



The European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization

Updates from EPPO

Rob Tanner

12th meeting Bern Convention Group of Experts on Invasive Alien Species
Madeira, 2017-06-1/3



Information dissemination


European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization
Organisation Européenne et Méditerranéenne pour la Protection des Plantes

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EPPO activities on Invasive Alien Plants

EPPO protects plants in agriculture, forestry and the uncultivated environment. For over 60 years, EPPO has sought to prevent the introduction and spread of organisms which are harmful to plants in the European and Mediterranean region. Traditionally, EPPO has given priority to pests of cultivated plants (i.e., insects, necrotophages, fungi, bacteria, viruses), but more recently new emphasis was given to the protection of biodiversity. It was recognized that plant species can also add to plant health problems in the environment, with some species being threatened by their introduction and spread of pests, and notably by 'invasive alien plants' which can seriously disturb and destroy natural plant communities. Therefore in the early 2000s, EPPO started to work more specifically on invasive alien plants, in particular to analyze the risks presented by specific invasive alien plant species for the EPPO region and recommend measures to prevent their introduction and spread via International trade.

EPPO Panel on Invasive Alien Plants

In 2002, a Panel of experts on Invasive Alien Species was established. In 2012, it was renamed *Panel on Invasive Alien Plants* to better reflect its activities. It meets once a year and has the following aims:

- To provide information on invasive alien plants for the EPPO region,
- To conduct studies on risk analysis of specific invasive alien plants,
- To recommend measures to prevent their introduction and spread;
- To recommend measures to eradicate, suppress and contain invasive alien plants already introduced.

The [current composition of the EPPO Panel](#) can be viewed on this website, as well as [summaries of the meeting discussions and pictures](#).



	ORGANISATION EUROPÉENNE DE LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES DE BUREAU: 4401 MEDDELBURG CÔTÉ FRANÇAIS: PARIS
EPPO Reporting Service	
No. 1 Paris, 2007-01-01	
Contents	
1 First report of <i>Myzus persicae</i> (Homoptera) in Turkey 2 First report of <i>Myzus persicae</i> (Homoptera) in Syria 3 First record of <i>Neotriozellus longirostris</i> (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae) in Italy 4 Occurrence of thrips species in Sicily in 2006 5 First record of <i>Triozella luteola</i> (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae) in Italy 6 First report of <i>Rhopalosiphon</i> species in Austria 7 First record of <i>Triozella luteola</i> (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae) in the Netherlands 8 Incidence and yield losses in cucumbers in the Netherlands 9 First record of <i>Triozella luteola</i> (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae) in Turkey 10 New outbreaks of <i>Circospiza diffusa</i> (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae) in France 11 First record of <i>Leptothrix festucae</i> (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) 12 First record of <i>Lecanostethus festucae</i> (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) 13 PGR tests to distinguish between <i>Candidatus canaceae</i> and <i>C. myricae</i> 14 PGR object identification of non-candidatus	<i>Perito & Blomqvist</i> <i>Intechne Plants</i> <i>Intechne Plants</i>
15 Further analysis against plastic imports in Europe 16 First record of <i>Phytomyza coryli</i> (Diptera: Agromyzidae) on the Great Lakes and consequences for the Great Lakes fishery 17 First record of <i>Asphondyliapisi</i> (Ascomycota: Asphondyliales) on wheat 18 First record of <i>Asphondyliapisi</i> plants through the horticultural trade - the example of <i>Polygonatum multiflorum</i> (L.) Druce 19 New disease related to non-domesticated annual plants and non-cultivated plant species in France 20 Hostplants: feasibility of Biological Control of artemesia artemisinaefolia in Europe	<i>Intechne Plants</i>
<small>1. Index to Periodicals 2. Subject Index</small>	
<small>Tel.: +33 1 40 91 11 90 Fax: +33 1 40 39 00 02</small>	
<small>E-mail: epo@epo.org</small>	



Parthenium hysterophorus (PTNHY)

**MENU**

- » Overview →
- » Distribution
- » Categorization
- » Reporting
- » Photos

Overview

Basic information

- » **EPPO code:** PTNHY
- » **Preferred name:** *Parthenium hysterophorus*
- » **Authority:** Linnaeus

Notes

Tropical America. Introduced into and invasive in other continents, including specifically India, Australia and parts of Africa

[WSSA list of weeds in North America](#)
[EPPO Alert List](#)

[more photos...](#)

Taxonomy

- » Kingdom Plantae (1PLAK)
- » Phylum Magnoliophyta (1MAGP)
- » Class Angiospermae (1ANGC)
- » Category Campanulids (1CMPD)
- » Order Asterales (1ASTO)
- » Family Asteraceae (1COMF)
- » Genus Parthenium (1PTNG)
- » Species *Parthenium hysterophorus* (PTNHY)

Common names

Name	Language
<input type="text" value="Search..."/>	- select -
bastard feverfew	English
congress weed	English
Santa Maria feverfew	English
whitetop weed	English
parthenium weed	English (AU)

EPPO Observation List of invasive alien plants

The EPPO Observation List was created by the EPPO Panel on Invasive Alien Plants in 2012. This list contains plant species (absent or present in the EPPO region) which present a medium risk or for which information currently available is not sufficient to make an accurate assessment. It is stressed that inclusion in the Observation List is not definitive, and changes can be made when additional information is recorded, particularly when information on invasiveness becomes available, or when a significant change in the invasive behaviour is observed.

Plant name (link to EPPO Global Database)	Added in	Data sheets	PRA and prioritization documents
Akebia quinata	2012	mini ds	-
Andropogon virginicus	2014	mini ds	prioritization
Araujia sericifera	2012	mini ds	-
Asparagus asparagoides	2013	mini ds	prioritization
Azolla filiculoides 	2012	-	-
Bidens frondosa	2012	-	-
Cenchrus incertus	2012	draft ds	-
Eragrostis curvula	2012	mini ds	-
Eriochloa villosa	2012	mini ds	-
Gymnocoronis spilanthoides 	2012	mini ds	-
Limnophila sessiliflora 	2013	mini ds	prioritization
Lupinus polyphyllus	2012	-	-
Lysichiton americanus (A2 in 2005 - deleted in 2009)	2012	Final ds	PRA - PRA report
Nassella trichotoma , N. neesiana and N. tenuissima	2012	mini ds	-
Rhododendron ponticum	2012	draft ds	-
Sesbania punicea	2012	mini ds	-
Solidago nemoralis	2012	mini ds	-
Verbesina encelioides	2012	mini ds	-

 Aquatic plants





LIFE15 PRE FR 001

Mitigating the threat of invasive alien plants to the EU through pest risk analysis to support the Regulation 1143/2014

EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION

And

NERC CENTRE FOR ECOLOGY AND HYDROLOGY



Centre for
Ecology & Hydrology
NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL

Project overview

- **Title:** Mitigating the threat of invasive alien plants in the EU through pest risk analysis to support the EU Regulation 1143/2014
- **Theme:** Invasive plant species - risk assessment
- **Funder:** LIFE Programme; DG Environment
- **Duration:** 01.02.2016 - 30.06.2018.
- **Financial:** total project costs EUR 433 328; EPPO will receive EUR 215 690.



- To prioritise plant species from the EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants and the horizon scanning study (ENV.B.2/ETU/2014/0016) for risk assessment,
- To risk assess 16 IAPs by performing pest risk analysis **compliant with the Regulation (EU) no. 1143/2014**,
- To facilitate knowledge transfer and capacity building in pest risk analysis within the EU.

List of 37 species for prioritisation

Species	
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> (Fabaceae)	<i>Hakea sericea</i> (Proteaceae)
<i>Albizia lebbeck</i> (Fabaceae)	<i>Humulus scandens</i> (Cannabaceae)
<i>Ambrosia confertiflora</i> (Asteraceae)	<i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> (Hydrocharitaceae)
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i> (Asteraceae)	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i> (Acanthaceae)
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i> (Poaceae)	<i>Lespedeza cuneata</i> (Fabaceae)
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i> (Sapindaceae)	<i>Ligustrum sinense</i> (Oleaceae)
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i> (Celastraceae)	<i>Lonicera maackii</i> (Caprifoliaceae)
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i> (Asteraceae)	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i> (Caprifoliaceae)
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Lauraceae)	<i>Lygodium japonicum</i> (Lygodiaceae)
<i>Clematis terniflora</i> (Ranunculaceae)	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i> (Oxalidaceae)
<i>Cornus sericea</i> (Cornaceae)	<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> (Poaceae)
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> (Poaceae)	<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> (Araceae)
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> (Apocynaceae)	<i>Prosopis juliflora</i> (Fabaceae)
<i>Egeria densa</i> (Hydrocharitaceae)	<i>Prunus campanulata</i> (Rosaceae)
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i> (Poaceae)	<i>Rubus rosifolius</i> (Rosaceae)
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> (Celastraceae)	<i>Salvinia molesta</i> (Salviniaceae)
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> (Celastraceae)	<i>Sapium sebiferum</i> (Euphorbiaceae)
<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i> (Polygonaceae)	<i>Sphagneticola trilobata</i> (Asteraceae)
<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i> (Asteraceae)	

Regulation 1143/2014

- Regulation 1143/2014: on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species, which came into force on the 1st January 2015
- Centred on three main themes (1) prevention, (2) early warning and rapid response, and (3) management.
- A key feature in the Regulation is: **list of IAS of Union concern**

4.11.2014

EN

Official Journal of the European Union

L 317/35

**REGULATION (EU) No 1143/2014 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL
of 22 October 2014**

on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 192(1) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee (1),

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

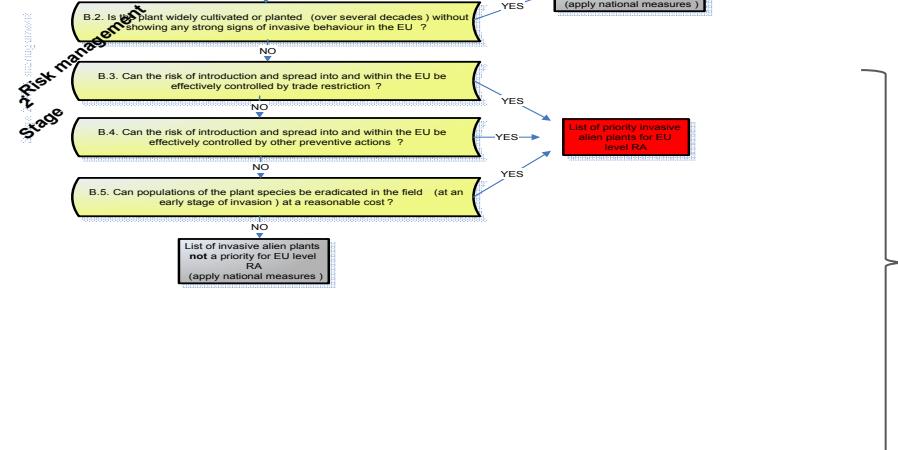
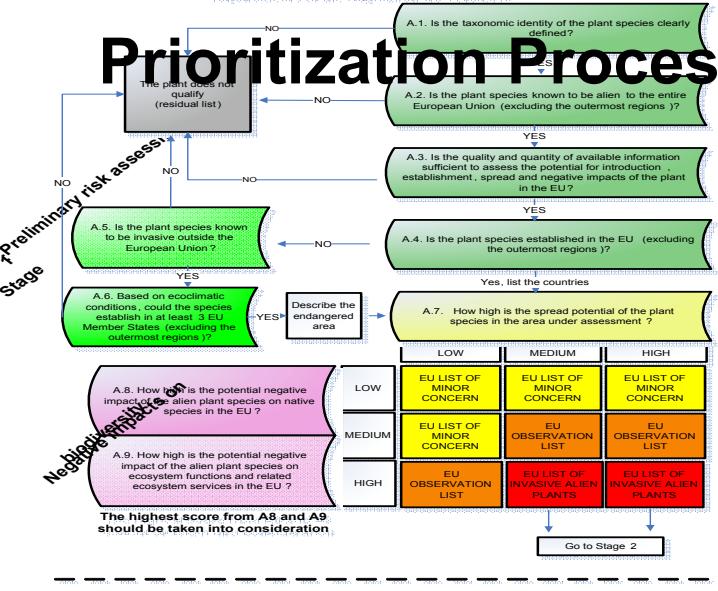
Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure (2),

Whereas:

(1) The appearance of alien species, whether of animals, plants, fungi or micro-organisms, in new locations is not always a cause for concern. However, a significant subset of alien species can become invasive and have serious adverse impact on biodiversity and related ecosystem services, as well as have other social and economic impact, which should be prevented. Some 12 000 species in the environment of the Union and in other European



Prioritization Process for EU invasive alien plants



produces lists of plant species for the EU, the most important being the list of invasive alien plants

to determine which of these IAP have the highest priority for a risk assessment (= quick screening tool)

The main components of stage 1

A1 – Plant taxonomic **identity**

A2 – **Alien** to the entire EU

A3 – Availability of scientific **information**

A4 + A6 – **Establishment** capacity

A5 – Invasive behaviour **outside** EU

A7 – **Spread** capacity

A8 – Negative impacts on native **species**

A9 – Negative impacts on **ecosystem** functions and services

		A7 - Spread potential		
		Low	Medium	High
Negative impacts (maximum from questions A8 and A9)	Low	EU List of Minor Concern	EU List of Minor Concern	EU List of Minor Concern
	Medium	EU List of Minor Concern	EU Observation List of Invasive Alien Plants	EU Observation List of Invasive Alien Plants
	High	EU Observation List of Invasive Alien Plants	EU List of Invasive Alien Plants. Go to B.	EU List of Invasive Alien Plants. Go to B.

The main components of stage 2

- B1 – Significant area available for **further spread**
- B2 – **No sign of invasive behaviour in the EU**
- B3 – Risk reduction by **trade restriction**
- B4 – Risk reduction by **other preventive actions**
- B5 – Risk reduction by **population control**

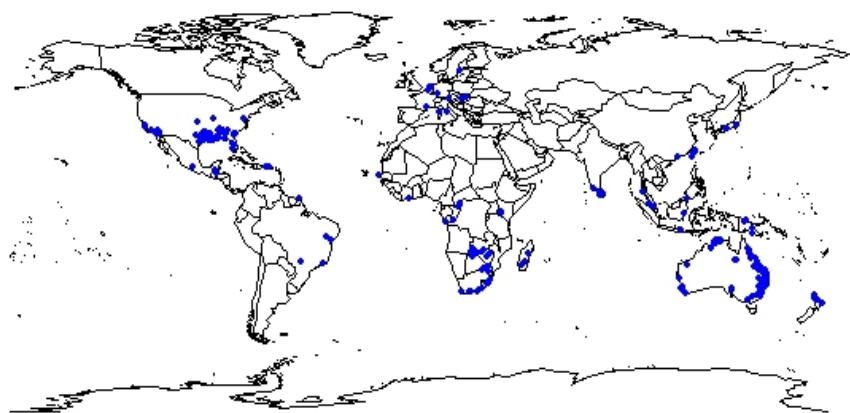
Species	A.1. Clear taxonomy	A.2. Alien in EU	A.3. Quality information	A.4. Established in the EU	A.5. Invasive outside the EU	A.6. Potential establishment in the EU	A.7. Spread	A.8. Impact on native plant species	A.9. Impact on ecosystem functions services	Conclusion of stage 1
	Yes	Yes (Aus.)	High	Yes (ES, FR, IT)	Yes (Afr., Asia, Oce.)	38%	Medium	High (M): forms dense stands displaces native species (Lorenzo et al., 2012)	Medium (L): Nitrogen cycle modifications (Weber, 2003)	List IAP
<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Yes	Yes (Aus.)	High	Yes (ES, FR, IT)	Yes (Afr., Asia, Oce.)	38%	Medium	High (M): forms dense stands displaces native species (Lorenzo et al., 2012)	Medium (L): Nitrogen cycle modifications (Weber, 2003)	List IAP
<i>Albizia lebbeck</i>	Yes	Yes (Asia)	Low (STOP) ----				---	---	---	---
<i>Ambrosia confertiflora</i>	Yes	Yes (N.Am.)	Medium/High	No	Yes (C.Asia, Oce.)	8.80%	High	High (M): forms dense stands displaces native species (EPPO, 2014)	Medium (H): Ecosystem modifier (EPPO, 2014)	List IAP
<i>Ambrosia trifida</i>	Yes	Yes (N.Am.)	Medium/High	Yes (ES, GE, NL, RO, RU, PL, FR, IT, BK, RS)	Yes (Asia, N.Am.)	90%	High	Medium (L): allelopathic and competes with native spp. for nutrients/light	Low (M): No recorded impacts	Obs List
<i>Andropogon virginicus</i>	Yes	Yes (N.Am.)	High	Yes (FR)	Yes (Asia, N.Am., Oce.)	70.10%	High	High (H): Allelopathic impacts (Stone, 1985)	Medium (H): Promotes fire (Stone, 1985)	List IAP
<i>Cardiospermum grandiflorum</i>	Yes	Yes (Afr., S.Am.)	Medium	Yes (IT)	Yes (Afr.)	5.10%	High	High (M): Smothers native spp. (McKay et al., 2010)	Medium (M): Habitat transformer ((Henderson, 2001))	List IAP
<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Yes	Yes (Asia)	High	Yes (GB)	Yes (N.Am., Oce.)	77%	High	High (H): Suppression native spp. (Fike & Niering, 1999)	Medium (H): Negatively affects aesthetics (CABI, 2016)	List IAP
<i>Chromolaena odorata</i>	Yes	Yes (S.Am.)	High	No	Yes (Afr., N.Am., Oce.)	No (STOP)	---	---	---	---
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> (Lauraceae)	Yes	Yes (Asia)	High	Yes (GB, FR, IT)	Yes (N.Am., Oce.)	35.10%	High	High (H): Forms monocultures/ Allelopathic impacts (Firth, 1979)	Medium (H): Ecosystem modifier (CABI, 2016)	List IAP
<i>Clematis terniflora</i> (Ranunculaceae)	Yes	Yes (Asia)	Low (STOP) ----		---	---	---	---	---	---
<i>Cornus sericea</i> (Cornaceae)	No (STOP)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i> (Poaceae)	Yes	Yes (S. Am.)	High	No	Yes (N.Am., Oce.)	55.80%	High	High (M): Strongly competes for resources	High (M): Alters trophic levels/reduces aesthetics (Lambrinos, 2000)	List IAP
<i>Cryptostegia grandiflora</i> (Apocynaceae)	Yes	Yes (Afr.)	High	No	Yes (Oce., S.Am.)	No (STOP)	---	---	---	---
<i>Egeria densa</i> (Hydrocharitaceae)	Yes	Yes (S. Am.)	High	Yes (FR, BE, IT, NL, UK)		80.90%	High	Medium (H): Displaces native spp. (CABI, 2016)	Medium (H): Reduces recreation activities (CABI, 2016)	Obs List
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i> (Poaceae)	Yes	Yes (S. Afr.)	High	Yes (ES, PT)	Yes (N.Am.)	15.30%	High	High (M): Outcompetes native plant spp. (Bossard et al., 2000)	Medium (M): Alter fire regimes (Fisher et al., 2006)	List IAP
<i>Euonymus fortunei</i> (Celastraceae)	Yes	Yes (Asia)	High	Yes (FR, LV)	Yes (N.Am.)	70.10%	High	High (M): Outcompetes native plant spp. (Bauer & Reynolds, 2016)	Medium (H): Ecosystem modifier (Bauer & Reynolds, 2016)	List IAP
<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> (Celastraceae)	Yes	Yes (Asia)	Low (STOP)----		---	---	---	---	---	---
<i>Fallopia baldschuanica</i> (Polygonaceae)	Yes	Yes (Asia)	High	Yes (widespread)	Yes (N.Am.)	67.90%	Medium	Medium (M): Smoothers native spp. (EPPO, 2012)	Medium (M): Ecosystem modifier (EPPO, 2012)	Obs List

Salvinia molesta Des.

Perennial floating aquatic fern (Harley & Mitchell, 1981)

EPPO Code: SAVMO

Native: Brazil



High priority species for PRA

Ambrosia confertiflora

Andropogon virginicus

Cardiospermum grandiflorum

Cinnamomum camphora

Cortaderia jubata

Ehrharta calycina

Gymnocoronis spilanthoides

Hakea sericea

Humulus scandens

Hygrophila polysperma

Lespedeza cuneata

Lygodium japonicum

Pistia stratiotes

Prosopis juliflora

Salvinia molesta

Sapium sebiferum

**1 The prioritization of invasive alien plants for risk assessment
2 within the framework of the Regulation (EU) No. 1143/2014**

3

4

5

6 Robert Tanner¹, Etienne Branquart², Giuseppe Brundu³, Serge Buholzer⁴, Daniel Chapman⁵,

7 Pierre Ehret⁶, Guillaume Fried⁷, Uwe Starfinger⁸, Johan van Valkenburg⁹

8

EWG *Humulus scandens* and *Lygodium japonicum*



EPPO PRA Schemes

- EPPO decision-support scheme for quarantine pests (PM 5/3 (5))
- EPPO decision-support scheme for an express pest risk analysis (PM 5/5 (1))
- EPPO working document for an express PRA for invasive alien plant species compliant with the Regulation (EU) No. 1143/2014.

Provisioning services

Spanish bluebells reducing genetic diversity in native UK bluebells

Provisioning services

- Fresh water
- Genetic resources
- Food production (crop and livestock)
- Commodity production (fiber, timer etc.)

Regulating services

Invasive grass species altering fire regimes in invaded habitats

Regulating services

- Soil formation
- Pollination
- Water regulation
- Air quality

Supporting services

Invasive aquatic plants reducing water quality below monocultures

Supporting services

- Nutrient cycling
- Primary production
- Habitat stability

Gymnocoronis spilanthoides (GYNSP) = <https://gd.eppo.int>

Cultural services

Invasive vines smothering historical sites of importance

Cultural services

- Aesthetic experiences
- Cultural heritage
- Tourism
- Recreation

12.01. Consider the negative impact the pest may have on categories of ecosystem services (examples of ecosystem service under each main category are detailed in the highlighted box). The categories of ecosystem services are based on the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment (2005).

<http://www.unep.org/maweb/documents/document.356.aspx.pdf>

Examples of ecosystem services to consider under each category include:

- *Provisioning services*
 - Fresh water
 - Genetic resources
 - Food production (crop and livestock etc.)
 - Commodity production (fibre, timber etc.)
- *Regulating services*
 - Soil formation
 - Pollination
 - Natural hazard regulation (fire, erosion, flooding)
 - Water regulation
 - Biodiversity
 - Decomposition
 - Photosynthesis and primary production
 - Air quality regulation
 - Pest and disease regulation
- *Supporting services*
 - Nutrient cycling
 - Primary production
 - Habitat stability
- *Cultural services*
 - Aesthetic experiences
 - Cultural heritage
 - Tourism
 - Recreation (fishing, nature enjoyment etc.)
 - Spiritual wellbeing

Ecosystem service	Does the IAS impact on this Ecosystem service? Yes/No	Short description of impact	Reference
Provisioning			
Regulating			
Supporting			
Cultural			

Rating of the magnitude of impact in the current area of distribution	<i>Low</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Moderate</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>High</i> <input type="checkbox"/>
Rating of uncertainty	<i>Low</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Moderate</i> <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>High</i> <input type="checkbox"/>

15. Climate change

Consider the influence of projected climate change scenarios on the pest. Specifically consider the influence of climate change on the **introduction**, **establishment**, **spread** and **impact** of the pest in the PRA area.

In particular, consider the following aspects

- *Introduction*
Pathways (see point 8)
- *Establishment*
 - Day degree requirements
 - Climate limitations
 - Changes in reproduction/growth
 - Inter-specific competition
- *Spread*
 - Density dependent dispersal
 - Extreme weather events
- *Impact*
 - Increased fitness
 - *Per capita* effects

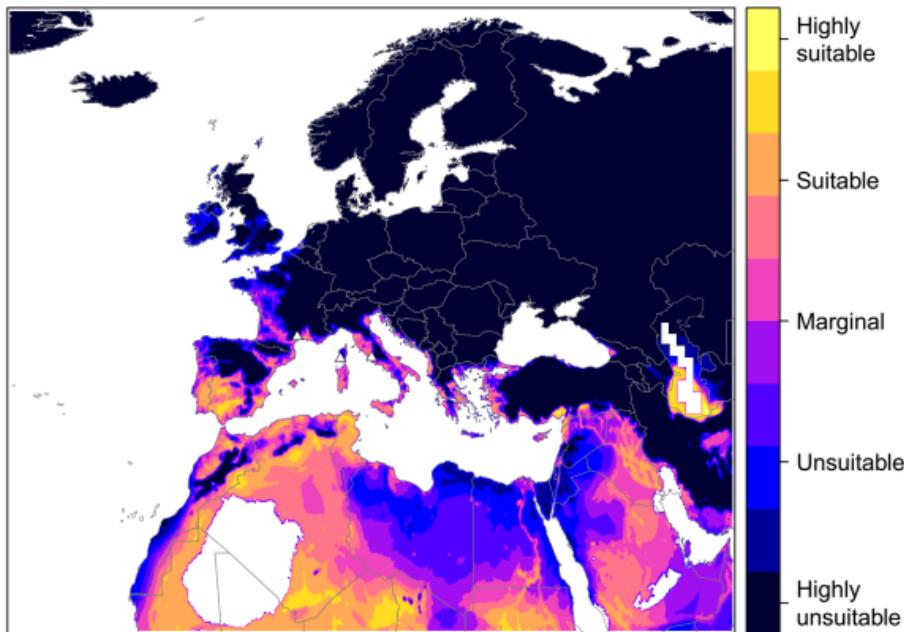
15.01. Define which climate projection you are using from 2050 to 2100*

Climate projection _____

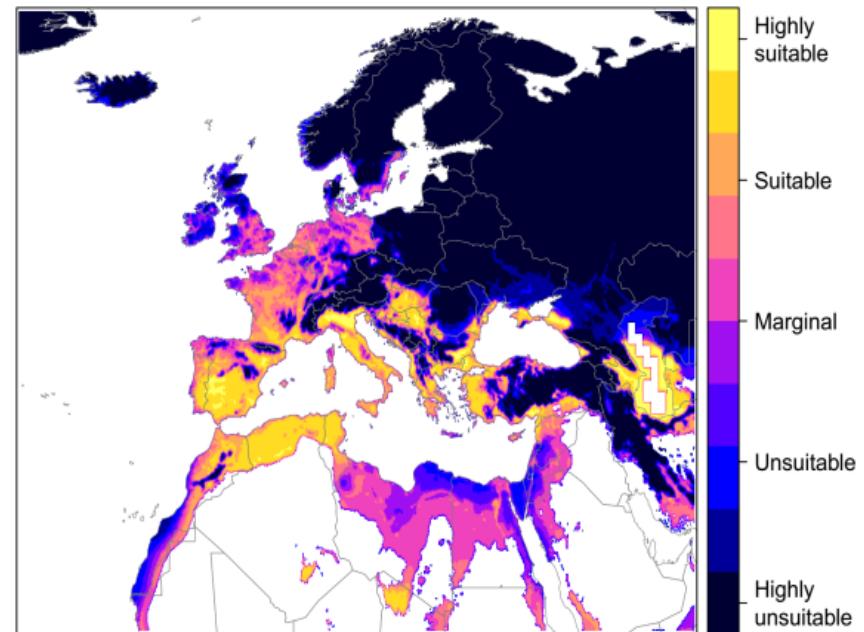
* following the IPCC projections (<http://www.ipcc.ch/>)

Reference: IPCC, 2014: Summary for policymakers. In: *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* [Field, C.B., V.R. Barros, D.J. Dokken, et al.,(eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, United Kingdom and New York, NY, USA, pp. 1-32.https://ipcc-wg2.gov/AR5/images/uploads/WG2AR5_SPM_FINAL.pdf

Species distribution modelling



Projected current suitability for *Salvinia molesta* establishment in Europe and the Mediterranean region



Projected suitability for *Salvinia molesta* establishment in Europe and the Mediterranean region in the 2070s under climate change scenario RCP8.5

Information dissemination and training activities

Social media



EPPO alien plants (@EPPO_Invasives) • Twitter

TWEETS 469 FOLLOWING 425 FOLLOWERS 419 LIKES 37 MOMENTS 0

EPPO alien plants (@EPPO_Invasives) • Twitter

EPPO's #invsp #invasivespecies focusing on invasive alien plants. Visit our LIFE funded project website: IAP-RISK.eu

Paris @eppo.org Joined February 2013

Tweets Tweets & replies Media

You Retweeted EASIN @allenseurope · 5h EASIN trainee position on socioeconomic aspects of Invasive Alien Species, deadline 25.04 europa.eu/INY38xY @EU_ScienceHub

Your Tweet activity Your Tweets earned 1,223 impressions over the last 28 days View your top Tweets

Who to follow Refresh · View all

Adrian fox @Blisteredca Follow

Join our [redacted]

Training workshops



Project website



LIFE IAP-RISK

IAP-RISK

Mitigating the threat of invasive alien plants in the EU through pest risk analysis to support the EU Regulation 1143/2014



Ambrosia artemisiifolia (FRSC®) - <https://go.eppo.int>

Recent News

2016-09-26 The prioritization process for invasive alien plants incorporating the requirements of the EU Regulation No 1143/2014 is now available to download in the CAPRA software [view more...](#)

2016-09-05 Training workshops on prioritization and pest risk analysis for invasive alien plant species [view more...](#)

Latest Documents

LIFE IAP Newsletter (Issue 2) [Download](#)

Prioritization process for EU invasive plants [Download](#)

The LIFE funded project Mitigating the threat of Invasive Alien Plants in the EU through pest RISK analysis to support the EU Regulation 1143/2014 (IAP-RISK) will mitigate the threat of invasive alien plants to the EU by producing high quality assessments that meet the requirements of the Regulation (EU) no. 1143/2014 'on the prevention and management of the introduction and spread of invasive alien species'. The IAP-RISK project will produce 16 pest risk analysis over the course of the project.

Going forward

- Twelve risk analysis conducted (six EWGs),
- Final two EWGs planned for September and October 2017,
- To do: Datasheets and PM9 Standards for each species or group of species.





Pest Risk Analysis for *Cardiospermum grandiflorum*



2016

EPPO
21 Boulevard Richard Lenoir
75011 Paris
www.eppo.int
lifepofo@eppo.int

This pest risk analysis scheme has been specifically developed from the EPPO Decision-Support Scheme for an Express Pest Risk Analysis document PM 5/501 to incorporate the minimum requirements for risk assessment when considering invasive alien plant species under the EU Regulation 1143/2014. Amendments and use are specific to the LIFE Project (LIFE15 PRE FR 001) 'Mitigating the threat of invasive alien plants to the EU through pest risk analysis to support the Regulation 1143/2014'.

Cite this document as:
EPPO (2016) Pest risk analysis for *Cardiospermum grandiflorum*. EPPO, Paris.
Available at:

Photo: Contagious gourd/Photo (Foto by: iStockphoto 114 116)

1



16-21781

Pest Risk Analysis for
Pistia stratiotes



2016

EPPO
21 Boulevard Richard Lenoir
75011 Paris
www.eppo.int
lifepofo@eppo.int

This risk assessment follows the EPPO Standard PM 5/501 Decision-Support Scheme for an Express Pest Risk Analysis (available at www.eppo.int/16-21781/16-21781.htm) and uses the terminology defined in GMRA 3 Glossary of Phytopathology Terms (available at www.eppo.int/16-21781/16-21781.htm).

Cite this document as:
EPPO (2016) Pest risk analysis for *Pistia stratiotes*. EPPO, Paris.
Available at:

Photo: Photo: unknown. Courtesy: Andrew Kramer

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16-21894

Pest Risk Analysis for
Salvinia molesta



2016

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This risk assessment follows the EPPO Standard PM 5/501 Decision-Support Scheme for an Express Pest Risk Analysis (available at www.eppo.int/16-21894/16-21894.htm) and uses the terminology defined in GMRA 3 Glossary of Phytopathology Terms (available at www.eppo.int/16-21894/16-21894.htm).

Cite this document as:
EPPO (2016) Pest risk analysis for *Salvinia molesta*. EPPO, Paris.
Available at:

Photo: Salvinia molesta in Florida USA Courtesy: Michael D. Herterland

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17-22405 (17-22112)

Pest Risk Analysis for *Ehrharta calycina*



5387283

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This pest risk analysis scheme has been specifically developed from the EPPO Decision-Support Scheme for an Express Pest Risk Analysis document PM 5/501 to incorporate the minimum requirements for risk assessment when considering invasive alien plant species under the EU Regulation 1143/2014. Amendments and use are specific to the LIFE Project (LIFE15 PRE FR 001) 'Mitigating the threat of invasive alien plants to the EU through pest risk analysis to support the Regulation 1143/2014'.

Cite this document as:
EPPO (2017) Pest risk analysis for *Ehrharta calycina*. EPPO, Paris.
Available at:

Photo:

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17-22400 (17-22261)

Pest Risk Analysis for *Andropogon virginicus*



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This pest risk analysis scheme has been specifically developed from the EPPO Decision-Support Scheme for an Express Pest Risk Analysis document PM 5/501 to incorporate the minimum requirements for risk assessment when considering invasive alien plant species under the EU Regulation 1143/2014. Amendments and use are specific to the LIFE Project (LIFE15 PRE FR 001) 'Mitigating the threat of invasive alien plants to the EU through pest risk analysis to support the Regulation 1143/2014'.

Cite this document as:
EPPO (2017) Pest risk analysis for *Andropogon virginicus*. EPPO, Paris.
Available at:

Photo: *Andropogon virginicus* (Miguel Gómez, Masa, Hawaii) (Power and Kaini Star)

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Pest Risk Analysis for *Cinnamomum camphora*



2016

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Cite this document as:
EPPO (2016) Pest risk analysis for *Cinnamomum camphora*. EPPO, Paris.
Available at:

Photo: cinnamomum camphora (Fernand & Yannick, Saint-Etienne, August 2010)

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16-22073

Pest Risk Analysis for *Hygrophila polystachya*



2016

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Cite this document as:
EPPO (2016) Pest risk analysis for *Hygrophila polystachya*. EPPO, Paris.
Available at:

Photo: *Hygrophila polystachya* (Amaro Tavares)

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16-22081

Pest Risk Analysis for *Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*



2016

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Cite this document as:
EPPO (2016) Pest risk analysis for *Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*. EPPO, Paris.
Available at:

Photo: *Gymnocoronis spilanthoides* (António Tavares)

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17-22543

Pest Risk Analysis for *Lysimachia japonica* (Thunb.) Sw.



2017

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This pest risk analysis scheme has been specifically developed from the EPPO Decision-Support Scheme for an Express Pest Risk Analysis document PM 5/501 to incorporate the minimum requirements for risk assessment when considering invasive alien plant species under the EU Regulation 1143/2014. Amendments and use are specific to the LIFE Project (LIFE15 PRE FR 001) 'Mitigating the threat of invasive alien plants to the EU through pest risk analysis to support the Regulation 1143/2014'.

Cite this document as:
EPPO (2017) Pest risk analysis for *Lysimachia japonica*. EPPO, Paris.
Available at:

Photo: Antonio Tavares

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17-22546

Pest Risk Analysis for *Humulus scandens* (Lour.) Merr.



2017

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This pest risk analysis scheme has been specifically developed from the EPPO Decision-Support Scheme for an Express Pest Risk Analysis document PM 5/501 to incorporate the minimum requirements for risk assessment when considering invasive alien plant species under the EU Regulation 1143/2014. Amendments and use are specific to the LIFE Project (LIFE15 PRE FR 001) 'Mitigating the threat of invasive alien plants to the EU through pest risk analysis to support the Regulation 1143/2014'.

Cite this document as:
EPPO (2017) Pest risk analysis for *Humulus scandens*. EPPO, Paris.
Available at:

Photo: G. Fried

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