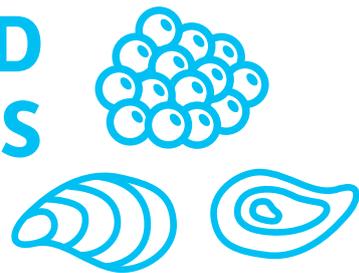


SHORE-BASED CLEANING: HOW TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF INVASIVE AQUATIC SPECIES



Slipways, hoists

- Choose facility with wash water catchment for collection of biofouling waste



Contain and treat

- Scrapings and biofouling waste should be contained, for example by skirting the hull and using a tarpaulin. Wash down water should not be allowed to return into the environment unless filtered and treated
- Treat and dispose of biofouling waste in line with the rules established by the marina or port authority



Report any unusual marine species

to local authority, regulator



Improve and share knowledge:

- Marina operators
- Public slipway wardens
- Harbour staff
- Management
- Regulators
- Boat owners
- Local clubs/associations

Stop the spread
of invasive species

**CONTAIN
AND TREAT
BIOFOULING**



Operators of these facilities have a crucial role to play in preventing the arrival and spread of Invasive Aquatic Species (IAS) by promoting good biofouling management practices.

AIM:

Prevent the introduction or spread of IAS by promoting good biofouling management practices.



WHY?

The introduction of Invasive Aquatic Species to the local area can cause significant harm to local marine life, threaten local species and biodiversity, as well as incur costs for boat owners. It can also damage local infrastructure, businesses and livelihoods.



KEY MESSAGE:

Contain and treat all biofouling.



Provide and maintain facilities where removed biofouling and other solid and liquid residues from boat cleaning and washing can be contained, treated, disposed of, or discharged correctly.

Contain

- Ensure that the hull and niche areas of boats taken out of the water at the facility are cleaned and pressure washed with fresh water. Removed biofouling and other debris should be contained.
- Scrapings and debris should be contained, for example by skirting the hull and using a tarpaulin. Wash down water should not be allowed to return into the environment unless filtered and treated.
- No biofouling is left on slings and on fenders, ropes, chains and anchors of boats. All equipment and clothing that has come into contact with the water should be thoroughly washed with tap water (including trailer and trolley/ vehicle tyres).
- Outboard engines are flushed with clean fresh water before leaving the site using appropriate equipment.
- Any biofouling removed should not come into contact with any land that is below the high-water mark. Many organisms can remain viable even in small (sometimes microscopic) quantities.

Treat

- Treat and dispose of biofouling waste safely. Fresh water, dry conditions and heat will all kill sea water Invasive Aquatic Species. Avoid using chemical treatments. In freshwater use dry conditions and/or heat to neutralise any potential species.

- All residues should be collected and stored for disposal in line with the requirements of local legislation and/or operation rules that may have been established by the marina or port authority.

Educate

- Raise awareness in the marina using signage highlighting dos and don'ts.
- Provide information (e.g. leaflets, etc) during the booking and checking-in processes to educate berth-holders and visitors to the marina about the need to prevent introduction of Invasive Aquatic Species. Encourage boaters to inspect and wash their boat if biofouling can be observed.
- Train marina staff on good practice for biofouling management, particularly lift-out operators who will see early signs of different marine species, using online awareness training, toolbox talks, or information leaflets.
- Encourage boaters to share experiences of effective anti-fouling systems that work in the local area.
- Encourage users of the marina to identify and report any unusual species on vessels or in the marina and report to the local Environmental Protection Authority.
- Monitor arrivals from significant distance (or areas of known IAS) and, if necessary, encourage visitors to safely clean their boat upon arrival.

