Non-native Species in GB

10-15% of NN species are invasive

- 40% freshwater
- 27% marine
- 13% terrestrial
• Once established, invasive species can be difficult, prohibitively expensive, or impossible to remove.

• PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!
So how do we prevent the spread of invasive species?
How are invasive species being spread?
Do people know what invasive alien/non-native species are?

GB Non-native Species Secretariat (GBNNSS: www.nonnativespecies.org)

Welcome to the GB non-native species secretariat website

First published in 2008 and updated in 2015 the GB Invasive Non-native Species Strategy was developed to meet the challenge posed by invasive non-native species in Great Britain. This website provides tools and information for those working to support the strategy.

Be plant wise and don't dump aquatic plants in the wild

Stop the spread of invasive aquatic species

Search for information on a non-native species

Enter common or scientific name

GO

What are you planning for Invasive Species Week?
Find out more here

Species alerts!
See all alerts

Killer shrimps - D. villosus and D. haematobaphes

Photo Credits: GBNNSS
Survey of Public Awareness 2009

Commissioned by Defra on recommendation from Media and Communications Strategy (GBNNSS Media & Communications Working Group)

Baseline data: awareness and behaviours of key groups

- general public
- horticulture trade
- anglers
Raising awareness of invasive species in GB

Led by GBNNSS who deliver GB Media & Communications Strategy and run:

- Be Plant Wise
- Check Clean Dry
- Invasive Species Week

RAPID LIFE Project (2017-2010) Reducing and Preventing Invasive Alien Species Dispersal:
- awareness raising materials and promotion of Check Clean Dry
- training toolkits for targeted user groups
BE PLANT WISE

• Launched in 2010

• Responsible management of aquatic plants

• Materials for garden centres
• 230 retailers involved
• 930 Be Plant Wise packs
• 160,000+ leaflets

• Events
  - Chelsea flower show
  - AQUA aquatic trade fair
CHECK CLEAN DRY

• Launched March 2011
• Based on similar campaign in New Zealand
• Guidance for recreational water users:
  - anglers
  - boaters
  - canoe/kayakers
Since launch

60+ NGO and trade partners

Materials

60,000+ leaflets
5000 posters
27,000 stickers

Events & installations

Biosecurity signs at waterbodies
Biosecurity Signs

2,800 across GB

Photo Credit: GBNNSS
Welcome to the Better Biosecurity course.

To get the most benefit from the course, we suggest you work through the topics in order. Start with **WHY IS BIOSECURITY SO IMPORTANT?**. Next, **PREPARATION** will help you prepare to avoid biosecurity risks. Then work through **CHECK, CLEAN** and **DRY** to try applying the principles in practical situations.
RAPID LIFE Project’s Actions on Biosecurity

• Review key audiences (for freshwater and coastal campaigns)

• Review existing biosecurity materials, update these and develop new materials

• Write biosecurity measures into IAS management plans such as RIMPs and IAS toolkit
RAPID LIFE Funded Campaign Update in 2018

Focus groups with recreational water users
Feedback from key partners
Bespoke materials

CHECK CLEAN DRY

Invasive plants and animals can carry diseases that kill fish, and block waterways and banks interfering with fishing. They can be small and hard to spot so are easily spread on damp equipment and clothing. Protect the environment and fishing you enjoy by keeping your kit free of invasive plants and animals.

STOP THE SPREAD

Remember to check these places

CHECK

Clean everything thoroughly as soon as you can, paying attention to rental, waders, and areas that are damp and hard to access. Use hot water if possible.

DRY

Dry everything for as long as possible before using elsewhere as some invasive plants and animals can survive for two weeks in damp conditions.

Watch out for:

Invasive plants and animals have all over the world. They are often introduced into new waters through the movement of plants and animals on damp equipment and clothing. Even the tiniest of seeds can survive and grow into invasive plants that can damage native species and ecosystems.
Biosecurity Materials

- Biosecurity for Everyone (General Public)
- Different Recreational User Groups
  - Anglers
  - Kayakers and Canoeists

Targeted Biosecurity

- Different Environments
  - Marine vs. Freshwater

- Different Types of User Groups
  - Recreational vs. managers

Biosecurity for Everyone (General Public)

Different Recreational User Groups

Anglers

Kayakers and Canoeists

Different Environments

Marine vs. Freshwater

Different Types of User Groups

Recreational vs. managers
Feedback from stakeholders

Materials for marine anglers and canal boats

Simplify text

Better use of images

Bolder colour scheme

More engaging materials (e.g. stickers)
Invasive plants and animals from all over the world have been introduced accidentally to British waters. Over fifty different species have already been found in our lakes, rivers, and other waterways, and the number of new arrivals is increasing rapidly.

They cause serious environmental problems that can be irreversible—outcompeting native wildlife, damaging ecosystems, and spreading disease. Invasive plants also cling up waterways, making it difficult to use them for paddling, and increasing the risk of flooding.

They can be small and hard to spot so are easily spread on damp equipment and clothing. Protect the environment and sport you enjoy by keeping your kit free of invasive plants and animals.

STOP THE SPREAD

It’s even more important to Check Clean Dry if you’re taking your kit abroad to make sure you don’t bring any plants or animals back with you.

Make sure everything is clean and has been dried thoroughly before you use it again at home.

Remember to check these places

CHECK

Check boats, equipment and clothing after leaving the water for mud, aquatic animals or plant material. Remove anything you find and leave it at the site.

CLEAN

Clean everything thoroughly as soon as you can paying attention to the inside of your boat and areas that are damp and hard to access. Use hot water if you can.

DRY

Dry - drain water from every part of your boat and dry with a sponge or towel before leaving the site. Dry everything thoroughly for as long as possible before using elsewhere as some invasive plants and animals can survive for two weeks in damp conditions.

You can request free Check Clean Dry awareness-raising materials for your club from nonnativespecies.org/checkcleandry
Border Biosecurity 2018/2019

Fishing abroad?
Diseases and invasive species kill fish. Don’t bring them back.

Protect the environment and the sport you love:

CHECK

Clean equipment, clothing and footwear when you leave the water. Remove any mud or plant material and put it in the bin.

CLEAN

Clean everything thoroughly as soon as you return. Use hot water if possible.

DRY

Dry everything for as long as you can before using it at home as some species can live for over two weeks in damp conditions.

Welcome to Newhaven Ferry Port

been fishing abroad?

easyJet

TRAVELLER

CROATIA

Put together the pieces for the perfect summer holiday

Spectacular monuments

Endless beaches

Amazing adventures

Irresistible local food

Curious museums

The best little island in the Med
Translated materials for international angling competitions in France

Accordez une attention particulière aux zones entourées en rouge

Après la compétition

Après la compétition, inspectez minutieusement tous vos vêtements et votre équipement et recherchez tous résidus visibles (pousses, plants, matière animale). Si possible, retirez ces résidus et laissez-les dans l’eau. Veillez à bien vérifier les poches des vêtements et des couvertures et les bords des filets. Nettoyez tout soigneusement dès que possible, et laissez sécher aussi longtemps que possible avant toute nouvelle utilisation.

Veillez à suivre ces consignes après chaque session de pêche afin de réduire le risque de propagation des espèces envahissantes d’une étendue d’eau à l’autre.

Première étape : Vérification ; veillez à ce que votre équipement et vos bottes ne soient pas souillés par des plantes ou de la boue, et le cas échéant, nettoyez-les. Inspectez minutieusement les filets et la partie inférieure de vos chaussures et coturniques. Même à de grandes distances, des oiseaux, des insectes, des bactéries ou des virus peuvent prêter. Une simple plante ou un insecte peut amener des débris qui peuvent conduire à la formation de populations d’espèces envahissantes.

Par conséquent, il est nécessaire de procéder aux étapes suivantes :

Deuxième étape : Nettoyage ; éliminez vos filets et couvertures dans un récipient rempli d’eau chaude.

La température idéale de l’eau est de l’ordre de 45°C. Mais il est préférable d’utiliser de l’eau chaude, à une température de 35°C pendant 15 minutes. Veillez à ne pas vous brûler. Il est conseillé d’utiliser un détergent de façon à rendre l’opération plus efficace.

Troisième étape : Séchage ; lavez votre équipement et vos bottes au moins 23 heures.

Idéalement, laissez vos filets et couvertures sécher dans une pièce à température ambiante pour éviter l’apparition de l’un des envahissantes qui auraient pu survivre à l’eau chaude.
RAPID LIFE Biosecurity Materials Produced

Targeted, specific materials aimed at different stakeholder groups – freely available online

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<th>Freshwater</th>
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<td>Commercial ports and harbours</td>
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<td>Freshwater marina and boat club managers</td>
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<td>Freshwater boaters</td>
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www.nonnativespecies.org/rapid
INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES
WHAT ARE THEY?
WHY DO THEY MATTER?
AND HOW DO WE DEAL WITH THEM?

www.nonnativespecies.org/rapid
Workshops and signs to Prevent Spread of IAS in “High Risk” Areas

• Biosecurity workshops **targeted at water asset managers in “high risk” areas**

• Overview of biosecurity issues and how to prevent them

• Practical work – guidance on how to produce a site-specific biosecurity plan

• 500 new biosecurity signs (Check Clean Dry) at sites

• Writing biosecurity into regional management plans
Workshops to Increase Awareness of IAS and What To Do When They Are Found

• Biosecurity workshops targeted at key stakeholder groups

• Increase awareness of most important (risky species) IAS

• Teach people how to report them and what their rapid response should be when they find these IAS

• 10 workshops
Testing a Waterbodies Accreditation Scheme

• Trial in one region

• At least 60 waterbodies to be accredited during RAPID LIFE Project: Gold, Silver, Bronze

• Each waterbody expected to produce a site-specific biosecurity plan, display signs and distribute materials
Local Action Groups (LAGs)

• Local groups focused on reducing the risks and impacts of invasive species

• Help to increase awareness of the risks and impacts associated with invasive non-native species

• Organic evolution but supported by GBNNSS with resources and annual workshop for LAG staff and volunteers to exchange best practice and learn about progress and priorities.

The 3rd Romsey Cubs helping the New Forest Non-native Plants Project to pull Himalayan balsam
Testing a Waterbodies Accreditation Scheme

- Awarded bronze, silver or gold for their excellence in biosecurity
- In their interest for both commercial and practical reasons
- Hope to eventually do accreditation scheme in more new areas
Effectiveness? 2018 Public Awareness Survey

- Update of previous survey
- Awareness and behaviour of key groups: Anglers, Boaters
- Focus group to test materials
Effectiveness? 2018 Public Awareness Survey: Anglers

• 61% wash equipment every time (increase from 44% in 2008)

• 87% aware of “INNS” (78% in 2008)

• Significantly higher than general public (67%)
Things to Think About

- Bottom-up approach (local stakeholders and recreational bodies)
- Make it clear to people how it affects them (incentive)
- Make biosecurity as easy as possible
- Prioritise areas and be strategic
Any questions?