

8.013 Management and restoration of areas affected by Eucalyptus monocultures in regions outside their natural distribution

RECOGNISING that several species of the genus *Eucalyptus*, outside their natural range, have been identified as invasive alien species of global concern according to IUCN criteria (2000), due to their adverse impacts on biodiversity, soil quality, water resources and increased risk of forest fires;

NOTING that the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Global Strategy for Plant Conservation highlight the need to manage and restore ecosystems affected by invasive alien species, including monocultures of non-native species;

UNDERLINING IUCN Resolutions, such as Resolution 7.004 *Urgent action against the grass Cortaderia selloana outside of its natural distribution range* (Marseille, 2020), which underscore the importance of taking measures to prevent and manage the impacts of species outside their natural range, and Resolution 7.077 *Effects of the increase in the use of paper as a substitute for plastic on plantations of timber species* (Marseille, 2020), which addresses the effects of timber plantations on biodiversity;

RECOGNISING the need to develop sustainable and restorative approaches to address the environmental, social and economic impacts associated with these monocultures and to ensure the resilience of the affected ecosystems; and

COMMITTING to promote sustainable alternatives that reduce pressure on fragile ecosystems and improve the livelihoods of local communities;

The IUCN World Conservation Congress 2025, at its session in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates:

1. INVITES the Director General, Commissions and Members to:

- a. elaborate guidelines for the sustainable management and ecological restoration of areas affected by Eucalyptus monocultures outside their natural range, prioritising the recovery of native forests; and
- b. promote research to assess the ecological impacts of Eucalyptus monocultures on biodiversity, the hydrological cycle and soil fertility, in regions outside their natural distribution area; and

2. URGES State Members and partner organisations to:

- a. implement regulations that limit the expansion of Eucalyptus monocultures outside their natural range in sensitive areas, such as degraded soils, watersheds and habitats of high biodiversity; and
- b. promote diversified forestry models and agroforestry systems that combine economic productivity with environmental conservation.