

Vieraslajit Suomessa

**Kansallisen vieraslajistrategian
aloitusseminaari 15.10.2008**

Veikko Marttila
Maa- ja metsätalousministeriö



Miksi Suomelle vieraslajistrategia? (1)

- **Kansainvälinen tausta**

- Maailmanlaajuisesti vieraslajit toiseksi suurin uhkatekijä luonnon monimuotoisuudelle
- Biologista monimuotoisuutta koskeva YK:n yleissopimus vastuuttaa kansallisten vieraslajistrategioiden laatimiseen
- Kansainvälinen merenkulkujärjestö (IMO): alusten painolastivesiä ja vieraslajeja koskeva kv. sopimus (2004) (Suomen ratifiointia odotetaan)
- Euroopan neuvoston strategia vieraslajeista (2003) (Bernin sopimus); tavoite: laaditaan kansalliset vieraslajistrategiat ja toimintaohjelmat
- Muut sopimukset ja yhteistyötahot (mm. IPPC, Pohjoismaisen ministerineuvoston NOBANIS-projekti, Ramsarin sopimus)



Miksi Suomelle vieraslajistrategia? (2)

- **EU:n haasteet ja velvoitteet**

- EU:n kuudes ympäristöohjelma (2002-2012)
 - Tavoitteena vieraslajien haitallisten vaikutusten estäminen ja vähentäminen
- EU:n haasteena pysäyttää biodiversiteetin väheneminen vuoteen 2010 mennessä.
 - EU:n komission tiedonanto (liite) (2006): kannustetaan jäsenmaita valmistelemaan kansalliset vieraslajistrategiat vuoteen 2007 mennessä ja toimeenpanemaan ne vuoteen 2010 mennessä.
- Komission vieraslajiselvitykset (2005 ->)
- EU:n vieraslajeja koskeva tiedonanto (11/2008?)
- EU:n vieraslajistrategia (12/2009?)



Miksi Suomelle vieraslajistrategia? (3)

- **Kansalliset haasteet ja velvoitteet**
 - Suomi sitoutunut EU:n biodiversiteettitavoitteeseen
 - Uusia vieraslajeja saapuu Suomeen ja vieraslajien aiheuttamat riskit ja vahingot paikoin hyvin suuria
 - Suomen luonnon monimuotoisuuden suojelun ja kestävän käytön strategia ja toimintaohjelma 2006-2016: Laaditaan vieraslajeja koskeva kansallinen strategia ja toimenpidesuunnitelma (MMM, YM, LVM, 2007-2010)



Miksi Suomelle vieraslajistrategia? (4)

- **Ajankohtaisuus**

- Kansainvälisen kaupan vapautuminen sekä liikenteen lisääntyminen, nopeutuminen ja kuljetuskyvyn kasvaminen maalla ja merellä
 - Ihmisten liikkuvuuden lisääntyminen
- Ihmisen aiheuttamat ympäristömuutokset
 - Ilmastonmuutos ja sopeutuminen
- Koskettaa hyvin monta eri toimialaa
 - Puutarha, riista, kalat, Itämeri, muut vesistöt, maa- ja metsätalous
- Koskettaa yhä useampaa suomalaista
 - citykanit, jättiputket, merirokko, koloradonkuoriainen



Rantakukka menestyy hyvin Kanadassa



Beautiful Killer

There really is a mystery. The killer is purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*), a hardy flowering plant that was accidentally introduced to North America from Europe in the 1600s. Since then, purple loosestrife has made a slow, relentless invasion of wetlands and waterways, primarily in Eastern Canada, but also in British Columbia.

In other parts of Canada, particularly the Prairies, the spread occurred as seeds from numerous planted home landscape specimens found their way into adjacent water bodies. Because this beautiful killer has no natural enemies in North America, purple loosestrife has expanded its range into every Canadian province. It is spreading at an alarming rate and can now be found from coast to coast.

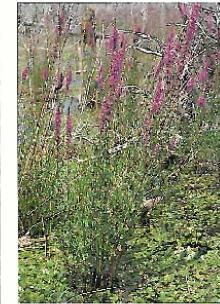
Perfect Plant

But purple loosestrife is an attractive plant. It's vigorous and hardy. We plant it once and it seems to last forever. Nothing hurts it. Why should we be concerned?

We should be concerned because nothing hurts it. The plant takes over ponds, swamps, marshes, stream banks, farm ditches, irrigation and reclamation canals, levees and ditches. It can even take over effluent purification ponds. Any shallow water body that can support life is susceptible to invasion and domination by purple loosestrife. Any water body that receives even one seed may eventually become totally choked out by this weed.

Lost Wildlife

Once a wetland is overrun with loosestrife, the natural habitat is lost and the productivity of native plant and animal communities severely reduced. Neathy water bodies are also likely to be affected by this or other types of habitat destruction. There is no room or displaced wildlife. Fish and invertebrate populations that cannot move are lost forever. The loss of wildlife habitat caused by this plant scourge is enormous.



◀ Purple Loosestrife Distinguishing Features:

- Height- 3 to 6 feet (1 to 2 metres)
- Stalk- square, woody, several stalks per plant
- Leaves- smooth edges, opposite sides of stalk, attached directly to stalk
- Flowers- long pink/purple spike, June to Sept.



Oravalla ei mene hyvin Britanniassa

Daily Express 4.10.08

10 years to save the red squirrel

By John Ingham
Environment editor

RED squirrels will be wiped out in Britain within a decade without urgent action, experts warned yesterday.

And the native squirrels - made famous by Beatrix Potter's squirrel Nutsy - are particularly vulnerable at this time of year.

The reds are being pushed to the brink by greys which were introduced to the UK from America in the 19th century.

The newcomers spread a squirrel pox to which they are immune but which is deadly to reds.

The Wildlife Trusts want the public to help them keep track of the reds by reporting any sightings.

They also want reports of greys in the reds' last English strongholds such as the Kinder Forest in Northumberland, the Lake District, Amblesey, the Lancashire coast and, further south, Brownsea Island and the Isle of Wight.

Philippa Mitchell of the Northumberland board Save Our Squirrel (language) warned the threat to the greys is at its worst in the autumn. She said: "The young are moving."

Info new areas at this time of year, as young greys could be moving into areas where they weren't before, and could be taking squirrel pox with them.

She said only about 10 years were left to save the red squirrel in England - by which time a vaccine will hopefully have been developed.

There are 2.5 million greys in the UK compared with 180,000 reds. Only 25,000 reds are left in England.

Ms Mitchell said the greys are moving "like you wouldn't believe" into northern areas of England, with new cases of squirrel pox being found in reds virtually every month.

Normally the squirrel pox virus kills in two terrible waves with symptoms similar to myxomatosis in rabbits.

But greys also outcompete the smaller reds for food. Mr Mitchell said the only way of dealing with the threat was to control the grey population in areas where reds are still found. She said: "It comes down to which species belongs here, and which is the invader. The reds are a protected species. It's got a place in a lot of people's hearts. When you see a red it's nothing like a grey. The red squirrel has an adorable face, long tails, and looks purr-fective. They have much greater appeal."

For more information please go to www.wildlife-trusts.org and www.saveoursquirrel.org



APPEALING: The native red squirrel



Miten aloitetaan ?

- Katsaukset tilanteeseen Suomessa
 - Vieraslajit Suomessa / Vieraslajit eri sektoreilla
 - Haitallisuus, miten rajataan ?
 - Alustavia arvioita, mitä voidaan tehdä
 - Mitä EU:ssa tehdään?
- Näkemykset vieraslajistrategian valmistelusta Suomessa
- Seminaarin esitykset saatavissa MMM:n nettisivuilla
<http://www.mmm.fi/fi/index/etusivu/ymparisto/luonnonmonimuotoisuus/vieraslajit.html>
- Kyselylomake täyttäkää – haluamme täällä olevan asiantuntemuksen tietoomme



Lämpimästi tervetuloa!

