

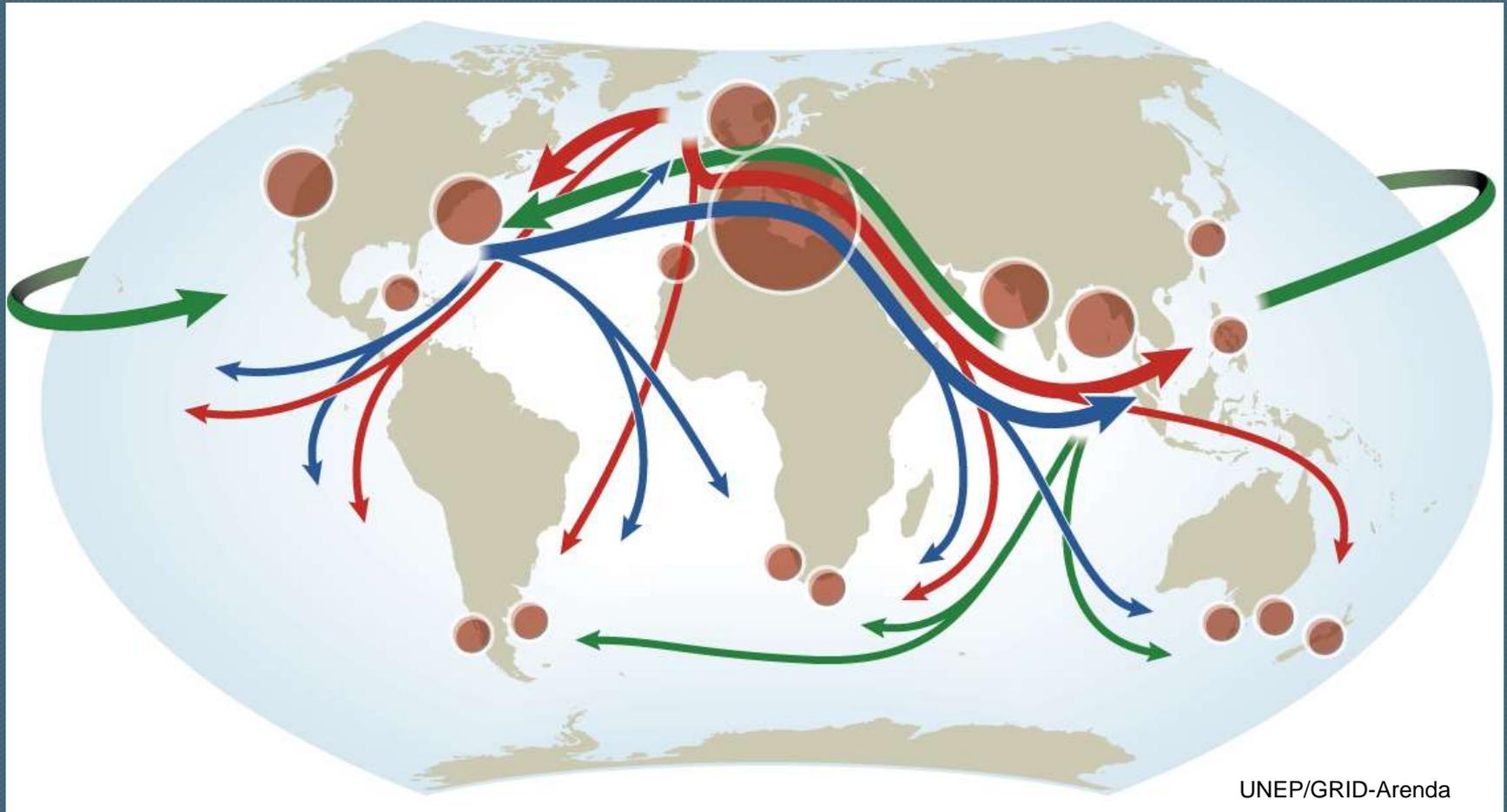
The NISC and international engagement: the global perspective

ISAC July 2016

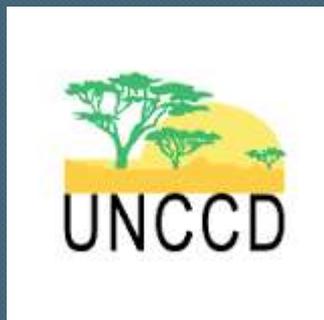
Christine Dawson
Director
Office of Conservation and Water
U.S. Department of State



Invasives are a cross-cutting global issue impacting countries around the world



International engagement: invasive species management at the global level

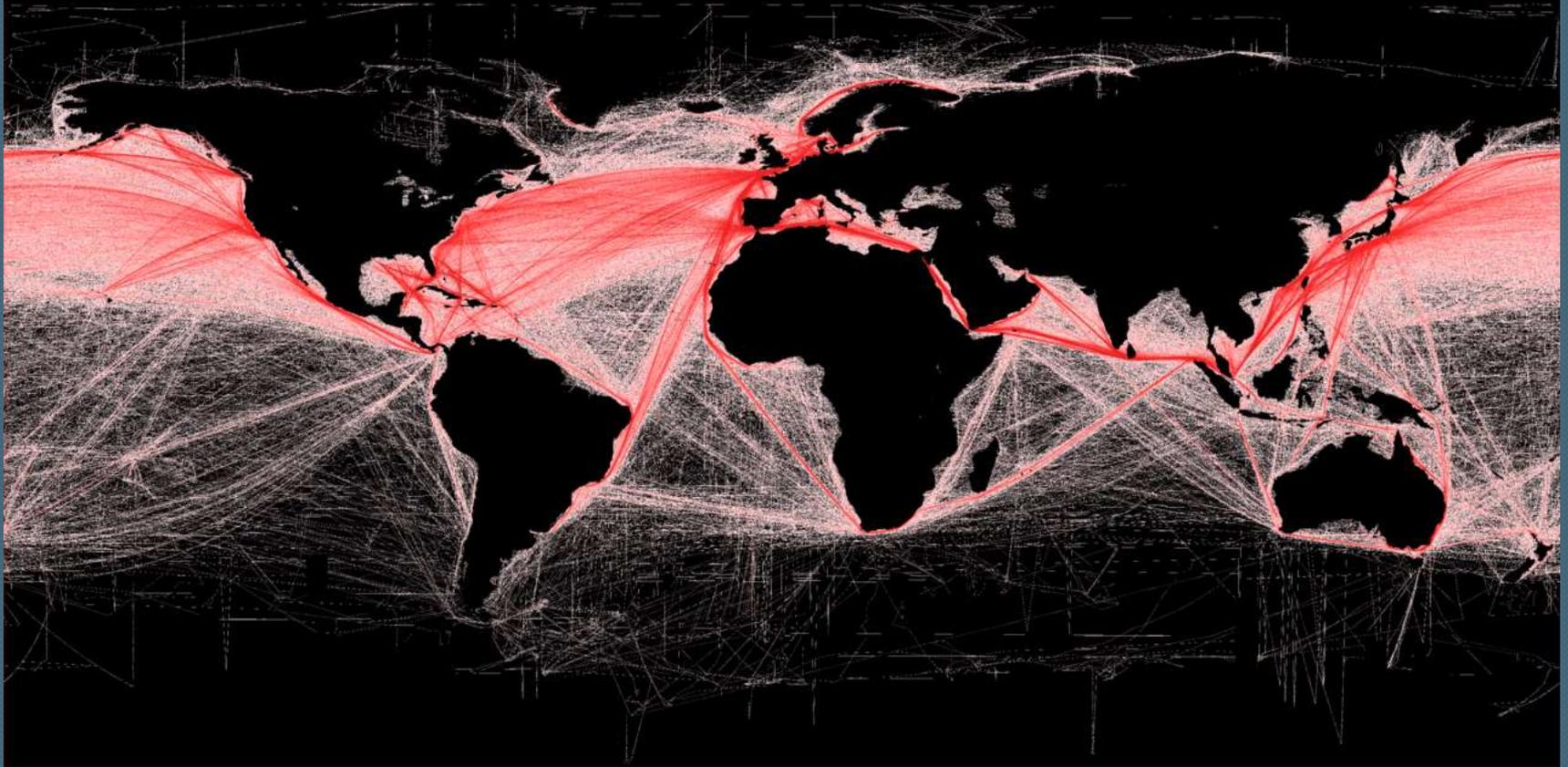


Regional engagement: invasive species management at the ecosystem level



Intentional movement of non-native species through trade

Density map of shipping routes in the world's oceans (Halpern 2012).



Enhancing collaborative efforts: bilateral scientific and technological cooperation



Leveraging outreach opportunities: raising awareness of invasive species issues

Promoting a healthier planet through science diplomacy.



U.S. State Department - OES 
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U.S. State Department - OES
February 23 · 🌐

Some **invasive alien species** are introduced on purpose as pets, for a market, or for pest control, without anticipating the consequences of their release into a new habitat. The North American Beaver was introduced to Tierra del Fuego in 1946 to help support fur trading, but the beavers prospered in their new habitat, cutting down trees and building dams, and causing millions of dollars in damages in forests and waterways.



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U.S. State Department - OES
February 24 · 🌐

Invasive alien species: the Asian Tiger Mosquito. Characterized by its distinctive striped pattern, this native to Southeast Asia has quickly become one of the most widely-distributed animal species, spreading to nearly 30 countries outside its native range in just the past 20 years! This invader poses a distinct threat to human populations worldwide because it transmits Zika, Dengue, West Nile, and Yellow Fever among others.



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U.S. State Department - OES
February 27 · 🌐

Invasive alien species: Cheatgrass. Earning its name from the way it cheated farmers out of their grain crops, this native to Europe and Asia is now a problem all over the United States and Canada. Cheatgrass grows and spreads very quickly, degrading soil moisture and chemistry and often out-competing crops as well as native sage brush and grassland species. To make matters worse, it also becomes a major hazard in dry conditions, adding fast burning fuel to wildfires that increase greenhouse gas emissions and further threaten habitats and local communities.



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ISAC and NISC: advancing foreign policy on invasive species



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