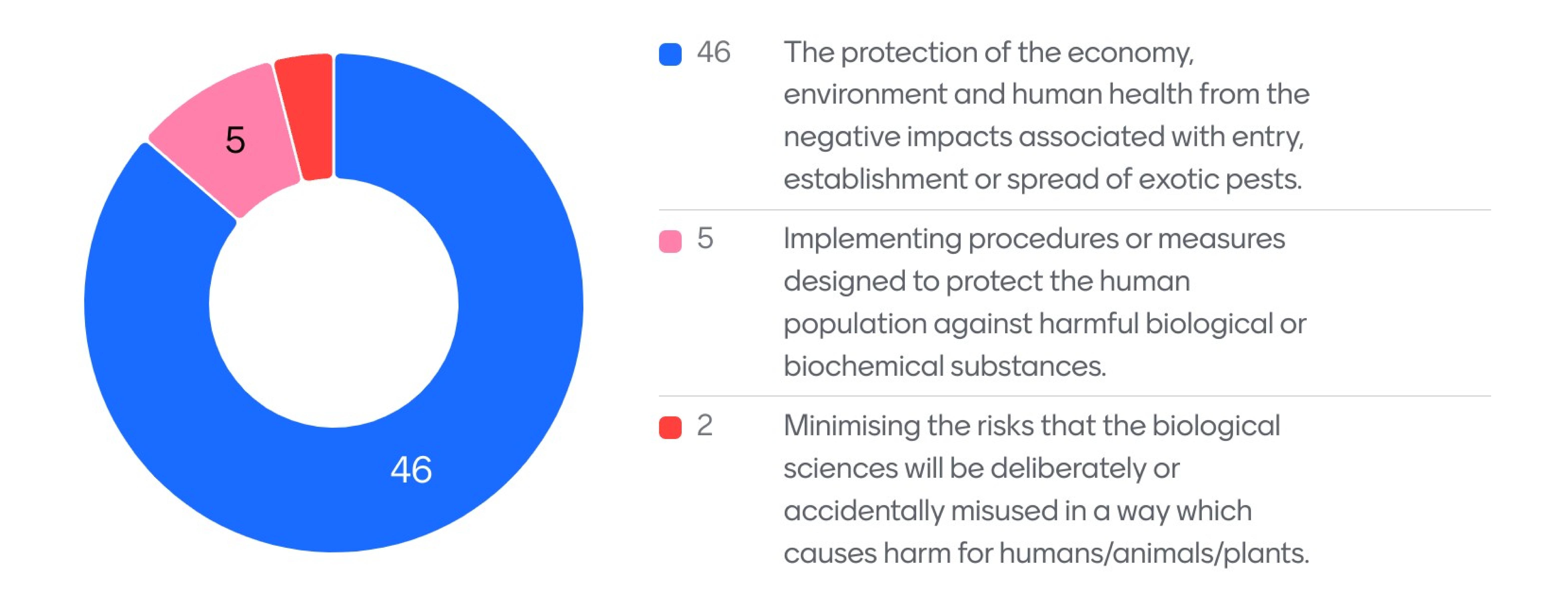
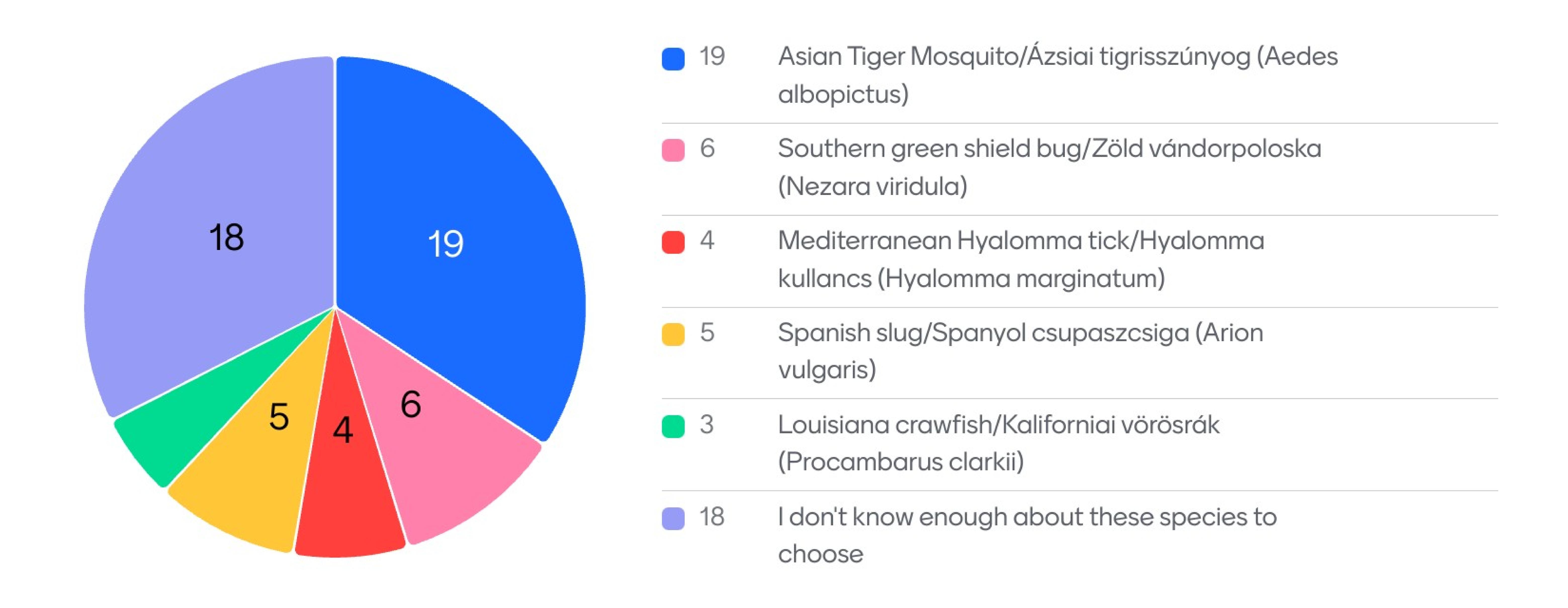
Q1. Which of one the following three definitions of biosecurity do you most agree with:

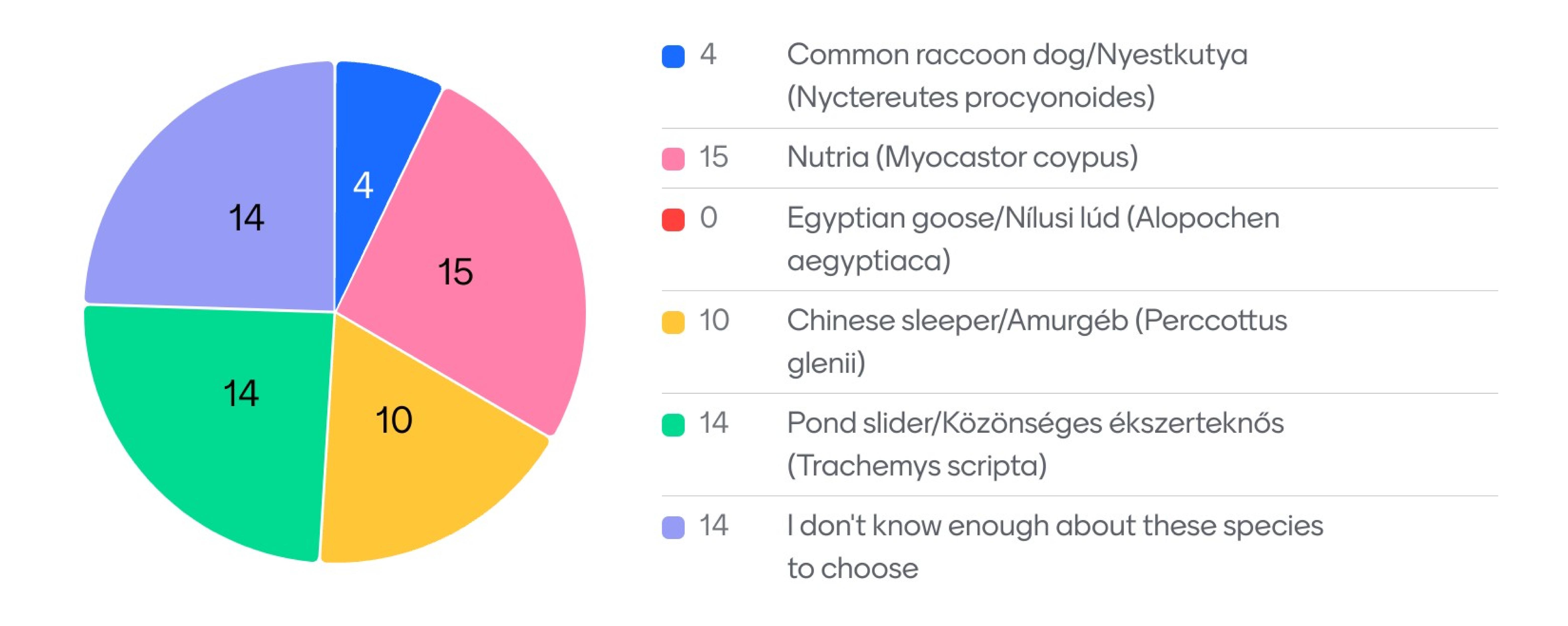




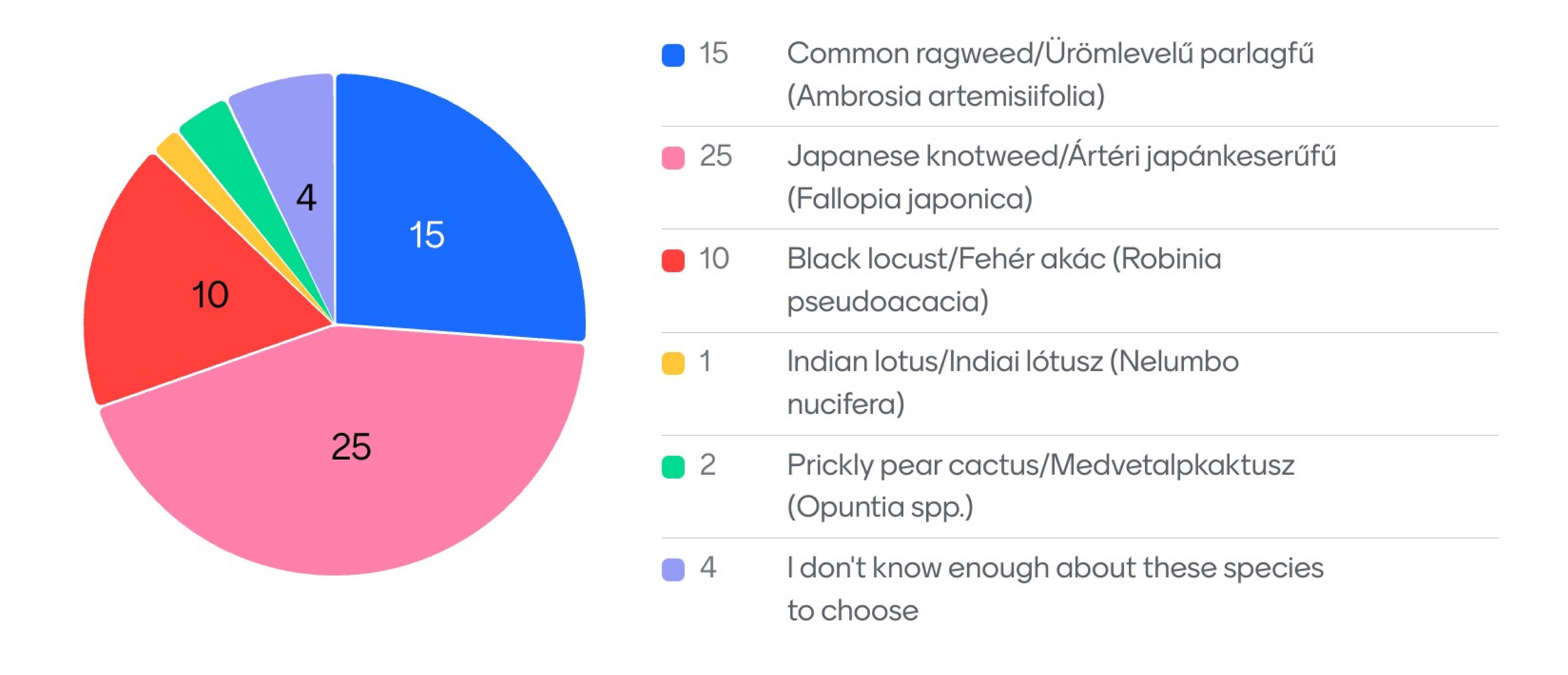
Q2. Which of these invasive invertebrate species do you think should receive most resources to control or eradicate?



Q3. Which of these invasive vertebrate species do you think should receive most resources to control or eradicate?



Q4. Which of these invasive plant species do you think should receive most resources to control or eradicate?



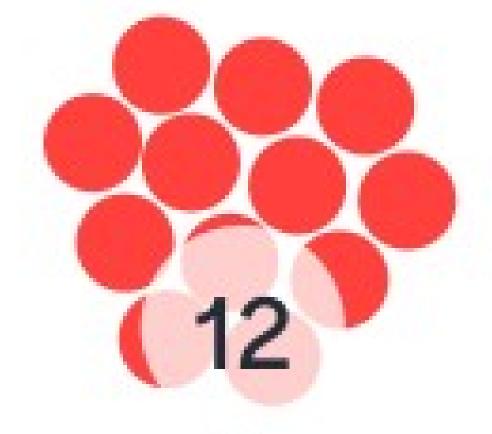
Q5. Where should investment be made in Hungary to improve biosecurity?



Stronger border inspection of imports and tourists



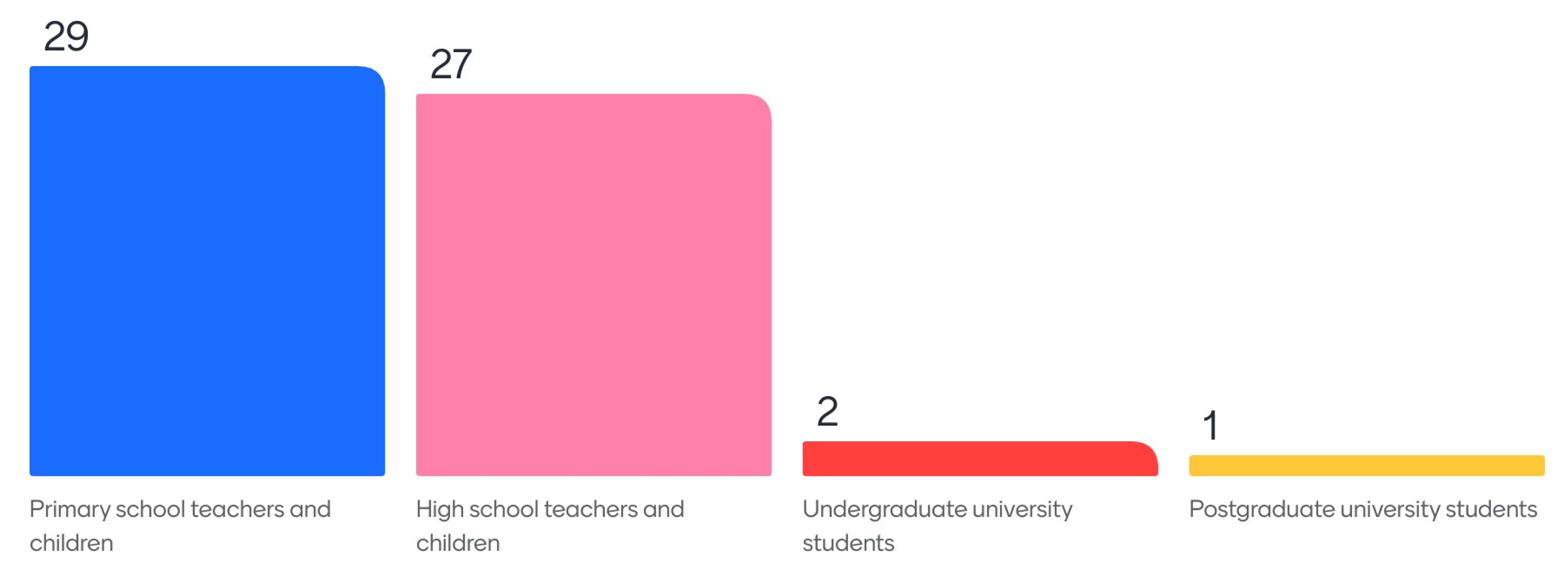
Better legislation on importing and trading alien species



More effective surveillance of alien species



Q6. Who should be targeted to raise awareness of biosecurity in Hungary?







I always ask locals how they are affected?

Disease vector

Rather significantly!

Robinia honey is good for human health, but vthe species is negative to ecosystem health.

My study species is the Homo sapiens.
Detrimentally.

Biodiversity loss

decreases native biodiversity

I work on policy and prevention, trying to reduce general impacts on ecosystems, health, economy

Crop losses

Changes the structure and functioning of the ecosystem

Alter fire and hydrology regimes, invades grassland reducing grasing and replacing native species, changes aesthetics of landscapes

Throug plant health to human and animal health

Predation Disease transmission Urban conflicts

Plant: reduce growth, plant health, and reproduction potential Animal: reduce food material for competing species; reduce insectivorous food base Human: skin irritation Indirectly

Pest affecting plant health and fitness throughout its feeding action

Biodiversity lossecosystem function loss

Ecosystem services

Scale insects are one of the most effective hitch-hikers of plant trade

Environmental effects, biodiversity loss, human health

Exploring new aspects of food security and production risk

Does not impact human or animal health directly but an agressive transformer species decreasing biodiversity and destroying ecosystem functions.

They transform the natural vegetation.

Provides ESS.

Biodiversity loss

They affect animal and human health through the transmission of disease, and they also affect ecosystem health through their impact on native species

Vectors of pathogens

Resilience of ecosystems in climate change

Predation on protected species, competition with other predators, transmission of diseases to other wild or domestic animals or to humans

Provides benefit to farmers, but a vineyard pest. Reduces ecosystem robustness, but charismatic and appears similar to conspecifics. WHO AM 1?! Solidago cause of pollen allergy, Robinia cause of increase of N content of soils! Elaeagnus angustifolia destroy the native salty grasslands while Asclepius syriaca cover more sandy grasslands

vector of plant virus > yield loss increase in grain crops > eventually, a little or more contribution to worldwide famine

Q8: How do you see your researches/investigated species under the One Biosecurity concept?

It covers what I already do

Well fitting! (Vectors of pathogens)

IT is a good framework for complex studies

Invasion scientists need to consider impacts on human wellbeing more frequently

I will try to make the connections between the different healths, as I primarily frame my work through and ecosystem lense

Continue as before

Business as usual.

Had been considered from early on in the wildlife health community.

Q8: How do you see your researches/investigated species under the One Biosecurity concept?

Ambivalent. Differents between interest of bee keepers and ecologists.

Learn from other disciplines, to transfer knowledge from animal and plant health to improvr understanding of ecosystem health We need healthy ecosystems around us for out health. E.g. babies need for healthy microbiom

Socio-ecological approach helps me to deeper understand human (community) and invasive plant species relations.

lvprefer One Health as positive aooroach

Q9: How effective current mitigation strategies for your study species, and how it could be improved?

No current mitigation for species. Possible CBC currently under study.

There is none >:(

More money, wider level of common interventions

Not effective. Place for improvement: more funding ... and knowledge transfer to citizens

Incresase civil engagement

Not effective at all. Work in progress....

Changing land-use and management methods

Methods are well understood but management needs to be funded over a realistic timescale and not on annual cycle

Q9: How effective current mitigation strategies for your study species, and how it could be improved?

Non-effective.

Communication, better legislation. Preventing harmful subsidies.

Need to raise awareness in the public and among decision makers

Improve understanding of the functioning of the IAS

Not at all, should be improved, but it needs funding and participation of private companies and authorities as well

My research has no clear connection to practice.

Better law enforcement and cross sectoral integration.

Cactae eradication is locally effective

Increase financial and legalisation pressure

Q9: How effective current mitigation strategies for your study species, and how it could be improved?

It is not enough now, the management actions have to support better from above, and the managers have to be better educated about this issue

Not very effective: one should control reservoir species or attack the exclusive vector of the virus by e.g. the help of natural enemies/predators