

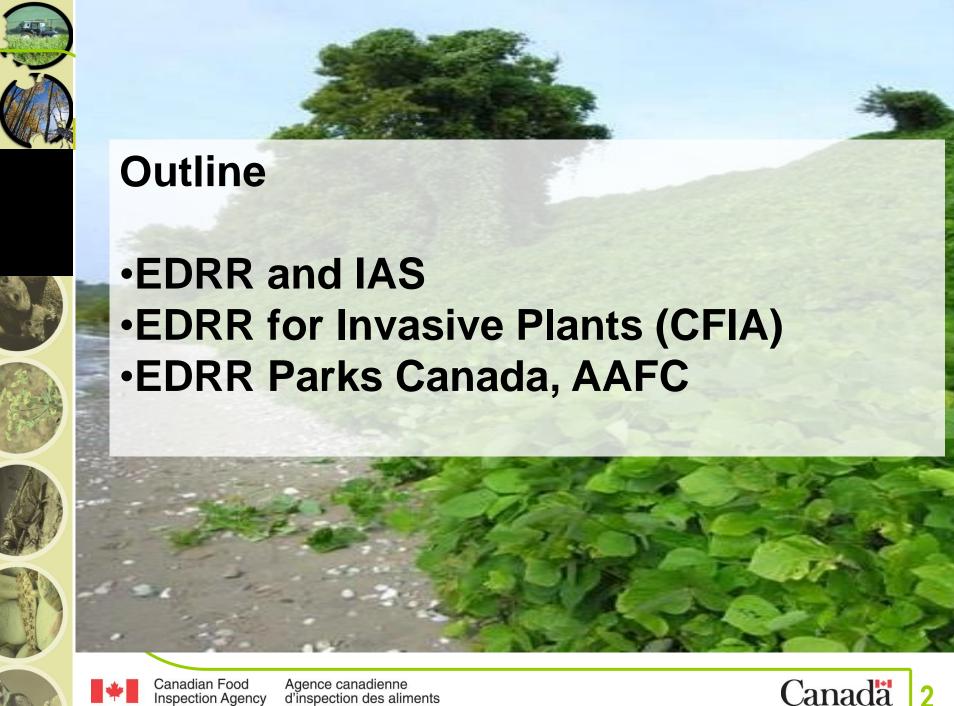
nvasive alien specie

Early Detection and Rapid Response (EDRR) Efforts in Canada



Cory Lindgren and Cheryl Dollard

Canadian Food Inspection Agency

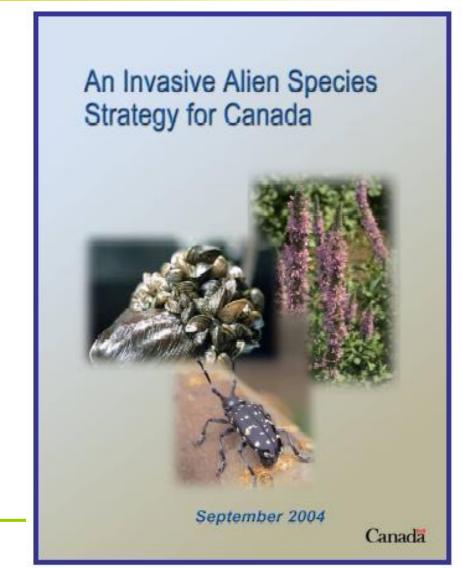




IAS Strategy for Canada (2004)

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- respond to IAS through a hierarchical approach that prioritizes:
- 1) *prevention* of new invasions;
- 2) early detection of new invaders;
- 3) *rapid response* to new invaders; and
- 4) management of established and spreading invaders (containment, eradication, and control).









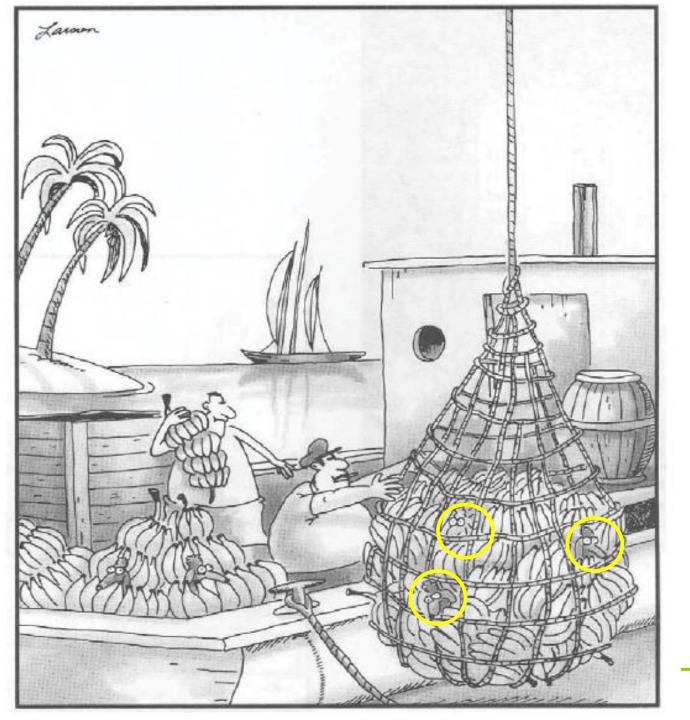
Early Detection worrall (2002)

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1. system of active or passive surveillance to find and verify the identity of new IAS as early after entry as possible, when FIND AND VERIFY and era les area Detection and Identification, such as sensitive ecosystems where impacts are likely to be great or invasion is likely to be rapid.







Increased **EDRR** Surveillanc e may have helped detect the first incursions of invasive poodles into Canada!



Rapid Response Worrall (2002)

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- 1. effort to eradicate, contain or control IAS while the infestation is still localized.
- implemented in response to new introductions or to isolated infestations of a previously established pest - assessment and monitoring may be part of the response.
- 3. It is based on a system and infrastructure organized in advance so that the response is rapid and efficient.







Why is EDRR so IMPORTANT??

invasive alien species

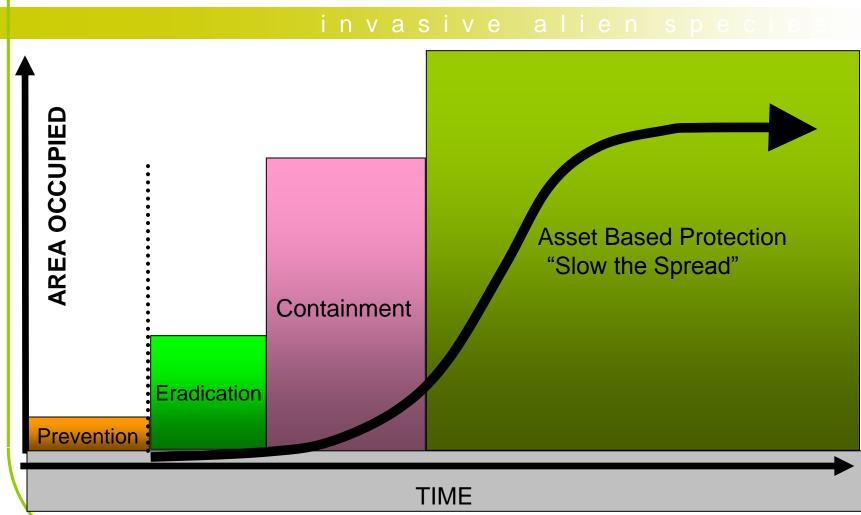
1. EDRR programs increase the likelihood that pests can still be eradicated.....

1. Costs of EDRR efforts are less that those of long-term management programs.....





GENERALIZED INVASION CURVE







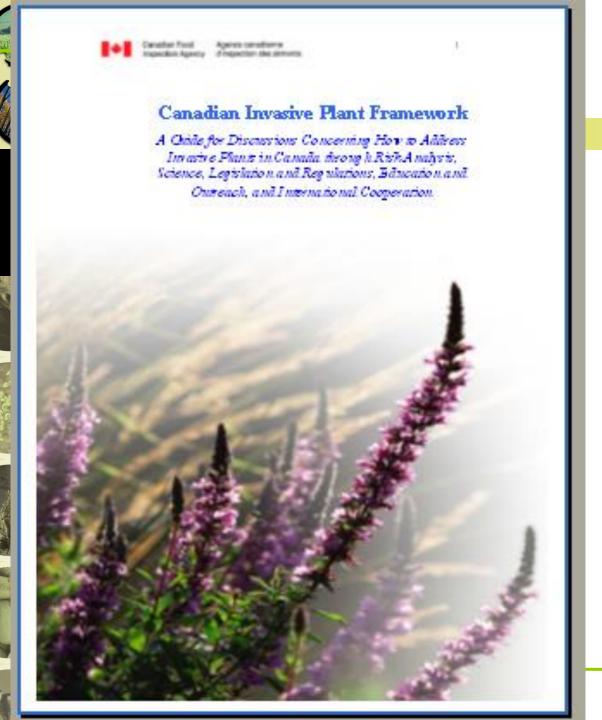


Early Detection and Rapid Response Considerations for **Invasive Plants in** Canada



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Canadian Invasive Plant Framework Workshops

Stakeholder Recommendations:

Develop a National EDRR Plan for Invasive Plants in Canada



Completed in Sept 2010

monthlyforummeetingsagenda set byparticipants

Early Detection and Rapid Response Considerations for Invasive Plants in Canada



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National EDRR Discussion Forum for Invasive Plants

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Objective of the Working Group:

The objective of the EDRR Forum working group is to develop (and implement) considerations of an early detection rapid response model for invasive plants in Canada that can inform national, provincial and territorial strategies. The second objective is to identify existing resources. It is agreed that all vascular plants, including aquatic plants, are in the scope.







Minimum aspects of a EDRR System

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assessment

respond







Summary of National EDRR Forum discussions (2008-2011)

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- > Detection and Identification of IPs
- > Assessment and Risk of IPs
- > Planning and Responding to IPs
- Detection Activities
- ➤ Sept 2010 EDRR Document Finalized
- > IPCANnet Concept
- > Aquatic Pesticides as EDRR Tools
- Emerging invasive plants for proactive label registration





Early Detection of Invasive Plants (Labs)

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CFIA monitoring and sampling programs.....

examine imported and domestic plants and seeds for regulated species and species of concern (Least Wanted)

examine foods, supplements, grains and other commodities for quarantine species and species not known to occur in Canada.



CFIA Herbarium

Canadian Food

Inspection Agency



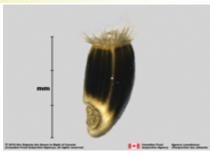
Early Detection of Invasive Plants (Labs)

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CFIA certification programs:



Our Labs are a national resource for plant and seed Identification,



Yellow Star thistle



Jointed Goatgrass





Collaborative research in support of EDRR

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New morphological and molecular EDRR tools

Development of weed seed identification tools: image database and computer based (LUCID) identification keys.



Development of a weed molecular identification methods and reference sequence database.

Protection of Canadian biodiversity and trade from the impacts of global change through improved ability to monitor invasive alien and quarantine species.





Parks Canada

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- Canada's National Parks have invasive species monitoring and action plans, based upon their perceived regional threats
- > these are EDRR approaches
- Removing IAS from the Garry Oak







Parks Canada

Weed Control in Banff, Kootenay and **Yoho National Parks**

Rooting Out the Invaders: non-native plants



- Prevention
- > Control
- > Monitoring
- Restoration











AAFC – Agri-Environment Services Branch

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Community Pasture Program (CPP) IAS Strategy

- > Early detection of weeds on community pastures
- Eradicate and control weeds
- > Weed spotters
- > "Range Days" training on ID and control
- > Mapping
- > IAS Committee (CPP and AEU) meets quarterly

(Thanks Bev Dunlop!!)



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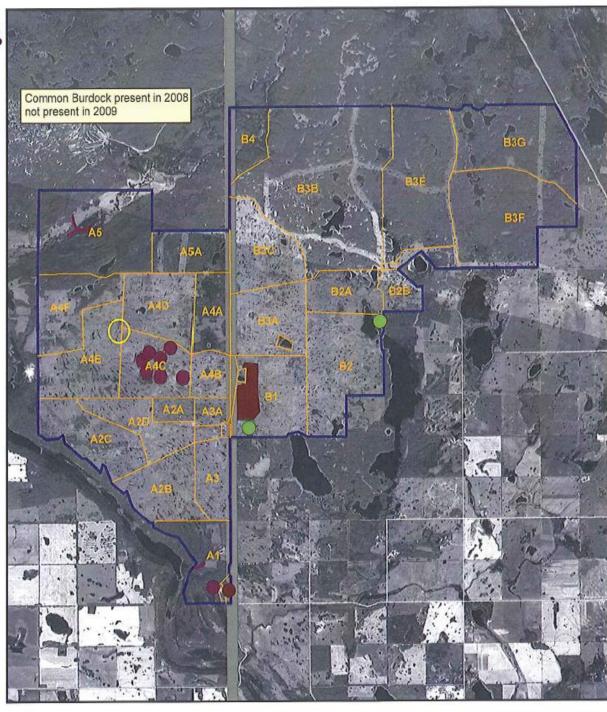
INVASIVE WEED LOCATIONS

2009 INSPECTION

Legend

WEED NAME

- Leafy Spurge
- Downy Brome
- Nodding Thistle
- Spotted Knapweed
- Common Tansy
- Yellow Toadflax
- Absinthe
- Baby's Breath
- Purple Loosestrife
- Tall Buttercup
- Scentless Chamomile
- Red Bartsia
- Common Burdock
- Canada Thistle
- Ox-eye Daisy





EDRR in Programs

Invasive Species
Councils have EDRR
Working Groups

EDRR Alerts
Weed Spotters Program
EDDMaps

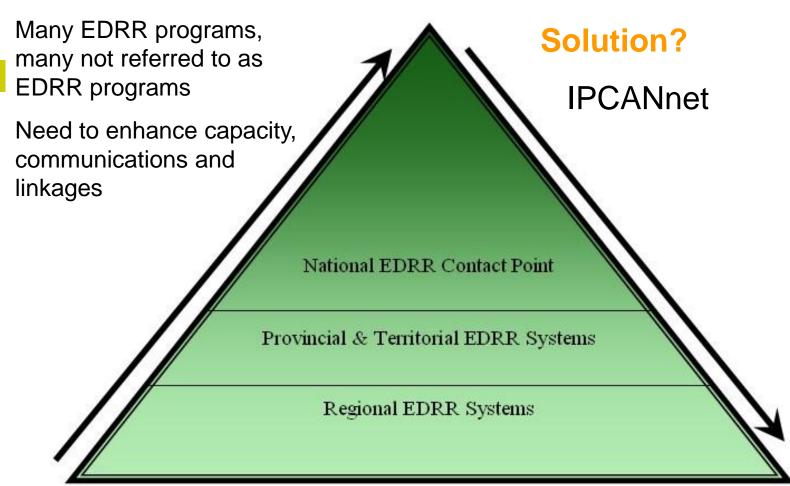








Challenges?



Send me an email if you wish to join the National EDRR Forum discussions??



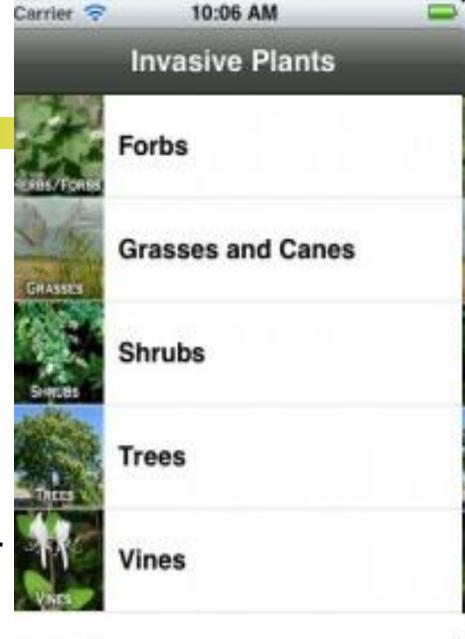


Future of EDRR??

iTunes EDRR Applications!

Future versions of the app are expected to include the ability to submit photos and report new sightings of invasive plants on the spot throughout the United States to University of Georgia's Early Detection and Distribution Mapping System.

University of Georgia Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health



Banday Connerson Name Scientific Name



