

South Georgia Non-Native Plant Management Strategy



VERSION	DATE	AUTHOR	EDITS
V1.0	28/04/2022	J. BLACK	
V1.1	31/05/2022	J BLACK	UPDATE BASED ON EXTERNAL REVEIW

POLICY CONTEXT

Under the [Protect, Sustain, Inspire](#) framework, the Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands committed to fund a comprehensive invasive plant management programme which builds on the successes of the last 5 years. Our target is that by the end of 2023, the comprehensive invasive plant monitoring and management programme will be updated and funded with the goal to drive down the prevalence of key invasive plant species. This strategy sets out how we will deliver this target.

BACKGROUND

The small and fragile vegetated ecosystems of South Georgia cover approximately 30,000 hectares (8% of the total area of the island). There are 24 species of native vascular plants on South Georgia which are primarily restricted to the coastal fringes.

The majority of non-native plant species were introduced by sealers and those involved in shore-based whaling activities through the importation of building materials, livestock and fodder. Although whaling ceased in the 1960s, one of the legacies of the whaling era is the spread of these non-native plants from the whaling stations and other sites of human activity into the surrounding native vegetation.

Reindeer were also introduced to South Georgia during the whaling era. As well as damaging native vegetation through grazing and antler rubbing, the reindeer contributed to the spread of non-native plants. Following the Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands (GSGSSI) reindeer eradication project (2013-2018), the scale of this assisted dispersal is becoming apparent as vegetation recovers and populations of non-native plants become more visible.

A key element of the holistic, ecosystem-based management approach adopted by the GSGSSI was to ensure that resources were in place to establish a non-native plant management programme to dovetail with the completion of the reindeer eradication project.

A major step towards this was achieved with funding from the Darwin Initiative in 2014-2016 for a project which delivered detailed botanical surveys the development of the first non-native plant management strategy. The strategy, published in 2016, was developed to provide details of the strategic tools and tactics required to successfully manage non-native plants on South Georgia. A 5-year work package was implemented, which comprised control of high priority non-native plant species across 6.8 ha at key sites and development of a database for managing the non-native plant records and control measures undertaken.

In the initial strategy, one of the primary aims was eradication of the majority of species that had restricted distributions. Indeed, in the management of non-native species, eradication,

whereby all extant individuals and their progeny are removed, is commonly the ultimate goal. However, in the context of non-native plant management, the goal of eradication is complicated by the size, distribution and longevity of the seedbank. Trials now show that in some circumstances, seeds can remain viable in the soil for many decades, and treatments to render soil seed inert cause substantial disturbance and unintended outcomes for non-target species. Therefore, in the South Georgia context, the primary management objective is to maintain plant populations at 'zero density', whereby all individuals capable of reproduction are removed and no further seed is added to the seed bank. Ultimately, this will result in eradication but determining the point at which eradication has been reached so very difficult to determine and so will not be a main objective, but will remain a research challenge.

This iteration of the non-native plant management strategy builds on the 2016-2020 document whilst recognising the multifaceted nature of the programme. The strategy was developed in collaboration with experts in South Georgia non-native species management through a workshop and prioritisation exercise. It was identified that to develop non-native plant management on South Georgia further, there needs to be greater focus on research into non-native plant life histories and impacts and greater investment in human resources and increasing the skills base available to the project. This updated strategy also recognises the context in which non-native plant management sits within the Protect, Sustain, Inspire (PSI) framework where GSGSSI sets out its values driven approach to delivering environmental recovery and resilience through world-leading evidence-based sustainable management. This in turn helps GSGSSI meet its commitments under the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework.

The strategy will therefore cover four key areas of work, all united by a set of guiding principles:

- **Control of non-native plants** – this is the highest priority, and to achieve success, identification of appropriate control strategies and targets are identified
- **Research** - questions which need to be addressed to contribute to successful execution of short and long term management of non-native plants
- **Human resources** - requirements including training needs and capacity building to ensure long term success of the programme
- **Outreach** – sharing knowledge about experiences in controlling non-native plants on South Georgia on a global and local stage to inspire and inform future decision makers and practitioners

NOTE: It is recognised that preventing new non-native plant species entering the Territory, and preventing the transfer of already established non-natives species with a restricted range from colonising new areas, is a key component of environmental protection. A detailed Biosecurity framework is available at: https://www.gov.gs/docsarchive/Environment/Biosecurity/Biosecurity_Handbook.pdf

THE PRINCIPLES

The following principles were core to the 2016-2020 strategy and will remain central to the planning and execution of non-native plant management on South Georgia:

- Effective surveillance and biosecurity will be used to prevent new non-native plants from becoming established.
- Managing non-native plant species is a key component of habitat restoration and is an essential process for protecting the biodiversity and landscape character of the island.
- A precautionary approach will be adopted; lack of information about the potential impact or habitat of a non-native species should not lead to postponement of remedial action against that species once it is confirmed as being non-native.
- Control measures which cause the least disturbance will be used to minimise damage to native plants and reduce opportunities for the re-establishment of non-native species.
- Physical disturbance of soils or vegetation will be minimised in order to reduce opportunities for colonisation by non-native species. Where soil is disturbed as part of permitted activities, an environmental assessment will be conducted.
- Persistence of action is vital to successful control. Depending on environmental conditions, the seed banks of some species can remain viable for extended periods. This persistent management will continue until the seed bank is exhausted. Eradication is only achieved when the non-native seed bank is no longer viable.
- Accurate records on sites, control history and methodologies will be maintained in order to ensure the successful management of the control programme, and to document the effects of control measures on non-target species.
- Workplans and logistical support requirements will be regularly reviewed to ensure that actions are undertaken at periods and at locations best suited to the successful control or detection of non-native plant species.

In addition, the following principles have been added:

- Climate change may have a greater impact on non-native plants than management action undertaken by GSGSSI. Better understanding of the climate-related impacts and contingences will be incorporated into operational plans as appropriate

- Capacity to effectively manage non-native plant species must be maintained and there must be resilience in the work force. This capacity will become increasingly important as the target species are reduced in abundance but not distribution. Opportunities to increase the pool of trained staff will be identified and taken whilst being mindful not to compromise on the quality of the monitoring or control work.
- Sharing information on non-native plant management on South Georgia with international and local audiences is an important way to contribute to the global knowledge base and empower visitors to engage in site specific monitoring on South Georgia

CONTROL OF NON-NATIVE PLANTS

To aid in prioritising control, non-native plant species have been classified according to their distribution, population size, feasibility and the time-scale under which eradication or control can be achieved.

Class one – species-led

Species in Class 1 have been selected either due to the limited size of their population, the relative ease of control and/or follow up, or a combination of these factors which indicate that control is feasible using the minimum resources recommended under this strategy. Species in this Class will be maintained through a species-led approach, whereby all plants on the island will be controlled annually before they are able to produce viable seed.

Class two – site-led

These are species that have the potential to drastically alter the landscape and reduce biodiversity values on South Georgia but due to their widespread distribution will require a longer-term approach than Class 1 species. Species in Class 2 require ongoing control through a site-led approach that reduces distribution, dispersal and population size. Priority sites are those with low populations and those around areas with high visitor use.

Class three – widespread site-led species

These non-native plants are widespread across some parts of South Georgia. Due to their dispersal mechanisms and distribution, large scale control is not currently considered to be feasible. However, from a biosecurity perspective, small scale control around buildings at King Edward Point and Grytviken will minimise the risk of human assisted spread to un-invaded

sites elsewhere on South Georgia and also reduce potential habitat for other introduced taxa such as invertebrates which may initially colonise around station buildings.

Research class

The Research Class is for plant species that require taxonomic identification or for which the feasibility of control is not yet fully understood. Assessment of species in the Research Class will be done through consultation with the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew and other relevant agencies.

Historic

This class encompasses species previously recorded but not seen for many years; this class also now includes species considered eradicated.

Lists of species in each class are available in **Annex 1**.

Long term goal

The long-term success criterion for the restoration of native habitats that are affected by non-native species is taken from the GSGSSI Protect, Sustain, Inspire framework:

No new non-native species become established on South Georgia and measures are in place to reduce the number of established non-native species

Short term targets

To achieve this long-term goal in the context of non-native plant management, the following ongoing short term targets which will be reviewed every 5 years:

- All Class 1 species will be maintained at zero population density.
- Sites where control of Class 2 species is appropriate will be identified and site-specific control targets agreed.
- Class 2 non-native plant populations will be reduced in abundance and distribution by prescribed, quantifiable targets set on an annual basis.
- Class 2 non-native plants will be maintained at zero density in areas of high visitor traffic areas including, but not limited to, King Edward Point and Grytviken.

- As appropriate, newly deglaciated areas will be monitored and steps taken to control non-native plants which have become established.
- All data relating to control and monitoring of non-native plant species will continue to be entered into the South Georgia weed management database

RESEARCH

The following research programmes are identified as beneficial in order to support ongoing control:

- Uncertainties relating to the identification and likely origin of non-native species will be resolved within 12 months of them being added to the Research Class and appropriate procedures will be put in place to achieve this
- The DNA reference library for known native and non-native plants on South Georgia will be completed. This reference library will aid resolution of identity, origin and source of non-native plants. The comprehensiveness of the DNA reference library will be maintained with new specimens as necessary.
- Current identification guides will be expanded to include phenological information for all known non-native plant species and more site-specific data on distribution and habitat use as required.
- Existing vegetation monitoring programmes will be reviewed and refined to include the soil seed bank, to better understand the impacts of climate change and other environmental variables on vegetation communities.
- Monitoring of the effects of herbicide use on target and non-target species will be maintained and developed as required to inform updated Environmental Impact Assessments
- High traffic / high risk areas on South Georgia beyond King Edward Cove where control of Class 2 species would be beneficial will be reviewed and identified
- New technologies and products will be identified and trialled to allow mapping and control of non-native plants in areas which would otherwise escape traditional control methods.
- Opportunities to survey outlying areas for the presence of non-native plants will be identified and taken. Where appropriate this may be supplemented by citizen science. Accepting that sustained control at ordinarily inaccessible sites is unlikely because of the prohibitive logistic costs, the aim of these surveys is to inform strategy.

- A programme will be established to assess the impact of non-native plant species at a local and island wide scale to inform future prioritisation of persistent species and to refine spatial management priorities.
- Consideration will be given to determine how best to establish what invertebrate communities are associated with habitats dominated by native and non-native plant species with the aim to determine the impacts and benefits of control on diversity and abundance.

HUMAN RESOURCES

It is likely that control of non-native plants will be a task that is long-term, if not conducted in perpetuity. Specialist skills are needed to identify and effectively control non-native plants. Therefore, a key part of the long-term success and sustainability of the programme is to have access to a pool of appropriately trained staff. Recognising the logistic challenges and expense of moving personnel long distances, the long-term aim is to increasingly be able to utilise staff that are already based on South Georgia or the Falklands Islands. Nevertheless, to ensure the ongoing success of the project, it is recognised that the priority is to have staff with the right skill mix, wherever they may come from.

Therefore, to support control work, it is important to:

- Develop a training package by which means staff with some background and understanding of environmental management can be upskilled to undertake monitoring and non-native plant control work on South Georgia. This package should address the include key skills needed for non-native plant management including plant identification, safe use of chemicals and data management. This training should be delivered to all South Georgia based GSGSSI staff as part of their induction training
- Increase the number of people in the Falkland Islands who are engaged in non-native plant management and would be available for work on South Georgia

OUTREACH

Raising the profile of non-native plant management has multifaceted benefits which go beyond South Georgia. Increasing awareness about the feasibility of eradication and control, successful techniques unsuccessful techniques and the reasons behind this this may inspire and inform others elsewhere to undertake projects and benefit their local environment. On an international stage, it is important to contribute to the conversation about action to tackle biodiversity loss. Finally, by seeing and hearing about successful non-native plant control projects, individuals may decide to engage in training and work themselves, and funding agencies may be minded to support projects they perceive as being likely to succeed.

Ongoing aims are therefore to:

- Share experiences of controlling non-native plants species with professional audiences, e.g. the IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group
- Include information on non-native plant management in visitor information given to tourists and support citizen science programmes and tools such as iNaturalist

DELIVERY

Funding

Non-native plant control is an ongoing task. It is therefore important to ensure that core elements of the work are identified and have secure long-term funding at a level which is sustainable. Recognising that quality and timeliness are key to successful management, funding for control work in areas where control has been assessed as beneficial and sustainable, will therefore be funded directly by GSGSSI. It is not envisaged that regular control activities will expand significantly beyond their current footprint.

Other aims identified in the strategy are key to supporting weed control work but are not necessarily ongoing requirements. Funding for these elements of the work may be available from other sources including the Darwin initiative, other competitive grant schemes, charitable donations, or one-off funding from GSGSSI. Where parties are interested in undertaking this work, and can identify in their proposal that their aims align directly with objectives identified in this strategy, GSGSSI may offer, practical, logistic or limited financial support.

Tasks have been allocated a priority and eligibility for core GSGSSI funding in **Annex 2**

Each year activities will be reviewed to ensure that techniques, control locations and species targeted remain appropriate and offer maximum benefits for the budget and effort spent.

Logistics

Most work related to control and research will be continue to be supported from Pharos SG and British Antarctic Survey boating support from King Edward Point. It is recognised this approach limits access to outlying sites and the timing of non-native plant management will be constrained by availability of berths and other operational constraints. These factors must therefore be considered when planning field work and assessing the feasibility of control in some areas.

For tasks that specifically require access to outlying sites, it is likely that specific funding and dedicated logistics would be required. Consideration will be given to appropriate yacht charter opportunities.

Personnel

The delivery of the previous non-native plant management strategy led to the development of a core team of highly skilled and motivated workers. Recognising the specialist nature of the work, and the capacity required to ensure the continued success of the project, it is desirable to continue to engage with these core personnel. However, as recognised in section 5, increasing this pool of workers so staffing is more resilient to change is key for the coming years.

Review period

Where appropriate, specific time scales have been given for elements of the programme (see Annex 2). Although some elements of the strategy represent a long term goal, it is envisaged that the strategy in its entirety will be reviewed every 5-years and updated as needed to reflect the current status of non-native plant populations and the state of knowledge regarding their management.

Acknowledgements

A great many people and organisations have been involved in the development of non-native plant management on South Georgia and bringing the project to this stage. Without them and their hard work, the window of opportunity to effectively manage non-native plants on South Georgia would have passed. Particular thanks must go to Kelvin Floyd, Sally Poncet, Ken Passfield, Bradly Myer and other staff at Indigena Biosecurity International, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Durham University and the UK Non-Native Species Secretariat, whose involvement has been integral to the development of this strategy. The Darwin Initiative is thanked for funding to develop the previous strategy upon which much of this updated strategy is based. Thanks to the two independent expert reviewers who provided input on a draft version of this strategy.

Annex 1

Latin Name	Common Name	Class	Category
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow	Class One - Species Led	Restricted naturalised
<i>Achillea ptarmica</i>	sneezewort	Class One - Species Led	Restricted naturalised
<i>Aegilops sp</i>	goat grass	Historic	Historic
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	common bent	Class Two - Site Led	Widespread naturalised
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	creeping bent	Class One - Species Led	Persistent
<i>Agrostis vinealis</i>	brown bent	Class One - Species Led	Restricted naturalised
<i>Alchemilla monticola</i>	velvet ladys mantle	Historic	Historic
<i>Allium schoenoprasum</i>	chives	Historic	Eradicated
<i>Alopecurus genicularus</i>	marsh foxtail	Historic	Historic
<i>Anthoxanthum odoratum</i>	sweet vernal grass	Class One - Species Led	Restricted naturalised
<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	cow parsley	Class One - Species Led	Persistent
<i>Artemisia sp.</i>	mugwort	Historic	Historic
<i>Avena fatua</i>	wild-oat	Historic	Historic
<i>Avenella flexuosa</i>	wavy hair-grass	Class One - Species Led	Persistent
<i>Brassica cf. napus</i>	rape	Historic	Historic
<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	shepherd's purse	Historic	Eradicated
<i>Cardamine glacialis</i>	bittercress	Class One - Species Led	Widespread naturalised
<i>Carex aquatilis</i>	water sedge	Class One - Species Led	Persistent
<i>Carex nigra</i>	common sedge	Class One - Species Led	Restricted naturalised
<i>Carex sp.</i>	sedge unknown (not flowering)	Historic	Eradicated
<i>Carex vallis-pulchrae</i>	marsh sedge	Class One - Species Led	Restricted naturalised
<i>Carum carvi</i>	caraway	Historic	Historic
<i>Centella sp.</i>	centella	Historic	Historic
<i>Cerastium arvense</i>	field mouse-ear	Historic	Historic
<i>Cerastium fontanum</i>	common mouse-ear	Class Three - Site Led	Widespread naturalised
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	cocksfoot	Historic	Eradicated
<i>Daucus carota</i>	carrot	Historic	Historic
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	tufted hair-grass	Class One - Species Led	Widespread naturalised
<i>Deschampsia parvula</i>	punk grass	Class Two - Site Led	Restricted naturalised

<i>Latin Name</i>	Common Name	Class	Category
<i>Elymus repens</i>	couch grass	Class One - Species Led	Restricted naturalised
<i>Empetrum rubrum</i>	diddle dee	Class One - Species Led	Persistent
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	sheeps fescue	Historic	Historic
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	red fescue	Class One - Species Led	Restricted naturalised
<i>Galium saxatile</i>	heath bedstraw	Class One - Species Led	Persistent
<i>Gaultheria pumila</i>	Falklands mountainberry	Research	To Confirm
<i>Gunnera magellanica</i>	pig vine	Class One - Species Led	Unconfirmed
<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Yorkshire fog	Class One - Species Led	Persistent
<i>Hypericum tetrapterum</i>	square-stemmed St Johns-wort	Historic	Historic
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	soft rush	Class One - Species Led	Persistent
<i>Juncus filiformis</i>	thread rush	Class One - Species Led	Restricted naturalised
<i>Lactuca sp.</i>	wild lettuce	Historic	Historic
<i>Lamium purpureum</i>	red dead-nettle	Historic	Historic
<i>Leptinella scariosa</i>	feathery buttonweed	Class One - Species Led	Transient
<i>Lobelia pratiana</i>	berry lobelia	Class Two - Site Led	Restricted naturalised
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	Italian rye grass	Historic	Historic
<i>Lolium temulentum</i>	darnel ryegrass	Historic	Historic
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	birds foot trefoil	Historic	Historic
<i>Lupinus sp</i>	lupin	Historic	Historic
<i>Luzula congesta</i>	heath wood-rush	Class One - Species Led	Transient
<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	pineapple weed	Historic	Historic
<i>Nardus stricta</i>	mat grass	Class One - Species Led	Persistent
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	timothy grass	Historic	Historic
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	pea	Historic	Historic
<i>Plantago sp</i>	hoary plantain	Historic	Historic
<i>Poa annua</i>	annual meadow grass	Class Three - Site Led	Widespread naturalised
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	smooth meadow grass	Class Two - Site Led	Widespread naturalised
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	rough meadow grass	Class One - Species Led	Restricted naturalised
<i>Poa unknown(hybrid?)</i>	Mutant Poa	Research	
<i>Ranunculus acris</i>	meadow buttercup	Class One - Species Led	Transient

Latin Name	Common Name	Class	Category
<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	creeping buttercup	Class One - Species Led	Restricted naturalised
<i>Raphanus sp.</i>	radish	Historic	Historic
<i>Rorippa islandica</i>	Northern yellow-cress	Historic	Historic
<i>Rumex acetosa</i>	common sorrel	Class One - Species Led	Restricted naturalised
<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	sheeps sorrel	Class One - Species Led	Widespread naturalised
<i>Rumex alpinus</i>	alpine dock	Historic	Historic
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curled dock	Class One - Species Led	Persistent
<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	pearlwort (procumbent)	Class One - Species Led	Widespread naturalised
<i>Scorzoneroides autumnalis</i>	Autumn hawkbit	Class One - Species Led	Restricted naturalised
<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	common groundsel	Historic	Historic
<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	charlock	Historic	Historic
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	potato	Historic	Historic
<i>Sonchus sp</i>	sow thistle	Historic	Historic
<i>Stellaria graminea</i>	grass leaf starwort	Historic	Historic
<i>Stellaria media</i>	common chickweed	Historic	Eradicated
<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	dandelion	Class Three - Site Led	Widespread naturalised
<i>Thlaspi arvense</i>	field penny-cress	Historic	Historic
<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	alsike clover	Historic	Historic
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	white clover	Class One - Species Led	Persistent
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i>	scentless mayweed	Historic	Eradicated
<i>Trisetum spicatum</i>	spike trisetum	Class Two - Site Led	Widespread naturalised
<i>Urtica dioica</i>	common nettle	Historic	Historic
<i>Urtica urens</i>	annual nettle	Historic	Historic
<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>	cowberry	Class One - Species Led	Restricted naturalised
<i>Veronica serpyllifolia</i>	thyme leaved speedwell	Class One - Species Led	Persistent

Annex 2

Aim	Priority	GSGSSI core funding	Time frame
Control			
All Class 1 species will be maintained at zero population density	High	Yes	Annual
Sites where control of Class 2 species is appropriate will be identified and site-specific control targets agreed	High	Yes	Annual
Class 2 non-native plant populations will be reduced in abundance and distribution by prescribed, quantifiable targets set on an annual basis	High	Yes	Annual
Class 2 non-native plants will be maintained at zero density in areas of high visitor traffic areas including, but not limited to, King Edward Point and Grytviken	High	Yes	Annual
As appropriate, newly deglaciated areas will be monitored and steps taken to control non-native plants which have become established	High	Yes	Annual
All data relating to control and monitoring of non-native plant species will continue be entered into the South Georgia weed management database	High	Yes	Annual
Research			
Uncertainties relating to the identification and likely origin of non-native species will be resolved within 12 months of them being added to the Research Class and appropriate procedures will be put in place to achieve this	Medium	Maybe	As required
The DNA reference library for known native and non-native plants on South Georgia will be completed. This reference library will to aid resolution of identity, origin and source of non-native plants. The comprehensiveness of the DNA reference library will be maintained with new specimens as necessary	Medium	No	2025

Current identification guides will be expanded to include phenological information for all known non-native plant species and more site-specific data on distribution and habitat use as required.	High/Medium	Yes	2025
Existing vegetation monitoring programmes will be reviewed and refined to include the soil seed bank, to better understand the impacts of climate change and other environmental variables on vegetation communities	Medium	No	2026
Monitoring of the effects of herbicide use on target and non-target species will be maintained and developed as required to inform updated Environmental Impact Assessments	High	Yes	Annual
High traffic / high risk areas on South Georgia beyond King Edward Cove where control of Class 2 species would be beneficial will be reviewed and identified	High	Yes	Annual
New technologies and products will be identified and trialled to allow mapping and control of non-native plants in areas which would otherwise escape traditional control methods	High	Yes	2024
Opportunities to survey outlying areas for the presence of non-native plants will be identified and taken. Where appropriate this may be supplemented by citizen science. Accepting that sustained control at ordinarily inaccessible sites is unlikely because of the prohibitive logistic costs, the aim of these surveys is to inform strategy	Medium	No	2024
A programme will be established to assess the impact of non-native plant species at a local and island wide scale to inform future prioritisation of persistent species and to refine spatial management priorities	Medium	No	2026
Consideration will be given to determine how best to establish what invertebrate communities are associated with habitats dominated by native and non-native plant species with the aim to determine the impacts and benefits of control on diversity and abundance	Low	No	2028

Human resources			
Develop a training package by which means staff with some background and understanding of environmental management can be upskilled to undertake monitoring and non-native plant control work on South Georgia. This package should address the include key skills needed for non-native plant management including plant identification, safe use of chemicals and data management. This training should be delivered to all South Georgia based GSGSSI staff as part of their induction training	Medium	Yes	2025
Increase the number of people in the Falkland Islands who are engaged in non-native plant management and would be available for work on South Georgia	Medium	No	2030
Outreach			
Share experiences of controlling non-native plants species with professional audiences, e.g. the IUCN Invasive Species Specialist Group	Medium	No	As required
Include information on non-native plant management in visitor information given to tourists and support citizen science programmes and tools such as iNaturalist	Medium	No	2024