

Slowing The Spread of Invasive Alien Species: Biosecurity Best Practice and Stakeholder Engagement

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Biosecurity

- Accidental introduction and/or spread of IAS can result from a range of activities including agriculture, transport, trade and recreation.
- Biosecurity is key to preventing the introduction and spread of IAS.
- Biosecurity is about reducing the risk of introducing or spreading IAS (and other harmful organisms such as diseases) in the wild.



Better Biosecurity

- Campaigns helping to raise awareness of the issues in the freshwater environment: Be Plant Wise and Check Clean Dry.
- Codes of practice and other information to help businesses and those importing goods and animals: Horticultural Code of Practice, Importing Goods and Products, Importation of Animals.
- Free biosecurity e-Learning



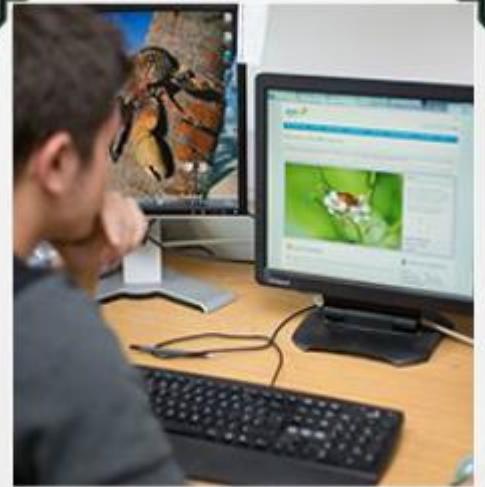
Knowledge, risk and behaviour

- Risk perceptions are particularly important because they are influenced by attitudes, beliefs and knowledge, and can help predict behavioural intentions
- Researchers represent an important group of stakeholders who undertake activities in the field that could potentially facilitate the spread of IAS.
- We need to understand some of the drivers of better biosecurity behaviour in the field to inform policy/campaigns etc.



Case study

- The aim of this study was to investigate researchers' perceptions of risk in relation to their field activities and whether risk perceptions influenced behaviour.
- We gathered quantitative data on perceptions of risk and biosecurity practices using an online questionnaire.





Case study

- Demographic data
- Fieldwork activities
- Actual biosecurity practices
- Awareness and perceptions of risk
- Perceived biosecurity

Gender

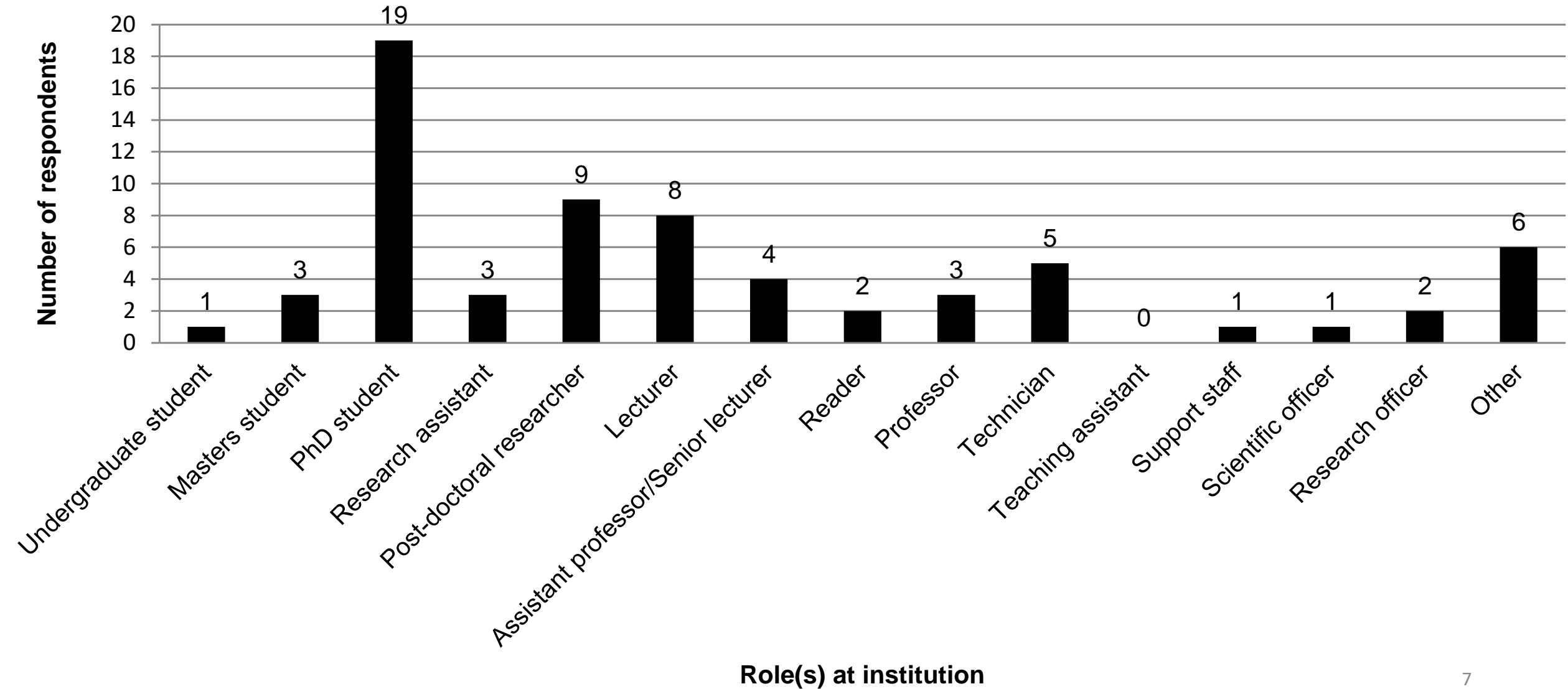
- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Prefer not to say

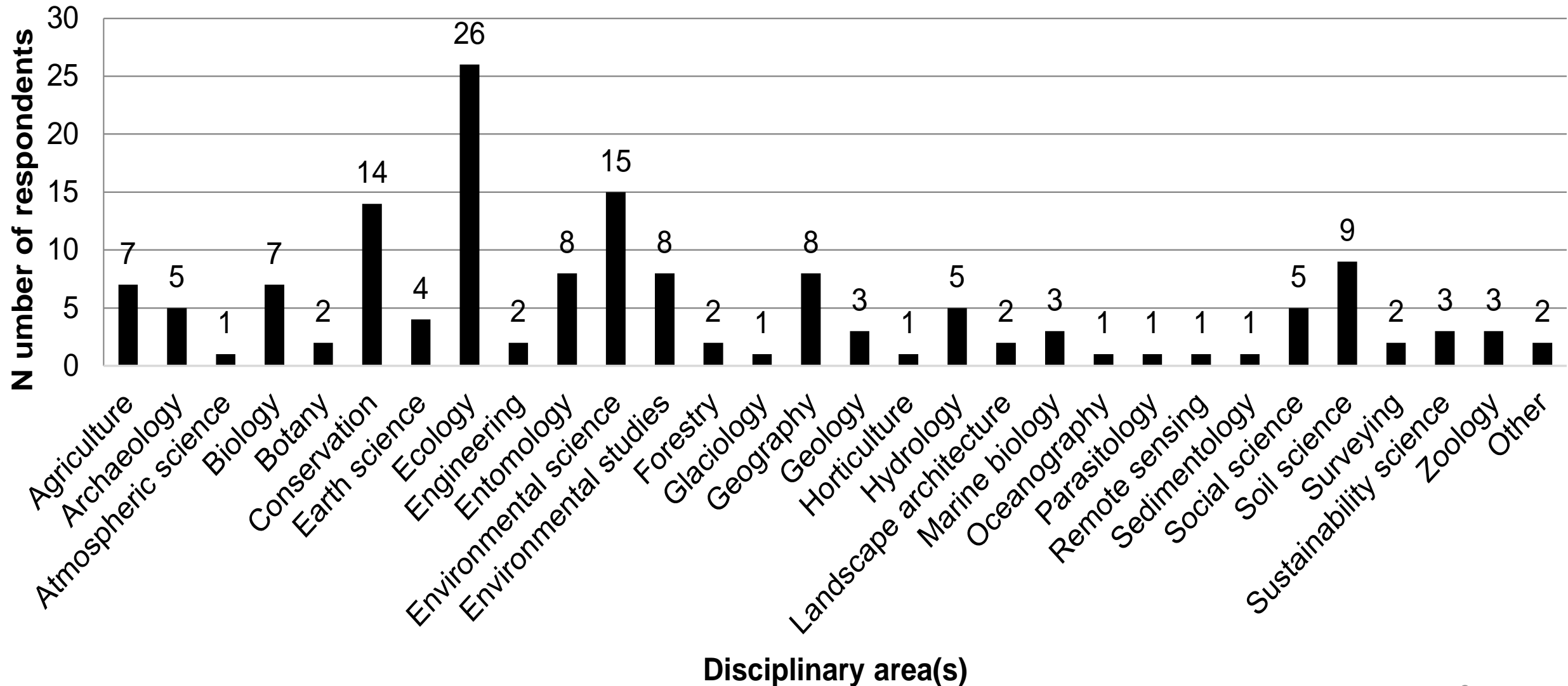
Age

- ☐ 18-25
- ☐ 26-35
- ☐ 36-45
- ☐ 46-55
- ☐ 56-65
- ☐ 66 or over
- ☐ Prefer not to say

How often do you...

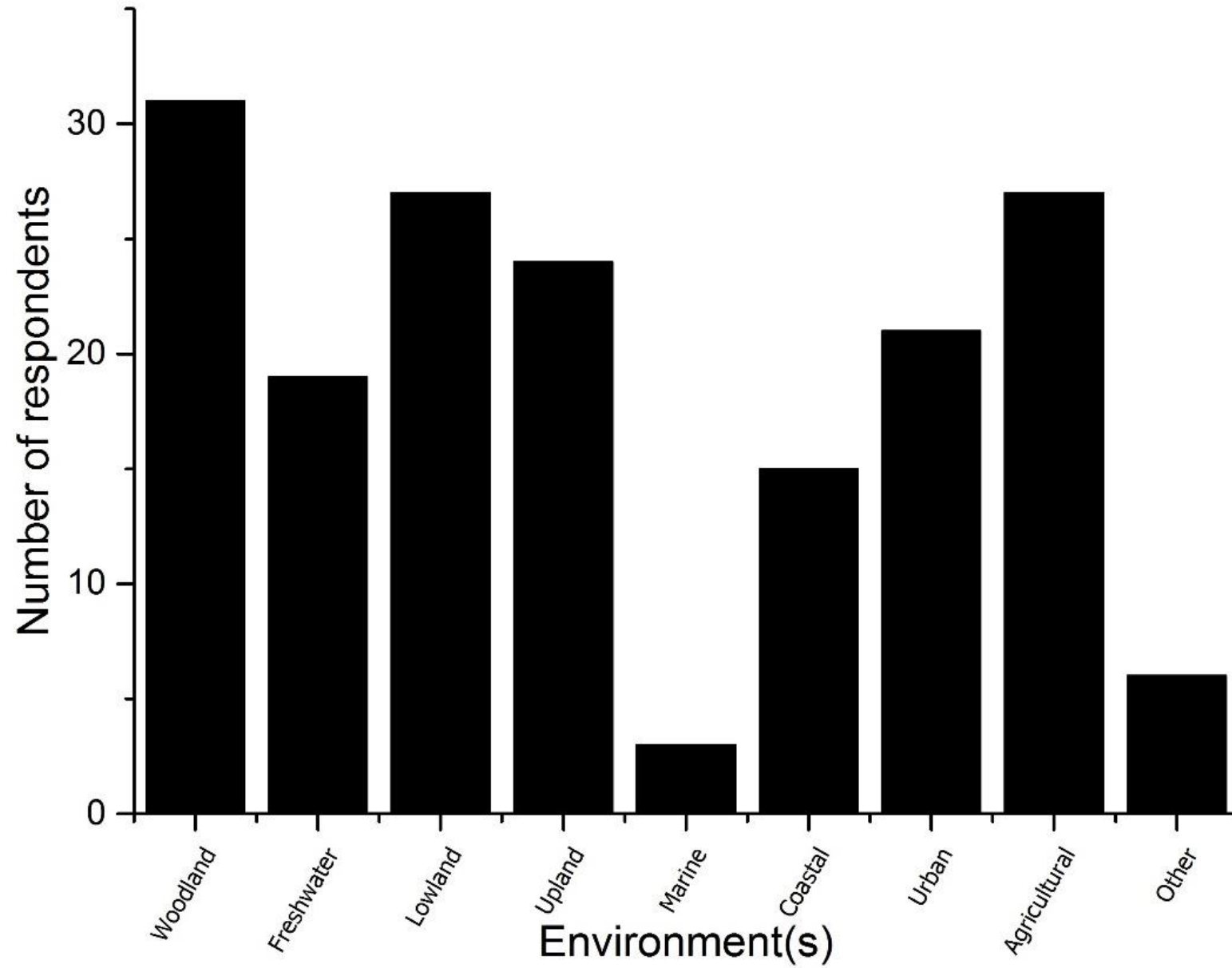
	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
...clean your equipment before arriving on site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...clean your equipment before departing from a site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...ensure equipment dries thoroughly in between uses?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
...use the same equipment at more than one site within the same day?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>







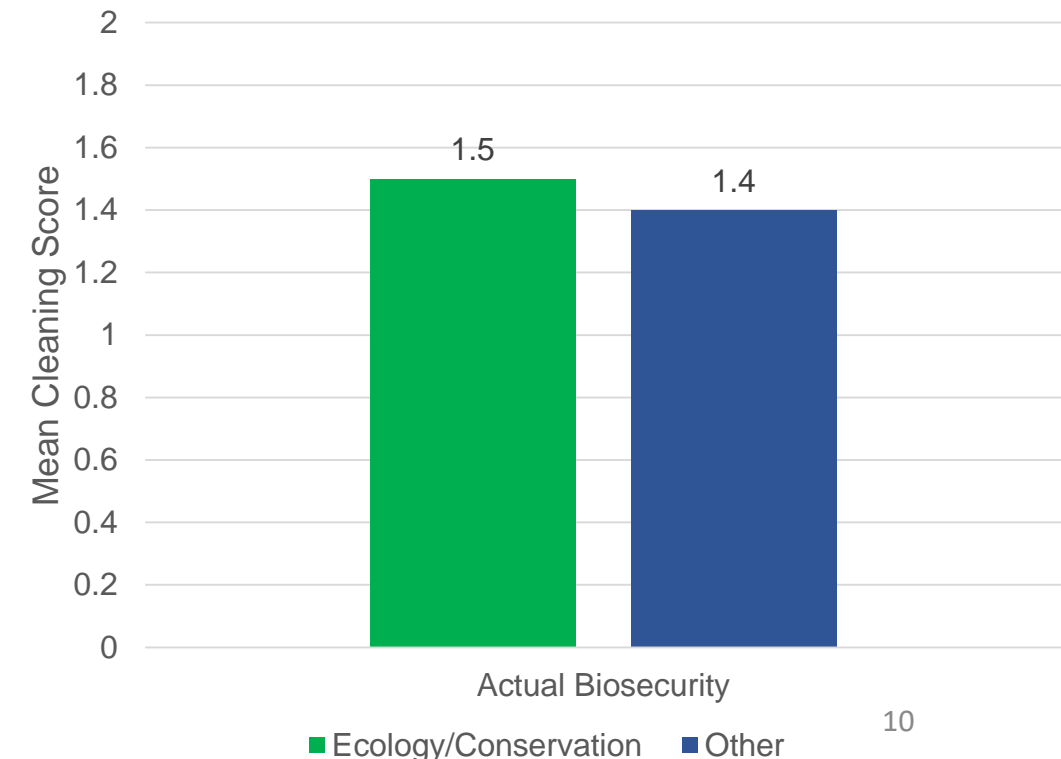
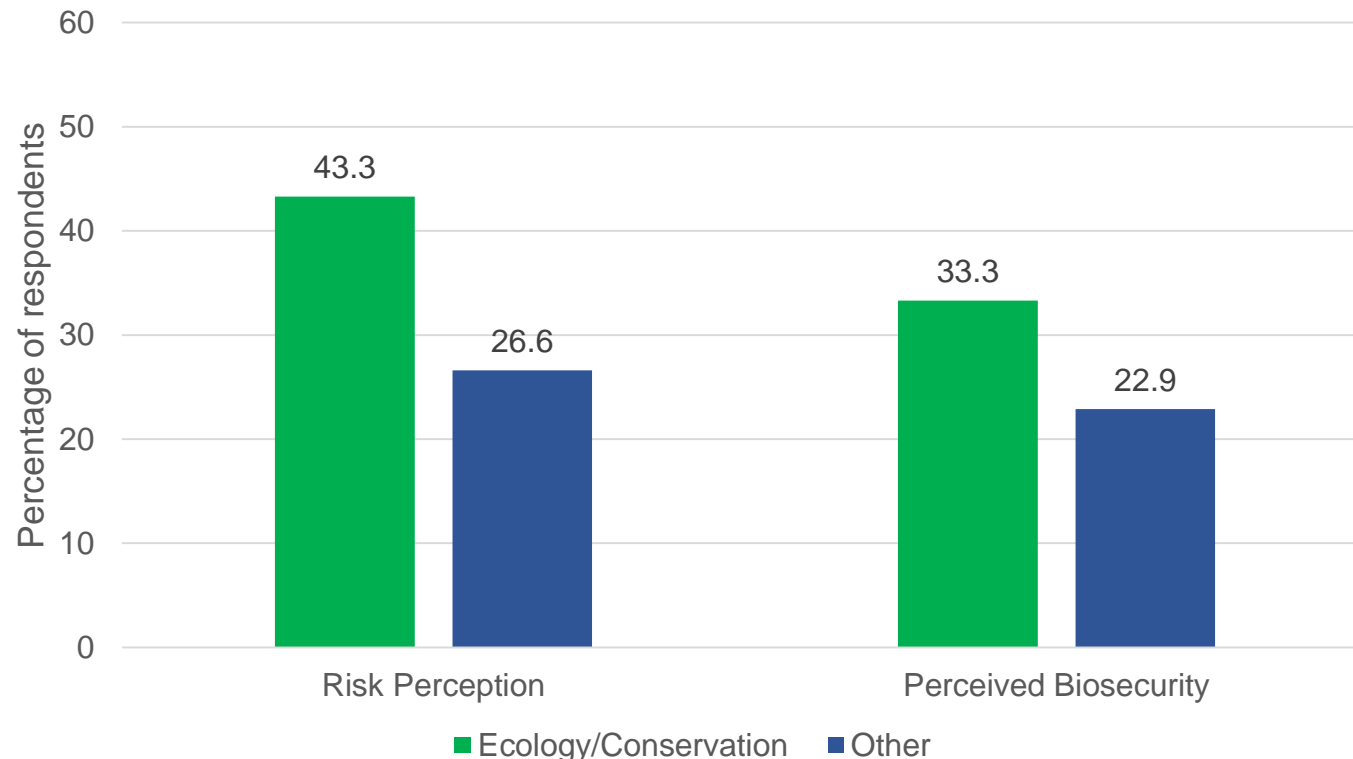
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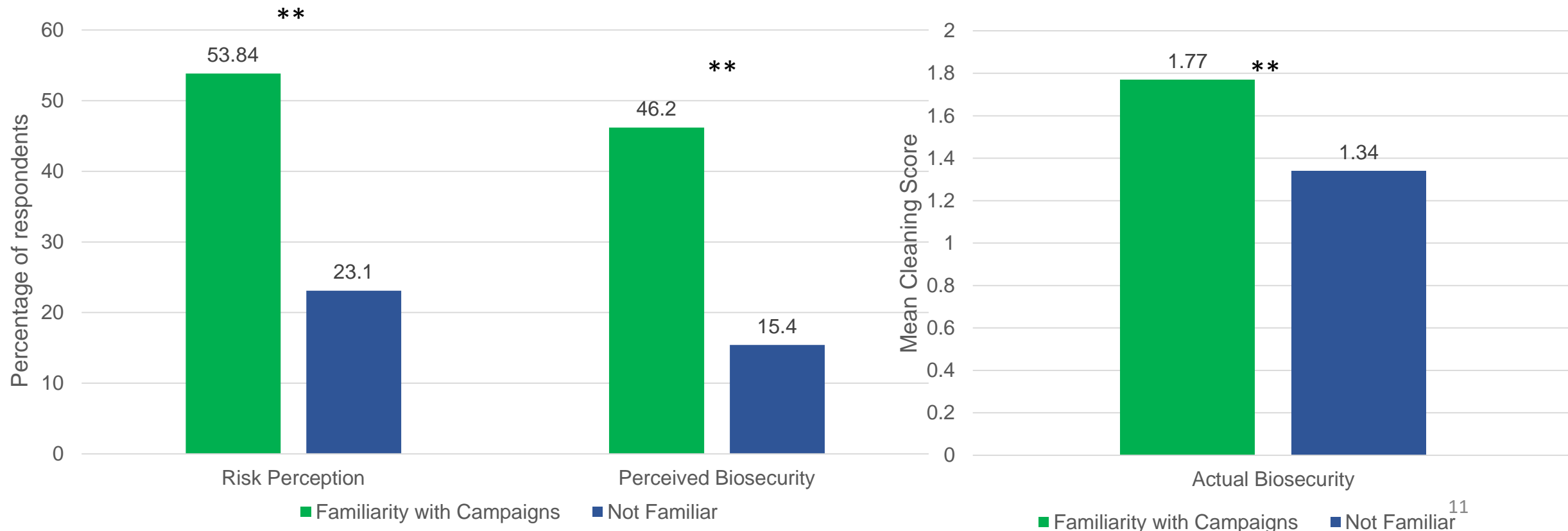
Killer Shrimp



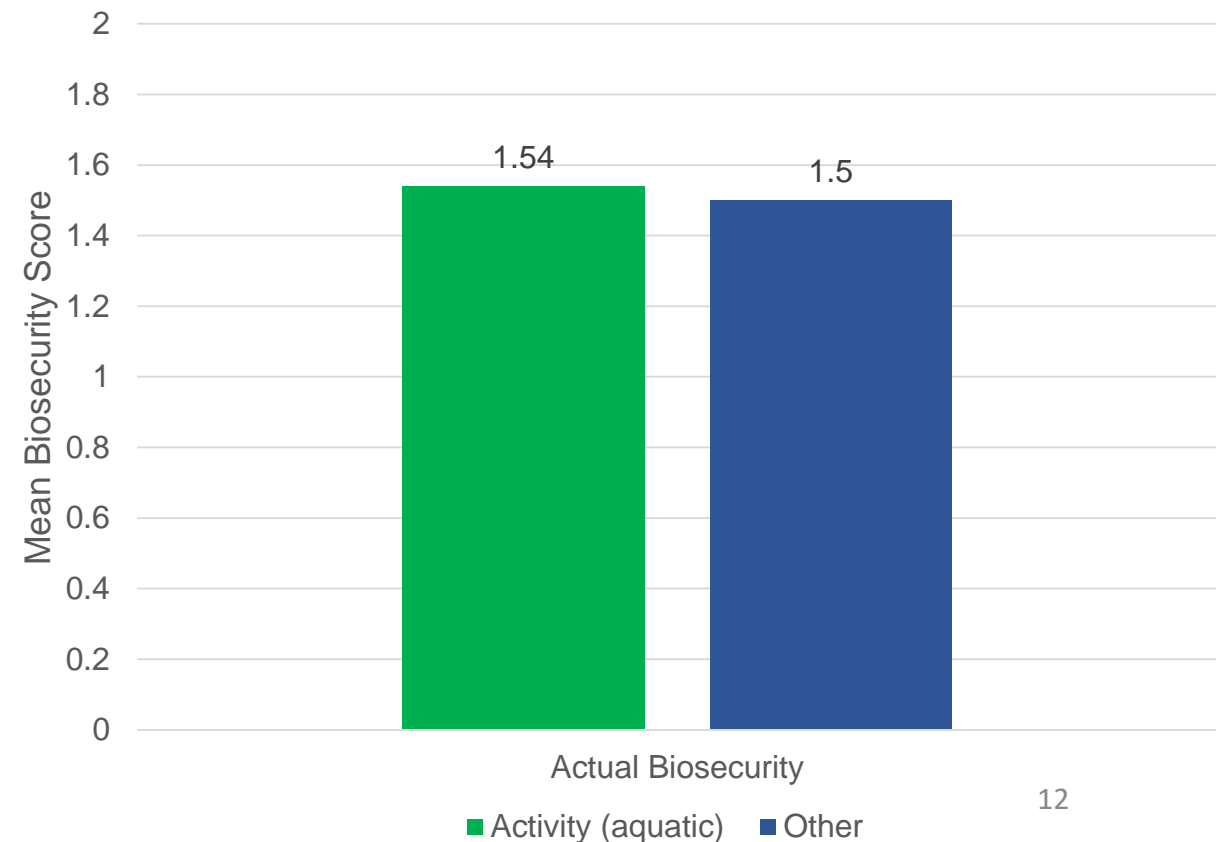
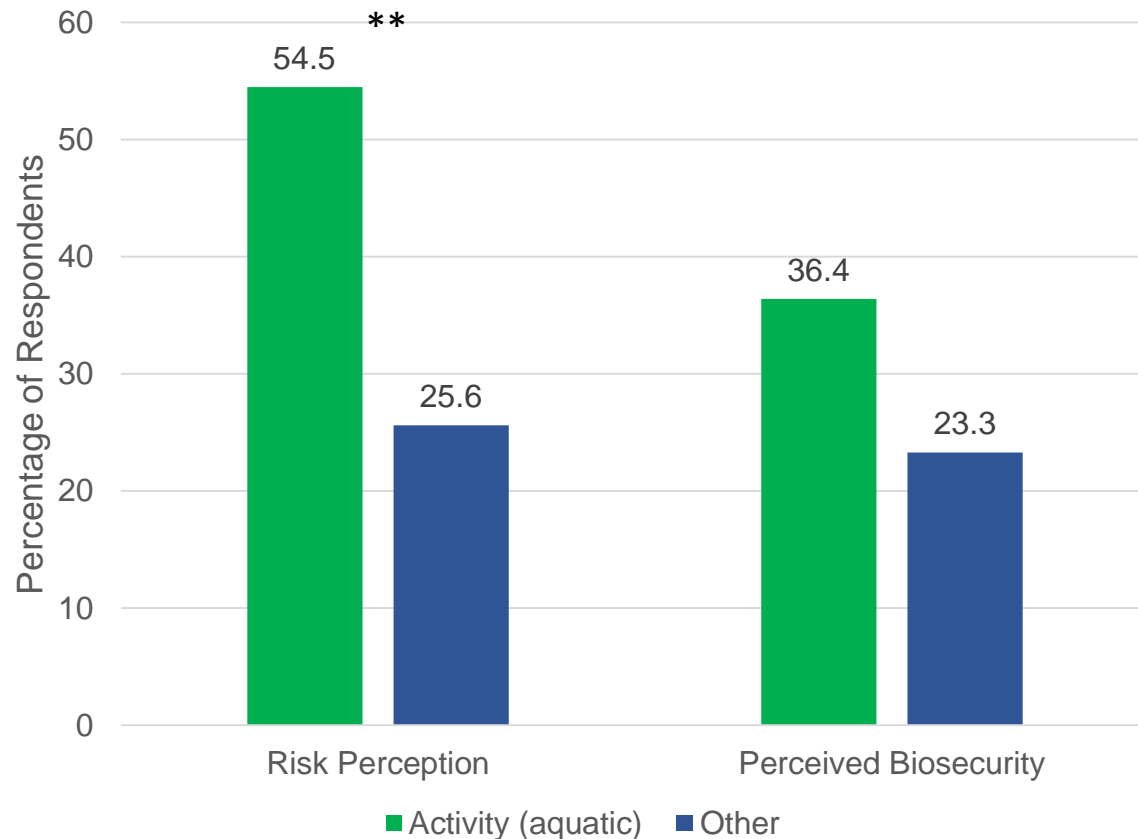
Impact of **academic discipline (knowledge)** on risk perception and biosecurity practice



Impact of **campaigns and guidance** on risk perception and biosecurity practice



Impact of **field experience (aquatic environments)** on risk perception and biosecurity practice





Menu

▼ BETTER BIOSECURITY

Instructions

Learning Objectives

▼ WHY IS BIOSECURITY SO IMPORTANT?

Invasive Non-Native Species

Ecological Impacts

Economic Impacts

Health & Social Impacts

Practice Question

Feedback

How Much Harm Can a Strand Do?

Signal Crayfish in GB

Video: Signal Crayfish

Media Interaction

Field Work

Capital Works & Site Maintenance

Leisure Activities

Search...

BETTER BIOSECURITY

How we can reduce our risk of spreading invasive non-native species

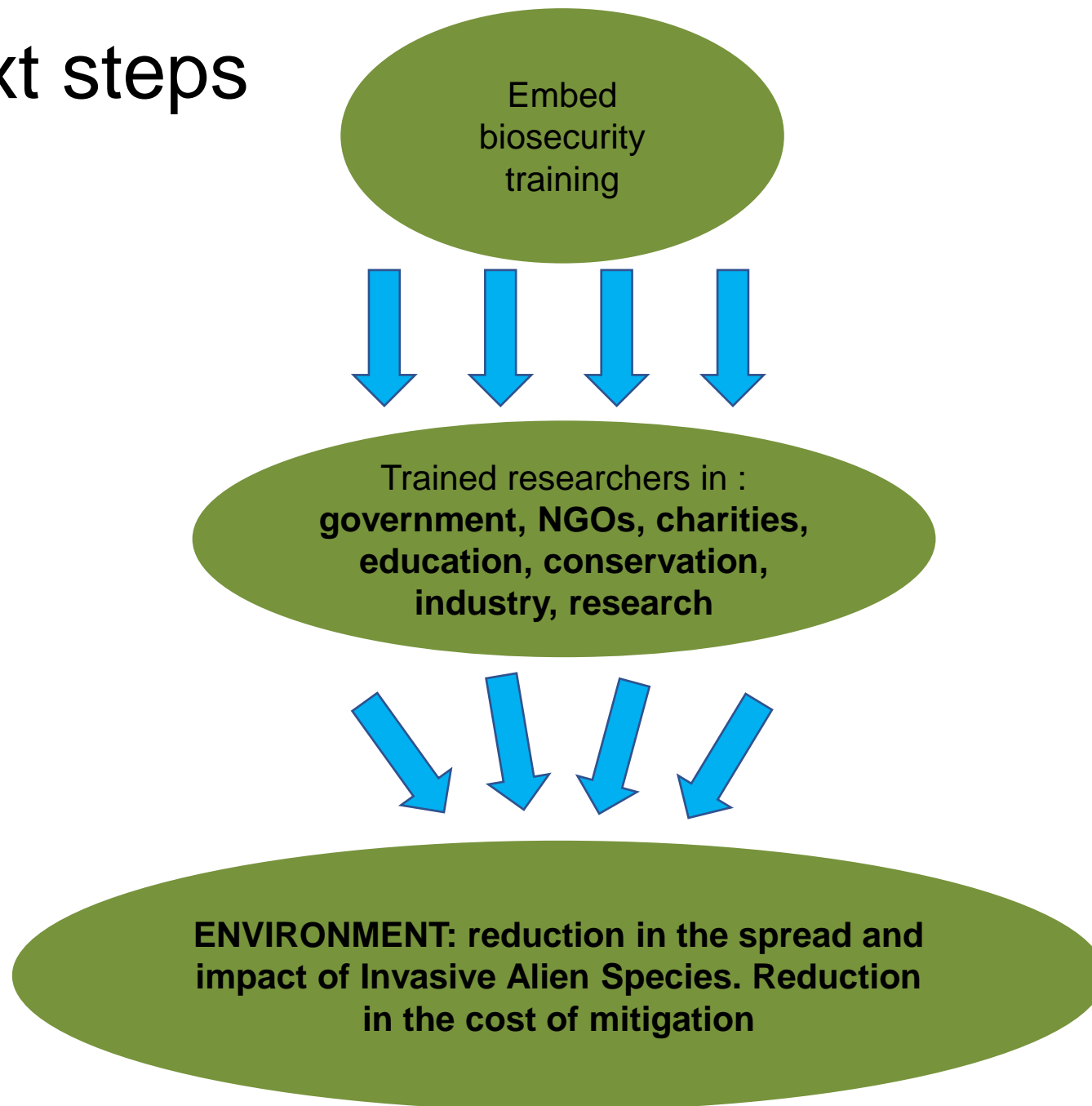
Online training for staff and students undertaking fieldwork

START COURSE

This module was produced by the University of Leeds in collaboration with / based upon material kindly made available by the GB Non- Native Species Secretariat, Cefas, and the Environment Agency.



Next steps



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