

Invasive Alien Species: Terminology and Definitions

An Introduction to Diversity and Patterns of Marine Alien Species in the Macaronesia

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MARE

centro de
ciências do mar
e do ambiente



arditi

Background and motivation

What is biodiversity?

- Refers to the **numbers**, **variety** and **variability** of living organisms and ecosystem
- Includes all terrestrial, marine and other aquatic organisms

CONSERVATION



Background and motivation

Major biodiversity threats:



Habitat destruction



Marine litter



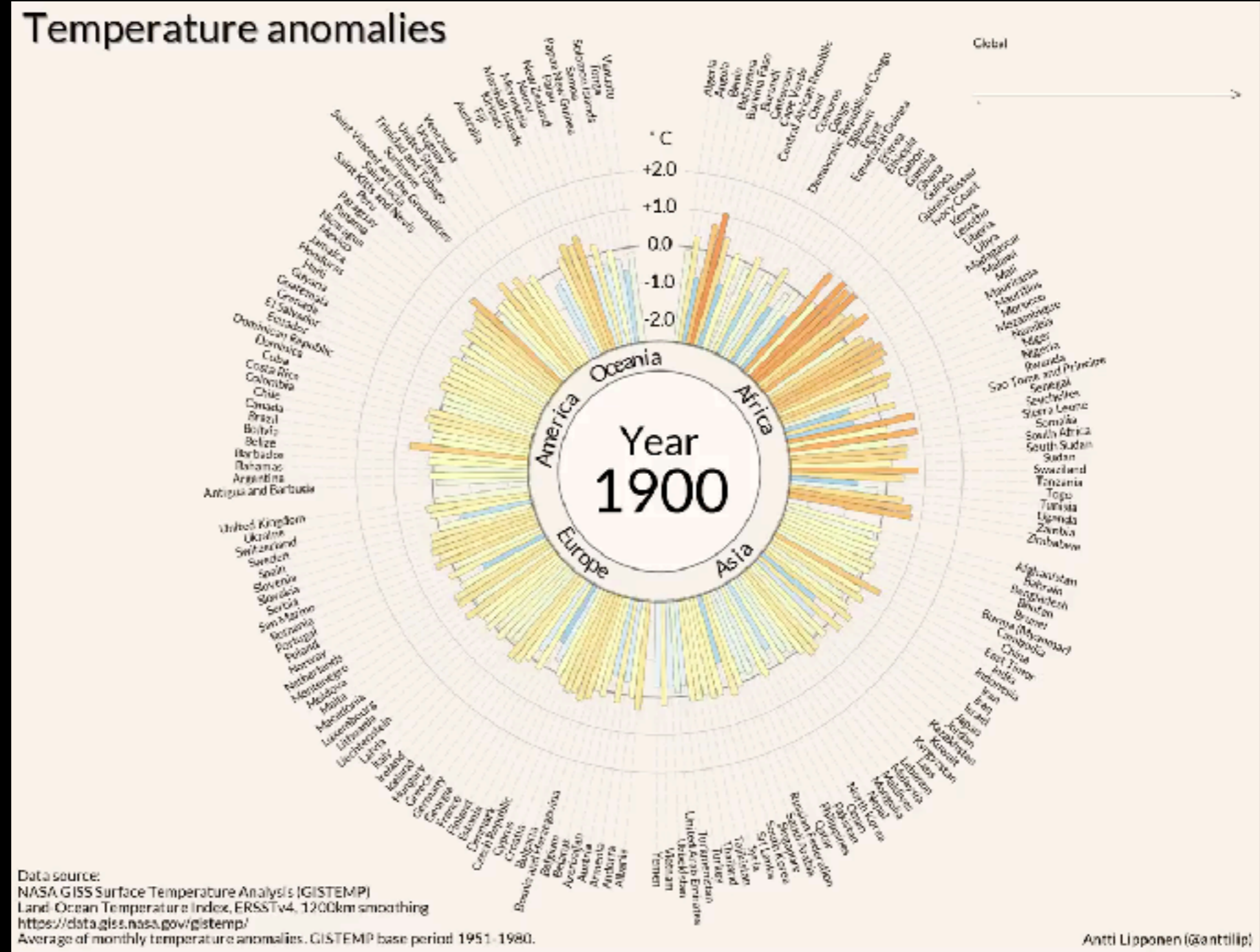
Invasive species



Overexploitation

Background and motivation

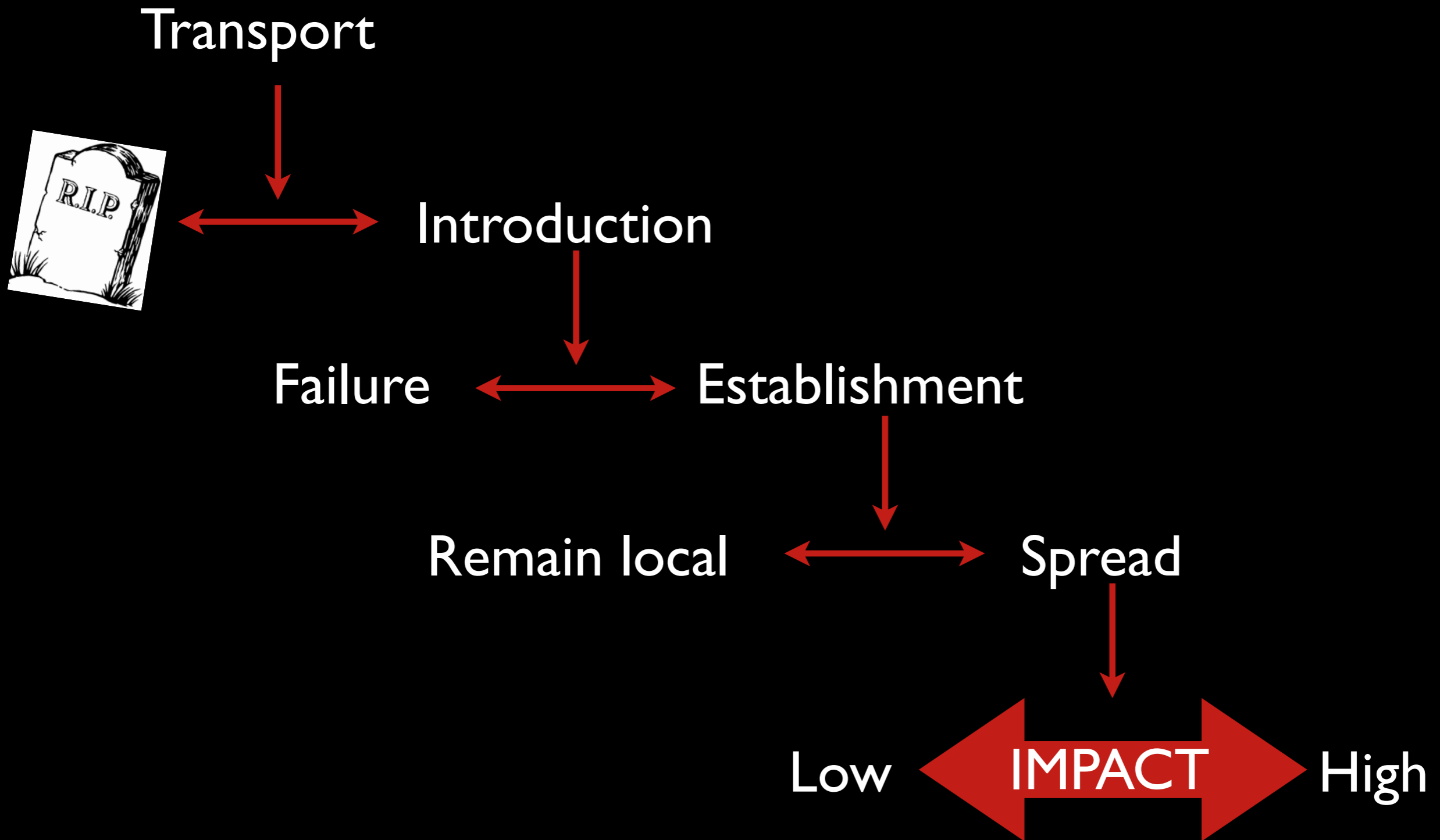
Major biodiversity threats:



Dr. Antti Lipponen @anttilip

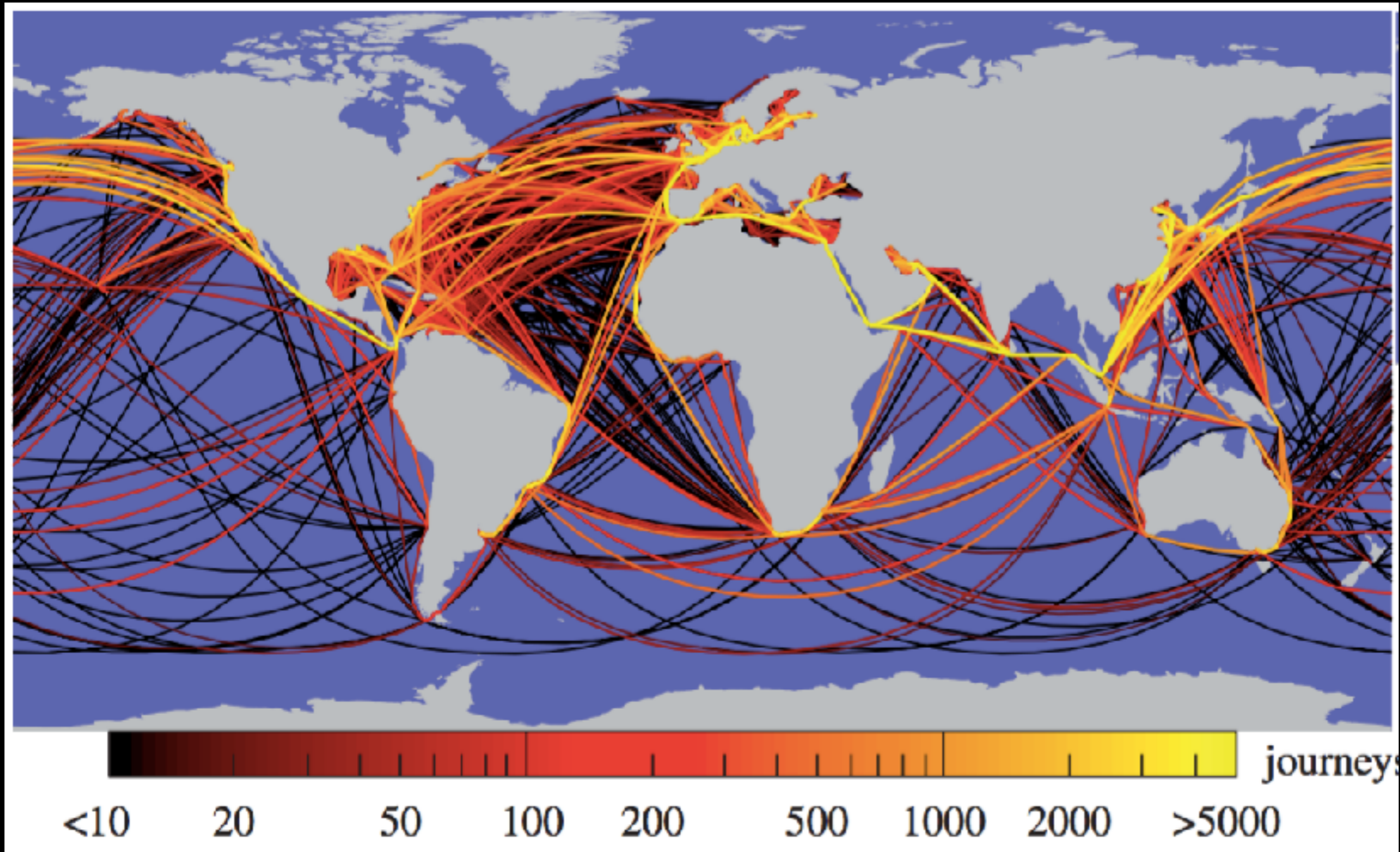
Climate change is happening!

The Invasion Process



Vectors and pathways of introduction

I. Shipping



The complex network of global cargo ship movements

Vectors and pathways of introduction

I.1. Hull fouling



I.2. Ballast water



Vectors and pathways of introduction

2. Aquaculture



Vectors and pathways of introduction

3. Public Aquaria



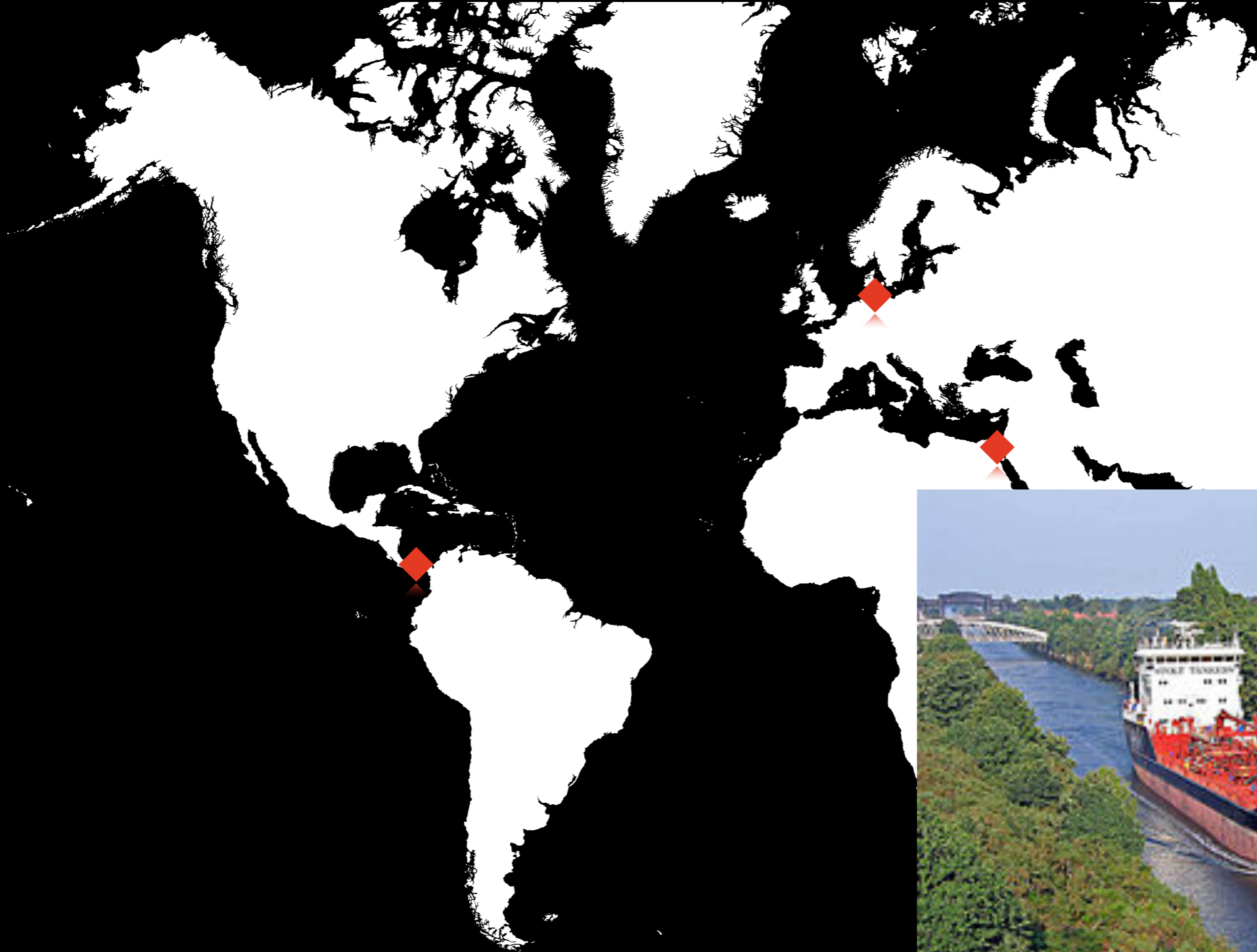
Vectors and pathways of introduction

4. Drilling platforms



Vectors and pathways of introduction

5. Canals



Vectors and pathways of introduction

6. Live bait



Vectors and pathways of introduction

6. Live bait

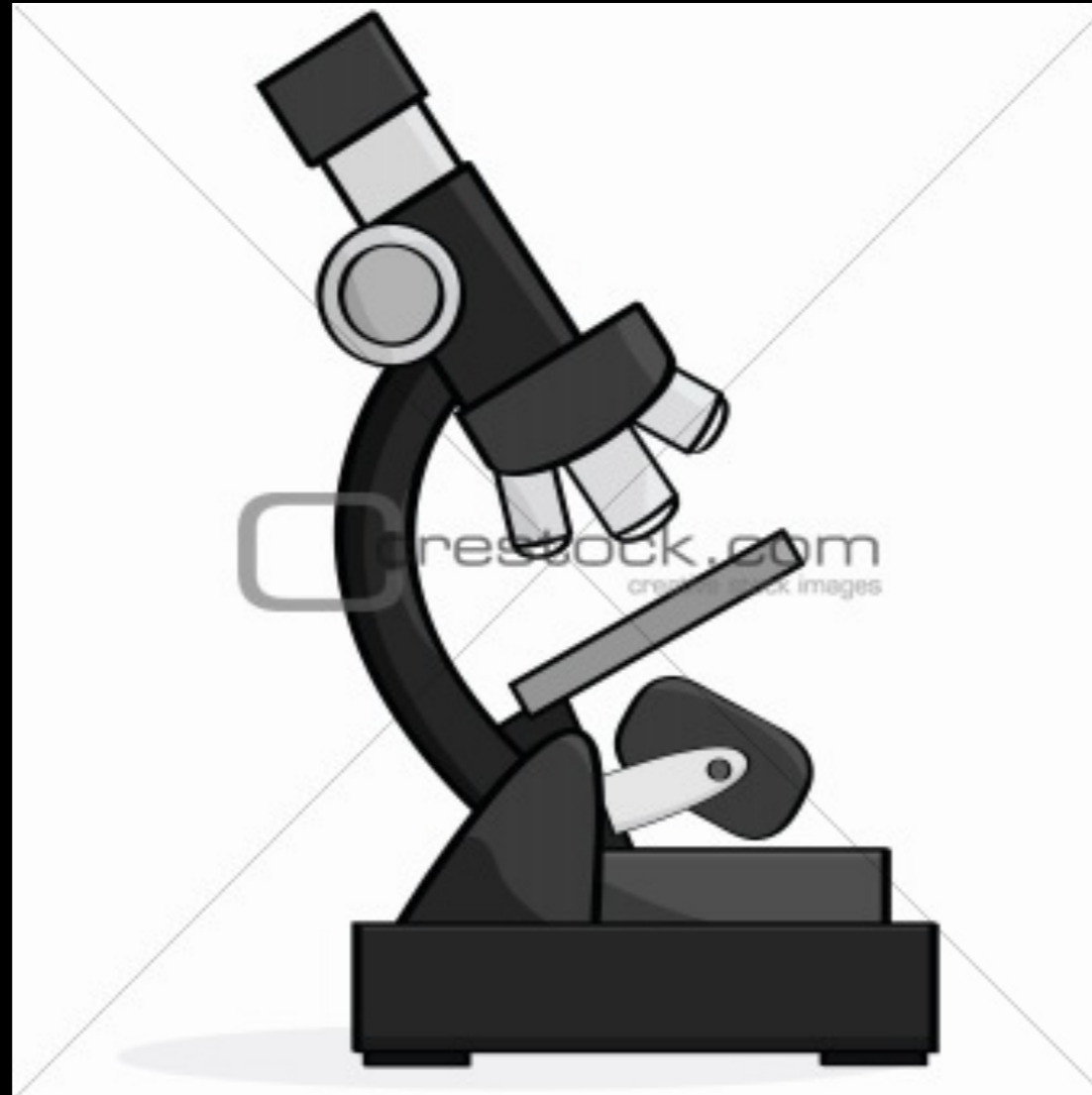


Ascophyllum nodosum
Fucus spp.



Vectors and pathways of introduction

7. Research



Vectors and pathways of introduction

8. an unthinkable vector (2011, Japan)



Vectors and pathways of introduction

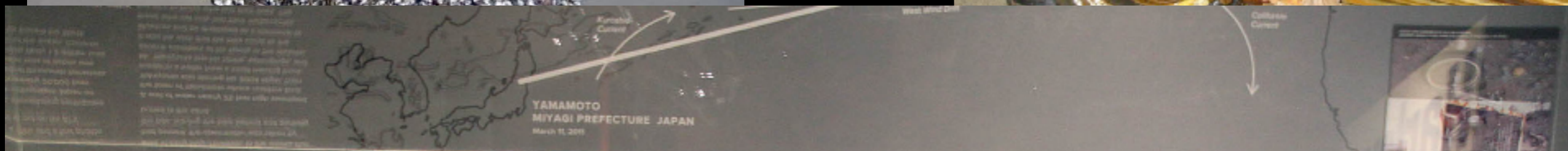
- ➔ Earthquake 9.0 magnitude
- ➔ Epicentre at 72 km of the coast
- ➔ 6 minutes of destruction
- ➔ Tsunami, waves >30m
- ➔ 15.883 casualties....
- ➔ 2600 missing....
- ➔ 6.000 injured...
- ➔ Billions of dollars in impact



Vectors and pathways of introduction

Question: What is the possible relationship between the Japanese tsunami and NIS proliferation?

- ➔ April 2012, in Alaska
- ➔ May 2012, in BC
- ➔ > 5000 km



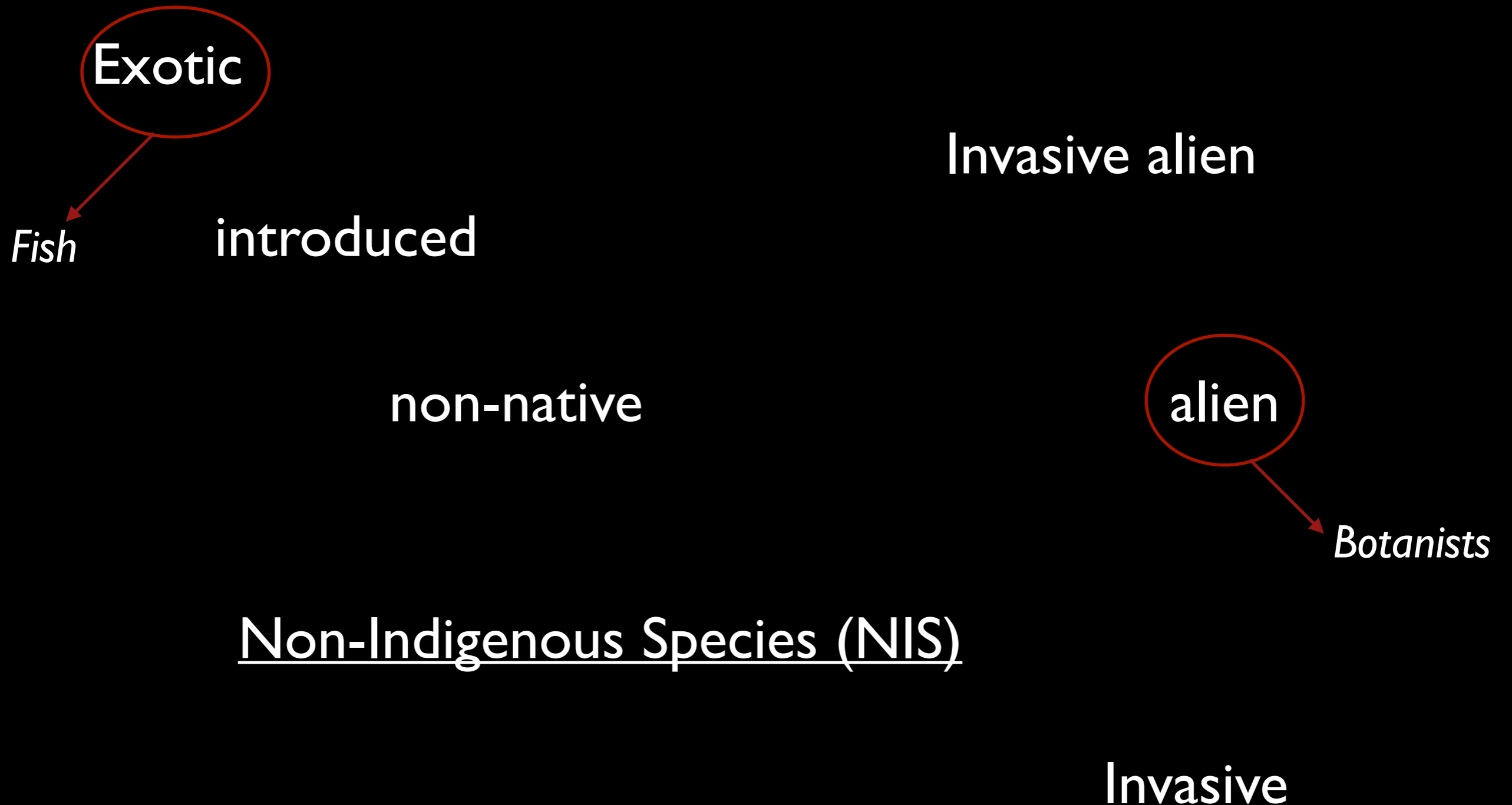
Vectors and pathways of introduction

- ➔ June 2012, in Oregon
- ➔ 20 m long
- ➔ 6 m high



Terminology and Definitions

What is an Alien species?



Terminology and Definitions

➔ Interest and Subscription to the science of biological invasions has increased vastly

Hits on Google Scholar:

	Jan 2011	April 2014	Oct 2018
Non-indigenous	61,000	154,000	361,000
Biological invasions	27,000	56,300	111,000
Invasive species	59,500	190,000	1,320,000



Inevitably, this proliferation of literature leads to enduring and growing complications and challenges in the uniform understanding and interpretation of basic concepts

Terminology and Definitions

Between 1984 and 2018 (to date), *in English alone*, 106 papers and book chapters* have been published on the language and terminology of biological invasions, from the perspectives of,

- science
- environmental history
- cultural anthropology
- sociology
- economics
- management (prevention / control)



**88% of these
appeared
in 2000-2018
(47% since 2005)**

****Since 2005*, more than 100 books have been published on biological invasions**

Terminology and Definitions

In case you lost track ... invasive means:

Usher	1986	impact (pests)
CBD	1993	impact (biodiversity)
Pysek	1995	spread/abundance increasing
US Exec	1999	impact (multiple levels of harm)
Richardson	2000	spread (not impact!)
Colautti	2004	widespread and impact (“dominant”)
Ricciardi	2007	spread (not impact!)
Beck	2008	impact (harm)
Blackburn	2011	spread (it’s not impact!)
Mooney	2011	impact
Piraino	2014	impact, not spread
Guy-Haim	2018	very much includes impact

Terminology and Definitions

➔THERE IS NO CONSENSUS IN INVASION TERMINOLOGY!
(Probably it never will.....)

BUT..... LET'S TRY.....

Terminology and Definitions

- ➔ Non-indigenous species - species that was moved outside its usual geographical range via anthropogenic actions (this could be intentional or accidental), irrespective of its impact on native species and native ecosystems.
- ➔ Invasive species - an invasive species by definition must be a NIS, but one that has caused demonstrable impact, both in ecological and economic terms.
- ➔ Cryptogenic species - a species of unknown origin or a species that is neither undoubtedly native nor NIS.
- ➔ Biological Invasion - This is a very broad term that refers to the introduction of NIS into new ecosystems/area/regions via human actions but also considers natural range expansions.
- ➔ Range Expansions - consist of dispersal by natural mechanisms into a region where the species did not formerly exist
- ➔ Propagule Pressure - the introduction effort, i.e. the pool of individuals introduced in a new ecosystem/area/region and the number of times it is released.

Invasions in Macaronesia

Islands have been used for:



Journey stops



Lighthouses



Farming



prisons

Destroying natural ecosystems and introducing Non-Indigenous Species (NIS)

Invasions in Macaronesia

NIS
Introductions
in islands

→ Terrestrial realm (well documented)

→ Marine realm (rarely studied)

Exceptions:

➔ New Zealand (Pacific Ocean)

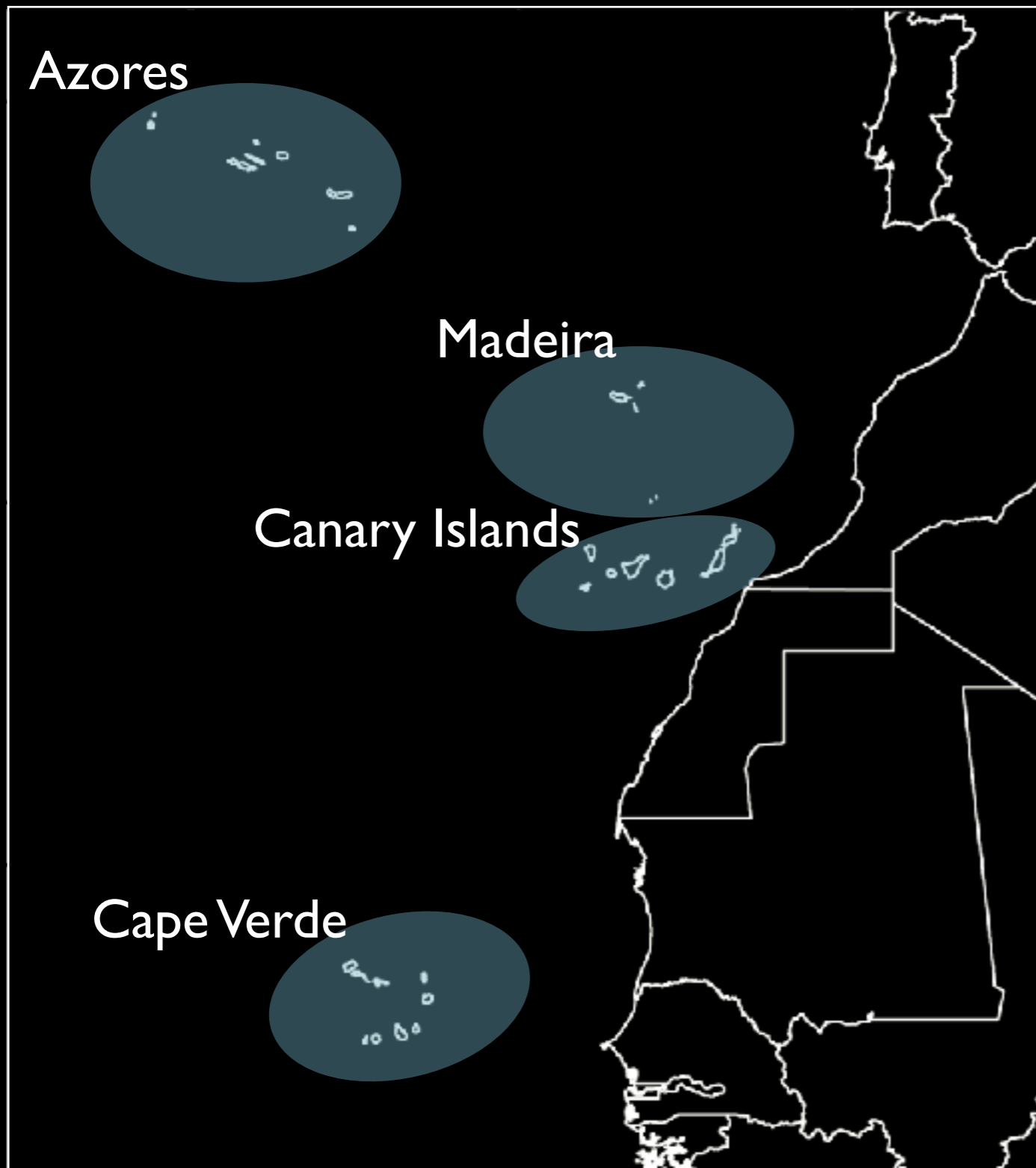
➔ Hawaiian Islands (Pacific Ocean)

➔ Guam (Pacific Ocean)

➔ Azores and Madeira (North Atlantic)

Invasions in Macaronesia

MACARONESIA



- Volcanic origin, 27 islands.
- Portugal, Spain & Cape Verde
- Climate ranges from Mediterranean in Madeira and Azores and more arid in Canary islands and Cape Verde
- Laurel forest ('Laurissilva') - Subtropical forest, high humidity



Invasions in Macaronesia

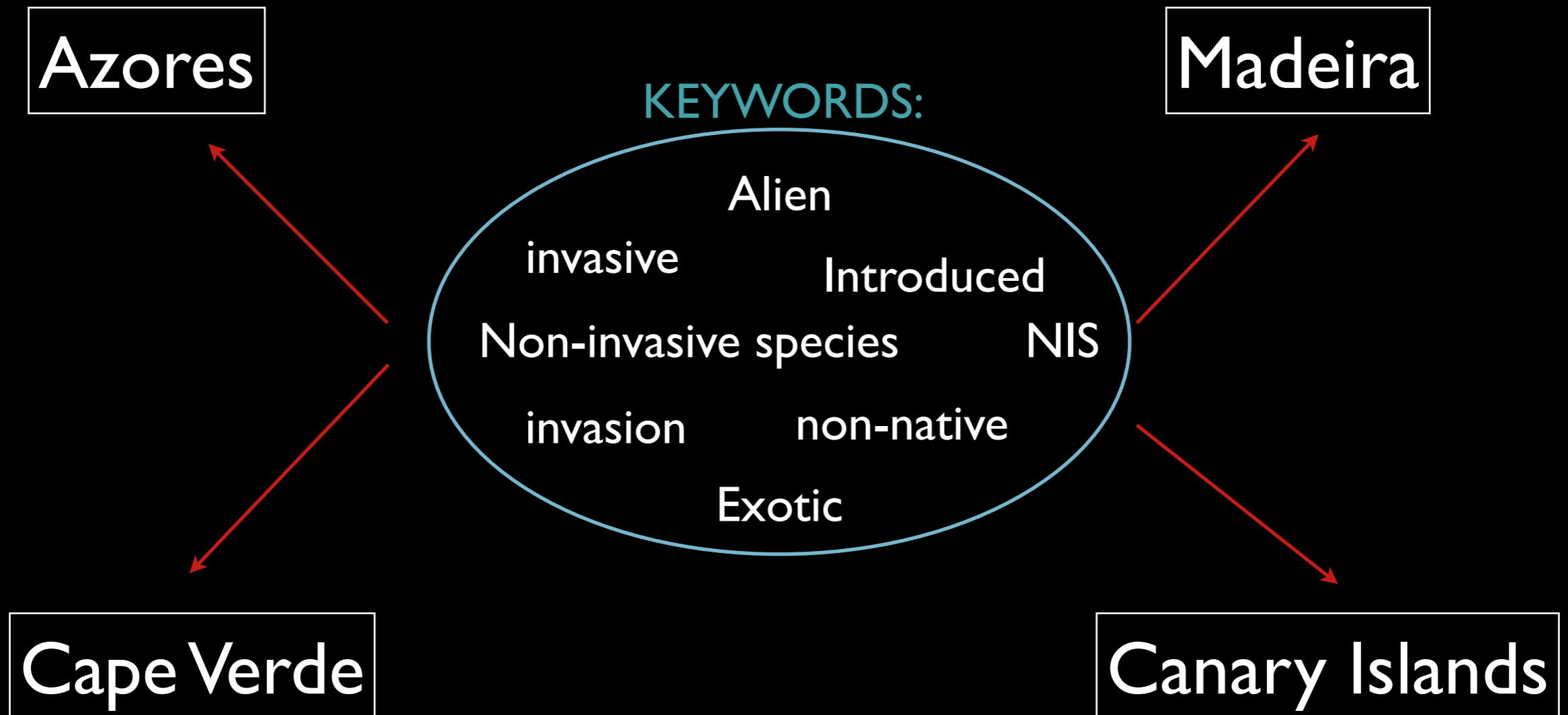
Main goals:

- ➔ First comprehensive NIS list in Macaronesia (*what is there?*)
- ➔ Detect differences in NIS numbers and NIS composition across island systems
- ➔ Understand whether human activities are related with NIS numbers in each island

2 - Methods

Literature search:

Web of science
Scopus
Google scholar



2 - Methods

~200 documents
(1884 -2020)

- scientific papers
- books
- book chapters
- theses
- scientific reports

NIS → Each inhabited island (n=27)

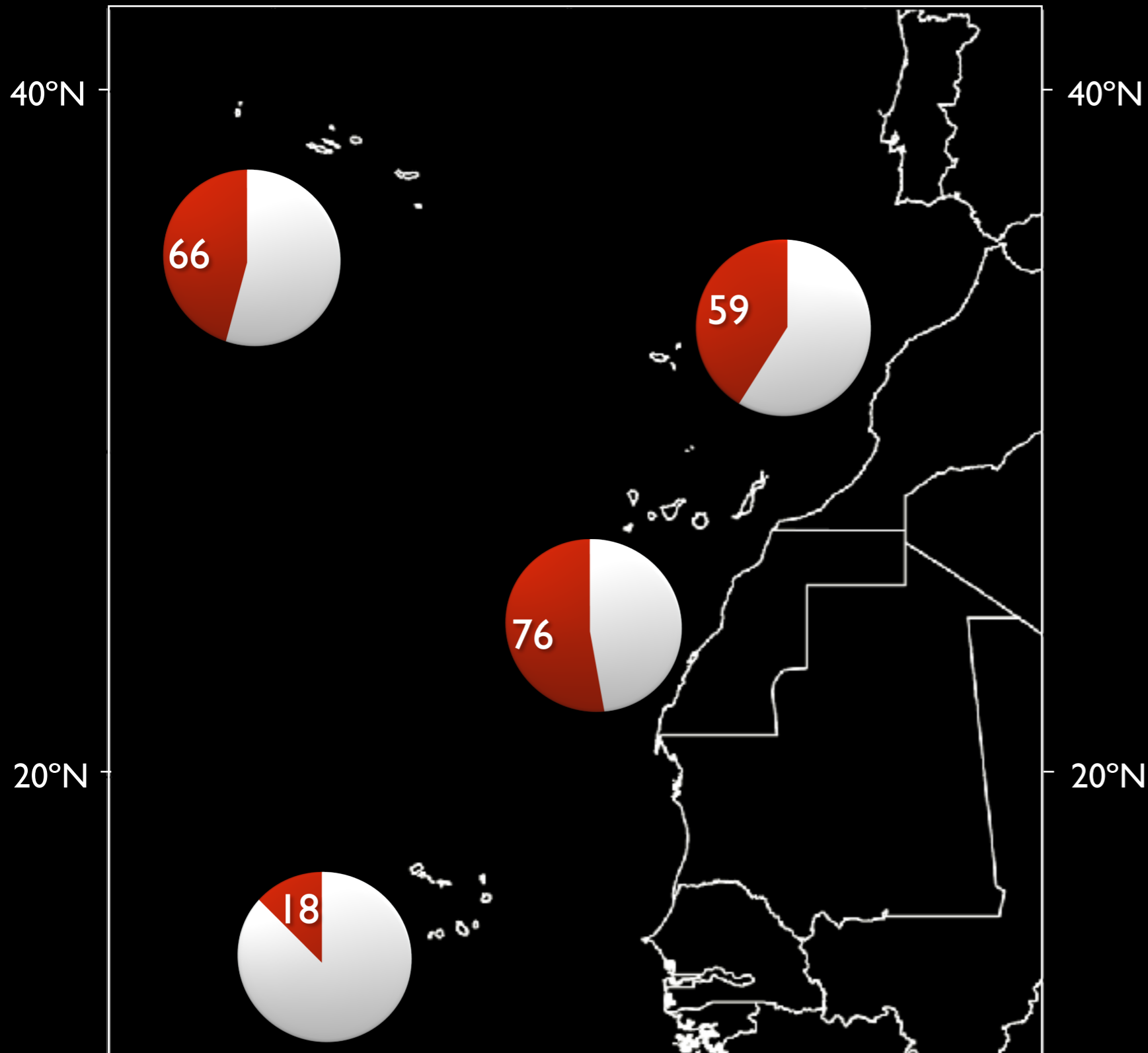
NIS
numbers

- Island / island system
- Multivariate analysis
- Geographic and demographic variables
- Coastal development variables
- Shipping data

→
Negative binomial regression

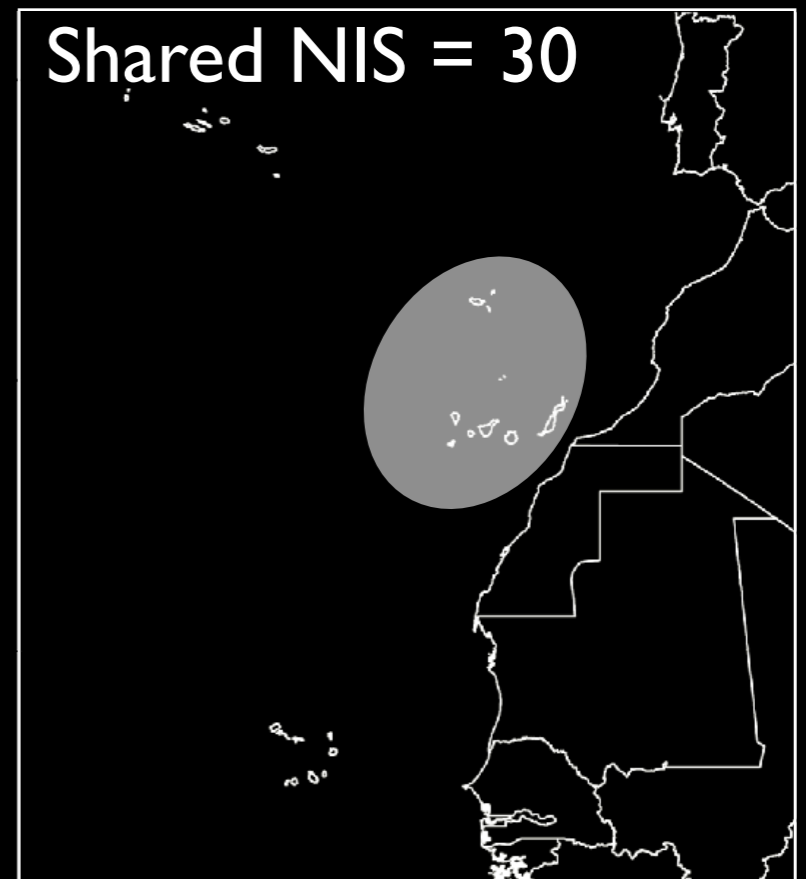
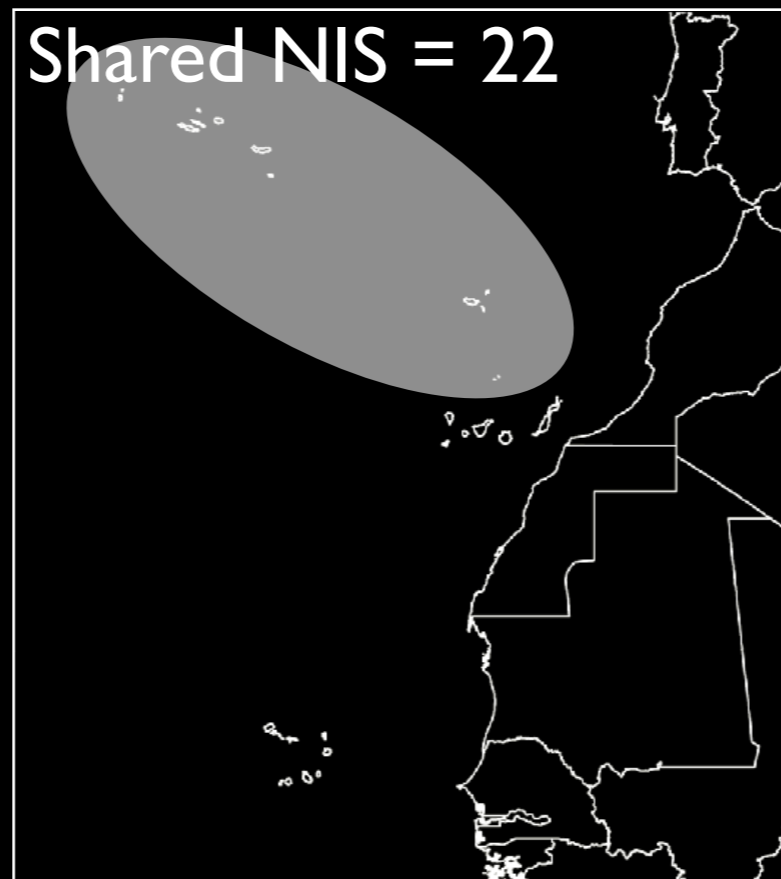
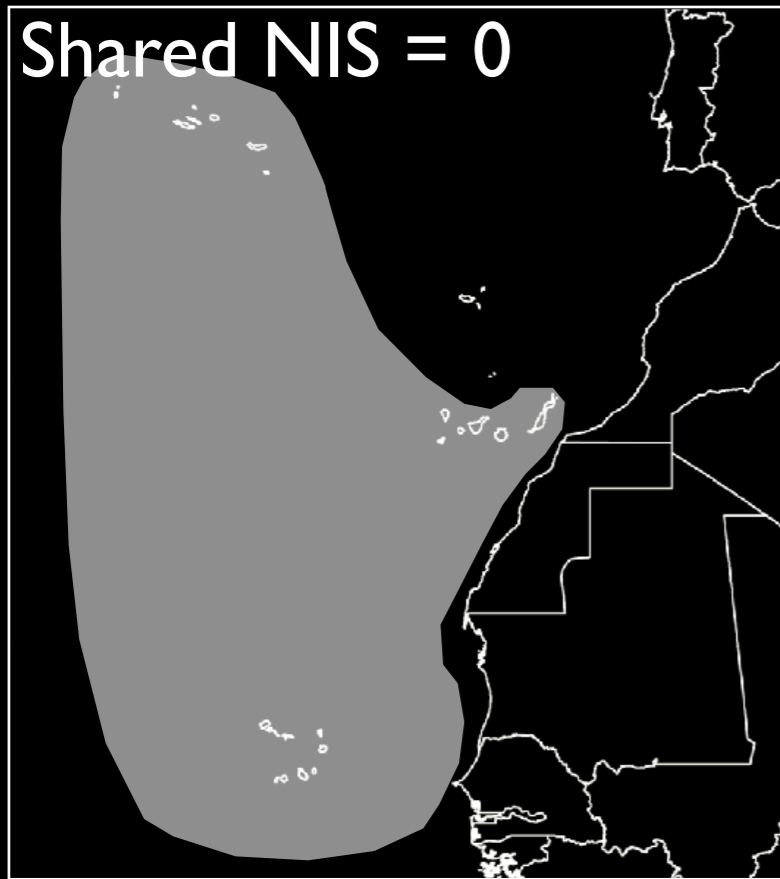
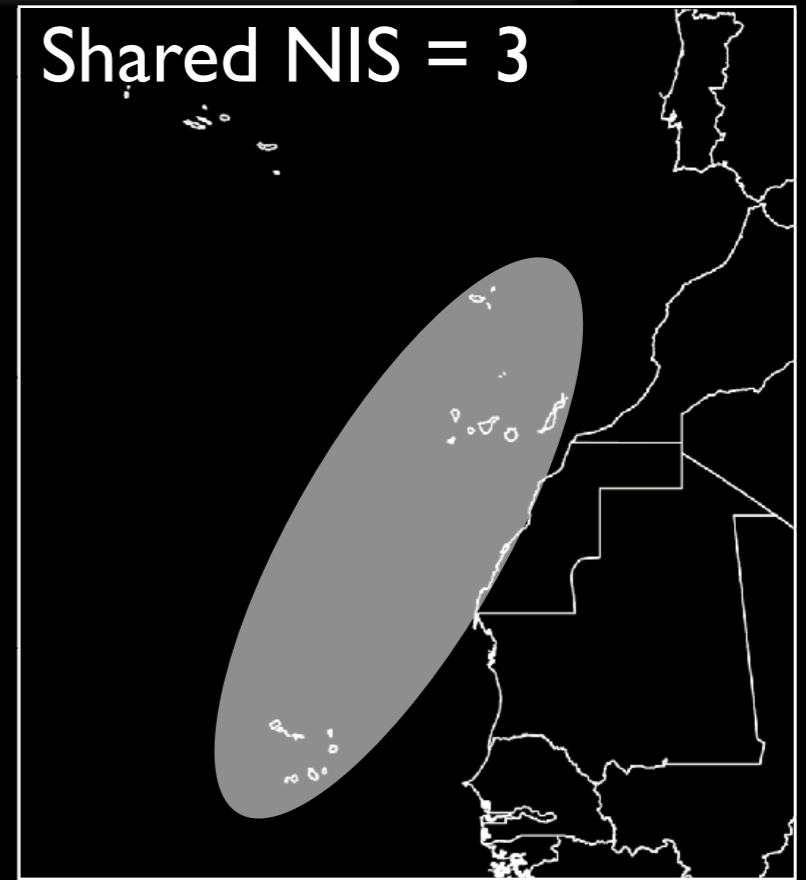
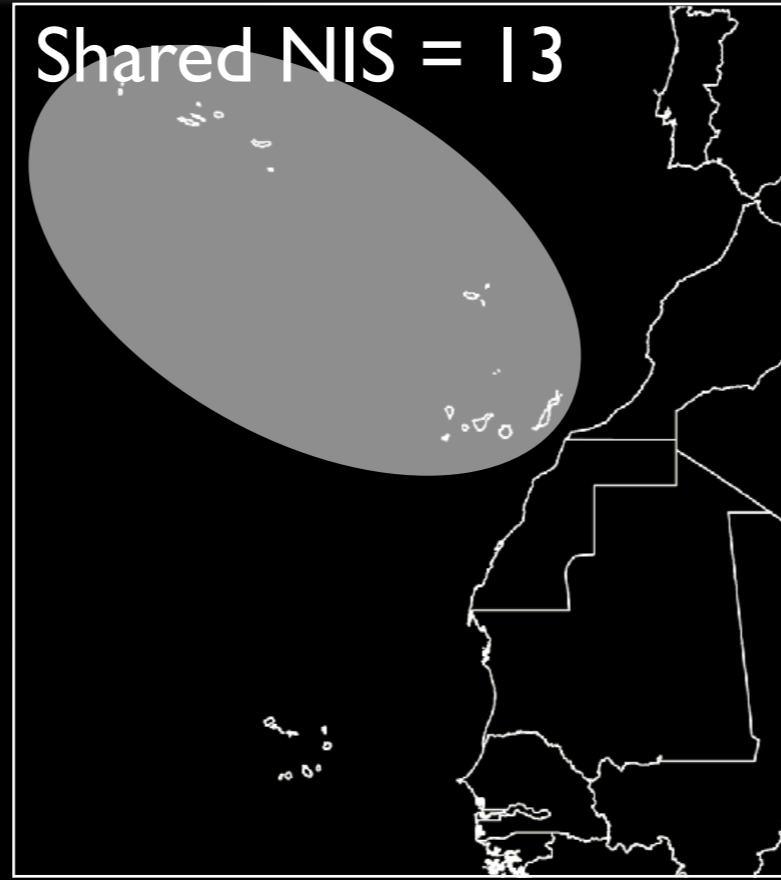
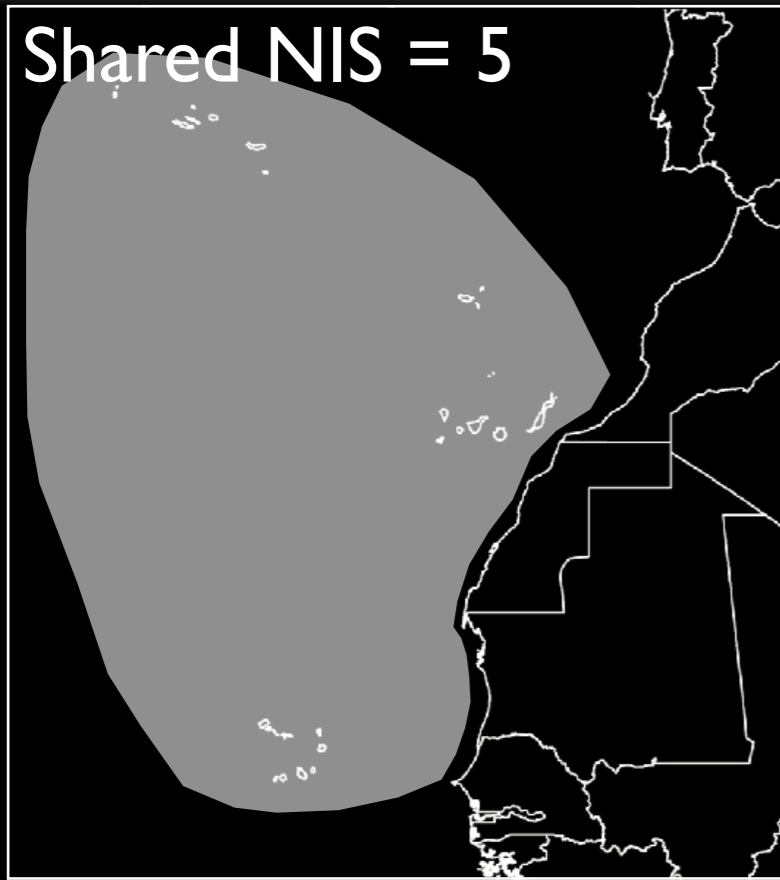
Marine Invasions in Macaronesia

NIS richness



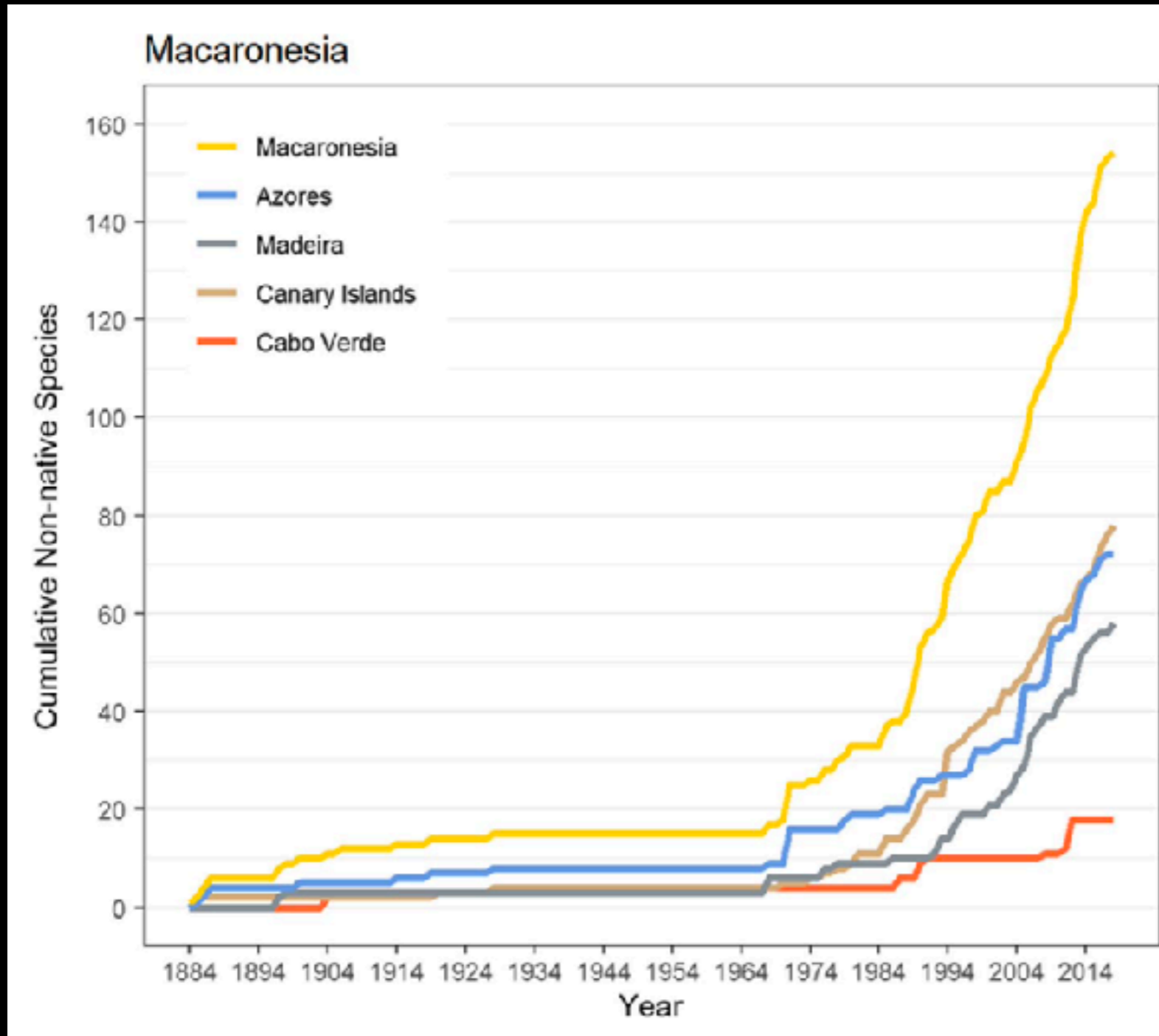
144 NIS

3 - Results



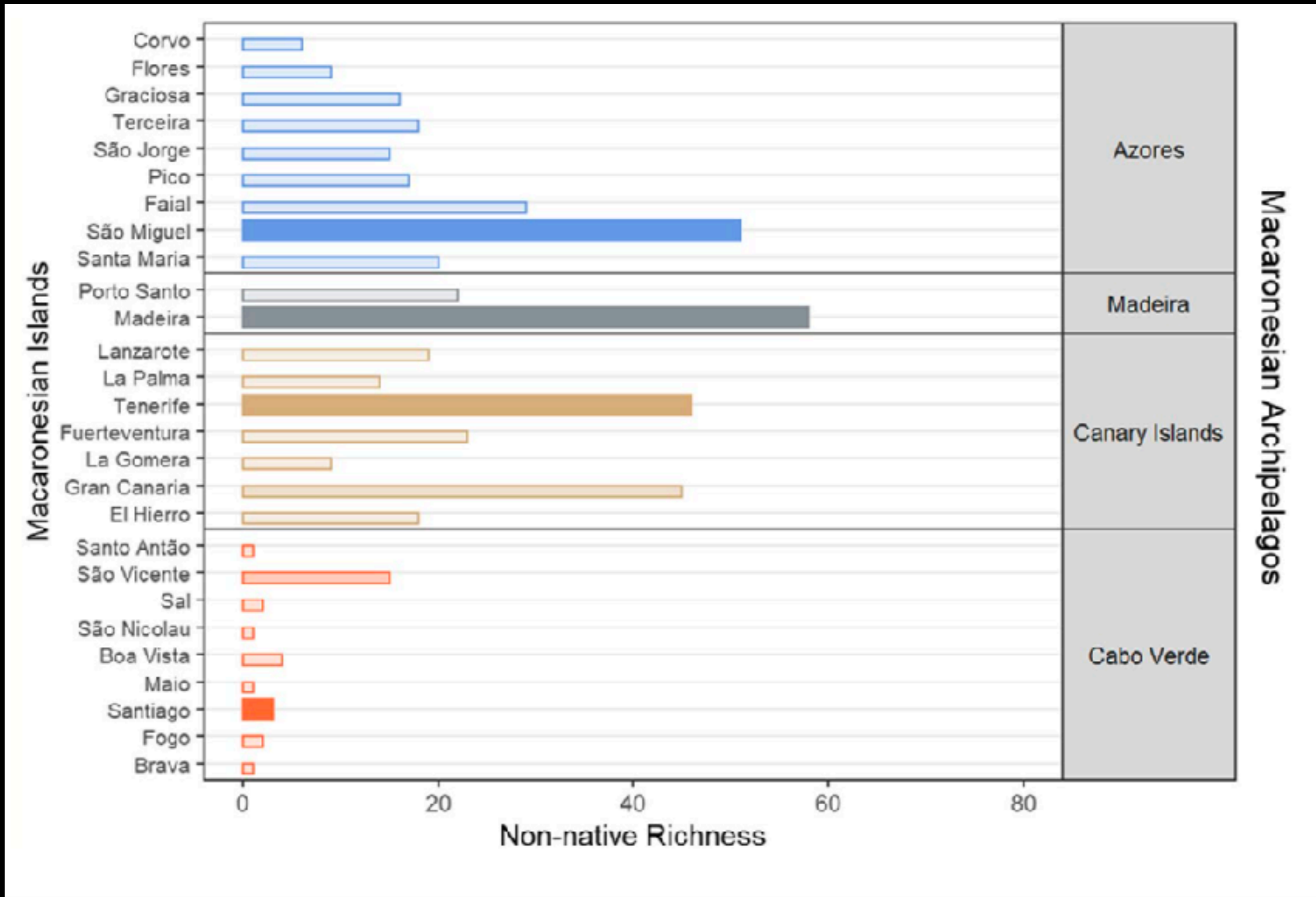
Marine Invasions in Macaronesia

Accumulated NIS number over time



Marine Invasions in Macaronesia

NIS number in individual islands



Marine Invasions in Macaronesia

Species composition

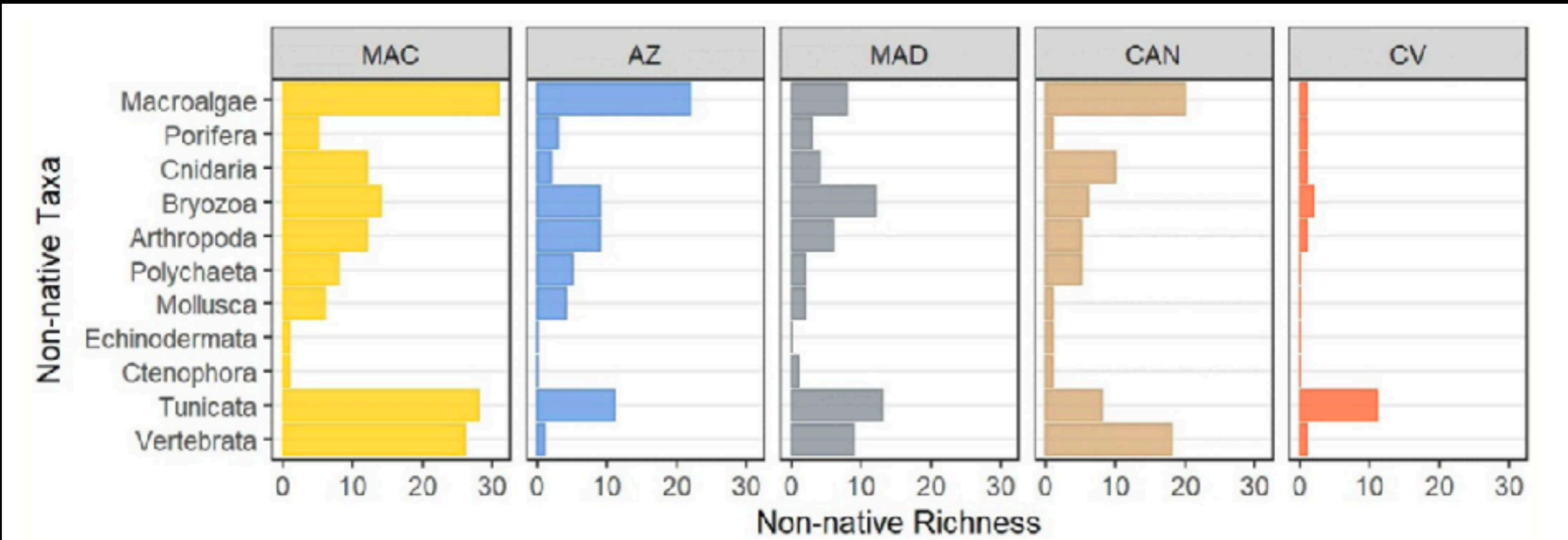


FIGURE 3 Most representative taxonomic groups for non-native species (NNS) in Macaronesia and each archipelago system (MAC—Macaronesia; AZ—Azores; MAD—Madeira; CAN—Canary Islands; CV—Cabo Verde)

Marine Invasions in Macaronesia

Negative Binomial GLM

TABLE 1 Estimated regression parameters, standard errors, z-values and p-values for the best Negative Binomial (NB) General Linear Model (GLM) presented regarding non-native species (NNS) richness as a function of anthropogenic, demographic and geographical variables

	Estimate	Std. error	z value	p-value
Intercept	5.458	0.7387	7.390	<.001
Mindist	-0.002	0.001	-3.849	<.001
Archipelago_ codeCan	-1.562	0.382	-4.077	<.001
Archipelago_ codeCV	-3.121	0.437	-7.142	<.001
Archipelago_ codeMad	-1.112	0.365	-3.063	<.01
Total_marina_area	0.001	0.001	-3.589	<.001
Total_harbors_ marinas	0.020	0.003	5.788	<.001

Note: The estimated value for Theta is 402 ± 3050 .

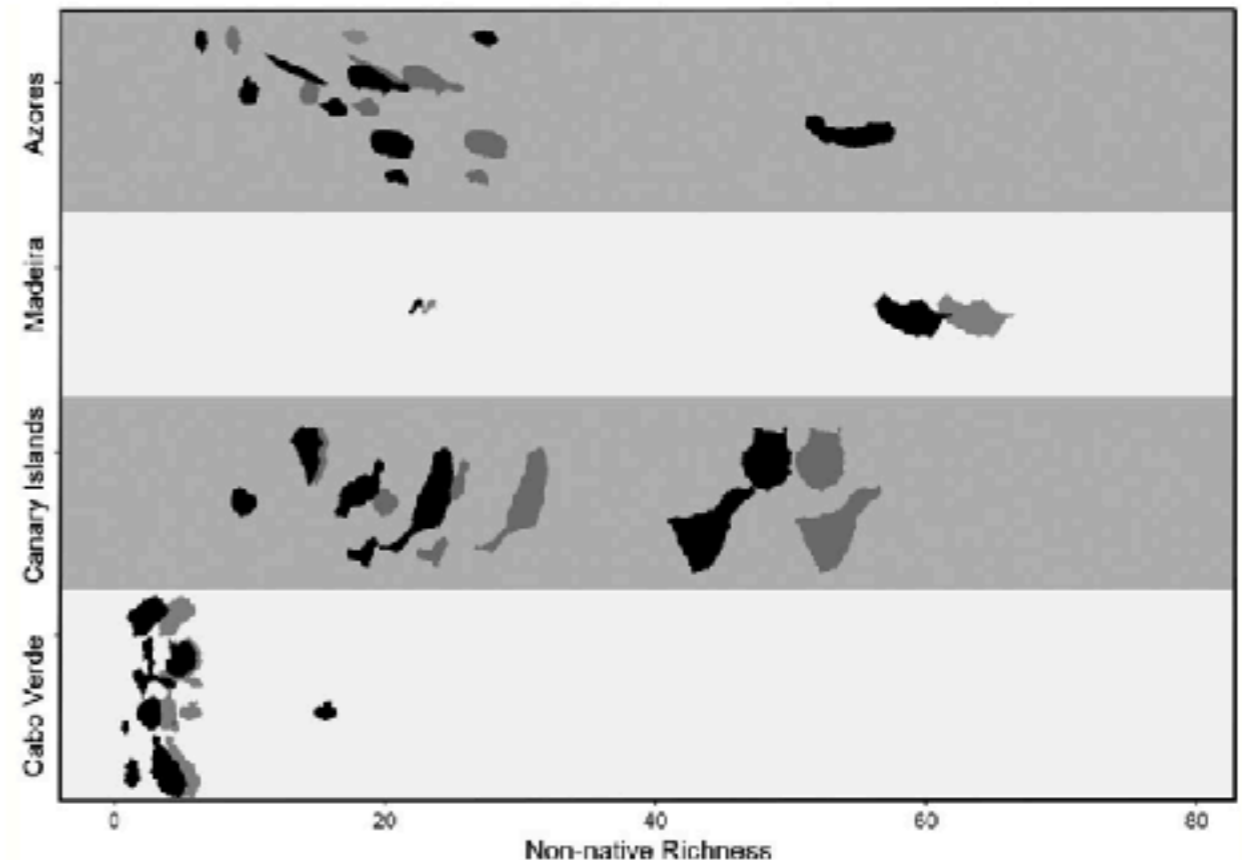
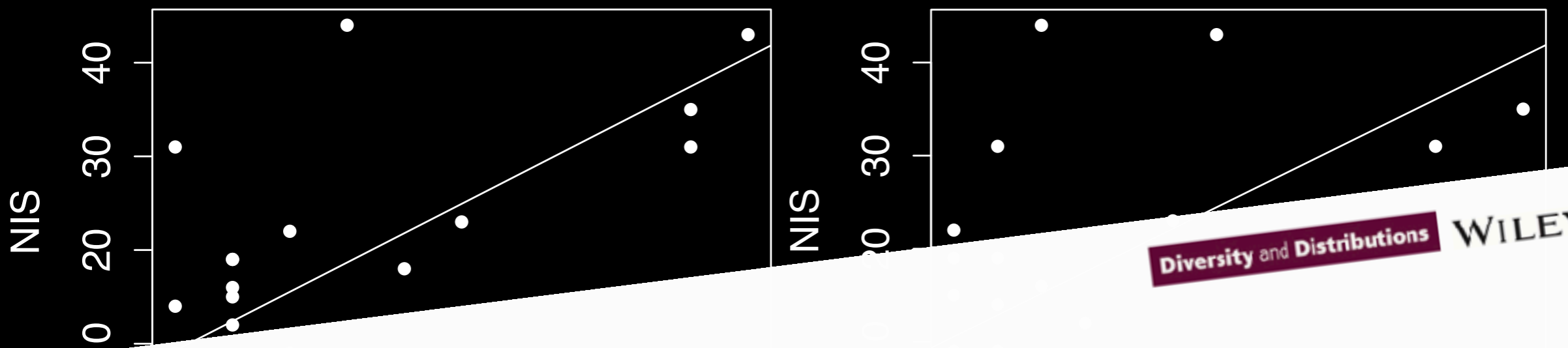


FIGURE 7 Non-native species (NNS) detected in the present study (black colour) and by the output results predicted by the selected Negative Binomial (NB) model (grey colour) for each island of the four Macaronesian archipelagos. When the models' prediction (grey colour) is not visible, the observed value (black colour) overlaps the predicted value. Predictions close to observed values might, therefore, not be visible

3 - Results (Coastal development)



Diversity and Distributions WILEY

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Diversity and patterns of marine non-native species in the archipelagos of Macaronesia

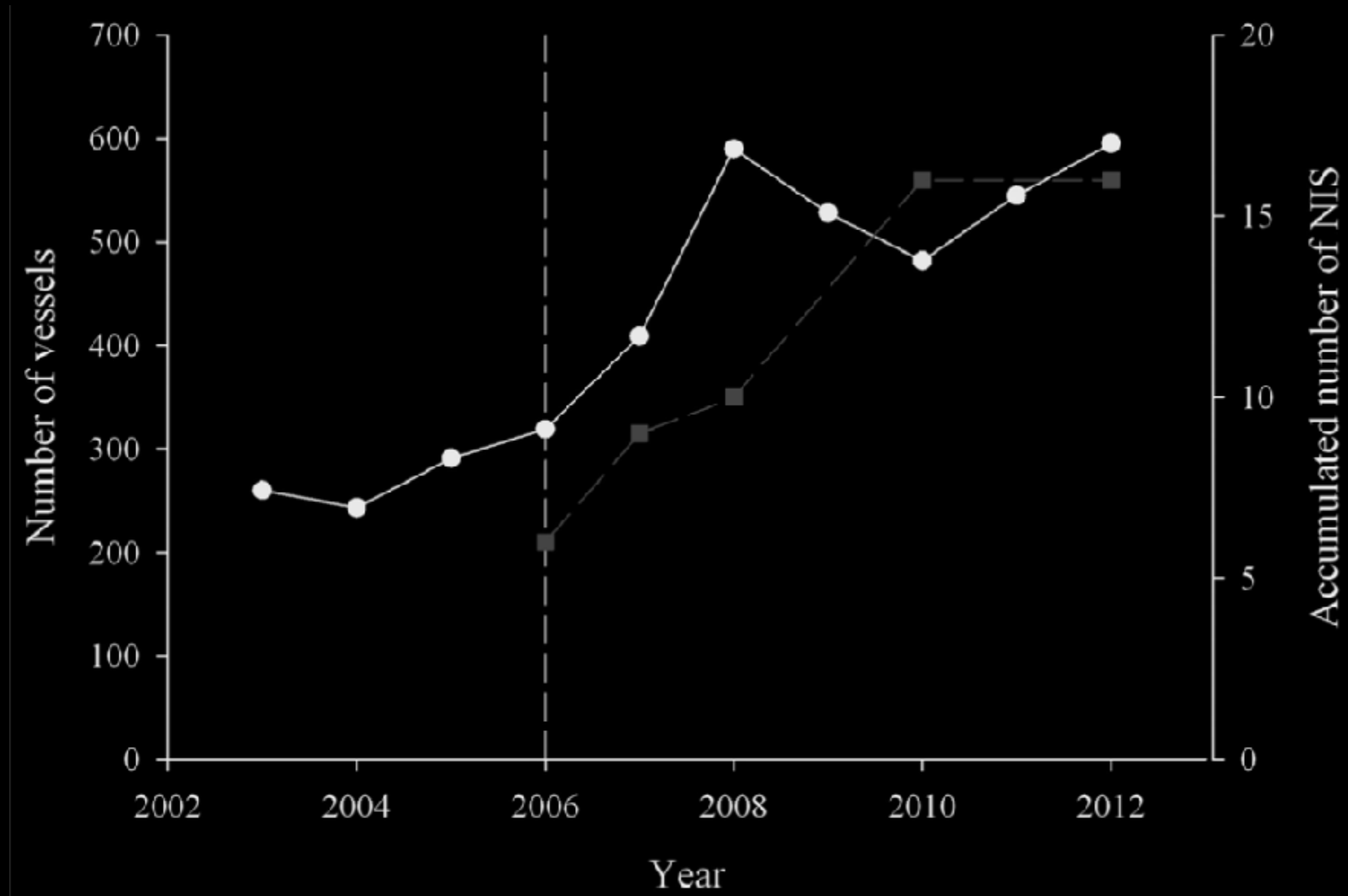
Nuno Castro^{1,2} | James T. Carlton³ | Ana C. Costa^{4,5} | Carolina S. Marques⁶ |
Chad L. Hewitt⁷ | Eva Cacabelos¹ | Evandro Lopes^{8,9} | Francesca Gizzi¹ |
Ignacio Gestoso^{1,10} | João G. Monteiro¹ | José L. Costa^{2,11} | Manuela Parente⁴ |
Patrício Ramalhosa^{1,12} | Paul Fofonoff⁴ | Paula Chainho^{2,13} | Ricardo Haroun¹⁴ |
Ricardo S. Santos¹⁵ | Rogelio Herrera¹⁶ | Tiago A. Marques^{6,17} |
Gregory M. Ruiz¹⁰ | João Canning-Clode^{1,10}

Distance from port of Lisbon (km)

Distance from port of Algeciras (km)

3 - Results

Ship traffic



4 - Conclusions

- ➔ NIS > Canary Islands > Azores > Madeira > Cape Verde
- ➔ Closer island systems: Azores and Canaries, Madeira and Canaries, Madeira and Azores (shared NIS) → perhaps closer shipping history
- ➔ Cape Verde seems very distant from remaining island systems (NIS numbers and composition)
- ➔ Probably more NIS in all islands
- ➔ Search effort may play a role in these patterns

6 - Acknowledgements

Thank you!

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