

KESKKONNAMINISTEERIUM



Võõrliikide andmebaasid

Merike Linnamägi
Keskkonnaministeerium
Looduskaitseosakond

Eesti võõrliikide andmebaas

<http://eelis.ic.envir.ee/voorliigid/>

KESKKONNAMINISTEERIUM



The screenshot shows the website interface for the Estonian Invasive Species Database. At the top left, there is a green header with a tree icon and the text 'KESKKONNAMINISTEERIUM'. To the right of this header is a banner image of a forest with the text 'VÕÕRLIIKIDE ANDMEBAAS'. Below the banner is a navigation bar with the following items: 'Otsing' (with a checkmark), 'Nimekiri', 'Lisa vaatlus', and a flag icon. The main content area is a solid green rectangle with the following text:

Tere tulemast!

Olete jõudnud Eestis levivaid võõrliike tutvustavale lehele

Teil on võimalik kasutada otsinguvormi ning liikide nimekirju

Alustamiseks tehke valik ülamenüüst

Baltic Sea Alien Species Database

<http://www.corpi.ku.lt/nemo/>

KESKKONNAMINISTERIUM



Baltic Sea Alien Species Database

Species Directory ✓	Database Search ✓	Literature Search	Baltic Sub-Regions
Home	Database Help	Research Network	Feedback

Last update: 20.09.2009

Welcome to the Baltic Sea Alien Species Database online since 1997

Objectives and Goals

-to provide a qualified reference system on alien species for the Baltic Sea area, available online for environmental managers, researchers, students and all concerned;

-to update the information on the Baltic Sea alien species, their biology, vectors of introduction, spread, impacts on environment and economy;

-to encourage the exchange of data among different geographical regions and thereby to serve a node in the Global Information System for Invasive Species.



Aquatic Invasive Species of Europe - Distribution, Impacts and Management
Erkki Leppäkoski, Stephan Gollasch and Sergej Olenin (eds)
Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht.
ISBN 1-4020-0837-6

Initiative



Baltic Marine Biologists (BMB)

Support



The Nordic Council of Ministers Information Office in Lithuania



HELCOM



Baltic Sea Regional Project, Global Environment Facility

News and Updates

Find new contacts, make your bioinvasion research known, register at **European Alien Species Expertise Registry!**

July 2009 - The latest update of NIS inventory. For more information see "Species Directory" section. Update of alien species entries.

March 2006 - A new option of Literature Search is completed and stored on-line. This option will allow Database users to search literature on the Baltic Sea alien species according to different types of information (by species, by ecological/economical impacts, ecological traits, etc.).

Project team



Sergej Olenin - Project coordinator, editor



Erkki Leppäkoski - Chairman of the BMB WG30 NEMO, editor



Darius Daunys - Editor



Eugenija Dauniene - IT manager



Anastasija Zaiko - Database administrator

NOBANIS

(Euroopa invasiivsete võõrliikide võrgustik)

<http://www.nobanis.org/>

KESKKONNAMINISTEERIUM



NOBANIS

European Network on Invasive Alien Species

Gateway to information on Invasive Alien species in North and Central Europe



Home ✓

Print

About NOBANIS ✓

Contact Nobanis

Definitions used

The problem

Search alien species DB ✓

Invasive species fact-sheets

Country statistics ✓

International regulation on IAS ✓

National regulation on IAS

Other resources

About NOBANIS

The North European and Baltic Network on Invasive Alien Species (NOBANIS) has developed a network of common databases on alien and invasive species of the region. By establishing a common portal access to IAS-related data, information and knowledge in the region is facilitated.

NOBANIS is a network for cooperation between competent authorities of the region and contributes to implementing recommendations from CBD's COP6. One of the goals of NOBANIS is to provide administrative tools for making the precautionary approach operational in preventing the unintentional dispersal of invasive alien species. Furthermore, NOBANIS establishes a regional cooperation to aid countries in eradication, control and mitigation of ecological effects of invasive alien species.

The database of alien species in NOBANIS will be used to identify species that are invasive at present and species that may in the future become invasive. NOBANIS thus provides the foundation for the future development of an early warning system for invasive alien species.

The NOBANIS network builds on a previous regional project and on two meetings between regional stakeholders:

- The Copenhagen meeting - Forging Cooperation in the Baltic/Nordic Region (pdf-file, 3,7 mb)
- Development of a Nordic/Baltic Invasive Species Informational Network - meeting in Tallinn (word-file)

NOBANIS is also an ongoing project and factsheets for the most invasive alien species are written by regional experts including species distributions and recommended preventive, eradication and control measures. It is possible to extract information from NOBANIS for facts sheets for dissemination to authorities, specialists, the news media and the general public.

The NOBANIS network has a national focal point in each of the participating countries - Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Faroe Islands, Germany, Greenland, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden and the European part of Russia.

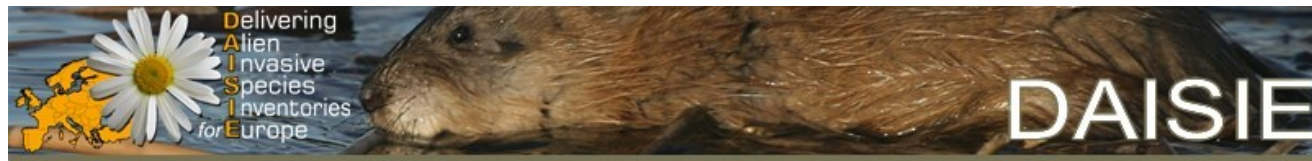


DAISIE

(Euroopa invasiivsete võõrliikide andmebaas)

KESKKONNAMINISTEERIUM

<http://www.europe-aliens.org/index.jsp>



Home ✓ 100 of the Worst ✓ About DAISIE ✓ Search Species ✓ Search Experts Search Region
European Summary ✓



» **Arion vulgaris**
one of the 100 worst alien species in Europe, click [here](#) ✓
to see the full list.



22nd May marks the International Day for Biological Diversity (IDB) - this year the focus is on Invasive Alien Species
<http://www.cbd.int/idb/2009/>

DAISIE reports that 11,000 alien species have invaded Europe http://www.issq.org/issq_map/europe.html ✓

Delivering Alien Invasive Species Inventories for Europe

Biological invasions by non-native or 'alien' species are one of the greatest threats to the ecological and economic well-being of the planet..

Alien species can act as vectors for new diseases, alter ecosystem processes, change biodiversity, disrupt cultural landscapes, reduce the value of land and water for human activities and cause other socio-economic consequences for man..

To help those tackling the invasive species challenge, this website provides a 'one-stop-shop' for information on biological invasions in Europe..

This website is the result of the DAISIE project, funded by the European Commission under the Sixth Framework Programme (Contract Number: SSPI-CT-2003-511202). Click [here](#) ✓ for more information about DAISIE..

Please note that the DAISIE database behind this website is continually being updated. The current version is only provisional for invertebrates and fungi where a large amount of data is currently being incorporated and corrections are being made..

To cite DAISIE, please use:
DAISIE European Invasive Alien Species Gateway
(<http://www.europe-aliens.org>)..

To cite specific DAISIE content, please use (e.g.):
DAISIE European Invasive Alien Species Gateway, 2008. *Oxyura jamaicensis*. Available from:
www.europe-aliens.org/speciesFactsheet.do?speciesId=50432 [Accessed 1st April 2009].

[DAISIE Handbook of alien species in Europe available NOW](#)

[Preface, contents, contributors](#) [Chapter1](#)

Non-Native Species Secretariat

(Suurbritannia mitte pärismaiste liikide leht)

<http://www.nonnativespecies.org/>

KESKKONNAMINISTERIUM



You are here: [home](#) ✓ > non native species

- [home](#) ✓ >
- + [Events](#)
- [Non-native Portal](#)
- + [Gallery](#)
- + [GB Coordination](#)
- [Identification Sheets](#)
- [Risk Assessments](#)
- [Guidance](#)
- [Policy and strategy](#)
- [Legislation](#)
- [Public Consultations](#)
- [Useful links](#)

Non-native Species

Invasive non-native plant and animal species are the second greatest threat to biodiversity worldwide (after habitat destruction). They can negatively impact on native species, cause damage to the environment, the economy, our health and the way we live.

Consultation on the possible release of a biocontrol agent to control Japanese knotweed

Defra and the Welsh Assembly Government are seeking views on the possible release of an insect, a psyllid species *Aphalara itadori*, as a control for Japanese knotweed, *Fallopia japonica*.

The closing date for the consultation is Monday 19 October 2009.

[Defra's pages and the consultation documents](#)

[More background on the biocontrol agent from the Japanese Knotweed Alliance](#)



Global Invasive Species Database

(Rahvusvaheline invasiivsete liikide andmebaas)

<http://www.issg.org/database/welcome/>

KESKKONNAMINISTEERIUM



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Global Invasive Species Database. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the title 'GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE' and three buttons: '100 OF THE WORST', 'DONATIONS', and 'HOME'. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with 'Standard Search', 'Taxonomic', and 'Site Index'. The main content area features a 'WELCOME TO THE GLOBAL INVASIVE SPECIES DATABASE' heading. A 'LATEST ADDITIONS' section lists several species: *Dysdera crocata*, *Orthozia insiqnis*, *Scolopendra morsitans*, *Icerya purchasi*, *Physalis peruviana*, *Senecio inaequidens*, *Juniperus bermudiana*, *Porcellio scaber*, and *Austroeupatorium inulifolium*. To the right of this list is a photograph of a snake. Below the list, there are three paragraphs of text providing information about the database's mission, its focus on biodiversity, and a celebratory message about its 5th anniversary. At the bottom, a footer contains logos for ISSG, Manaaki Whenua Landcare Research, nbit, IUCN, and the University of Auckland, along with a paragraph of text and a link to 'Conditions of use'.

LATEST ADDITIONS

[Dysdera crocata](#)

[Icerya purchasi](#)

[Juniperus bermudiana](#)

[Orthozia insiqnis](#)

[Physalis peruviana](#)

[Porcellio scaber](#)

[Scolopendra morsitans](#)

[Senecio inaequidens](#)

[Austroeupatorium inulifolium](#)



The Global Invasive Species Database (GISD) aims to increase awareness about invasive alien species and to facilitate effective prevention and management activities. It is managed by the Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) of the Species Survival Commission of the IUCN-World Conservation Union. The GISD was developed as part of the global initiative on invasive species led by the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) and is supported through partnerships with the National Biological Information Infrastructure, Manaaki Whenua-Landcare Research, the Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, the University of Auckland and private donations.

The Global Invasive Species Database focuses on invasive alien species that threaten native biodiversity and covers all taxonomic groups from micro-organisms to animals and plants in all ecosystems. Species information is either supplied by or reviewed by expert contributors from around the world. [Administrative login](#). As the database is continually being populated with species information, please check back on a regular basis for updates. See the site index for more information. If you have questions or comments about the GISD, please contact [Shyama Pagad](#).

Celebrating the Past and Looking to the Future: The USGS National Biological Information Infrastructure and IUCN Species Survival Commission's Invasive Species Specialist Group are celebrating [5 successful years of partnership](#). Our collaboration has greatly enhanced the Global Invasive Species Database, which has quadrupled the number of invasive species profiles and is now easier to use. It has also supported a number of other projects including the [Global Invasive Species Information System](#).



The Global Invasive Species Database is managed by the Invasive Species Specialist Group (ISSG) of the IUCN Species Survival Commission. It was developed as part of the global initiative on invasive species led by the Global Invasive Species Programme (GISP) and is supported through partnerships with the National Biological Information Infrastructure, Manaaki Whenua-Landcare Research and the University of Auckland. [Conditions of use](#).