## We Share the Planet

As stated above, invasive species are considered as those that are 1) non-native to the ecosystem under consideration, and 2) whose introduction is likely to cause economic or environmental harm, or harm to human health. Under this definition, many species, including dandelions, are regarded as invasive ones. However, when applying this standard to evaluate species, prudent examination is needed.

To begin with, invasiveness is a relative concept. A specific kind of species is invasive in some ecosystems, because the specific characteristics of the ecosystem allow it to overproduce without being preyed upon. But in the original ecosystem, the species may have grown normally. Therefore, when using the word 'invasive', a specific environment is required; When dealing with invasive species, specific measures need to be taken based on specific environments, rather than completely eliminating all species.

In addition, as stated in the definition, “introduction” is the crucial process for the species to enter certain ecosystems. In this process, it is necessary to evaluate whether the spread is a natural behavior of the species or an artificial one. If the spread of species in different ecosystems is a natural and necessary process of their reproduction, then introduction is a natural process; If due to uncontrollable factors, such as plants growing on the border between the two countries entering a new ecosystem due to wind direction, then this process is also naturally caused. For such a natural process, it cannot be called "invasion" because it is the result of natural environmental evolution and can be adapted by the natural ecological environment. Therefore, “invasion” can only describe the introduction of species by human.

Moreover, invasive species are also determined by the harm they caused. However, many of the harms are a result of human behaviors. It is human who artificially introduce species into the ecosystems to satisfy their own interests. It is also human intervention caused some of the species which do not initially pose of significant threat to the society to do harm. For example, people purchase specific species and then release them to the wild. Causing harms is not the intent of species. It is the inevitable result of human intervention.

In conclusion, the “invasiveness” and “harmfulness” of invasive species are attributed to human behavior and human intervention. In fact, invasive species are only a natural component of this diverse species in nature, and "invasion" is just a label artificially placed on them when humans recognize the harm, without realizing that it is humans who have caused the harm. To cope with existing invasive species, "extermination" is not the ultimate measure, and human should find a way to coexist with them. To avoid their potential harm, humans should start by examining ourselves. After all, humans are the biggest “invasive species” on the planet.