# Knowledge to Action: North America and Global Linkages

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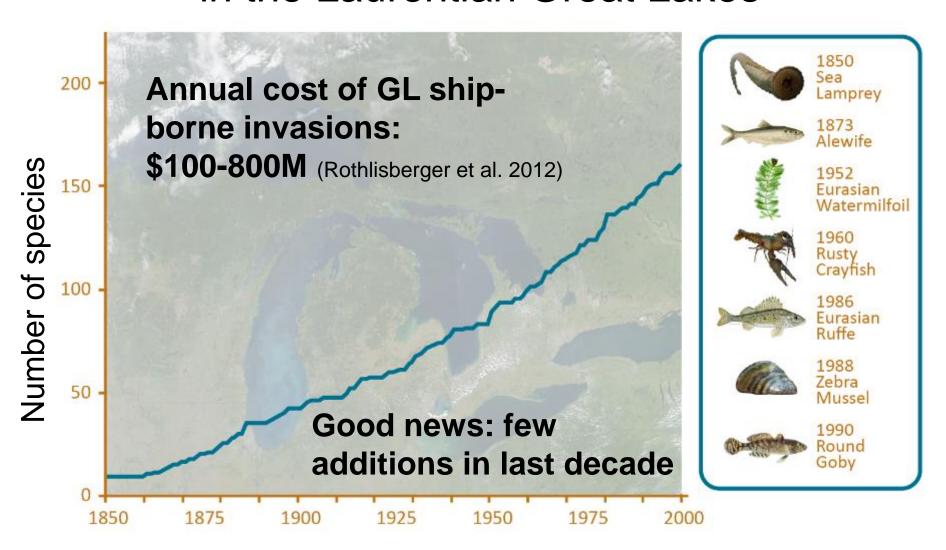


### Knowledge to Action:

Knowledge to Action:

Knowledge to Action:
Co-Creation

## Nonindigenous species in the Laurentian Great Lakes



### Dreissenid mussels

1986



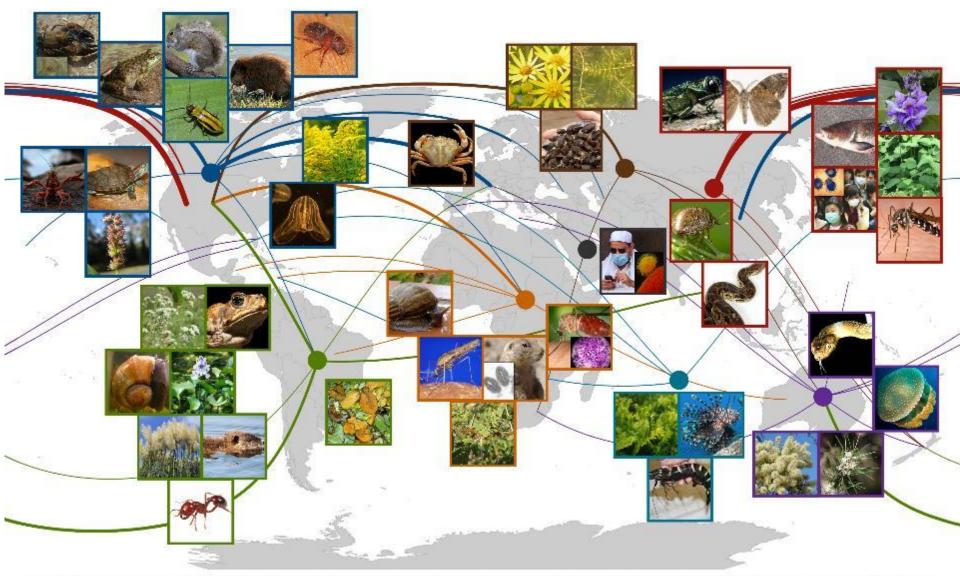
### Global air traffic network



### Global shipping network



### More drops in the global invasion bucket . . .



Originating in: Africa (Anocheles gambles (J Gathany), Glant Africa (Indiana), Exercise (Indiana), Exercise (Indiana), Exercise (Indiana), Exercise (Indiana), Australia (Indiana), Indiana (Indiana), I

### Aggregate costs of invasive species







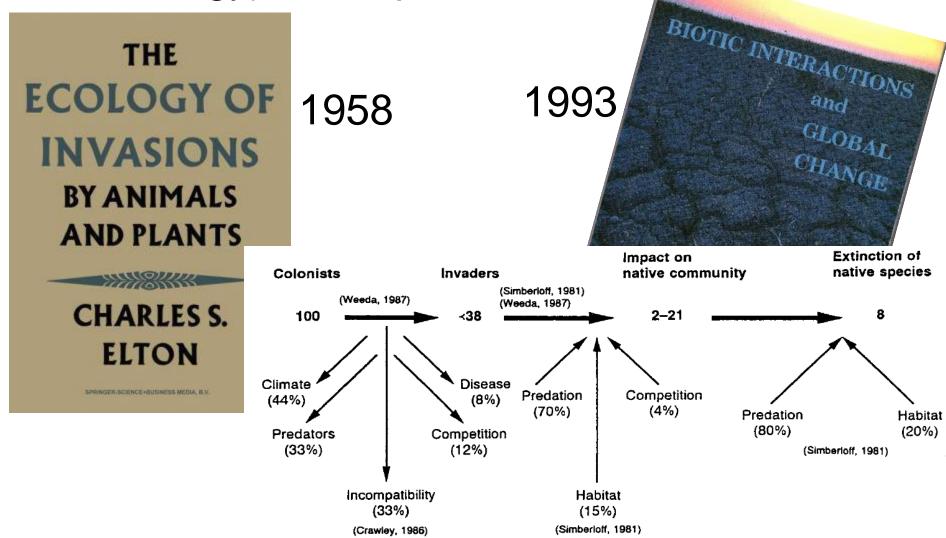


- Annual damages (\$B 2015): US \$146; Canada \$31;
   Sweden \$1; EU \$19; China \$14; SE Asia \$34
- Challenges: exponential increase, apparently irreversible
- Typical policy approach: external costs not internalized; suffer, react, adapt;
- Solutions: innovative policy, science, technology

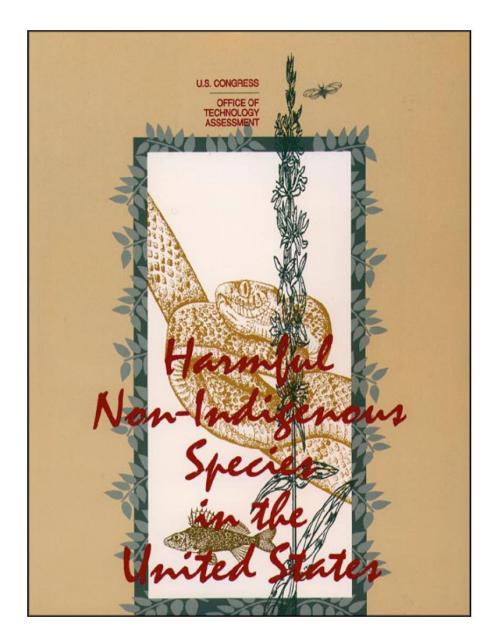
### Knowledge to Action:

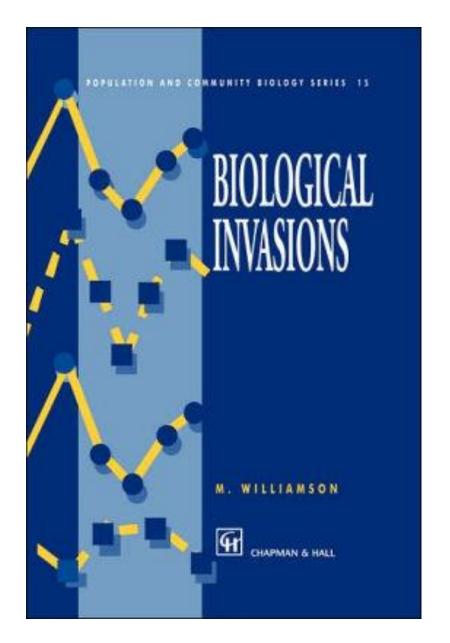
North America and Global Linkages

In the beginning (of the modern era of invasion biology) . . . Impacts and Mechanisms



1993 1996





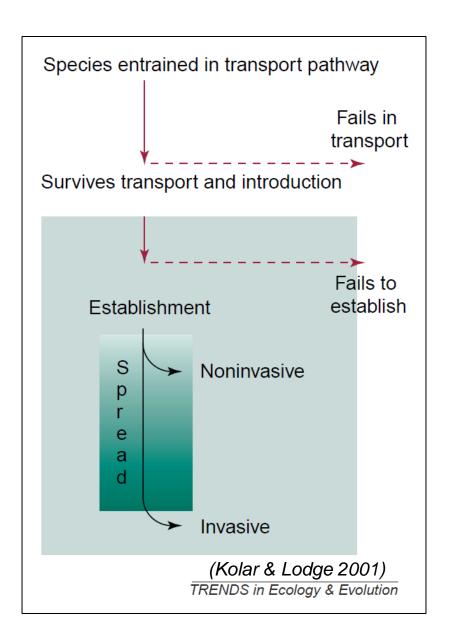
## Shifting funding imperatives: NSF's 1997 "Broader Impacts"

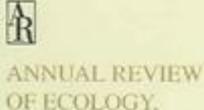




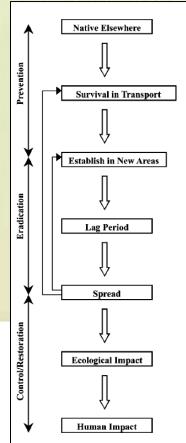
1997 - March 28: New merit review criteria are approved by the National Science Board for proposals to NSF. Representing the first change in 16 years, the new criteria balance intellectual merit with concerns for broader impacts

#### 2001





OF ECOLOGY, EVOLUTION, AND SYSTEMATICS



- Can invasiveness be predicted by life history traits?
  Are there genetic differences between invasive and non-invasive populations of species?
- How do the genetic diversity and biology of invasive species differ in their native vs. introduced areas?
- Are there interactions with vectors that affect the likelihood of invasion?
- What factors affect propagule pressure, and how is propagule pressure related to the likelihood of establishment?
- Is environmental tolerance greater in invasive species?
- How does the recipient environment affect the degree of invasiveness?
- Are particular life history stages better targets for management of invasive species?
- Is the lag period explained by exponential growth, stochastic extinction of propagules, or evolutionary change following colonization?
- Can models be used to better predict species that may eventually undergo rapid spread?
- How does dispersal mode or reproductive system affect spread?
- · What is the potential for rapid evolution?
- Can knowledge of genetic structure of invasives improve management?
- How does landscape structure influence spread?
- What are the impacts of invasive species on biodiversity and how can these be measured?
- Are effects of invasives linear, or does invasive meltdown occur?
- What factors (e.g., propagule pressure, diversity) determine the impact of the invasive species on resident species and communities?
- What are the economic impacts of invasive species?
- What traits of invasive or native species allow prediction of the success of restoration efforts?

(Sakai et al. 2001 ARES)

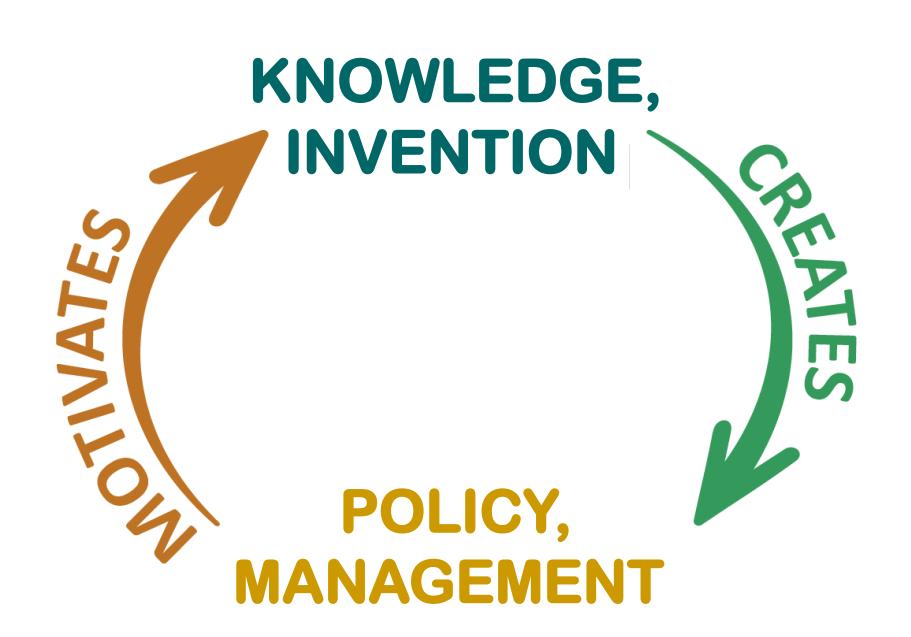
### Knowledge <u>to Action</u>: North America and Global Linkages

#### Policy (often a prerequisite to action)—examples:

Lacey Act (1950)--Injurious Wildlife provisions

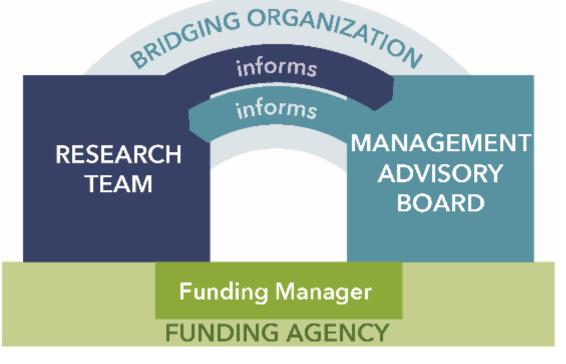
Non-indigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 (NANPCA)

Executive Order 13112 (1999), amended by Ex. Order 13751 (2016)

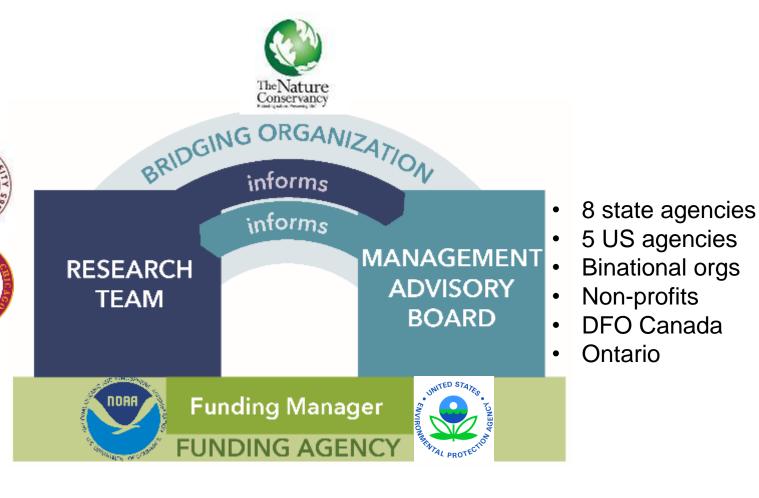


# Knowledge to Action: Co-Creation

Forecasting spread and bioeconomic impacts of aquatic invasive species from multiple pathways to improve management and policy in the Great Lakes



# Knowledge to Action: Co-Creation



ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE

INITIATIVE

E/NOTRE DAME

INVASION PROCESS	RESEARCH advances informing	<b>POLICY</b> goals	and MANAGEMENT examples
Introduction	Assess risks of pathways  • commerce in living organisms (e.g. pets, horticulture  • transportation vectors carrying many unknown species (e.g. planes, trucks, ships and boats)  Quantify effectiveness/costs of alternative mgmt	2 KKIYA	Pre-import approval for specific species; lists of allowed, prohibited, watch species Fumigating wood packing material; shipboard ballast water treatment Prioritize prevention by benfit:cost
Establishment	Develop new technology to detect rare species (e.g. eDNA, remote sensing)  Design cost-effective sampling regimes over space and time  Discover/develop taxon-specific eradication tech.	Early detection, eradication	Expanded surveillance programs with new technology  Deploying new eradication technologies for wider range of taxa
Spread	Discover what limits species distributions Identify potential habitat with improved Species Distribution Modeling (SDM) Quantify effectiveness and costs of alternative management	Slow-the- spread	<ul> <li>Prioritize inspection, interdiction based on</li> <li>pathway linkage of infested areas to suitable uninfested areas</li> <li>cost effectiveness of preventing egress from infested area (e.g. quarantine) vs. preventing ingress to high value areas</li> <li>value of avoided losses vs. cost of mgmt</li> </ul>
Ecological/Health Impact  Economic Impact	Discover/test new control technologies (e.g. gene drive) Implement ecosystem services and bioeconomic modeling in forecasts of impact and alternative management scenarios  Quantify effectiveness/costs of alternative outreach education and engagement with the public	Control, adapt	Field test and deploy more control technologies  • chemical • genetic • mechanical

INVASION PROCESS	<b>RESEARCH</b> advances	informing	<b>POLICY</b> goals	and	<b>MANAGEMENT</b> examples
Introduction	Assess risks of pathways  commerce in living organi transportation vectors care species (e.g. planes, trucks, ships Quantify effectiveness/costs	rying many unknow s and boats)	release or	lists of a Fumigati shipbo	ort approval for specific species; allowed, prohibited, watch species ng wood packing material; ard ballast water treatment prevention by benfit:cost

### Prevent invasions: Trait-based Risk Assessment



Panaque nigrolineatus



Oscar Astronotus ocellatus



Silver Allowana<sup>2</sup> Osteoglossum bicirrhosum



Red Bellied Piranha Pygocentrus nattereri



Zebra Tilapia Tilapia buttikoferi



Arctic Grayling Thymallus arcticus



Siamese Fighting Fish Betta splendens



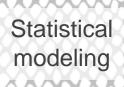
Red Shiner Cyprinella lutrensis



Westslope Cutthroat Trout Oncorhynchus clarkii



Florida Gar Lepisosteus platyrhincus



Distinguish harmful from benign





















### Species profiling: benefits > costs

Australian Weed Risk Assessment (actual policy)

(Keller, Lodge Finnoff 2007)



USA reptile risk assessment (Springborn, Romagosa, Keller 2011)



Bioeconomics of Invasive Species
Integrating Ecology, Economics, Policy, and Management

Edited By Redber P. Keller Bayin M. Lodge Mark A. Lewis Jason F. Shogren

USA mollusc risk assessment (Keller et al. 2007)



Crayfish risk assessment (Zeng et al. 2015)



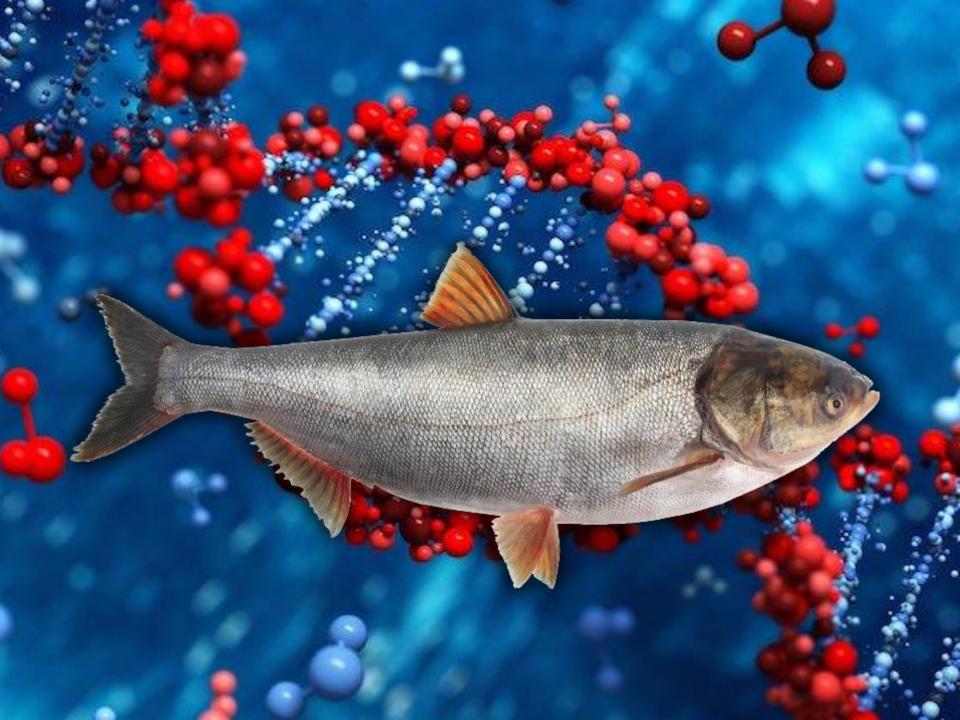
Great Lakes aquatic plant risk assessment (Gantz et al. 2015)



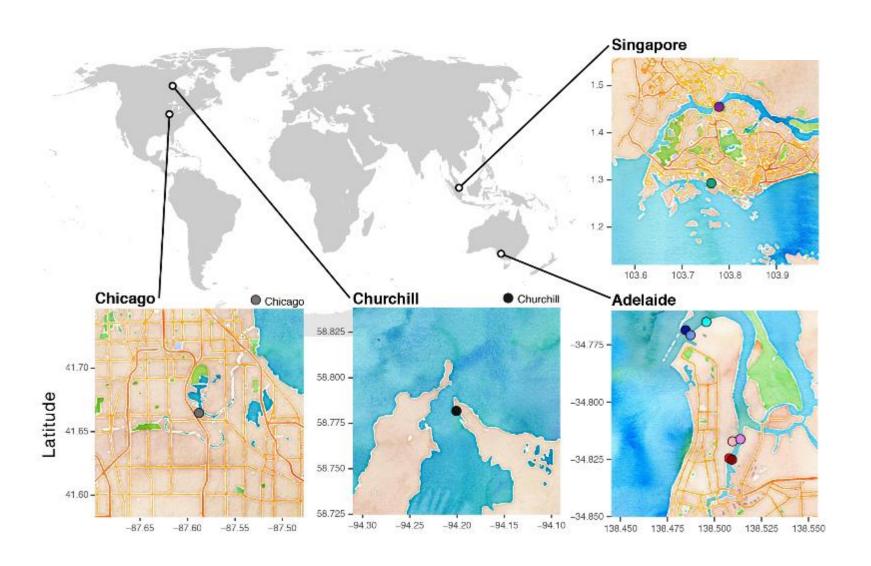
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Introduction	Assess risks of pathways  commerce in living organism transportation vectors carry species (e.g. planes, trucks, ships a	ing many unknown nd boats)	2 KKIN (2)	lists of a Fumigatin shipboa	t approval for specific species; llowed, prohibited, watch species g wood packing material; rd ballast water treatment prevention by benfit:cost
Establishment	Develop new technology to de (e.g. eDNA, remote sensing)  Design cost-effective sampling and time  Discover/develop taxon-specifi	regimes over space	eradication	technolo Deploying	surveillance programs with new ogy g new eradication technologies er range of taxa

## Asian carps: imminent threat to Great Lakes . . . 1975

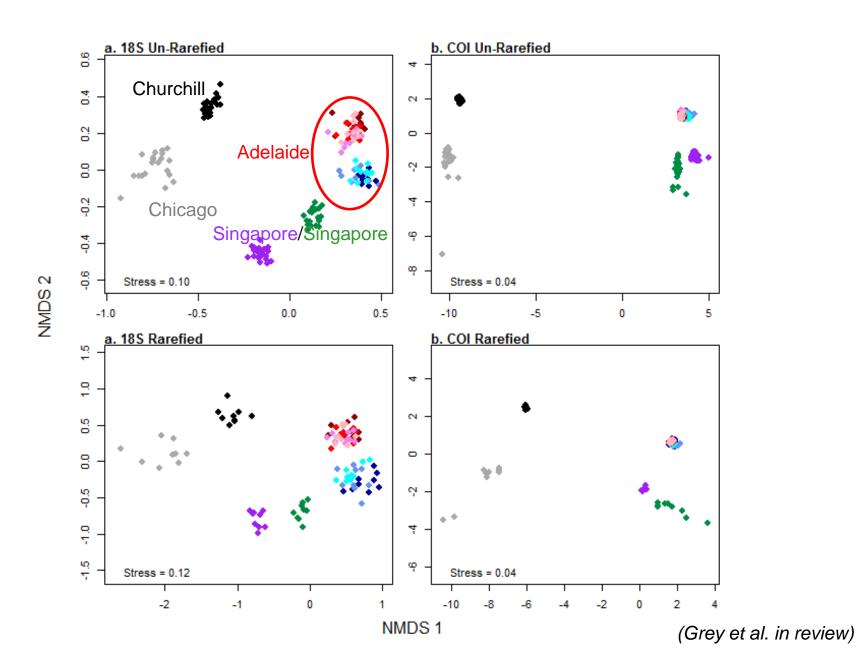


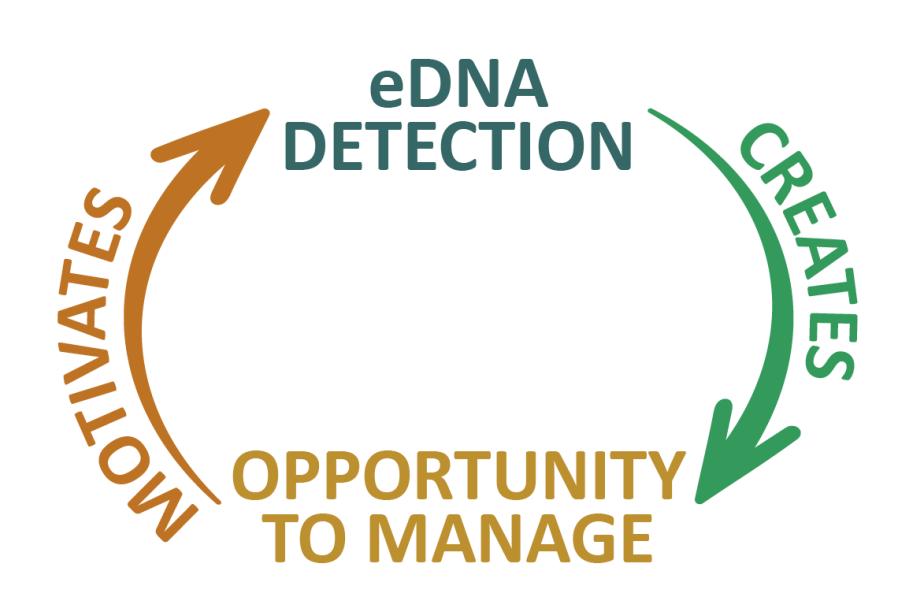


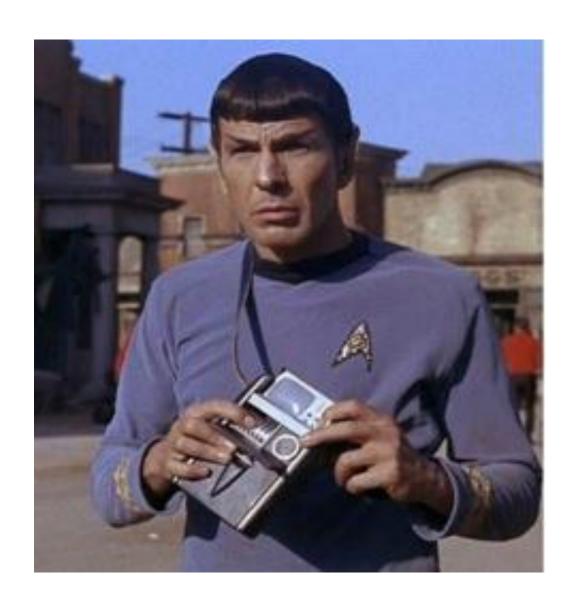
### Sampling eDNA in Ports



### Multivariate clustering of OTUs

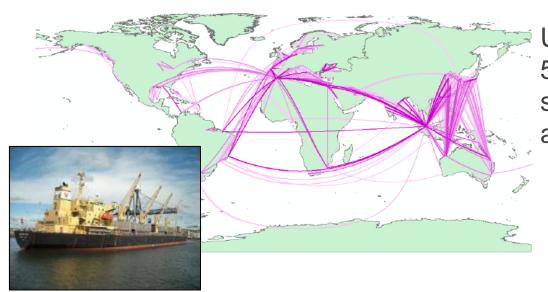




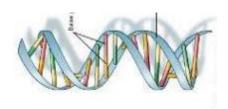


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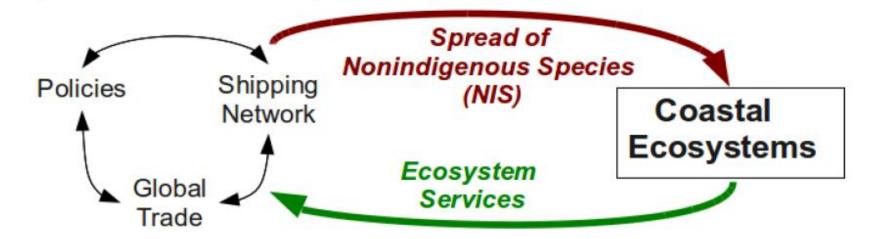
### Forecasting spread in global shipping



US NSF Coastal SEES program, 5 yr, biologists, computer scientists, economists, policy analyst at four universities

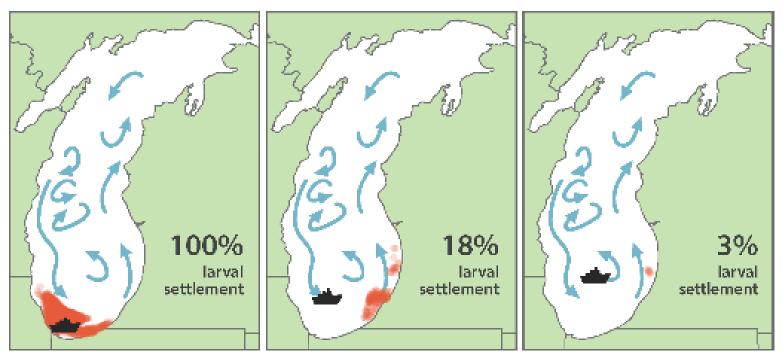


#### **Human Systems**



## Forecasting Spread & Larval Settlement: Location of Deballasting

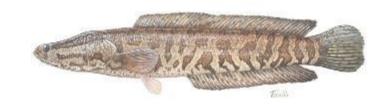




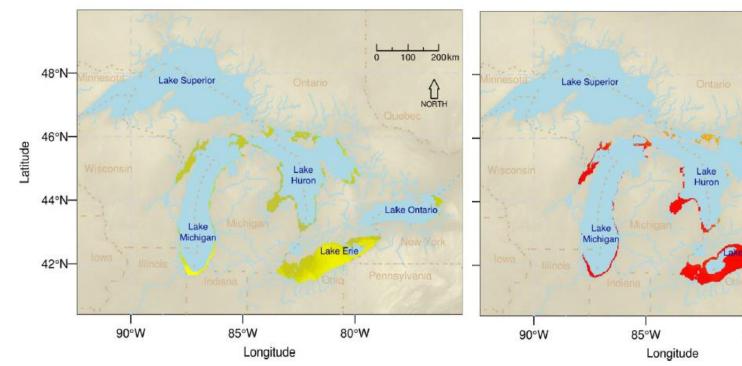
## Improved Species Distribution Modeling: Range-Bagging and Accounting for Habitat



Golden Mussel



N Snakehead



(Drake 2015 J R Soc Interface; Kramer et al. 2016 Ecosphere)

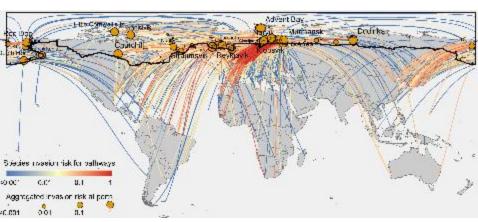
Lake Ontario

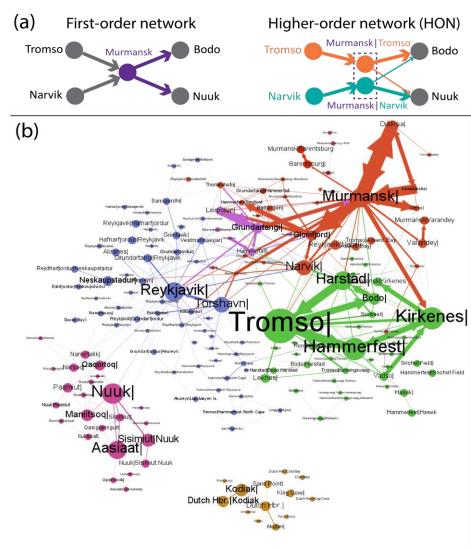
200 km

Niche centrality

### Voyage-specific Risk Assessments for Arctic Shipping



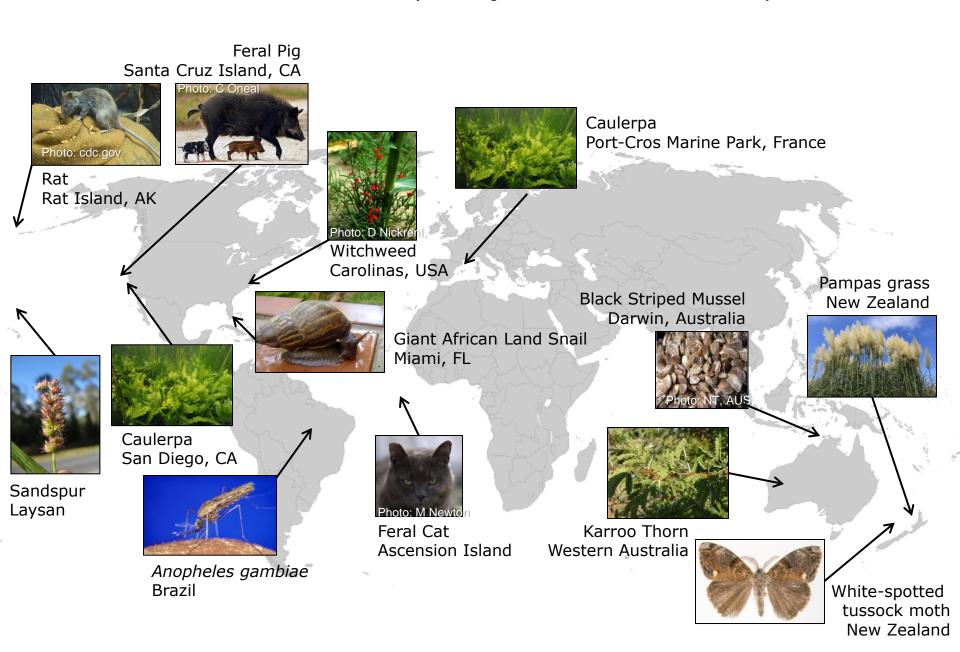




(Xu, Chawla et al. in review)

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### Eradication (not just for islands)



### Control

