

EURO-RIOB 2018

Invasive Alien Species
Example of good practices
French Biodiversity agency

Gaëlle Deronzier

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ÉTABLISSEMENT PUBLIC DE L'ÉTAT

Plan

I/ Context

II/ French national strategy concerning the invasive alien species (IAS)

III/ Surveillance system of IAS

- Principles
 - French surveillance system of IAS
 - Role of the French biodiversity agency
-

Impacts and costs of Invasive Alien Species

- biodiversity : one of the main causes of global biodiversity loss and are an increasing trend (*EEA, 2016*)
- human health : Ragweed : very allergenic pollen (230 000 sick people in Rhône-Alps territory in 2011)



- Cost in France : 38 millions euros/year



French actions concerning IAS

Impacts
Cost



- at the local level: Ambitious actions led by actors
- At the national level: French legislation including the *EU Regulation N° 1143/2014*

French national strategy concerning the IAS

French national strategy concerning the IAS

 **MINISTÈRE DE L'ENVIRONNEMENT, DE L'ÉNERGIE ET DE LA MER,
EN CHARGE DES RELATIONS INTERNATIONALES SUR LE CLIMAT**

STRATÉGIE NATIONALE
relative aux espèces exotiques
envahissantes

Published in March, 2017
5 axis, 12 aims, 38 actions

Established by



MUSÉUM
NATIONAL D'HISTOIRE NATURELLE



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French national strategy concerning the IAS

- 1/ Develop information tools and networks
- 2/ Inform the public, collaborate with political, economic players
- 3/ train actors

Communication

- 1/ reinforce the acquisition of new knowledge
- 2/ Develop methods and management tools

Prevention

- 1/ Identify and prioritize the IAS
- 2/ Survey the IAS and the pathways of their introduction
- 3/ Strengthen and implement the regulations

Organisation

Improve knowledge

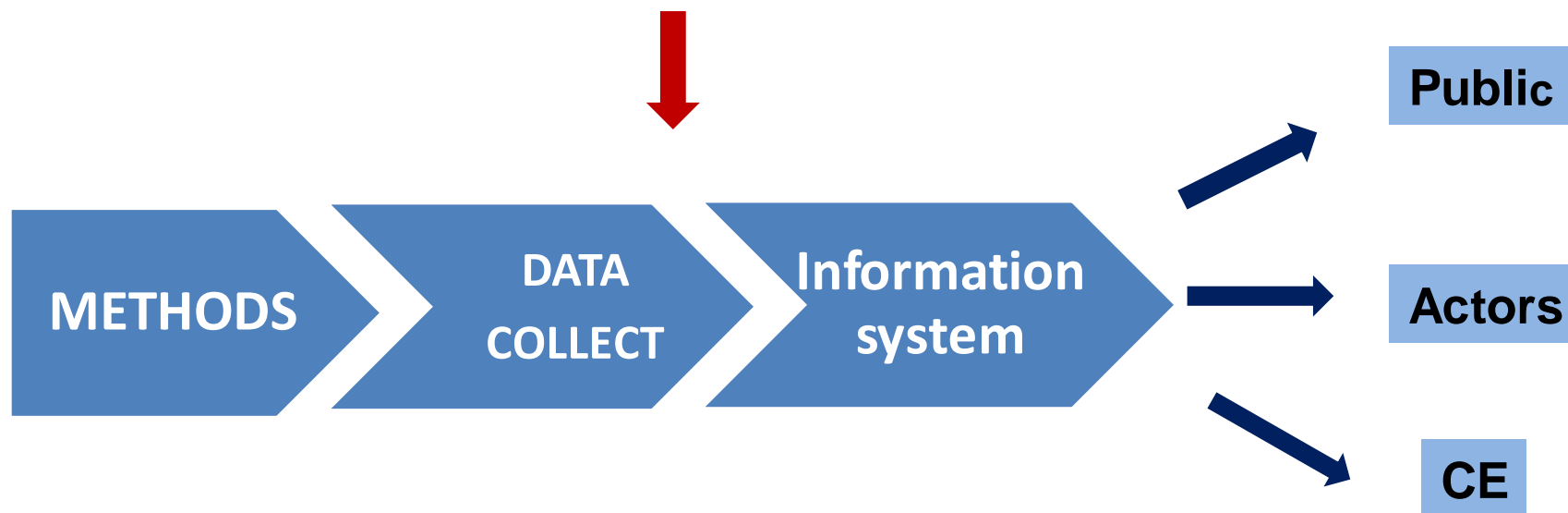
Management of IAS

- 1/ Contingency plan for new IAS
- 2/ contain widely spread IAS
- 3/ Restoration measures for ecosystems

Surveillance of IAS

Regulation UE 1143/2014 Article 14

«Within 18 months of the adoption of the Union list, Member States shall establish a surveillance system of invasive alien species of Union concern, or include it in their existing system, which collects and records data on the occurrence in the environment of invasive alien species by survey, monitoring or other procedures to prevent the spread of invasive alien species into or within the Union



Implementation in France (1/2)

include it in the existing system and adjust it

**National
Actors,
monitoring
programme**



Birds

National Forestry
Office (ONF)
Bird protection
league (LPO)
National agency
for hunting and
wildlife (ONCFS)

Mammals

ONCFS

Insects

National Natural
History Museum
(MNHN)

Plants

National
Botanical
Conservatories
(CBN)

French
biodiversity
agency (AFB)

Reptiles Amphibian

French
herpetological
association (SHF)

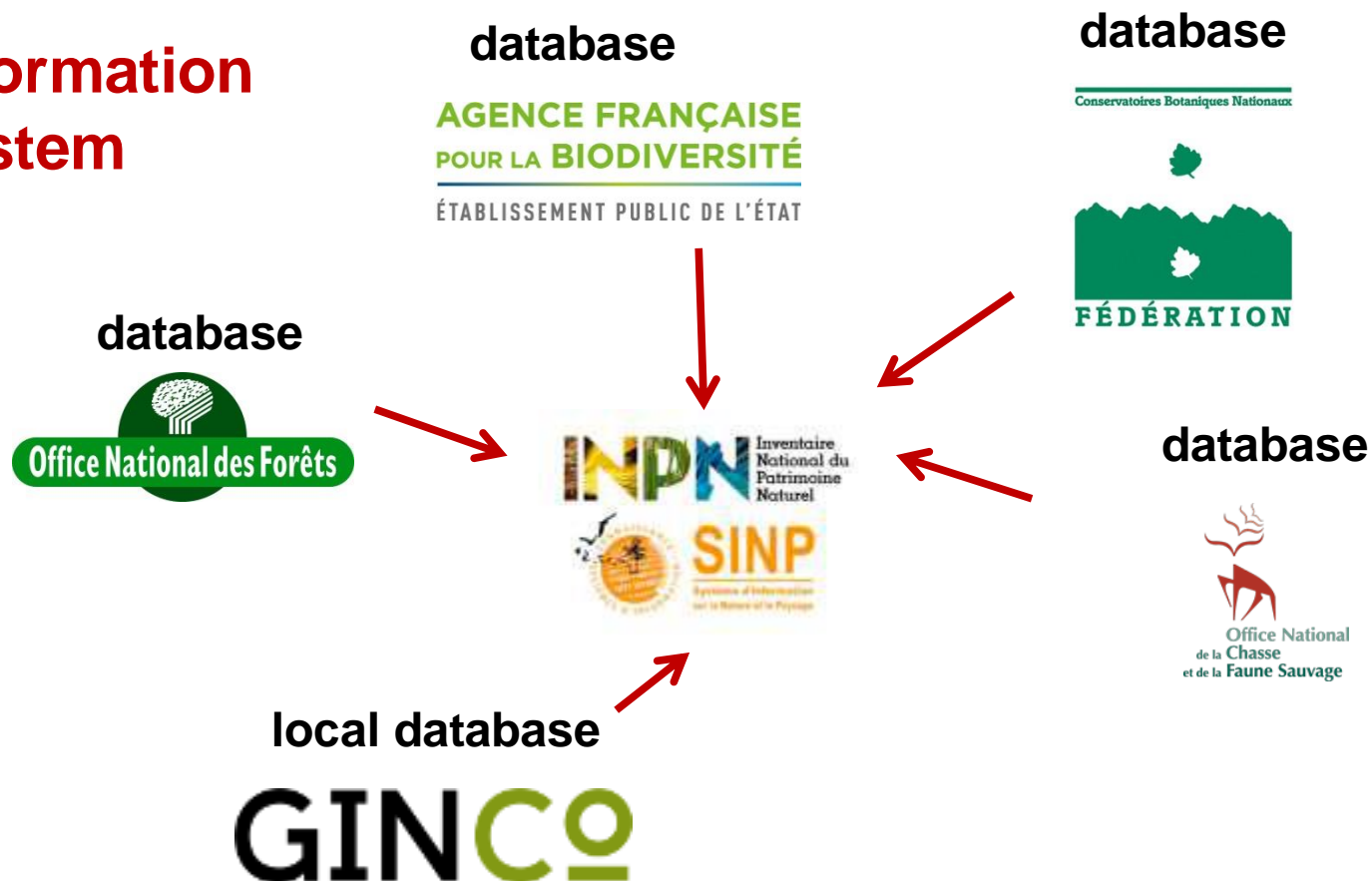
Fish crustacean

French
biodiversity
agency (AFB)

Implementation in France (2/2)

include it in the existing system and adjust it

**Information
system**



French Biodiversity Agency

- Founded on 1 January 2017 By the Law for the reconquest of biodiversity
- *A public institution within the Ecology Ministry*
- 1300 agents spread - 225 million euro annual budget



- Support for the implementation of european directive
- *Run inspections and preventing damage to water and biodiversity*
- *Understanding status and functioning of ecosystem : data gathering...*
- Managing and restoring protected areas

French Biodiversity Agency Surveillance of IAS

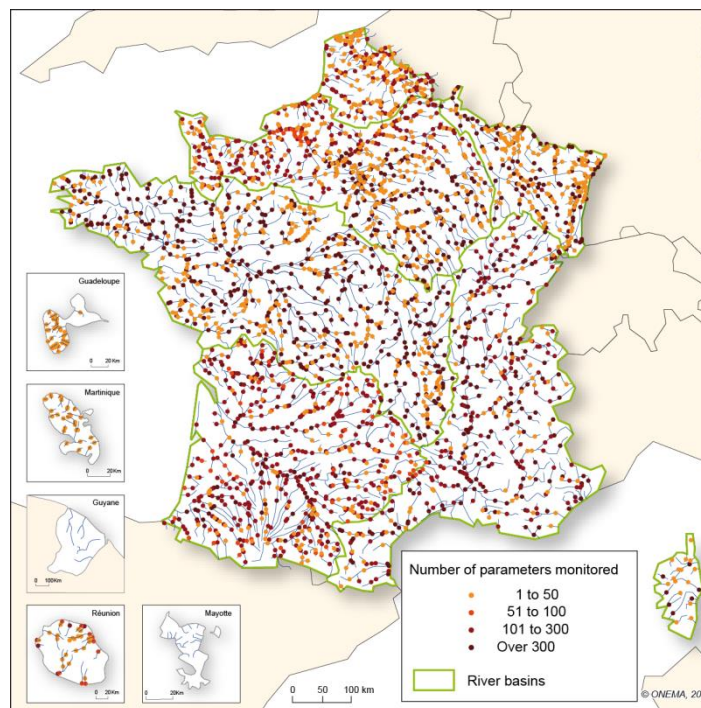
Fish

Method : Electric Fishing



Monitoring points :

Monitoring programmes of ecological status and chemical status for Water Framework Directive + focus on pathways of introduction



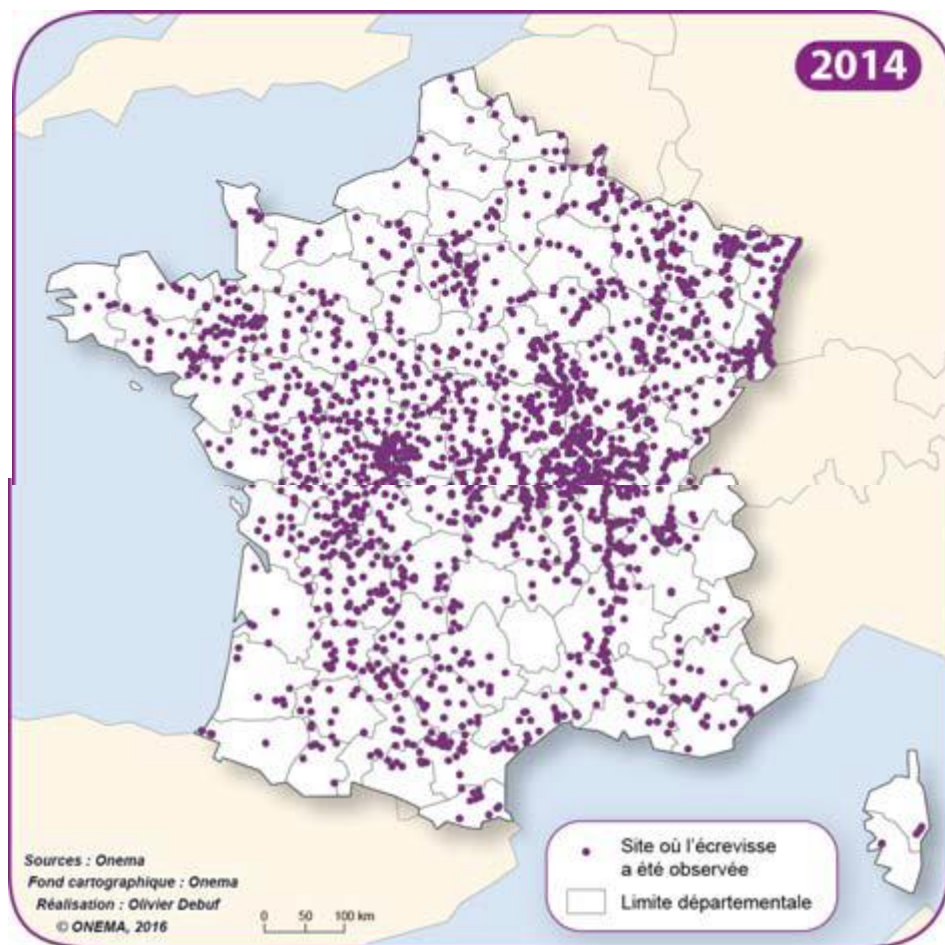
French Biodiversity Agency Surveillance of IAS

Crustacean

Method :

National survey on the
crawfishes
done for the Habitats Directives
concerning streams, rivers,
canals,
ponds, lakes +

Targeted observations for the
EU Regulation N°1143/2014



French Biodiversity Agency Surveillance of IAS

Plants

Actors :

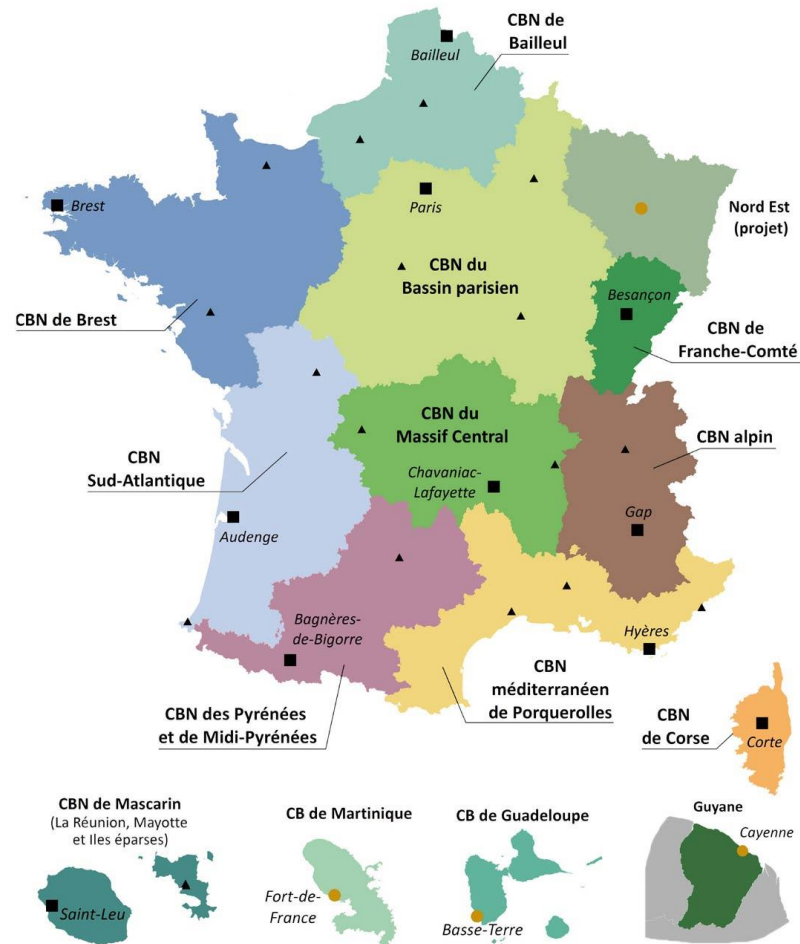
National Botanical Conservatories (CBN)

300 agents

Knowledge, conservation, expertise and awareness about wild plants and natural habitats

4 modes of surveillance:

- active (targeted inventories)
- passive (opportunistic observations)
- partnership (naturalistic networks)
- citizen science





CC - T. Seo, WIKIMEDIA



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Time for questions

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Thank you for your attention



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