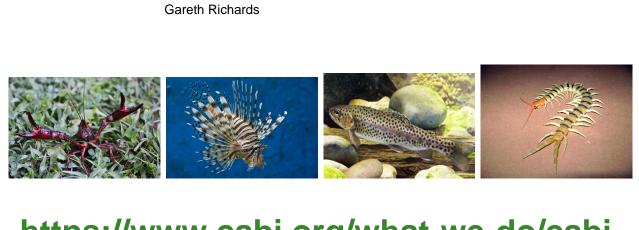


COLLATING AND PUBLISHING DATASHEETS ON IMPACTFUL INVASIVE SPECIES

Locations	United States, Worldwide
Dates	01/06/2023 - 30/06/2024
Summary	Invasive species are of significant concern to ecosystems. They are a key driver of global biodiversity loss and species extinctions. Together with climate change, invasive species are causing irreversible damage. Without any mitigation, the spread of invasives will continue and the persistent damaging effects will increase. Having current and comprehensive data on the most harmful and impactful invasive species is necessary for predicting and preventing damage. This project will collate data and information on 72 invasive species threatening species on the Endangered Species Act and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.
The problem	Invasive species are significant drivers of global biodiversity loss and species extinctions. But when combined with climate change, they become two of the most pressing anthropogenic global changes threatening ecosystems today.

Donors Partners	United States Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS) Effective Environmental Restoration (EER)
Results so far	We are in the process of commissioning experts to write datasheets, whilst othe datasheets are in the more advanced stages of compilation.
	EER will manage the compilation of 44 datasheets by a team of consultants. CABI will edit and publish these datasheets in the CABI Compendium Invasive Species channel.
	Restoration (EER) to deliver the project. CABI will commission, process, and publish 28 out of 72 datasheets of invasive species impacting threatened species listed through the ESA or in the IUCN Red List. Some of the invasive species covered include <i>Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis</i> , Newcastle disease virus, Scolopendra morsitans, <i>Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans</i> and Yersinia pestis
	CABI is partnering with a consultancy in Puerto Rico, Effective Environmental
	In 2021, the US Fish and Wildlife Service updated its list of endangered and threatened species, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) also revised its Red Book. Our focus will be on invasive species impacting species newly added to the ESA and IUCN lists. The project will createnew or update existing datasheets, covering 72 invasives affecting species on IUCN's Red List (46) or under-listed under the ESA (26).
	The goal of this project is to document further invasive species affecting threatened species in the USA and worldwide.
	In a previous series of projects (the most recent completed in 2018 – <u>Invasive</u> <u>species data</u>), CABI published datasheets on over 300 invasives impacting species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of the USA.
What we are doing	This project will collate data and information on some of the most impactful invasive species and make them freely available to those stakeholders.
	are focused where they have the most impact, it is imperative that comprehensive, up-to-date information is made available to policymakers, research scientists, risk assessors, other biosecurity practitioners and competen authorities.
	To address the problems of invasive species and to ensure that limited resource
	 1,215 documented local extinctions of native species have been caused by invasive alien species 85% of documented impacts on nature are negative
	 drivers, by invasive alien species 16% of global extinctions have been caused solely by invasive alien species
	 Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) states that invasive alien species cause dramatic and, in som cases, irreversible changes to nature across all regions of Earth. 60% of global extinctions have been caused, solely or alongside other
	and impacts of invasive species will increase. The 2023 Assessment Report on Invasive Alien Species and their Control by th
	change will affect the range, abundance, and impacts of invasive species globally. Without mitigation, the challenges we face through the persistent sprea



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