

Marine Non-Native Species Risk Reduction Guidance

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Objectives:

- **Raising awareness of marine NNS with stakeholders**
- **Work with stakeholders developing guidance to reduce the risk of introduction and spread**

Pathways Advisory Groups

Commercial shipping and industry

Aquaculture

Fisheries

Recreational boating and water use

Marine Pathways

Managing marine non-native species



- Marine Alien Champions – North Wales
- Biosecurity Planning Guidance
- Biosecurity Planning Training
- Shellfish aquaculture – guidance/leaflet
- Marina operators and boat owners – in-water cleaning advice
- Ireland – environmental management



GUIDANCE FOR PRODUCING SITE AND OPERATION-BASED PLANS FOR PREVENTING THE INTRODUCTION OF NON-NATIVE SPECIES

Final Version: 21 January 2014



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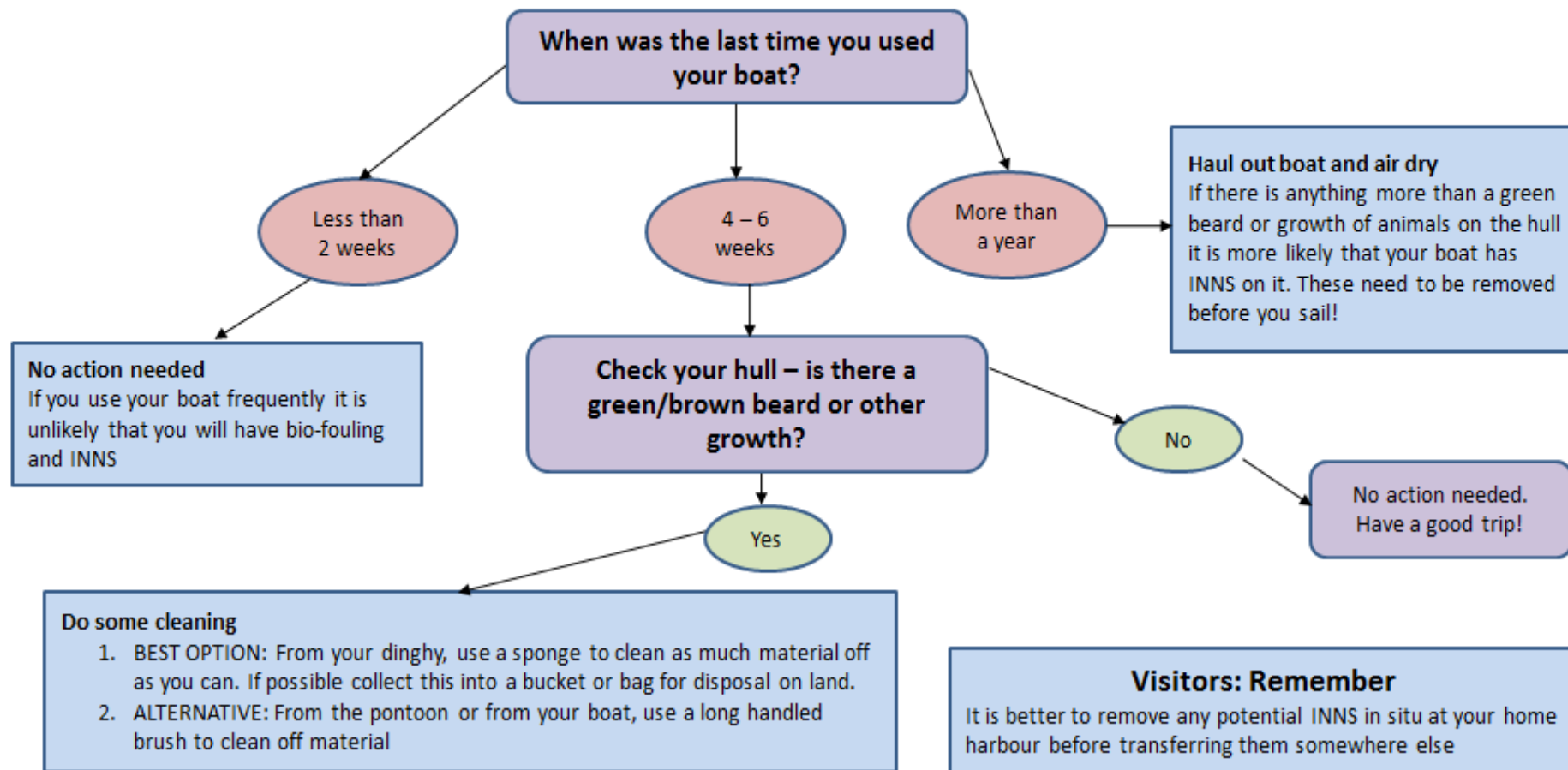


Use your boat!

- It is best practice to haul out and antifoul your boat annually to prevent bio-fouling.
- The more you use your boat the less likely species will accumulate and the more effective your antifoul will be.
- Try to use your boat at least every 2 weeks over summer/growing season. Even if you are just visiting your boat – take it for a short run away from your berth or mooring. .

Before you leave

If you haven't frequently used your boat you may have accumulated bio-fouling which could include invasive non-native species (INNS).



The need for Biosecurity Planning

Wildlife and Natural Environment

Pro

Wildlife and Na

Section

Ris

1 Defined expressions in this

2 Application of the 1981 Act

3 Protection of game birds etc

4 Areas of special protection

5 Sale of live or dead wild bir

Se

6 Protection of wild hares etc.

7 Prevention of poaching; wild

8 Sale, possession etc. of wild

9 Wild hares, rabbits etc.: fice

10 Wild hares, rabbits etc.: p

seasons

11 Wild hares and rabbits: mis

Wild birds, f

12 Single witness evidence in c

FO

13 Snares

14 Non-native species etc.



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ide Act 1981



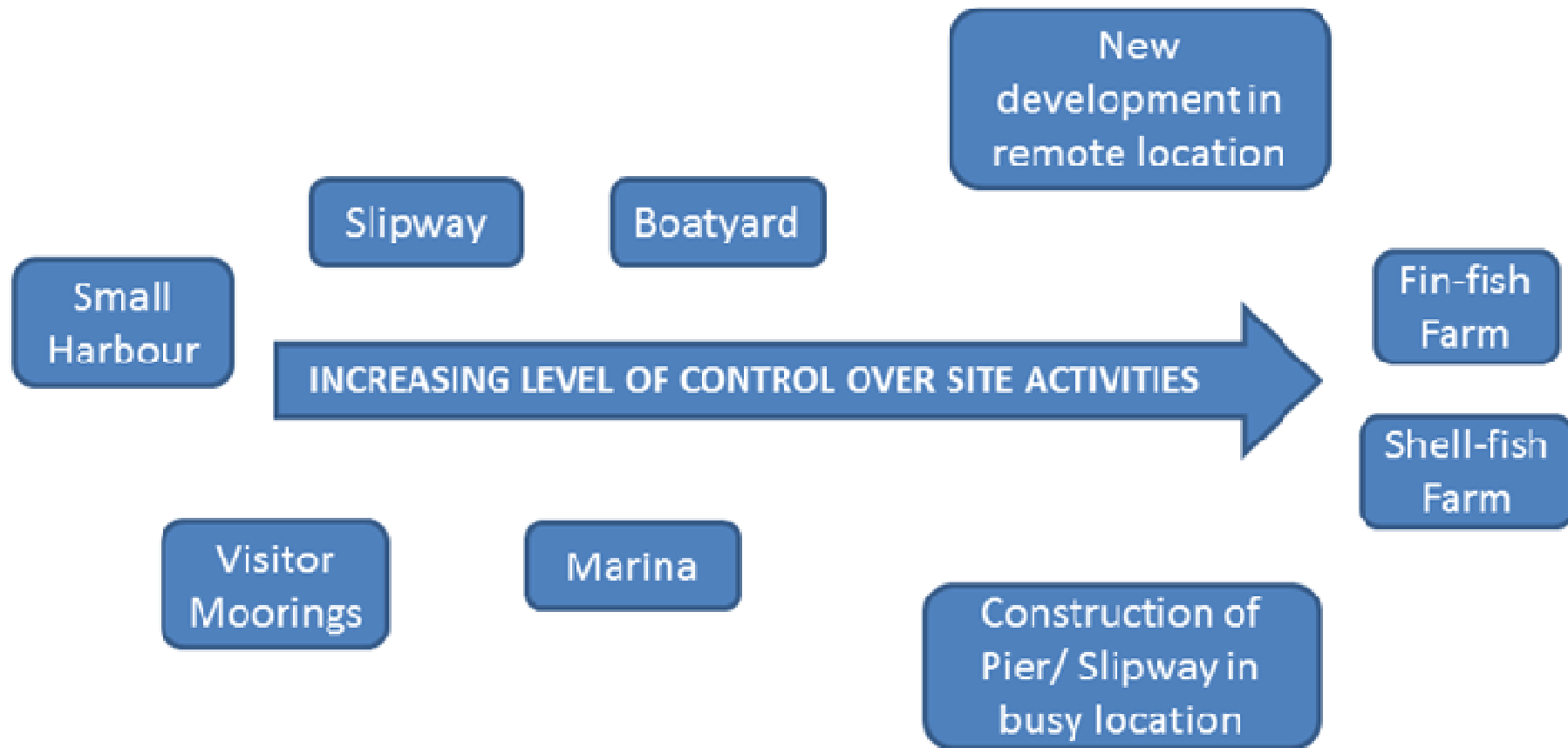
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or spread of non-native species
Responsible for this operation?

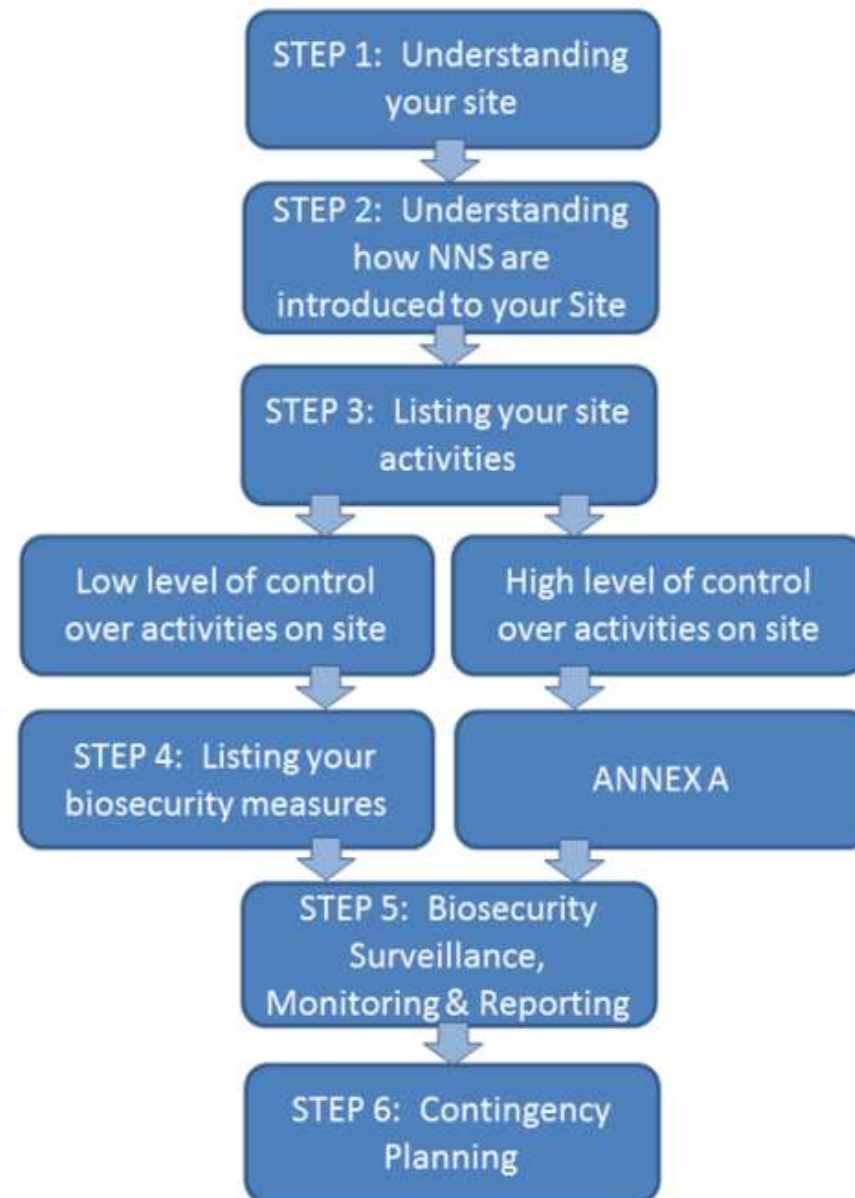
Developing the guidance

SITE CHARACTERISTICS
ACTION HACCP **WHERE**
VECTORS
OPPORTUNITIES **RISK ASSESSMENT**
PERSON RESPONSIBLE **HOW**
WHAT **PROPORTIONATE**
INVASIVE

Marine Biosecurity planning and spectrum of control



Producing a biosecurity plan



Biosecurity planning in practice



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Biosec

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- Site evaluation
 - Salinity, t
- Vector evaluation
 - Boats : O
 - Type of B
 - Pontoons
- Critical Con
 - CCP 1: O
 - CCP 2: Ja



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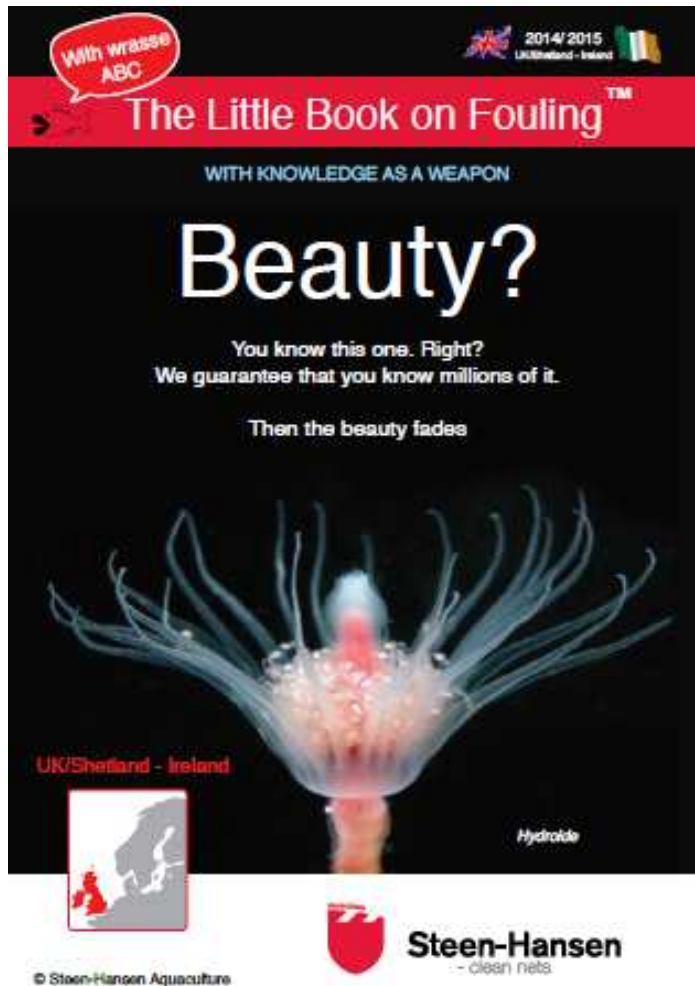
Action plan based on risk

Rank	Description	Visual estimate of biofouling cover
0	No visible fouling. Hull entirely clean, no biofilm ^a on visible submerged parts of the hull.	Nil
1	Slime fouling only. Submerged hull areas partially or entirely covered in biofilm, but absence of any plants or animals.	Nil
2	Light fouling. Hull covered in biofilm and 1–2 very small patches of one type of plant or animal.	1–5 % of visible submerged surfaces
3	Considerable fouling. Presence of biofilm, and fouling still patchy, but clearly visible and comprised of either one or more types of plant and/or animal.	6–15 % of visible submerged surfaces
4	Extensive fouling. Presence of biofilm and abundant fouling assemblages consisting of more than one type of plant or animal.	16–40 % of visible submerged surfaces
5	Very heavy fouling. Many different types of plant and/ or animal covering most of visible hull surfaces.	41–100 % of visible submerged surfaces

Lessons Learnt

- Much easier than they thought!
- Identifying critical control points was essential.
- Needs to be done in time to write into contracts (pontoons a potential weak point).
- Early communications with participants was useful and well received.

Next steps for SRS�



- Raising awareness of biosecurity planning
- Producing biosecurity guidance for different sectors e.g. Lochnell Oysters



General lessons learnt:

- Proportionate to the risk - simple, low cost and effective
- Incentives – need clear evidence on impact and risks
- Key messages need to be consistent
- A consistent approach needed across different sectors

Potential barriers to implementation/next steps:

- Support on INNS issues – contact phone numbers
- Simple accessible information on species risk and location
- Measures still just voluntary
- Issues on clarity of approach to different species
- Why should species be reported? Communication and effectiveness on response to new arrivals

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Thank you
Questions?

