FORMAT FOR A PRA RECORD (version 3 of the Decision support scheme for PRA for quarantine pests)

European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organisation			
Organisation Européenne et Méditer	ranéenne pour la Protection des Plantes		
Guidelines on Pest Risk Analysis			
Lignes directrices pour l'analyse du risque phytosanitaire			
Decision-support scheme for quar	antine pests Version N°3		
PEST RISK ANALYSIS FOR Heracleum mantegazzian	num		
Pest risk analyst:			
EPPO Secretariat			
Stage 1: Initiation			
1 3371-4 - 41	Hamadanna and a maintenancia and danad investive in the EDDO region		
1 What is the reason for performing the PRA?	Heracleum mantegazzianum is considered invasive in the EPPO region.		
T K/X.			
2 Enter the name of the pest	Heracleum mantegazzianum		
The state of the s			
2A Indicate the type of the pest	Plantae		
2B Indicate the taxonomic position	Apiaceae		
3 Clearly define the PRA area	EPPO region		

4 Does a relevant earlier PRA exist?	No			
5 Is the earlier PRA still entirely valid, or				
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only partly valid (out of date, applied in different circumstances, for a similar but				
distinct pest, for another area with similar				
conditions)?				
,	zation			
Stage 2A: Pest Risk Assessment - Pest categorization				
6 Specify the host plant species (for pests		Grasslands, forests, wetlands, riverbanks/canal sides, rail/roadsides, and urban areas.		
directly affecting plants) or suitable				
habitats (for non parasitic plants) present				
in the PRA area.				
7. Specify the pest distribution		EPPO region: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Russia (Southern Russia) (native), Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. Asia: Georgia (native) North America: Canada (British Columbia, Ontario, NewFoundland), USA (Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New York, New England, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington). Oceania: Australia, New Zealand. Note: the plant is listed as a noxious weed not occurring in North Carolina and Florida.		
8. Is the organism clearly a single taxonomic entity and can it be adequately distinguished from other entities of the same rank?	Yes	There have been confusions between <i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i> , <i>H. sosnowskyi</i> and <i>H. persicum</i> , but recent genetical studies highlighted the fact that there are three distinct tall <i>Heracleum</i> species invading Europe. A close genetic relationship between the three invasive <i>Heracleum</i> species in Europe was also found (Jahodová <i>et al.</i> , 2007).		
9. Even if the causal agent of particular symptoms has not yet been fully identified, has it been shown to produce consistent symptoms and to be transmissible?				

10. Is the organism in its area of current distribution a known pest (or vector of a pest) of plants or plant products?	Yes	Where present in the EPPO region, <i>H. mantegazzianum</i> is considered invasive in managed and unmanaged ecosystems, being a threat to biodiversity, eroding riverbanks, and posing a health risk - causing skin blistering on contact.
11. Does the organism have intrinsic attributes that indicate that it could cause significant harm to plants?	Yes	
12 Does the pest occur in the PRA area?	Yes	
13. Is the pest widely distributed in the PRA area?	Yes	It is present in 22 EPPO countries.
14. Does at least one host-plant species (for pests directly affecting plants) or one suitable habitat (for non parasitic plants)		
occur in the PRA area (outdoors, in protected cultivation or both)? 15. If a vector is the only means by which		
the pest can spread, is a vector present in the PRA area? (if a vector is not needed or is not the only means by which the pest can spread go to 16)		
16. Does the known area of current distribution of the pest include ecoclimatic conditions comparable with those of the PRA area or sufficiently similar for the pest to survive and thrive (consider also protected conditions)?		
17. With specific reference to the plant(s) or habitats which occur(s) in the PRA area, and the damage or loss caused by the pest in its area of current distribution, could the pest by itself, or acting as a vector, cause		

significant damage or loss to plants or	
other negative economic impacts (on the	
environment, on society, on export	
markets) through the effect on plant health	
in the PRA area?	
18. This pest could present a risk to the	
PRA area.	
19. The pest does not qualify as a	The species is widely distributed and does therefore not qualify as a quarantine pest.
quarantine pest for the PRA area and the	Preventive international measures are not recommended, but national measures could be
assessment for this pest can stop.	implemented in the countries at risk.
	See the EPPO Standard PM3/67, on Guidelines for the management of invasive alien
	plants or potential invasive alien plants which are intended for import or have been
	intentionally imported.
	See as well the PM9 on <i>Heracleum</i> spp.

Bibliography

Jahodová Š, Fröberg L, Pyšek P, Geltman D, Trybush S & Karp A (2007) Taxonomy, Identification, Genetic Relationship and Distribution of Large *Heracleum* Species in Europe (Chapter 1). In Pyšek P, Cock MJW, Nentwig W, Ravn HP (eds) (2007) Ecology and management of Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*). CAB International. P. 1-19.