# **UNACCEPTABLE COSTS** Managing for Biological Invasions and Climate Risk in the US Pacific Islands

Laura Brewington | Co-Director, Pacific RISA



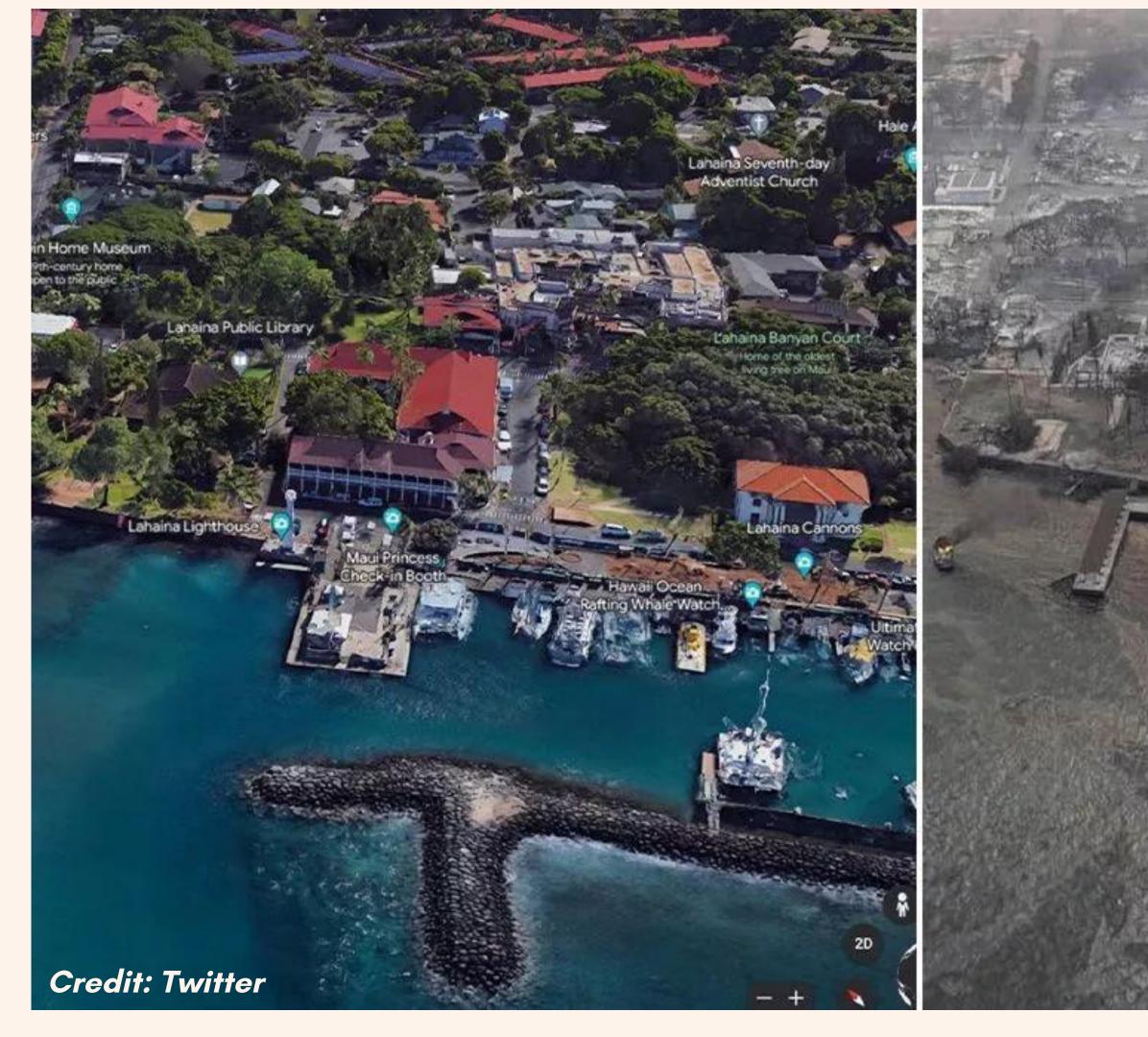
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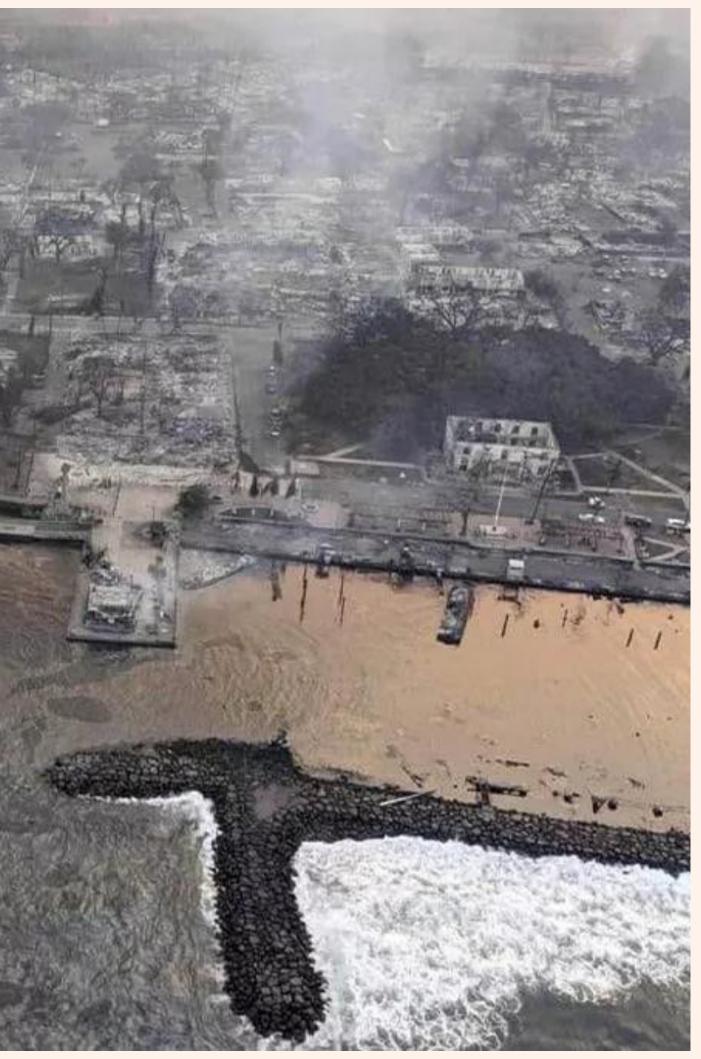
Laboratorv

Arizona State University



ASU CSPO 2023

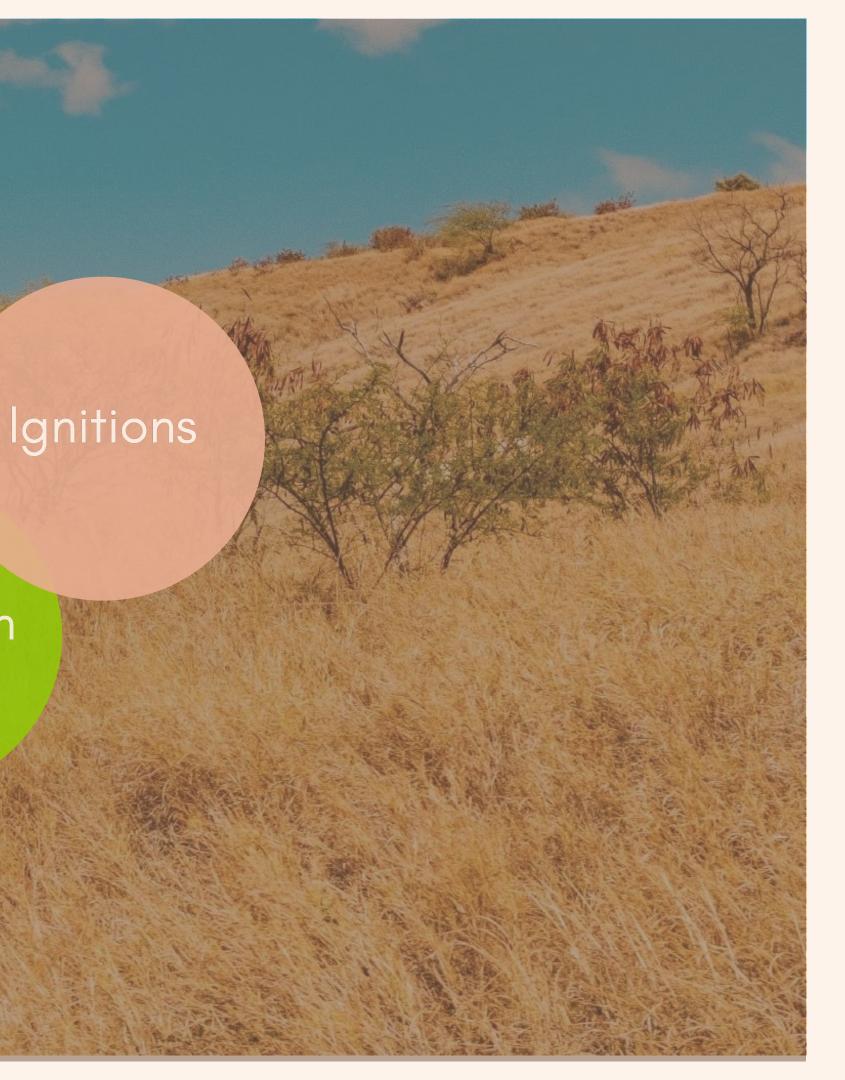




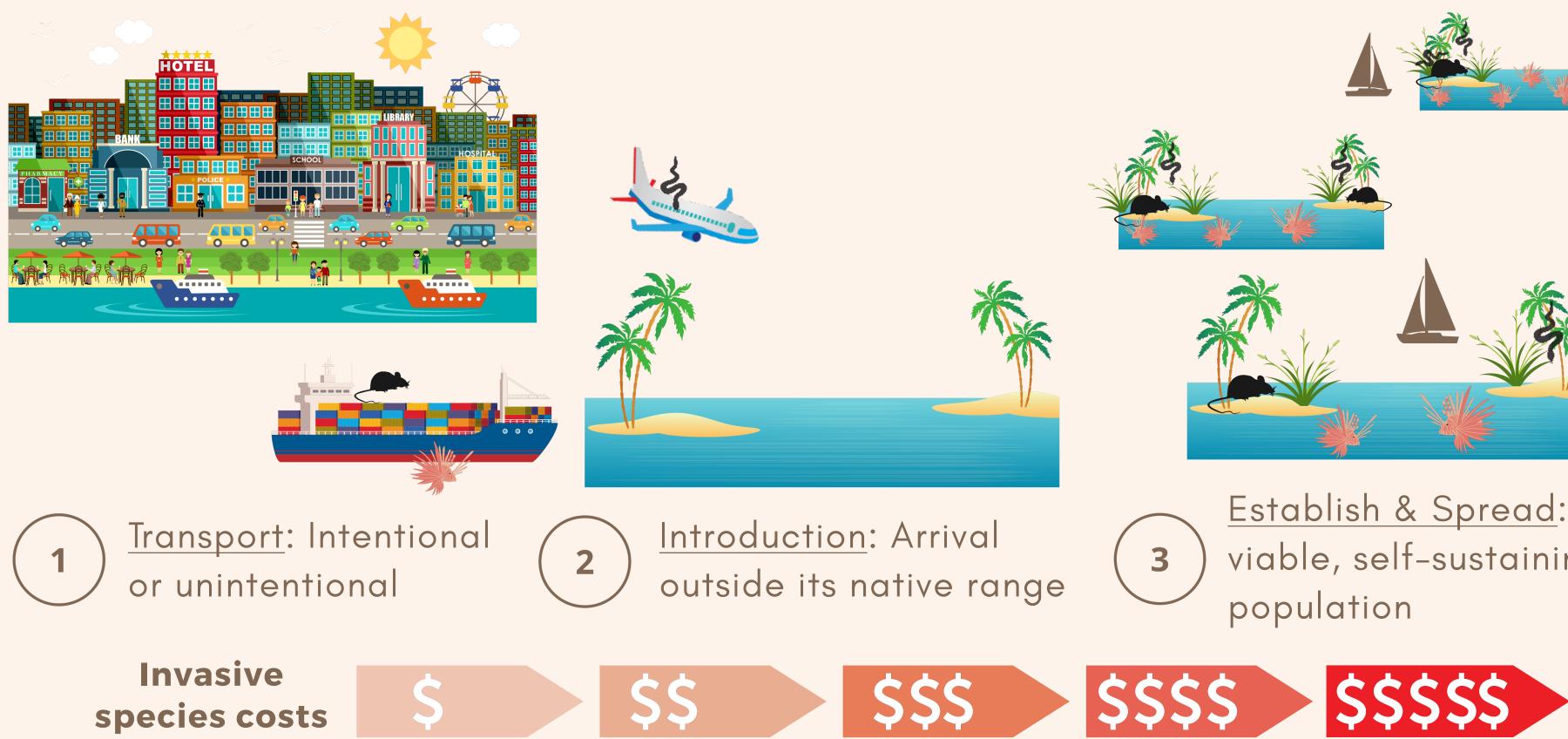


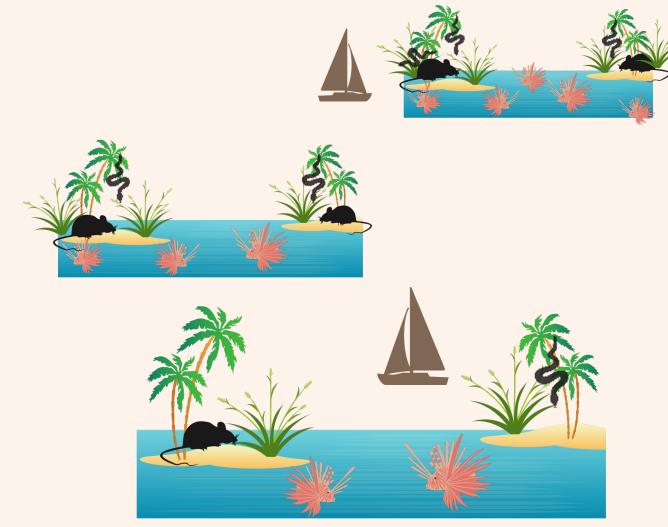
# Climate

# Vegetation



#### BIOLOGICAL A process that transports and introduces a species outside of its natural range, where becomes established and spreads INVASION



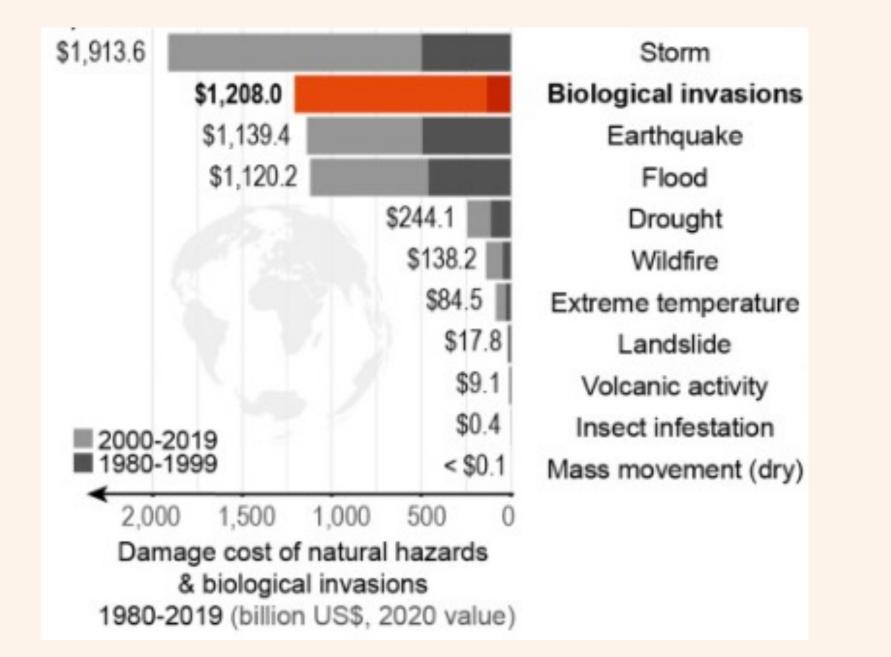




# Establish & Spread: A viable, self-sustaining

## **BIOLOGICAL INVASIONS ARE AS COSTLY AS NATURAL DISASTERS**

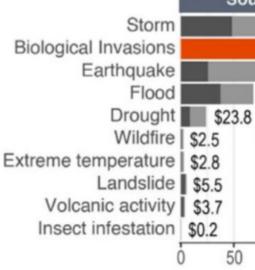
The prevention of biological invasions merits similar precautionary investments as those applied to extreme natural hazards

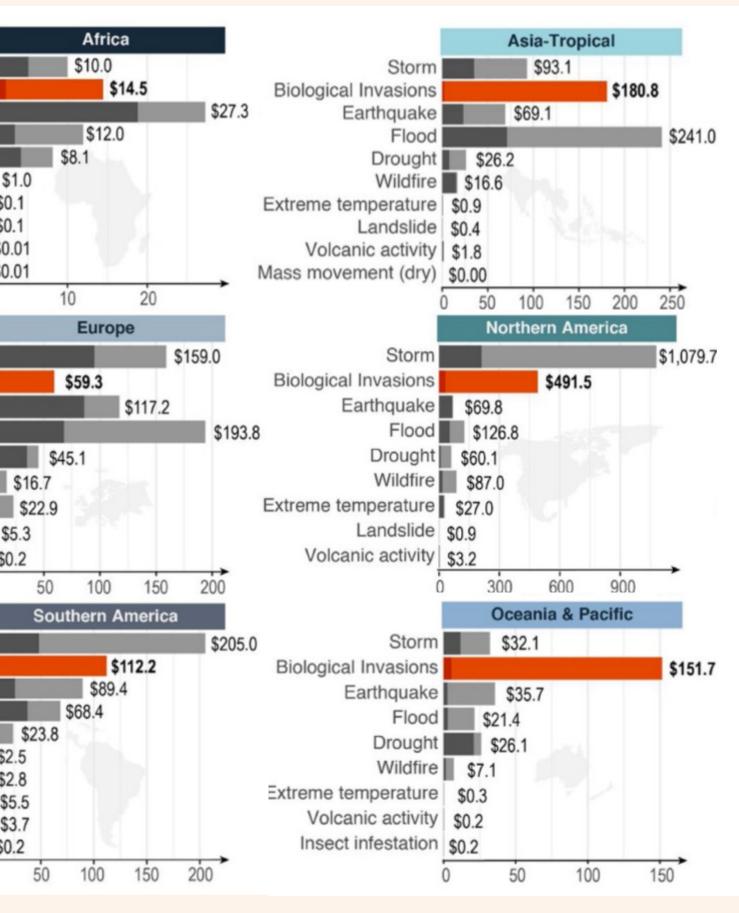


Turbelin et al. 2023

Storm Biological Invasions Earthquake Flood Drought Wildfire Extreme temperature Landslide Volcanic activity Insect infestation

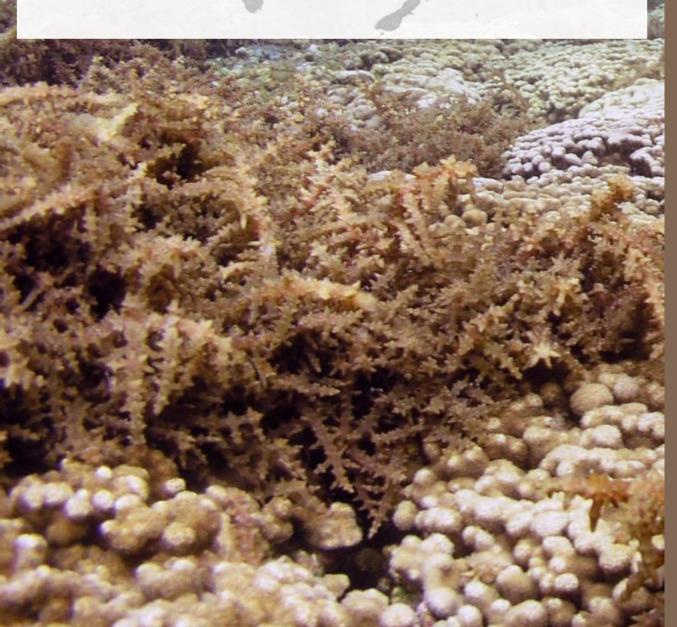
Storm Biological Invasions Earthquake Flood Drought Wildfire Extreme temperature Landslide \$22.9 Canic activity \$0.2







## **US PACIFIC ISLANDS**





### Biological invasions



# \$14.7 billion

### All natural hazards combined



Globally, the economic costs of invasions increase fourfold each decade

**x4** 

Climate changes how species are transported



Climate changes where species are distributed



Climate makes management efforts less effective



Invasives reduce resilience or ability to adapt to climate change

# WHEN CLIMATE CHANGE & INVASIVE SPECIES INTERSECT

# Invasive Japanese knotweed exacerbates flood risk

To develop and employ effective climate mitigation actions, we need to understand how different kinds of environmental change compound. Like most invasive species, Japanese knotweed is a many-sided foe.

# Invasive grasses are fueling wildfires across the US

Published: December 3, 2019 7.58am EST

# Invasive species alters marine community, interferes in postdisaster recovery

by Tracey Peake, North Carolina State University



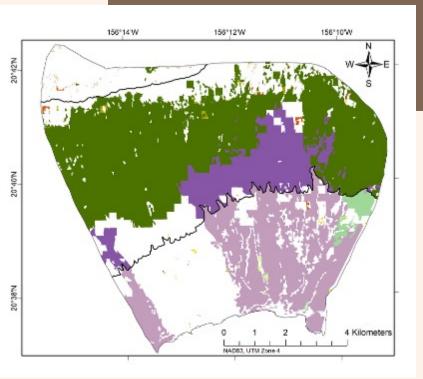
Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies, The Conversation, NCSU

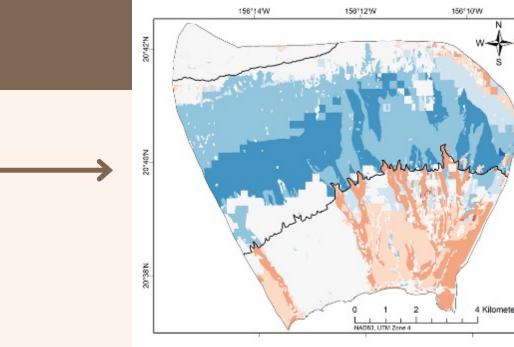
### PRIORITIZING NATIVE FOREST CONSERVATION



Protecting Hawaii's native forests can mitigate climate impacts on freshwater







Brewington et al. 2019

Menéndez et al. 2020

### PREVENTING THE LOSS OF MANGROVES

Mangrove forests can save coastal households billions in flood damages by blunting storm surge

\$655 billion dollars saved/year



### WEED CONTROL IN **FLOODPLAINS**

cost ratio

The benefits of water hyacinth management for flood risk, livelihoods, and health greatly exceed research and control costs

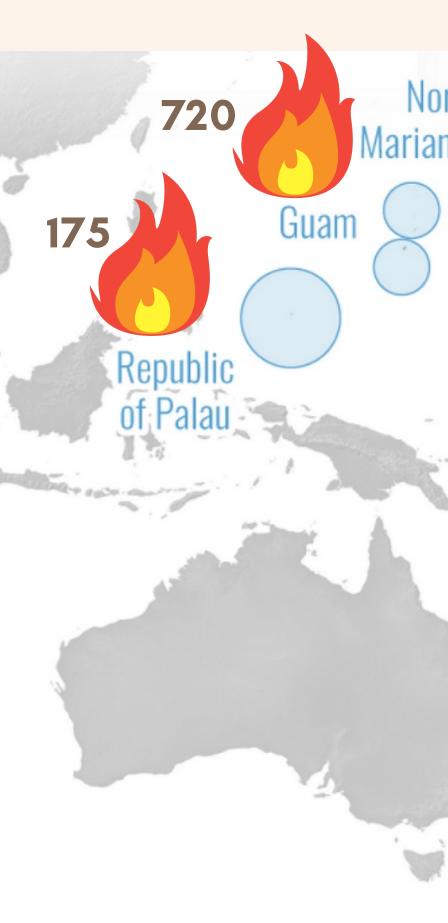
> De Groote et al. 2003 Wainger et al. 2018

### REMOVING INVASIVE GRASSES

Reduce 10006 land burned each year

Land management and education can save lives, and billions of dollars, by preventing wildfires

Pacific Fire Exchange USFS Institute for Pacific Islands Forestry



### Average # of fires per year

Northern Mariana Islands

> Federated States of Micronesia

> > American Samoa

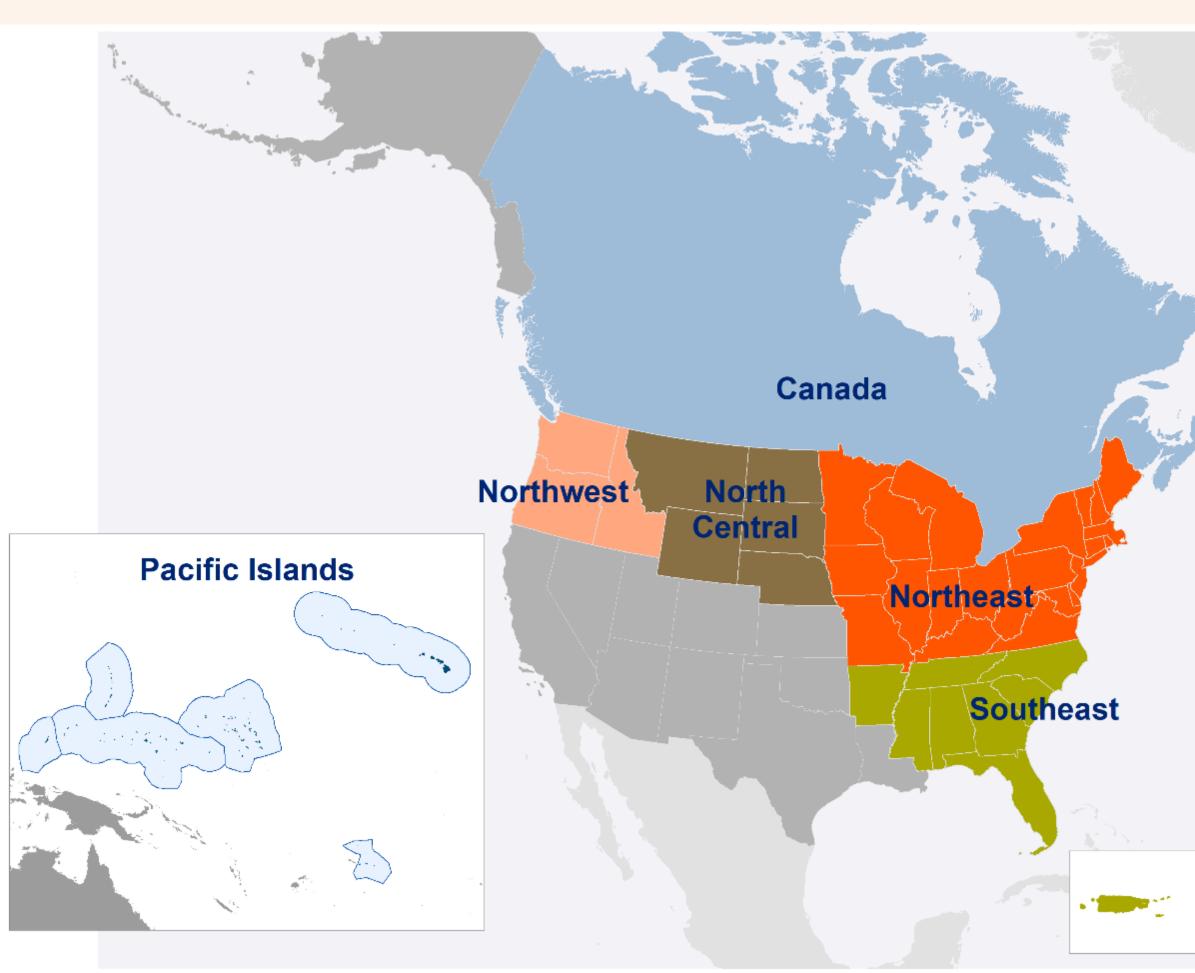
Marshall

Islands

1000

Hawaii

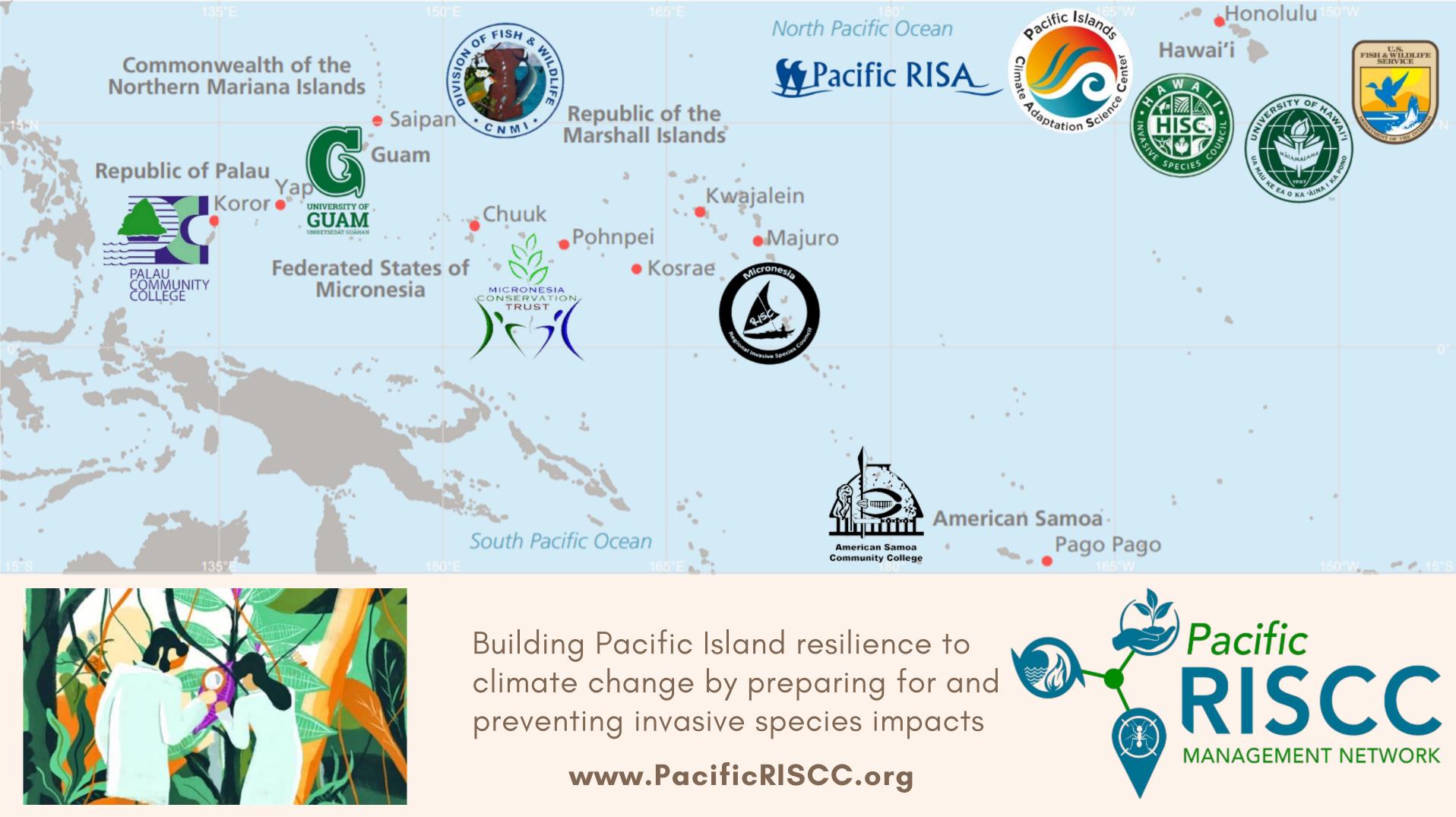
# THE RISCC MANAGEMENT NETWORKS



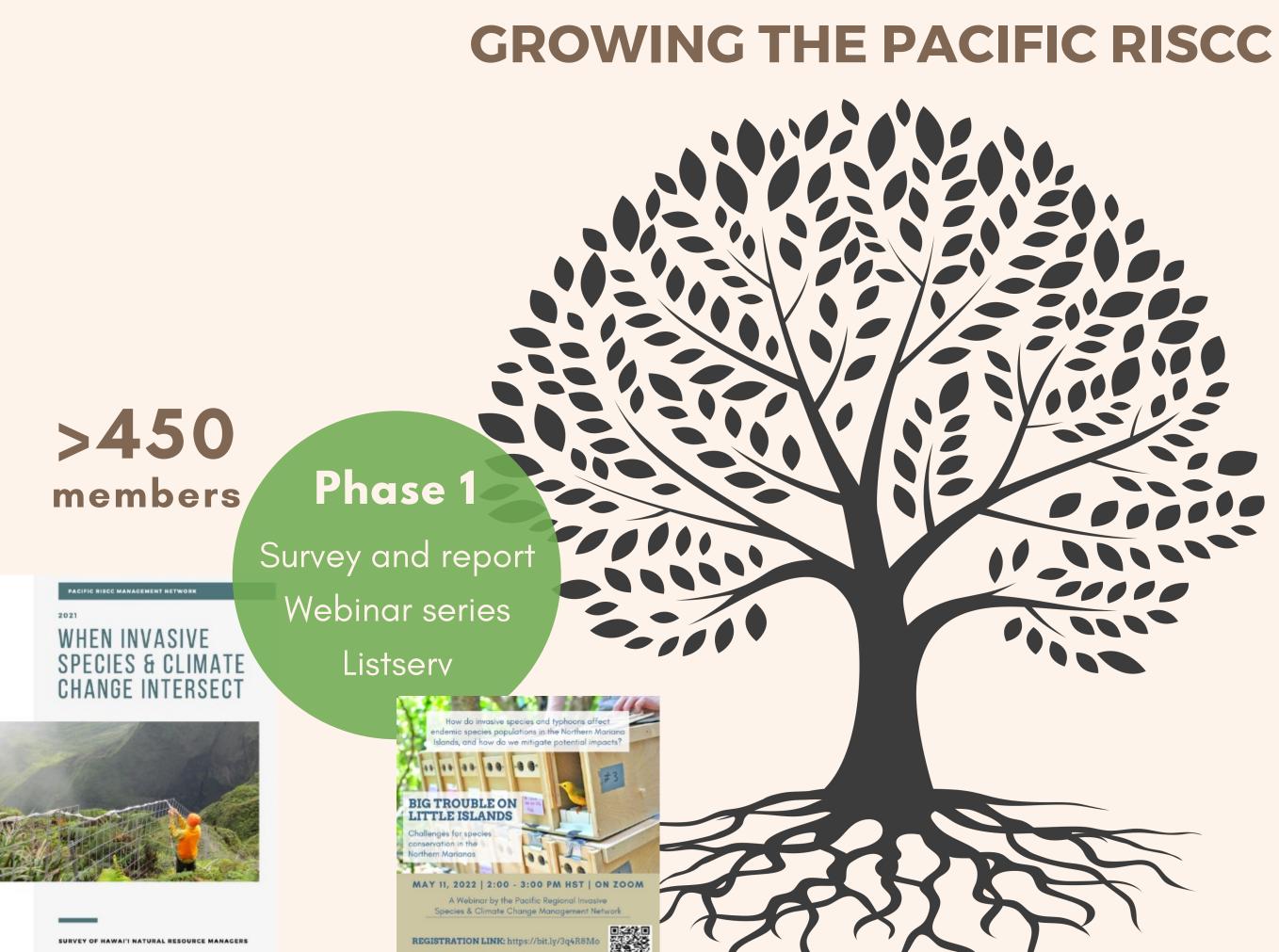
### www.RISCCnetwork.org

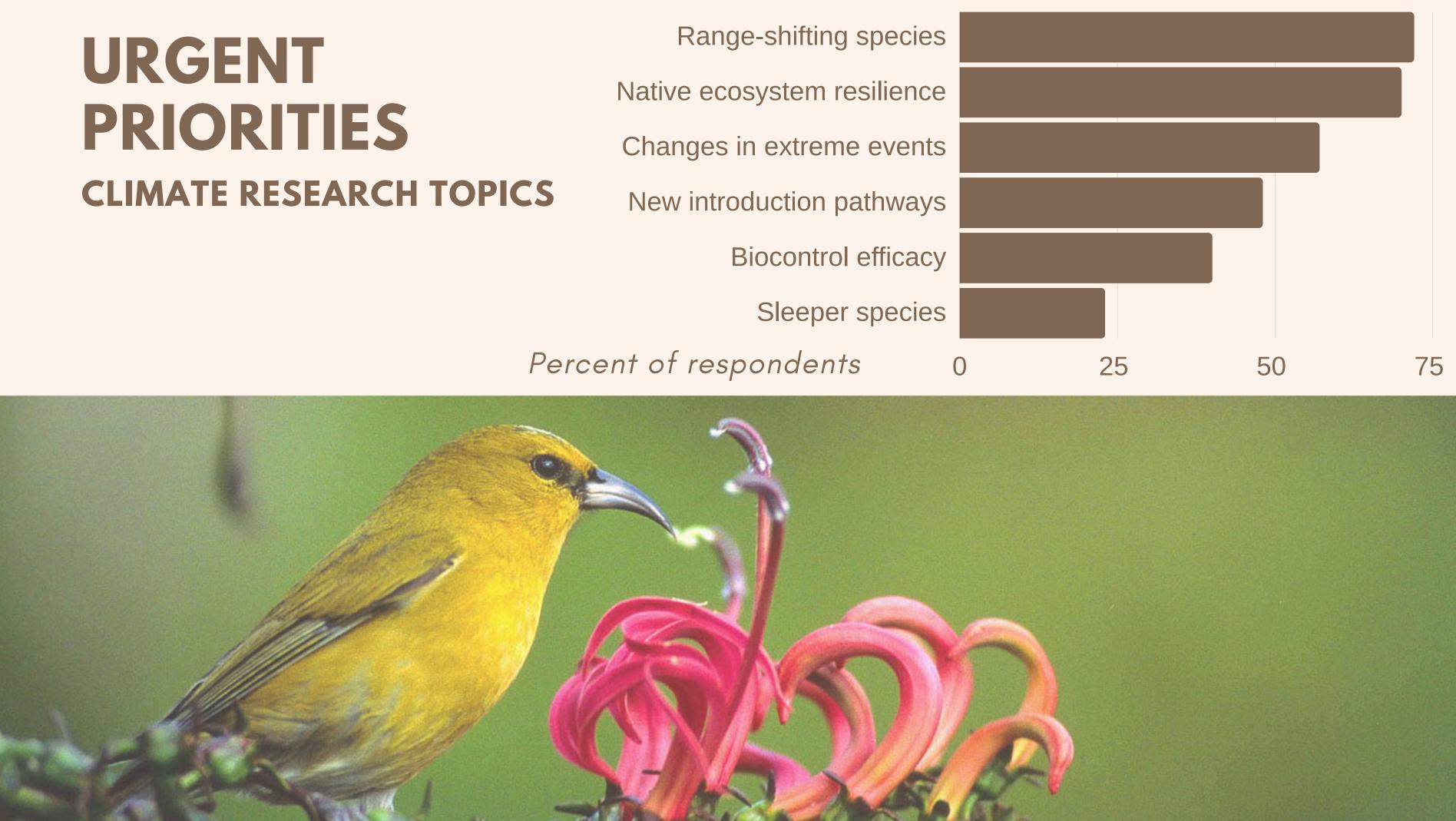
Reducing the joint effects of climate change and invasive species by:

- Synthesizing the relevant science
- Sharing the needs and knowledge of managers
- Building stronger scientistmanager communities
- Conducting priority research









# **DECISION-MAKING NEEDS**

#### **More Climate Projections**

Over a range of useful scales (rainfall projections at the refuge or watershed scale)

**Collaborative Research** Co-developed research projects with managers for information they can use

### **Better Communication**

Between managers and the climate science community to support decision making

**Understand Uncertainty** In future climate projections to make informed management decisions



How do invasive species and typhoons affect endemic species populations in the Northern Mariana Islands, and how do we mitigate potential impacts?

#### BIG TROUBLE ON LITTLE ISLANDS

Challenges for species conservation in the Northern Marianas

#### MAY 11, 2022 | 2:00 - 3:00 PM HST

A Webinar by the Pacific Regional I Species & Climate Change Management

THURS 5/6/2021 | 2:00 - 3:30 PM HST Held Virtually An upcoming webinar by Pacific Regional Invasive Spec Climate Change Management Network When Climate Change and Invasive Species Int NO PROVIDENCE NO PROVIDENCE AND

#### **The Pacific Drought Knowledge Exchange:** What co-production can look like

**REGISTER FOR THIS WEBINAR:** 

The second s

https://tinyurl.com/8d96rr9b

RISCC

Pacific RISCC May 2023 Webinar:

**Prioritization of Restoration** Needs for Seabirds in the US Tropical Pacific

RISCC

PFX-Pacific RISCC Joint Webinar:

**Changing Climate and Wildfire in Hawai'i** 



reaten seabirds in the U.S. ize management and what



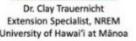
The climate in Hawai'i is changing. How will this affect the risk of wildfire, along with potential impacts to people and Hawai'i's unique ecosystems? Please join us to learn more!

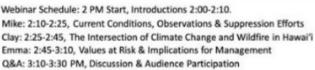
Wednesday, April 12, 2-3:30 PM HST



Mike Walke Fire Protection Forester, DLNR Division of Forestry and Wildlife









Emma Yuen Native Ecosystems Program Manager, DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife



look like?





# manager research summaries



Fire-adapted non-native & invasive grasses are closely linked with wildfire in



pacted by climate change. Left: A student in a field of Guinea grass on h, from Cram et al. 2013, "Fire and , 19-22. Right: Hawai'i Volcanoes u pointing out fountain grass, credit: eeking volunteers to help remove . Both grasses are native to African k in Hawai'i, and along with non-native er of Hawai'i's land, or a million acres

Biological invasions are not often thought of as a type of natural disaster or hazard (e.g., floods, wildfires, or storms), but they are comparable in cost and reflect an enormous and increasing burden on societies worldwide. Top left shows flooding in Bingley, United Kingdom, top right a wildfire near Lowell Oregon, USA, bottom left a hurricane near Yemen, and bottom right, Miconia calvescens, a noxious weed in the Pacific region whose uncontrolled growth can overwhelm wet forest ecosystems. Photo credits: Forest & Kim Starr/Hawaii DLNR (Miconia), and Unsplash.



Phase 2

Convening Communications

Science priorities



PACIFIC ECOLOGICAL SECURITY CONFERENCE

**IUCN** 

WORLD CONSERVATION

CONGRESS

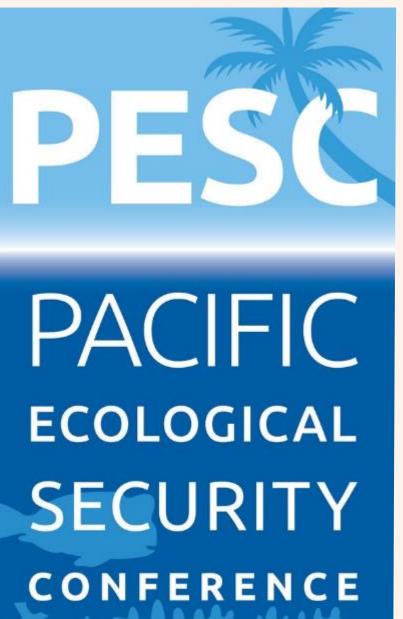




**30th HAWAPI CONSERVATION CONFERENCE** 

# >100 PARTICIPANTS

# 14 PACIFIC ISLAND COUNTRIES & TERRITORIES







# **GROWING THE PACIFIC RISCC**

Phase 3

Partnerships

Research

Capacity

Phase 1

Survey and report

Webinar series

Listserv

**G TROUBLE ON TLE ISLANDS** 

> Nebinar by the Pacific Regional Invasive Climate Change Management Networ

ION LINK: https://bit.ly/3q4R8Mo



2021

>450

members

WHEN INVASIVE

**SPECIES & CLIMATE** 

CHANGE INTERSECT

SURVEY OF HAWAI'I NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGERS

hallend



**ISAC** 

Recognize the critical 77 importance of invasive species work...to climate resilience

Phase 2

Convening Communications

Science priorities



PACIFIC ECOLOGICAL SECURITY CONFERENCE

**IUCN** WORLD

CONSERVATION

CONGRESS







## **SPREP & SPC: Regional Architecture**

## **Association of Pacific Island Legislatures**

of LFA and CRB

## **US Government Investments**

## **Micronesian Islands Forum**

- Formalize PESC outcomes, elevate to
- leaders, and revitalize collaborations

Resolution passed to cooperate to stop the spread

Training programs, INDOPACOM ISF, RISC coordinator position, 3 in 3 for the WIN

Leaders endorsed all recommendations by the Regional Invasive Species Council



## Micronesia Conservation Trust and Pacific RISA Announce New Regional Research Coordinator



#### ANNOUNCEMENT EWC Researcher Named to Invasive Species Advisory Council

JAN 4, 2023 ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE UNITED STATES, HAWAI'I



INVASIVE SPECIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SHARE 🗠





### **OPPORTUNITIES**

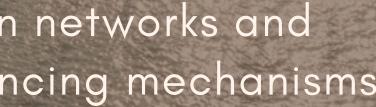
Map and track invasive species distributions and risks

Incentivize invasive species management

Promote win-win solutions for climate and invasive species resilience



Utilize information networks and develop new financing mechanisms to manage costs



# MAHALO NUI

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