Southern African Plant Invader Atlas:

an essential resource for Invasive Species management

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Philip Ivey
National Co-ordinator: Invasive Species Programme - Detection and Response, EDRR
the numbers...

• ~750 non-native tree species
  ~8 000 non-native shrubby and herbaceous species
    • *various sources*

• 199 plant taxa weedy
• *Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act 2001*

• 238 plant taxa invasive
• *National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004*

• >660 plant taxa as naturalised or invasive
  • *Southern African Plant Invaders Atlas*

• Need procedures for detecting and assessing invasions
Most species have only naturalised at a few sites
Control has focussed on widespread invaders
Eradication has not been considered enough
= Hot spots
X = High density of IAPs
. = High density of spp. in Table 1
C. macrocephalum:1970
C. macrocephalum: 1990
C. macrocephalum: 2002
C. macrocephalum: 2008
C. macrocephalum: 2010
Fig. 4. The current and potential distributions of a selection of the 28 emerging plant invaders. (a) *Acacia podalyriifolia* is an example of a species that has a very wide potential distribution and (b) *Lythrum salicaria* is an example of a species with a very limited potential distribution but is among the world’s 100 worst invaders (Lowe et al., 2001), (c) *Pereskia aculeata* is already considered a very problematic emerging invader in SA and (d) *Ulex europaeus* is also among the world’s 100 worst invaders.
Databases need data

Between APRIL 2011–MARCH 2012

• **3418** records added to the SAPIA database:
  • 2971 records from SAPIA surveys,
  • **224** records from SANBI’s ED & RR team (M. Cheek – 135, T. Jaca – 89), and
  • 223 records from a further 23 contributors.
Communication, Data gathering, Verification, Data management, Planning, Management