



WCPA
WORLD COMMISSION
ON PROTECTED AREAS

**Parks and invasive species:
*a new partnership to increase the efficacy
of action, and improve the role of world
protected areas for protecting
global biodiversity and our livelihood***

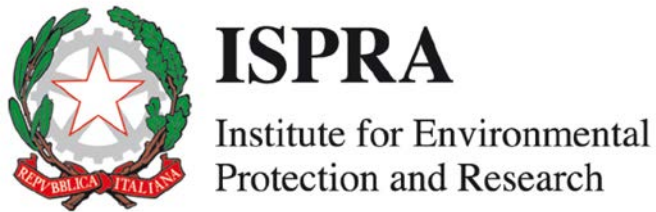
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ISPRA and Chair IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group



IUCN
WORLD PARKS CONGRESS
SYDNEY 2014

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



MAJOR DRIVER OF BIODIVERSITY LOSS

- Second driver of biodiversity loss after habitat destruction and fragmentation
- Invasives impact 33% of threatened amphibians, 25% of birds, 24% of mammals, 22% of reptiles, 20% of fish
- Key factor in 54% of known animals extinctions. Only factor of 20% of extinctions



POLICY CONTEXT

- IUCN World Park Congress in Durban (2003) stated that “management of invasive alien species is a priority issue”
- CBD COP 10th, Decision X/31 invites Parties to consider the role of IAS management as a cost effective tool for the restoration and maintenance of protected areas; include management of invasive alien species in the action plans for implementation of the programme of work on protected areas (POWPA)
- IAS are the key focus of Aichi Target 9, but are also relevant for T11 (improving effectiveness of protected areas), T12 (reduce extinctions), T10 on coral reefs, etc.

CONSTANTLY INCREASING

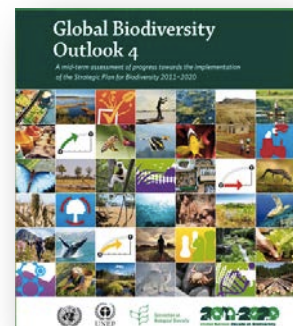
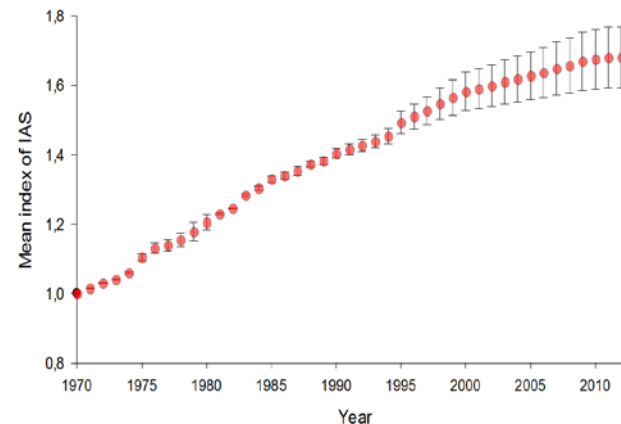
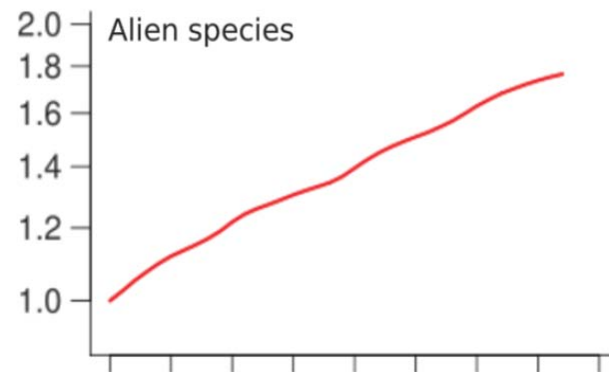
So far we failed to halt invasions

Number of alien species in Europe increased 76% in the 1970-2007 period

More recent analysis confirms this trend (1975-2012)

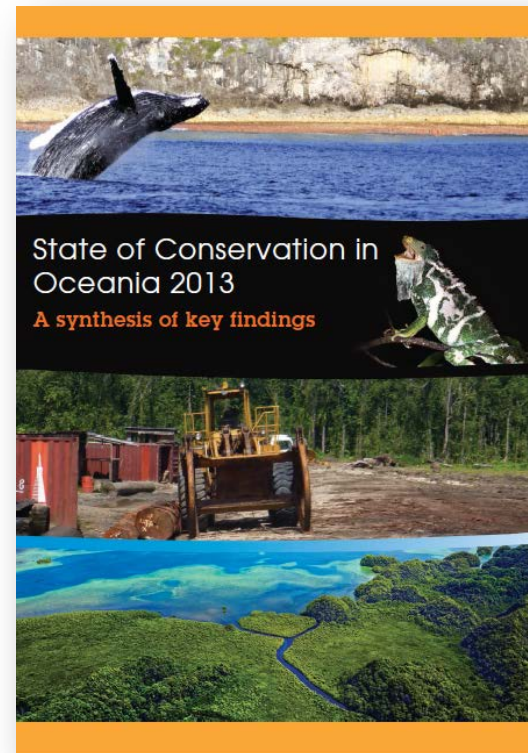
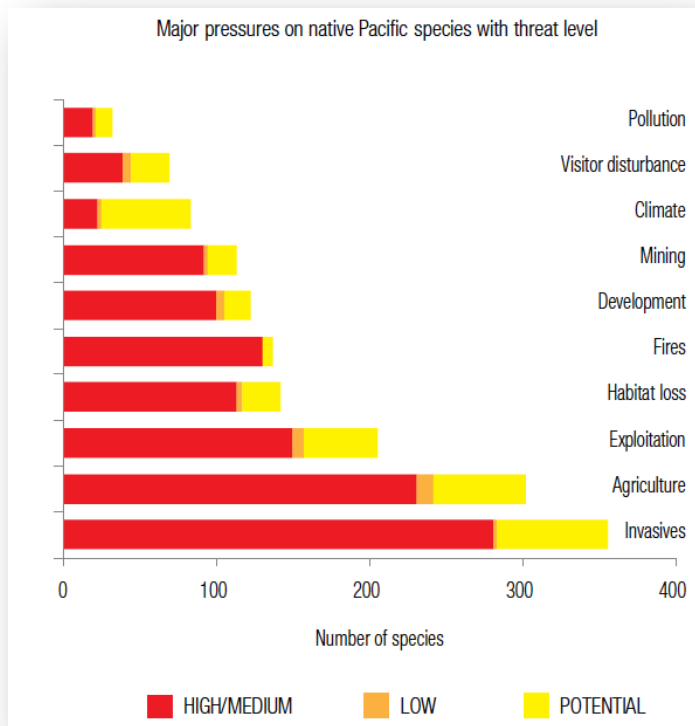
Global Biodiversity: Indicators of Recent Declines

28 MAY 2010 VOL 328 SCIENCE www.sciencemag.org

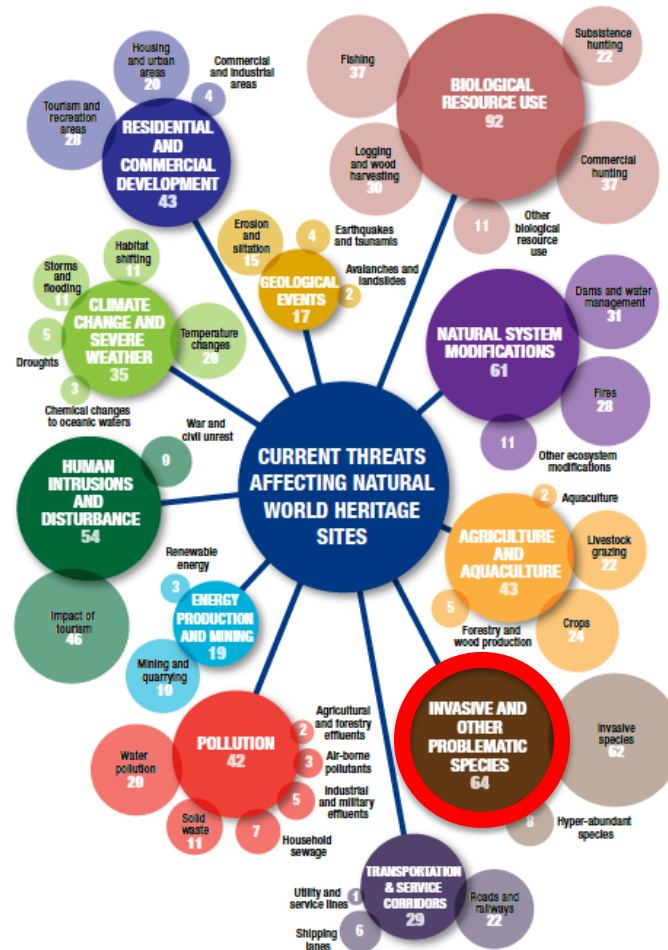
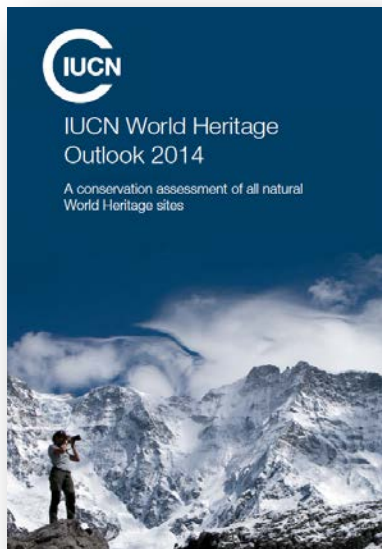


MAJOR IMPACTS

Affecting all regions and on all taxonomic groups



THREATENING GLOBAL PROTECTED AREAS



Current threats affecting WH sites (number of sites)

KEY ACTORS IN COMBATING INVASIVES

PAs can play a major role in managing key invaders, to protect global biodiversity



CATALYSTS OF ACTION

Engaging with local communities, raising awareness, working beyond their territory




SENTINELS OF INVASIONS

PAs have the capacity to detect and identify new invasions, to enhance rapid response



WANTED!




HOW YOU CAN HELP

The lionfish is threatening our reefs. We need your help to control this invasion.

- Ask your dive operator or the Bonaire National Marine Park staff for a **lionfish marker**. The marker consists of a 4 to 5' by 1 inch surveyor tape with a floatation device.
- If you see a lionfish, **do not try to catch it**. Unsuccessful attempts to catch a lionfish only make further attempts more difficult. Gently **attach the marker** on dead coral in the **immediate vicinity** of the lionfish.
- Call the Bonaire National Marine Park on **9292** or call your dive operator as soon as possible and **report dive site, depth and distance** from the entry or buoy. **Direction North or South** from the buoy.

The capture of the lionfish by special teams and recovery of your mark might take some hours.

Most important, be extremely careful of accidentally coming into contact with a lionfish. If stung during diving, abort the dive immediately. Apply hot compress to wound and seek medical attention as soon as possible.



STINAPA
NATIONAL PARKS FOUNDATION

Bonaire National Marine Park hotline: 9292
Read more about the lionfish on: www.stinapa.org

LABORATORIES

PAs have a key role in developing science-based solutions, and can be hubs of information exchange

