in collaboration with diving communities. Various scientific articles have been published in this respect and include reports on the increasing occurrence of *Fistularia commersonii* (Deidun & Germanà, 2011), new records of *Lobotes surinamensis* in Maltese coastal waters (Deidun *et al.* 2010), as well as first records of *Cassiopea andromeda* (Schembri *et al.* 2010) and *Selene dorsalis* (Vella & Deidun, 2008).

Raising awareness on the impacts of IAS

Although various initiatives have been carried out over the past years to increase public awareness on IAS and more recently as part of the Biodiversity Information Campaign launched by MEPA in 2010, it is recognised that additional outreach on IAS is required to engage the public and relevant stakeholders in assisting national efforts to minimise the spread of existing IAS while preventing the introduction of new IAS. In this respect, MEPA shall be launching an IAS information campaign this year. Work is currently ongoing to design the artwork of this campaign depicting major invaders as evil cartoon characters. The initiative is to be launched by the publication of a generic poster on invasive species with key messages aimed at a wide audience. The campaign shall also address targeted key players via the publication of a series of booklets in the coming years. The first booklet to be published this year will focus on the Code of Conduct on Horticulture and Invasive Alien Plants which was adopted by EPPO and the Council of Europe. This booklet shall be an abridged version of the Code, and will also provide national information.

9. POLAND / POLOGNE

STATUS OF WORK WITH IAS IN POLAND 2009-2010

REPORT TO THE BERN CONVENTION

This report describes progress made in work with IAS in Poland after 2009. Please consult previous reports to the Bern Convention on this issue for a more comprehensive image.

Building awareness and support

The level of public awareness of biological invasions and support continues to improve. The issue has been incorporated into biology-related education programmes of many high schools, and regularly appears in media.

Internet portals on biological invasions in Poland available at the Institute of Nature Conservation, Polish Academy of Sciences received over 160 000 visits over the past 3 years. Publication of a 2-volume book based on the portal information was postponed until 2011.

The “European Code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plants” and the “Invasiveness of biofuel crops and potential harm to natural habitats and native species” were translated into Polish and made available online on the Polish website devoted the Bern Convention (<http://www.gdos.gov.pl/Articles/view/2329/>).

Collecting, managing and sharing information

The online database “Alien species in Poland” (<http://www.iop.krakow.pl/ias/default.aspx>) has been continuously developed since 1999 at the Institute of Nature Conservation, Polish Academy of Sciences. Currently there are 1163 species in the database. The level of detail in species accounts in the database ranges from just speciesname, to comprehensive datasheets. The information is successively updated by invited experts and translated into English. The database contributes to regional exchange of information on biological invasions. It is included in the NOBANIS project.

There is an ongoing work in a number of academic centres to study the specific impact of different invasive alien species in Poland. Recent projects include research into testing the enemy release hypothesis, adverse effect of an Asiatic nematode *Aswthius sidemi* upon European bison *Bison bonasus*, impact of raccoon *Procyon lotor* upon native biodiversity,

testing the level of hybridisation between Asiatic sika deer *Cervus nippon* and native red deer *Cervus elaphus*, or assessing the threat from IAS in Polish national and landscape parks.

Strengthening national policy, legal and institutional frameworks

In 2009, the General Directorate for Environmental Protection started work on a legal act restricting importation, possession, breeding and trade of most invasive alien species. These restrictions will be put on about 60 alien species of plants and animals with high risk of intentional introduction and whose range in Poland is still restricted, or which were not recorded yet. The aim of this regulation is to prevent introductions of new invasive alien species into Poland and to restrict spread of species introduced in the past. The regulation is to come into force in 2011.

In 2009, the new decree of the Minister of Environment was issued allowing hunting American mink, Raccoon dog and Raccoon throughout the year. Previously these invasive alien species enjoyed closed season allowing them to breed.

In 2010 the Inland Fisheries Act was amended. It regulates introduction of alien fish species into freshwater. The new regulation took into consideration the Council Regulation (EC) No 708/2007 of 11 June 2007 concerning use of alien and locally absent species in aquaculture.

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

Regional cooperation and responsibility

Poland contributes to regional cooperation and responsibility in IAS-related issues, including participation in NOBANIS and DAISIE projects, and the Carpathian Convention and HELCOM. Trans-border initiatives include cooperation with Germany on resolving IAS-issues in the lower Oder river basin.

IAS will be one of the key environment-related areas during the Polish EU Presidency starting in June 2011. Working group of IAS experts was created to support this.

Prevention

Recent progress in developing legal framework is aimed at reducing risks of new introductions. Cooperation between nature conservation and phytosanitary services is discussed.

Early Detection and Rapid Response

IAS were included into Natura 2000 monitoring system in 2010. Organizations of nature lovers, particularly birdwatchers, contribute to rapid detection and advertising new alien species with electronic listservers. Wider participation of phytosanitary sector in monitoring IAS threatening biodiversity is under discussion.

Mitigation of impacts

The number of local initiatives to mitigate impacts from IAs is increasing. The most frequent targets of control include e.g. chestnut leaf-miner *Cameraria ohridella*, Japanese knotweed *Fallopia japonica*, and Giant Hogweed *Heralcleum mantegazzianum*.

In 2011, a LIFE+ project started in five national parks with the aim to protect of water and marsh birds, including reconstruction of habitats and curbing the influence of invasive alien predators: American mink *Neovison vison*, raccoon *Procyon lotor* and raccoon dog *Nyctereutes procyonoides*. Expected results are: the establishment of safe nesting places to enhance breeding success of wetland bird species and a reduction in the number of invasive alien predatory species by using live traps to minimise their negative impact. The number of new mink farms will be also limited.

10. SLOVAKIA / SLOVAQUIE

IMPLEMENTATION OF SELECTED RECOMMENDATIONS RELATED TO INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES IN SLOVAKIA (2009 – 2010)

1. Recommendation No. 99 (2003) on the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species

National Strategy on invasive alien species (IAS) drawn in 2005 was updated in 2009, however, it has not been approved yet. In spite of that fact some activities can be mentioned to illustrate progress in work on IAS.

1. Building awareness and support

IAS issues already have stable place in study/ education programmes and research work. Media cover the issue just occasionally.

State Nature Conservancy of the SR cooperates in IAS management with stakeholders, mostly with local authorities and landowners.

2. Collecting, managing and sharing information

The List of alien and invasive alien vascular plant species of Slovakia is being updated. Project led by Botanical Institute of Slovak Academy of Sciences has started in 2010 and first outcomes will be presented in late summer 2011.

Mapping of IAS concentrates more on protected areas with strict level of protection. Quite a lot of work has been done on converting older mapping data into the database and distribution maps.

There is no special IAS dedicated website in Slovakia. State Nature Conservancy of SR included the issue of IAS on its website: www.sopsr.sk. On the link: <http://www.sopsr.sk/publikacie/invazne/index.php> one can find useful information and documents on IAS including pictures and distribution maps.

Those who would like to contribute to the mapping of IAS can download an electronic form developed for mapping and can also deliver mapping data into the database.

3. Strengthening national policy, legal and institutional frameworks

The IAS issues are still covered by the Act on Nature and Landscape Protection No. 543/2002 Coll. Some of its regulations require elimination of invasive alien species. However, the elimination applies only to the seven most problematic plant species. In 2010 the proposal was submitted to add two more problematic species (*Ambrosia artemisiifolia* and *Helianthus tuberosus*) to the list.

New Order of the Slovak Government No. 488/2010 Coll. *on the conditions of the support in agriculture within single area payment scheme* keeps the condition/subcondition for direct subsidies in agriculture requiring elimination of invasive alien plant species (good agricultural and environmental conditions).

4. Regional cooperation and responsibility

To illustrate good cooperation between neighbouring countries: Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, and Austria one example can be mentioned: the project „*Developing and testing of sustainable habitat management technologies for the effective conservation of protected grasslands*” between Hungary (National Park Aggtelek) and Slovakia (East Slovakian Museum in Košice with the cooperation of National Park Slovak Karst/Slovenský kras) within ITERREG Programme implemented in 2009-2010. The project was focused on management (including technology development) of selected protected

grassland areas with the aim to keep favourable conservation status of grassland habitats. Some practical activities within the project were aimed at eradication/control of alien plant species.

In 2010 official agreement on cooperation between Agency for Nature Protection of the Czech Republic and State Nature Conservancy of the Slovak Republic was signed. IAS issues (especially in transboundary areas) are in the official programme of cooperation.

In 2008 Slovakia became a member of the NOBANIS project and portal, however its contribution to the NOBANIS work is still small.

Slovakia also participates in European Commission work on IAS.

5. Mitigation of impacts and restoration of native biodiversity

Most of the IAS management activities (eradication, containment, control) are still mostly coordinated by State Nature Conservancy of SR and they are concentrated in protected areas.

To give an example: in 2010 control measures were applied on cca 100 sites covering about 80 hectares and focused mostly on control of *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, *Fallopia* and *Solidago* species. Administration of Protected Landscape Area Dunajské lúhy in cooperation with local hunters association focused on mapping and control of *Myocaster coypus*.

Recently some NGOs have become more interested in IAS issues. As one example project of BROZ (Regional Association for Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development) Bratislava „*Conservation of Danube floodplain forests as important European biodiversity centre*“ can be mentioned. Project was implemented in 2009-2010 and one of its aims was to eradicate alien tree species on the area of 26 hectares of floodplain forests and grasslands. Restoration of native biodiversity followed eradication activities on selected sites.

2. Recommendation No. 114 (2005) on the control of the Grey squirrel and other alien squirrels

Occurrence of grey squirrel and other alien squirrels has not been recorded in Slovakia so far.

3. Recommendation No. 134 (2008) on the European Code of Conduct on Horticulture and Invasive Alien Plants

The European code of conduct on horticulture and IAS has not been translated into the Slovak language so far and work on drawing up national code are just at the beginning.

4. Recommendation No. 141 (2009 on potentially invasive alien plants being used as biofuel

Slovakia as many other European countries is using some plant species as biofuel crops. Projects of using *Robinia pseudoacacia* and *Fallopia species* (considered as invasive alien species in Slovakia) as biofuel crops were not implemented.

Willow species introduced from Northern Europe are now mostly grown in southern parts of Slovakia. Species escape from cultivation and possible effect on the natural environment is monitored at sites in the Košická kotlina. Negative impacts have not been proved yet.

5. Recommendation No. 91 (2002) on Invasive Alien Plants that threaten biological diversity in Islands and geographically and evolutionary isolated ecosystems and other related recommendations

The geographic position of Slovakia in the heart of Europe and on the boundaries of the Carpathian mountain range and Pannonian lowlands allowed development of rich fauna and flora. Specific attention is given to endemic species. In the Carpathians number of endemic species grows towards the south. Territory of Slovakia belongs mostly to the Western Carpathians and from the occurrence of endemic species point

of view to the area not so rich in endemic species. However, some regions of Slovakia host many important endemic species, e. g. *Daphne arbuscula* (paleoendemic plant species) occurs only in the dolomitic part of the Muránska planina (plain); *Tatriella slovenica* and *Trichondrilus tatricus* (Molluscs) occur in the mountain lakes of Tatras. Two main areas of Slovakia are considered for centres of endemism: the highest mountains (Vysoké Tatry, Nízke Tatry, Malá Fatra and Veľká Fatra) and Eastern part of the Volovské vrhy (including Muránska planina and Slovenský kras). All these areas are protected as national parks and sites with highest biodiversity value are protected as core zones or nature reserves with the strictest level of protection. Mapping and monitoring of alien species/invasive alien species has not confirmed the occurrence of any species in these “biodiversity hot spots” so far. Special attention to these sites will be given also in the future.

May 2011

Ministry of Environment of SR

State Nature Conservancy of SR

(Report prepared by Ema Gojdičová, State Nature Conservancy of SR)

11. SLOVENIA / SLOVENIE

REPORT ON ACTIVITIES ON INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

Legislation

In the year 2010 the Plant Health Act (Uradni list RS, No. [45/2001](#), [36/2010](#)) which implements Council Directive 2000/29/EC and the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) has been amended in a way, that also plant species recognized to threaten biodiversity, economy and human health can be treated as pest. At this moment the only species recognized as such were *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* and other neophyte ambrosia species. According to this act landowners are obliged to remove them from their land. In accordance with the amendments of the act also an Expert commission for protection against harmful plant species has been established. In the Commission six relevant ministries are represented in order to discuss and prepare measures in the field of prevention and eradication of spread of harmful plants.

Research

In order to prepare a national strategy on IAS and relevant measures two ongoing research projects are taking place. One is to prepare an overview of recorded/present alien species in Slovenia, recognition of the invasive ones and their influence on biodiversity in different ecosystems. The other is linked to invasive species in agricultural environments and management of several selected species.

Raising awareness

A pilot workshop was organised for municipality workers dealing with management of green areas in a selected municipality. During the workshop introduction has been given on IAS issues with emphasis on several common plant IAS. Need to be aware of the IAS characteristics and consequently adjustment of their management to prevent further spread of IAS was stressed during the workshop. Possible management options have been discussed together with experiences from the participants. A Bern convention Code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plants, which has been translated in Slovene, has been introduced to participants at this occasion (http://www.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/dokumenti/kodeks_ravnanja_v_hortikulturi.pdf). Based on the experience of this workshop further workshops are anticipated for representatives of other municipalities.

At the webpage of the Ministry of the environment and spatial planning a dedicated page on IAS has been established with general information on IAS and more detailed information on several species. Contact to relevant institutions are provided as well as advice how an individual can contribute toward prevention of introduction and spreading of IAS. (http://www.mop.gov.si/si/delovna_podrocja/narava/invazivne_tujerodne_vrste_rastlin_in_zivali/)

When legislation on Ambrosia species has been adopted special attention has been given towards raising awareness. Leaflets for the recognition of species have been provided; legal obligations have been explained as well as contact information on relevant institutions was provided (http://www.furs.si/svn/zvr/POSNadzori/Ambrosia/Ambrosia_Zlozenka.pdf). Articles have been published in several publications including the ones for municipalities and those for general public. (http://www.mop.gov.si/fileadmin/mop.gov.si/pageuploads/publikacije/bilteni/bil146_10.pdf)

There is an ongoing project where guidance will be developed for the incorporation of IAS issues in the management plans of protected areas. Guidance will be developed based on results of a questionnaire fulfilled by management personnel in protected areas which will serve as information on the knowledge and needs.

Work towards raising general awareness on IAS species continues in order to prevent their introduction. Slovenian national television has prepared a documentary broadcast on invasive alien plants, IAS have also been presented in several other broadcasts and there is also increased coverage of IAS related topic in other media and on internet.

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12. SPAIN / ESPAGNE

REPORT

For the 9th meeting of the Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species of the Bern Convention
Malta, 18-20 April 2011

INTRODUCTION

Invasive Alien Species (IAS) represents one of the most important threats to biodiversity in the world, aggravating circumstance in special vulnerable areas as rivers and islands. There is a huge concern at international level because of the growing advance of these species. In 2008, the European Commission adopted the Communication *Towards an EU Strategy on Invasive Species* (COM (2008) 789 final) that identifies isolated islands with high biodiversity, including most of the EU's overseas entities, are exceptionally vulnerable to invasion, which can also have a disproportionate impact on local livelihoods, culture and economic opportunities. As announced during the stakeholder consultation on Invasive Alien Species, which was held in Brussels on September 2010, the Working Group on Invasive Alien Species (WGIAS) has been re-established. This working group will provide concrete input to the Commission to assist in the development of the forthcoming EU Strategy on Invasive Alien Species.

In relation to island biodiversity the Convention on Biological Diversity has welcomed in its decision X/38 the report of the workshop "*Helping Islands Adapt: A Workshop on Regional Action to Combat Invasive Alien Species on Islands to Preserve Biodiversity and Adapt to Climate Change*" held in Auckland, New Zealand, from 11 to 16 April 2010¹ and referred to in decisions IX/4 and IX/21

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The absence of a legal support focusing on the global aspects of IAS has lead the Conference of the Parties in Nagoya to request the Executive Secretary to explore further ways and means to improve the capacity of Parties to address invasive alien species introduced as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, and as live bait and live food, including through consultation with secretariats of relevant biodiversity-related conventions and relevant international organizations such as the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). In paragraph 2 of its decision X/38, the Conference of the Parties established an ad hoc technical expert group to suggest ways and means, including, inter alia, providing scientific and technical information, advice and guidance, on the possible development of standards by appropriate bodies that can be used at an international level to avoid spread of invasive alien species that current international standards do not cover, to address the identified gaps and to prevent the impacts and minimize the risks associated with the introduction of invasive alien species as pets, aquarium and terrarium species, as live bait and live food with the present terms of reference; and expressed its appreciation to the Government of Spain for providing the financial assistance for the organization of the ad hoc technical expert group (AHTEG).

In Spain the Law on the Conservation of the Natural Heritage and Biodiversity from 2007, the major legal corpus in nature conservation, creates the "Catálogo Español de Especies Exóticas Invasoras" (*Spanish Catalogue of Invasive Alien Species*) dependent of the Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs. This National Catalogue, in process of elaboration, will include specific considerations about the singularities of the island. Moreover, it will include some dangerous species or subspecies of IAS that represent a serious threat for native species, habitats, agriculture or economy only in the Baleares and Canary Islands.

The Autonomous region of Valencia published in 2009 its own legislation on invasive alien species. It has been a pioneer regulation on this issue in Spain and it approves the measures for the control of

invasive alien species in the Comunitat Valenciana. It is the first regulation that bans the trade of some species because of its invasive character.

Some other regional governments have been elaborated or developed their own strategies on IAS. Most of the Autonomous Communities have also designed programs of control or eradication of the most problematic species of IAS.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL

In coordination with all the regional or local authorities, the Spanish Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs continues with important national or local projects. The most important of these programs are:

- National control of Ruddy duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*).
- Control of American mink (*Mustela vison*) in areas where the European mink, one of the most endangered carnivore species in the world, exists.

The main actions carried out by the Spanish Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs through the Autonomous Authority for National Parks (OAPN) on islands, apart from Canary and Balearic Island that are explained below, are the rodent control in Chafarinas. The control of *Rattus rattus* and *Oryctolagus cuniculus* are some of the principal programs of works carried out in this national park. The exotic species control in Cíes Islands is carried out by the competent authority of the Regional Community. In Cíes Island the Ministry is supporting a volunteer program to collaborate in the elimination of exotic flora (mainly *Arctotheca calendula*, and also some other species).

Also the Autonomous Communities have important programs for the control of most harmful IAS present in its territory. In Andalucía exist the “Andalucian Program for the Control of IAS” focusing in 36 species of plants, 4 aquatic invertebrates and 8 vertebrates.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACTIONS IN THE CANARY ISLANDS

The Spanish Ministry of Environment and Rural and Marine Affairs has continued the programs of control or eradication under its responsibility. The most important actions are monitoring and control of exotic species in Teide (Tenerife), La Caldera de Taburiente (La Palma), Garajonay (La Gomera) and Timanfaya (Lanzarote) National Parks.

In the National Park Network, the Ministry has continued with the main IAS programs in the National Parks of Canary Islands as the control of rats, cats and dogs that threaten the coastal birds in Timanfaya National Park (island of Lanzarote) or laurel pigeons in Garajonay NP (island of La Gomera). Also there programs in the National Parks of the Canary Islands to eradicate the species that affect the indigenous plants, for example Barbary sheep (*Ammotragus lervia*) in Caldera de Taburiente NP (La Palma) or rabbits and mouflon (*Ovis orientalis*) in Teide NP (Tenerife).

Many other activities are developed by Autonomous Communities and local authorities. Some of the actions developed by the Canary Islands regional government can be summarized in:

1. Data Bases on introduction species in the Canary Islands.

1.1. Canary Biodiversity Databank (<http://www.biodiversidadcanarias.es/>)

A new web-page open to the general public has been created. This databank includes all the terrestrial species established in the Canary Islands. The summary chart shows an increase of the alien species richness in all the islands. This growth can be a consequence of a greater interest of the scientific community and the public administrations on IAS research and monitoring in recent years and not as consequence of an increase of the settlement of new alien species in the islands.

Island \ Year	El Hierro	La Palma	La Gomera	Tenerife	Gran Canaria	Lanzarote	Fuerteventura
2005	314	576	492	1.064	886	364	336
2009	369	609	513	1181	903	380	358
Increase (%)	17,52	5,73	4,27	11,00	1,92	4,40	6,55

Data: number of exotic species

1.2. Introduced species in the Canary Islands Databank (<http://www.interreg-bionatura.com/especies/index.php>)

Around 100 new factsheets has been included or actualised. Also bibliography has been actualised, about 700 citations of invertebrates, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals founded freeranging but not established during the period 2000-2010. New awareness-raising contents have been included, the total investment was 17.301,75 €.

2. Workshop: “Strategy on prevention and control of IAS in the Canary Islands”

This workshop was held on the 2nd December 2010. The draft document of the Strategy was analysed by 25 technicians from national, regional and local administrations. Work has continued along the 2011 with a second workshop hold on 30th march 2010. In this time 22 scientists participated. Both workshops and document elaborations ascend to 8.042,95 €.

3. Monitoring and control activities of alien fauna.

3.1 Control Program of the California king snake (*Lampropeltis getula*) in Gran Canaria

Since 2008, the General Direction for Nature Protection together with the Cabildo de Gran Canaria and the public enterprise GESPLAN S.A., develops a control program of *Lampropeltis getula* in an area of around 30 km². The program includes 4 principal axes: specimen captures, delimiting area of distribution, increase of knowledge and public awareness. A total amount of 436 individuals have been captured (2008, 92; 2009, 132; y 2010, 212) and the cost of these actions is around 130.000 € per year.

In 2010, a co-financing proposal was submitted to EU to carry out a Life+ Project on “Control of the invasive specie *Lampropeltis getula californiae* in the Gran Canaria Island”. With a budget of 1.025.863 € this project is pending on definitive approval. Since the beginning of 2011, a total of 73 individual have been captured.

3.2 Control of feral cats (*Felis catus*) in Gran Canaria.

During 2010 and within the framework of the conservation plan of the Blue Chaffinch (*Fringilla teydea polakzeki*) populations, control actions on feral cats have been carried out using tomakawk selective tramps. During this period 19 individuals have been captured in the Integral Natural Reserve of Inagua. The cost was: 19.047,62 €.

3.3 Monitoring and control of alien birds in Fuerteventura.

Not any myna (*Acridotheres tristis*) was detected (in 2008, 28 were caught) but two Purple Glossy Starling (*Lamprolornis purpureus*) and seven Red-vented Bulbul (*Pycnonotus cafer*) were captured. The population of monk parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*) in the Morro Jable area has around 200 individuals. The presence of other alien birds was also verified. This action had a total cost of 3500 €.

3.4 Monitoring and control of monk parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*) populations in Agaete, Los the Palmitos-Ayagaures gully and Maspalomas-Faro, as well as other exotic birds in Gran Canaria .

Monitoring and control actions of monk parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*) finalised with a census of 103 individuals in the study area, furthermore daily movements of this specie and other psittacidae from de roosting area to the feeding areas were studied. Control was focused on nest removal and palm

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

(*Phoenix canariensis*, *Phoenix dactylifera*) treatment to avoid new nests, just as eliminate food sources like a complementary control measure. The following species were also registered: *Psittacula krameri*, *Poicephalus senegalus*, *Agapornis fischeri*, *Agapornis personatus*. The cost of this 3.4 action was 18234, 55 €.

3.5 Hybridization level assessment of common quail (*Coturnix coturnix*) and japanese quail (*Coturnix japonica*) in Gran Canaria.

Information from the field about distribution of common and japanese quail was gather together, taken genetic samples with the aim of probing its hybridization degree. Final results will be ready in 2011. This action was financing by 10082 €.

3.6 Zoos inspections.

In accordance with the national and European legislation about wild fauna conservation in zoological parks, 11 authorized zoos were inspected, with special attention to the presence and security conditions of invasive alien species or potentially invasive keeping in them.

4. Monitoring and control of exotic flora

The island councils (Cabildos) carry out daily actions and control programs of exotic flora, especially by implementing the guiding instruments of natural protected areas that are under they responsibility.

5. Legal analysis of exotic species internet trade

Legal analysis of the regulations that can be applied to exotic species internet trade in the Autonomous Region of Canary Islands has been carried out. The results points to need to develop different sectorial regulations. The cost of this analysis was 3169,75 €.

6. Education, information sharing and public awareness (<http://www.interreg-bionatura.com/especies/index.php?opt=divulgacion>)

A “Code of good practices for a responsible holding and trade of reptile and amphibians” has been published (9.736, 75 €). Also it was published two videos about invasive plants and animals in Canary Islands (2.418, 75 €) and a compilation of control experiences of invasive alien plants (3.363, 75 €).

Codes of conduct for a responsible holding and trade of plants (3.048, 43 €), birds (3.048, 43 €) and mammals (3.048, 43 €) have been produced to be published during 2011.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACTIONS IN THE BALEARIC ISLANDS

The actions taken in Balearic Islands by the regional government are focused in different species. The main actions related to invasive flora are:

1. *Pennisetum villosum* and *Pennisetum setaceum* control in Mallorca Island. The action is being really successful and it has been almost eradicated, since in Mallorca the percentage of control has reached 90%. In Menorca island 50% of the total individuals were removed, and in Ibiza the actions are in the very beginning. Cartography is been carried our as a previous step.
2. Actions on *Eichornia crassipes*. The Felanitx population in Mallorca Island was eradicated, but this year it was found in another area, in the Inca torrent. In has been eliminated an important area, the percentage of eradication could be reach 95% by these days.
3. *Cotula coronifolia*. Works have been carried out the last three years and the Regional community thinks it is completely eradicated.
4. Cartography of *Carpobrotus* sp. in Formentera and Ibiza islands. The General Direction for the Sustainability of Cost and Sea has eradicated an important area but it is not completely eradicated. It could be said that its population has been reduced by a 75%.

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

5. It was founded a small and probably the only one population of *Hydrocolite bonariense*. It has been eradicated.

6. There are some other actions in specific areas, i.e. biological critic area of *Limonium* sp. or Natural Protected Areas with specific eliminations.

The main actions related to invasive fauna are:

1. Rodent eradication in Sa Dragonera (260 hectares). *Rattus rattus* and *mus musculus* have been eradicated, and probably also rabbits. This program was planified during some years, and was made by helicopter. It is a pilot project that seems to be a success but it is still early to certify this point.

2. Controls on Common Waxbill (*Estrilda astrild*), Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) and South American coati (*Nasua nasua*).

3. Monk parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*) actions. Around a 75% of the population has been eliminated. They were captured with folding nets and canon nets.

4. Italian wall lizard (*Podarcis simula*). A small population in the interpretation centre of Cabrera was eliminated.

5. Feral pigs and pigs hybridized with wild boar (*Sus scrofa*). There have been 300 of them captured in two years.

6. Feral goats. Population controls are trying to be carried out. It was eliminated in Ibiza Island because it was a small population. Miles of them are brought down every year in Mallorca and hundred of them in Menorca.

The control of invasive alien species is also developed in National Parks. The most important actions have been the rodent control in the Cabrera National Park, with a rodent eradication in La Conejera Island.

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13. SWITZERLAND / SUISSE

OVERVIEW OF IAS WORK IN SWITZERLAND

CONTRIBUTION TO THE MEETING OF THE GROUP OF EXPERTS ON IAS IN MALTA, MAY 2011

By Dr. Gian-Reto Walther, Federal Office for the Environment, Switzerland

1. Legal framework

Since October 2008 the revised Ordinance on the Release of Organisms into the Environment (RO) is in force. Appendix 2 of the revised RO prohibits the handling with 14 invasive alien taxa, 11 plants and 3 animals, except measures for control. In addition, other federal ordinances such as the Ordinance on Hunting and the Protection of Wild Mammals and Birds (JSV; in the phase of revision) and the Ordinance on the Federal Act on Fish and Fishery (VBGF) include regulations for particular non-native species groups, such as birds, mammals, fish and crustacean. The meanwhile revised Ordinance on Plant Protection (PSV) requests that places with *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* have to be reported to local authorities and that the plant has to be removed. Other legal regulations (Nature and Cultural Heritage Protection Act, Environmental Protection Act) deal with non-indigenous species in a more general way.

2. Information

The black / watch list for vascular plants is supposed to be revised in the course of this year. A draft version of a black / watch list for animals has been elaborated, the according (scientific) publication is in preparation.

3. National Coordination

In the past two years, several meetings of the national IAS working group (AGIN) took place. In this AGIN representatives of the cantons, federal offices and different main stakeholders are involved.

The AGIN has four sub-groups:

- Group A deals with the handling of soil contaminated by invasive plants
- Group B tries to come up with plans to manage/control IAS (neophytes)
- Group C is responsible for surveillance (with particular focus on neophytes)
- Group D tackles the same topics as group B and C but for neozoa.

4. Monitoring

The final report of project evaluating national data for IAS has just been submitted. It has been the first step towards setting up a national monitoring system.

5. Research projects

Switzerland has several on-going research projects dealing with particular alien species, such as *Fallopia japonica*, *Aedes albopictus*, *Harmonia axyridis*, *Tadorna ferruginea*, *Torymus sinensis*, *Vespa velutina*, and others with a more general focus such as the influence of river revitalisation measures on the occurrence of neophytes and risk models for invasive species.

6. Strategy

The biodiversity strategy is presently in the phase of consultation. One part of this strategy deals with IAS. Furthermore, IAS have been recognized in the climate adaptation strategy of Switzerland as one of the main fields of action within the sectoral strategy of biodiversity management.

7. Current status analyses

For certain species (*Sciurus carolinensis*, *Tadorna ferruginea*, *Oxyura jamaicensis* etc.) analyses of the current status in and near Switzerland are regularly updated. A meeting with representatives of the European Squirrel Initiative took place in southern Switzerland earlier this year.

14. TUNISIA / TUNISIE

I. STATUT OF ALIEN SPECIES IN TUNISIA

Invasive alien species are becoming actually more important in Tunisia. In fact, due to lack of control for the moment, there is more and more new invasive alien species. Thus, after the strong invasion of *Solanum elagnifolium*, there is now a high abundance of *Helianthus tuberosus*, a species belonging to the *Asteraceae* family that begins to invade large areas, especially north of the city of Sfax, and more precisely along the southern highway.

In another context, *Haloxylon persicum*, an introduced species in the region Kébili, is about to invade large areas of the Sahara. This species is now showing as being competitive with other local species.

The following table we present the bulk of invasive alien species, the most active in Tunisia, as well as their distribution method. Among the principal invasive plant species of the Tunisian territory we found:

species	French name	Geographical Origin	Distribution in Tunisia	Mode of multiplication
<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>	Faux tournesol	Europa	North of Sfax, Kébili	Seeds & rhizome
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>			Tunis & Cap Bon	seeds
<i>Haloxylon persicum</i>	Saxaoul	Central asia	Kébili	seeds
<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Morelle jaune	Amérique latine	Sousse, Nabeul, Béja, Kef, Kairouan, Tunis, Sidi bouzid	seeds
<i>Cuscuta australis</i>	Cuscute du bident	Sud européenne	Everywhere in Tunisia	seeds
<i>Oxalis floribunda</i>	Oxalide de florifère	Amérique	Everywhere in Tunisia	seeds & bulb
<i>Eleusine indica</i>	Eleusine	Inde	Cap Bon	seeds
<i>Galinsoga parviflora</i>	Galinsoga à petite fleur	Néo tropicale	Cap Bon	seeds
<i>Datura ferox</i>	Datura	Asie	Cap Bon	seeds
<i>Ipomoea stolonifera</i>	Ipomée stolonifère	Amérique	Mahdia, Bekalta, Sousse	Seeds, stolons, & rhizomes & bulb
<i>Cyperus bulbosa</i>	Souchet bulbeux	inconnue	Sahel	Seeds & bulb
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>		Afrique du Sud	Everywhere in Tunisia	Propagate

With these species, other species were introduced voluntarily by the man. Among these species :

- -*Heliotropium curassavicum*
- -*Conyza canadensis*
- -*Calotropis prostrata*
- -*Nicotianan glauca*

Given this scale of development of invasive species, a program of study and eradication of these species will be realized in the near future.

II. LES RESSOURCES NATURELLES EN TUNISIE

1. LES RESSOURCES NATURELLES EN TUNISIE

1.1 Les ressources terrestres

L'extrême Nord se distingue par des sols hydromorphes et des sols bruns acides plus ou moins lessivés où se développe naturellement une végétation forestière à base de chêne vert, chêne liège et de pins. Il se distingue du haut Tell et de la Dorsale où la pédologie est dominée par la présence de calcaire donnant lieu à des sols peu évolués, des sols calcimagnésiques, des vertisols et des sols fersialitiques localisés aux environs des intrusions triasiques.

La Tunisie centrale, fief de l'arboriculture et du parcours, est couverte par des sols plus ou moins légers et calcaires dans les plaines (sols isohumiques) et des sols encroûtés peu fertiles sur les glacis. La présence de gypse apparaît principalement en Tunisie méridionale où se développent des sols gypseux et des sols halomorphes. Leur texture légère a favorisé l'érosion éolienne. La salinisation marque partout en Tunisie les zones dépressionnaires telles que les « Garaâs » et « Merjas » au Nord, les sebkhas du littoral et du kairouanais et les chotts au Sud.

1.2 Le couvert végétal et les ressources sylvo-pastorales

Avec 1,15 millions d'ha de formations forestières dans la situation actuelle (IFPN, 2007), maquis et garrigues inclus, le couvert forestier a pratiquement recouvert le niveau 1881 (Tableau 7).

Formations	Superficies (ha)
Formations forestières et para	1 151 218
Formations steppiques et pastorales	5 547 157

1.3 Les ressources marines

Les ressources marines d'importance économique ont fait objet d'évaluations exhaustives durant la période 1999-2002 et la période 2004-2006 par INSTM. Plus que 18 espèces démersales ont fait l'objet d'une réactualisation de l'état d'exploitation de leurs stocks.

Les résultats de ces évaluations révèlent trois niveaux des stocks :

- Les stocks sous-exploités pour lesquels le rendement actuel est en deçà du rendement optimal ; c'est le cas notamment des petits pélagiques dont le potentiel n'est exploité qu'à environ 56% et ce pour des raisons liées à l'exploitation des zones de pêche traditionnelles et à la faible efficacité de certains engins de pêche utilisés ;
- Les stocks pleinement exploités ou stocks à exploitation optimale dont les rendements actuels sont approximativement égaux aux rendements optimaux ;
- Les stocks surexploités dont le niveau de production actuelle est situé au-delà de l'optimum comme c'est le cas des ressources démersales.

Pour ce qui est des résultats de l'exploitation des ressources halieutiques, la production de la pêche en Tunisie a atteint 105128 tonnes en 2007 contre 90039 en 1998 soit une évolution de 17%, assurée essentiellement par les espèces pélagiques. Cette production est représentée par 53653 tonnes d'espèces pélagiques, 46595 tonnes d'espèces benthiques et 4880 tonnes de diverses autres espèces.

2. LA BIODIVERSITE TERRESTRE

2.1. Flore actuelle

La flore tunisienne, forte de 2162 espèces dont 2103 espèces réparties en 115 familles et 742 genres.

B. Endémisme

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

Espèces Endémiques présents en Tunisie en 1998 et 2008

Espèces		Sous-espèces		Variétés		Formes		Hybrides		Totaux	
1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008	1998	2008
131	187	23	33	20	6	3	1		1	177	228

C. Statut

101 espèces considérées comme très rares dont 69 vivaces,
239 espèces rares dont 39 vivaces,
24 espèces assez rares dont 11 vivaces.

A ces espèces s'ajoutent 3 autres nouvelles récemment trouvées [*Pilularia minuta* Durieu, *Crassula vaillantii* (Willd.) Roth, *Eleocharis uniglumis* (Link.) Schult;

D. Espèces invasives

L'existence ou l'introduction récente d'espèces dites invasives est un phénomène qui attire l'attention. Ces espèces sont soit autochtones soit exotiques.

Parmi les autochtones se distinguent *Avena sterilis*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Hypericum perforatum*, *Lapsana communis*, *Silybum marianum*, *Foeniculum vulgare*. Les îles Kerkennah sont en voie d'être colonisées par *Lygeum spartum* et *Salsola kali*.

Parmi les exotiques existantes déjà, il y a *Oxalis pes-caprae* (= *O. cernua*) et *Nicotiana glauca*.

Parmi les récentes il y a :

- *Oxalis articulata*, signalée en Kroumirie (El Feija, Tabarka);
- *Arctotheca calendula*, présente en Kroumirie et aux Mogods ;
- *Solanum elaeagnifolium*, présente à Sidi Bouzid, Sbikha, Kairouan, Monastir, Zaghouan, El Fahs, Bir Mcharga, environs de Tunis, Mateur;
- *Calotropis procera*, signalée dans la région de Ben Gardane.

2.2 Flore introduite

Les introductions anciennes pour la diversification des reboisements dans les arboreta (1956-1965), intéressent des résineux, des Acacias, des Eucalyptus et d'autres espèces.

Parmi les résineux introduits, on trouve au moins, une douzaine d'espèces de pins, 2 espèces de Sapins, 2 espèces de cèdre, 5 espèces de Cyprès, auxquelles on peut ajouter *Biota orientalis*.

Une vingtaine d'espèces d'Acacias a été introduite à des fins diverses (reboisements et fixation des dunes, amélioration des parcours, haies vives...) dont la plus répandue est *Acacia saligna* (= *A. cyanophylla*).

L'introduction de certaines espèces du genre *Eucalyptus* est ancienne. Elle date probablement d'avant 1874 pour *E. camaldulensis*. Au début de l'indépendance de la Tunisie près de 120 autres espèces ont été introduites.

De nombreux autres exotiques ont été également introduites en Tunisie (*Casuarina sp.*, *Ficus sp.*, *Juglans sp.*, *Prosopis sp.*, *Araucaria excelsa.*, *Argania*, Jojoba, plusieurs variétés de peupliers euraméricains...).

Les plus intéressantes ligneuses fourragères introduites sont parmi les Atriplex : [*Atriplex nummularia*, *A. semi-baccata*, *A. canescens subsp canescens* et *subsp liniaris*, *A. amnicola* (= *A. rhagadioides*), *A. confertifolia*, *A. leucoclada*]. Viennent ensuite *Acacia salicina*, *Gleditschia triacanthos*, *Cassia stortii*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *Prosopis tamarugo*.

Parmi les herbacées, se trouvent : *Erharta calycina*, des variétés de trèfles et de luzernes annuelles.

Plus de 126 espèces d'arbres et d'arbustes d'ornement sont cultivées en Tunisie (Guillochon 1943, Krichen 2003). Beaucoup de ces espèces sont devenues communes et en particulier dans les régions du littoral. D'autres restent des sujets uniques.

2.3. Arbres à classer en tant que 'Patrimoine national'

Certains arbres méritent d'être classés comme patrimoine national (*Ficus elastica*, *Pistacia atlantica*, *Cupressus sempervirens*, *f. numidica*, *Cupressus sempervirens*, *Ulmus campestris*, *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*, *Cedrus atlantica*, *Eucalyptus camaldulensis*, *Ziziphus cf spina-christi*, *Ficus macrophylla*, *Araucaria excelsa*).

2.4 Biodiversité de la faune sauvage des vertébrés

Classe	Ordres	Familles	Espèces	Observations
Mammifères	8	22	78	Une espèce n'est connue que par son squelette et une autre à statut incertain
Oiseaux	14	63	398	
Amphibiens	2	5	7	
Reptiles	Tortues	3	3	Dont deux tortues d'eau douce
	s/o Lézards	7	36	Deux espèces non signalées en 1998
	s/o Serpents	5	24	Deux espèces non retrouvées depuis les années 1950
	Sous total		63	

2.4.4 La biodiversité de la faune sauvage des invertébrés terrestres et d'eau douce

Trois groupes d'animaux terrestres et d'eau douce ont été pris en compte à savoir, les insectes, les acariens et les nématodes. Les études ont rapporté :

- Au moins 671 espèces d'insectes appartenant à 14 ordres et 82 familles ;
- 61 espèces d'acariens appartenant à 14 familles ;
- 54 espèces de nématodes réparties en 29 familles.

2.4.5 Risques et menaces qui pèsent sur la biodiversité des animaux domestiques

Espèces	Race	Degré de menace	Causes
Bovines			
	Brune de l'Atlas	++++	• Croisements anarchiques, manque de programmes de protection ;
	Blonde du cap Bon	+++++	• Presque Abandonnée
	Montbéliarde	+++	• Concurrence de La Holstein pour le lait et de Shwitz pour la viande
	Tarentaise	+++	• Concurrence de La Holstein pour le lait et de la Shwitz pour la viande
Ovines			
	Noire de Thibar	+++	• Problème sanitaire (Mammite) ; consanguinité.
	Barbarine	++	• Concurrence de la queue fine de l'Ouest. • Changement dans les systèmes de conduite. • Gras caudal de moins en moins apprécié ; • S'adapte moins aux tendances d'intensification.
	Sicilo-sarde	++++	• Ne suscite plus l'intérêt des grandes unités de production ; • N'est pas encore rentrée dans les programmes de

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:
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Espèces	Race	Degré de menace	Causes
			développement chez les privés, où elle pose le problème de collecte et de transport de lait ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aucun programme de conservation ou d'amélioration génétique.
Équines			
	Le Poney des Mogods	++++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Croisements non contrôlés ; Absence de programmes efficaces de protection.
	Le cheval Barbe	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Croisements non contrôlés. Absence de programmes efficaces de protection
Caprins			
	La race Boer	++++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence d'élevage en pure race pour le renouvellement du sang ; Croisement non contrôlés ; Forte concurrence de la race locale en élevage traditionnel.
	La race alpine	++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Absence d'élevage en pure race pour le renouvellement du sang ; Croisements non contrôlés ; Forte concurrence de la race locale en élevage traditionnel.
	Race maltaise	+++++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concurrence de la vache laitière pour lait dans les zones urbaines et ses zones d'élevage.
Races canines			
	Sloughi	+++++	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sédentarisation des nomades ; Absence totale de programme de protection ; Nouvelles maladies

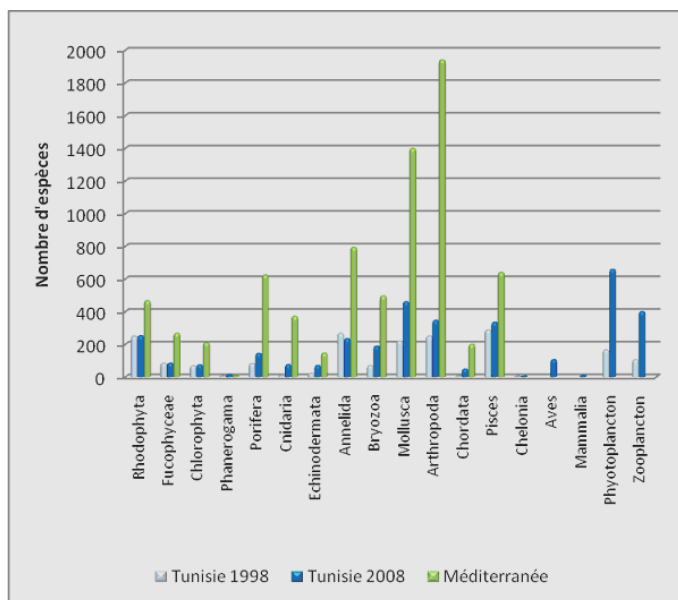
+++++ : En voie de disparition; ++++ : Très menacé ; +++ : Menacé ; ++ : Peu menacé

3. BILAN ET EVOLUTION DE LA BIODIVERSITE MARINE ET AQUATIQUES EN TUNISIE :

A.5.1 Diversité spécifique

La biodiversité marine et aquatique de Tunisie est représentée par 3481 espèces réparties sur 19 principaux groupes, contre 1597 espèces inventoriés à travers l'étude nationale sur la biodiversité en Tunisie en 1998.

Fig. 9 : Evolution de l'inventaire de la biodiversité marine au cours de la décennie 1998-2008



NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

5.2 Les espèces menacées :

En tenant compte des différents statuts de protection, plusieurs espèces végétales et animales figurent parmi les espèces menacées. Ces espèces sont :

- Pour les macrophytes, 23 espèces tunisiennes sont considérées comme menacées dont la *Posidonia oceanica*, la *Zostère marina* et 10 Cystozeïres.
- Parmi les spongiaires de Tunisie, au moins 6 espèces sont considérées en danger ou menacées à savoir : *Aplysina sp.*, *Axinella cannabina*, *Axinella polypoides*, *Geodia cydonium*, *Ircinia foetida* et *Tethya sp.*
- Parmi les cnidaires de Tunisie, au moins une seule espèce est considérée en danger ou menacée, à savoir *Astroïdes calycularis*, et une espèce classée en exploitation réglementée, *Corallium rubrum*.
- La seule espèce d'échinoderme considérée comme menacée étant *Centrostephanus longispinus*.
- Pour les mollusques 9 taxons figurent parmi les espèces menacées : *Charonia lampas*, *Dendropoma lampas*, *Erosaria spurca*, *Lithophaga lithophaga*, *Luria lurida*, *Patella ferruginea*, *Pinna nobilis*, *Pinna rudis*, *Tonna galea*.
- Les crustacés objet de menaces sont le homard *Homarus gammarus*, le crabe araignée *Maja squinado*, la langouste *Palinurus elephas* et la cigale de mer *Scyllarides latus*.
- Quant aux poissons 16 espèces peuvent être considérées comme menacées dont des sélaciens (*Petromyzon marinus*; *Cethorinus maximus*; *Isurus oxyrinchus*; *Lamna nasus*; *Carcharodon carcharias*; *Mobula mobular*; *Raja alba*) et des téléostéens (*Acipenser sturio*; *Anguilla Anguilla*; *Alosa fallax*; *Aphanius fasciatus*; *Epinephelus marginatus*, *Syngnathus abaster*, *Hippocampus hippocampus*, *Hippocampus guttulatus*, *Xiphias gladius*.)

5.3 Espèces exotiques

Parmi les algues, 15 espèces seront ainsi classées dont *Caulerpa racemosa* et *Caulerpa taxifolia*, et une magnoliophyte *Halophila stipulacea*.

Le cnidaire *Oculina patagonica* est considérée comme espèce invasive. Parmi les Annélides exotiques on cite *Ficopomatus enigmaticus*, *Hydroïdes dianthus*, *Hydroïdes dirampha* et *Hydroïdes elegans* et parmi les bryozoaires exotiques, l'espèce *Tricellaria inopinata* vient d'être récemment signalée.

Quant aux mollusques, 14 espèces sont comptées comme exotiques, dont les gastéropodes (*Diodora ruppellii*, *Cerithium scabridum*, *Erosaria turdus*, *Acteocina mucronata*, *Bursatella leachi*, *Discodoris lilacina*, *Chromodoris quadricolor*, *Favorinus ghanensis*, *Crepidula fornicata*) et les bivalves (*Musculista senhousia*, *Crassostrea gigas*, *Pinctada radiata*, *Fulvia fragilis*, *Ruditapes philippinarum*).

Jusqu'en 2007, 14 espèces de crustacées exotiques ont été signalées : *Metapenaeus monoceros*, *Trachysalambria palaestinensis*, *Alpheus inopinatus*; *Alpheus crassimanus*, *Trachypenaeus curvirostris*, *Eucrate crenata*, *Libinia dubia*, *Paradella diana*; *Hemigrapsus sanguineus*, *Rhithropanopeus harrisi*, *Pilumnopus vauquelini*, *Sphaeroma walkeri*, *Sphaeroma venustissimum*, *Paracereis sculpta*.

Parmi les Ascidies (Urocordés-Tuniciers) exotiques on cite les espèces *Microcosmus exasperatus* et *Melible viridis*.

Enfin chez les poissons, 34 espèces marines et d'eau douce sont signalées comme étant introduites et dont certaines ont atteint des proportions commerciales.

Tableau n°47 : Les espèces introduites signalées sur les côtes tunisiennes

Groupes	Nombre d'espèces
Macrophytes	16
Spongiaires	0
Cnidaires	1
Echinodermes	0
Annélides polychètes	4
Bryozoaires	1
Mollusques	14
Crustacés	14
Ascidies	2
Poissons	34

4 ETAT RECAPITULATIF DE LA BIODIVERSITE EN TUNISIE

Les ressources de la biodiversité en Tunisie se trouvent localisés dans 69 ensembles d'écosystèmes naturels et 12 ensembles d'agrosystèmes. Elles totalisent :

7212 espèces dont 3749 espèces végétales et animales terrestres et 3463 espèces végétales et animales marines et aquatiques;

32 collections de microorganismes totalisant 22650 souches.

5. ESPECES INVASIVES

Beaucoup d'espèces parmi les plantes adventices, à la faveur du travail du sol ou d'un facteur écologique, prennent une extension considérable et envahissent les terrains de culture. C'est le cas des espèces autochtones telles que *Avena sterilis*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Cyperus rotundus*, *Hypericum perforatum*, *Lapsana communis*, *Silybum marianum*, *Foeniculum vulgare*, qui salissent et/ou concurrencent les cultures. *Lygeum spartum* et *Salsola kali* sont entrain de coloniser les îles Kerkennah

A ces espèces autochtones s'ajoutent les espèces invasives exotiques suivantes :

Oxalis pes-caprae (= *O. cernua*) dont la présence est déjà ancienne en Tunisie.

Nicotiana glauca, d'introduction ancienne se multiplie sur les décombres.

Oxalis articulata, espèce euro-asiatique signalée en Kroumirie (El Feija, Tabarka)

Arctotheca calendula, originaire d'Afrique du Sud, est présente en Kroumirie et aux Mogods.

Solanum elaeagnifolium, originaire du Mexique, est présente à Sidi Bouzid, Sbikha, Kairouan, Zaghouan, El Fahs, Bir Mcharga, environs de Tunis, Mateur.

Calotropis procera, espèce subtropicale, a été signalée dans la région de Ben Gardane.

Ces espèces invasives, tout comme les espèces introduites, font l'objet de suivi réguliers, dans le cadre des inventaires des éléments de la biodiversité et ne font l'objet d'actions ou programme spécifiques d'éradication.

15. UKRAINE / UKRAINE

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES ON INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES (IAS) IN UKRAINE

for the 9th meeting of the Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species of the Bern Convention

Malta, 18-20 May 2011

INTRODUCTION

Invasive Alien Species (IAS) represents one of the most important threats to biodiversity on both regional and global levels. Their effects can be viewed not only on the environment but on the economy and also on human health. Therefore proper IAS management should be an important part of the national ecological policy.

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

According to Article 8 of the Constitution of Ukraine the international treaties to which Parliament of Ukraine agreed to be bound is an integral part of national legislation of Ukraine.

A number of international treaties to which Ukraine is a Party contain provisions on IAS:

according to Article 8, paragraph h), of the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (ratification in 1994) each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate to prevent the introduction of, control or eradicate those alien species which threaten ecosystems, habitats or species;

according to Article 11, paragraph 2a, of the *Bern Convention* (ratification in 1996), each Contracting Party undertakes to strictly control the introduction of non-native species;

according to Article 4, paragraph 3, of the *Framework Convention on the Protection and Sustainable Use of Carpathians (Carpathian Convention)* (ratification in 2004), the Parties should pursue a policy to prevent introduction of non-indigenous species and expansion of genetically modified organisms which threatens ecosystems, habitats or species as well as to control or eradicate them;

according to Article 1, paragraph 3 a), of the *Protocol on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological and Landscape Diversity* (ratification in 2009) to the Carpathian Convention, the Parties should cooperate especially to prevent introduction of IAS which threatens Carpathian ecosystems, habitats or local species, to control or eradicate them;

according to Article 13 of the same *Protocol* each Party pursues a policy to prevent introduction or release of IAS and (or) genetically modified organisms which can have a negative impact on natural environment and affect biodiversity, ecosystems, habitats or species of Carpathians and early warning in case of appearance of new IAS on their territory (paragraph 1). Each Party shall take measures on its national territory to prevent introduction or release of species specified in paragraph 1 and if necessary to control or eradicate of such species;

according to Article III, paragraph g), of the *Agreement of the Conservation of African-Eurasian Migratory Waterbirds (AEWA)* (ratification in 2002) the Party shall prohibit the deliberate introduction of non-native waterbird species into the environment and take all appropriate measures to prevent the unintentional release of such species if this introduction or release would prejudice the conservation status of wild flora and fauna; when non-native waterbird species have already been introduced, the Parties shall

take all appropriate measures to prevent these species from becoming a potential threat to indigenous species;

according to Article 5 of the *Protocol on the Conservation of Biodiversity and Landscapes of the Black Sea to the Bucharest Convention on the Protection of the Black Sea against Pollution* (ratification in 2007), the Contracting Parties take every necessary measures to regulate intentional introduction and prevention of occasional introduction of non-local species or genetically modified species into wild flora and fauna and prohibit activities that can negatively affect ecosystems, habitats and species on the territory to which the Protocol is applied. The Contracting Parties endeavor to take all necessary measures to eradicate or decrease the numbers of already introduced species if appeared that such species are harmful or potentially harmful to ecosystems, landscape, habitats or species on the territory to which this Protocol is applied.

In April 2009 the *Strategic Action Plan for the Environmental Protection and Rehabilitation of the Black Sea* was adopted in Bulgaria by the Black Sea countries including Ukraine. Among other purposes, this Action Plan addresses challenges caused by the IAS in the Black Sea.

Some national legal acts of Ukraine contain specific provisions with regards to IAS.

In accordance with Article 37 of the Law of Ukraine “*On Fauna*” (2001), protection of animal kingdom is ensured by prevention of introduction of alien species of wild animals into the natural environment of Ukraine and taking measures on minimizing negative consequences if such species were occasionally introduced.

No introduction of new animal species is allowed without special permit which can be granted upon relevant scientific justification (Article 50). The same provision is applied to plant species pursuant to the Law of Ukraine “*On Flora*” (1999) (Article 33).

On 21 December 2010 the *Basic Principles (Strategy) on State Environmental Policy of Ukraine for the Period up to 2020* was adopted by the Parliament of Ukraine. One of the targets of this Strategy is to establish by 2015 the system of preventive measures relevant to IAS and ensuring a control for introduction of such species to ecosystems including to marine one. To implement the Strategy an Action Plan development is now in progress.

Some provisions on IAS which classified as quarantine species are available in phytosanitary legislation e.g. Law of Ukraine “*On Plant Quarantine*” (1993).

STATE OF IAS IN UKRAINE

Flora

Invasion of plant IAS (phytoinvasions) is a direct threat to indigenous biodiversity because IAS is a factor of biological contamination of environment and worsening its state.

Ukrainian experts tend to prioritize bioinvasion according to its negative effect to biodiversity as second after direct destruction of natural habitats.

More than half of invasive plants have significant negative economic or ecological impact.

More than 800 alien or adventitious plant species are known in Ukraine which is 14% of total plant diversity in the country (Protopopova, 1991; Burda, 1991). Among them about 100 plant species are considered by scientists and quarantine services as invasive species or as such which have a high invasive capacity (Protopopova, Mosyakin, Shevera, 2002), around 50 species are hazardous invasive plants. At least 20 alien plant species with substantial invasion capacity pose threat to forests of Ukraine, 20 – to aquatic and semiaquatic ecosystems, more than 80 species are harmful for agriculture and forestry or to the people health. According to V. V. Protopopova (1991), synanthropic flora and its habitats can be considered as balanced if a share of alien plant species in its composition is not higher than 16–17%.

Further increasing of their portion in antropically transformed habitats can increase phytoinvasion influence on valuable cultural landscapes and natural habitats and landscapes in particular. In Europe this portion tends to increase and reaches up to 16–17% in many countries adjacent to Ukraine.

An average index of adventization, i.e. saturation of an area with adventitious plant species for Ukraine is 13%, deviating in different areas from 8.6–18.3% (Protopopova, 1991). Along the big rivers a portion of alien species is 8.6–18.3% (the highest index is for the Danube and the lowest – for the Pivdenny Bug River). Majority of alien plants which penetrated into the territory of Ukraine first of all grow in anthropically transformed habitats and landscapes becoming persistent weeds. For instance, among 944 species of field weeds of Ukrainian flora 511 (or 54%) species are alien (Protopopova, 1991).

From the list of 100 the most globally dangerous invasive plants 4 species are known for Ukraine (in order of their invasion capacity decreasing): *Reynoutria japonica*, or *Fallopia japonica*, family Polygonaceae, *Clematis vitalba*, family Ranunculaceae, *Lonicera japonica*, family Caprifoliaceae, *Pueraria lobata*, or *Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*, family Fabaceae. The latter two species are known from culture so far.

It had been attempts to create “IAS black list” for plants of Ukraine which includes the most dangerous invasive species. The following criteria were used for establishment of such list:

1. Availability in the “black list” of Europe (“100 of the worst”, DAISIE);
2. Availability in the list of phytoinvasion of Ukraine (Protopopova, Mosyakin, Shevera, 2002);
3. Successful naturalization and expansion on new areas and new habitats;
4. Wide ecological amplitude.

53 species of flowering plant species were proposed to include in the above list. It includes *Acer negundo* L., *Acroptilon repens* (L.) DC., *Ailanthus altissima* (Mill.) Swingle, *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L., *Bidens frondosa* L., *Solidago canadensis* L., *Elodea canadensis* Michx., *Amaranthus albus* L., *Robinia pseudoacacia* L., *Asclepias syriaca* L., *Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronq., *Oenothera biennis* L. s.str. etc.

Fauna

According to DAISIE database 27 terrestrial vertebrate and 176 terrestrial invertebrate species can be treated as alien species for Ukraine. Some of invertebrate species are classified as quarantine organisms and controlled by State Phytosanitary Inspection.

A number of animal alien species can be found in aquatic ecosystems. Four Far East fish species were introduced into the water bodies of Ukraine in the mid of the 20th century as commercial species (*Aristichthys nobilis*, *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix*, *Ctenopharyngodon idella*, *Mylopharyngodon piceus*) and used to be reproduced artificially in fish farms. *Pseudorasbora parva* has also been unintentionally introduced from Far East and considered to be an aggressive alien species.

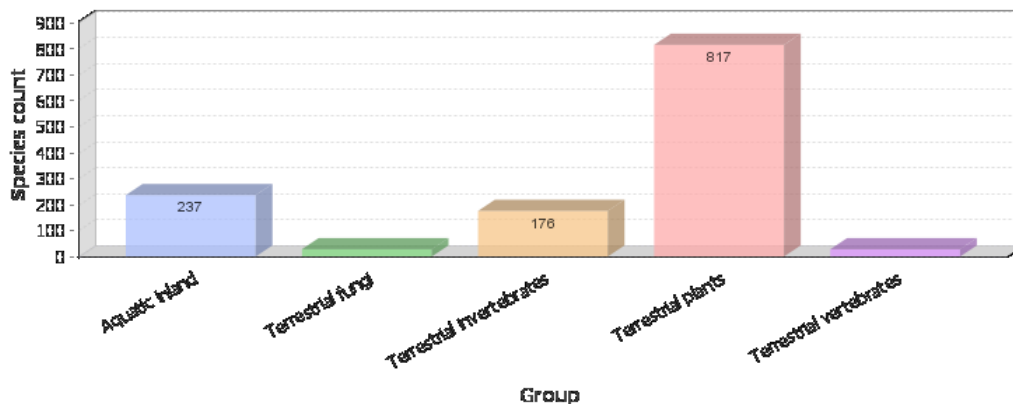
The largest number of invasive species in Ukraine is observed in the Danube area. It can be explained that the Danube passes through 10 European countries and has active navigation which can be one of the ways of IAS distribution in the region. For example, mollusks *Sinanodonta woodiana* and *Corbicula fluminalis* were found in 1995 and in 2001 in the Danube region respectively and which came to the region from the other parts of the world.

Introduction of invasive species to marine environment of Ukraine (the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov) resulted in serious ecological and economical problems. Thus, the invasion of *Mnemiopsis leidyi* (a comb jelly) contributed to a catastrophic decline in fish productivity in the late 1980s/early 1990s. The subsequent invasion of another comb jelly (*Beroe ovata*), which feeds on the original invader, means that opinions are now split as to whether *Mnemiopsis* still has a major impact on fish communities and catches.

Predator mollusk *Rapana venosa* caused a substantial decline of *Ostrea edulis*, *Mytilus galloprovincialis* and other local mollusk species populations in the Black Sea.

According M.O. Son's estimation (2009), about 40 species of both aquatic and terrestrial mollusks are exotic for Ukraine.

It was estimated that between 1996 and 2005 a total of 48 new alien species were recorded in the Black Sea, which represents over 22 % of all registered aliens. The majority belong to phytoplankton (16) and zoobenthos (15), followed by zooplankton (8), fish (5), macroalgae (3) and mammals (1). This increase in invasive aliens suggests a serious impact on the Black Sea native biological diversity, with negative consequences for human activities and economic interests (Strategic Action Plan..., 2009).



Number of IAS species in Ukraine (according to DAISIE, 2011)

FURTHER STEPS

In addition to legal and organization measures already been taken with relation to quarantine and pest species by phytosanitarian bodies more attention should be paid to the species that harm ecosystems.

All IAS species should be identified and studied and species specific recommendations and guidelines for IAS control should be elaborated and legislation be amended accordingly.

Development of databases of plant and animal species dwelling in Ukraine is now in progress within the relevant state programmes (State Cadastres of Plant and Animal Worlds). Specific sections of those databases are devoted to IAS.

Draft action plans for some IAS like *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* L. have been developed and about to be adopted.

It should be focused on practical implementation of decisions and recommendations of CBD, Bern Convention and other international treaties relevant to IAS.

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16. UNITED KINGDOM / ROYAUME-UNI

UNITED KINGDOM UPDATE

This report is a brief update on selected items of progress as regards action on Invasive Alien Species in the UK.

POLICY CO-ORDINATION

1. As previously explained, the UK has adopted two bio-geographical approaches comprised of strategic work on an all-Ireland basis² and a joint-GB approach involving the administrations of England, Scotland and Wales. The all-Ireland approach is overseen by the Invasive Species Ireland Steering Group. The latter is overseen by the GB Non-native Species Programme Board, supported by the GB Non-native Species Secretariat (NNSS)³.

National strategy

2. The Invasive Non-native Species Framework Strategy for Great Britain⁴ provides an overarching framework for all IAS activity and stakeholders and has been in its implementation phase since launch in May 2008. Progress is regularly reported at each meeting of the GB Non-native Species Programme Board. The current intention is to review the Strategy in 2013 but this may be influenced by the timing of any EU IAS Strategy. Northern Ireland is at present in the process of publicly consulting on an Invasive Alien Species Strategy for Northern Ireland⁵.

IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITY

Risk analysis:

3. Since its inception in December 2006, the GB Risk Analysis Panel has signed off 49 non-native species risk assessments, with 28 additional assessments in progress. These assessments go through a robust process, being completed by an expert on the species, peer reviewed, approved by the risk analysis panel, considered by the GB Programme Board for Non-native Species and placed on the Secretariat website for 3 months for stakeholders to comment on the evidence presented. A shortlist of further priority species for risk assessment is being developed as well as a process of rapid risk assessment to facilitate faster assessment of some species. A rapid risk assessment approach has been undertaken in Northern Ireland of over 300 potential and established species.

Rapid response:

4. All known populations of **South American water primrose (*Ludwigia spp.*)** are targeted for treatment as soon as possible after reporting and current effort appears to be successfully preventing its establishment in the wild. It has been estimated that current eradication costs of the known populations (c.14) is likely to cost somewhere in the region of £73,000 but eradication if widely established in suitable habitats could cost nearly £242,000,000. This rapid response is likely to be a “rolling” rapid response for some time yet and annual vigilance for new outbreaks or re-emergence is part of the approach. It remains on the GB alert list⁶.
5. Work is in progress to attempt to eradicate the **sea-squirt *Didemnum vexillum*** from Holyhead harbour in North Wales. Rapid survey work following this discovery subsequently identified one

² <http://www.invasivespeciesireland.com/>

³ <http://www.nonnativespecies.org/>

⁴ <https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/index.cfm?sectionid=55>

⁵ <http://www.doeni.gov.uk/index/information/foi/recentreleases/publications-class-results.htm?category=Cat%204%20-%20How%20we%20make%20decisions&class=Public%20consultations>

⁶ <https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/alerts/index.cfm>

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

population in Scotland and several on the south coast of England. Policy positions in respect of these are being developed under the GB Non-native Species Programme Board.

6. A small population of **monk parakeets** (*Myiopsitta monachus*), approximately 100 birds, is located in several places in London. Based on the completed risk assessment, and following relevant research and feasibility trials into control methods and their effectiveness, a decision has been made to eradicate now. This work has involved trialling trapping techniques, nest removal, shooting in a sub-urban environment and also the development of bespoke ammunition that would further ensure humane control.
7. *Dikerogammarus villosus* – also known on the DAISIE database as the “**killer shrimp**” – was first discovered in the UK on 3 September 2010. Following the alert, 2 further populations were found. Rapid containment measures, accompanied by promotion of biosecurity amongst water users and targeted surveillance on the basis of risk, were deployed. The current state of knowledge will be reviewed shortly by the Task Group to consider feasible policy objectives.
8. Rapid response was undertaken following the discovery of **Floating Pennywort** (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*) in the River Lagan in Northern Ireland in October 2010 following its discovery only two days earlier. It is envisaged that follow up monitoring to prevent establishment will take place for several years.

Control/eradication:

9. Ruddy duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*): Shooting of Ruddy Ducks has now taken place on 128 sites across Scotland, England and Wales since 2005. This includes eight new sites in the last 12 months. The UK Ruddy Duck population is now believed to be fewer than 100 birds, from an estimated 4,400 in September 2005. The eradication programme co-funded by EU LIFE-Nature and the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) ended on 31 March 2011. However, it is now clear that full eradication is feasible and Defra has agreed to fund additional work in 2011/12 which should result in further falls in the population. A third and final European workshop was held in Madrid in November 2010. This meeting was attended by representatives from Spain, France, the Netherlands, UK and Belgium. The other key countries in Europe (France, the Netherlands and Belgium) recognise that eradication is feasible and it has been agreed at the Standing Committee of the Bern Convention that Ruddy Ducks should be eradicated across Europe by 2015. Only one Ruddy Duck was recorded in Spain in 2010. This bird was eventually culled in February 2011.
10. The **Japanese psyllid** *Aphalara itadori* was released in April 2010 into Phase I sites as a bio-control agent for Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*). This is the first release of a classical bio-control agent against a general weed in Europe. These releases were closely monitored, with contingency measures in place, and regular reports were submitted to the regulator. Following consideration of the results by an expert panel, the project will progress to Phase II this spring with further releases at additional sites. More information will be available from the project website⁷. The total costs of this project will be in the region of £1,500,000. However, Japanese knotweed has been estimated to be costing the GB economy over £179,000,000/annum⁸. There are therefore good prospects for the project to prove very cost-effective in helping to control this plant.
11. Floating Pennywort (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*) has been eradicated from two known sites in Northern Ireland as part of a targeted All-Ireland wide eradication programme for this species. To date 8 sites have been recorded in Northern Ireland of which two have been eradicated and 5 have ongoing eradication / control projects. Works are planned for the remaining known site this year.

⁷ <http://www.cabi.org/japaneseknotweedalliance/>

⁸ <https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/downloadDocument.cfm?id=487>

12. A successful InterReg 4a bid, led by Queens University Belfast, for catchment scale eradication of Riparian IAS commenced in early 2011. This project will aim to control and where possible eradicate the three main riparian IAS (Japanese knotweed, Giant Hogweed and Himalayan Balsam) from two river catchments in Northern Ireland. This project was part funded by the Departments of Environment in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

Media and Communications:

13. In December 2009, the results of a public attitudes survey on IAS were published. The aim of this work was to provide a baseline against which a similar assessment can be made later to examine what progress has been achieved on the Strategy aim of raising awareness and influencing attitudes and behaviours towards IAS⁹.
14. In February 2010, the “Be Plantwise” campaign¹⁰ was launched with strong stakeholder and trade sector support. This campaign, aimed at users of aquatic plants and the retail trade sector, is designed to promote greater awareness and responsible behaviours by those using aquatic plants.
15. In March 2011, the “Stop the Spread - Check, Clean, Dry” campaign¹¹ was launched in GB to promote good bio-security practice amongst water users. On a similar vein, signage advising of the need for recreational water users to clean equipment and boats before moving to another water body, with the aim of preventing the introduction and further spread of IAS, has been placed at slipways and fishing stands on several water bodies across Northern Ireland.
16. An Invasive Non-native Species Stakeholders Forum is held in GB on an annual basis which alternates between the England, Wales and Scotland. Also on an annual basis, an All-Ireland Invasive Species Forum, which engages a wide range of stakeholders, is hosted by the Northern Ireland Environment Agency and the National Parks and Wildlife Service, Dublin. This forum alternates between being held in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland.
17. The Northern Ireland Environment Agency continues to undertake an IAS identification and management training programme. Since 2007 over 60 organisations, including local district councils and NGOs, have received training on IAS identification and management. This has resulted in increased awareness as well as several local IAS control projects.

Data, Surveillance and Monitoring:

18. A three year project is almost complete and will have developed a GB information portal on non-native species. The portal, which will be launched later in 2010, will form a central source of information on IAS in GB and will also support public reporting of alert species detections. The front end of the portal will sit on the GB Non-native Species Secretariat website¹².
19. A public reporting tool for alert IAS has been developed and gradually expanded¹³, this will in due course support reporting of detections to the GB portal. It enables key information to be reported online, including photographs and detailed locations using an interactive map-base.
20. A national Invasive Species database has been developed on an All-Ireland basis. This database is maintained by the National Biodiversity Data Centre in Waterford. The data held by the data centre is made publicly available via their website which incorporates an online interactive mapping facility¹⁴.

⁹ <https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/downloadDocument.cfm?id=93>

¹⁰ <http://beplantwise.direct.gov.uk/index.html>

¹¹ http://www.direct.gov.uk/en/Environmentandgreenerliving/TheWiderEnvironment/Protectingwildlife/DG_196114

¹² <https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/index.cfm?sectionid=62>

¹³ <https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/index.cfm?sectionid=81>

¹⁴ <http://invasives.biodiversityireland.ie/>

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

A dedicated website on IAS, created in 2007 as part of the Invasive Species Ireland Project, enables the general public to browse images of IAS and report sightings¹⁵.

Research and information projects:

21. Following launch of the joint CoE/EPPO Code of conduct on horticulture and invasive alien plants in 2009, we have reviewed our 2005 code of practice and re-issued it in 2011¹⁶, with acknowledgment of the CoE/EPPO code.
22. In December 2010, a comprehensive report on the economic impacts of IAS in GB was published¹⁷. This provides costs broken down in many instances according to sectoral interests, each of the GB Administrations and total figures. There are also case studies to compare the relative cost-benefits of early action compared to late stage action. It estimated that IAS are costing the GB economy at least £1.7billion/annum.
23. UK has collaborated with the Plant Protection Service, Netherlands through the EUPHRESKO mechanism on a project called DeClaim – (**D**ecision Support Systems for **C**ontrol of **A**lien **I**nvasive **M**acrophytes). The project will generate a prototype decision support system for optimal control measures for four representatives of the most troublesome growth forms of invasive aquatic alien weeds, Myriophyllids and Stratiotids; namely *Cabomba caroliniana*, *Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*, *Ludwigia grandiflora* and *Myriophyllum aquaticum*. The project will report in 2011.
24. Government is supporting a project to develop a field-guide book on invasive non-native species (similar to other species identification guide books). Target date for final product is now late 2011.
25. As part of the Invasive Species Ireland Project several educational materials and publications have been produced. These include the production of a Field Guide to Invasive Species in Ireland in 2009¹⁸.
26. The Northern Ireland Environment Agency undertakes research through its partnership with *Quercus* at the Queens University Belfast (known as the Natural Heritage Research Partnership¹⁹). A key research theme of the partnership is IAS. Over the last 4 years several IAS research projects have been undertaken via the research partnership. These include projects focussing on Muntjac Deer (*Muntiacus reevesi*), the Bloody Red Shrimp (*Hemimysis anomala*), Common Cord Grass (*Spartina anglica*), European Brown Hare (*Lepus europaeus*) and the Slipper limpet (*Crepidula fornicata*).

Legislation:

27. In April 2010, the England and Wales lists of species prohibited from introduction into the wild without a licence were expanded by the addition of 24 animal species and 37 plant species.
28. In Scotland, new legislation creates a presumption of no release for animals and plants outwith their native range. The new legislation defines ‘invasive’ as an animal or plant which would be likely to have a significant adverse impact on biodiversity, other environmental interests, or social or economic interests. There are powers for Scottish Ministers to prohibit the keeping and sale of IAS and to require notification of the presence of particular IAS. In addition there are new powers for the control of non-native species to support rapid response to IAS threats. Species control orders can be made by relevant authorities to order that control be undertaken by named persons by particular dates. If the owner or occupier does not agree to the terms of this order, action can be taken by the relevant

¹⁵ <http://www.invasivespeciesireland.com>

¹⁶ <https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/downloadDocument.cfm?id=328>

¹⁷ <https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/downloadDocument.cfm?id=487>

¹⁸ http://invasivespeciesireland.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/11/Field_guide_to_invasive_species_in_Ireland_booklet.pdf

¹⁹ <http://www.qub.ac.uk/sites/Quercus/NaturalHeritageResearchPartnership/>

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:

http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

authority to undertake the necessary control and recover costs. Relevant authorities can also take emergency action in certain circumstances.

29. In Northern Ireland, as part of the review of the Wildlife Order (NI) 1985, an additional 13 animal species and 23 plant species have been added to Schedule 9 which prohibits their introduction into the wild without licence. Article 15 which directly relates to the introduction of non-native species has also been revised. Revisions include the addition of new powers which will enable the Department of Environment (NI) to introduce an Order to ban the sale of high risk IAS.

Miscellaneous:

30. Many county based initiatives and local partnership projects focussed on local IAS issues have continued to support implementation of the Strategy and to promote awareness and local management activity. Several have registered on the GB Secretariat website²⁰ and there have been some notable successes in engaging volunteers from many walks of life. These projects are valuable in raising awareness and embedding understanding within local communities, they mobilise resources to tackle local environmental pressures from IAS (mainly plants) but also support national priorities by increasing capacity for surveillance and detection. A similar approach to encouraging and working with local community groups to take action on IAS has been undertaken in NI.

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²⁰ <https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/maps/index.cfm>

Annexe 5

Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage
et du milieu naturel de l'Europe

Comité permanent

Projet de Recommandation n° ... (2011) du Comité permanent, adopté le ... décembre 2011, sur le Code européen de la chasse et des espèces exotiques envahissantes

Le Comité permanent de la Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage et du milieu naturel de l'Europe, agissant en vertu de l'article 14 de la Convention;

Eu égard à l'objet de la convention qui consiste notamment à assurer la conservation de la flore et de la faune sauvages, en accordant une attention particulière aux espèces, y compris les espèces migratrices, menacées d'extinction et vulnérables;

Rappelant qu'aux termes de l'article 11, paragraphe 2.b de la convention, chaque Partie contractante s'engage à contrôler strictement l'introduction d'espèces non indigènes;

Rappelant la Décision VI/23 de la 6^e Conférence des Parties à la Convention sur la diversité biologique, concernant «les espèces exotiques qui menacent des écosystèmes, les habitats ou les espèces» et rappelant les définitions employées dans ce texte;

Rappelant sa Recommandation n° 99 (2003) sur la Stratégie européenne relative aux espèces exotiques envahissantes,

Rappelant sa Recommandation n° 128 (2007) relative à la Charte européenne de la chasse et de la biodiversité;

Soulignant la nécessité de coopérer avec tous les acteurs de la chasse dans la prévention de l'entrée, de la libération et de la dissémination d'espèces exotiques envahissantes sur le territoire de la Convention,

Se référant au Code européen de la chasse et des espèces exotiques envahissantes [document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 5],

Recommande que les Parties contractantes:

1. élaborent des codes de conduite nationaux de la chasse et des espèces exotiques envahissantes en tenant compte du Code européen mentionné ci-dessus;
2. collaborent, selon les besoins, avec les acteurs privés impliqués dans l'élevage, l'importation et le commerce d'espèces destinées à la chasse, ainsi qu'avec les chasseurs et leurs associations, dans la mise en oeuvre et l'aide à la diffusion des bonnes pratiques et des codes de conduite visant à prévenir l'entrée, la libération et la dissémination d'espèces exotiques envahissantes;
3. tiennent le Comité permanent informé des mesures prises pour appliquer les présentes recommandations;

Invite les Etats observateurs à prendre note de la présente recommandation et à la mettre en oeuvre selon les besoins.

Annexe 6

Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage
et du milieu naturel de l'Europe



Comité permanent

Projet de Recommandation n° ... (2011) du Comité permanent, adopté le ... décembre 2011, relatif au Code européen sur les animaux de compagnie et les espèces exotiques envahissantes

Le Comité permanent de la Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage et du milieu naturel de l'Europe, agissant en vertu de l'article 14 de la Convention;

Eu égard à l'objet de la convention qui consiste notamment à assurer la conservation de la flore et de la faune sauvages, en accordant une attention particulière aux espèces, y compris les espèces migratrices, menacées d'extinction et vulnérables;

Rappelant qu'aux termes de l'article 11, paragraphe 2.b de la convention, chaque Partie contractante s'engage à contrôler strictement l'introduction d'espèces non indigènes;

Rappelant la Décision VI/23 de la 6^e Conférence des Parties à la Convention sur la diversité biologique, concernant «les espèces exotiques qui menacent des écosystèmes, les habitats ou les espèces» et rappelant les définitions employées dans ce texte;

Rappelant sa Recommandation n° 99 (2003) sur la Stratégie européenne relative aux espèces exotiques envahissantes,

Soulignant la nécessité de coopérer avec tous les acteurs impliqués dans l'élevage, l'importation et le commerce d'animaux de compagnie dans la prévention de l'entrée, de la libération et de la dissémination d'espèces exotiques envahissantes sur le territoire de la Convention;

Prenant note des conclusions du GSET sur les espèces exotiques utilisées comme animaux familiers ou occupants d'aquariums et de terrariums, comme appâts vivants et comme aliments vivants, organisé dans le cadre de la Convention sur la diversité biologique,

Se référant au Code européen sur les animaux de compagnie et les espèces exotiques envahissantes [document T-PVS/Inf (2011) 1rev],

Recommande que les Parties contractantes:

1. élaborent des codes de conduite nationaux sur les animaux de compagnie et les espèces exotiques envahissantes en tenant compte du Code européen mentionné ci-dessus;
2. collaborent, selon les besoins, avec les acteurs privés impliqués dans l'élevage, l'importation et le commerce d'animaux de compagnie dans la mise en oeuvre et l'aide à la diffusion des bonnes pratiques et des codes de conduite visant à prévenir l'entrée, la libération et la dissémination d'espèces exotiques envahissantes;
3. tiennent le Comité permanent informé des mesures prises pour appliquer les présentes recommandations;

Invite les Etats observateurs à prendre note de la présente recommandation et à la mettre en oeuvre selon les besoins.

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

Annexe 7

Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage
et du milieu naturel de l'Europe

Comité permanent

Projet de Recommandation n° ... (2011) du Comité permanent, adopté le ... décembre 2011, sur les objectifs 2020 pour l'Europe en matière d'espèces exotiques envahissantes

Le Comité permanent de la Convention relative à la conservation de la vie sauvage et du milieu naturel de l'Europe, agissant en vertu de l'article 14 de la Convention;

Eu égard à l'objet de la convention qui consiste notamment à assurer la conservation de la flore et de la faune sauvages, en accordant une attention particulière aux espèces, y compris les espèces migratrices, menacées d'extinction et vulnérables;

Rappelant qu'aux termes de l'article 11, paragraphe 2.b de la convention, chaque Partie contractante s'engage à contrôler strictement l'introduction d'espèces non indigènes;

Rappelant la Décision VI/23 de la 6^e Conférence des Parties à la Convention sur la diversité biologique, concernant «les espèces exotiques qui menacent des écosystèmes, les habitats ou les espèces» et rappelant les définitions employées dans ce texte;

Rappelant sa Recommandation n° 99 (2003) sur la Stratégie européenne relative aux espèces exotiques envahissantes,

Rappelant que la Conférence des Parties à la Convention sur la diversité biologique a adopté 20 objectifs phares pour 2020, organisés en cinq buts stratégiques, en tenant compte du fait que les buts et les objectifs comprennent à la fois: (i) des aspirations à satisfaire au niveau mondial; et (ii) un cadre souple pour les objectifs nationaux ou régionaux et que, dans le cadre du But stratégique B (*Réduire les pressions directes exercées sur la diversité biologique et encourager l'utilisation durable*), un objectif porte sur les espèces exotiques envahissantes: “*Objectif 9: D’ici à 2020, les espèces exotiques envahissantes et les voies d’introduction sont identifiées et classées en ordre de priorité, les espèces prioritaires sont contrôlées ou éradiquées et des mesures sont en place pour gérer les voies de pénétration, afin d’empêcher l’introduction et l’établissement de ces espèces*”,

Recommande que les Parties contractantes adoptent, aux niveaux national et européen, les objectifs suivants pour les espèces exotiques envahissantes:

Objectifs européens:

1. D'ici à 2013, une Stratégie de l'Union européenne pour les espèces exotiques envahissantes est adoptée et sa mise en oeuvre lancée;
2. D'ici à 2015, un instrument juridique spécifique de l'UE sur les EEE est adopté;
3. D'ici à 2015, les espèces d'EEE prioritaires en Europe sont identifiées, contrôlées ou éliminées;
4. D'ici à 2015, les voies de pénétration et d'introduction des EEE sont identifiées et classées par ordre de priorité; et des mesures sont mises en place pour les gérer;

NB: Tous les documents et présentations sont consultables sur le site internet de la réunion:
http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/news/malta/ias_FR.asp

5. D'ici à 2015, des listes d'espèces exotiques envahissantes à exclure du commerce sont adoptées et des contrôles des échanges commerciaux sont mis en oeuvre;
6. D'ici à 2015, un système européen interprété d'alerte précoce et de réaction rapide est opérationnel pour les espèces exotiques envahissantes;
7. D'ici à 2018, un Observatoire européen des espèces exotiques envahissantes est opérationnel;
8. D'ici à 2014, les espèces exotiques envahissantes utilisées dans la production de biocarburants sont identifiées et progressivement abandonnées d'ici à 2016;
9. D'ici à 2016, les Codes européens sur les espèces exotiques envahissantes et sur diverses voies de pénétration et activités (horticulture, pêche récréative, chasse, jardins zoologiques et botaniques, animaux familiers) sont élaborés et traduits selon les besoins, et leur mise en oeuvre a débuté.