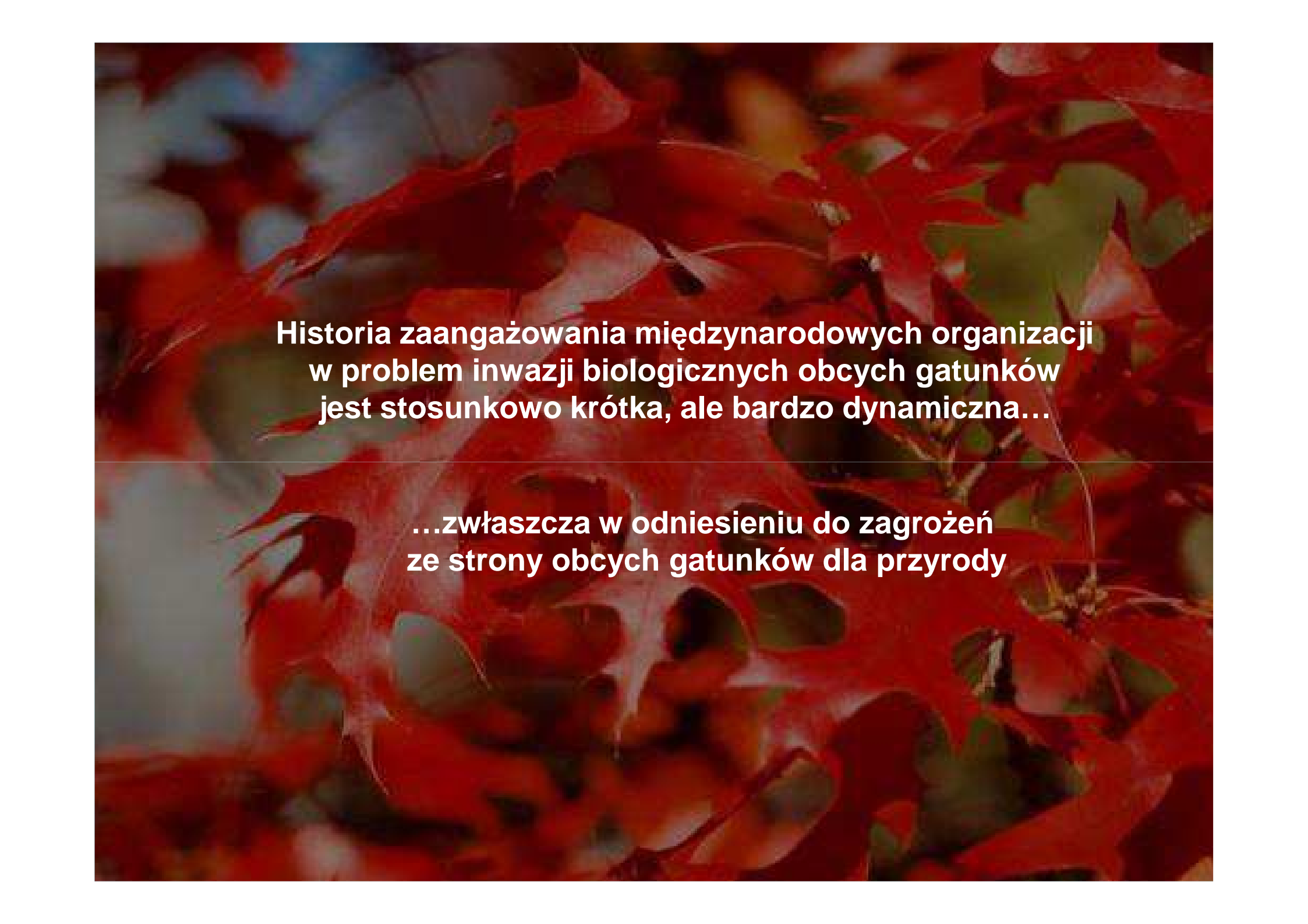


Działania organizacji międzynarodowych w zakresie inwazyjnych gatunków obcych

Wojciech Solarz
Instytut Ochrony Przyrody PAN
Kraków





**Historia zaangażowania międzynarodowych organizacji
w problem inwazji biologicznych obcych gatunków
jest stosunkowo krótka, ale bardzo dynamiczna...**

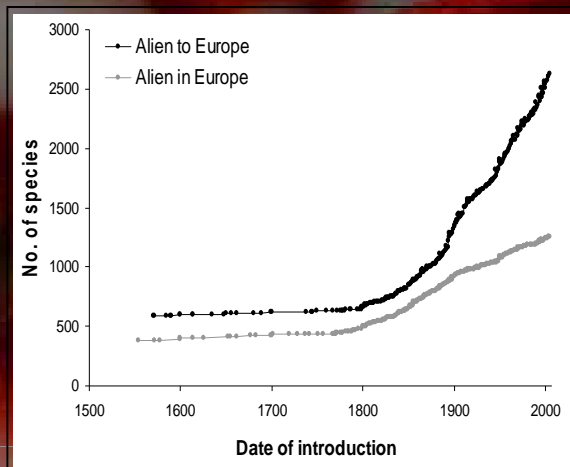
**...zwłaszcza w odniesieniu do zagrożeń
ze strony obcych gatunków dla przyrody**

Celowe i przypadkowe przemieszczenia gatunków obcych do nowych regionów rozpoczęły się już w czasach prehistorycznych

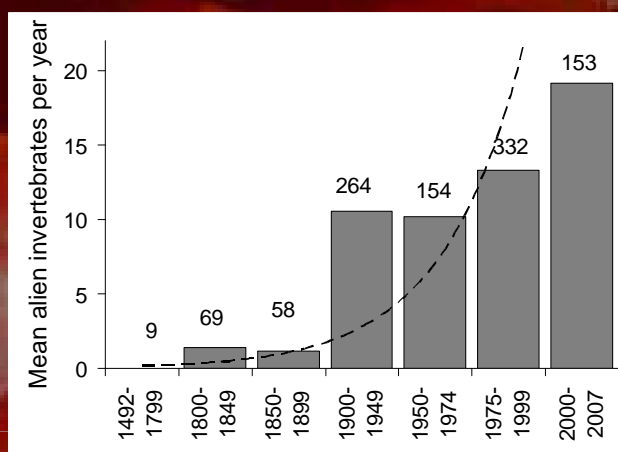


Wiele gatunków obcych to rośliny uprawne i zwierzęta hodowlane o podstawowym znaczeniu dla lokalnej i światowej gospodarki

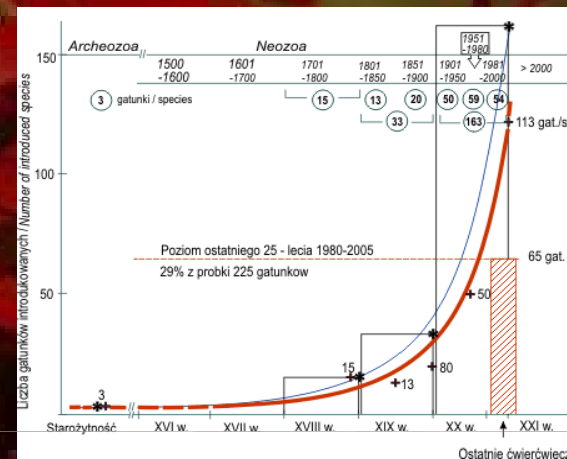
Jednak od XIX wieku wzrost liczby introdukcji był już lawinowy, niezależnie od tego jaka grupa taksonomiczna i jaki obszar geograficzny są brane pod uwagę



Europa – wszystkie gatunki (DAISIE 2009)



Europa – bezkręgowce (DAISIE 2009)



Polska – zwierzęta (Głowaciński i in. 2011)

Nasilenie tego zjawiska zwróciło uwagę kilku wybitnych uczonych XIX (Darwin, Wallace) i pierwszej połowy XX wieku (Elton)

Ale dopiero w latach 80. XX wieku inwazje biologiczne uznano za jeden z najpoważniejszych problemów ochrony przyrody, jednocześnie nadając im status osobnej dziedziny naukowej



Od tego czasu prowadzi się intensywne badania nad gatunkami obcymi

**Ich wyniki znalazły wyraz w tysiącach publikacji,
których liczba w ostatnich 30 latach wykładniczo wzrosła**

**Powstały specjalistyczne czasopisma poświęcone wyłącznie
temu tematowi, obszerne kompendia wiedzy, strony internetowe**

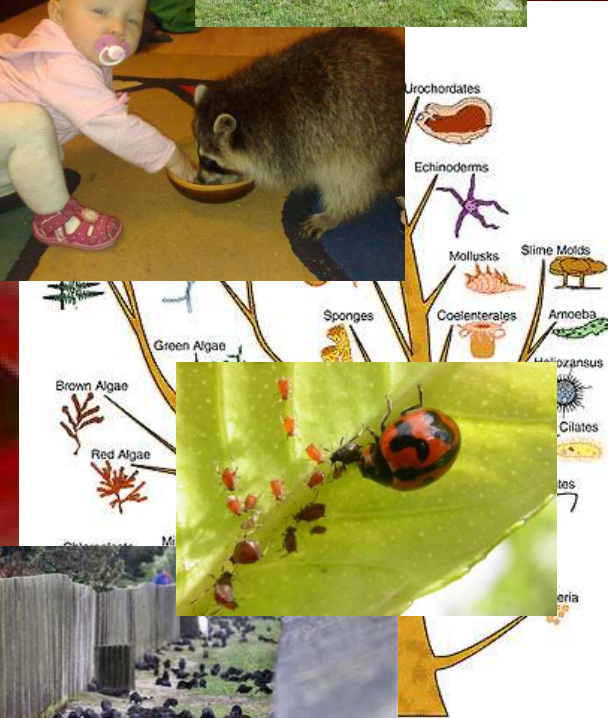
**Rosnąca ilość wyników badań dokumentujących zagrożenie
ze strony inwazji biologicznych przełożyła się na działania praktyczne**

**Problematyką zajęły się międzynarodowe organizacje –
zarówno już istniejące, jak i nowe, specjalnie w tym celu powołane**

Inwazje biologiczne stanowią (chyba) najbardziej złożony problem w dziedzinie ochrony przyrody

ogromne spektrum gatunków obcych – całe drzewo taksonomiczne

duża nieprzewidywalność tego co, kiedy, gdzie i jak zostanie introdukowane i jakie będą tego skutki





Dla skutecznego rozwiązywania tego problemu konieczna jest ścisła współpraca bardzo szerokiego forum różnego typu struktur:

**międzynarodowych konwencji
związków i unii krajów
agend rządowych
instytucji naukowych
organizacji pozarządowych
instytucji finansujących**

Od początku XXI wieku rozwój tej współpracy ma dynamikę śnieżnej kuli...

...a liczba płaszczyzn, na których współpracują te struktury, jest bardzo duża



Konwencja o Różnorodności Biologicznej (CBD) *www.cbd.int*

Od 1992 podpisana przez ponad 190 Stron

Decision VI/23

Artykuł 8(h) Konwencji w całości dotyczy gatunków obcych

Konwencja wydała kilka Decyzji dotyczących IAS

W tym Decyzję VI/23, zawierającą 15 Zasad Generalnych, określających podstawowe sposoby rozwiązywania problemu i zawierających podstawowe definicje

Wśród 20 Celów Aichi dla Różnorodności Biologicznej na lata 2011-2020, Cel nr 9 dotyczy gatunków obcych

Noting, however, in the light of the review of the efficiency and efficacy of existing legal instruments applicable to invasive alien species⁽⁵⁰⁾, that there are certain gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework from the perspective of the threats of invasive alien species to biological diversity,

6. Recommends that Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity and other Governments, as appropriate, consider ratifying the revised International Plant Protection Convention, and calls on Parties, Governments, and relevant organizations to actively work to enhance the implementation of the International Plant Protection Convention;
7. Urges the International Maritime Organization to complete the preparation of an international instrument to address the environmental damage caused by the introduction of harmful aquatic organisms in ballast water and to develop as a matter of urgency, mechanisms to minimize hull-fouling as an invasion pathway, and calls on Governments and relevant organizations to urgently act to ensure full implementation;
8. Invites the International Plant Protection Convention, the Office International des Epizooties, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Maritime Organization, the World Health Organization and other relevant international instruments and organizations, as they elaborate further standards and agreements, or revise existing standards and agreements, including for risk assessment/analysis, to consider incorporating criteria related to the threats to biological diversity posed by invasive alien species; and invites further such instruments and organizations to report on any such ongoing, planned, or potential initiatives;
9. Requests the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice and other international organizations such as the Global Invasive Species Programme to identify and explore, in light of the inter-sessional work referred to in recommendation VI/4 A of the Subsidiary Body, further specific gaps and inconsistencies in the international regulatory framework (including



International Plant Protection Convention
Protecting the world's plant resources from pests

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Międzynarodowa Konwencja Ochrony Roślin (IPPC) www.ippc.int

Protecting the world's plant resources



IPPC - the International Plant Protection Convention - is an international agreement on plant health with **172 current signatories**. It aims to protect cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests. The Secretariat of the IPPC is provided by the **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**. [➔ MORE](#)



Crusader bug - *Mictis profana* -
Alice Ames, DPI, Victoria.

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- ➔ Who we are
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- ➔ How we do it
- ➔ Convention text
- ➔ **MORE**

Core activities

- ➔ Governance
- ➔ Commission
- ➔ **Standard setting**
- ➔ Adopted Standards
- ➔ Information exchange
- ➔ Capacity development
- ➔ Dispute settlement

Countries

Information provided by all countries:

- ➔ List of Contact Points
- ➔ Legislation
- ➔ Pest reports

Information provided by specific countries:

Type country first letter

Latest

Hot topics News Calendar Publications

- 05-02-2010
Due 08 March 2010: Comments on draft ISPMs
- 29-01-2010
Due 1 March 2010: Call for nominations to the CPM Bureau, Standards Committee, and the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement

Podstawowym obszarem działania Konwencji jest rolnictwo

Zapobieganie introdukcji i rozprzestrzeniania się szkodników roślin i produktów roślinnych
Promowanie metod kontroli szkodników

Międzynarodowa Konwencja Ochrony Roślin (IPPC)

www.ippc.int

About Core Activities Countries Partners Liaison Calendar News Calls IRSS Phyto Resources

Home: Plant Protection News



Biodiversity Liaison Group Issues Joint Statement for UN Sustainable Development Summit

Wed, 30 Sep 2015, 15:04.

The seven Secretaries of the Liaison Group of Biodiversity-related Conventions (BLG), of which the

UN Sustainable Development Summit which took place from 25-27 September ...



The IPPC Seminar on Invasive Alien Species: Trends and Patterns of Invasion, Global Impacts, and Possible responses

Tue, 29 Sep 2015, 18:36.

The IPPC Seminar on Invasive Alien Species: Trends and Patterns of Invasion, Global Impacts, and

IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group, was invited to make the ...

About

The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) is an [international agreement](#) on plant health to which [182 contracting parties](#) currently adhere. It aims to protect cultivated and wild plants by preventing the introduction and spread of pests. The [Secretariat](#) of the IPPC is provided by the [Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations](#). See our [Media Kit](#).

Support IYPH

IPPC contracting parties have agreed to promote the


Od kilku lat – coraz większy nacisk na kwestie ochrony przyrody

szkodniki stanowiące dla różnorodności biologicznej roślin zostały uznane za równie ważne jak szkodniki produkcji roślinnej

Daje to dobrą podstawę do zaangażowania krajowych służb fitosanitarnych w zagadnienia ochrony przyrody

Międzynarodowa konwencja o kontroli i postępowaniu ze statkowymi wodami balastowymi i osadami

www.imo.org



INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

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IMO / English / Our Work / Marine Environment / Ballast Water Management

BWM Convention and Guidelines

Maritime Safety

Maritime Security and Piracy

Marine Environment

Pollution Prevention

Pollution Preparedness and Response

Ballast Water Management

- **BWM Convention and Guidelines**
- BWM Technologies
- BWM FAQ
- BWM Capacity Building
- Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS)
- Biofouling
- Anti-fouling Systems
- Ship Recycling
- Port Reception Facilities
- Special Areas Under MARPOL
- Particularly Sensitive Sea Areas
- London Convention and Protocol
- GESAMP
- Special Programmes and

BWM Convention



Following the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, the IMO initiated negotiations to consider the possibilities of developing an internationally binding instrument to address the transfer of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens in ships' ballast water. From 1999 onwards, the Ballast Water Working Group, established by the MEPC in 1994, focused on the preparation of a free-standing Convention on control and management of ships' ballast water and sediments.

The introduction of harmful aquatic organisms and pathogens to new environments had been identified as one of the four greatest threats to the world's oceans (the other three being land sourced marine pollution, overexploitation of living marine resources and destruction of habitat) and in 2002, the World Summit on Sustainable Development held in Johannesburg, called for action at all levels to accelerate the development of measures to address aquatic invasive species in ballast water.

Proper control and management of ships' ballast water became a major environmental challenge for IMO and the global shipping industry. At its eighty-ninth session in November 2002, the Council approved the convening of the Diplomatic Conference in early 2004. The decision of the Council was endorsed by the twenty-third session of the Assembly in December 2003 and the International Conference on Ballast Water Management for Ships' was held at IMO's Headquarters in London from 9 to 13 February 2004. The Conference adopted the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (the Ballast Water Management Convention), together with four conference resolutions. For a summary of the content of this new instrument please [click here](#) BWM Convention.

Purchase the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments (ISBN 92-801-0033-5, sales number: 1620M) by [clicking here](#).

BWM Guidelines



- [Purchase the International Convention for the Control and Management of Ships' Ballast Water and Sediments](#)
- [Relevant Guidelines and guidance documents](#)
- [BWM Convention](#)

Konwencja Berneńska www.coe.int/bernconvention



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Democracy

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- Human Rights
- Democracy
- Rule of Law
- Organisation
- 47 Countries
- Topics
- Newsroom

Council of Europe > Democracy > Democratic governance

Culture, Heritage and Diversity

Overview

- News
 - Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP)
- 2015 Calendar
- Country profiles
- Documentary resources

Culture

Cultural Heritage

Landscape

Nature Conservation

Major Hazards

Convention on the conservation of European wildlife and natural habitats (Bern Convention)



The **Bern Convention** is a binding international legal instrument in the field of nature conservation, covering most of the natural heritage of the European continent and extends to some States of Africa. It is the only regional Convention of its kind worldwide, and aims to conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats, as well as to promote European co-operation in this field. The treaty also takes account of the impact that other policies may have on natural heritage and recognises the intrinsic value of wild flora and fauna, which needs to be preserved and passed to future generations.

Fifty countries and the European Union have already signed up to the Convention and committed to promoting national conservation policies, considering the impact of planning and development on the natural environment, promoting education and information on conservation, and coordinating research.

- List of decisions and texts adopted at the 34th meeting of the Standing Committee
- Programme of activities 2015
- Programme of activities 2014 - 2015



- Home - Biodiversity
- Meetings
 - Calendar of meetings 2015
- Highlights
 - Illegal killing of birds
 - 5th Meeting of the Group of Experts on the Conservation of Birds - 12-13 October 2015 - Strasbourg (France)
 - First ever mediation visit under the Bern Convention to find a compromise between every developments and biodiversity conservation - press release - 30

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Grupa ekspertów w dziedzinie inwazyjnych gatunków obcych

The screenshot shows the Council of Europe website. At the top, there is the Council of Europe logo and the text "Council of Europe" and "Democ". Below this is a navigation menu with items: "The Council in brief", "Human Rights", "Democracy", "Rule of Law", "Organisation", "47 Countries", "Topics", and "New".

The main content area has a breadcrumb trail: "Council of Europe > Democracy > Democratic governance". Below this is the section "Culture, Heritage and Diversity".

On the left side, there is a sidebar with the following items:

- Overview
- News
 - Steering Committee for Culture, Heritage and Landscape (CDCPP)
- 2015 Calendar
- Country profiles
- Documentary resources

Below the sidebar are four colored boxes with icons and text:

- Culture (pink box with a hand icon)
- Cultural Heritage (orange box with a book icon)
- Landscape (blue box with a landscape icon)
- Nature Conservation (green box with a tree icon)

The main content area features the title "Group of experts on Invasive Alien Species (IAS)". Below the title is a photograph of a pink flower. To the right of the photograph is a text block:

Already in 1992 the Standing Committee to the Bern convention established a specialised "Group of experts on Invasive Alien Species". Acting under Article 11§2 of the convention the Group collected and analysed different national laws dealing with invasive species and proposed work aimed at the harmonisation of national regulations on introduced species, particularly on the fields of definitions, territorial scope of regulation, listing of species whose introduction is undesirable, identification of authorities responsible for permits, conditions for issuing such permits and control involved. One of the main products of the Group was the European Strategy on IAS, whose implementation is regularly monitored by the Group.

Since 2009 the Group has focussed its work on the identification and prioritisation of pathways, and started preparing targeted Codes of Conduct to address these. So far the Standing Committee has

On the right side of the main content area, there are several icons and logos, including the Bern Convention logo. Below these are several green buttons with white text:

- Home - Bern Convention
- Meetings
 - Calendar of meetings 2015
- Useful links
 - Resources
 - Contacts
- Search
 - Advanced search

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**Europejska strategia
postępowania z inwazyjnymi
gatunkami obcymi**

Powstała już w 2003 r.

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Recommendations

- ▶ Recommendation No. 170 (2014) on the European Code of Conduct on Recreational Fishing and Invasive Alien Species
- ▶ Recommendation No. 167 (2013) on the European Guidelines on Protected Areas and Invasive Alien Species
- ▶ Recommendation No. 166 (2013) on the European Code of Conduct on Hunting and Invasive Alien Species
- ▶ Recommendation No. 161 (2012) on the European Code of Conduct for Zoological Gardens and Aquaria on Invasive Alien Species
- ▶ Recommendation No. 160 (2012) on the European Code of Conduct for Botanic Gardens on Invasive Alien Species
- ▶ Recommendation No. 158 (2012) on Conservation translocations under changing climatic conditions
- ▶ Recommendation No. 154 (2011) on the European Code of Conduct on Pets and Invasive Alien Species
- ▶ Recommendation No. 149 (2010) on the eradication of the Ruddy Duck in the Western Palaearctic
- ▶ Recommendation No. 142 (2009) interpreting the CBD definition of invasive alien species to take into account climate change
- ▶ Recommendation No. 141 (2009) on potentially invasive alien plants being used as biofuel crops
- ▶ Recommendation No. 134 (2008) on the European Code of Conduct on Horticulture and Invasive Alien Plants
- ▶ Recommendation No. 126 (2007) on the eradication of some invasive alien plant species
- ▶ Recommendation No. 125 (2007) on trade in invasive and potentially invasive alien species in Europe
- ▶ Recommendation No. 124 (2007) on progress in the eradication of the Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*)

25 Rekomendacji dotyczących rozwiązywania problemu inwazji biologicznych

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Kodeksy dobrych praktyk o inwazyjnych gatunkach obcych i:

Reports and documents

► [EU Regulation 1143/2014 and the Bern Convention - Allied Forces in the War on Invasive Alien Species in Europe](#)

► [The Bern Convention and EU Regulation 1143/2014 on the Prevention and Management of the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Alien Species - T-PVS/Inf\(2015\)14E](#)

[European Code of Conduct on Recreational Fishing and Invasive Alien Species - T-PVS/Inf\(2014\)18E](#)

[European Guidelines on Protected Areas and IAS - T-PVS/Inf\(2013\)22E](#)

[European Code of Conduct on Hunting and IAS - T-PVS/Inf\(2013\)20E](#)

[European Code of Conduct for Botanic Gardens on Invasive Alien Species - T-PVS/Inf\(2012\)01E](#)



[European Code of Conduct on Zoological Gardens and aquaria and Invasive Alien Species - T-PVS/Inf\(2011\)26E](#)

[Code of Conduct on Pets and Invasive Alien Species \(including ornamental fish\) in Europe - T-PVS/Inf\(2011\)01revE](#)

[Invasiveness of biofuel crops and potential harm to natural habitats and native species - T-PVS/Inf\(2009\)06E](#)

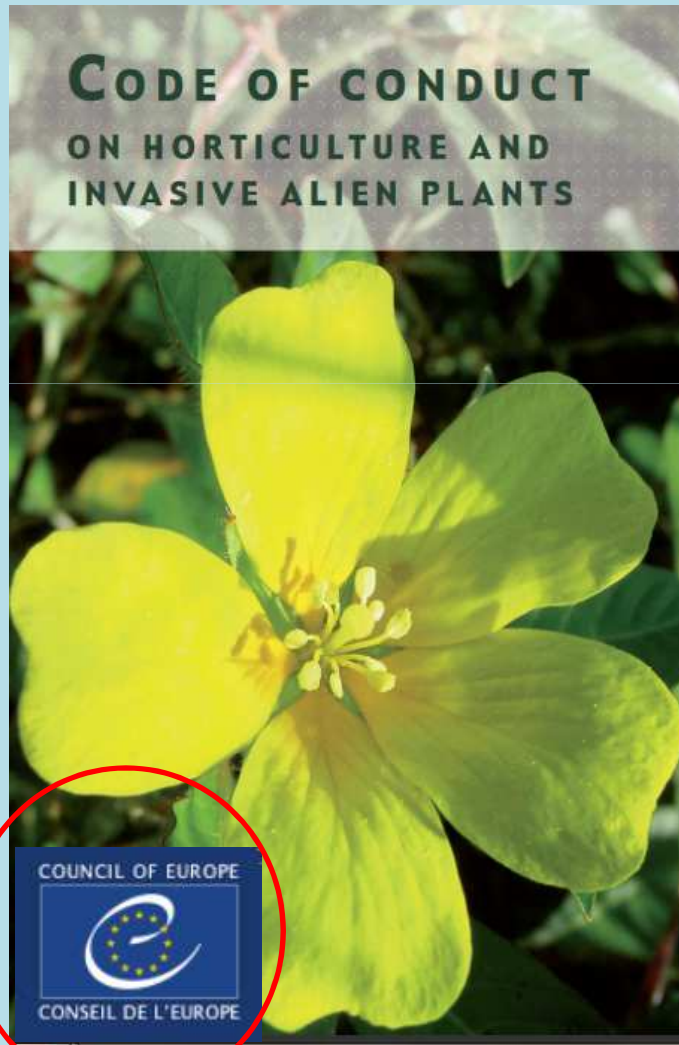
[Code of Conduct on Horticulture and Invasive Alien Plants
Updating the follow-up of the implementation of the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species - T-PVS/Inf\(2005\)25](#)

► [Overview of existing international/regional mechanisms to ban or restrict trade in potentially invasive alien species - T-PVS/Inf\(2006\)08](#)

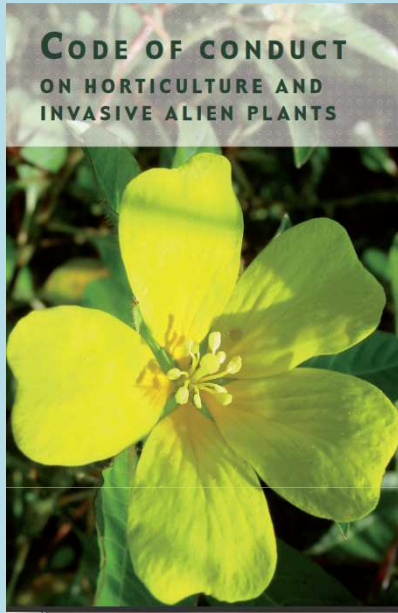
wędkarstwie
obszarach chronionych
łowiectwie
ogrodach botanicznych
ogrodach zoologicznych
zwierzętach domowych
roślinach energetycznych
ogrodnictwie  

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Kodeks dobrych praktyk o inwazyjnych gatunkach obcych i ogrodnictwie:



Kodeksy dobrych praktyk



**Kompromis wypracowany i zaakceptowany przez podmioty zainteresowane zarówno ograniczaniem stosowania obcych gatunków...
...jak i ich promowaniem**

Kodeks został opracowany w Generalnej Dyrekcji Ochrony Środowiska

W opracowaniu Kodeksu wzięły udział następujące osoby: Jolanta Więsyk (Agro Bio Ekspert), Katarzyna Dytrych (Fundacja Nasza Ziemia), Mirosław Musiel, Piotr Ochnio (Generalna Dyrekcja Dróg Krajowych i Autostrad), Emilia Byłdka, Ewa Pisarczyk (Generalna Dyrekcja Ochrony Środowiska), Wojciech Solarz (Instytut Ochrony Przyrody PAN), Adam Marosz (Instytut Ogrodnictwa w Skierniewicach), Małgorzata Moronczyk (Instytut Gospodarki Przestrzennej i Mieszkalnictwa), Marek Siewniak (Międzynarodowe Towarzystwo Uprawy i Ochrony Drzew), Katarzyna Urbańska-Duczyńska, Hanna Wypych (Ogólnopolskie Stowarzyszenie Twórców Ogrodów), Hanna Werblan-Jakubiec (Ogród Botaniczny Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego), Wiesław Podyma (PAN Ogród Botaniczny Centrum Zachowania Różnorodności Biologicznej w Powirnie), Julia Górecka-Podstawka (Państwowa Inspekcja Ochrony Roślin i Nasiennictwa), Krzysztof Rostański (Politechnika Śląska), Piotr Krawczyk, Zbigniew Koltoński (Polski Związek Pszczelarski), Izabela Kaszuba (Polskie Stowarzyszenie Centrów Ogrodniczych), Jacek Borowski, Bronisław Szmit (Polskie Towarzystwo Dendrologiczne, Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego), Barbara Kraus-Galińska (Stowarzyszenie Architektury Krajobrazu), Piotr Sikorski, Czesław Wysocki (Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego), Władysław Danielewicz (Uniwersytet Przyrodniczy w Poznaniu), Barbara Tokarska-Guzik (Uniwersytet Śląski), Zygmunt Dajdok (Uniwersytet Wrocławski), Izabela Sachajdakiewicz (Wyższa Szkoła Ekologii i Zarządzania), Grzegorz Falkowski (Związek Szkółkarzy Polskich).

Treść Kodeksu została zaakceptowana przez:



Nowe kodeksy dobrych praktyk – zadanie na przyszłość...



Reports and documents

► [EU Regulation 1143/2014 and the Bern Convention - Allied Forces in the War on Invasive Alien Species in Europe](#)

► [The Bern Convention and EU Regulation 1143/2014 on the Prevention and Management of the Introduction and Spread of Invasive Alien Species - T-PVS/Inf\(2015\)14E](#)

[European Code of Conduct on Recreational Fishing and Invasive Alien Species - T-PVS/Inf\(2014\)18E](#)

[European Guidelines on Protected Areas and IAS - T-PVS/Inf\(2013\)22E](#)

[European Code of Conduct on Hunting and IAS - T-PVS/Inf\(2013\)20E](#)

[European Code of Conduct for Botanic Gardens on Invasive Alien Species - T-PVS/Inf\(2012\)01E](#)

[European Code of Conduct on Zoological Gardens and aquaria and Invasive Alien Species - T-PVS/Inf\(2011\)26E](#)

[Code of Conduct on Pets and Invasive Alien Species \(including ornamental fish\) in Europe - T-PVS/Inf\(2011\)01revE](#)

[Invasiveness of biofuel crops and potential harm to natural habitats and native species - T-PVS/Inf\(2009\)06E](#)

► [Bern Convention action on invasive alien species in Europe - T-PVS/Inf\(2008\)03E](#)

► [Updating the follow-up of the implementation of the European Strategy on Invasive Alien Species - T-PVS/Inf\(2005\)25](#)

► [Overview of existing international/regional mechanisms to ban or restrict trade in potentially invasive alien species - T-PVS/Inf\(2006\)08](#)

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ogrody zoologiczne
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rośliny energetyczne

Invasive Species Specialist Group www.issg.org

Grupa ok. 200 osób działająca w ramach IUCN



Invasive Species Specialist Group



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Our work

Tools and Resources

- > [Global Invasive Species Database \(GISD\)- Under Restructure](#)
- > [Island Biodiversity & Invasive Species Database \(IBIS\)- Beta](#)
- > [Database Of Island Invasive Species Eradications \(DIISE\)- Beta](#)

Publications

- > [Aliens -The Invasive Species Bulletin \(Bi-Annual Newsletter\)](#)
- > [Guidelines For Reintroductions And Other Conservation Translocations](#)
- > [100 Of The World's Worst Invasive Alien Species](#)
- > [Turning The Tide: The Eradication Of Invasive Species](#)
- > [Island Invasives: Eradication And Management](#)

Networking

- > [Aliens-L List Service](#)
- > [Referral Service](#)

Latest News

IUCN study draws attention to the critical state of freshwater biodiversity in the Eastern Mediterranean

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) presents alarming findings from the most comprehensive freshwater biodiversity assessment in the Eastern Mediterranean region. The study aims at raising the current low profile of freshwater biodiversity conservation in this region, promoting integrated water resource management practices, and providing reliable and up-to-date data for decision makers.

[Smith, K.G., Barrios, V., Darwall, W.R.T. And Numa, C. \(Editors\). 2014. In The Eastern Mediterranean. Cambridge, UK, Malaga, Spain And Gland, Switzerland: IUCN. Xiv+132pp.](#)

Excerpt related to Invasive alien species

"Over a fifth (21%) of all threatened and Near Threatened freshwater fish species are currently being threatened by invasive alien species (Figure 3.5). At least 20 species of alien freshwater fish are introduced and established to the Eastern Mediterranean region. Species such as *Carassius auratus*, *Carassius gibelio*, *Chelon haematocheilus*, *Gambusia holbrooki*, *Hemiculter leucisculus*, *Heteropneustes fossilis*, *Lepomis gibbosus*, *Poecilia latipinna*, *Pseudorasbora parva*, and *Rhinogobius similis* are all invasive and have expanded their ranges within the region and are believed to negatively impact native fish communities where they exist...."



Invasive Species of the Week will feature invasive alien species that have contributed to the decline and extinction of species populations



100 najgroźniejszych na świecie obcych gatunków

100 OF THE WORLD'S WORST INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES

A SELECTION FROM THE GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE



100 OF THE WORLD'S WORST INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES				
<p>MICRO-ORGANISM avian malaria banana bunchy top virus rinderpest virus</p> <p>MICRO-FUNGI chestnut blight crayfish plague Dutch elm disease frog chytrid fungus phytophthora root rot</p> <p>AQUATIC PLANT caulern seaweed common cord-grass posidonia seaweed water hyacinth</p> <p>LAND PLANT African tulip tree black wattle Brazilian pepper tree cogon grass cluster pine erect pricklypear fire tree giant reed genie leptage Japanese knotweed Kahlil ginger Koster's curse kudzu lantana leafy spurge leucisera melaleuca mesquite micortia milk-9-minute weed mimosa privet pumpwood purple loosestrife quinine tree sheobatta anisia</p>	<p>(<i>Plasmodium relictum</i>) (<i>Banana bunchy top virus</i>) (<i>Rinderpest virus</i>)</p> <p>(<i>Cryphonectria parasitica</i>) (<i>Aphanomyces astaci</i>) (<i>Ophiostoma ulmi</i>) (<i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i>) (<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>)</p> <p>(<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>) (<i>Spartina anglica</i>) (<i>Unkaria pinnatifida</i>) (<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>)</p> <p>(<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>) (<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>) (<i>Schinus molle</i>) (<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>) (<i>Pinus pinaster</i>) (<i>Opuntia stricta</i>) (<i>Myrica lewisii</i>) (<i>Arundo donax</i>) (<i>Ulex europaeus</i>) (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) (<i>Fallopia japonica</i>) (<i>Hedyotis glandularis</i>) (<i>Cnidium hirta</i>) (<i>Pueraria montana var. lobata</i>) (<i>Lantana camara</i>) (<i>Euphorbia esula</i>) (<i>Leucisera leucosiphida</i>) (<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>) (<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>) (<i>Miconia calvescens</i>) (<i>Mikania micrantha</i>) (<i>Mimosa pigra</i>) (<i>Ligustrum robustum</i>) (<i>Cecropia peltata</i>) (<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>) (<i>Cinchona pubescens</i>) (<i>Andropogon distachyoides</i>)</p>	<p>LAND PLANT (CONTINUED) Siam weed strawberry guava tamarisk wodebia yellow Himalayan raspberry</p> <p>AQUATIC INVERTEBRATE Chinese mitten crab comb jelly fish hook flea golden apple snail green crab marine clam Mediterranean mussel Northern Pacific seastar zebra mussel</p> <p>LAND INVERTEBRATE Argentine ant Asian longhorned beetle Asian tiger mosquito big-headed ant common malaria mosquito common wasp crazy ant cypress aphid flatworm Fennoscandian subterranean termite giant African snail gypsy moth khapra beetle litttle fire ant red imported fire ant rosy wolf snail sweet potato whitefly</p> <p>AMPHIBIAN bullfrog cane toad Caribbean tree frog</p> <p>FISH brown trout carp large-mouth bass</p>	<p>(<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>) (<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>) (<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>) (<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i>) (<i>Rubus ellipticus</i>)</p> <p>(<i>Eriocheir sinensis</i>) (<i>Mnemiopsis leidyi</i>) (<i>Cercopagis pengoi</i>) (<i>Pomacea canaliculata</i>) (<i>Carcinus maenas</i>) (<i>Potamocorbula amurensis</i>) (<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>) (<i>Asterias amurensis</i>) (<i>Dreissena polymorpha</i>)</p> <p>(<i>Linepithema humile</i>) (<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>) (<i>Aedes albopictus</i>) (<i>Phidolea megastipitata</i>) (<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>) (<i>Vespa vulgaris</i>) (<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>) (<i>Cinara cypripis</i>) (<i>Platydemus manokwari</i>) (<i>Cryptosporidium parvum</i>) (<i>Achatina fulica</i>) (<i>Lymnaea stagnalis</i>) (<i>Trypoxylon granarium</i>) (<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>) (<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>) (<i>Euglandina rosea</i>) (<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>)</p> <p>(<i>Rana catesbeiana</i>) (<i>Bufo marinus</i>) (<i>Eleutherodactylus coqui</i>)</p> <p>(<i>Salmo trutta</i>) (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>) (<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>)</p>	<p>FISH (CONTINUED) Mozambique tilapia Nile perch rainbow trout walking catfish Western mosquitofish</p> <p>BIRD Indian myna bird red-tailed bulbul starling</p> <p>REPTILE brown tree snake red-eared slider</p> <p>MAMMAL brushtail possum domestic cat goat grey squirrel macaque monkey mouse nutria pig rabbit red deer red fox ship cat small Indian mongoose stoat</p> <p>(<i>Oreochromis mossambicus</i>) (<i>Lates niloticus</i>) (<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>) (<i>Clarias batrachus</i>) (<i>Gambusia affinis</i>)</p> <p>(<i>Acridothera tristis</i>) (<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>) (<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>)</p> <p>(<i>Boida irregularis</i>) (<i>Trachemys scripta</i>)</p> <p>(<i>Trichonurus vulpecula</i>) (<i>Felis catus</i>) (<i>Capra hircus</i>) (<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>) (<i>Macaca fascicularis</i>) (<i>Mus musculus</i>) (<i>Myocastor coypus</i>) (<i>Sus scrofa</i>) (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>) (<i>Cervus elaphus</i>) (<i>Vulpes vulpes</i>) (<i>Rhynchogale mitchelli</i>) (<i>Harpesctes javanicus</i>) (<i>Mustela erminea</i>)</p>

Species were selected for the list using two criteria: their serious impact on biological diversity and/or human activities, and their illustration of important issues of biological invasion. To ensure a wide variety of examples, only one species from each genus was selected. Absence from the list does not imply that a species poses a lesser threat.

Development of the 100 of the World's Worst Invasive Alien Species list has been made possible by the support of the Fondation d'Entreprise TOTAL. (1998 - 2000).

www.issg.org/database

Published by



Contribution to the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP)



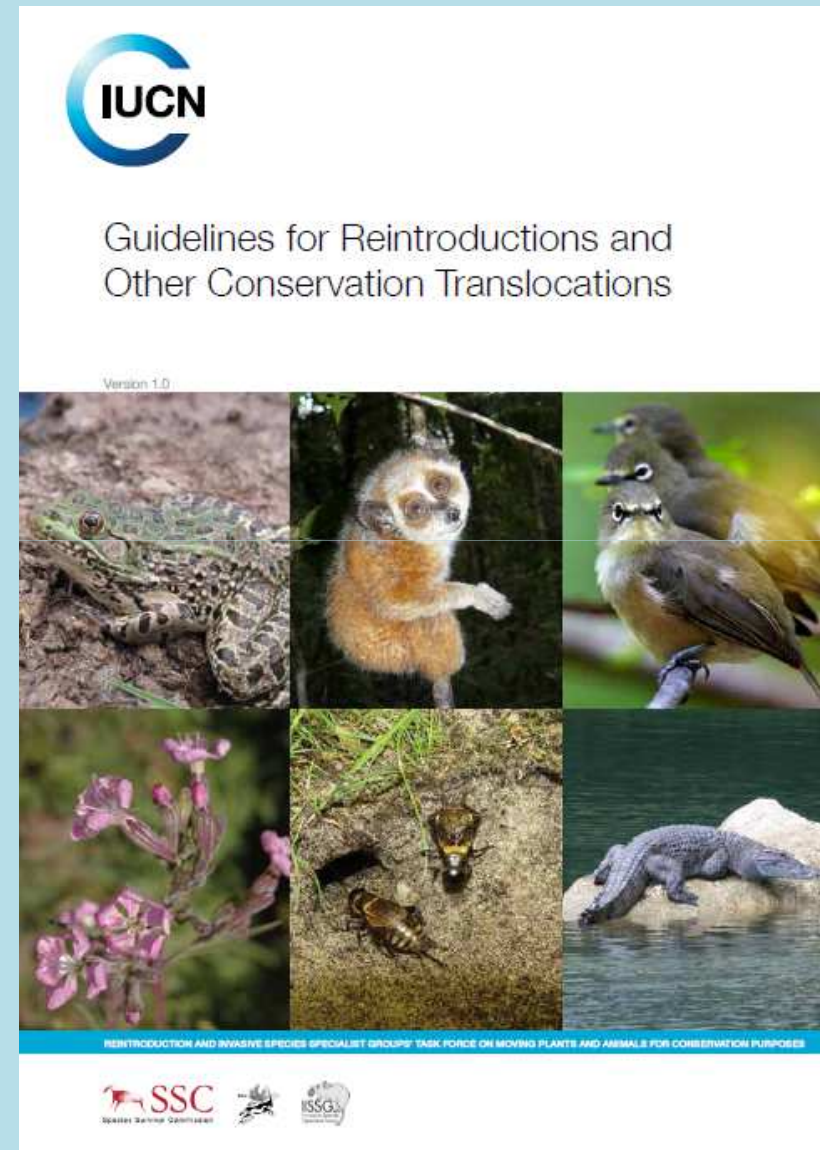
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**Zasady prowadzenia reintrodukcji
i innych translokacji w celach
ochronnych (2012)**

**Ograniczenie zagrożenia
reintrodukcji obcych podgatunków**

**Ograniczenie zagrożenia
introdukcji w nowe miejsca takich
gatunków, które są zagrożone na
obszarze naturalnego zasięgu, a
po introdukcji mogą stać się
inwazyjne**

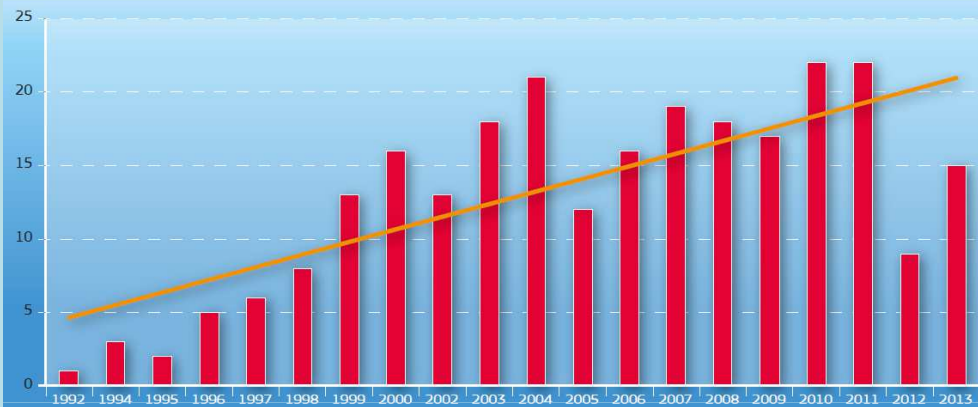


Program LIFE



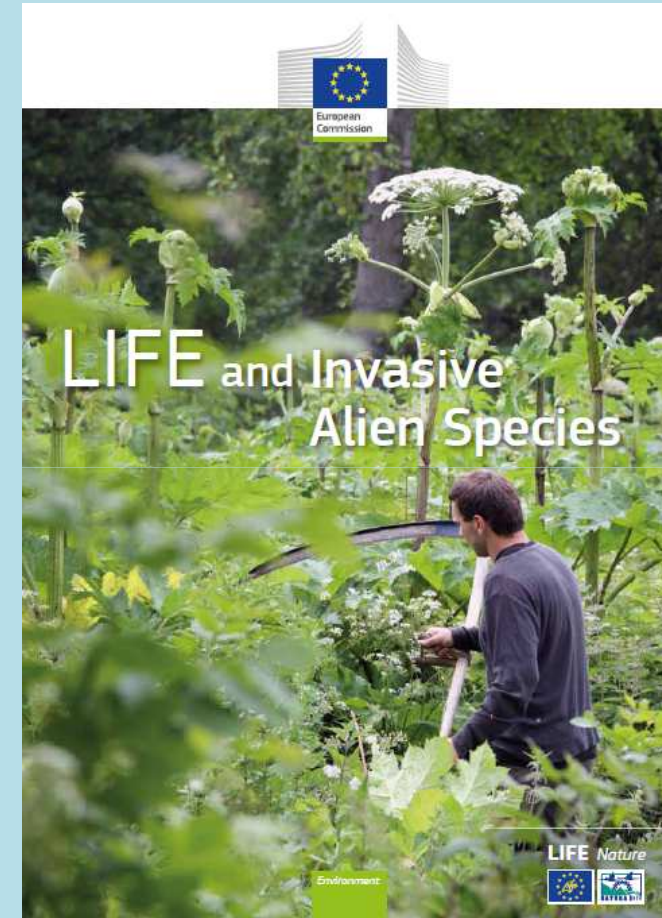
Rosnący udział projektów związanych z gatunkami obcymi

Figure 1. LIFE IAS projects per year (1992-2013)



Polska na 9. miejscu

Figure 2. – IAS projects by Member State (1992-2013)



Program LIFE



Najczęściej zwalczane gatunki:

Figure 4. LIFE projects by IAS (1992-2013)





Europejska i Śródziemnomorska Organizacja Ochrony Roślin (EPPO) www.eppo.int

Regionalna organizacja wykonawcza Konwencji Ochrony Roślin IPPC

September)
▶ View a list of Standards adopted by EPPO Council in
September 2015

[PRESS RELEASE: The EU Minor Uses
Co-ordination Facility has started!](#)

Szkodniki kwarantannowe (w tym gatunki obce)

▶ Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations
(Larnaca 16/19 June)
▶ First reports of *Xylella fastidiosa* in the EPPO
region: **Special Alert**

[Joint EPPO/COST-SMARTER Workshop on the
Evaluation and Regulation of the use of Biological
Control Agents in the EPPO Region Register](#)

Inwazyjne gatunki obcych roślin

▶ Panel on Diagnostics in Entomology (Rome, 17/19
March)

Bazy danych Publikacje

▶ Panel on Diagnostics in Nematology (Paris, 03/04
March)

▶ Panel on Diagnostics in Plant Pathology (Paris, 03/04
March)

▶ Panel on Diagnostics in Plant Pathology (Paris, 03/04
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▶ Panel on Diagnostics in Plant Pathology (Paris, 03/04
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March)

EPPO is an intergovernmental organization responsible for European cooperation in plant health. Founded in 1951 by 15 European countries, EPPO now has 50 members, covering almost all countries of the European and Mediterranean region. Its objectives are to protect plants, to develop international strategies against the introduction and spread of dangerous pests and to promote safe and effective control methods. As a Regional Plant Protection

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What is EPPO Global Database?

EPPO Global Database is maintained by the Secretariat of the [European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization \(EPPO\)](#). This database is still under development but its ultimate goal is to include all pest-specific information that has been produced by EPPO.

Current contents:

- **basic information for more than 68 000 species** of interest to agriculture, forestry and plant protection: plants (cultivated and wild) and pests (including pathogens). For each species: scientific names, common names in different languages, taxonomic position, and EPPO codes are given.
- **detailed information for more than 1600 pest species** that are of regulatory interest (EPPO and EU listed pests, as well as pests regulated in other parts of the world). For each pest: geographical distribution (with a world map), host plants and categorization (quarantine status) are given. A large part of the functionalities of [PQR \(EPPO database on quarantine pests\)](#) has already been transferred to EPPO Global Database.
- **EPPO datasheets**

Latest news

[EPPO Reporting Service no. 7 and no. 8](#) are available.


New world distributions are available for:

- [Apriona germari](#) (revised)
- [Apriona rugicollis](#)
- [Citrus bark cracking viroid](#)
- [Groundnut ringspot virus](#)
- [Lycorma delicatula](#)
- [Orientus ishidae](#)
- [Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus](#)
- [Vespa velutina](#)

New pictures have been added for:

- [Apiosporina morbosa](#)
- [Arge ochropus](#)
- [Aromia bungii](#)
- [Cacyreus marshalli](#)
- [Ceroplastes ceriferus](#)

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Poland	Europe
Portugal	Europe
Singapore	Asia

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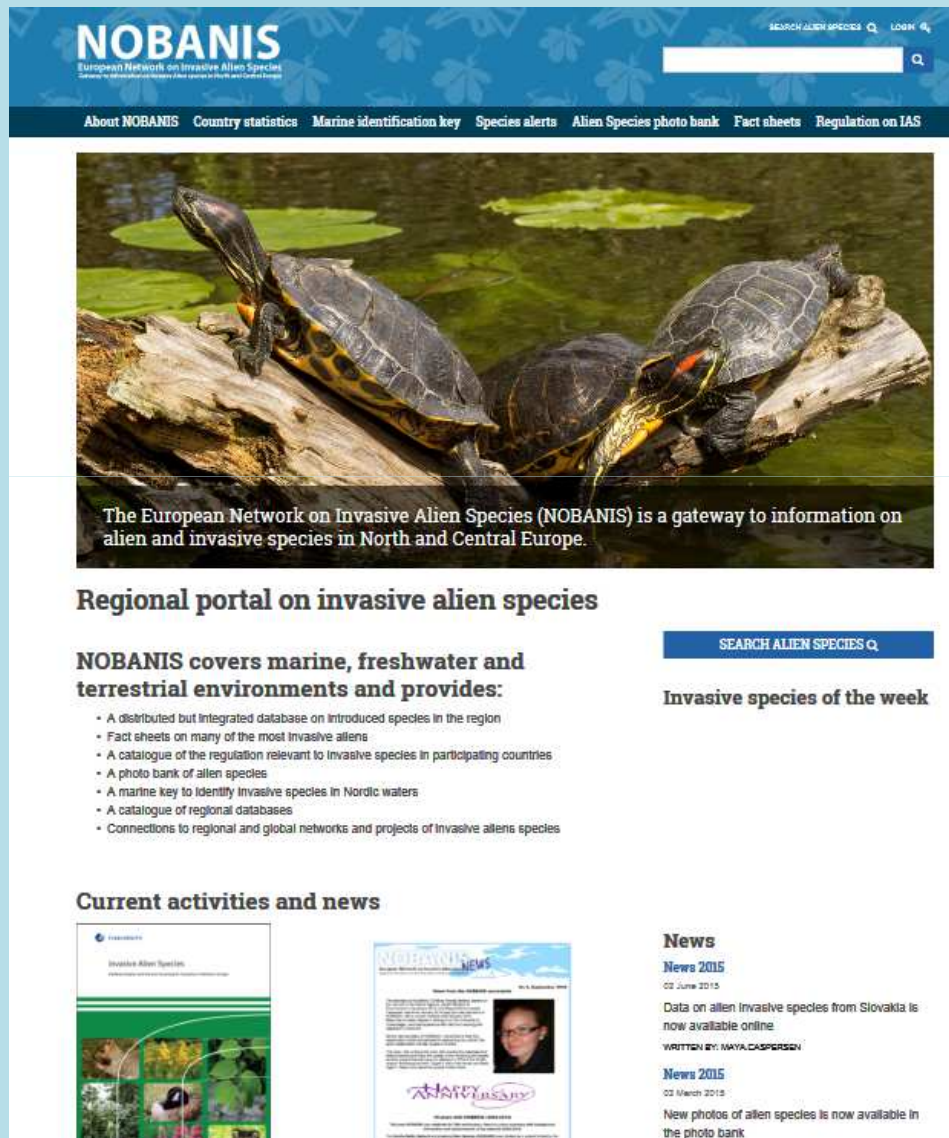
TOOLS

- Save list as excel file
- Save list as csv file

Organism	State	Status	
<input type="text" value="Search..."/>	<input type="button" value="Search"/>	<input type="text" value="- select -"/>	<input type="text"/>
Acanthoscelides obtectus		Present, widespread	<input type="button" value="view..."/>
Acarapis woodi		Present, no details	<input type="button" value="view..."/>
Acrolepiopsis assectella		Present, no details	<input type="button" value="view..."/>
Adoxophyes orana		Present, no details	<input type="button" value="view..."/>
Agriotes lineatus		Present, no details	<input type="button" value="view..."/>
Agrobacterium tumefaciens		Present, restricted distribution	<input type="button" value="view..."/>
Agrotis segetum		Present, no details	<input type="button" value="view..."/>
Alfalfa mosaic virus		Present, no details	<input type="button" value="view..."/>
Alternaria brassicae		Present, no details	<input type="button" value="view..."/>
Alternaria brassicicola		Present, no details	<input type="button" value="view..."/>

ACASWO

NOBANIS – europejska sieć informacyjna o inwazyjnych gatunkach obcych www.nobanis.org



NOBANIS
European Network on Invasive Alien Species

SEARCH ALIEN SPECIES Q LOOK

About NOBANIS Country statistics Marine identification key Species alerts Alien Species photo bank Fact sheets Regulation on IAS

The European Network on Invasive Alien Species (NOBANIS) is a gateway to information on alien and invasive species in North and Central Europe.

Regional portal on invasive alien species

NOBANIS covers marine, freshwater and terrestrial environments and provides:

- A distributed but integrated database on introduced species in the region
- Fact sheets on many of the most invasive aliens
- A catalogue of the regulation relevant to invasive species in participating countries
- A photo bank of alien species
- A marine key to identify invasive species in Nordic waters
- A catalogue of regional databases
- Connections to regional and global networks and projects of invasive alien species

SEARCH ALIEN SPECIES Q

Invasive species of the week

Current activities and news

News

News 2015
02 June 2015
Data on alien invasive species from Slovakia is now available online
WRITTEN BY: MAYA CASPERSEN

News 2015
02 March 2015
New photos of alien species is now available in the photo bank

Sieć obejmuje 20 krajów europejskich, w tym Polskę i wszystkie kraje sąsiednie

Fact sheets

Opracowania dla 91 najgroźniejszych gatunków, w tym metody ich kontroli

The NOBANIS project provides fact sheets on some of the invasive alien species of the region, covering both animals and plant as well as microorganisms.

The NOBANIS fact sheets

The species profiles below follow the same format and provide information on the biology, ecology and distribution of the invasive alien species as well as on the impact of the species in the recipient habitats. Furthermore, management approaches are suggested. Important resources such as contact persons, links and references are also presented in the fact sheets. The fact sheets are written by experts of the region and all fact sheets are furthermore refereed by scientific experts from all NOBANIS countries - thus ensuring that the collated regional knowledge is reflected in the fact sheets.

The fact sheets presented below are not to be regarded as a consensus list of "worst invasive alien species" for the region. The fact sheets fall in several categories, some can indeed be regarded as the worst invaders of the entire region, while others are only a problem in one or a few countries. In each case the impact and status of the species should be clear from the fact sheet.

There are also 30 fact sheets originating from the Identification key to marine invasive species in Nordic waters, they are presented here together with the other NOBANIS fact sheets to give an easy alphabetical overview of all the fact sheets, but are named and formatted a bit different.

"Old fact sheet versions " for species where the genus name or/and species name has changed can be found [here](#).

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Acartia tonsa | 2. Acer negundo | 3. Acer pseudoplatanus |
| 4. Alkmaria romijni | 5. Ameletia spicata | 6. Amphibalanus improvisus |
| 7. Anquillicoloides crassus | 8. Anthriscus sylvestris | 9. Aphanomyces astaci |
| 10. Arion lusitanicus | 11. Arthurdendyus triangulatus | 12. Azolla filiculoides |
| 13. Boccardiella ligatica | 14. Branta canadensis | 15. Bunias orientalis |
| 16. Callinectes sapidus | 17. Cameraria ohridella | 18. Campylopus introflexus |
| 19. Caprella mutica | 20. Castor canadensis | 21. Cercopagis pengoi |

Klon jesionolistny

NOBANIS – Invasive Alien Species Fact Sheet

Acer negundo

Author of this species fact sheet: Piotr Mędrzycki, Faculty of Ecology, University of Ecology and Management, Warsaw, Poland. Phone: +48 22 825 80 35, E-mail: piotrmedrzycki@wp.pl

Bibliographical reference – how to cite this fact sheet:
Mędrzycki, P. (2011): NOBANIS – Invasive Alien Species Fact Sheet – *Acer negundo*. – From: Online Database of European Network on Invasive Alien Species – NOBANIS www.nobanis.org. Date of access x/x/201x.

Species description

Scientific names: *Acer negundo* L., Aceraceae.

Synonyms: *Negundo aceroides* Moench (1794), *Negundo fraxinifolium* (Nutt.) DC. (1824).

Common names: Box-elder, ash-leaved maple, manitoba maple (GB and US), Eschen-Ahorn (DE), askbladet løn (DK), saarvaher (EE), Saarnivaahtera (FI), askhlymur (IS), uosialapis klevas (LT), Ošlapu kļava (LV), Vederesdoorn (NL), asklönn (NO), klon jesionolistny, jesioklon (PL), asklönn (SE).



Ślinik luzytański

NOBANIS – Invasive Alien Species Fact Sheet

Arion lusitanicus (or *vulgaris*)

Author of this fact sheet: Stine Slotsbo, Department of Bioscience, Aarhus University, Vejlsøvej 25, DK 8600 Silkeborg

Bibliographical reference – how to cite this fact sheet:
Slotsbo (2014): NOBANIS – Invasive Alien Species Fact Sheet – *Arion lusitanicus*. – From: Online Database of the European Network on Invasive Alien Species – NOBANIS www.nobanis.org. Date of access x/x/201x.

Species description

Scientific names: *Arion lusitanicus* (Bank *et al.*, 2007) or *Arion vulgaris* (Moquin-Tandon, 1855) (Anderson, 2005).

The taxonomic status of this invasive pest species is unresolved. The first invasive specimens was misidentified as *A. lusitanicus* (Mabille, 1868), but the original description of *A. lusitanicus* has turned out to refer to a different species than the invader (Castillejo, 1997; Quinteiro *et al.*, 2005). Therefore, the name *A. vulgaris* (Moquin-Tandon, 1855) has by some authors been used as a replacement (e.g. Anderson 2005). However, uncertainty remains as to whether the original description of *A. vulgaris* really applies to the invasive species. The majority of literature about the pest species refers to it as *A. lusitanicus*, which is an argument for retaining the name *A. lusitanicus* until its taxonomic status has been resolved. Throughout this fact sheet I will follow Bank *et al.* (2007) and use the name *A. lusitanicus* when referring to the invasive pest species.

Common names: Iberian slug, Spanish slug (GB), plzák španělský (CZ), Spanische Wegschnecke, Kapuzinerschnecke (DE), Iberisk skovsnegl, dræbersnegl (DK), Lusitania teetigu (EE), Espanjansiruetaana (FI), Spanskur snigil, morsnigil (FO), Spánarsnigill (IS), Spānijas kailgliemzis (LV), Ispanikasis liuas (LT), Iberiasnigil, brunsnigil (NO), Spansk Skogsnigel, mördarsnigel (SE), ślinik luzytański (PL).



Baza danych o 11 000 gatunkach obcych w Europie

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100 of the Worst

About DAISIE

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Search Region

Search Experts

Register as an expert

European Summary



© Petr Pysek

» *Impatiens glandulifera*

one of the 100 worst alien species in Europe, [click here](#) to see the full list.

Delivering Alien Invasive Species Inventories for Europe

Biological invasions by non-native or 'alien' species are one of the greatest threats to the ecological and economic well-being of the planet. Alien species can act as vectors for new diseases, alter ecosystem processes, change biodiversity, disrupt cultural landscapes, reduce the value of land and water for human activities and cause other socio-economic consequences for man.

To help those tackling the invasive species challenge, this website provides a 'one-stop-shop' for information on biological invasions in Europe. Please note that the DAISIE database behind this website is continually being updated. Read [more about DAISIE](#).

[DAISIE Handbook of alien species in Europe available](#)

Search Species



Search for information on one of the 12046 alien species occurring in Europe.

Search Regions



Search regions to explore the alien species threats across Europe, for 81 inland and 57 coastal and marine areas.

Search Experts



Search for one of the 2598 experts on biological invasions in Europe

DAISIE

www.europe-aliens.org

Wśród 100 najgroźniejszych gatunków są m. in.

Dżuma racza

Barszcz mantegazyjski

Niecierpek gruczołowaty

Rdestowiec japoński

Czeremcha amerykańska

Robinia akacja

Róża pomarszczona

Szrotówek kasztanowcowiaczek

Zachodnia stonka kukurydziana

Stonka ziemniaczana

Biedronka azjatycka

Babka bycza

Czebaczek amurski

Pstrąg źródlany

Żółw czerwonolicy

Bernikla kanadyjska

Jeleń sika

Norka amerykańska

Jenot

Piżmak

Szop pracz

Szczur wędrowny



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> 100 of the Worst

Order by Name

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Show Aquatic Inland

Show Terrestrial Fungi

Show Terrestrial Invertebrates

Show Terrestrial Plants

Show Terrestrial Vertebrates

Acacia dealbata



Magnoliophyta » Eudicotyledonae » Fabales » Fabaceae - Mimosoideae » *Acacia dealbata*

This fast growing tree can reach up to 30m in height. Leaves are greyish-green and segmented, leaf axis has glands only at the insertion of the pinnae. Flower heads are 5-6mm in diameter, pale yellow. Legume is compressed, scarcely constricted between...

Aedes albopictus



Insecta » Arthropoda » Insecta » Diptera » Culicidae » *Aedes albopictus*

Mosquito with a black adult body with conspicuous white stripes. Females are active during the day and are blood-feeders on vertebrates, biting primarily humans and other mammals, but also birds, batracians and reptiles....

Ailanthus altissima



Magnoliophyta » Eudicotyledonae » Sapindales » Simaroubaceae » *Ailanthus altissima*

This fast growing deciduous tree, 8-10 m high, has large compound leaves, composed of 11-25 leaflets that alternate along the stems. Fruits are very distinctive for their long samaras forming large bunches, turning reddish in summer. All parts of th...

Alexandrium catenella



Dinophyta » Dinophyceae » Gonyaulacales » Goniomonataceae » *Alexandrium catenella*

It is an armoured, marine, planktonic dinoflagellate typically occurring in characteristic short chains of 2, 4 or 8 cells, swimming together in a snake-like fashion. Single cells are almost round, 20-48 µm in length and 18-32 µm in width....

Ambrosia artemisiifolia



Magnoliophyta » Eudicotyledonae » Asterales » Asteraceae » *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*

Summer monoecious annual plant 0.2 - 2.5 m tall. The male flowers (2-4mm) are grouped in racemes at the end of branches, while female flowers are located at the bases of upper leaves. It produces a woody reddish-brown indehiscent fruit (akenes) with ...

Anguillicola crassus



Nematoda » Nematoda » Secernentea » Spirurida » Anguillicolidae » *Anguillicola crassus*

This is a parasite nematode often 3cm in length that can only be noticed by opening up the body cavity of the freshwater eel. It has a large girth and a transparent outer skin that allows the inner organs to be seen. ...

Anoplophora chinensis



Insecta » Arthropoda » Insecta » Coleoptera » Cerambycidae » *Anoplophora chinensis*

Large, 21- 37 mm long, stout beetle with shiny black elytra marked with 10- 12 white round spots; long antennae basally marked with white or light blue bands; polyphagous insect attacking over 100 species of broadleaved trees and shrubs; of major con...

Anoplophora glabripennis



Insecta » Arthropoda » Insecta » Coleoptera » Cerambycidae » *Anoplophora glabripennis*

Large, stout beetle, 20-35 mm long with a jet-black body with white spots on the elytra; the antennae are longer than the body, black with blue rings at segment base. It is a xylophagous species, feeding on a wide range of deciduous trees, mostly spe...

Aphanomyces astaci



Chromista » Oomycota » Oomycetes » Saprolegniales » Leptolegniaceae » *Aphanomyces astaci*

This Oomycete pseudofungus is the aetiologic agent for the disease which is known as crayfish plague. Crayfish plague is a disease which, as an acute disease, has only created problems in Europe, not in the native range of North America where crayfis...

Aphis gossypii

Gatunki obce w Polsce

Gatunki obce w Polsce www.iop.krakow.pl/ias

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[O problemie](#)

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O projekcie

Mimo, że w skali globalnej wpływ inwazyjnych obcych gatunków (Invasive Alien Species, IAS) stanowi obecnie największe, poza utratą siedlisk, zagrożenie dla różnorodności biologicznej, próby kompleksowych rozwiązań problemu inwazji biologicznych podejmowane są dopiero od niedawna. Jednym z podstawowych elementów takich rozwiązań jest gromadzenie i wymiana informacji o obcych gatunkach.

W 1999 r. w Instytucie Ochrony Przyrody PAN w Krakowie została dla Ministerstwa Środowiska przygotowana baza danych „Gatunki introdukowane w Polsce”. Początkowo obejmowała ona 233 gatunki obcych grzybów, roślin i zwierząt. W 2003 r., dzięki finansowaniu przez Departament Stanu USA, część danych zawartych w tej bazie danych została przetłumaczona na język angielski i udostępniona w sieci Internet pod nazwą „Gatunki obce w Polsce”.

[więcej »](#)

Najnowsze zmiany

Dermatophagoides evansi Fain, Hughes et Johnston, 1967

Roztocz Ewansa

Roztocze

2013-10-17 12:01

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List gończy

Szop prac *Procyon lotor*



Coraz częstsze stwierdzenia tego północnoamerykańskiego drapieżnika notuje się w Polsce od połowy lat 90. XX wieku. Obecnie rozmnażająca się populacja szopa pracza obejmuje swoim zasięgiem zachodnią część kraju. Jej początek dały osobniki, które imigrowały z obszaru wschodnich Niemiec, gdzie zostały introdukowane przed II wojną światową. Ostatnio szopy stały się popularnymi zwierzętami domowymi. Ucieczki z hodowli i celowe wypuszczenia szopów przez ich właścicieli (jest to czyn niezgodny z prawem) sprawiły, że pojedyncze osobniki coraz częściej spotyka się na obszarze całej Polski. Szop pracza jest gatunkiem wszystkożernym, a jego obecność może być groźna nie tylko dla ptaków gniazdujących na ziemi, lecz także, dzięki zdolności szopów do wspinania się po drzewach, dla ptaków mających swe gniazda ponad ziemią. Ponadto szopy są nosicielami niebezpiecznego dla życia człowieka obleńca *Baylisascaris procyonis*. Wszystkie informacje o stwierdzeniach szopów w naturze, są bardzo cenne.

[więcej »](#)



Aktualności

Gatunki obce w konkursie fotograficznym GDOŚ

2013-10-15

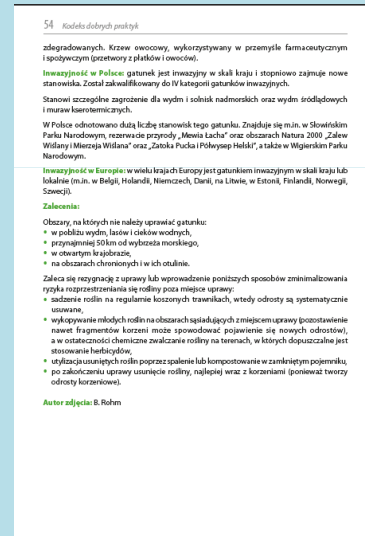
Generalna Dyrekcja Ochrony Środowiska zaprasza do udziału w konkursie fotograficznym poświęconym tematyce ochrony przyrody i krajobrazu. Jednym z dwóch tematów tego konkursu jest problem inwazyjnych gatunków obcych w środowisku i zagrożenia jakie stanowią dla rodzimej różnorodności biologicznej.

[więcej »](#)

Wciąż jest jeszcze dużo do zrobienia...



Róża pomarszczona *Rosa rugosa*



**Obszary, na których nie należy uprawiać gatunku:
w pobliżu wydm, lasów i cieków wodnych,
przynajmniej 50 km od wybrzeża morskiego
na obszarach chronionych i w ich otulinie.**

Wciąż jest jeszcze dużo do zrobienia...

Róża pomarszczona *Rosa rugosa*



Wielkie sadzenie róż nad morzem



Ponad 1600 krzaków dzikiej róży zostanie zasadzonych w pasie brzegowym pomiędzy sanatorium "Arka" a mostkiem na ścieżce rowerowej do Podczela.

Róże są sadzone w miejscach, gdzie nie ma innej roślinności, która mogłaby zabezpieczyć brzeg przed erozją. Jak się okazuje, krzaki dzikiej róży doskonale się do tego nadają, ponieważ szybko się aklimatyzują w każdym środowisku i błyskawicznie rozrastają. Innymi walorami tych roślin są ich kolce, które skutecznie odstraszały niesfornych turystów przed niszczeniem roślinności brzegowej i wydm. W tym miejscu kilka lat temu Urząd Morski zasadził wierzbę kaspijską, która miała zabezpieczyć brzeg. Niestety, buty przechodniów i sztormy skutecznie zniszczyły sadzonki. Miejmy nadzieję, że tym razem będzie inaczej.



Kołobrzeg, pas brzegowy
(obszar Natura 2000)

miastokolobrzeg.pl 24.10.2014

Wielkie sadzenie róż nad
morzem

„Ponad 1600 krzaków dzikiej
róży zostanie zasadzonych w
pasie brzegowym...”



Dziękuję za uwagę!

solarz@iop.krakow.pl

Autor zdjęcia: B. Rohm