

15. Ensure that eradicated IAS control sites do not end up re-invaded by other invasive species



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To ensure a sustainable outcome for an IAS control site, it is good to also find out the IAS situation in nearby areas and also combat those if needed to prevent re-invasion.

Monitoring should be followed up for another 2–4 years after successful removal of IAS from the site.

Benefits of the action

By ensuring the long-term successful outcome of processing an IAS site, one can avoid the effort and cost due to a new species to combat.

Do this

Also map the IAS situation in the immediate vicinity of the control site, e.g. within a 100-metre radius.

Estimate the probability that an IAS found nearby might spread to the site that had been liberated of the invasion (e.g., species that have wind-borne seeds).

Prevent re-invasion of the site by for example planting plant species native to the area, and by combating other IAS in the vicinity.

More information

In Lauttasaari, Helsinki, coastal grove areas liberated of Himalayan balsam by long-term volunteer weeding work through weeding were re-invaded by small balsam (*Impatiens parviflora*).

More information: Markus Seppälä (markusjseppala@gmail.com)

