Marine Pathways

Best Practice in Citizen Science: Invasive Non-native Species Workshop

19th September 2014
Jan Maclennan

www.naturalengland.org.uk
Key pathways

- Commercial shipping – ballast water/biofouling
- Recreational boating – biofouling
- Aquaculture - Contamination of imported stock
- Natural dispersal

Marine Pathways Project – 2013 to 2015

• Establishing and trialling early warning networks – inshore and offshore
• Working with industry to develop codes of practice/guidance for marina operators, recreational boat users and aquaculture
• Establishing Pathways Advisory Groups
• Development of a network of volunteers to champion marine INNS
• Running demonstration projects on the control and management of a suite of invasive marine species including carpet seasquirt and Chinese mitten crab
MSFD: Monitoring programme for Descriptor 2
‘Non – Indigenous Species’

• TARGET: ‘Reduction in the risk of introduction and spread of non-native species through improved management of high risk pathways and vectors.’

• Study by CEFAS as part of the Marine Pathways Project: ‘Monitoring and surveillance for non-native species in the marine environment’ – a review of existing monitoring programmes in UK territorial waters to assess their potential suitability for detection of non native species.

Marine Strategy Part Two: UK Marine Monitoring Programmes

July 2014

• ‘Options for developing monitoring programmes by 2014 for the abundance and distribution of non native in high risk areas are currently being considered.’
Citizen science examples
Break out questions

• What are the pathways for the spread of invasive non-native species (INNS) in marine?

• How has citizen science been used in the monitoring of INNS through these pathways?

• Who has led these schemes? (eg national organisation, local recording group)

• How have volunteers been approached / informed about the issues? (eg through apps, local organisations, wildlife trusts etc)
Break out questions

• Which organisations/people have been needed to be involved to make the citizen science approach work? (eg port authorities, farmers etc)

• Which approaches / schemes have been most successful in using citizen science to monitor INNS?

• Has citizen science tested / implemented INNS control processes?

• What barriers have you come up against and how did you overcome them?

• What else could be done to enable citizen scientists to monitor INNS?