

## Impact of nature's invading aliens measured for first time

**Gland, Switzerland, Friday 22 January 2010 (IUCN)** – Invasive Alien Species, ranging from disease and plants, to rats and goats, are one of the top three threats to life on this planet, according to a new publication coordinated by the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP), of which IUCN is a partner.

Most countries have made international commitments to tackle this threat, but only half have introduced relevant legislation and even fewer are taking adequate action on the ground.

The publication, “**Global indicators of biological invasion: species numbers, biodiversity impact and policy responses**”, looked at 57 countries and found that, on average, there are 50 non-indigenous species per country which have a negative impact on biodiversity. The number of invasive alien species ranged from nine in Equatorial Guinea to 222 in New Zealand.

A total of 542 species were documented as invasive aliens, including 316 plants, 101 marine organisms, 44 freshwater fish, 43 mammal, 23 bird and 15 amphibian species. According to **Prof. Melodie McGeoch, lead author on the publication and member of the Centre for Invasion Biology**, these numbers are a significant underestimate. “*We showed that regions with low development status and little investment in research have lower than expected numbers of invasive aliens*”. An increase in the number and spread of alien species, which adversely affect the habitats they invade, is nonetheless attributed to a substantial rise in international trade over the past 25 years.

*“While some threatened species on the IUCN Red List have improved in status as a result of successful control or eradication of invasive alien species, a growing number are more threatened owing to increasing spread and threats from non-indigenous species,”* says **Dr Stuart Butchart from BirdLife International**. *“This shows that although we are winning some battles in the fight against invasive species, current evidence suggests that we are losing the war.”*

If left uncontrolled, invasive alien species can have a serious impact on native species. The Yellowhead, a bird endemic to New Zealand, has suffered considerably in recent years due to a surge in the number of rats. Two populations of the Yellowhead are now extinct and three more are significantly falling in number, leading to the species to move up from Vulnerable to Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™.

Similarly, the pathogenic chytrid fungus, which was entirely unknown until 1998, is thought to be the cause of the decline and extinction of many amphibian populations around the globe. The disease, caused by the fungus, can be spread by humans and a host of other species, ranging from exotic fish to African Clawed Frogs.

But the impact of invasive alien species can be successfully controlled. The Black-vented Shearwater, a seabird native to Natividad Island off the Pacific coast of Mexico, was under threat from cats, goats and sheep. But since they've been eradicated, the status of the bird has been reduced from Vulnerable to Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List. Similarly, the control of the Red Fox in south-western Australia in the last decade allowed the population of the endemic Western Brush Wallaby to recover sufficiently for it to be downlisted on the IUCN Red List to Least Concern.

*“It's likely to be more cost effective to prevent the spread of invasive species in the first place than to tackle the biodiversity crisis once they have become established,”* says **Dr Bill Jackson, IUCN's Deputy Director General and Chairman of GISP**. *“With sufficient funds and political will, invasive species can be controlled or eradicated. This will allow native species to be saved from extinction, but countries need to dramatically improve the way they deal with the problem.”*

**Editor's notes:**

The publication was produced by scientists from the Centre for Invasion Biology (Stellenbosch University), BirdLife International and IUCN.

**Full publication available at:** <http://www3.interscience.wiley.com/cgi-bin/fulltext/123243506/PDFSTART?CRETRY=1&SRETRY=0>

**Photos available at:**  
[www.iucn.org/?4561](http://www.iucn.org/?4561)

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**About IUCN**

IUCN, International Union for Conservation of Nature, helps the world find pragmatic solutions to our most pressing environment and development challenges.

IUCN works on biodiversity, climate change, energy, human livelihoods and greening the world economy by supporting scientific research, managing field projects all over the world, and bringing governments, NGOs, the UN and companies together to develop policy, laws and best practice.

IUCN is the world's oldest and largest global environmental organization, with more than 1,000 government and NGO members and almost 11,000 volunteer experts in some 160 countries. IUCN's work is supported by over 1,000 staff in 60 offices and hundreds of partners in public, NGO and private sectors around the world.

[www.iucn.org](http://www.iucn.org)

**About BirdLife International**

BirdLife International is a global alliance of conservation organisations working in more than 100 countries and territories who, together, are the leading authority on the status of birds, their habitats and the issues and problems affecting them.

[www.birdlife.org](http://www.birdlife.org)

**About the Centre for Invasion Biology**

The DST-NRF Centre of Excellence for Invasion Biology is an association of research organisations, based largely in South Africa, undertaking the science required to reduce the rates and impacts of biological invasions.

[www.sun.ac.za/cib](http://www.sun.ac.za/cib)

**Invasive Alien Species Indicator website:** [www.sun.ac.za/cib/iasi](http://www.sun.ac.za/cib/iasi)