

# Additional Biosecurity Measures



Non-native animals or plants that have been introduced to areas outside their normal geographic range have the ability to spread causing damage to the environment, the economy, our health and the way we live<sup>[1]</sup>. They are the **second biggest threat to biodiversity** and controlling infestations is a massive economic cost to landowners. INNS are estimated to **cost the British economy £100 million a year**<sup>[2]</sup>.



Preventing INNS from spreading can be achieved through policy, awareness and biosecurity. It is estimated to **cost less than 1% of the current costs of getting outbreaks under control**<sup>[2]</sup>.

## Biosecurity

- Good biosecurity guards against introducing INNS and prevents it from spreading
- Biosecurity involves simple hygienic practices to ensure users do not transfer INNS between sites on equipment, vehicles, clothing and footwear.



**In addition to standard Biosecurity Measures consider the following at sites where INNS are present**

## Terrestrial additional Biosecurity Procedure

- Consider erosion control matting or similar to avoid seeds becoming trapped in tyres or tracking
- When leaving site wash down all tyres or tracking on site with a mobile pressure washers
- If works require the cutting down of bankside INNS or result in soil disturbance then all cut material or excavated spoil must be dealt with appropriately
- Composting or local burying will be suitable for many of these species but Japanese knotweed will need to be safely bagged and taken to a non-hazardous landfill site capable of receiving difficult green waste. Suitable transfer notes must be in place
- Report any unusual invasive plant species

## Aquatic additional Biosecurity Procedure

- Where possible never use the same equipment across catchments within a 48 hour period
- Work in an upstream to downstream direction in each watercourse
- If using boats, trailers and tanks be aware of pooling water. This water must be left at the location it came from and the equipment dried prior to use elsewhere
- Pumps are a high biosecurity risk:
- Do not deploy 'wet' pumps to high-risk watercourses where White-Clawed Crayfish are present
- Where possible never use the same pumps across catchments within a 48 hour period
- After use flush pumps through with a solution of Virkon S or Aquatic

**Key INNS within Yorkshire:** A) Signal Crayfish B) Zebra Mussels C) Himalayan Balsam D) Giant Hogweed E) Floating Pennywort