

PILN Soundbites - October 2010

Pacific Invasives Learning Network



PILN

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PILN Teams:

- American Samoa
- Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands
- Fiji
- French Polynesia
- Guam
- Hawaii
- Kiribati
- Kosrae
- Marshall Islands
- New Caledonia
- Niue
- Palau
- Pohnpei
- Samoa
- Yap



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NETWORK NEWS:

PILN SOUNDBITES is the monthly newsletter of the Pacific Invasives Learning Network: a participant-driven island network, reporting on news of PILN Country Teams and also from the Pacific Invasives Partnership. It focuses on invasive species management and biodiversity conservation issues. Previous issues of the PILN SOUNDBITES are available from the PILN webpage: www.sprep.org/piln. Please share our SOUNDBITES with your colleagues and networks. Comments and feedback are welcome, please send them to the PILN Coordinator: posas@sprep.org or piln@sprep.org. Contributions for the November 2010 issue are now needed.

PILN TEAMS - UPDATES:

Many of you have suggested that this is one of the most interesting and valuable bite of your SOUNDBITES. Yet we don't hear enough from you. Let us make this one of the highlights of our learning network and contribute an item a month.

AMERICAN SAMOA: NEW INVASIVE ALERT!!

Dr Mark Schmaedick would like to alert neighbor countries to a new invasive insect pest detection in American Samoa. Details are below.

The Asian citrus psyllid (*Diaphorina citri*) was recently detected in American Samoa. Delimitation surveys showed that it was already widespread on Tutuila Island and eradication would not be feasible. The Asian citrus psyllid is an important pest of citrus mainly because it spreads a bacterial disease called huanglongbing disease or citrus greening disease. Although disease symptoms have not been observed, a survey for huanglongbing disease will be launched soon. Early detection of the psyllids can be difficult when they are present in low numbers because of their small size. Photos and methods for detecting Asian citrus psyllids and huanglongbing disease can be found in the USDA document at:

http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/citrus_greening/downloads/pdf_files/cg-nprg.pdf. There's also a video on Asian citrus psyllid detection at:
<http://www.youtube.com/hungrypests#p/a/f/0/OhQXL4bwnXI>

Further information please contact: Dr Mark Schmaedick, Entomologist. Land Grant Program, American Samoa Community College. PO Box 5319. Pago Pago, AS 96799, USA. Ph. 1-684-699-1575. Fax 1-684-699-5011. Email m.schmaedick@amsamoa.edu

GUAM: [source: Diane Vice - dianevice@gmail.com]

The Guam Invasive Species Advisory Committee (GISAC) met on 05 October at the University of Guam facility. A range of issues were discussed including public outreach on invasive species. The invasive species hotline - the 475-PEST is installed and should be used for all future invasive species reporting. GISAC members were requested to provide articles to be published in the Voice of the People publication, as part of its outreach and awareness efforts. Members also noted the offer by Dr Alan Tye to assist them with developing of the Guam Invasive Species Strategic Action Plan.

Invasive Insects Monitoring system in the forests of Guam was discussed, noting the meeting between GISAC members and Anne-Marie La Rosa from USDA Forest Service. A monitoring system for insects in Guam forest will be established led by Dr Aubrey Moore of the University of Guam.

Invasive Species Coordinator. Discussion is still ongoing with regards to having an Invasive Alien Species Coordinator for Guam and perhaps another position for the Micronesian region.

Reducing invasives to safeguard native introductions. Some of the projects that are taking place include the Ko'ko' for Cocos. Seamus Ehrhard will be conducting monitor lizard control, noting that over 225 monitor lizards have been removed from Cocos Island. The goal is reduction in number and not total eradication, to try and lessen the impacts on newly released Guam rails. There is no sign of rodents since eradication in April 2009. The Micronesia Biosecurity Plan continues to be drafted with some components expected out in December.

Guam has a super Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle. Insecticides and two viruses have failed to kill them in lab tests. The Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle can complete full life cycle in the tops of coconut trees, a new observation and it may be due to the presence of brown tree snakes and the lack of rats on coconut tree tops. New areas of infestation outside Tumon include Sinajana, Agana Springs, Nimitz and Ordot.

Ant outbreak at airport contained. It appears that eradication has been possible for the ant, *L. fraunfeldi* from the Guam airport. No new sighting in the baited areas during the last several sampling episodes. Visits every quarter for the past year have returned negative. There are a couple of other local tramp ant species out there, but not *L. fraunfeldi*.

Ko'ko Update. On Tuesday, November 16, 2010 the Guam Department of Agriculture will release 16 captivity-bred Ko'ko birds, also known as the Guam Rail, on Cocos Island. There will be a short ceremony with speeches by three Safe Harbor Agreement signatories; the Cocos Island Resort, the Guam Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, performances by local school children that will include cultural dancing and a chant, as well as a Chamorro blessing given by Toni Ramirez from the Guam Historic Preservation Office. The festivities will last from about 3:30 pm to 4:30pm; at 4:45pm a smaller release team will be shuttled over to Cocos Island to release the birds at dusk.

The flightless Ko'ko birds are native to Guam but were extirpated as a result of the introduced Brown Tree Snake in the late 1980's. The Office of Insular Affairs has been providing funding to combat the presence of the invasive Brown Tree Snake since 1990 that includes funding for native species restoration activities. Cocos Island, located one mile off the southern tip of Guam, is snake-free and therefore considered excellent site to attempt to establish a breeding population of Ko'ko birds.

KIRIBATI: LEADING THE PACIFIC ON INVASIVE SPECIES NEGOTIATIONS

Kiribati led the Pacific Islands parties at the Convention on Biological Diversity at the 10th Conference of the Parties held in Nagoya, Japan, giving an intervention during the Working Group plenary. Ratita Bebe highlighted the progress made through regional partnerships and noted the coordination role of the Pacific Invasives Partnership and the Pacific Invasives Learning Network. Kiribati and other Pacific countries and territories have benefited from these partnerships, which included eradication and management of invasive species from islands. Why these partnerships were necessary was attributed to the challenge of islands spreading across a large ocean region with limited capacity and resources. Island biodiversity is vulnerable to climate change and invasive species - noting that this is the Deadly Duo. The Pacific delegation urged governments and partners to address invasive species as a significant driver of biodiversity loss, and to allocate adequate and timely funding to prevent, control and manage invasive species.

KOSRAE: [source: Leonard Sigrah]

Leonard Sigrah, the Invasive Species Coordinator for Kosrae advised that Kosrae is focusing on addressing the invasive species: *Clerodendrum quadrilocular*, *Luceana* spp. (Tangatang), and *Mikania micrantha* with thousands being removed since September 2009. While this work is ongoing, there are some concerns regarding supply of the herbicide (Garlon 4) due to strict importation rules. Alternative chemicals are being sought.

SAMOA:

At a presentation for the Pacific Voyage Side-Event held at the 10th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity in Nagoya, Japan, the invasive species project at Aleipata was highlighted as one of the successes from the Pacific region. Faleafaga Toni Tipamaa, the Assistant Chief Executive Officer of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment gave the presentation, and specifically pointing out the collaborative effort between the Pacific Invasives Initiative, the New Zealand Government and also SPREP. The recovery of native fauna and flora has been tremendous and that this highlights the damage that has been caused by invasive rats. Monitoring of the islands will continue.

POHNPEI: [source: Josh Fuder]

The Invasive Species Taskforce of Pohnpei (iSTOP) and its members have been busy in their task of reducing the threat of invasive species in Pohnpei. Knowing that managing the threat of invasives will take a certain level of public understanding and support; the team has made a number of public appearances in the last month. Vice-Chairman, BJ Obispo, and iSTOP member Engly Ioanis, gave a presentation about invasives to over 50 students and on-lookers. iSTOP organized a one-day, intensive workshop for stakeholders and resource managers. The workshop was mostly field based so the participants could help in the identification of the eight target weeds.

iSTOP participated in World Food Day festivities by operating a booth with educational resources as well as specimens of eight target weeds for public awareness. One visitor to the booth recognized the sample of False-Sakau and informed the team of a previously unknown site for the weed.

The work of management and control of invasives has seen some success within the last month. The Conservation Society of Pohnpei (CSP) rented a bucket truck and sprayed the last remaining known site of the noxious Bengal Trumpet vine, *Thumbergia grandiflora*. Conservation Society of Pohnpei made the most of its time with the bucket truck and removed a number of Octopus Trees (*Schefflera actinophylla*) in the Sokehs Municipality. Conservation Society of Pohnpei also removed a large 30-foot seeding Octopus Tree from the Nett Municipality. With a tree this large, the area will be under intense monitoring for years to come until the seed bank has been exhausted.

iSTOP also participated in the recent Regional Invasive Species Council (RISC) meeting in Kosrae. Vice-Chairman, BJ Obispo and Secretary, Konrad Engleberger attended the two day event to share strategies and successes with the regional network.



NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC INVASIVES PARTNERSHIPS:

Birdlife Pacific: [source: Don Stewart]

Birdlife Pacific has released its October-December e-bulletin with news, updates and resources and upcoming events. Contact Don Stewart (don@birdlifepacific.org.fj) for further information; or the PILN Coordinator for a copy of the e-bulletin.

Pacific Invasives Initiative: [source: Souad Boudjelas]

A copy of the report 'Invasive Species management in the Pacific: A review of national plans and current activities' as per PIP Action Plan for 2010 - 2011 (Action under Guidelines Objective A2) has recently been published. The Pacific Invasives Initiative plans to circulate the report to all NBSAP Coordinators from all the countries that have been included in the review. At the same time, PII would also like to share with them a copy of the PIP Charter to enhance their knowledge of PIP and its mandate.

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Biosecurity New Zealand (MAFNBZ) - Sea Container Hygiene System saves dollars [source: Chris Denny - chris.denny@maf.govt.nz]

The Pacific Islands have historically been the origin of the most extensively and seriously contaminated sea containers that enter New Zealand. A Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Biosecurity New Zealand (MAFNBZ) survey in 2006 indicated that these arrivals accounted for ~80% of all contamination of empty container imports.

The historical response to this problem has been high levels of container inspections (i.e. around 100%) upon arrival at the first NZ Port. The disadvantage of this approach is that it allows biosecurity risks to enter NZ before managing them with the possibility of escape or dissemination, as well as increasing the amount of work for Port staff. To address these issues, the Sea Container Hygiene System (SCHS) was commenced in 2006 for the ports of Honiara (Solomon Islands), Lae and Port Moresby (Papua New Guinea), and in Apia (Samoa) in December 2008.

The SCHS is a mechanism by which all visible biosecurity risks associated with (largely empty) sea containers are managed by industry at offshore locations through physical cleaning and chemical control strategies, prior to export to NZ. Since 2006, the operation of the system has been extremely successful with an approximately 99% reduction in contaminants and ants, and complete management of giant African snails resulting in no interceptions over 4 years.

As confidence in the system increases, onshore intervention rates in NZ gradually decrease (as low as 5%). This results in significant savings for the shipping lines (i.e. less MAFBNZ inspection and treatment costs), thereby providing ongoing incentives for proactive maintenance of the system. From the 1st November 2010, the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) will also accept containers that have been through the system.

Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (PIER) [source: James C. Space - pier@hear.org]

A new edition of the Pacific Island Ecosystems at Risk (PIER) web site has been posted at <http://www.hear.org/pier/> Major additions include weed risk assessments prepared for Florida (U.S.) that are also applicable to the Pacific, a complete update of French Polynesia based on the Nadeaud database, an update of other French island possessions, new Hawaiian invasives reported by the Hawaii Biological Survey, Pacific voucher data from the National Tropical Botanical Garden, and invasive plants present on Maloelap Atoll, Marshall Islands. As always, there are many new species, locations, common names and other updates. Coming soon: 160 new weed risk assessments for Hawaii and other Pacific islands.

Global Invasive Species Partnership: *Deadly Drivers of Change: Invasive Species and Climate Change coming to an ecosystem near you!*

A side-event held at the 10th Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) in Nagoya, Japan saw the launching of the latest publication by the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) - 'Deadly Drivers of Change: Invasive Species and Climate Change coming to an ecosystem near you.'



The combination of invasive species and climate change - the deadly duo - will considerably harm ecosystems, especially our island ecosystems. The Executive Secretary of the CBD, Dr Ahmed Djoghlaif attended the side-event calling for a collaborative approach between the Climate Change and Biodiversity actors. Sarah Simmons, the Executive Director for GISP noted that invasive species cost 10 per cent of the global gross domestic products (GDP) and that saving our ecosystems is really about saving the lives of people dependent on these ecosystems. Case-studies demonstrating the linkage between climate change and invasive species included the Indo-Pacific lionfish (*Pterois volitans*) in the Atlantic and the Caribbean. Severe weather events, such as storms and floods can also facilitate the introduction and spread of invasive species. Some of the recommendations that were highlighted included the need to assess the potential for bio-invasion, prevent the introduction of new invasive alien species, develop early detection and rapid response mechanisms and support synergies between climate change and invasive species policies.



MEETING/CONFERENCE & TRAINING ANNOUNCEMENTS

Micronesia Chief Executive Summit (proposed 15-17th Dec. 2010)

The Micronesia Chief Executive Summit is being proposed to be held in Palau from 15-17th December. The Summit will discuss the work of the Regional Invasive Species Committee.

NZ Biosecurity Institute Conference July 2011 (source: Dr Margaret Stanley via Pacific Invasives Initiative)

The annual conference for the NZ Biosecurity Institute will take place in Takapuna on the North Shore of Auckland (July 6-8, 2011). The theme of the conference is: the Northern Gateway: Tomorrow's pests today. It will focus on Northland and Auckland as the gateway to New Zealand for pests. Find out how they are closing the doors on threats to NZ and fighting what is already there. You will hear great speakers and be able to attend field trips that will showcase the innovative/unique programmes going on around the region. For more information and to register for the conference, visit <http://www.biosecurity.org.nz> [*Note- registration is not yet available - but proceedings of previous conferences can be viewed*]

Fish Diversity and Conservation: Current State of knowledge

The Conference will be held at Bournemouth University, Bournemouth, Dorset UK from 18-22 July, 2011. One of the themes of the Conference focuses on the role of introduced species in the decline of fish diversity. For more information see website: <http://www.fsbi.org.uk/2011/home/>

Global Resistance Challenge 2013

The Global Resistance Challenge 2013 conference offers a multidisciplinary forum focused on all aspects of herbicide resistance in crops and weeds and their impact on global food production. Scientific sessions will range from the molecular basis of herbicide resistance evolution through agro-ecology and agronomy to on-farm resistance management. The **Global Resistance Challenge 2013** conference will provide a stage for young and established private and public sector researchers, crop consultants and others to present their work in front of a welcoming international audience in the beautiful portside city of **Fremantle, Perth, Western Australia**. We welcome everyone who wishes to discover the latest advances in herbicide resistance to Perth in February 2013, to experience a magnificent Western Australian late summer. Further information can be obtained from Lisa Mayer (lisa.mayer@uwa.edu.au)

Fulbright Scholars NEXUS Program (source: Mark Bonin)

New Program Announcement: Fulbright NEXUS Regional Program for the Western Hemisphere The Fulbright Regional Network for Applied Research (NEXUS) Program will bring together a network of junior scholars, professionals and mid-career applied researchers from the United States and other Western Hemisphere nations for series of three seminar meetings and a Fulbright exchange experience. Scholars will spend up to one year engaged in collaborative thinking, analysis, problem-solving and multi-disciplinary research in one of three inter-related topics of regional significance: Science, Technology and Innovation, Entrepreneurship and Sustainable energy. Fulbright NEXUS Scholars will conduct individual and team-based research projects, integrating perspectives from multi-sectoral stakeholders, to generate knowledge-based, policy-oriented solutions and implementation models at the national and regional levels. The application deadline for applicants is November 15th, 2010. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or apply through a Fulbright office in the Western Hemisphere. For more information, visit our website at <http://www.cies.org/NEXUS/> or email at FulbrightNEXUS@iie.org.

Now Open: 25th International Congress for Conservation Biology Call for Proposals

The call for proposals for symposia, workshops, and short courses is now open for the 25th International Congress for Conservation Biology, to be held from 28 November - 2 December 2011 in Christchurch, New Zealand.

Meeting Theme: Engaging Society in Conservation

Biodiversity around the world continues to decline at an ever-increasing pace, yet much of society carries on business as usual. How can conservation biologists engage with society to achieve positive outcomes for conservation without compromising our scientific rigor or integrity?

The deadline for proposals is **10 December 2010**. Proposal guidelines can be found here: <http://www.conbio.org/Activities/Meetings/2011/register/proposals.cfm>. For additional information please visit www.conbio.org/2011 or contact the scientific program committee at 2011@conbio.org.

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES:

PADI Foundation - 1 November 2010 to January 31, 2011

The PADI Foundation encourages and supports underwater science, environmental projects, and education. In 2010, it expects to award a total of approximately \$180,000 USD and will consider proposals with budgets up to \$20,000 though the average for proposals will be \$5,000 to \$10,000. For more information, see: <http://www.padifoundation.org/>.

Conservation Leadership Programme

November 15 - BP Conservation Leadership Programme. The Conservation Leadership Programme is offering Future Conservationist Awards of up to \$12,500 to high potential teams who aim to develop their skills through practical conservation projects. The CLP offers support to young conservationists (35 years and younger) living and working in Africa, Asia, East/ Southeastern Europe, the Middle East, the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean. See:

<http://www.conservationleadershipprogramme.org/FutureConservationistAward.asp>.

SeaWorld Busch Gardens Conservation Fund

December 1 - SeaWorld Busch Gardens Conservation Fund. The Fund supports research in one of four areas: 1) Species research, 2) Animal rescue and rehabilitation, 3) Habitat protection, 4) Conservation education. It has no set minimum or maximum grant amount but in the past it has supported projects ranging from \$5,000 to \$25,000 for a one-year term. See: <http://www.swbg-conservationfund.org/grantInfo.htm> No deadline - SeaWorld & Busch Gardens Conservation Fund Animal Crisis Grants. In 2007, the SeaWorld & Busch Gardens Conservation Fund launched the Animal Crisis Grants, which provide rapid, much-needed funding to aid wildlife and habitats in peril due to either natural or human-caused events. The Fund reserves up to \$100,000 each year for such grants. For more information see: <http://www.swbg-conservationfund.org/animalCrisisGrants.htm>.

UNESCO: Pacific Youth Visioning for Island Living 2010 Small Grants

Youth Visioning for Island Living is a capacity building initiative that aims to empower young people in small islands to make a difference. The UNESCO Office for the Pacific states encourages young people and or youth organisations from member countries to submit application to support a wide range of projects. If you are a young person or a youth organisation and would like to take part in this opportunity, feel free to contact Natalia Pereira (n.pereira@unesco.org)

Rapid Response Facility

The Rapid Response Facility (RRF) is an emergency small grants programme jointly operated by Fauna & Flora International (FFI), UNESCO World Heritage Centre, and the United Nations Foundation. With a target processing time for grant applications of just 8 working days, the RRF provides rapid support to enable conservation practitioners to tackle emergencies in some of the World's most important sites for biodiversity. To date it has supported 16 rapid interventions in 14 UNESCO designated natural World Heritage sites, responding to the conservation impacts of a range of emergencies such as natural disaster, armed conflict and sudden increases in illegal activity within these protected areas. Those interested in approaching the RRF for emergency funding should see www.rapid-response.org, which provides details on application procedures, funding criteria, and case studies of past RRF grants.

International Climate Initiative (IKI)

Proposals for projects for 2011 are being requested and must be submitted to the Programme Office until 31 December 2010. Funding will be for investment projects and activities in the fields of technology transfer, policy advice, research cooperation, capacity development and training and elaboration of studies and strategies. PILN teams may wish to apply under Area II: Adaptation to climate change and Area III: Preservation and sustainable use of natural carbon sinks/REDD. Further information can be obtained online - <http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/application>

INVASIVE NEWS AND INTERESTING NEWS/LINKS/WEBSITES:

Tongan megapode survey low numbers [source: Sione Faka'osi, Tongan Community Development Trust - s.fakaosi@tcdt.to]

Seventeen-years since the last megapode survey was undertaken in Tonga, another survey late last month revealed a decline in nests and nesting sites. The survey undertaken by the Tonga Community Development Trust, World Pheasant Association and Tonga Ministry of Environment and Climate Change was carried out on Niuafu'ou Island. The bird, known locally as *Malau*, was once targeted for its eggs but this activity has declined since 1993. The local community suspects feral cats as a reason for the decline. The survey team speculates a high chick mortality as a primary source of the population decline. Feral pigs are destroying suitable foraging habitats for young birds. A series of community-based conservation initiatives and an IUCN Species Recovery Action Plan are now being developed. Funds for the surveys were provided by the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Funds and the Program of Work for Protected Areas.



Nature's sting: The real cost of damaging Planet Earth [source: Richard Anderson Business reporter, BBC News]

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-11495812>

A recent study for the United Nations Environment Programme, entitled The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (Teeb), put the damage done to the natural world by human activity in 2008 at between \$2tn (1.3tn) and \$4.5tn. Drivers of biodiversity loss

- Land use change - for example cutting down forests that provide essential water regulation, flood protection and carbon storage, to make way for agriculture
- Over exploitation - for example over-fishing or intensive farming that leads to soil degradation
- Invasive species - for example the introduction of non-indigenous species that crowd out endemic insect populations
- Climate change - for example rising temperatures that cause more extreme weather conditions

Henderson Island Restoration Project Update [source: Jonathan Hall, Jonathan.Hall@rspb.org.uk]

A brief note to share some exciting news. I am delighted to inform you that the RSPB has provisionally decided to carry out the Henderson Island Restoration Project in August 2011. £1.086m of the £1.7m total cost has been raised so far, so this decision is dependent upon our ability to raise the outstanding balance of c. £600,000 by July 2011. Further details, plus a new video showcasing the wildlife of Henderson Island and the devastating impacts of rodent predation, can be found here:

<http://www.rspb.org.uk/news/details.aspx?id=262476>. If you know of any persons or sources of funding who might help us to save this unique World Heritage Site, please do let us know.

Seeking collaboration opportunities for weed research and management in the Pacific

My name is Roger Cousens, a Professor with a permanent position at the University of Melbourne. I have over 25 years of experience in weed research - agricultural and "environmental", exotic and native, pure and applied. I have specialised in ecological processes, developing a framework for understanding weed population dynamics and management options. You may have seen my books "Dynamics of Weed Populations" (Cousens & Mortimer, 1995) or "Dispersal in Plants: A Population Perspective" (Cousens, Dytham & Law, 2008). I am not an expert in herbicides. CV available on request.

I would like to become more involved in projects that "make a difference" to people in the Pacific region. I am offering my experience to collaborate on projects where applied weed research might be

useful for Pacific island countries and territories, including: (1) interdisciplinary projects in which weeds are one of the issues for management (e.g. eradication of all invasive species from islands; changes in crop management systems; protection of endangered species) and (2) specific weed management issues.

I do not come with funding already secured for such projects, but I do have: the opportunity to apply with you for Australian Research Council funds; access to postgraduate students, who could apply for grants through the University of Melbourne; a good academic reputation which might strengthen your own applications (eg by adding a research or more theoretical component to your program).

Please get in touch if you think this may be of use to any of your projects or plans.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS:

Invasiveness of biofuel crops and potential harm to natural habitats and native species

A report prepared by Roberto Crosti for the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats highlighted the development of biofuel cropping within agro-ecosystems fueled by a growth in population and energy demand, geopolitical instability linked to demand for fossil fuels, concerns about global warming and calls for 'carbon neutral' energy. The risk of invasion is likely to rise in the future use of agricultural land for widespread and intensive cultivation of crops for energy production. The precautionary principle must be taken into consideration. *A copy of the report can be obtained by contacting the author: Roberto Crosti (Roberto.crosti@isprambiente.it). Contact PILN Coordinator for further details.*

Invasive Species, Climate Change and Ecosystem-Based Adaptations [source: Sarah Simons, Executive Director Global Invasive Species Programme]

The Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) is pleased to announce its latest Publication called: Deadly Drivers of Change: Invasive Species and Climate Change, arguably the best yet, entitled: Invasive Species, Climate Change & Ecosystem-Based Adaptation: Addressing Multiple Drivers of Global Change. <http://www.gisp.org/whatsnew/docs/ClimateChangeReportA4.pdf>

'Separately, climate change and invasive species are two of the greatest threats to biodiversity and the ecosystem services upon which humanity relies. Combined their impacts will be compounded, potentially resulting in negative feedback loops with increasingly dire consequences. The latest publication from GISP* by Stas Burgiel & Adrianna Muir highlights recent efforts to identify the underlying dynamics linking these two global change drivers and the optimal responses for the policy-making and research communities.



Gender and Invasive Species [source: Sarah Simons, Executive Director Global Invasive Species Programme]

The Global Invasive Species Programme is proud to announce the Publication of a new report on gender and invasive species entitled, Mainstreaming gender into prevention and management of Invasive Species. The report follows a year-long, pilot study in Ethiopia undertaken by staff at CABI Africa, led by Jennifer Fish. Download your FREE COPY of the report as a pdf in A4 or US Letter size at WWW.GISP.ORG.
http://www.gisp.org/whatsnew/docs/GISP_GenderIASA4.PDF

First Census of Marine Life 2010 - Highlights of a Decade of Discovery

Researchers have identified nearly 20,000 additional species as a result of the decade-long Census of Marine Life, which concluded Monday. The total number of species now known to live in the ocean is nearly 250,000, but scientists say that may only be a fraction of the total that remains to be discovered. For Further Information about the Census of Marine Life is available at www.coml.org. A summary of the

Census findings may be downloaded
at <http://dl.dropbox.com/u/3960397/FINAL%20highlights%20summary.pdf>.

Pets, Aquarium and Terrarium Species - Best Practices for Addressing Risks to Biodiversity [source:
Peter Jenkins, pjenkins@conservatin.org]

<http://www.cbd.int/doc/publications/cbd-ts-48-en.pdf> is the new document in the CBD Technical Series, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (2010). *Pets, Aquarium, and Terrarium Species: Best Practices for Addressing Risks to Biodiversity*. Montreal, SCBD, Technical Series No. 48, 45 pages. This colorful and useful report is largely based on an expert workshop held in 2008 at the University of Notre Dame (summarized in this GISP report <http://www.gisp.org/publications/policy/workshop-riskscreening-pettrade.pdf>), but the CBD report includes much additional information beyond what was covered in that workshop.

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