

What are Marine Invasive Non-Native Plants?

Plants that have been introduced by human actions to parts of the world outside their natural range are known as non-native species.

Most of these plants do not cause any problems in Great Britain.

However, a few species can cause serious and permanent problems by harming ecosystems. They can be bigger, faster-growing or more aggressive than native species, and may also have fewer natural predators to control their numbers. As a result, native species are often unable to compete and the non-native species are able to take over. These species are called invasive non-native species. Marine invasive non-native plants are non-native animals that have been introduced into GB marine waters.

Why should I be concerned?

These species can devastate populations of native species and change whole ecosystems, for example, by competing with and displacing native species, spreading disease, altering the local ecology and affecting fisheries.

This can adversely affect recreational facilities and commercial fisheries, for example, by colonising native mussel beds and increasing fouling of recreational craft.

How are they usually spread?

Water users can unknowingly assist the spread of these species from one water body to another by accidentally carrying seeds and viable plant fragments on their equipment, shoes, clothing and other damp places.

Wireweed *Sargassum muticum*



- Large green-brown seaweed which often grows to over 1 metre in length
- Main stem has many branches which gives it a 'washing line' appearance
- Has the ability to spread rapidly and can negatively alter native habitats
- Interferes with recreational and commercial use of waterways in many ways including fouling, clogging motors and blocking pipes

Wakame *Undaria pinnatifida*



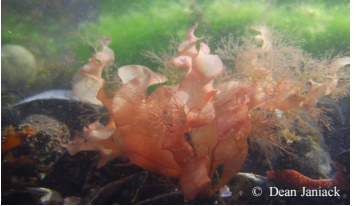
- Large golden-brown kelp with a divided frond and a midrib
- Can be up to 2 metres in length
- Found on any hard structure including pontoons and boat hulls
- Spreads locally by spores and further afield by hull fouling
- Has a negative effect on fisheries and aquaculture

Harpoon weed *Asparagopsis armata*



- A red seaweed with densely tufted branches which give stems the look of fern-like fronds
- Distinctive straight harpoon-like branches allow the plant to attach to other vegetation
- Spread in UK predominantly by fragments of vegetation
- Similar to native species although they lack the harpoon-like branches

Devil's Tongue weed *Grateloupia turuturu*



- A red seaweed with large slippery red blades up to 1 metre in length
- Frequently found on pontoons and intertidal areas where it can spread rapidly
- Out competes with many of our native seaweeds due to its large size and rapid growth
- Can be easily confused with the native seaweed *Kallymenia reniformis*

Dead Mans Fingers *Codium fragile* spp. *tomentosoides*



- Dark green seaweed with long cylindrical branched fronds
- Fronds can be up to 1 metre in length and arise from a disc shaped holdfast
- Fronds feel spongy and velvety in texture
- Displacing our native *Codium* species; from which it is very hard to distinguish without a microscope

What can you do to stop the spread of marine invasive plants?

By following three simple steps when leaving the water, we can help stop the spread of marine invasive plants.



Check your equipment and clothing for live organisms—particularly in areas that are damp or hard to inspect.



Clean and wash all equipment, footwear and clothing thoroughly. If you do come across any organisms, leave them at the water body where you found them.



Dry all equipment and clothing—some species can live for many days in moist conditions. Make sure you don't transfer water elsewhere.

For more information about this campaign visit

www.nonnativespecies.org



Noddir gan Lywodraeth Cymru
Sponsored by Welsh Government



Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales

Bioamrywiad Cymru
Biodiversity Wales

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

PARTNERIAETH BIOAMRYWIAETH CYMRU
WALES BIODIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP



British Marine Federation



RYA



ANGLING TRUST
THE VOICE OF ANGLING



defra
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs



NNSS
GB non-native species secretariat



YMDIRIEDOLAETH natur
WILDLIFE TRUST
GOGLEDD CYMRU
NORTH WALES

Cheshire Wildlife Trust Registered Charity No: 214927

Goresgynol Estron
Planhigion Morol



THE wildlife TRUSTS
Cheshire

PAID LLEDAENU

RHYWOGAETHAU NIWEIDIOL

DRYCHA-GOLCHA-SYCHA

Beth yw Planhigion Morol Estron Goresgynnd?

Mae planhigion sydd wedi cael eu cyflwyno gan weithgareddau dyn i rannau o'r byd y tu hwnt i'w gwsgariad naturiol yn cael eu galw'n rhywogaethau estron.

Nid yw'r rhan fwyaf o'r planhigion hyn yn achosi unrhyw broblemau ym Mhrydain Fawr.

Fodd bynnag, gall rhai rhywogaethau achosi problemau difrifol a pharhaol drwy niweidio ecosystemau. Gallent fod yn fwy, yn tyfu'n gyflymach neu'n fwy ymosodol na rhywogaethau brodorol, ac efallai hefyd fod ganddynt lai o ysglyfaethwyr naturiol i reoli'u niferoedd. O ganlyniad, nid yw rhywogaethau brodorol yn aml yn gallu cystadlu ac mae'r rhywogaethau estron yn gallu dominyddu. Caiff y rhywogaethau hyn eu galw'n rhywogaethau estron goresgynnd. Planhigion morol estron goresgynndol yw planhigion estron sydd wedi cael eu cyflwyno i ddyfroedd morol Prydain Fawr.

Pam dylwn i boeni? Sut maent yn cael eu lledaenu fel arfer?

Gall y rhywogaethau hyn chwalu poblogaethau brodorol a newid ecosystemau cyfan, er enghraifft, drwy gystadlu â rhywogaethau brodorol a'u dadleoli, drwy ledaenu clefydau, newid yr ecoleg leol ac amharu ar bysgodfeydd.

Gall hyn gael effaith niweidiol ar gyfleusterau hamdden a physgodfeydd masnachol, er enghraifft, drwy gytrefu gwelâu cregyn gleision brodorol a baeddu mwy a mwy ar gychod hamdden.

Sut maent yn cael eu lledaenu fel arfer?

Gall y rhai sy'n defnyddio dyfroedd helpu, yn ddarwybod iddynt, i ledaenu'r rhywogaethau hyn o un dŵr i'r llall, drwy gario hadau a thameidiau hyfw o blanhigion yn ddamweiniol ar eu cyfarpar, eu hesgidiau, eu dillad ac ar fannau gwlyb eraill.

Gwymon Sargaso *Sargassum muticum*



- Gwymon mawr gwyrdd-frown sy'n tyfu i fwy nag 1 metr o hyd yn aml
- Mae llawer o ganghennau ar y prif goesyn sy'n gwneud iddo edrych fel 'lein ddillad'
- Mae'n gallu lledaenu'n gyflym a gall achosi newid negyddol mewn cynefinoedd brodorol
- Mae'n ymyrryd â defnydd hamdden a defnydd masnachol o ddyfrffyrdd mewn llawer o ffyrdd, yn cynnwys baeddu, tagu moduron a blocio pibellau

Morwial Asennog *Undaria pinnatifida*



- Gwymon eur-frown mawr gyda ffrond rhanedig a gwythien ganol
- Gall fod hyd at 2 fetr o hyd
- Fe'i ceir ar unrhyw strwythur caled yn cynnwys pontydd a chyrff cychod
- Mae'n lledaenu'n lleol drwy sborau ac yn ehangach drwy faeddu cyrff cychod
- Mae'n effeithio'n negyddol ar bysgodfeydd a dyframaethu

Gwymon Bachog *Asparagopsis armata*



- Gwymon coch gyda changhennau cudynnog trwchus sy'n gwneud i'r coesau edrych fel ffrondiau tebyg i redyn
- Mae'r canghennau syth bachog yn galluogi'r planhigion i gydio'n dyn mewn llystyfiant arall
- Yn y Deyrnas Unedig caiff ei ledaenu'n bennaf drwy dameidiau o llystyfiant
- Mae'n debyg i rywogaethau brodorol er nad oes ganddynt y canghennau bachog

Gwymon Tafod y Diafol *Grateloupia turuturu*



- Gwymon coch gyda llafnau mawr coch llithrig hyd at 1 metr o hyd
- Fe'i geir yn aml ar bontydd a pharthau rhynglanw lle mae'n gallu lledaenu'n gyflym
- Mae'n drech na llawer o'n mathau brodorol o wymon oherwydd ei faint, a'i dwf cyflym
- Gellir cymysgu'n hawdd rhyngddo â'r gwymon brodorol *Kallymenia reniformis*

Gwymon Pengrwn Brau *Codium fragile* spp. *tomentosoides*



- Gwymon gwyrdd tywyll gyda ffrondau canghennog silindrog hir
- Gall y ffrondau fod hyd at 1 metr o hyd, yn codi o gludafael siâp disg
- Mae'r ffrondau'n teimlo fel sbwng ac yn felfedaidd
- Mae'n dadleoli ein rhywogaeth brodorol o Codium; mae'n anodd gwahaniaethu rhyngddynt heb ficrosgop

Beth allwch chi ei wneud i atal planhigion goresgynndol morol rhag lledaenu?

Drwy ddilyn tri cham syml wrth adael y dŵr, gallwn helpu i atal planhigion goresgynndol morol rhag lledaenu.



Drycha am organebau byw yn dy gyfarpar a dy ddillad—yn enwedig mewn mannau sy'n damp neu'n anodd eu gweld.

Golcha a glanha dy holl gyfarpar, esgidiau a dillad yn drylwyr. Os wyt ti'n dod ar draws unrhyw organebau, gadawa nhw yn y dŵr lle gwnest ti ddod o hyd iddyn nhw.

Sycha'r holl gyfarpar a dillad—fe all rhai rhywogaethau fyw am ddyddiau lawer mewn amodau tamp. Gwna'n siwr nad wyt ti'n trosglwyddo dŵr l rywle arall.

Am ragor o wybodaeth am yr ymgyrch hon ewch i

www.nonnativespecies.org



Noddir gan
Lywodraeth Cymru
Sponsored by
Welsh Government



Cyfoeth Naturiol Cymru
Natural Resources Wales



Biodiversity Wales



PARTNERIAETH BIOAMRYWIAETH CYMRU
WALES BIODIVERSITY PARTNERSHIP



British Marine Federation



RYA



ANGLING TRUST
THE VOICE OF ANGLING



defra
Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs



NNSS
SB non-native species secretariat



YMDIRIEDOLAETH natur
WILDLIFE TRUST
GOGLEDD CYMRU
NORTH WALES

Cheshire Wildlife Trust Registered Charity No: 214927

Invasive Non-Native
Marine



