Eradication project of invasive alien mongooses on Amami-oshima Island, Japan

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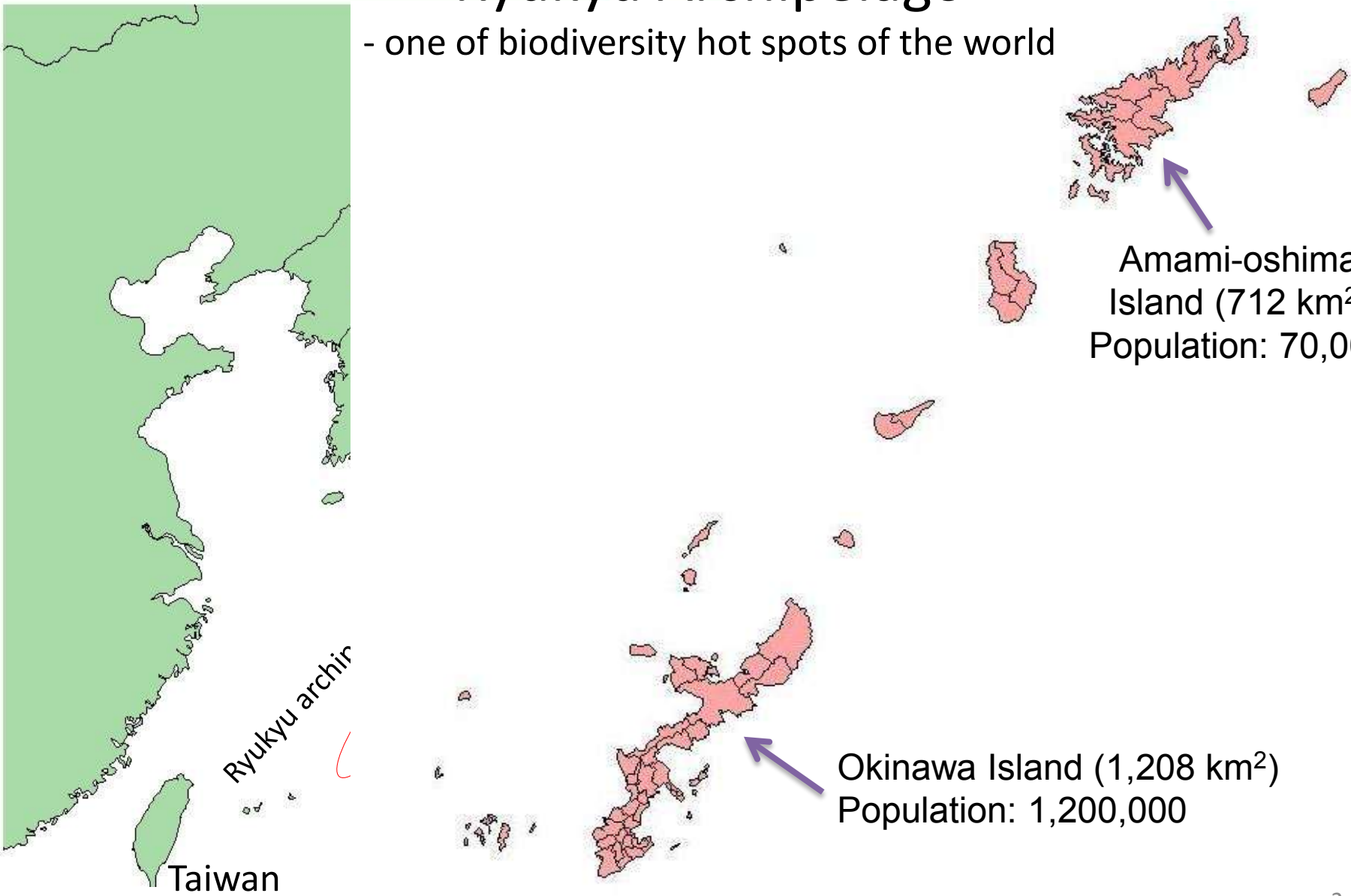
WG 6: Biodiversity and Protected Areas

Ryukyu Archipelago

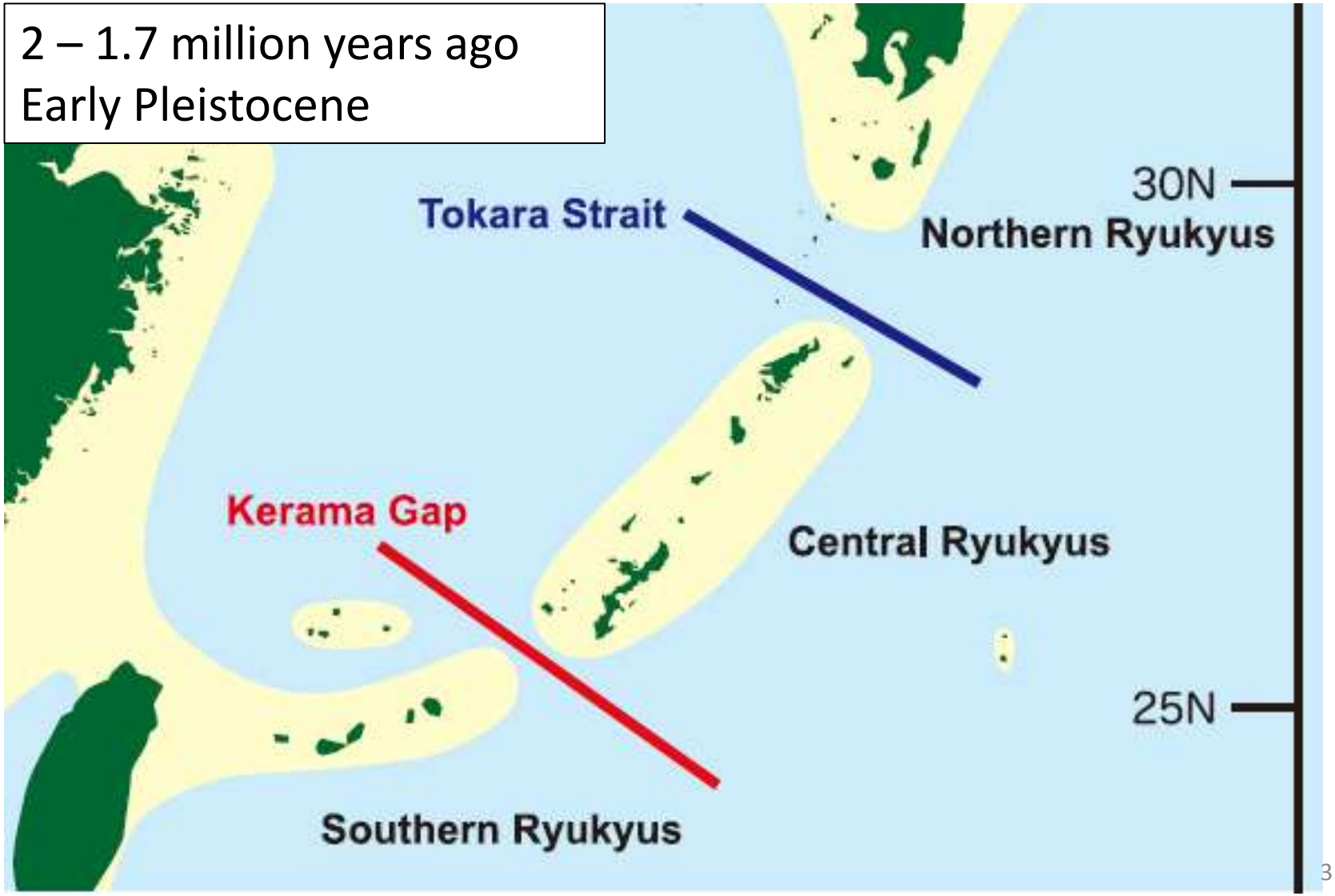
- one of biodiversity hot spots of the world



Ryukyu Archipelago

- one of biodiversity hot spots of the world

2 – 1.7 million years ago
Early Pleistocene



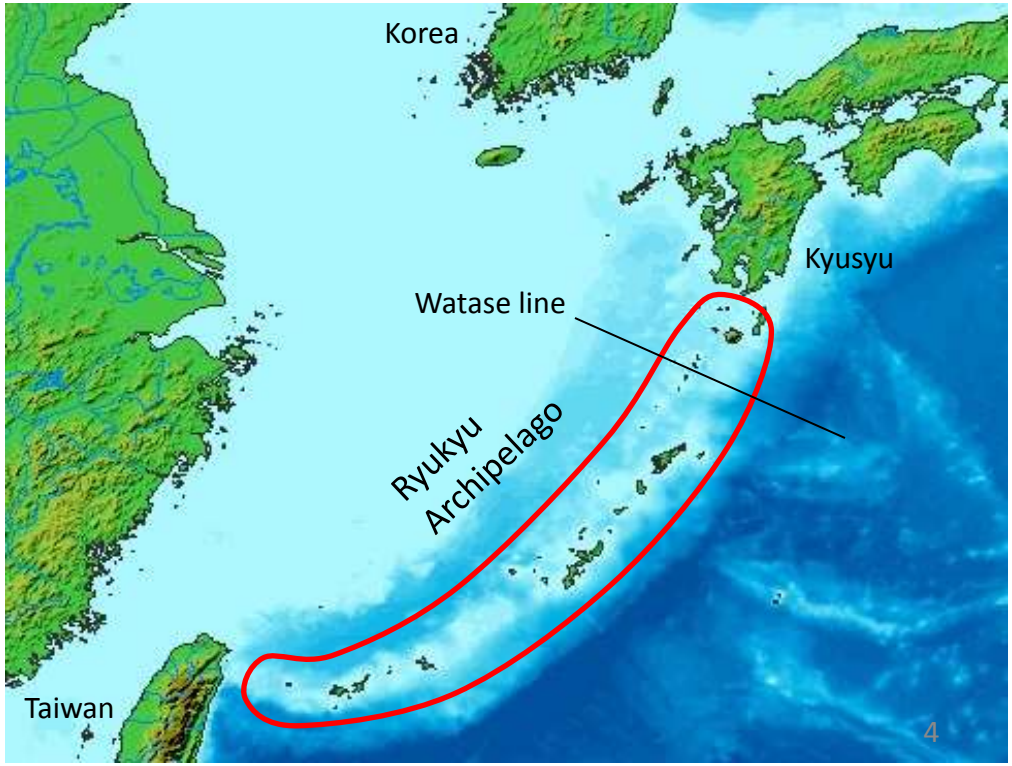
Ryukyu Archipelago

- one of biodiversity hot spots of the world

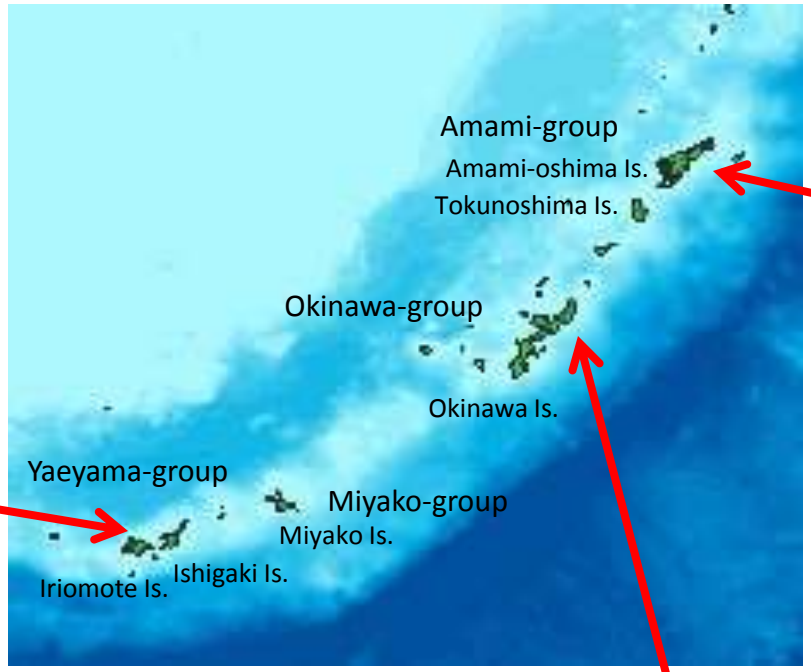
- Biogeographically, border of Palearctic and Oriental region.
- Isolated from the continent about 2 - 1.7 million years ago.

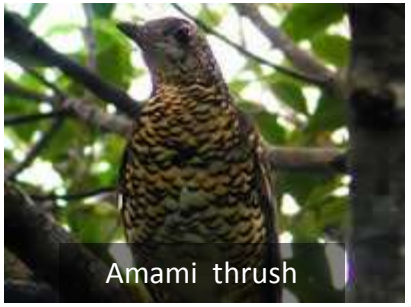
  c.f. Mainland Japan : isolated about 10 000 – 20 000 years ago.
- Many endemic species inhabit with limited predator species

Islands of poisonous snake, habu

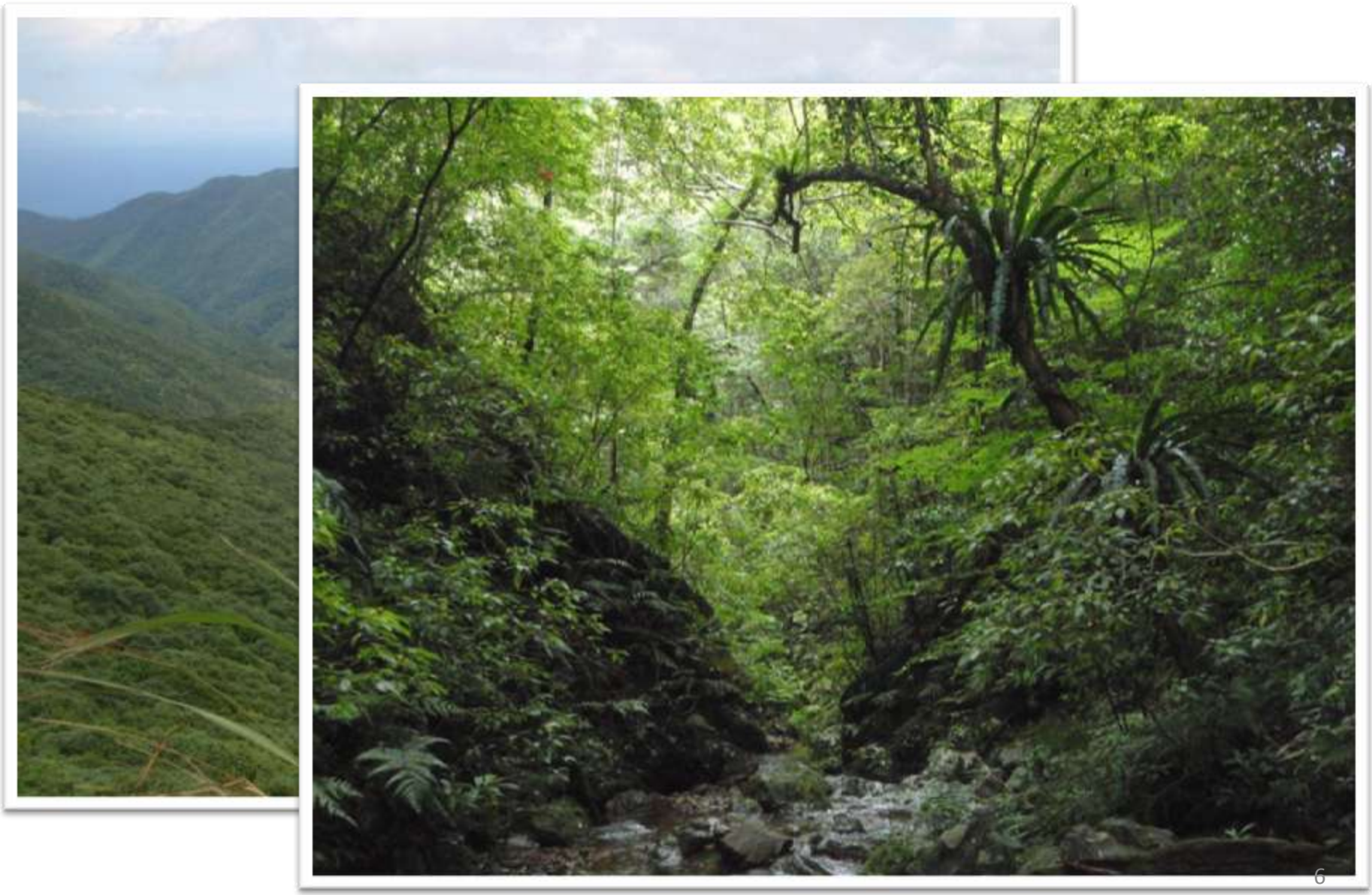


Native wildlife in the Ryukyus evolved in the absence of predatory mammals





Amami-oshima, Japan's largest subtropical evergreen forests



Small Indian Mongoose

(*Herpestes auropunctatus*)


Small Indian mongoose

- A small, slim-bodied predator native to areas from Iran, through India to Myanmar, VietNam.
- It has been introduced to many islands to control rats, particularly in sugar cane fields of tropics.
- The mongoose has had a major impact on native species in the areas where it has been introduced.

Small Indian Mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus (auropunctatus)*)


Photo: Jack Jeffrey Photography

This voracious and opportunistic predator is native to areas from Iran, through India to Myanmar and the Malay Peninsula. It was introduced to Mauritius and Fiji and to the West Indies and Hawai'i in the late 1800s to control rats. Unfortunately, this early attempt at biological control has had disastrous impacts. Island populations of native fauna, which had evolved without the threat of a fast-moving, mammalian predator, were no match for the mongoose. It has caused the local extinction of several endemic birds, reptiles and amphibians and threatens others including the rare Japanese Amami rabbit (*Pentalagus furnessi*). The small Indian mongoose is also a vector of rabies.

100 of the worst invasive alien species by ISSG, IUCN

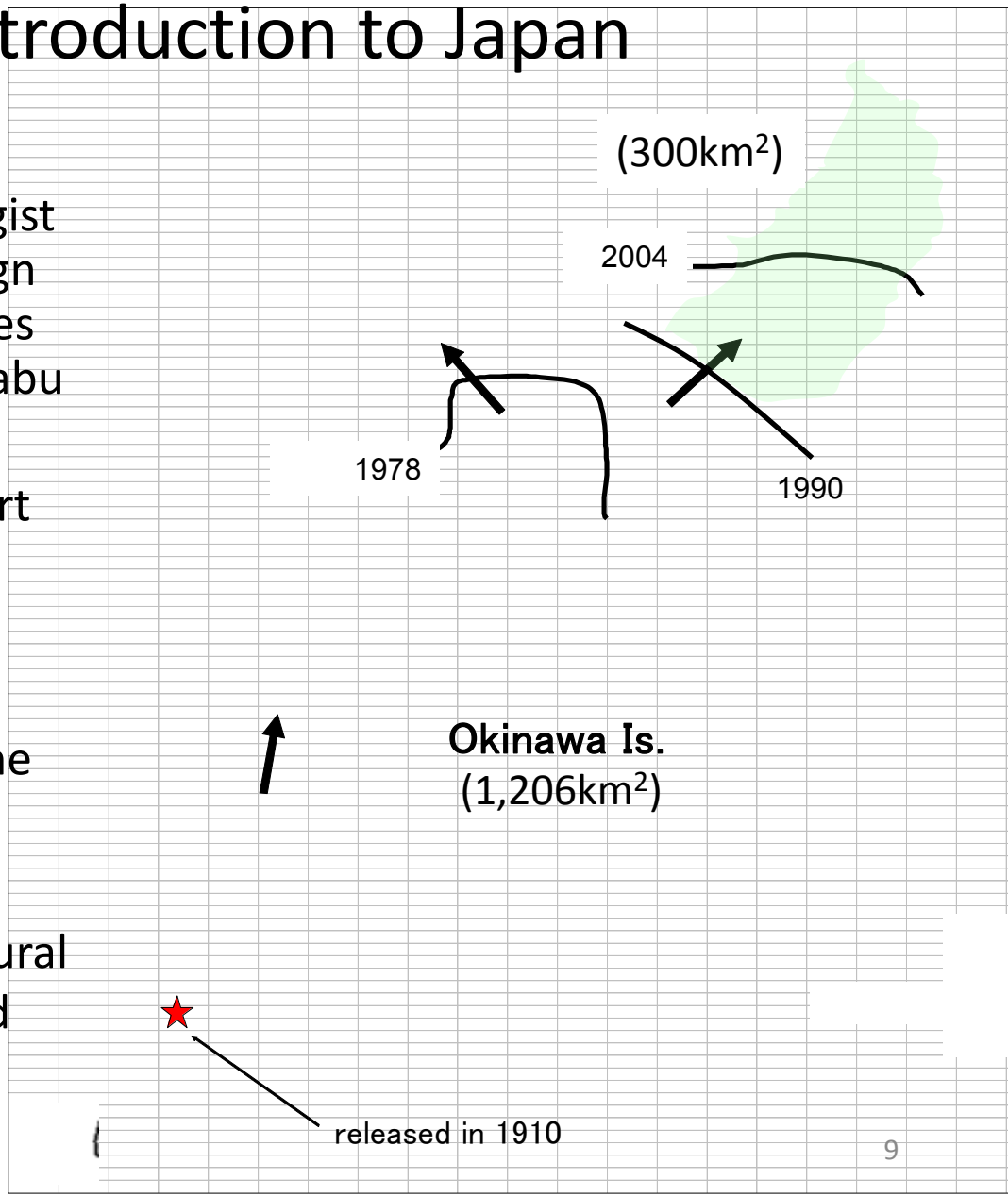
More than 70 islands/areas introduced

FIGURE 2. Native range and routes of introduction of the small Indian mongoose.

(Hays & Conant, 2007)

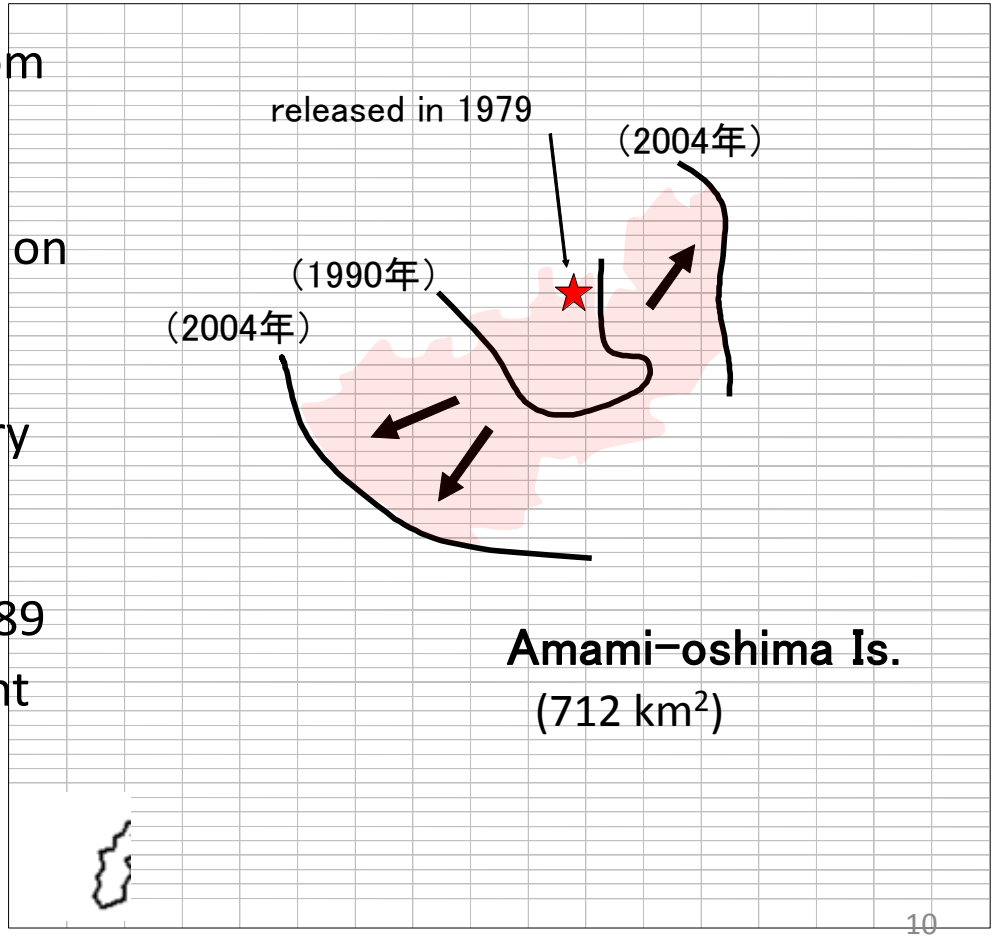
1910: First introduction to Japan

- Dr. Watase, the famous biologist in Japan was advised by foreign scientists to import mongooses to control poisonous snake Habu and harmful black rat
- Released around southern part of Okinawa and settled and spread gradually
- 1990s: Expand to Yamabaru region(northern Okinawa) , the hotspot of wildlife
- Mongoose Control measure launched by Okinawa Prefectural Government & MOE launched from 2000



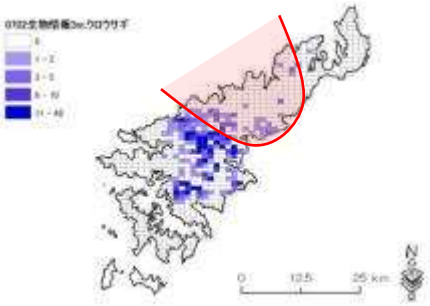
1979: Introduction into Amami from Okinawa Island

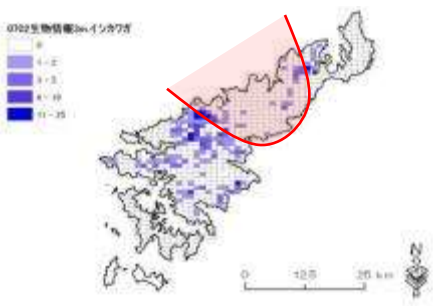
- There are few records about introduction into Amami
- Mongooses were brought in from Okinawa Island (Sekiguchi et.al.,2001)
- Mongooses successfully settled on Amami and expanded their distribution
- Damages on farming and poultry gradually appeared from 1983
- Some research by Amami Mammalogical Society from 1989
- Pest control by local government began from 1993

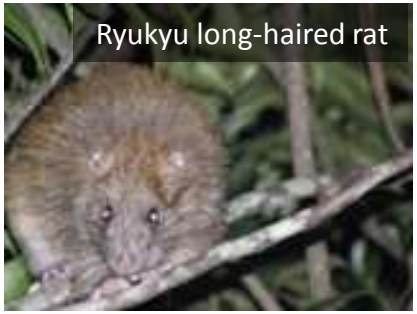


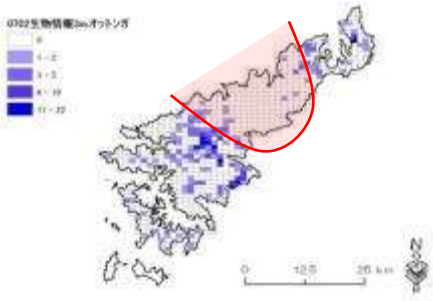
Strong negative impacts on native vertebrates

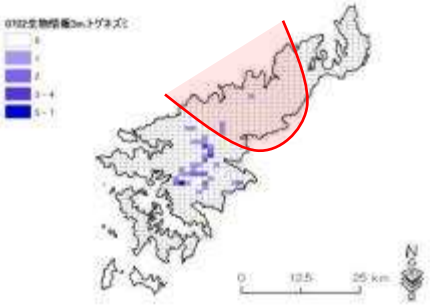
Partial extinction of mammals and amphibians

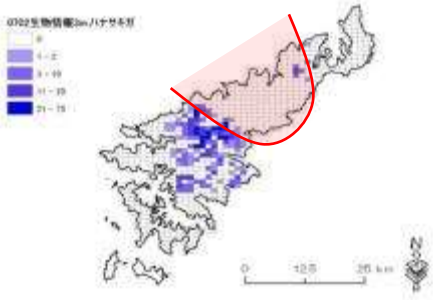












Amami Wildlife Conservation Center from 2000 to 2006

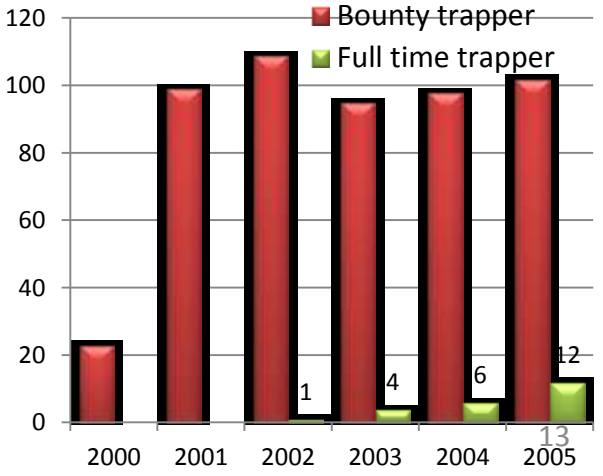
1993-: Pest control by local government

- Pest animal that causes harm to crops and chicks
- Local government launched control to reduce damages of crops
- Licensed trapper were paid JPY 2,200 for a mongoose
- 8,234 mongooses were captured in seven years (1993-1999)
- Most of them captured around the center of distribution, high density area

森田が撮影したマングース食害の証拠写真（名瀬市提供）

2000-2004: Control program by bounty trapper

- At the beginning, mongooses were live trapped by one hundred bounty trappers
- To keep incentive to trap, bounty increased from JPY 2,200 (2000) to JPY 4,000 (2001-02) and JPY 5,000 (2003-04)
- Trapping data of bounty trappers were collected with using standard grid square (about 1 km^2 mesh)
- A small number of trappers were employed to set traps at low density area and in bushes. 1 trapper in 2002, 4 in 2003, and 6 in 2004
- 14,558 mongooses were caught in this five year trapping 2000-2004



Preventing damage of indiscriminate capture

- Kill traps were first introduced in 2003
- Deploy endemic rats are absent and/or in low density.

Amami spiny rat

Ryukyu long-haired rat

■ **Live trap**

…Everyday checking is necessary

…Used in habitat of endangered native species

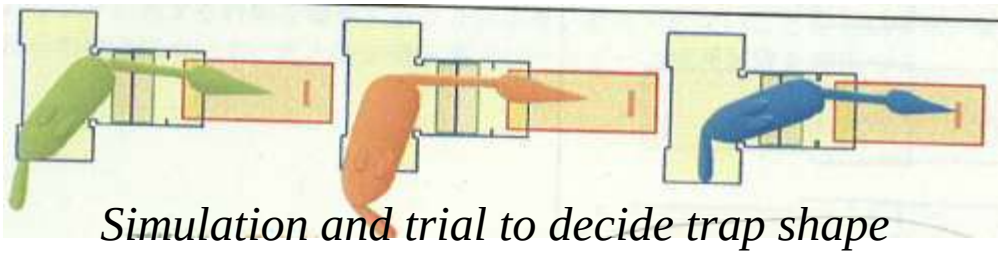
■ **Kill trap** (Pipe- trap)

…Efficient (Lightweight, Set for 2-4 weeks)

…Birds : discriminable

Rats : indiscriminable

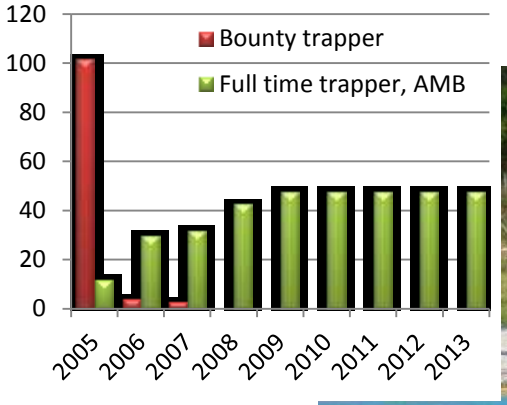
Amami jay



Simulation and trial to decide trap shape for preventing endemic birds

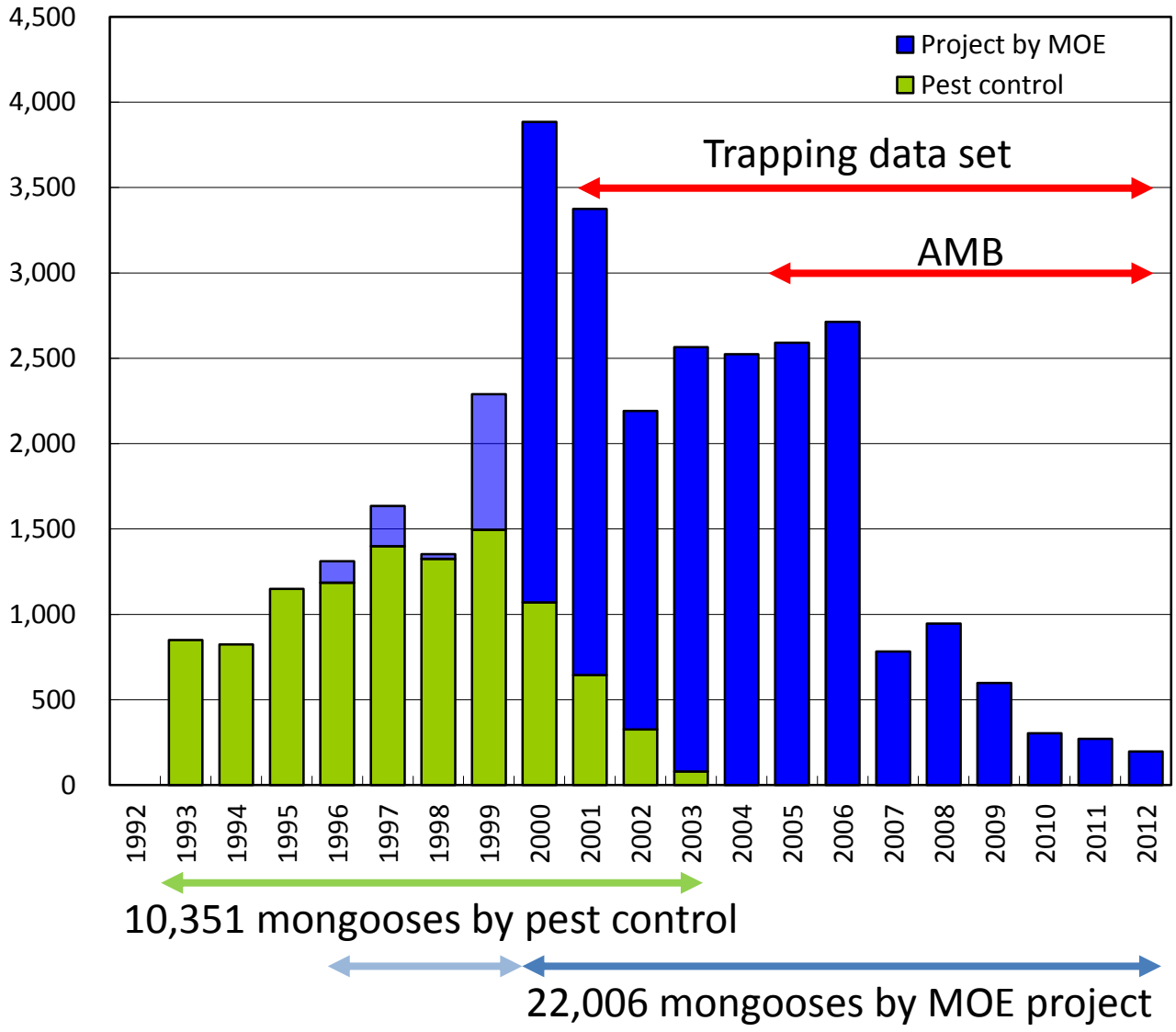
2005- Organizing Amami Mongoose Busters (AMB)

- Invasive Alien Species Act was enforced in 2005
- MOE launched a mongoose eradication project, hiring trapping experts, “Amami Mongoose Busters (AMB)”.

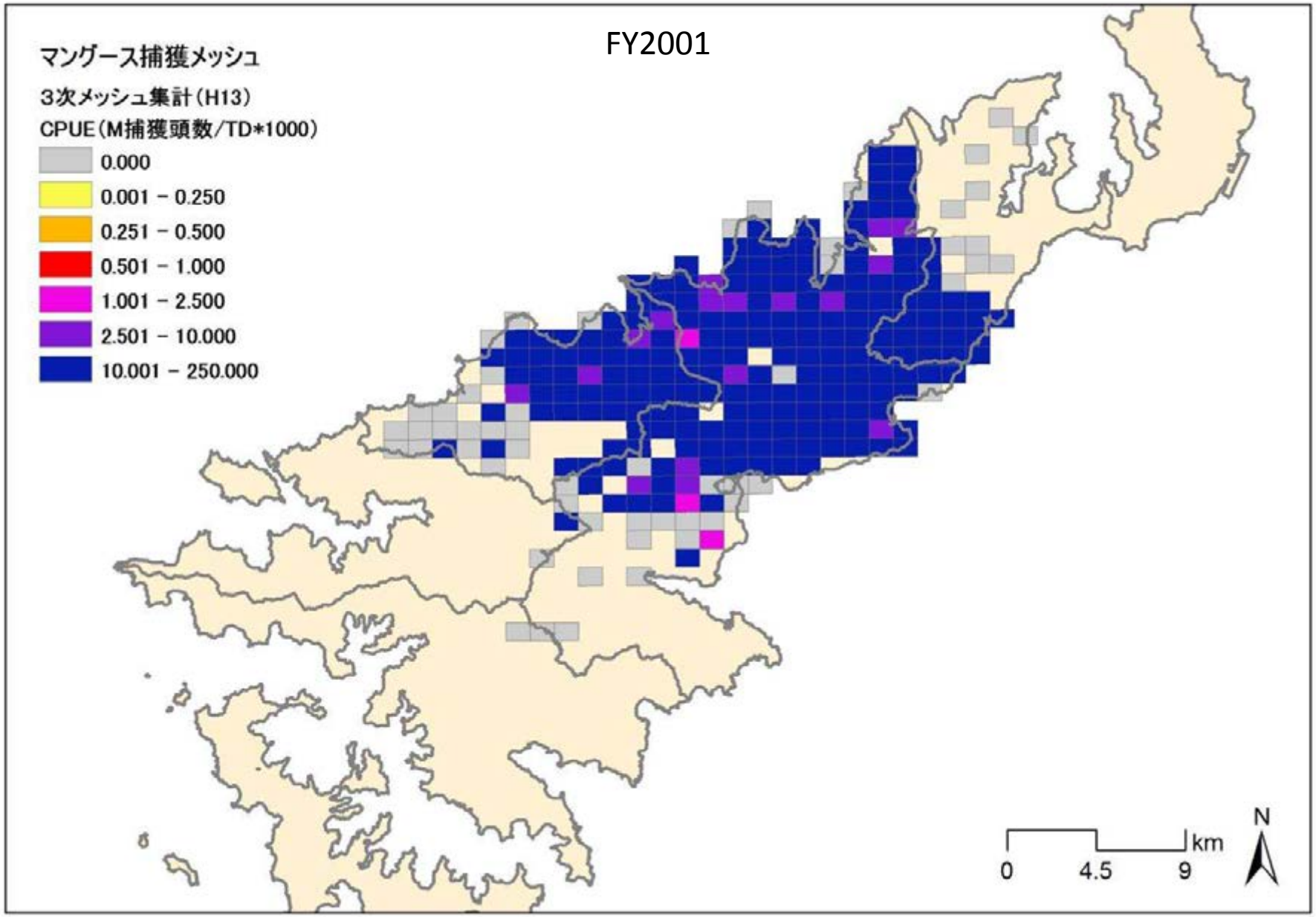


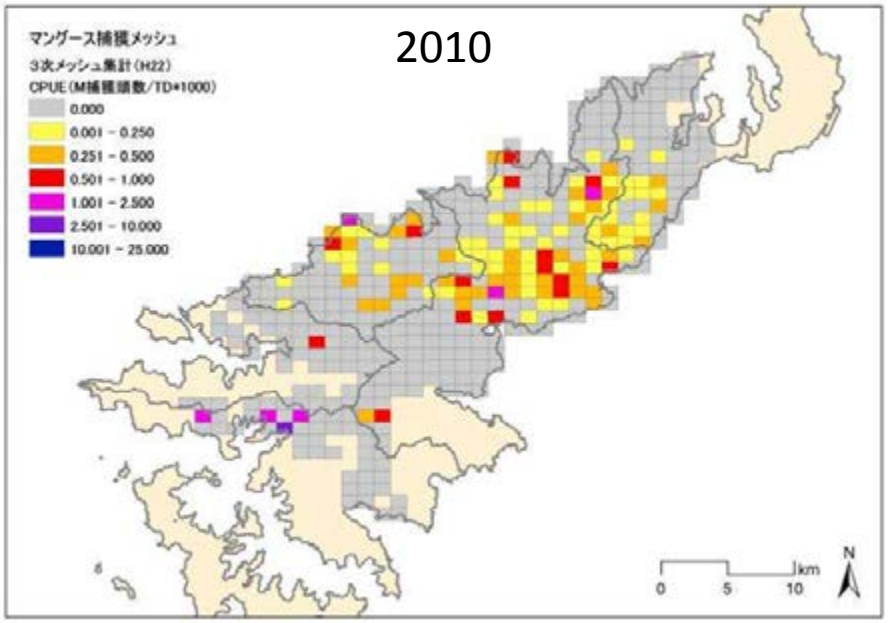
2013: AMB and trained sniffer dogs

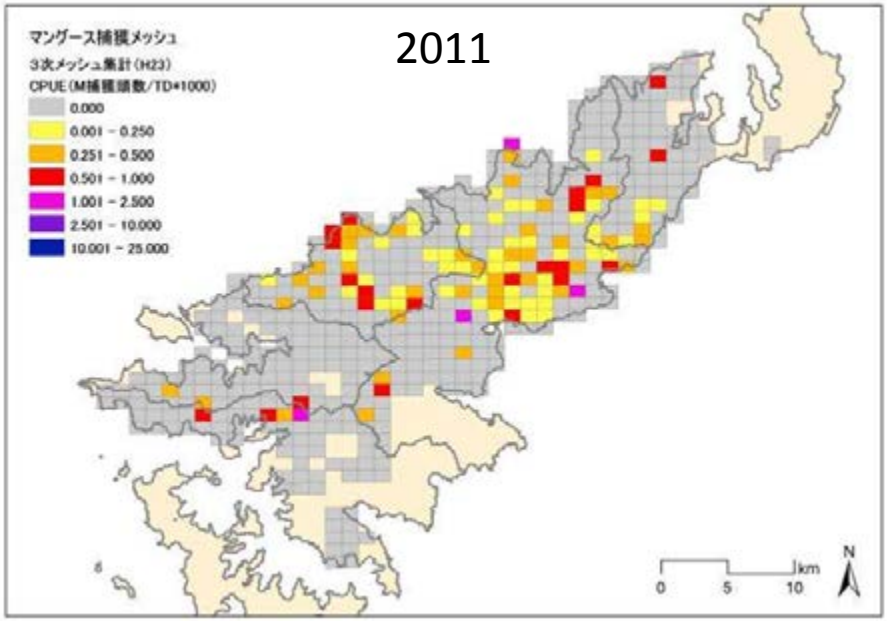
32,357 mongooses caught in 20 years



CPUE (Capture/1000trap-days) distribution




マングース捕獲メッシュ
3次メッシュ集計(H22)
CPUE(M捕獲頭数/TD*1000)
0.000
0.001 - 0.250
0.251 - 0.500
0.501 - 1.000
1.001 - 2.500
2.501 - 10.000
10.001 - 25.000
2010
0 5 10 km
N


マングース捕獲メッシュ
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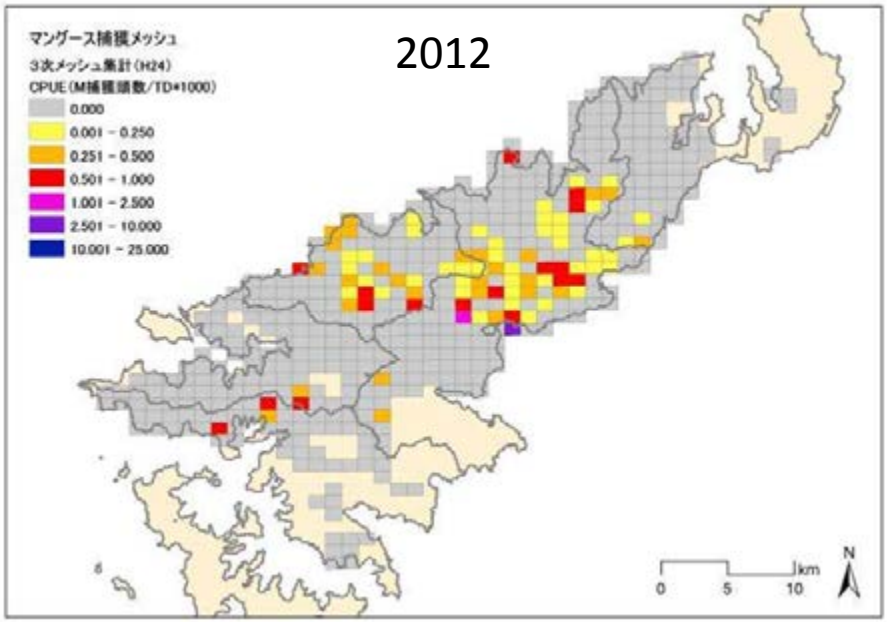
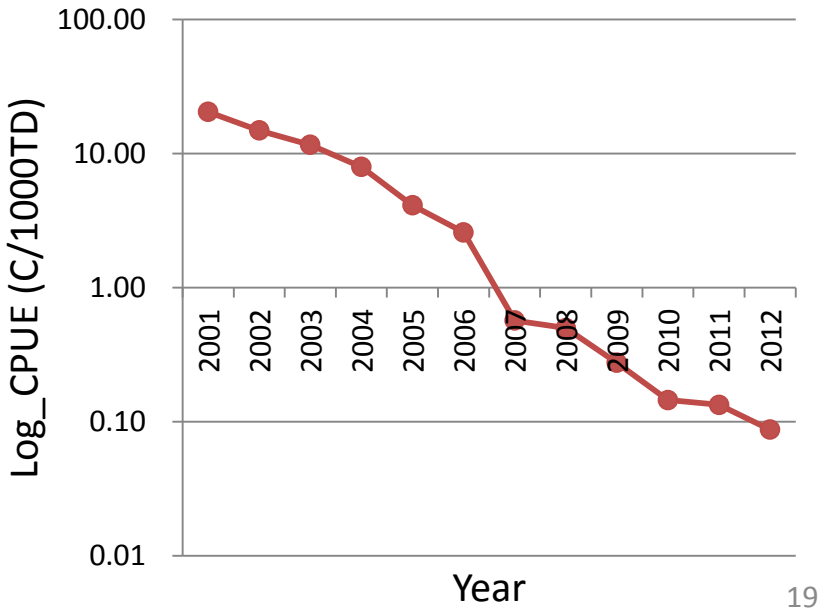
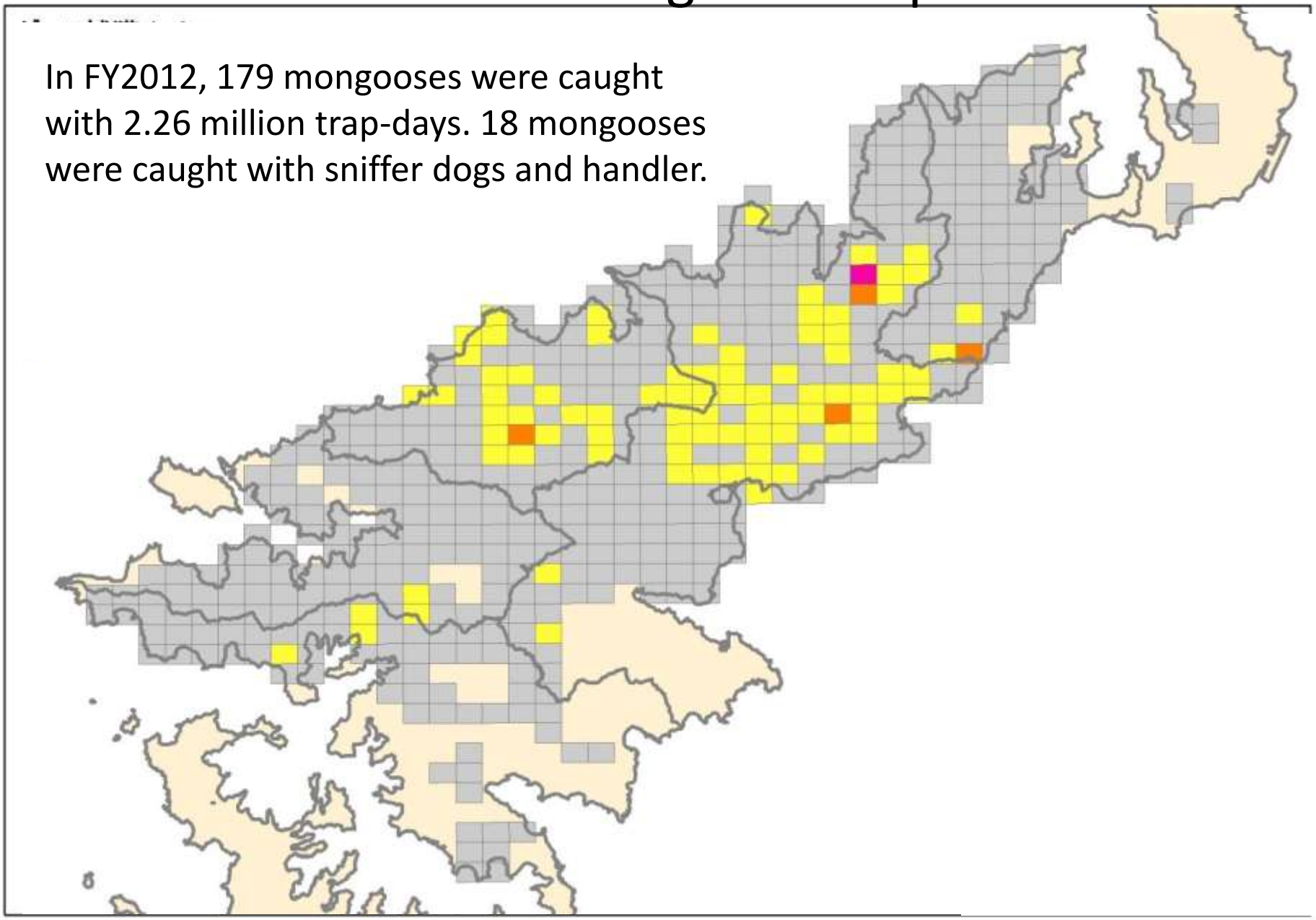
CPUE(M捕獲頭数/TD*1000)
0.000
0.001 - 0.250
0.251 - 0.500
0.501 - 1.000
1.001 - 2.500
2.501 - 10.000
10.001 - 25.000
2011
0 5 10 km
N


マングース捕獲メッシュ
3次メッシュ集計(H24)
CPUE(M捕獲頭数/TD*1000)
0.000
0.001 - 0.250
0.251 - 0.500
0.501 - 1.000
1.001 - 2.500
2.501 - 10.000
10.001 - 25.000
2012
0 5 10 km
N

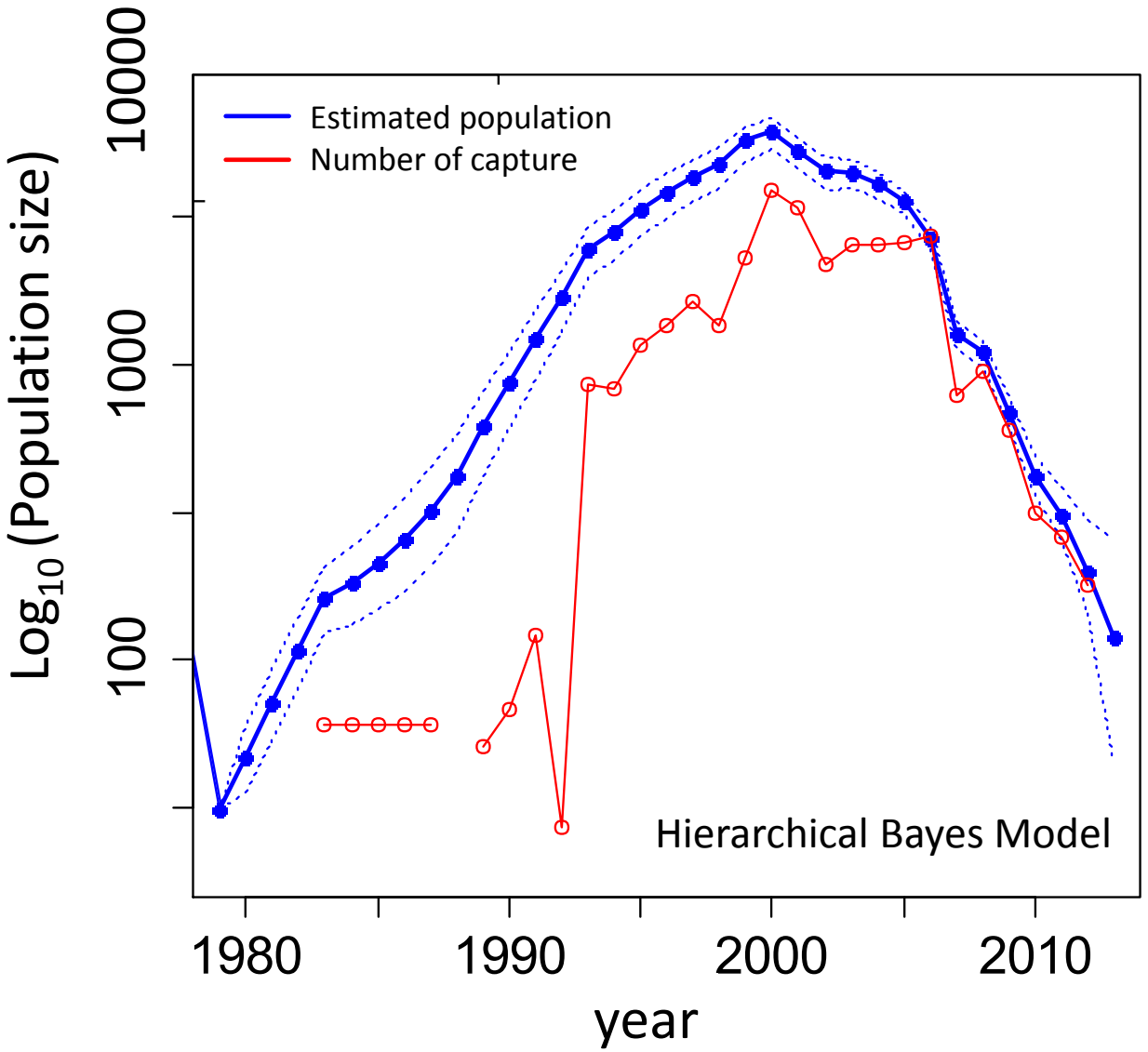

100.00
10.00
1.00
0.10
0.01
Log_CPUE (C/1000TD)
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
2007
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
Year

FY2012: 197 mongooses captured

In FY2012, 179 mongooses were caught with 2.26 million trap-days. 18 mongooses were caught with sniffer dogs and handler.



Abundance dynamics of mongooses



Recovery of native species 1

Fukasawa et al., 2013a
Proc. R. Soc. B

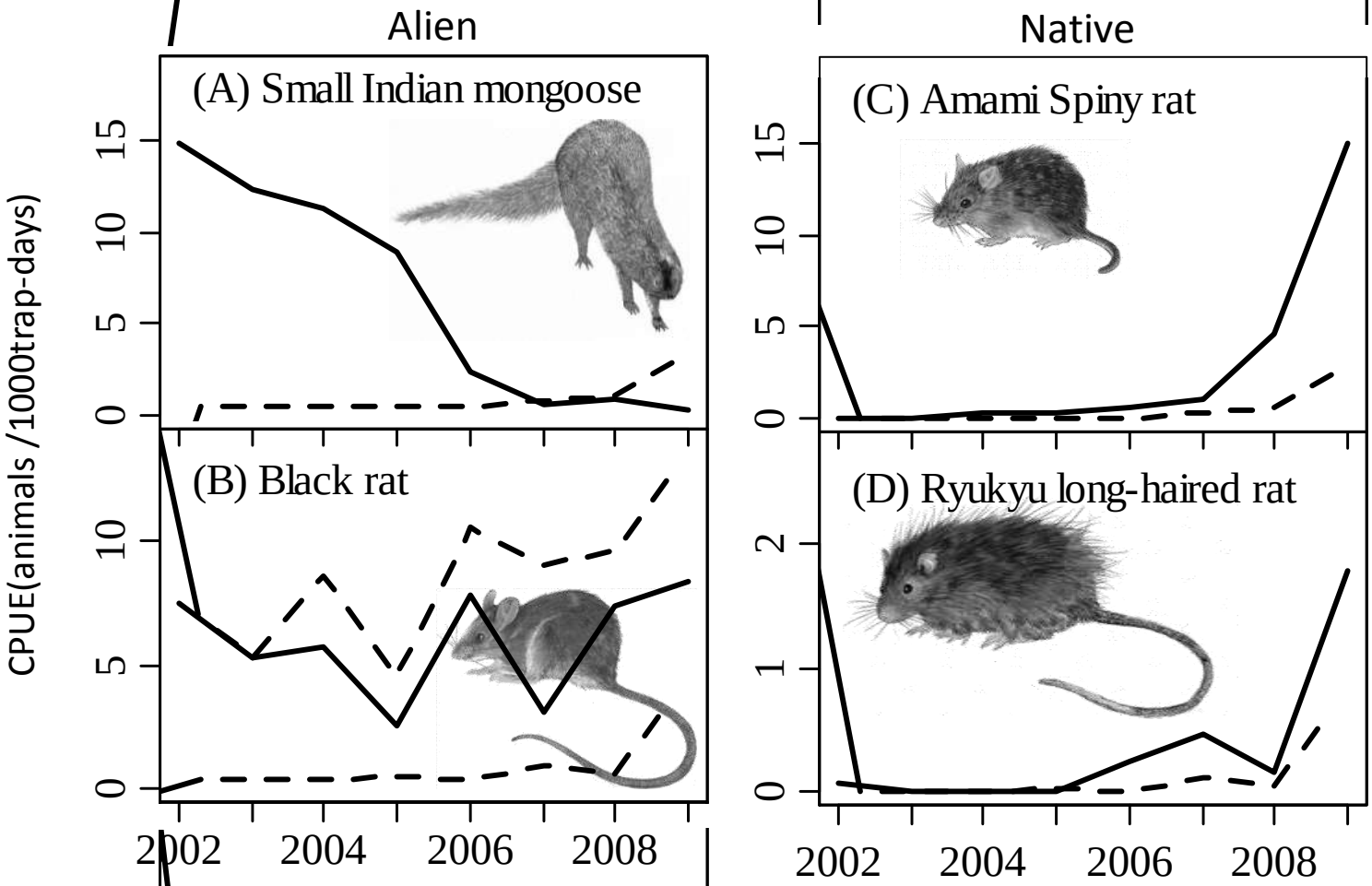
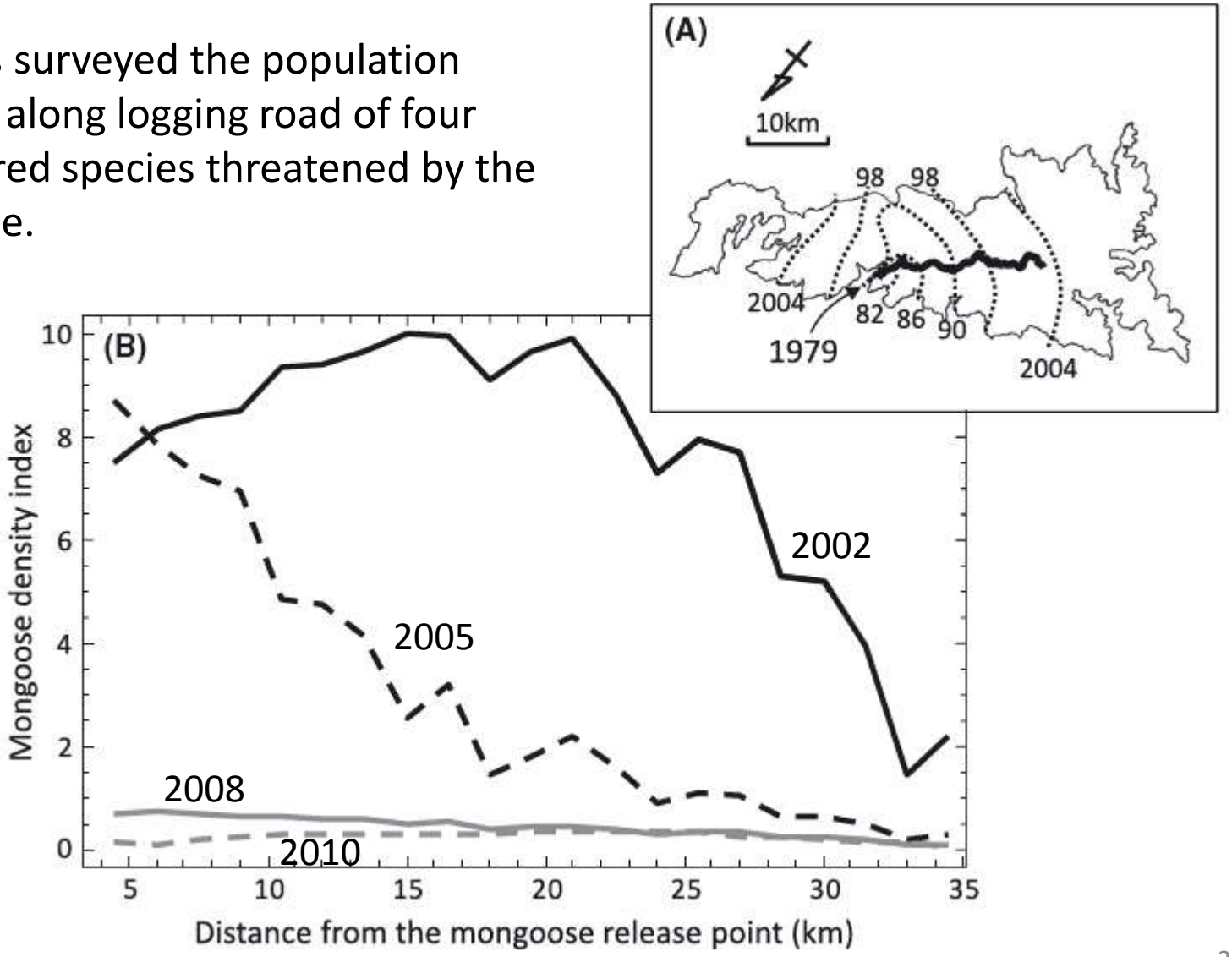


Figure 2. Temporal changes in catch per unit effort . For the rat species, the solid and dashed lines indicate the areas of mild (habitat alteration index, HAI<0) and intensive (HAI >0) habitat alteration, respectively.

Recovery of native species 2

Watari et al., 2013
Ecology and Evolution

Scientists surveyed the population densities along logging road of four endangered species threatened by the mongoose.



Recovery of native species 2

Watari et al., 2013
Ecology and Evolution

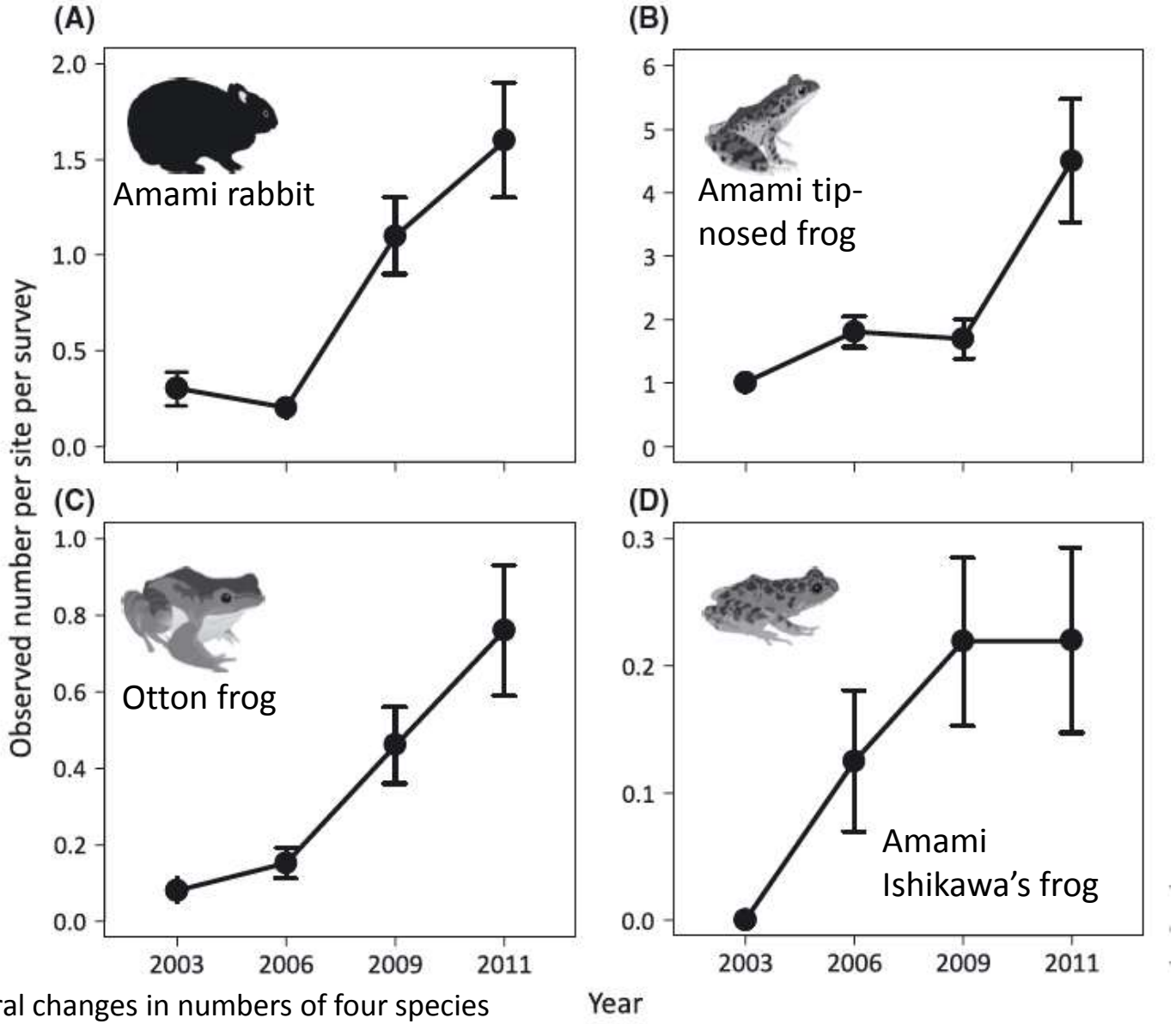
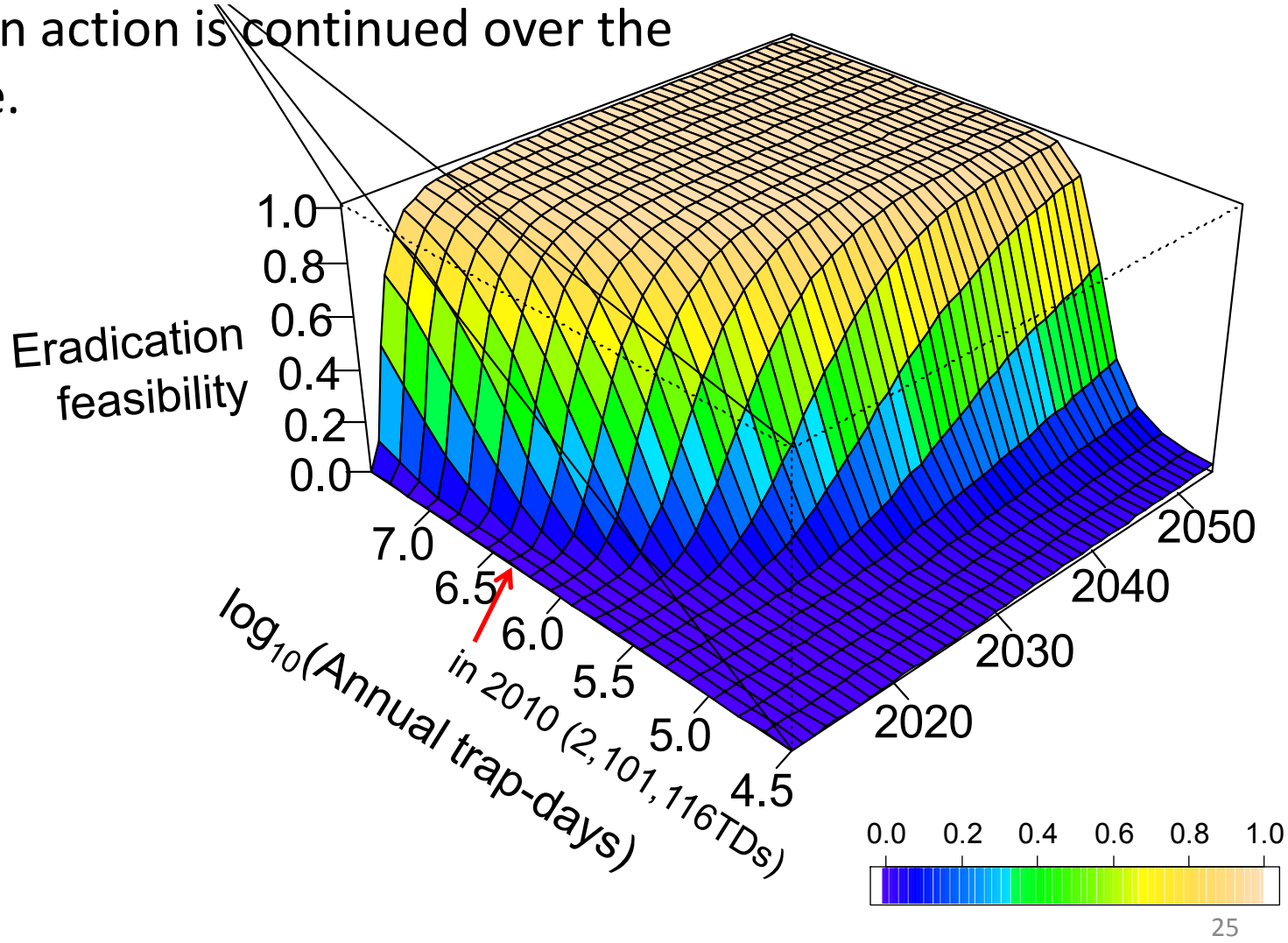


Figure 3. Temporal changes in numbers of four species observed per site per survey (mean SE).

Probability of eradication success

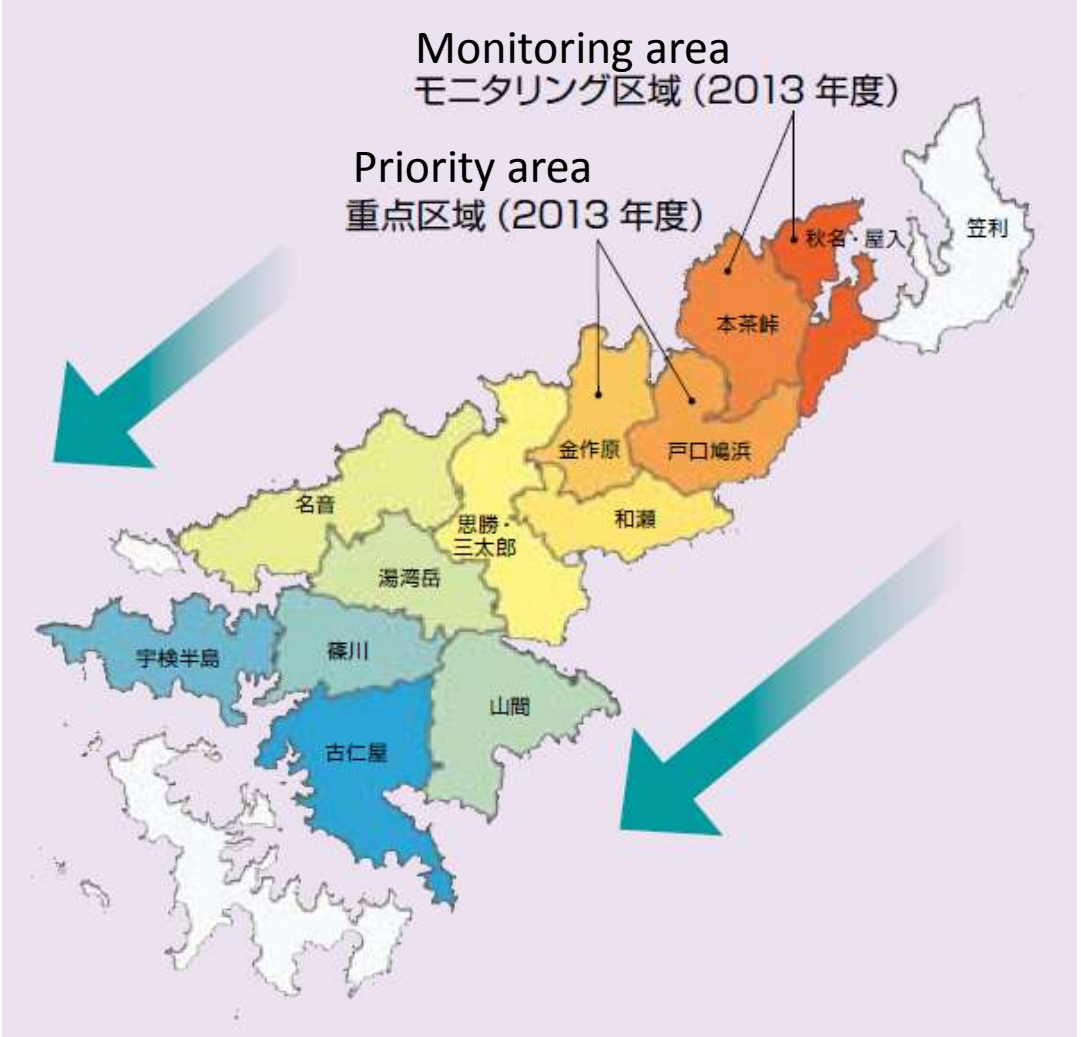
Fukasawa et al., 2013b
J. Applied Ecology

The eradication success might be feasible if eradication action is continued over the next decade.



Eradication action plan by 2022

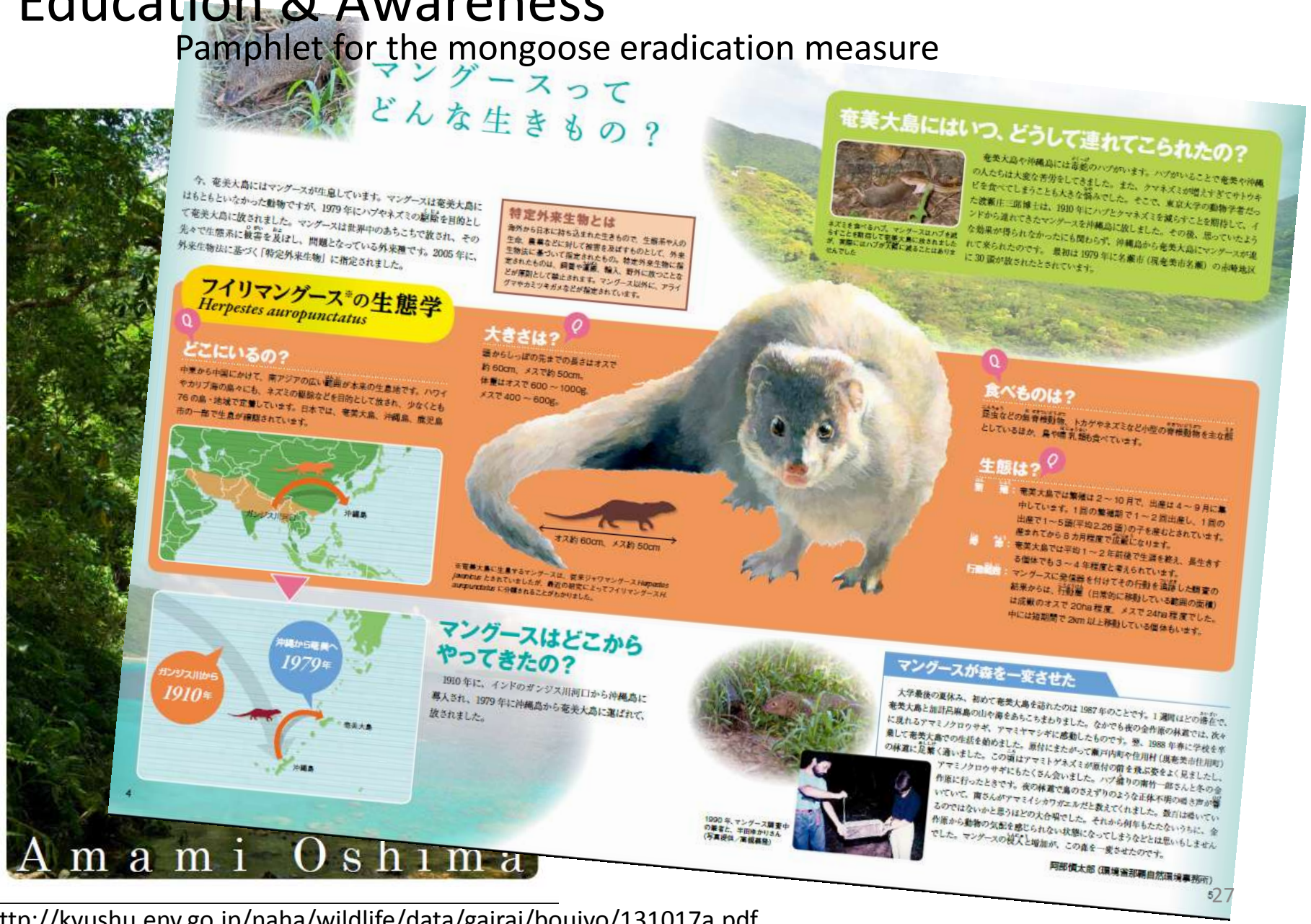
- New ten year mongoose eradication plan was settled on from FY2013 to 2022.
- The challenges are to eradicate small number of mongooses scattered in a large area, and to ensure that no mongoose survives in every area, with using sniffer dogs, camera traps and hair traps.



http://kyushu.env.go.jp/naha/wildlife/data/gairai/boujyo/130425b.html

Education & Awareness

Pamphlet for the mongoose eradication measure



http://kyushu.env.go.jp/naha/wildlife/data/gairai/boujyo/131017a.pdf

Thank you for your attention