

LIFE Resilias



Using ecosystem resilience to
enhance invasion resistance

Hein van Kleef



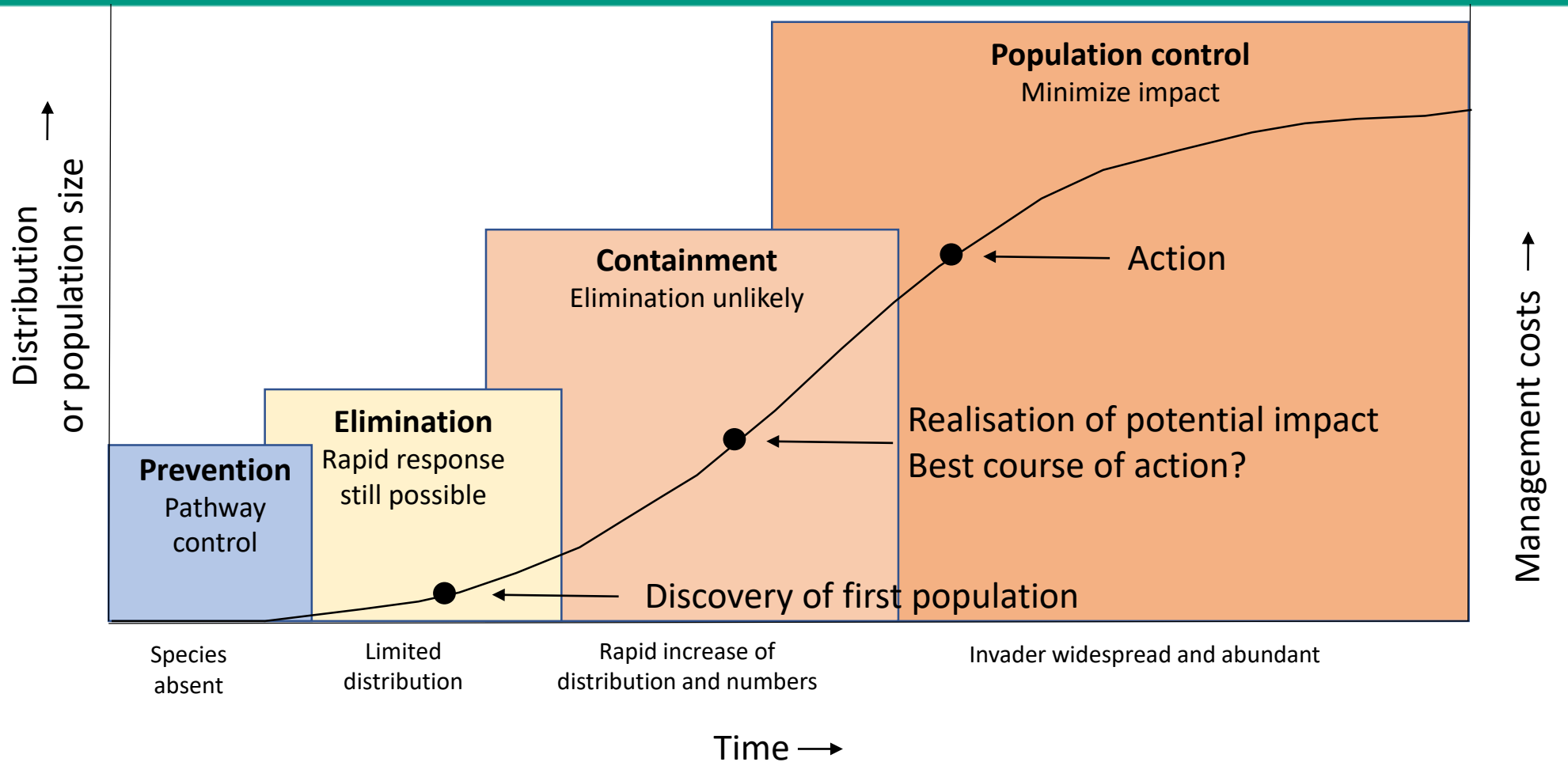
Background > effectiveness of response



	Effectivity of measures for elimination		
	High	Moderate	Low
American Bullfrog	1	0	9
Yellow-legged Asian hornet	1 *	1	2
Various aquatic turtles	0	1	6
Chinese mitten crab	0	0	6
Various crayfish	3 ***	1	10
Kudzu	1	3	4
Topmouth gudgeon	2 *	0	5
African sacred ibis	1	3	1
Reeves's muntjac	2	1	0
Common raccoon	0	2	3
Siberian chipmunk	3 **	1	1

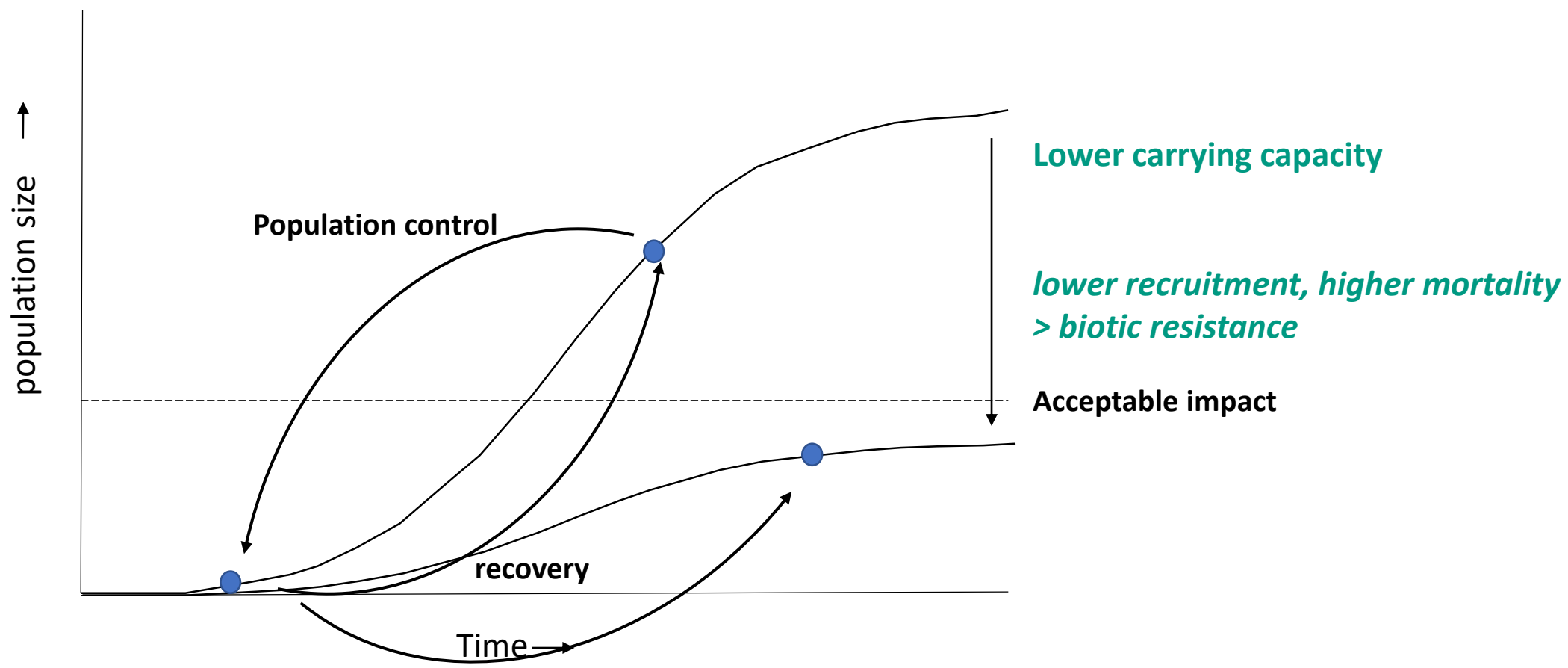
*: effective, but not legal

Background > increase in IAS



470 species with limited distribution (2012) > 134 abundant in 2022

Background > increase in IAS



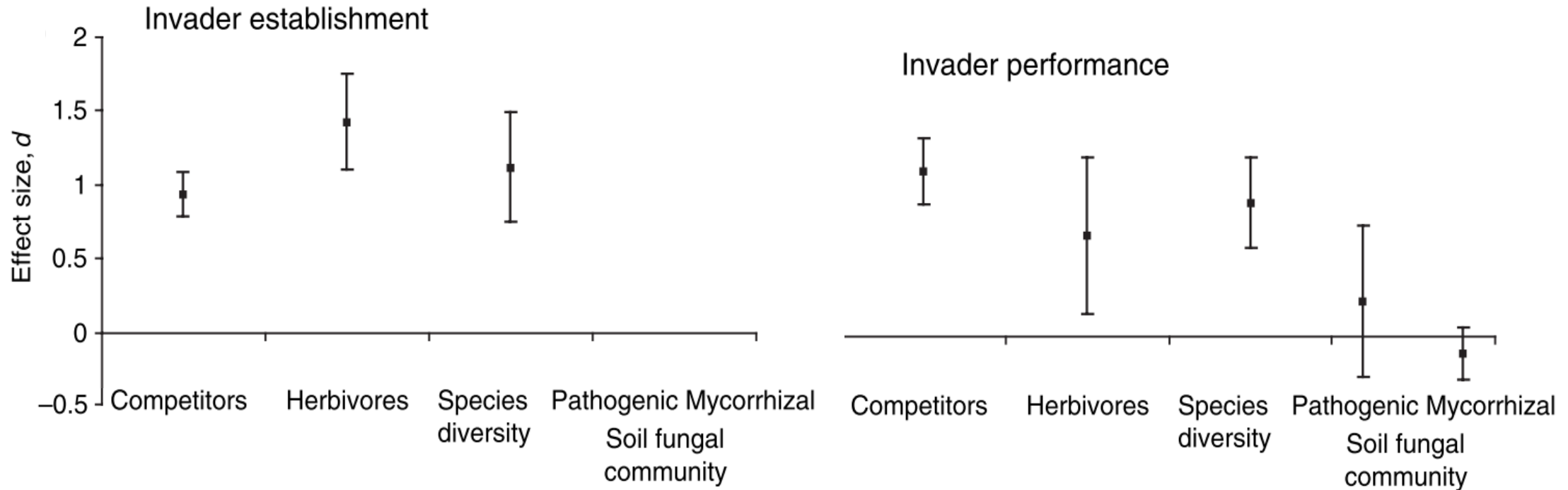
Background > understanding invasiveness

Vulnerability of disturbed ecosystems

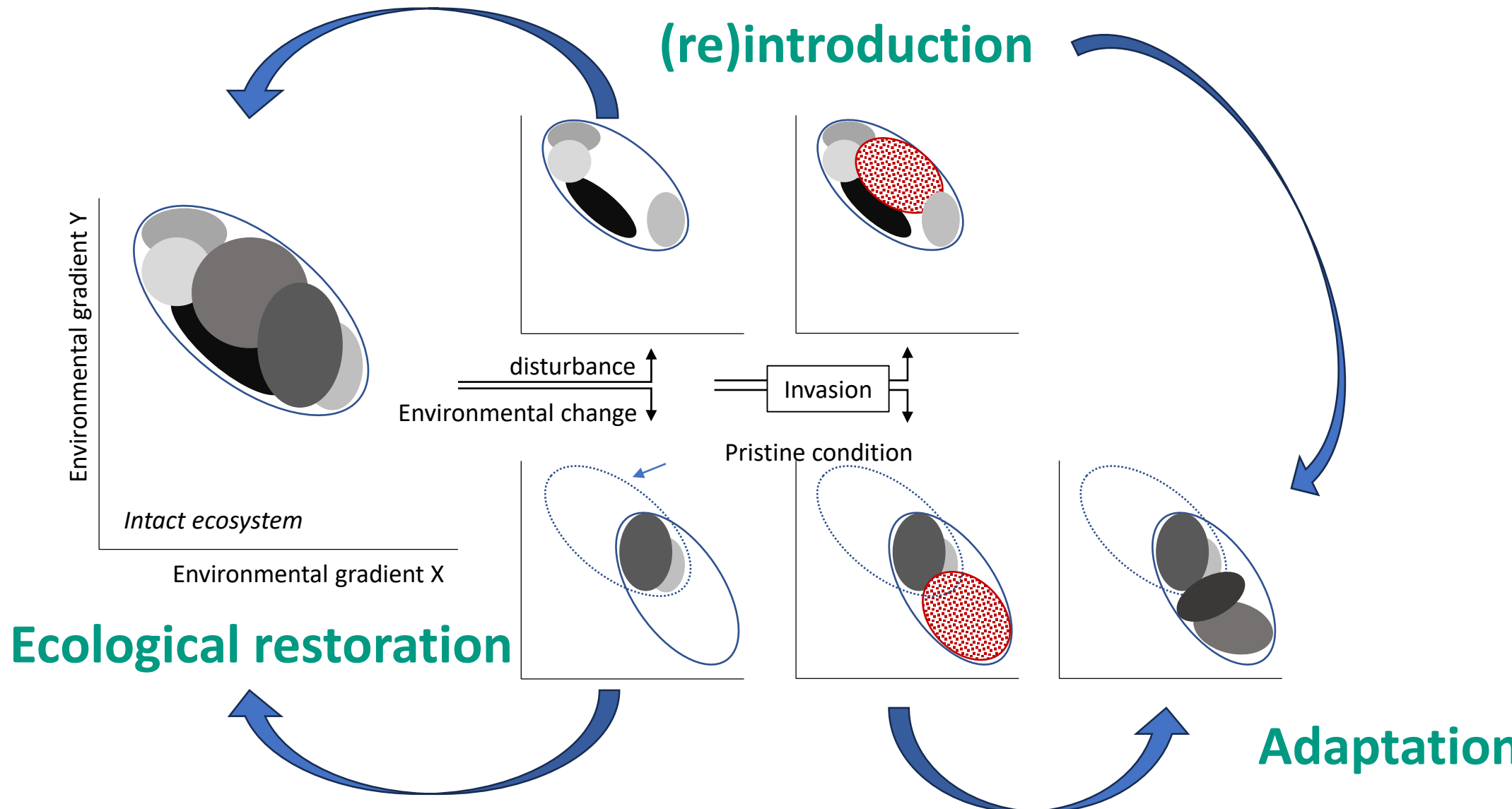


Background > understanding invasiveness

Lack of competition or predation



Background > understanding invasiveness



LIFE RESILIAS objectives



- demonstrate the effectiveness of invasive alien species (IAS) management based on improving ecosystem resilience
- promote and replicate the application of the IAS ecosystem resilience approach at ecosystem scale
- transfer of ecosystem resilience approach (ERA) to other invasive species and ecosystems

Duration: 2020 –2027

Partners: Bosgroep Zuid Nederland
Stichting Bargerveen

Demonstration of ERA



Lepomis gibbosus - 5 ha wetland

Crassula helmsii - 3 ha wetland

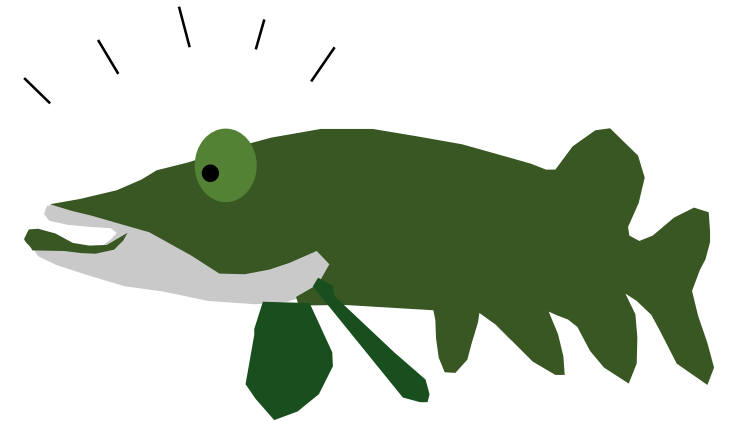
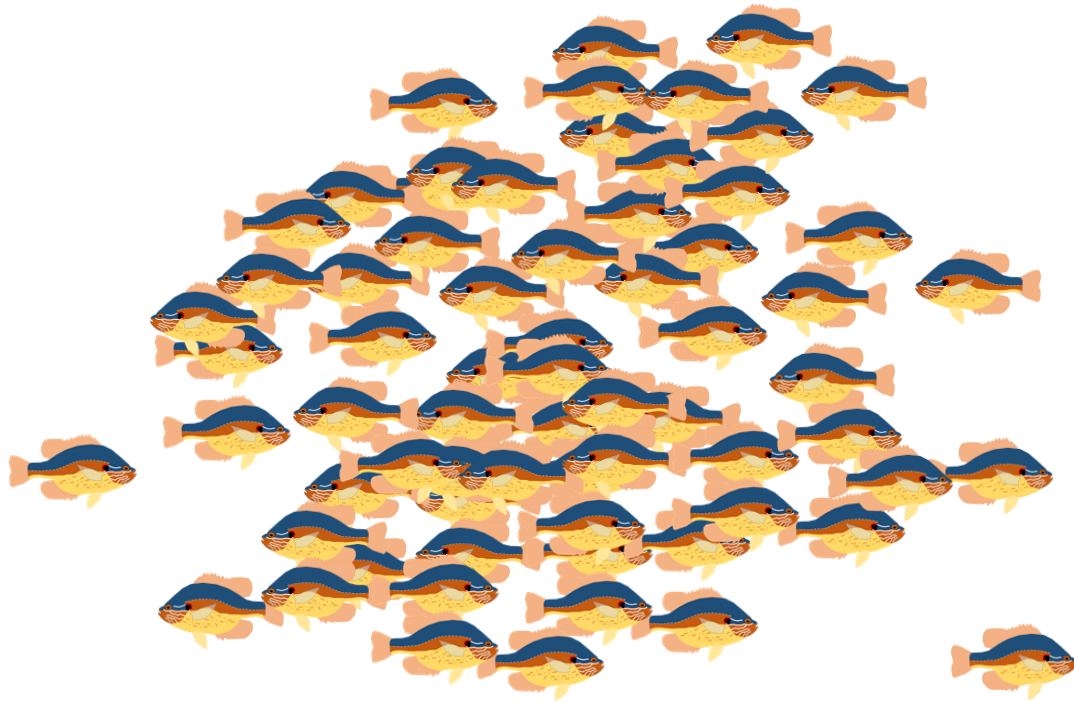
Prunus serotina - 156 ha forest

Reynoutria spp. - 245 ha stream valley

- 0,3 ha road verges

Practical concept

Step 1. reduce invader numbers (optional)



Step 2. restore abiotic conditions

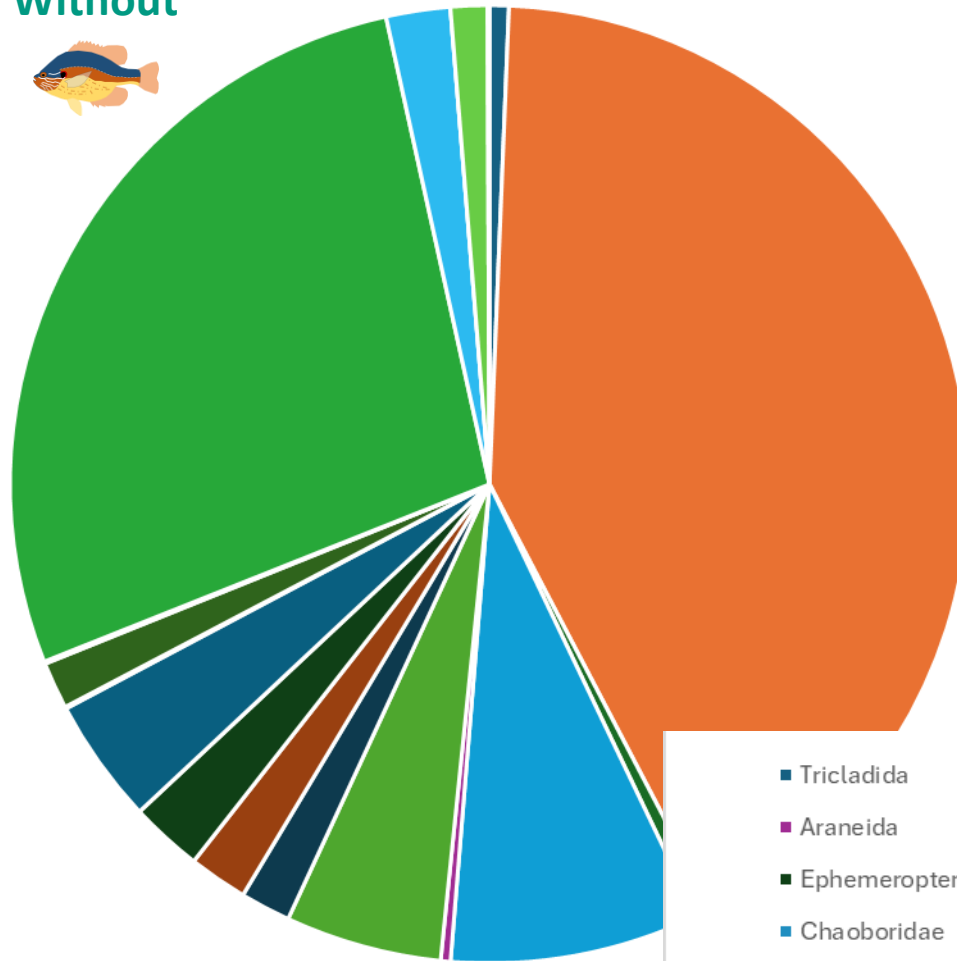
Step 3. restore biotic conditions

Step 4. After care

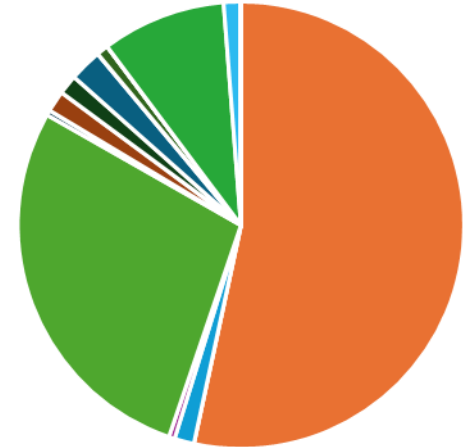
Pumpkinseed sunfish in wetlands



Without



With



- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------|
| ■ Tricladida | ■ Gastropoda | ■ Hirudinea | ■ Oligochaeta |
| ■ Araneida | ■ Acarina | ■ Isopoda | ■ Odonata |
| ■ Ephemeroptera | ■ Heteroptera | ■ Megaloptera | ■ Coleoptera |
| ■ Chaoboridae | ■ Culicidae | ■ Chironomidae | ■ Ceratopogonidae |
| ■ Tabanidae | ■ Trichoptera | ■ Lepidoptera | |

Pumpkinseed sunfish in wetlands



	Removal Detritus	Newly created	Sod cutting of shore	No management
Abundant	100%	50%	25%	20%
Frequent		50%		
Rare			75%	80%
N	10	8	4	5

Van Kleef, H., G. Van der Velde, R. Leuven, and H. Esselink. 2008. Pumpkinseed sunfish (*Lepomis gibbosus*) invasions facilitated by introductions and nature management strongly reduce macroinvertebrate abundance in isolated water bodies. *Biological Invasions* **10:1481-1490**.



Pumpkinseed sunfish in wetlands

Photos: J. van Bussel; H. van Kleef



Pumpkinseed sunfish in wetlands



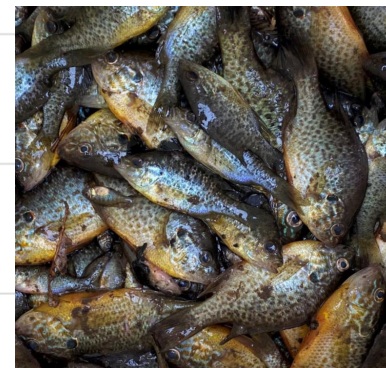
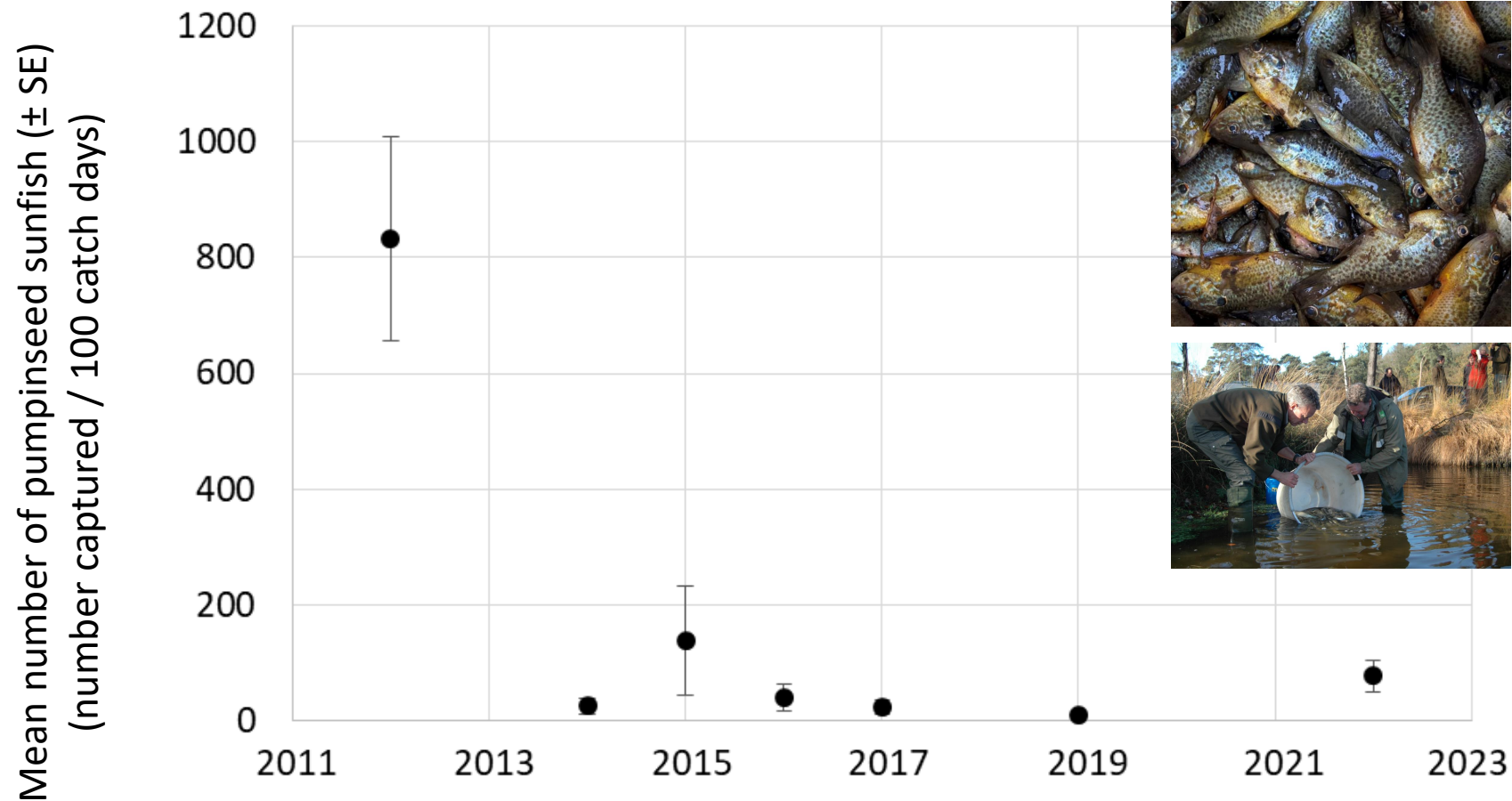
Difficulties

Very few

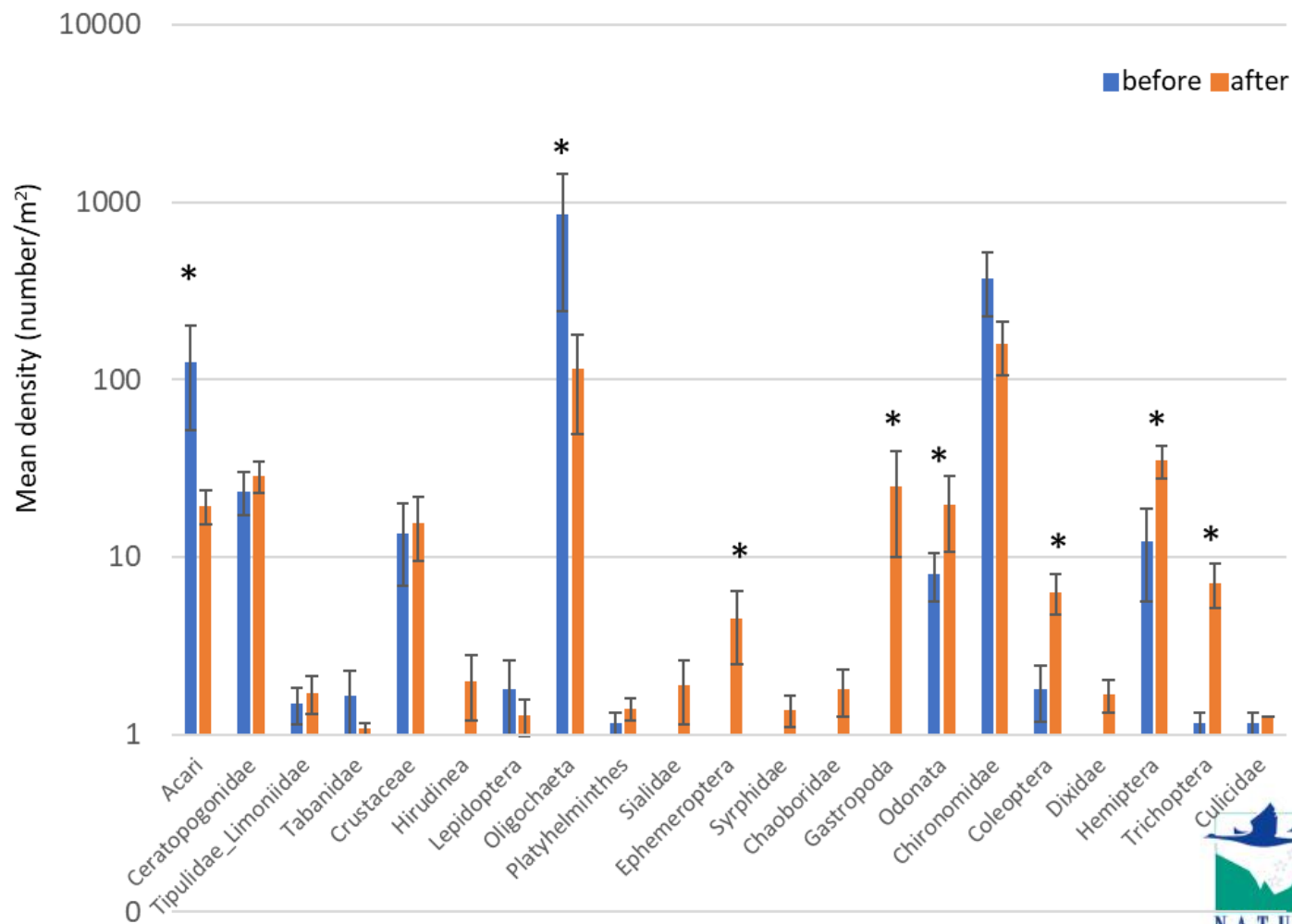
Warm summers > high PS recruitment



Pumpkinseed sunfish in wetlands



Pumpkinseed sunfish in wetlands



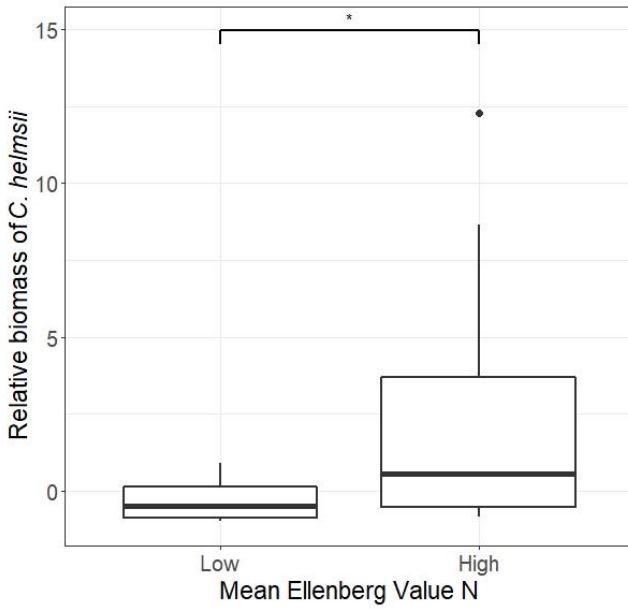
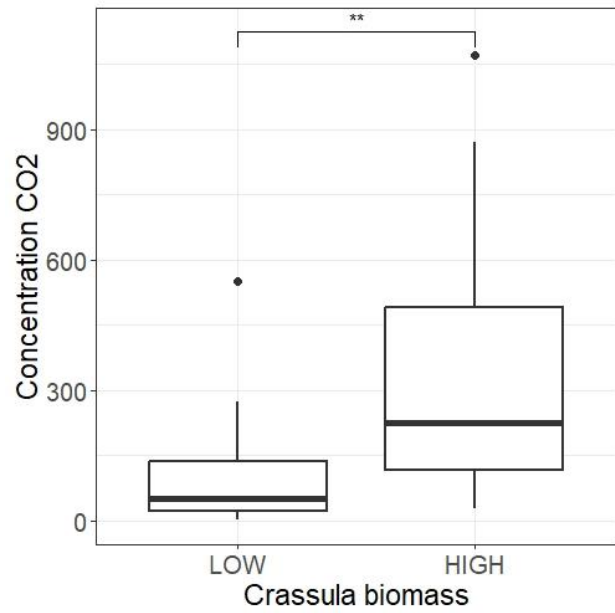
C. Helmsii in wetlands

Photo: H. van Kleef



C. Helmsii in wetlands

Photo: H. van Kleef



Van Kleef, H. H., J. M. M. Van der Loop, and L. Van Veenhuisen. 2024. Low Resource Competition, Availability of Nutrients and Water Level Fluctuations Facilitate Invasions of Australian Swamp Stonecrop (*Crassula helmsii*). *Diversity* **16**:172.



C. Helmsii in wetlands

Photos: J. van der Loop, M. van de Loo, H. van Kleef



C. Helmsii in wetlands



Difficulties

Acquire plants

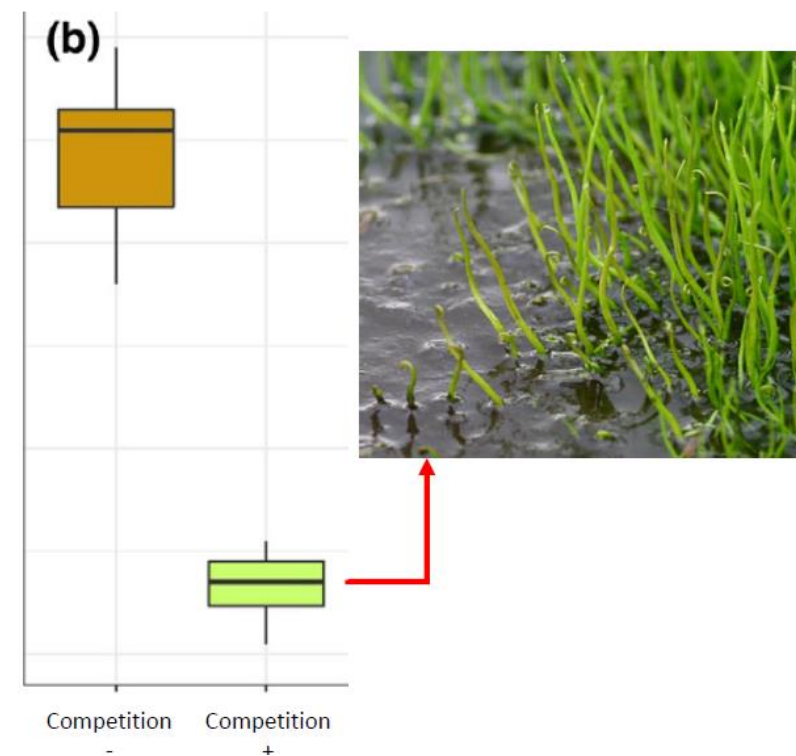
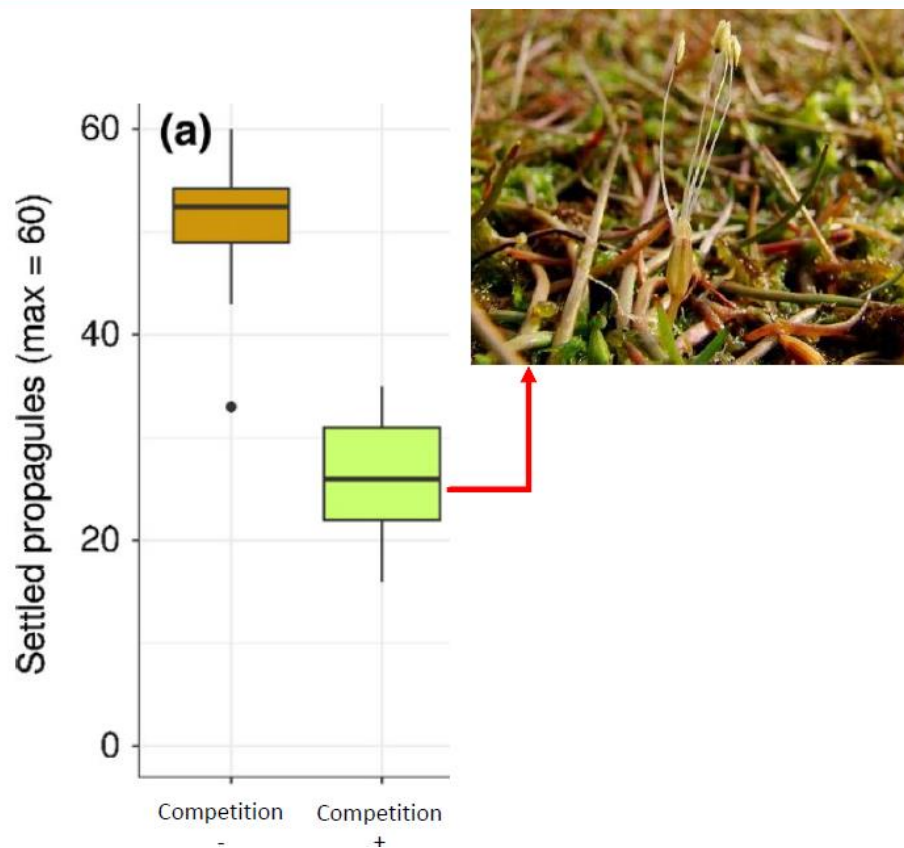
Sufficient reduction of *C. helmsii*

Sufficient reduction of nutrients

Dry - wet summers



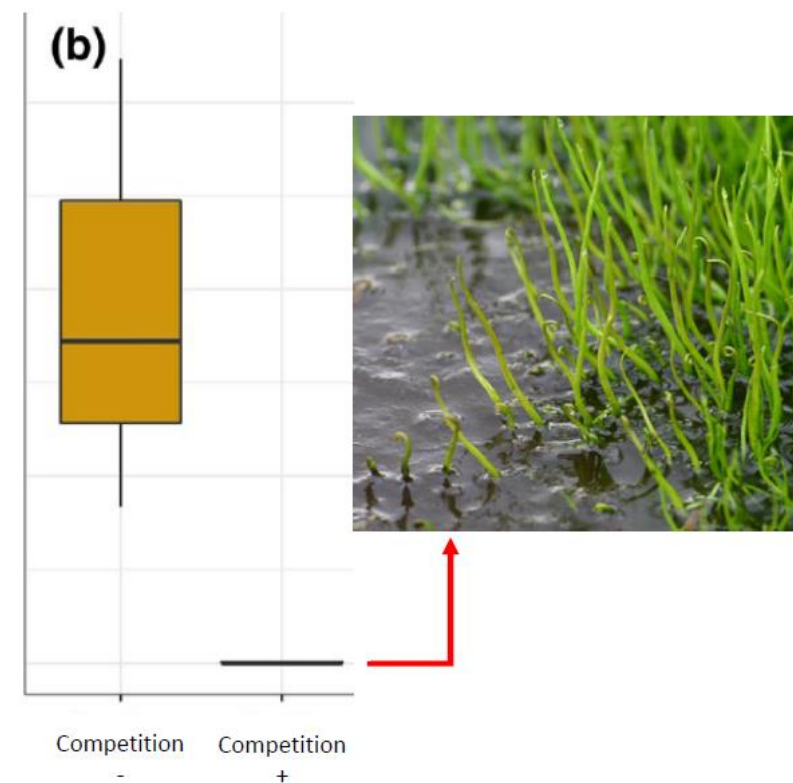
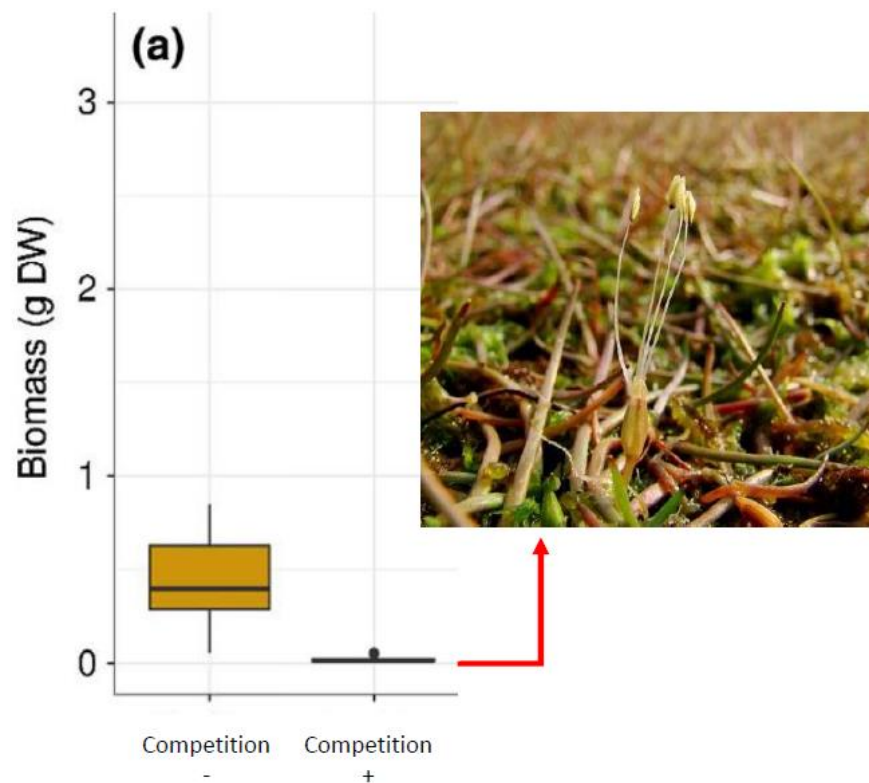
C. Helmsii in wetlands



Bron: Van der Loop, J. M., Tjampens, J., Vogels, J. J., van Kleef, H. H., Lamers, L. P., & Leuven, R. S. (2020). Reducing nutrient availability and enhancing biotic resistance limits settlement and growth of the invasive Australian swamp stonecrop (*Crassula helmsii*). *Biological Invasions* 22(11): 3391-3402



C. Helmsii in wetlands



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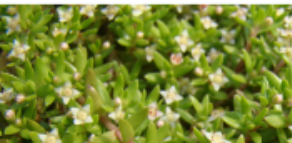


Replication



Species	Ecosystem	Total area	Number of sites
Prunus serotina	forest	1921	13
Reynoutria	stream valleys	140	1
Reynoutria	road verges	3	1
Crassula	wetlands	20	9
Pumpkinseed	wetlands	1,7	1
Total		2085,7	25
Target	2025	500	
Target	2027	1740	

Transfer



		Design	Research	Application
Mosses				
Heath star moss	<i>Campylopus introflexus</i>	x	x	x
Trees				
Box elder	<i>Acer negundo</i>	x		x
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	x		x
Blue gum	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	x		x
Eastern American black walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	x		x
Monterey pine	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	x		x
Black locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	x		x
Northern red oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	x		x
Herbacious plants				
Floating marshpennywort	<i>Hydrocotyle ranunculoides</i>	x		
False pimpernel	<i>Lindernia dubia</i>	x	x	
Water primrose	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>	x		
Garden lupine	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	x	x	
Narrow-leaved ragwort	<i>Senecio inaequidens</i>	x	x	
Fauna				
Virile crayfish	<i>Faxonius virilis</i>	x	x	x
Red Swamp Crayfish	<i>Procambarus clarkii</i>	x	x	x
Signal crayfish	<i>Pacifastacus leniusculus</i>	x	x	x



Key messages

- **Eradication of invasive species only effective if combined with measures to restore or improving ecosystem resilience**
- **Restoring ecosystem resilience can be achieved by ecological restoration and (re)introduction of native species**
- **Invest in applied research on improving ecosystem resilience for management of invasive species**

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Provincie Noord-Brabant



PROVINCIE  UTRECHT



Rijkswaterstaat
Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Waterstaat

