## From olive groves to cargo holds: the dissident assemblages of invasive species



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Researching Rural Change

and Globalization

# Globalization and non-human mobility

- Massive increase in alien species introductions (animal, plant, microbe) over past 3 decades
- Impacts on health, biodiversity, ecosystem services, infrastructure, food production capacity and livelihoods.
- Invasive Non Native Species (INNS) cost British economy ~ £2 billion/year
- Non-human mobility linked to global trade and climate change
  - Trade and transport routes = Pathways

"...the resulting unprecedented mixing of species across continents and ecosystems is surely one of the most profound manifestations of the Anthropocene"

(Potter and Urquhart, 2017: p61)





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#### Pathways – Container Shipping

- Accounts for 90% of global trade
- 2014: 127.60 million TEUs (twenty-foot equivalent units) exported worldwide



- Pests in traded goods e.g. rodents and insects in grain shipments
- Contaminants e.g. bark beetles pests in timber and packing material
- Stowaways e.g. aquatic organisms on ships hull and in ballast water

**Zebra mussel** (*Dreissena polymorpha*) – native to Black and Caspian seas. Spread to freshwater habitats throughout Europe and North America including the Great Lakes. Outcompeted native mussel species, damage to infrastructure incl. blocking water intake pipes for power plants.



## Pathways – Live Plant Trade

- Increasing volume of live plants imported into EU:
  - 2013: €278 Million Live plant imports from rest of the world
  - 60% increase in value of trade over last 15 years
- Previously exotic plants introduced and become invasive
  - e.g. Himalayan Balsam



- Now Ornamental trees and shrubs as carriers of pests and diseases
  - e.g. Chalara ash dieback, Larch tree disease (Phytophthora ramorum), Oak processionary moth, Lily beetle, Xylella fastidiosa\*\*



Challenge of governing biosecurity and non-human mobility in a neoliberal world of free trade – Maye et al, 2011; Tsouvalis, 2018

#### Invasive Assemblages

Composition of heterogenous elements into "some form of provisional sociospatial formation" (Anderson and McFarlane, 2011: 124)

Key features:

- Non-Human Agency 'lines of flight'
- Possibility and contingency
- Processes of assembling and disassembling
- Material and expressive components



Holding together of an assemblage is a provisional process, in which "relations may change, new elements may enter, alliances may be broken, new conjunctions may be fostered" (Anderson and Macfarlane 2011, 126)

## Xylella fastidiosa

- Bacterium infects the water conducting tissues of plants (the xylem)
- Native to Americas causes disease in citrus, coffee and grapevine
- Major outbreak in Italy in 2013. Since then detected in France (2015), Germany (2016), Balearic Islands (2016), mainland Spain (2017)



Xylella fastidiosa in xylem Xylella fastidiosa distribution map 2016, CABI Invasive Species Compendium

- Wide range of susceptible plants 359 plant species across 75 families
- Crops, ornamental and wild plant species at risk Uncertainty

#### Xylella in Puglia: Emergence



### Xylella in Puglia: Non-human agency



Range of species susceptible to Xylella bacterium present



Philaenus spumarius (meadow spittlebug)



New host in Olive trees



High-density landscape

# Xylella in Puglia

- Material
  - Decline in olive yields
  - Impact of farm incomes and livelihoods
  - Change in visual appearance of landscape
  - Reductions in tourist visitors to the region
- Expressive
  - Heritage landscape 'Monumental trees'
  - Olives central to regional culture and identity
  - Ancient olives farmed by generations of families
- Biosecurity assemblage
  - Multiple actors and logics science, policy, environmentalism, emotion, conspiracy theory
  - Incoherence (deterritorialization) and inactivity







#### Xylella in the UK – possibility spaces

- How could Xylella arrive in UK? (Pathways plant trade, show gardens, tourists' luggage)
- Which subspecies of Xylella would thrive in the UK? (Constrained by climate, but Xylella fastidiosa subsp. Multiplex can tolerate colder conditions)
- Which plant species would it affect? (host plants incl. native species like Oak and non-native garden plants e.g. rosemary, lavender, oleander, plus unknown others)
- How would it impact the health of these plant species? Changing ecosystem relations
- How will it change relations within other assemblages? e.g. forestry, agriculture, landscape, gardens



#### Conclusions

- Assemblage approach highlights:
  - Emergence of invasive species threats
  - Non-human mobility brings Change (actual/possible) to existing relations
  - Biosecurity as Process, involving diverse practices, rationalities and policies
  - Non-human agency part of the response



Thanks for listening.