Amsterdam, april 2023

Japanse Duizendknoop Festival

Mediamatic



My exotic neighborhood

An echo from the Flemish field.

Sus Willems https://www.duizendknopenontward.com/



To frame for a moment

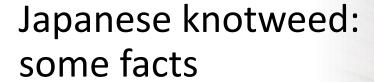
- People have always distributed species.
- In the past, ecosystems were given time to adapt; in recent centuries, species have been moving too fast, putting ecosystems under pressure with disappearing of species as a result.
- Not all ecosystems are equally sensitive. Small islands are especially vulnerable. Because of their history and location, our lowlands are relatively resistant to current and future invasions.
- We must remain objective; damage to infrastructure or nature are not unique characteristics of exotics. Native species can also cause damage, as the badgers demonstrated recently in railway embankments.
- We should not give species characteristics they do not have; Invasive knotweed cannot pierce concrete or hard structures! They can, however, force open structures such as masonry, just as our native trees do.

The management of the invasive Black Cherry*; what can we learn from it?

- For more than fifty years many resources have been invested in controlling Black cherry.
- However, this exotic species was primarily a management problem, not an ecological problem.
- Co-evolution has ensured, however, that this exotic species is certainly no longer invasive in Flanders.



^{* (}Prunus serotina)



- This invasive species will never go away.
- He can be troublesome, but damage is often greatly exaggerated.
- Doing nothing is a perfect management option for many vegetations. Co-evolution will occur in these vegetations
- A lack of understanding of the ecology is causing many control actions to backfire.
- There are already native species that can compete with knotweed.





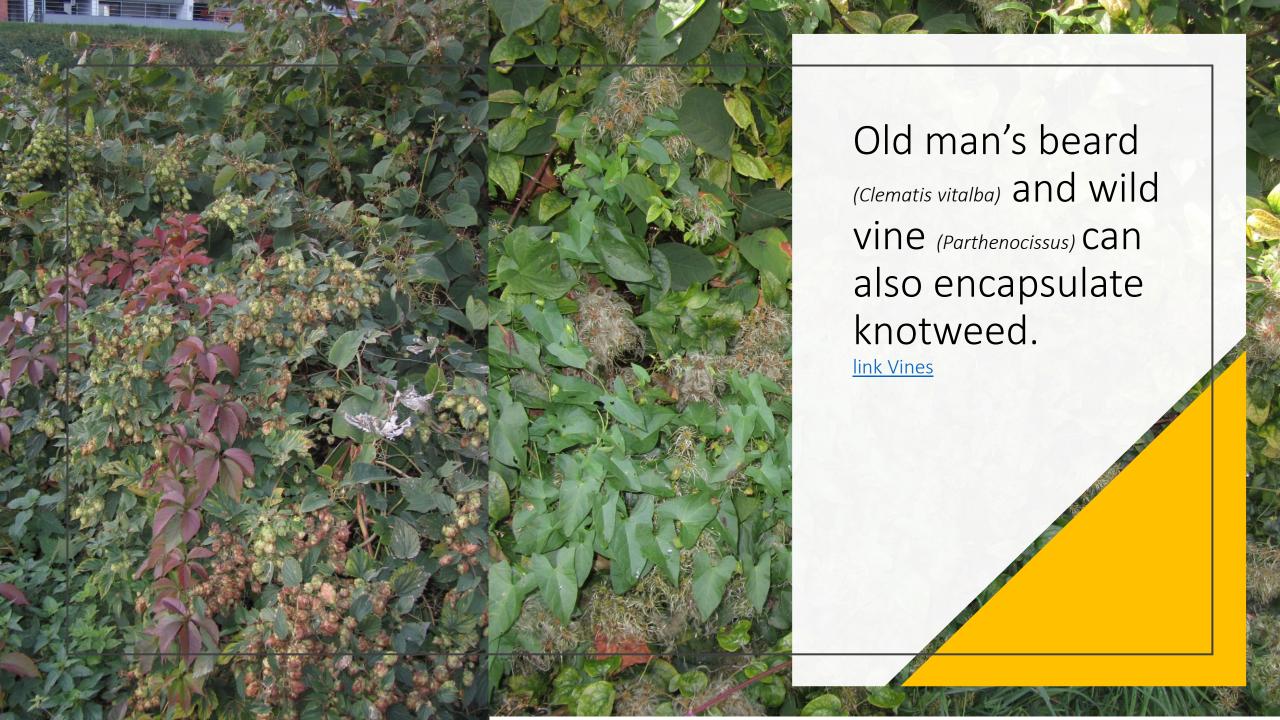
Knotweed can be integrated into our environment; Flanders, Olen, Bankloop

- Selective pruning keeps knotweed under control and allows native species to develop.
 Here, a reed vegetation form a buffer against knotweed.
- <u>link Bankloop</u>

Another native species that can compete with knotweed is hops (Humulus lupulus).









Suggestions for green managers and contractors

- Maximum prevention; bio sanitary measures in construction works.
- In case of new infections, act quickly.
- Control of existing vegetations.
- Custom combat; there is no silver bullet!
- link bouwproject te Geel



Urgent call!

• Install natural reserves of invasive exotics, to study their ecology, and to give co-evolution maximum chance.



For example; Soldatenbos te Kessel (Flanders), A black cherry natural reserve?

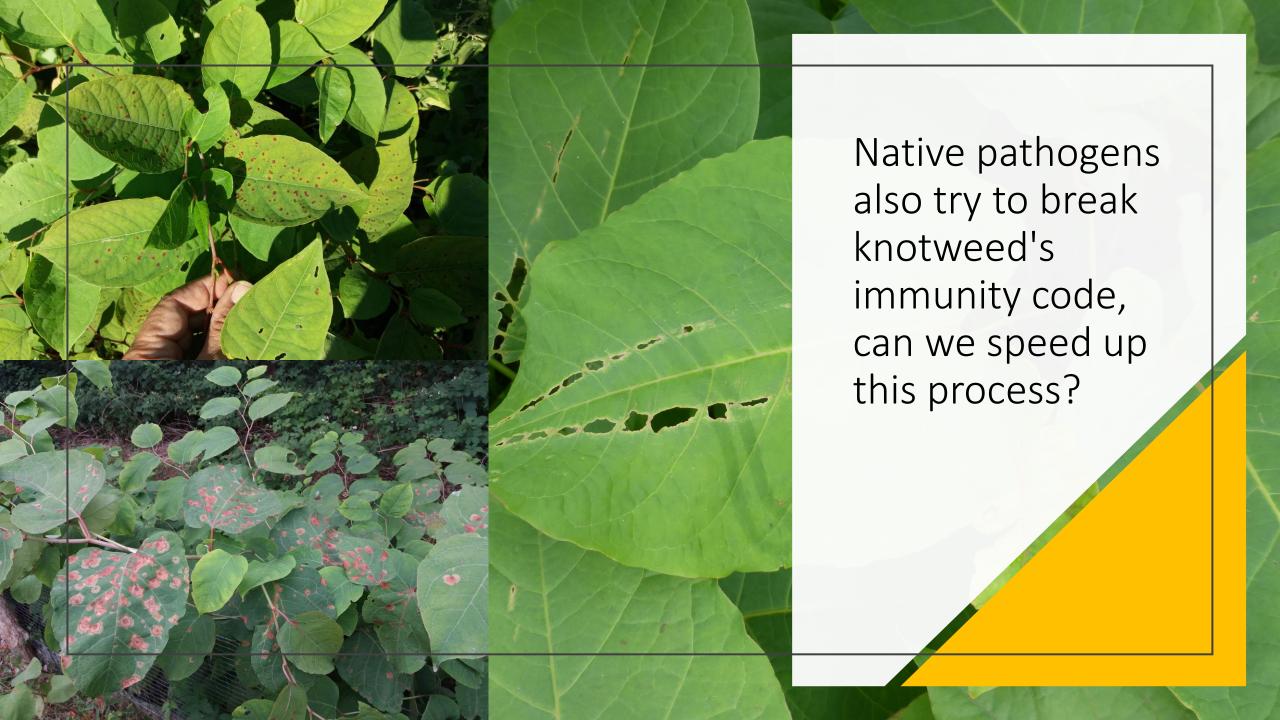
link Kessel, soldatenbos

Here, native pathogens have a chance to crack the immunity code of black cherry.









As we say in Flanders

"Nature management is a matter of knowledge, communication, opportunity, discipline and ... patience!"



Voor Mediamatic

- Sus Willems
- Duizend Knopen Ontward
- Sus.willems@telenet.be
- https://www.duizendknopenontward.com/