



Sectoral Impacts on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

















Developing landscaping and management regimes that resist invasion by invasive alien plants.

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Overview

- Background to research
- Design of Experiment
- Results to date

Roads: opportunities for alien invasive plants





A. Construction phase

B. Operational phase

Transfer of plant material

Management of vegetation

Landscaping decisions

Arrival of plant material

Disturbance of plant communities

A. Construction Phase

Transfer of Plant Material

-Soil Movement



-Tracks of construction vehicles

Landscaping Decisions

-Base material used

-Plants used in landscaping







B. Operational Phase

Management of Vegetation





Inadvertent Disturbance of Plant Community





Research: Bringing 2 Aspects Together

Verges - What conditions facilitate invasion?



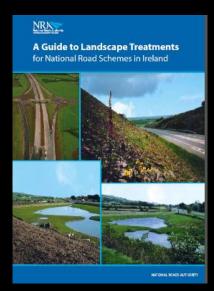




- NRA Landscaping Guidelines
 - do they make a difference?









Experimental Design (I) Plant selection



4 Plant Species

- known or potential problem on road verges
- A) Japanese Knotweed (JKW) Fallopia japonica
- B) Japanese Rose or Shrub Rose (RR) Rosa rugosa
- C) Buddleja or Butterfly-bush (Budd) Buddleja davidii



D) Winter Heliotrope (WH)

Petasites fragrans







JKW

In the list of World's 100 most invasive species (IUCN)



- Potential to regenerate and multiply in several ways – but especially clonally
- Can delay road schemes significantly

(3 yr delay Fareham, Hants.)





Landscaper's delight

*Attractive foliage, *pretty flowers, *nice fragrance, *gorgeous rosehips

*mildew-resistant *many uses







Winter Heliotrope (WH)

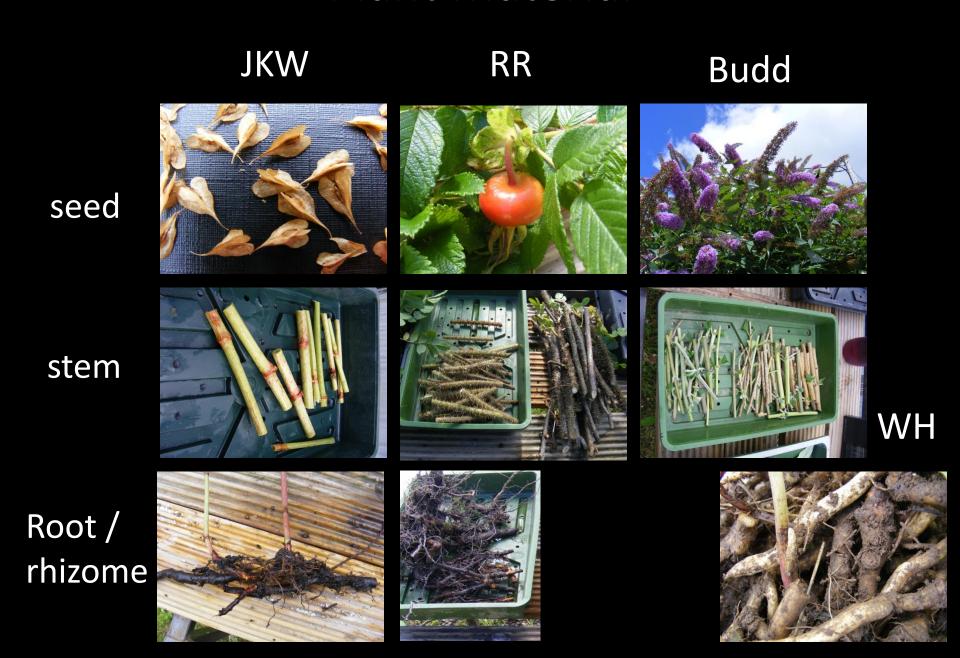


Experimental Design (II) Road Verge replicates

10 REPLICATES EACH OF:

- Topsoil (pre-guidelines)
- Standard Grass Seed Mix (SGSM) (pre-guidelines)
- Subsoil (post-guidelines)
- Naturally recolonised plant community (NR) (post-guidelines)

Plant Material



Base Material









Soil Fertility



Laying out the experiment...



The horticultural approach...



JKW seeds on compost



JKW stems on compost



Budd stems in/on compost

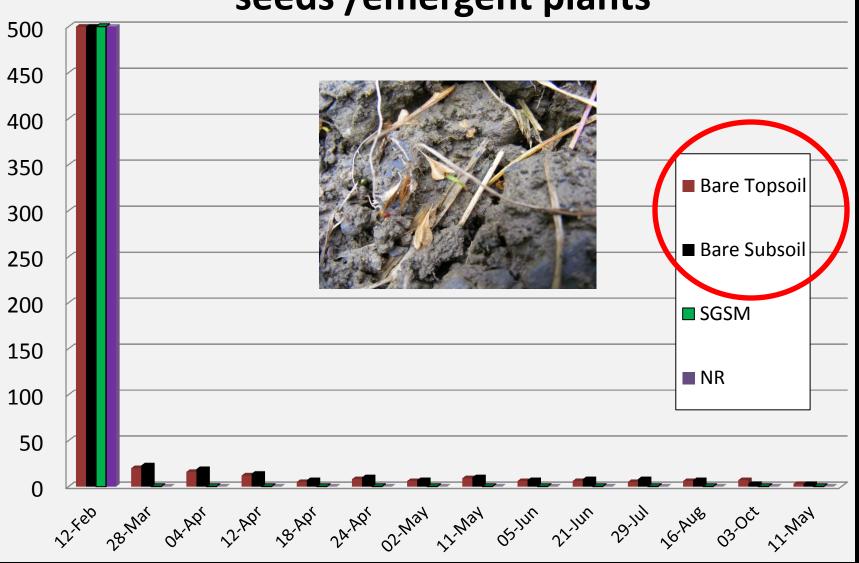


RR stems on compost

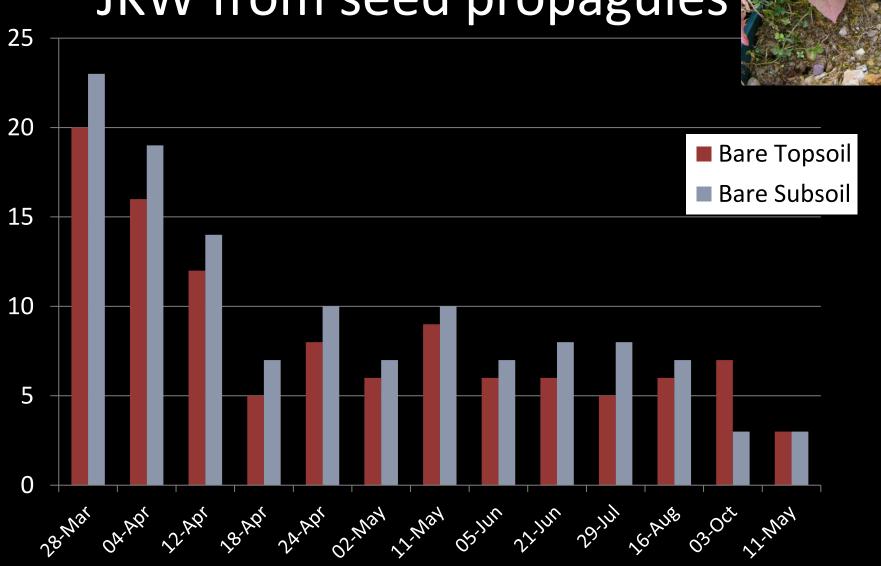


JKW semi-ripe cuttings

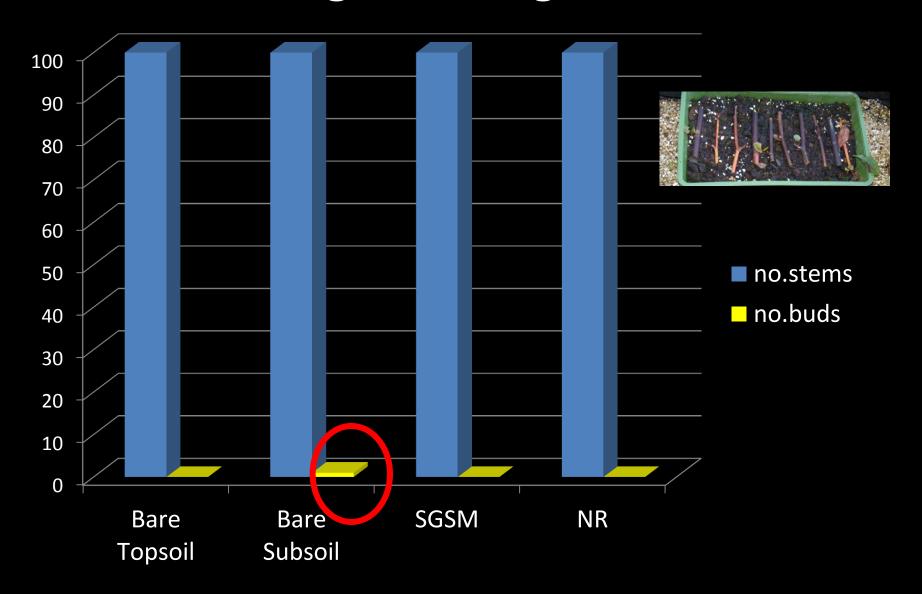
JKW propagules: seeds /emergent plants



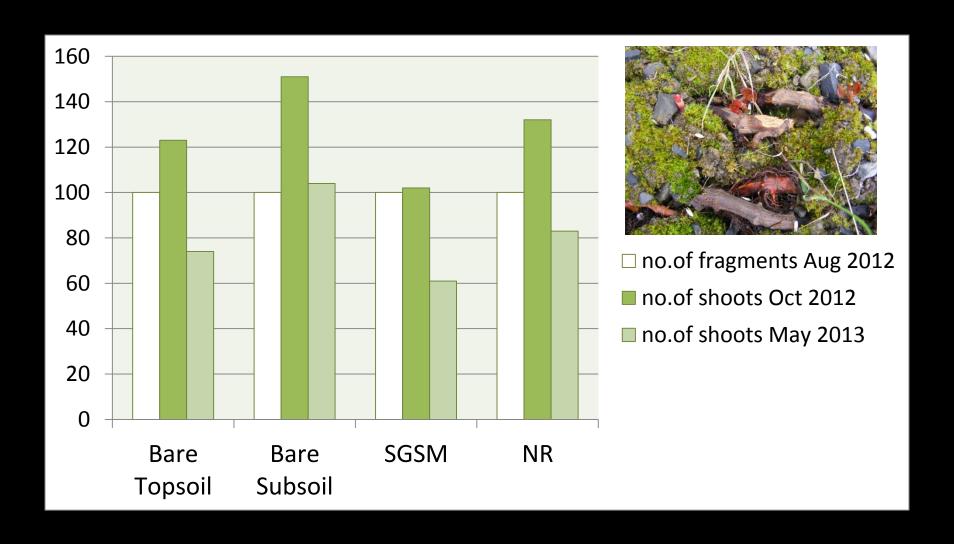
JKW from seed propagules



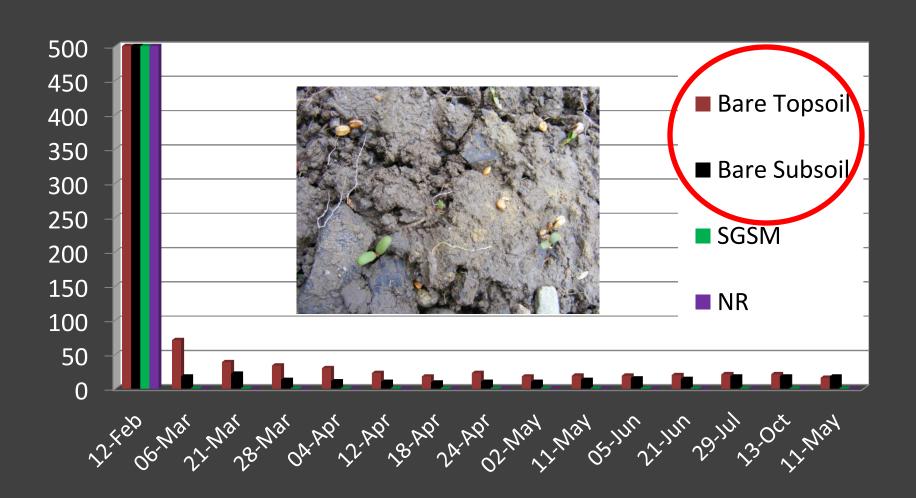
JKW: Stems generating buds/shoots



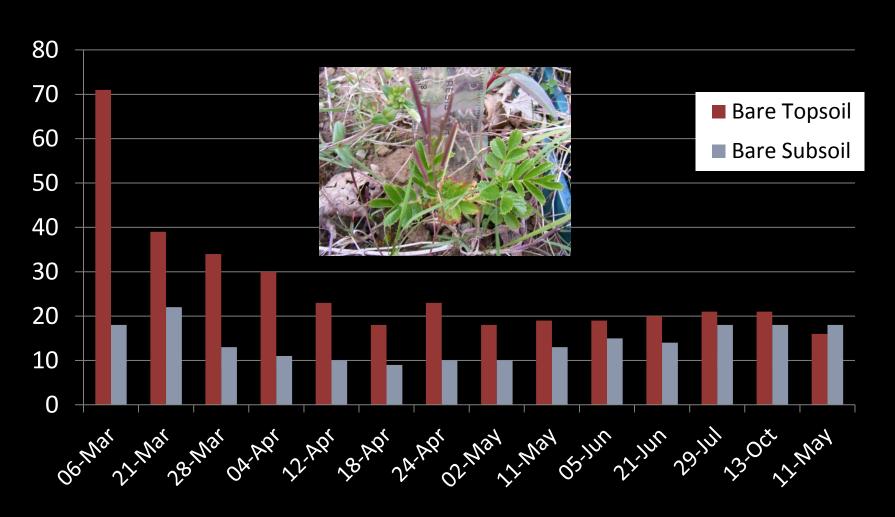
JKW: Rhizomes generating shoots



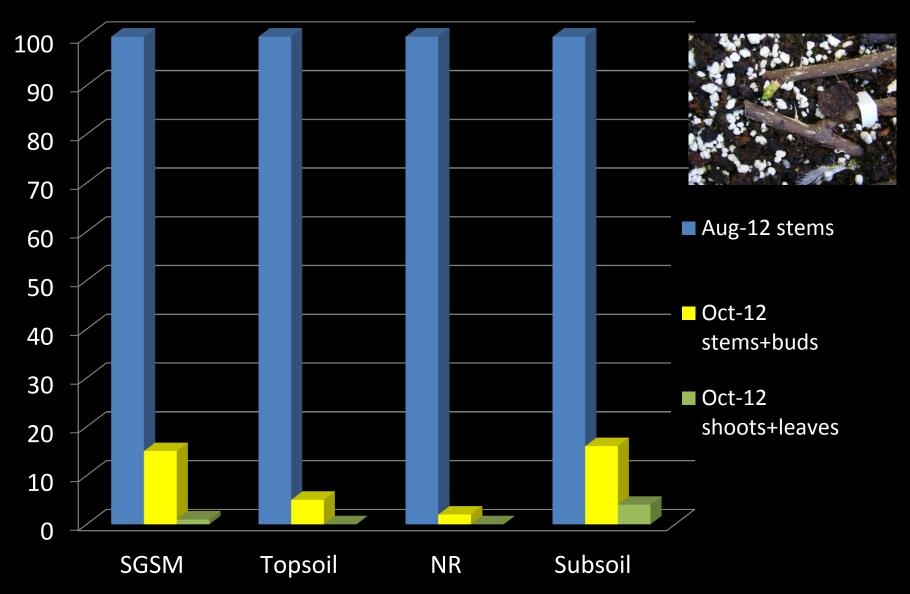
RR from Seed propagules



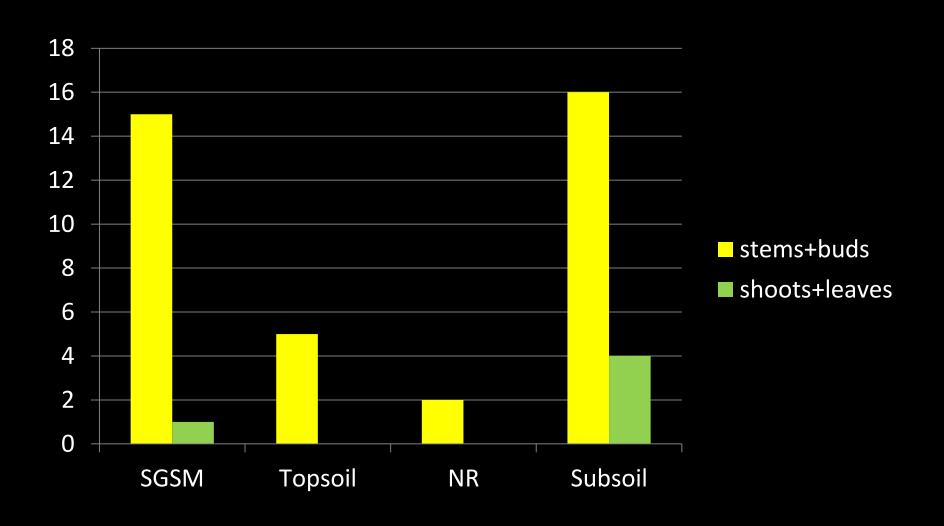
RR: no. of surviving propagules germinated from Seed



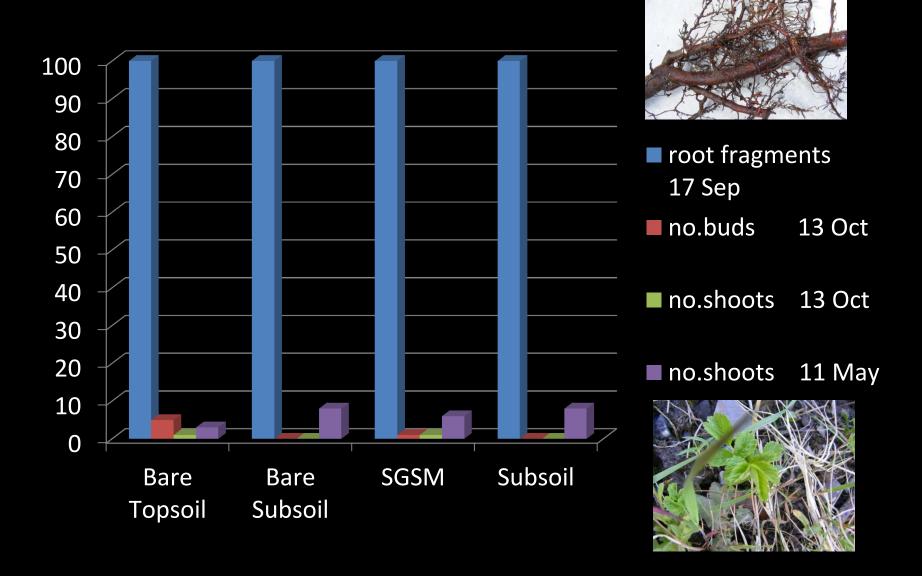
RR: Stems generating buds/shoots



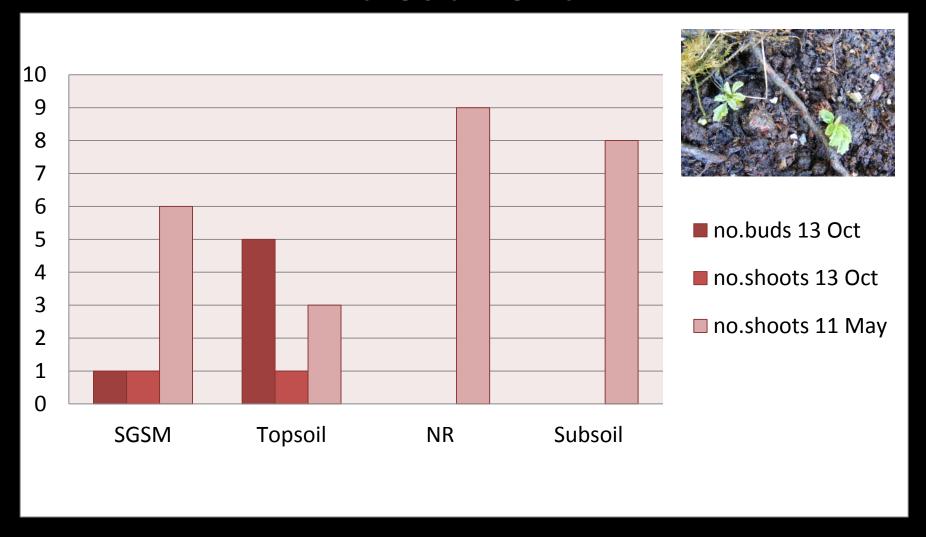
RR: Stems buds/shoots by treatment



RR: Roots - no. of buds/shoots by treatment



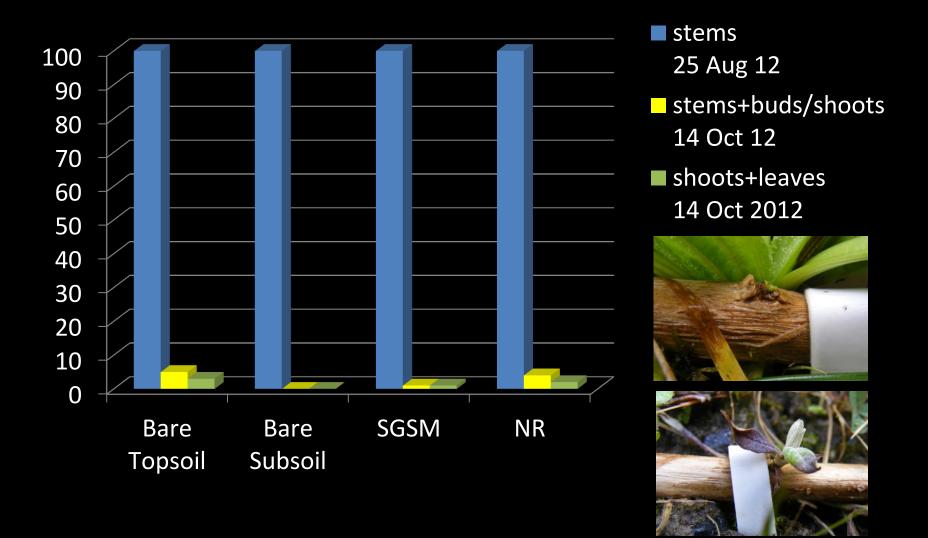
RR: Roots - no. of buds/shoots by treatment



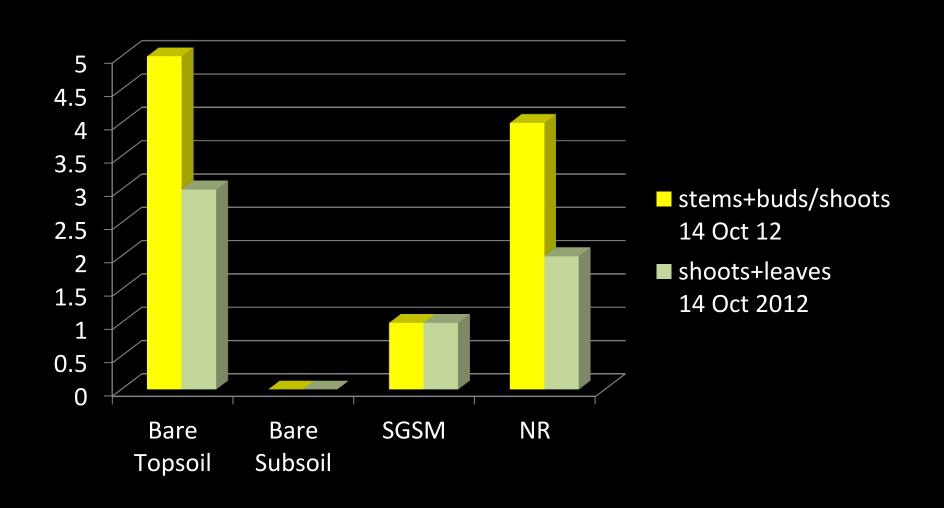
WH: Rhizomes generating shoots



Budd: Stems generating buds/shoots



Budd: Stems generating buds/shoots



Early Results

- Seed and stems only application on undisturbed plant communities, here least invasion success.
- No difference between pre- and postguidelines overall
- The weather experienced may have had an effect

What does it all mean?

- In Summary...Prevention is better than cure
- Avoid disturbance of existing /adjacent plant communities
- Treat Early
- Review Vegetation Management
- Monitoring of Verges
- More research!

Thank you

Prevention 5 Early treatment 10 Expensive delays 10000000 Loss of Biodiversity ?