INVASIVE ALIEN SPECIES (IAS) IN THE PHILIPPINES

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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*

Hagonoy *Chromolaena odorata*

Ipil-ipil *Leucaena leucocephala*

Skyflower *Thunbergia grandiflora*

Buyo buyo *Piper aduncum*

Water Hyacinth *Eichhornia crassipes*

Mile-a-minute *Mikania micrantha*

African tulip *Spathodea ampanulata*
IAS – Animals

African catfish *Clarias gariepinus*

Golden Apple Snail *Pomacea canaliculata*

American bullfrog *Rana catesbiana*

Janitor fish *Pterygoplichthys spp*

Chinese soft-shelled turtle *Pelodiscus sinensis*

Cane toad *Bufo marinus*

Grey Squirrel *Sciurus carolinensis*

Mosquito fish *Gambusia affinis*
CONTROL METHODS

- Prevention
- Manual
- Mechanical
- Chemical
- Biological
- Cultural Practices
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

- Prevention
- Early Detection
- Eradication
- Control
- Restoration