

Terminology used in the iCASP INNS project

Below are terms that we have used during the INNS project, we have included them here to aid common understanding and consistency across the project resources and partners. These are derived from the GB Non Native Species Strategy, GB Non Native Species Secretariat and the Northern region INNS management plan, but have also been added to from discussions with Yorkshire Invasive Species Forum. Footnotes have been included to signpost to additional information of relevance or interest.

Alert species - Specific - INNS species of concern¹.

Biosecurity - A set of preventative measures designed to reduce the likelihood of transferring INNS to another area, such as by following the 'Check Clean Dry' campaign guidelines.

Eradication - Removing a species entirely.

Local eradication - Removing a species entirely from a specific place. For example, eradication of Floating Pennywort.

Established - An established INNS is one that is surviving and reproducing in the new habitat. INNS animals reproduce by breeding. INNS plants can produce seeds but many also can spread if small fragments are moved around and form a new plant. Once established, it is costly and often impossible to eradicate an INNS.

Hotspot - Areas at greatest risk of INNS impact, introduction or transfer. For example, in a marine setting, ports are hotspots as INNS can arrive in ballast and on hulls.

INNS - Invasive non native species. The term used in the GB non Native Species Strategy. IAS and INNS are synonymous.

Introduction - the arrival of an INNS to a country or region. The main way in which INNS are introduced and spread is by human activity. There is natural spread, but studies show that humans cause the majority of spread.

Invasive alien species - Invasive Alien Species. The term used in the EU legislation.

Invasive non native species - Also known as INNS or IAS. Species that have been introduced to areas outside of their natural range by man that have become invasive².

Management - overarching term encompassing the range of actions against inns from prevention (horizon scanning, surveillance, pathway risk assessment and reduction, biosecurity), rapid response (and maybe eradication) through to treatment (chemical or mechanical) to control established INNS.

Monitoring – a series of observations over time (often relating to series distributions) usually used to measure trends.

¹ [Alert species information on GBNNSS website](#)

² [Definition of INNS on GBNNSS website](#)

Pathway - a broad term used to describe the way in which an invasive non-native species is introduced or spread (encompasses, for example, the purpose, route and mode of introduction). Some pathways (eg a boat/contaminated boot) also known as a vector.

Prevention - Stopping an INNS coming into an area, usually through counter measures such as biosecurity.

Rapid response - The instigation of action against an INNS threat at a stage when a locally, regionally or nationally important win might still be achievable³.

Spread - spread refers to spread to new sections of river or new places locally. The main way in which INNS are introduced and spread is by human activity. There is natural spread, but studies show that humans cause the majority of spread.

Treatment - actions to remove/kill INNS and so keep populations from increasing. Once established, treatment rarely leads to eradication, but is often repeated annually.

Mechanical treatment - mechanically removing INNS, for example pulling Himalayan Balsam.

Chemical treatment- killing INNS with chemicals, for example glyphosate treatment of Japanese Knotweed..

³ See more about the [Alert System and rapid response](#) from the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology