

## **Annex: Prioritising Invasive Non-Native Species through Horizon Scanning on the UK Overseas Territories**

Helen E. Roy, Jodey M. Peyton, Oliver L. Pescott

Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Crowmarsh Gifford, Oxfordshire, OX10 8BB, UK

Tim Adriaens<sup>1</sup>, Elizabeth Cottier-Cook<sup>2</sup>, Wayne Dawson<sup>3</sup>, Danielle Frohlich<sup>4</sup>, Chris Malumphy<sup>5</sup>, Angeliki F. Martinou<sup>6</sup>, Dan Minchin<sup>7</sup>, Wolfgang Rabitsch<sup>8</sup>, Steph L. Rorke<sup>9</sup>, Elena Tricarico<sup>10</sup>, Kath Turvey<sup>9</sup>, Ian Winfield<sup>11</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Institute for Nature and Forest (INBO), Herman Teirlinckgebouw, Havenlaan 88bus 73, 1000, Brussels, Belgium

<sup>2</sup>Scottish Association for Marine Science, Scottish Marine Institute, Oban, PA37 1QA, UK

<sup>3</sup>Department of Biosciences, Durham University, Durham, DH1 3LE, UK

<sup>4</sup>SWCA Environmental Consultants, Honolulu, Hawaii

<sup>5</sup>Fera Science Limited, York, YO41 1LZ, UK

<sup>6</sup>Joint Services Health Unit Cyprus, BFC RAF Akrotiri BFPO 57

<sup>7</sup>Marine Organism Investigations, Ballina, Killaloe, Co. Clare, Ireland

<sup>8</sup>Environment Agency Austria, Spittelauer Lände 5, 1090 Vienna, Austria

<sup>9</sup>Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Crowmarsh Gifford, Oxfordshire, OX10 8BB, UK

<sup>10</sup>Department of Biology, University of Florence, via Romana 17, 50125 Florence, Italy

<sup>11</sup>Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, Lancaster Environment Centre Library Avenue, Lancaster, LA1 4AP, UK

## Contents

Workshop Participants.....	3
Project leaders .....	3
Group leaders.....	3
Caribbean UK Overseas Territories 21 <sup>st</sup> – 25 <sup>th</sup> May 2018 .....	4
British Indian Ocean Territory 31 <sup>st</sup> July to 3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2018 .....	6
South Atlantic Overseas Territories 22 <sup>nd</sup> to 25 <sup>th</sup> October 2018.....	8
Mid Atlantic Overseas Territories 12 <sup>th</sup> to 16 <sup>th</sup> November 2018.....	10
Gibraltar Overseas Territory 21 <sup>st</sup> to 24 <sup>th</sup> January 2019.....	12
Pitcairn Overseas Territory 21 <sup>st</sup> November 2018 & 14 <sup>th</sup> February 2019 .....	14
Scores (and confidence level) for each of the UK Overseas Territories .....	17
Anguilla .....	17
Bermuda.....	19
British Virgin Islands.....	22
Cayman Islands .....	26
Montserrat.....	28
Turk and Caicos Islands .....	30
British Indian Ocean Territory.....	32
British Antarctic Territory .....	35
Falklands .....	36
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands .....	38
Ascension .....	40
St Helena .....	42
Tristan da Cunha .....	45
Gibraltar .....	47
Pitcairn .....	50
Feedback from regional participants .....	53
Media and Communications .....	62

## Workshop Participants

### Project leaders

Helen Roy - Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, UK

Jodey Peyton - Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, UK

### Group leaders

Tim Adriaens - Research Institute for Nature and Forest, Belgium

Elizabeth Cottier- Cook - United Nations University (UNU); Scottish Association for Marine Science (SAMS) Associate Institute

Oliver Pescott – Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, UK

Elena Tricarico – University of Florence, Italy

Wolfgang Rabitsch, Environment Agency Austria

## Caribbean UK Overseas Territories 21<sup>st</sup> – 25<sup>th</sup> May 2018

Includes: Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands



\*Indicates participation at workshop

	Participant	Affiliation	Expertise
Visiting experts	Helen Roy*	CEH	Invertebrates
	Niall Moore*	NNSS	
	Jill Key*	NNSS	
	Tim Adriaens*	INBO	Vertebrates
	Elizabeth Cottier-Cook*	SAMS	Marine species
	Wayne Dawson*	University of Durham	Plants
	Danielle Frohlich*	Hawaii	Plants
	Chris Malumphy*	Fera	Invertebrates
		Marine Organisms	Marine Species
	Dan Minchin*	Investigations	
	Damiano Oldoni*	INBO	Data handling
	Oli Pescott*	CEH	Plants
	Jodey Peyton*	CEH	Plants
	Wolfgang Rabitsch*	EAA	Invertebrates
	Elena Tricarico*	University of Florence	Vertebrates; Invertebrates
	Alex Vaux*	PHE	Invertebrates
Anguilla	Rhon Connor*	Government of Anguilla	Invertebrates
	Carencia Rouse*	Government of Anguilla	Marine
	Calvin Samuel	Government of Anguilla	Invertebrates
Bermuda	Kim Burch*	Government of Bermuda	Plants
	Alison Copeland*	Government of Bermuda	Plants
	Claire Jessey	Government of Bermuda	Invertebrates
	Mark Outerbridge	Government of Bermuda	Vertebrates

	Drew Pettit	Government of Bermuda	Plants
	Dr Smith	Government of Bermuda	Marine
	Terry-Lynn Thompson	Government of Bermuda	Plants
British Virgin Islands	Bevin Braithwaite	Government of BVI	Invertebrates
	Arona Forbes*	Government of BVI	Plants
	Argel Horton	Government of BVI	Invertebrates
	Latisha Martin*	Government of BVI	Vertebrates
	Nancy Pascoe	Government of BVI	Vertebrates
	Kelvin Penn	Government of BVI	Invertebrates
	Joseph Smith Abbott	Government of BVI	Plants
Cayman Islands	Tim Austin*	Cayman Islands Government	Marine species
	Jason Berry*	Cayman Islands Government	Vertebrates
	Fred Burton*	Cayman Islands Government	Vertebrates; Plants
	Brian Critchlow*	Cayman Islands Government	Invertebrates
	Gina Ebanks-Petrie*	Cayman Islands Government	Marine species
	Jane Haakonsson*	Cayman Islands Government	Vertebrates
	Bradley Johnson*	Cayman Islands Government	Marine species
	Stuart Mailer*	National Trust	Plants
	Jim McNelly*	Cayman Islands Government	Invertebrates
	Sophie O'Hehir*	Cayman Islands Government	Vertebrates
	Kenisha Palmer*	Cayman Islands Government	Plants
	Gene Parson*	Cayman Islands Government	Vertebrates
	Christine Rose-Smyth*		Vertebrates
	Joan Steer*	Cayman Islands Government	Invertebrates
	Alan Wheeler*	Cayman Islands Government	Invertebrates
Montserrat	Ernestine Corbett	Montserrat Government	Plants
	Elvis Gerard*	Montserrat Government	Invertebrates
	Stephen Mendes	Montserrat Government	Plants
	Melissa O'Garra	Montserrat Government	
	Alwyn Ponteen		Marine species
	Tavis Weekes*	Montserrat Government	Plants
Turks and Caicos Islands	Wilhelmina Kisoosingh	Turks and Caicos Government	Plants
	Alexander Roddy Macleod		Marine species
	Bryan Manco*	Turks and Caicos Government	Plants
	Eric Salamanca		Plants

British Indian Ocean Territory 31<sup>st</sup> July to 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2018



\*Indicates participation at workshop

	Participant	Affiliation	Expertise
Visiting experts	Helen Roy*	CEH	Invertebrates
	Niall Moore	NNSS	
	Jill Key*	NNSS	
	Tim Adriaens	INBO	Vertebrates
	Elizabeth Cottier- Cook	SAMS	Marine species
	Wayne Dawson	University of Durham	Plants
	Danielle Frohlich	Hawaii	Plants
	Chris Malumphy	Fera	Invertebrates
		Marine Organisms	Marine Species
	Dan Minchin	Investigations	
	Oli Pescott*	CEH	Plants
	Jodey Peyton*	CEH	Plants
	Wolfgang Rabitsch*	EAA	Invertebrates
	Elena Tricarico*	University of Florence	Vertebrates; Invertebrates
	Alex Vaux	PHE	Invertebrates
British Indian Ocean Territory			Vertebrates
	Pete Carr		
	Ariella Combe*	FCO	
	Harri Morrall*	FCO	All
	Helen Pitman	Chagos Conservation Trust	All
	John Turner	University of Bangor	Marine species
		US Public Works	
	Linda Corpus*	Department, Diego Garcia	All
	US Public Works		
	Nestor Guzman*	Department, Diego Garcia	All



## South Atlantic Overseas Territories 22<sup>nd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> October 2018

Includes: British Antarctic Territory, Falkland Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands



\*Indicates participation at workshop

	Participant	Affiliation	Expertise
Visiting experts	Helen Roy*	CEH	Invertebrates
	Niall Moore*	NNSS	
	Jill Key*	NNSS	
	Tim Adriaens*	INBO	Vertebrates
	Elizabeth Cottier-Cook*	SAMS	Marine species
	Wayne Dawson*	University of Durham	Plants
	Danielle Frohlich	Hawaii	Plants
	Lauren Gardiner*	Cambridge University	
	Pablo Gonzalez-Moreno*	Herbarium	Plants
	Chris Malumphy*	CABI	Plants
	Stephanie Martin*	Fera	Invertebrates
	Angeliki Martinou*	Tristan da Cunha	
	Dan Minchin	Government	Marine species
	Andrea Monaco*	JSHU	Invertebrates
	Oli Pescott*	Marine Organisms	
	Jodey Peyton*	Investigations	Marine Species
	Wolfgang Rabitsch*	Regional Parks Agency, Italy	Vertebrates
	Kevin Smith*	CEH	Plants
	Elena Tricarico*	CEH	Plants
	Kath Turvey*	EAA	Invertebrates
	IUCN	All	
	University of Florence	Vertebrates;	
	CEH	Invertebrates	
		Data analyst	



	Alex Vaux	PHE	Invertebrates
	Victoria Werenkraut*	Universidad Nacional del Comahue	Invertebrates
	Ian Winfield*	CEH	Vertebrates
British Antarctic Territory	David Barnes*	BAS	Marine species
	Mark Belchier	BAS	Marine species
	Peter Convey	BAS	Invertebrates
	Kevin Hughes*	BAS	All
	Simon Morley	BAS	Marine species
	Jonathan Shanklin*	BAS	Plants
	David Vaughan*	BAS	All
Falkland Islands	Naomi Baxter*	Falkland Islands Government	All
	Denise Blake*	Falkland Islands Government	All
	Paul Brewin	Shallow Marine Survey Group South Atlantic Environmental Research Institute	Marine species
	Paul Brickle	Falkland Islands Government	Marine species
	James Bryan	Falkland Islands Government	Plants
	Adam Dawes	Falkland Islands Government	Plants
	Zoe Fowler	Falkland Islands Government Vets	Invertebrates
	Steve Pointing	Falkland Islands Government Vets	Invertebrates
	Nick Rendell	Falklands farmer	All
	Frin Ross*	Falklands Conservation	All
	Rhiannon Smith	Falkland Islands Government	All
	Andy Stanworth	Falklands Conservation	All
South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands	Ross James*	Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands	Plants; Vertebrates
	Jen Lee	Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands	All

## Mid Atlantic Overseas Territories 12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> November 2018

Includes: Ascension, Saint Helena, Tristan da Cunha



\*Indicates participation at workshop

#Indicates participation at workshop by phone

	Participant	Affiliation	Expertise
Visiting experts	Helen Roy*	CEH	Invertebrates
	Niall Moore*	NNSS	
	Jill Key*	NNSS	
	Tim Adriaens*	INBO	Vertebrates
	Peter Convey*	BAS	Invertebrates
	Elizabeth Cottier-Cook*	SAMS	Marine species
	Wayne Dawson*	University of Durham	Plants
	Danielle Frohlich*	Hawaii	Plants
	Norbert Maczey*	CABI	Invertebrates
	Chris Malumphy*	Fera	Invertebrates
	Angeliki Martinou	JSHU	Invertebrates
		Marine Organisms	Marine Species
	Dan Minchin	Investigations	
	Oli Pescott*	CEH	Plants
	Jodey Peyton*	CEH	Plants
	Wolfgang Rabitsch*	EAA	Invertebrates
	Elena Tricarico*	University of Florence	Vertebrates; Invertebrates
	Kath Turvey	CEH	Data analyst
	Alex Vaux	PHE	Invertebrates
Ascension	Diane Baum <sup>#</sup>	Ascension Government	Marine species
	Vicky Knight <sup>#</sup>	Ascension Government	Invertebrates
	Jolene Sim	Ascension Government	Plants
	John Stritch <sup>#</sup>	Ascension Government	All

Saint Helena	Julie Balchin*	ENRD	Plants;
	Ralf Bublitz*	ENRD	Invertebrates
	Rebecca Cairns-Wicks*	St Helena National Trust	Marine species
	Sam Cherrett*		Invertebrates
			Plants; Marine species
	Darren Duncan*	ENRD	Plants;
	Amy-Jayne Dutton*	St Helena National Trust	Invertebrates
	Liza Fowler*	St Helena National Trust	Invertebrates
	Derek Henry*	ENRD	Policy
	Sheena Isaac*	St Helena National Trust	Invertebrates
	Ludi Kern*	ENRD	Plants
	Lourens Malan*	ENRD	Plants
	Isabel Peter	ENRD	Policy
	Rosalie Peters*	ENRD	Invertebrates
	David Pryce*	Consultant	Invertebrates
	Natasha Stevens*	St Helena National Trust	Invertebrates
	Nicky Stevens	ENRD	
Stedson Stroud	St Helena National Trust	Plants;	
Vanessa Thomas*	ENRD	Invertebrates	
Andy Timm*	ENRD	Plants	
Georgina Young	St Helena National Trust	Invertebrates	
Roger Key		Human health	
		Invertebrates	
Tristan da Cunha	Sean Burns*	Tristan da Cunha Government	All
	Trevor Glass	Tristan da Cunha Government	Plants
	Stephanie Martin*	Tristan da Cunha Government	
	Andy Schofield	RSPB	Marine species
	Sue Scott		All
			Marine species

## Gibraltar Overseas Territory 21<sup>st</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> January 2019



\*Indicates participation at workshop

	Participant	Affiliation	Expertise
Visiting experts	Helen Roy*	CEH	Invertebrates
	Niall Moore*	NNSS	
	Jill Key*	NNSS	
	Tim Adriaens*	INBO	Vertebrates
	Peter Convey*	BAS	Invertebrates
	Elizabeth Cottier-Cook*	SAMS	Marine species
	Wayne Dawson*	University of Durham	Plants
	Danielle Frohlich	Hawaii	Plants
	Emili García-Berthou*	University of Girona	Vertebrates
	Pablo Gonzalez-Moreno*	CABI	Plants
	Norbert Maczey*	CABI	Invertebrates
	Chris Malumphy*	Fera	Invertebrates
	Angeliki Martinou*	JSHU	Invertebrates
		Marine Organisms Investigations	Marine Species
	Dan Minchin		
	Oli Pescott*	CEH	Plants
	Jodey Peyton*	CEH	Plants
	Wolfgang Rabitsch*	EAA	Invertebrates
	Iolanda Silva-Rocha*	University of Porto	Vertebrates
	Elena Tricarico*	University of Florence	Vertebrates; Invertebrates
Alex Vaux	PHE	Invertebrates	
Montse Vila*	Estacion Biologica de Donana (EBD-CSIC)	Plants	

---

Gibraltar	Keith Benusan*	Gibraltar Botanic Gardens	Plants;
	John Cortez*	Minister for the Environment	Vertebrates;
		Department of the Environment, Heritage and Climate Change	Invertebrates
	Clive Crisp*	JSHU	Plants; Vertebrates
	Louise Daley*	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Climate Change	Marine species
	Darren Fa*	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Climate Change	Invertebrates
	Sera Fromow*	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Climate Change	Marine species
	Rhian Guilem*	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Climate Change	Plants
	Jonathan Kay*	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Climate Change	Invertebrates
	Leslie Linares	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Climate Change	Plants
	Karl Netto*	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Climate Change	Vertebrates
	Charles Perez*	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Climate Change	Vertebrates
Elaine Prescott*	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Climate Change	Plants	
Liesl Torres	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Climate Change	Marine species	
Stephen Warr*	Department of the Environment, Heritage and Climate Change	Marine species	

---

Pitcairn Overseas Territory 21<sup>st</sup> November 2018 & 14<sup>th</sup> February 2019

\*Indicates participation at Skype workshop

	Participant	Affiliation	Expertise
Visiting experts	Helen Roy*	CEH	Invertebrates
	Niall Moore*	NNSS	
	Jill Key*	NNSS	
	Tim Adriaens*	INBO	Vertebrates
	Peter Convey	BAS	Invertebrates
	Elizabeth Cottier- Cook	SAMS	Marine species
	Danielle Frohlich*	Hawaii	Plants
	Norbert Maczey	CABI	Invertebrates
	Chris Malumphy*	Fera	Invertebrates
		Tristan da Cunha	
	Stephanie Martin	Government	Marine species
	Angeliki Martinou	JSHU	Invertebrates
		Marine Organisms	Marine Species
	Dan Minchin	Investigations	
	Oli Pescott*	CEH	Plants
	Jodey Peyton*	CEH	Plants
	Wolfgang Rabitsch*	EAA	Invertebrates
		Vertebrates;	
	Elena Tricarico*	University of Florence	Invertebrates
	Quentin Groom*	Botanic Garden Meise	Plants
Pitcairn	Michele Christian*	Pitcairn Government	All
	Jack Crow*		All
	Richard Griffiths	Island Conservation	All
	David Morley*		All
	Bradley Myer*		All

## Methods

**Table 1.** Major data sources, in addition to literature from web-based searches and expert knowledge, used by each thematic group (a. Plants; b. Invertebrates; c. Vertebrates; d. Marine species) to compile preliminary lists of potential INNS with high impact on biodiversity and ecosystems, human health or economies

Overseas territory	Data sources
Plants	GBIF Database; Caribbean Invasive Alien Species Network database (CIASNET); Weber (2003) Invasive Plant Species of the World; Randall (2002) A Global Compendium of Weeds; BSBI Distribution Database; CABI Horizon Scanning Database;
Invertebrates	CABI Horizon Scanning Tool; CABI Invasive Species Compendium; EPPO Database; Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species
Vertebrates	Caribbean Invasive Alien Species Network database (CIASNET); CABI Horizon Scanning Tool; Global Register of Introduced and Invasive Species (GRIIS); GBIF Database; Global Avian Introduction database (GAVIA); CABI Invasive Species Compendium; Wikipedia List of invasive species in Florida; JNCC Database of non-native species occurring in UK Overseas Territories; CABI horizon scanning tool; Sistema Nacional de Información sobre Especies Exóticas Invasoras (Argentinian IAS database); Avibase - Bird Checklists of the World
Marine	CABI Horizon Scanning Tool; GBIF Database; WORMS Database, AlgaeBase.org; CABI Invasive Species Compendium; NEMESIS (US Based database)

**Table 2.** Guidance notes provided to all participants for scoring impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems (e.g. impacts on species, habitats, ecosystems and ecosystem functioning), human health or economies

Score	Impact on biodiversity and ecosystems	Impact on human health	Impact on economies
1	No deleterious impacts or local, short-term impact on few species or ecosystems, reversible	No deleterious impacts or local, short-term reversible effects to few individuals	No deleterious impacts reported
2	Local, short-term impact on communities or several ecosystems, reversible	Local, short-term reversible effects to larger groups of people	Negative effect on crops or livestock local, short-term and reversible; loss of revenue minor
2	Long-term impact, but little spread, no extinction	Local, but irreversible effects on small groups of people or reversible effects on larger groups of people	Negative effect on crops or livestock local, but irreversible
4	Long-term irreversible impact, spreading beyond the local area	Local, significant irreversible effects at the regional scale or reversible effects over large areas	Negative effect on crops and livestock irreversible at the regional scale (i.e. beyond local areas), or reversible over larger areas
5	Widespread, severe, long-term impact, including extinction	Widespread, severe, long-term, irreversible health effects over large areas	Negative effect on crops and livestock severe, irreversible over large areas

**Table 3.** Examples of information relevant for justification of a specific confidence scores (high, medium, low). Modified from (Hawkins *et al.* 2015).

Confidence Score	Examples
High	There is direct relevant evidence to support the assessment. The situation can easily be predicted. There are reliable/good quality data sources on impacts of the species. The interpretation of data/information is straightforward. Data/information are not controversial, contradictory.
Medium	There is some evidence to support the assessment. Some information is indirect, e.g. data from phylogenetically or functionally similar species have been used as supporting evidence. The interpretation of the data is to some extent ambiguous or contradictory.
Low	There is no direct evidence to support the assessment, e.g. only data from other species have been used as supporting evidence. Evidence is poor and difficult to interpret, e.g. because it is strongly ambiguous.

<b>Workshop Programme</b>
<p><b>Day 1</b>  Welcome and Introduction to workshop: Helen Roy <i>plus regional lead experts</i> (30 minutes)  Introduction to the UK Government OT INNS Project: Niall Moore or Jill Key or Helen Roy (30 minutes)  Introduction to Horizon Scanning, definitions (including pathways) and aims of the workshop: Helen Roy (30 minutes)  Introduction to UK Overseas Territories: <i>Regional experts</i> (10-20 minutes per UK Overseas Territory)  Breakout groups for each thematic group to meet and discuss progress so far (4 hour)  Summing up: Helen Roy (10 minutes)</p> <p><b>Day 2</b>  Presentations summarising group progress (each of the 4 group leaders) (15 minutes per group)  Overview of high ranking species - terrestrial and freshwater vertebrates: Tim Adriaens or Wolfgang Rabitsch  Overview of high ranking species - terrestrial and freshwater invertebrates: Wolfgang Rabitsch or Elena Tricarico  Overview of high ranking species - marine species: Elizabeth Cottier-Cook or Elena Tricarico  Overview of high ranking species – terrestrial and freshwater plants: Oli Pescott  Discussion in plenary of commonalities across groups (30 minutes)  Breakout groups to review and moderate scores and ranks within expert groups (1.5 hours)  1400 - 1700 Consensus for horizon scanning (2-3 hours)</p> <p><b>Day 3 Planning for pathway actions</b>  Introduction to pathway actions: Jill Key (1.5 hours)  Planning for pathway actions and next steps: Jill Key (2 hours)  Workshop wash up and next steps: Helen Roy and Jill Key (30 minutes)</p>

**Figure 1.** Outline agenda for the workshop.



## Scores (and confidence level) for each of the UK Overseas Territories

### Anguilla

**Table 4.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and biodiversity and ecosystem impacts within Anguilla

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	C	(A*B*C)	Confidence
<i>Pterois miles</i>	lionfish	Marine	5	5	5	125	L
<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	shiny cowbird	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian peppertree	Plants	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	giant sensitive tree	Plants	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	mesquite	Plants	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Asian Green mussel	Marine	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Scaevola taccada</i>	beach naupaka	Plants	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Cactoblastis cactorum</i>	cactus moth	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	L
<i>Schefflera arboricola</i>	dwarf umbrella tree	Plants	5	4	4	80	H
<i>Bos taurus</i>	feral cattle	Vertebrates	4	5	4	80	H

**Table 5.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and human health impacts within Anguilla

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	D	(A*B*D)	Confidence
<i>Pterois miles</i>	Lionfish	Marine	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Asian Green mussel	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	Asian tiger mosquito	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian peppertree	Plants	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Amblyomma cajennense</i>	cayenne tick	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	pencil tree	Plants	5	5	3	75	H
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Malay rubber vine	Plants	4	5	3	60	H
<i>Boa constrictor imperator</i>	common boa constrictor	Vertebrates	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Magallana gigas</i>	Pacific oyster	Marine	5	3	4	60	H
<i>Anopheles gambiae</i>	mosquito	Invertebrates	2	4	5	40	H

**Table 6.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and economic impacts within Anguilla

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	E	(A*B*E)	Confidence
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	L
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	rose-ringed parakeet	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Aratinga erythrogenys</i>	red-masked conure	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>	Formosan subterranean termite	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	L
<i>Coptotermes gestroi</i>	Asian subterranean termite	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	L
<i>Bactrocera carambolae</i>	carambola fruit fly	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Tuta absoluta</i>	tomato leaf miner	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	giant sensitive tree	Plants	4	5	4	80	H
<i>Diaphorina citri</i>	Asiatic citrus psyllid	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	L
<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	monk parakeet	Vertebrates	4	5	4	80	L

## Bermuda

**Table 7.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and biodiversity and ecosystem impacts within Bermuda

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	C	(A*B*C)	Confidence
<i>Boa constrictor imperator</i>	common boa constrictor	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Pantherophis guttatus</i>	corn snake	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	giant African land snail	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Scyphophorus acupunctatus</i>	agave snout weevil	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>	Asian nakedwood or 'ānapanapa	Plants	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Asian Green mussel	Marine	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Anolis equestris</i>	knight anole	Vertebrate - Reptile	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Paratachardina pseudolobata</i>	lobate lac scale	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Halophila stipulacea</i>	seagrass	Marine	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Phalacrocooccus howertoni</i>	croton scale	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Cactoblastis cactorum</i>	cactus moth	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	L
<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>	pink hibiscus mealybug	Invertebrates	5	5	3	75	L
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant	Invertebrates	5	5	3	75	L
<i>Python molurus bivittatus</i>	Burmese python	Vertebrates	3	4	5	60	M
<i>Osteopilus septentrionalis</i>	Cuban tree frog	Vertebrates	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Diaphorina citri</i>	Asiatic citrus psyllid	Invertebrates	4	5	3	60	L
<i>Solenopsis geminata</i>	tropical fire ant	Invertebrates	3	4	4	48	M
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	red imported fire ant	Invertebrates	3	4	4	48	M
<i>Solenopsis richteri</i>	imported fire ant	Invertebrates	3	4	4	48	L
<i>Myllocerus undecimpustulatus</i>	Sri Lankan Weevil	Invertebrates	4	4	3	48	L
<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>	California king snake	Vertebrates	2	4	5	40	H

**Table 8.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and human health impacts within Bermuda

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	D	(A*B*D)	Confidence
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	yellow fever mosquito	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Asian Green mussel	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Amblyomma cajennense</i>	cayenne tick	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Amblyomma variegatum</i>	tropical bont tick, Antigua gold tick	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	L
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	Eurasian collared dove	Vertebrates	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	giant African land snail	Invertebrates	4	5	3	60	L
<i>Anopheles gambiae</i>	mosquito	Invertebrates	2	4	5	40	H
<i>Aedes japonicus</i>	Asian bush mosquito	Invertebrates	3	2	3	18	M
<i>Aedes triseriatus</i>	eastern treehole mosquito	Invertebrates	3	2	3	18	M

**Table 9.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and economic impacts within Bermuda

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	E	(A*B*E)	Confidence
<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>	pink hibiscus mealybug	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Phalacrocooccus howertoni</i>	croton scale	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>	Formosan subterranean termite	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Coptotermes gestroi</i>	Asian subterranean termite	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Bactrocera carambolae</i>	carambola fruit fly	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Tuta absoluta</i>	tomato leaf miner	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	giant African land snail	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Diaphorina citri</i>	Asiatic citrus psyllid	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Myllocerus undecimpustulatus</i>	Sri Lankan weevil	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Amblyomma cajennense</i>	cayenne tick	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Amblyomma variegatum</i>	tropical bont tick, Antigua gold tick	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	L
<i>Raoiella indica</i>	red Palm Mite	Invertebrates	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Python molurus bivittatus</i>	Burmese python	Vertebrates	3	4	3	36	M
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	yellow fever mosquito	Invertebrates	5	5	1	25	H
<i>Boa constrictor imperator</i>	common boa constrictor	Vertebrates	4	5	1	20	L
<i>Pantherophis guttatus</i>	corn snake	Vertebrates	4	5	1	20	L
<i>Lampropeltis getula</i>	California kingsnake	Vertebrates	2	4	1	8	L

## British Virgin Islands

**Table 10.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and biodiversity and ecosystem impacts within British Virgin Islands

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	C	(A*B*C)	Confidence
<i>Pterois miles</i>	devil firefish	Marine	5	5	5	125	L
<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	giant African land snail	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>	Asian nakedwood or 'ānapanapa	Plants	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Asian Green mussel	Marine	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Anolis equestris</i>	knight anole	Vertebrates	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	rabbit	Vertebrates	4	4	5	80	H
<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>	vervet monkey	Vertebrates	4	5	4	80	L
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	rose-ringed parakeet	Vertebrates	3	5	4	60	M
<i>Aratinga erythrogastra</i>	red-masked conure	Vertebrates	3	5	4	60	H
<i>Diaphorina citri</i>	Asiatic citrus psyllid	Invertebrates	4	5	3	60	L
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly	Invertebrates	4	5	2	40	L

**Table 11.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and human health impacts within British Virgin Islands

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	D	(A*B*D)	Confidence
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	Asian tiger mosquito	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Amblyomma cajennense</i>	cayenne tick	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	pencil tree	Plants	5	5	3	75	H
<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	giant African land snail	Invertebrates	4	5	3	60	L
<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>	vervet monkey	Vertebrates	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	common starling	Vertebrates	4	5	3	60	H
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	mallard	Vertebrates	5	4	3	60	H
<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>	Central American agouti	Vertebrates	5	5	2	50	M
<i>Gloriosa superba</i>	flame lily	Plants	5	5	2	50	H
<i>Amphibalanus reticulatus</i>	barnacle	Marine	5	5	2	50	H
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	mesquite	Plants	4	5	2	40	M
<i>Anopheles gambiae</i>	mosquito	Invertebrates	2	4	5	40	H
<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	monk parakeet	Vertebrates	4	4	2	32	M
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	rose-ringed parakeet	Vertebrates	3	5	2	30	M
<i>Solenopsis richteri</i>	imported fire ant	Invertebrates	3	4	2	24	M

**Table 12.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and economic impacts within British Virgin Islands

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	E	(A*B*E)	Confidence
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	rose-ringed parakeet	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>	Formosan subterranean termite	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Coptotermes gestroi</i>	Asian subterranean termite	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Bactrocera carambolae</i>	carambola fruit fly	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Varroa destructor</i>	varroa mite	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Tuta absoluta</i>	tomato leaf miner	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	giant African land snail	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	giant sensitive tree	Plants	4	5	4	80	H
<i>Diaphorina citri</i>	Asiatic citrus psyllid	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	monk parakeet	Vertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Myllocerus undecimpustulatus</i>	Sri Lankan Weevil	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Amblyomma cajennense</i>	cayenne tick	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Pterois miles</i>	lionfish	Marine	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Asian Green mussel	Marine	5	5	3	75	H
<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	alexandrine parakeet	Vertebrates	3	5	5	75	M
<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>	rabbit	Vertebrates	4	4	4	64	M
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Silk reed	Plants	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	mesquite	Plants	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Java plum	Plants	4	5	3	60	
<i>Magallana gigas</i>	Pacific oyster	Marine	5	3	4	60	M
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Malay rubber vine	Plants	4	5	3	60	
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common starling	Vertebrates	3	5	4	60	M
<i>Raoiella indica</i>	red palm mite	Invertebrates	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Aratinga solstitialis</i>	brown-throated parakeet	Vertebrates	3	4	3	36	L





## Cayman Islands

**Table 13.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and biodiversity and ecosystem impacts within Cayman Islands

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	C	(A*B*C)	Confidence
<i>Boa constrictor imperator</i>	common boa constrictor	Vertebrate	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Silk reed	Plants	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	giant African land snail	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	mesquite	Plants	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Scyphophorus acupunctatus</i>	agave snout weevil	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Asian Green mussel	Marine	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>	cats claw creeper	Plants	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Halophila stipulacea</i>	seagrass	Marine	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i>	holly fern	Plants	5	4	4	80	H
<i>Capra hircus</i>	goat	Vertebrate	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Python molurus bivittatus</i>	Burmese python	Vertebrate	3	4	5	60	M
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	rose-ringed parakeet	Vertebrate	3	5	4	60	M
<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	alexandrine parakeet	Vertebrate	3	5	4	60	H
<i>Aratinga erythrogenys</i>	red-masked conure	Vertebrate	3	5	4	60	H

**Table 14.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and human health impacts within Cayman Islands

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	D	(A*B*D)	Confidence
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Asian Green mussel	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Amblyomma variegatum</i>	tropical bont tick, Antigua gold tick	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	L
<i>Euphorbia tirucalli</i>	pencil tree	Plants	5	5	3	75	H
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant	Invertebrates	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	giant African land snail	Invertebrates	4	5	3	60	L

**Table 15.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and economic impacts within Cayman Islands

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	E	(A*B*E)	Confidence
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	rose-ringed parakeet	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Aratinga erythrogenys</i>	red-masked conure	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>	Formosan subterranean termite	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Bactrocera carambolae</i>	carambola fruit fly	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>	West Indian fruit fly	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Tuta absoluta</i>	tomato leaf miner	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	giant African land snail	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Amblyomma variegatum</i>	tropical bont tick, Antigua gold tick	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	L
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i>	mango seed weevil	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Asian green mussel	Marine	5	5	3	75	H
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant	Invertebrates	5	5	3	75	L
<i>Psittacula eupatria</i>	alexandrine parakeet	Vertebrates	3	5	5	75	M

## Montserrat

**Table 16.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and biodiversity and ecosystem impacts within Montserrat

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	C	(A*B*C)	Confidence
<i>Pterois miles</i>	devil firefish (Lionfish)	Marine	5	5	5	125	L
<i>Boa constrictor imperator</i>	common boa constrictor	Vertebrate	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Pantherophis guttatus</i>	corn snake	Vertebrate	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	shiny cowbird	Vertebrate	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	giant African land snail	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Scyphophorus acupunctatus</i>	agave snout weevil	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>	Asian nakedwood or 'ānapanapa	Plants	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Asian Green mussel	Marine	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Anolis equestris</i>	knight anole	Vertebrate	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Halophila stipulacea</i>	seagrass	Marine	5	5	4	100	M

**Table 17.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and human health impacts within Montserrat

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	D	(A*B*D)	Confidence
<i>Pterois miles</i>	devil firefish (lionfish)	Marine	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Asian green mussel	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	Asian tiger mosquito	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Amblyomma cajennense</i>	cayenne tick	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Amblyomma variegatum</i>	tropical bont tick, Antigua gold tick	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	L
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant	Invertebrates	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Boa constrictor imperator</i>	common boa constrictor	Vertebrates	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	giant African land snail	Invertebrates	4	5	3	60	L
<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>	vervet monkey	Vertebrates	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Magallana gigas</i>	Pacific oyster	Marine	5	3	4	60	H

**Table 18.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and economic impacts within Montserrat

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	E	(A*B*E)	Confidence
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Phalacroccoccus howertoni</i>	croton scale	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	rose-ringed parakeet	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Aratinga erythrogenys</i>	red-masked conure	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>	formosan subterranean termite	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Coptotermes gestroi</i>	Asian subterranean termite	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Bactrocera carambolae</i>	carambola fruit fly	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Varroa destructor</i>	varroa mite	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Tuta absoluta</i>	tomato leaf miner	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	H

## Turk and Caicos Islands

**Table 19.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and biodiversity impacts within Turks and Caicos Islands

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	C	(A*B*C)	Confidence
<i>Pterois miles</i>	devil firefish (lionfish)	Marine	5	5	5	125	L
<i>Boa constrictor imperator</i>	common boa constrictor	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	giant sensitive tree	Plants	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Neyraudia reynaudiana</i>	Silk reed	Plants	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Syzygium cumini</i>	Java plum	Plants	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	giant African land snail	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>	mesquite	Plants	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Scyphophorus acupunctatus</i>	agave snout weevil	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Colubrina asiatica</i>	Asian nakedwood or 'ānapanapa	Plants	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Asian Green mussel	Marine	5	5	4	100	H

**Table 20.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and human health impacts within Turks and Caicos Islands

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	D	(A*B*D)	Confidence
<i>Pterois miles</i>	devil firefish (lionfish)	Marine	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Asian green mussel	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	Asian tiger mosquito	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Amblyomma cajennense</i>	cayenne tick	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Amblyomma variegatum</i>	tropical bont tick, Antigua gold tick	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	L
<i>Boa constrictor imperator</i>	common boa constrictor	Vertebrates	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	giant African land snail	Invertebrates	4	5	3	60	L
<i>Chlorocebus pygerythrus</i>	vervet monkey	Vertebrates	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Magallana gigas</i>	Pacific oyster	Marine	5	3	4	60	H
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	common starling	Vertebrates	4	5	3	60	H

**Table 21.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and economic impacts within Turks and Caicos Islands

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	E	(A*B*E)	Confidence
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	Mediterranean fruit fly	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	rose-ringed parakeet	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Aratinga erythrogenys</i>	red-masked conure	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Coptotermes gestroi</i>	Asian subterranean termite	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Bactrocera carambolae</i>	carambola fruit fly	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Varroa destructor</i>	varroa mite	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Tuta absoluta</i>	tomato leaf miner	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Mimosa pigra</i>	giant sensitive tree	Plants	4	5	4	80	H
<i>Diaphorina citri</i>	Asiatic citrus psyllid	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Amblyomma cajennense</i>	cayenne tick	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M

## British Indian Ocean Territory

**Table 22.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and biodiversity and ecosystem impacts within the British Indian Ocean Territory

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	C	(A*B*C)	Confidence
<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	yellow crazy ant	Invertebrate	5	5	5	125	H
	longhorn crazy ant						
<i>Paratrechina longicornis</i>	red imported fire ant	Invertebrate	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	ant	Invertebrate	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant	Invertebrate	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	brown tree snake	Vertebrate	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	brown rat	Vertebrate	5	5	5	125	M
	Polynesian rat,						
<i>Rattus exulans</i>	Pacific rat	Vertebrate	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	asparagus fern	Plant	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Monomorium destructor</i>	Singapore ant	Invertebrate	4	5	4	80	H
<i>Tapinoma melanocephalum</i>	ghost ant	Invertebrate	5	4	4	80	H
<i>Amathia verticillata</i>	bryozoan	Marine	5	4	4	80	M
<i>Halophila stipulacea</i>	seagrass	Marine	4	5	4	80	M
	Asian green mussel						
<i>Perna viridis</i>	mussel	Marine	5	4	4	80	M
<i>Dactyloctenium aegyptium</i>	crowfoot grass	Plant	5	5	3	75	M
	Asian house mouse						
<i>Mus castaneus</i>	mouse	Vertebrate	5	5	3	75	L
<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse	Vertebrate	5	5	3	75	L
<i>Corvus splendens</i>	house crow	Vertebrate	5	3	5	75	L
	black-striped mussel						
<i>Mytilopsis sallei</i>	mussel	Marine	4	4	4	64	M
<i>Sargassum fluitans</i>	brown algae	Marine	4	4	4	64	L
	reticulated python						
<i>Malayopython reticulatus</i>	python	Vertebrate	4	3	5	60	L
<i>Gekko gekko</i>	tokay gecko	Vertebrate	4	5	3	60	L
	white colonial sea-squirt						
<i>Didemnum perlucidum</i>	sea-squirt	Marine	5	4	3	60	L
<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i>	red palm weevil	Invertebrate	2	5	5	50	M
<i>Amphibalanus reticulatus</i>	barnacle	Marine	5	5	2	50	M
<i>Magallana gigas</i>	Pacific oyster	Marine	5	5	2	50	L



**Table 23.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and human health impacts within the British Indian Ocean Territory

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	D	(A*B*D)	Confidence
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	brown rat	Vertebrate	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Rattus exulans</i>	Polynesian rat, Pacific rat	Vertebrate	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	red imported fire ant	Invertebrate	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Magallana gigas</i>	oyster	Marine	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Cimex hemipterus</i>	tropical bed bug	Invertebrate	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Asian green mussel	Marine	5	4	3	60	L
<i>Malayopython reticulatus</i>	reticulated python	Vertebrate	4	3	5	60	L
<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>	Mediterranean mussel	Marine	5	4	3	60	H
<i>Amphibalanus reticulatus</i>	barnacle	Marine	5	5	2	50	M
<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	yellow crazy ant longhorn crazy ant	Invertebrate	5	5	2	50	H
<i>Paratrechina longicornis</i>	ant	Invertebrate	5	5	2	50	H
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant	Invertebrate	5	5	2	50	H
<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	brown tree snake	Vertebrate	5	5	2	50	H
<i>Mus castaneus</i>	Asian House Mouse	Vertebrate	5	5	2	50	M
<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse	Vertebrate	5	5	2	50	M

**Table 24.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and economic impacts within the British Indian Ocean Territory

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	E	(A*B*E)	Confidence
<i>Boiga irregularis</i>	brown tree snake Asian House	Vertebrate	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Mus castaneus</i>	Mouse	Vertebrate	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse	Vertebrate	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Cimex hemipterus</i>	tropical bed bug	Invertebrate	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	brown rat Polynesian rat,	Vertebrate	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Rattus exulans</i>	Pacific rat	Vertebrate	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Magallana gigas</i>	oyster	Marine	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant Asian green	Invertebrate	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Perna viridis</i>	mussel Mediterranean	Marine	5	4	3	60	M
<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>	mussel	Marine	5	4	3	60	M

## British Antarctic Territory

**Table 25.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and biodiversity and ecosystem impacts within the British Antarctic Territory

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	C	(A*B*C)	Confidence
<i>Mytilus chilensis</i>	Chilean mussel	Marine	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	blue mussel	Marine	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Protaphorura fimata</i>	springtail in RA for South Georgia mite coming from other Antarctica	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Nanorchestes antarcticus</i>	territories	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Halicarcinus planatus</i>	Decapod	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Ciona intestinalis</i>	Ascidian	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Leptinella scariosa</i>	brass buttons	Plants	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Poa annua</i>	annual bluegrass	Plants	5	5	3	75	H
<i>Botryllus schlosseri</i>	colonial ascidian European shore	Marine	4	4	4	64	L
<i>Carcinus maenas</i>	crab	Marine	4	4	4	64	L
<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>	Asian kelp Alpine flowering	Marine	4	3	5	60	L
<i>Leptinella plumosa</i>	plant	Plants	3	5	4	60	M
<i>Chaetopterus variopedatus</i>	parchment worm Mediterranean	Marine	3	5	4	60	L
<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>	mussel	Marine	5	2	5	50	L
<i>Bugula neritina</i>	ruby bryozoan	Marine	4	4	3	48	L

There were no INNS considered to have high likelihood of arrival, establishment and human health impacts within the British Antarctic Territory. There was only one INNS considered to have high likelihood of arrival, establishment and economic impacts within the British Antarctic Territory: *Magallana gigas* (Pacific Oyster) with scores of 5, 3, 3 for arrival, establishment and economic impacts respectively and medium confidence.

## Falklands

**Table 26.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and biodiversity and ecosystem impacts within the Falklands

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	C	(A*B*C)	Confidence
<i>Mytilus chilensis</i>	Chilean mussel	Marine	5	5	5	125	L
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	blue mussel	Marine	5	5	5	125	L
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	reindeer	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Salmo salar</i>	Atlantic salmon	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>	Asian kelp	Marine	5	4	5	100	L
<i>Botryllus schlosseri</i>	colonial ascidian	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Carcinus maenas</i>	European shore crab	Marine	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>	Mediterranean mussel	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Cotoneaster</i> spp.	cotoneaster	Plants	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Berberis ilicifolia</i>	holly barberry	Plants	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Spartina</i> spp.	common cord grass	Marine	4	4	5	80	L
<i>Asciidiella aspersa</i>	European sea squirt	Marine	5	4	4	80	M
<i>Leptinella plumosa</i>		Plants	3	5	5	75	M
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	rainbow trout	Vertebrates	3	5	5	75	H
<i>Amphibalanus amphitrite</i>	striped barnacle	Marine	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Balanus glandula</i>	barnacle	Marine	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Codium fragile</i> subsp. <i>fragile</i>	green sea fingers	Marine	5	5	3	75	L
<i>Carex pendula</i>	green alga	Marine	5	5	3	75	L
<i>Hedera</i> 'Hibernica'	hanging sedge	Plants	4	4	4	64	M
<i>Schedonorus arundinaceus</i>	Atlantic ivy	Plants	4	4	4	64	M
<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i>	tall fescue	Plants	4	4	4	64	M
<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	fireweed	Plants	4	4	4	64	M
<i>Equus ferus</i>	Mallard	Vertebrates	4	4	4	64	L
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	wild horse	Vertebrates	3	4	5	60	H
<i>Lithobius melanops</i>	harlequin ladybird	Invertebrates	5	4	3	60	M
	centipede	Invertebrates	5	4	3	60	L

There were only one INNS considered to have high likelihood of arrival, establishment and human health impacts within the Falklands: *Ixodes ricinus* (sheep tick) with scores of 5, 5, 3 for arrival, establishment and human health impacts respectively and medium confidence.

**Table 27.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and economic impacts within the Falklands

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>(A*B*E)</b>	<b>Confidence</b>
<i>Ixodes ricinus</i>	sheep tick Mediterranean	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>	mussel	Marine	5	5	3	75	L
<i>Berberis ilicifolia</i>	holly barberry	Plants	5	5	3	75	H
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	blue mussel	Marine	5	5	3	75	L
<i>Mytilus chilensis</i>	Chilean mussel	Marine	5	5	3	75	L
<i>Aphis fabae</i>	black bean aphid	Invertebrates	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	reindeer	Vertebrates	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Brevicoryne brassicae</i>	mealy cabbage aphid	Invertebrates	4	5	3	60	M

## South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

**Table 28.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and biodiversity and ecosystem impacts within South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

Species	Common names	Group	A	B	C	(A*B*C)	Confidence
<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse	Vertebrates	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	brown rat	Vertebrates	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Mytilus chilensis</i>	Chilean mussel	Marine	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	blue mussel	Marine	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Hypogastrura manubrialis</i>	springtail	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	L
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	black rat	Vertebrates	5	4	5	100	H
	Mediterranean						
<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>	mussel	Marine	5	4	5	100	L
<i>Forficula auricularia</i>	European earwig	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Botryllus schlosseri</i>	colonial ascidian	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
	European shore						
<i>Carcinus maenas</i>	crab	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Ciona intestinalis</i>	ascidian	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Halicarcinus planatus</i>	decapod	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Acaena lucida</i>	Bidibid	Plants	4	4	5	80	L
<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>	Asian kelp	Marine	4	4	5	80	L
	Alpine flowering						
<i>Leptinella plumosa</i>	plant	Plants	3	5	5	75	L
<i>Bugula neritina</i>	ruby bryozoan	Marine	5	5	3	75	L
<i>Austromininus modestus</i>	Darwin's barnacle	Marine	4	4	4	64	L
	green sea fingers						
<i>Codium fragile</i> subsp. <i>fragile</i>	green Alga	Marine	5	4	3	60	L
	European sea						
<i>Asciidiella aspersa</i>	squirt	Marine	4	3	4	48	L
<i>Carex trifida</i>	tataki grass	Plants	3	4	4	48	L

There were no INNS considered to have high likelihood of arrival, establishment and human health impacts within South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

**Table 29.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and economic impacts within South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common names</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>(A*B*E)</b>	<b>Confidence</b>
<i>Mus musculus</i>	house mouse	Vertebrates	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	brown rat	Vertebrates	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	black rat	Vertebrates	5	4	4	80	H

## Ascension

**Table 30.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and biodiversity and ecosystem impacts within Ascension

Species	Common names	Group	A	B	C	(A*B*C)	Confidence
<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	yellow crazy ant red imported fire ant	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	ant	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant Mediterranean	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>	mussel	Marine	5	5	5	125	L
<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	fountain grass	Plants	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampas grass	Plants	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogon grass	Plants	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Linepithema humilis</i>	Argentine ant	Invertebrates	5	4	5	100	M
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	brown rat	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	L
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Jack in the bush harlequin	Plants	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	ladybird	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	fall armyworm	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Magallana gigas</i>	Pacific Oyster Asian Green	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Mussel	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Semimytilus algosus</i>	Bivalve	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Tubastraea coccinea</i>	orange cup coral	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	blackwood	Plants	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>		Plants	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Christella parasitica</i>		Plants	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>		Plants	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Nephrolepis cordifolia</i>		Plants	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Psidium cattleianum</i>	strawberry guava	Plants	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant cane	Plants	4	4	5	80	H
<i>Monomorium destructor</i>	Singapore ant	Invertebrates	5	4	4	80	M
<i>Nylanderia fulva</i>	crazy ant	Invertebrates	5	4	4	80	M
<i>Ciona robusta</i>	ascidian	Marine	5	4	4	80	L
<i>Pereskia grandiflora</i>	rose cactus	Plants	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	coastal wattle Japanese climbing	Plants	3	5	5	75	M
<i>Lygodium japonicum</i> ; <i>L. microphyllum</i>	Old World climbing fern	Plants	3	5	5	75	M



**Table 31.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and human health impacts within Ascension

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	D	(A*B*D)	Confidence
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	red imported fire ant	Invertebrate	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	Yellow fever mosquito	Invertebrate	4	4	5	80	H
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	Tiger mosquito	Invertebrate	4	4	5	80	H
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	common malaria mosquito	Invertebrate	4	4	5	80	L
<i>Anopheles gambiae</i>	mosquito	Invertebrate	3	4	5	60	L
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	brown rat	Invertebrate	4	5	3	60	M

**Table 31.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and economic impacts within Ascension

Species	Common names	Group	A	B	E	(A*B*E)	Confidence
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant	Invertebrate	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	fall armyworm	Invertebrate	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	med fly	Invertebrate	5	4	4	80	M
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	red imported fire ant	Invertebrate	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	Yellow fever mosquito	Invertebrate	4	4	4	64	M
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	tiger mosquito	Invertebrate	4	4	4	64	M
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	common malaria mosquito	Invertebrate	4	4	4	64	M
<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>	Asian subterranean termite	Invertebrate	3	4	5	60	L
<i>Reticulitermes flavipes</i>	eastern subterranean termite	Invertebrate	3	4	5	60	L
<i>Aphis gossypii</i>	melon cotton aphid	Invertebrate	4	5	3	60	M

St Helena

**Table 32.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and biodiversity and ecosystem impacts within St Helena (ranked as very high (1-11; in grey), high (12-40) priority)

Species	Common names	Group	A	B	C	(A*B*C)	Confidence
	Mediterranean						
<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>	Mussel	Marine	5	5	5	125	L
<i>Prosopis juliflora</i>		Plants	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Jack in the bush	plants	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampas grass	plants	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	plant	plants	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	plant	plants	5	5	5	125	L
<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	Koster's curse	plants	5	5	5	125	L
<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	molasses grass	plants	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	yellow crazy ant	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	red imported fire ant	Invertebrates	5	4	5	100	M
<i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i>	tropical house gecko	Vertebrates	5	4	5	100	H
<i>Hemidactylus mercatorius</i>	coconut palm gecko	Vertebrates	5	4	5	100	M
<i>Afrogecko porphyreus</i>	Marbled leaf-toed gecko	Vertebrates	5	4	5	100	M
<i>Lygodactylus capensis</i>	Cape dwarf gecko	Vertebrates	5	4	5	100	M
<i>Anolis sagrei</i>	brown anole	Vertebrates	5	4	5	100	M
<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	plant	Plants	5	4	5	100	L
<i>Hypoestes phyllostachya</i>	plant	Plants	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Carcinus maenas</i>	European shore crab	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Ciona intestinalis</i>	ascidian	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Magallana gigas</i>	Pacific oyster	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	blue mussel	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Perna viridis</i>	Asian green mussel	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Semimytilus algosus</i>	bivalve	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Tubastraea coccinea</i>	orange cup coral	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Pereskia aculeata</i>	Plant	Plants	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Galenia populosa</i>	Namibian ice plant	Plants	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Liolaemus wiegmanii</i>	Weigman's tree iguana	Vertebrates	5	5	4	100	L

<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	harlequin ladybird	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	Malay rubber vine	Plants	4	4	5	80	H
<i>Cryptostegia madagascariensis</i>	Madagascar rubbervine	Plants	4	4	5	80	H
<i>Corvus splendens</i>	house crow	Vertebrates	4	4	5	80	M
<i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i>		Plants	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Monomorium destructor</i>	Singapore ant corksistem	Invertebrates	5	4	4	80	M
<i>Passiflora suberosa</i>	passionflower	Plants	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Thunbergia grandiflora</i>		Plants	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Ipomoea alba</i>	tropical white morning-glory	Plants	4	5	4	80	H
<i>Cenchrus longisetus</i>	Plant	Plants	4	5	4	80	H
<i>Palystes superciliosus</i>	rain spider	Invertebrates	5	4	4	80	L
<i>Vespula germanica</i>	German wasp	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	L

**Table 33.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and human health impacts within St Helena.

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	D	(A*B*D)	Confidence
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	Yellow fever mosquito	Invertebrates	4	4	5	80	M
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	Tiger mosquito	Invertebrates	4	4	5	80	M
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	common malaria mosquito	Invertebrates	4	4	5	80	M
<i>Solenopsis invicta</i>	red imported fire ant	Invertebrates	5	4	4	80	L
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant	Invertebrates	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Anopheles gambiae</i>	-	Invertebrates	3	4	5	60	M
<i>Vespula germanica</i>	German wasp	Invertebrates	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Polistes dominula</i>	European paper wasp	Invertebrates	5	5	2	50	M

**Table 34.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and economic impacts within St Helena.

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	E	(A*B*E)	Confidence
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	tobacco whitefly	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	fall armyworm	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Tuta absoluta</i>	tomato leaf miner	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	H
	potato cyst		5	5	5		
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	nematode	Invertebrates				125	H
	bigger pumpkin						
<i>Dacus bivittatus</i>	fly	Invertebrates	5	4	5	100	H
<i>Cuscuta campestris</i>	plant	Plants	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	oriental fruit fly	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>	melon fly	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i>	mango fruit fly	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	H
	Asian		4	4	5		
	subterranean						
<i>Coptotermes formosanus</i>	termite	Invertebrates				80	L
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Jack in the bush	Plants	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	plant	Plants	5	5	3	75	L
	Malay rubber						
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i>	vine	Plants	4	4	4	64	H
<i>Cryptostegia</i>	Madagascar						
<i>madagascariensis</i>	rubbervine	Plants	4	4	4	64	H
<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canadian thistle	Plants	4	4	4	64	M
	yellow fever		4	4	4		
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	mosquito	Invertebrates				64	M
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	Tiger mosquito	Invertebrates	4	4	4	64	M
	common malaria						
<i>Anopheles quadrimaculatus</i>	mosquito	Invertebrates	4	4	4	64	M
<i>Corvus splendens</i>	house crow	Vertebrates	4	4	4	64	H

## Tristan da Cunha

**Table 35.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and biodiversity and ecosystem impacts within Tristan da Cunha

Species	Common names	Group	A	B	C	(A*B*C)	Confidence
	Mediterranean						
<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>	mussel	Marine	5	5	5	125	L
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	brown rat	Vertebrates	5	5	5	125	H
	common house						
<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	gecko	Vertebrates	5	4	5	100	L
	tropical house						
<i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i>	gecko	Vertebrates	5	4	5	100	H
	marbled leaf-toed						
<i>Afrogecko porphyreus</i>	gecko	Vertebrates	5	4	5	100	M
<i>Lygodactylus capensis</i>	Cape dwarf gecko	Vertebrates	5	4	5	100	M
	European Shore						
<i>Carcinus maenas</i>	crab	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Ciona intestinalis</i>	ascidian	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Magallana gigas</i>	Pacific Oyster	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Mytilus edulis</i>	blue mussel	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
	Asian green						
<i>Perna viridis</i>	mussel	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Semimytilus algosus</i>	bivalve	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>	alga	Marine	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Corvus splendens</i>	house crow	Vertebrates	4	4	5	80	M
	common/German						
<i>Vespa communis/germanica</i>	wasp	Invertebrates	4	4	5	80	L
<i>Lupinus</i>							
<i>polyphyllus/nootkatensis</i>	lupins	Plants	4	4	5	80	L
	Weigman's tree						
<i>Liolaemus wiegmanii</i>	iguana	Vertebrates	5	4	4	80	L
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	common myna	Vertebrates	3	5	5	75	H
<i>Merizodus solidinus</i>	ground beetle	Invertebrates	3	5	5	75	
<i>Schizoporella japonica</i>	bryozoan	Marine	4	4	4	64	L

**Table 36.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and human health impacts within Tristan da Cunha

Species	Common names	Group	A	B	D	(A*B*D)	Confidence
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	brown rat common/German	Vertebrates	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Vespa communis/germanica</i>	wasp	Invertebrates	4	4	3	48	L
<i>Steatoda grossa</i>		Invertebrates	4	3	3	36	L
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	Tiger mosquito	Invertebrates	3	3	3	27	L

**Table 37.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and economic impacts within Tristan da Cunha

Species	Common name	Group	A	B	E	(A*B*E)	Confidence
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	potato cyst nematode	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Globodera pallida</i>	white potato cyst nematode	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Ditylenchus destructor</i>	potato tuber nematode	Invertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	brown rat	Vertebrates	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Undaria pinnatifida</i>	Alga	Marine	5	5	3	75	L
<i>Corvus splendens</i>	house crow	Vertebrates	4	4	4	64	H
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	common myna	Vertebrates	3	5	4	60	H
<i>Calliphora vicina</i>	blow fly	Invertebrates	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Macrosiphon euphorbiae</i>	potato aphid	Invertebrates	3	4	4	48	M
<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	fall armyworm	Invertebrates	4	3	4	48	L

## Gibraltar

**Table 38.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and biodiversity and ecosystem impacts within Gibraltar (ranked as very high (1-10), high (11-25) and medium (26-40))

Species	Common names	Group	A	B	C	(A*B*C)	Confidence
<i>Pheidole megacephala</i>	African big-headed ant	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Capra hircus</i>	goats	Vertebrates	5	5	5	125	H
<i>Podarcis sicula</i>	Italian wall lizard	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	African fountain grass	Plants	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Freesia alba/refracta</i>	white freesia	Plants	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Kalanchoe</i> spp.	kalanchoe/ mother-of-thousands	Plants	5	5	4	100	H
<i>Pterois miles</i>	lionfish	Marine	4	4	5	80	M
<i>Phyllorhiza punctata</i>	Australian spotted jellyfish	Marine	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Rhopilema nomadica</i>	Jellyfish	Marine	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	crested myna	Vertebrates	4	4	5	80	M
<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	moth plant	Plants	5	4	4	80	H
<i>Dimorphotheca</i> spp.	rain daisy	Plants	5	4	4	80	H
<i>Nasella tenuissima</i>	Mexican feathergrass	Plants	5	4	4	80	M
<i>Cenchrus longisetus</i>	feathertop	Plants	5	4	4	80	M
<i>Miscanthus</i> spp.	Chinese silver grass	Plants	5	4	4	80	L
<i>Harmonia axyridis</i>	harlequin ladybird	Invertebrates	5	4	4	80	H
<i>Pheidole indica</i>	ant	Invertebrates	5	4	4	80	M
<i>Macroprotodon mauritanicus</i>	berber smooth snake	Vertebrates	3	5	5	75	M
<i>Lampropeltis californiae</i>	Californian kingsnake	Vertebrates	3	5	5	75	L
<i>Lophocladia lallemandii</i>	alga	Marine	5	5	3	75	L
<i>Senecio</i> cf. <i>tamoides</i>	canary creeper	Plants	5	5	3	75	H
<i>Antithamnionella spirographidis</i>	red alga	Marine	5	5	3	75	L
<i>Callinectes sapidus</i>	blue crab	Marine	5	5	3	75	L
<i>Chama pacifica</i>	mollusc	Marine	3	5	4	60	M
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>	cogon grass	Plants	4	4	4	64	M
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	Plants	4	4	4	64	M

<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	common myna	Vertebrates	3	4	5	60	H
<i>Cortaderia selloana/jubata</i>	pampas grass Asian Green	Plants	5	3	4	60	M
<i>Perna viridis</i>	mussel	Marine	3	5	4	60	L
<i>Asterias amurensis</i>	seastar	Marine	3	5	4	60	L
<i>Galenia secunda</i>	onesided galenia	Plants	3	4	4	48	M
<i>Spondylus spinosus</i>	mollusc	Marine	4	3	4	48	M
<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>	house gecko tropical house	Vertebrates	3	4	4	48	M
<i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i>	gecko	Vertebrates	4	3	4	48	H
<i>Vespa velutina</i>	Asian hornet	Invertebrates	4	3	4	48	M
<i>Opuntia dillenii</i>	prickly pear	Plants	5	4	3	60	M
<i>Opuntia stricta</i>	prickly pear	Plants	5	4	3	60	M
<i>Siganus luridus</i>	rabbitfish	Marine	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	monk parakeet	Vertebrates	5	5	2	50	M

**Table 39.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and human health impacts within Gibraltar

<b>Species</b>	<b>Common name</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>(A*B*D)</b>	<b>Confidence</b>
<i>Rhopilema nomadica</i>	jellyfish	Marine	4	5	4	80	H
<i>Lagocephalus sceleratus</i>	pufferfish	Marine	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Anopheles plumbeus</i>	mosquito	Invertebrates	3	5	5	75	M
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant yellow spotted	Invertebrates	5	5	3	75	H
<i>Torquigener flavimaculosus</i>	pufferfish	Marine	4	4	4	64	M
<i>Siganus luridus</i>	rabbitfish	Marine	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Siganus rivulatus</i>	rabbitfish yellow fever	Marine	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	mosquito	Invertebrates	3	4	5	60	M
<i>Aedes japonica</i>	mosquito southern house	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>	mosquito	Invertebrates	3	4	5	60	M
<i>Pterois miles</i>	lionfish	Marine	4	4	3	48	H



**Table 40.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and economic impacts within Gibraltar

Species	Common names	Group	A	B	E	(A*B*E)	Confidence
<i>Scyphophorus acupunctatus</i>	agave Snout Weevil	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	L
<i>Phyllorhiza punctata</i>	Australian Spotted jellyfish	Marine	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Rhopilema nomadica</i>	jellyfish	Marine	4	5	4	80	H
<i>Anopheles plumbeus</i>	mosquito	Invertebrates	3	5	5	75	M
<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	monk parakeet	Vertebrates	5	5	3	75	L
<i>Cryptotermes brevis</i>	powderpost termite	Invertebrates	4	4	4	64	M
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	yellowfever mosquito	Invertebrates	3	4	5	60	M
<i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>	southern house mosquito	Invertebrates	3	4	5	60	M
<i>Reticulitermes flavipes</i>	eastern subterranean termite	Invertebrates	3	4	4	48	L
<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	Chinese banyan	Plants	5	5	3	75	H
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	western flower thrips	Invertebrates	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>	pink hibiscus mealybug	Invertebrates	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Capra hircus</i>	goats	Vertebrates	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Phenacoccus peruvianus</i>	bougainvillea mealybug	Invertebrates	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Corvus splendens</i>	house crow	Vertebrates	5	4	3	60	M
<i>Psittacula krameri</i>	ring necked parakeet	Vertebrates	5	4	3	60	L
<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	fall armyworm	Invertebrates	4	4	3	48	M
<i>Pterois miles</i>	lionfish	Marine	4	4	3	48	L
<i>Acridotheres cristatellus</i>	crested myna	Vertebrates	4	4	3	48	M
<i>Ficus rubiginosa</i>	Port Jackson fig	Plants	5	3	3	45	M
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	common myna	Vertebrates	3	4	3	36	M

## Pitcairn

**Table 41.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and biodiversity and ecosystem impacts within Pitcairn

Species	Common names	Group	A	B	C	(A*B*C)	Confidence
<i>Anoplolepis gracilipes</i>	yellow crazy ant	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant	Invertebrates	5	5	5	125	M
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	ship rat	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	H
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	brown rat	Vertebrates	4	5	5	100	M
<i>Asparagus densiflorus</i>	asparagus fern	Plants	4	5	5	100	L
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	showy balloonvine	Plants	4	5	5	100	L
<i>Linepithema humile</i>	Argentine ant	Invertebrates	5	4	5	100	M
<i>Caulerpa taxifolia</i>	macroalga	Marine	4	5	4	80	L
<i>Clidemia hirta</i>	Koster's curse	Plants	3	5	5	75	L
<i>Miconia calvescens</i>	miconia	Plants	3	5	5	75	L
	Mediterranean						
<i>Mytilus galloprovincialis</i>	mussel	Marine	4	4	4	64	L
	black striped						
<i>Mytilopsis sallei</i>	mussel	Marine	4	4	4	64	L
<i>Perna viridis</i>		Marine	4	4	4	64	L
<i>Vespula germanica</i>	European wasp	Invertebrates	3	5	4	60	M
<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>	common wasp	Invertebrates	3	5	4	60	M
<i>Melinis minutiflora</i>	molasses grass	Plants	3	5	4	60	L
<i>Euglandina rosea</i>	rosy wolf snail	Invertebrates	3	4	5	60	L
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampas grass	Plants	4	5	5	100	L
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	pampas grass	Plants	4	5	5	100	L
<i>Pycnonotus cafer</i>	red-vented bulbul	Vertebrates	3	5	5	75	H
<i>Merremia peltata</i>		Plants	3	5	5	75	L
	Mexican						
<i>Nasella tenuissima</i>	feathergrass	Plants	3	5	5	75	L
<i>Araujia sericifera</i>	moth plant	Plants	3	4	4	48	L

**Table 42.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and human health impacts within Pitcairn

Species	Common names	Group	A	B	D	(A*B*D)	Confidence
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant	Invertebrates	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	ship rat	Vertebrates	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	brown rat	Vertebrates	4	5	3	60	M
	yellow fever						H
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	mosquito	Invertebrates	3	3	5	45	
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	Tiger mosquito	Invertebrates	3	3	5	45	H
<i>Vespula germanica</i>	European wasp	Invertebrates	3	5	3	45	M
<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>	common wasp	Invertebrates	3	5	3	45	M

**Table 43.** Invasive Non-Native Species with high likelihood of arrival, establishment and human health impacts within Pitcairn

Species	Common names	Group	A	B	E	(A*B*E)	Confidence
<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	fall armyworm diamond back	Invertebrates	5	5	4	100	M
<i>Plutella xylostella</i>	moth	Invertebrates	4	5	4	80	M
<i>Varroa destructor</i>	varroa mite	Invertebrates	3	5	5	75	M
<i>Wasmannia auropunctata</i>	little fire ant	Invertebrates	5	5	3	75	M
<i>Rattus rattus</i>	ship rat	Mammals	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>	brown rat	Mammals	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Linepithema humile</i>	Argentine ant	Invertebrates	5	4	3	60	M
<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	pampas grass	Plants	4	5	3	60	M
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis group</i>	oriental fruit fly yellow fever	Invertebrates	2	5	5	50	M
<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	mosquito	Invertebrates	3	3	5	45	M
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	tiger mosquito	Invertebrates	3	3	5	45	M
<i>Vespula germanica</i>	European wasp	Invertebrates	3	5	3	45	M
<i>Vespula vulgaris</i>	common wasp	Invertebrates	3	5	3	45	M
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	tobacco whitefly	Invertebrates	2	4	5	40	L
<i>Lissachatina fulica</i>	giant African snail coconut rhinoceros	Invertebrates	2	4	4	32	L
<i>Oryctes rhinoceros</i>	beetle	Invertebrates	2	4	4	32	L

## Feedback from regional participants

Workshop	Status academic / student/ consultant / other	Workshop structure (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Workshop content (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Pre-workshop content (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Overall, how would you rate this workshop out of 10 (with 10 being the highest)	What did you particularly like about the workshop and why? What has been particularly useful for you or your organisation?	What could have been better and how?	What would you like to see as a next step?
Caribbean	Government	Excellent	Excellent	OK	9	Interactive process and expertise available was very useful. Good explanation and walking through of scoring process made the results more understandable	Pre-workshop preparation - better explanation of logistics would of been better	Review of what has been done / implemented and any new or innovative ways any other countries / territories manage biosecurity
Caribbean	Government	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	9	I like that the workshop was well structured. Hence, though it was a lot to accomplish, we got through without being pressured	there is nothing that stands out	1. The report completed and circulated to OTs; 2. the OTs begin to strategize to prevent and / or prepare for the arrival of the invasive species identified on the priority list; 3. Further training of OTs offices
Caribbean	NGO	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	10	Excellent preparation by group leaders		Making data on customs interceptions available more widely would be a great help to regional preparedness. Also making biodiversity data on all taxa more widely available (eg through GBIF), and good quality impact studies would be valuable
Caribbean	Government	Excellent	Excellent	Good	9	All the different organisations and section of the people in the workshop. The attitude was very positive and welcoming	Would have liked to have seen the schedule sooner. Also would have like the experts to have been introduced separately. Was not sure who some of them were and what they were experts in	Online mailing list on activities because it would be good to know what is happening in other territories

Workshop	Status academic / student/ consultant / other	Workshop structure (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Workshop content (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Pre-workshop content (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Overall, how would you rate this workshop out of 10 (with 10 being the highest)	What did you particularly like about the workshop and why? What has been particularly useful for you or your organisation?	What could have been better and how?	What would you like to see as a next step?
Caribbean	Government	Excellent	Excellent	Good	9	I truly enjoyed the scoring and ranking of the various invasive species. Focussing on the list methodology is ideal and useful. The negotiations and consensus building utilised in the ranking exercise created a balance, led to prioritising and the top overall species	Some of the lists were extremely long and thus took a lot of valuable time to examine. This affected the time needed to fully prioritise key species. I suggest a shorter list with more destructive species being the focus.	The pathway action plans were also a very useful exercise. It has inspired me to do develop a few PAP for my territory. I would have loved to see some more time given to this activity. It would have also been a good idea of a PAP activity was done collectively by participants. Overall an excellent workshop with great facilitators and experts to assist. i also suggest it would of been ideal if an expert from CABI was part of the workshop
Caribbean	Government	Good	Excellent	OK	9	The presentations were very effective in giving an understanding of environments within the different islands (OTs). Also it was greatly appreciated how well the priority lists were put together for the different categories	beforehand information could be given three weeks prior to the perspective workshops. This will assist slower countries with the preparation process	Funding with regards to training and establishment of project on island (island specific)
Caribbean	Government	Excellent	Excellent	Good	9	Identifying the highest risk pest and their impact on the environment. It helped me in my field of work more widely.		A follow on workshop with the OTs to see the progress and implementation
Caribbean	Government	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	9	The wide range of experts available for each area (marine etc.). The opportunity to meet Agriculture and have an open discussion	More representation from the OTs	Continued dialogue between the OTs

Workshop	Status academic / student/ consultant / other	Workshop structure (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Workshop content (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Pre-workshop content (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Overall, how would you rate this workshop out of 10 (with 10 being the highest)	What did you particularly like about the workshop and why? What has been particularly useful for you or your organisation?	What could have been better and how?	What would you like to see as a next step?
Caribbean	Government	Excellent	Excellent	Good	9	The (full) output from the HS is going to be fundamental to building out formal blacklist/whitelist for imports. We have strengthened our collaboration with DoA by working through this with them	The weather! Oh well...	Economic valuation we have discussed for Cayman is a very interesting follow-up through NNSS and other UK partners. Generally Caribbean OTs seem to need practical focus on border security implementation. Search and detection techniques for spp. like green iguanas on Little Cayman at very low density - technical assistance!
Caribbean	Government	Good	Excellent	Excellent	9	The overall list of plants is a big jump for plans that were in the preparation before the start of the workshop; experts actually communicating useful information, even before they arrived	More information from experts within the OT to be better able to give confident scores	Sharing of information between the OT of the arrival of any of the species that are on the scanning list
Caribbean	Government	Good	Good	Good	7	The topics, they brought about very knowledgeable discussions		
Caribbean	Government	Good	Good	Good	NA	The breakout sessions were good. With this I learnt a lot. The overviews after the breakout were also informative. I mostly like the pathway action plan because this is an integral part of moving forward and protecting our borders	The food - I would of liked to see food that brought out the culture of the particular host country	Stakeholders from a wider cross section

Workshop	Status academic / student/ consultant / other	Workshop structure (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Workshop content (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Pre-workshop content (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Overall, how would you rate this workshop out of 10 (with 10 being the highest)	What did you particularly like about the workshop and why? What has been particularly useful for you or your organisation?	What could have been better and how?	What would you like to see as a next step?
Caribbean	Other	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	10	The workshop was very ambitious but achieved all the goals set. IT was great to meet people from all the UKOTs that represented different government departments and shared different experiences. Methodology for identifying future threats was excellent	Representation was not equal from all territories	Need to finalise the priority lists and disseminate results
Caribbean	Government	Excellent	Good	Good	9	Good mix of OT and UK/European experts	It would have been good to have greater breadth of expertise from territories other than Cayman	
Caribbean	Government	Good	Excellent	Good	NA	Flexible schedule, access to experts	More time for preparation, each OT contribute their top 20 established invasives	Document with info on the species and pathways (I think this is in the spreadsheet)



Caribbean	Government	Excellent	OK	OK	NA	<p>Good to see the scoring structure and logical thinking laid out in HS. Good to bring Caribbean UKOTs together and see/share extent of invasive species problems</p>	<p>Lots of species missing from initial list. Sometimes it is more useful to group animals when every animal in a family group can be invasive</p>	<p>More training materials. More centralised up-t-date database. Possible assistance in app development for public to report invasive species sightings. We can currently still tackle green iguana eradication on Little Cayman and Cayman Brak. The problems are that our ability to destroy depends on our ability to find which is currently done by opportunistic sightings and raising awareness to get reports from the general public ASAP. Our search ability is therefore limited. Technical assistance or trials to find rogue green iguanas in the bush before they multiply would be of enormous help and potentially pioneering for other locations where green iguanas are not at biblical levels like Grand Cayman. Biosecurity assessments and recommendations for ports in Little Cayman and Cayman Brac to go with increased "search and destroy" capability also necessary in conjunction</p>
-----------	------------	-----------	----	----	----	--	--	---

Workshop	Status academic / student/ consultant / other	Workshop structure (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Workshop content (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Pre-workshop content (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Overall, how would you rate this workshop out of 10 (with 10 being the highest)	What did you particularly like about the workshop and why? What has been particularly useful for you or your organisation?	What could have been better and how?	What would you like to see as a next step?
Mid-Atlantic	NGO	Excellent	Excellent	Good	9	It was really nice to meet and mingle with a range of experts and have the time discussing different species, their requirements etc. It was good that the expertise on island was recognised and utilised. A great set of people, really interesting discussions that will hopefully lead on to more than just the Horizon Scanning outputs. Fantastic food thank you!	It was a little difficult to understand expectations of how this would all come together before the experts arrived on St Helena. Maybe seeing the outputs of a previous workshop would have helped?	Good dissemination and publicity about workshop and findings. Follow up work/analysis to see if these threats were realised?
Mid-Atlantic	Other	Excellent	Excellent	Good	9	It was an entirely new type of workshop for me - I really enjoyed it. Great discussion groups	I was only invited at a very late stage and due to personal circumstances only read the email 36 hours before it was due to start - earlier inclusion would have been appreciated	I would like to see the spreadsheets from the workshop and look forward to the final report
Mid-Atlantic	NGO	Good	Good	Good	8	General discussions and awareness - fresh perspective - great mix of individuals / expertise	more time for discussions and general "brain-picking" discussion	Once written as a policy guidance, to include [public awareness - wider approach - share with younger generation, eg PA School - the idea of endemics, marine already established. Invasive awareness - very little
South Atlantic		Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	10			
South Atlantic	NGO	Excellent	Excellent	Good	10	That it was output driven, relevant, and the expertise was awesome	If possible a little more time (e.g. 4 weeks or more) with the original lists and initial queries before the meeting would have enabled me to collate relevant local knowledge and make sure we brought useful grey literature to the meeting and honed the lists accordingly (e.g.	To be led by Naomi and Ross – FC keen to help with advocacy and information gathering as appropriate.

Workshop	Status academic / student/ consultant / other	Workshop structure (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Workshop content (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Pre-workshop content (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Overall, how would you rate this workshop out of 10 (with 10 being the highest)	What did you particularly like about the workshop and why? What has been particularly useful for you or your organisation?	What could have been better and how?	What would you like to see as a next step?
							how extensively are mallards breeding, are wild sheep and cattle recognised as a problem, which plants are already out there) – I wasn't sure what to expect until the lists started appearing a week before.	
South Atlantic	Other	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent		I really appreciated the good collaborative spirit, and bringing together a fantastic group of knowledgeable and experienced people to deliver a tangible output. Thank you!!!	Me being more organised, and not having the workshop at half-term (but it is always tricky to find a good time!!!)	Follow up on the planned outputs (already in the diary!)
South Atlantic	NGO	Good	Excellent	Good	9	Opportunity to meet and discuss about biosecurity with a wide range of experts and researchers. - Involvement of OT stakeholders to ensure a good implementation of the work done	the project timing is tight so there was very limited time to do work pre-workshop such as scoring few species or gather information. Nevertheless there was enough time during the workshop to do the work. - the programme was intense and I missed a bit of free time in the evening. However, I think the workshop dinners were excellent in terms of quality and the possibility of networking.	Finish the pathway action plan by the OT. I'm happy to provide comments for the final version if needed. - Prepare a manuscript with the results of the workshop
South Atlantic	Academic	Excellent	Excellent	Good	10	I liked the dynamic of the workshop very much. For me it has been extremely useful as I came from Argentina and it was my first time in a Horizon Scanning. I have had the opportunity to see how do you work and I have learned a lot from all the group. I would like to be able to apply something similar in the future in my country.	I think having more information available in advance about the territories (like a list of species already present, climatic conditions, etc.) would have been helpful. Anyway, this information was available during the workshop, and it was very useful.	

Workshop	Status academic / student/ consultant / other	Workshop structure (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Workshop content (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Pre-workshop content (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Overall, how would you rate this workshop out of 10 (with 10 being the highest)	What did you particularly like about the workshop and why? What has been particularly useful for you or your organisation?	What could have been better and how?	What would you like to see as a next step?
Gibraltar	Academic	Excellent	Excellent	Good	9	Good organisation, excellent atmosphere and much expertise, fun and useful for conservation	To prepare before the potential list to be shared but it is difficult and a lot of work I understand that it is more practical to concentrate work in the workshop	Looking forward to the pathway planning, the management implementation and possible publications
Gibraltar	Academic	Excellent	Excellent	Good	10	All the organisation and opportunity to discuss with all working groups during all the social moments. It is a really a learning process	I think the room we had to work was not the best one. Next time aim for a room with natural light	A follow-up on the horizon scan made: which were the measures implemented? Are the species predicted actually arriving?
Gibraltar	Other	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	NA	Field trip was excellent opportunity to get information about habitat and potential impacts	Maybe we could of invited IAS managers from Spain and Morocco, but had good expertise already	Action plan implemented, follow-up meeting (online?)
Gibraltar	Other	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	NA			
Gibraltar	Other	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	10	The general overview of invasive species		Information on mitigation strategies
Gibraltar	Other	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent/Good	NA	Excellent organisation – useful contacts	Not much	A review in 5 year's' time. Thanks to everyone in the team!!
Gibraltar	Other	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	9	Specific lists and potential invasive species	I understand why management has not been taken into account but feel that it is an important application to take into account eg easy to manage species would perhaps score less on pathways and vice versa	Follow-up monitoring programmes in a regional not local context
Gibraltar	Other	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	NA	THE TEAM!!! The insights from local experts – to get to know about different taxa with similar concerns	More time for pre-workshop preparation. Lists for already established exotics on the island. It would be interesting to do a bias scoring analysis across taxon groups	A surveillance plan for these species, more collaboration with neighbouring areas in Andalucía on the issues. We had that for plants – it was great, but not for some other taxa (marine)
Gibraltar	Other	Excellent	Good	Good	9	Information provided on websites/databases on which to search invasives. Excel used to	Possibly more information on what work other OTs have been doing	Guidance and information on prevention methods for invasives

Workshop	Status academic / student/ consultant / other	Workshop structure (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Workshop content (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Pre-workshop content (Excellent, Good, OK, Unsatisfactory)	Overall, how would you rate this workshop out of 10 (with 10 being the highest)	What did you particularly like about the workshop and why? What has been particularly useful for you or your organisation?	What could have been better and how?	What would you like to see as a next step?
						determine rankings for dealing with invasives	on invasives they have problems with	

## Media and Communications

Source	Title	Link
Darwin Initiative	Darwin Initiative newsletter	<a href="http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/Darwin-Newsletter-February-19-Collaborations-in-Conservation-FINAL.pdf">http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/assets/uploads/Darwin-Newsletter-February-19-Collaborations-in-Conservation-FINAL.pdf</a>
CABI	CABI shares expertise at workshop concerned with threat of invasive species to Gibraltar Workshop being held on the Rock to target future invasive species	<a href="https://blog.invasive-species.org/2019/01/25/cabi-shares-expertise-at-workshop-concerned-with-threat-of-invasive-species-to-gibraltar/">https://blog.invasive-species.org/2019/01/25/cabi-shares-expertise-at-workshop-concerned-with-threat-of-invasive-species-to-gibraltar/</a>
GBC Gibraltar News	Horizon scanning workshop targets invasive non-native species	<a href="https://www.gbc.gi/news/workshop-being-held-rock-target-future-invasive-species">https://www.gbc.gi/news/workshop-being-held-rock-target-future-invasive-species</a>
Rock Radio	UK-Funded 'Horizon Scanning' Workshop Targets Future Invasive Species In Gibraltar	<a href="https://www.rockradio.gi/local/news/local-news/horizon-scanning-workshop-targets-invasive-non-native-species/">https://www.rockradio.gi/local/news/local-news/horizon-scanning-workshop-targets-invasive-non-native-species/</a>
Your Gibraltar TV Saint FM	UK-Funded 'Horizon Scanning' Workshop Targets Future Invasive Species In Gibraltar	<a href="https://www.yourgibraltartv.com/politics/18393-jan-23-uk-funded-horizon-scanning-workshop-targets-future-invasive-species-in-gibraltar">https://www.yourgibraltartv.com/politics/18393-jan-23-uk-funded-horizon-scanning-workshop-targets-future-invasive-species-in-gibraltar</a>
Community Radio Radio St Helena Chagos Newsletter	Future Invasive Species in mid Atlantic UKOTs Future Invasive Species in mid Atlantic UKOTs Newsletter	PDF available
GBNNS Blog	Completing horizon scanning for the Atlantic territories	<a href="http://www.nonnativespecies.org/index.cfm?pageid=633">http://www.nonnativespecies.org/index.cfm?pageid=633</a>
CEH blog	Predicting the threat from invasive non-native species in British Overseas Territories (South and Mid Atlantic)	<a href="https://www.ceh.ac.uk/news-and-media/blogs/predicting-threat-invasive-non-native-species-british-overseas-territories">https://www.ceh.ac.uk/news-and-media/blogs/predicting-threat-invasive-non-native-species-british-overseas-territories</a>
CEH blog	Predictions and priorities to prevent new invasive non-native species arrivals (BIOT)	<a href="https://www.ceh.ac.uk/news-and-media/blogs/predicting-invasive-non-native-species-arrivals-british-indian-ocean-territory">https://www.ceh.ac.uk/news-and-media/blogs/predicting-invasive-non-native-species-arrivals-british-indian-ocean-territory</a>
CEH blog	Caribbean workshop focuses on invasive alien species	<a href="https://www.ceh.ac.uk/news-and-media/blogs/experts-gather-caribbean-focus-invasive-alien-species">https://www.ceh.ac.uk/news-and-media/blogs/experts-gather-caribbean-focus-invasive-alien-species</a>
Cayman 27	UK-Funded 'Horizon Scanning' Workshop targets future invasive species	<a href="http://cayman27.ky/2018/05/uk-funded-horizon-scanning-workshop-targets-future-invasive-species/">http://cayman27.ky/2018/05/uk-funded-horizon-scanning-workshop-targets-future-invasive-species/</a>