

ELNAIS, CIESM, HCMR-EEA, MEDMIS, EASIN-Lit. To guarantee the quality of the EASIN data, an Editorial Board, composed of experts on different taxonomic groups and habitats, has been appointed and is contributing to the continuous update and review of the EASIN Catalogue by means of on-line discussions via a forum-like platform. All the information gathered in the EASIN system is publicly available through a widget framework, providing easy to use and flexible web tools for tailored searching, analyzing and mapping, greatly aiding scientists and policy makers in obtaining high quality information. These web tools follow internationally recognized standards and protocols, and can be utilized freely, while ownership of the data remains within its source, which is properly cited and linked in the EASIN geodatabase. The EASIN datasets have been used for pan-European or regional assessments of pathways and gateways of alien invasions, pinpointing the major importance of shipping and the Suez Canal for the marine introductions, and aquaculture, pet/aquarium trade and stocking activities for the freshwater AS, contributing thus towards the fulfilment of the related targets of the Convention on Biological Diversity and of European policies. Moreover, through the EASIN datasets and tools, a pan-European review on highly invasive marine alien species has been performed, highlighting 87 species with a high impact on ecosystem services (mainly food provision) and biodiversity. Finally, an index is under development for mapping cumulative impacts of marine IAS, allowing the identification of hotspots of highly impacted areas and prioritization of sites, crucial for management actions.

**34-O Non-native species in Italian freshwater habitats: a macroecological assessment of invasion drivers.** *Paolo Colangelo*<sup>1</sup> - *Diego Fontaneto*<sup>1</sup> - *Aldo Marchetto*<sup>1</sup> - *Alessandro Ludovisi*<sup>2</sup> - *Alberto Basset*<sup>3</sup> - *Luca Bartolozzi*<sup>4</sup> - *Isabella Bertani*<sup>5</sup> - *Alessandro Campanaro*<sup>6</sup> - *Antonella Cattaneo*<sup>7</sup> - *Fabio Cianferoni*<sup>4</sup> - *Giuseppe Corriero*<sup>8</sup> - *Gentile Francesco Ficetola*<sup>9</sup> - *Cataldo Pierri*<sup>8</sup> - *Gianpaolo Rossetti*<sup>5</sup> - *Angela Boggero*<sup>1</sup>

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The relative role of propagule pressure, abiotic and biotic variables as determinants of non-native species occurrence differs among studies, hindering the synthesis of emergent patterns in invasion ecology and preventing generalisation for conservation actions. In order to produce a broad and general assessment of the occurrence of alien species in aquatic habitats, we proposed a macroecological approach to assess the drivers of occurrence of alien species in all biota (microorganisms, plants and animals) across several natural habitats in freshwater ecosystems in Italy, and we generalised the results of the analysis to provide a risk map of the occurrence of alien species.

We determined that abiotic climatic variables were good predictors of alien species occurrence. Indeed, these variables, together with propagule pressure, expressed as the proximity to major inhabited areas, and differences in the receiving community, expressed as the native species richness, played a crucial role in determining the number of alien species. Furthermore, we found evidence of an influence of body size in determining the occurrence of the non-native species. By using the predictions of our model, we addressed the probability of the occurrence of alien species in freshwater habitats across the whole country and highlighted areas at higher risk.

**34-O Contribution of non-native species to fish communities in 1940 European lakes: geographical distribution, predictors of occurrence, and proportions in community abundance and biomass.**

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