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PILN Teams:

- American Samoa
- Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands
- Fiji
- French Polynesia
- Guam
- Hawaii
- Kiribati
- Kosrae
- Marshall Islands
- New Caledonia
- Niue
- Palau
- Pohnpei
- Samoa
- Yap



PILN SOUNDBITES - FEBRUARY 2011

Pacific Invasives Learning Network

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New Publications:

- Macquarie Dispatch February Newsletter • IslandNet February Newsletter

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OUR MARCH SOUNDBITES ARE NOW NEEDED!

Network News

PILN SOUNDBITES is the monthly newsletter of the Pacific Invasives Learning Network: a participant-driven island network, reporting on news of PILN Country Teams and the Pacific Invasives Partnership. Past issues are available from our webpage: www.sprep.org/piln. Do share this issue with your colleagues and networks. Please send comments and feedback to the PILN Coordinator: posas@sprep.org.

PILN Teams - Updates:

Fiji Update



A two-day national consultation workshop on Fiji's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan was held in Suva from 23-24th February to celebrate achievements made in 2010 and develop new priorities for 2011. Attended by over 50 participants from various government agencies, non-governmental organizations and regional partners, the workshop provided the opportunity to explore coordination strategy for priority thematic groups comprising of forest conversion, protected areas, invasive alien species, coastal development, inland waters, species conservation and inshore fisheries.

The invasive species working group was facilitated by Losalini Leweniqila of the Research Division of Agriculture, and Professor Randy Thaman of the University of the South Pacific, and was rapporteured by Ilaisa Dakaica of Biosecurity Authority Fiji. The invasive species working group agreed to establish the Fiji Invasive Species Taskforce (FIST) and they further agreed on priority actions for 2011.

Fiji also launched three documents at a special function held at the IUCN-Oceania office: Fiji NBSAP Implementation Framework; the Communication Strategy for the International Year of Biodiversity; and the Sustainable Livelihoods for Pacific Island Community toolkit.

The American Iguana continues to be discovered in new locations with the latest reported from Koro Island, some 60 km or 38 miles from Taveuni.

The Research Division of the Agriculture will be conducting some research on the impacts of the African tulip (*Spathodea campanulata*) in collaboration with the Secretariat of the Pacific Community.

Guam: Brown Tree Snake Rapid Response Training

The Brown Tree-Snake Technical Working Group will hold two meetings in Tumon, Guam targeting different audiences.

- Large-Group Meeting (Formal Presentations) – 12 & 13, April 2011
- Small-Group Meeting (Business Session) – 14 & 15, April 2011

The Large-group meeting will be held on the 12th and 13th of April, which is intended for a broader audience that have worked or are interested in Brown Tree-Snake (BTS) issues, and will include presentations and discussion updates on the status of a wide range of issues associated with BTS. Besides the BTS TWG members in attendance, this meeting segment will be open to the general public and may include up to eighty persons in attendance.

The Small-Group Meeting will be held on the 14th and 15th of April, and will comprise of thirty (or less) participants from various agency representatives, which includes the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, Hawaii, and the continental United States. This will be a targeted meeting for a selected audience. The various agency representatives will be working on programmatic challenges related to BTS interdiction, research, and control or eradication efforts on large landscape levels on Guam as well as detecting low density situations off Guam. Another anticipated outcome of the small-group meeting is to produce a final product from the structured decision making exercises that were started in the 2010 fall meeting, which addressed integrated research, inadequate legal authorities, funding insufficiency, and land use and access issues.

We are also seeking anyone who wishes to present their research findings, program or project overviews, mitigation efforts, operational needs and shortfalls, or risk analyses as it relates to BTS at the large-group meeting. Please forward a presentation title and abstract, including authors' name, title, and agency association, to Domingo Cravalho at Domingo_Cravalho@fws.gov by March 15, 2011. Depending upon the amount of presentation requests received for the April meeting, late requests may be accommodated after the due date.

This preliminary announcement is to allow attendees to begin planning for the upcoming BTS TWG meeting in the spring. As additional information becomes available, we will be sure to keep you posted.

Samoa National Invasive Species Taskforce Team Update

Samoa's Quarantine Division has in their possession two cane toads caught recently in a shipping container. The containers on the shipment have been fumigated, and regular monitoring around the compound is continuing.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment continues to carry out mongoose monitoring at Aleipata and Siumu using a range of traps – DOC 250, tomahawks and the Okinawan traps. So far only big rats have been caught and no mongoose. The Ministry is also planning the 6th phase of the Myna Eradication project. The 6th phase will target not only the Apia (urban) area but also selected rural areas.

Discussions between the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment and its counterpart in American Samoa under the Two-Samoa Environmental Collaboration Initiative were held from 31 January to 4 February. The discussions were to progress on collaborative efforts on invasive species management works for both islands. It is important that stringent biosecurity measures are carried out to ensure that containers travelling between the two islands are thoroughly inspected and fumigated if necessary before shipment moves onwards to outer islands to avoid the introduction of new pests and diseases.

A Samoa National Invasives Taskforce Team (SNITT) meeting is currently being planned to take place in March.

Pacific Invasives Partnership News:

Birdlife International Pacific Partnership

Birdlife International Pacific Partnership has released their first e-bulletin for 2011. Informative newsbites on bird related issues in the region. Activities to learn more and protect some of the endemic birds (Crow Honeyeaters of New Caledonia, the Fairy Terns of New Zealand and the Pohnpei Starlings from Federated States of Micronesia) can be found in this e-bulletin. A new staff for Birdlife will see Dr Nick Askew replacing Maaike Manten as the Regional Programme Development Manager. For more information, please contact Miliiana Ravuso – milly@birdlifepacific.org.fj

Pacific Invasives Initiative and Pacific Invasives Learning Network – joint mission to assist Fiji

Addressing invasive species in Fiji will become easier following the establishment of the Fiji Invasive Species Taskforce (FIST) at the national stakeholder consultation workshop on the Fiji National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan coordinated by the Department of Environment (DoE) on 23 and 24th February in Suva. Congratulations and well done to Fiji! The Pacific Invasives Initiative (PII) and the Pacific Invasives Learning Network (PILN) were delighted to contribute to the establishment of FIST as part of the work of the Pacific Invasives Partnership (PIP) Country Support Team.

The need to protect Fiji's unique biodiversity is a priority for the Government. There are many departments and organizations working on invasive species which without a coordinated approach could easily result in duplication of activities and an unwise investment of limited resources. The establishment of FIST has paved the way for strengthened coordination on invasive species in Fiji.

Invasive species are serious threats to the biodiversity of Fiji with many native species becoming extinct as a result. The native banded rail, a ground nesting bird has been extirpated from the larger islands of Viti Levu and Vanua Levu due to mongoose. The last two-years saw outbreaks of the Asian Termites in Viti Levu and Vanua Levu and the American Iguana on the smaller islands of Qamea, Laucala, Matagi and Taveuni.

The Asian termites (*Coptotermes gestroi*) are known to be the second most destructive termite in the world and well over USD\$65 billion of damage in America per year is attributed to these termites. In Fiji, they have caused structural damage to schools and many homes.

The American Iguana (*Iguana iguana*) was first recorded from Fiji in 2000. In 2009 the number appears to have increased sufficiently for them to be reported a nuisance by the locals and in the media. Their larger size and ferocious appetite, compared to native Iguanas, made them a concern and a taskforce was initiated to try and eradicate them. During the week of the workshop, an almost 2 meter long iguana was reported on Koro Island but quick action by the Biosecurity Authority of Fiji (BAF) led to its capture and dispatch.

The cost to manage these two invasive species is probably over a million dollars. There are many more invasive species found in Fiji, some more destructive than the termites and iguanas. There are also many more outside of Fiji waiting for the opportunity to be introduced.

One of the purposes of the joint-mission of PII and PILN was to assist the Government and invasive species stakeholders in Fiji to develop and strengthen national coordination on invasive species.

Meetings were held with BAF, DoE and the Department of Agriculture to explore the benefits of national coordination on invasive species. The strong spirit of cooperation from these key departments translated into a cohesive and focused approach during the workshop. At the workshop, the various government agencies and non-government organizations agreed that the logical focal point for invasive species should be BAF who have committed to taking the lead role.

Establishing a national coordinated body was also an agreement reached, thus the Fiji Invasive Species Taskforce (FIST) was announced. The need to formalize this taskforce was seen as a priority step and this will be taken up by BAF in consultation with DoE.

Priority actions for 2011 were also developed by the interim FIST members and included many projects and work activities that departments and organizations are committed to deliver for this year. PII and PILN will continue their support by assisting Fiji in the implementation of their priority actions for 2011.

Vacancies, Scholarships & Consultancies:

China-Pacific Islands Forum Scholarship Scheme: Available to all Pacific Island Forum countries (except Australia & New Zealand) to undertake studies at the undergraduate, postgraduate and scholars levels. Applications accepted between January and April 2011. Enquiries to Mr Filipe Jitoko (filipej@formsec.org.fj)

SPREP: Programme Manager, Island Ecosystems. The Secretariat seeks a qualified and motivated person for the role of Programme Manager. The person will provide strategic leadership and management to the Island Ecosystems Programme. Full details can be obtained via SPREP's website (www.sprep.org) or by contacting the Personnel Officer (tel. +685 21929 ext. 230 or luanac@sprep.org).

SPREP: Project Manager – Pacific Islands Greenhouse Gas Abatement (re-advertisement). Salary range: USD\$47,557 to USD\$71,338 per annum. Closing date: 18 March 2011. Full details can be obtained via SPREP's website (www.sprep.org) or by contacting the Personnel Officer (tel. +685 21929 ext. 230 or luanac@sprep.org).

SPREP: Pacific Islands Global Ocean Observing System Coordinator. Closing Date 11 March 2011. Salary range: USD\$41,996 to \$62,995. Full details can be obtained via SPREP's website (www.sprep.org) or contacting the Personnel Officer (tel. +685 21929 ext. 230 or luanac@sprep.org).

PestNet Alert Snippets:

Mung beans pestered by aphids



David Granger posted a note on PestNet regarding aphid pest on mung bean crop, seeking its identification and treatment, with preference for non-chemical. A number of responses regarding its identification include *Aphis gossypii*. Treatment responses include physical removal using a strong-pressure water hose, diluted soap/water mixture, yellow stick trap and to let nature take its course. Other suggestions, although chemical include Dimethoate or SUPERMAN 12% EC

Image: thedavegranger on PestNet

PNG cocoa farmers crazy about ants

Over 42 million kina (USD\$16 million) has been allocated by the Papua New Guinea government to address the cocoa pod borer pest since 2005. Despite this amount, cocoa production continues to drop from 28, 000 tonnes in

2009 to just 8,000; a loss of about 150 million kina (USD\$58 million). Local farmers are fighting the cocoa pod borer by encouraging crazy ants on cocoa plants. Farmers in Indonesia and Malaysia are using black ants to achieve the control of cocoa pod borers.

PNG coconuts affected by phytoplasma disease

Recent discussions on Coconut-list and PestNet highlighted over 5000 coconut trees in Madang Province of PNG being affected by a lethal disease. The trees exhibited lethal yellowing-like symptoms in both newly planted and old palms. Symptoms started with premature nut fall, followed by leaf yellowing and collapse of the crown leading to the death of the plant. Inflorescence necrosis, a symptom frequently linked with lethal yellowing (LY), was absent.

Yellow dragon disease detected in Costa Rica

The yellow shoot disease – or huanglongbing (HLB), has been detected in Costa Rica. This is the most devastating disease affecting citrus trees. The outbreak is limited according to the State Phytosanitation Service. It is not known how the disease reached this part of the world but is suspected that it was introduced through contaminated material via Nicaragua.

Meeting, conference and training announcements:

Contribute your meeting dates to our PILN Calendar available on our webpage (<http://www.sprep.org/PILN/Calendar.htm>)

22nd Pacific Science Congress – special session on invasive species

Date: 14-18 June 2011. Location: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Details: www.dnabarcodes2011.org/barcodeAbstract.php.

A special session titled DNA barcoding of Pacific Invasive and Pest Species will be held as part of the 25th Pacific Science Congress in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The special session recognises that as global trade and tourism increase, invasive alien species and agricultural pests represent an increasing threat to native Pacific biodiversity. DNA barcoding is an emerging global standard for identifying species using a short standardized gene sequence. DNA barcodes of pest species in quarantine have already been assembled under a number of global initiatives. The symposium will include presentations on DNA barcoding and its application to invasive alien species and agricultural pests, presentations by national quarantine and environmental agencies and discussions of strategies, priorities and opportunities for international collaboration.

15th Australasian Vertebrate Pest Conference

Date: 20-23 June, 2011. Location: Sydney, Australia. Details: www.avpc.net.au

As part of the conference we will be holding a symposium on the management of vertebrate pests on islands. We are soliciting oral papers (15 minutes total) around this topic – eradication, sustained control, biosecurity and quarantine, detecting and managing survivors, the strategies and tools that worked or failed, management of non-target or environmental problems, etc. The emphasis is for projects in the Australasian region but papers from elsewhere will be considered especially if they demonstrate some general or novel problems or solutions. So, if you have a story to tell from your island and its pests send an abstract to the conference organizers at the above website and a copy to the symposium organizers (Elaine Murphy and John Parkes) at emurphy@doc.govt.nz. **The deadline for abstracts is now March 7th 2011.**

NZ Biosecurity Institute Conference

Date: 6-8 July, 2011. Location: Takapuna, Auckland, New Zealand. Details: www.biosecurity.org.nz.

The theme of the conference is: the Northern Gateway: Tomorrow's pests today. It will focus on Northland and Auckland as the gateway to New Zealand for pests. Find out how they are closing the doors on threats to NZ and fighting what is already there. You will hear great speakers and be able to attend field trips that will showcase the innovative/unique programmes going on around the region.

5th International Marine Debris Conference

Date: 20-25 March 2011. Location: Honolulu, Hawaii. Details: <http://www.5imdc.org/about/>

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the United Nations Environment Programme are co-organising this conference. This innovative conference will allow participants to build new partnerships, raise public

awareness and support, and inspire follow-up actions that will take us closer to a world free of the impacts of marine debris.

2011 International Biodiversity Conference

Date: 29 July – 4 August, 2011. Location: Banos, Ecuador. Details: <http://www.wsfbioconference.org/>

This is the third conference to be held in mega-biodiverse Ecuador. Abstracts are called for with a deadline of June 1st, 2011. Registration is USD\$300 before July 1st, 2011; USD\$350 after July 1st. Conference covers issues such as ecological biodiversity research species, species specific research from around the world, biodiversity in a changing climate, biogeography projects and related research, physical impact of volcanism upon biodiversity, GIS and spatial ecology research, innovative environmental education, community programmes.

7th International Conference of Marine Bioinvasions

Date: 23-25th August 2011. Location: CosmoCaixa Science Museum, Barcelona, Spain. Details: <http://www.icmb.info/>

Conference title – Advances and Gaps in understanding marine bioinvasions. The Conference will encompass themes such as: development and tests of invasion theory, drivers of invisibility, patterns of invasion and spread at local, regional and global scales, impact of bioinvasions on ecosystem structure and function including the biology and ecology of invasive species, new tools for identification, monitoring, risk assessment and management.

10th International NCCR Climate Summer School 'Climate Change, Extremes and Ecosystem Services'

Date: 4-9 September 2011. Location: Grindelwald, Switzerland. Details: http://www.nccr-climate.unibe.ch/summer_school/2011/

Young scientists are invited to join leading climate researchers in the Swiss Alpine for keynote lectures, workshops and poster sessions. Topics covered include – ecological implications of climate change, ecosystem services and climate change, food security and global land and water use in changing climate. This opportunity is for young researchers (PhD students and Post-Docs) worldwide. Participation is highly competitive and is limited to 70 places. Registration fee is 1200 CHF includes half board accommodation, excursion and teaching material. Deadline for application is 31 January 2011 and successful applications to be advised in February.

8th European Vertebrate Pest Management Conference

Date: 26-30 September 2011. Location: Berlin, Germany. Details: www.evpmc.org

Phil Cowen, Landcare Research New Zealand will be convening a symposium on invasive vertebrates focusing on impacts and management of European invasive vertebrates and comparisons between the European situation and other regions of the world. If you are interested in presenting at the symposium, please contact Phil by email – cowanp@landcaresearch.co.nz

25th International Congress for Conservation Biology

Date: 28 November – 2 December, 2011. Location: Christchurch, New Zealand. Contact: www.conbio.org/2011 or 2011@conbio.org

The call for proposals for symposia, workshops, and short courses is now open for the 25th International Congress for Conservation Biology. Meeting Theme: Engaging Society in Conservation Biodiversity around the world continues to decline at an ever-increasing pace, yet much of society carries on business as usual. How can conservation biologists engage with society to achieve positive outcomes for conservation without compromising our scientific rigor or integrity?

Global Resistance Challenge 2013

Date: February 2013. Location: Fremantle, Perth, Western Australia. Contact: Lisa Mayer (lisa.mayer@uwa.edu.au)

The Global Resistance Challenge 2013 conference offers a multidisciplinary forum focused on all aspects of herbicide resistance in crops and weeds and their impact on global food production. Scientific sessions will range from the molecular basis of herbicide resistance evolution through agro-ecology and agronomy to on-farm resistance management. The Global Resistance Challenge 2013 conference will provide a stage for young and established private and public sector researchers, crop consultants and others to present their work in front of a welcoming international audience in the beautiful portside city of Fremantle, Perth, Western Australia. We welcome everyone

who wishes to discover the latest advances in herbicide resistance to Perth in February 2013, to experience a magnificent Western Australian late summer.

Funding opportunities:

Conservation Leadership Programme

BP Conservation Leadership Programme. The Conservation Leadership Programme is offering Future Conservationist Awards of up to \$12,500 to high potential teams who aim to develop their skills through practical conservation projects. The CLP offers support to young conservationists (35 years and younger) living and working in Africa, Asia, East/ Southeastern Europe, the Middle East, the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean. See: <http://www.conservationleadershipprogramme.org/FutureConservationistAward.asp>.

SeaWorld Busch Gardens Conservation Fund

SeaWorld Busch Gardens Conservation Fund. The Fund supports research in one of four areas: 1) Species research, 2) Animal rescue and rehabilitation, 3) Habitat protection, 4) Conservation education. It has no set minimum or maximum grant amount but in the past it has supported projects ranging from \$5,000 to \$25,000 for a one-year term. See: <http://www.swbg-conservationfund.org/grantInfo.htm> No deadline - SeaWorld & Busch Gardens Conservation Fund Animal Crisis Grants. In 2007, the SeaWorld & Busch Gardens Conservation Fund launched the Animal Crisis Grants, which provide rapid, much-needed funding to aid wildlife and habitats in peril due to either natural or human-caused events. The Fund reserves up to \$100,000 each year for such grants. For more information see: <http://www.swbg-conservationfund.org/animalCrisisGrants.htm>.

UNESCO: Pacific Youth Visioning for Island Living 2010 Small Grants

Youth Visioning for Island Living is a capacity building initiative that aims to empower young people in small islands to make a difference. The UNESCO Office for the Pacific states encourages young people and or youth organisations from member countries to submit applications to support a wide range of projects. If you are a young person or a youth organisation and would like to take part in this opportunity, feel free to contact Natalia Pereira (n.pereira@unesco.org)

Rapid Response Facility

The Rapid Response Facility (RRF) is an emergency small grants programme jointly operated by Fauna & Flora International (FFI), UNESCO World Heritage Centre, and the United Nations Foundation. With a target processing time for grant applications of just 8 working days, the RRF provides rapid support to enable conservation practitioners to tackle emergencies in some of the World's most important sites for biodiversity. To date it has supported 16 rapid interventions in 14 UNESCO designated natural World Heritage sites, responding to the conservation impacts of a range of emergencies such as natural disaster, armed conflict and sudden increases in illegal activity within these protected areas. Those interested in approaching the RRF for emergency funding should see www.rapid-response.org, which provides details on application procedures, funding criteria, and case studies of past RRF grants.

Invasive news and interesting links and websites

And the most invasive species of all is...

The global village inadvertently brought with it global problems and sometimes they are the most mundane and impossible to remove. Particularly on isolated islands, invasive species are wiping out native plants and animals, destroying the environment and causing massive financial headaches to cash-strapped governments. And that's just the cost and hassle of dealing with humans, globally the most invasive species of all. [Read more...](#)
<http://www.troymedia.com/2011/02/27/the-darker-side-of-tourism-invasive-species/>

Invasive species awareness week (Feb 28 to March 5)

National Invasive Species Awareness week will take place in Washington DC and Florida. The Washington event will be a week of activities, briefings and events to highlight what is being done across the nation and around the world to stop and slow the spread of invasive species. More information can be found on <http://nisaw.org/>. The Florida Invasive Species Partnership: www.floridainvasives.org will undertake activities including a workshop and several invasive removal projects including 12 sites for air potato round-ups. [Read more ...](#) <http://www.floridainvasives.org/>.

Red Fire Ants coming near you from southern United States

A recent study published in Science has made a genetic link to incursions in places like Taiwan, China and Australia to a population in southern United States. The Red Fire Ants was introduced in the 1930s to the United States from South America. It appears that it is now a springboard for the ants to invade new territories. How it has adapted to the United States may be the same trait that it is using to adapt to new places. [Read more... http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2011/02/110224145558.htm](http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2011/02/110224145558.htm)



Oh deer!



The Scottish Government wants to keep Muntjac deer out of the country after warnings from England about the damage they can cause to trees and crops. The deer are originally from Asia and are already an invasive non-native species in England and Wales.

More inspectors needed to intercept cocqui frogs and other invasives in Hawaii



The need for more inspectors to check incoming cargo and those moving from island to island is called for in Hawaii, following the discovery of cocqui frogs in three separate locations throughout Oahu. A vigilant inspection regime made 300-400 interceptions per month, a far contrast to the current 30-40 interceptions per month.

The last standing Stoat on Kapiti

Kapiti island is located five miles off the Wellington coast of New Zealand. Invasive species were removed from the island in the early 1980s providing a refuge for many native and threatened species. Late last year a single stoat was spotted on the island, prompting an intensive three month hunt. The Department of Conservation suspected that the stoat made the arduous swim journey in the hope for some tasty kiwi-morsels. Traps were laid and eventually the stoat was caught.

The thorny issue of invasive species

Susan Eames writes for Islands Business highlighting the confusion of having common names to call some of the invasive species. Kudzu or *Pueraria montana* was believed to have been introduced into Fiji by the US armed forces. It is also known as mile-a-minute in some parts of America, whereas mile-a-minute in the Pacific is *Mikania micrantha*. The need to understand what invasive species we are dealing with is very important.

Hawaii notes with concern invasive species from Guam buildup

The Aloha State is raising concerns over the chance that invasive species on Guam will hit their area as a result of the military build-up. The state held a silent invasion hearing where several experts discussed the threats of brown tree snakes, rhino beetles and spiders making its way to the island's with all the anticipated increased cargo travelling the Pacific Ocean from the marine relocation. However, Guam Customs and Quarantine Agency Officer Jason Paulino says the Bio-Terroristic Task Force is doing the research to allay the concerns from our neighbors in the region. 'We refer anything that we come across that other countries may have concern we refer that to the Department of Agriculture, the Plant Inspection Station, and they issue out vital sanitary certificates if need be or if someone requests,' he said. The Big Island Weekly reports that Hawaii too must take immediate action to enhance its biosecurity measures.

New Publications:

Macquarie Dispatch February Newsletter is now available for your reading pleasure. Including in the latest newsletter are the rescheduled baiting exercise for rabbits and rodents will go ahead in April, minimizing the impacts to non-target species through increased effort in the removal of carcasses and the introduction of the RHVD (Rabbit Hemorrhagic Disease Virus) on the island. South Georgia Island, another sub-Antarctic island is on the radar of the Macquarie Island Pest Eradication team for the eradication of Norway rats and mice. *Contact the Macquarie Island Pest Eradication Project – mieradication@parks.tas.gov.au for a copy of the Newsletter or for further information.*

IslandNet February Newsletter is now out. Included in the newsletter are the Macquarie Island update; Rats, Pipes, Camera Action – a vertical bait station and remote camera trial on Muttonbird Island; Foxes in Tasmania – an update.

DISCLAIMER: Efforts are made to ensure that the information presented in the PILN SOUNDBITES is accurate, up-to-date and from reliable sources. Materials within this SOUNDBITES do not necessary imply the views of SPREP, PILN Country teams or PIP. Please contact the PILN Coordinator should you need further information regarding the PILN SOUNDBITES. Back issues of the SOUNDBITES can be downloaded from <http://www.sprep.org/PILN/topics/PILN-soundbites.htm>

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