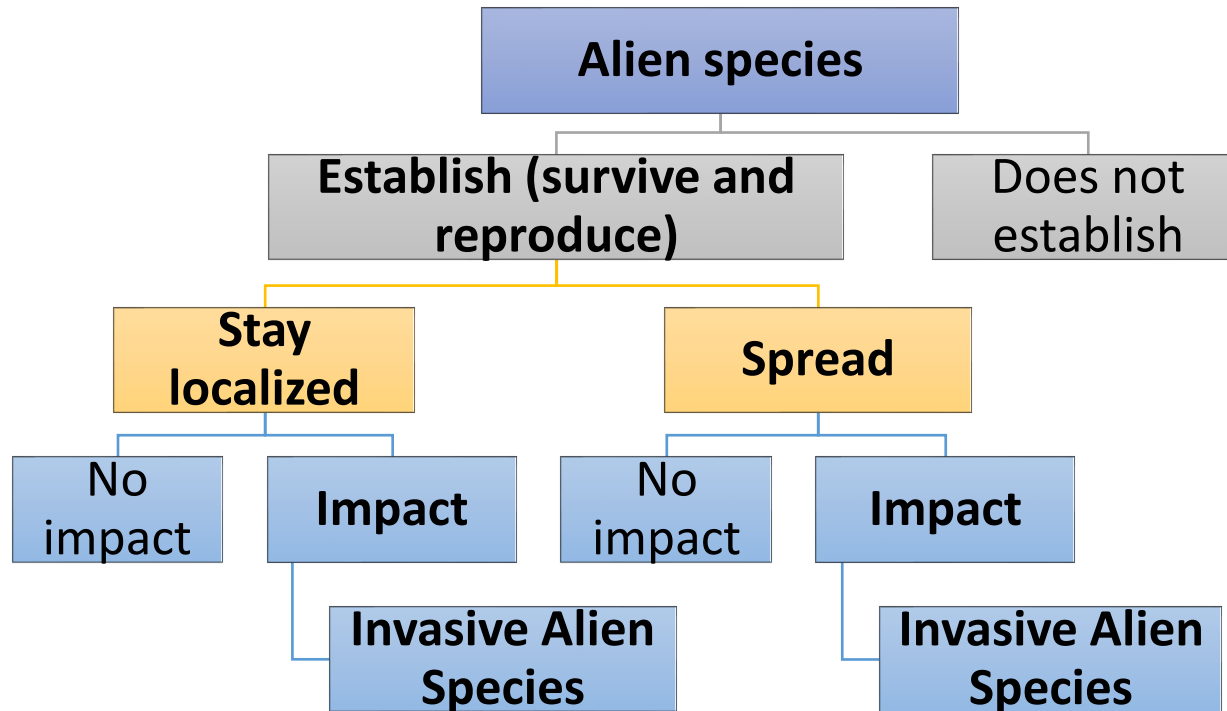


INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES (IAS) IN THE PHILIPPINES

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IAS Simplified



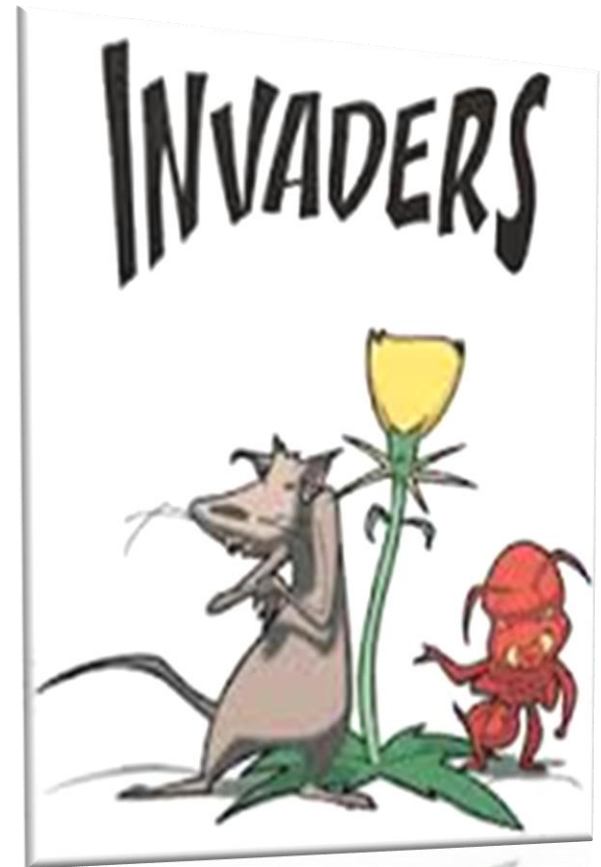
- Not all exotic or alien species are invasive. For an alien species to be invasive, it must successfully out-compete native organisms, spread through its new environment, increase population density and harm ecosystems in its new environment.

Characteristics of Invasive Alien Species (CBD, 2006)

- rapid reproduction and growth
- high dispersal ability
- phenotypic plasticity (ability to adapt physiologically to new conditions)
- and ability to survive on various food types and in a wide range of environmental conditions.

Their introduction has the following adverse impact on biodiversity:

- decline or elimination of native species – through competition, predation, or transmission of pathogens;
- disruption of local ecosystems and ecosystem functions.



IAS- PLANTS



Koronitas *Lantana camara*



Skyflower *Thunbergia grandiflora*



Water Hyacinth *Eichhornia crassipes*



Hagonoy *Chromolaena odorata*



Mile-a-minute *Mikania micrantha*



Ipil-ipil *Leucaena leucocephala*



Buyo buyo *Piper aduncum*



African tulip *Spathodea ampanulata*

IAS – Animals



African catfish *Clarias gariepinus*



American bullfrog *Rana catesbiana*



Knifefish *Chitala ornata*



Golden Apple Snail *Pomacea canaliculata*



Janitor fish *Pterygoplichthys spp*



Chinese soft-shelled turtle *Pelodiscus sinensis*



Cane toad *Bufo marinus*



Grey Squirrel *Sciurus carolinensis*



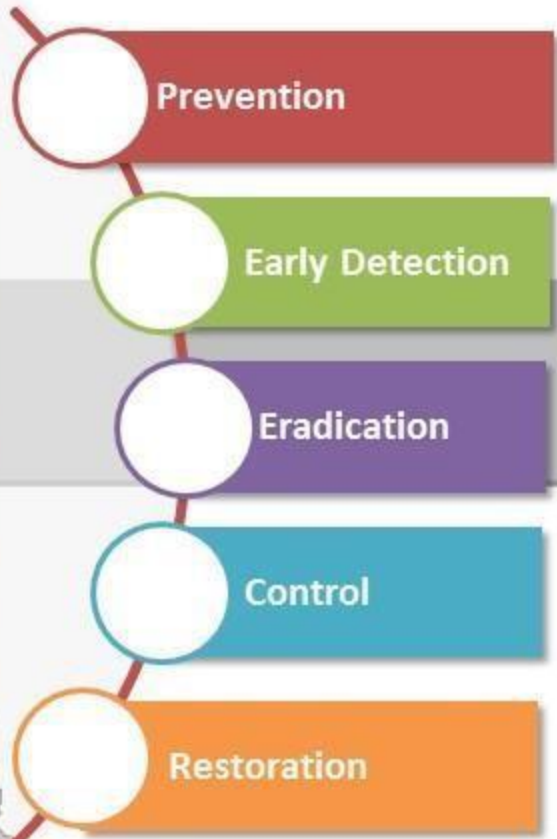
Mosquito fish *Gambusia affinis*

CONTROL METHODS



Invasive Alien Species (IAS) Management Conceptual Framework

- Policy & Institutional Support
- Leadership & Coordination
- Research & Information Management
- Education & Public Awareness
- Training & Capacity Building
- International Cooperation



**ROAD
TO 2026**