

LIFE IAP-RISK

2016 - 2018

Mitigating the Threat of Invasive Alien Plants in the EU
Through Pest Risk Analysis to Support the EU Regulation
1143/2014



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

After LIFE Communication Plan 2018 -2021
June 2018



LIFE IAP-RISK identity

Code :LIFE15 PRE FR 001
Location :France
Duration :2 years and 5 months
Start date : 01/02/2016
End date :30/06/2018
Budget :433 328 euros
Website :www.lap-risk.eu
Email :rt@eppo.int

The LIFE IAP-RISK project is coordinated by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), in collaboration with the NERC Centre for Ecology and Hydrology.

The project is co-financed by the LIFE + program of the European Commission and by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO) and the NERC Centre for Ecology and Hydrology

About EPPO

EPPO is a Public body and an intergovernmental organization responsible for European cooperation in plant protection in the European and Mediterranean region.

Under the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), EPPO is the regional plant protection organization (RPPO) for Europe. The organization was founded in 1951 with the objective to protect plants, to develop international strategies against the introduction and spread of dangerous pests (including invasive alien plants) and to promote safe and effective control methods.



About Centre for Ecology and Hydrology

The Centre for Ecology and Hydrology (CEH) is UK's Centre of Excellence for integrated research in terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems. It is one of four research centres belonging to the Natural Environment Research Council (NERC). The government department responsible for NERC and other UK Research Councils is the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills which provides the majority of NERC's funding.



About LIFE programme

LIFE is the EU's financial instrument supporting environmental, nature conservation and climate action projects throughout the EU. Since 1992, LIFE has co-financed more than 4500 projects. For the 2014-2020 funding period, LIFE will contribute approximately €3.4 billion to the protection of the environment and climate.

LIFE IAP-RISK is a preparatory project funded by the LIFE programme. Preparatory projects are funded by the sub-programme for Environment. Such projects address specific needs for developing and implementing EU environmental or climate policy and legislation. Areas are identified by the Commission in cooperation with Member States on an annual basis.

Main objective of IAP-RISK were:

- To determine which species from the EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants and the horizon scanning exercise (ENV.B.2/ETU/2014/0016) have the highest priority for a risk assessment,
- To risk assess 16 invasive alien plants by performing a risk assessment which is fully compliant with the Regulation (EU) no. 1143/2014,
- To facilitate knowledge transfer and capacity building in pest risk analysis within the EU.

IAP-RISK: a three staged project:

IAP-RISK is divided into three distinct stages:

Stage 1: Selecting species for risk assessment (preparatory work).

Stage 1 will produce a risk-based list of invasive alien plants prioritised in compliance with the Regulation from which the top 16 will undergo risk analysis.

Stage 2: Risk assessment of 16 invasive alien plant species.

Stage 2 will produce 16 risk assessment documents compiled by leading experts which are fully compliant with the Regulation (EU) no. 1143/2014. Each risk assessment produced in stage 2 will undergo the peer review process in stage 3.

Stage three: Peer review process

This stage will produce the main output of the IAP-RISK project – a scientifically sound, robust, fully peer-reviewed risk assessment for each of the 16 species.

Results and deliverables of the IAP-RISK project

The results of the IAP-RISK project are as follows:

- A project dedicated website (www.iap-risk.eu),
- A EU prioritization process which was used to prioritize 37 invasive alien plants for PRA,
- The incorporation of the EU prioritization process and the Express PRA scheme for invasive alien plants into the capra software (www.iap-risk.eu/capra),
- A list of 16 invasive alien plants for risk analysis: *Andropogon virginicus*, *Cardiospermum grandiflorum*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *Cortaderia jubata*, *Ehrharta calycina*, *Gymnocoronis spilanthoides*, *Hakea sericea*, *Humulus scandens*, *Hygrophila polysperma*, *Lespedeza cuneata*, *Lygodium japonicum*, *Prosopis juliflora*, *Sapium sebiferum*, *Pistia stratiotes* and *Salvinia molesta*,
- The completion of eight expert working groups where international experts risk analysed 16 invasive alien plants,
- The production of 16 species distribution maps which were included in the PRA documents,
- The completion and submission to the European Commission of 16 peer reviewed PRA documents,
- The delivery of two training workshops on (1) the prioritization of invasive alien plants and (2) pest risk analysis of invasive alien plants where 13 participants attended each course,
- The drafting of 14 datasheets to be published in the EPPO Bulletin,
- The production of 14 species specific leaflets for stakeholder use,
- The production of 14 species specific posters for stakeholder use,
- A mid-stage report,
- A Layman's report,
- An After LIFE Communication Plan,



After LIFE and communication plan

This After LIFE plan is focused on five main actions: (1) development of documents and tools produced as part of the project, (2) development of PM 9 Standards (3) information dissemination, (4) collaboration between partners and stakeholders and (5) maintenance of the project website.

(1) Development of documents

Even though IAP-RISK is a preparatory project addressing specific needs for the Regulation 1143/2014, the actions and deliverables produced by the project will continue to be developed and utilised after the project finishes in June 2018. EPPO will be responsible to lead on this objective.

Documents produced during the project

Following the completion of the project some key documents will continue to be developed including:

- Ten PRAs will be presented for approval to the EPPO Council in September 2018. Following this the species will be listed on EPPOs A1 or A2 lists later in the year.
- The PRAs for the 14 species identified as having a moderate or high phytosanitary risk (see table on page 8), will be considered for listing on the List of invasive alien species of Union concern.
- Following a recommendation of regulation in 2018 detailed datasheets will be published in the EPPO Bulletin in December 2018 for each species.

Development of tools

As part of the IAP-RISK project some key tools were developed and these will be utilised after the project has finished. For example, the EU prioritization process for invasive alien plants will be used by the Panel when relevant to use and the tool is in the public domain and can be used by other stakeholders.

The project also saw the Express PRA for plants included in the capra software. Further develops on the PRA tool are currently being discussed within EPPO and further developments may include adding further guidance to the PRA tool in the future. EPPO will be responsible to lead on this objective.

(2) Development of PM 9 Standards

When a PRA has been produced and recommend for regulation in the EPPO region a PM 9 National regulatory control system Standard may be produced. These Standards provide procedures for official control with the aim of containing and eradicating pests.

EPPO (outside the remit of this project) has already published six Standards on invasive alien plants, namely:

PM 9/7(1) *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*

PM 9/8(1) *Eichhornia crassipes*

PM 9/9(1) *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, *H. sosnowskyi* and *H. persicum*

PM 9/20(1) *Parthenium hysterophorus*

PM 9/23(1) *Baccharis halimifolia*

PM 9/24(1) *Microstegium vimineum*

In addition, a PM 9 Standard has been developed on aquatic plants:

PM 9/19(1) Invasive alien aquatic plants

Thus, with the exception of aquatic plants assessed under the IAP-RISK project which are covered by the Standard above, following a recommendation for regulation priority species will be considered for a PM 9 Standard.

(3) Information dissemination

Information from the pest risk analysis

Each of the 16 PRA documents contain detailed information on the biology and ecology of the species. In addition, detailed information is included on the occurrence of the species in the EPPO region, the pathways of entry and spread, the habitats where the species occurs and those at risk in the future, the ecological and economic impact of the species along with detailed modelling of the species under current and future climatic conditions. Following the completion of the LIFE IAP-RISK project, this detailed information will be imported into the EPPO Global Database. EPPO will lead on this objective and the aim is to have all data from the PTAS incorporated into the EPPO Global Database by December 2019.

EPPO and CEH will continue to present the results from IAP-RISK at international conferences – for example we will be presenting the project at the Neobiota Conference in September, 2018.

EPPO Global Database

EPPO Global Database is maintained by the Secretariat of the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization. The aim of the database is to provide all pest-specific information that has been produced or collected by EPPO. Currently the database contains:

- **Basic information for more than 77 000 species** of interest to agriculture, forestry and plant protection: plants (cultivated and wild) and pests (including pathogens and invasive alien plants). For each species: scientific names, synonyms, common names in different languages, taxonomic position, and EPPO Codes are given.
- **Detailed information for more than 1600 pest species** of regulatory interest (EPPO and EU listed pests, as well as pests regulated in other parts of the world). For each pest: geographical distribution, host plants and categorization are given.



(4) Collaboration between partners

Collaboration between EPPO and CEH

The IAP-RISK project forged a new collaboration between EPPO and CEH and this collaboration will continue following the end of the project.

EPPO is a partner on the CEH led project: Alien Species – Development of risk assessments to tackle priority species and enhance prevention Contract No 07.0202/2017/763379/ETU/ENV.D.2. In addition, EPPO is involved in a new COST Action on citizen science and invasive species led by CEH. The IAP-RISK partners will continue to feed into these projects the lessons learnt from the project.

Both CEH and EPPO will continue to explore other collaborative opportunities as and when they arise.

Maintaining links with experts

In total 34 experts attended the eight expert working groups which forms the PRA documents. EPPO will continue to maintain links with these experts following the completion of the project. The experts will continue to address any comments following the review of the PRAs by the Eu Scientific Forum. Additionally, EPPO and CEH will work with the experts when drafting scientific publications resulting from the PRAs.

Exploring new opportunities

The IAP-RISK partners will continue to explore new networking activities and as an example, EPPO will attend the 2018 LIFE Information Day in Brussels in May 2018. Here we will explore links with other organisations and the potential of new information – communications projects.



(5) Maintenance of project website

The LIFE IAP-RISK website is key to the dissemination of key information and documents produced by the project. As the PRAs are officially approved, either by EPPO and/or the European Commission (and potentially included on the list of Union concern), the website will be updated to include this information and the PRA documents themselves.

EPPO will lead on this objective and documents and updates will be added to the website periodically. The website will be maintained until February 2021, five years after the project started.



LIFE IAP-RISK 

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IAP-RISK

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



Humulus lupulens (HUMLU) - <https://gd.eppo.int>

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 for 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.

A pest risk analysis is the technical and objective process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic

Recent News

Four species specific datasheets are available via the EPPO Dublin on *Salix alba*, *Pinus sylvestris*, *Gymnococcus sibiricus* and *Cardiophyrum grandiflorum*

Kulzenga. This link to download: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/eapp.12074/2533040000>

Latest Documents

- LIFE IAP Newsletter (Issue 2) [Download](#)
- Necotoma poster 2 [Download](#)
- Prioritization of plant species for risk assessment [Download](#)
- LIFE IAP Newsletter (Issue 2) [Download](#)
- Prioritization process for EU invasive plants [Download](#)
- Necotoma Poster [Download](#)
- LIFE IAP Newsletter (Issue 1) [Download](#)
- EPPO Reporting Service 16.05 [Download](#)

Estimated budget for actions

Action	Cost (euro)
Development of documents:	8502
Development of tools:	2834
Development of PM 9 Standards	12696
Information dissemination	4534
Collaboration	9534
Website: Maintenance and hosting	3300
Total cost	41400



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More information is available on the IAP-RISK website:
[www. http://www.iap-risk.eu/](http://www.iap-risk.eu/)



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