**Why are we concerned?**

Invasive alien species can impact native species and natural ecosystems several ways:

**Human Impacts**

- **Financial costs** - Costs incurred from monitoring, control and removal of invasive species in a region can be significant. Socio-economic costs, including loss of income generated from impaired natural resources, decreased property value and property damage may result from species introductions.

- **Threats to trade** - Export trade may be impacted as a result of restrictive trade measures that are implemented in order to prevent the entry of recognized pests that may threaten agriculture or forest crops in a region.

- **Disease transmission and human health** - New species may be carriers of diseases that can infect native wildlife populations, or humans. Additionally, the introduction of venemous exotic plants and animals may pose potential threats to human health and safety.

**Ecosystem Impacts**

- **Competition** - Increased competition for food and habitat resources may cause a decline in native populations.

- **Biological homogenization** - Decreasing biological or genetic diversity of an ecosystem has the potential to alter the stability of the system, reducing its ability to respond to change.

- **Alteration of ecosystem functions** - Natural ecosystem cycles, including hydrology, nutrient cycling, contaminant absorption, and energy flows may be altered by the introduction of exotic species.

For more information visit the following websites:


**To acquire a permit to import wild life into the province, or for more information on exotic and invasive species contact:**

Department of Environment and Conservation, Wildlife Division
Endangered Species and Biodiversity
Phone: (709) 637-2026
[http://www.gov.nl.ca](http://www.gov.nl.ca)

**To acquire a permit to import livestock into the province, contact:**

Department of Natural Resources
Animal Health Division
Phone: (709) 729-6879
Fax: (709) 729-0055
[http://www.gov.nl.ca](http://www.gov.nl.ca)

**Exotic Species Regulations: Travel, Possession and Import**

**Unintentional**
- Transport on pets
- Transport on wooden packaging material
- Living souvenirs
- On vehicles and in boats

**Intentional**
- Introduction as food
- Unauthorized introductions
- Ornamental plants
- Biocontrol agents

When traveling take measures to ensure you are not acting as a host to an exotic species, this includes understanding the current applicable regulations and legislations.

Newfoundland and Labrador Wild Life Regulations
- Developed under the Newfoundland and Labrador Wild Life Act (1992).
- Restricts the import, and possession of non-native wild life into the province, or onto the island portion of the province from Labrador.
- Prohibits the release of any wild life that has been imported or that has been propagated from imported stock onto the natural landscape.

Newfoundland and Labrador Plant Protection Act (1996)
- Prohibits individuals from bringing in or transporting around the province for sale, possession, trade or disposal plants, plant containers, soil, machinery, equipment or vehicles that are infected or infested with pests.

Berry Regulations (1996)
- Developed under the provincial Natural Products Marketing Act (2005).
- Controls the import, transport around the province, and possession of berries that originate in areas infested with the blueberry maggot.

- Developed under the Livestock Health Act (2006).
- Prohibits the import of honeybees, honeybee hives, mink or swine into the province without a permit from the Director of Animal Health or an inspector designated by him or her for that purpose.

Schedule B of the Newfoundland and Labrador Wild Life Act Regulations lists animals that are exempt from the prohibitions restricting import into the province. These animals can be brought into the province without a permit.

The Newfoundland and Labrador Plant Protection Act may require a certificate signed by an official stating that the plant is apparently free from pests when entering the province from another location.

Remember, it is illegal to release any animal into natural ecosystems!!

Some animals you can travel with without a permit:
- Domestic Dog
- Cockatiel
- Domestic Cat
- Hamster

Without a permit, you must leave behind things such as:
- Garter Snake
- Raccoon
- Zebra Mussel
- Snapping Turtle

What is permitted?
- Schedule B of the Newfoundland and Labrador Wild Life Act Regulations lists animals that are exempt from the prohibitions restricting import into the province. These animals can be brought into the province without a permit.

What can I do to minimize the potential for introductions when traveling?
- Wash all recreational vehicles when you are finished, exotic species may hitch a ride on boats, all terrain vehicles, and bikes.
- Know the regulations. Be aware of any plants or animals that you may be prohibited from traveling with.
- Leave living souvenirs behind. Even seemingly harmless fruits and plants may carry harmful invasive insects, pests, or diseases.
- When traveling with pets, take precautions to ensure that they are not acting as a carrier for unwanted pests.
- Declare all items at customs when returning from international destinations.

- International agreement to ensure that international trade of wild plant and animal specimens does not threaten species survival.
- Import, export, re-export, and introduction of species protected by the Convention is regulated by an authorized licensing system requiring permits prior to transport.
- Species protected are listed in either Appendix 1, 2, or 3 of the Convention, depending on the degree of protection required.

Wild Animal and Plant Protection and Regulation of International and Interprovincial Trade Act (WAPPRIITA) (1992)
- As Canada’s commitment to CITES, the provisions of WAPPRIITA control the import, export, sale and inter-provincial transport of all wild species and their derivatives.

There has been extensive poaching and illegal trafficking of many black bear species internationally. This has lead to serious population declines in some species. To offer protection to declining species the American black bear has been included in Appendix 2 of CITES. This aids in the prevention of misidentification of rare bear derivatives as American black bear.