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INVALIS boosting careers in Invasion Science

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Summary

Showcase how INVALIS served as a significant booster for a young researcher in Invasion Science.



Joana Ribeiro

2017 – PhD in Biology And Ecology of Global Changes in
U. Aveiro, Portugal

2016-2018 – Worked as private tutor, as opportunities in Science
were very scarce

2018 – Wins a fellowship to work for 6 months in project BIRDTRADE,
lead by Luís Reino

2018 – Starts working in INVALIS, representing ICETA



Joana Ribeiro

2018 – 2021 – Continues to work in INVALIS, representing ICETA

2020 - Starts collaborating with L. Reino on a project proposal which receives funding.

2021 - Leads the publication of a scientific article exploring some results from INVALIS



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Exploring expert perception of protected areas' vulnerability to biological invasions

Daniele Paganelli ^{a, b, c, d}, Luís Reino ^{c, d}, César Capinha ^e, Joana Ribeiro ^{c, d}

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnc.2021.126008>

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Highlights

- The perception, attitudes and behaviours of stakeholders determine the effectiveness of IAS prevention and management.
- The effective prevention and management of IAS is depends on long-term funding of scientific projects and management actions, which could guarantee a constant monitoring by trained staff.
- We recommend involving managers and citizens; using updated information to inform decisions; funding long-term projects; invest in



Joana Ribeiro

2018-2022 – Publishes a number of articles as first and senior author in Invasion Science

European Journal of Wildlife Research (2021) 67: 45
https://doi.org/10.1007/s10344-021-01487-1

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Investigating people's perceptions of alien parakeets in urban environments

Joana Ribeiro^{1,2} · Inês Carneiro² · Ana Nuno^{3,4} · Miguel Porto^{1,2} · Pim Edelaar⁵ · Álvaro Luna⁶ · Luís Reino^{1,2} 

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Abstract

Biological invasions are widely recognised as a significant threat to biodiversity, a driver of global change and a relevant economic problem. Actions to control or eradicate invasive alien species (IAS) can cause great controversy, especially when targeted species are charismatic. Thus, better understanding people's perceptions of invasive species is key for ensuring more effective IAS management. The ring-necked parakeet (*Psittacula krameri*) and the monk parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*) are two of the most successful avian invaders worldwide, causing several ecological and socio-economic impacts in recipient regions. We used image-based questionnaires to assess differences in people's perceptions of recently established ring-necked and monk parakeet colonies in an urban environment (Porto, Portugal). Most participants recognised both species and had a positive perception of the parakeets, with respondents' education, gender and age influencing their perception. Potential ecological, economic and social impacts caused by these species do not seem to be widely acknowledged yet, likely due to the limited awareness of IAS or the incipience of their impacts in the area. Our results suggest future actions to manage feral parakeet populations in the area will likely be met with public opposition. While increased public literacy about IAS might help improve risk awareness, complementary tools should be used to promote support for potential interventions. Social assessments are vital to identify, evaluate and address social costs and benefits of IAS. Further research should adopt a multidisciplinary approach to foster communication in IAS management actions, implementing effective and sustainable measures to tackle biological invasions by charismatic vertebrates.

Keywords Invasive alien species · Monk parakeet · Ring-necked parakeet



Impacts of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic on the global demand for exotic pets: An expert elicitation approach

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Forum

Exploring the Effects of Geopolitical Shifts on Global Wildlife Trade

JOANA RIBEIRO , PEDRO BINGRE, DIEDERIK STRUBBE, JOANA SANTANA, CÉSAR CAPINHA, MIGUEL B. ARAÚJO, AND LUÍS REINO

International wildlife trade is a major driver of species extinction and biological invasions. Anticipating environmental risks requires inferences about trade patterns, which are shaped by geopolitics. Although the future cannot be predicted, scenarios can help deal with the uncertainty of future geopolitical dynamics. We propose a framework for generating and analyzing scenarios based on four geopolitical storylines, distinguished by combinations of international trade barrier strength and domestic law enforcement degree across countries supplying and demanding wildlife. We then use historical data on bird trade to classify countries into geopolitical profiles and confirm that trade barriers and law enforcement allow predicting bird trade patterns, supporting our scenarios' plausibility and enabling projections for future global bird trade. Our framework can be used to examine the consequences of geopolitical changes for wildlife trade and to advise policy and legislation. Reducing demand for wildlife and ameliorating global inequality are key for curbing trade related risks.

Keywords: biological invasions, socioeconomic scenarios, trade barriers, law enforcement.



Joana Ribeiro

2021 – Work contract in new project UNRAVEL

2022 – Wins a CEEC (government- funded scientific employment) a 6-year contract



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Thank you!

