

Paula Lightfoot National Forum for Biological Recording



Data on Invasive Species

GB Non-Native Species Secretariat Species Register:

1,919 established non-native species in Britain

1,788 species (93%) have records on the NBN Gateway

Over **5.4 million** records available

234 species defined as having a negative ecological impact

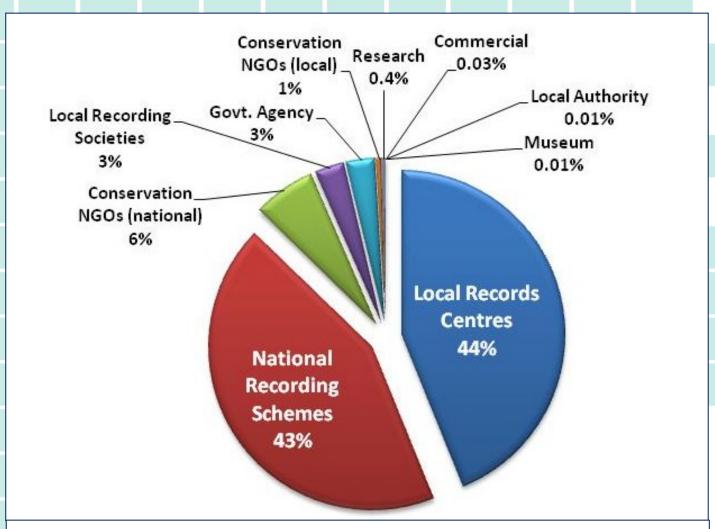
192 species (82%) have records on the NBN Gateway

Over 1.8 million records available



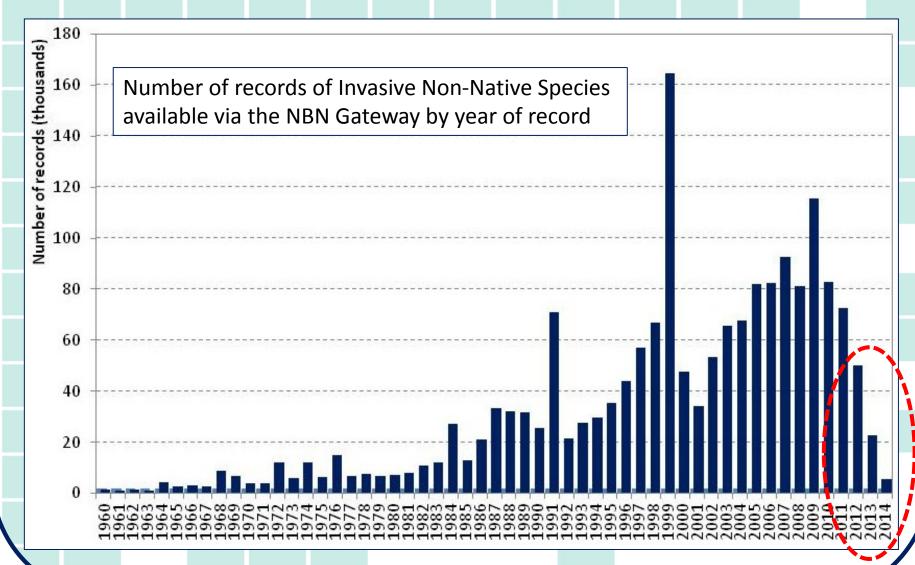


Data Providers

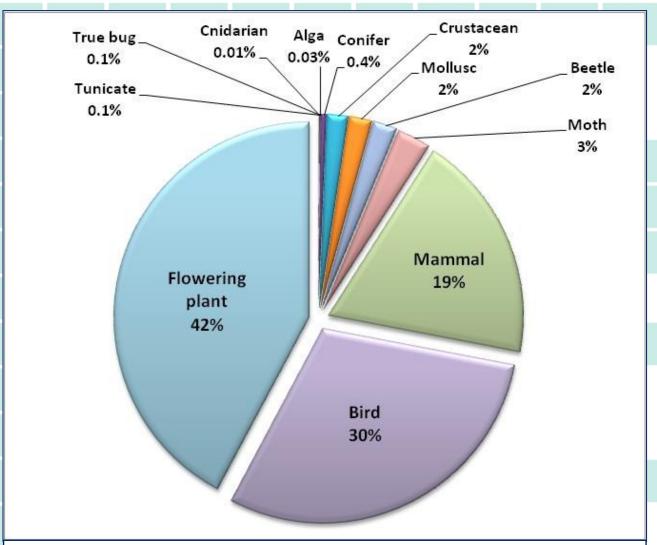


Records of Invasive Non-Native Species available via the NBN Gateway by data provider type (1.8m records of 192 species)

Data Currency



Taxonomic Coverage



Taxonomic breakdown of records of Invasive Non-Native Species available via the NBN Gateway (1.8m records of 192 species)

Taxonomic Coverage

Beetles and bugs:

25% of the INNS species list2% of the records





Birds and mammals:

11% of the INNS species list49% of the records.

Rhododendron leafhopper © John Bowers, Harlequin ladybird © Mike Majerus, Rose-ringed parakeets © GBNNSIP

Absence Records

2,238 absence records for Invasive Non Native Species (0.1% of records)

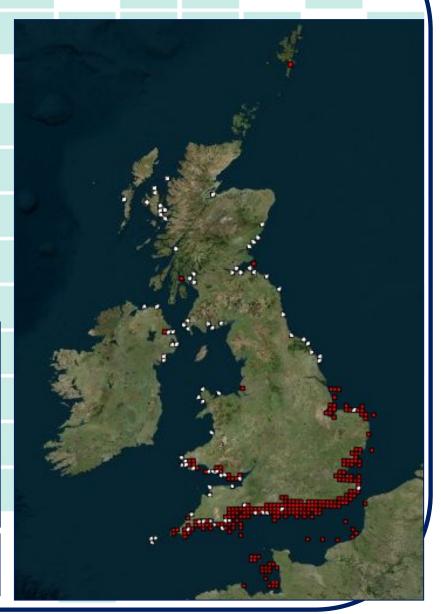
3,084 absence records for established Non-Native Species (0.06% of records)

The NBN Database has just over 30,000 absence records in total.

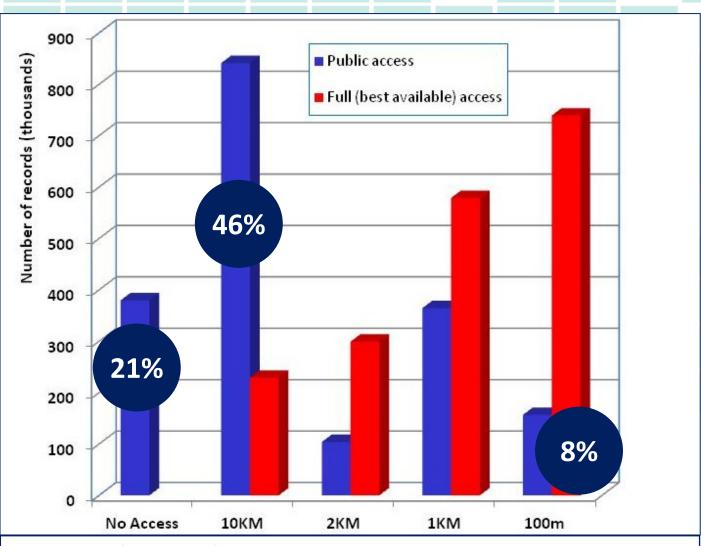




Presence (red) and absence (white) records of American Slipper Limpet, *Crepidula fornicata*



Data Accessibility



Resolution of records of Invasive Non-Native Species Records available via the NBN Gateway

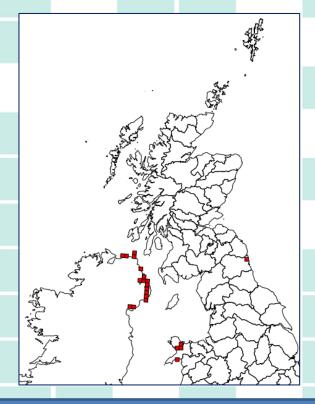
Public access to data: does it matter?



Corella eumyota

© Becky Hitchin

According to NBN, the first record from Scotland, but somehow I doubt that's the case.



I think data flow is so important for recorders' morale, and for keeping everyone up to date with the new records that we are continuously finding.

Public access to data: does it matter?









I did flirt with that as an ID but discounted it, partly to do with distribution. Any reason there aren't any records on NBN, Paula? Is it because it's an introduced species?



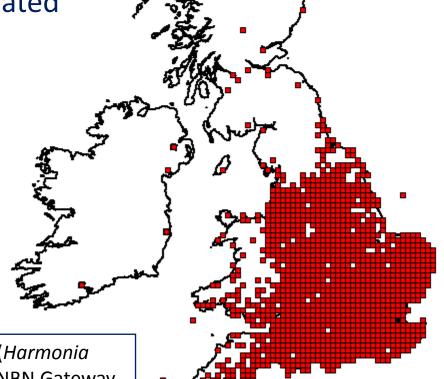
34,807 records available via the NBN Gateway

89% come from the Biological Records Centre (including **16%** via iRecord).

48 datasets, of which 30 were updated in 2014.



10km grid map of Harlequin Ladybird (*Harmonia* axyridis) records 2004-2014 from the NBN Gateway





Asian shore crab, Hemigrapsus sanguineus



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Overview
Invasion history

Download factsheet

Ecology & Habitat

Distribution

Impacts

References and Links

Overview

Short description of Hemigrapsus sanguineus, Asian shore crab

A small crab with a square carapace (shell) up to 4.5 cm, variable in colour from orange-brown to greenish-black. Three distinct 'teeth' on each side of the carapace and banding on the walking led distinguishing features, as is a fleshy bulb at the pincer base of larger males. The teeth on the calare more acute than those of *H. takanoi* a closely related species.

Description of Hemigrapsus sanguineus, Asian shore crab status in GB

First recorded in South Wales and Kent in spring 2014. Specimens have been reported from Jers Guernsey since 2009.

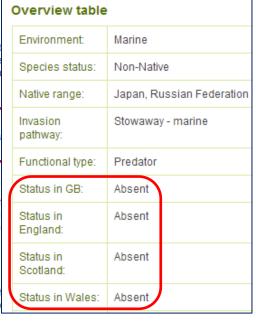
Impacts summary: Hemigrapsus sanguineus, Asian shore crab

A voracious, opportunistic omnivore, this crab may significantly affect native crab, fish and shellpopulations by disrupting the food web. Where it has established the crab competes with native crabs for food and space. It could be potentially damaging to shellfish production as it may prey commercially important species.

Habitat summary: Hemigrapsus sanguineus, Asian shore crab

The Asian shore crab inhabits estuarine and marine habitats and occurs within the intertidal or sh subtidal zones. It is typically found on more exposed rocky shores but also occurs in soft sedimunder the shelter of rocks or shells, artificial structures, mussel beds and oyster reefs.

Search for another factsheet



http://www.nonnativespecies.org/factsheet/factsheet.cfm?speciesId=3818

Asian shore crab Hemigrapsus sanguineus

Species Summary

Scientific name: Hemigrapsus sanguineus

Native to: Western Pacific Ocean from Russia, along the Korean and Chinese coasts, to Hong Kong, and the Japanese archipelago

Habitat: Inhabits shallow hard-bottom intertidal or sometimes subtidal habitat. They tend to aggregate at high densities under rocks where they overlap habitats with native crab species. The Asian crab can tolerate a wide range of salinity and temperature as well as damp conditions in the upper intertidal regions.



Key ID Features

- 3 lateral spines on each side of a square-shaped carapace.
- Light and dark bands on legs with red spots on the claws.
- Colour variable: commonly orange-brown, also green and maroon.
- Larger males have fleshy bulb at base of pincers.
- Small with adults ranging from 35 mm (1.5 inches) to 42 mm (1.65 inches) in carapace width.
- Maximum size reported for the carapace width is 43.9 mm.
- Males have a fleshy swelling (vesicle) at the base of the moveable finger on the claws.

Species Characteristics

An opportunistic omnivore, tolerates a wide salinity range, feeds on macroalgae, saltmarsh grass, larval and juvenile fish and small invertebrates such as amphipods and gastropods. In New Jersey, they are found in the mid and upper shore. Highly reproductive with a breeding season from May to September. Females are capable of producing 50,000 eggs per clutch with 3-4 clutches per season. Larvae are suspended in the water for up to one month before developing into juvenile crabs (Benson 2005). Because of this, the larvae have the ability to be transported over great distances, a possible means of new introductions. Thought to move into the subtidal zone during winter, accumulating barnacles and bryozoans on the carapace in the process. The carapace of the Asian shore crab can be confused with that of the European green / shore crab:



Distribution

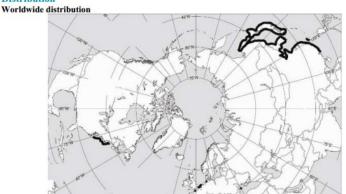


Figure taken from Klassen G (2012). Worldwide distribution of Hemigrapsus sanguineus before the record in

The Asian shore crab is native to the western Pacific Ocean from Russia, along the Korean and Chinese coasts to Hong Kong and the Japanese archipelago. Latitudinal native range in north-west Pacific is approx. 22° N to 50° N. Reproducing populations have been established on the Atlantic Ocean fringe in North America (New Jersey 1988) and Europe (France 2002). Inoculations (but no evidence of establishment) have also been reported for the Black Sea and the northern Adriatic Sea. Previous introductions are suspected to be from transfer in ballast water.

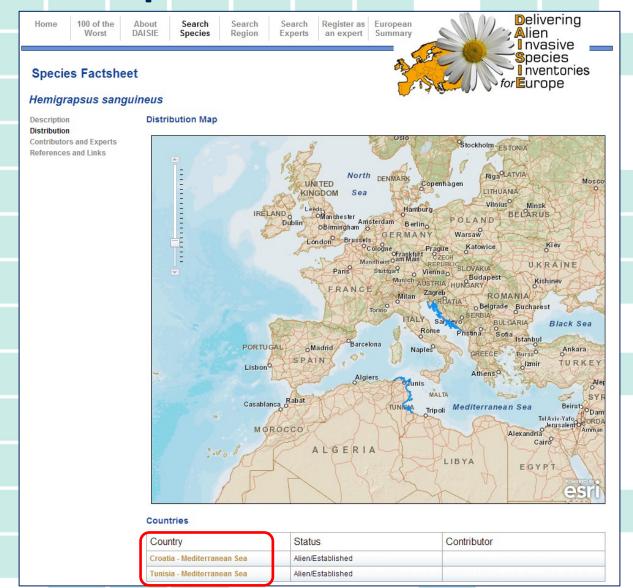
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Distribution in Wales - First UK record

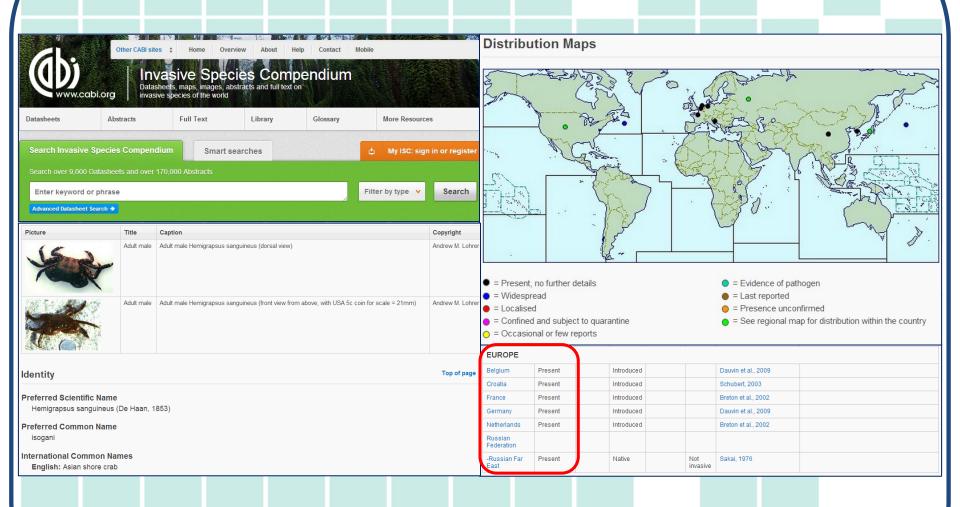
The first recorded sighting on mainland UK was on the shore at Aberthaw, Vale of Glamorgan on 2nd May 2014.



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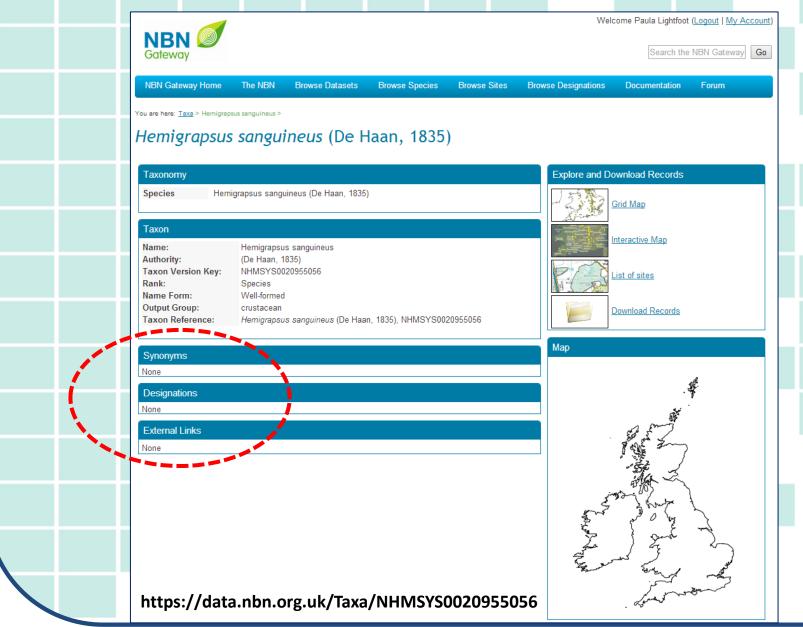


http://www.europe-aliens.org/speciesFactsheet.do?speciesId=100423#



http://www.cabi.org/isc/about/





ronngrapous sanguineus (De Haan, 183...

Species in GBIF Backbone Taxonomy

Animalia > Arthropoda > Malacostraca > Decapoda > Varunidae > Hemigrapsus

931 0 Occurrences Infraspecies

View occurrences

Information

Overview

FULL NAME

Hemigrapsus sanguineus (De Haan, 1835)

COMMON NAMES

- Asian shore crab eng
- · Japanese shore crab eng
- Pacific crab eng

more >

SYNONYMS

- Grapsus sanguineus De Haan, 1835
- Heterograpsus maculatus H. Milne Edwards, 1853

TAXONOMIC ST

Accepted spec

ACCORDING TO

The Catalogue

PUBLISHED IN

De Haan, W., von Siebold, P

Descriptio Animalium, quae in itinere per Japoniam, Jussu et Auspiciis Superiorum, qui Summum in India Batava Imperium Tenent, Suspecto, Annis 1823-1830 Collegit, Notis, Observationibus et Adumbrationibus Illustravit: i-xxxi, ix-xvi, 1-243, Plates A-J, L-Q, 1-55. Lugduni-Batavorum.

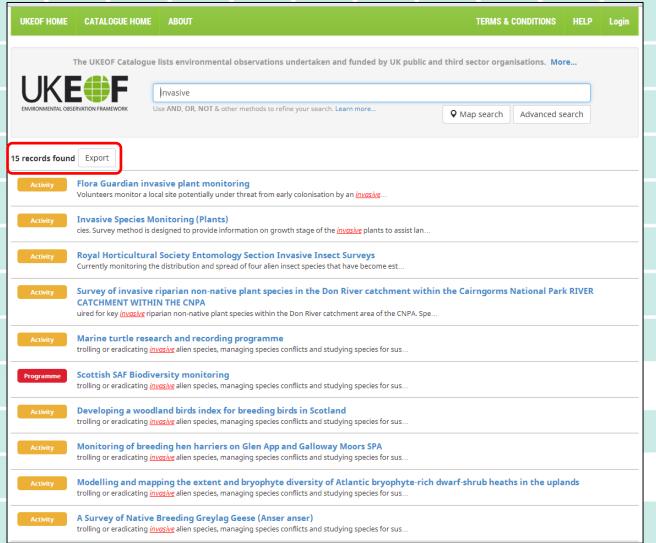


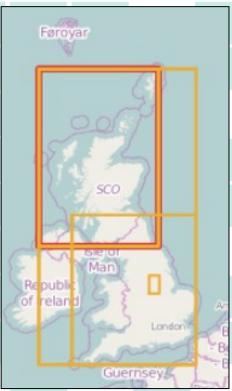
EXTERNAL LINKS

- Encyclopedia of Life
- Catalogue of Life
- Biodiversity Heritage Library

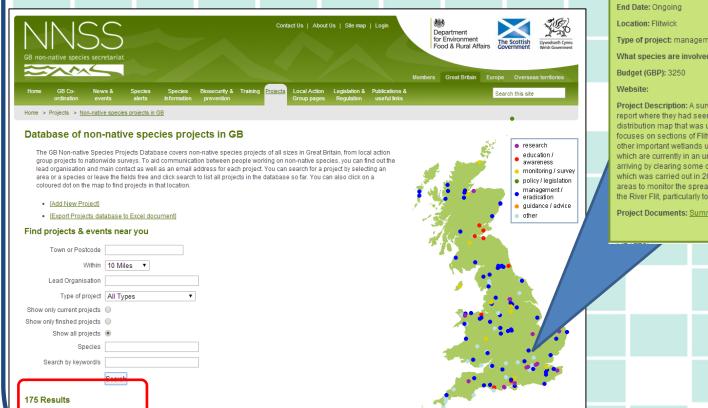
GBIF ID 2225772

Information on Action





Information on Action



River Flit Himalayan Balsam Erradication

Lead Organisation: The Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambrideshire, Northamptonshire & Peterborough

Contact Name: Katharine Banham

Contact Email: Katharine.Banham@wildlifebcn.org

Other organisations involved:

Start Date: 29/01/2010

Type of project: management / eradication, monitoring / survey,

What species are involved: Himalayan Balsam, Impatiens glandulifera

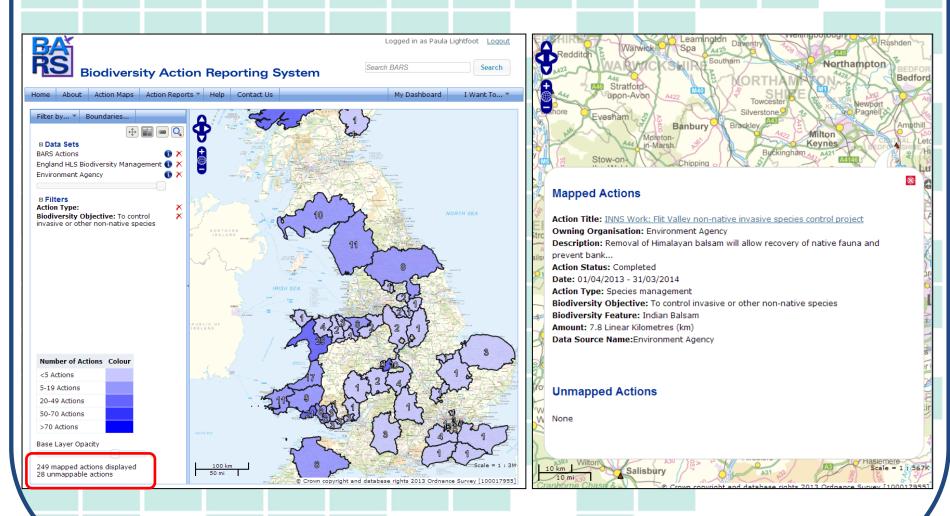
Project Description: A survey during the summer of 2009 which asked local people to report where they had seen Himalayan Balsam along the River Flit enabled us to make a distribution map that was used to guide this project. The removal work during 2010 focuses on sections of Flitwick Moor Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and on some other important wetlands upstream. It aims to aid the restoration of sections of the SSSI, which are currently in an unfavourable condition, as well as reducing the amount of seed arriving by clearing some of the wetland sites upstream. In addition to the survey work which was carried out in 2009 some more detailed surveys were conducted in crucial areas to monitor the spread of Himalayan Balsam during 2010 towards other sections of the River Flit, particularly towards another SSSI.

Project Documents: Summary Poster,

Close

http://www.nonnativespecies.org/maps/index.cfm

Information on Action



http://ukbars.defra.gov.uk/mapping/actionmap



- Paul Brazier (NRW)
- Juliet Brodie and Jo Wilbraham (NHM)
- Dave Chambers (JNCC)
- Graham French and Lynn Heeley (JNCC and NBN Trust)
- Chris Raper (NHM UK Species Inventory)
- Helen Roy and Steph Rorke (CEH)







Q&A: Future Needs and Aspirations

How can we improve the availability and accessibility of data and information on invasive species?

Which organisation(s) should take the lead?

- Maintenance and dissemination of species lists
- Data capture and data flow
- Verification and ID support
- Dissemination of data and information
- Data analysis to inform manager