

**Summary of EPPO Prioritization process<sup>1</sup> for: *Erigeron sumatrensis******Section A. Prioritization process scheme for the elaboration of different lists of invasive alien plants (pests or potential pests) for the area under assessment*****A.1 Is the plant species known to be alien in all, or a significant part, of the area under assessment?**

Yes: *Erigeron sumatrensis* is native to South America (EPPO, 2023)

**A.2 Is the plant species established in at least a part of the area under assessment? (if yes goto A5)**

Yes. *Erigeron sumatrensis* occurs in a number of EPPO countries where it is established (e.g. Belgium Bulgaria, Croatia France, Germany, etc.) (EPPO, 2023). *E. sumatrensis* grows in open, sunny to partly shaded places, mainly in disturbed or man-made habitats – road embankments, railroad tracks, urban areas, waste lands, arable land, vineyards and orchards. It may become invasive in natural sparsely vegetated habitats. The species is an important and highly aggressive weed in agricultural land.

**A. 3 Is the plant species known to be invasive outside the area under assessment?**

A yes for question A.2 means this question is skipped.

**A.4 Based on ecoclimatic conditions, could the species establish in the area under assessment?**

A yes for question A.2 means this question is skipped.

**A.5 How high is the spread potential of the plant in the area under assessment?**

**High spread potential with moderate uncertainty:** *Erigeron sumatrensis* can produce up to 200 000 seeds per plant which are wind dispersed. Other modes of spread include human assisted movement including agricultural practices (late tillage) or mowing can facilitate the spread of the species (CABI, 2023).

**A.6 How high is the potential negative impact of the plant on native species, habitats and ecosystems in the area under assessment?**

**Medium with a high uncertainty:** It is mainly a pioneer species that can form dense stands but normally only in disturbed sites. There is no evidence on impacts on native species in the EPPO region.

**A.7 How high is the potential negative impact of the plant on agriculture, horticulture or forestry in the area under assessment?**

**High with a medium uncertainty:** *Erigeron sumatrensis* can invade arable land, vineyards and orchards and can become a dominant weed. In France, there are populations that are resistant to glyphosate. CABI (2023) states, '*E. sumatrensis* is a known host for Tomato yellow leaf curl virus in Spain (Jordá et al., 2001) and Turnip mosaic virus in Zimbabwe (Chivasa et al., 2002)'.

*Erigeron* species (*Erigeron bonariensis*, *Erigeron canadensis*, and *Erigeron sumatrensis*) are known to cause yield losses in maize, soybean, cotton, wheat, chickpea, sorghum, orchards and vineyards (Florentine et al., 2021).

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<sup>1</sup> EPPO (2012) EPPO Prioritization process for invasive alien plants. EPPO Bulletin 42, 463-474.

**A.8 How high are the potential additional impacts (e.g. on animal and human health, on infrastructures, on recreational activities, other trade related impacts such as market losses)?**

**Low with a low uncertainty:** There are no reports of negative impacts on animal and human health, on infrastructures, on recreational activities, other trade related impacts such as market losses.

**Outcome of Section A: *Erigeron sumatrensis* is included on the EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants**

		A5 -Spread potential		
		Low	Medium	High
Adverse impacts (maximum rating from questions A6, A7 and A8.	Low	List of minor concern	List of minor concern	List of minor concern
	Medium	List of minor concern	Observation List	Observation List
	High	Observation List	Observation List	List of invasive alien plants

**B. Prioritization process scheme for the identification of invasive alien plants for which a PRA is needed**

**B.1 Is the plant species internationally traded or are there other existing or potential international pathways?**

Potential pathways include contamination of seed and grain. The species is found near harbours indicating it has entered via shipments (Anastasiu and Memedemin, 2012). Additionally, seed may enter the EPPO region as a contaminant of growing media with plants for planting.

**B.2 Is the risk of introduction by these international pathways identified to be superior to natural spread?**

No. Natural spread is the main factor for additional populations in the EPPO region. The spread, via wind borne seed would be more important than the potential introduction via international pathways.

The prioritization process stops here.

**B.3 Does the plant species still have a significant area suitable for further spread in the area under assessment?**

**Outcome of section B: *Erigeron sumatrensis* is a low priority for an EPPO PRA**

**Selected references**

Anastasiu P, Memedemin D (2012) *Conyza sumatrensis*: a new alien plant in Romania. *Botanica serbica* **36**, 37-40.

CABI (2023) *Conyza sumatrensis* (tall fleabane)  
<https://www.cabidigitallibrary.org/doi/10.1079/cabicompendium.15252>

EPPO (2023) EPPO Global Database. <https://gd.eppo.int/>

EPPO (2012). EPPO prioritization process for invasive alien plants. *EPPO Bulletin* **42** (3), 463–474

Florentine S, Humphries T, Chauhan BS (2021) *Erigeron bonariensis*, *Erigeron canadensis*, and *Erigeron sumatrensis*. In. *Biology and Management of Problematic Crop Weed Species*.