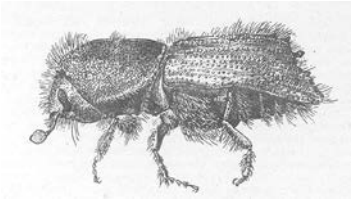
EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION
ЕВРОПЕЙСКАЯ И СРЕДИЗЕМНОМОРСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО КАРАНТИНУ И ЗАЩИТЕ РАСТЕНИЙ
ORGANIZATION EUROPEENNE ET MEDITERRANEENNE POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

02/9146
PPM Point 7.4

Report of a Pest Risk Assessment

This summary presents the main features of a pest risk assessment which has been conducted on the pest, according to EPPO Standard PP 5/3(1) Pest Risk Assessment Scheme.



Pest:	*Ips subelongatus*
PRA area:	The European part of the EPPO region
Assessor:	EPPO Secretariat and EPPO Panel on Quarantine Pests for Forestry
Date:	July, 2001

1. INITIATION

1.1 Reason for doing PRA: Study of the risk of forest pests occurring on the territory of the former USSR for the western pert of the EPPO region

1.2. Taxonomic position of pest: *Ips subelongatus* Motschulsky (Insecta: Coleoptera: Scolytidae)

2. PROBABILITY OF INTRODUCTION

2.1 Entry

2.1.1 Geographical distribution: Of limited distribution in EPPO region
It is considered that the region of origin of the pest is Siberia.
Europe: north-eastern part of European Russia
Asia: Russia (Siberia Transbaikalia and Far East), northern China and northern Mongolia
North America: Absent
Central America & Caribbean: Absent
South America: Absent
Oceania: Absent

2.1.2 Major host plants: Mainly larch: *Larix sibirica, L. gmelinii, L. olgensis*, and other larch species but also *Pinus* (*P. sylvestris, P. sibiricus, P. koraiensis*), *Picea, Abies* and other coniferous trees present in its natural range.

2.1.3 Which pathway(s) is the pest likely to be introduced on:	All stages of the life cycle may be found under the bark of mature host trees, and, therefore, any commodities which include bark, even in small quantities, present a risk of introduction, e.g. logs with bark, packing wood, waste wood and isolated bark.

2.2 Establishment

2.2.1 Crops at risk in the PRA area:	All species of *Larix, Abies, Pinus,* and *Picea* and other coniferous trees.
2.2.2 Climatic similarity of present distribution with PRA area (or parts thereof):	North and centre of the European part of the EPPO region has similar climatic conditions to the area of origin and present distribution of the pest
2.2.3 Aspects of the pest's biology that would favour establishment:	The pest is polyphagous
2.2.4 Characteristics (other than climatic) of the PRA area that would favour establishment:	Host plants are widely distributed within the PRA area. Suitable ecological niches are available throughout the PRA area.
2.2.5 Which part of the PRA area is the endangered area:	The endangered part of the PRA area covers primarily northern and central parts of the Europe as well as mountain areas of some other countries.

3. ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 Describe damage to potential hosts in PRA area:	*I. subelongatus* attacks both stressed and almost healthy, mature trees. Attacks by numerous individuals or during consecutive years can cause death of trees.
3.2 How much economic impact does the pest have in its present distribution:	*I. subelongatus* is considered by many authors as the most important xylophagous pests of larch in the region of its present distribution and they compare its importance to that of *Ips typographus* on *Picea*.
3.3 How much economic impact would the pest have in the PRA area:	Considering the similarity of ecological conditions, the damage in the PRA area should not be less than that in the present area of the pest.

4. CONCLUSIONS OF PRA

4.1 Summarize the major factors that influence the acceptability of the risk from this pest:	This pest • comes from an area with similar climatic conditions to the PRA area and causes serious economic damage there; • could easily establish throughout a large part of the PRA area; • is the pest of all coniferous trees which are very important in the PRA area.
4.2 Estimate the probability of	medium

entry:	
4.3 Estimate the probability of establishment:	medium to high
4.4 Estimate the potential economic impact:	medium to high
4.5 Degree of uncertainty	There is little uncertainty in this assessment
5. OVERALL CONCLUSIONS OF THE ASSESSOR	*I. subelongatus* is, at present, of limited distribution in the EPPO region but could be transported with commodities of wood containing bark. It could easily establish in northern and central parts of the Europe as well as mountain areas of some other countries. The potential impact to coniferous plantations and forests (mainly *Abies*, *Pinus*, *Larix*, *Picea*) within the endangered area is estimated to be medium to high. Phytosanitary measures could prevent its introduction into the endangered area. *I. subelongatus* should be included in the A2 EPPO list.