

Strasbourg, 24 September 2010  
[tpvs17e\_2010)

**T-PVS (2010) 17**

CONVENTION ON THE CONSERVATION OF EUROPEAN WILDLIFE  
AND NATURAL HABITATS

**EPPO/Council of Europe  
2nd Workshop on Invasive Alien Plants  
in Mediterranean type regions of the world**

2-6 August 2010  
Trabzon (Turkey)

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**- CONCLUSIONS -**

*Document  
prepared by  
and the Directorate of Culture and Cultural and Natural Heritage*

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### **SOME CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKING SESSION ON ERADICATION**

- Eradication and control of spread of invasive species are costly exercises. So much attention should be devoted both to their careful planning, long-term development and the choice of species to be controlled or eradicated.
- These are already good methods to choose candidate species for eradication/control using criteria such as invasiveness, degree of impact on natural habitats or native species and present distribution (which can influence success of eradication).
- Biological control should be systematically explored for invasive plants that are well spread and for which mechanical or chemical control are prohibited.
- Eradication should be integrated in a much wider context of management and generally not used as a separate tool.
- Eradication in the early stages of invasion should be a priority, which speaks strongly in favor of the establishment of an early-warning rapid response system.
- Many eradications are a success and there is an urgent need of better document eradication/control operations, both those that are successful and those that are not and so often unreported.
- Eradication/control plans should integrate a strategy for re-vegetation or ecological restoration of areas left bare by removal of the invasive species.
- While most eradications focus on a target species, more attention needs to be given to an “ecosystem approach”, controlling one or several invasive alien plants in a particularly vulnerable ecosystem (eg. Dunes wetlands).
- Eradication should be promoted for newly arrived species even if there are uncertainties on their invasiveness, applying the precautionary approach..

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### **SOME CONCLUSIONS OF THE WORKING SESSION ON CODES OF CONDUCT ON INVASIVE ALIEN PLANTS**

- Codes of conduct are a useful approach to deal with invasive alien plants but should not preclude Governments to take a more restrictive, law-based, approach if this is necessary to avoid the entry, release and dispersal of invasive alien plants.
- Codes of conduct will only work if the industry (horticulture, agriculture, forestry) adopts them and not if they are simply given to them to apply.
- While European Codes of conduct can serve as a source of inspiration for government/industry practice, it is fundamental that they are modulated to the problems, language and culture of each particular state or region, so that national, regional codes become the real operative tool.
- The elaboration of national or regional codes of conduct should serve as an excellent way to foster dialogue with the industry and the public on IAS.
- A particular effort should be done to make codes of conduct better known and used by clients (of the horticultural industry, or forest industry) both private and institutional.
- Codes of conduct are a good tool to publicise the problem of invasive alien species.