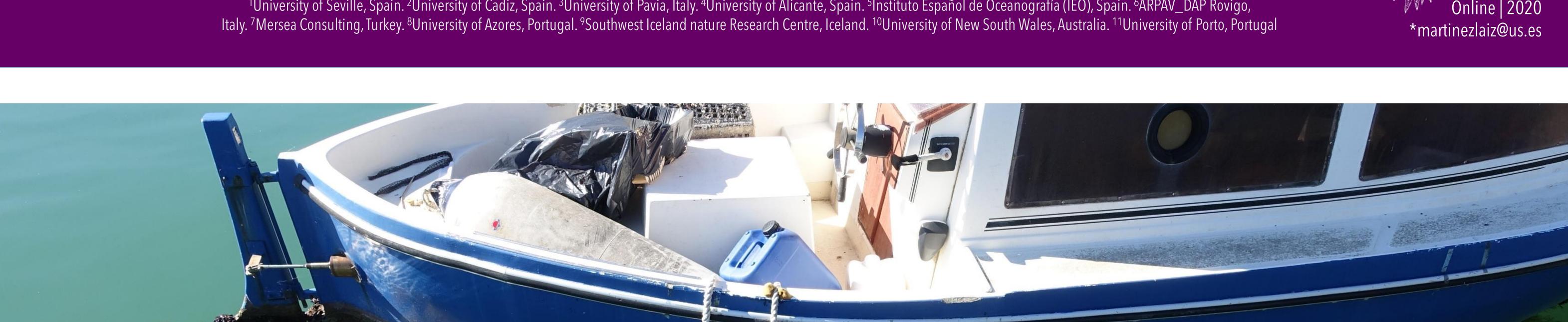
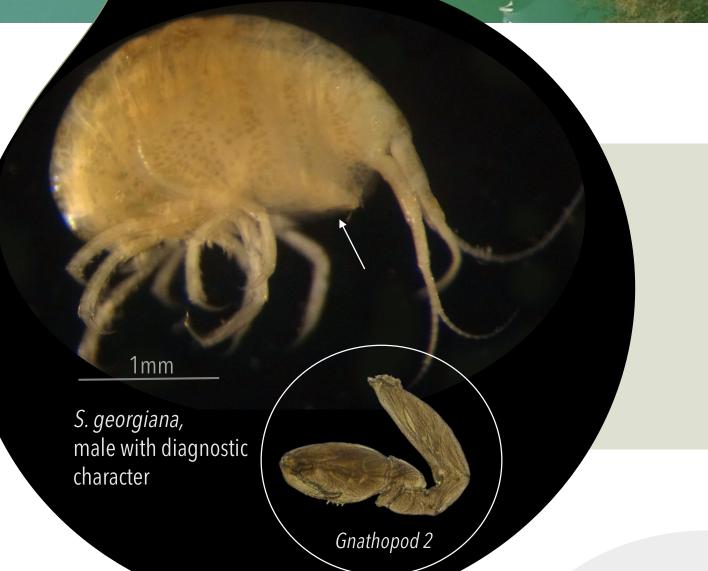
Scientific collaboration for early detection of hidden-invaders: lessons from Stenothoe georgiana Bynum & Fox 1977

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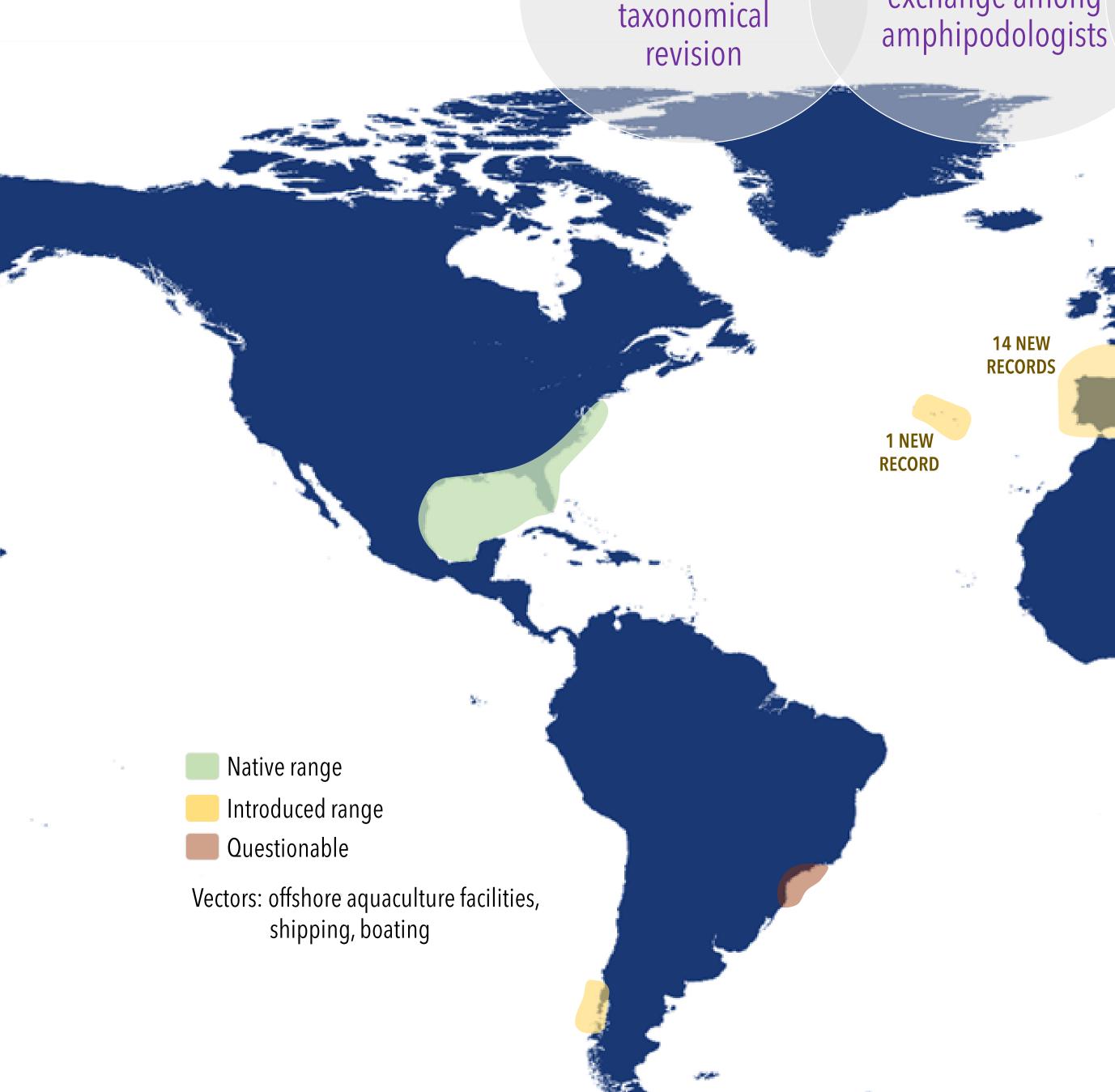


Hidden invaders

Krapp-Schickel

(2015) key

- Numerous epifaunal species
- Small size, cryptic behaviour
- Taxonomically challenging, usually mistakenly identified
- OVERLOOKED, long time-lags -> Inefficient, unaffordable management



Information Sharing exchange among records

Raising the alarm, making identification possible

Engaging international cooperation from 11 institutions



Recommendations to improve early-detection of marine epifaunal hidden-invaders

- Promote healthy cooperation in the scientific community: Share your records to raise the flag and reduce time-lags!
- Participate in integrative collective studies rather than individual publications
- Work on building a strong expert network at regional, national and international levels
- More frequent updating of alien databases (WRiMS, EASIN, AquaNIS)

Taxonomical expertise

- Increase recruitment of young taxonomists
- Promote knowledge exchange between seniors and early-careers
- Effort in updating alien taxa inventories with taxonomy input
- Awareness outreach to the general public
- Establishment of taxonomy networks (SCAMIT, MOTax)

Open communication

Standardized sampling methodology

- Implement standardized and quantitative monitoring methodology for fouling communities
- Include and publish your absence data