



ABSTRACT

The second cause of biodiversity loss in the world is attributed to the effects caused by invasive species, whether exotic or native. They overcome geographical, environmental, and reproductive barriers and move from one place to another or spread on a given surface through multiple dispersal strategies, in most cases promoted by man. They are a threat to biodiversity, because they have the capacity to change habitats, alter ecosystem function, cause environmental impacts, replace native species and introduce diseases that damage the natural environment, in addition to generating effects on the economy, health, and social and cultural traditions of the communities settled in areas surrounding the invaded territories. Their unawareness exacerbates the problem.

This illustrated catalog of plants with invasive potential found in the province of García Rovira, southeast of Santander, Colombia, contains information that facilitates their identification and knowledge. Field trips were carried out to determine the 63 species of interest to which the establishment and invasion risk analysis tool (I3N) was then applied,

and were characterized to create the technical sheets with which this publication was prepared. 59 species were found with a high level of risk, one requires further analysis and three with moderate risk.

With this work, the Regional Autonomous Corporation of Santander (CAS) and the Cedrela International Corporation support the disclosure and knowledge of plant species with invasive potential in the southeast of Santander, Colombia. It constitutes the first report in the region and is consolidated as a starting point for the development of new research focused on their determination, management and control against the problems they generate, as well as counteracting the negative effects caused on native species, their ecosystems and about biodiversity.

Keywords: arrival, establishment, invasion, colonization, threat, biodiversity, plant species.

