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Commodity risk assessment of bonsai plants from China consisting of *Pinus parviflora* grafted on *Pinus thunbergii*

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Abstract

The European Commission requested the EFSA Panel on Plant Health to prepare and deliver a scientific opinion on the risk posed by bonsai plants from China consisting of *Pinus parviflora* grafted on *Pinus thunbergii* taking into account the available scientific information, including the technical information provided by China. All pests associated with *P. parviflora* and/or *P. thunbergii* were evaluated against specific criteria for their relevance for this Scientific Opinion. Forty-three pests that fulfilled all relevant criteria were selected for further evaluation. For 24 pests that are not quarantine in the EU, the risk mitigation measures described in the technical dossier from China were evaluated taking into account the possible limiting factors. For these pests, an expert judgement is given on the likelihood of pest freedom taking into consideration the risk mitigation measures acting on the pest, including uncertainties associated with the assessment. While the estimated degree of pest freedom varied among pests, *Setoptus parviflorae* was the pest most frequently expected on the commodity. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that 9,114 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Setoptus parviflorae*. For 19 pests that are quarantine in the EU, the implementation of specific measures defined in point 30 and 31 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 was evaluated. The requirements of point 31 are met, whereas those of point 30 are not completely fulfilled.

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Figure 2: Provided by the Chinese National Plant Protection Organisation; Figure 3: © 2018 Google



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Table of contents

Abstract.....	1
1. Introduction.....	5
1.1. Background and Terms of Reference as provided by European Commission	5
1.1.1. Background	5
1.1.2. Terms of Reference	5
1.2. Interpretation of the Terms of Reference.....	5
2. Data and methodologies	7
2.1. Data provided by the NPPO of China	7
2.2. Literature searches performed by EFSA.....	9
2.3. Methodology	10
2.3.1. Commodity data.....	11
2.3.2. Identification of pests potentially associated with the commodity	11
2.3.3. Listing and evaluation of risk mitigation measures	12
2.3.4. Expert Knowledge Elicitation	12
3. Commodity data.....	13
3.1. Description of the commodity.....	13
3.2. Description of the production areas	14
3.3. Production and handling processes	16
3.3.1. Growing conditions	16
3.3.2. Source of planting material	16
3.3.3. Production cycle.....	16
3.3.4. Pest monitoring during production	17
3.3.5. Export procedure	17
3.4. Pest prevention and control implemented for the commodity.....	17
4. Identification of pests potentially associated with the commodity	19
4.1. Selection of relevant EU-regulated pests associated with the commodity	19
4.2. Selection of other relevant pests (non-regulated in the EU) associated with the commodity	31
4.3. Overview of interceptions.....	31
4.4. List of potential pests not further assessed.....	32
4.5. Summary of pests selected for further evaluation	33
5. Risk mitigation measures	36
5.1. Risk mitigation measures applied in China	36
5.2. Evaluation of the proposed measures for the selected relevant pests including uncertainties	38
5.2.1. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Anomala testaceipes</i> (Coleoptera; Scarabaeidae)	38
5.2.2. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> (Hemiptera; Coccidae)	39
5.2.3. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Coleosporium asterum</i> (Pucciniales; Coleosporiaceae)	40
5.2.4. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Coleosporium eupatorii</i> (Pucciniales; Coleosporiaceae).....	41
5.2.5. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Coleosporium phellodendri</i> (Pucciniales; Coleosporiaceae)	42
5.2.6. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Crisicoccus pini</i> (Hemiptera; Pseudococcidae)	43
5.2.7. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Dendrolimus punctatus</i> (Lepidoptera; Lasiocampidae)	44
5.2.8. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Dendrolimus spectabilis</i> (Lepidoptera; Lasiocampidae).....	44
5.2.9. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> (Lepidoptera; Lasiocampidae)	45
5.2.10. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Dendrolimus tab ulaeformis</i> (Lepidoptera; Lasiocampidae).....	45
5.2.11. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Fiorinia japonica</i> (Hemiptera; Diaspididae).....	45
5.2.12. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Hemiberlesia pitysophila</i> (Hemiptera; Diaspididae)	47
5.2.13. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i> (Hemiptera; Diaspididae).....	48
5.2.14. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Lepidosaphes pini</i> (Hemiptera; Diaspididae).....	48
5.2.15. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Lepidosaphes piniphila</i> (Hemiptera; Diaspididae).....	49
5.2.16. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Matsucoccus massonianae</i> (Hemiptera; Matsucoccidae).....	49
5.2.17. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Matsucoccus matsumurae</i> (Hemiptera; Matsucoccidae)	50
5.2.18. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> (Hemiptera; Diaspididae).....	50
5.2.19. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Pestalotiopsis disseminata</i> (Amphisphaeriales; Amphisphaeriaceae)	50
5.2.20. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Pestalotiopsis microspora</i> (Amphisphaeriales; Amphisphaeriaceae)	51
5.2.21. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Popillia quadriguttata</i> (Coleoptera; Scarabaeidae)	51
5.2.22. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Pyrrhoderma noxium</i> (Hymenochaetales; Hymenochaetaceae).....	52
5.2.23. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Setoptus parviflorae</i> (Acarida; Phytoseptidae)	53
5.2.24. Overview of the evaluation of <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i> (Coleoptera; Curculionidae)	54
5.2.25. Outcome of Expert Knowledge Elicitation	54
6. Evaluation of the application of specific measures in China	60

7. Conclusions.....	64
References.....	67
Abbreviations.....	68
Glossary	69
Appendix A – Data sheets of pests selected for further evaluation.....	70
Appendix B – Web of Science All Databases Search Strings	292
Appendix C – Plant taxa reported to be present within 15 km distance from the nursery	296
Appendix D – List of pests that can potentially cause an effect not further assessed.....	299
Appendix E – Excel file with the pest list of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	301

1. Introduction

1.1. Background and Terms of Reference as provided by European Commission

1.1.1. Background

From 14 December 2019 onwards, the new Plant Health law, Regulation (EU) 2016/2031¹, replaced Council Directive 2000/29/EC, increasing the level of phytosanitary protection of the EU. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072² establishes uniform condition for implementation of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 and prohibits the introduction of *Pinus* plants from third countries.

In May 2019, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) delivered a scientific opinion evaluating the plant health risks from black pine bonsai imported from Japan³, following their request for derogation from importing ban. Based on this opinion, the scope and the duration of the existing derogation⁴ was extended (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1217⁵).

China has made a request for lifting the import ban in Annex VI of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 for artificially dwarfed Japanese white pine (*Pinus parviflora* (Sieb. et Zucc.)) and has provided supplementary technical information to support this request annexed to this mandate. Following a request for additional information from EFSA in July 2018, China provided supplementary technical information in December 2020.

1.1.2. Terms of Reference

EFSA is requested, pursuant to Article 29 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002, to provide a scientific opinion.

Taking into account the available scientific information, including the technical information provided by China, EFSA is requested to consider how far the existing requirements for the bonsai pine species subject to derogation in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1217 would cover all plant health risks from Japanese white pine bonsai (*Pinus parviflora* (Sieb. et Zucc.)) imported in the EU from China.

1.2. Interpretation of the Terms of Reference

The EFSA Panel on Plant Health (hereafter referred to as 'the Panel') will conduct a commodity risk assessment of bonsai of *Pinus parviflora* from China based on the Guidance on commodity risk assessment for the evaluation of high-risk plant dossiers (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019a), taking into account the available scientific information, including the technical information provided by China. After assessing the Dossier, the commodity turned out to be produced by grafting *P. parviflora* on *P. thunbergii* rootstock. Therefore, the assessment was extended to *P. thunbergii*.

The interpretation of Terms of Reference and the methodology used are fully consistent with those employed for the previous EFSA Scientific Opinion on the commodity risk assessment of black pine (*Pinus thunbergii* Parl.) bonsai from Japan (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b). The specific question to be replied in this Opinion when assessing the pest freedom of the commodity is: 'Taking into account

¹ Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament of the Council of 26 October 2016 on protective measures against pests of plants, amending Regulations (EU) No 228/2013, (EU) No 652/2014 and (EU) No 1143/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Directives 69/464/EEC, 74/647/EEC, 93/85/EEC, 98/57/EC, 2000/29/EC, 2006/91/EC and 2007/33/EC, OJ L 317/4, 23.11.2016.

² Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 of 28 November 2019 establishing uniform conditions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and the Council, as regards protective measures against pests of plants, and repealing Commission Regulation (EC) No 690/2008 and amending Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2018/2019, OJ L 319, 10.12.2019, p. 1–279.

³ EFSA Panel on Plant Health, 2019. Scientific Opinion on the commodity risk assessment of black pine (*Pinus thunbergii* Parl.) bonsai from Japan. EFSA Journal 2019;17(5):5667, 184 pp. <https://doi.org/10.2903/j.efsa.2019.5667>

⁴ Commission Decision 2002/887/EC of 8 November 2002 authorising derogations from certain provisions of Council Directive 2000/29/EC in respect of naturally or artificially dwarfed plants of *Chamaecyparis* Spach, *Juniperus* L. and *Pinus* L., originating in Japan. OJ L 309, 12.11.2002, p. 8.

⁵ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1217 of 25 August 2020 on a derogation from Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 concerning the introduction into the Union of naturally or artificially dwarfed plants for planting of *Chamaecyparis* Spach, *Juniperus* L. and certain species of *Pinus* L., originating in Japan, and repealing Decision 2002/887/EC, OJ L 277/6, 26.8.2020.

(i) the risk mitigation measures in place in the nursery, and (ii) other relevant information, how many of 10,000 bonsai plants will be infested with the relevant pest/pathogen when arriving in the EU.'

Annex II of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 lists certain pests as non-European populations or isolates or species. These pests are regulated quarantine pests. Consequently, the respective European populations or isolates or species are non-regulated pests.

Annex VII of the same Regulation, in certain cases (e.g. point 32) makes reference to the following countries that are excluded from the obligation to comply with specific import requirements for those non-European populations or isolates or species: Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canary Islands, Faeroe Islands, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Norway, Russia (only the following parts: Central Federal District (Tsentralny federalny okrug), Northwestern Federal District (SeveroZapadny federalny okrug), Southern Federal District (Yuzhny federalny okrug), North Caucasian Federal District (Severo-Kavkazsky federalny okrug) and Volga Federal District (Privolzhsky federalny okrug), San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine and United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland⁶). Those countries are historically linked to the reference to 'non-European countries' existing in the previous legal framework, Directive 2000/29/EC.

Consequently, for those countries,

- i) any pests identified, which are listed as non-European species in Annex II of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 should be investigated as any other non-regulated pest.
- ii) any pest found in a European country that belongs to the same denomination as the pests listed as non-European populations or isolates in Annex II of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072, should be considered as European populations or isolates and should not be considered in the assessment of those countries.

Pests listed as 'Regulated Non-Quarantine Pest' (RNQP) in Annex IV of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072, and deregulated pests (i.e. pest which were listed as quarantine pests in the Council Directive 2000/29/EC and were deregulated by Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072) were not considered for further evaluation. In case a pest is at the same time regulated as an RNQP and as a Protected Zone Quarantine pest, in the Opinion it is evaluated as Quarantine pest.

In its evaluation the Panel:

- Checked whether the information in the technical dossier (hereafter referred to as 'the Dossier') provided by the Chinese National Plant Protection Organisation (NPPO) was sufficient to conduct a commodity risk assessment. When necessary, additional information was requested to the applicant.
- Selected the relevant EU-regulated pests and protected zone quarantine pests (as specified in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 and if applicable, in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1217, hereafter referred to as 'EU-regulated pests') and other relevant pests present in China and associated with the commodity.
- Did not assess the effectiveness of measures for Union quarantine pests for which specific measures are specified in points 30 and 31 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 and/or in the relevant legislative texts for emergency measures and provided that the specific country is in the scope of those emergency measures. The assessment was restricted to whether or not the applicant country implements those measures.
- Assessed the effectiveness of the measures described in the dossier for those Union quarantine pests for which no specific measures are in place for the import of the commodity from China and other relevant pests present in China and associated with the commodity.

Risk management decisions are not within EFSA's remit. Therefore, the Panel provided a rating based on expert judgement regarding the likelihood of pest freedom for each relevant pest given the risk mitigation measures proposed by the NPPO of China.

⁶ In accordance with the Agreement on the withdrawal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from the European Union and the European Atomic Energy Community, and in particular Article 5(4) of the Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland in conjunction with Annex 2 to that Protocol, for the purposes of this Opinion, references to Member States include the United Kingdom in respect of Northern Ireland.

2. Data and methodologies

2.1. Data provided by the NPPO of China

The Panel considered all the data and information (hereafter called 'the Dossier') provided by the NPPO of China to support a derogation request from the EU import requirements for Japanese white pine bonsai. Dossier Sections 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 were provided to EFSA in March 2018, and Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0 in February 2021 and June 2021, respectively, after EFSA request. The Dossier is managed by EFSA.

The overview of the Dossier is shown in Table 1. The number of the relevant section is indicated in the Opinion when referring to a specific part of the Dossier.

Table 1: Structure and overview of the Dossier

Dossier Section	Overview of content	Filename
1.0	Supplementary information on the issues of concern in the EU inspection report on the quarantine and supervision of plant seedlings from 19 April 2017	COM to EFSA ARES (2018)1373425–General Admin.of quality Supervision Annex I..pdf
2.0	Provision of technical documents for the EU to lift the ban on the export of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> bonsai from China to the EU from 12 July 2017	COM to EFSA ARES (2018)1373425–General Admin.of quality Supervision Annex II..pdf
3.0	Feedback on the report on the EU audit of the quarantine supervision system for seedlings from 22 March 2016	COM to EFSA ARES (2018)1373425–General Admin.of quality Supervision Annex III..pdf
4.0	Answers to additional questions of EFSA on lifting the export ban for <i>Pinus parviflora</i> bonsai from China to EU received by EFSA on 11 February 2021	COM-21-02-11-ARES 1185975-Annex_EN_Additional questions from EFSA.pdf
5.0	Answers to request of EFSA for clarification received by EFSA on 28 June 2021	2021-6-26 reply to questions from EU.pdf

The specific Dossier Sections comprised:

- 1) Supplementary information on the issues of concern in the EU inspection report on the quarantine and supervision of plant seedlings from 19 April 2017

The supplementary information refers to EU recommendations in the 2015 EU Audit report and the EU evaluation of the Chinese competent authority response and EU request for further information (not including bonsai of *P. parviflora*), and consists of:

- Tables of supplementary information from China,
 - Annex 1: Guangdong CIQ Requirements for the Pesticide Treatment and the Quarantine and Supervision of Growing Media for Bonsais Intended for Export (Pilot Version),
 - Annex 2: China's feedback on investigations of non-compliance notifications from the EU,
 - Annex 3: Administrative Measures for Reporting and Notification of Agricultural Plant Infections,
 - Annex 4: Notice from the Gansu CIQ on Consolidating the Inspection and Quarantine of Consignments Entering and Leaving the Province,
 - Annex 5: Guangdong CIQ List of Registered Businesses of Bonsais for Export to the EU.
- 2) Provision of technical documents for the EU to lift the ban on the export of *Pinus parviflora* bonsai from China to the EU from 12 July 2017
 - Attachment 1: Investigation Report on Organisms Harmful to *Pinus parviflora* including:
 - Description of the investigation,
 - EU's list of harmful organisms on *Pinus parviflora* not found in China (28 organisms),
 - EU's List of harmful organisms on *Pinus parviflora* found in China (17 organisms/organisms groups), including short characterisation (e.g. geographical distribution in China, life cycle, prevention and remedy).

- Attachment 2: Comprehensive Pest Prevention and Control System for *Pinus parviflora* Bonsai Intended for Export to the European Union.
- 3) Feedback on the report on the EU audit of the quarantine supervision system for seedlings from 22 March 2016

The above feedback is on the draft report from Audit DG (SANTE)/2015 – 7645 of 01–11 December 2015 to China in order to evaluate the system of official controls for the export of seeds and plants for planting to the European Union (DG SANTE, 2016) (not including bonsai of *P. parviflora*) and consists of:

- Annex 1: China's observations on the contents of the draft EU report,
 - Annex 2: Comments by Chinese authorities on the EU recommendations,
 - Annex 3: Corrections concerning the presence of pests in China.
- 4) Answers to additional questions of EFSA on lifting the export ban for *Pinus parviflora* bonsai from China to EU received by EFSA on 11 February 2021

The additional questions and replies focused mainly on questions on the commodity, on the compilation of the pest lists and on the pest management measures and consist of:

- Appendix A – Questions to Chinese Authority referring to Annex II received by EFSA from the European Commission under Ref: Ares(2018)1373425 – 13/3/2018,
 - Appendix B – Instructions on how to create the initial list of pests,
 - Appendix C – Evidence to support the assessment of the efficacy of phytosanitary treatments,
 - Appendix D – Information on potentially actionable pests.
- 5) Answers to request of EFSA for clarification received by EFSA on 28 June 2021

The request for clarification and the respective answers focused mainly on specific features of the commodity, composition of the growing media, insecticide and acaricide treatments, presence/absence of specific plants in the vicinity of the nursery and presence/absence of specific pests and pathogens in Zhenjiang province.

The data and supporting information provided by China formed the basis of the commodity risk assessment. Table 2 reports the main data sources used by the NPPO of China to compile the Dossier including the references relevant for harmful organisms present in China as listed in Dossier Sections 2.0, 4.0 and 5.0.

Table 2: Databases and literature sources used by NPPO of China for the compilation of the Dossier

1. Databases:
https://cabi.org/cpc
https://www.pestchina.com
https://scalenet.info/
https://www.eppo.int/
https://www.eppo.int/ACTIVITIES/plant_quarantine/A1_list
https://www.eppo.int/ACTIVITIES/plant_quarantine/A2_list
https://www.cnki.net
https://www.wanfangdata.com.cn
2. National Plant Protection Organisations, and Other National and Local Government Agencies:
The No. 4 Announcement of the State Forestry Bureau on the Disease Epidemic Area of <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (2017). ^(a)
3. Journals and Magazines of Research Institutes, Colleges and Universities, Scientific Circles, Science and Trades, etc.:
Beiyong H, Hongtao P, Fu L, 2005. Pest Risk analysis of <i>Lecanosticta acicola</i> and <i>Dothistroma pini</i> in China. Protection Forest Science and Technology, 3, 72–74. ^(a)
Chao Y and Chen Y, 1980. Economic Insect Fauna of China Fasc. 20, Coleoptera: Curculionidae (I). Science Press, Beijing, China. 184 pp.
Chunyan L and Haibin Y, 2015. Risk analysis report of <i>Ips typographus</i> in China. Guangdong Forestry Science and Technology, 2, 125–129. ^(a)

- Dai YC, 2004. First report of laminated root rot on *Sabina przewalskii* caused by *Phellinus weirii sensu stricto* in China. *Plant Disease*, 88, 573–573.
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- Notice of the State Forestry Administration of the People's Republic of China on *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* Infected Areas (No. 4, 2017).^(a)
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- Zinno Y and Endo A, 1964. Needle rust of *Pinus pentaphylla* MAYR caused by *Coleosporium eupatorii*. *Journal of the Japanese Forestry Society*, 46, 178–180.
- Zinno Y and Chiba O, 1967. On a needle rust of *Pinus strobus* LINN caused by *Coleosporium paederiae* DITEL ex HIRATSUKA: Life history and morphology of the causal fungus. *Journal of the Japanese Forestry Society*, 49, 321–327.

(a): The source was not accessible/available to the Panel.

2.2. Literature searches performed by EFSA

Literature searches in different databases were undertaken by EFSA to complete a list of pests potentially associated with *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii*. The searches were run between

23 February 2021 and 15 March 2021 using the databases indicated in Table 3. No language, date or document type restrictions were applied in the search strategy.

The search strategy and search syntax were adapted to each of the databases listed in Table 3, according to the options and functionalities of the different databases and CABI keyword thesaurus.

As for Web of Science, the literature search was performed using a specific, ad hoc established search string (see Appendix B). The string was run in 'All Databases' with no range limits for time or language filters.

Table 3: Databases used by EFSA for the compilation of the pest list associated with *Pinus parviflora* and *Pinus thunbergii*

Database	Platform/Link
Aphids on World Plants	https://www.aphidsonworldsplants.info/C_HOSTS_AAIntro.htm
CABI Crop Protection Compendium	https://www.cabi.org/cpc/
Database of Insects and their Food Plants	https://www.brc.ac.uk/dbif/hosts.aspx
Database of plant pests in Israel	https://www.moag.gov.il/en/Pages/SearchNegaim.aspx
Database of the World's Lepidopteran Hostplants	https://www.nhm.ac.uk/our-science/data/hostplants/search/index.dsm/
EPPO Global Database	https://gd.eppo.int/
EUROPHYT	https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/europhyt/
Leaf-miners	https://www.leafmines.co.uk/html/plants.htm
Nemaplex	https://nemaplex.ucdavis.edu/Nemabase2010/PlantNematodeHostStatusDDQuery.aspx
New Zealand Fungi	https://nzfungi2.landcareresearch.co.nz/default.aspx?NavControl=search&selected=NameSearch
NZFUNGI - New Zealand Fungi (and Bacteria)	https://nzfungi.landcareresearch.co.nz/html/mycology.asp?ID=
Plant Pest Information Network New Zealand	https://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources/resources/registers-and-lists/plant-pest-information-network/
Plant Viruses Online	https://bio-mirror.im.ac.cn/mirrors/pvo/vide/famindex.htm
Scalenet	https://scalenet.info/associates/
Spider Mites Web	https://www1.montpellier.inra.fr/CBGP/spmweb/advanced.php
TRACES	https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/tracesnt/login
USDA ARS Fungi Database	https://nt.ars-grin.gov/fungalDATABASES/fungushost/fungushost.cfm
Web of Science: All Databases (Web of Science Core Collection, CABI: CAB Abstracts, BIOSIS Citation Index, Chinese Science Citation Database, Current Contents Connect, Data Citation Index, FSTA, KCI-Korean Journal Database, Russian Science Citation Index, MEDLINE, SciELO Citation Index, Zoological Record)	Web of Science https://www.webofknowledge.com
World Agroforestry	https://www.worldagroforestry.org/treedb2/speciesprofile.php?Spid=1749

Additional searches, limited to retrieve documents, were run when developing the Opinion. The available scientific information, including previous EFSA opinions on the relevant pests and diseases, and the relevant literature and legislation (e.g. Regulation (EU) 2016/2031; Commission Implementing Regulations (EU) 2018/2019; (EU) 2018/2018⁷, (EU) 2019/2072, (EU) 2020/1217) were taken into account.

2.3. Methodology

When developing the Opinion, the Panel followed the EFSA Guidance on commodity risk assessment for the evaluation of high-risk plant dossiers (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019a).

⁷ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) (EU) 2018/2018 of 18 December 2018 laying down specific rules concerning the procedure to be followed in order to carry out the risk assessment of high risk plants, plant products and other objects within the meaning of Article 42(1) of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council. OJ L 323, 19.12.2018, p. 7–9.

In the first step, pests potentially associated with the commodity in the country of origin (EU-regulated pests and other pests) that may require risk mitigation measures are identified. Pests not regulated in the EU and not known to occur in the EU were selected based on evidence of their potential impact in the EU. After the first step, all the relevant pests that may need risk mitigation measures were identified.

In the second step, the implemented risk mitigation measures for each relevant pest were evaluated in terms of efficacy or compliance with EU requirements as explained in Section 1.2.

The assessment of Union quarantine pests was restricted to whether or not the applicant country implements specific measures specified in points 30 and 31 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072. For all remaining pests, the effectiveness of the risk mitigation measures applied to the commodity was evaluated and an EKE was performed.

A conclusion on the likelihood of the commodity being free from each of the relevant pest was determined and uncertainties identified using expert judgements.

Pest freedom was assessed by estimating the number of infested/infected plants out of 10,000 exported plants. Further details on the methodology used to estimate the likelihood of pest freedom are provided in Section 2.3.4.

The information provided in some sections of the Opinion are results of the Panel interpretation of the text of the applicant Dossier.

2.3.1. Commodity data

Based on the information provided by the NPPO of China, the characteristics of the commodity were summarised.

2.3.2. Identification of pests potentially associated with the commodity

To evaluate the pest risk associated with the importation of *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* from China, a pest list was compiled. The pest list is a compilation of all identified plant pests associated with *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* based on information provided in Dossier Sections 2.0, 4.0 and 5.0 and on searches performed by the Panel. Pests associated with *Pinus* mentioned in the Commission Implementing Regulation 2020/1217 and in Commodity risk assessment of black pine (*Pinus thunbergii* Parl.) bonsai from Japan (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b) were also considered.

The scientific names of the host plants (i.e. *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii*) were used when searching in the EPPO Global database and CABI Crop Protection Compendium. In the EPPO Global database, the pest list of *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* includes also some pests associated with *Pinus* spp. or Pinaceae, which were also taken into consideration.

The scientific names of the host plants (i.e. *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii*) were used when searching in the other databases excluding EUROPHYT, TRACES-NT and Web of Science.

EUROHYT was investigated by searching for the interceptions associated with *Pinus* sp., *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* commodities imported from China from 1995 to May 2020 and TRACES-NT from May 2020 to 9 June 2021, respectively. For the pests selected for further evaluation, a search in the EUROPHYT and/or TRACES was performed for the years between 1995 and May 2021 for the interceptions from the whole world, at species level.

The search strategy used for Web of Science Databases was designed combining English common names for pests and diseases, terms describing symptoms of plant diseases and the scientific and common names of the commodity species (i.e. *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii*) and excluding pests which were identified using searches in other databases. The search strings are detailed in Appendix B. The searches for *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* in Web of Science Databases were run on 23 February 2021 and 15 March 2021, respectively.

The titles and abstracts of the scientific papers retrieved were screened and the pests associated with *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* were included in the pest list.

The compiled pest list (see Microsoft Excel[®] file in Appendix E) includes all identified agents associated with *P. parviflora* and/or *P. thunbergii*, potentially including predators and parasitoids of insects and not harmful microorganisms. The pest list was eventually further compiled with other relevant information (e.g. EPPO Codes, taxonomic information, categorisation, distribution) useful for the selection of the pests relevant for the purposes of this Opinion.

The evaluation of the compiled pest list was done in two steps: first, the relevance of the EU-regulated pests was evaluated (Section 4.1); second, the relevance of any other plant pest was evaluated (Section 4.2).

Pests for which limited information was available on one or more criteria used to identify them as relevant for this Opinion, e.g. on potential impact, are listed in Appendix D (List of pests that can potentially cause an effect not further assessed).

2.3.3. Listing and evaluation of risk mitigation measures

The proposed risk mitigation measures were listed and evaluated. When evaluating the potential pest freedom of the commodity, the following types of potential infestation/infection sources for *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* plants in export nursery and relevant risk mitigation measures were considered (see also Figure 1):

- pest entry from surrounding areas,
- pest entry with new plants/seeds,
- pest spread within the nursery.

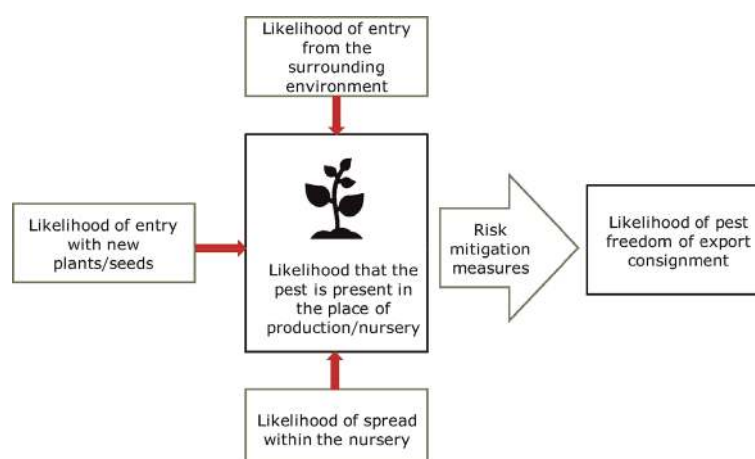


Figure 1: Conceptual framework to assess likelihood that plants are exported free from relevant pests (Source: EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)

The risk mitigation measures proposed by NPPO of China were evaluated with Expert Knowledge Elicitation (EKE) according to the Guidance on uncertainty analysis in scientific assessment (EFSA Scientific Committee, 2018).

Information on the biology, likelihood of entry of the pest to the export nursery, of its spread inside the nursery and the effect of measures on the specific pests were summarised in data sheets of pests selected for further evaluation (see Appendix A).

2.3.4. Expert Knowledge Elicitation

To estimate the pest freedom of the commodity, an Expert Knowledge Elicitation (EKE) was performed following EFSA guidance (Annex B.8 of EFSA Scientific Committee, 2018). The specific question for EKE was defined as follows: 'Taking into account (i) the risk mitigation measures in place in the nursery, and (ii) other relevant information, how many of 10,000 bonsai plants will be infested with the relevant pest/pathogen when arriving in the EU?'. The EKE question was common to all pests for which the pest freedom of the commodity was estimated.

The risk assessment uses individual plants as most suitable granularity. The following reasoning is given:

- The inspections before export are targeted on individual plants.
- Transportation is assumed to be performed in boxes of few plants to protect the individual plants.
- The product will be distributed in the EU as individual plants to the consumer.

Before the elicitation, the list of pests was screened for pests with similar characteristics, risks, host-pest interactions, management practices in the production system. Similar pests were grouped for a common assessment.

- Pests, which are likely to be confused or misclassified by typical identification standards, are not distinguished. The assessment is done on the total infestation of this group of pests. As example for this approach, a total evaluation is performed for *Matsucoccus massoniana* and *Matsucoccus matsumurae* together.
- Pests which have similar risks of entry into the EU are evaluated together. The combined assessment is valid for each pest individually. Existing differences between the pests are covered by the reported uncertainties. Considering the given information, separate evaluations of these pests are unlikely to give different results. As example for this approach, the evaluation of *Dendrolimus spectabilis*, *Dendrolimus superans* and *Dendrolimus tabulaeformis* was performed with a common description of the risk of entry.
- Pests, which share common characteristics, but may have different risks of entry into the EU, are evaluated with a simplified procedure. From this group, one pest with stronger evidence is selected for a complete evaluation (reference pest). The remaining pests are evaluated in comparison to the reference. The evaluation is focusing on the differences between the pests and their impact on the risk of entry. The elicitation discusses and reasons changes in comparison to the reference pest. As example for this approach, *Coleosporium asterum* was evaluated completely and used as reference for *Coleosporium eupatorii* and *Coleosporium phellodendri*.

The uncertainties associated with the EKE were taken into account and quantified in the probability distribution applying the semi-formal method described in Section 3.5.2 of the EFSA-PLH Guidance on quantitative pest risk assessment (EFSA PLH Panel, 2018). Finally, the results were reported in terms of the likelihood of pest freedom. The lower 5% percentile of the uncertainty distribution reflects the opinion that pest freedom is with 95% certainty above this limit.

3. Commodity data

3.1. Description of the commodity

The commodity to be imported are dwarfed plants (bonsai) of *Pinus parviflora* (common name: Japanese white pine, five-needle pine; family: Pinaceae) grafted on *P. thunbergii* (common name: Japanese black pine, two-needle pine; family: Pinaceae) rootstocks in pots. The age of bonsai plants at the time of export is 4–5 years (Dossier Section 4.0).

The size of the commodity at the time of export is specified in Table 4 and shown in Figure 2 (Dossier Section 5.0).

Table 4: Range of diameter and height of the plants at the time of export (according to Dossier Section 5.0)

Size of the plants	Minimum (cm)	Range of average (cm)	Maximum (cm)
Diameter of the plants at the base	1.0	2.0–2.5	3.5
Diameter of twigs	0.5	1.5–2.0	3.0
Height of plants	30.0	35.0–40.0	50.0

According to ISPM 36 (FAO, 2019), the commodity can be classified as 'rooted plants in pots'. The EU legislation [e.g. Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072] defines the commodity as 'naturally or artificially dwarfed plants for planting'.



Figure 2: Pictures of *Pinus* bonsai intended to export (Source: Dossier Section 5.0; provided by the Chinese National Plant Protection Organisation)

3.2. Description of the production areas

The nursery ready to export the commodity is Hangzhou Newton Gardening Co., Ltd. (hereafter referred to as Newton). The nursery is located in the Hangzhou Yuhang District at the High-tech Agricultural Demonstration Center (hereinafter referred to as the Agricultural Center). The geographical coordinates of the nursery are 120°7' E 30°25' N (see Figure 3) (Dossier Section 4.0). The Newton's nursery is located at the northeast corner of the Agricultural Center. The nursery is surrounded by the river on three sides and by a road on one side (Dossier Section 4.0).

Based on the description in Dossier Section 4.0, the production site was located by the Panel (see Figure 3).

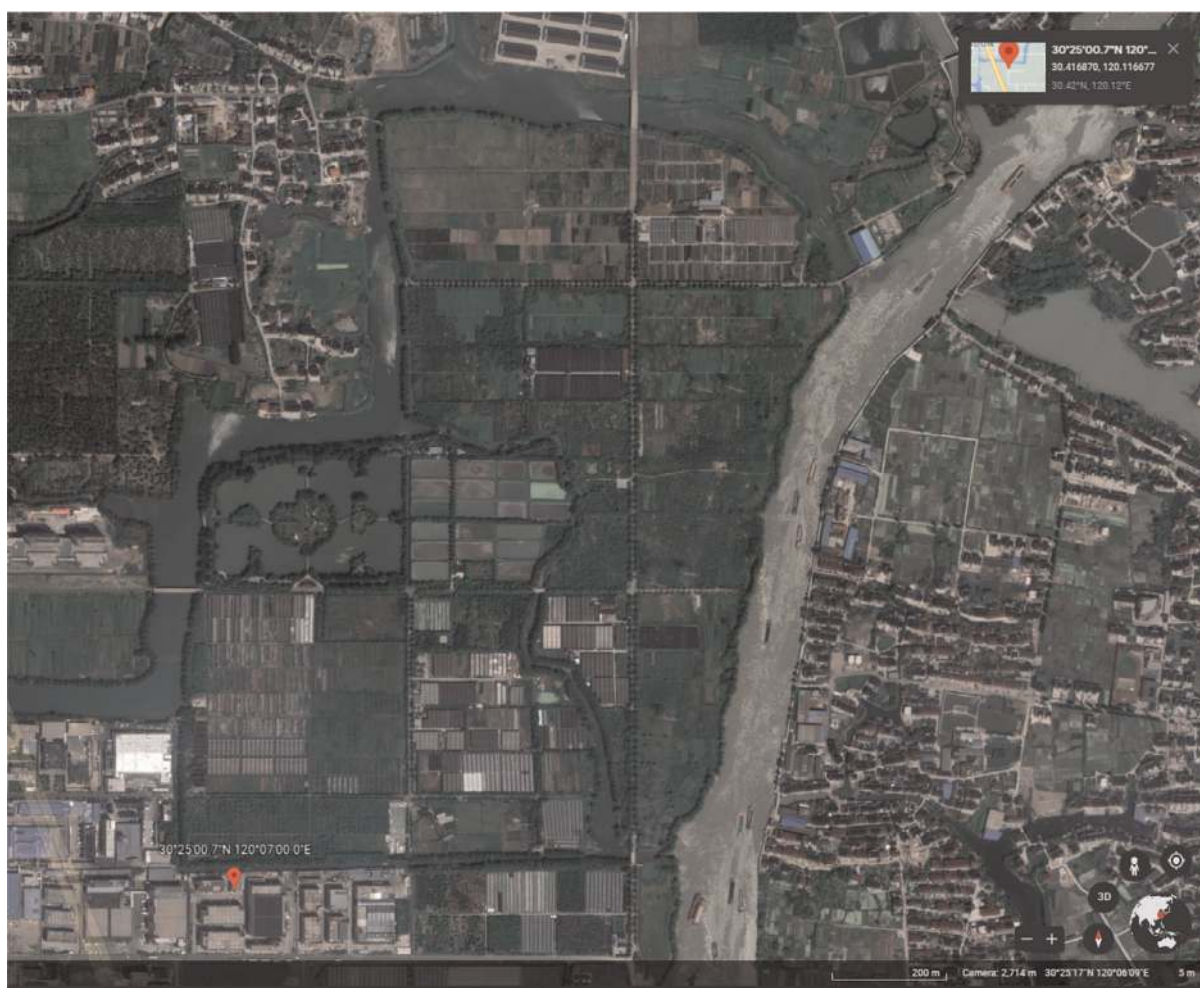


Figure 3: Image of the nursery and production site taken from Google Earth (online) on 5 August 2021 (Imagery date 4/18/18, geographical coordinates of the nursery: 120°7' E 30°25' N) © 2018 Google

The nursery also grows ornamental plants including abelia, bamboo, camphor, loropetalum, photinia, pyracantha, wisteria and other plants (Dossier Section 4.0).

The surrounding of the nursery mostly includes factories, villages, residential areas and rivers. Plants present in the surrounding are green plants, such as camphor, crape myrtle, ilex, loquat, loropetalum, oleander, *Osmanthus fragrans*, pomegranate, *Prunus*, rhododendron, yew, some aquatic plants and lawns. Those plant species are widely used as landscape plants (Dossier Section 4.0).

Within 15 km distance from the nursery, 183 plant taxa are reported to be present (Dossier Section 4.0), see Appendix C.

According to Dossier Section 5.0, the following plant species (hosts of rusts) are present within 1.5 km from the production site: *Ainsliaea fragrans*, *Ainsliaea macroclinioides*, *Aster ageratoides*, *Aster subulatus*, *Castanea mollissima*, *Castanopsis carlesii*, *Castanopsis sclerophylla*, *Castanopsis eyrei*, *Cyclobalanopsis glauca*, *Doellingeria scabra*, *Erigeron annuus*, *Eupatorium fortunei*, *Eupatorium japonicum*, *Inula japonica*, *Kalimeris indica*, *Lithocarpus glaber*, *Paederia cavaleriei*, *Paederia scandens*, *Pinus* spp., *Quercus aliena* and *Solidago canadensis*.

According to Dossier Section 2.0, a specific monitoring survey was conducted in 2012 on *Pinus parviflora* at the Liutong Gardening and Planting Base in Hangzhou and in the West Lake scenic spot (including Zhusu Garden, Hangzhou Flower Nursery, Botanical Garden and Viewing Fish at Flower Pond), which are located in the area of the nursery. In this monitoring survey, pests belonging to 15 taxa were found, namely, *Anomala multistriata*, *Aphis gossypii*, *Callopietria albomaculata*, *Colletotrichum gloeosporioides*, *Diplodia pinea*, *Eophileurus chinensis*, *Helicotylenchus dihystra*, *Lachnosterna kiotonensis*, *Maladera orientalis*, *Maladera spissigrada*, *Myzus persicae*, *Noctuidae*, *Pestalotiopsis microspora*, *Pyrilidae* and *Xiphinema hunaniense*.

By checking Google maps (on 17 June 2021), the Panel noticed that there are at least four large patches of forest in the radius of 10 km from the nursery.

According to Dossier Section 2.0: 'During the whole production stage, pots with the commodity are either kept on racks at 50 cm above the floor or on the ground, They are kept separately, not mixed with seedlings of other tree species'.

Based on the global Köppen–Geiger climate zone classification (Kottek et al., 2006), the climate of the production area is classified as Cfa, main climate (C): warm temperate; precipitation (f): fully humid; temperature (a): hot summer.

3.3. Production and handling processes

3.3.1. Growing conditions

The plants are grown outdoor protected by 40 mesh (0.4 mm) insect-proof net. The net is removed in winter to prevent snow damage (Dossier Section 4.0).

Irrigation is conducted using tap water or deep well water. Rainwater must be disinfected before it can be used (Dossier Section 2.0). However, no further details are provided in the Dossier on the disinfection of rainwater.

3.3.2. Source of planting material

According to Dossier Section 4.0, the seeds of *P. thunbergii* are purchased from companies specialising in seeds production, which have obtained the 'Seed and Seeding Production and Management License' issued by the local forestry authorities. The seeds have passed the quarantine inspection by the local forestry department before being transferred, and Quarantine Certificate of Seed Transportation and Quarantine be issued accompanying with seeds transportation.

Mother plants of *P. parviflora* used to obtain scions are grown in open fields located in the nursery since 2006. About 50 mother plants are currently present. The average number of scions per mother plant is 1,500 (Dossier Section 4.0).

3.3.3. Production cycle

According to Dossier Section 4.0, the specific cultivation process comprises in the first spring in February *P. thunbergii* seed sowing, in the second spring transplanting the seedlings into the pot, in the third spring the *P. thunbergii* is used as rootstock for grafting with *P. parviflora* scion, in the fourth year *P. thunbergii* branches are removed and *P. parviflora* twigs are given a shape. Some plants may grow for an additional year during which they are shaped for export.

According to Dossier Section 2.0, the cultivation medium is fresh and unused. Before use, hot steam or pesticide treatment is performed. During planting process, measures are taken to ensure that the medium will not be infested by pests.

According to Dossier Section 5.0, during production and for export coconut coir is used as a growing medium. Coconut coir is fibre powder of coconut shell, which is a kind of pure natural organic matter medium. It does not contain any soil. The processed coconut coir is very suitable for plant cultivation and is a popular horticultural medium at present.

According to Dossier Section 5.0, the repotting procedure is as follows:

- 1) Clean the root soil thoroughly before planting. Prevention of root-parasite nematodes such as *Paratrichodorus porosus* and *Trichodorus cedarus* by using broad-spectrum chemicals on whole plants. For example, soaking the roots by using 2,000-fold dilution of Avermectin.
- 2) Use clean coconut coir which is imported from abroad.
- 3) Soak the roots with chemicals, such as 2,000-fold dilution of Avermectin (Abamectin) and 2,000-fold dilution of tea saponin, in September.
- 4) Two weeks before export, remove 2 cm of surface growing medium which is replaced by new coconut coir, and then soak the root with 2,000-fold dilution of Avermectin for 1.5 h.

The Panel understands that sowing occurs in soil and transplanting of seedlings occurs in the second spring in pots containing coconut coir.

According to Dossier Section 2.0, the production company should identify the plants to be used for export at least half a year in advance. The production company should strictly inspect 100% of the plants intended for export. If diseases and pests are found on plants, these are treated in time and a

record is kept. Roots are washed and the growing medium is inspected. The plants are repotted (the cultivation medium is fresh and unused) and taken to the export registered plantation base.

3.3.4. Pest monitoring during production

According to Dossier Section 2.0, according to actual conditions, the inspection and quarantine organisation will conduct official inspection on the export registered plantation base no less than twice every year. The inspection focuses on surrounding environment and conditions of the plantation base, cultivated varieties and their quantities, diseases and pests occurrence and prevention and control records, purchase and delivery logbook, production cancelling after verification, as well as other items that should be supervised. Supervision records are properly kept.

According to Dossier Section 2.0, for pests of concern for the EU, the inspection and quarantine organisation are expected to conduct surveillance at least six times a year at reasonable time intervals. The infested/infected plants are removed from the nursery.

According to Dossier Section 4.0, the nursery and its immediate vicinity areas (at least 2 km) are surveyed as follows: at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of 10% of the plants.

3.3.5. Export procedure

According to Dossier Section 5.0, the export is carried out in winter, from December to March.

According to Dossier Section 2.0, pruning is stopped 2 months prior to export in case the young needles are too tender.

According to Dossier Section 2.0, each plant to be exported is inspected. Plants showing injuries are discarded.

According to Dossier Section 2.0, if damage is found caused by pests about which EU is concerned, the plants are allowed to be exported only after quarantine treatments are performed and the plants meet the export requirements. In the treatment column of the phytosanitary certificate, the details on how the treatment has been performed are provided along with the date of treatment. In the absence of effective treatments, the whole batch of plants will be prohibited from being exported.

Two weeks before export 2 cm of surface growing medium is removed and replaced by new coconut coir (Dossier Section 5.0), and then, the pots are soaked for 1.5 h in 2% Avermectin in order to treat comprehensively the cultivation medium (Dossier Section 4.0 and 5.0).

According to Dossier Section 2.0, packaging materials for loading the commodity to be exported is new and clean. Labels should be placed on the packaging boxes, specifying information such product name, quantity, export batch number and nursery registration number. If wooden packaging materials are to be used, they will qualify after first being treated according to ISPM-15 (FAO, 2018). The packaging materials are stored in pest-proof, mould-proof and moisture-proof locations. The packaging materials for loading the plants to be exported should be clean and not reused. The containers should be sealed and signed by the authority. Registration number of the plantation base should be specified in the additional statement of the plant quarantine certificate.

According to Dossier Section 2.0, the commodity is packed during the daytime on hardened ground at the storage and packaging place of the export nursery. Before loading the boxes, the container is sprayed with pesticides.

3.4. Pest prevention and control implemented for the commodity

According to Dossier Section 2.0, the planting area of the production base is tidy and free of sundries; the ground of the operation area is clean and free of soil, weeds and plant residues; complete irrigation equipment is available, as well as equipment and pesticide application devices that meet quarantine requirements for cleaning, processing, pests and diseases prevention and necessary quarantine treatment, and there are fixed places for storage as well.

Before use, the soil employed for seeding is treated by using steam high temperature disinfection at the level of 100°C (Dossier Section 4.0).

Seeds of *P. thunbergii* are soaked in mixture of Potassium Permanganate and Triadimefon before seeding (Dossier Section 4.0).

Details of pesticide treatments (see Tables 5–8) are shown as provided in Tables 4–6 of Dossier Section 4.0 and in Table 2 of Dossier Section 5.0. The Panel assumes that the dosage and dilution of

pesticides for the different pests are consistent with the indication provided by the manufacturer. However, there is uncertainty on dosages used as the way they were presented in the Dossier.

Table 5: Details of nematicide treatment as provided in Dossier Section 4.0

Pesticide used (active substances)	Name(s) of the target pest species	Target life stage(s) of the pest(s)	Timing and location of treatment	Dilution as provided in the Dossier	Notes
Avermectin	Root knot nematodes, such as <i>Paratrichodorus porosus</i> , <i>Trichodorus cedrus</i>	Preventive treatment	February, March or September, October before potting.	3,000 times	Soak the whole plant for 2 h.
2% Avermectin	Harmful organisms in the medium such as nematodes	Finished product	2 weeks before export, export nursery.	600 times	Soaking for 1.5 h.

Table 6: Details of fungicide treatment as provided in Dossier Section 4.0

Pesticide used (active substances)	Name(s) of the target pest species	Target life stage(s) of the pest(s)	Timing and location of treatment	Dilution as provided in the Dossier	Notes
Potassium, Permanganate and Triadimefon mixture	<i>Cronartium quercuum</i> , <i>Scirrhia acicola</i> , <i>Diplodia pinea</i> etc.	Preventive treatment	February, March or September, October before five needles pine grafting.	Potassium Permanganate 5,000 times and 2,000 times of Triadimefon mixture	Soaked for 2 h.
Carbendazim	<i>Cronartium quercuum</i> , <i>Scirrhia acicola</i> , <i>Diplodia pinea</i> , etc.	Preventive treatment	February, March or September, October after five needles pine grafting.	800 times	Whole plant spray. Periodicity of treatment once a month.
50% Dyson zinc wettable powder	<i>Scirrhia acicola</i>	Sprouting new leaves	April, export nursery.	200–800 times	Every 10–15 days, 3–4 times.
100% Bordeaux mixture	<i>Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae</i>	Growth period	July, export nursery.	600 times	Periodicity of treatment once a month.
20% Thiodiazole-copper suspension				500 times	
25% Triadimefon wettable powder	<i>Cronartium quercuum</i>	Occurrence of rust spores	April, export nursery.	1,000–1,500 times	Spray, every 10–15 days, 3 times.
25% Triadimefon wettable powder	<i>Cronartium quercuum</i>	Maintenance period	August, September, export nursery.	1,000–1,500 times	Spray, once every 10–15 days, 3 times.

Table 7: Details of herbicide treatment as provided in Dossier Section 4.0

Pesticide used (active substances)	Name(s) of the target pest species	Target life stage(s) of the pest(s)	Timing and location of treatment	Dose in g/m ² used for each treatment	Notes
Sodium pentachlorophenol, two methyl four chloro, atrazine, non-herbicide, herbicide etc.	<i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-European)	Growth stage, the alternate host ^(a) removing	March, April, export nursery.	1~5g/m ²	Elimination of tea ^(b) and tea seeds and horse's stem within 500 m in the nursery and surrounding areas.

(a): Telial host.

(b): The Panel notes that tea is not a known host for *Cronartium* spp.

Table 8: Details of insecticide and acaricide treatment as provided in Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0

Pesticide used (active substances)	Name(s) of the target pest species	Target life stage(s) of the pest(s)	Timing and location of treatment	Dilution as provided in the Dossier	Notes
Cypermethrin	<i>Monochamus</i> spp.	Adult emergence stage	May, June, July, export nursery.	500 times	3 times Periodicity of treatment every 20–25 days.
50% Fenitrothion		Within 1 week of the peak period of eclosion/ moulting		200 times	Periodicity of treatment every 20–25 days.
40% Folimat		Larvae hatching	July–September, export nursery.	1,000 times	
Trichlorfon	Lepidoptera larvae	Peak hatching period larvae	June, July, export nursery.	1,000 times	Once every 15 days.
50% Fenitrothion				1,000–1,500 times	
40% Folimat	Moth	Adult occurrence season	July, August, export nursery.	800 times	
1.8% Avermectin	Mite		July, August, export nursery.	5,000 times	Periodicity of treatment once a month.
Pyridaben				2,500 times	Periodicity of treatment once a month.
Propargite				2,000 times	Alternate use 3–4 times.
40% Omethoate ^(a)			July–September	800 times	Periodicity of treatment once a month.

(a): The target organisms are not mentioned in the Dossier.

4. Identification of pests potentially associated with the commodity

The search for potential pests associated with *Pinus parviflora* and/or *P. thunbergii* rendered 465 species (see Microsoft Excel[®] file in Appendix E). This list also included nine RNQPs and two deregulated pests that were subsequently excluded from the evaluation as indicated in Section 1.2.

4.1. Selection of relevant EU-regulated pests associated with the commodity

The EU listing of Union quarantine pests and protected zone quarantine pests (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072) is based on assessments concluding that the pests can enter, establish, spread and have potential impact in the EU.

The Panel selected the relevant EU-regulated pests and protected zone quarantine pests as specified in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 and if applicable, in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1217.

Eighty-eight EU-quarantine species and 20 pests of EU concern (mentioned in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1217) for *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* that are reported as associated with *P. parviflora* and/or *P. thunbergii* were evaluated (Tables 9 and 10) for their relevance of being included in this Opinion.

The relevance of EU-quarantine pest for this Opinion was based on evidence that:

- the pest is present in China;
- Pinus parviflora* and/or *P. thunbergii* is host of the pest;
- one or more life stages of the pest can be associated with the specified commodity.

Pests that fulfilled all criteria were selected for further evaluation.

Tables 9 and 10 present an overview of the evaluation of 88 EU-quarantine pest species and 20 pests of EU concern for *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* that are reported as associated with *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii*.

Of these 88 EU-quarantine pest species evaluated, 39 species are present in China and 19 of these pests [*Atropellis pinicola* (current name and name used in the Opinion: *Godronia zelleri*), *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, *Cronartium coleosporioides*, *Cronartium orientale*, *Cronartium quercuum*, *Dendrolimus sibiricus*, *Euwallacea interjectus*, *Euwallacea validus*, *Heteroborips seriatus*, *Monochamus alternatus*, *Monochamus galloprovincialis*, *Monochamus saltuarius*, *Monochamus sutor*, *Monochamus urusovi*, *Pissodes nitidus*, *Pissodes punctatus*, *Pissodes yunnanensis*, *Pseudocercospora pini-densiflorae* (current name and name used in the Opinion: *Mycosphaerella gibsonii*) and *Xylosandrus compactus*] are known to use *P. parviflora* and/or *P. thunbergii* as hosts, and to be associated with the commodity. Hence, they were selected for further evaluation to assess whether the applicant country fulfils the specific measures described in points 30 and 31 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.

Table 9: Overview of the evaluation of 88 EU-quarantine pest species known to use *Pinus parviflora* and/or *Pinus thunbergii* as a host plant for their relevance for this Opinion

No.	Pest name according to EU legislation ^(a)	EPPO Code	Group	Pest present in China	<i>Pinus</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	Pest can be associated with the commodity	Pest relevant for the Opinion
1	<i>Arceuthobium americanum</i> as <i>Arceuthobium</i> spp.	AREAM	Plants	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
2	<i>Arceuthobium campylopodum</i> as <i>Arceuthobium</i> spp.	ARECP	Plants	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
3	<i>Arceuthobium laricis</i> as <i>Arceuthobium</i> spp.	ARELA	Plants	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
4	<i>Arceuthobium occidentale</i> as <i>Arceuthobium</i> spp.	AREOC	Plants	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
5	<i>Arceuthobium pusillum</i> as <i>Arceuthobium</i> spp.	AREPU	Plants	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
6	<i>Arceuthobium tsugense</i> as <i>Arceuthobium</i> spp.	ARETS	Plants	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	No	Not evaluated	No
7	<i>Arceuthobium vaginatum</i> as <i>Arceuthobium</i> spp.	AREVA	Plants	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
8	<i>Atropellis pinicola</i> as <i>Atropellis</i> spp. <u>Current name and name used in the Opinion: <i>Godronia zelleri</i></u>	ATRPPC	Fungi	Yes (one report)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes	Yes
9	<i>Atropellis piniphila</i> as <i>Atropellis</i> spp.	ATRPPP	Fungi	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
10	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	BURSXY	Nematodes	Yes	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (Koo et al., 2013; EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	Yes (Koo et al., 2013; EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b; CABI, online; EPPO, online)	Yes	Yes
11	<i>Choristoneura fumiferana</i> as <i>Choristoneura</i> spp. (non-European)	CHONFU	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
12	<i>Choristoneura lambertiana</i> as <i>Choristoneura</i> spp. (non-European)	TORTLA	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No

No.	Pest name according to EU legislation ^(a)	EPPO Code	Group	Pest present in China	<i>Pinus</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	Pest can be associated with the commodity	Pest relevant for the Opinion
13	<i>Coniferiporia weirii</i> (synonym: <i>Inonotus weirii</i>)	INONWE	Fungi	Yes	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	No	No
14	<i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i> as <i>Cronartium</i> spp.	CRONCL	Fungi	Yes (one report)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes	Yes
15	<i>Cronartium comandrae</i> as <i>Cronartium</i> spp.	CRONCO	Fungi	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
16	<i>Cronartium comptoniae</i> as <i>Cronartium</i> spp.	CRONCP	Fungi	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
17	<i>Cronartium harknessii</i> as <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (synonym: <i>Endocronartium harknessii</i>)	ENDCHA	Fungi	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
18	<i>Cronartium himalayense</i> as <i>Cronartium</i> spp.	CRONHI	Fungi	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
19	<i>Cronartium kamtschaticum</i> as <i>Cronartium</i> spp.	CRONKA	Fungi	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
20	<i>Cronartium kurilense</i> as <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (synonyms: <i>Endocronartium sahoanum</i> var. <i>hokkaidoense</i> , <i>Peridermium kurilense</i>)	CRONKU	Fungi	No	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b; Farr and Rossman, online)	No	No	Not evaluated	No
21	<i>Cronartium orientale</i> as <i>Cronartium</i> spp.	CRONOR	Fungi	Yes	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b; Farr and Rossman, online)	No	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b; Farr and Rossman, online)	Yes	Yes
22	<i>Cronartium quercuum</i> as <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (synonym: <i>Cronartium fusiforme</i>)	CRONFU	Fungi	Yes	Yes (EPPO, online)	No	Yes (CABI, online; EPPO, online; Farr and Rossman, online)	Yes	Yes

No.	Pest name according to EU legislation ^(a)	EPPO Code	Group	Pest present in China	<i>Pinus</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	Pest can be associated with the commodity	Pest relevant for the Opinion
23	<i>Cronartium sahoanum</i> as <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (synonym: <i>Endocronartium sahoanum</i>)	CRONSA	Fungi	No	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b; Farr and Rossman, online)	No	No	Not evaluated	No
24	<i>Cronartium yamabense</i> as <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (synonym: <i>Endocronartium yamabense</i>)	CRONYA	Fungi	No	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b; Farr and Rossman, online)	No	No	Not evaluated	No
25	<i>Cryphalus fulvus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	CRYHFU	Insects	No	Yes (CABI, online; EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	No	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	Not evaluated	No
26	<i>Cryphalus laricis</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	CRYHLR	Insects	No	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	No	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	Not evaluated	No
27	<i>Cyrtogenius luteus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European) (synonym: <i>Dryocoetes luteus</i>)	CYRGLU	Insects	Yes	Yes (Gómez et al., 2012)	Yes (Dossier Section 2.0)	No	No	No
28	<i>Dendroctonus adjunctus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	DENCAD	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
29	<i>Dendroctonus brevicornis</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	DENCBR	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
30	<i>Dendroctonus frontalis</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	DENCFR	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
31	<i>Dendroctonus micans</i>	DENCMI	Insects	Yes	Yes (Wood and Bright, 1992; EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	Yes (Dossier Section 2.0)	No	No	No

No.	Pest name according to EU legislation ^(a)	EPPO Code	Group	Pest present in China	<i>Pinus</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	Pest can be associated with the commodity	Pest relevant for the Opinion
32	<i>Dendroctonus ponderosae</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	DENCPO	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
33	<i>Dendroctonus terebrans</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	DENCTE	Insects	No	Yes (CABI, online)	No	Yes (CABI, online)	Not evaluated	No
34	<i>Dendroctonus valens</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	DENCVA	Insects	Yes	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	No	No
35	<i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i>	DENDSI	Insects	Yes	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b; EPPO, online)	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b; EPPO, online)	Yes	Yes
36	<i>Dryocoetes baicalicus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	DRYوبا	Insects	Yes	No	Yes (Dossier Section 2.0)	No	No	No
37	<i>Euwallacea interjectus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European) (synonym: <i>Xyleborus interjectus</i>)	XYLBIN	Insects	Yes	Yes (EPPO, 2020)	Yes (EPPO, 2020; Dossier Section 2.0)	Yes (EPPO, 2020)	Yes	Yes
38	<i>Euwallacea validus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European) (synonym: <i>Xyleborus validus</i>)	XYLBVA	Insects	Yes	Yes (EPPO, 2020)	Yes (Dossier Section 2.0)	No	Yes	Yes
39	<i>Fusarium circinatum</i> (synonym: <i>Gibberella circinata</i>)	GIBBCI	Fungi	No	Yes (CABI, online; Farr and Rossman, online)	No	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b; CABI, online; Farr and Rossman, online)	Not evaluated	No
40	<i>Gnathotrichus sulcatus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	GNAHSU	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
41	<i>Gremmeniella abietina</i>	GREMAB	Fungi	No	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b; EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No

No.	Pest name according to EU legislation ^(a)	EPPO Code	Group	Pest present in China	<i>Pinus</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	Pest can be associated with the commodity	Pest relevant for the Opinion
42	<i>Heteroborips seriatus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European) (synonym: <i>Xyleborus seriatus</i>)	XYLBSE	Insects	Yes	Yes (Hoebeker and Rabaglia, 2008)	Yes (Hoebeker and Rabaglia, 2008)	Yes (Hoebeker and Rabaglia, 2008)	Yes	Yes
43	<i>Ips amitinus</i>	IPSXAM	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
44	<i>Ips calligraphus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	IPSXCA	Insects	Yes	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	No	No
45	<i>Ips confusus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	IPSXCO	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
46	<i>Ips duplicatus</i>	IPSXDU	Insects	Yes	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	No	No
47	<i>Ips grandicollis</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	IPSXGR	Insects	Yes	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	No	No
48	<i>Ips hauseri</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	IPSXHA	Insects	Yes	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	No	No
49	<i>Ips lecontei</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	IPSXLE	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
50	<i>Ips pini</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	IPSXPI	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
51	<i>Ips plastographus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	IPSXPL	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
52	<i>Ips sexdentatus</i>	IPSXSE	Insects	Yes	Yes (Wood and Bright, 1992)	Yes (Dossier Section 2.0)	No	No	No
53	<i>Ips subelongatus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	IPSXFA	Insects	Yes	Yes (Wang et al., 2020)	No	No	No	No
54	<i>Ips typographus</i>	IPSXTY	Insects	Yes	Yes (Wood and Bright, 1992; EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	Yes (Dossier Section 2.0)	No	No	No

No.	Pest name according to EU legislation ^(a)	EPPO Code	Group	Pest present in China	<i>Pinus</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	Pest can be associated with the commodity	Pest relevant for the Opinion
55	<i>Monochamus alternatus</i> as <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations)	MONCAL	Insects	Yes	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b; CABI, online)	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b; CABI, online; EPPO, online)	Yes	Yes
56	<i>Monochamus carolinensis</i> as <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations)	MONCCA	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
57	<i>Monochamus galloprovincialis</i> as <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations)	MONCGA	Insects	Yes	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes	Yes
58	<i>Monochamus grandis</i> as <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations)	MONCGR	Insects	No	Yes (Esaki, 1996)	Yes (Esaki, 1996)	No	Not evaluated	No
59	<i>Monochamus mutator</i> as <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations)	MONCMC	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
60	<i>Monochamus nitens</i> as <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations)	MONCNI	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
61	<i>Monochamus obtusus</i> as <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations)	MONCOB	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
62	<i>Monochamus saltuarius</i> as <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations)	MONCSL	Insects	Yes	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes	Yes
63	<i>Monochamus scutellatus</i> as <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations)	MONCST	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No

No.	Pest name according to EU legislation ^(a)	EPPO Code	Group	Pest present in China	<i>Pinus</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	Pest can be associated with the commodity	Pest relevant for the Opinion
64	<i>Monochamus sutor</i> as <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations)	MONCSU	Insects	Yes	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes	Yes
65	<i>Monochamus titillator</i> as <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations)	MONCTI	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
66	<i>Monochamus urussovi</i> as <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations)	MONCUR	Insects	Yes	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Uncertain	Yes
67	<i>Oemona hirta</i>	OEMOHI	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, 2014)	No	No	Not evaluated	No
68	<i>Orthotomicus angulatus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	ORTCAN	Insects	Yes	Yes (Choo et al., 1989; EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	No	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	No	No
69	<i>Orthotomicus tosaensis</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	ORTCTO	Insects	No	Yes (Wood and Bright, 1992; EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	No	Yes (Wood and Bright, 1992; EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	Not evaluated	No
70	<i>Phloeosinus camphoratus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	PHLSCM	Insects	Yes	No	Yes (Dossier Section 2.0)	No	No	No
71	<i>Phloeosinus perlatus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	PHLSPE	Insects	Yes	No	Yes (Dossier Section 2.0)	No	No	No
72	<i>Phloeosinus shensi</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	PHLSSH	Insects	Yes	No	Yes (Dossier Section 2.0)	No	No	No
73	<i>Phloeosinus sinensis</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	PHLSSI	Insects	Yes	No	Yes (Dossier Section 2.0)	No	No	No
74	<i>Pissodes nemorensis</i>	PISONE	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No

No.	Pest name according to EU legislation ^(a)	EPPO Code	Group	Pest present in China	<i>Pinus</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	Pest can be associated with the commodity	Pest relevant for the Opinion
75	<i>Pissodes nitidus</i>	PISONI	Insects	Yes	Yes (Jin, 1989; EFSA, 2020)	Yes (EFSA, 2020)	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b; EFSA, 2020)	Yes	Yes
76	<i>Pissodes punctatus</i>	PISOPU	Insects	Yes	Yes (Lei et al., 2003; EFSA, 2020)	Yes (Dossier Section 2.0)	No	Yes	Yes
77	<i>Pissodes strobi</i>	PISOST	Insects	No	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (CABI, online; EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Not evaluated	No
78	<i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i>	PISOYU	Insects	Yes	Yes (Zhang et al., 2004; EFSA, 2020)	Yes (Dossier Section 2.0)	No	Yes	Yes
79	<i>Pityophthorus jucundus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	PITOJC	Insects	Yes	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	No	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	No	No
80	<i>Polygraphus proximus</i>	POLGPR	Insects	Yes	Yes (Wood and Bright, 1992; EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	No	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	No	No
81	<i>Popillia japonica</i>	POPIJA	Insects	No	Yes (USDA, 2016; EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	No	No	Not evaluated	No

No.	Pest name according to EU legislation ^(a)	EPPO Code	Group	Pest present in China	<i>Pinus</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	Pest can be associated with the commodity	Pest relevant for the Opinion
82	<i>Pseudocercospora pini-densiflorae</i> Current name and name used in the Opinion: <i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i> (synonyms: <i>Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae</i> , <i>Cercospora pini-densiflorae</i>)	CERSPD	Fungi	Yes	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b; CABI, online; Farr and Rossman, online)	Yes (Quintero, 2015; EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b; CABI, online; EPPO, online; Farr and Rossman, online)	Yes	Yes
83	<i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i>	THAUPI	Insects	No	Yes (Stastny et al., 2006)	Yes (Devkota and Schmidt, 1990)	No	Not evaluated	No
84	<i>Tomicus brevipilosus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	TOMSBR	Insects	Yes	Yes (Wood and Bright, 1992; EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	Yes (Wood and Bright, 1992)	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	No	No
85	<i>Xiphinema americanum sensu stricto</i>	XIPHAA	Nematodes	No	Yes (Xu and Zhao, 2019)	No	No	Not evaluated	No
86	<i>Xiphinema rivesi</i>	XIPHRI	Nematodes	No	Yes (Xu and Zhao, 2019)	No	No	Not evaluated	No
87	<i>Xyleborus aquilus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	XYLBAQ	Insects	No	Yes (Wood and Bright, 1992)	Yes (Dossier Section 2.0)	No	Not evaluated	No
88	<i>Xylosandrus compactus</i> as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)	XYLSCO	Insects	Yes	Yes (EPPO, 2020; EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes	Yes

(a): Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.

Table 10: Overview of the evaluation of pests of EU concern for *Pinus parviflora* and/or *Pinus thunbergii* mentioned in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1217 not regulated as quarantine pests in Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072

No.	Pest name according to EU legislation ^(a)	EPPO Code	Group	Pest present in China	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	Pest can be associated with the commodity	EU Quarantine pest	Pest relevant for the Opinion
1	<i>Coleosporium asterum</i>	COLSAS	Fungi	Yes	Yes (Dossier Section 2.0)	Yes (CABI, online; Farr and Rossman, online)	Yes	No	Yes
2	<i>Coleosporium paederiae</i>	COLSPA	Fungi	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
3	<i>Coleosporium phellodendri</i>	COLSPH	Fungi	Yes	Yes (Dossier Section 2.0)	No	Yes	No	Yes
4	<i>Crisicoccus pini</i>	DACLPI	Insects	Yes	Yes (García Morales et al., online)	Yes (García Morales et al., online)	Yes	No	Yes
5	<i>Dendrolimus spectabilis</i>	DENDSC	Insects	Yes	Yes (Dossier Section 2.0; EPPO, online)	Yes (CABI, online; EPPO, online)	Yes	No	Yes
6	<i>Dendrolimus superans</i>	DENDSU	Insects	Yes	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes	No	Yes
7	<i>Dothistroma septosporum</i>	SCIRPI	Fungi	Yes	Yes (EPPO, online)	Yes (EPPO, online; Farr and Rossman, online)	Yes	No	No ^(b)
8	<i>Sirex nitobei</i>	SIRXNI	Insects	Yes	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	No ^(c)	No	No
9	<i>Thecodiplosis japonensis</i>	THEOJA	Insects	Yes	No	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b; CABI, online; EPPO, online)	No	No	No
10	<i>Urocerus japonicus</i>	URCEJA	Insects	No data	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	Yes (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	No ^c	No	No

(a): Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1217.

(b): The pathogen was discarded, because it is RNQP in the EU.

(c): The pest is not associated with small plants.

4.2. Selection of other relevant pests (non-regulated in the EU) associated with the commodity

The information provided by NPPO of China, integrated with the search EFSA performed, was evaluated in order to assess whether there are other potentially relevant pests of *Pinus parviflora* and/or *P. thunbergii* present in the country of export. For these potential pests that are non-regulated in the EU, pest risk assessment information on the probability of entry, establishment, spread and impact is usually lacking. Therefore, these pests were also evaluated to determine their relevance for this Opinion based on evidence that:

- a) the pest is present in China;
- b) the pest is (i) absent or (ii) has a limited distribution in the EU;
- c) *Pinus parviflora* and/or *P. thunbergii* is a host of the pest;
- d) one or more life stages of the pest can be associated with the specified commodity;
- e) the pest may have an impact in the EU.

For non-regulated species with a limited distribution (i.e. present in one or a few EU MSs) and fulfilling the other criteria (i.e. c, d and e), either one of the following conditions should be additionally fulfilled for the pest to be further evaluated:

- official phytosanitary measures have been adopted in at least one EU MS;
- any other reason justified by the WG (e.g. recent evidence of presence).

Pests that fulfilled all the above criteria were selected for further evaluation.

Based on the information collected, 377 potential pests known to be associated with *P. parviflora* and/or *P. thunbergii* were evaluated for their relevance to this Opinion. Species were excluded from further evaluation when at least one of the conditions listed above (a-e) was not met. Details can be found in Appendix E (Microsoft Excel® file). Of the evaluated pests not regulated in the EU, 24 pests (*Anomala testaceipes*, *Ceroplastes rubens*, *Coleosporium asterum*, *Coleosporium eupatorii*, *Coleosporium phellodendri*, *Crisicoccus pini*, *Dendrolimus punctatus*, *Dendrolimus spectabilis*, *Dendrolimus superans*, *Dendrolimus tabulaeformis*, *Fiorinia japonica*, *Hemiberlesia pitysochila*, *Lepidosaphes pineti*, *Lepidosaphes pini*, *Lepidosaphes piniphila*, *Matsucoccus massoniana*, *Matsucoccus matsumurae*, *Parlatoria pinicola*, *Pestalotiopsis disseminata*, *Pestalotiopsis microspora*, *Popillia quadriguttata*, *Pyrrhoderma noxium*, *Setoptus parviflorae* and *Shirahoshizo patruelis*) were selected for further evaluation because they met all of the selection criteria. These 24 pests were assessed quantitatively by means of EKE. More information on these 24 species can be found in the pest data sheets (Appendix A).

4.3. Overview of interceptions

Data on the interception of harmful organisms on plants of *Pinus*, *Pinus* sp., *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* can provide information on some of the organisms that can be present on *P. parviflora* grafted bonsai plants on rootstock of *P. thunbergii* despite the current measures taken. According to EUROPHYT online (accessed on 9.6.2021) and TRACES online (accessed on 9.6.2021), there were 35 interceptions of plants for planting of *Pinus* sp. from Japan, Bhutan and Moldova; 22 interceptions of plants for planting of *P. parviflora* from Japan; and two interceptions of plants for planting of *P. thunbergii* from Japan destined to the EU Member States due to the presence of harmful organisms (see Tables 11, 12 and 13), between 1995 and 9 June 2021. Two intercepted organisms are EU quarantine pests, including *Dendrolimus sibiricus* and few species in *Xiphinema americanum* group.

Table 11: Overview of harmful organisms intercepted on *Pinus* sp. from all over the world based on notifications of interceptions by EU Member States (based on EUROPHYT (online) and TRACES (online), accessed on 9 June 2021)^(a)

Name of harmful organism	Group	Intercepted on commodity	Country of origin	Total	Year of interception
<i>Adelges: Adelgidae pineus</i>	Insects	Intended for planting: already planted	Bhutan	1	1998
Crictonematidae	Nematodes	Intended for planting: bonsai	Japan	4	2005
<i>Ditylenchus</i> sp.	Nematodes	Intended for planting: bonsai	Japan	3	1997
<i>Helicotylenchus dihystra</i>	Nematodes	Intended for planting: bonsai	Unknown	1	2000
Heteroderidae	Nematodes	Intended for planting: bonsai	Japan	6	2005, 2011
<i>Mycoshaerella dearnessii</i> and <i>Mycoshaerella pini</i>	Fungi	Intended for planting: not yet planted	Moldova	1	2011
Pratylenchidae: <i>Hoplotylus</i> sp.	Nematodes	Intended for planting: already planted	Bhutan	1	1998
<i>Pratylenchus</i> sp.	Nematodes	Intended for planting: bonsai	Japan	3	1997
<i>Tylenchorhynchus</i>	Nematodes	Intended for planting: bonsai	Japan	6	1996
<i>Xiphinema americanum</i>	Nematodes	Intended for planting: bonsai	Japan	2	2011
<i>Xiphinema</i> sp.	Nematodes	Intended for planting: bonsai	Japan	8	1997, 2016
<i>Xiphinema</i> sp.	Nematodes	Intended for planting: already planted	Japan	1	2009

(a): Search in EUROPHYT database also resulted in a report of interception of *Anoplophora chinensis* and Cerambycidae on *Pinus* spp. from Japan in 2008, however in the interception report itself it was stated that the pest was associated with *Acer palmatum* instead of *Pinus* spp. Therefore, this report was not taken into account in this Opinion.

Table 12: Overview of harmful organisms intercepted on *Pinus parviflora* from all over the world based on notifications of interceptions by EU Member States (based on EUROPHYT (online) and TRACES (online), accessed on 9 June 2021)

Name of harmful organism	Group	Intercepted on commodity	Country of origin	Total	Year of interception
Crictonematidae	Nematodes	Intended for planting: bonsai	Japan	3	2011
Heteroderidae	Nematodes	Intended for planting: bonsai	Japan	2	2011
<i>Pratylenchus penetrans</i>	Nematodes	Intended for planting: bonsai	Japan	3	2005
<i>Tylenchorhynchus</i> sp.	Nematodes	Intended for planting: bonsai	Japan	3	2011
<i>Xiphinema americanum</i>	Nematodes	Intended for planting: bonsai	Japan	9	2010, 2011
<i>Xiphinema</i> sp.	Nematodes	Intended for planting: bonsai	Japan	2	2011

Table 13: Overview of harmful organisms intercepted on *Pinus thunbergii* from all over the world based on notifications of interceptions by EU Member States (based on EUROPHYT (online) and TRACES (online), accessed on 9 June 2021)

Name of harmful organism	Group	Intercepted on commodity	Country of origin	Total	Year of interception
<i>Dendrolimus spectabilis</i>	Insects	Intended for planting: bonsai	Japan	2	2018

4.4. List of potential pests not further assessed

From the list of pests not selected for further evaluation, the Panel highlighted 10 species (see Appendix D) for which the currently available evidence provides no reason to select these species for further evaluation in this Opinion. A specific justification of the inclusion in this list is provided for each species in Appendix D.

4.5. Summary of pests selected for further evaluation

The 43 pests identified to be present in China while having potential for association with *P. parviflora* grafted bonsai plants on rootstock of *P. thunbergii* destined for export are listed in Table 14.

Table 14: List of relevant pests selected for further evaluation

Number	Current scientific name	EPPO code	Name used in the EU legislation	Taxonomic information	Group	Regulatory status
1	<i>Anomala testaceipes</i>	ANMLTE	–	Coleoptera Scarabaeidae	Insects	Not regulated in the EU.
2	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	BURSXY	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner and Bühner) Nickle et al. [BURSXY]	Rhabditida Parasitaphelenchidae	Nematodes	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
3	<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i>	CERPRB	–	Hemiptera Coccidae	Insects	Not regulated in the EU.
4	<i>Coleosporium asterum</i>	COLSAS	–	Pucciniales Coleosporiaceae	Fungi	Not regulated in the EU.
5	<i>Coleosporium eupatorii</i>	COLSEU	–	Pucciniales Coleosporiaceae	Fungi	Not regulated in the EU.
6	<i>Coleosporium phellodendri</i>	COLSPH	–	Pucciniales Coleosporiaceae	Fungi	Not regulated in the EU.
7	<i>Crisicoccus pini</i>	DACLPI	–	Hemiptera Pseudococcidae	Insects	Not regulated in the EU.
8	<i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i>	CRONCL	<i>Cronartium</i> spp. [1CRONG]	Pucciniales Cronartiaceae	Fungi	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
9	<i>Cronartium orientale</i>	CRONOR	<i>Cronartium</i> spp. [1CRONG]	Pucciniales Cronartiaceae	Fungi	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
10	<i>Cronartium quercuum</i>	CRONQU	<i>Cronartium</i> spp. [1CRONG]	Pucciniales Cronartiaceae	Fungi	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
11	<i>Dendrolimus punctatus</i>	DENDPU	–	Lepidoptera Lasiocampidae	Insects	Not regulated in the EU.
12	<i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i>	DENDSI	<i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> Chetverikov [DENDSI]	Lepidoptera Lasiocampidae	Insects	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
13	<i>Dendrolimus spectabilis</i>	DENDSC	–	Lepidoptera Lasiocampidae	Insects	Not regulated in the EU.
14	<i>Dendrolimus superans</i>	DENDSU	–	Lepidoptera Lasiocampidae	Insects	Not regulated in the EU.

Number	Current scientific name	EPPO code	Name used in the EU legislation	Taxonomic information	Group	Regulatory status
15	<i>Dendrolimus tabulaeformis</i>	DENDTA	–	Lepidoptera Lasiocampidae	Insects	Not regulated in the EU.
16	<i>Euwallacea interjectus</i>	XYLBIN	Scolytidae spp. (non-European) [1SCOLF]	Coleoptera Curculionidae Scolytinae	Insects	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
17	<i>Euwallacea validus</i>	XYLBVA	Scolytidae spp. (non-European) [1SCOLF]	Coleoptera Curculionidae Scolytinae	Insects	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
18	<i>Fiorinia japonica</i>	FIORJA	–	Hemiptera Diaspididae	Insects	Not regulated in the EU.
19	<i>Godronia zelleri</i> (synonym: <i>Atropellis pinicola</i>)	ATRPPC	<i>Atropellis</i> spp. [1ATRPG]	Helotiales Dermateaceae	Fungi	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
20	<i>Hemiberlesia pitysochila</i>	HEBEPI	–	Hemiptera Diaspididae	Insects	Not regulated in the EU.
21	<i>Heteroborips seriatus</i>	XYLBSE	Scolytidae spp. (non-European) [1SCOLF]	Coleoptera Curculionidae Scolytinae	Insects	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
22	<i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i>	LEPSPT	–	Hemiptera Diaspididae	Insects	Not regulated in the EU.
23	<i>Lepidosaphes pini</i>	LEPSPN	–	Hemiptera Diaspididae	Insects	Not regulated in the EU.
24	<i>Lepidosaphes piniphila</i>	LEPSPH	–	Hemiptera Diaspididae	Insects	Not regulated in the EU.
25	<i>Matsucoccus massoniana</i>	MATSMS	–	Hemiptera Matsucoccidae	Insects	Not regulated in the EU.
26	<i>Matsucoccus matsumurae</i>	MATSRE	–	Hemiptera Matsucoccidae	Insects	Not regulated in the EU.
27	<i>Monochamus alternatus</i>	MONCAL	<i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations) [1MONCG]	Coleoptera Cerambycidae	Insects	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
28	<i>Monochamus galloprovincialis</i>	MONCGA	<i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations) [1MONCG]	Coleoptera Cerambycidae	Insects	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.

Number	Current scientific name	EPPO code	Name used in the EU legislation	Taxonomic information	Group	Regulatory status
29	<i>Monochamus saltuarius</i>	MONCSL	<i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations) [1MONCG]	Coleoptera Cerambycidae	Insects	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
30	<i>Monochamus sutor</i>	MONCSU	<i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations) [1MONCG]	Coleoptera Cerambycidae	Insects	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
31	<i>Monochamus urusovi</i>	MONCUR	<i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations) [1MONCG]	Coleoptera Cerambycidae	Insects	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
32	<i>Mycosphaerella gibsoni</i>	CERSPD	<i>Pseudocercospora pini-densiflorae</i> (Hori & Nambu) Deighton [CERSPD]	Mycosphaerellales Mycosphaerellaceae	Fungi	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
33	<i>Parlatoria pinicola</i>	PARLPC	–	Hemiptera Diaspididae	Insects	Not regulated in the EU.
34	<i>Pestalotiopsis disseminata</i>	PESTDI	–	Amphisphaeriales Amphisphaeriaceae	Fungi	Not regulated in the EU.
35	<i>Pestalotiopsis microspora</i>	PESTDC	–	Amphisphaeriales Amphisphaeriaceae	Fungi	Not regulated in the EU.
36	<i>Pissodes nitidus</i>	PISONI	<i>Pissodes nitidus</i> Roelofs [PISONI]	Coleoptera Curculionidae	Insects	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
37	<i>Pissodes punctatus</i>	PISOPU	<i>Pissodes punctatus</i> Langor & Zhang [PISOPU]	Coleoptera Curculionidae	Insects	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
38	<i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i>	PISOYU	<i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i> Langor & Zhang [PISOYU]	Coleoptera Curculionidae	Insects	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.
39	<i>Popillia quadriguttata</i>	POPIQU	–	Coleoptera Scarabaeidae	Insects	Not regulated in the EU.
40	<i>Pyrrhoderma noxium</i>	PHELNO	–	Hymenochaetales Hymenochaetaceae	Fungi	Not regulated in the EU.
41	<i>Setoptus parviflorae</i>	SETPPA	–	Acarida Phytoseptidae	Mites	Not regulated in the EU.
42	<i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i>	SHIRPA	–	Coleoptera Curculionidae	Insects	Not regulated in the EU.

Number	Current scientific name	EPPO code	Name used in the EU legislation	Taxonomic information	Group	Regulatory status
43	<i>Xylosandrus compactus</i>	XYLSCO	Scolytidae spp. (non-European) [1SCOLF]	Coleoptera Curculionidae Scolytinae	Insects	EU Quarantine Pest according to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.

The assessment of Union quarantine pests was restricted to whether or not the applicant country implements specific measures specified in points 30 and 31 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 (see Section 6). For all remaining pests, the effectiveness of the risk mitigation measures applied to the commodity was evaluated and an EKE was performed (see Section 5).

5. Risk mitigation measures

For all selected pests, with the exception of Union quarantine pests for which specific measures are specified in points 30 and 31 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072, the Panel assessed the possibility that they could be present in the export nursery and assessed the probability that pest freedom of a consignment is achieved by the proposed risk mitigation measures.

The Panel evaluated the likelihood that the pest could be present in an export nursery by evaluating the possibility that *P. parviflora* and/or *P. thunbergii* plants in the export nursery are infested either by:

- introduction of the pest from the environment surrounding the nursery;
- introduction of the pest with new plants/seeds;
- spread of the pest within the nursery.

The information used in the evaluation of the effectiveness of the risk mitigation measures is summarised in pest data sheets (see Appendix A).

5.1. Risk mitigation measures applied in China

With the information provided by the NPPO of China (Dossier Sections 2.0 and 4.0), the Panel summarised the risk mitigation measures (see Table 15) that are proposed in the production nursery.

Table 15: Overview of proposed risk mitigation measures for *Pinus parviflora* bonsai plants grafted on *Pinus thunbergii* designated for export to the EU from China

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Implementation in China
1	Separation and physical protection of the commodity during production and before export	The bonsai plants are grown outdoor under protected by 40 mesh (0.4 mm) insect-proof net. The net is removed in winter to prevent snow damage. There is no information on whether plants are protected with the net in the storage and packaging place of the export nursery before export. During the whole production stage, pots with the commodity are either kept on racks at 50 cm above the floor or on the ground. They are kept separately, not mixed with seedlings of other tree species. Mother plants of <i>P. parviflora</i> are grown in open field in the nursery. Before export the commodity is packed on hardened ground at the storage and packaging place of the export nursery.
2	Growing medium and its treatment	Before use, the soil employed for seeding <i>P. thunbergii</i> to obtain rootstock is treated by using steam high temperature disinfection at the level of 100°C (Dossier Section 4.0). After transplanting <i>P. thunbergii</i> rootstock and grafting <i>P. parviflora</i>, only coconut coir, which is imported from abroad, is used as growing medium, which is also true for export (Dossier Section 5.0). Coconut coir is fibre powder of coconut

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Implementation in China
		shell, which is a kind of pure natural organic matter medium. It does not contain any soil. According to Dossier Section 5.0, the roots including the growing medium are soaked with chemicals, such as 2,000-fold dilution of Avermectin (Abamectin) and 2,000-fold dilution of tea saponin, in September.
3	Treatment of seeds	Seeds of <i>P. thunbergii</i> are soaked in mixture of Potassium Permanganate and Triadimefon before seeding.
4	Insecticide and acaricide treatments	Details on treatments with Cypermethrin, Fenitrothion, Folimat, trichlorfon, Avermectin, Pyridaben, Propargite are provided in Table 8. For soaking during repotting, 2,000-fold dilution of tea saponin is used in addition to Avermectin.
5	Fungicide treatments	Details on treatments with Potassium Permanganate and Triadimefon mixture, Carbendazim, Dyson zinc wettable powder, Bordeaux mixture, Thiodiazole-copper suspension, Triadimefon wettable powder are provided in Table 6
6	Nematicide treatments	Details on treatments with Avermectin are provided in Table 5.
7	Herbicide treatments and weed management	To control <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-European), the elimination of tea and tea seeds and horse's stem within 500 m in the nursery and surrounding areas is performed by using sodium pentachlorophenol, two methyl four chloro, atrazine, non-herbicide, herbicide, etc. (see Tabel 7). There is no information on whether weeding of pots is performed.
8	Official inspections during production	The inspection and quarantine organisation will conduct official inspection on the export registered plantation base no less than twice every year. The inspection focuses on: surrounding environment and conditions of the plantation base, cultivated varieties and their quantities, diseases and pests occurrence and prevention and control records, purchase and delivery logbook, production cancelling after verification, as well as other items that should be supervised. Supervision records are properly kept. According to Dossier Section 2.0, for pests of concern for the EU, the inspection and quarantine organisation are expected to conduct surveillance at least six times a year at reasonable time intervals. The infested/infected plants are removed from the nursery. The nursery and its immediate vicinity areas (at least 2 km) are surveyed as follows: at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of 10% of the plants.
9	Official inspections and treatments before export	Plants to be exported are identified at least half a year in advance. The production company should strictly inspect 100% of the plants intended for export. If diseases and pests are found on plants, these are treated in time and a record is kept. Roots are washed and the soil is inspected. The plants are repotted (the cultivation medium is fresh and unused) and taken to the export registered plantation base (Dossier Section 2.0). According to Dossier Section 5.0, 2 weeks before export, 2 cm of surface growing medium is removed from the pots and replaced by new coconut coir. Then the pots are soaked with 2,000-fold dilution of Avermectin for 1.5 h. According to Dossier Section 2.0, each plant to be exported is inspected. Plants showing injury are discarded. If damage is found caused by pests about which EU is concerned, the plants are allowed to be exported only after quarantine treatments are performed and the plants meet the export requirements. In the absence of effective treatments, the whole batch of plants will be prohibited from being exported. Packaging materials for loading the commodity to be exported is new and clean. Labels should be placed on the packaging boxes, specifying information such product name, quantity, export batch number and nursery registration number. If wooden packaging materials are to be used, they will qualify after first being treated

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Implementation in China
		according to ISPM-15 (FAO, 2018). The packaging materials for loading the plants to be exported should be clean and sanitary and should not be reused. The containers should be sealed and signed by the authority. Registration No. of the plantation base should be specified. This registration No. should be specified in the additional statement of the plant quarantine certificate. The packaging materials are stored in pest-proof, mould-proof and moisture-proof locations. The commodity is packed during the daytime at the storage and packaging place of the export nursery. Before loading the boxes, the container is sprayed with pesticides.

5.2. Evaluation of the proposed measures for the selected relevant pests including uncertainties

For each evaluated pest, the relevant risk mitigation measures acting on the pest were identified. Any limiting factors on the effectiveness of the measures were documented.

All the relevant information including the related uncertainties deriving from the limiting factors used in the evaluation are summarised in pest data sheets provided in Appendix A. Based on this information, for each selected relevant pest, an expert judgement is given for the likelihood of pest freedom taking into consideration the risk mitigation measures and their combination acting on the pest.

An overview of the evaluation of each relevant pest is given in the sections below (Sections 5.2.1–5.2.24). The outcome of the EKE regarding pest freedom after the evaluation of the proposed risk mitigation measures is summarised in Section 5.2.25.

5.2.1. Overview of the evaluation of *Anomala testaceipes* (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae)

Rating of the likelihood of pest freedom	Pest free with few exceptional cases (based on the Median).				
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of pest-free plants	9,967 out of 10,000 plants	9,986 out of 10,000 plants	9,994 out of 10,000 plants	9,998 out of 10,000 plants	9,999.9 out of 10,000 plants
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of infested plants	0.1 out of 10,000 plants	2 out of 10,000 plants	6 out of 10,000 plants	14 out of 10,000 plants	33 out of 10,000 plants
Summary of the information used for the evaluation	Possibility that the pest could become associated with the commodity The pest can be present in the province and in the surroundings of the nursery since some hosts are present. Adults can fly and they feed on needles of conifers. Infestation of the commodity could occur if the protecting net is broken or not completely sealed. Measures taken against the pest and their efficacy The protecting net is expected to have an effect on reducing risk of infestation with the pest, especially in the production base. The treatment of soaking of Avermectin is expected to kill the larvae that are present on the plants. Treatment consisting in removing of the upper part of the soil is expected to remove the larvae present in the soil.				

	Interception records In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of <i>Anomala testaceipes</i> between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online). Shortcomings of current measures/procedures No relevant shortcomings. Main uncertainties – Presence of the pest in the nursery and in the surroundings. – No information on the characteristics of the door used by the nursery staff to enter and exit the net protected area during the production cycle. – Efficacy of control methods performed because information provided in the Dossier is not complete.
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For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on Grubs (Section A.9 in Appendix A).

5.2.2. Overview of the evaluation of *Ceroplastes rubens* (Hemiptera; Coccidae)

Rating of the likelihood of pest freedom	Very frequently pest free (based on the Median).				
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of pest-free plants	9,520 out of 10,000 plants	9,733 out of 10,000 plants	9,860 out of 10,000 plants	9,938 out of 10,000 plants	9,976 out of 10,000 plants
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of infested plants	24 out of 10,000 plants	62 out of 10,000 plants	140 out of 10,000 plants	267 out of 10,000 plants	480 out of 10,000 plants
Summary of the information used for the evaluation	Possibility that the pest could become associated with the commodity This scale insect can be present on host plants in the area where the nursery is located. Due to the biology, <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> is a good candidate to be transported with the commodity because final stages (overwintering females) can go undetected when they are hidden in the lower parts of twigs and branches. The lack of obvious symptoms at low insect density makes the detection more difficult. Measures taken against the pest and their efficacy Measures taken against the pest are good but not enough to warrant the pest-free status for the commodity. First, the net does not have a mesh that stops the first instars to go through. Second, the insecticide applications do not completely reach the scales as they are protected by the wax shell. Third, the inspections may not be successful when the insect density is very low and the signs of presence such as honeydew are scarce. Interception records In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online). <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> has been intercepted on bonsai plants of <i>Ilex</i> from China in 2018 (EUROPHYT, online) and on other tropical plants destined to the UK (Malumphy, 2010), the Netherlands (Jansen, 1995), Hungary (Fetykó and Kozár, 2012) and Germany (Schönfeld, 2015).				

	Shortcomings of current measures/procedures Net protection is not fully effective, because crawlers can go through. Pesticides treatments are not targeted to the most sensitive stage (crawlers), so that the efficacy is limited as the other stages are protected by thick wax layer. Main uncertainties – The presence of the pest and its pressure around the nursery.
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For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on *Ceroplastes rubens* (Section A.3 in Appendix A).

5.2.3. Overview of the evaluation of *Coleosporium asterum* (Pucciniales; Coleosporiaceae)

Rating of the likelihood of pest freedom	Very frequently pest free (based on the Median).				
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of pest-free plants	9,550 out of 10,000 plants	9,714 out of 10,000 plants	9,848 out of 10,000 plants	9,937 out of 10,000 plants	9,977 out of 10,000 plants
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of infected plants	23 out of 10,000 plants	63 out of 10,000 plants	152 out of 10,000 plants	286 out of 10,000 plants	450 out of 10,000 plants
Summary of the information used for the evaluation	Possibility that the pest could become associated with the commodity The pathogen is known to be present in the Zhenjiang province. The presence of suitable telial hosts in the immediate surroundings of the nursery (within 1.5 km) makes the infection of the commodity by means of basidiospores possible. The pathogen may go undetected during inspection before export because an asymptomatic period of at least 6 months has been reported. Measures taken against the pest and their efficacy Fungicide treatments (most of active ingredients are systemic) are expected to reduce the likelihood of infection of the pathogen and the rate of colonisation of needles. The official inspections during production and before export are expected to have some effects in detecting the pathogen. However, an asymptomatic period of at least 6 months is reported during which infection cannot be detected visually. Interception records In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> bonsai plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of <i>Coleosporium asterum</i> between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online). <i>Coleosporium asterum</i> was intercepted on cut flowers and foliage of <i>Solidago</i> sp. from Kenya to United Kingdom in 2016 (EUROPHYT, online). Shortcomings of current measures/procedures No relevant shortcomings. Main uncertainties – Presence of the pathogen in the nursery and in the surroundings. – If laboratory analyses are performed to detect the pathogen. – If the fungicides are rotated in order to reduce the likelihood of the development of resistant strains of the pathogen.				

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on *Coleosporium* group (Section A.4 in Appendix A).

5.2.4. Overview of the evaluation of *Coleosporium eupatorii* (Pucciniales; Coleosporiaceae)

Rating of the likelihood of pest freedom	Extremely frequently pest free (based on the Median).				
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of pest-free plants	9,815 out of 10,000 plants	9,902 out of 10,000 plants	9,948 out of 10,000 plants	9,976 out of 10,000 plants	9,992 out of 10,000 plants
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of infected plants	8 out of 10,000 plants	24 out of 10,000 plants	52 out of 10,000 plants	98 out of 10,000 plants	185 out of 10,000 plants
Summary of the information used for the evaluation	Possibility that the pest could become associated with the commodity The pathogen is not known to be present in the Zhenjiang province, but it is reported from a neighbouring province. However, the presence of suitable telial hosts in the immediate surroundings of the nursery (within 1.5 km) combined with the long dispersal range of aeciospores and uredospores makes the infection of the commodity by means of basidiospores possible. The pathogen may go undetected during inspection before export because an asymptomatic period of at least 6 months has been reported. Measures taken against the pest and their efficacy Fungicide treatments (most of active ingredients are systemic) are expected to reduce the likelihood of infection of the pathogen and the rate of colonisation of needles. The official inspections during production and before export are expected to have some effects in detecting the pathogen. However, an asymptomatic period of at least 6 months is reported during which infection cannot be detected visually. Interception records In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> bonsai plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of <i>Coleosporium eupatorii</i> between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online). Shortcomings of current measures/procedures No relevant shortcomings. Main uncertainties – Presence of the pathogen in the nursery and in the surroundings. – If laboratory analyses are performed. – If the fungicides are rotated in order to reduce the likelihood of development of resistant strains of the pathogen.				

This pest was evaluated in comparison to *Coleosporium asterum* as reference pest, as the pests share common characteristics (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on *Coleosporium* group (Section A.4 in Appendix A).

5.2.5. Overview of the evaluation of *Coleosporium phellodendri* (Pucciniales; Coleosporiaceae)

Rating of the likelihood of pest freedom	Pest free with few exceptional cases (based on the Median).				
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of pest-free plants	9,967 out of 10,000 plants	9,986 out of 10,000 plants	9,994 out of 10,000 plants	9,998 out of 10,000 plants	9,999.9 out of 10,000 plants
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of infected plants	0.1 out of 10,000 plants	2 out of 10,000 plants	6 out of 10,000 plants	14 out of 10,000 plants	33 out of 10,000 plants
Summary of the information used for the evaluation	Possibility that the pest could become associated with the commodity The pathogen is not known to be present in the Zhenjiang province. In addition, no suitable telial hosts are known to be present in the surroundings of the nursery, making infection of the commodity by means of basidiospores unlikely. The pathogen may go undetected during inspection before export because an asymptomatic period of 18 months has been reported. Measures taken against the pest and their efficacy Fungicide treatments (most of active ingredients are systemic) are expected to reduce the likelihood of infection of the pathogen and the rate of colonisation of needles. The official inspections during production and before export are expected to have some effects in detecting the pathogen. However, an asymptomatic period of at least 18 months is reported during which infection cannot be detected visually. Interception records In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> bonsai plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of <i>Coleosporium phellodendri</i> between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online). Shortcomings of current measures/procedures No relevant shortcomings. Main uncertainties – Presence of the pathogen in the nursery and in the surroundings. – If laboratory analyses are performed. – If the fungicides are rotated in order to reduce the likelihood of development of resistant strains of the pathogen.				

This pest was evaluated in comparison to *Coleosporium asterum* as reference pest, as the pests share common characteristics (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on *Coleosporium* group (Section A.4 in Appendix A).

5.2.6. Overview of the evaluation of *Crisicoccus pini* (Hemiptera; Pseudococcidae)

Rating of the likelihood of pest freedom	Very frequently pest free (based on the Median).				
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of pest-free plants	9,516 out of 10,000 plants	9,704 out of 10,000 plants	9,820 out of 10,000 plants	9,903 out of 10,000 plants	9,959 out of 10,000 plants
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of infested plants	41 out of 10,000 plants	97 out of 10,000 plants	180 out of 10,000 plants	296 out of 10,000 plants	484 out of 10,000 plants
Summary of the information used for the evaluation	Possibility that the pest could become associated with the commodity Due to the biology, <i>Crisicoccus pini</i> is a good candidate to be transported with the commodity because all stages of development can go undetected when they are hidden in the lower parts of twigs and branches. The lack of obvious symptoms at low insect density makes the detection difficult. Measures taken against the pest and their efficacy Measures taken against the pest are good but not enough to warrant the pest-free status for the commodity. First, the net does not have a mesh that stops the first instars to go through. Second, the insecticide applications do not completely reach the hidden parts of the tree where the insects can be found. Third, the inspections are not successful when the insect density is very low and the signs of presence such as wax and honeydew are scarce. Interception records In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> bonsai plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of <i>Crisicoccus pini</i> between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online). However, mealybugs (Pseudococcidae) were intercepted on bonsai plants from Japan in 2013 (EUROPHYT, online). From the description it seems likely they were <i>C. pini</i>. In addition, it has been hypothesised that the introductions in North America and Europe are associated with the trade of pine bonsai plants. Shortcomings of current measures/procedures Net protection is not fully effective, because crawlers can go through. Inspections may not be effective without destructive analysis of the trees. Main uncertainties – The pest pressure around the nursery is not known. – The pest is present in the province not far from the nursery and there are pine trees within a distance of 1.5 km, although there are no data about the presence of the mealybugs.				

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on *Crisicoccus pini* (Section A.5 in Appendix A).

5.2.7. Overview of the evaluation of *Dendrolimus punctatus* (Lepidoptera; Lasiocampidae)

Rating of the likelihood of pest freedom	Pest free with some exceptional cases (based on the Median).				
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of pest-free plants	9,835 out of 10,000 plants	9,905 out of 10,000 plants	9,951 out of 10,000 plants	9,980 out of 10,000 plants	9,994 out of 10,000 plants
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of infested plants	6 out of 10,000 plants	20 out of 10,000 plants	49 out of 10,000 plants	95 out of 10,000 plants	165 out of 10,000 plants
Summary of the information used for the evaluation	Possibility that the pest could become associated with the commodity The pest is known to be present in the Zhenjiang province, where it is an important pest causing outbreaks. Different hosts are present in the surroundings of the nursery. Adults of the pest are able to fly long distances, and young larvae can be dispersed by the wind. Infestation of the commodity could occur if the protecting net is broken, or during the winter time when it is removed. In addition, infestation could also occur by means of scions taken from infested mother plants. Measures taken against the pest and their efficacy The protecting net is expected to have an effect on reducing risk of infestation with <i>Dendrolimus</i> species, especially in the production base. Insecticide treatments (especially contact and ingestion pesticides) are expected to kill the larvae that are present on the plants. The official inspections during production and before export are expected to have some effects in detecting the presence of the pest. Interception records In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> bonsai plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of <i>Dendrolimus punctatus</i> between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online). Shortcomings of current measures/procedures No relevant shortcomings. Main uncertainties – Abundance of the pest in the nursery and in the surroundings. – Laying down and removal calendar of insect-proof net on bonsai cultivation in relation to the flight periods of adults. – No information on whether plants are protected with the net in the storage and packaging place before export. – No information on the characteristics of the door used by the nursery staff to enter and exit the net protected area during the production cycle. – Effectiveness of inspections in detecting small larvae and eggs.				

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on *Dendrolimus* group (Section A.7 in Appendix A).

5.2.8. Overview of the evaluation of *Dendrolimus spectabilis* (Lepidoptera; Lasiocampidae)

This pest was evaluated in comparison to *Dendrolimus punctatus* as reference pest, as the pests share common characteristics, e.g. as the same genus. *Dendrolimus spectabilis*, *Dendrolimus superans* and *Dendrolimus tabulaeformis* are evaluated in a combined assessment, as they have a similar risk of entry into the EU according to the evaluated evidence (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

Rating of the likelihood of pest freedom	Almost always pest free (based on the Median).				
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of pest-free plants	9,983 out of 10,000 plants	9,991 out of 10,000 plants	9,995 out of 10,000 plants	9,998 out of 10,000 plants	9,999.8 out of 10,000 plants
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of infested plants	0.2 out of 10,000 plants	2 out of 10,000 plants	5 out of 10,000 plants	9 out of 10,000 plants	17 out of 10,000 plants
Summary of the information used for the evaluation	Possibility that the pest could become associated with the commodity The pest is not known to be present in the Zhenjiang province, but human assisted spread cannot be excluded and the different <i>Dendrolimus</i> species could establish in the region of the nursery. Different hosts are present in the surroundings. Adults of the pests are able to fly long distances, and young larvae can be dispersed by the wind. Infestation of the commodity could occur if the protecting net is broken, or during the time when it is removed during the winter. In addition, infestation could also occur by means of scions taken from infested mother plants. Measures taken against the pest and their efficacy The protecting net is expected to have an effect on reducing risk of infestation with <i>Dendrolimus</i> species, especially in the production base. Insecticide treatments (especially contact and ingestion pesticides) are expected to kill the larvae that are present on the plants. The official inspections during production and before export are expected to have some effects in detecting the presence of the pest. Interception records In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> bonsai plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> and <i>D. tabulaeformis</i> between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online). However, two interceptions of <i>D. spectabilis</i> on <i>P. thunbergii</i> bonsais from Japan occurred in Germany in 2018 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online). Shortcomings of current measures/procedures No relevant shortcomings. Main uncertainties – Presence of the pest in the nursery and in the surroundings. – Possibility of adaptation of <i>Dendrolimus</i> species to local conditions of Zhenjiang province. – Laying down and removal calendar of insect-proof net on bonsai cultivation in relation to the flight periods of adults. – No information on whether plants are protected with the net in the storage and packaging place before export. – No information on the characteristics of the door used by the nursery staff to enter and exit the net protected area during the production cycle. – Effectiveness of inspections in detecting small larvae and eggs.				

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on *Dendrolimus* group (Section A.7 in Appendix A).

5.2.9. Overview of the evaluation of *Dendrolimus superans* (Lepidoptera; Lasiocampidae)

This pest was evaluated in comparison to *Dendrolimus punctatus* as reference pest, as the pests share common characteristics, e.g. as the same genus. *Dendrolimus spectabilis*, *Dendrolimus superans* and *Dendrolimus tabulaeformis* are evaluated in a combined assessment, as they have a similar risk of entry into the EU according to the evaluated evidence (See Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

The overview of the evaluation can be found in Section 5.2.8.

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on *Dendrolimus* group (Section A.7 in Appendix A).

5.2.10. Overview of the evaluation of *Dendrolimus tabulaeformis* (Lepidoptera; Lasiocampidae)

This pest was evaluated in comparison to *Dendrolimus punctatus* as reference pest, as the pests share common characteristics, e.g. as the same genus. *Dendrolimus spectabilis*, *Dendrolimus superans* and *Dendrolimus tabulaeformis* are evaluated in a combined assessment, as they have a similar risk of entry into the EU according to the evaluated evidence (See Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

The overview of the evaluation can be found in Section 5.2.8.

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on *Dendrolimus* group (Section A.7 in Appendix A).

5.2.11. Overview of the evaluation of *Fiorinia japonica* (Hemiptera; Diaspididae)

This pest was evaluated in comparison to *Ceroplastes rubens* as reference pest, as the pests share common characteristics. *Fiorinia japonica* and *Lepidosaphes pineti* are evaluated in a combined assessment, as they have a similar risk of entry into the EU according to the evaluated evidence (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

Rating of the likelihood of pest freedom	Very frequently pest free (based on the Median).				
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of pest-free plants	9,638 out of 10,000 plants	9,807 out of 10,000 plants	9,893 out of 10,000 plants	9,949 out of 10,000 plants	9,983 out of 10,000 plants
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of infested plants	17 out of 10,000 plants	51 out of 10,000 plants	107 out of 10,000 plants	193 out of 10,000 plants	362 out of 10,000 plants
Summary of the information used for the evaluation	Possibility that the pest could become associated with the commodity <i>Fiorinia japonica</i> is an invasive species with high reproductive potential. Although not known to be present in the area, it can be introduced. <i>Pinus parviflora</i> bonsais are potentially good hosts. <i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i> is a native species known being aggressive to pines potentially including <i>P. parviflora</i>. For both species, at low density the inspection may not be successful because scales are hidden between the needles and difficult to see. Measures taken against the pest and their efficacy Measures taken against the pest are good but not enough to warrant the pest-free status for the commodity. First, the net does not have a mesh that stops the first instars to go through. Second, the insecticide applications do not completely reach the scales as they are protected by the wax shell. Third, the inspections are not successful when the insect density is very low. Interception records In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of <i>Fiorinia japonica</i> and <i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i> between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online). However, <i>Fiorinia japonica</i> was intercepted on dwarf pine from Japan in USA (USDA, 1939). Shortcomings of current measures/procedures Net protection is not fully effective, because crawlers can go through. Pesticide treatments are not targeted to the most sensitive stage (crawlers), so that the efficacy is limited as the other stages are protected by thick wax layer. The inspections may not be successful when the insect density is very low.				

	Main uncertainties – The pest pressure around the nursery is not known. – There are pine trees within a distance of 1.5 km, although there are no data about the presence of the scale. – For <i>Fiorinia japonica</i> there could be suitable alternative hosts to pines closer to the nursery.
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For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on Pine needle scales (Section A.13 in Appendix A).

5.2.12. Overview of the evaluation of *Hemiberlesia pitysochila* (Hemiptera; Diaspididae)

Rating of the likelihood of pest freedom	Extremely frequently pest free (based on the Median).				
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of pest-free plants	9,784 out of 10,000 plants	9,882 out of 10,000 plants	9,933 out of 10,000 plants	9,966 out of 10,000 plants	9,990 out of 10,000 plants
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of infested plants	10 out of 10,000 plants	34 out of 10,000 plants	67 out of 10,000 plants	118 out of 10,000 plants	216 out of 10,000 plants
Summary of the information used for the evaluation	Possibility that the pest could become associated with the commodity The scale insect <i>Hemiberlesia pitysochila</i> is an invasive species with high reproductive potential. Although not known to be present in the area, it can be introduced. <i>Pinus parviflora</i> bonsais are potentially good hosts. At low density the inspection may not be successful because scales are hidden between the needles and difficult to see. Measures taken against the pest and their efficacy Measures taken against the pest are good but not enough to warrant the pest-free status for the commodity. First, the net does not have a mesh that stops the first instars to go through. Second, the insecticide applications do not completely reach the scales as they are protected by the wax shell. Third, the inspections are not successful when the insect density is very low. Interception records In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of <i>Hemiberlesia pitysochila</i> between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online). Shortcomings of current measures/procedures Net protection is not fully effective, because crawlers can go through. Pesticide treatments are not targeted to the most sensitive stage (crawlers), so that the efficacy is limited as the other stages are protected by thick wax layer. The inspections are not successful when the insect density is very low. Main uncertainties – The presence of the pest and its pressure around the nursery.				

This pest was evaluated in comparison to *Ceroplastes rubens* as reference pest, as the pests share common characteristics (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on Pine needle scales (Section A.13 in Appendix A).

5.2.13. Overview of the evaluation of *Lepidosaphes pineti* (Hemiptera; Diaspididae)

This pest was evaluated in comparison to *Ceroplastes rubens* as reference pest, as the pests share common characteristics. *Fiorinia japonica* and *Lepidosaphes pineti* are evaluated in a combined assessment, as they have a similar risk of entry into the EU according to the evaluated evidence (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

The overview of the evaluation can be found in Section 5.2.11.

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on Pine needle scales (Section A.13 in Appendix A).

5.2.14. Overview of the evaluation of *Lepidosaphes pini* (Hemiptera; Diaspididae)

This pest was evaluated in comparison to *Lepidosaphes pineti* as reference pest, as the pests share common characteristics. *Lepidosaphes pini*, *Lepidosaphes piniphila* and *Parlatoria pinicola* are evaluated in a combined assessment, as these scale insects have a similar risk of entry into the EU according to the evaluated evidence (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

Rating of the likelihood of pest freedom	Extremely frequently pest free (based on the Median).				
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of pest-free plants	9,624 out of 10,000 plants	9,810 out of 10,000 plants	9,909 out of 10,000 plants	9,966 out of 10,000 plants	9,992 out of 10,000 plants
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of infested plants	8 out of 10,000 plants	34 out of 10,000 plants	91 out of 10,000 plants	190 out of 10,000 plants	376 out of 10,000 plants
Summary of the information used for the evaluation	Possibility that the pest could become associated with the commodity <i>Lepidosaphes pini</i> and <i>L. piniphila</i> are native species, not known to be present in the area, but well known to be associated with <i>Pinus parviflora</i>. <i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> is a native species, present in the area and putatively associated with <i>P. parviflora</i>. For all three species, at low density the inspection may not be successful because scales are hidden between the needles and difficult to see. Measures taken against the pest and their efficacy Measures taken against the pest are good but not enough to warrant the pest-free status for the commodity. First, the net does not have a mesh that stops the first instars to go through. Second, the insecticide applications do not completely reach the scales as they are protected by the wax shell. Third, the inspections are not successful when the insect density is very low. Interception records In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of <i>Lepidosaphes piniphila</i> and <i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online). <i>Lepidosaphes pini</i> was intercepted in the UK on bonsai plants of <i>P. parviflora</i> var. <i>pentaphylla</i> from Japan (Malumphy et al., 2012) and adult females of <i>L. pini</i> were intercepted in Taiwan on <i>P. thunbergii</i> from Japan (Chen et al., 2014). Shortcomings of current measures/procedures Net protection is not fully effective, because crawlers can go through. Pesticide treatments are not targeted to the most sensitive stage (crawlers), so that the efficacy is limited as the other stages are protected by thick wax layer. The inspections may not be successful when the insect density is very low.				

Main uncertainties

- The propagule pressure around the nursery is not known.
- There are pine trees within a distance of about 1.5 km, although there are no data about the presence of the scales.

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on Pine needle scales (Section A.13 in Appendix A).

5.2.15. Overview of the evaluation of *Lepidosaphes piniphila* (Hemiptera; Diaspididae)

This pest was evaluated in comparison to *Lepidosaphes pineti* as reference pest, as the pests share common characteristics. *Lepidosaphes pini*, *Lepidosaphes piniphila* and *Parlatoria pinicola* are evaluated in a combined assessment, as they have a similar risk of entry into the EU according to the evaluated evidence (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

The overview of the evaluation can be found in Section 5.2.14.

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on Pine needle scales (Section A.13 in Appendix A).

5.2.16. Overview of the evaluation of *Matsucoccus massoniana* (Hemiptera; Matsucoccidae)

The evaluation describes the total risk of entry by *Matsucoccus massoniana* and *Matsucoccus matsumurae*, due to likely confusions or misclassification of these pests by typical identification standards (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

Rating of the likelihood of pest freedom	Very frequently pest free (based on the Median).				
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of pest-free plants	9,556 out of 10,000 plants	9,710 out of 10,000 plants	9,835 out of 10,000 plants	9,928 out of 10,000 plants	9,983 out of 10,000 plants
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of infested plants	17 out of 10,000 plants	72 out of 10,000 plants	165 out of 10,000 plants	290 out of 10,000 plants	444 out of 10,000 plants
Summary of the information used for the evaluation	Possibility that the pest could become associated with the commodity The pest is known to be present in the Zhenjiang province. Different hosts are present in the surroundings of the nursery. Adult males of the pest can fly, crawlers are small enough to pass through the net, and the infection on the commodity can also occur by means of infected scions taken from mother plants. Measures taken against the pest and their efficacy Insecticide treatments (especially contact pesticides) are expected to reduce the likelihood of infection of the pest and the rate of infestation of plants, although only mobile stages will be reached by the products (systemic insecticides are not used). The official inspections during production and before export are expected to have some effects in detecting the presence of the pest, although only mobile stages will be easy to be detected. If the infestation is low, it will be very difficult to detect visually the presence of the pest on the commodity. Finally, the protecting net is expected to have some effect in reducing the flow of crawlers blown by the wind. Interception records In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of <i>Matsucoccus massoniana</i>, <i>M. matsumurae</i> or <i>Matsucoccus</i> sp. between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).				

	Shortcomings of current measures/procedures Net protection is not 100% effective, because crawlers can go through. Main uncertainties – Presence of the pest in the nursery and in the surroundings. – Effectiveness of insecticide treatments against stages hidden in the crevices under the bark. – Effectiveness of inspections in detecting the stages hidden in the crevices under the bark and infestations when the insect density is very low. – Uncertainty on whether <i>P. parviflora</i> is a host.
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For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on Pine bast scales (Section A.12 in Appendix A).

5.2.17. Overview of the evaluation of *Matsucoccus matsumurae* (Hemiptera; Matsucoccidae)

The evaluation is done together with *Matsucoccus massoniana* on the total risk of entry, due to likely confusions or misclassification of these pests by typical identification standards (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

The overview of the evaluation can be found in Section 5.2.16.

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on Pine bast scales (Section A.12 in Appendix A).

5.2.18. Overview of the evaluation of *Parlatoria pinicola* (Hemiptera; Diaspididae)

This pest was evaluated in comparison to *Lepidosaphes pineti* as reference pest, as the pests share common characteristics, e.g. as the same genus. *Lepidosaphes pini*, *Lepidosaphes piniphila* and *Parlatoria pinicola* are evaluated in a combined assessment, as they have a similar risk of entry into the EU according to the evaluated evidence (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

The overview of the evaluation can be found in Section 5.2.14.

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on Pine needle scales (Section A.13 in Appendix A).

5.2.19. Overview of the evaluation of *Pestalotiopsis disseminata* (Amphisphaeriales; Amphisphaeriaceae)

Pestalotiopsis disseminata and *Pestalotiopsis microspora* are evaluated in a combined assessment, as they have a similar risk of entry into the EU according to the evaluated evidence (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

Rating of the likelihood of pest freedom	Very frequently pest free (based on the Median).				
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of pest-free plants	9,478 out of 10,000 plants	9,657 out of 10,000 plants	9,791 out of 10,000 plants	9,895 out of 10,000 plants	9,967 out of 10,000 plants
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of infected plants	33 out of 10,000 plants	105 out of 10,000 plants	209 out of 10,000 plants	343 out of 10,000 plants	522 out of 10,000 plants
Summary of the information used for the evaluation	Possibility that the pest could become associated with the commodity <i>Pinus parviflora</i> is a confirmed host of the pathogen. The pathogen is present in the province and suitable hosts, including <i>P. parviflora</i>, are present in the surrounding of the nursery. The pathogen could enter the nursery and spread within the nursery mainly by spores disseminated by rain/wind and by contaminated pruning tools. Infected plants may remain asymptomatic hampering a prompt detection of the pathogen during inspections.				

	Measures taken against the pest and their efficacy The fungicide treatments are expected to reduce the rates of infection. Interception records In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of <i>Pestalotiopsis disseminata</i> and <i>P. microspora</i> between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online). Shortcomings of current measures/procedures Inspections are mainly devoted to plants displaying symptoms. As plants infected by the pathogen could remain asymptomatic for a long period of time, in order to detect the presence of the pathogen laboratory analysis would be necessary. Main uncertainties – The level of effectiveness of each active ingredient against the pathogen. – If the fungicides are rotated in order to reduce the likelihood of development of resistant strains of the pathogen. – The length and prevalence of the asymptomatic period.
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For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on *Pestalotiopsis* group (Section A.11 in Appendix A).

5.2.20. Overview of the evaluation of *Pestalotiopsis microspora* (Amphisphaeriales; Amphisphaeriaceae)

Pestalotiopsis disseminata and *Pestalotiopsis microspora* are evaluated in a combined assessment, as they have a similar risk of entry into the EU according to the evaluated evidence (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

The overview of the evaluation can be found in Section 5.2.19.

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on *Pestalotiopsis* group (Section A.11 in Appendix A).

5.2.21. Overview of the evaluation of *Popillia quadriguttata* (Coleoptera; Scarabaeidae)

Rating of the likelihood of pest freedom	Almost always pest free (based on the Median).				
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of pest-free plants	9,988 out of 10,000 plants	9,994 out of 10,000 plants	9,997 out of 10,000 plants	9,999 out of 10,000 plants	9,999.9 out of 10,000 plants
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of infested plants	0.1 out of 10,000 plants	1 out of 10,000 plants	3 out of 10,000 plants	6 out of 10,000 plants	12 out of 10,000 plants
Summary of the information used for the evaluation	Possibility that the pest could become associated with the commodity The pest is reported to be widely distributed throughout China. The pest can be present in the surroundings of the nursery since many hosts are present. Adults can fly and some hosts can be found in the nursery. Infestation of the soil of bonsais could occur if the protecting net is broken or not completely sealed. Measures taken against the pest and their efficacy The protecting net is expected to have an effect on reducing risk of infestation with the pest, especially in the production base. The treatment of soaking of Avermectin is expected to kill the larvae that are present on the plants. Treatment consisting in removing of the upper part of the soil is expected to remove the larvae present in the soil.				

	Interception records In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of <i>Popillia quadriguttata</i> between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online). <i>Popillia</i> sp. was intercepted in Germany on <i>Cycas revoluta</i> plants for planting already planted from Costa Rica in 1999 (EUROPHYT, online). Shortcomings of current measures/procedures No relevant shortcomings. Main uncertainties – Attractiveness of the commodity to the pest. – No information on the characteristics of the door used by the nursery staff to enter and exit the net protected area during the production cycle. – Efficacy of control methods performed because information provided in the Dossier is not complete.
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This pest was evaluated in comparison to *Anomala testaceipes* as reference pest, as the pests share common characteristics, e.g. as being grubs (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on Grubs (Section A.9 in Appendix A).

5.2.22. Overview of the evaluation of *Pyrrhoderma noxium* (Hymenochaetales; Hymenochaetaceae)

Rating of the likelihood of pest freedom	Pest free with few exceptional cases (based on the Median).				
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of pest-free plants	9,960 out of 10,000 plants	9,981 out of 10,000 plants	9,990 out of 10,000 plants	9,996 out of 10,000 plants	9,999.3 out of 10,000 plants
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of infected plants	0.7 out of 10,000 plants	4 out of 10,000 plants	10 out of 10,000 plants	19 out of 10,000 plants	40 out of 10,000 plants
Summary of the information used for the evaluation	Possibility that the pest could become associated with the commodity Based on the similarities of climate between the province where the nursery is located and south east Queensland (Australia), it cannot be excluded that the pathogen is present or could establish in the nursery or in the surrounding. Infection of plants through pruning and grafting could be possible should the pathogen colonise suitable hosts or substrates (stumps) either in the nursery or outside the nursery. Fungicide treatments may not be fully effective against the pathogen. Plants may remain asymptomatic hampering the prompt detection of the pathogen. Measures taken against the pest and their efficacy Specific measures against the pathogen are not taken. Fungicide treatments are not expected to be fully effective in preventing infections and reducing the colonisation of plants by the pathogen. Interception records In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of <i>Pyrrhoderma noxium</i> between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online). Shortcomings of current measures/procedures There is no information whether they apply wound dressing to prevent infections.				

	Main uncertainties Whether the pathogen is present or may establish in the nursery and/or its environment.
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For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on *Pyrrhoderma noxium* (Section A.15 in Appendix A).

5.2.23. Overview of the evaluation of *Setoptus parviflorae* (Acarida; Phytoptidae)

Rating of the likelihood of pest freedom	Very frequently pest free (based on the Median).				
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of pest-free plants	9,114 out of 10,000 plants	9,415 out of 10,000 plants	9,654 out of 10,000 plants	9,831 out of 10,000 plants	9,936 out of 10,000 plants
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of infested plants	64 out of 10,000 plants	169 out of 10,000 plants	346 out of 10,000 plants	585 out of 10,000 plants	886 out of 10,000 plants
Summary of the information used for the evaluation	Possibility that the pest could become associated with the commodity <i>Setoptus parviflorae</i> is an eriophyoid mite found for the first time on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> bonsai plants from Japan. It is also present naturally in China. A closely related species, <i>S. semiornatum</i>, was described and reported in the UK from <i>P. parviflora</i> bonsai. It is likely that <i>S. parviflorae</i> and <i>S. semiornatum</i> are the same species, but in order to clarify this a taxonomic revision is needed. Measures taken against the pest and their efficacy Measures taken against the pest are good but not enough to warrant the pest-free status for the commodity. First, the net does not have a mesh that stops the mite to go through. Second, the acaricide applications do not completely reach the mites as they are protected in needle sheaths. Third, the inspections are not successful if microscope is not used. Interception records In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of <i>Setoptus parviflorae</i> between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online). Repeated interceptions and outbreaks in Europe on bonsai plants of <i>P. parviflora</i> from Japan are reported by Pye (2011) and NVWA (2020). Shortcomings of current measures/procedures Net protection is not effective, because mites can go through. Pesticides treatments are only partially effective as mites are most of the time hidden in needle sheaths. Microscope is not used during the inspections. Main uncertainties - The pest pressure around the nursery is not known. - There are pine trees within a distance of 1.5 km, although there are no data about the presence of the mite.				

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on *Setoptus parviflorae* (Section A.16 in Appendix A).

5.2.24. Overview of the evaluation of *Shirahoshizo patruelis* (Coleoptera; Curculionidae)

Rating of the likelihood of pest freedom	Pest free with some exceptional cases (based on the Median).				
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of pest-free plants	9,933 out of 10,000 plants	9,962 out of 10,000 plants	9,981 out of 10,000 plants	9,992 out of 10,000 plants	9,997.5 out of 10,000 plants
Percentile of the distribution	5%	25%	Median	75%	95%
Proportion of infested plants	2.5 out of 10,000 plants	8 out of 10,000 plants	19 out of 10,000 plants	38 out of 10,000 plants	67 out of 10,000 plants
Summary of the information used for the evaluation	Possibility that the pest could become associated with the commodity The pest is known to be present in the Zhenjiang province. Different hosts are present in the surroundings of the nursery. Adults of the pest are able to fly short distances. Infestation of the commodity could occur if the protecting net is broken, or during the time when it is removed during the winter. All stages can be associated with the commodity as long as the bark is thick enough, either under the bark (eggs, larvae, pupae) or externally on the bark (adults). Measures taken against the pest and their efficacy The protecting net is expected to have an effect on reducing risk of infestation with <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i>. Insecticide treatments (especially contact and ingestion pesticides) are expected to kill the adults that are present on the plants. The official inspections during production and before export are expected to have some effects in detecting the presence of the pest. Interception records In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i> between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online). Shortcomings of current measures/procedures The net is not strong enough against the adult mandibles. Adults can sneak under the net by walking on the ground. The detection is difficult because adults are hardly spotted on the bark. Main uncertainties – Abundance of the pest in the nursery and in the surroundings. – Laying down and removal calendar of insect-proof net on bonsai cultivation in relation to the period of adults' activity. – No information on whether plants are protected with the net in the storage and packaging place before export. – No information on the characteristics of the door used by the nursery staff to enter and exit the net protected area during the production cycle. – Effectiveness of inspections in detecting adults on the bark.				

For more details, see relevant pest data sheet on Pine weevils (Section A.14 in Appendix A).

5.2.25. Outcome of Expert Knowledge Elicitation

Table 16 and Figure 4 show the outcome of the EKE regarding pest freedom after the evaluation of the proposed risk mitigation measures for all the evaluated pests.

Figure 5 provides an explanation of the descending distribution function describing the likelihood of pest freedom after the evaluation of the proposed risk mitigation measures for *Pinus parviflora* bonsai plants grafted on *P. thunbergii* designated for export to the EU based on the example of *Setoptus parviflorae*.

Table 16: Assessment of the likelihood of pest freedom following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures against selected relevant pests on *Pinus parviflora* bonsai plants grafted on *Pinus thunbergii* designated for export to the EU. In panel A, the median value for the assessed level of pest freedom for each pest is indicated by 'M', the 5% percentile is indicated by 'L' and the 95% percentile is indicated by 'U'. The percentiles together span the 90% uncertainty range regarding pest freedom. The pest freedom categories are defined in panel B of the table

Number	Group	Pest species	Sometimes pest free	More often than not pest free	Frequently pest free	Very frequently pest free	Extremely frequently pest free	Pest free with some exceptional cases	Pest free with few exceptional cases	Almost always pest free
1	Insects	<i>Anomala testaceipes</i>						L	M	U
2	Insects	<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i>				LM		U		
3	Fungi	<i>Coleosporium asterum</i>				LM		U		
4	Fungi	<i>Coleosporium eupatori</i>				L	M		U	
5	Fungi	<i>Coleosporium phellodendri</i>						L	M	L
6	Insects	<i>Crisicoccus pini</i>				LM		U		
7	Insects	<i>Dendrolimus punctatus</i>				L		M	U	
8	Insects	<i>Dendrolimus spectabilis</i>						L		MU
9	Insects	<i>Dendrolimus superans</i>						L		MU
10	Insects	<i>Dendrolimus tabulaeformis</i>						L		MU
11	Insects	<i>Fiorinia japonica</i>				LM		U		
12	Insects	<i>Hemiberlesia pitysochila</i>				L	M	U		
13	Insects	<i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i>				LM		U		
14	Insects	<i>Lepidosaphes pini</i>				L	M		U	
15	Insects	<i>Lepidosaphes piniphila</i>				L	M		U	
16	Insects	<i>Matsucoccus massoniana</i>				LM		U		
17	Insects	<i>Matsucoccus matsumurae</i>				LM		U		
18	Insects	<i>Parlatoria pinicola</i>				L	M		U	
19	Fungi	<i>Pestalotiopsis disseminata</i>			L	M		U		
20	Fungi	<i>Pestalotiopsis microspora</i>			L	M		U		
21	Insects	<i>Popillia quadriguttata</i>						L		MU
22	Fungi	<i>Pyrrhoderma noxium</i>						L	M	U
23	Mites	<i>Setoptus parviflorae</i>			L	M	U			
24	Insects	<i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i>					L	M		U

PANEL A

	Pest freedom category	Pest free plants out of 10,000	Legend of pest freedom categories	
	Sometimes pest free	$\leq 5,000$	L	Pest freedom category includes the elicited lower bound of the 90% uncertainty range
	More often than not pest free	$5,000 \leq 9,000$	M	Pest freedom category includes the elicited median
	Frequently pest free	$9,000 \leq 9,500$	U	Pest freedom category includes the elicited upper bound of the 90% uncertainty range
	Very frequently pest free	$9,500 \leq 9,900$		
	Extremely frequently pest free	$9,900 \leq 9,950$		
	Pest free with some exceptional cases	$9,950 \leq 9,990$		
	Pest free with few exceptional cases	$9,990 \leq 9,995$		
	Almost always pest free	$9,995 \leq 10,000$		

PANEL B

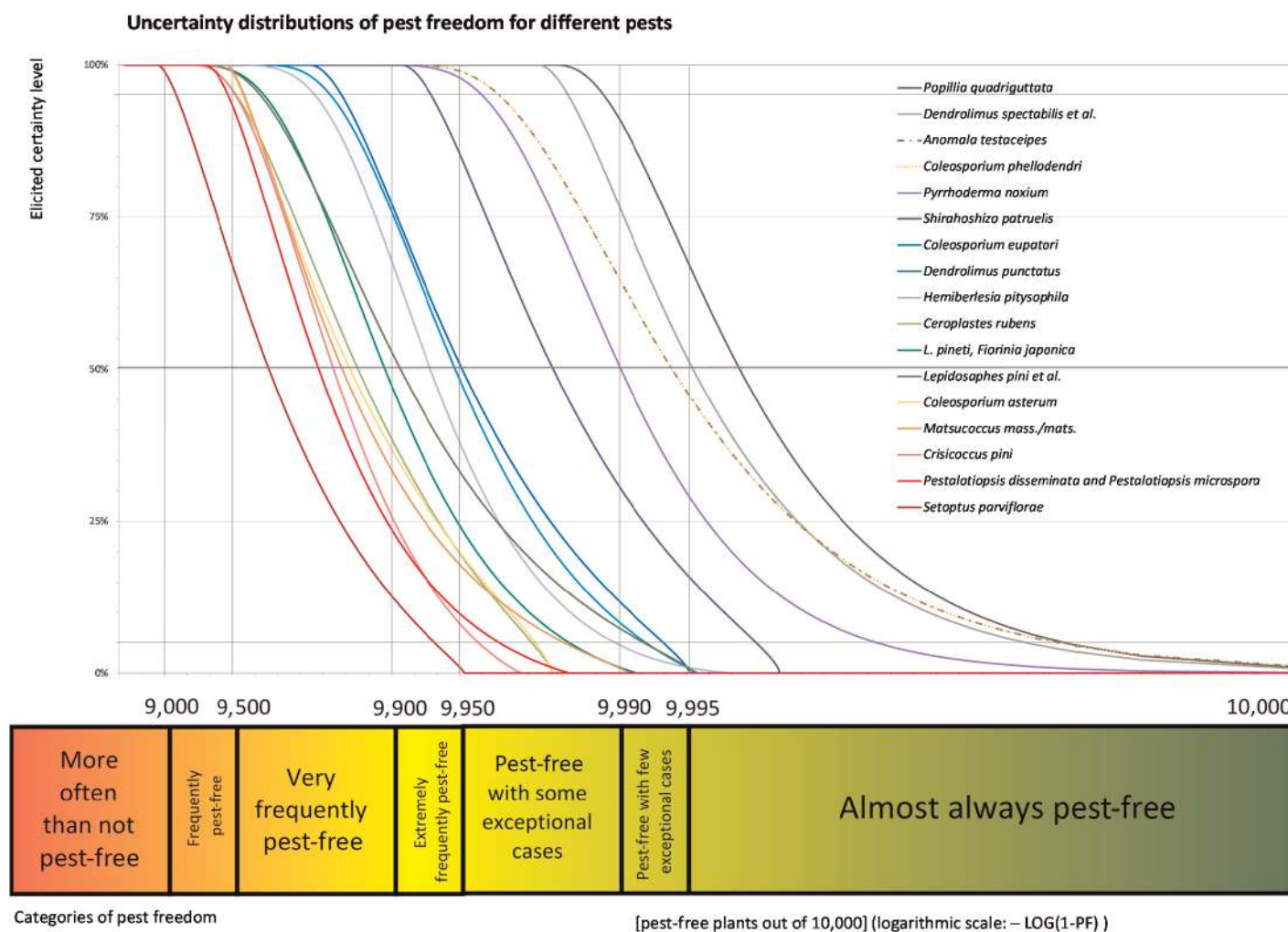


Figure 4: Elicited certainty (y-axis) of the number of pest-free *Pinus parviflora* bonsai plants grafted on *Pinus thunbergii* (x-axis; log-scaled) out of 10,000 plants designated for export to the EU from China for all evaluated pests visualised as descending distribution function. Horizontal lines indicate the percentiles (starting from the bottom 5%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 95%)

The Panel is 95% sure that:

- 9,114 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Setoptus parviflorae*,
- 9,478 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Pestalotiopsis disseminata*,
- 9,478 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Pestalotiopsis microspora*,
- 9,516 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Crisicoccus pini*,
- 9,520 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Ceroplastes rubens*,
- 9,550 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Coleosporium asterum*,
- 9,556 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Matsucoccus massoniana*,
- 9,556 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Matsucoccus matsumurae*,
- 9,624 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Lepidosaphes pini*,
- 9,624 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Lepidosaphes piniphila*,
- 9,624 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Parlatoria pinicola*,
- 9,638 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Fiorinia japonica*,
- 9,638 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Lepidosaphes pineti*,
- 9,784 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Hemiberlesia pitysophila*,
- 9,815 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Coleosporium eupatorii*,
- 9,835 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Dendrolimus punctatus*,
- 9,933 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Shirahoshizo patruelis*,
- 9,960 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Pyrrhoderma noxium*,
- 9,967 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Anomala testaceipes*,
- 9,967 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Coleosporium phelodendri*,
- 9,983 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Dendrolimus spectabilis*,
- 9,983 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Dendrolimus superans*,
- 9,983 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Dendrolimus tabulaeformis*,
- 9,988 or more bonsai plants per 10,000 will be free from *Popillia quadriguttata*.

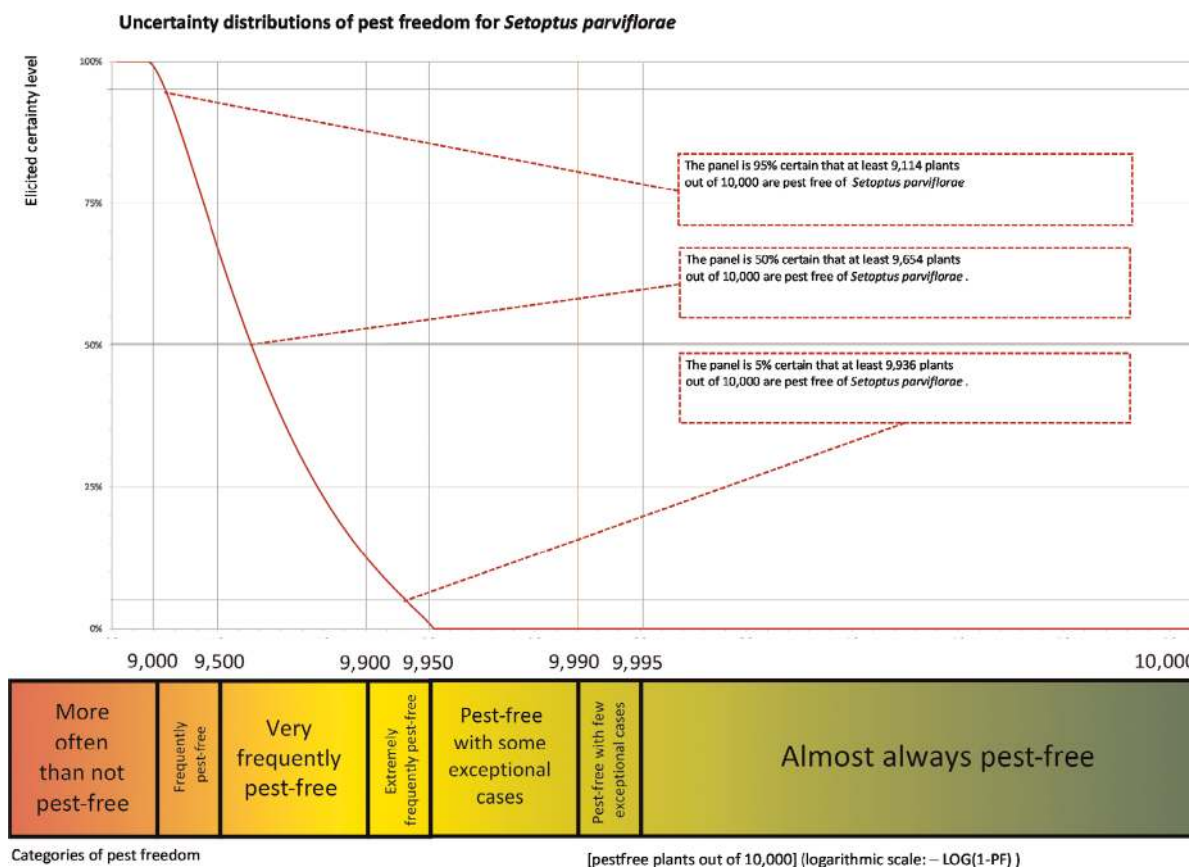


Figure 5: Explanation of the descending distribution function describing the likelihood of pest freedom after the evaluation of the proposed risk mitigation measures for plants designated for export to the EU based on the example of *Setoptus parviflorae*

6. Evaluation of the application of specific measures in China

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 specifies in points 30 and 31 of Annex VII measures which are required for the import of the commodity from China.

Table 17 provides special requirements for naturally or artificially dwarfed plants for planting other than seeds according to Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 including an assessment of whether or not the applicant country implements those measures. The information used in the assessment of 19 EU quarantine pests for which point 30 applies (see Section 4.1) is summarised in relevant pest data sheets (see Appendix A).

Table 17: Special requirements for naturally or artificially dwarfed plants for planting other than seeds as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 including an assessment of whether or not the applicant country implements those measures. The Panel assumes that information on treatments required to be included in the phytosanitary certificate is provided by the applicant country according to the Article 71 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the assessed pests
'Official statement that:	–	–
a) the plants, including those collected directly from natural habitats, have been grown, held and trained for at least two consecutive years prior to dispatch in officially registered nurseries, which are subject to an officially supervised control regime,	Yes	Relevant for all assessed pests.
b) the plants in the nurseries referred to in point (a) of this entry:	–	–
i) at least during the period referred to in point (a) of this entry:	–	–
— were potted, in pots which are placed on shelves at least 50 cm above ground,	Yes, partially. Pots are also reported to be kept on the ground.	Relevant only for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i>
— have been subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure freedom from non-European rusts, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments has been mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.	Yes Treatments are appropriate. They are expected to reduce the likelihood of infection of the pathogens and the rate of colonisation of plant tissues, although it is uncertain if freedom from non-European rusts could be reachable. Treatments used are listed in Table 6. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – If the fungicides are rotated in order to reduce the likelihood of development of resistant strains of the pathogens.	Relevant only for <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-European)
— have been officially inspected at least six times a year at appropriate intervals for the presence of Union quarantine pests of concern in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and these inspections have also been carried out on plants in the immediate vicinity of the nurseries referred to in point (a) of this entry, at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of	Yes	Relevant for all assessed pests. However, uncertainties were identified for following pests (see the relevant pest data sheets in Appendix A): – Ambrosia and bark beetles, – <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-European)

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the assessed pests
the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of at least 300 plants from a given genus where the number of plants of that genus is not more than 3,000 plants, or 10% of the plants if there are more than 3,000 plants from that genus,		– <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> and <i>Monochamus</i> group
— have been found free, in these inspections, from the relevant Union quarantine pests of concern as specified in the previous indent, infested plants have been removed and the remaining plants, where appropriate, have been effectively treated, and have been held for an appropriate period and inspected to ensure freedom from such pests,	Yes	Relevant for all assessed pests. However, uncertainties were identified for following pests (see the relevant pest data sheets in Appendix A): – Ambrosia and bark beetles, – <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-European)
— have been planted in either an unused artificial growing medium or in a natural growing medium, which has been treated by fumigation or by appropriate heat treatment and has been of any Union quarantine pests,	Yes	Relevant only for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> .
— have been kept under conditions which ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from Union quarantine pests and within 2 weeks prior to dispatch, have been:	Yes	Relevant only for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> . However, uncertainties were identified (see the relevant pest data sheet in Appendix A)
— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted, or	–	–
— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions laid down in (i) fifth indent, or	–	–
— subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure that the growing medium is free from Union quarantine pests, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments have been indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/ 2031 under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.	Yes	Relevant only for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> .

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the assessed pests
ii) were packed in closed containers which have been officially sealed and bear the registration number of the registered nursery, and this number has been indicated under the rubric 'Additional declaration' on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, enabling the consignments to be identified.'	Yes	Relevant for all assessed pests.

Based on the information provided by the NPPO of China, the Panel considers that China applies the relevant measures as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 with the exception of requirement specified in letter (b) (i) second indent. That requirement is not completely fulfilled because, as an alternative, the placement of pots on the ground is also mentioned.

Point 31 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 specifies special requirements for Plants of Pinales, other than fruit and seeds as follows:

'Official statement that the plants have been produced in a place of production free from *Pissodes cibriani* O'Brien, *Pissodes fasciatus* Leconte, *Pissodes nemorensis* Germar, *Pissodes nitidus* Roelofs, *Pissodes punctatus* Langor & Zhang, *Pissodes strobi* (Peck), *Pissodes terminalis* Hopping, *Pissodes yunnanensis* Langor & Zhang and *Pissodes zitacuarensis* Sleeper.'

With respect to the point 31 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072, the Panel noted that from the above listed *Pissodes* species only *Pissodes nemorensis*, *Pissodes nitidus*, *Pissodes punctatus*, *Pissodes strobi* and *Pissodes yunnanensis* are associated with *Pinus parviflora* and/or *Pinus thunbergii*, and that *Pissodes nemorensis* and *Pissodes strobi* are not known to be present in China (see Appendix E).

According to information in Dossier Section 5.0, *Pissodes nitidus*, *Pissodes punctatus* and *Pissodes yunnanensis* are absent in the production area and in the Zhenjiang province. The information sources for this statement are (i) China National pest quarantine information system (<https://www.pestchina.com/SitePages/Home.aspx>), (ii) Research institutions, universities, scientific societies, scientific and trade Journals and (iii) Crop Protection Compendium (<https://cabi.org/cpc>) (Dossier Section 5.0). In addition, in Dossier Section 4.0, *Pissodes* spp. (non-European) are indicated as target pests for which a targeted survey was performed to demonstrate pest freedom of the area.

Based on the information provided by the NPPO of China, the Panel considers that China applies the relevant measures for *Pissodes cibriani*, *Pissodes fasciatus*, *Pissodes nemorensis*, *Pissodes nitidus*, *Pissodes punctatus*, *Pissodes strobi*, *Pissodes terminalis*, *Pissodes yunnanensis* and *Pissodes zitacuarensis* as specified in Point 31 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.

7. Conclusions

There are 43 pests identified to be present in China and considered to be potentially associated with bonsai plants of *Pinus parviflora* grafted on *Pinus thunbergii* imported from China and relevant for the EU.

For 24 of these pests (*Anomala testaceipes*, *Ceroplastes rubens*, *Coleosporium asterum*, *Coleosporium eupatorii*, *Coleosporium phellodendri*, *Crisicoccus pini*, *Dendrolimus punctatus*, *Dendrolimus spectabilis*, *Dendrolimus superans*, *Dendrolimus tabulaeformis*, *Fiorinia japonica*, *Hemiberlesia pitysochyla*, *Lepidosaphes pineti*, *Lepidosaphes pini*, *Lepidosaphes piniphila*, *Matsucoccus massoniana*, *Matsucoccus matsumurae*, *Parlatoria pinicola*, *Pestalotiopsis disseminata*, *Pestalotiopsis microspora*, *Popillia quadriguttata*, *Pyrrhoderma noxium*, *Setoptus parviflorae* and *Shirahoshizo patruelis*), the likelihood of the pest freedom after the evaluation of the proposed risk mitigation measures for bonsai plants of *Pinus parviflora* grafted on *Pinus thunbergii* designated for export to the EU was estimated.

For *Anomala testaceipes*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'pest free with few exceptional cases' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'pest free with some exceptional cases' to 'almost always pest free'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,967 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *A. testaceipes*.

For *Ceroplastes rubens*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'very frequently pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'very frequently pest free' to 'pest free with some exceptional cases'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,520 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *C. rubens*.

For *Coleosporium asterum*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'very frequently pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'very frequently pest free' to 'pest free with some exceptional cases'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,550 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *C. asterum*.

For *Coleosporium eupatorii*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'extremely frequently pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'very frequently pest free' to 'pest free with few exceptional cases'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,815 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *C. eupatorii*.

For *Coleosporium phelodendri*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'pest free with few exceptional cases' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'pest free with some exceptional cases' to 'almost always pest free'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,967 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *C. phelodendri*.

For *Crisicoccus pini*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'very frequently pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'very frequently pest free' to 'pest free with some exceptional cases'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,516 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *C. pini*.

For *Dendrolimus punctatus*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'pest free with some exceptional cases' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'very frequently pest free' to 'pest free with few exceptional cases'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,835 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *D. punctatus*.

For *Dendrolimus spectabilis*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'almost always pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'pest free with some exceptional cases' to 'almost always pest free'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,983 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *D. spectabilis*.

For *Dendrolimus superans*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'almost always pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'pest free with some exceptional cases' to 'almost always pest free'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,983 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *D. superans*.

For *Dendrolimus tabulaeformis*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'almost always pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'pest free with some exceptional cases' to 'almost always pest free'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,983 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *D. tabulaeformis*.

For *Fiorinia japonica*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'very frequently pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'very frequently pest free' to 'pest free with some exceptional cases'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,638 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *F. japonica*.

For *Hemiberlesia pitysophila*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'extremely frequently pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'very frequently pest free' to 'pest free with some exceptional cases'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,784 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *H. pitysophila*.

For *Lepidosaphes pineti*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'very frequently pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'very frequently pest free' to 'pest free with some exceptional cases'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,638 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *L. pineti*.

For *Lepidosaphes pini*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'extremely frequently pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'very frequently pest free' to 'pest free with few exceptional cases'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,624 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *L. pini*.

For *Lepidosaphes piniphila*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'extremely frequently pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'very frequently pest free' to 'pest free with few exceptional cases'.

The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,624 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *L. piniphila*.

For *Matsucoccus massoniana* and *Matsucoccus matsumurae* in total, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'very frequently pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'very frequently pest free' to 'pest free with some exceptional cases'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,556 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *M. massoniana* and *M. matsumurae* in total.

For *Parlatoria pinicola*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'extremely frequently pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'very frequently pest free' to 'pest free with few exceptional cases'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,624 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *P. pinicola*.

For *Pestalotiopsis disseminata*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'very frequently pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'frequently pest free' to 'pest free with some exceptional cases'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,478 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *P. disseminata*.

For *Pestalotiopsis microspora*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'frequently pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'very frequently pest free' to 'pest free with some exceptional cases'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,478 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *P. microspora*.

For *Popillia quadriguttata*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'almost always pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'pest free with some exceptional cases' to 'almost always pest free'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,988 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *P. quadriguttata*.

For *Pyrrhoderma noxium*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'pest free with few exceptional cases' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'pest free with some exceptional cases' to 'almost always pest free'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,960 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *P. noxium*.

For *Setoptus parviflorae*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'very frequently pest free' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'frequently pest free' to 'extremely frequently pest free'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,114 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *S. parviflorae*.

For *Shirahoshizo patruelis*, the likelihood of pest freedom for bonsai plants following evaluation of proposed risk mitigation measures was estimated as 'pest free with some exceptional cases' with the 90% uncertainty range spanning from 'extremely frequently pest free' to 'almost always pest free'. The Expert Knowledge Elicitation indicated, with 95% certainty, that between 9,933 and 10,000 plants per 10,000 will be free from *S. patruelis*.

For 19 pests which are quarantine in the EU (*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, *Cronartium coleosporioides*, *Cronartium orientale*, *Cronartium quercuum*, *Dendrolimus sibiricus*, *Euwallacea interjectus*, *Euwallacea validus*, *Godronia zelleri*, *Heteroborips seriatus*, *Monochamus alternatus*, *Monochamus galloprovincialis*, *Monochamus saltuarius*, *Monochamus sutor*, *Monochamus urussovi*, *Mycosphaerella gibsonii*, *Pissodes nitidus*, *Pissodes punctatus*, *Pissodes yunnanensis* and *Xylosandrus compactus*), the implementation of specific measures defined in point 30 and 31 of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 was evaluated.

Based on the information provided by the NPPO of China, the Panel considers that China applies the relevant measures as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 with the exception of requirement specified in letter (b) (i) second indent. That requirement is not completely fulfilled because, as an alternative, the placement of pots on the ground is also mentioned.

Based on the information provided by the NPPO of China, the Panel considers that China applies the relevant measures for *Pissodes cibriani*, *Pissodes fasciatus*, *Pissodes nemorensis*, *Pissodes nitidus*, *Pissodes punctatus*, *Pissodes strobi*, *Pissodes terminalis*, *Pissodes yunnanensis* and *Pissodes zitacuarensis* as specified in Point 31 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.

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Abbreviations

CABI	Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International
EKE	Expert Knowledge Elicitation
EPPO	European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization

ISPM	International Standards for Phytosanitary Measures
NPPO	National Plant Protection Organisation
PLH	Plant Health
PRA	Pest Risk Assessment
RNQPs	Regulated Non-Quarantine Pests

Glossary

Control (of a pest)	Suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population (FAO, 1995, 2017).
Entry (of a pest)	Movement of a pest into an area where it is not yet present, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled (FAO, 2017).
Establishment (of a pest)	Perpetuation, for the foreseeable future, of a pest within an area after entry (FAO, 2017).
Impact (of a pest)	The impact of the pest on the crop output and quality and on the environment in the occupied spatial units.
Introduction (of a pest)	The entry of a pest resulting in its establishment (FAO, 2017).
Measures	Control (of a pest) is defined in ISPM 5 (FAO, 2017) as 'Suppression, containment or eradication of a pest population' (FAO, 1995). Control measures are measures that have a direct effect on pest abundance. Supporting measures are organisational measures or procedures supporting the choice of appropriate risk mitigation measures that do not directly affect pest abundance.
Pathway	Any means that allows the entry or spread of a pest (FAO, 2017).
Phytosanitary measures	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic impact of regulated non-quarantine pests (FAO, 2017).
Protected zone	A Protected zone is an area recognised at EU level to be free from a harmful organism, which is established in one or more other parts of the Union.
Quarantine pest	A pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled (FAO, 2017).
Regulated non-quarantine pest	A non-quarantine pest whose presence in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated within the territory of the importing contracting party (FAO, 2017).
Risk mitigation measure	A measure acting on pest introduction and/or pest spread and/or the magnitude of the biological impact of the pest should the pest be present. A risk mitigation measure may become a phytosanitary measure, action or procedure according to the decision of the risk manager.
Spread (of a pest)	Expansion of the geographical distribution of a pest within an area (FAO, 2017).

Appendix A – Data sheets of pests selected for further evaluation

A.1. Ambrosia and bark beetles (*Euwallacea interjectus*, *E. validus*, *Heteroborips seriatus* and *Xylosandrus compactus*)

A.1.1. Organism information

A.1.1.1. *Euwallacea interjectus* and *E. validus*

Taxonomic information	1. <i>Euwallacea interjectus</i> Current valid scientific name: <i>Euwallacea interjectus</i> Synonyms: <i>Xyleborus interjectus</i>, <i>Xyleborus pseudovalidus</i> Name used in the EU legislation: Listed as EU-quarantine pest as Scolytidae spp. (non-European) [1SCOLF] Order: Coleoptera Family: Curculionidae Subfamily: Scolytinae Common name: – Name used in the Dossier: <i>Xyleborus interjectus</i> 2. <i>Euwallacea validus</i> Current valid scientific name: <i>Euwallacea validus</i> Synonyms: <i>Xyleborus validus</i> Name used in the EU legislation: Listed as EU-quarantine pest as Scolytidae spp. (non-European) [1SCOLF] Order: Coleoptera Family: Curculionidae Subfamily: Scolytinae Common name: – Name used in the Dossier: <i>Xyleborus validus</i>
Group	Insects
EPPO code	XYLBIN: <i>Euwallacea interjectus</i> XYLBVA: <i>Euwallacea validus</i>
Regulated status	<i>Euwallacea interjectus</i> and <i>E. validus</i> are listed in Annex II/A of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as Scolytidae spp. (non-European) [1SCOLF]. The pests are not regulated anywhere in the world neither listed by EPPO.
Pest status in China	<i>Euwallacea interjectus</i> and <i>E. validus</i> are present in China. <i>Euwallacea interjectus</i> is present in Guangdong, Hunan, Sichuan, Yunnan (EPPO, 2020; Dossier Section 2.0), Shanghai (Wang et al., 2021), Tibet (Xizang), Zhejiang (EPPO, 2020), Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guizhou, Hainan, Hubei and Sichuan (Bright, 2021). <i>Euwallacea validus</i> is present in Anhui, Fujian (EPPO, 2020; Dossier Section 2.0), Yunnan (EPPO, 2020), Jiangsu (Chang et al., 2013) and Hunan (Bright, 2021).
Pest status in the EU	<i>Euwallacea interjectus</i> and <i>E. validus</i> are absent in the EU (EFSA PLH Panel, 2020a; EPPO, 2020).
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	<i>Euwallacea interjectus</i> is reported on <i>Pinus massoniana</i> (EPPO, 2020; Atkinson, online). There is no information on whether <i>E. interjectus</i> can attack also <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>. <i>Euwallacea validus</i> is reported on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> (EPPO, 2020; Atkinson, online).
PRA information	Available Pest Risk Assessment: - Scientific opinion on the pest categorisation of non-EU Scolytinae of coniferous hosts (EFSA PLH Panel, 2020b), - EPPO Study on the risk of bark and ambrosia beetles associated with imported non-coniferous wood (EPPO, 2020).

Other relevant information for the assessment

Biology

Euwallacea interjectus and *E. validus* are ambrosia beetles native to Asia. They were introduced into North America in 1970s and they are widely distributed in many US States (Cognato et al., 2015; EPPO, 2020). In 2019 *Euwallacea interjectus* was introduced also in Argentina (Landi et al., 2019).

Euwallacea interjectus is associated with three fungal species: *Ceratocystis ficiicola*, *Verticillium nonalfalfae* and AF-3 of ambrosia *Fusarium* clade (EPPO, 2020).

Females of *Euwallacea interjectus* are approximately 3.65–4.00 mm long (Maiti and Nivedita, 2004). They usually mate with their male siblings inside the mother galleries before emergence (Kajii et al., 2013), but are also able to lay non-fertilised eggs producing only males (arrhenotokous parthenogenesis) (EPPO, 2020). Males cannot fly and die usually soon after the copulation with siblings. Only females fly, disperse and invade tree trunks near the ground (Kajii et al., 2013).

Euwallacea interjectus infests mostly dead and dying trees, but it was also reported to attack healthy trees of *Ficus carica* in Japan (Kajii et al., 2013). Colonised trunks are occupied by several and subsequent generations of the beetle for few years until they are no longer suitable for insect reproduction (Kajii et al., 2013). No general information on the size of attacked stems and branches can be found. Only information was reported in the study by Kajii et al. (2013), where basal stems of *Ficus carica* with diameters of 14 and 29 cm were attacked by *E. interjectus*.

There is no information on the number of generations per year.

Euwallacea validus is associated with fungal species: AF-4 of the ambrosia *Fusarium* clade (*Fusarium oligoseptatum*), *Raffaelea subfusca*, *Graphium* sp., *Ceratocystis ficiicola* and *Verticillium nonalfalfae* (Aoki et al., 2018; EPPO, 2020).

There is no information on precise size of *E. validus*. But as *Euwallacea* spp., it can be assumed that it will measure approximately between 2.8 and 5.7 mm (Smith and Hulcr, 2015). *Euwallacea validus* attacks stressed and dying trees, or trees that recently died (Berger, 2017).

Euwallacea validus usually has one generation per year (Berger, 2017) and it is attracted to ethanol and conophthorin (Ranger et al., 2010).

No specific information on biological cycle of *E. validus* was found, but a general ambrosia beetle biology is expected. Being Xyleborini, the species is inbreeder and haplodiploid. Females bore into branches or trunks of susceptible hosts. They excavate galleries in the wood, introduce ambrosia fungus and lay eggs to produce a brood. Beetle larvae feed on the growing fungus, not the wood. As a result of an oviposition staggered over time, all the pre-adult's development stages can be found together (eggs, larvae and pupae). Females remain with their offspring until larvae reach maturity. Males are small and flightless. Males remain within the gallery, where die after mating with siblings. New females usually mate with their brothers before emerging to attack a new host. Females are able to lay eggs and produce a brood even if they have not copulated and are not fertilised (parthenogenesis) (EPPO, 2020).

There are no specific data on the flight distance and on the size of attacked stems and branches for both *E. interjectus* and *E. validus*.

According to EPPO (2020), the main pathways of entry are: wood, wood packaging material, wood chips, hogwood, processing wood residues and possibly plants for planting (except seeds) and cut branches.

Euwallacea interjectus and *E. validus* are frequently intercepted in logs, timber and wooden packaging worldwide (EPPO, 2020).

There is limited evidence of damage, *Euwallacea interjectus* massively attacks water stressed poplar trees in Argentina (Landi et al., 2019), and it contributed to fig wilt as a vector of fungi *Ceratocystis ficiicola* in Japan (Kajii et al., 2013).

Kasson et al. (2015) indicated that *E. validus* could be linked to the transmission of *Verticillium nonalfalfae*, which is causing severe vascular wilt disease to several plants and crops.

Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	Main symptoms caused by <i>E. interjectus</i> and the associated fungi on the fig trees in Japan were small and rounded entry holes, galleries in wood (but not under bark), white cylinders of frass emitted from the penetration holes, dark brown discoloration of the sapwood, poor shoot elongation, wilting of leaves and shoots, defoliation and death of trees (Kajii et al., 2013). In Shanghai, on poplars, the symptoms of infestation were wilting and decline of trees, noodle-like frass extrusions, gallery entrances and wood-boring dust on the base of the stem (Wang et al., 2021). No specific information on symptoms caused by <i>E. validus</i> was found but they are probably similar to other ambrosia beetles.
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	No specific information on the presence of asymptomatic plants was found. Similarly, like other ambrosia beetles, such as <i>E. fornicatus</i> , initial phases of infestation are associated with few external symptoms. While there is no visible injury in the bark at early stage of colonisation, frass is produced and examination of the wood under the infested spot bored by the beetle, reveals the brownish staining of the xylem and necrosis caused by the fungus (Mendel et al., 2012).
	Confusion with other pests	Misidentification can occur between <i>E. validus</i> and <i>E. interjectus</i> due to their very similar morphology (EPPO, 2020). Morphological description and molecular identification are used in order to distinguish these species between each other.
Host plant range	Hosts of <i>E. interjectus</i> are <i>Acer negundo</i>, <i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>, <i>Bombax ceiba</i>, <i>Bombax insignis</i>, <i>Castanopsis indica</i>, <i>Delonix elata</i>, <i>Erythrina</i> sp., <i>Euphorbia royleana</i>, <i>Ficus</i> sp., <i>Garuga pinnata</i>, <i>Gmelina arborea</i>, <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>, <i>Hymenodictyon orixense</i>, <i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>, <i>Kydia calycina</i>, <i>Macaranga denticulata</i>, <i>Machilus</i> sp., <i>Maclura cochinchinensis</i>, <i>Mangifera indica</i>, <i>Nauclea orientalis</i>, <i>Neolamarckia cadambae</i>, <i>Odina wodier</i>, <i>Pinus massoniana</i>, <i>Populus</i> sp., <i>Pterocarpus marsupium</i>, <i>Pterocymbium tinctorium</i>, <i>Pterygota alata</i>, <i>Shorea assamica</i>, <i>S. robusta</i>, <i>Spondias mangifera</i>, <i>Sterculia villosa</i>, <i>Tectona grandis</i>, <i>Terminalia bellirica</i>, <i>T. myriocarpa</i>, <i>T. nudiflora</i>, <i>Theobroma cacao</i>, <i>Wisteria</i> sp. and <i>Xylia xylocarpa</i> (Samuelson, 1981; EPPO, 2020). Hosts of <i>E. validus</i> are <i>Abies firma</i>, <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>, <i>Aphananthe aspera</i>, <i>Carpinus tschonoskii</i>, <i>Castanea crenata</i>, <i>Celtis sinensis</i>, <i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>, <i>Cleyera japonica</i>, <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>, <i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>, <i>Dalbergia hupeana</i>, <i>Fagus japonica</i> var. <i>multinervis</i>, <i>Fagus</i> sp., <i>Ficus carica</i>, <i>Juglans</i> sp., <i>Machilus</i> sp., <i>Magnolia obovata</i>, <i>Mallotus japonicus</i>, <i>Phellodendron amurense</i>, <i>Pinus densiflora</i>, <i>P. massoniana</i>, <i>P. parvifolia</i>, <i>P. sylvestris</i>, <i>P. taiwanensis</i>, <i>P. thunbergii</i>, <i>Populus deltoides</i>, <i>P. glandulosa</i>, <i>Prunus serrulata</i>, <i>Quercus grosseserrata</i>, <i>Q. velutina</i>, <i>Tilia amurensis</i>, <i>Tsuga sieboldii</i>, <i>Ulmus pumila</i> and <i>Zelkova serrata</i> (EPPO, 2020).	
Reported evidence of impact	<i>Euwallacea interjectus</i> and <i>E. validus</i> are EU quarantine pests.	
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	According to EPPO (2020), <i>Euwallacea</i> species can possibly travel with plants for planting. Therefore, the commodity (i.e., bonsai plants) is expected to be a pathway for <i>Euwallacea</i> species.	
Surveillance information	No surveillance information for this pest is currently available from China. Nevertheless, non-European scolytids are included in a list of target pests (Dossier Section 4.0) for which monitoring activities (pheromone traps, light traps, etc.) are performed, together with three times a year inspections and samplings to collect insects on host plants in the survey area. There is no information on whether the pests have ever been found in the nursery or its surrounding environment.	

A.1.1.2. *Heteroborips seriatus*

Taxonomic information	Current valid scientific name: <i>Heteroborips seriatus</i> Synonyms: <i>Xyleborus seriatus</i>, <i>Xyleborus orientalis</i>, <i>Xyleborus orientalis aceris</i>, <i>Xyleborus orientalis kalopanacis</i>, <i>Xyleborus perorientalis</i>, <i>Xyleborus septentrionalis</i>, <i>Xyleborus todo</i> Name used in the EU legislation: Listed as EU-quarantine pest as Scolytidae spp. (non-European) [1SCOLF] Order: Coleoptera Family: Curculionidae Subfamily: Scolytinae Common name: – Name used in the Dossier: <i>Xyleborus seriatus</i>
Group	Insects
EPPO code	XYLBSE
Regulated status	<i>Heteroborips seriatus</i> is listed in Annex II/A of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as Scolytidae spp. (non-European) [1SCOLF]. The pest is not regulated anywhere in the world neither listed by EPPO.
Pest status in China	<i>Heteroborips seriatus</i> is present in China in Shaanxi (Mandelstam et al., 2019), Shanxi and Sichuan (Hoebeke and Rabaglia, 2008; Mandelstam et al., 2019).
Pest status in the EU	<i>Heteroborips seriatus</i> is absent in the EU (Hoebeke and Rabaglia, 2008; Mandelstam et al., 2019; EFSA PLH Panel, 2020a; Atkinson, online).
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> are hosts of <i>H. seriatus</i> (Hoebeke and Rabaglia, 2008).
PRA information	Available Pest Risk Assessment: – Scientific opinion on the pest categorisation of non-EU Scolytinae of coniferous hosts (EFSA PLH Panel, 2020b).
Other relevant information for the assessment	
Biology	<i>Heteroborips seriatus</i> is a bark beetle native to Asia. It is present in China, Japan, North and South Korea, Taiwan and Russian Far East. It was introduced to US (Massachusetts) in 2005 (Hoebeke and Rabaglia, 2008). It is now present in Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Vermont (Atkinson, online), New Hampshire (Dodds and DiGirolomo, 2020), Canada (Nova Scotia) and Alaska (Webster et al., 2020). It is associated with unknown fungus, photographed and described by Nakashima et al. (1992) as oval or sausage-shaped fungi. Based on DNA sequencing and morphological diagnostic characters, <i>Xyleborus seriatus</i> was renamed to <i>H. seriatus</i>, because the species is not related to genus <i>Xyleborus</i> (Mandelstam et al., 2019). Females are reddish brown, 1.9–2.5 mm long (Hoebeke and Rabaglia, 2008). Males occur very rarely, they are flat, yellow and very hairy (Mandelstam et al., 2018). According to Nakashima et al. (1992), females bore galleries under the bark, which are approximately 1 mm wide and 20 mm long. The place of the gallery (communal galleries and rooms) is under the bark; it does not reach sapwood. Only females take care of their brood (Nakashima et al., 1992). Females, larvae and pupae are found together in communal chambers/rooms (Hoebeke and Rabaglia, 2008). Gallery systems and boring behaviour of <i>H. seriatus</i> are similar to that of true bark beetles. <i>Heteroborips seriatus</i> occurs symbiotically with fungi that are closely related to those associated with typical bark beetles (Hoebeke and Rabaglia, 2008). There are no specific data on number of generations, the flight distance and on the size of attacked stems and branches for <i>H. seriatus</i>.

	According to EPPO (2020), the main pathways of entry for scolytids are: wood (including roundwood with or without bark, sawn wood, wood chips, hogwood, processing wood residues and wood packaging material) and possibly plants for planting (except seeds) and cut branches.	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	No specific information on symptoms caused by <i>H. seriatus</i> was found but they are probably similar to other bark beetles. Visible symptoms include wilting of foliage on terminal ends of branches and twig, terminal dieback, entry holes on the affected trunk and branches.
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	No report was found on the presence of asymptomatic plants. Similarly, like other scolytids initial phases of infestation are associated with few external symptoms. While there is no visible injury in the bark at early stage of colonisation, frass is produced (Mendel et al., 2012).
	Confusion with other pests	Infestation symptoms recorded in trees are not specific to <i>H. seriatus</i> and may be due to infestation by other bark beetles of similar size and biology. <i>Heteroborips seriatus</i> can be confused with other <i>Heteroborips</i> and <i>Xyleborus</i> species. It is very similar to <i>Heteroborips cryptographus</i> and <i>H. indicus</i> (Smith et al., 2020). A morphological (Hoebeke and Rabaglia, 2008) or molecular analysis is needed in order to distinguish them.
Host plant range	Conifer hosts of <i>H. seriatus</i> are <i>Abies sachalinensis</i> , <i>Chamaecyparis</i> spp., <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> , <i>Larix kaempferi</i> , <i>Picea jezoensis</i> , <i>Picea ajanensis</i> , <i>Pinus armandii</i> , <i>P. parviflora</i> , <i>P. pentaphylla</i> var. <i>himekomaisu</i> , <i>P. tabuliformis</i> , <i>P. thunbergii</i> , <i>Thuja standishii</i> , <i>Tsuga</i> spp. and <i>Taxus</i> (Wood and Bright, 1992; Hoebeke and Rabaglia, 2008). Broadleaves hosts are <i>Acer rufinerve</i> , <i>Aesculus turbinata</i> , <i>Alnus incana</i> , <i>Alnus incana</i> var. <i>glauca</i> , <i>Betula</i> spp., <i>Carpinus tschonoskii</i> , <i>Castanopsis</i> sp., <i>Cleyera japonica</i> , <i>Fagus crenata</i> , <i>Kalopanax septemlobus</i> , <i>Mallotus japonicus</i> , <i>Prunus</i> sp., <i>Quercus</i> spp., <i>Rhus orientalis</i> , <i>Schima</i> sp. and <i>Tilia japonica</i> (Wood and Bright, 1992; Hoebeke and Rabaglia, 2008).	
Reported evidence of impact	<i>Heteroborips seriatus</i> is EU quarantine pest.	
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	According to EPPO (2020), bark beetles can possibly travel with plants for planting. Therefore, the commodity (i.e., bonsai plants) is expected to be a pathway for <i>H. seriatus</i> .	
Surveillance information	No surveillance information for this pest is currently available from China. Nevertheless, non-European scolytids are included in a list of target pests (Dossier Section 4.0) for which monitoring activities (pheromone traps, light traps, etc.) are performed, together with three times a year inspections and samplings to collect insects on host plants in the survey area. There is no information on whether the pest has ever been found in the nursery or its surrounding environment.	

A.1.1.3. *Xylosandrus compactus*

Taxonomic information	Current valid scientific name: <i>Xylosandrus compactus</i> Synonyms: <i>Xyleborus compactus</i>, <i>Xyleborus morstatti</i>, <i>Xylosandrus morstatti</i> Name used in the EU legislation: Listed as EU-quarantine pest as Scolytidae spp. (non-European) [1SCOLF] Order: Coleoptera Family: Curculionidae Subfamily: Scolytinae Common name: black coffee twig borer, black twig borer Name used in the Dossier: –
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Group	Insects
EPPO code	XYLSCO
Regulated status	<i>Xylosandrus compactus</i> is listed in Annex II/A of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as Scolytidae spp. (non-European) [1SCOLF]. The pest is quarantine in Israel and Morocco. It is on A1 list of Chile and OIRSA (Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuaria – countries: Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama) (EPPO, online_a).
Pest status in China	<i>Xylosandrus compactus</i> is present in China in Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Xianggang, Yunnan and Zhejiang (Smith et al., 2020; EPPO, online_b).
Pest status in the EU	<i>Xylosandrus compactus</i> is present in France (Alpes-Maritimes, Corsica, Provence-Alpes-Côte-d’Azur and Var), Greece, Italy (Campania, Emilia Romagna, Lazio, Liguria, Lombardy, Sicily, Tuscany and Veneto) and transient under eradication in Spain (Catalonia, Mallorca) (Faccoli, 2021; EPPO, online_b). In May 2021, it has been found in Malta and Gozo on <i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> during pest official survey (EUROPHYT Outbreaks database, online).
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	<i>Pinus</i> spp. is reported as a host of <i>X. compactus</i> (ANSES, 2017; EPPO, 2020; CABI, online; EPPO, online_c). The original source is most probably the one by Chong et al. (2009). In that study, <i>X. compactus</i> was reported on <i>Pinus</i> sp. in Beaufort of South Carolina in 2000. However, Chong et al. (2009) states later that: ‘Pines are not known to be a common host of <i>X. compactus</i> , but because insect specimens associated with these records were not preserved, we cannot confirm the identification.’ There is no information on whether <i>X. compactus</i> can also attack <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> . However, in EPPO <i>X. compactus</i> is on a list of pests for <i>Pinus parviflora</i> (EPPO, online_d) and <i>P. thunbergii</i> (EPPO, online_e). The Panel considers the association of the pest with <i>Pinus</i> , <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> very unlikely, yet it cannot be excluded.
PRA information	Available Pest Risk Assessment: – Évaluation du risque simplifiée sur <i>Xylosandrus compactus</i> (Eichhoff) identifié en France métropolitaine (ANSES, 2017), – Scientific opinion on the pest categorisation of non-EU Scolytinae of coniferous hosts (EFSA PLH Panel, 2020b), – EPPO Study on the risk of bark and ambrosia beetles associated with imported non-coniferous wood (EPPO, 2020), – UK Risk Register Details for <i>Xylosandrus compactus</i> (DEFRA, online).

Other relevant information for the assessment

Biology	<i>Xylosandrus compactus</i> is an ambrosia beetle, native to Southeast Asia (Ngoan et al., 1976; Pennacchio et al., 2012). It is present in Africa, Asia, Europe, Pacific Islands, South America and the USA (EPPO, online_b). In 2011 it was first recorded in Europe, the pest was found in two Italian parks of Portici and Naples (Garonna et al., 2012). <i>Xylosandrus compactus</i> is associated with many fungal species, which are introduced into the galleries and become a food source for developing larvae and adult beetles. In the recent study of Morales-Rodríguez et al. (2020), 206 OTUs (operational taxonomic units) composed the fungal community associated with <i>X. compactus</i> . Out of 206 OTUs, 69 were identified on a species level and the full list can be found in Morales-Rodríguez et al. (2020). Some of the associated fungal species are plant pathogens, such as <i>Acremonium</i> sp., <i>Alternaria infectoria</i> , <i>Arthrinium arundinis</i> , <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> , <i>Diaporthe foeniculina</i> , <i>Epicoccum nigrum</i> , <i>Eutypa leptoplaca</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> spp., <i>F. lateritium</i> , <i>F. solani</i> , <i>Fusicolla violacea</i> , <i>Geosmithia pallida</i> , <i>Neocucurbitaria cava</i> , <i>Neofusicoccum luteum</i> , <i>Nigrospora sphaerica</i> , <i>Penicillium brevicompactum</i> , <i>Pestalotiopsis biciliata</i> , <i>Phaeoacremonium fraxinopennsylvanicum</i> , <i>Phaeoacremonium prunicola</i> , <i>Ramularia eucalypti</i> , <i>R. hydrangea-macrophyllae</i> , <i>Sarocladium strictum</i> , <i>Taphrina sadebeckii</i> and <i>Verticillium</i> . Other most common fungal species are <i>Ambrosiella xylebori</i> , <i>A. macrospora</i> , <i>Aureobasidium</i> sp., <i>Bionectria</i> sp., <i>Candida</i> sp., <i>Candida</i>
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germanica, *Cladosporium* sp., *C. austrohemisphaericum*, *C. domenicum*, *Cryptococcus* sp., *Devriesia* sp., *Geosmithia lavendula*, *Phialemonium* sp., *Recurvomyces* sp. and *Vishniacozyma carnescens* (Muthappa and Venkatasubbaiah, 1981; Hayato, 2007; Pennacchio et al., 2012; Bateman et al., 2016; Vannini et al., 2017; Morales-Rodríguez et al., 2020).

The beetle has four stages of development: egg, larva (two or three instars), pupa and adult (EPPO, 2020). According to Hara and Beardsey (1979), the beetle has only two larval instars and additional prepupa stage. On the contrary, Brader (1964) observed three larval instars.

Females are brown or black, 1.4–1.9 mm long and 0.7–0.8 mm wide. Males are reddish brown, rare, flightless, 0.8–1.3 mm long and 0.42–0.46 mm wide (Pennacchio et al., 2012; Greco and Wright, 2015).

Mating occurs mainly between siblings in the maternal gallery before emergence from the infested host. The ambrosia beetle has facultative arrhenotokous parthenogenesis, which means that males derive from unfertilised eggs and females from fertilised ones (Entwistle, 1964). The male to female sex ratio is 1:9 (Hara and Beardsley, 1979). After mating males remain in the maternal galleries. Females on the contrary leave and colonise new hosts. They bore entrance holes into live twigs and branches of healthy and/or stressed plants (e.g. caused by drought, transplanting and pruning) (Hara and Beardsley, 1979). These entrance holes measure between 0.71 and 0.89 mm in diameter (Ngoen et al., 1976). The most frequently affected are 1–3 years old twigs (Faccoli, 2021) and the diameter of attacked twigs and branches was observed to be from 0.1 cm in dogwood (Ngoen et al., 1976) up to usually 6 cm (EPPO, 2020). However, in Sicily on carob trees (*Ceratonia siliqua*) the beetle also attacked branches of up to 36 cm and trunks of up to 85 cm in diameter (Gugliuzzo et al., 2019a). Females bore gallery, where they introduce and cultivate fungus and lay between 2 and 16 eggs in clusters (Hara and Beardsley, 1979). In laboratory conditions at temperature of $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ eggs hatched in 4–6 days after deposition, duration of larval stage was 7–8 days and of pupal stage 8–9 days. Complete cycle from an egg to mature adult took between 28.5 and 30.5 days (Ngoen et al., 1976). In Italy the adults are usually active from mid-March until the end of September and the development from an egg to an adult takes from 4 to 6 weeks (Faccoli, 2021).

It was observed that the beetle can have in different geographic conditions two (Kaneko et al., 1965; Ngoan et al., 1976; Pennacchio et al., 2012), three (Faccoli, 2021) or up to five generations annually (Gugliuzzo et al., 2020). *Xylosandrus compactus* overwinters as an adult in twigs and branches of its host plants in Florida, Italy and Japan (Kaneko et al., 1965; Ngoen et al., 1976; Gugliuzzo et al., 2020). In Uganda all life stages were observed all year around (Egonyu et al., 2016).

Ambrosia and bark beetles (including *X. compactus*) orient their flight in order to choose suitable host plants by plant emitted volatiles (Byers, 1995). The main attractant is ethanol (Miller and Rabaglia, 2009; Burbano et al., 2012), which is released together with other chemicals by stressed or dying plants (Kimmere and Kozłowski, 1982). In Sicily, Gugliuzzo et al. (2019b) observed that the flight peak of *X. compactus* starts when the maximum temperature exceeds 20°C ; the pest was able to spread more than 8 km from an infested site to a new one.

Xylosandrus compactus is a serious pest of coffee in Hawaii (Greco and Wright, 2015), in India (Muthappa and Venkatasubbaiah, 1981; Ramesh, 1987) and in Uganda (Kagezi et al., 2014). It also caused economic damage to cacao in Uganda (Kagezi et al., 2014), tea in Japan (Kaneko et al., 1965), chestnut in China (Yan et al., 2001) and many other crops (EPPO, 2020). In Italy the pest severely affected *Ceratonia siliqua*, *Laurus nobilis*, *Pistacia lentiscus*, *Quercus ilex*, *Ruscus aculeatus* and *Viburnum tinus* (Garonna et al., 2012; Vannini et al., 2017;

	Gugliuzzo et al., 2020), <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> (Faccoli, 2021) and occasionally found also on <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> (Servizio Fitosanitario Regione Lazio, 2014). According to EPPO (2020), the main pathways of entry for <i>X. compactus</i> are plants for planting (except seeds), cut branches, bark, wood, woodchips, hogwood, processing wood residues and wood packaging material. <i>Xylosandrus compactus</i> was intercepted on fruits of <i>Mangifera indica</i> from Kenya in 2014 (EUROPHYT, online). There were six outbreaks of <i>X. compactus</i> in the EU, one in France (2016), one in Italy (2016), three in Spain (2019, 2020, 2020) and one in Malta (2021) (EUROPHYT Outbreaks database, online).	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	Main symptoms caused by <i>X. compactus</i> are leaf and stem necrosis, flagging of branches, wilting of twigs and branches, dieback, branch breakage, cankers on larger twigs and branches, saw dust in a form of frass from the entrance holes, exuding sap from entrance holes of some host plants and blackish colouration of entrance hole (Kaneko et al., 1965; Hara and Beardsey, 1979; Pennacchio et al., 2012; Greco and Wright, 2015; EPPO 2020). There is no information on the symptoms caused to <i>Pinus</i> plants.
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	No specific information on the presence of asymptomatic plants is found. Similarly, like other ambrosia beetles, initial phases of infestation are associated with few external symptoms. While there is no visible injury in the bark at early stage of colonisation, frass is produced and examination of the wood under the infested spot bored by the beetle, reveals the brownish staining of the xylem and necrosis caused by the fungus (Mendel et al., 2012).
	Confusion with other pests	Infestation symptoms recorded in shrubs and trees are not specific to <i>X. compactus</i> and may be due to infestation by other ambrosia beetles of similar size and biology. <i>Xylosandrus compactus</i> can be morphologically confused with other <i>Xylosadrus</i> species. It is very similar to <i>Xylosandrus adherescens</i>, <i>X. derupteterminatus</i>, <i>X. mesuae</i> and <i>X. morigerus</i> (Smith et al., 2020). A morphological or molecular analysis is needed in order to distinguish among them.
Host plant range	<i>Xylosandrus compactus</i> is polyphagous pest, it has more than 200 known hosts. Conifer hosts are <i>Araucaria heterophylla</i>, <i>Pinus</i> spp. (ANSES, 2017; EPPO, 2020; CABI, online; EPPO, online_c) and <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i> (Servizio Fitosanitario Regione Lazio, 2014). Non-conifer hosts are <i>Abutilon grandifolium</i>, <i>Acacia auriculiformis</i>, <i>A. farnesiana</i>, <i>A. koa</i>, <i>A. mangium</i>, <i>A. melanoxylon</i>, <i>Acalypha wilkesiana</i>, <i>Acer</i> spp., <i>Acer barbatum</i>, <i>A. negundo</i>, <i>A. rubrum</i>, <i>Albizia lebbek</i>, <i>Alectryon</i> spp., <i>Aleurites moluccana</i>, <i>Alnus</i> spp., <i>Alpinia purpurata</i>, <i>Anacardium occidentale</i>, <i>Andira inermis</i>, <i>Annona cherimola</i>, <i>A. glabra</i>, <i>A. montana</i>, <i>A. muricata</i>, <i>A. reticulata</i>, <i>A. squamosa</i>, <i>Anthurium andraeanum</i>, <i>Antidesma pulvinatum</i>, <i>Asparagus myriocladus</i>, <i>Azalea</i> spp., <i>Bixa orellana</i>, <i>Buddleja asiatica</i>, <i>Buxus sempervirens</i>, <i>Byrsonima crassifolia</i>, <i>Caesalpinia kavaiensis</i>, <i>Callicarpa americana</i>, <i>C. pendunculata</i>, <i>Camellia</i> spp., <i>Camellia sinensis</i>, <i>Carapa guianensis</i>, <i>Carya glabra</i>, <i>C. illinoensis</i>, <i>Casimiroa edulis</i>, <i>Cassia</i> spp., <i>Cassia glauca</i>, <i>Castanea</i> spp., <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>, <i>Cattleya</i> spp., <i>Cedrela odorata</i>, <i>Celtis</i> spp., <i>Celtis laevigata</i>, <i>Cercis canadensis</i>, <i>Charpentiera</i> spp., <i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>, <i>C. verum</i>, <i>Citharexylum caudatum</i>, <i>Citrus reticulata</i>, <i>Claoxylon sandwicense</i>, <i>Clidemia hirta</i>, <i>Coffea arabica</i>, <i>C. canephora</i>, <i>Colubrina oppositifolia</i>, <i>Coprosma</i> spp., <i>Cordia alliodora</i>, <i>Cornus florida</i>, <i>Corylus</i> spp., <i>Crotalaria</i> spp., <i>Croton reflexifolius</i>, <i>Cryptocarya oahuensis</i>, <i>Dalbergia</i> spp., <i>Dendrobium</i> spp., <i>Dendrobium</i> spp., <i>Diospyros</i> spp., <i>Drypetes phyllanthoides</i>, <i>Entandrophragma utile</i>, <i>Epidendrum</i> spp., <i>Erythrina abyssinica</i>, <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp., <i>Eucalyptus pilularis</i>, <i>E. robusta</i>, <i>E. sideroxylon</i>, <i>Eugenia cumini</i>, <i>E. malaccensis</i>, <i>E. uniflora</i>, <i>Euphoria</i>	

	<i>longana</i>, <i>Eusideroxylon zwageri</i>, <i>Euterpe oleracea</i>, <i>Fagus</i> spp., <i>Ficus</i> spp., <i>Ficus carica</i>, <i>Flacourtia indica</i>, <i>Flindersia brayleyana</i>, <i>Fraxinus ornus</i>, <i>F. uhdei</i>, <i>Gardenia</i> spp., <i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>, <i>Gouldia</i> spp., <i>Graptophyllum pictum</i>, <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i>, <i>Hibiscus</i> spp., <i>Hibiscus elatus</i>, <i>H. rosa-sinensis</i>, <i>H. tiliaceus</i>, <i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>, <i>Ilex anomala</i>, <i>Indigofera suffruticosa</i>, <i>Inga paterno</i>, <i>Jasminum multiflorum</i>, <i>J. sambac</i>, <i>Khaya grandifoliola</i>, <i>K. ivorensis</i>, <i>K. nyasica</i>, <i>K. senegalensis</i>, <i>Koelreuteria elegans</i>, <i>Lantana camara</i>, <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i>, <i>Liquidambar</i> spp., <i>Liquidambar formosana</i>, <i>L. styraciflua</i>, <i>Liriodendron</i> spp., <i>Litchi chinensis</i>, <i>Inocarpus fagifer</i>, <i>Macadamia integrifolia</i>, <i>M. ternifolia</i> var. <i>integrifolia</i>, <i>Magnolia</i> spp., <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>, <i>Malus</i> spp., <i>Malvastrum</i>, <i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i>, <i>Mangifera indica</i>, <i>Matisia cordata</i>, <i>Melaleuca leucadendra</i>, <i>Melastoma malabathricum</i>, <i>Melia azedarach</i>, <i>Melicoccus bijugatus</i>, <i>Melochia umbellata</i>, <i>Morella cerifera</i>, <i>Murraya paniculata</i>, <i>Myrciaria dubia</i>, <i>Myrsine lessertiana</i>, <i>Nephelium lappaceum</i>, <i>Olmediella betschleriana</i>, <i>Ostrya</i> spp., <i>Passiflora edulis</i>, <i>Pelea</i> spp., <i>Perrottetia sandwicensis</i>, <i>Persea americana</i>, <i>P. borbonia</i>, <i>Pipturus albidus</i>, <i>Pithecellobium dulce</i>, <i>Pittosporum tobira</i>, <i>Platanus</i> spp., <i>Platanus occidentalis</i>, <i>Pometia pinnata</i>, <i>Prosopis pallida</i>, <i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>, <i>Pseudomorus sandwicensis</i>, <i>Punica granatum</i>, <i>Quercus laurifolia</i>, <i>Q. nigra</i>, <i>Q. robur</i>, <i>Rhododendron</i> spp., <i>Rollinia emarginata</i>, <i>Rubus rosaefolius</i>, <i>Salix</i>, <i>Samanea saman</i>, <i>Sambucus simpsonii</i>, <i>Santalum freycitzetianum</i>, <i>Sapindus oahuensis</i>, <i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>, <i>Shorea</i> spp., <i>Solanum sodomaeum</i>, <i>Spondias purpurea</i>, <i>Stachytarpheta australis</i>, <i>Swietenia macrophylla</i>, <i>Swietenia mahogoni</i>, <i>Swietenia</i> spp., <i>Symplocos tinctoria</i>, <i>Syncarpia glomulifera</i>, <i>Tabebuia pentaphylla</i>, <i>Taona ciliata</i> var. <i>australis</i>, <i>Tapeinochilos ananassae</i>, <i>Theobroma cacao</i>, <i>T. grandiflorum</i>, <i>Tilia</i> spp., <i>Toona ciliata</i>, <i>Tristania conferta</i>, <i>Ulmus</i> spp., <i>Vinca</i> spp., <i>Vitex trifolia</i>, <i>Vitis</i> spp., <i>Vitis labruscana</i> and <i>Wikstroetia</i> spp. (ANSES, 2017; EPPO, 2020), <i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>, <i>Laurus nobilis</i>, <i>Pistacia lentiscus</i>, <i>Quercus ilex</i>, <i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>, <i>Viburnum tinus</i> (Garonna et al., 2012; Vannini et al., 2017; Gugliuzzo et al., 2020) and <i>Tilia platyphyllos</i> (Faccoli, 2021).
Reported evidence of impact	<i>Xylosandrus compactus</i> is EU quarantine pest.
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	According to EPPO (2020), <i>X. compactus</i> can travel with plants for planting. Therefore, the commodity (i.e., bonsai plants) is expected to be a pathway.
Surveillance information	No surveillance information for this pest is currently available from China. Nevertheless, non-European scolytids are included in a list of target pests (Dossier Section 4.0) for which monitoring activities (pheromone traps, light traps, etc.) are performed, together with three times a year inspections and samplings to collect insects on host plants in the survey area. There is no information on whether the pest has ever been found in the nursery or its surrounding environment.

A.1.2. Information from interceptions

In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of ambrosia and bark beetles (*Euwallacea interjectus*, *E. validus*, *Heteroborips seriatus* and *Xylosandrus compactus*) between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

A.1.3. Evaluation of the implementation and relevance of specific measures in China

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 specifies in point 30 of Annex VII measures which are required for the import of the commodity from China.

The below overview provides special requirements for naturally or artificially dwarfed plants for planting other than seeds according to Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 including an assessment of whether or not the applicant country implements those measures with respect to ambrosia and bark beetles [regulated as Scolytidae spp. (non-European)] identified in this Opinion. The Panel assumes that information on treatments required to be included in the phytosanitary certificate is provided by the applicant country according to the Article 71 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
'Official statement that:	–	–
a) the plants, including those collected directly from natural habitats, have been grown, held and trained for at least two consecutive years prior to dispatch in officially registered nurseries, which are subject to an officially supervised control regime,	Yes	Yes
b) the plants in the nurseries referred to in point (a) of this entry:	–	–
i) at least during the period referred to in point (a) of this entry:	–	–
— were potted, in pots which are placed on shelves at least 50 cm above ground,	Yes, partially. Pots are also reported to be kept on the ground.	No
— have been subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure freedom from non-European rusts, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments has been mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.	Yes. Treatments are appropriate. They are expected to reduce the likelihood of infection of the non-European rusts and the rate of colonisation of plant tissues by rust fungi, although it is uncertain if freedom from non-European rusts could be reachable. Treatments used are listed in Table 6. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – If the fungicides are rotated in order to reduce the likelihood of development of resistant strains of the pathogens.	No

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
— have been officially inspected at least six times a year at appropriate intervals for the presence of Union quarantine pests of concern in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and these inspections have also been carried out on plants in the immediate vicinity of the nurseries referred to in point (a) of this entry, at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of at least 300 plants from a given genus where the number of plants of that genus is not more than 3,000 plants, or 10% of the plants if there are more than 3,000 plants from that genus,	Yes	Yes. It is not specified how the visual inspection is done and the exact timing of these inspections. The sampling and laboratory inspection of plant material may allow to identify infested plants by the beetles through sawdust detection. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Sawdust can be removed by watering or insecticide application. – Sawdust can be difficult to see in the bark crevices.
— have been found free, in these inspections, from the relevant Union quarantine pests of concern as specified in the previous indent, infested plants have been removed and the remaining plants, where appropriate, have been effectively treated and have been held for an appropriate period and inspected to ensure freedom from such pests,	Yes	Yes. Spray of contact insecticides can kill the adult beetles that are present on the plants at the time of spraying. All stages hidden under the bark are not expected to be affected by the insecticides. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – The period of ambrosia and bark beetles' activity is not fully covered by insecticide protection. In addition, the insects are not killed when they are hidden under the bark.
— have been planted in either an unused artificial growing medium or in a natural growing medium, which has been treated by fumigation or by appropriate heat treatment and has been of any Union quarantine pests,	Yes	No
— have been kept under conditions which ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from Union quarantine pests and within 2 weeks prior to dispatch, have been:	Yes	No
— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted, or	—	—

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions laid down in (i) fifth indent, or	—	—
— subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure that the growing medium is free from Union quarantine pests, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments have been indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031 under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.	Yes	No
ii) were packed in closed containers which have been officially sealed and bear the registration number of the registered nursery, and this number has been indicated under the rubric 'Additional declaration' on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, enabling the consignments to be identified.'	Yes	Yes

A.1.4. Reference List

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A.2. *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* and *Monochamus* group (*M. alternatus*, *M. galloprovincialis*, *M. saltuarius*, *M. sutor* and *M. urusovi*)

A.2.1. Organism information

Taxonomic information	1. <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>
	Current valid scientific name: <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> Synonyms: <i>Bursaphelenchus lignicolus</i>, <i>Aphelenchoides xylophilus</i> Name used in the EU legislation: <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner & Bührer) Nickle et al. [BURSXY] Order: Rhabditida (formerly: Tylenchida) Family: Parasitaphelenchidae (formerly: Aphelenchoididae) Common name: Pine wood nematode (PWN) Name used in the Dossier: <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>
	2. <i>Monochamus alternatus</i>
	Current valid scientific name: <i>Monochamus alternatus</i> Synonyms: <i>Monochamus tesserula</i> Name used in the EU legislation: <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations) [1MONCG]. Order: Coleoptera Family: Cerambycidae Common name: Japanese pine sawyer Name used in the Dossier: <i>Monochamus alternatus</i>
	3. <i>Monochamus galloprovincialis</i>
	Current valid scientific name: <i>Monochamus galloprovincialis</i> Synonyms: – Name used in the EU legislation: <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations) [1MONCG]. Order: Coleoptera Family: Cerambycidae Common name: pine sawyer beetle or black pine sawyer beetle Name used in the Dossier: –
	4. <i>Monochamus saltuarius</i>
	Current valid scientific name: <i>Monochamus saltuarius</i> Synonyms: – Name used in the EU legislation: <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations) [1MONCG]. Order: Coleoptera Family: Cerambycidae Common name: Japanese pine sawyer Name used in the Dossier: –

	5. <i>Monochamus sutor</i> Current valid scientific name: <i>Monochamus sutor</i> Synonyms: – Name used in the EU legislation: <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations) [1MONCG]. Order: Coleoptera Family: CerambycidaeNone Common name: small white-marmorated longhorn beetle Name used in the Dossier: – 6. <i>Monochamus urussovi</i> Current valid scientific name: <i>Monochamus urussovi</i> Synonyms: <i>Monochamus rosenmuelleri</i>, <i>Monochamus sartor rosenmuelleri</i>, <i>Monochamus sartor urussovi</i> Name used in the EU legislation: <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations) [1MONCG]. Order: Coleoptera Family: Cerambycidae Common name: White mottled sawyer Name used in the Dossier: –
Group	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>: Nematodes <i>Monochamus alternatus</i>, <i>M. galloprovincialis</i>, <i>M. saltuarius</i>, <i>M. sutor</i> and <i>M. urussovi</i>: Insects
EPPO code	BURSXY: <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> MONCAL: <i>Monochamus alternatus</i> MONCGA: <i>Monochamus galloprovincialis</i> MONCSL: <i>Monochamus saltuarius</i> MONCSU: <i>Monochamus sutor</i> MONCUR: <i>Monochamus urussovi</i>
Regulated status	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> is listed in Annex II/B of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Steiner and Buhrer) Nickle et al. [BURSXY]. Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1702 has listed <i>B. xylophilus</i> as priority pest; measures to prevent its spread within the Union were set by Commission Implementing Decision 2018/618/EU. <i>Monochamus alternatus</i>, <i>M. galloprovincialis</i>, <i>M. saltuarius</i>, <i>M. sutor</i> and <i>M. urussovi</i> are all listed in Annex II/A of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations) [1MONCG]. <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> and <i>Monochamus</i> spp. (non-European populations) are listed in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1217 as pests of concern for <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>. <u>EPPO Categorisation:</u> <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> is included in A2 EPPO list (EPPO, online_a) and in A1 EPPO list for Azerbaijan, Georgia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Morocco, Russia, Tunisia, Turkey and Ukraine. It is also listed as quarantine pest in Israel, Morocco, Norway and Tunisia (EPPO, online_b). Outside EPPO region, the pest is listed as follows (EPPO, online_b): – A1 list: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bahrain, Jordan – A2 list: China. <i>Monochamus alternatus</i> is included in A1 EPPO list and listed as quarantine pest for Norway. <i>Monochamus alternatus</i> is included in A1 list in Bahrain, Paraguay, Uruguay, and it is also listed as quarantine pest for Canada (EPPO, online_c). <i>Monochamus galloprovincialis</i>, <i>M. saltuarius</i>, <i>M. sutor</i> and <i>M. urussovi</i> are included in A1 list in Kazakhstan and in A2 list of EAEU (Eurasian Economic Union - Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Russia) (EPPO, online_d,o,p,q).

Pest status in China	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> is present in China in the provinces of Anhui, Fujian, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shandong, Sichuan, Yunnan and Zhejiang (CABI, online_a; EPPO, online_e; State Forestry and Grassland Administration Government, online_a; State Forestry and Grassland Administration Government, online_b). It is also present in the municipalities of Chongqing and Shanghai and in Xianggang (territory of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region) (CABI, online_a; EPPO, online_e). <i>Monochamus alternatus</i>, the main vector of <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> in Asia (EFSA, 2020_b), is present in Chinese provinces and municipalities reported above, except Shanghai; furthermore, it is also present in the provinces of Hebei, Jilin and Xinjiang (CABI, online_b; EPPO, online_f) where <i>B. xylophilus</i> is not recorded. <i>Monochamus galloprovincialis</i> is present in the northern provinces of Jilin, Heilongjiang and Neimenggu (Danilevsky, 2019; EPPO, online_r). <i>Monochamus saltuarius</i> is present in Jiangxi, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Hebei, Liaoning, Neimenggu, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Xinjiang and Zhejiang (Danilevsky, 2019; EPPO, online_s). <i>Monochamus sutor</i> is present in Jilin, Heilongjiang, Henan, Liaoning, Neimenggu, Qinghai, Shandong, Xinjiang and Zhejiang (Danilevsky, 2019; EPPO, online_t). <i>Monochamus urussovi</i> is present in Hebei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Jilin, Liaoning, Neimenggu, Shaanxi and Xinjiang (Danilevsky, 2019; CABI, online_c; EPPO, online_g).
Pest status in the EU	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> is currently present only in Portugal, the island of Madeira included and in Spain (EFSA, 2020_a). In Portugal, the status of the pest has been declared as 'present, several outbreaks reported in mainland Portugal (Centro, Lisboa e Vale do Tejo, Alentejo regions) and Madeira, under official control' (EPPO, online_h). In Spain, <i>B. xylophilus</i> has been detected from 2008 onwards in Extremadura, Galicia and Castilla y Leon; its status is currently declared as 'present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned, under eradication' (EPPO, online_i). <i>Monochamus alternatus</i> is absent in the EU (EFSA PLH Panel, 2018; EFSA, 2020_b; EPPO, online_f). <i>Monochamus galloprovincialis</i> is present in all EU member states except Bulgaria (Danilevsky, 2019; EPPO, online_r). <i>Monochamus saltuarius</i> is present in Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia (Cherepanov, 1990; Danilevsky, 2019; EPPO, online_s). <i>Monochamus sutor</i> is present in Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden (Danilevsky, 2019; EPPO, online_t). <i>Monochamus urussovi</i> is present in Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Poland and Sweden (Danilevsky, 2019; EPPO, online_g).
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> is susceptible to <i>B. xylophilus</i> (Koo et al., 2013; EFSA PLH Panel, 2019) as well as <i>P. thunbergii</i> (Koo et al., 2013; EFSA PLH Panel, 2019; CABI, online_d; EPPO, online_j). <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> are known as hosts for both <i>M. alternatus</i> and <i>M. saltuarius</i> (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019; CABI, online_e,f; EPPO, online_m,u). It is uncertain whether <i>P. parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> are hosts of <i>M. galloprovincialis</i>, <i>M. sutor</i> and <i>M. urussovi</i>.
PRA information	Pest Risk Assessment currently available: – Pest Risk Analysis (PRA for the territories of the European Union (as PRA area) on <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> and its vectors in the genus <i>Monochamus</i> is available (Evans et al., 1996),

- Pest risk assessment of the Pine Wood Nematode (PWN *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* in Norway - Part 1 (VKM, 2008),
- Report of a Pest Risk Analysis for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*, 09/15449 (EPPO, 2009),
- Scientific Opinion on the pest categorisation of non-EU *Monochamus* spp. (EFSA PLH Panel, 2018),
- Scientific Opinion on the commodity risk assessment of black pine (*Pinus thunbergii* Parl.) bonsai from Japan (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019),
- UK Risk Register Details for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (DEFRA, online_a),
- UK Risk Register Details for *Monochamus alternatus* (DEFRA, online_b),
- UK Risk Register Details for *Monochamus galloprovincialis* (DEFRA, online_c).

Other relevant information for the assessment

Biology

Bursaphelenchus xylophilus is a nematode of the family Parasitaphelenchidae and it is the causal agent of the Pine Wilt Disease (PWD) in North America (where it is believed to be native), Asia and Europe. The pest has six life stages: egg, four juvenile stages and adult. The life cycle of *B. xylophilus* is closely related to that of its vector insects, the cerambycid beetles of the genus *Monochamus*, developing in the wood of dying and dead pine trees. The infection caused to host tree by the nematode occurs in summer following two possible ways: a) primary transmission by maturation feeding of *Monochamus* adults (both sexes) on twigs and shoots of healthy pines; b) secondary transmission by oviposition of *Monochamus* females on dying pines (EPPO, online_k). The development of the nematode takes place starting from 9.5°C; beyond this threshold the completion of a generation in laboratory conditions takes from 3 to 12 days with temperatures of 30 and 15°C, respectively (CABI, online_a). In the propagative life cycle, nematode densities increase rapidly in wood, where they feed on plant cells and on the hyphae of blue stain fungi (saprophytic life cycle). In spring, when the insects pupate, the third dispersal juvenile stage (JIII) colonises the wood surrounding the pupal chambers (EFSA, 2019). Here, they quickly develop into the fourth dispersal stage (JIV), which invades the chambers and enter into the tracheal system of the immature adults of *Monochamus*. After emergence, the vector beetles fly to healthy pines for a maturation feeding carried out on twigs and shoots (CABI, online_a). During maturation feeding, the JIV stage nematodes leave the tracheal system of the vector and penetrate into healthy pines through the feeding scars; once in the host pine, the JIV stage moults into the adult stage. Adult nematodes multiply and spread very quickly in the vascular system of the plant (up to 150 cm/day) (EFSA, 2019; EPPO, online_k), mainly moving through resin ducts (pathogenic life cycle). However, the mechanism by which the nematode affects the resin canals and the circulation of water in the tracheids, leading to rapid death of the host, is still not fully understood (Koo et al., 2013). Needles of trees infected by *B. xylophilus* rapidly wilt and dying pines become suitable for oviposition by *Monochamus* females. The larvae of the beetles will develop inside the wood along with the developing nematode population; upon completion of the insect life cycle, the newly emerged immature adults infected by the dispersal stage JIV will spread the nematode to other healthy pines. The natural spread of *B. xylophilus* is ensured solely by its insect vectors, and it has been estimated to be 4.5–6 km/year (Togashi and Shigesada, 2006; EFSA, 2019; EFSA 2020b).

Monochamus species living on conifers in Europe and Asia are medium sized (15–35 mm) longhorn beetles that attack both healthy and dying trees, or freshly cut trunks (Hellrigl, 1970). *Monochamus* attacking pine trees are the main vectors of *B. xylophilus* (13 species currently known worldwide); other *Monochamus* hosts belong mainly to the genera of *Abies* and *Picea* (EFSA, 2020b). *Monochamus* spp. have four stages of development: egg, larva (4–9 instars), pupa and adult. They usually complete their life cycle in one or more years; only in warmer southern areas they are able to have two generations per year (Hellrigl, 1970; EFSA, 2020b). Adult beetles feed on conifer needles and thin bark of healthy tree twigs; this food source is necessary for sexual maturation after the emergence of new adults. Larvae develop under the bark, in the phloem, cambium and wood of stems or branches of weakened or dying trees, after fire, windthrows, defoliation by insects

and drought. Different species of *Monochamus* have preferences for host plants (ex. *Pinus* or *Picea*) and parts of the tree (stem or branches) (EFSA, 2020b). Mature larva or pupa is usually the overwintering stage. After mating, females lay their eggs singly in the bark of the stems or branches of trees, generally gnawing small oviposition cavities with their robust mandibles. Larvae initially develop under the bark, where they excavate galleries feeding on the phloem and cambium; later they penetrate the sapwood by boring deep tunnels oval shaped. Mature larvae burrow a pupal chamber in the outer sapwood close to the bark. Pupal stage usually lasts 2–3 weeks, and immature adults emerge through circular exit holes. Adult beetles can live from 1 to 5 months and are able to fly actively from a few hundred metres up to 2–3.5 km (Akbulut and Stamps, 2012; EFSA, 2020b). However, long flight distances (10 km or more) are flown by adult beetles searching for suitable hosts when these are scarce or absent (EFSA, 2020b). Human assisted spread easily occurs mainly through the transport of infested commodities, particularly wood and wood packaging material containing immature stages (larvae, pupae, immature adults) (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019), as confirmed by the frequency of interceptions (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

Monochamus alternatus is native to Asia (China, Japan, Laos, South Korea, Taiwan and Vietnam) where is known as the main vector of *B. xylophilus* (EFSA PLH Panel, 2018). *Monochamus alternatus* is usually a univoltine species but becomes multivoltine (2–3 generations a year) in southern subtropical areas, whereas it can take 2 years to complete its cycle in colder climate (CABI, online_b). The beetle overwinters as mature larva. The emergence period of adult beetles varies from late March to early November. Newly metamorphosed adults emerge through a round hole in the bark, 9 mm in diameter (CABI, online_b). A sexual maturation feeding on the bark of pine twigs is needed before mating; 1-year-old twigs are generally preferred (CABI, online_b). Female lifetime fecundity largely varies from few eggs up to 343, and increases with beetle longevity, body size, warmer climate conditions and a longer oviposition period. In China (Jiangsu), it is on average 87.6 eggs (CABI, online_b). Adults are nocturnal, poor or medium flyers, usually moving 10–12 m; longer distances are flown before sexual maturity, with the maximum flight distance reported is of 1–2 km (Togashi and Shigesada, 2006; CABI, online_b).

Monochamus urussovi is a Palearctic species, present in Europe and northern Asia. *Monochamus urussovi* is a uni- or semivoltine species, completing its life cycle in 1 year in southern Alps (Hellrigl, 1970) and in 2–3 years in northern Asia (Cherepanov, 1990); its biology is apparently very similar to that of *M. sartor*, of which it is considered a vicariant species for Russia, northern Asia and Japan (Hellrigl, 1970). As 'the general biology of all European *Monochamus* spp. is similar' (Putz et al., 2016), some information on the biology of *M. sartor* can be used as proxy for *M. urussovi*. *Monochamus urussovi* is an important pest for *Picea* and *Abies* species (mainly *Abies sibirica*) and it is only rarely found on *Pinus* sp. of pine stands in Siberia, where is replaced by *M. galloprovincialis* (Cherepanov, 1990). *Monochamus urussovi* is considered a potential vector of *B. xylophilus* (Evans et al., 1996) and is also known as a vector of the closely related nematode species *B. mucronatus* (Togashi et al., 2008). Newly metamorphosed adults usually emerge in late May/early June from circular exit holes, 6–12 mm diameter, located in the lower part of the trunk of dead mature trees (Cherepanov, 1990). Adult longevity is up to two months during which they incessantly feed, causing shoot damage (Cherepanov, 1990). After mating, females lay 9–20 eggs singly in the bark, in scars bored with the mandibles. Stems of 16–40 cm diameter or more are preferred for oviposition (Cherepanov, 1990). No specific data is available on flight distance covered by *M. urussovi*, but *M. sartor* is known to fly mean distances ranging from 695 to 873 m per flight, with a maximum of 3.1 km and 7.5 km throughout the insect lifespan (Putz et al., 2016).

Monochamus galloprovincialis is considered ecologically associated with *Pinus sylvestris* in all its wide distribution area in Eurasia, ranging from Portugal to east Siberia (Cherepanov 1990; Akbulut and Stamps, 2012); it can also attack other *Pinus* species, and only occasionally *Picea* (EFSA PLH Panel, 2018). *Monochamus galloprovincialis* is currently the sole known vector of *B. xylophilus* in Europe

	(Portugal and Spain); it is unknown whether <i>M. galloprovincialis</i> is a vector of <i>B. xylophilus</i> also in Asia. In Europe, the beetle has one generation per year, overwinters as mature larva (Hellrigl, 1970; Akbulut and Stamps, 2012); in northern Asia it requires 2 years to complete its life cycle, and the larvae hibernate under the bark the first year and in the wood the second year (Cherepanov, 1990). After pupation in April–May, adults usually emerge from 4–8 mm wide exit holes and fly for maturation feeding from June to August in Europe (Hellrigl, 1970; Akbulut and Stamps, 2012) and from July to September in Northern Asia (Cherepanov, 1990). <i>Monochamus galloprovincialis</i> attacks preferably branches of 3–8 cm in diameter (Hellrigl, 1970) or thin barked parts of the stem. Females lay eggs singly in cavities made by mandibles (Cherepanov, 1990). Adult lifespan is about 2–3 months; fecundity varies from 37–87 eggs/female in Europe (Akbulut and Stamps, 2012) and about 20 eggs/female in Northern Asia (Cherepanov, 1990). <i>Monochamus galloprovincialis</i> is known to be a good flyer, able to cover distances of 2.3–3.5 km; occasionally 8–13 km in fragmented forests with lower availability of host trees (EFSA, 2020b). <i>Monochamus saltuarius</i> has a wide distribution range in the northern part of Eurasia, from Finland to east Siberia, Sakhalin, Korea and Japan. It is a species mainly associated with <i>Picea</i> and <i>Abies</i>, on which attacks dying branches (3–8 cm in diameter) in the lower part of the stem, or trunks no more than 10 cm in diameter (Hellrigl, 1970). In China, Korea and Japan, however, <i>M. saltuarius</i> is also known as a pest for several <i>Pinus</i> species, and it has been also reported as a vector of <i>B. xylophilus</i> (Koo et al., 2013; EFSA PLH Panel, 2018; Li et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2020). <i>Monochamus saltuarius</i> is univoltine in southern Europe (Hellrigl, 1970), while has a 2-year life cycle in northern Asia (Cherepanov, 1990). Overwintering stage is the aged/mature larva, depending on voltinism, under the bark or in the wood. Adults emerge from 4 mm exit holes from April to June and can be found up end of August; their lifespan is about 2–3 months (Hellrigl, 1970; Cherepanov, 1990). Oviposition, female fecundity, feeding habits of adults on young shoots and larval development are very similar to other <i>Monochamus</i> species. No specific data are available on flight capability of <i>M. saltuarius</i>, but it could be similar to those of other <i>Monochamus</i> of similar size, as <i>M. galloprovincialis</i> and <i>M. alternatus</i> (EFSA, 2020b). <i>Monochamus sutor</i> is distributed throughout central and northern Eurasia from France, Great Britain and Norway to east Siberia, China, Sakhalin and Japan. The species is mainly associated with <i>Picea abies</i> in central Europe and <i>Pinus sylvestris</i> in northern parts of its European distribution range; trees with a stem diameter of 8–14 cm are preferred (Hellrigl, 1970). According to Cherepanov (1990) in north-eastern Asia <i>M. sutor</i> is less common in pine stands, where it is replaced by <i>M. galloprovincialis</i>. <i>Monochamus sutor</i> is considered a potential vector of <i>B. xylophilus</i> (Evans et al., 1996); it is also known as a vector of the closely related species <i>B. mucronatus</i> and three other nematode species (CABI, online_g). <i>Monochamus sutor</i> has a univoltine life cycle in central Europe and a semi-voltine life cycle in northern areas of its range. Depending on voltinism, <i>M. sutor</i> can hibernate as aged or fully mature larva, under the bark or in the wood. Adults emerge from 4–8 mm exit holes in June and July. Reproductive traits, feeding habits of adults, oviposition behaviour and larval development are similar to <i>M. sartor/urussovi</i> (Hellrigl, 1970; Cherepanov, 1990). According to Putz et al. (2016), <i>Monochamus sutor</i> shows a dispersal pattern similar to <i>M. galloprovincialis</i>; the mean distance per flight is 1,653 m and the maximum 5,556 m.	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	Susceptible pines infected by <i>B. xylophilus</i> can wilt and die very rapidly (30–40 days) in warmer regions, showing a not-specific needle yellowing. In northern colder areas the infection may be slower, the discoloration of needles may appear gradually, and the death of pines may occur 1–2 years after infection (VKM, 2008; EFSA, 2019; CABI, online_a). Main symptoms of attack by <i>Monochamus</i> on pine shoots and twigs are the feeding scars and oviposition cavities bored by mandibles on thin bark, usually not easy to detect.

		Wilting or falling of shoots and needle falling may be occasionally observed as consequence of stronger feeding activity (maturation feeding by adults). Frass composed by wood shreds and larval excrements is expelled out of the galleries by larvae and can be frequently observed in bark crevices along the trunk and under the bark. Round exit holes from 4 to 12 mm diameter bored by emerging adults are easily detectable (Hellrigl, 1970; Cherepanov, 1990; CABI, online_e).
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	The absence of symptoms usually occurs in early stage of infection of <i>B. xylophilus</i> (EPPO, online_l); when pines have been infected in autumn, symptoms can usually appear only in the following year (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019). Furthermore, pines infected by <i>B. xylophilus</i> may survive 1–2 years or even more without showing any external symptom. All asymptomatic plants should show oviposition scars or maturation feeding spots done by <i>Monochamus</i> spp., but these remain visible for short period and are generally difficult to see.
	Confusion with other pests	Both needle discoloration and wilting are non-specific symptoms of infection of <i>B. xylophilus</i> on pines, and not easily distinguishable from symptoms caused by other pests or diseases. For a reliable identification of <i>B. xylophilus</i> laboratory tests on symptomatic material are always needed (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019; EFSA, 2020a). Symptoms caused by feeding activity of <i>Monochamus</i> spp. adult beetles on pines (feeding scars on shoots/twigs, exit holes) are non-specific, as they are common to other cerambycid species of similar size living on conifers. Moreover, <i>Monochamus</i> spp. are not always easily distinguishable from each other on the base of morphology, so that expert examination and/or molecular analysis may be needed to confirm the identification (EFSA, 2020b).
Host plant range	<i>Pinus</i> species reported as host plants for <i>B. xylophilus</i> so far are <i>Pinus armandii</i>, <i>P. ayacahuite</i>, <i>P. banksiana</i>, <i>P. brutia</i>, <i>P. bungeana</i>, <i>P. caribea</i>, <i>P. cembra</i>, <i>P. clausa</i>, <i>P. contorta</i>, <i>P. densiflora</i>, <i>P. echinata</i>, <i>P. elliottii</i>, <i>P. halepensis</i>, <i>P. hartwegii</i>, <i>P. jeffreyi</i>, <i>P. koraiensis</i>, <i>P. lambertiana</i>, <i>P. leiophylla</i>, <i>P. luchuensis</i>, <i>P. massoniana</i>, <i>P. monticola</i>, <i>P. mugo</i>, <i>P. nigra</i>, <i>P. oocarpa</i>, <i>P. palustris</i>, <i>P. parviflora</i>, <i>P. pinaster</i>, <i>P. pinea</i>, <i>P. ponderosa</i>, <i>P. pungens</i>, <i>P. radiata</i>, <i>P. resinosa</i>, <i>P. strobiformis</i>, <i>P. strobus</i>, <i>P. sylvestris</i>, <i>P. tabuliformis</i>, <i>P. taeda</i>, <i>P. thunbergii</i>, <i>P. virginiana</i>, <i>P. wallichiana</i>, <i>P. yunnanensis</i>; other hosts of the nematode are: <i>Abies amabilis</i>, <i>A. balsamea</i>, <i>A. firma</i>, <i>A. grandis</i>, <i>A. sachalinensis</i>, <i>Cedrus atlantica</i>, <i>C. deodara</i>, <i>Larix decidua</i>, <i>L. kaempferi</i>, <i>L. laricina</i>, <i>L. occidentalis</i>, <i>Picea abies</i>, <i>P. engelmannii</i>, <i>P. glauca</i>, <i>P. jezoensis</i>, <i>P. mariana</i>, <i>P. pungens</i>, <i>P. rubens</i>, <i>P. sitkensis</i>, <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>, <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>, <i>Xanthocyparis nootkatensis</i> (Koo et al., 2013; EFSA, 2019; CABI, online_d; EPPO, online_j). <i>Monochamus</i> species mentioned above are associated with pines and other conifers. The detailed information can be found in Hellrigl (1970); Cherepanov (1990); Yanovskii and Baranchikov (1999); EFSA PLH Panel (2018); CABI (online_b,c,e,f) and EPPO (online_m,n,u,v,w).	
Reported evidence of impact	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> and its vectors (<i>Monochamus</i> spp. non-European populations) are EU quarantine pests.	
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	Plants for planting (bonsai included) are a possible pathway for <i>B. xylophilus</i> only when used for maturation feeding by <i>Monochamus</i> species vectoring the nematode; differently, large dying trees are required by these beetles to complete their life cycle. Plants for planting are not considered a pathway for non-EU <i>Monochamus</i> species (EFSA PLH Panel, 2018).	

Surveillance information	There is a specific surveillance protocol implemented for <i>B. xylophilus</i> and its vector <i>M. alternatus</i> in the nursery and its surrounding environment (radius of at least 2 km) (Dossier Section 4.0). Surveillance consists of inspections carried out at least six times/year (Dossier Section 4.0) by visual checking of symptoms on pine trees growing along a designated route (Dossier Section 4.0). Both green and woody material are sampled from symptomatic plants and submitted to laboratory tests (Dossier Section 4.0). In addition, random sampling inspections are planned on asymptomatic <i>Pinus parviflora</i> trees and other pines present in the area surrounding the nursery; samples are sent to the Zhejiang Academy of Science and Technology to check for the presence of pathogenic nematodes (Dossier Section 4.0). Asymptomatic plants are also randomly sampled within the nursery (Dossier Section 4.0). <i>Monochamus alternatus</i> is well-known pest harmful to the Chinese forests and present also in Zhejiang. It is surveyed by a specific monitoring program based on light trapping, bait trapping and killing traps (without indication of the used lures) (Dossier Section 2.0). No pheromone traps are used. Monitoring is carried out by the Municipal Bureau of Forestry and Water Resources, which has stated the absence of the pest in the survey area of the nursery in recent years (Dossier Section 4.0). <i>Monochamus saltuarius</i> and <i>M. sutor</i> are both present in Zhejiang (Danilevsky, 2019; EPPO, online_s,t). <i>Monochamus saltuarius</i> is a vector of <i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> (Koo et al., 2013; EFSA PLH Panel, 2020; Li et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2020). <i>Monochamus sutor</i> is a potential vector of <i>B. xylophilus</i> (Evans et al., 1996). No specific surveillance is carried out for these pests. <i>Monochamus urussovi</i> and <i>M. galloprovincialis</i> are absent in Zhejiang (Danilevsky, 2019; CABI, online_c,e; EPPO, online_g,r); no specific surveillance for these pests is carried out.
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A.2.2. Information from interceptions

In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* and *Monochamus* group (*M. alternatus*, *M. galloprovincialis*, *M. saltuarius*, *M. sutor* and *M. urussovi*) between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

For the same period, there are 20 interceptions of *Monochamus alternatus*, five interceptions of *M. galloprovincialis*, six interceptions of *M. sutor* and 116 interceptions of *Monochamus* sp., all reported for wooden products (wood and bark, pallets, dunnage, etc.) (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

A.2.3. Evaluation of the implementation and relevance of specific measures in China

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 specifies in point 30 of Annex VII measures which are required for the import of the commodity from China.

The below overview provides special requirements for naturally or artificially dwarfed plants for planting other than seeds according to Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 including an assessment of whether or not the applicant country implements those measures with respect to *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* and *Monochamus* group (*M. alternatus*, *M. galloprovincialis*, *M. saltuarius*, *M. sutor* and *M. urusovi*) identified in this Opinion. The Panel assumes that information on treatments required to be included in the phytosanitary certificate is provided by the applicant country according to the Article 71 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
'Official statement that:	–	–
a) the plants, including those collected directly from natural habitats, have been grown, held and trained for at least two consecutive years prior to dispatch in officially registered nurseries, which are subject to an officially supervised control regime,	Yes	Yes
b) the plants in the nurseries referred to in point (a) of this entry:	–	–
i) at least during the period referred to in point (a) of this entry:	–	–
— were potted, in pots which are placed on shelves at least 50 cm above ground,	Yes, partially. Pots are also reported to be kept on the ground.	No
— have been subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure freedom from non-European rusts, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments has been mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.	Yes. Treatments are appropriate. They are expected to reduce the likelihood of infection of the pathogens and the rate of colonisation of plant tissues, although it is uncertain if freedom from non-European rusts could be reachable. Treatments used are listed in Table 6. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – If the fungicides are rotated in order to reduce the likelihood of development of resistant strains of the pathogens.	No

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
— have been officially inspected at least six times a year at appropriate intervals for the presence of Union quarantine pests of concern in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and these inspections have also been carried out on plants in the immediate vicinity of the nurseries referred to in point (a) of this entry, at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of at least 300 plants from a given genus where the number of plants of that genus is not more than 3,000 plants, or 10% of the plants if there are more than 3,000 plants from that genus,	Yes	Yes. It is known from the Dossier that asymptomatic plants are tested, however the number is not provided.
— have been found free, in these inspections, from the relevant Union quarantine pests of concern as specified in the previous indent, infested plants have been removed and the remaining plants, where appropriate, have been effectively treated and have been held for an appropriate period and inspected to ensure freedom from such pests,	Yes	Yes
— have been planted in either an unused artificial growing medium or in a natural growing medium, which has been treated by fumigation or by appropriate heat treatment and has been of any Union quarantine pests,	Yes	No
— have been kept under conditions which ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from Union quarantine pests and within 2 weeks prior to dispatch, have been:	Yes	No
— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted, or	—	—
— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions laid down in (i) fifth indent, or	—	—
— subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure that the growing medium is free from Union quarantine	Yes	No

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
pests, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments have been indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031 under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.		
ii) were packed in closed containers which have been officially sealed and bear the registration number of the registered nursery, and this number has been indicated under the rubric 'Additional declaration' on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, enabling the consignments to be identified.'	Yes	Yes

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A.3. *Ceroplastes rubens*

A.3.1. Organism information

Taxonomic information	Current valid scientific name: <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> Synonyms: <i>Ceroplastes rubens minor</i> Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Hemiptera Family: Coccidae Common name: pink wax scale, red wax scale, ruby wax scale Name used in the Dossier: <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i>
Group	Insects
EPPO code	CERPRB
Regulated status	The pest is neither regulated in the EU nor listed by EPPO. <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> is a quarantine species in Mexico and Israel. It is reported on A1 list of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Southern Africa. It is on A2 list of COSAVE (=Comite de Sanidad Vegetal del Cono Sur – Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay) (EPPO, online_a).
Pest status in China	<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> is present in China in Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Qinghai, Shaanxi, Shanghai, Shanxi, Sichuan, Tibet, Xianggang (Hong Kong), Xizang, Yunnan and Zhejiang (Li et al., 1997; Dossier Section 4.0; CABI, online; EPPO, online_b; García Morales et al., online).

Pest status in the EU	<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> is absent in the EU (EPPO, online_b). However, it has been intercepted many times on plants to the EU. The scale was found in Hungary (greenhouse in Budapest Botanical Garden) on plants of <i>Schefflera</i> sp. in 2012 (Fetykó and Kozár, 2012; Kozár et al., 2013; CABI, online; García Morales et al. online) and in Germany (greenhouse in Brandenburg) (Schönfeld, 2015; CABI, online; García Morales et al., online). However, there is no information whether the scales were eradicated or acclimatised.	
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> are reported as hosts of <i>C. rubens</i> (García Morales et al., online).	
PRA information	Pest Risk Assessment currently available: – From the USA: Importation of Fresh Mango Fruit (<i>Mangifera indica</i> L.) from India into the Continental United States. A Qualitative, Pathway-Initiated Pest Risk Assessment (USDA, 2006), – From the UK: Rapid Assessment of the need for a detailed Pest Risk Analysis for <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> Maskell (Malumphy, 2011), – From New Zealand: Generic Pest Risk Assessment: armoured scale insects (Hemiptera: Coccoidea: Diaspididae) on the fresh produce pathway (Berry et al., 2014), – UK Risk Register Details for <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> (DEFRA, online).	
Other relevant information for the assessment		
Biology	<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> is a scale insect, native to Africa and widely distributed in the world – Africa, Asia, Caribbean islands, Europe, North America (Florida, Hawaii), South America (Columbia, Venezuela) and Oceania (Berry et al., 2014; EPPO, online_b; García Morales et al., online), particularly in tropical and subtropical areas. It is also extending into temperate areas (Malumphy, 2014). Adults and nymphs of <i>C. rubens</i> feed on leaves, twigs, stems (Malumphy, 2014) and very rarely on fruits (Berry et al., 2014). Like most <i>Ceroplastes</i> species, they prefer the upper side of leaves (Malumphy, 2014) and usually settle near to or on the leaf veins (Waterhouse and Sands, 2001). Young stages and adult females are covered by wax. Females develop through an egg, four nymphal instars and adult. Winged males are rare and have one additional instar compared to females (Malumphy, 2014). The species reproduces mainly parthenogenetically (Waterhouse and Sands, 2001; Berry et al., 2014). Females lay eggs under their bodies (Vithana et al., 2018), usually between 300 and 1187 eggs. The first instar is called crawler, which moves until it finds a suitable place on vegetation to settle in. Crawlers can be dispersed over longer distances by air currents or vector animals (Malumphy, 2014). <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> has up to two generations annually (Camacho and Chong, 2015): usually one generation in Japan and China (Itioka and Inoue 1991; Xia et al., 2005) and two generations in Australia (Loch and Zalucki, 1997). In Shanghai it was reported that <i>C. rubens</i> overwinters as fertilised female (Xia et al., 2005). Slide mounted females are 1.2–1.5 mm wide and 1.8–2.5 mm long (Ben-Dov et al., 2000). The scale is highly visible because it produces honeydew and females are covered by white, cream, pink, reddish or brownish thick wax, between 3.5 (Malumphy, 2014) and 5 mm long (Ben-Dov et al., 2000). Eggs and nymphs are pink (Vithana et al., 2018). Ants are protecting scales from natural enemies in order to collect the honeydew and help the scales to aggregate (Itioka and Inoue, 1996). Possible pathways of entry for <i>C. rubens</i> are plants for planting, foliage and less likely fruits (Malumphy, 2011).	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	Main symptoms of infestation are the presence of the insect on the leaves, honeydew and sooty mould (Waterhouse and Sands, 2001; Prinsloo and Uys, 2015). Higher infestation can lead to yellowing of leaves, drop of leaves and fruits (Prinsloo and Uys, 2015). <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> reduces photosynthesis and makes fruits unmarketable (Waterhouse and Sands, 2001).

		There is no information on the symptoms caused to <i>Pinus</i> plants.
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	No report was found on the presence of asymptomatic plants.
	Confusion with other pests	It can be confused with other <i>Ceroplastes</i> species of similar size. A morphological or molecular analysis is needed in order to distinguish them.
Host plant range	<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> is highly polyphagous species of more than 80 families of both shrubs and trees. The main hosts are avocado (<i>Persea americana</i>), citrus (<i>Citrus</i> spp.), gardenia (<i>Gardenia</i> spp.), mango (<i>Mangifera americana</i>) and palms (Berry et al., 2014; García Morales et al., online). Conifer hosts are <i>Agathis lanceolata</i>, <i>Cedrus deodara</i>, <i>Cephalotaxus</i>, <i>Nageia nagi</i>, <i>Pinus</i> (<i>P. caribaea</i>, <i>P. densiflora</i>, <i>P. elliotii</i>, <i>P. montezumae</i>, <i>P. parviflora</i>, <i>P. radiata</i>, <i>P. tabuliformis</i>, <i>P. taeda</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>) and <i>Podocarpus</i> (García Morales et al., online). Broadleaves host plants are <i>Acacia</i>, <i>Acer</i>, <i>Buxus</i>, <i>Chrysanthemum</i>, <i>Cycas</i>, <i>Cydonia</i>, <i>Euonymus</i>, <i>Euphorbia</i>, <i>Ficus</i>, <i>Hedera</i>, <i>Hibiscus</i>, <i>Ilex</i>, <i>Laurus</i>, <i>Ligustrum</i>, <i>Malus</i>, <i>Magnolia</i>, <i>Morus</i>, <i>Nerium</i>, <i>Olea</i>, <i>Prunus</i>, <i>Pyrus</i>, <i>Rhododendron</i>, <i>Rosa</i>, <i>Spiraea</i>, <i>Viburnum</i>, <i>Wisteria</i> and many others (Berry et al., 2014; García Morales et al., online). DEFRA (online) reports <i>C. rubens</i> as very unlikely to be able to overwinter outdoors in the UK and therefore establishment will be restricted to protected ornamental plants.	
Reported evidence of impact	<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> is a major pest of citrus in Australia, Hawaii, Korea, China and Japan (Malumphy, 2014) and of umbrella trees (<i>Schefflera actinophylla</i>) in Queensland of Australia (Loch and Zalucki, 1998). There is no evidence of impact on <i>Pinus</i> plants.	
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	According to Malumphy (2011), <i>C. rubens</i> can travel with plants for planting. <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> has been intercepted on bonsai plants of <i>Ilex</i> from China in 2018 (EUROPHYT, online) and on other tropical plants destined to the UK (Malumphy, 2010), the Netherlands (Jansen, 1995), Hungary (Fetykó and Kozár, 2012) and Germany (Schönfeld, 2015).	
Surveillance information	<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> is recorded in Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0 as a pest occurring in Zhejiang province where the nursery is located. No surveillance information for this pest is currently available from China. There is no information on whether the pest has ever been found in the nursery or its surrounding environment.	

A.3.2. Possibility of pest presence in the nursery

A.3.2.1. Possibility of entry from the surrounding environment

Ceroplastes rubens is known to be present in several provinces of China. The nursery is located in Zhejiang province, where *C. rubens* is reported to be present (Dossier Section 4.0; García Morales et al., online). *Ceroplastes rubens* is polyphagous scale able to infest leaves, twigs, stems and fruits of plants. According to Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0, the nursery is surrounded by different plants, among which *Acer buergerianum*, *Acer palmatum*, *Camellia japonica*, *Camellia sasanqua*, *Cedrus deodara*, *Chaenomeles*, *Cinnamomum*, *Citrus maxima*, *Citrus paradisi*, *Cycas revoluta*, *Diospyros kaki*, *Distylium racemosum*, *Eriobotrya japonica*, *Fatsia japonica*, *Hibiscus mutabilis*, *Ilex cornuta*, *Lagerstroemia indica*, *Laurus nobilis*, *Morus alba*, *Nandina domestica*, *Nerium oleander*, *Photinia glabra*, *Pinus elliotii*, *Pinus parviflora*, *Pinus thunbergia*, *Pittosporum tobira*, *Prunus domestica*, *Prunus mume*, *Punica granatum*, *Rhododendron indicum*, *Spiraea thunbergii* are hosts of *C. rubens* (Berry et al., 2014; García Morales et al., online_a). Therefore, the Panel assumes that the pest can be present in the production area of bonsai plants destined for export to the EU.

The possibility of entry for *C. rubens* from surrounding environment to nursery is through crawler dispersal including air currents, human, ants and animal assisted spread. As stated in Dossier Section 4.0, the bonsai cultivation site is protected by a 40-mesh insect-proof net (0.4 mm). The body

width of crawlers is not known although in other species of the same genus is around 0.4 mm (Tremblay, 1981). The Panel assumes that at least part of the crawlers can go through the net.

Uncertainties

- There is no surveillance information on the presence or population pressure of *C. rubens* in the area where the nursery is located.
- No information available on the distance of the nursery to sources of *C. rubens* in the surrounding environment.
- The quantity of *C. rubens* crawlers that can go through the net, because precise information on their size is not available.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is possible for *C. rubens* to enter the nursery. The pest can be present in the surrounding area because of the presence of suitable hosts and the transferring rate could be enhanced by movement by wind, animals, ants and humans.

A.3.2.2. Possibility of entry with new plants/seeds

All seedlings are cultivated and processed independently by export enterprises, and the cultivation site is located in the seedling cultivation area of export nursery (Dossier Section 4.0).

Seeds of black pine (*P. thunbergii*) are purchased from companies specialised in seed production and soaked with Potassium Permanganate and Triaimefon. Scions of *P. parviflora* are taken from mother plants located in the nursery. The same mother plants were used since 2006 (Dossier Section 4.0). In general mother plants have long life span and are rarely replaced.

The growing media used during production is coconut coir, which does not contain any soil. The coconut coir is imported from abroad and is cleaned thoroughly before using (Dossier Section 5.0). Possibility of entry with seeds or soil/growing media is not relevant for *C. rubens*.

Uncertainties

- It is not clear if and how mother plants are produced or introduced.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is not possible that the pest could enter the nursery with new plants/seeds or soil/growing media.

A.3.2.3. Possibility of spread within the nursery

There are around 50 mother plants located in the exporting nursery, from which the scions of *Pinus parviflora* are taken (Dossier Section 4.0).

Ceroplastes rubens within the nursery can spread by hitchhiking on clothing of nursery staff, by ants, by wind and by scions from infested mother plants. In addition, at least part of the crawlers can go through the net.

Spread within the nursery through the movement of soil, water, equipment and tools is not relevant.

Uncertainties

- There is no information on the presence or population pressure of the pest in the nursery.
- The quantity of *C. rubens* crawlers that can go through the net, because precise information on their size is not available.
- Whether the grafting time matches the crawler occurrence/presence.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that the transfer of the pest within the nursery is possible due to the presence of suitable hosts (e.g. mother plants, commodity).

A.3.3. Information from interceptions

In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of *Ceroplastes rubens* between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

A.3.4. Evaluation of the risk mitigation measures

In the table below, all risk mitigation measures currently applied in China are listed and an indication of their effectiveness on *Ceroplastes rubens* is provided. The description of the risk mitigation measures currently applied in China is provided in Table 15.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
1	Separation and physical protection of the commodity during production and before export	Yes	Physical separation of the bonsai plants may have an effect on reducing risk of infestation with <i>C. rubens</i> , especially in the production base. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Whether crawlers can go through the net. – There is no information on whether plants are protected with the net in the storage and packaging place before export. – Precise timing of net protection period is not provided. – There is no information on how the nursery staff enters and exits the net protected area during the production cycle.
2	Growing medium and its treatment	No	Not applicable.
3	Treatment of seeds	No	Not applicable.
4	Insecticide and acaricide treatments	Yes	Spray of contact insecticides can only kill the crawlers that are present on the plants at the time of spraying. Once they are fixed and covered by wax they are not expected to be killed by the specified insecticides. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> is protected by its wax, therefore it is difficult to be reached by the insecticides. – Scales are known to develop quick resistance but change of the active compound of insecticides can reduce the risk.
5	Fungicide treatments	No	Not applicable.
6	Nematicide treatments	No	Not applicable.
7	Herbicide treatments and weed management	No	Not applicable.
8	Official inspections during production	Yes	<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> is generally visible. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> at low density is not associated with obvious symptoms, therefore it can be missed. – There is no information about the prevalence of <i>C. rubens</i> infested plants in the nursery and surroundings.
9	Official inspections and treatments before export	Yes	<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> is generally visible. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – <i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> at low density is not associated with obvious symptoms, therefore it can be missed. – There is no information about the prevalence of <i>C. rubens</i> infested plants in the nursery and surroundings. – There is no information about specific measures to remove <i>C. rubens</i> if found on the plants.

A.3.5. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Ceroplastes rubens* on grafted bonsai plants

A.3.5.1. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably low number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The population density around the nursery is low and the measures to prevent the colonisation of the bonsai plants and to suppress the insects eventually established are effective. The detection before export is carefully done. *Pinus* is not a suitable host.

A.3.5.2. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably high number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The population density around the nursery is high and the measures to prevent the colonisation of the bonsai plants and to suppress the insects eventually established are only partially effective. The detection before export is not detailed enough to spot insects when they are present without obvious signs. *Pinus* is a suitable host.

A.3.5.3. Reasoning for a central scenario equally likely to over- or underestimate the number of infested grafted bonsai plants (Median)

Different combinations of population density around the nursery, effect of the net barrier and of the insecticide applications may result in an intermediate scenario as they are acting independently of one another on the presence of the insect in the commodity. Median is shift to the left side (lower infestation rate) because of the moderate susceptibility of *Pinus* and the relatively easy detection of scales.

A.3.5.4. Reasoning for the precision of the judgement describing the remaining uncertainties (1st and 3rd quartile/interquartile range)

The signs of the insect occurrence (large sizes of females, honeydew) are generally detectable. We assume that a high infestation level is less likely to happen than having smaller number of infested plants where the insect density is low and difficult to detect.

A.3.5.5. Elicitation outcomes of the assessment of the pest freedom for *Ceroplastes rubens* on grafted bonsai plants

The following tables show the elicited and fitted values for pest infestation (Table A.1) and pest freedom (Table A.2).

Table A.1: Elicited and fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of pest infestation by *Ceroplastes rubens* per 10,000 plants

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Elicited values	20					70		125		280					600
EKE	20.0	21.3	24.1	31.3	43.6	62.2	84.3	140	217	267	332	402	480	541	600

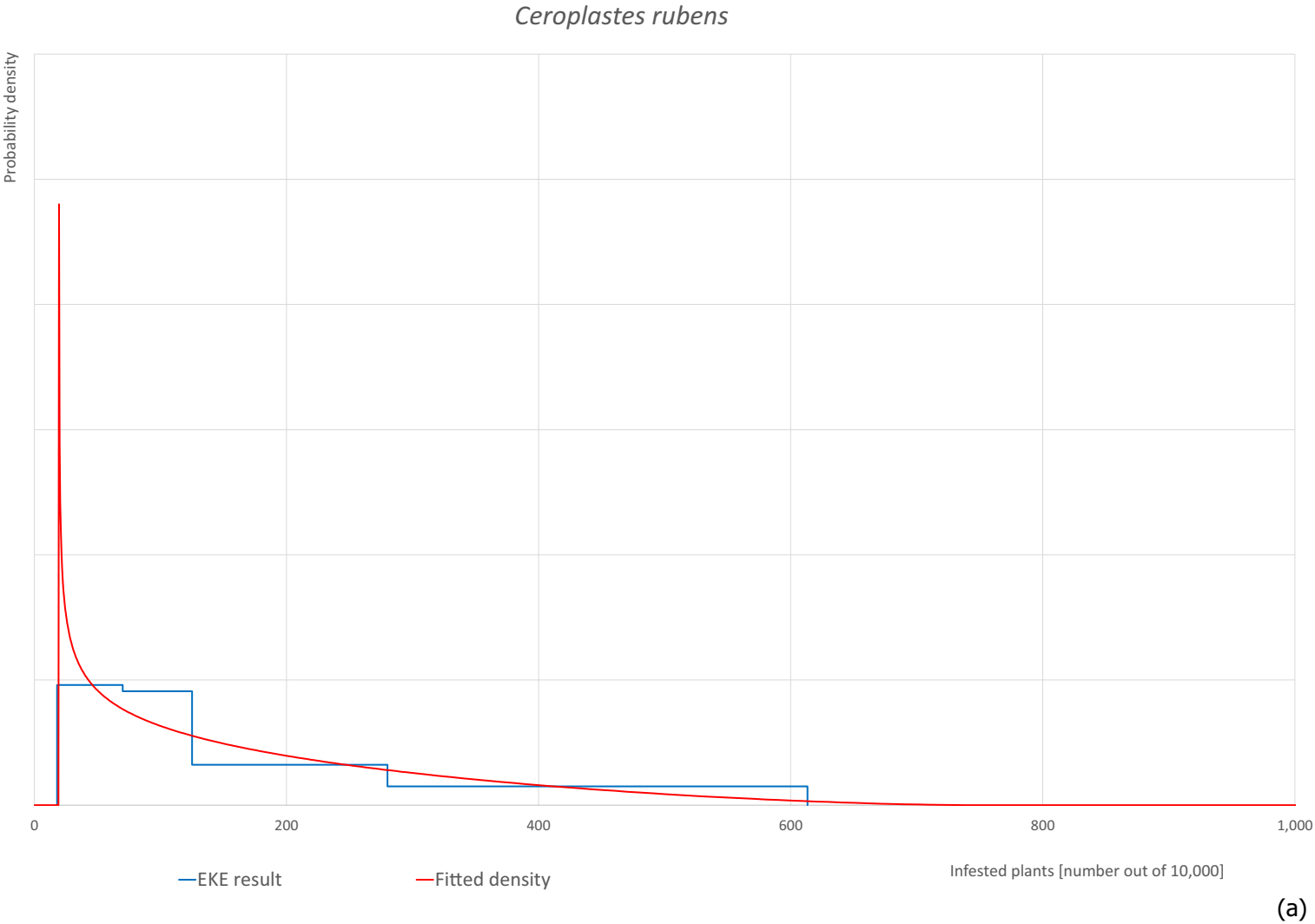
The EKE results are the BetaGeneral (0.73607,2.5254,19.5,740) distribution fitted with @Risk version 7.6.

Based on the numbers of estimated infested plants, the pest freedom was calculated (i.e. = 10,000 – number of infested plants per 10,000). The fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of the pest freedom are shown in Table A.2.

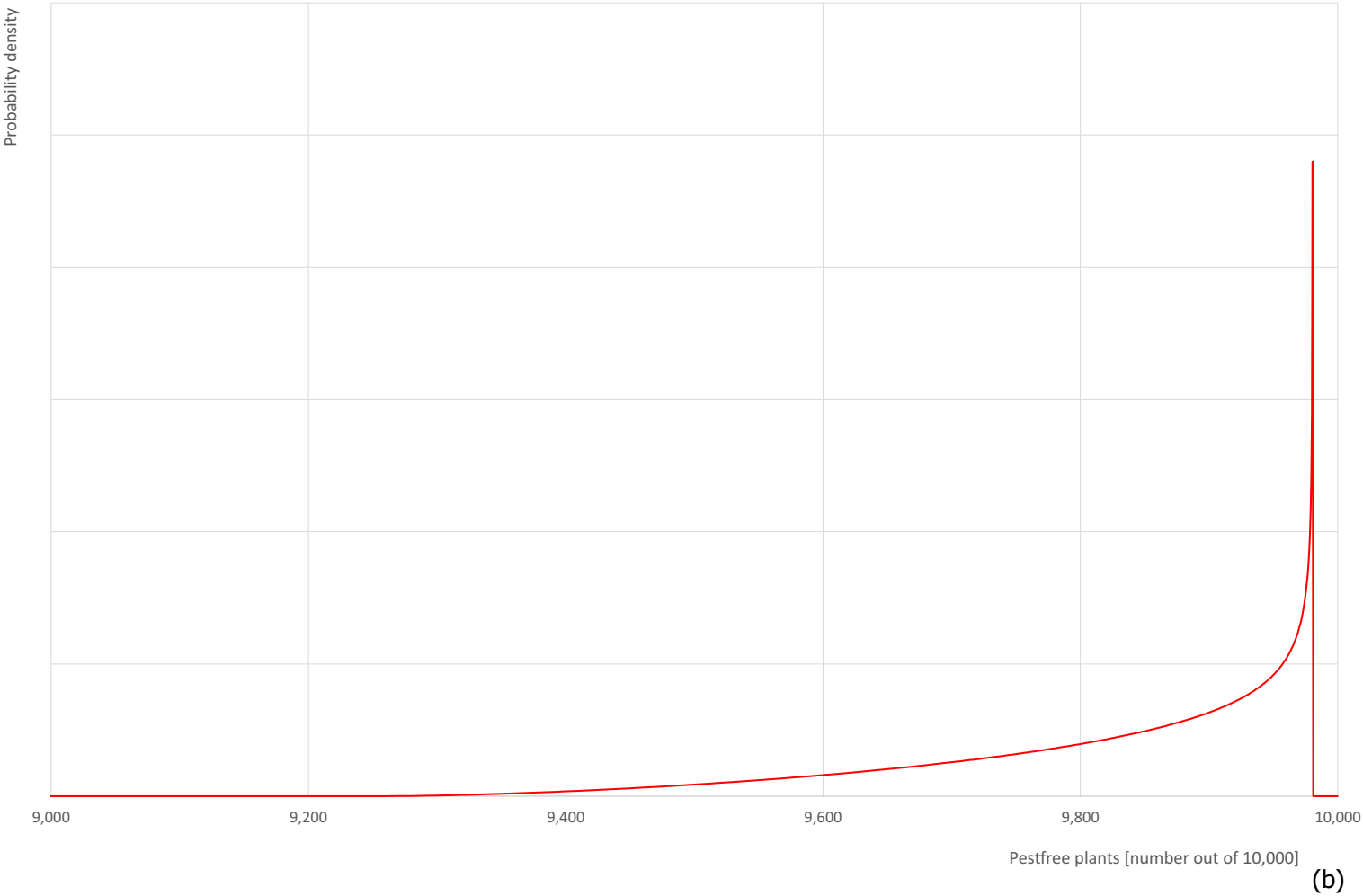
Table A.2: The uncertainty distribution of plants free of *Ceroplastes rubens* per 10,000 plants calculated by Table A.1

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Values	9,400					9,720		9,875		9,930					9,980
EKE results	9,400	9,459	9,520	9,598	9,668	9,733	9,783	9,860	9,916	9,938	9,956	9,969	9,976	9,979	9,980

The EKE results are the fitted values.



Ceroplastes rubens



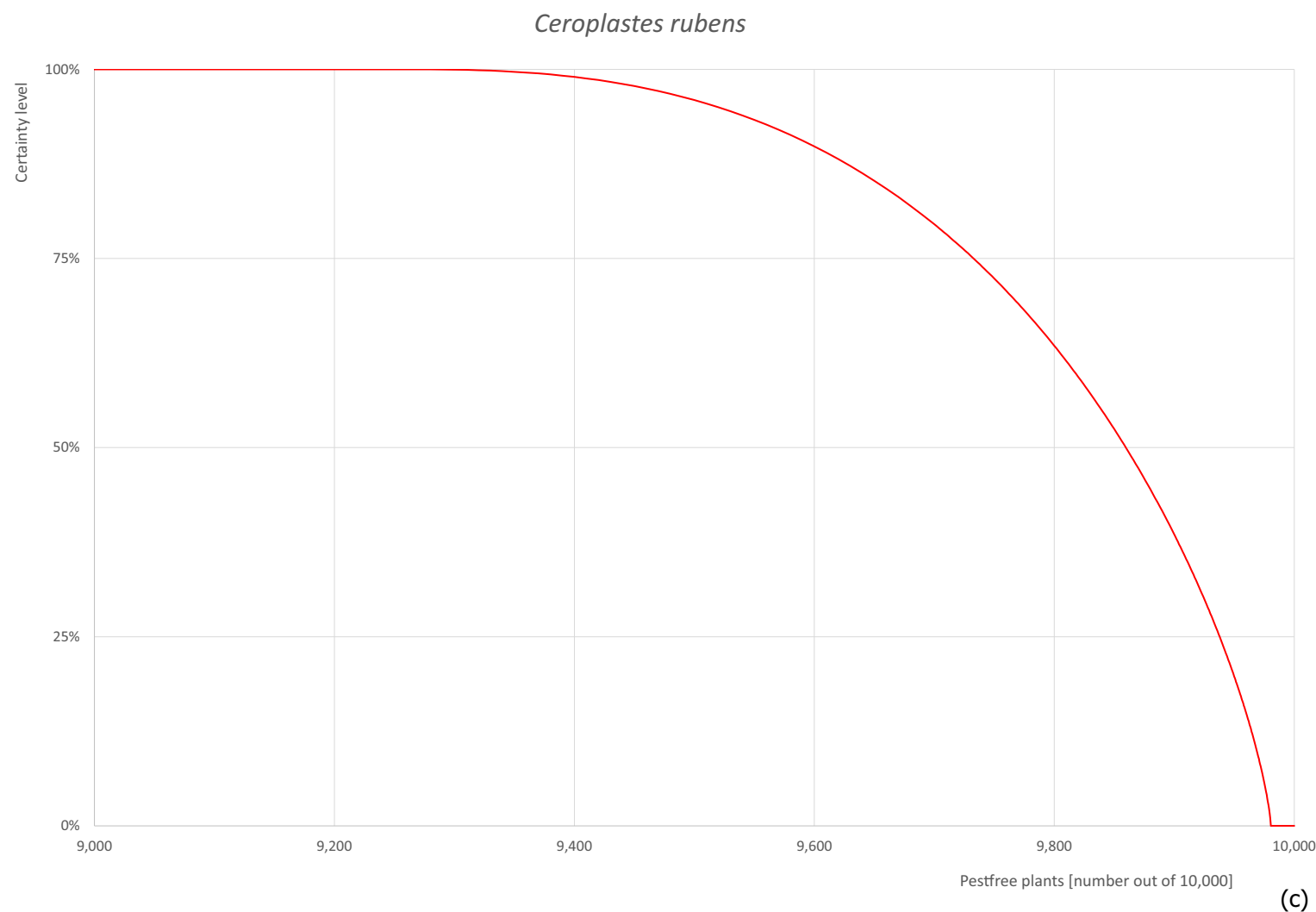


Figure A.1: (a) Elicited uncertainty of pest infestation per 10,000 plants (histogram in blue – vertical blue line indicates the elicited percentile in the following order: 1%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 99%) and distributional fit (red line); (b) uncertainty of the proportion of pest-free plants per 10,000 (i.e. = 1 – pest infestation proportion expressed as percentage); (c) descending uncertainty distribution function of pest infestation per 10,000 plants

A.3.6. Reference List

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A.4. *Coleosporium* group (*C. asterum*, *C. eupatorii* and *C. phellodendri*)

A.4.1. Organism information

Taxonomic information	1. <i>Coleosporium asterum</i>
	Current valid scientific name: <i>Coleosporium asterum</i> Synonyms: <i>Coleosporium montanum</i>, <i>Coleosporium solidaginis</i>, <i>Peridermium montanum</i>, <i>Puccinia extensicola</i> var. <i>solidaginis</i>, <i>Stichopsora solidaginis</i>, <i>Uredo solidaginis</i> Name used in the EU legislation: <i>Coleosporium asterum</i> (Dietel) Sydow & P. Sydow Order: Pucciniales Family: Coleosporiaceae Common name: rust of aster, needle cast of red pine, rust of Solidago Name used in the Dossier: <i>Coleosporium asterum</i>
	2. <i>Coleosporium eupatorii</i>
	Current valid scientific name: <i>Coleosporium eupatorii</i> Synonyms: <i>Coleosporium eupatorii</i> Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Pucciniales Family: Coleosporiaceae Common name: – Name used in the Dossier: <i>Coleosporium eupatorii</i>
	3. <i>Coleosporium phellodendri</i>
	Current valid scientific name: <i>Coleosporium phellodendri</i> Synonyms: – Name used in the EU legislation: <i>Coleosporium phellodendri</i> Komarov Order: Pucciniales Family: Coleosporiaceae Common name: pine needle rust Name used in the Dossier: <i>Coleosporium phellodendri</i>
Group	Fungi
EPPO code	COLSAS: <i>Coleosporium asterum</i> COLSEU: <i>Coleosporium eupatorii</i> COLSPH: <i>Coleosporium phellodendri</i>
Regulated status	<i>Coleosporium asterum</i> is listed as harmful organism of concern according to EU Decision (2002/499/EC - 2010/646/EU) about import of <i>P. parviflora</i> from Korea. The fungus is also included in Mexico's quarantine list since 2018. <i>Coleosporium eupatorii</i> is not regulated in the EU. <i>Coleosporium phellodendri</i> is listed as harmful organism of concern according to EU Decision (Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1217) about import of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> from Japan. Formerly EPPO Alert list (1999–2002) (EPPO, 1999).

	<i>Coleosporium asterum</i> and <i>C. phellodendri</i> are listed in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1217 as pathogens of concern for <i>P. thunbergii</i> .
Pest status in China	All three species are present in China (DEFRA, online_a,b,c; Farr and Rossmann, online). <i>Coleosporium asterum</i> is present in provinces of Anhui, Gansu, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hebei, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Jilin, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shanxi, Shandong, Tibet, Yunnan (Dossier Section 2.0), Fujian (Zhuang, 1983) and Zhejiang (Dossier Sections 2.0 and 4.0; CABI, online). <i>Coleosporium phellodendri</i> is present in Fujian (Zhuang, 1983), Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning (Dossier Section 2.0; EPPO, online), Shaanxi (Cao et al., 2000; Cao et al., 2017) and Sichuan (Zhang et al., 1997). <i>Coleosporium eupatorii</i> was recorded in the province of Anhui (Anhui) in 1932 on <i>Eupatorium lindleyanum</i> (Cummins, 1956) and in Fujian on <i>Ainsliaea</i> (Zhuang, 1983).
Pest status in the EU	All absent (DEFRA, online_a,b,c; Farr and Rossmann, online); old records of <i>C. asterum</i> for Europe were rectified (Voglmayr et al., 2020). <i>Coleosporium solidaginis</i> (synonymous of <i>C. asterum</i>) has been reported in the EU (Germany and Northern Spain) by Beenken et al. (2017). However, Beenken et al. (2017) consider <i>C. solidaginis</i> and <i>C. asterum</i> to be different species.
Host status of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	Only <i>Pinus parviflora</i> is considered, because <i>Coleosporium</i> species are only associated with pine needles and <i>P. thunbergii</i> is the rootstock of the commodity under consideration. <i>Coleosporium asterum</i> includes mainly 2- and 3-needles pines as hosts, with the only exception of <i>P. strobus</i> (having 5 needles), Sansford (2015) excludes the 5-needles <i>P. parviflora</i> from the host list of <i>C. asterum</i>. Nevertheless, <i>P. parviflora</i> belongs to the subsection <i>Strobus</i> (London), suggesting the possibility for <i>P. parviflora</i> to be a potential host of <i>C. asterum</i>. <i>Pinus parviflora</i> is reported as a host of <i>C. asterum</i> in Dossier Section 2.0. <i>Coleosporium eupatorii</i> is reported as pathogen of <i>P. parviflora</i> (Zinno and Endo, 1964; Hiratsuka et al., 1992; Farr and Rossmann, online). <i>Coleosporium phellodendri</i> is reported as pathogen of <i>P. parviflora</i> in Dossier Section 2.0.
PRA information	Pest Risk Assessment currently available: – Pest Risk Assessment on <i>Coleosporium asterum</i> (Sansford, 2015), – UK Risk Register Details for <i>Coleosporium asterum</i> (DEFRA, online_a), – UK Risk Register Details for <i>Coleosporium eupatorii</i> (DEFRA, online_b), – UK Risk Register Details for <i>Coleosporium phellodendri</i> (DEFRA, online_c).

Other relevant information for the assessment

Biology	<i>Coleosporium</i> species are difficult to identify morphologically, and usually they are identified according to the taxonomic position of their telial hosts (Beenken et al., 2017). <i>Coleosporium</i> has five spore stages: pycnidial, aecial, uredinal, telial and basidial. The pycnidial and the aecial stages develop on the aecial host (pines), while the uredinal, telial and basidial stages develop on the telial hosts which are usually different for every <i>Coleosporium</i> species. Because the uredinal stage produces uredospores that infect other telial hosts, several <i>Coleosporium</i> species may survive and spread even without the aecial host's presence (Beenken et al., 2017). In late summer, the basidiospores infect the current-year needles of the host pines (aecial hosts); the pathogen overwinters in needles without producing symptoms until the early spring of the next year, when the pycnidial stage appears on the needle surface.
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	Differently, <i>C. phellodendri</i> remains in the needles for about 18 months, with no external symptoms, a minimal development and an unclear infection potential during that period (Suzuki et al., 2018). In late spring the aecial stage appears on the needles and produces aeciospores that the wind will disperse on the telial hosts where the uredial stage will develop during summer. Uredospores produced by the uredial stage spread the pathogen through the wind on other telial hosts, with possibly multiple generations during summer. Each uredinial generation develops in about 16 days for <i>C. asterum</i> (Kim et al., 2017). At the end of summer, the telial stage appears on the telial hosts and produces the basidial stage. In late summer-autumn the basidial stage will release the basidiospores returning on the pines and infecting the current-year needles. There is no specific information about <i>C. eupatorii</i> biology. Dispersal factors include wind and insect vectors, such as Diptera of the genus <i>Mycodiplosis</i> (Henk et al., 2011), although many aspects of the insect lifecycle and their real role in spore dispersals are still uncertain. Wind and insect vectors are reported to allow a range of spore dispersal up to 800 metres (Sansford, 2015). Possible pathways of entry for <i>C. asterum</i> are plants for planting, leaves and cut flowers (Sansford, 2015). <i>Coleosporium asterum</i> was intercepted on cut flowers and foliage of <i>Solidago</i> sp. from Kenya to United Kingdom in 2016 (EUROPHYT, online).	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	<i>Coleosporium</i> usually has been described based on telia and uredia produced on telial hosts (Cummins, 1956). On <i>Pinus</i>, <i>Coleosporium</i> generally shows yellow-brown droplets (pycnidial stage) or white and columnar blisters (aecial stage) on second-year needles (3-year needles for <i>C. phellodendri</i>), and these symptoms are easy to notice. On telial hosts (not <i>Pinus</i>), the main symptoms are yellow-orange pustules occurring under the leaves, with possible yellow spotting occurring on the upper side of the leaves.
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	The pine needles infected by overwintering basidiospores are asymptomatic from late summer to early spring. <i>Coleosporium phellodendri</i> can remain asymptomatic for as long as 18 months (Suzuki et al., 2018).
	Confusion with other pests	Needle rust damages can be attributed to biotic factors (mites or scale insects) and abiotic factors (air pollution, drought, herbicide damages). Cankers and galls can be similar to ones caused by insects or other fungi. Spores examination easily identify the <i>Coleosporium</i> genus. <i>Coleosporium</i> species are difficult to determine morphologically, especially when occurring on the aecial host (Beenken et al., 2017). Moreover, the taxonomy of the <i>Coleosporium</i> genus is still under debate, and species identification often needs either molecular analysis or host analysis of the telial stage, which could be different among different <i>Coleosporium</i> species (Beenken et al., 2017).
Host plant range	Aecial hosts for <i>C. asterum</i> are <i>Pinus armandii</i>, <i>P. banksiana</i>, <i>P. contorta</i>, <i>P. densiflora</i>, <i>P. mugo</i>, <i>P. echinata</i>, <i>P. koraiensis</i>, <i>P. massoniana</i>, <i>P. nigra</i>, <i>P. palustris</i>, <i>P. ponderosa</i>, <i>P. radiata</i>, <i>P. resinosa</i>, <i>P. hartwegii</i>, <i>P. sylvestris</i>, <i>P. rigida</i>, <i>P. strobus</i>, <i>P. tabuliformis</i>, <i>P. kesiya</i> var. <i>langbianensis</i>, <i>P. taeda</i>, <i>P. taiwanensis</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> (Farr and Rossman, online). Because aecial hosts of <i>C. asterum</i> include only 2- and 3-needles pines, with the only exception of <i>P. strobus</i> (having 5 needles), Sansford (2015) excludes the 5-needles <i>P. parviflora</i> from the host list of <i>C. asterum</i>. Nevertheless, <i>P. parviflora</i>	

	belongs to the subsection <i>Strobis</i> (London), suggesting the possibility for <i>P. parviflora</i> to be a potential host of <i>C. asterum</i>. Telial hosts of <i>C. asterum</i> include more than 100 species from the family Compositae, mainly from the <i>Aster</i>, <i>Kalimeris</i> and <i>Symphotrichum</i> genera. <i>Coleosporium eupatorii</i> hosts are less known, and a not comprehensive list of aecial hosts includes <i>Pinus cembra</i>, <i>P. wallichiana</i>, <i>P. koraiensis</i>, <i>P. monticola</i>, <i>P. parviflora</i> var. <i>pentaphylla</i>, <i>P. peuce</i>, <i>P. strobus</i> (Farr and Rossman, online), and other unspecified five-needle pines (Saho, 1962). <i>Coleosporium eupatorii</i> telial hosts are plants from the genera <i>Ainsliaea</i>, <i>Brickellia</i>, <i>Chromolaena</i>, <i>Eupatorium</i>, <i>Hebeclinium</i> and <i>Stevia</i> (DEFRA, online_b). The aecial hosts of <i>C. phellodendri</i> are <i>Pinus banksiana</i>, <i>P. cembra</i>, <i>P. contorta</i>, <i>P. densiflora</i>, <i>P. hartwegii</i>, <i>P. mugo</i>, <i>P. nigra</i>, <i>P. nigra</i> subsp. <i>laricio</i>, <i>P. nigra</i> subsp. <i>pallasiana</i>, <i>P. pallasiana</i>, <i>P. ponderosa</i>, <i>P. resinosa</i>, <i>P. sylvestris</i> and <i>P. tabuliformis</i>. The telial hosts of <i>C. phellodendri</i> are <i>Phellodendron amurense</i>, <i>P. chinense</i>, <i>P. chinense</i> var. <i>glabriusculum</i>, <i>P. lavalleyi</i>, <i>P. sachalinense</i> (Farr and Rossman, online) and <i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i> (Back et al., 2012).
Reported evidence of impact	Damages caused by <i>C. asterum</i> on host pines are mostly limited to small trees (less than 3 metres high) (Lowe, 1972), affecting needles and canopy. The pathogen needs few consecutive years to stunt the tree growth because, although the infected needles usually fall on the litter during the summer following the infection, they can often persist on the tree also for 3–5 years. The infection is lethal only on seedlings when combined with insect attacks (Lowe, 1972). Christmas and ornamental pines production can be damaged, as well as ornamental Compositae cultivations (Lowe, 1972). On unspecified five-needle pine species attacked by <i>C. eupatorii</i>, a growth reduction of 30–40% is expected to occur (Saho, 1962). <i>Coleosporium phellodendri</i> seems to have the most damaging potential, because young pines, when heavily infected, can wither and die (Kishi, 1998).
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	The needles of the host pines can be infected both symptomatically and asymptotically (asymptomatic during autumn and winter) (Suzuki et al., 2018). The commodity has needles at the time of export. Therefore, it is a pathway for the pathogen. According to Sanders (2015), plants for planting are pathway for the pathogen.
Surveillance information	<i>Coleosporium asterum</i> is recorded in Dossier Section 5.0 as a pathogen occurring in the Zhenjiang province where the nursery is located. According to Dossier Section 4.0, <i>C. phellodendri</i> is pathogen occurring in China. A nursery survey is conducted by a combination of random samplings and targeted screening carried out for several pests, including <i>C. asterum</i> and <i>C. phellodendri</i>. The random sampling is performed in five points within the nursery. Symptomatic plant tissues are immediately sampled together with the root soil of the plants, and numbered, subject to DNA analysis and cultures. Sampling locations and date of sample collection are also recorded (Dossier Section 4.0). No information about surveillance of <i>C. eupatorii</i> is currently available. There is no information about survey carried out on telial hosts. There is no information on whether the pathogens have ever been found in the nursery or its surrounding environment.

A.4.2. Possibility of pest presence in the nursery

A.4.2.1. Possibility of entry from the surrounding environment

These three *Coleosporium* species (*C. asterum*, *C. eupatorii* and *C. phellodendri*) are present in China and are known to infect *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii*. *Coleosporium asterum* is known to be

present in the Zhejiang province (Dossier Section 5.0). There is no specific survey measure set up against *C. asterum* or *C. eupatorii*. The screening protocol described in Annex EN could be able to detect the possible presence of all *Coleosporium* species eventually occurring on pines (even without pathogen identification at species level). Nonetheless, the great variability of the telial hosts, most of them are perennials, and their use as ornamental plants increase the potential fungal inoculum occurring in the surrounding environment and the risk of entry in the nursery. Finally, wind and insect vectors are reported to allow a range of spore dispersal up to 800 metres (Sansford, 2015).

According to Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0, the nursery is surrounded by different host plants, including *Pinus densiflora*, *P. massoniana*, *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii*. In addition, the following telial hosts of *C. asterum* and *C. eupatorii* are present within 1.5 km from the production site: *Aster*, *Ainsliaea*, *Eupatorium* and *Kalimeris* (Dossier Section 5.0).

Uncertainties

- Level of susceptibility of *P. parviflora* to the pathogens.
- Presence and/or abundance of pathogens in Zhejiang province and in the surrounding of the nursery.
- Distance between the nursery and the sources of the pathogen in the surrounding environment.
- The full host-range (telial and aecial) of the pathogens.
- The effective dispersal range of the pathogens.
- The role of *Mycodiplosis* species as insect vectors in the spore dispersal.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is possible for pathogens to enter the nursery. Pathogens could be present in the area on suitable host plants and could move into the nursery mainly by wind.

A.4.2.2. Possibility of entry with new plants/seeds

All pine seedlings are cultivated and processed independently by export enterprises, and the cultivation site is located in the seedling cultivation area of export nursery (Dossier Section 4.0).

Seeds of black pine (*P. thunbergii*) are purchased from companies specialised in seed production and soaked with Potassium Permanganate and Triaimefon. Scions of *P. parviflora* are taken from mother plants located in the nursery. The same mother plants were used since 2006 (Dossier Section 4.0). In general mother plants have long life span and are rarely replaced.

The growing media used during production is coconut coir, which does not contain any soil. The coconut coir is imported from abroad and is cleaned thoroughly before using (Dossier Section 5.0).

Possibility of entry with seeds or soil/growing media is not relevant for *Coleosporium* species.

Uncertainties

- It is not clear if and how mother plants are produced or introduced.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is not possible that pathogens could enter the nursery with new plants/seeds and soil/growing media.

A.4.2.3. Possibility of spread within the nursery

There are about 50 mother plants located in the exporting nursery, from which the scions of *P. parviflora* are taken (Dossier Section 4.0). The possibility of spread of the pathogen within the nursery depends on amount of spore inoculum produced by pine plants present in the nursery and by the presence of telial hosts within the nursery or in the surroundings.

Growing practices, media, tools and water are not relevant for the dispersal of these pathogens within the nursery.

Uncertainties

- No information on the presence or population pressure of the pathogens in the nursery.
- The presence and abundance of telial hosts in the nursery and in the surroundings.
- Host suitability of *Pinus parviflora* to the three *Coleosporium* species.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that the transfer of pathogens within the nursery is possible by natural dispersal of inoculum should telial hosts be present.

A.4.3. Information from interceptions

In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* bonsai plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of *Coleosporium asterum*, *C. eupatorii* and *C. phellodendri* between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

A.4.4. Evaluation of the risk mitigation options

In the table below, all risk mitigation measures currently applied in China are listed and an indication of their effectiveness on *Coleosporium* group (*C. asterum*, *C. eupatorii* and *C. phellodendri*) is provided. The description of the risk mitigation measures currently applied in China is provided in Table 15.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
1	Separation and physical protection of the commodity during production and before export	Yes	The net does not prevent the entry of airborne inoculum (basidiospores). However, it might reduce air currents thereby decreasing the amount of inoculum entering the production site. As it cannot be excluded that the pathogens could be dispersed by insect vectors, insect vectors, such as Diptera of the genus <i>Mycodiplosis</i>, the net is also expected to be effective against the entry of these vectors. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – The level to which the net decreases air currents. – If the pathogens are spread by insect vectors and if such vectors are present in the production area. – The precise timing of the net protection period is not provided.
2	Growing medium and its treatment	No	Not applicable.
3	Treatment of seeds	No	Not applicable.
4	Insecticide and acaricide treatments	Yes	As it cannot be excluded that the pathogens could be dispersed by insect vectors, such as Diptera of the genus <i>Mycodiplosis</i>, insecticides could have some effects in reducing the insect vector populations. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – If the pathogens are spread by insect vectors.
5	Fungicide treatments	Yes	Fungicide treatments (most of active ingredients are systemic) are expected to reduce the likelihood of infection of the pathogens and the rate of colonisation of needles. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – If the fungicides are rotated in order to reduce the likelihood of development of resistant strains of the pathogens. – The level of effectiveness of each active ingredient against the pathogens.
6	Nematicide treatments	No	Not applicable.
7	Herbicide treatments and weed management	No	Not applicable.
8	Official inspections during production	Yes	The official inspections are expected to have some effects in detecting the pathogens. However, asymptomatic periods of at least 6 months (18 months for <i>C. phellodendri</i>) are reported during which infection cannot be detected visually.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
			<u>Uncertainties:</u> – Level to which inspectors are trained to recognise the pathogens based on symptoms also considering that the pathogens are not quarantine in the EU. – If laboratory analyses are performed.
9	Official inspections and treatments before export	Yes	The official inspections are expected to have some effects in detecting the pathogen. However, asymptomatic periods of at least 6 months (18 months for <i>C. phellodendri</i>) are reported during which infection cannot be detected visually. The removal of 2 cm of surface growing medium 2 weeks before export and its replacement with new growing medium is expected to reduce pathogen inoculum because of the removal of fallen infected needles. However, the inoculum may persist on infected needles in the crown. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Level to which inspectors are trained to recognise the pathogens based on symptoms also considering that the pathogens are not quarantine in the EU. – If laboratory analyses are performed.

A.4.5. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Coleosporium asterum* on grafted bonsai plants

A.4.5.1. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably low number of infected grafted bonsai plants

The scenario assumes a low inoculum pressure from outside the nursery because of the lack of telial hosts. The scenario also assumes that the pathogen is promptly detected because of signs of the fungus (vesicles on pine needles) either on needles which are still attached on the plants or dropped on the growing medium. Finally, the scenario assumes that the systemic fungicides kill the fungus inside needles and prevent new infections.

A.4.5.2. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably high number of infected grafted bonsai plants

The scenario assumes a high inoculum pressure from outside the nursery because of the high prevalence of telial hosts. The scenario also assumes that the pathogen goes undetected because signs of the fungus (vesicles on pine needles) only develop in late winter and spring. Finally, the scenario assumes that the systemic fungicides do not kill the fungus inside needles and can delay the appearance of symptoms and signs of the disease, hence hampering its detection.

A.4.5.3. Reasoning for a central scenario equally likely to over- or underestimate the number of infected grafted bonsai plants (Median)

The median is closer to the lower values because there is little evidence that *P. parviflora* is an important host of the pathogen. In addition, the prevalence of telial host in the surrounding of the nursery is most likely low. Fungicides, some of which are systemic, are expected to reduce the infection.

A.4.5.4. Reasoning for the precision of the judgement describing the remaining uncertainties (1st and 3rd quartile/interquartile range)

There is a lack of quantitative information on the prevalence and abundance of the telial hosts in the surrounding of the nursery which results in high level of uncertainties for infection rates below the median. Signs of the pathogen are expected to be detectable during production which reduces uncertainties for rates above the median.

A.4.5.5. Elicitation outcomes of the assessment of the pest freedom for *Coleosporium asterum* on grafted bonsai plants

The following tables show the elicited and fitted values for pest infection (Table A.3) and pest freedom (Table A.4).

Table A.3: Elicited and fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of pest infection by *Coleosporium asterum* per 10,000 plants

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Elicited values	20					75		130		300					500
EKE	20.1	21.0	23.3	30.0	42.7	63.1	88.1	152	236	286	344	400	450	480	502

The EKE results are the BetaGeneral (0.64175, 1.3189, 19.8, 525) distribution fitted with @Risk version 7.6.

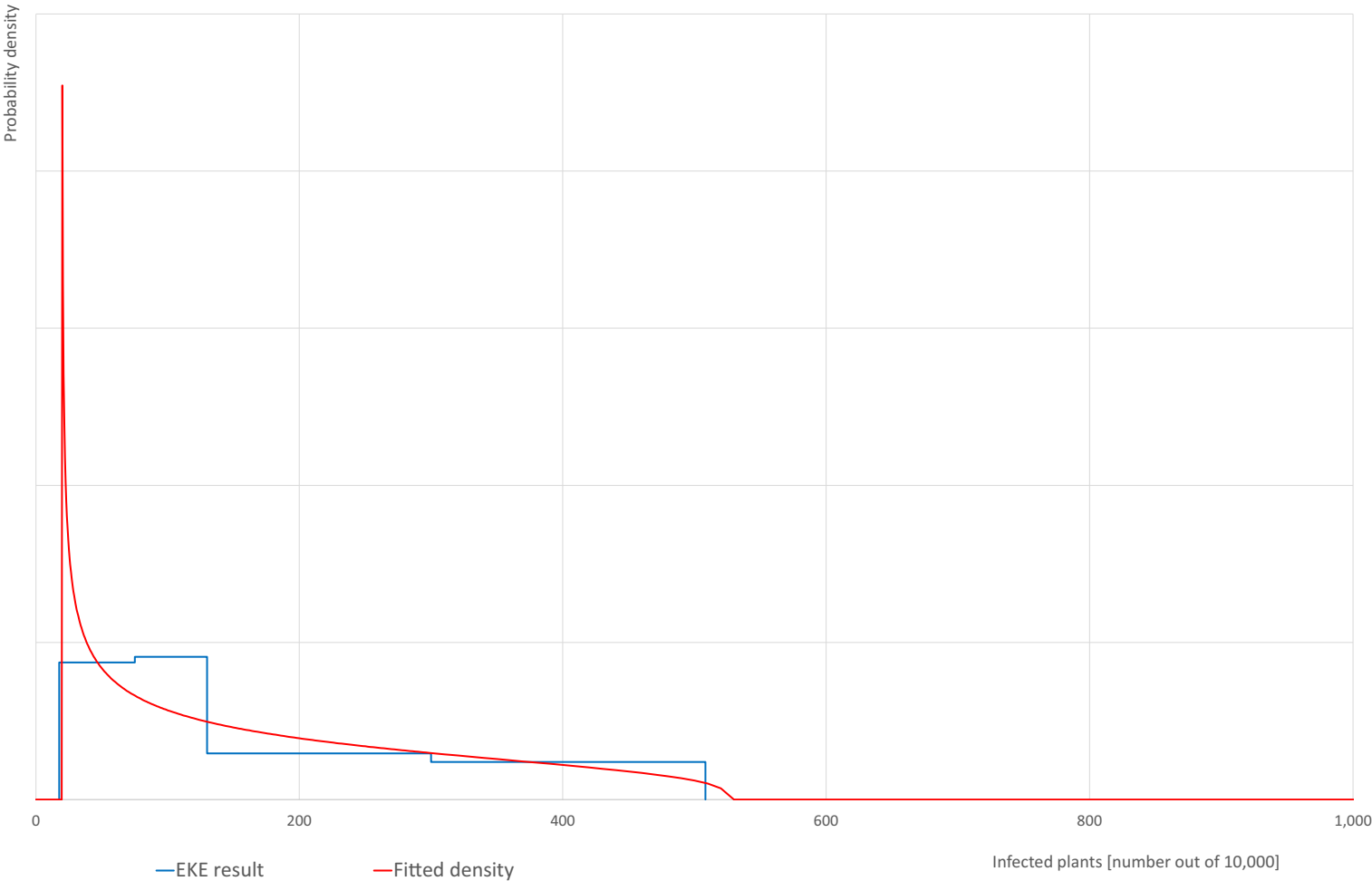
Based on the numbers of estimated infected plants, the pest freedom was calculated (i.e. = 10,000 – number of infected plants per 10,000). The fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of the pest freedom are shown in Table A.4.

Table A.4: The uncertainty distribution of plants free of *Coleosporium asterum* per 10,000 plants calculated by Table A.3

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Values	9,500					9,700		9,870		9,925					9,980
EKE results	9,498	9,520	9,550	9,600	9,656	9,714	9,764	9,848	9,912	9,937	9,957	9,970	9,977	9,979	9,980

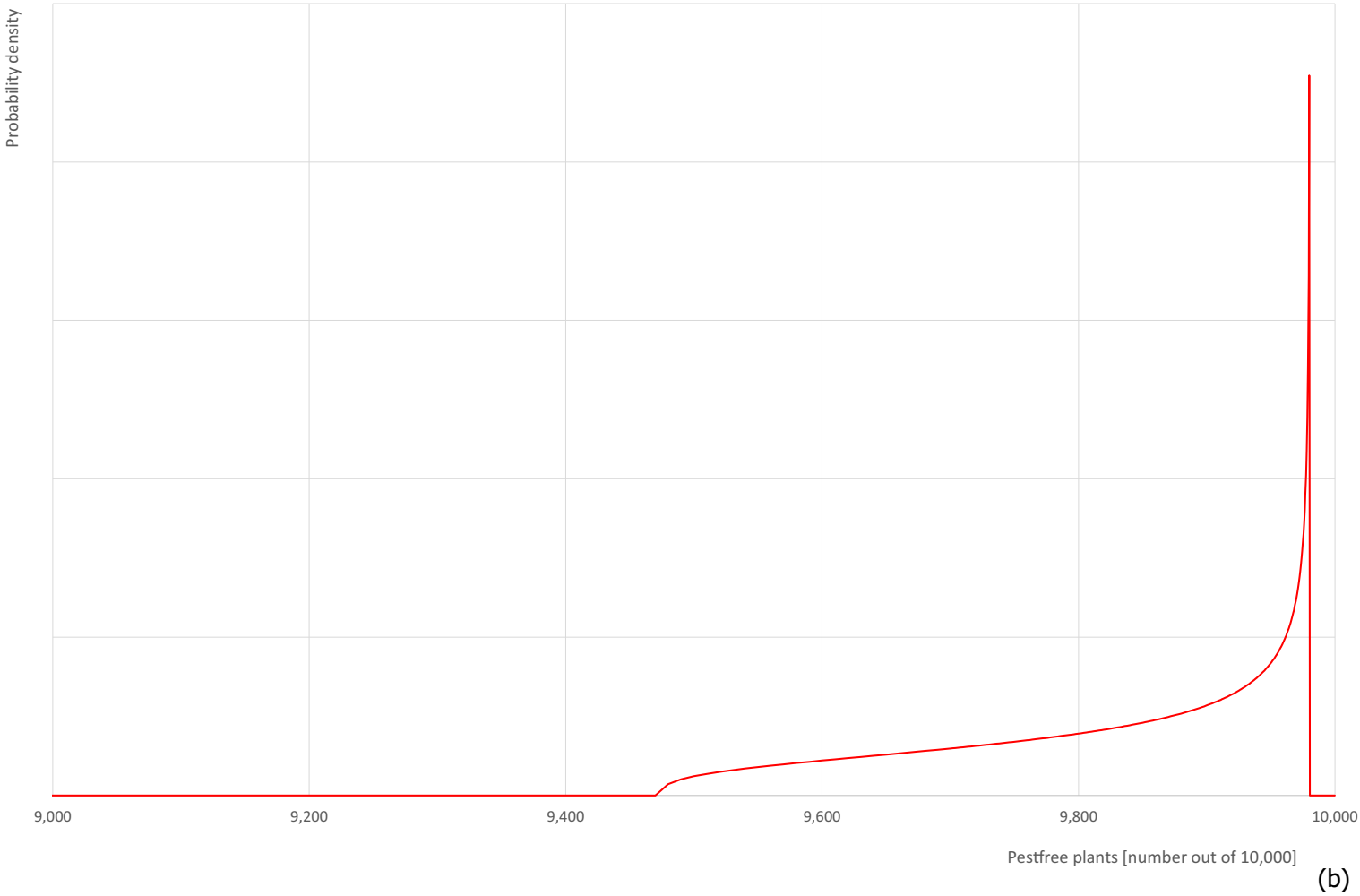
The EKE results are the fitted values.

Coleosporium asterum



(a)

Coleosporium asterum



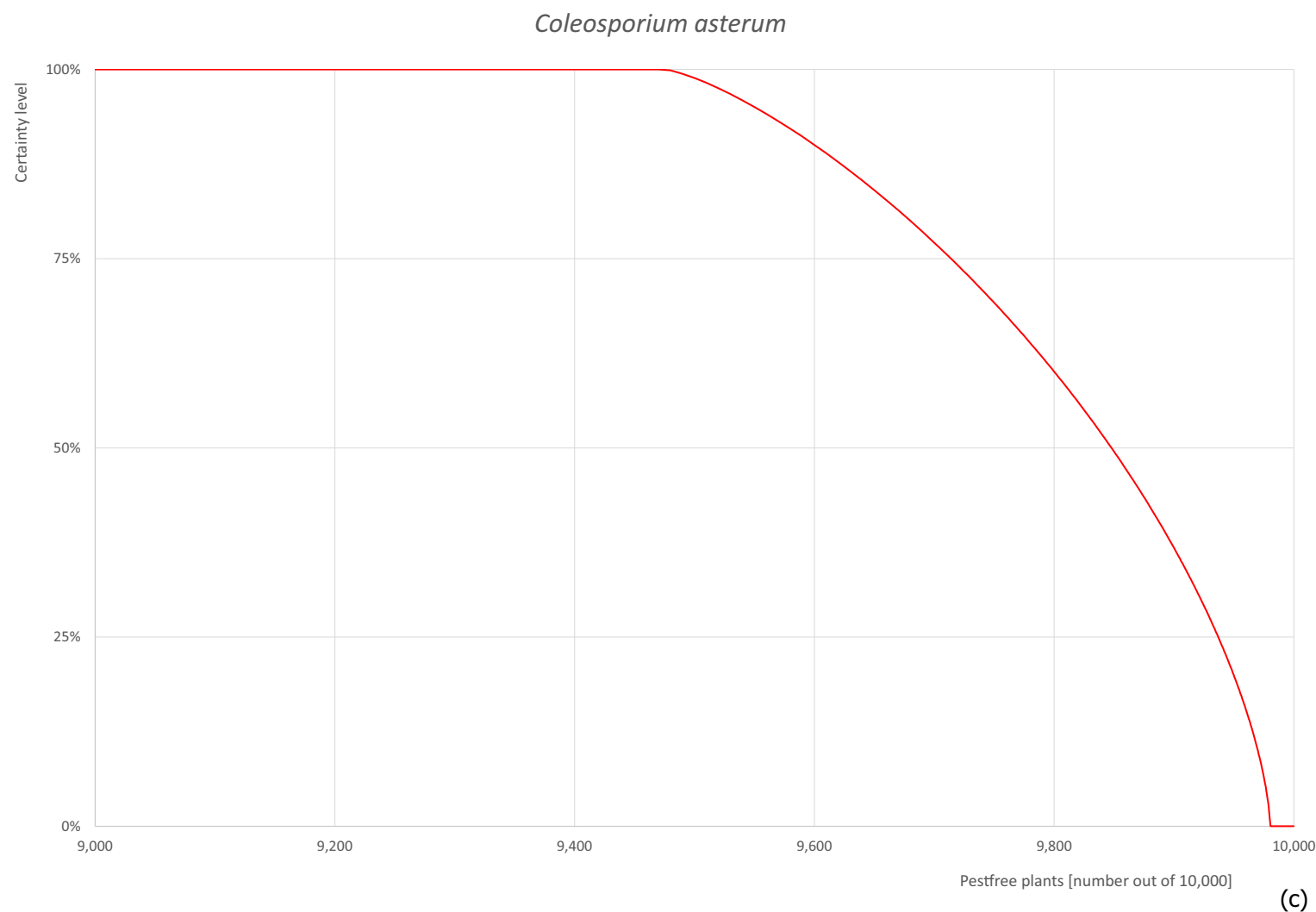


Figure A.2: (a) Elicited uncertainty of pest infection per 10,000 plants (histogram in blue – vertical blue line indicates the elicited percentile in the following order: 1%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 99%) and distributional fit (red line); (b) uncertainty of the proportion of pest-free plants per 10,000 (i.e. = 1 – pest infection proportion expressed as percentage); (c) descending uncertainty distribution function of pest infection per 10,000 plants

A.4.6. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Coleosporium eupatorii* on grafted bonsai plants

A.4.6.1. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably low number of infected grafted bonsai plants

The scenario assumes a very low inoculum pressure from outside the nursery because of the lack of telial hosts and as the presence of the pathogen has not been reported in the province. The scenario also assumes that the pathogen is promptly detected because of signs of the fungus (vesicles on pine needles) either on needles which are still attached on the plants or dropped on the growing medium. Finally, the scenario assumes that the systemic fungicides kill the fungus inside needles and prevent new infections.

A.4.6.2. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably high number of infected grafted bonsai plants

The scenario assumes a moderate inoculum pressure from outside the nursery because of the presence of the pathogen in the province and on the prevalence of telial hosts in the surrounding of the nursery. The scenario also assumes that the pathogen goes undetected because signs of the fungus (vesicles on pine needles) only develops in late winter and spring. Finally, the scenario assumes that the systemic fungicides do not kill the fungus inside needles and can delay the appearance of symptoms and signs of the disease, hence hampering its detection.

A.4.6.3. Reasoning for a central scenario equally likely to over- or underestimate the number of infected grafted bonsai plants (Median)

Although *P. parviflora* is a confirmed host of *C. eupatorii*, the median is closer to the lower values because there is little evidence that the pathogen is present in the province and in the surrounding of the nursery. In addition, the prevalence of telial hosts in the surrounding of the nursery is most likely low. Fungicides, some of which are systemic, are expected to reduce the infection.

A.4.6.4. Reasoning for the precision of the judgement describing the remaining uncertainties (1st and 3rd quartile/interquartile range)

There is a lack of quantitative information on the prevalence and abundance of the pathogen and its telial hosts in the surrounding of the nursery which results in high level of uncertainties for infection rates below the median. Signs of the pathogen are expected to be detectable during production which reduces uncertainties for rates above the median.

A.4.6.5. Elicitation outcomes of the assessment of the pest freedom for *Coleosporium eupatorii* on grafted bonsai plants

The following tables show the elicited and fitted values for pest infection (Table A.5) and pest freedom (Table A.6).

Table A.5: Elicited and fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of pest infection by *Coleosporium eupatorii* per 10,000 plants

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Elicited values	5					25		50		100					250
EKE	5.02	5.93	7.57	11.2	16.5	23.9	32.2	52.3	79.5	97.7	122	150	185	215	250

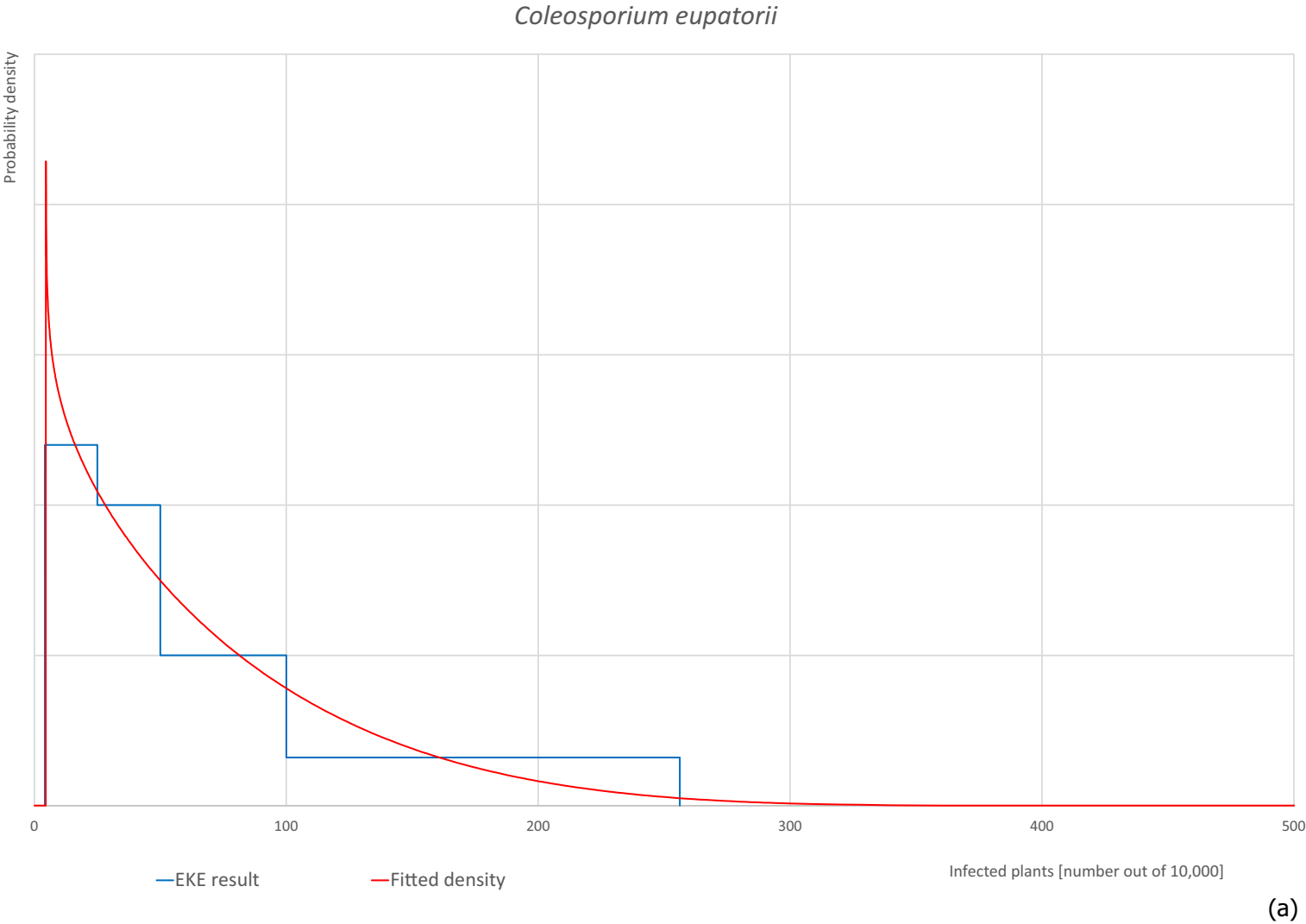
The EKE results are the BetaGeneral (0.9148, 5.1699, 4.5, 430) distribution fitted with @Risk version 7.6.

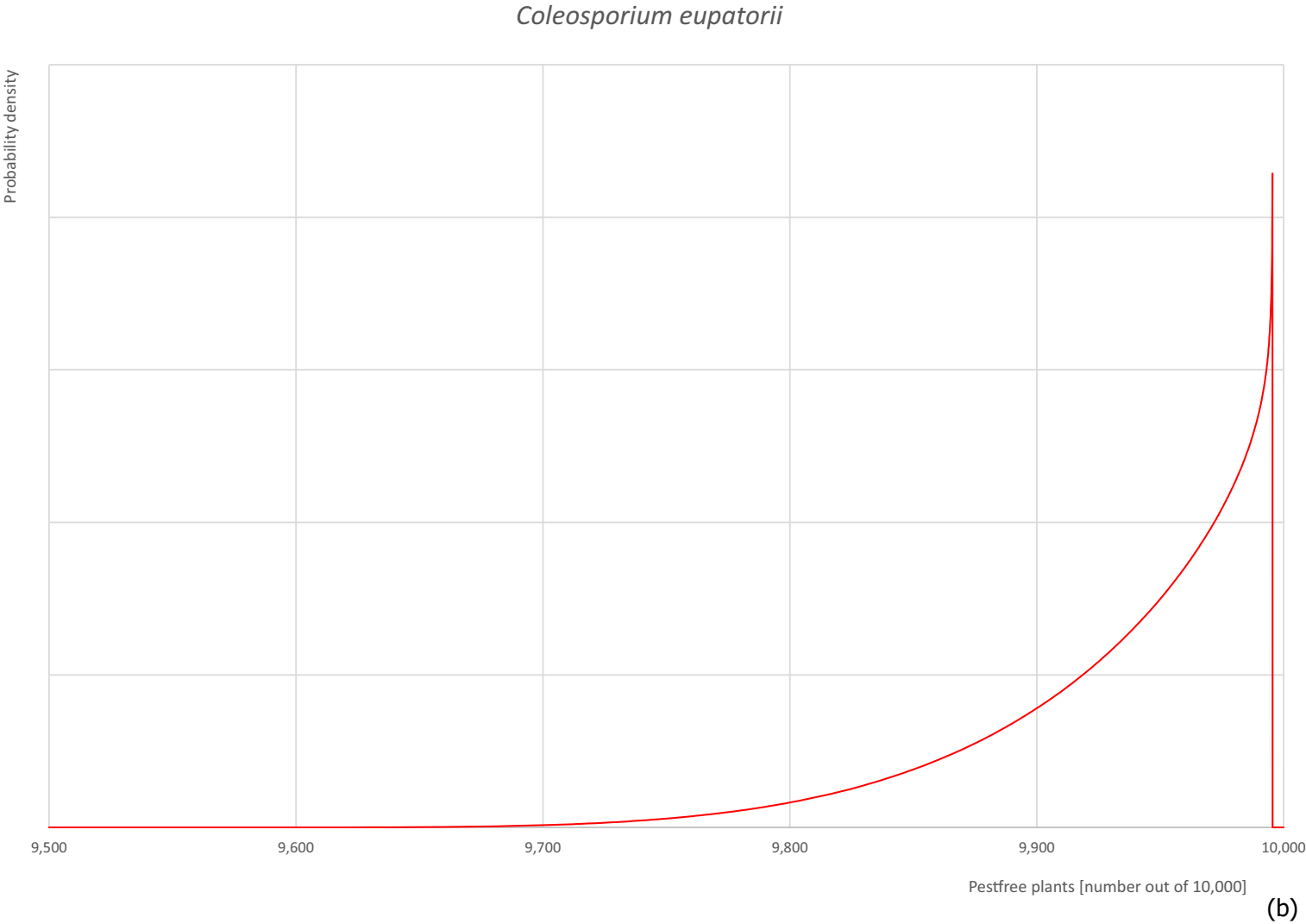
Based on the numbers of estimated infected plants, the pest freedom was calculated (i.e. = 10,000 – number of infected plants per 10,000). The fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of the pest freedom are shown in Table A.6.

Table A.6: The uncertainty distribution of plants free of *Coleosporium eupatorii* per 10,000 plants calculated by Table A.5

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Values	9,750					9,900		9,950		9,975					9,995
EKE results	9,750	9,785	9,815	9,850	9,878	9,902	9,921	9,948	9,968	9,976	9,983	9,989	9,992	9,994	9,995

The EKE results are the fitted values.





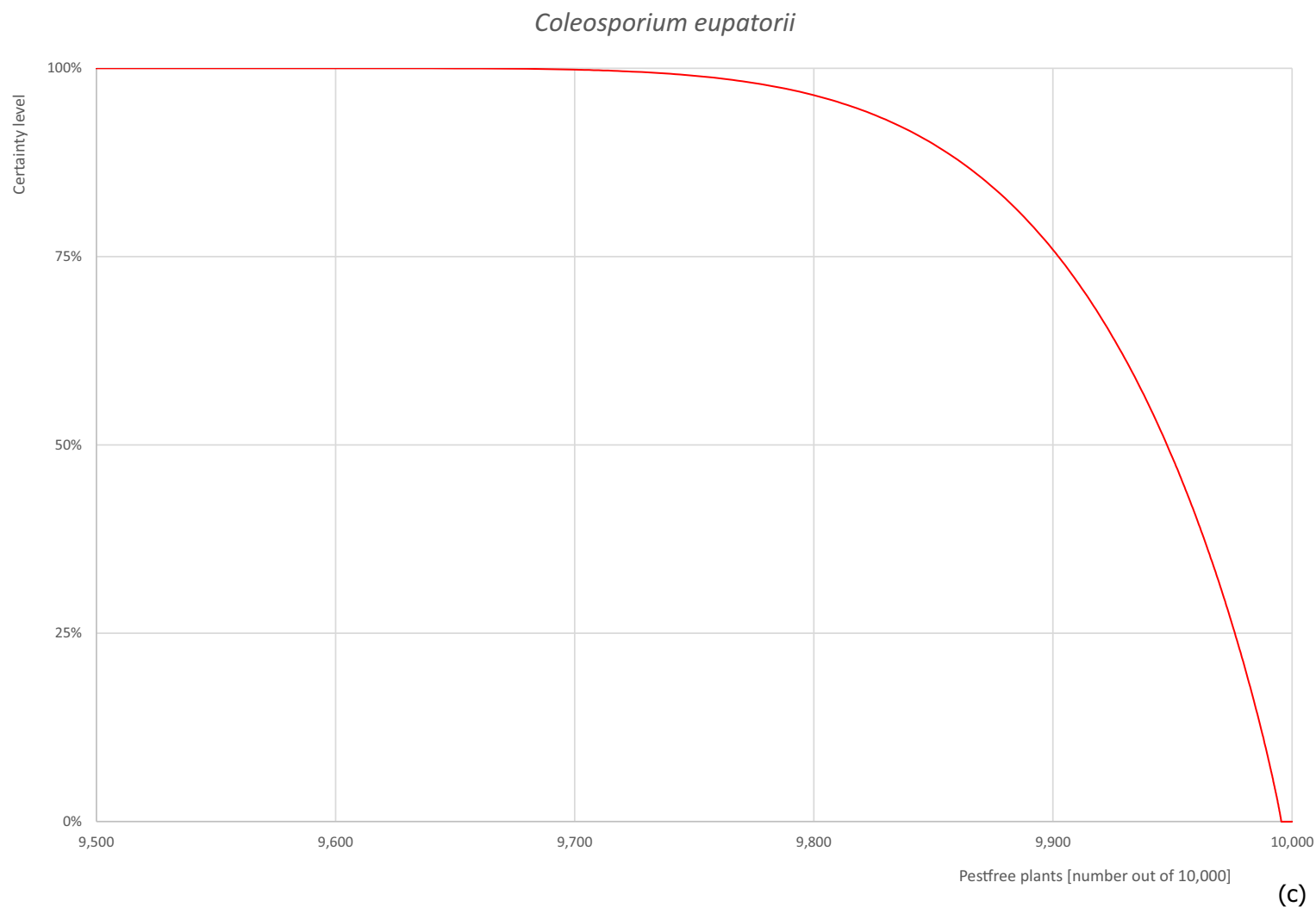


Figure A.3: (a) Elicited uncertainty of pest infection per 10,000 plants (histogram in blue – vertical blue line indicates the elicited percentile in the following order: 1%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 99%) and distributional fit (red line); (b) uncertainty of the proportion of pest-free plants per 10,000 (i.e. = 1 – pest infection proportion expressed as percentage); (c) descending uncertainty distribution function of pest infection per 10,000 plants

A.4.7. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Coleosporium phellodendri* on grafted bonsai plants

A.4.7.1. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably low number of infected grafted bonsai plants

The scenario assumes that the pathogen is not present in the province where the nursery is located and that the telial hosts are absent from the surrounding of the nursery.

A.4.7.2. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably high number of infected grafted bonsai plants

The scenario assumes a low inoculum pressure from outside the nursery because of the undetected presence of the pathogen in the province and on the potential presence of telial hosts in the surrounding of the nursery. The scenario also assumes that the mitigation measures does drastically reduce the pathogen to very low levels.

A.4.7.3. Reasoning for a central scenario equally likely to over- or underestimate the number of infected grafted bonsai plants (Median)

The median is closer to the lower values because there is little evidence that the pathogen is present in the province and in the surrounding of the nursery. In addition, telial hosts are not reported to be present in the surrounding of the nursery. Fungicides, some of which are systemic, are expected to reduce the infection.

A.4.7.4. Reasoning for the precision of the judgement describing the remaining uncertainties (1st and 3rd quartile/interquartile range)

There is a lack of information on the presence of the pathogen and its telial hosts in the surrounding of the nursery which results in high level of uncertainties for infection rates below the median. Signs of the pathogen are expected to be detectable during production which reduces uncertainties for rates above the median.

A.4.7.5. Elicitation outcomes of the assessment of the pest freedom for *Coleosporium phellodendri* on grafted bonsai plants

The following tables show the elicited and fitted values for pest infection (Table A.7) and pest freedom (Table A.8).

Table A.7: Elicited and fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of pest infection by *Coleosporium phellodendri* per 10,000 plants

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Elicited values	0					2		5		15					50
EKE	0.009	0.038	0.117	0.363	0.847	1.67	2.74	5.80	10.6	14.1	19.1	25.4	33.4	41.0	50.0

The EKE results are the BetaGeneral (0.61663, 6.5786, 0, 115) distribution fitted with @Risk version 7.6.

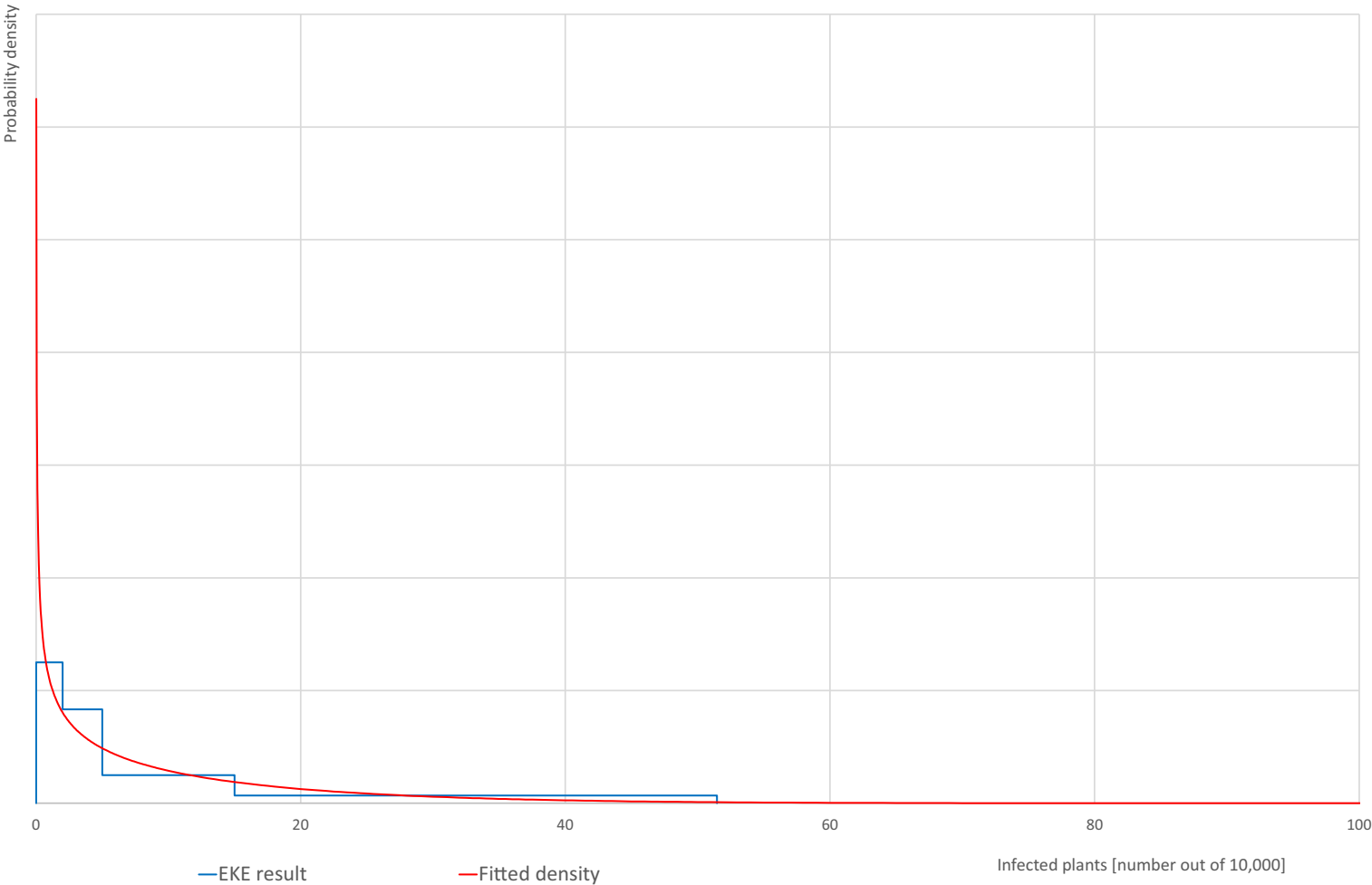
Based on the numbers of estimated infected plants, the pest freedom was calculated (i.e. = 10,000 – number of infected plants per 10,000). The fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of the pest freedom are shown in Table A.8.

Table A.8: The uncertainty distribution of plants free of *Coleosporium phellodendri* per 10,000 plants calculated by Table A.7

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Values	9,950					9,985		9,995		9,998					10,000
EKE results	9,950	9,959	9,967	9,975	9,981	9,986	9,989	9,994	9,997	9,998	9,999.2	9,999.6	9,999.9	9,999.96	9,999.99

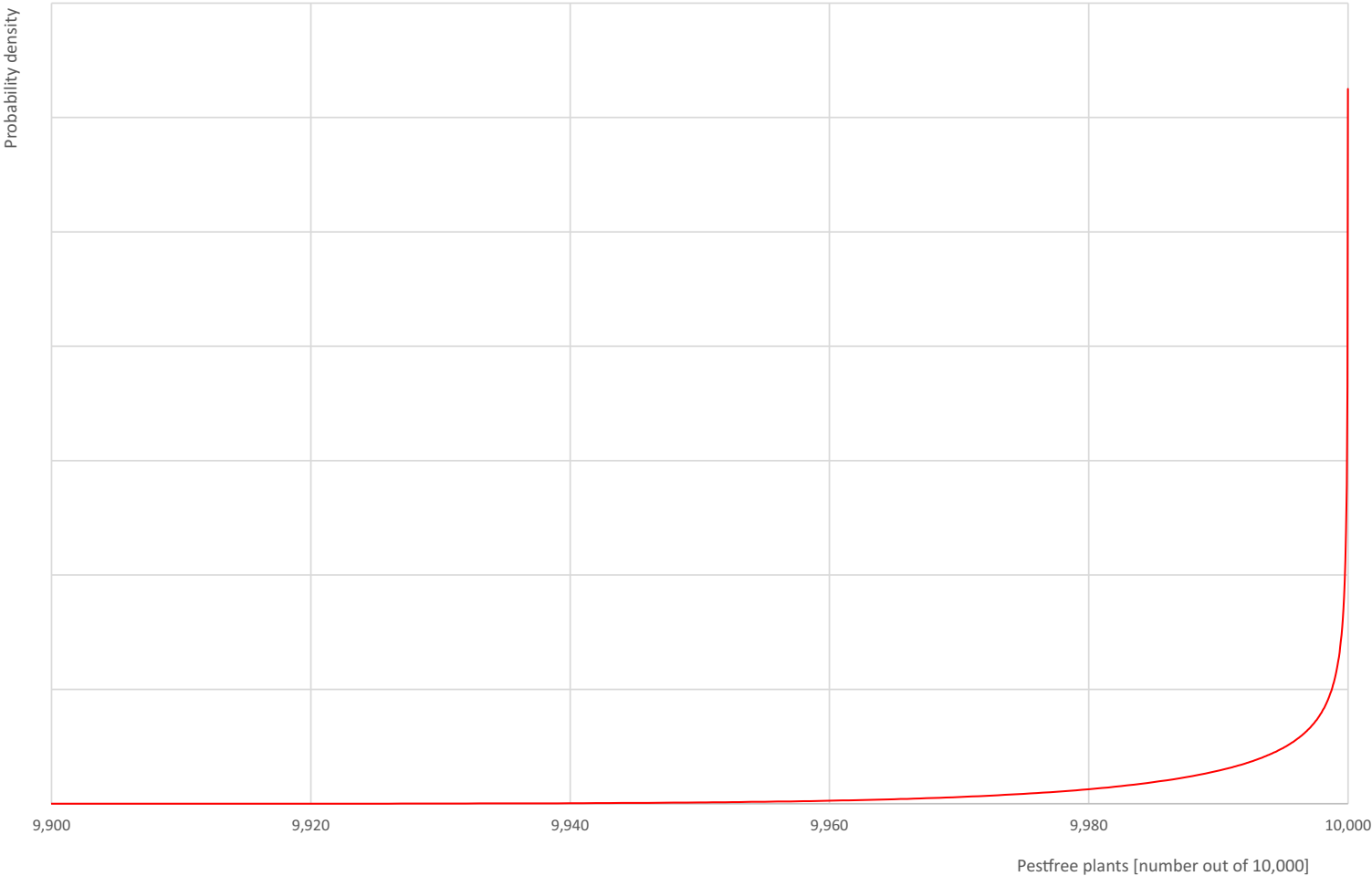
The EKE results are the fitted values.

Coleosporium phellodendri



(a)

Coleosporium phellodendri



(b)

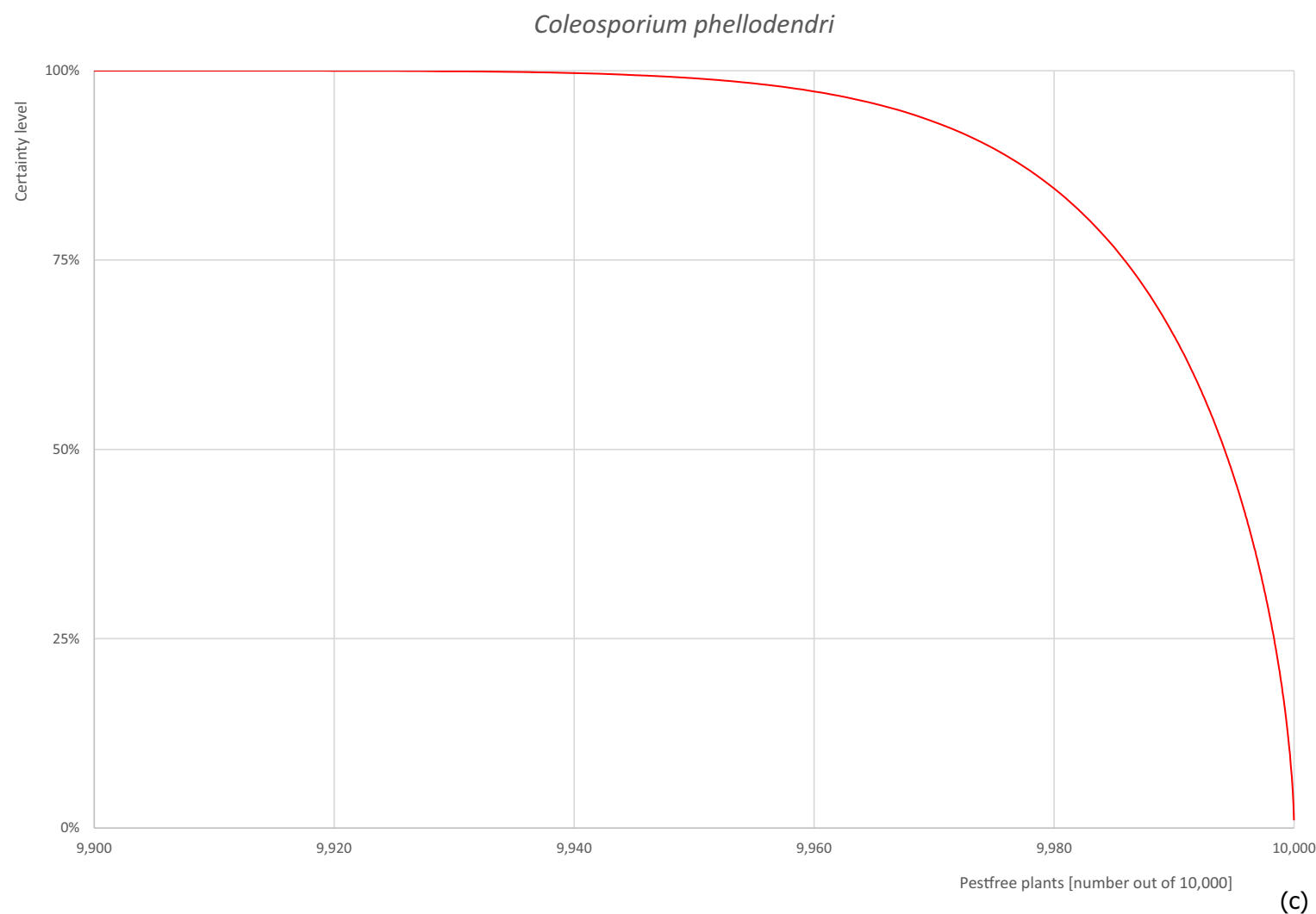


Figure A.4: (a) Elicited uncertainty of pest infection per 10,000 plants (histogram in blue – vertical blue line indicates the elicited percentile in the following order: 1%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 99%) and distributional fit (red line); (b) uncertainty of the proportion of pest-free plants per 10,000 (i.e. = 1 – pest infection proportion expressed as percentage); (c) descending uncertainty distribution function of pest infection per 10,000 plants

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A.5. *Crisicoccus pini*

A.5.1. Organism information

Taxonomic information	Current valid scientific name: <i>Crisicoccus pini</i> Synonyms: <i>Dactylopius pini</i>, <i>Pseudococcus pini</i> Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Hemiptera Family: Pseudococcidae Common name: Japanese pine mealybug, Kuwana pine mealybug Name used in the Dossier: <i>Crisicoccus pini</i>
Group	Insects
EPPO code	DACLPI
Regulated status	The pest is neither regulated in the EU, nor anywhere in the world. <i>Crisicoccus pini</i> is listed in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1217 as a pest of concern for <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>. <i>Crisicoccus pini</i> is included in the EPPO alert list (EPPO, online_a).
Pest status in China	In China, <i>Crisicoccus pini</i> is present in provinces of Hebei, Heilongjiang, Hubei, Hunan, Jilin, Jiangxi, Liaoning, Shandong, Taiwan, Xianggang (Hong Kong), Xizang (Tibet) and Zhejiang (Dossier Section 4.0; EPPO, online_b; García Morales et al., online).
Pest status in the EU	<i>Crisicoccus pini</i> is present in France (Côte d'Azur) and Italy (Cervia, Ravenna province) (Germain and Matile-Ferrero, 2006; Boselli and Pellizzari, 2016; EPPO, online_b).
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	<i>Crisicoccus pini</i> is reported as a pest of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> (Kuwana, 1902; EPPO, online_c; García Morales et al., online) and <i>P. thunbergii</i> (Ferris, 1919; EPPO, online_c; García Morales et al., online).
PRA information	Available Pest Risk Assessment: – Rapid Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) for: <i>Crisicoccus pini</i> (Lloyd, 2019), – Commodity risk assessment of black pine (<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> Parl.) bonsai from Japan (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019), – Scientific opinion on the pest categorisation of <i>Crisicoccus pini</i> (EFSA PLH Panel, 2021), – UK Risk Register Details for <i>Crisicoccus pini</i> (DEFRA, online).

Other relevant information for the assessment

Biology	<i>Crisicoccus pini</i> is a mealybug native to Japan, where it was first reported on <i>Pinus pentaphylla</i> (= <i>P. parviflora</i>) (Kuwana, 1902). From Japan it spread to China, South Korea, Taiwan and Russia (Boselli and Pellizzari, 2016). The pest was introduced to Italy, France, Monaco, California and District of Columbia (Germain and Matile-Ferrero, 2006; Danzig and Gavrilov, 2010; Boselli and Pellizzari, 2016; EPPO, online_d). Females are reddish brown, covered by white cottony secretion, up to 4 mm long and 2 mm wide (Kuwana, 1902). Female body is up to 3.5 mm long (McKenzie, 1967; Danzig and Gavrilov-Zimin, 2015; García Morales et al., online) and between 1.25 and 1.80 mm wide (McKenzie, 1967). Newly hatched larvae (crawlers) are oval, 0.35 mm long and half as wide as long (Kuwana, 1902). Eggs are oval and pink (EFSA PLH Panel, 2021, citing others). <i>Crisicoccus pini</i> can be found at the base of needles, between needles and in bark crevices (Chen et al., 2005), it feeds on developing pine needles (Boselli and Pellizzari, 2016).
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	The optimum temperature for development of <i>C. pini</i> is 25°C and the development threshold temperature is about 13°C (Chen et al., 2006). The lifecycle consists of three stages – egg, nymph (three instars for females and four for males) and adult. Last two nymphal stages of male are called prepupa and pupa. After mating, females of <i>C. pini</i> lay around 50 eggs in waxy ovisac at the base of new shoots. Adult females are wingless. Males have wings (Chen et al., 2005), are weak flyers and short-lived (EFSA PLH Panel, 2021, citing others). There is no information on development time of each life stage. In general, the eggs of mealybugs hatch in 4–10 days. Crawlers mature to adults in 3 or more weeks, depending on temperature. Females usually die right after laying eggs (Mani and Shivaraju, 2016). <i>Crisicoccus pini</i> overwinters as nymphs in bark cracks and crevices on branches or lower part of the trunk (EFSA PLH Panel, 2021, citing others). It is reported that in China <i>C. pini</i> has two generations annually, with two peak periods in May–June and in September–October (Chen et al., 2005). Possible pathways of entry for <i>C. pini</i> are plants for planting, bonsai plants and possibly cut branches, pinecones, bark, wood with bark and woodchip (Loyd, 2019). Possible pathways of entry for mealybugs in general are plant materials of any kind (hiding in a protected site – on the bark, roots, stems, leaves), human transportation, irrigation water, wind, animals and ants (Mani and Shivaraju, 2016).	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	Main symptoms caused by <i>C. pini</i> are chlorosis, premature needle drop, drop of branches, needle size reduction, decline and mortality of trees, yellowing and partial necrosis of pine needles associated with white wax, honeydew and sooty mould (Chen et al., 2005; Boselli and Pellizzari, 2016; Boselli et al., 2018; Loyd, 2019).
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	No report was found on the presence of asymptomatic plants.
	Confusion with other pests	The pest can be confused with other <i>Crisicoccus</i> and <i>Pseudococcus</i> species, such as <i>Pseudococcus citri</i> and <i>P. azalea</i> (Ferris, 1919). A morphological (Danzig and Gavrilov, 2010; Son and Suh, 2017) or molecular analysis is needed in order to distinguish among them.
Host plant range	<i>Crisicoccus pini</i> is a pest of conifers: <i>Abies</i>, <i>Pinus</i> (<i>P. coulteri</i>, <i>P. densiflora</i>, <i>P. halepensis</i>, <i>P. koraiensis</i>, <i>P. massoniana</i>, <i>P. nigra</i>, <i>P. parviflora</i>, <i>P. pinaster</i>, <i>P. pinea</i>, <i>P. radiata</i>, <i>P. tabuliformis</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>) (EPPO, online_c; García Morales et al., online), <i>Keteleeria</i> sp. and <i>Larix</i> sp. (Chen et al., 2005).	
Reported evidence of impact	<i>Crisicoccus pini</i> is a major pest of <i>Pinus densiflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> in Chinese city Qingdao since 1998 (Chen et al., 2005). In California it is a pest of ornamental pines (Danzig and Gavrilov, 2010; Loyd, 2019; García Morales et al., online) and in Italy it caused death of <i>Pinus pinaster</i> and <i>P. pinea</i> (Boselli et al., 2018).	
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	According to Loyd (2019), <i>C. pini</i> can travel with plants for planting including bonsai plants. The pest was found on <i>Pinus pinaster</i> in a Japanese garden in Monaco (Loyd, 2019; EPPO, online_d) and on dwarfed <i>Pinus</i> plants in California (McKenzie, 1967). Therefore, it is highly likely that the pathway of introduction in both cases was with plants for planting from Asia.	
Surveillance information	<i>Crisicoccus pini</i> is recorded in Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0 as a pest occurring in Zhenjiang province where the nursery is located. No surveillance information for this pest is currently available from China. There is no information on whether the pest has ever been found in the nursery or its surrounding environment.	

A.5.2. Possibility of pest presence in the nursery

A.5.2.1. Possibility of entry from the surrounding environment

Crisicoccus pini is known to be present in several provinces of China. The nursery is located in Zhejiang province, where *C. pini* is reported to be present (Dossier Section 4.0; García Morales et al., online). According to Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0, the nursery is surrounded by different plants, among which *Pinus massoniana*, *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* are hosts of *C. pini*.

The possibility of entry for *C. pini* from surrounding environment to nursery relies on the crawler dispersal capacity through air currents, human, animal and ant assisted spread (Mani and Shivaraju, 2016). As stated in Dossier Section 4.0, the bonsai cultivation site is protected by a 40-mesh insect-proof net (0.4 mm), which is wider than the body width of crawlers. Therefore, some of the crawlers can go through the net. There are potential sources of *C. pini* (pine trees) within the distance of 1.5 km.

Uncertainties

- There is no surveillance information on the presence or population pressure of the pest in the area where the nursery is located.
- The abundance of pine trees in the surrounding is unknown.
- No information is available on the dispersal distance of the crawlers.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is possible for the pest to enter the nursery. The pest can be present in the surrounding area because of suitable hosts and the transferring rate could be enhanced by animals, ants, humans and by wind.

A.5.2.2. Possibility of entry with new plants/seeds

All seedlings are cultivated and processed independently by export enterprises, and the cultivation site is located in the seedling cultivation area of export nursery (Dossier Section 4.0).

Seeds of black pine (*P. thunbergii*) are purchased from companies specialised in seed production and soaked with Potassium Permanganate and Triadimefon. Scions of *P. parviflora* are taken from mother plants located in the nursery. The same mother plants were used since 2006 (Dossier Section 4.0). In general mother plants have long life span and are rarely replaced.

The growing media used during production is coconut coir, which does not contain any soil. The coconut coir is imported from abroad and is cleaned thoroughly before using (Dossier Section 5.0). Possibility of entry with seeds or soil/growing media is not relevant for *C. pini*.

Uncertainties

- It is not clear if and how new mother plants are produced or introduced.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is not possible that the pest could enter the nursery with new plants/seeds or soil/growing media.

A.5.2.3. Possibility of spread within the nursery

There are around 50 mother plants located in the exporting nursery, from which the scions of *P. parviflora* are taken (Dossier Section 4.0). Crawler can be taken inside the net protected area with scions from mother plants.

The pest within the nursery can spread by hitchhiking on clothing of nursery staff, by ants, by wind. In addition, the crawlers can go through the net.

Spread within the nursery through the movement of soil, water, equipment and tools is not relevant.

Uncertainties

- There is no information on the presence or population pressure of the pest in the nursery.
- Whether the grafting time matches the crawler occurrence/presence.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that the transfer of the pest within the nursery is possible due to grafting operations; animals, ants and human assisted spread; by wind and due to the presence of suitable hosts (e.g. mother plants, commodity).

A.5.3. Information from interceptions

In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of *Crisicoccus pini* between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

In the EUROPHYT database there was one interception of Pseudococcidae not identified at species level on bonsai plants of unknown species from Japan in 2013 (EUROPHYT, online).

A.5.4. Evaluation of the risk mitigation measures

In the table below, all risk mitigation measures currently applied in China are listed and an indication of their effectiveness on *Crisicoccus pini* is provided. The description of the risk mitigation measures currently applied in China is provided in Table 15.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
1	Separation and physical protection of the commodity during production and before export	Yes	Physical separation of the bonsai plants may have an effect on reducing risk of infestation with <i>C. pini</i> , especially in the production base, because crawlers are smaller than the net mesh. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – The amount of crawlers going through the net. – There is no information on whether plants are protected with the net in the storage and packaging place before export. – Precise timing of net protection period is not provided. – There is no information on how the nursery staff enters and exits the net protected area during the production cycle.
2	Growing medium and its treatment	Yes	The removal of the soil and treatment of Avermectin will eliminate resting stages associated with upper soils as with other mealybug species, although this is not verified for this mealybug. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – No uncertainties
3	Treatment of seeds	No	Not applicable.
4	Insecticide and acaricide treatments	Yes	Spray of contact insecticides can kill the mealybugs that are present on the plants at the time of spraying. Soaking treatment of Avermectin will eliminate resting stages associated with upper soils as with other mealybug species, although this is not verified for this mealybug. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Mealybugs are generally hidden in bark and in the base of needles, therefore they are difficult to be reached by the insecticides. – Mealybugs are known to develop quick resistance but change of the active compound of insecticides can reduce the risk.
5	Fungicide treatments	No	Not applicable.
6	Nematicide treatments	No	Not applicable.
7	Herbicide treatments and weed management	No	Not applicable.
8	Official inspections during production	Yes	Mealybugs are generally visible, although the resting stages in bark crevices can go undetected, especially if they are at the base of the tree. However, the presence of honeydew can alert inspectors for the presence of the pest.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
			<u>Uncertainties:</u> – Non-destructive samples can miss the insect, because they can be hidden at the base of the tree. – It is not clear how mealybugs can be detected at low density when they produce a small amount of honeydew. – There is no information about the prevalence of mealybug infested plants in the nursery and surroundings.
9	Official inspections and treatments before export	Yes	Mealybugs are generally visible, although the resting stages in bark crevices can go undetected, especially if they are at the base of the tree. The change of the soil and treatment of Avermectin will eliminate resting stages associated with upper soils as with other mealybug species, although this is not verified for this mealybug. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Non-destructive samples can miss the insect, because they can be hidden at the base of the tree. – Mealybugs at low density are not associated with obvious symptoms, therefore they can be missed. – There is no information about the prevalence of mealybug infested plants in the nursery and surroundings.

A.5.5. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Crisicoccus pini* on grafted bonsai plants

A.5.5.1. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably low number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The population density around the nursery is low and the measures to prevent the colonisation of the bonsai plants and to suppress the insects eventually established are highly effective. The detection before export is carefully done.

A.5.5.2. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably high number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The population density around the nursery is high and the measures to prevent the colonisation of the bonsai plants and to suppress the insects eventually established are only partially effective. The detection before export is not detailed enough to spot insects when they are present without obvious signs.

A.5.5.3. Reasoning for a central scenario equally likely to over- or underestimate the number of infested grafted bonsai plants (Median)

Different combinations of population density around the nursery, effect of the net barrier and of the insecticide applications may result in an intermediate scenario as they are acting independently from each other on the presence of the insect in the commodity.

A.5.5.4. Reasoning for the precision of the judgement describing the remaining uncertainties (1st and 3rd quartile/interquartile range)

As the signs of the insect occurrence (wax, honeydew) are generally detectable, the Panel assumes that a high infestation level is less likely to happen than having smaller number of infested plants where the insect density is low and difficult to detect.

A.5.5.5. Elicitation outcomes of the assessment of the pest freedom for *Crisicoccus pini* on grafted bonsai plants

The following tables show the elicited and fitted values for pest infestation (Table A.9) and pest freedom (Table A.10).

Table A.9: Elicited and fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of pest infestation by *Crisicoccus pini* per 10,000 plants

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Elicited values	30					100		175		300					600
EKE	29.9	34.3	41.3	55.1	73.7	97.5	123	180	251	296	352	414	484	541	600

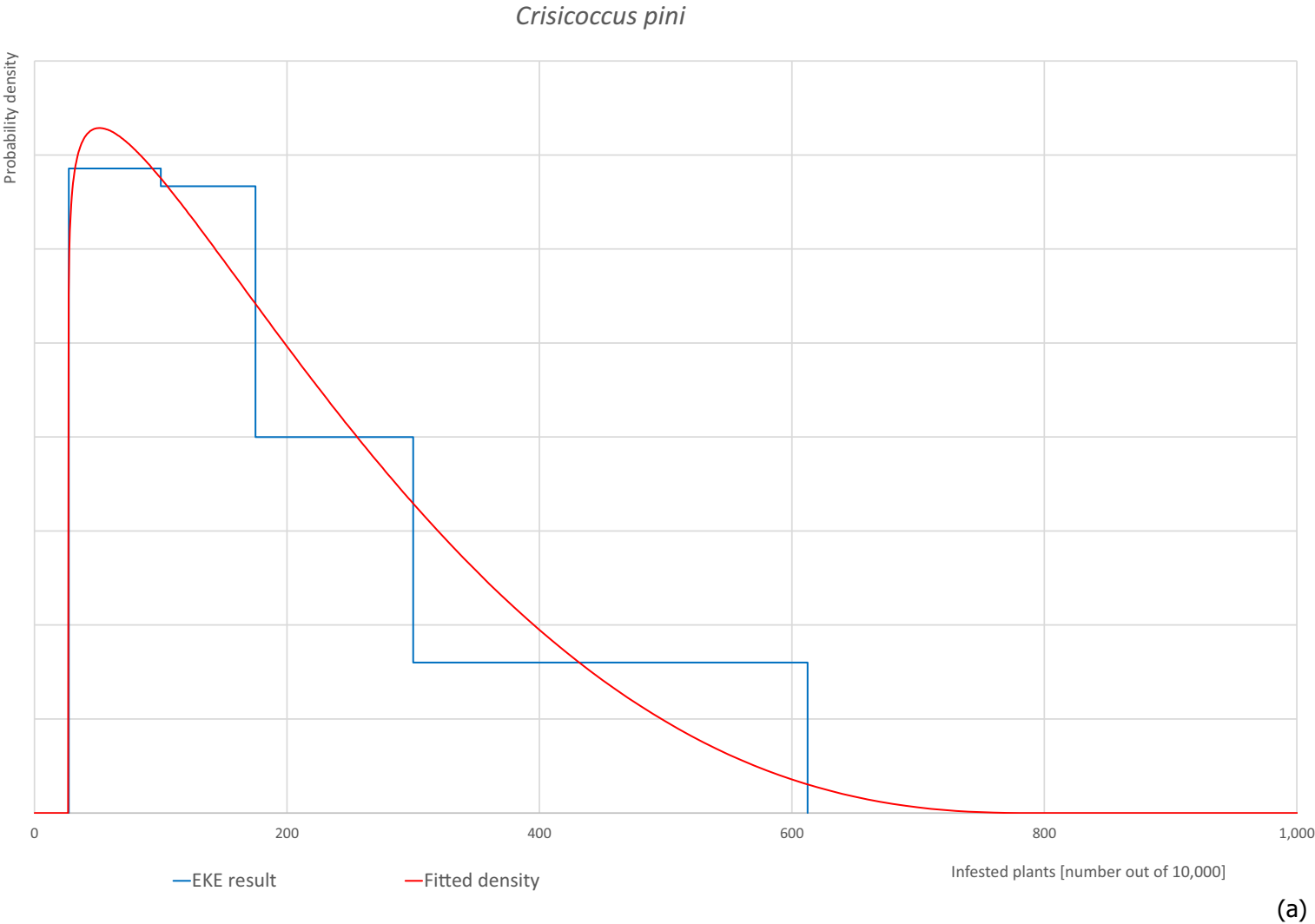
The EKE results are the BetaGeneral (1.0807, 3.4093, 26.7, 790) distribution fitted with @Risk version 7.6.

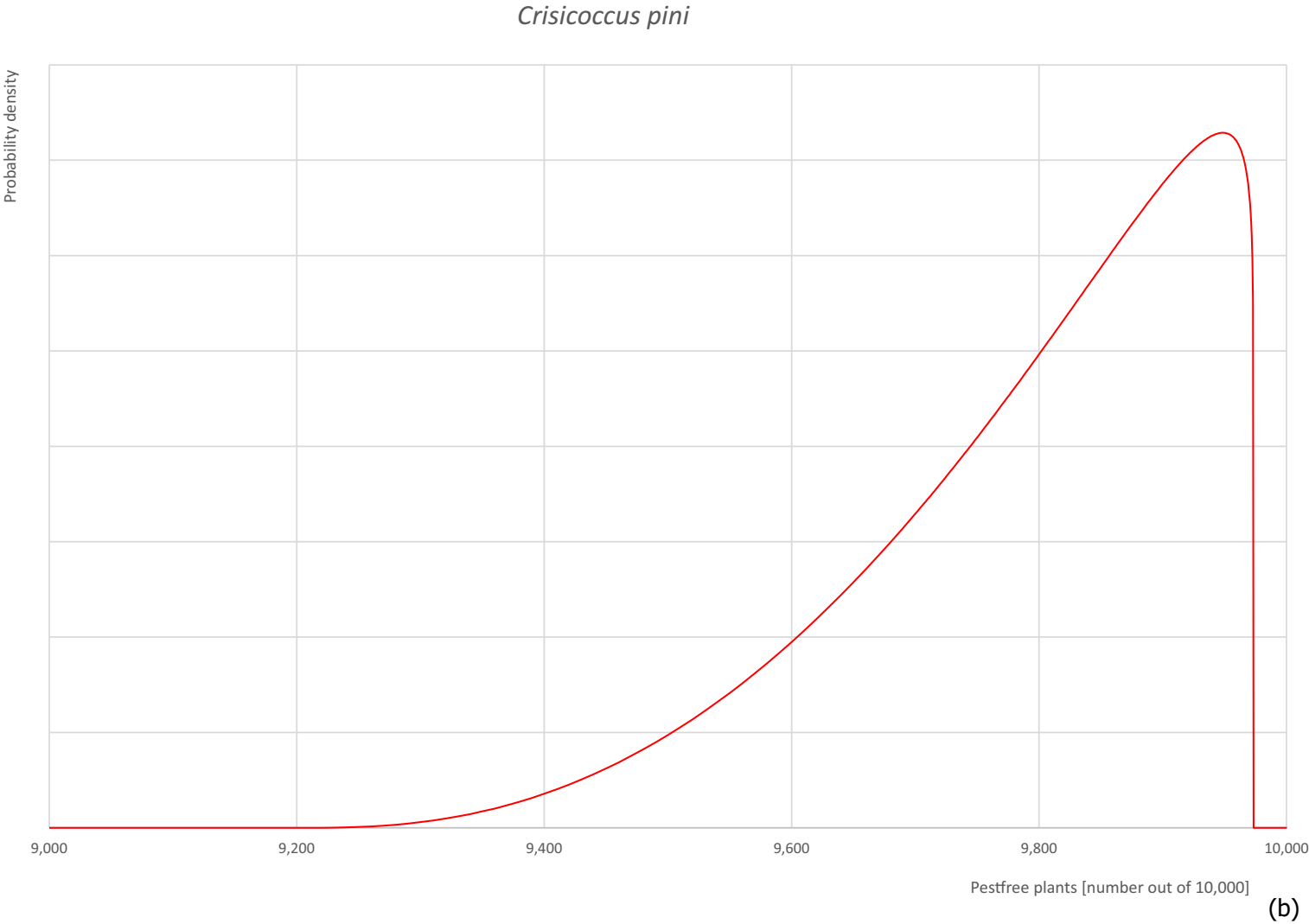
Based on the numbers of estimated infested plants, the pest freedom was calculated (i.e. = 10,000 – number of infested plants per 10,000). The fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of the pest freedom are shown in Table A.10.

Table A.10: The uncertainty distribution of plants free of *Crisicoccus pini* per 10,000 plants calculated by Table A.9

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Values	9,400					9,700		9,825		9,900					9,970
EKE results	9,400	9,459	9,516	9,586	9,648	9,704	9,749	9,820	9,877	9,903	9,926	9,945	9,959	9,966	9,970

The EKE results are the fitted values.





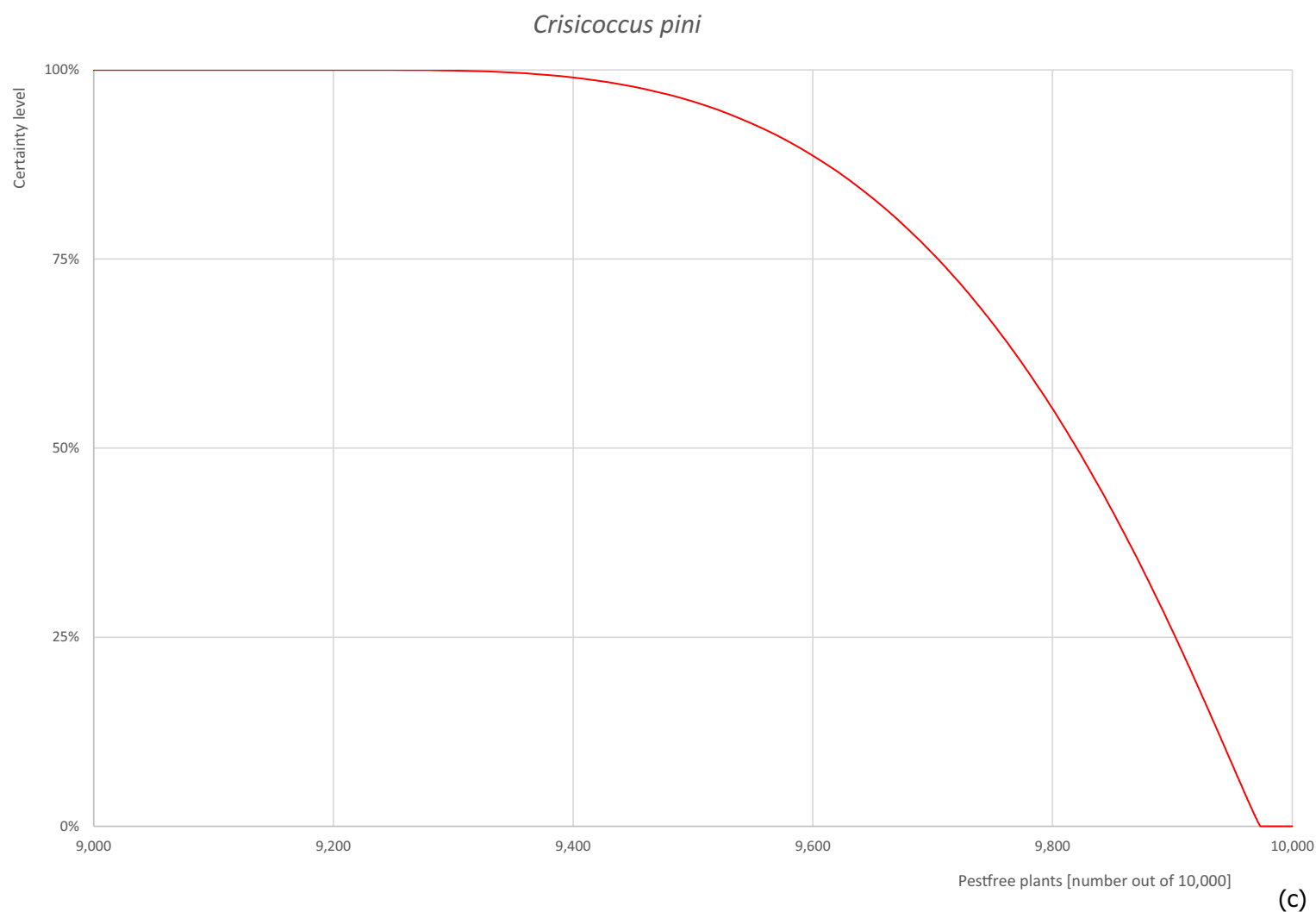


Figure A.5: (a) Elicited uncertainty of pest infestation per 10,000 plants (histogram in blue – vertical blue line indicates the elicited percentile in the following order: 1%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 99%) and distributional fit (red line); (b) uncertainty of the proportion of pest-free plants per 10,000 (i.e. = 1 – pest infestation proportion expressed as percentage); (c) descending uncertainty distribution function of pest infestation per 10,000 plants

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A.6. *Cronartium* group (*C. coleosporioides*, *C. orientale* and *C. quercuum*)

A.6.1. Organism information

Taxonomic information	1. <i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i>
	Current valid scientific name: <i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i> Synonyms: <i>Uredo coleosporioides</i>, <i>Peridermium stalactiforme</i>, <i>Cronartium stalactiforme</i>, <i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i> f. <i>album</i> Name used in the EU legislation: <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-European) [1CRONG] Order: Pucciniales Family: Cronartiaceae Common name: pine cow wheat rust Name used in the Dossier: <i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i>; <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-European)
	2. <i>Cronartium orientale</i>
	Current valid scientific name: <i>Cronartium orientale</i> Synonyms: – Name used in the EU legislation: <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-European) [1CRONG] Order: Pucciniales Family: Cronartiaceae Common name: – Name used in the Dossier: <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-European)
	3. <i>Cronartium quercuum</i>
	Current valid scientific name: <i>Cronartium quercuum</i> Synonyms: <i>Cronartium asclepiadeum</i> var. <i>quercuum</i>, <i>Uredo quercus</i>, <i>Uromyces quercus</i>, <i>Puccinia quercus</i>, <i>Melampsora quercus</i>, <i>Dicaeoma quercus</i>, <i>Cronartium quercus</i>, <i>Peridermium cerebrum</i>, <i>Aecidium cerebrum</i>, <i>Cronartium cerebrum</i>, <i>Aecidium giganteum</i>, <i>Peridermium giganteum</i>, <i>Peridermium mexicanum</i>, <i>Peridermium fusiforme</i>, <i>Cronartium fusiforme</i> Name used in the EU legislation: <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-European) [1CRONG] Order: Pucciniales Family: Cronartiaceae Common name: eastern gall rust of pine Name used in the Dossier: <i>Cronartium quercuum</i>
Group	Fungi
EPPO code	CRONCL: <i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i> CRONOR: <i>Cronartium orientale</i> CRONQU: <i>Cronartium quercuum</i>
Regulated status	<i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i>, <i>C. orientale</i> and <i>C. quercuum</i> are listed in Annex II/A of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-European) [1CRONG], currently not present in the EU territories. <i>Cronartium orientale</i> is listed in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1217 as pests of concern for <i>Pinus thunbergii</i>. <i>Cronartium quercuum</i> is listed in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1217 as a pest of concern for <i>Pinus parviflora</i>. <i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i> and <i>C. quercuum</i> are listed in the A1 EPPO list.

Pest status in China	Even though <i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i> is not reported to be present in China according to EPPO (online_a) and GBIF (online), in the USDA Fungal Database there is one report of <i>C. coleosporioides</i> present in China on <i>Pinus tabuliformis</i> (Farr and Rossman, online). <i>Cronartium orientale</i> is present in China (Farr and Rossman, online). <i>Cronartium quercuum</i> is present and detected in Anhui, Gansu, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hubei, Heilongjiang, Henan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Yunnan and Zhejiang provinces (Dossier Sections 2.0 and 4.0; EPPO, online_b).
Pest status in the EU	<i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i> , <i>C. orientale</i> and <i>C. quercuum</i> are absent in the EU (EPPO, online_a,b; Farr and Rossman, online; GBIF, online).
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> is reported as a host of <i>C. orientale</i> and <i>C. quercuum</i> (Farr and Rossman, online). There is no information on whether <i>C. orientale</i> and <i>C. quercuum</i> can also attack <i>P. parviflora</i>. However, <i>Pinus</i> as a genus is reported as a host of both <i>C. coleosporioides</i> and <i>C. quercuum</i> (EPPO, online_c,d).
PRA information	Pest Risk Assessment currently available: – EPPO Data Sheets on Quarantine Pests (EPPO, 1997a,b), – Scientific Opinion on the pest categorisation of <i>Cronartium</i> spp. (non-EU) (EFSA PLH Panel, 2018), – Commodity risk assessment of black pine (<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> Parl.) bonsai from Japan (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019), – UK Risk Register Details for <i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i> (DEFRA, online_a), – UK Risk Register Details for <i>Cronartium quercuum</i> (DEFRA, online_b).

Other relevant information for the assessment

Biology	<i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i> is native to North America and it is present in the USA and Canada (EPPO, online_a), while <i>C. quercuum</i> is widely distributed on the American continent (the southernmost occurrence in Guyana) and in Eastern Asia (including the far East of Russia). <i>Cronartium orientale</i> is a species newly segregated in Japan from <i>C. quercuum</i> (Kaneko, 2000). As there is little information about <i>C. orientale</i> specific biology, in this opinion the lifecycle of this pathogen will be considered the same as <i>C. quercuum</i>. <i>Cronartium</i> spp. are heteroecious rusts that alternate their lifecycle between <i>Pinus</i> spp. (the aecial hosts) and a wide variety of telial hosts, both trees and grasses. Once the <i>Pinus</i> needles are infected, the pathogen takes one to several years to produce pycnia and aecia. Pycnosporos are not infectious and serve as spermatia. Pycnia and aecia of <i>C. coleosporioides</i> appear in spring the same year, while aecia of <i>C. quercuum</i> appear the year after pycnia. Aecia then produce aeciospores, which are airborne and are able to travel long distances carried by wind. Once aeciospores reach a suitable telial host, infection occurs and uredinia will appear in about 2 weeks. Uredinia produce urediniospores which are airborne and able to re-infect telial hosts during summer. In late summer and autumn (but earlier in <i>C. quercuum</i> which starts usually 2 weeks after the appearance of uredinia), telia are produced in which basidiospores are formed. Basidiospore can be carried by wind up to 1.5 km distance. Basidiospores will infect <i>Pinus</i> trees via first year needles. The mycelium will then develop into woody tissues, where it overwinters in bark or in the galls whose development is triggered by the presence of the pathogen (EPPO, 1997a,b).
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Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	<i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i> is part of the Blister Rust group, while <i>C. quercuum</i> (likely with the almost identical <i>C. orientale</i>) is included in the Gall Rust group (Wijesinghe et al., 2019). The main symptom of <i>C. coleosporioides</i> is dieback of branches. However, when the pathogen is present in association with the fungus <i>Atropellis piniphila</i>, bark necrosis and cankers may appear yellow/orange blisters form and develop vertically, upward and downward, along the stem from infected branches (EPPO, 1997a). It should be noted that <i>A. piniphila</i> is not reported to be present in China. <i>Cronartium quercuum</i> develops yellow/brown galls on stem or branches, until aecia develop on the gall in a cerebroid pattern (EPPO, 1997b). Infection of seedlings, results in severe stunting or rapid death. On telial hosts, <i>Cronartium</i> spp. produce yellow spots (uredinia) on the lower side of leaves. Once symptomatic, all these <i>Cronartium</i> species are easy to detect.
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	Infected pines will be asymptomatic for one or more years.
	Confusion with other pests	Symptoms are generic and can easily misidentified. The genus <i>Cronartium</i> can be identified by analysis of their spores. <i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i> can be distinguished from other <i>Cronartium</i> spp., including <i>C. quercuum</i> by sequence analysis of the ITS region (Vogler and Bruns, 1998; Wijesinghe et al., 2019).
Host plant range	Aecial hosts for <i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i> are <i>Pinus</i> as a genus, <i>Pinus attenuate</i>, <i>P. banksiana</i>, <i>P. contorta</i>, <i>P. coulteri</i>, <i>P. densiflora</i>, <i>P. echinata</i>, <i>P. halepensis</i>, <i>P. jeffreyi</i>, <i>P. leiophylla</i> var. <i>chihuahuana</i>, <i>P. mugo</i>, <i>P. nigra</i>, <i>P. ponderosa</i>, <i>P. radiata</i>, <i>P. sabiniana</i>, <i>P. sylvestris</i> and <i>P. tabuliformis</i>. Telial hosts are <i>Castilleja</i> species, <i>Cordylanthus</i> sp., <i>Lamourouxia dependens</i>, <i>L. rhinanthifolia</i>, <i>Melampyrum lineare</i>, <i>Orthocarpus luteus</i>, <i>Pedicularis bracteosa</i>, <i>P. groenlandica</i>, <i>Rhinanthus crista-galli</i> and <i>R. borealis</i> subsp. <i>kyrollae</i> (Farr and Rossman, online). Aecial hosts for <i>Cronartium orientale</i> are <i>Pinus banksiana</i>, <i>P. densiflora</i>, <i>P. echinate</i>, <i>P. elliotii</i>, <i>P. kesiya</i>, <i>P. luchuensis</i>, <i>P. massoniana</i>, <i>P. mugo</i>, <i>P. nigra</i>, <i>P. nigra</i> subsp. <i>laricio</i>, <i>P. pinaster</i>, <i>P. ponderosa</i>, <i>P. sylvestris</i>, <i>P. sylvestris</i> var. <i>mongholica</i>, <i>P. tabuliformis</i>, <i>P. taiwanensis</i>, <i>P. thunbergii</i>, <i>P. virginiana</i> and <i>P. yunnanensis</i>. Telial hosts are <i>Castanea crenata</i>, <i>C. dentata</i>, <i>C. koreana</i>, <i>C. mollissima</i>, <i>Castanopsis cuspidata</i>, <i>C. sieboldii</i>, <i>Fagus crenata</i>, <i>Quercus acutissima</i>, <i>Q. aliena</i>, <i>Q. dentata</i>, <i>Q. fabrei</i>, <i>Q. glauca</i>, <i>Q. langbianensis</i>, <i>Q. microphylla</i>, <i>Q. mongolica</i>, <i>Q. mongolica</i> subs. <i>crispula</i>, <i>Q. myrsinifolia</i>, <i>Q. palustris</i>, <i>Q. petraea</i>, <i>Q. phellos</i>, <i>Q. rubra</i>, <i>Q. serrata</i>, <i>Q. spinosa</i>, <i>Q. suber</i>, <i>Q. variabilis</i>, <i>Q. wutaishanica</i>, <i>Q. x major</i> and <i>Q. x mccormickii</i> (Farr and Rossman, online). Aecial host for <i>Cronartium quercuum</i> is <i>Pinus</i> as a genus, including <i>P. parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>. Telial hosts are <i>Castanea mollissima</i>, <i>C. crenata</i>, <i>C. dentata</i>, <i>C. henryi</i>, <i>C. pumila</i>, <i>C. sativa</i>, <i>Castanopsis cuspidata</i>, <i>C. sieboldii</i>, <i>Fagus japonica</i>, <i>Notholithocarpus densiflorus</i>, <i>Rhus chinensis</i> and a large number of <i>Quercus</i> species (Farr and Rossman, online).	
Reported evidence of impact	<i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i> , <i>C. orientale</i> and <i>C. quercuum</i> are EU quarantine pests.	
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	Needles, branches and stems of <i>Pinus</i> spp. can be infected and carry overwintering mycelium (EPPO, 1997a), although infection could be asymptomatic. <i>Cronartium</i> sp. was intercepted in 2000 in the UK on <i>Mahonia</i> plants for planting coming from China (EUROPHYT, online).	

Surveillance information	<i>Cronartium quercuum</i> is recorded in Dossier Sections 2.0, 4.0 and 5.0 as a pathogen occurring in Zhejiang. The nursery and its immediate vicinity areas (at least 2 km) are inspected at least six times a year at appropriate intervals targeting pests of EU concern on their main and secondary hosts (Dossier Section 4.0). The survey shall be carried out at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of at least 300 plants from a given genus where the number of plants of that genus is not more than 3,000 plants, or 10% of the plants if there are more than 3,000 plants from that genus (Dossier Section 4.0). Inspection shall be conducted to examine the presence or absence of harmful organisms of EU concern (Dossier Section 4.0).
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A.6.2. Information from interceptions

In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of *Cronartium coleosporioides*, *C. orientale* and *C. quercuum* between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

A.6.3. Evaluation of the implementation and relevance of specific measures in China

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 specifies in point 30 of Annex VII measures which are required for the import of the commodity from China.

The below overview provides special requirements for naturally or artificially dwarfed plants for planting other than seeds according to Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 including an assessment of whether or not the applicant country implements those measures with respect to *Cronartium* group (*C. coleosporioides*, *C. orientale* and *C. quercuum*) identified in this Opinion. The Panel assumes that information on treatments required to be included in the phytosanitary certificate is provided by the applicant country according to the Article 71 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
'Official statement that:	–	–
a) the plants, including those collected directly from natural habitats, have been grown, held and trained for at least two consecutive years prior to dispatch in officially registered nurseries, which are subject to an officially supervised control regime,	Yes	Yes
b) the plants in the nurseries referred to in point (a) of this entry:	–	–
i) at least during the period referred to in point (a) of this entry:	–	–
— were potted, in pots which are placed on shelves at least 50 cm above ground,	Yes, partially. Pots are also reported to be kept on the ground.	No
— have been subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure freedom from non-European rusts, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments has been mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.	Yes. Treatments are appropriate. They are expected to reduce the likelihood of infection of the pathogens and the rate of colonisation of plant tissues, although it is uncertain if freedom from non-European rusts could be reachable. Treatments used are listed in Table 6. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – If the fungicides are rotated in order to reduce the likelihood of development of resistant strains of the pathogens.	Yes

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
— have been officially inspected at least six times a year at appropriate intervals for the presence of Union quarantine pests of concern in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and these inspections have also been carried out on plants in the immediate vicinity of the nurseries referred to in point (a) of this entry, at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of at least 300 plants from a given genus where the number of plants of that genus is not more than 3,000 plants, or 10% of the plants if there are more than 3,000 plants from that genus,	Yes	Yes. The official inspections are expected to be effective in detecting the pathogens. However, the asymptomatic period can last from one to several years. During that period, infection cannot be detected visually. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – If laboratory analyses are performed. – If inspections also target telial hosts in the surroundings.
— have been found free, in these inspections, from the relevant Union quarantine pests of concern as specified in the previous indent, infested plants have been removed and the remaining plants, where appropriate, have been effectively treated and have been held for an appropriate period and inspected to ensure freedom from such pests,	Yes	Yes The asymptomatic period can last several years. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Whether the period during which plants are held is sufficiently long for them to express symptoms
— have been planted in either an unused artificial growing medium or in a natural growing medium, which has been treated by fumigation or by appropriate heat treatment and has been of any Union quarantine pests,	Yes	No
— have been kept under conditions which ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from Union quarantine pests and within 2 weeks prior to dispatch, have been:	Yes	No
— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted, or	–	–
— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions laid down in (i) fifth indent, or	–	–

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
— subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure that the growing medium is free from Union quarantine pests, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments have been indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031 under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.	Yes	No
ii) were packed in closed containers which have been officially sealed and bear the registration number of the registered nursery, and this number has been indicated under the rubric 'Additional declaration' on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, enabling the consignments to be identified.'	Yes	Yes

A.6.4. Reference List

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A.7. *Dendrolimus* group (*D. punctatus*, *D. sibiricus*, *D. spectabilis*, *D. superans* and *D. tabulaeformis*)

A.7.1. Organism information

Taxonomic information	1. <i>Dendrolimus punctatus</i> Current valid scientific name: <i>Dendrolimus punctatus</i> Synonyms: – Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Lepidoptera Family: Lasiocampidae Common name: Masson pine caterpillar Name used in the Dossier: <i>Dendrolimus punctatus</i> 2. <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> Current valid scientific name: <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> Synonyms: <i>Dendrolimus laricis</i>, <i>Dendrolimus superans sibiricus</i> Name used in the EU legislation: <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> Chetverikov [DENDSI] Order: Lepidoptera Family: Lasiocampidae Common name: Siberian silk moth Name used in the Dossier: <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> 3. <i>Dendrolimus spectabilis</i> Current valid scientific name: <i>Dendrolimus spectabilis</i> Synonyms: <i>Odonestis spectabilis</i>, <i>Oeona segregatus</i> Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Lepidoptera Family: Lasiocampidae Common name: Japanese pine caterpillar Name used in the Dossier: <i>Dendrolimus spectabilis</i> 4. <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> Current valid scientific name: <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> Synonyms: <i>Dendrolimus jezoensis</i>, <i>Dendrolimus superans albolineatus</i> Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Lepidoptera Family: Lasiocampidae Common name: Japanese hemlock caterpillar, Sakhalin silk moth Name used in the Dossier: <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> [also cited in the Dossier as <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i>, which however is not a synonym] 5. <i>Dendrolimus tabulaeformis</i> Current valid scientific name: <i>Dendrolimus tabulaeformis</i> Synonyms: – Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Lepidoptera Family: Lasiocampidae Common name: Chinese pine caterpillar Name used in the Dossier: <i>Dendrolimus tabulaeformis</i>
Group	Insects
EPPO code	DENDPU: <i>Dendrolimus punctatus</i> DENDSI: <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> DENDSC: <i>Dendrolimus spectabilis</i>

	DENDSU: <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> DENDTA: <i>Dendrolimus tabulaeformis</i>
Regulated status	<i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> is listed in Annex II/A of Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> Chetverikov [DENDSI]. <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> is also listed as a priority pest under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1702. <i>Dendrolimus punctatus</i>, <i>D. spectabilis</i>, <i>D. superans</i> and <i>D. tabulaeformis</i> are not regulated in the EU. <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i>, <i>D. spectabilis</i> and <i>D. superans</i> are listed in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1217 as pests of concern for <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>. <u>EPPO categorisation:</u> <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> is included in A2 EPPO list. <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> is also included in A1 list in Georgia, Turkey and Ukraine, in A2 list in Russia, Armenia, Belarus and Kyrgyzstan, and in both A1 and A2 list in Kazakhstan (EPPO, online_a). <i>Dendrolimus spectabilis</i> is currently listed in A1 list only for Chile (EPPO, online_b). It was in the EPPO Alert List from 1999 to 2004 (EPPO, 2004). <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> is included in A2 EPPO list, it is also included in A1 list for Georgia and Chile (EPPO, online_c). <i>Dendrolimus punctatus</i> and <i>D. tabulaeformis</i> are not listed by EPPO.
Pest status in China	<i>Dendrolimus punctatus</i>, <i>D. sibiricus</i>, <i>D. superans</i>, <i>D. spectabilis</i> and <i>D. tabulaeformis</i> are present in China. <i>Dendrolimus punctatus</i> is present in Anhui, Beijing, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Guizhou, Hainan, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zhejiang, Hong Kong (Kononov et al., 2016; Dossier Section 4.0; CABI, online_a). <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> and <i>D. superans</i> are present in China only in the northern provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin, Liaoning and Neimenggu (Dai et al., 2012; Kononov et al., 2016; Dossier Section 2.0; CABI, online_b; EPPO, online_d). <i>Dendrolimus spectabilis</i> is present in Hebei, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Jilin, Liaoning and Shandong (Dai et al., 2012; Dossier Section 2.0; EPPO, online_e). <i>Dendrolimus tabulaeformis</i> is present in Beijing, Gansu, Guizhou, Hebei, Henan, Hubei, Jilin, Liaoning, Neimenggu, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi and Sichuan (Dai et al., 2012; Kononov et al., 2016; Dossier Section 4.0; CABI, online_c).
Pest status in the EU	All the five considered species of <i>Dendrolimus</i> are absent in the EU (CABI, online_a,b,c; EPPO, online_d,e,f).
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> are both hosts for <i>D. punctatus</i>, <i>D. sibiricus</i>, <i>D. spectabilis</i> and <i>D. superans</i> (Dossier Section 2.0; CABI, online_d; EPPO, online_g,h,k). <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> is also host for <i>D. tabulaeformis</i> (CABI, online_e).
PRA information	Pest Risk Assessment currently available: – Pest Risk Assessment Scheme <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> (EPPO, 2000), – Report of a Pest Risk Assessment on <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> (EPPO, 2002), – Report of a Pest Risk Management: <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> (EPPO, 2005a), – Report of a Pest Risk Assessment for <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> (EPPO, 2005b), – Scientific Opinion on the pest categorisation of <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> (EFSA PLH Panel, 2018), – Scientific Opinion on the commodity risk assessment of black pine (<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> Parl.) bonsai from Japan (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019), – Pest risk assessment of <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> and <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> (VKM, 2018), – The Siberian moth (<i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i>), a pest risk assessment for Norway (Flø et al., 2020),

	– Pest Risk Assessment of the Importation of Larch from Siberia and the Soviet Far East (USDA, 1991), – Contingency plan for the Siberian Coniferous Silk Moth (<i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i>) (Forestry Commission, 2016), – Podsumowanie Analizy Zagrożenia Agrofagiem (Ekspres PRA) dla <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> (Instytut Ochrony Roslin, 2017), – UK Risk Register Details for <i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> (DEFRA, online_a), – UK Risk Register Details for <i>Dendrolimus spectabilis</i> (DEFRA, online_b), – UK Risk Register Details for <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> (DEFRA, online_c).
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Other relevant information for the assessment

Biology

Dendrolimus spp. are lappet moths of medium-large size (40–100 mm wingspan) in the family *Lasiocampidae*; mature larvae (caterpillars) are 50–70 (110) mm long (CAPS, 2016a,b). No other information is available on body length of larvae at different instars. All species feed on conifers, of which they are among the most important defoliating pests in the world. Several species still have unclear or controversial taxonomic position (Dai et al., 2012). According to Kononov et al. (2016), six species of *Dendrolimus* widespread in Eurasia may be separated into two distinct clusters each including three taxa that show close phylogenetic relationships:

- *Dendrolimus pini*, *D. sibiricus* and *D. superans*
- *Dendrolimus punctatus*, *D. spectabilis* and *D. tabulaeformis*

Dendrolimus sibiricus has a wide range distribution throughout northern Eurasia, from Russia to eastern Siberia and Sakhalin, northern China and Korea (Kononov et al., 2016; Jeong et al., 2018; VKM, 2018; EPPO, online_d). The distribution of the closely related species *D. superans* is instead limited to eastern Siberia and Sakhalin, Japan and northern China (Kononov et al., 2016; VKM, 2018). In the Dossier, *D. superans* is considered as synonym of *D. sibiricus* (Dossier Section 2.0).

Dendrolimus punctatus has a large subtropical distribution from central-eastern China to Taiwan, Vietnam and India (Manipur) (Li et al., 2019; CABI, online_a). *Dendrolimus spectabilis* is present in north-eastern China, Korea and Japan (Kononov et al., 2016). *Dendrolimus tabulaeformis* is distributed in central and north-eastern part of China, where is largely sympatric with both the two above mentioned similar species. Occasional hybridisations are reported among the three species (Dai et al., 2012); *D. tabulaeformis* is genetically not distinguishable from *D. punctatus* and could be considered as a subspecies (Kononov et al., 2016).

General life history traits:

Eurasian species of *Dendrolimus* have all similar biology and feeding habits, but the duration of the life cycle may be very variable depending on species, climatic zones, population density and larval diapause. *Dendrolimus* has 4 stages of development: egg, larva (6–10 larval instars), pupa and adult. Overwintering occurs in the ground at larval stage from 3rd to 5th instar (EPPO, 2005c; Choi et al., 2011; Luo et al., 2018; Shao et al., 2018). In spring, from March to June, the larvae emerge from the ground and climb the stems to feed on needles, causing intense defoliation especially in the last weeks of development. Pupation occurs in silky cocoons attached to needles or branches. Adults fly from March to October, depending on species and the number of generations per year; they are nocturnal and during the day remain on the stems (EFSA, 2020). *Dendrolimus* are multivoltine in warmer subtropical regions (up to 5 generations/year), univoltine in temperate regions and semivoltine in colder northern regions, where up to 4 years can be needed to complete the life cycle (EPPO, 2005c; Flø et al., 2020; CABI, online_a). Overlapping of generations is frequent and may be a contributing cause of outbreaks. Females lay 200–800 eggs (size of an egg is 1.9–2.2 mm) (EPPO, 2005c) on the needles and branches of the lower part of the crown. The young gregarious larvae hatch after 13–22 days and begin to feed on the needles, of which initially gnaw only the edges; larval development occurs rapidly in multivoltine populations; from 3rd to 4th instar onwards larvae feed

individually and the last generation larvae descend to the ground to overwinter. In univoltine or semivoltine populations, the development of the larvae runs slower during summer, and overwintering usually occurs from 3rd to 5th instar. In the following spring, the emerged larvae resume feeding on foliage and complete their development, or eventually continue feeding activity during summer and overwinter for a second time. Under summer unfavourable conditions (hot temperatures, etc.), larvae can enter summer diapause and return to soil (Kirichenko et al., 2011). The adults of *Dendrolimus* have a short lifespan (7–18 days) but are generally able to cover tens of km in flight, so that they can easily spread naturally where suitable climate conditions and host plants are available (Wylie and Speight, 2012; Möykkynen and Pukkala, 2014; EFSA PLH Panel, 2018; EFSA, 2019; Flø et al., 2020). Furthermore, *Dendrolimus* can also passively spread in all stages of development by transport of wood products (as wood with bark, bark, fuel wood), living plants (plants for planting, Christmas trees, cut branches) and soil associated with plants (EPPO, 2005c; VKM, 2018; EFSA PLH Panel, 2019; Flø et al., 2020). Adults can also spread passively on long distances by transport vehicles (Dossier Section 2.0).

Species specific life history traits:

Dendrolimus sibiricus is considered 'an integral part of taiga forest ecosystems' (Sultson et al., 2021) feeding on all main Siberian coniferous species (*Abies*, *Larix*, *Picea* and *Pinus*) and severely damaging million hectares during cyclical outbreaks. The life cycle last 1–3 years, depending on climate conditions (EPPO, 2005c). However, extended life cycle up to 3–4 years is possible as consequence of extended larval life (Flø et al., 2020). *Dendrolimus sibiricus* is believed to be a strong flyer, but its flying capability has been recently revised by Flø et al. (2020) which judged not proven the natural spread rate of 50 km/year previously reported by EPPO (2005c) and by Möykkynen and Pukkala (2014). A lower spread rate of about 9.5 km/year (with a 95% uncertainty range of 1.2–33 km) is considered reliable by a recent EFSA assessment (EFSA, 2019). According to EFSA (2019), the larvae do not balloon.

Dendrolimus superans is known as an important pest mainly for *Larix* spp. and *Pinus* spp. in north-eastern China and Japan (Kamata, 2002; EPPO, 2005c; Fang et al., 2021). Its biological traits, including life cycle, are very similar to *D. sibiricus* (EPPO, 2005c; VKM, 2018). No specific information about the flight capability of *D. superans* is available, but it can be assumed that it is similar to that of *D. sibiricus*.

Dendrolimus punctatus is the most important defoliating insect in Asian pine forests, infesting million hectares each year in China, Vietnam and Taiwan with outbreaks occurring every 3–5 years (Wylie and Speight, 2012; Fang et al., 2016). In most of its range, *D. punctatus* is mainly associated with previous year needles of *Pinus massoniana* as preferred food, ensuring fitness benefits in terms of larval development rapidity and survival, increased mating success of adults and female fecundity (Luo et al., 2018). The species has usually 2–4 generations/year and overwinters as 3rd/4th instar larvae. Mature larvae weave their cocoons at the tree top or the tip of branch (Luo et al., 2018). *Dendrolimus punctatus* is believed to be a sedentary species, unwilling to move on long distances when suitable food sources are available, and its migration ability is judged 'weak' by Du et al. (2020). However, the 1st and 2nd instar larvae can be easily dispersed by the wind on silk threads (ballooning), and adult moths are known to cover flight distances of 10–20 km, eventually even wind-assisted (Wylie and Speight, 2012; Dossier Section 2.0).

Dendrolimus spectabilis is mainly known as important defoliator of *Pinus densiflora* in Korea, *P. thunbergii* in Japan (Togashi and Takahashi, 1977; EPPO, 2004; Choi et al., 2011), and of both the mentioned conifers in China (Bao et al., 2019). For a long time known as univoltine species in Korea, *D. spectabilis* is recently turning to bivoltinism as consequence of both switching of main host tree (from *Pinus thunbergii* to *P. rigida*) and climate change (Choi et al., 2011). In Japan (Kyoto) an alternation of univoltine and bivoltine cycle was observed, so that adults can fly three times a year (Togashi and Takahashi, 1977). No specific information about

	the flight capability of <i>D. spectabilis</i> was found but can be assumed to be similar to <i>D. punctatus</i>. <i>Dendrolimus tabulaeformis</i> is considered a major pest for <i>Pinus tabulaeformis</i> in north China, significantly reducing the growth of monocultural pine plantations during frequent outbreaks (Shao et al., 2018). According to Kononov et al. (2016), this taxon should be considered as synonym of <i>D. punctatus</i>. The species has one generation/year and overwinters as larva 4th 5th instar; it is known as a chill tolerant species at the overwintering stage in northern China (Zeng et al., 2008; Shao et al., 2018). No detailed information about the flight capability of <i>D. tabulaeformis</i> was found in the literature but can be assumed that it is similar to that of <i>D. punctatus</i>.	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	Symptoms of <i>Dendrolimus</i> sp. easy to detect on the commodity are: – edges of needles fed by gregarious young larvae (1st to 3rd instar) and yellowing/reddening of damaged needles, – partial/total feeding of needles by aged and mature solitary larvae (4th instar onwards), – silky cocoons (70–100 mm) containing the pupae attached to the branches of damaged plants.
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	Infested plants are asymptomatic only when carrying eggs laid on needles and young larvae are newly hatched.
	Confusion with other pests	The identification of different species of <i>Dendrolimus</i> may be very uncertain due to the remarkable similarity among the species (especially between <i>D. sibiricus</i> and <i>D. superans</i> and within the cluster <i>D. punctatus</i> , <i>D. spectabilis</i> , <i>D. tabulaeformis</i>) and the possibility of hybridisation. For a reliable identification analysis by experts, eventually also with DNA barcoding support, is needed.
Host plant range	The host plant range of <i>D. sibiricus</i> and <i>D. superans</i> includes: <i>Abies</i> (<i>A. nephrolepis</i>, <i>A. sachalinensis</i>, <i>A. sibirica</i>); <i>Larix</i> (<i>L. cajanderi</i>, <i>L. gmelinii</i>, <i>L. kurilensis</i>, <i>L. sibirica</i>); <i>Picea</i> (<i>P. jezoensis</i>, <i>P. obovata</i>); <i>Pinus</i> (<i>P. bungeana</i>, <i>P. koraiensis</i>, <i>P. parviflora</i>, <i>P. pumila</i>, <i>P. sibirica</i>, <i>P. sylvestris</i>, <i>P. thunbergii</i>); <i>Tsuga</i> sp. and <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> (CAPS, 2016a; EFSA, 2020; CABI, online_a; EPPO, online_g,h,i,j). <i>Dendrolimus punctatus</i> is known to feed only on <i>Pinus</i> spp. of which it is reported as a major pest of <i>P. massoniana</i>, and secondary pest of <i>P. armandii</i>, <i>P. kesiya</i>, <i>P. luchiensis</i>, <i>P. merkusii</i>, <i>P. parviflora</i>, <i>P. taiwanensis</i>, <i>P. tabulaeformis</i>, <i>P. thunbergii</i> (Wylie and Speight, 2012; CAPS, 2016b; Fang et al., 2016; Li et al., 2019) and other non-Asian pine species as <i>P. caribaea</i>, <i>P. elliotii</i>, <i>P. oocarpa</i> and <i>P. taeda</i> (CAPS, 2016b). <i>Dendrolimus spectabilis</i> is a pest mainly for <i>P. densiflora</i>, <i>P. thunbergii</i>, <i>P. tabulaeformis</i>, <i>P. bungeana</i>, <i>P. parviflora</i> and <i>P. rigida</i>. It is also known to feed on <i>Abies</i>, <i>Cedrus</i> and <i>Larix</i> (EPPO, 2004; Choi et al., 2011; EPPO, online_g,h,k). <i>Dendrolimus tabulaeformis</i> is a pest for <i>P. tabulaeformis</i>, <i>P. massoniana</i>, <i>P. armandii</i>, <i>P. bungeana</i>, <i>P. densiflora</i>, <i>P. sylvestris</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> (Han et al., 2008; Shao et al., 2018; Bao et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2019; CABI, online_e).	
Reported evidence of impact	<i>Dendrolimus sibiricus</i> is EU quarantine pest. <i>Dendrolimus</i> spp. are very important defoliating insects in China, where more than 2 million ha of pine (<i>Pinus</i> spp.) plantations are annually damaged (Fang et al., 2016). Furthermore, toxic hairs of <i>Dendrolimus</i> spp. larvae and cocoons can cause irritation and arthritis to humans and livestock (Zhang et al., 2020). <i>Dendrolimus superans</i> is known as main pest in larch-pine stands of Sakhalin, causing death of about 8,000 ha of forests in two distinct outbreaks in 1959–1964 and 1986–1989. Similar outbreaks also occurred in Japan, on <i>Abies</i>	

	<i>sachalinensis</i> (Kamata, 2002; EPPO, 2005c). One million ha of <i>Larix gmelinii</i>/<i>Betula platyphylla</i> mixed forests have been severely damaged during an outbreak occurred in China (Heilongjiang) in 1989–1991 (Fang et al., 2021). <i>Dendrolimus punctatus</i> is the most destructive among all the pine caterpillar species in China, causing huge economic damage to the pine forests in southern China (> 1 million ha annually affected) during outbreaks lasting 3–5 years (Du et al., 2020; Dossier Section 4.0). It is also an important pest in Vietnam and Taiwan. Death of 25% of pine trees and 30% reduced growth in surviving trees have been reported after 100% defoliation (Wylie and Speight, 2012). <i>Dendrolimus spectabilis</i> caused in the past (1960–1970) severe defoliation damage on <i>Pinus densiflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> young plantations (< 20 years old) in Japan (Kamata, 2002) and in <i>P. densiflora</i> stands in Korea, but its importance in this country is progressively decreased and it is considered now only an occasional pest (Choi et al., 2011). <i>Dendrolimus tabulaeformis</i> is reported as the major pine pest in northern China (Han et al., 2008). Frequent outbreaks, often favoured by drought mainly in <i>P. tabulaeformis</i> monoculture plantations, cause serious growth reduction and important economic losses (Shao et al., 2018; Bao et al., 2019).
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	Plants for planting, included Christmas trees and bonsais, are pathway for all <i>Dendrolimus</i> species. Bonsai plants in pots may carry eggs, larvae or cocoons of the pests, and overwintering larvae also might be present in the soil.
Surveillance information	<i>Dendrolimus punctatus</i> is recorded in Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0 as a pest occurring in the Zhejiang province where the nursery is located. And according to Dossier Section 4.0, <i>D. sibiricus</i> and <i>D. spectabilis</i> are present in China. No specific surveillance protocol for all the mentioned <i>Dendrolimus</i> species is described in the Dossier. However, <i>D. sibiricus</i> and <i>D. spectabilis</i> are listed as target pests (Dossier Section 4.0) for which monitoring activities (pheromone traps, light traps, etc.) are performed, together with inspections and samplings of insects on host plants in the survey area, which are carried out three times a year.

A.7.2. Possibility of pest presence in the nursery

Information is provided only for *Dendrolimus* species (*Dendrolimus punctatus*, *D. spectabilis*, *D. superans* and *D. tabulaeformis*) evaluated using Expert Knowledge Elicitation.

A.7.2.1. Possibility of entry from the surrounding environment

Dendrolimus punctatus is the only species reported to be present in Zhejiang (Dossier Section 2.0; CABI, online_a). *Dendrolimus spectabilis* is found in the bordering province of Jiangsu (Dossier Section 2.0; EPPO, online_e). *Dendrolimus superans* is present in northern regions of China. *Dendrolimus tabulaeformis* is in the northeast. However, the Dossier states that none of the mentioned *Dendrolimus* species is present in the Hangzhou area.

According to Dossier Section 4.0, the following hosts for *Dendrolimus* spp. are present in parks and gardens of the Hangzhou area, where the nursery is located:

- *Cedrus deodara* (*D. spectabilis*),
- *Pinus bungeana* (*D. superans*, *D. spectabilis*, *D. tabulaeformis*),
- *Pinus densiflora* (*D. spectabilis*, *D. tabulaeformis*),
- *Pinus elliotii* (*D. punctatus*),
- *Pinus massoniana* (*D. punctatus*, *D. tabulaeformis*),
- *Pinus parviflora* (*D. superans*, *D. punctatus*, *D. spectabilis*),
- *Pinus thunbergii* (*D. superans*, *D. punctatus*, *D. spectabilis*, *D. tabulaeformis*).

Adults of *Dendrolimus punctatus* (and *D. tabulaeformis*) are able to fly 10–20 km, and young larvae can be dispersed by the wind (Wylie and Speight, 2012; Dossier Section 2.0). All the *Dendrolimus* species can also move on long distance by passive transport of woody material, living plants and soil (EPPO, 2005c; VKM, 2018; EFSA PLH Panel, 2019; Flø et al., 2020; Dossier Section 2.0). The bonsai cultivation in the nursery is protected by a 40-mesh insect-proof net, only removed during winter (Dossier Section 4.0).

Uncertainties

- There is no surveillance information on the presence or population pressure of the pests in the area where the nursery is located.
- No information available on the distance of the nursery to sources of pests in the surrounding environment.
- Pattern of the presence of *D. punctatus* in Zhejiang.
- Number of generations of *D. punctatus* in Zhejiang and flight periods of moths.
- Presence of other species of *Dendrolimus* in Zhejiang (it cannot be excluded, considering their spread capabilities both natural and human assisted).
- Laying down and removal calendar of insect-proof net on bonsai cultivation in relation to the flight periods of adults.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is possible for the *Dendrolimus* species to enter the nursery from the surrounding area. One of them (*D. punctatus*) is present in Zhejiang province, and the occurrence of the remaining four species cannot be excluded as consequence of both their high natural and human assisted spread capabilities and the presence of several suitable hosts in the area.

A.7.2.2. Possibility of entry with new plants/seeds

All seedlings are cultivated and processed independently by export enterprises, and the cultivation site is located in the seedling cultivation area of export nursery (Dossier Section 4.0).

Seeds of black pine (*P. thunbergii*) are purchased from companies specialised in seed production and soaked with Potassium Permanganate and Triaimefon. Scions of *P. parviflora* are taken from mother plants located in the nursery. The same mother plants were used since 2006 (Dossier Section 4.0). In general mother plants have long life span and are rarely replaced.

Growing media used during bonsai production is coconut coir imported from abroad and not containing any soil (Dossier Section 5.0).

Possibility of entry with seeds or growing media is not relevant for *Dendrolimus* species.

Uncertainties

- It is not clear if and how new mother plants are produced or introduced.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers it is not possible that the pests could enter the nursery with new plants/seeds or soil/growing media.

A.7.2.3. Possibility of spread within the nursery

There are around 50 mother plants located in the exporting nursery, from which the scions of *P. parviflora* are taken (Dossier Section 4.0).

Dendrolimus species within the nursery can spread by scions from infested mother plants. Spread within the nursery through the movement of soil, water, equipment and tools is not relevant.

Uncertainties

- There is no information on the presence or population pressure of the pests in the nursery.
- There is no information about the possibility that small larvae are accidentally taken on clothes of nursery staff from mother plants when scions are collected to the bonsai cultivation area.
- Host suitability of *Pinus parviflora* for some *Dendrolimus* species.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that the transfer of the pests within the nursery is possible since the eggs or young larvae of *Dendrolimus* on scions can be taken to the bonsai cultivation area.

A.7.3. Information from interceptions

In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there were two interceptions of *Dendrolimus spectabilis* on *Pinus thunbergii* bonsais from Japan occurred in Germany in 2018 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* bonsai plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of *Dendrolimus punctatus*, *D. sibiricus*, *D. superans* and *D. tabulaeformis* between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

A.7.4. Evaluation of the risk mitigation measures

According to Section 1.2, the Panel did not assess the effectiveness of measures for *Dendrolimus sibiricus* for which specific measures are specified in point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072. The assessment was restricted to whether or not the applicant country implements those measures (see Section 6 and A.7.9).

Therefore, effectiveness of risk mitigation measures was evaluated only for *D. punctatus*, *D. spectabilis*, *D. superans* and *D. tabulaeformis*.

In the table below, all risk mitigation measures currently applied in China are listed and an indication of their effectiveness on *D. punctatus*, *D. spectabilis*, *D. superans* and *D. tabulaeformis* is provided. The description of the risk mitigation measures currently applied in China is provided in Table 15.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
1	Separation and physical protection of the commodity during production and before export	Yes	Physical separation of the bonsai plants may have an effect on reducing risk of infestation with <i>Dendrolimus</i> species, especially in the production base. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – There is no information on whether plants are protected with the net in the storage and packaging place before export. – Precise timing of net protection period is not provided. – There is no information on how the nursery staff enters and exits the net protected area during the production cycle.
2	Growing medium and its treatment	No	Not applicable because the soaking is done when larvae are not present in the soil.
3	Treatment of seeds	No	Not applicable.
4	Insecticide and acaricide treatments	Yes	Spray of contact and ingestion insecticides can be very effective in killing the larvae that are present on the plants. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – There are no uncertainties.
5	Fungicide treatments	No	Not applicable.
6	Nematicide treatments	No	Not applicable.
7	Herbicide treatments and weed management	No	Not applicable.
8	Official inspections during production	Yes	The sampling and laboratory inspection of plant material may allow to identify plants infested by <i>Dendrolimus</i> species. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – There is no information about the prevalence of <i>Dendrolimus</i> infested plants in the nursery and surroundings. – Some larvae can go undetected because they are hidden in the upper part of the soil.
9	Official inspections and treatments before export	Yes	The sampling and laboratory inspection of plant material may allow to identify plants infested by <i>Dendrolimus</i> species. Export plants can be infested when they are moved from the bonsai production base to the storage and packaging place. The removal of the soil and soaking will kill the larvae hidden in the soil. Whereas some larvae can remain on the foliage. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Whether small larvae can go undetected during the final inspection of foliage and twigs.

A.7.5. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Dendrolimus punctatus* on grafted bonsai plants

A.7.5.1. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably low number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The pest is well-known to the managers and is present in the nursery province, effective treatments are performed, net is preventing females for reaching the plants, inspection before export are effective, removal of the upper soil will eliminate the overwintering larvae.

A.7.5.2. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably high number of infested grafted bonsai plants

Pest can reach very high density in the surroundings, because of outbreak dynamics, pressure can be very high. Mother plants can be fully exposed to females and their egg deposition. Infested scions can be introduced to the bonsai plantation under the net. Small larvae can be difficult to be reached by insecticides when they are hidden, especially in the resting stage.

A.7.5.3. Reasoning for a central scenario equally likely to over- or underestimate the number of infested grafted bonsai plants (Median)

Measures to contain the pest are generally effective and the pest is relatively easy to control.

A.7.5.4. Reasoning for the precision of the judgement describing the remaining uncertainties (1st and 3rd quartile/interquartile range)

Uncertainty is high about the control methods performed because information provided in the Dossier is not complete. The behaviour of the larvae on the potted plants is unknown. Measures taken in the nature cannot be fully taken to the potted plants. Alternation of high and low density in the surrounding determines larger variation in the pest pressure.

A.7.5.5. Elicitation outcomes of the assessment of the pest freedom for *Dendrolimus punctatus* on grafted bonsai plants

The following tables show the elicited and fitted values for pest infestation (Table A.11) and pest freedom (Table A.12).

Table A.11: Elicited and fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of pest infestation by *Dendrolimus punctatus* per 10,000 plants

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Elicited values	5					25		40		100					200
EKE	5.00	5.41	6.35	8.87	13.3	20.0	28.1	48.7	76.6	94.6	117	141	165	184	200

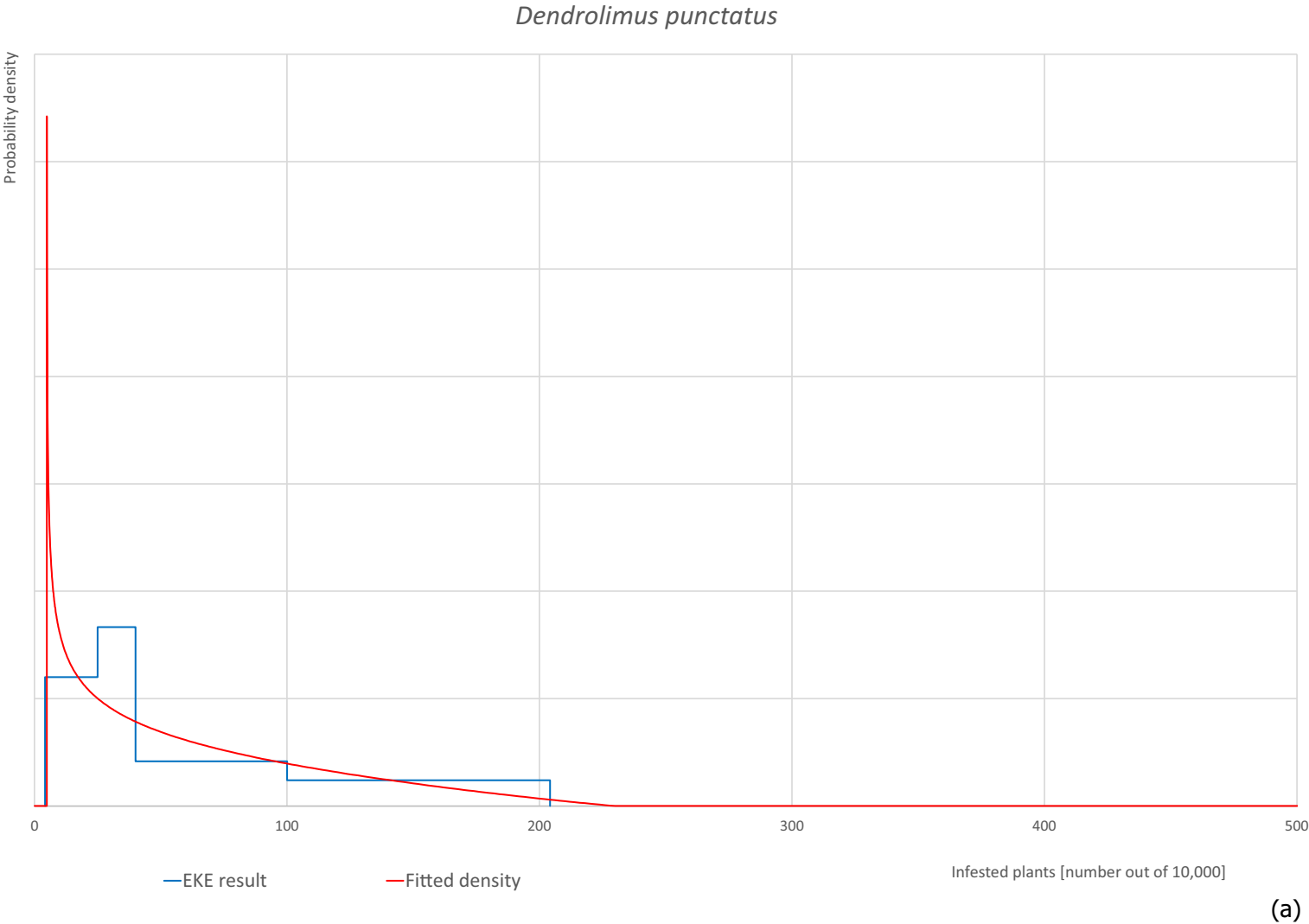
The EKE results are BetaGeneral (0.70643, 2.0405, 4.85, 230) distribution fitted with @Risk version 7.6.

Based on the numbers of estimated infested plants, the pest freedom was calculated (i.e. = 10,000 – number of infested plants per 10,000). The fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of the pest freedom are shown in Table A.12.

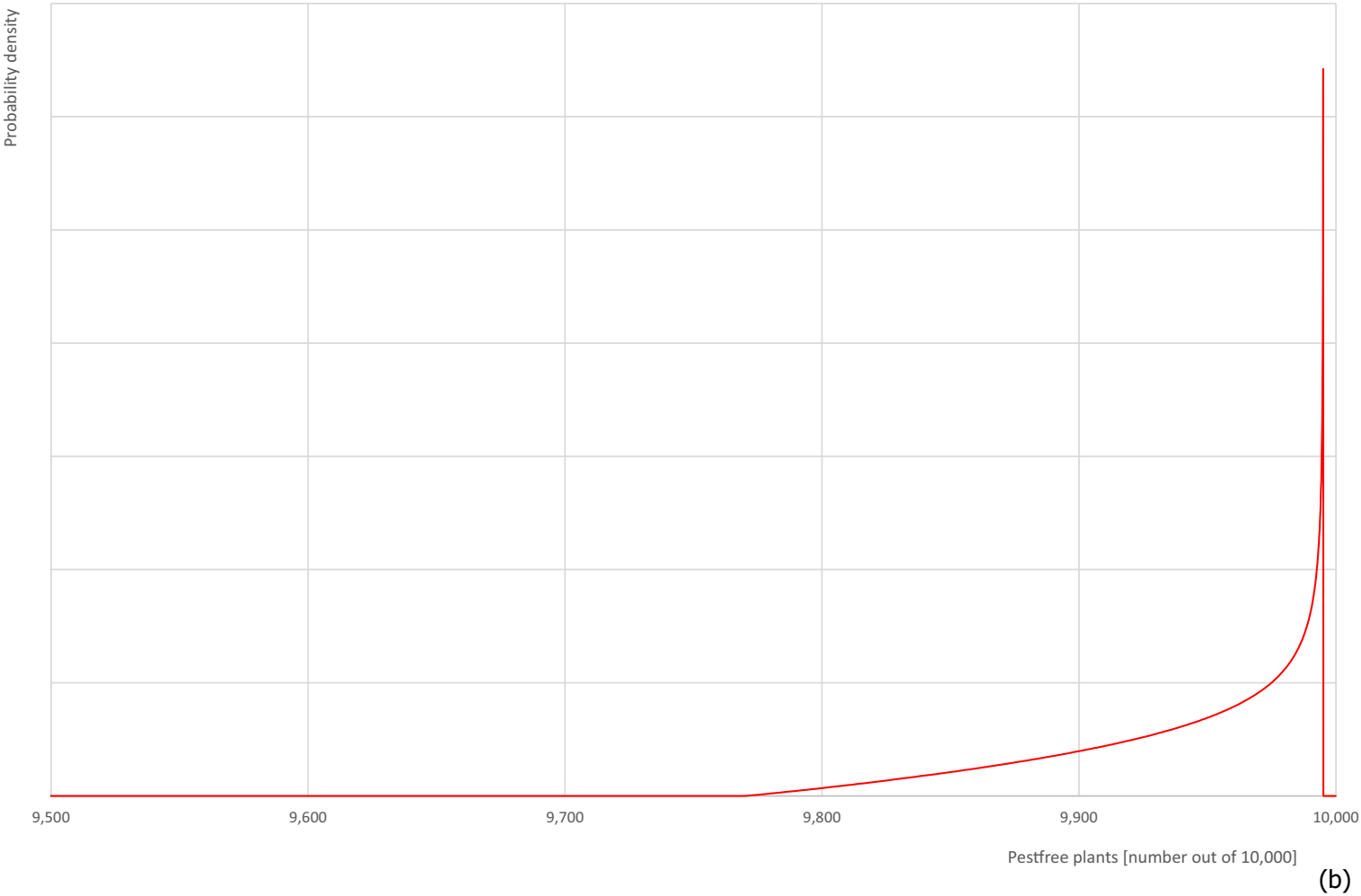
Table A.12: The uncertainty distribution of plants free of *Dendrolimus punctatus* per 10,000 plants calculated by Table A.11

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Values	9,800					9,900		9,960		9,975					9,995
EKE results	9,800	9,816	9,835	9,859	9,883	9,905	9,923	9,951	9,972	9,980	9,987	9,991	9,994	9,995	9,995

The EKE results are the fitted values.



Dendrolimus punctatus



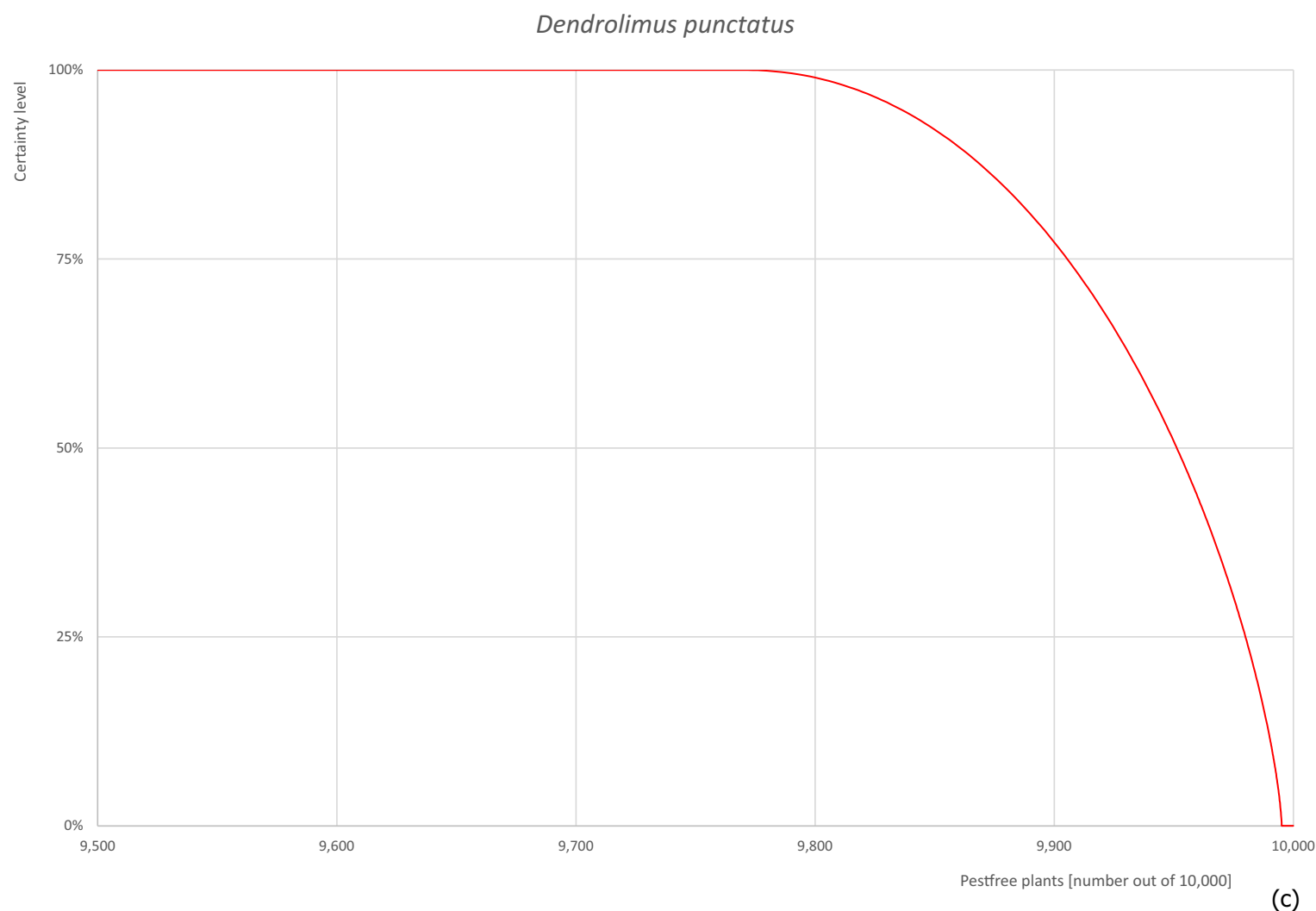


Figure A.6: (a) Elicited uncertainty of pest infestation per 10,000 plants (histogram in blue – vertical blue line indicates the elicited percentile in the following order: 1%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 99%) and distributional fit (red line); (b) uncertainty of the proportion of pest-free plants per 10,000 (i.e. $=1 - \text{pest infestation proportion expressed as percentage}$); (c) descending uncertainty distribution function of pest infestation per 10,000 plants

A.7.6. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Dendrolimus spectabilis* on grafted bonsai plants

A.7.6.1. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably low number of infested grafted bonsai plants

In comparison to *D. punctatus*, the other *Dendrolimus* species occur away from the nursery province and their arrival in the area is associated with accidental transportation. The species are not very well adapted to the local conditions.

A.7.6.2. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably high number of infested grafted bonsai plants

In comparison to *D. punctatus*, the other *Dendrolimus* species occur away from the nursery province and their arrival in the area is associated with accidental transportation. The species can show good adaptation to the local conditions.

A.7.6.3. Reasoning for a central scenario equally likely to over- or underestimate the number of infested grafted bonsai plants (Median)

In comparison to *D. punctatus*, the other *Dendrolimus* species are much less likely to occur in the area of the nursery.

A.7.6.4. Reasoning for the precision of the judgement describing the remaining uncertainties (1st and 3rd quartile/interquartile range)

In comparison to *D. punctatus*, the other *Dendrolimus* species are not known in their capacity to exploit potted plants of *P. parviflora*.

A.7.6.5. Elicitation outcomes of the assessment of the pest freedom for *Dendrolimus spectabilis* on grafted bonsai plants

The following tables show the elicited and fitted values for pest infestation (Table A.13) and pest freedom (Table A.14).

Table A.13: Elicited and fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of pest infestation by *Dendrolimus spectabilis* per 10,000 plants

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Elicited values	0					2		4		10					20
EKE	0.017	0.061	0.162	0.434	0.906	1.63	2.50	4.69	7.63	9.50	11.8	14.2	16.6	18.4	19.9

The EKE results are the BetaGeneral (0.70703, 1.9011, 0, 22.5) distribution fitted with @Risk version 7.6.

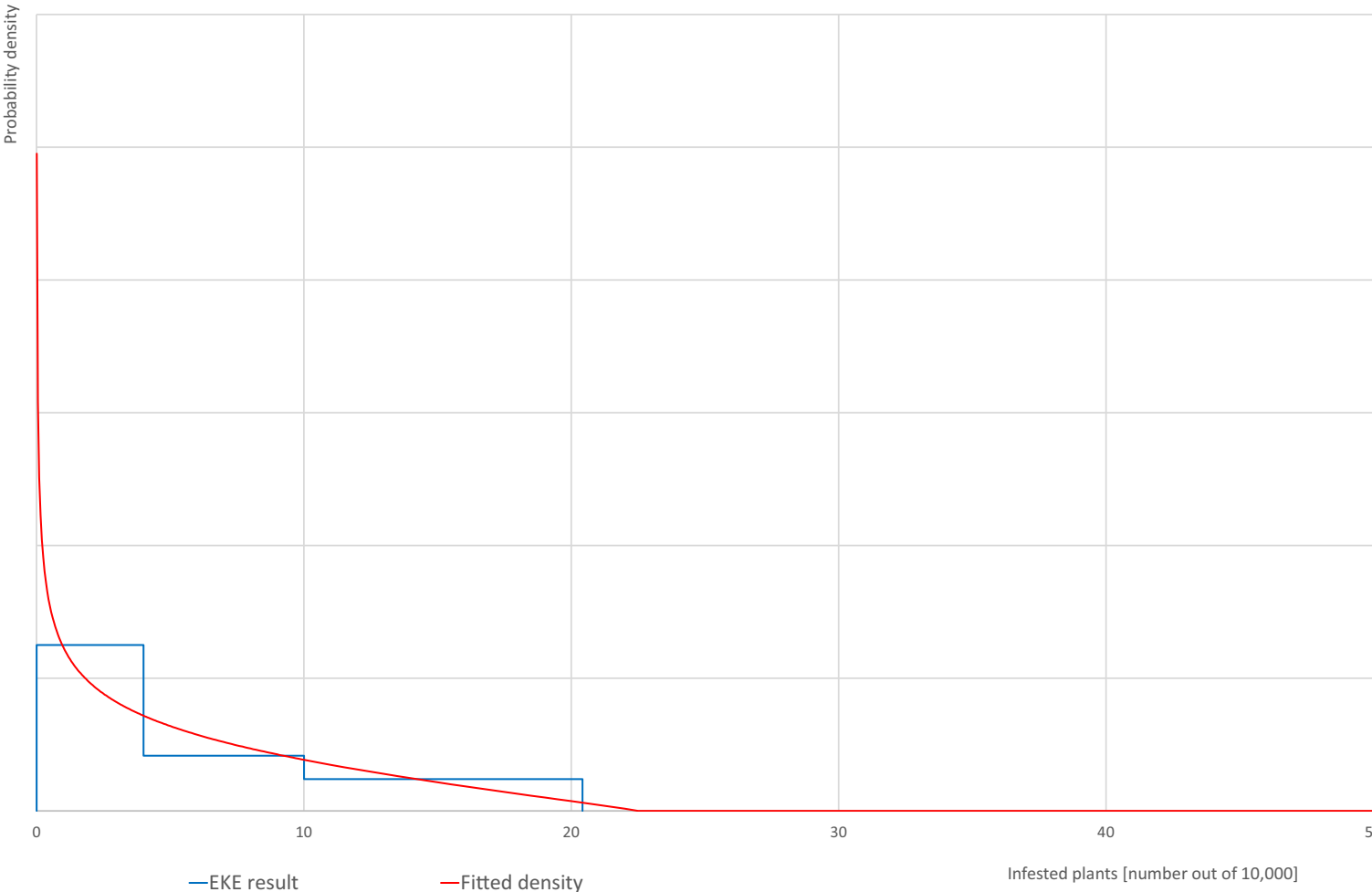
Based on the numbers of estimated infested plants, the pest freedom was calculated (i.e. = 10,000 – number of infested plants per 10,000). The fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of the pest freedom are shown in Table A.14.

Table A.14: The uncertainty distribution of plants free of *Dendrolimus spectabilis* per 10,000 plants calculated by Table A.13

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Values	9,980					9,990		9,996		9,998					10,000
EKE results	9,980	9,982	9,983	9,986	9,988	9,991	9,992	9,995	9,998	9,998	9,999.1	9,999.6	9,999.8	9,999.9	10,000.0

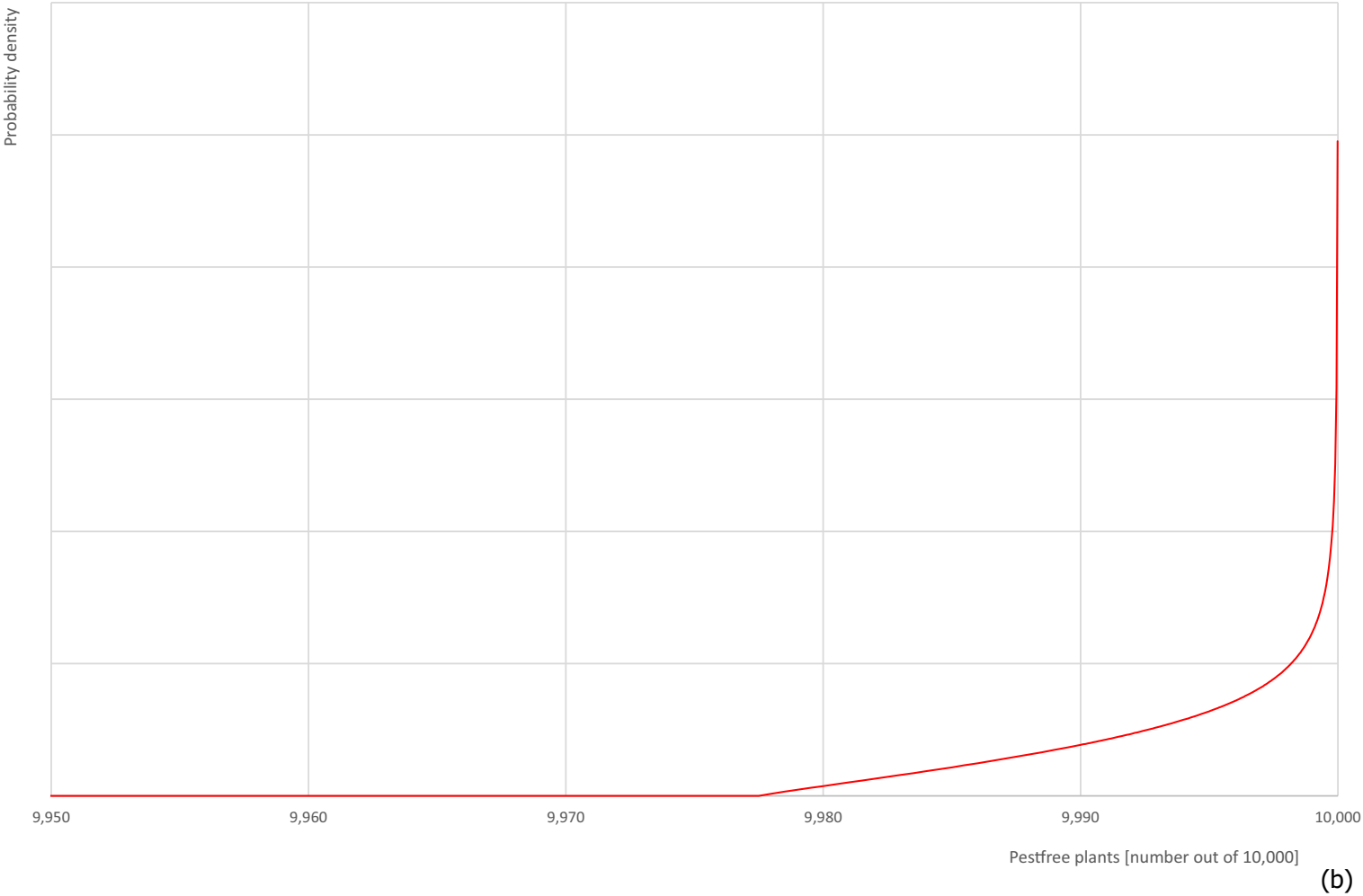
The EKE results are the fitted values.

Dendrolimus spectabilis



(a)

Dendrolimus spectabilis



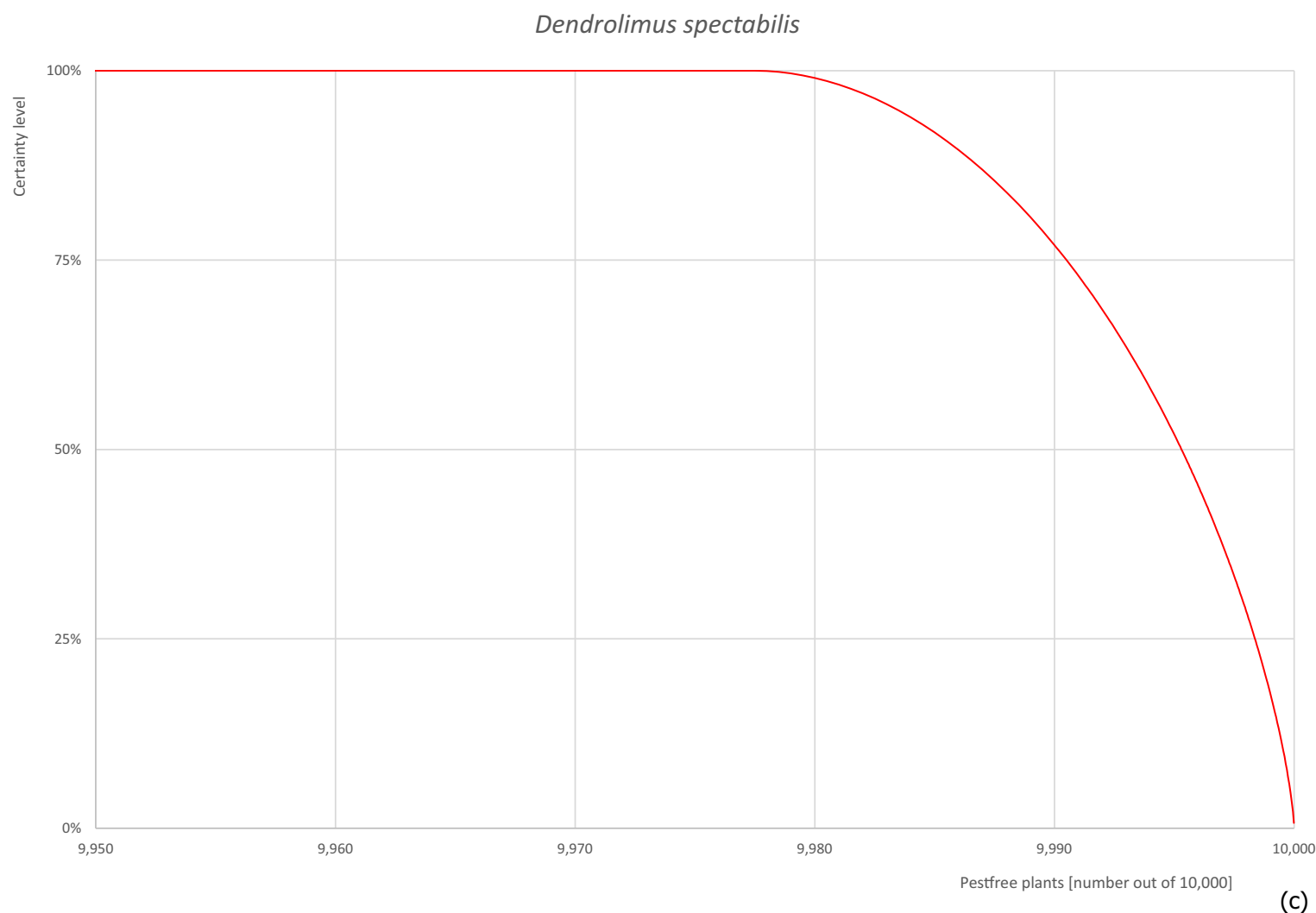


Figure A.7: (a) Elicited uncertainty of pest infestation per 10,000 plants (histogram in blue – vertical blue line indicates the elicited percentile in the following order: 1%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 99%) and distributional fit (red line); (b) uncertainty of the proportion of pest-free plants per 10,000 (i.e. = 1 – pest infestation proportion expressed as percentage); (c) descending uncertainty distribution function of pest infestation per 10,000 plants

A.7.7. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Dendrolimus superans* on grafted bonsai plants

Dendrolimus superans was evaluated in comparison to *Dendrolimus punctatus* as reference pest, as the pests share common characteristics, e.g. as the same genus. *Dendrolimus spectabilis*, *D. superans* and *D. tabulaeformis* are evaluated in a combined assessment, as they have a similar risk of entry into the EU according to the evaluated evidence (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

The overall likelihood of pest freedom can be found in Section A.7.6.

A.7.8. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Dendrolimus tabulaeformis* on grafted bonsai plants

Dendrolimus tabulaeformis was evaluated in comparison to *Dendrolimus punctatus* as reference pest, as the pests share common characteristics, e.g. as the same genus. *Dendrolimus spectabilis*, *D. superans* and *D. tabulaeformis* are evaluated in a combined assessment, as they have a similar risk of entry into the EU according to the evaluated evidence (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

The overall likelihood of pest freedom can be found in Section A.7.6.

A.7.9. Evaluation of the implementation and relevance of specific measures in China

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 specifies in point 30 of Annex VII measures which are required for the import of the commodity from China.

The below overview provides special requirements for naturally or artificially dwarfed plants for planting other than seeds according to Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 including an assessment of whether or not the applicant country implements those measures with respect to *Dendrolimus sibiricus* identified in this Opinion. The Panel assumes that information on treatments required to be included in the phytosanitary certificate is provided by the applicant country according to the Article 71 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest
'Official statement that:	–	–
a) the plants, including those collected directly from natural habitats, have been grown, held and trained for at least two consecutive years prior to dispatch in officially registered nurseries, which are subject to an officially supervised control regime,	Yes	Yes
b) the plants in the nurseries referred to in point (a) of this entry:	–	–
i) at least during the period referred to in point (a) of this entry:	–	–
— were potted, in pots which are placed on shelves at least 50 cm above ground,	Yes, partially. Pots are also reported to be kept on the ground.	Yes
— have been subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure freedom from non-European rusts, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments has been mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.	Yes. Treatments are appropriate. They are expected to reduce the likelihood of infection of the pathogens and the rate of colonisation of plant tissues, although it is uncertain if freedom from non-European rusts could be reachable. Treatments used are listed in Table 6. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – If the fungicides are rotated in order to reduce the likelihood of development of resistant strains of the pathogens.	No

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest
— have been officially inspected at least six times a year at appropriate intervals for the presence of Union quarantine pests of concern in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and these inspections have also been carried out on plants in the immediate vicinity of the nurseries referred to in point (a) of this entry, at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of at least 300 plants from a given genus where the number of plants of that genus is not more than 3,000 plants, or 10% of the plants if there are more than 3,000 plants from that genus,	Yes	Yes
— have been found free, in these inspections, from the relevant Union quarantine pests of concern as specified in the previous indent, infested plants have been removed and the remaining plants, where appropriate, have been effectively treated and have been held for an appropriate period and inspected to ensure freedom from such pests,	Yes	Yes
— have been planted in either an unused artificial growing medium or in a natural growing medium, which has been treated by fumigation or by appropriate heat treatment and has been of any Union quarantine pests,	Yes	Yes
— have been kept under conditions which ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from Union quarantine pests and within 2 weeks prior to dispatch, have been:	Yes	Yes. However, the timing of the treatment as provided in the Dossier, i.e. September, may not be appropriate.
— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted, or	—	—
— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions laid down in (i) fifth indent, or	—	—

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest
— subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure that the growing medium is free from Union quarantine pests, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments have been indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031 under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.	Yes	Yes
ii) were packed in closed containers which have been officially sealed and bear the registration number of the registered nursery, and this number has been indicated under the rubric 'Additional declaration' on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, enabling the consignments to be identified.'	Yes	Yes

A.7.10. Reference List

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A.8. *Godronia zelleri*

A.8.1. Organism information

Taxonomic information	Current valid scientific name: <i>Godronia zelleri</i> Synonyms: <i>Atropellis pinicola</i> Name used in the EU legislation: <i>Atropellis</i> spp. [1ATRPG] Order: Helotiales Family: Dermateaceae Common name: Twig blight of pine Name used in the Dossier: <i>Atropellis pinicola</i>
Group	Fungi
EPPO code	ATRPPC
Regulated status	<i>Godronia zelleri</i> (<i>A. pinicola</i>) is listed in Annex II/A of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as <i>Atropellis</i> spp. [1ATRPG]. <i>Godronia zelleri</i> is quarantine in Norway and Tunisia. It is on A1 list of EPPO (EPPO, online_a), Jordan, Kazakhstan and Russia (EPPO, online_b).
Pest status in China	<i>Godronia zelleri</i> has been reported to be present in China (Farr and Rossmann, online), but the only record is from Jilin Province in 1951 (Teng, 1996; Dossier Section 5.0). Besides this record, there are no other reports of <i>G. zelleri</i> in China (Dossier Section 5.0). The Panel cannot exclude that the pathogen is present in China.
Pest status in the EU	<i>Godronia zelleri</i> is absent in the EU (CABI, online; EPPO, online_c; Farr and Rossmann, online).
Host status of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	<i>Pinus</i> sp. is a host of <i>G. zelleri</i> (EPPO, online_d; Farr and Rossmann, online). There is no information on whether <i>G. zelleri</i> can also attack <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>. However, in EPPO <i>Godronia zelleri</i> is on a list of pests for <i>Pinus parviflora</i> (EPPO, online_e) and <i>P. thunbergii</i> (EPPO, online_f). The Panel cannot exclude that <i>P. parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> can be hosts of <i>G. zelleri</i>.
PRA information	Pest Risk Assessment currently available: – Pest Risk Assessment of <i>Atropellis</i> spp. for the EU territory (EFSA PLH Panel, 2017).

Other relevant information for the assessment

Biology	<i>Godronia zelleri</i> is a fungus present in the US (mainly the western states) and Canada. It has been reported once in China by Teng (1996). The infection of the hosts starts with the ascospores. They are produced and dispersed in summer/early autumn mainly by wind. The role of rain in the dispersal of the ascospores is still unclear. When they reach a new host, under the right climatic conditions (between 4°C and 25°C, with relative humidity higher than 50%), ascospores germinate and mycelium penetrates the host via bark, possibly through microscopic cracks or leaf scars (Hopkins, 1963; EPPO, 1997; EFSA PLH Panel, 2014). Infection typically occurs in tissues between 5 and 30 years old (Hopkins, 1963). After the mycelium enters the sapwood and the xylem, an asymptomatic infection phase begins. It can last from 2 to 5 years on small and suppressed trees, up to 20 or more years on larger and vigorous ones, if the stem is infected (Hopkins, 1963; EPPO, 1997; EFSA PLH Panel, 2014). After the asymptomatic phase, a symptomatic phase begins which can be associated with production of inoculum after a long time. The inoculum increases on cankerous tissues of the bark as stromata harbouring fruiting bodies producing ascospores and conidia. The role of conidia for infection is still debated (EPPO, 1997; EFSA PLH Panel, 2014).
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	The fungus will produce new inoculum every year until few years after the host's death, or 1 year after cutting the tree and up to 3 or 4 years on logs left in the stands in the shade (Hopkins, 1969).	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	Symptoms include production of resin on the bark surface. The production of resin over the newly attacked tissue will continue each year in association with the colonisation by the pathogen, mainly along the longitudinal axis of the branch or stem (Hopkins and Callan, 1991; Callan, 1997). The bark over the infected area can crack (Hopkins and Callan, 1991; Callan, 1997). Needles may become chlorotic and small branches can die. The death of the entire tree is uncommon (EPPO, 1997; EFSA PLH Panel, 2014).
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	After the mycelium enters the sapwood and the xylem, an asymptomatic infection phase begins. It can last from 2 to 5 years on small and suppressed trees, up to 20 or more years on larger and vigorous ones, if the stem is infected (Hopkins, 1963; EPPO, 1997; EFSA PLH Panel, 2014).
	Confusion with other pests	<i>Godronia zelleri</i> can be confused with other fungal pathogens associated with bark tissues. For instance, <i>Godronia/Atropellis</i> can be confused with <i>Cenangium</i> spp. which are also reported on pines. Identification of <i>Godronia</i> spp. is done via chlorimetric response of the apothecia, and <i>G. zelleri</i> differs from the other species of <i>Godronia/Atropellis</i> by the shape, size and number of ascospores cells, and also by cultural characteristics.
Host plant range	Hosts of <i>G. zelleri</i> are <i>Pinus</i> sp., <i>P. albicaulis</i>, <i>P. contorta</i>, <i>P. contorta</i> var. <i>contorta</i>, <i>P. contorta</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>, <i>P. lambertiana</i>, <i>P. monticola</i>, <i>P. nigra</i>, <i>P. strobus</i> and <i>P. sylvestris</i> (EPPO, online_d; Farr and Rossmann, online). In EPPO, <i>G. zelleri</i> is on a list of pests for <i>P. parviflora</i> (EPPO, online_e) and <i>P. thunbergii</i> (EPPO, online_f).	
Reported evidence of impact	Damages caused by <i>G. zelleri</i> are known to be significant on <i>Pinus contorta</i> , where it can damage the wood value, otherwise are considered minor, rarely killing their host on other <i>Pinus</i> species (Baranyay et al., 1973).	
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	Growing material and twigs are known to be pathway for <i>G. zelleri</i> (EPPO, 1997).	
Surveillance information	According to Dossier Section 2.0, the inspection and quarantine organisation will conduct official inspection on the export registered plantation base no less than twice every year. The inspection focuses on: surrounding environment and conditions of the plantation base, cultivated varieties and their quantities, diseases and pests occurrence and prevention and control records, purchase and delivery logbook, production cancelling after verification, as well as other items that should be supervised. Supervision records are properly kept. The inspection and quarantine organisation are expected to conduct surveillance of pests of concern for the EU at least six times a year at reasonable time intervals. The infested plants are removed from the nursery. The nursery and its immediate vicinity areas (at least 2 km) are surveyed as follows: at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of 10% of the plants. According to Dossier Section 4.0, the pathogen is absent, not known to occur in China.	

A.8.2. Information from interceptions

In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of *Atropellis pinicola* (*G. zelleri*) between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

A.8.3. Evaluation of the implementation and relevance of specific measures in China

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 specifies in point 30 of Annex VII measures which are required for the import of the commodity from China.

The below overview provides special requirements for naturally or artificially dwarfed plants for planting other than seeds according to Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 including an assessment of whether or not the applicant country implements those measures with respect to *Godronia zelleri* (regulated as *Atropellis* spp.) identified in this Opinion. The Panel assumes that information on treatments required to be included in the phytosanitary certificate is provided by the applicant country according to the Article 71 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
'Official statement that:	–	–
a) the plants, including those collected directly from natural habitats, have been grown, held and trained for at least two consecutive years prior to dispatch in officially registered nurseries, which are subject to an officially supervised control regime,	Yes	Yes
b) the plants in the nurseries referred to in point (a) of this entry:	–	–
i) at least during the period referred to in point (a) of this entry:	–	–
— were potted, in pots which are placed on shelves at least 50 cm above ground,	Yes, partially. Pots are also reported to be kept on the ground.	No
— have been subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure freedom from non-European rusts, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments has been mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.	Yes. Treatments are appropriate. They are expected to reduce the likelihood of infection and the rate of colonisation of plant tissues by rust fungi, although it is uncertain if freedom from non-European rusts could be reachable. Treatments used are listed in Table 6. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – If the fungicides are rotated in order to reduce the likelihood of development of resistant strains of the pathogens.	No. However, treatments could reduce the likelihood of infection by the pathogen.

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
— have been officially inspected at least six times a year at appropriate intervals for the presence of Union quarantine pests of concern in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and these inspections have also been carried out on plants in the immediate vicinity of the nurseries referred to in point (a) of this entry, at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of at least 300 plants from a given genus where the number of plants of that genus is not more than 3,000 plants, or 10% of the plants if there are more than 3,000 plants from that genus,	Yes	Yes
— have been found free, in these inspections, from the relevant Union quarantine pests of concern as specified in the previous indent, infested plants have been removed and the remaining plants, where appropriate, have been effectively treated and have been held for an appropriate period and inspected to ensure freedom from such pests,	Yes	Yes
— have been planted in either an unused artificial growing medium or in a natural growing medium, which has been treated by fumigation or by appropriate heat treatment and has been free of any Union quarantine pests,	Yes	No
— have been kept under conditions which ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from Union quarantine pests and within 2 weeks prior to dispatch, have been:	Yes	No
— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted, or	-	No
— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions laid down in (i) fifth indent, or	-	No

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
— subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure that the growing medium is free from Union quarantine pests, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments have been indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031 under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.	Yes	No
ii) were packed in closed containers which have been officially sealed and bear the registration number of the registered nursery, and this number has been indicated under the rubric 'Additional declaration' on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, enabling the consignments to be identified.'	Yes	Yes

A.8.4. Reference List

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A.9. Grubs (*Anomala testaceipes* and *Popillia quadriguttata*)

A.9.1. Organism information

A.9.1.1. *Anomala testaceipes*

Taxonomic information	Current valid scientific name: <i>Anomala testaceipes</i> Synonyms: <i>Mimela testaceipes</i> , <i>Rhombonyx testaceipes ussuriensis</i> Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Coleoptera Family: Scarabaeidae Common name: striated chafer, lineate chafer Name used in the Dossier: –	
Group	Insects	
EPPO code	ANMLTE	
Regulated status	<i>Anomala testaceipes</i> is neither regulated in the world nor listed by EPPO.	
Pest status in China	<i>Anomala testaceipes</i> is present in China (Toepfer et al., 2014; CABI, online), in Liaoning province (Toepfer et al., 2014).	
Pest status in the EU	<i>Anomala testaceipes</i> is absent in the EU (Toepfer et al., 2014; CABI, online).	
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	<i>Anomala testaceipes</i> is pest of conifers, adults feed on pine needles (Furuno and Uenaka, 1976) and larvae on roots (Toepfer et al., 2014). <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> is reported as a host of <i>A. testaceipes</i> (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019). There is no information on whether <i>A. testaceipes</i> can also attack <i>P. parviflora</i> .	
PRA information	No Pest Risk Assessment is currently available.	
Other relevant information for the assessment		
Biology	<i>Anomala testaceipes</i> is a grub, present in China, Japan (Hokkaido), South Korea (Toepfer et al., 2014; CABI, online), East Russia (Primorsky region and Kurile islands) and North Korea (Toepfer et al., 2014). <i>Anomala testaceipes</i> has four stages of development: egg, larva (there is no information on number of instars), pupa and adult. Larvae damage roots of host plants (including conifers) and their development requires between 1 and 3 years. <i>Anomala testaceipes</i> overwinters in the soil as larvae of different instars or as adults (Toepfer et al., 2014). The larvae overwinter 10–40 cm deep in soil and are quite sensitive to freezing, with the supercooling point at about –6.8°C (Hoshikawa et al., 1988). Adults are yellowish brown, 14.5–20.0 mm long. They emerge from June to September (Fuji Flavor CO., LTD., online). Adults can fly (Hisano, 2019), they feed on needles of conifers (Furuno and Uenaka, 1976) and are attracted by black-light (Torikura, 1992). Females lay between 25 and 60 eggs. The flight activity was observed mainly at dusk in Japan (Torikura, 1991). There is no detailed information on the biology nor on the possible flight distance that <i>A. testaceipes</i> can cover. It can be assumed that possible pathways of entry for <i>A. testaceipes</i> are like the ones for <i>Popillia japonica</i> . According to EFSA PLH Panel (2018), the pathways are infested soil and growing media accompanying plants for planting (i.e. eggs, larvae and pupae); leaves and flowers on plants for planting, cut flowers and cut branches (i.e. adults) and hitch-hiking adults, independent of host plants.	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	Main symptoms of adult feeding on conifers are cut down needles (Furuno and Uenaka, 1976). Larvae cause damage on roots of host plants (including conifers), which leads to yield losses and in worst cases death of plants, especially young plants, seedlings and nursery stock (Toepfer et al., 2014).
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	Infested plants are asymptomatic only when carrying eggs laid in soil and when young larvae are newly hatched.

	Confusion with other pests	It can be confused with other <i>Anomala</i> species. A morphological or molecular analysis is needed in order to distinguish them.
Host plant range	Adults of <i>A. testaceipes</i> were reported to feed on needles of <i>Chamaecyparis obtusa</i>, <i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>, <i>Larix leptolepis</i>, <i>Pinus banksiana</i>, <i>P. echinata</i>, <i>P. elliotii</i>, <i>P. muricata</i>, <i>P. pungens</i>, <i>P. rigida</i>, <i>P. taeda</i> and <i>P. virginiana</i> (Furuno and Uenaka, 1976). Hosts of larvae are conifers, citrus, pasture and grassy crops (Toepfer et al., 2014). <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> is reported as a host of <i>A. testaceipes</i> (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019).	
Reported evidence of impact	Larvae of <i>A. testaceipes</i> are reported to cause root damage on conifers, citrus, pasture and grassy crops (Toepfer et al., 2014).	
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	Even though there are no reports of <i>Anomala</i> spp. being intercepted on plants for planting with soil, it can be assumed that the pathway with bonsai plants is possible, just like for other grubs.	
Surveillance information	No surveillance information for this pest is currently available from China. There is no information on whether the pest has ever been found in the nursery or its surrounding environment.	

A.9.1.2. *Popillia quadriguttata*

Taxonomic information	Current valid scientific name: <i>Popillia quadriguttata</i> Synonyms: <i>Popillia uchidai</i> According to Dunlap (2016), other synonyms are: <i>Trichius biguttatus</i>, <i>Popillia bogdanowi</i>, <i>Popillia castanoptera</i>, <i>Popillia chinensis</i>, <i>Popillia dichroa</i>, <i>Popillia frivaldszkyi</i>, <i>Popillia purpureaescens</i>, <i>Popillia ruficollis</i>, <i>Popillia sordida</i>, <i>Popillia straminipennis</i>, <i>Popillia uchidai</i> Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Coleoptera Family: Scarabaeidae Common name: four-spotted beetle Name used in the Dossier: <i>Popillia quadriguttata</i> [also cited in the Dossier as <i>Anomala multistriata</i>, which however is not a synonym but rather a species present in Japan (Yoshida and Umemura, 1973)]
Group	Insects
EPPO code	POPIQU
Regulated status	<i>Popillia quadriguttata</i> is neither regulated in the world nor listed by EPPO.
Pest status in China	<i>Popillia quadriguttata</i> is present in north China. In China it was misidentified as <i>P. japonica</i>. Therefore, it can be assumed that the grub is present in provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin and Xianggang as reported by EFSA PLH Panel (2018) and EPPO (online). <i>Popillia quadriguttata</i> is also present in Hebei and Liaoning provinces (Toepfer et al., 2014). According to Chen et al. (2014), this species is widely distributed throughout China, especially in Northeast where soybean production is located.
Pest status in the EU	<i>Popillia quadriguttata</i> is absent in the EU (Chen et al., 2014).
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	In Dossier Section 2.0, <i>P. quadriguttata</i> (cited as <i>Anomala multistriata</i>, which however is not a synonym, see above) is reported as a pest of <i>Pinus parviflora</i>. There is no information in the scientific literature on whether <i>Popillia quadriguttata</i> can attack <i>P. parviflora</i>, <i>P. thunbergii</i> or any other conifer.
PRA information	No Pest Risk Assessment is currently available.
Other relevant information for the assessment	
Biology	<i>Popillia quadriguttata</i> is a grub, present in China, North and South Korea, Russia (Primorsky region, Sakhalin, South Chaba-Rovskovo region) and Vietnam. For a long time, this species was misidentified as <i>Popillia japonica</i> in China and Korea

	(Chen et al., 2014; Toepfer et al., 2014). They are morphologically very similar but differ from each other in host range and life history (Lee et al., 2007). <i>Popillia quadriguttata</i> has four stages of development: egg, larva (there is no information on number of instars), pupa and adult. It requires 1 year for complete development (Toepfer et al., 2014). Adults are shining green with reddish sheen, 8.0–11.0 mm long (Dunlap, 2016). Adults occurred from late June to late July in Korea. Active adult flight was observed mainly during noon up to 2 h in the afternoon. In the night adults were not attracted to the light (Lee et al., 2002). Sex pheromones of <i>P. japonica</i> or floral kairomones are used for trapping of <i>P. quadriguttata</i> (Chen et al., 2014). The overwintering stage are larvae in the soil (Toepfer et al., 2014). It is above and below ground pest. The larvae feed on roots of apricot, chestnut, elm, maize, peanut, poplar, potato, soybean, wheat, occasionally on turf grass, meadows and legumes (Toepfer et al., 2014). There is no detailed information on the biology of <i>P. quadriguttata</i> nor on the possible flight distance that can cover. Even though <i>P. quadriguttata</i> was reported to have different life history compared to <i>P. japonica</i> (Lee et al., 2007) it can be assumed that it will be in some aspects similar. <i>Popillia japonica</i> completes its life cycle in 1 or 2 years, depending on the climate conditions. There are four stages of development: egg, larva (three instars), pupa and adult. Adults usually emerge between June and July. They are most active on sunny days and feed on foliage and fruits. Adults can fly and can cover between 3 and 24 km/year. Females lay between 40 and 60 eggs, 10 cm deep in the soil. Eggs hatch after about 2 weeks. First two larval instars are in the upper 7.5 cm soil. They feed on decaying matter and roots of plants, mainly grasses. Development of the first larval instar takes 2–3 weeks and the second larval instar 3–4 weeks. The third larval instar overwinters 10–20 cm deep in the soil. In spring the third larval instar goes up the soil and pupate. If the life cycle of <i>P. japonica</i> takes 2 years, the second larval instar overwinters during the first winter and the third larval instar during the second one (EFSA PLH Panel, 2018). It can be assumed that possible pathways of entry for <i>P. quadriguttata</i> are like the ones for <i>P. japonica</i>. According to EFSA PLH Panel (2018), the pathways are infested soil and growing media accompanying plants for planting i.e. eggs, larvae and pupae); leaves and flowers on plants for planting, cut flowers and cut branches (i.e. adults) and hitch-hiking adults, independent of host plants.	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	<i>Popillia quadriguttata</i> was never reported on conifers. Therefore, there is no information on symptoms caused to <i>Pinus</i> species. On flowers, buds, immature leaves and shoots of soybeans feeding scars caused by adults can be observed. Larvae feed on soybean roots (Chen et al., 2014). Larvae cause damage on roots, which leads to yield losses and in worst cases death of plants, especially young plants, seedlings and nursery stock (Toepfer et al., 2014).
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	Infested plants are asymptomatic only when carrying eggs laid in soil and when young larvae are newly hatched.
	Confusion with other pests	It can be confused with other <i>Popillia</i> species, such as <i>P. japonica</i> (Lee et al., 2014) and <i>P. lewisi</i> (Dunlap, 2016). A morphological or molecular analysis is needed in order to distinguish them.
Host plant range	<i>Popillia quadriguttata</i> is a polyphagous pest. It has been reported to feed on approximately 20 families and 25 species (Chen et al., 2014). Family hosts of <i>P. quadriguttata</i> confirmed in golf courses are Asteraceae (<i>Artemisia princeps</i> var. <i>orientalis</i>, <i>Rhapontica uniflora</i>), Betulaceae (<i>Corylus heterophylla</i> var. <i>thunbergii</i>), Dioscoreaceae (<i>Dioscorea septemloba</i>), Euphorbiaceae (<i>Acalypha australis</i>), Fabaceae (<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>, <i>Glycine max</i>,	

	<i>Lespedeza cyrtobotrya</i>, <i>Wistaria floribunda</i>), Fagaceae (<i>Quercus serrata</i>), Gramineae (<i>Chloris virgata</i>, <i>Zea mays</i>), Lauraceae (<i>Lindera erythrocarpa</i>), Oleaceae (<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>), Polygonaceae (<i>Persicaria senticosa</i>), Primulaceae (<i>Lysimachia burystachys</i>), Pteridaceae (<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>), Rosaceae (<i>Malus pumila</i> var. <i>dulcissima</i>, <i>Pyrus</i> spp., <i>Prunus sargentii</i>, <i>Rubus parvifolius</i>), Rutaceae (<i>Zanthoxylum</i> spp.), Salicaceae (<i>Salix koreansis</i>), Sterculiaceae (<i>Helicteres angustifolia</i>), Ulmaceae (<i>Ulmus pumila</i>) and Solanaceae (<i>Solanum lyratum</i>) (Lee et al., 2002). In laboratory conditions <i>P. quadriguttata</i> was observed to feed on additional plant families of Aceraceae, Aquifoliaceae, Caprifoliaceae, Celastraceae, Cornaceae, Ebenaceae, Hamameliaceae, Laesalpinaceae, Magnoliaceae, Malvaceae, Mimosaceae, Moraceae, Platanaceae, Punicaceae, Rhamnaceae, Sabiaceae, Sapindaceae, Staphyleaceae, Styracaceae, Symplocaceae, Theaceae, Tiliaceae, Thymelaeaceae, Verbenaceae and Vitaceae (Lee et al., 2002). No conifers are reported in the host list of <i>P. quadriguttata</i>. However, the Dossier states that <i>P. quadriguttata</i> is a pest of <i>P. parviflora</i>. Therefore, the Panel cannot exclude that <i>P. parviflora</i> is a host.
Reported evidence of impact	<i>Popillia quadriguttata</i> caused significant crop losses on turfgrass, flower crops, soybeans and tree fruits in China. It causes approximately 1% yield loss of soybeans per year (Chen et al., 2014). In South Korea it is a pest of golf courses and turfgrasses. Turf damage is mainly caused by birds and mammals, which are digging up the turf to find and eat grub larvae (Lee et al., 2007).
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	<i>Popillia</i> sp. was intercepted in Germany with <i>Cycas revoluta</i> plants for planting already planted from Costa Rica in 1999 (EUROPHYT, online). Therefore, it can be assumed that plants with soil (i.e. bonsai) can be a pathway for the pest.
Surveillance information	No surveillance information for this pest is currently available from China. There is no information on whether the pest has ever been found in the nursery or its surrounding environment.

A.9.2. Possibility of pest presence in the nursery

A.9.2.1. Possibility of entry from the surrounding environment

Anomala testaceipes and *Popillia quadriguttata* are present in China. The nursery is located in Zhejiang province, where *A. testaceipes* is not reported to be present. However, it is present in Liaoning province (Toepfer et al., 2014). *Popillia quadriguttata* is reported to be widely distributed throughout China (Chen et al., 2014). The possibility of entry for both grubs to surrounding environment of nursery is through hitchhiking of adults and adult flight dispersal.

Anomala testaceipes is a pest of conifers, citrus, pasture and grassy crops (Toepfer et al., 2014). *Popillia quadriguttata* is polyphagous pest, but not reported to infest conifers (Lee et al., 2002; Chen et al., 2014). According to Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0, the nursery is surrounded by many different plants. From these plant species mentioned in the Dossier *Citrus maxima*, *C. paradisi*, *Pinus elliottii* and *P. thunbergii* are hosts of *A. testaceipes*. Hosts of *P. quadriguttata* present in the surrounding are *Acer buergerianum*, *Albizia julibrissin*, *Camellia japonica*, *Cercis chinensis*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *Diospyros kaki*, *Ligustrum obtusifolium*, *Osmanthus fragrans*, *Platanus orientalis*, *Prunus mume*, *P. persica*, *P. salicina*, *Punica granatum*, *Sophora japonica* and *Ulmus pumila*. Moreover, there are lawns in the surrounding area of the nursery, which can be attacked by both grubs. Based on the presence of suitable hosts of the pests in the surrounding, the Panel assumes that the pests can be present in the production area of bonsai plants destined for export to the EU.

As stated in Dossier Section 4.0, the bonsai cultivation site is protected by a 40-mesh insect-proof net (0.4 mm), which the grub adults cannot pass unless there is opening in the net. Moreover, the adult grubs can feed on pine needles of mother trees and establish there.

Uncertainties

- There is no surveillance information on the presence or population pressure of the pests in the area where the nursery is located.
- No information available on the distance of the nursery to sources of pests.

- Presence of *A. testaceipes* and *P. quadriguttata* in Zhejiang province is uncertain.
- The host status of *P. parviflora* for *A. testaceipes*.
- The host status of *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* for *P. quadriguttata*.
- No information available on the flight capacity of the pests.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is possible for the pests to enter the nursery. The pests can be present in the surrounding area and the transferring rate could be enhanced by adult flight dispersal. Suitable hosts are present in the surrounding of the nursery.

A.9.2.2. Possibility of entry with new plants/seeds

All seedlings are cultivated and processed independently by export enterprises, and the cultivation site is located in the seedling cultivation area of export nursery (Dossier Section 4.0).

Seeds of black pine (*P. thunbergii*) are purchased from companies specialised in seed production and soaked with Potassium Permanganate and Triadimefon. Scions of *P. parviflora* are taken from mother plants located in the nursery. The same mother plants were used since 2006 (Dossier Section 4.0). In general mother plants have long life span and are rarely replaced.

The growing media used during production is coconut coir, which does not contain any soil. The coconut coir is imported from abroad and is cleaned thoroughly before using (Dossier Section 5.0). *Anomala testaceipes* and *P. quadriguttata* could potentially enter with infested soil/growing media. However, since the coconut coir is cleaned, it is not relevant.

Possibility of entry with seeds is not relevant for *A. testaceipes* and *P. quadriguttata*.

Uncertainties

- It is not clear if and how new mother plants are produced or introduced.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is not possible that the pests could enter the nursery with new plants/seeds or soil/growing media.

A.9.2.3. Possibility of spread within the nursery

There are around 50 mother plants located in the exporting nursery, from which the scions of *Pinus parviflora* are taken (Dossier Section 4.0).

Anomala testaceipes and *P. quadriguttata* can spread within the nursery by adult flight. However, it cannot reach the bonsai plantation unless there is opening in the net. Moreover, the adult grubs can feed on pine needles of mother trees and establish there.

The nursery also grows ornamental plants including abelia, bamboo, camphor, loropetalum, photinia, pyracantha, wisteria and other plants (Dossier Section 4.0). *Cinnamomum camphora* is a host of *P. quadriguttata*. Therefore, other suitable hosts of some grubs are present in the nursery.

Spread within the nursery through water, equipment and tools is not relevant.

Uncertainties

- There is no information on the presence or population pressure of the pests in the nursery.
- The host status of *Pinus parviflora* for *A. testaceipes*.
- The host status of *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* for *P. quadriguttata*.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that the transfer of the pest within the nursery is possible due to the presence of suitable hosts (i.e. mother plants and commodity).

A.9.3. Information from interceptions

In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of *Anomala testaceipes* and *Popillia quadriguttata* between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

A.9.4. Evaluation of the risk mitigation measures

In the table below, all risk mitigation measures currently applied in China are listed and an indication of their effectiveness on grubs (*Anomala testaceipes* and *Popillia quadriguttata*) is provided. The description of the risk mitigation measures currently applied in China is provided in Table 15.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
1	Separation and physical protection of the commodity during production and before export	Yes	Physical separation of the bonsai plants has effect on reducing risk of infestation with grubs, especially in the production base. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – There is no information on whether plants are protected with the net in the storage and packaging place before export. – Precise timing of net protection period is not provided. – There is no information on how the nursery staff enters and exits the net protected area during the production cycle.
2	Growing medium and its treatment	Yes	Soaking is very effective in killing the larvae hidden in the soil. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – There are no uncertainties.
3	Treatment of seeds	No	Not applicable.
4	Insecticide and acaricide treatments	Yes	Spray of contact and ingestion insecticides can be very effective in killing the adults that are present on the plants. Soaking is very effective in killing the larvae hidden in the soil. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – There are no uncertainties.
5	Fungicide treatments	No	Not applicable.
6	Nematicide treatments	No	Not applicable.
7	Herbicide treatments and weed management	No	Not applicable.
8	Official inspections during production	Yes	The sampling and laboratory inspection of plant material may allow to identify infested plants by grubs. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – There is no information about the prevalence of grubs infested plants in the nursery and surroundings. – Some larvae can go undetected, because they are hidden in the soil.
9	Official inspections and treatments before export	Yes	The sampling and laboratory inspection of plant material may allow to identify infested plants by grubs. Export plants can be infested when they are moved from the bonsai production base to the storage and packaging place. The removal of the soil and soaking will kill the larvae hidden in the soil. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – There are no uncertainties.

A.9.5. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Anomala testaceipes* on grafted bonsai plants

A.9.5.1. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably low number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The scenario assumes that the pest is absent in the surroundings of the nursery. The scenario also assumes that treatment consisting in soaking in Avermectin is fully effective against the pest.

A.9.5.2. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably high number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The scenario assumes that the pest is present in the surroundings of the nursery and it could affect mother plants. The scenario also assumes that the net house is not completely sealed. Finally, the scenario assumes that the treatments consisting in soaking in Avermectin and in removing the upper part of the soil (2 cm) is not properly done, so that, some larvae could remain in the soil after treatments.

A.9.5.3. Reasoning for a central scenario equally likely to over- or underestimate the number of infested grafted bonsai plants (Median)

The median is closer to the lower values because high effectiveness is expected from soaking in Avermectin treatment and because it is not expected a high abundance of the pest in the surroundings of the nursery.

A.9.5.4. Reasoning for the precision of the judgement describing the remaining uncertainties (1st and 3rd quartile/interquartile range)

The presence of the pest in the surroundings of the nursery is uncertain as pest is not reported to be present in the province. However, it can be present in the province and the surroundings since the hosts of the pest are present. Uncertainty is high about the control methods performed because information provided in the Dossier is not complete. Efficacy of the soaking is also uncertain, although a high efficacy is expected, what reduces uncertainties for rates above the median.

A.9.5.5. Elicitation outcomes of the assessment of the pest freedom for *Anomala testaceipes* on grafted bonsai plants

The following tables show the elicited and fitted values for pest infestation (Table A.15) and pest freedom (Table A.16).

Table A.15: Elicited and fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of pest infestation by *Anomala testaceipes* per 10,000 plants

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Elicited values	0					2		5		15					50
EKE	0.009	0.038	0.117	0.363	0.847	1.67	2.74	5.80	10.6	14.1	19.1	25.4	33.4	41.0	50.0

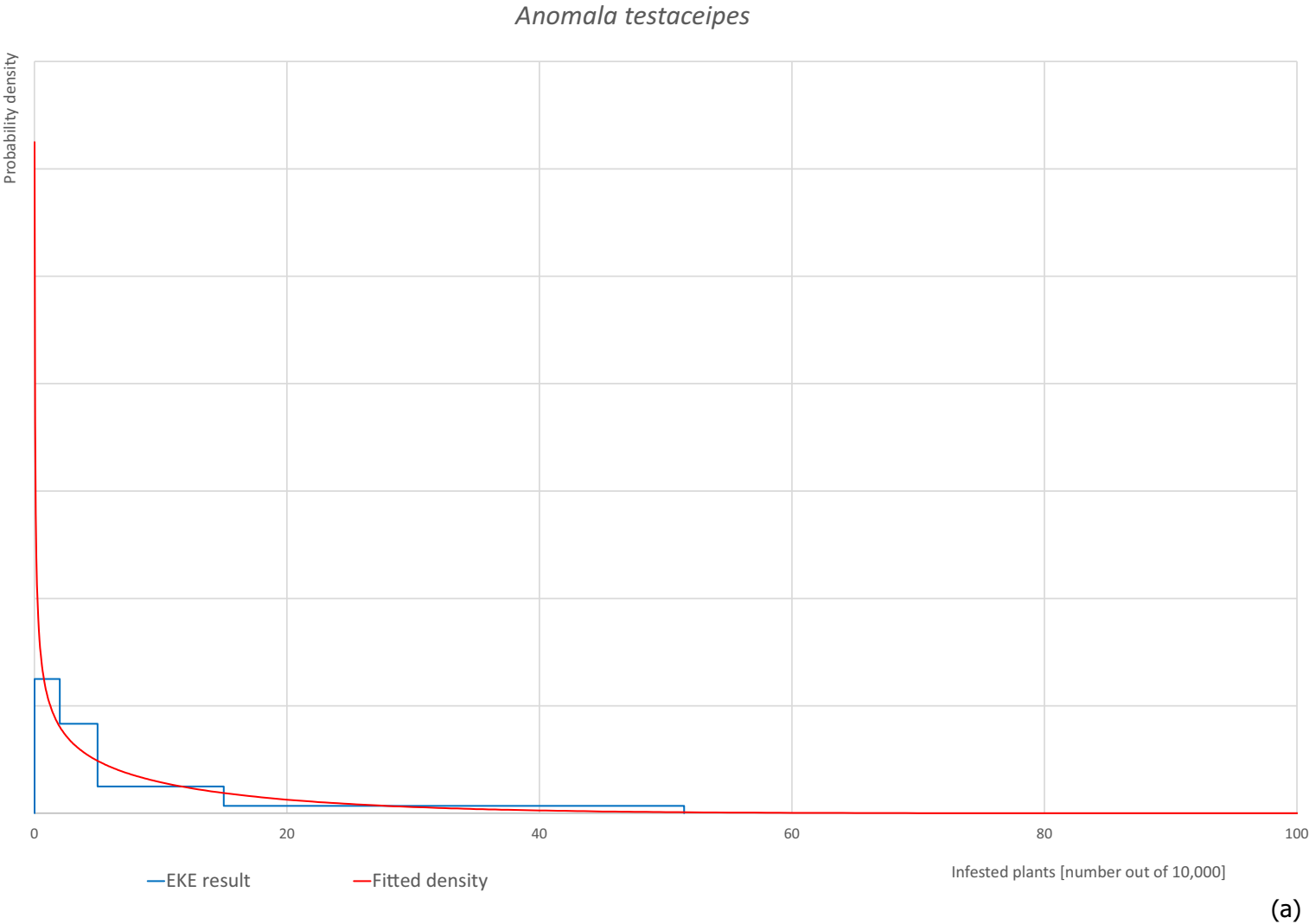
The EKE results are the BetaGeneral (0.61663, 6.5786, 0, 115) distribution fitted with @Risk version 7.6.

Based on the numbers of estimated infested plants, the pest freedom was calculated (i.e. = 10,000 – number of infested plants per 10,000). The fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of the pest freedom are shown in Table A.16.

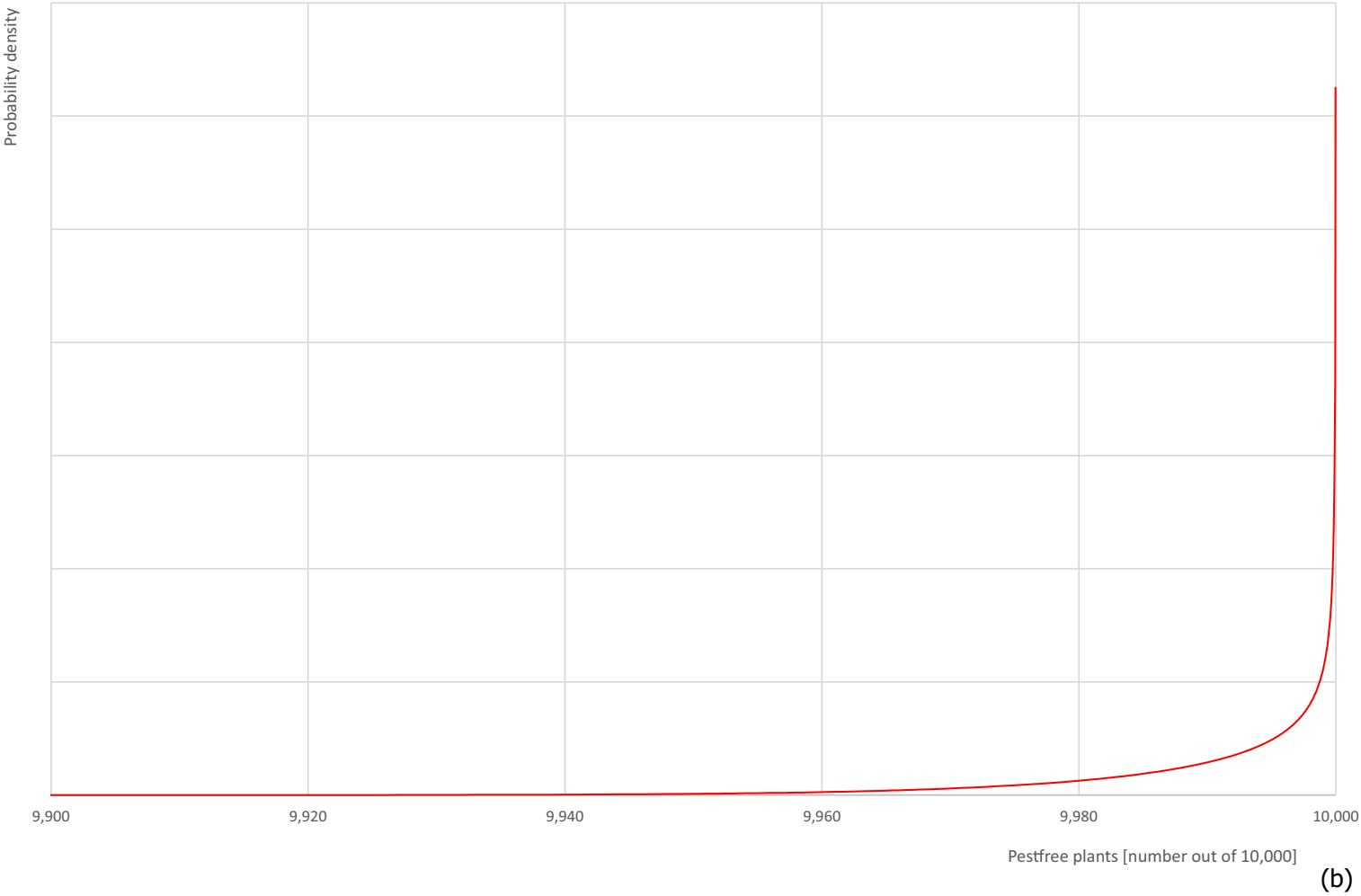
Table A.16: The uncertainty distribution of plants free of *Anomala testaceipes* per 10,000 plants calculated by Table A.15

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Values	9,950					9,985		9,995		9,998					10,000
EKE results	9,950	9,959	9,967	9,975	9,981	9,986	9,989	9,994	9,997	9,998	9,999.2	9,999.6	9,999.9	9,999.96	9,999.99

The EKE results are the fitted values.



Anomala testaceipes



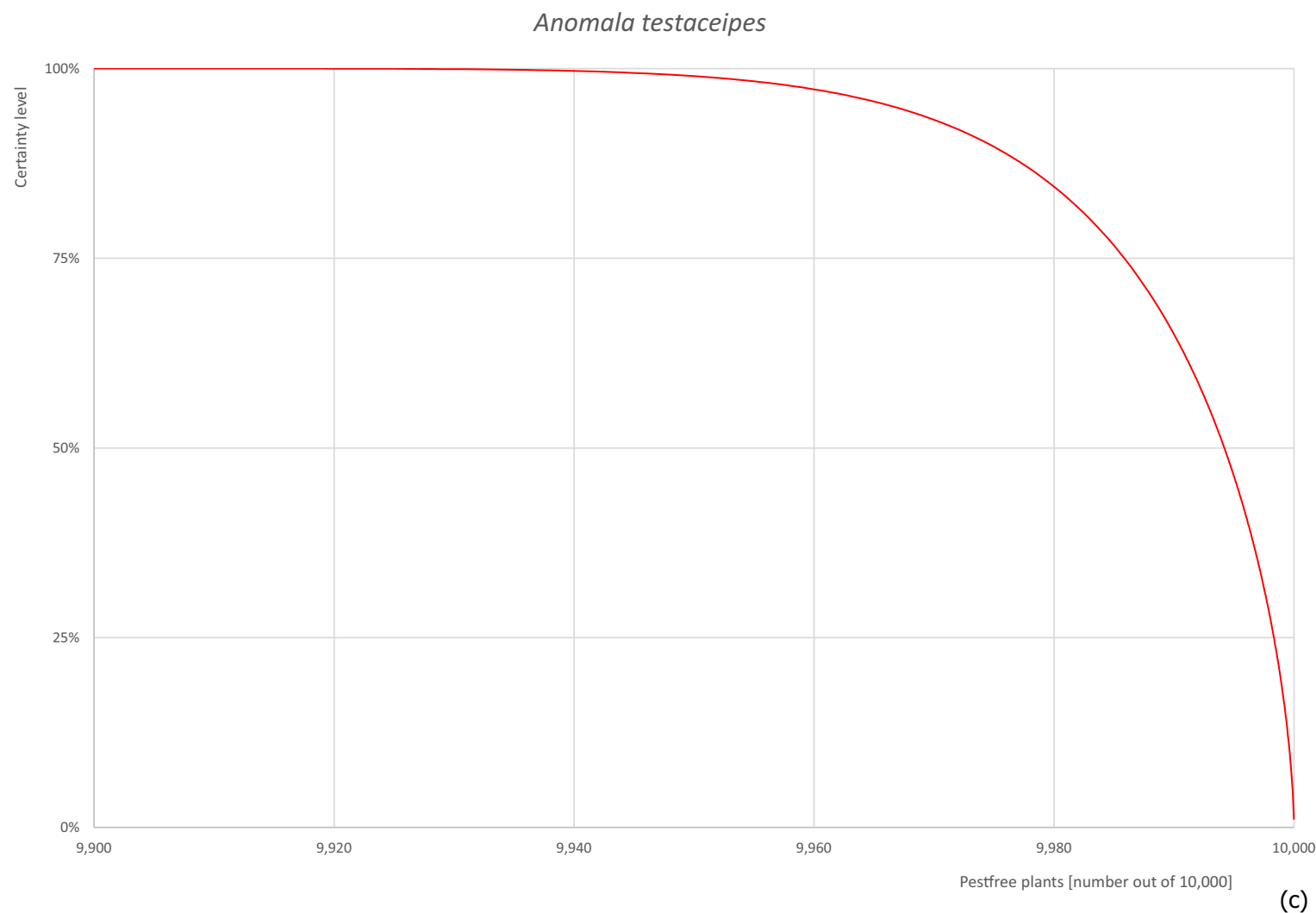


Figure A.8: (a) Elicited uncertainty of pest infestation per 10,000 plants (histogram in blue – vertical blue line indicates the elicited percentile in the following order: 1%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 99%) and distributional fit (red line); (b) uncertainty of the proportion of pest-free plants per 10,000 (i.e. = 1 – pest infestation proportion expressed as percentage); (c) descending uncertainty distribution function of pest infestation per 10,000 plants

A.9.6. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Popillia quadriguttata* on grafted bonsai plants

A.9.6.1. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably low number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The scenario assumes that the abundance of the pest is low in the surroundings of the nursery. The scenario also assumes that the commodity is not attractive for the pest. Finally, the scenario assumes that treatment consisting in soaking in Avermectin is fully effective against the pest.

A.9.6.2. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably high number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The scenario assumes that, although *Pinus* plants are not attractive for the pest, it is a polyphagous pest and other hosts can be found inside the nursery and in the surroundings. The scenario also assumes that treatment consisting in soaking in Avermectin could be not fully effective.

A.9.6.3. Reasoning for a central scenario equally likely to over- or underestimate the number of infested grafted bonsai plants (Median)

The median is closer to the lower values because high effectiveness is expected from soaking in Avermectin treatment and because *Pinus* bonsais are not expected to be attractive to the pest.

A.9.6.4. Reasoning for the precision of the judgement describing the remaining uncertainties (1st and 3rd quartile/interquartile range)

The attractiveness of *Pinus* bonsais to the pest is uncertain, although a poor attraction is expected. Uncertainty is high about the control methods performed because information provided in the Dossier is not complete. Efficacy of the soaking is also uncertain, although a high efficacy is expected, what reduces uncertainties for rates above the median.

A.9.6.5. Elicitation outcomes of the assessment of the pest freedom for *Popillia quadriguttata* on grafted bonsai plants

The following tables show the elicited and fitted values for pest infestation (Table A.17) and pest freedom (Table A.18).

Table A.17: Elicited and fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of pest infestation by *Popillia quadriguttata* per 10,000 plants

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Elicited values	0					1		3		6					15
EKE	0.012	0.043	0.110	0.284	0.579	1.03	1.56	2.93	4.82	6.08	7.71	9.54	11.6	13.3	15.0

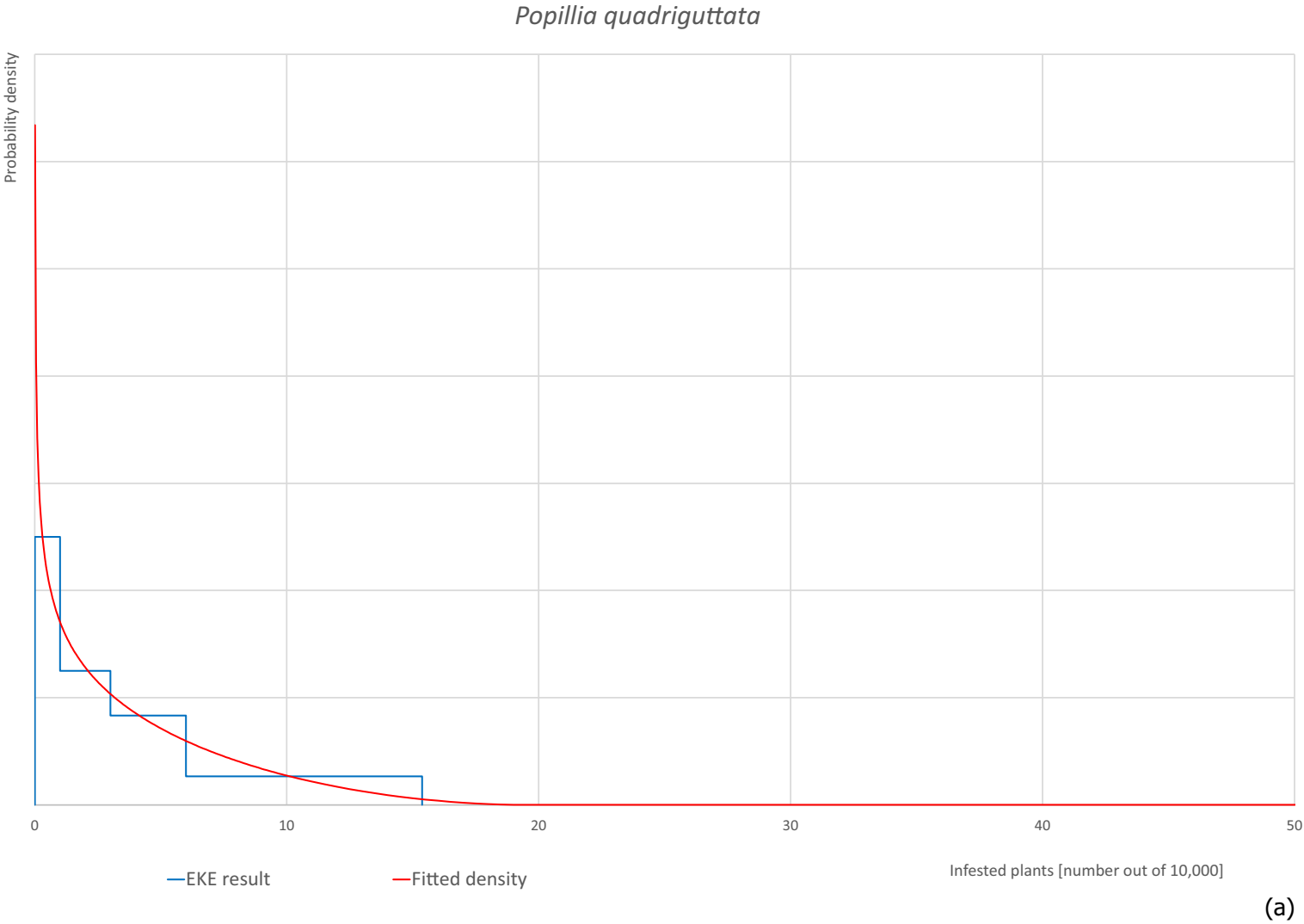
The EKE results are the BetaGeneral (0.73574, 2.8331, 0, 19.5) distribution fitted with @Risk version 7.6.

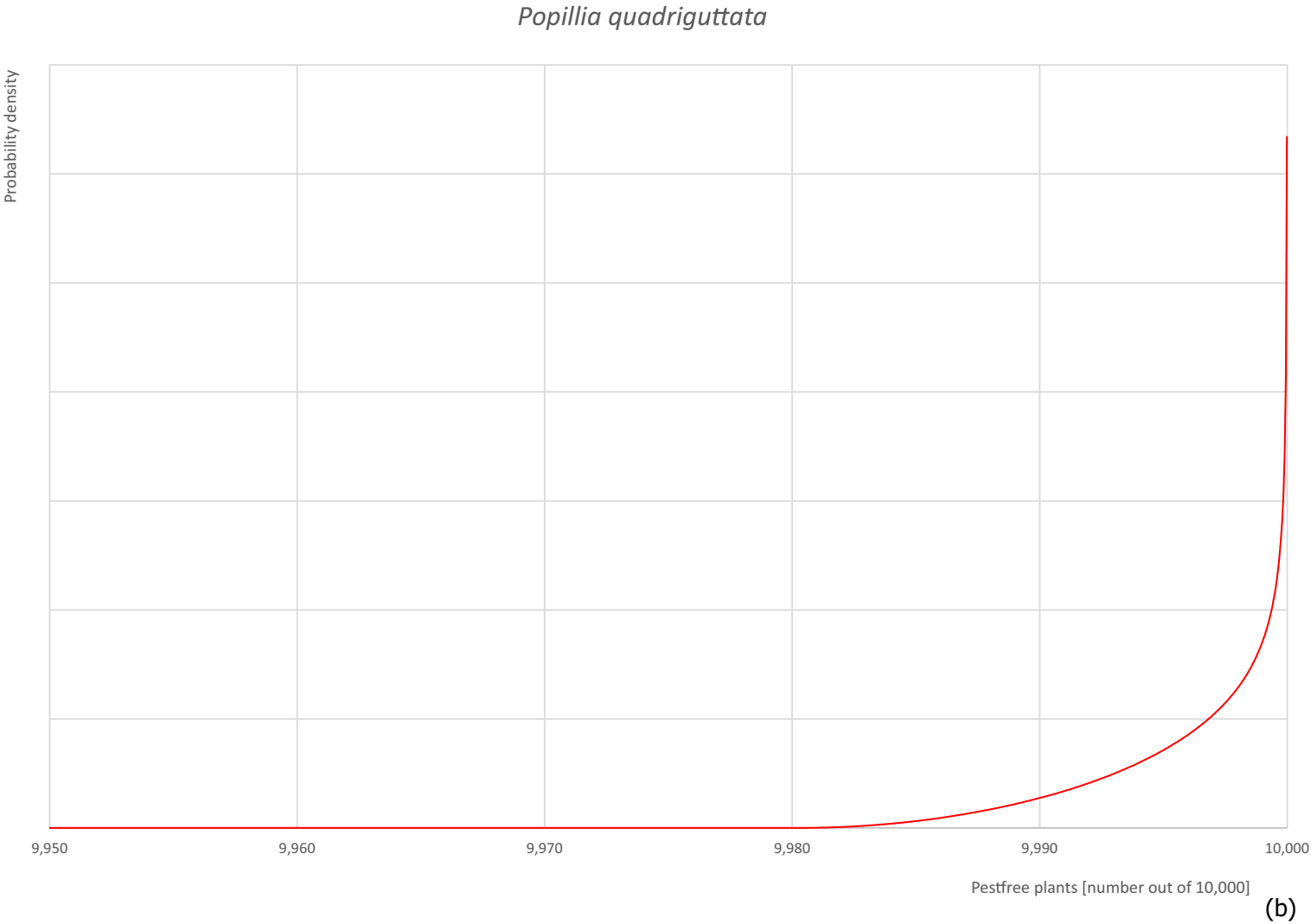
Based on the numbers of estimated infested plants, the pest freedom was calculated (i.e. = 10,000 – number of infested plants per 10,000). The fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of the pest freedom are shown in Table A.18.

Table A.18: The uncertainty distribution of plants free of *Popillia quadriguttata* per 10,000 plants calculated by Table A.17

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Values	9,985					9,994		9,997		9,999					10,000
EKE results	9,985	9,987	9,988	9,990	9,992	9,994	9,995	9,997	9,998	9,999	9,999.4	9,999.7	9,999.9	9,999.96	9,999.99

The EKE results are the fitted values.





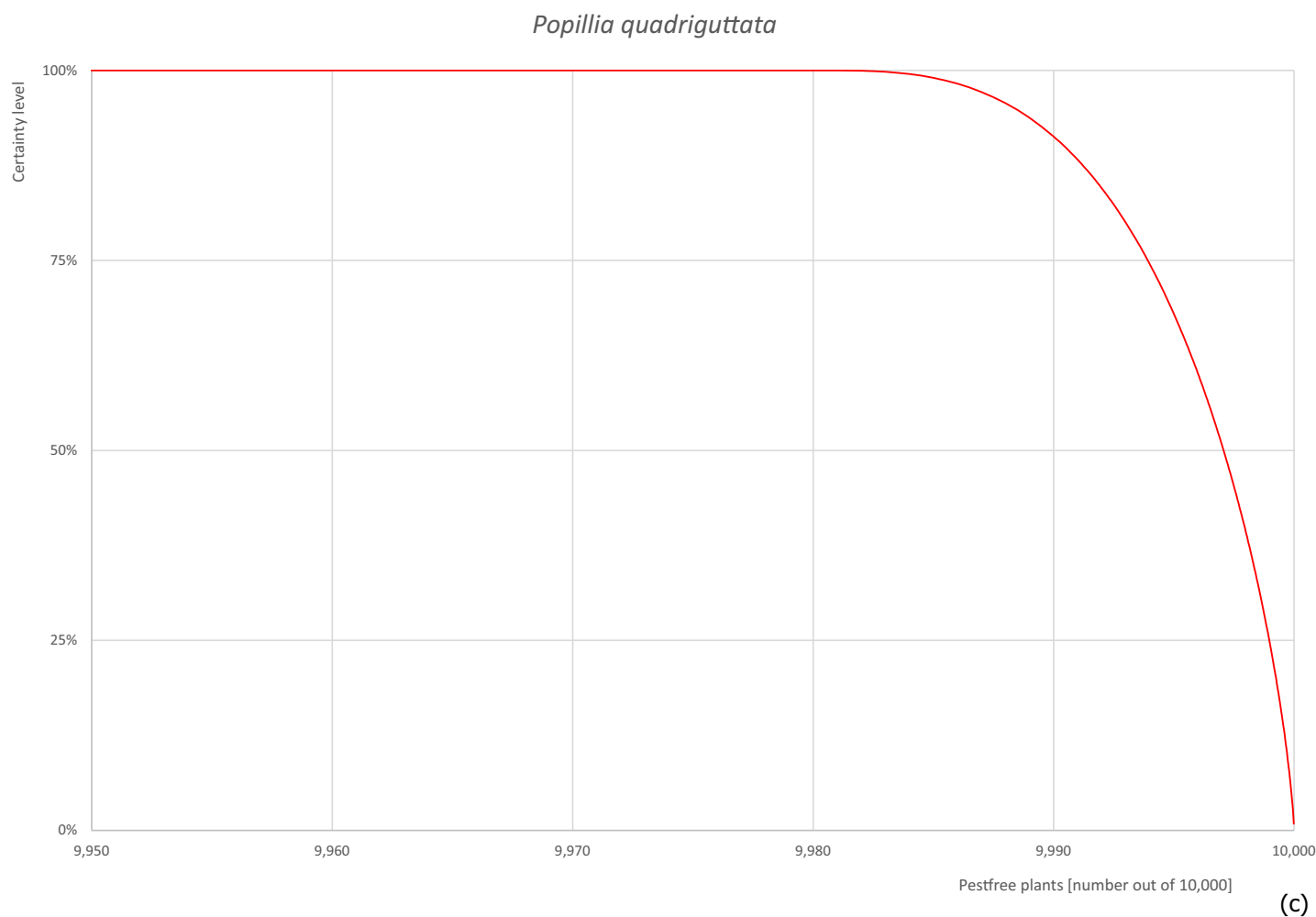


Figure A.9: (a) Elicited uncertainty of pest infestation per 10,000 plants (histogram in blue – vertical blue line indicates the elicited percentile in the following order: 1%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 99%) and distributional fit (red line); (b) uncertainty of the proportion of pest-free plants per 10,000 (i.e. = 1 – pest infestation proportion expressed as percentage); (c) descending uncertainty distribution function of pest infestation per 10,000 plants

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A.10. *Mycosphaerella gibsonii*

A.10.1. Organism information

Taxonomic information	Current valid scientific name: <i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i> Synonyms: <i>Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae</i> (anamorph), <i>Cercospora pini-densiflorae</i> (anamorph), <i>Pseudocercospora pini-densiflorae</i> (teleomorph) Name used in the EU legislation: <i>Pseudocercospora pini-densiflorae</i> (Hori & Nambu) Deighton [CERSPD] Order: Mycosphaerellales Family: Mycosphaerellaceae Common name: brown needle blight of pine, <i>Cercospora</i> blight of pine, needle blight of pine, brown needle disease, <i>Cercospora</i> needle blight Name used in the Dossier: <i>Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae</i>, <i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i>
Group	Fungi
EPPO code	CERSPD
Regulated status	<i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i> is listed in Annex II/A of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as <i>Pseudocercospora pini-densiflorae</i> (Hori & Nambu) Deighton [CERSPD]. The pathogen is quarantine in Morocco, Norway and Tunisia. It is on A1 list of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Georgia, Russia, Turkey, Ukraine and Uruguay (EPPO, online_a). It is included in EPPO A1 list (EPPO, online_b).
Pest status in China	In China, <i>M. gibsonii</i> is present in the provinces of Anhui, Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Henan, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi and Hongkong (Dossier Section 4.0; EPPO, online_c).
Pest status in the EU	<i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i> is absent in the EU (EPPO, online_c; Farr and Rossman, online).
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	Reported hosts of <i>M. gibsonii</i> are <i>Pinus parviflora</i> (CABI, online; Farr and Rossman, online) and <i>P. thunbergii</i> (Quintero, 2015; CABI, online; EPPO, online_d; Farr and Rossman, online). However, only <i>P. parviflora</i> is considered because <i>M. gibsonii</i> is only associated with pine needles and <i>P. thunbergii</i> is the rootstock.
PRA information	Pest Risk Assessment currently available: - Scientific opinion on the pest categorisation of <i>Pseudocercospora pini-densiflorae</i> (EFSA PLH Panel, 2017), - Commodity risk assessment of black pine (<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> Parl.) bonsai from Japan (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019), - UK Risk Register Details for <i>Pseudocercospora pini-densiflorae</i> (DEFRA, online).
Other relevant information for the assessment	
Biology	<i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i> is an ascomycete fungus considered to be indigenous to Central America (Evans, 1984) or to Himalayas (Ivory, 1994). It is also present in Africa, Eastern and South-eastern Asia, South America and Papua New Guinea (CABI, online; EPPO, online_c). The disease was first observed in 1913 on seedlings of <i>Pinus pinaster</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> in Japan. In 1917 the anamorph state (<i>Cercospora pini-densiflorae</i>/<i>Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae</i>) was described on <i>Pinus densiflora</i> in Japan (Itô, 1972). In 1984 the teleomorph <i>M. gibsonii</i> and spermogonia of <i>Asteromella</i> (spermatial anamorph) were found and named (Evans, 1984). According to Ivory (1994), there are three different ecotypes of <i>M. gibsonii</i> differing in the morphology of conidia: the first one from Asia, the second from Africa and Central America and the third from Philippines.

	In spring, conidia are produced from needles, which were infected the previous year. Conidia are spread by wind or water (rain or overhead irrigation). The distance that conidia can travel is unknown. However, their dispersal is usually more efficient in close proximity of nursery beds and less efficient between tree plantations (Ivory, 1987). Conidia require 2–3 days of moist humid conditions for dispersal and infection (Ivory, 1972; Sullivan, 2016). Conidia remain viable for approximately 1 month. They germinate on surfaces of needles within 24–40 h, with temperature between 10 and 35°C (Ivory, 1987) and penetrate through stomata. In stomatal cavities the fungus forms black stromata with conidiophores. Conidia are continuously produced during warm damp weather (Ivory and Wingfield, 1986). Symptoms usually appear in 5 weeks after the infection (Ivory, 1972), or on highly susceptible hosts within 2 weeks (Ivory, 1987). <i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i> in the form of <i>Asteromella</i> may also produce spermatia deemed to be important for fertilisation (EFSA PLH Panel, 2017). Ascomata producing sexual spores may also appear (Ivory, 1987), although the role of sexual spores in the development of epidemics is unknown (Diekmann et al., 2002). The fungus remains dormant during dry conditions (Gibson, 1979) and can survive for long periods in dry needles. It may overwinter as latent infection in green needles which may become symptomatic in the spring of the following year (Suto, 1982). According to Suto (1982) and Ivory (1987), <i>M. gibsonii</i> overwinters as mycelium or immature stromata in host needles. Possible pathways of entry for <i>M. gibsonii</i> are plants for planting, unclean seeds (with infected needles), cut branches, bark, leaves, stems and growing media (Quintero, 2015; EFSA PLH Panel, 2017).	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	Main symptoms of infection are lesions which appear as light yellow-green spots or bands on needles. Later, the colour of infected tissues changes from yellow to brown then to grey-brown. The fruiting bodies/stromata can be observed as lesions pustules on needles. The pathogen causes defoliation, stunt growth and mortality of nursery seedlings and young plants (Ivory and Wingfield, 1986; Sullivan, 2016). The most affected tissue is the foliage, especially in the lower crown. Dead needles usually remain on the tree for many months (Ivory and Wingfield, 1986). In 1- or 2-year-old plants, <i>M. gibsonii</i> infects mainly older foliage, causing lesions on needles (Sullivan, 2016) and later death (Itô, 1972).
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	The asymptomatic period can last from 2 to 5(6) weeks, depending on environmental conditions and susceptibility of the host to the pathogen (Ivory and Wingfield, 1986; Ivory, 1987; EPPO, 1997; Sullivan, 2016). However, if infections occur in autumn, the fungus may remain latent and plants will remain asymptomatic until the spring of the following year (Suto, 1982).
	Confusion with other pests	The symptoms caused by <i>M. gibsonii</i> are similar to the ones caused by closely related pine pathogens (e.g. <i>Lecanosticta acicola</i>, <i>Dothistroma septosporum</i>, <i>Dothistroma pini</i> and <i>Sphaeropsis sapinea</i>) (Quintero, 2015; EFSA PLH Panel, 2017). The species can be identified and distinguished using morphological (Evans, 1984; EPPO, 2015) and molecular methods (Quaedvlieg et al., 2012; EPPO, 2015).

Host plant range	Hosts of <i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i> are conifers: <i>Abies procera</i>, <i>Larix kaempferi</i>, <i>Picea jezoensis</i>, <i>Pinus aristata</i>, <i>P. attenuata</i>, <i>P. canariensis</i>, <i>P. caribaea</i>, <i>P. contorta</i>, <i>P. densiflora</i>, <i>P. echinata</i>, <i>P. elliotii</i>, <i>P. flexilis</i>, <i>P. greggii</i>, <i>P. halepensis</i>, <i>P. jeffreyi</i>, <i>P. kesiya</i>, <i>P. lambertiana</i>, <i>P. luchuensis</i>, <i>P. massoniana</i>, <i>P. maximinoi</i>, <i>P. merkusii</i>, <i>P. morrisonicola</i>, <i>P. muricata</i>, <i>P. nigra</i>, <i>P. oocarpa</i>, <i>P. palustris</i>, <i>P. patula</i>, <i>P. pinaster</i>, <i>P. pinea</i>, <i>P. ponderosa</i>, <i>P. pseudostrobus</i>, <i>P. radiata</i>, <i>P. resinosa</i>, <i>P. roxburghii</i>, <i>P. strobus</i>, <i>P. sylvestris</i>, <i>P. taeda</i>, <i>P. taiwanensis</i>, <i>P. tecunumanii</i>, <i>P. thunbergii</i> and <i>P. wallichiana</i> (Quintero, 2015). According to Farr and Rossman (online) and CABI (online), <i>P. parviflora</i> is a host of <i>M. gibsonii</i>. Other hosts listed by Farr and Rossman (online) and/or CABI (online) include <i>Abies nobilis</i>, <i>Pinus armandii</i>, <i>P. ayacahuite</i>, <i>P. cembra</i>, <i>P. clausa</i>, <i>P. griffithii</i>, <i>P. hartwegii</i>, <i>P. kesiya</i> var. <i>langbianensis</i>, <i>P. mugo</i>, <i>P. rigida</i>, <i>P. tabulaeformis</i>, <i>P. tabuliformis</i> and <i>Tsuga canadensis</i>. <i>Abies sachalinensis</i>, <i>A. veitchii</i>, <i>Cedrus deodara</i>, <i>Picea glehnii</i> and <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> have been demonstrated as potential hosts through artificial inoculation (Quintero, 2015). According to Itô (1972), host susceptibility is as follows: – <u>Highly susceptible hosts</u>: <i>Pinus aristata</i>, <i>P. attenuata</i>, <i>P. canariensis</i>, <i>P. contorta</i>, <i>P. flexilis</i>, <i>P. halepensis</i>, <i>P. jeffreyi</i>, <i>P. lambertiana</i>, <i>P. montana</i>, <i>P. muricata</i>, <i>P. murrayana</i>, <i>P. nigra</i>, <i>P. pinaster</i>, <i>P. pinca</i>, <i>P. ponderosa</i>, <i>P. radiata</i>, <i>P. resinosa</i>, <i>P. strobus</i> and <i>P. sylvestris</i>. – <u>Susceptible hosts</u>: <i>Pinus densiflora</i>, <i>P. echinata</i>, <i>P. luchuensis</i>, <i>P. massoniana</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>. – <u>Resistant hosts</u>: <i>Pinus caribaea</i>, <i>P. griffithii</i>, <i>P. patula</i>, <i>P. rigida</i>, <i>P. taeda</i> and <i>P. torreyana</i>. After Second World War, the disease caused severe loss of pine seedlings in nurseries of Japan (Itô, 1972). The damage is usually on 1- and 2-year-old seedlings of <i>Pinus caribaea</i>, <i>P. densiflora</i>, <i>P. taeda</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>. In epidemic conditions between 50% and 80% infected seedlings are killed by this disease. In young plantations, <i>Pinus halepensis</i>, <i>P. pinaster</i> and <i>P. radiata</i> are attacked (Itô, 1972). On older trees of <i>Pinus canariensis</i>, <i>P. radiata</i> and <i>P. roxburghii</i>, the fungus caused significant needle blight (Ivory, 1994).
Reported evidence of impact	<i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i> is EU quarantine pest.
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	According to Quintero (2015) and EFSA PLH Panel (2017), plants for planting are the main pathway. The pathogen is associated, even asymptotically, with pine needles, including needles of <i>P. parviflora</i> . Therefore, the commodity is a pathway.
Surveillance information	<i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i> is recorded in Dossier Section 4.0 as a pathogen occurring in China. The nursery and its immediate vicinity area (at least 2 km) are inspected at least six times a year at appropriate intervals targeting pests of EU concern on their main and secondary hosts (Dossier Section 4.0). The survey shall be carried out at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of at least 300 plants from a given genus where the number of plants of that genus is not more than 3,000 plants, or 10% of the plants if there are more than 3,000 plants from that genus (Dossier Section 4.0). Inspection shall be conducted to examine the presence or absence of harmful organisms of EU concern (Dossier Section 4.0).

A.10.2. Information from interceptions

In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of *Mycosphaerella gibsonii* between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

A.10.3. Evaluation of the implementation and relevance of specific measures in China

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 specifies in point 30 of Annex VII measures which are required for the import of the commodity from China.

The below overview provides special requirements for naturally or artificially dwarfed plants for planting other than seeds according to Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 including an assessment of whether or not the applicant country implements those measures with respect to *Mycosphaerella gibsonii* (regulated as *Pseudocercospora pini-densiflorae*) identified in this Opinion. The Panel assumes that information on treatments required to be included in the phytosanitary certificate is provided by the applicant country according to the Article 71 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
'Official statement that:	–	–
a) the plants, including those collected directly from natural habitats, have been grown, held and trained for at least two consecutive years prior to dispatch in officially registered nurseries, which are subject to an officially supervised control regime,	Yes	Yes
b) the plants in the nurseries referred to in point (a) of this entry:	–	–
i) at least during the period referred to in point (a) of this entry:	–	–
— were potted, in pots which are placed on shelves at least 50 cm above ground,	Yes, partially. Pots are also reported to be kept on the ground.	No
— have been subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure freedom from non-European rusts, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments has been mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.	Yes. Treatments are appropriate. They are expected to reduce the likelihood of infection of the pathogens and the rate of colonisation of plant tissues, although it is uncertain if freedom from non-European rusts could be reachable. Treatments used are listed in Table 6. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – If the fungicides are rotated in order to reduce the likelihood of development of resistant strains of the pathogens.	No. However, treatments could reduce the likelihood of infection by the pathogen.

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
— have been officially inspected at least six times a year at appropriate intervals for the presence of Union quarantine pests of concern in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and these inspections have also been carried out on plants in the immediate vicinity of the nurseries referred to in point (a) of this entry, at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of at least 300 plants from a given genus where the number of plants of that genus is not more than 3,000 plants, or 10% of the plants if there are more than 3,000 plants from that genus,	Yes	Yes
— have been found free, in these inspections, from the relevant Union quarantine pests of concern as specified in the previous indent, infested plants have been removed and the remaining plants, where appropriate, have been effectively treated and have been held for an appropriate period and inspected to ensure freedom from such pests,	Yes	Yes
— have been planted in either an unused artificial growing medium or in a natural growing medium, which has been treated by fumigation or by appropriate heat treatment and has been of any Union quarantine pests,	Yes	No
— have been kept under conditions which ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from Union quarantine pests and within 2 weeks prior to dispatch, have been:	Yes	No
— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted, or	—	—
— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions laid down in (i) fifth indent, or	—	—
— subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure that the growing medium is free from Union quarantine pests, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application	Yes	No

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
of these treatments have been indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031 under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.		
ii) were packed in closed containers which have been officially sealed and bear the registration number of the registered nursery, and this number has been indicated under the rubric 'Additional declaration' on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, enabling the consignments to be identified.'	Yes	Yes

A.10.4. Reference List

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A.11. *Pestalotiopsis* group (*P. disseminata* and *P. microspora*)

A.11.1. Organism information

Taxonomic information	1. <i>Pestalotiopsis disseminata</i> Current valid scientific name: <i>Pestalotiopsis disseminata</i> Synonyms: <i>Pestalotia disseminata</i> Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Amphisphaeriales (formely: Xylariales) Family: Amphisphaeriaceae Common name: leaf spot of eucalyptus Name used in the Dossier: – 2. <i>Pestalotiopsis microspora</i> Current valid scientific name: <i>Pestalotiopsis microspora</i> Synonyms: <i>Pestalotia microspora</i> Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Amphisphaeriales (formely: Xylariales) Family: Amphisphaeriaceae Common name: – Name used in the Dossier: <i>Pestalotiopsis microspore</i>
Group	Fungi
EPPO code	PESTDI: <i>Pestalotiopsis disseminata</i> PESTDC: <i>Pestalotiopsis microspora</i>
Regulated status	The pathogens are neither regulated in the EU nor listed by EPPO. <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> sp. is listed in the US regulated plant pest table (USDA APHIS, online).
Pest status in China	<i>Pestalotiopsis disseminata</i> is present in China (Chen et al., 2013; Farr and Rossman, online). <i>Pestalotiopsis microspora</i> is present in China (Farr and Rossman, online; GBIF, online). According to Dossier Section 5.0, <i>P. disseminata</i> and <i>P. microspora</i> are present in Zhejiang province.
Pest status in the EU	<i>Pestalotiopsis disseminata</i> has been reported in Portugal (Silva et al., 2020). Farr and Rossman (online) report one point-data for <i>P. microspora</i> in Italy.
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	<i>Pestalotiopsis disseminata</i> is reported as associated with <i>P. parviflora</i> in China (Chen et al., 2013) and with <i>P. pentaphylla</i> (syn. <i>P. parviflora</i> var. <i>pentaphylla</i>) in Japan (Watanabe et al., 2010). <i>Pestalotiopsis microspora</i> is considered as a pathogen of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> in Dossier Sections 2.0 and 4.0.

PRA information	No pest risk assessment is currently available for <i>P. disseminata</i> and <i>P. microspora</i> .	
Other relevant information for the assessment		
Biology	<i>Pestalotiopsis</i> spp. are generally regarded as weak pathogens, entering the tissues through natural openings (stomata, lenticels, hydathodes) or wounds (Maharachchikumbura et al., 2011). Species of <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> have commonly been isolated as endophytes from asymptomatic plant tissues (Maharachchikumbura et al., 2011). This symptomless stage can last until the plant is stressed and symptomatic infection starts (Maharachchikumbura et al., 2011). However, the correlation between endophytic and pathogenic stages are still unclear for many <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> species. Once host tissue is infected, small dark pycnidia develop producing conidia. <i>Pestalotiopsis disseminata</i> is known to meet the optimal condition for sporulation at 25°C (±2) and 70% relative humidity (Das et al., 2010). The best environmental conditions for <i>P. microspora</i> are 16–20°C and 12 h of light per day, allowing reaching the sexual stage (identified as <i>Pestalospaeria hansenii</i>) in 3–6 weeks and forming the perithecia that will produce the asci and ascospores (Metz et al., 2000). There is no information on overwintering stage of these pathogens nor on the possible distance that conidia and ascospores can travel. <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> spp. are easily dispersed by wind or water splash. Many insects (mainly Heteroptera and Lepidoptera) are known to spread these pathogens thereby aggravating their infections (Mitchell, 2004; Martínez and Plata-Rueda, 2013). <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> spp. could also be spread by growing media, soil and contaminated tools (Ivanová, 2016). Some <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> species (i.e. <i>P. sydowiana</i>) have been isolated from soil and used growing media and pots (McQuilken and Hopkins, 2004). Based on Maharachchikumbura et al. (2011), the systematics of the genus <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> is not completely resolved, at least using ITS as a marker. Multiple genetic markers such as ITS, Beta-Tubulin and Translation Elongation Factors are needed to clearly distinguish different species (Silva et al., 2020).	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	Main symptoms caused by <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> species on host plants are leaf spots, leaf blight, needle blight, severe chlorosis, shoot dieback, stem blight, tip blight, grey blight, scabby canker, canker lesions, fruit rot and post-harvest diseases (Ivanová, 2016; Silva et al., 2020). On <i>Pinus pinea</i>, Silva et al. (2020) observed shoot blight, stem necrosis and wilted needles. On som (<i>Persea bombycine</i>), <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> spp. cause small oval lesions, irregularly scattered on leaves. As the disease progresses, the spots collapse and the entire leaf dries up (Das et al., 2010). <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> spp. causes leaf spots on palms (yellow, brown, black or grey with a black outline), petiole blight and bud rot. These pathogens attack all parts of the leaf (Elliott, 2018).
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	Species of <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> have commonly been isolated as endophytes from asymptomatic plant tissues (Maharachchikumbura et al., 2011). This symptomless stage can last until the plant is stressed and symptomatic infection starts (Maharachchikumbura et al., 2011).

	Confusion with other pests Necrotic spots could be confused with those caused by other pathogens, but <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> spp. can be easily identified by examining conidia (Elliott, 2018). Based on Maharachchikumbura et al. (2011), the systematics of the genus <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> is not completely resolved, at least using ITS as a marker. Multiple genetic markers such as ITS, Beta-Tubulin and Translation Elongation Factors are needed to clearly distinguish different species (Silva et al., 2020).
Host plant range	The host range of <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> spp. is wide and several <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> species are associated with different hosts (Jeewon et al., 2004). <i>Pestalotiopsis disseminata</i> has been found on <i>Eucalyptus diversicolor</i>, <i>E. globulus</i>, <i>E. lehmannii</i>, <i>E. alba</i>, <i>E. botryoides</i>, <i>E. citriodora</i>, <i>E. maidenii</i>, <i>E. robusta</i>, <i>E. saligna</i>, <i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>, <i>Leptospermum</i> sp., <i>Photinia serrulata</i>, <i>Podocarpus macrophylla</i>, <i>Psidium guajava</i>, <i>Rhizophora mangle</i>, <i>Sorghum vulgare</i>, <i>Terminalia arjuna</i>, <i>Acer laevigatum</i>, <i>Agropyron cristatum</i>, <i>Albizia odoratissima</i>, <i>Aleurites montana</i>, <i>Anacardium occidentale</i>, <i>Camellia sinensis</i>, <i>Cocos nucifera</i>, <i>Coffea arabica</i>, <i>Comocladia dentata</i>, <i>Dactylis glomerata</i>, <i>Desmodium floribundum</i>, <i>Desmodium ovalifolium</i>, <i>Elaeis guineensis</i>, <i>Eugenia</i> sp., <i>Euphorbia milii</i>, <i>Fragaria vesca</i>, <i>Helianthus annuus</i>, <i>Hemidesmus indicus</i>, <i>Hymenaea torreana</i>, <i>Ixora coccinea</i>, <i>Juniperus lucayana</i>, <i>Lagerstroemia</i> sp., <i>Litchi chinensis</i>, <i>Macadamia</i> sp., <i>Machilus bombycina</i>, <i>Malus pumila</i> var. <i>domestica</i>, <i>Manglietia fordiana</i>, <i>Musa</i>, <i>Oryza sativa</i>, <i>Persea americana</i>, <i>Persea bombycina</i>, <i>Pieris japonica</i>, <i>Pithecolobium bigeminum</i>, <i>Podocarpus imbricatus</i>, <i>P. macrophyllus</i>, <i>P. macrophyllus</i> var. <i>maki</i>, <i>Pyrus armeniaca</i>, <i>Rhizophora mucronata</i>, <i>Rhodomyrtus tomentosa</i>, <i>Saraca indica</i>, <i>Sideroxylon tomentosum</i>, <i>Stigmaphyllon sagraeanum</i>, <i>Strychnos</i> sp., <i>Syzygium cumini</i>, <i>Terminalia catappa</i>, <i>Terminalia ivorensis</i>, <i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>, <i>Tripterygium wilfordii</i> and <i>Vicia faba</i> (Farr and Rossman, online). The list of pines reported as hosts of <i>Pestalotiopsis disseminata</i> includes <i>Pinus armandii</i>, <i>P. densiflora</i>, <i>P. radiata</i> (Farr and Rossman, online), <i>P. parviflora</i> (Chen et al., 2013), <i>P. pentaphylla</i> (<i>P. parviflora</i> var. <i>pentaphylla</i>) (Watanabe et al., 2010; Farr and Rossman, online) and <i>P. pinea</i> (Silva et al., 2020). <i>Pestalotiopsis microspora</i> has been found on <i>Abies beshanzuensis</i>, <i>Acer palmatum</i>, <i>Actinidia chinensis</i>, <i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>, <i>Alnus rubra</i>, <i>Amomum tsao-ko</i>, <i>Ananas comosus</i>, <i>Araucaria bidwillii</i>, <i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>, <i>Ardisia</i> sp., <i>Azadirachta indica</i>, <i>Biota orientalis</i>, <i>Bridelia monoica</i>, <i>Bridelia stipularis</i>, <i>Camellia sinensis</i>, <i>Campomanesia</i> sp., <i>Carya cathayensis</i>, <i>Carya illinoensis</i>, <i>Carya pecan</i>, <i>Citrus limon</i>, <i>Copaifera</i> sp., <i>Corylus chinensis</i>, <i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>, <i>Cupressus funebris</i>, <i>Elaeis guineensis</i>, <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>, <i>Hedera helix</i>, <i>Hedychium coronarium</i>, <i>Hymenaea</i> sp., <i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>, <i>Hypericum patulum</i>, <i>Juniperus bermudiana</i>, <i>Lagerstroemia speciosa</i>, <i>Lindera obtusiloba</i>, <i>Lithocarpus glaber</i>, <i>Machilus nanmu</i>, <i>Mahonia bealei</i>, <i>Mahonia confusa</i>, <i>Malus halliana</i>, <i>Myrica rubra</i>, <i>Nandina domestica</i>, <i>Oryza australiensis</i>, <i>Pandanus</i> sp., <i>Platanus orientalis</i>, <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>, <i>Psidium guajava</i>, <i>Quercus acutissima</i>, <i>Quercus coccinea</i>, <i>Reineckea carnea</i>, <i>Sabina chinensis</i>, <i>Sorghum</i> sp., <i>Stanhopea bucephalus</i>, <i>Taxodium ascendens</i>, <i>Taxodium distinctum</i>, <i>Taxus cuspidata</i>, <i>Taxus wallichiana</i>, <i>Terminalia arjuna</i>, <i>Terminalia chebula</i>, <i>Torreya grandis</i>, <i>Torreya taxifolia</i>, <i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i> (Farr and Rossman, online). Concerning pines, <i>Pestalotiopsis microspora</i> is reported as associated with <i>Pinus radiata</i> (Farr and Rossman, online) and as a pest of <i>P. parviflora</i> (Dossier Sections 2.0 and 4.0).
Reported evidence of impact	<i>Pestalotiopsis disseminata</i> and <i>P. microspora</i> (usually together with other <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> spp.) caused damages on leaves and fruit rot of guava (<i>Psidium guajava</i>) in Hawaii (Keith et al., 2006); grey blight disease on som (<i>Persea bombycina</i>) in India (Ray et al., 2016); postharvest rot in Chinese olive fruits (<i>Canarium album</i>) (Chen et al., 2018); leaf spot on oil palm (<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>) (Shen et al., 2014) and loquat root rot (Lu et al., 2016) in China; leaf blight on Japanese yew (<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>) in Korea (Jeon and Cheon, 2014); shoot blight and stem necrosis on <i>Pinus pinea</i> in Portugal (Silva et al., 2020).

Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	Needles and other plant tissues can be infected by the pathogens, even asymptotically (Maharachchikumbura et al., 2011). <i>Pestalotiopsis microspora</i> was found during monitoring survey on needles of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> in the Zhenjiang province (Dossier Section 2.0).
Surveillance information	<i>Pestalotiopsis disseminata</i> and <i>P. microspora</i> are recorded in Dossier Section 5.0 as pathogens occurring in Zhenjiang province where the nursery is located. No surveillance information for <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> spp is currently available from China. However, <i>P. microspora</i> was found on needles of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> in the Zhenjiang province during the monitoring survey in 2012 (Dossier Section 2.0).

A.11.2. Possibility of pest presence in the nursery

A.11.2.1. Possibility of entry from the surrounding environment

Pestalotiopsis disseminata and *P. microspora* are present in China and they are both present in Zhenjiang (Dossier Section 5.0). During the survey in 2012 *P. microspora* was detected on *Pinus parviflora* at Liutong Gardening and Planting Base in Hangzhou and in the West Lake scenic spot (including Zhusu Garden, Hangzhou Flower Nursery, Botanical Garden and Viewing Fish at Flower Pond) (Dossier Section 2.0). As suitable hosts are present in the surroundings (see below), the pathogens could enter the nursery by dispersal of spores (conidia and ascospores) by wind, rain splash and insect vectors.

According to Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0, the following host species of *P. disseminata* are present in the surroundings: *Camelia sinensis*, *Lagerstroemia indica*, *Musa basjoo*, *Photinia serrulata*, *Podocarpus imbricatus*, *P. macrophyllus* and *Trachycarpus fortunei*.

The surroundings also harbour the following host species of *P. microspora*: *Acer palmatum*, *Camelia sinensis*, *Eriobotrya japonica*, *Malus halliana*, *Nandina domestica*, *Platanus orientalis*, *Podocarpus macrophyllus*, *Quercus acutissima*, *Reineckea carnea*, *Sabina chinensis* and *Taxodium ascendens*.

Some hosts of the pathogens, i.e. *Lithocarpus glaber* and *Pinus* spp., are present within 1.5 km from the production site (Dossier Section 5.0).

Uncertainties

- The abundance of known hosts in the area surrounding the nursery.
- The inoculum pressure of *P. microspora* in the surrounding of the nursery.
- The presence and inoculum pressure of *P. disseminata* in the surrounding of the nursery.
- The level of susceptibility of *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* to *P. disseminata* and *P. microspora*.
- The full host range of the pathogens.
- The effective dispersal range of the pathogens.
- Whether uncleaned contaminated tools coming from outside are used in the nursery.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is possible for the pathogens to enter the nursery. Pathogens could be present in the area on suitable host plants and could move into the nursery mainly by wind, rain splash and insects.

A.11.2.2. Possibility of entry with new plants/seeds

All pine seedlings are cultivated and processed independently by export enterprises, and the cultivation site is located in the seedling cultivation area of export nursery (Dossier Section 4.0).

Seeds of black pine (*Pinus thunbergii*) are purchased from companies specialised in seed production and soaked with Potassium Permanganate and Triadimefon. Scions of *P. parviflora* are taken from mother plants located in the nursery. The same mother plants were used since 2006 (Dossier Section 4.0). In general mother plants have long life span and are rarely replaced.

A new *Pestalotiopsis* species (i.e. *P. pinicola* sp. nov.) has been isolated as an endophyte from the endosperm of seeds of *Pinus armandii* (Tibpromma et al., 2019).

The growing medium used during production is coconut coir, which does not contain any soil. The coconut coir is imported from abroad and is cleaned thoroughly before using (Dossier Section 5.0).

Uncertainties

- The capability of *P. disseminata* and *P. microspora* of infecting the endosperm of *P. thunbergii* seeds.
- The efficacy of seed treatments against *Pestalotiopsis* spp.
- It is not clear if and how mother plants are produced or introduced.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is possible that pathogens could enter the nursery with seeds.

A.11.2.3. Possibility of spread within the nursery

There are around 50 mother plants located in the exporting nursery, from which the scions of *Pinus parviflora* are taken (Dossier Section 4.0). The pathogens could be spread within the nursery by grafting asymptotically infected scions.

The possibility of spread of the pathogen within the nursery depends on the number of spores produced by the pathogens on infected hosts in the nursery. Dispersal could occur by means of wind, rain splash and insect vectors.

The nursery also grows ornamental plants including abelia, bamboo, camphor, loropetalum, photinia, pyracantha, wisteria and other plants (Dossier Section 4.0). *Photinia* is a host of *P. disseminata*. Therefore, other suitable hosts of some *Pestalotiopsis* are present in the nursery.

Contaminated tools and soil/growing media, and possibly irrigation water are also relevant for the dispersal of these pathogens within the nursery.

Uncertainties

- Growing practices, media, tools and irrigation management in the nursery.
- The level of susceptibility of *P. parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* to *P. disseminata* and *P. microspora*.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that the transfer of pathogens within the nursery is possible by anthropogenic, biotic (insect vectors) and abiotic (wind, rain) means.

A.11.3. Information from interceptions

In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of *Pestalotiopsis disseminata* and *P. microspora* between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

A.11.4. Evaluation of the risk mitigation measures

In the table below, all risk mitigation measures currently applied in China are listed and an indication of their effectiveness on *Pestalotiopsis* group (*P. disseminata* and *P. microspora*) is provided. The description of the risk mitigation measures currently applied in China is provided in Table 15.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
1	Separation and physical protection of the commodity during production and before export	Yes	The net does not prevent the entry of airborne inoculum. However, it might reduce air currents thereby decreasing the amount of inoculum entering the productions site. As it cannot be excluded that the pathogens, as reported for <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> spp., could be spread by insect vectors (mainly Heteroptera and Lepidoptera), the net is also expected to be effective against the entry of these vectors. Plants are cultivated separately in pots. Therefore, their density is expected to be lower than in other production systems, thereby reducing the spread of the pathogen by

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
			direct crown contacts and by creating conditions conducive to infections (high levels of relative humidity). <u>Uncertainties:</u> – The level to which the net decreases air currents. – If the pathogens are spread by insect vectors and if such vectors are present in the production area. – The precise timing of the net protection period is not provided.
2	Growing medium and its treatment	No	Not applicable.
3	Treatment of seeds	Yes	Treatment of seeds with fungicides are expected to have some effects on the pathogens that may be present on the seed surface and the endosperm. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – If the pathogens can be associated with the endosperm of seeds. – The level of efficacy of fungicides.
4	Insecticide and acaricide treatments	Yes	As it cannot be excluded that the pathogens, as reported for <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> spp., could be spread by insect vectors (mainly Heteroptera and Lepidoptera), insecticides could have some effects in reducing the insect vectors populations. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – If the pathogens are spread by insect vectors.
5	Fungicide treatments	Yes	Fungicide treatments (most of active ingredients are systemic) are expected to reduce the likelihood of infection of the pathogen and the rate of colonisation of plant tissues. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – If the fungicides are rotated in order to reduce the likelihood of development of resistant strains of the pathogen. – The level of effectiveness of each active ingredient against the pathogen.
6	Nematicide treatments	No	Not applicable.
7	Herbicide treatments and weed management	Yes	The removal of tea and potential other hosts is expected to reduce the inoculum pressure of the pathogens.
8	Official inspections during production	Yes	The official inspections are expected to have some effects in detecting the pathogens. However, asymptomatic periods are commonly reported for <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> spp. During that period, infection cannot be detected visually. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Level to which inspectors are trained to recognise the pathogens based on symptoms also considering that the pathogens are not quarantine in the EU. – If laboratory analyses are performed.
9	Official inspections and treatments before export	Yes	The official inspections are expected to have some effects in detecting the pathogens. However, asymptomatic periods are commonly reported for <i>Pestalotiopsis</i> spp. During that period, infection cannot be detected visually.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
			The removal of 2 cm of surface growing medium 2 weeks before export and its replacement with new growing medium is expected to reduce pathogen inoculum because of the removal of fallen infected needles. However, the inoculum may persist on infected needles in the crown and in other plant tissues. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Level to which inspectors are trained to recognise the pathogens based on symptoms also considering that the pathogens are not quarantine in the EU. – If laboratory analyses are performed.

A.11.5. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Pestalotiopsis disseminata* on grafted bonsai plants

A.11.5.1. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably low number of infected grafted bonsai plants

The scenario assumes a low pressure of the pathogen in the environment and absence of infections in mother plants. Spread happens only via substrates contaminated with spores, e.g. needles, or dissemination of spores over short distances. Seeds are not a pathway for the entry of the pathogen in the nursery. Fungicides are effective in reducing infections and symptomatic plants are readily recognised during inspections.

A.11.5.2. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably high number of infected grafted bonsai plants

The scenario assumes a high pressure of the pathogen in the environment and possible infections in mother plants. Spread happens via substrates contaminated with spores, e.g. needles, dissemination of spores and also via contaminated pruning tools. Seeds are a pathway for the entry of the pathogen in the nursery. Fungicides are not completely effective in reducing infections. Infected plants are not recognised during inspections because they are asymptomatic.

A.11.5.3. Reasoning for a central scenario equally likely to over- or underestimate the number of infected grafted bonsai plants (Median)

The median is closer to the lower values because fungicides treatments are applied frequently and are expected to be effective in reducing infections. Despite the pathogen has been reported in the province, the inoculum pressure in the environment is not expected to be extremely high. The potential range of dispersal of inoculum is expected to be moderate.

A.11.5.4. Reasoning for the precision of the judgement describing the remaining uncertainties (1st and 3rd quartile/interquartile range)

There is a lack of quantitative information on the presence and abundance of the pathogen and its hosts in the surrounding of the nursery which results in high level of uncertainties for infection rates below the median. The fungicides are expected to be rather effective in lowering the rates of infection which reduces uncertainties above the median.

A.11.5.5. Elicitation outcomes of the assessment of the pest freedom for *Pestalotiopsis disseminata* on grafted bonsai plants

The following tables show the elicited and fitted values for pest infection (Table A.19) and pest freedom (Table A.20).

Table A.19: Elicited and fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of pest infection by *Pestalotiopsis disseminata* per 10,000 plants

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Elicited values	20					110		200		350					600
EKE	19.9	25.0	33.5	50.7	74.4	105	137	209	293	343	402	462	522	564	601

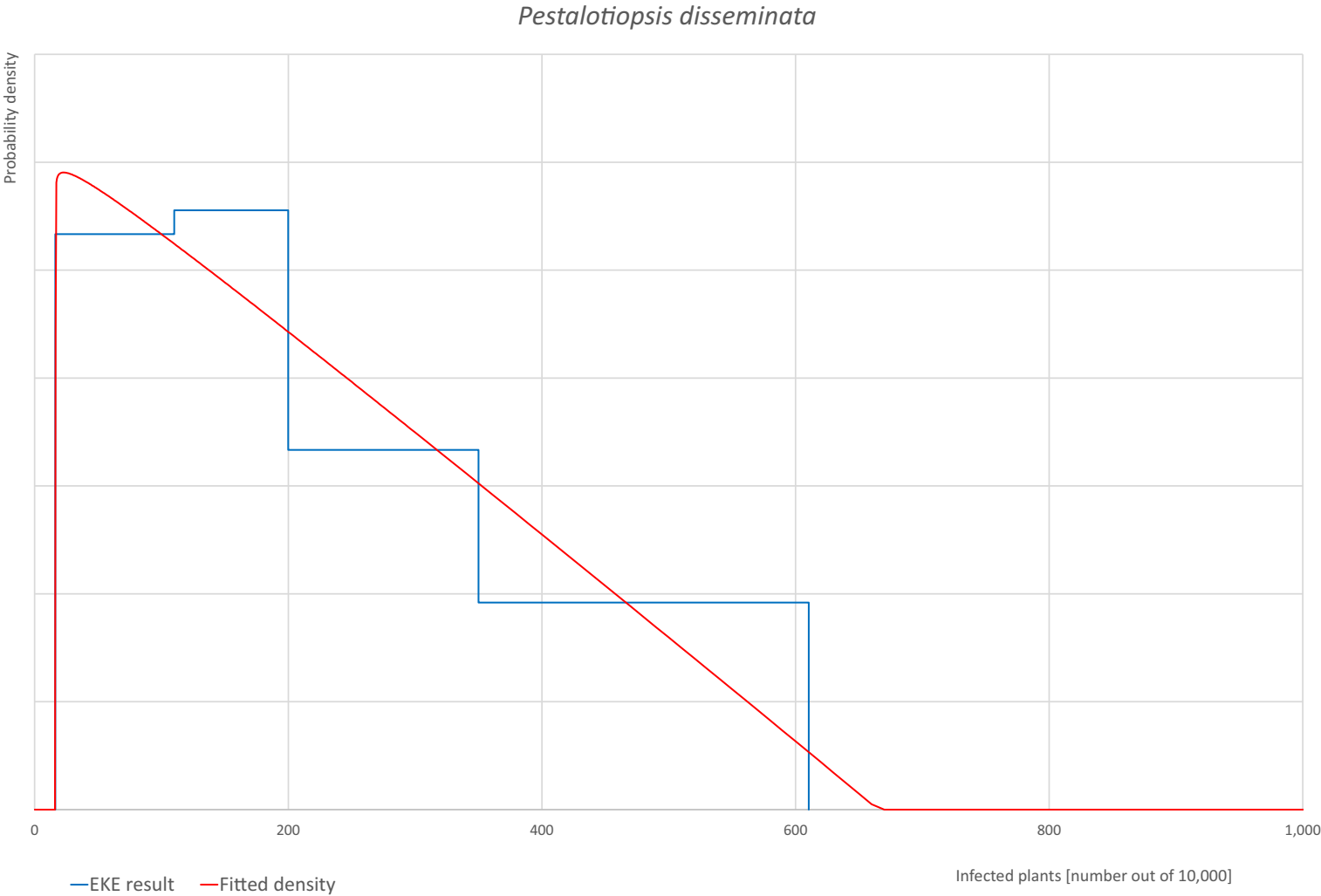
The EKE results are the BetaGeneral (1.0098, 1.994, 16.5, 665) distribution fitted with @Risk version 7.6.

Based on the numbers of estimated infected plants, the pest freedom was calculated (i.e. = 10,000 – number of infected plants per 10,000). The fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of the pest freedom are shown in Table A.20.

Table A.20: The uncertainty distribution of plants free of *Pestalotiopsis disseminata* per 10,000 plants calculated by Table A.19

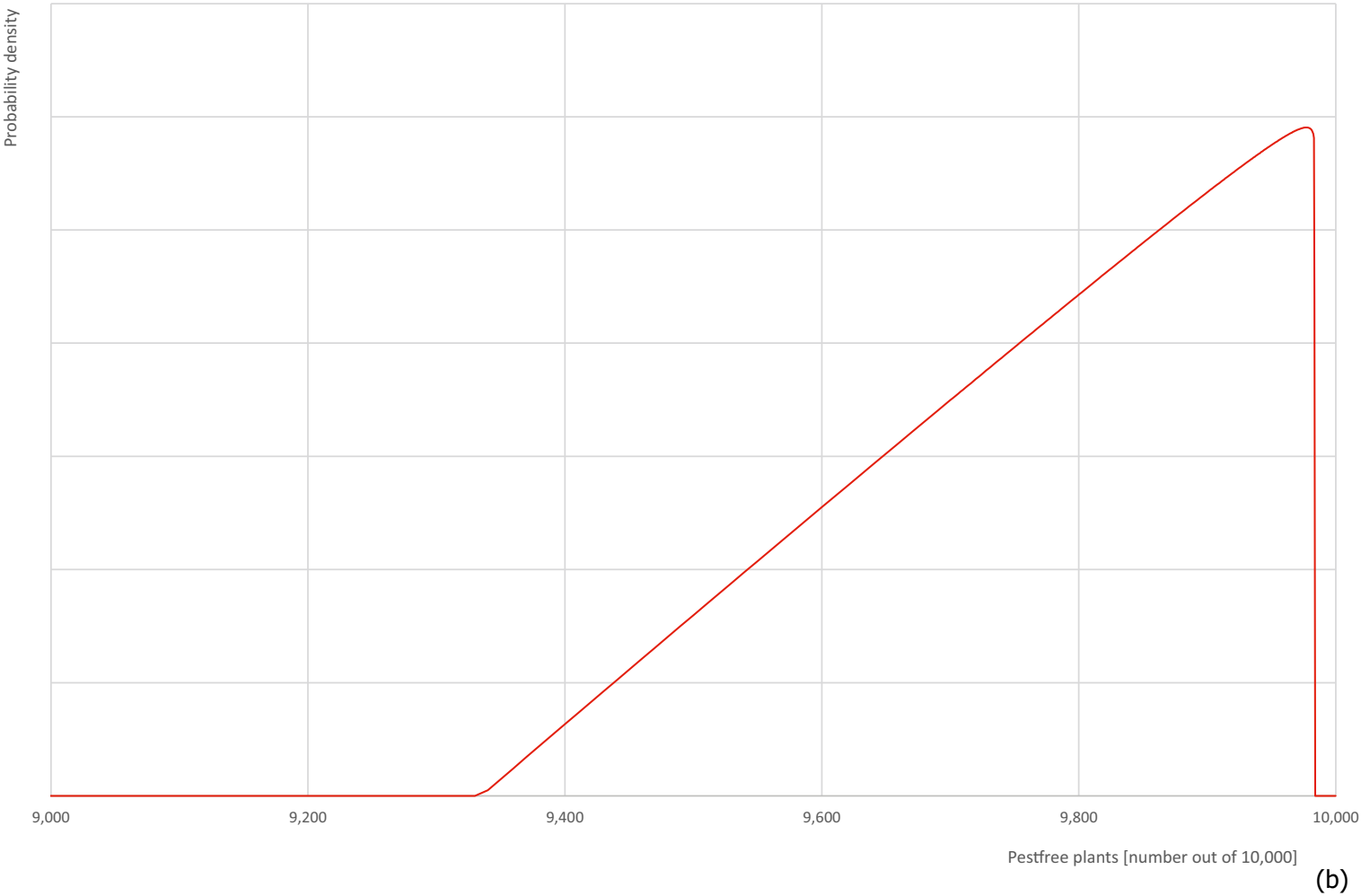
Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Values	9,400					9,650		9,800		9,890					9,980
EKE results	9,399	9,436	9,478	9,538	9,598	9,657	9,707	9,791	9,863	9,895	9,926	9,949	9,967	9,975	9,980

The EKE results are the fitted values.



(a)

Pestalotiopsis disseminata



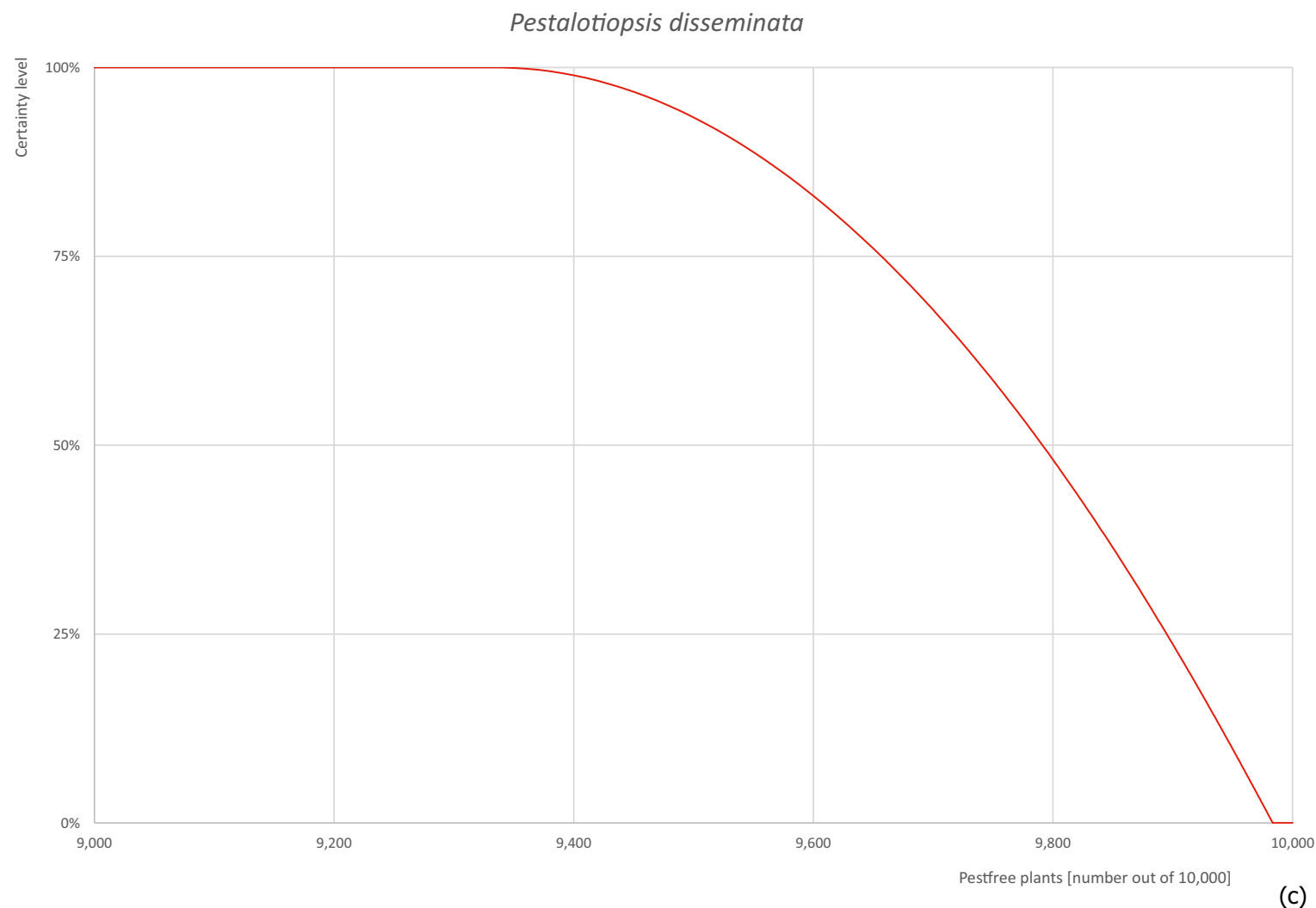


Figure A.10: (a) Elicited uncertainty of pest infection per 10,000 plants (histogram in blue – vertical blue line indicates the elicited percentile in the following order: 1%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 99%) and distributional fit (red line); (b) uncertainty of the proportion of pest-free plants per 10,000 (i.e. = 1 – pest infection proportion expressed as percentage); (c) descending uncertainty distribution function of pest infection per 10,000 plants

A.11.6. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Pestalotiopsis microspora* on grafted bonsai plants

Pestalotiopsis disseminata and *P. microspora* are evaluated in a combined assessment, as they have a similar risk of entry into the EU according to the evaluated evidence (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

The overall likelihood of pest freedom can be found in Section A.11.5.

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A.12. Pine bast scales (*Matsucoccus massoniana* and *M. matsumurae*)

A.12.1. Organism information

Taxonomic information	1. <i>Matsucoccus massoniana</i> Current valid scientific name: <i>Matsucoccus massoniana</i> Synonyms: – Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Hemiptera Family: Matsucoccidae Common name: Massonian pine bast scale, Chinese pine bast scale Name used in the Dossier: <i>Matsucoccus massoniana</i> 2. <i>Matsucoccus matsumurae</i> Current valid scientific name: <i>Matsucoccus matsumurae</i> Synonyms: <i>Matsucoccus resinosae</i>, <i>Matsucoccus thunbergianae</i>, <i>Xyllococcus matsumurae</i> Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Hemiptera Family: Matsucoccidae Common name: Japanese pine bast scale, red pine scale, pine bark scale Name used in the Dossier: <i>Matsucoccus matsumurae</i> The taxonomic status of <i>M. massoniana</i> is controversial. According to recent studies conducted by RAPD PCR, the populations of <i>Matsucoccus</i> of Zhejiang would all belong to the species <i>M. matsumurae</i> (Liu et al., 2014) so that <i>M. massoniana</i> would therefore be synonym of <i>M. matsumurae</i> (Ren et al., 2016).
Group	Insects
EPPO code	MATSMS: <i>Matsucoccus massoniana</i> MATBRE: <i>Matsucoccus matsumurae</i>
Regulated status	<i>Matsucoccus massoniana</i> and <i>M. matsumurae</i> are not regulated in the EU. Neither species is listed by EPPO. While <i>M. massoniana</i> is not regulated anywhere in the world, <i>M. matsumurae</i> is a quarantine pest for China (Mudan et al., 2000; Zhang et al., 2007; Liu et al., 2014).
Pest status in China	<i>Matsucoccus massoniana</i> and <i>M. matsumurae</i> are present in China. <i>Matsucoccus massoniana</i> is present only in the provinces of Anhui (Dossier Section 4.0) and Zhejiang (Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0; García Morales et al., online_a). <i>Matsucoccus matsumurae</i> is present in the provinces of Anhui, Beijing, Hebei, Jiangsu, Jilin, Liaoning, Shandong, Shanghai and Zhejiang (Foldi, 2004; Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0; García Morales et al., online_b).

Pest status in the EU	<i>Matsucoccus massonianae</i> is absent in the EU (García Morales et al., online_a). <i>Matsucoccus matsumurae</i> is present in the EU in the Netherlands (Jansen, 1999), Sweden (García Morales et al., online_b), Portugal, Spain (Sierra, 1998; Soria et al., 1999) and Finland (Albrecht et al., 2015). Most of the records from Europe are doubtful and should be verified as they are not reported in García Morales et al. (online_b) with the only exception of Sweden.
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	There are no reports of <i>Matsucoccus massonianae</i> nor for <i>M. matsumurae</i> on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> . <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> is a host for both <i>M. massonianae</i> and <i>M. matsumurae</i> (Foldi, 2004; Dossier Section 4.0; García Morales et al., online_a,b).
PRA information	No Pest Risk Assessment nor Pest Categorisations for <i>Matsucoccus massonianae</i> and <i>M. matsumurae</i> are available.

Other relevant information for the assessment

Biology	<i>Matsucoccus</i> spp. are bast scales associated with <i>Pinus</i> spp. and they usually feed under the bark of branches, twigs and stems (only few species feed on needles). <i>Matsucoccus</i> scales are mainly distributed in the northern hemisphere in Eurasia and North America; only a few species have an oriental (China) and subtropical distribution (Central America) (Ben Dov, 2011). Some species can cause severe damage to pine trees by sucking sap, reducing growth and injecting toxic substances (Foldi, 2004). <i>Matsucoccus massonianae</i> is endemic to China, where it has restricted distribution in the eastern part of the country (Zhejiang and Anhui) (Dossier Section 4.0; García Morales et al., online_a). <i>Matsucoccus matsumurae</i> is probably native to Asia, where it is found in China, Korea and Japan, but its origin is not entirely clear (Anderson et al., 1976) as it is currently also found in North America (United States) and Europe (Jansen, 1999; Soria et al., 2000; Foldi, 2004; Albrecht et al., 2015; García Morales et al. online_b). Furthermore, the taxonomic status and the real distribution range of <i>M. matsumurae</i> are also still uncertain. A similar species, <i>M. pini</i>, widely distributed from North Africa (Morocco) to Russia, is believed to be synonym of <i>M. matsumurae</i> (Kosztarab and Kozár, 1998; Booth and Gullan, 2006), and according to Foldi (2004), these two taxa 'may be a single species with a high capacity to exploit available hosts in variety of climatic areas, or a widespread complex of sibling species'. <i>Matsucoccus</i> species usually have 3 development stages in females: egg, nymph (3 instars) and adult and 4 development stages in males: egg, nymph (3 instars), pupa and adult (Foldi, 2004). Adult females of <i>Matsucoccus massonianae</i> and <i>M. matsumurae</i> are wingless, 2–4.6 mm long, 1.2–2.5 mm wide with a soft and wrinkled body and well-developed legs; males are winged, midge-like, 1.8–2 mm long, 0.4–0.8 mm wide. The 1st instar nymphs are 0.2–0.44 mm long and 0.15–0.20 mm wide (Bean and Godwin, 1971; Hu and Wang, 1976; Young et al., 1976). While the 1st instar nymph is mobile (crawlers) the intermediate stage nymphs are fixed and covered with white waxy filaments (cysts) (Anderson et al., 1976; Foldi, 2004). <i>Matsucoccus</i> are univoltine/bivoltine, rarely multivoltine (up to 5–6 generations per year) depending on species and climatic conditions. The overwintering stage is usually an aged sessile nymph (cyst) fixed within the bark crevices (Foldi, 2004) but can also be a 1st instar nymph in bivoltine species (Bean and Godwin, 1971; Anderson et al., 1976; Liu et al., 2014). In spring, after a last moult, mature nymphs turn to adult females, while adult males emerge after a prepupal and pupal stage. Females are mobile and crawl in search of suitable site for oviposition. Hundred eggs are laid in white waxy ovisacs and newly hatched 1st instar nymphs disperse on stems and branches in search of suitable sites for feeding on phloem and cambium under bark scales and in crevices. 2nd and 3rd instar nymphs are sessile and continue feeding during summer (Anderson et al., 1976; Foldi, 2004). High temperatures can cause summer diapause in some species. <i>Matsucoccus</i> scales can easily spread airborne to distances of about 500–1,600 m or more in mobile stages. Wind is considered the most important way of natural dispersal, but birds and mammals can also carry the pests. Fixed stages are frequently transported via wood with bark, or by plants for planting (Anderson et al., 1976; Stephens and Aylor, 1978).
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	<i>Matsucoccus massoniana</i> is known in China as a pest of <i>Pinus massoniana</i> and to a less degree of <i>P. thunbergii</i> in Zhejiang. The scale is univoltine. Overwintering stage is 2nd instar nymph for females and pupa for males. As in Zhejiang there are favourable climatic conditions, the early appearance of adults (late January, with peak in the middle of February) is followed by dispersal of newly hatched nymphs from April to early May. Intermediate sessile stages causing damage can be found from April to March of the next year (Hu and Wang, 1976; Dossier Section 4.0). <i>Matsucoccus matsumurae</i> is a pest for several pine species in China, Korea and Japan (Foldi, 2004; Choi et al., 2019; García Morales et al., online_b) and also attack <i>Pinus resinosa</i> in the USA (Bean and Godwin, 1971; Anderson et al., 1976). <i>Matsucoccus matsumurae</i> is a bivoltine species either in North America or China (Anderson et al., 1976; Liu et al., 2014), whereas it is univoltine in South Korea (Choi et al., 2019). According to Liu et al. (2014) climatic conditions can cause delay in duration of development stages. In Zhejiang, the overwintering stage is the 1st instar nymph, which develops to the 2nd instar as early as the beginning of March, adults appear in late March–April and oviposition lasts until early May, starting the 1st generation ('summer generation' <i>sensu</i> Bean and Godwin (1971)). In autumn, the 2nd generation nymphs appear in Zhejiang in October, but start overwintering only in December, while in northern areas of China, where the life cycle is delayed for one and half month, overwintering starts as early as the end of October (Liu et al., 2014).	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	The main symptoms of infestation by <i>Matsucoccus massoniana</i> and <i>M. matsumurae</i> on pine are needle discoloration and needle cast, progressing from pale green to yellow and red. White waxy masses covering the sessile scales can be visible in bark crevices by naked eye.
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	Pine trees attacked by <i>Matsucoccus massoniana</i> and <i>M. matsumurae</i> can be asymptomatic in the early stage of infestation (April–June) before the beginning of feeding activity by fixed stages, or even all year around when infestation is very low.
	Confusion with other pests	The taxonomic status of <i>Matsucoccus</i> species, including <i>M. massoniana</i> and <i>M. matsumurae</i> , is still discussed and morphological or molecular analysis can be needed for reliable identification of the pests.
Host plant range	<i>Matsucoccus massoniana</i> is a pest of <i>Pinus massoniana</i>, <i>P. thunbergii</i>, <i>Larix kaempferi</i> and <i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i> (Dossier Section 4.0; García Morales et al., online_a; Ben-Dov, 2011). <i>Matsucoccus matsumurae</i> is a pest of the following <i>Pinus</i> species: <i>Pinus densiflora</i>, <i>P. massoniana</i>, <i>P. resinosa</i>, <i>P. tabulaeformis</i>, <i>P. thunbergii</i> (García Morales et al., online_b), <i>P. densiflora</i> cv. <i>umbraculifera</i>, <i>P. densiflora</i> var. <i>pendula</i>, <i>P. taiwanensis</i>, <i>P. massoniana</i> × <i>P. thunbergii</i>, <i>P. luchuensis</i> (Xu et al., 2009), <i>P. halepensis</i>, <i>P. mugo</i>, <i>P. nigra</i>, <i>P. pinaster</i>, <i>P. pinea</i>, <i>P. rigida</i>, <i>P. sylvestris</i> (Foldi, 2004), <i>P. banksiana</i>, <i>P. strobus</i>, <i>P. taeda</i> (Kim and Ho, 1992), <i>P. kesiya</i> var. <i>langbianensis</i> (syn. <i>P. insularis</i>) (McClure, 1985) and <i>P. koraiensis</i> (Dossier Section 4.0).	
Reported evidence of impact	<i>Matsucoccus massoniana</i> has been reported as a pest of <i>Pinus massoniana</i> in Zhejiang (Yuwang Forest), causing however severe damage in 20 ha (Hu and Wang, 1976; Young et al., 1976). <i>Matsucoccus matsumurae</i> is known as a very important pest in pine stands in China and Korea, causing severe damage mainly to <i>P. massoniana</i>, <i>P. tabulaeformis</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>, on both natural and artificial forests (Foldi, 2004; Choi et al., 2019); over 70,000 km²/year have been damaged in China in recent years (Liu et al., 2014). <i>Matsucoccus matsumurae</i> is indeed of minor importance as a pest to <i>Pinus densiflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> in Japan, whereas it is reported as the most important pest in <i>P. resinosa</i> plantations in the USA (Bean and Godwin, 1971; Foldi, 2004).	

Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	As <i>M. massoniana</i> and <i>M. matsumurae</i> live throughout the year under the bark of stems, branches and twigs of pines, bonsai plants are a possible pathway for both pests. The most likely life stage that can travel with the commodity is the 1st instar overwintering nymph of <i>M. matsumurae</i> , and all the development stages of <i>M. massoniana</i> . However, no interceptions of both pests on the commodity were reported so far.
Surveillance information	<i>Matsucoccus massoniana</i> and <i>M. matsumurae</i> are recorded in Dossier Section 5.0 as pests occurring in Zhejiang province where the nursery is located. The Dossier does not provide any information on surveillance for these pests.

A.12.2. Possibility of pest presence in the nursery

A.12.2.1. Possibility of entry from the surrounding environment

Matsucoccus massoniana and *M. matsumurae* are both present in Zhejiang province (Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0; García Morales et al., online_a,b) where the nursery is located. As stated in Dossier Section 4.0 in the area surrounding the nursery are present *Pinus massoniana* and *P. thunbergii* which are hosts for both pests; furthermore, *Pseudolarix amabilis* (host of *M. massoniana*) and *Pinus densiflora* (host of *M. matsumurae*) are also present. Based on the presence of suitable hosts of pests in the surrounding, the Panel assumes that pests can be present in the production area of bonsai plants destined for export to the EU.

The possibility that the pests could entry the nursery is mainly via air currents allowing the spread of mobile stages (adults and 1st instar nymphs) which may be easily transported to the crowns of mother plants; bird and human assisted spread of the same stages is also possible (Anderson et al., 1976; Stephens and Aylor, 1978).

As stated in Dossier Section 4.0, the bonsai cultivation site is protected by a 40-mesh insect-proof net (0.4 mm). According to Hu and Wang (1976) and Young et al. (1976), crawlers of *Matsucoccus massoniana* and *M. matsumurae* are on average 0.15–0.20 mm wide. Therefore, the crawlers are expected to go through the net.

Uncertainties

- The status of the pests in the surrounding area (no surveillance information).
- Laying down and removal calendar of insect-proof net on bonsai cultivation in relation to the dispersal time of mobile stages.
- Use of insect-proof net for protection of mother plants in the nursery.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is possible for the pests to enter the nursery, because their absence in the surrounding area is not verified; host plants are present; pests have considerable capability of airborne dispersal and can be taken by birds and mammals and insect proof net is not enough.

A.12.2.2. Possibility of entry with new plants/seeds

All seedlings are cultivated and processed independently by export enterprises, and the cultivation site is located in the seedling cultivation area of export nursery (Dossier Section 4.0). Seeds of black pine (*P. thunbergii*) are purchased from companies specialised in seed production and soaked with Potassium Permanganate and Triadimefon. Scions of *P. parviflora* are taken from mother plants located in the nursery. The same mother plants were used since 2006 (Dossier Section 4.0). In general mother plants have long life span and are rarely replaced.

The growing media used during production is coconut coir, which does not contain any soil. The coconut coir is imported from abroad and is cleaned thoroughly before using (Dossier Section 5.0).

Possibility of entry with seeds or soil/growing media is not relevant for *M. massoniana* and *M. matsumurae*.

Uncertainties

- It is not clear if and how new mother plants are produced or introduced.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is not possible that the pests could enter the nursery with new plants/seeds or soil/growing media.

A.12.2.3. Possibility of spread within the nursery

There are around 50 mother plants located in the exporting nursery, from which the scions of *Pinus parviflora* are taken (Dossier Section 4.0). The pest within the nursery can spread by scions taken from infested mother plants, by air currents, by crawling of mobile stages from plant to plant and eventually by passive transport on clothing of the staff.

Spread within the nursery through the movement of soil, water, equipment and tools is not relevant.

Uncertainties

- There is no information on the presence or population pressure of the pests in the nursery.
- The host status of *P. parviflora* for both scales.
- Whether the grafting time matches the crawler occurrence/presence.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that the transfer of the pest within the nursery is possible due to the presence of suitable hosts and both active and passive spreading capability.

A.12.3. Information from interceptions

In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of *Matsucoccus massoniana*, *M. matsumurae* or *Matsucoccus* sp. between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

A.12.4. Evaluation of the risk mitigation measures

In the table below, all risk mitigation measures currently applied in China are listed and an indication of their effectiveness on pine bast scales (*Matsucoccus massoniana* and *M. matsumurae*) is provided. The description of the risk mitigation measures currently applied in China is provided in Table 15.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
1	Separation and physical protection of the commodity during production and before export	Yes	Physical separation of the bonsai plants may have limited effect on reducing risk of infestation with pine bast scales, especially in the production base, because the crawlers can go through the net. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – There is no information on whether plants are protected with the net in the storage and packaging place before export. – Precise timing of net protection period is not provided. – There is no information on how the nursery staff enters and exits the net protected area during the production cycle.
2	Growing medium and its treatment	No	Not applicable.
3	Treatment of seeds	No	Not applicable.
4	Insecticide and acaricide treatments	Yes	Spray of contact insecticides can kill the scales that are mobile on the plants at the time of spraying. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Pine bast scales are generally hidden in bark and in the base of needles, therefore they are difficult to be reached by the insecticides.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
			Scales are known to develop quick resistance but change of the active compound of insecticides can reduce the risk.
5	Fungicide treatments	No	Not applicable.
6	Nematicide treatments	No	Not applicable.
7	Herbicide treatments and weed management	No	Not applicable.
8	Official inspections during production	Yes	Scales are only visible when they are mobile on the outer bark, although most of the life stages are hidden under the bark. <u>Uncertainties:</u> - Non-destructive samples can miss the insect, because they can be hidden under the bark. - Scales at low density are not associated with obvious symptoms, therefore they can be missed. - There is no information about the prevalence of scales infested plants in the nursery and surroundings.
9	Official inspections and treatments before export	Yes	Scales are only visible when they are mobile on the outer bark, although most of the life stages are hidden under the bark. <u>Uncertainties:</u> - Non-destructive samples can miss the insect, because they can be hidden under the bark. - Scales at low density are not associated with obvious symptoms, therefore they can be missed. - There is no information about the prevalence of scales infested plants in the nursery and surroundings.

A.12.5. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Matsucoccus massoniana* and *M. matsumurae* on grafted bonsai plants

A.12.5.1. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably low number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The scenario assumes the pest is present in the province, but its abundance is expected to be low in the surroundings of the nursery. The scenario also assumes that *P. parviflora* is not considered as a host. Finally, the scenario assumes that, although the protecting net is not fully effective in preventing the pest for reaching the plants, it reduces the flow of crawlers blown by the wind, and that performed treatments can also reduce the population of the pest inside the nursery.

A.12.5.2. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably high number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The scenario assumes that the pest can reach high density in the surroundings due to the presence of different hosts. The scenario also assumes that mother plants can be fully exposed to the pest and consequently crawlers can be taken inside the net protected area with infected scions from mother plants. Finally, the scenario assumes that different stages of the pest are hidden in crevices of the bark, and so they may be difficult to be reached by insecticides, and that these hidden stages will not be easy to detect in inspections.

A.12.5.3. Reasoning for a central scenario equally likely to over- or underestimate the number of infested grafted bonsai plants (Median)

The pest is present in province where the nursery is located. Crawlers can be easily spread by the wind, and its size is small enough to go through the protecting net, although some flow of insects may be reduced by the net. They also can be introduced by infected scions from mother plants. However, the median is closer to the lower values because some effectiveness is expected from insecticide treatments and from inspections, and because it is not expected a high abundance of the pest in the surroundings of the nursery.

A.12.5.4. Reasoning for the precision of the judgement describing the remaining uncertainties (1st and 3rd quartile/interquartile range)

Uncertainty is high about the control methods performed because information provided in the Dossier is not complete. There is also a high uncertainty about the susceptibility of *P. parviflora* and about the pressure of the pest from around the nursery. Some stages of the pest are hidden in crevices and under the bark, so the effectiveness of insecticide treatments is also uncertain as pest may not be reached by the pesticide. And finally, effectiveness of inspections is uncertain due to the difficulties in detecting hidden stages of the pest.

A.12.5.5. Elicitation outcomes of the assessment of the pest freedom for *Matsucoccus massoniana* and *M. matsumurae* on grafted bonsai plants

The following tables show the elicited and fitted values for pest infestation (Table A.21) and pest freedom (Table A.22).

Table A.21: Elicited and fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of pest infestation by *Matsucoccus massoniana* and *M. matsumurae* per 10,000 plants

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Elicited values	10					80		150		300					500
EKE	10.2	12.6	17.4	28.8	46.6	71.6	99.6	165	244	290	344	395	444	475	500

The EKE results are the BetaGeneral (0.81342, 1.5297, 9,530) distribution fitted with @Risk version 7.6.

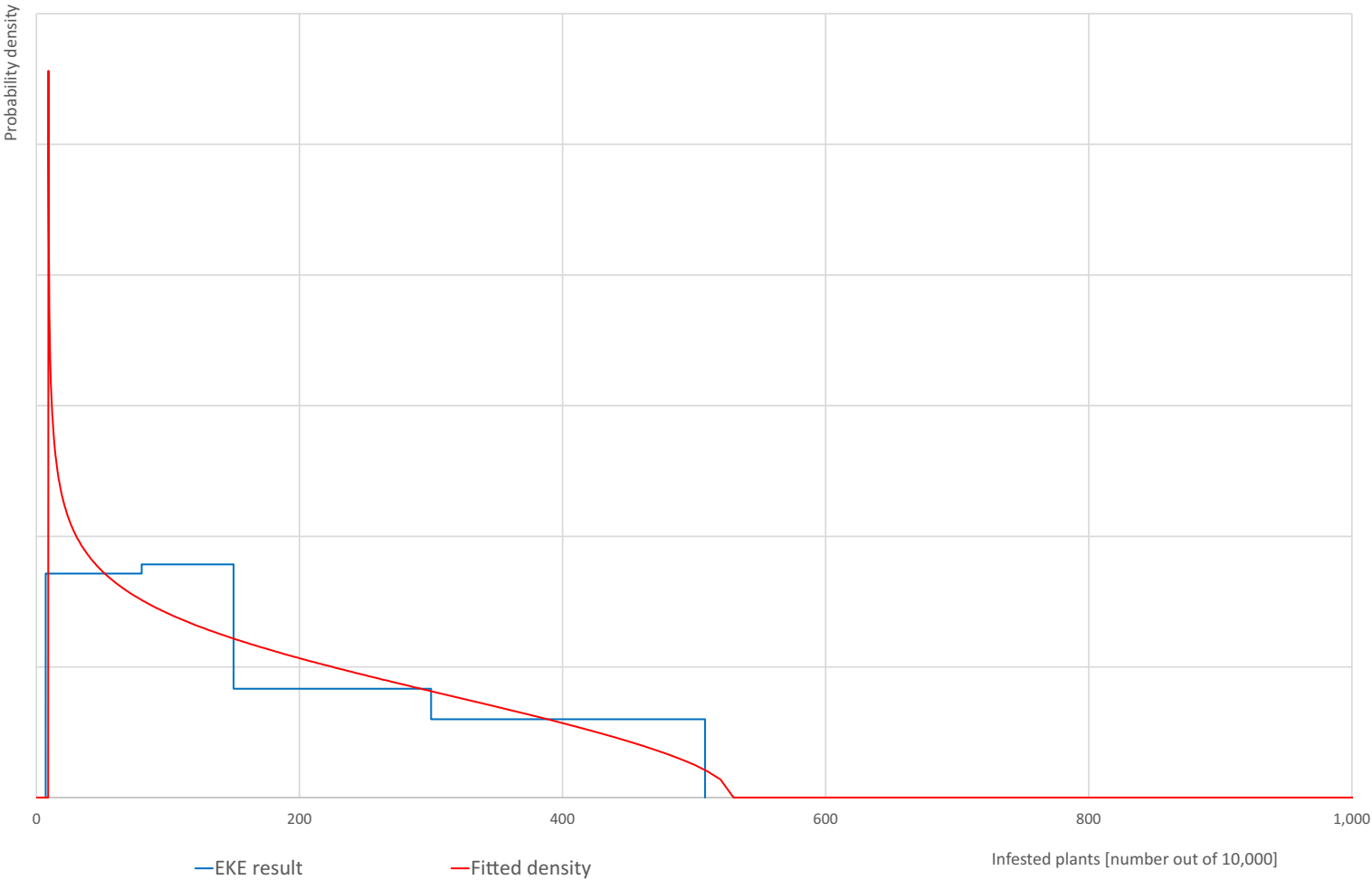
Based on the numbers of estimated infested plants, the pest freedom was calculated (i.e. = 10,000 – number of infested plants per 10,000). The fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of the pest freedom are shown in Table A.22.

Table A.22: The uncertainty distribution of plants free of *Matsucoccus massoniana* and *M. matsumurae* per 10,000 plants calculated by Table A.21

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Values	9,500					9,700		9,850		9,920					9,990
EKE results	9,500	9,525	9,556	9,605	9,656	9,710	9,756	9,835	9,900	9,928	9,953	9,971	9,983	9,987	9,990

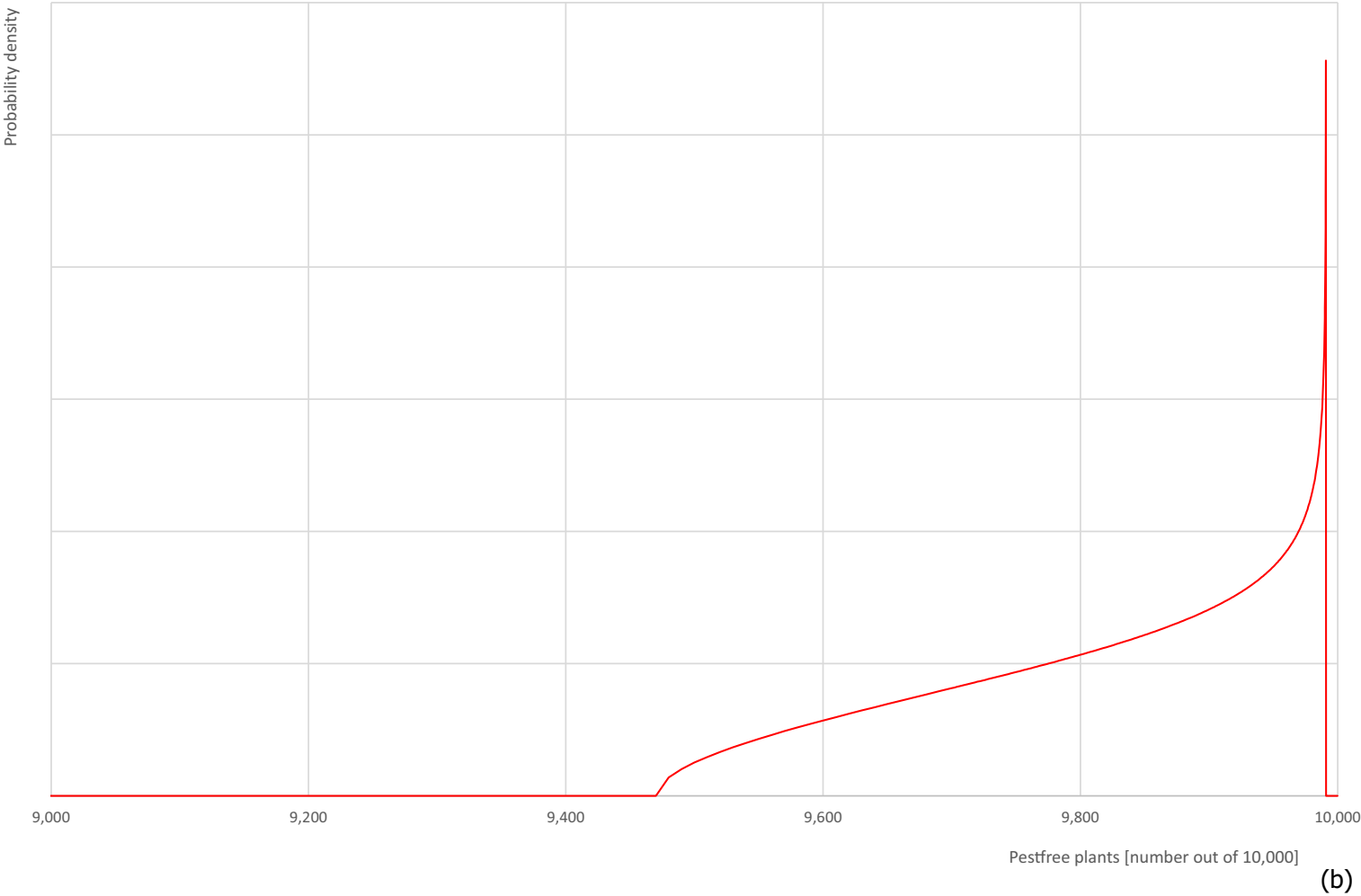
The EKE results are the fitted values.

Matsucoccus massoniana and *M. matsumurae*



(a)

Matsucoccus massoniana and *M. matsumurae*



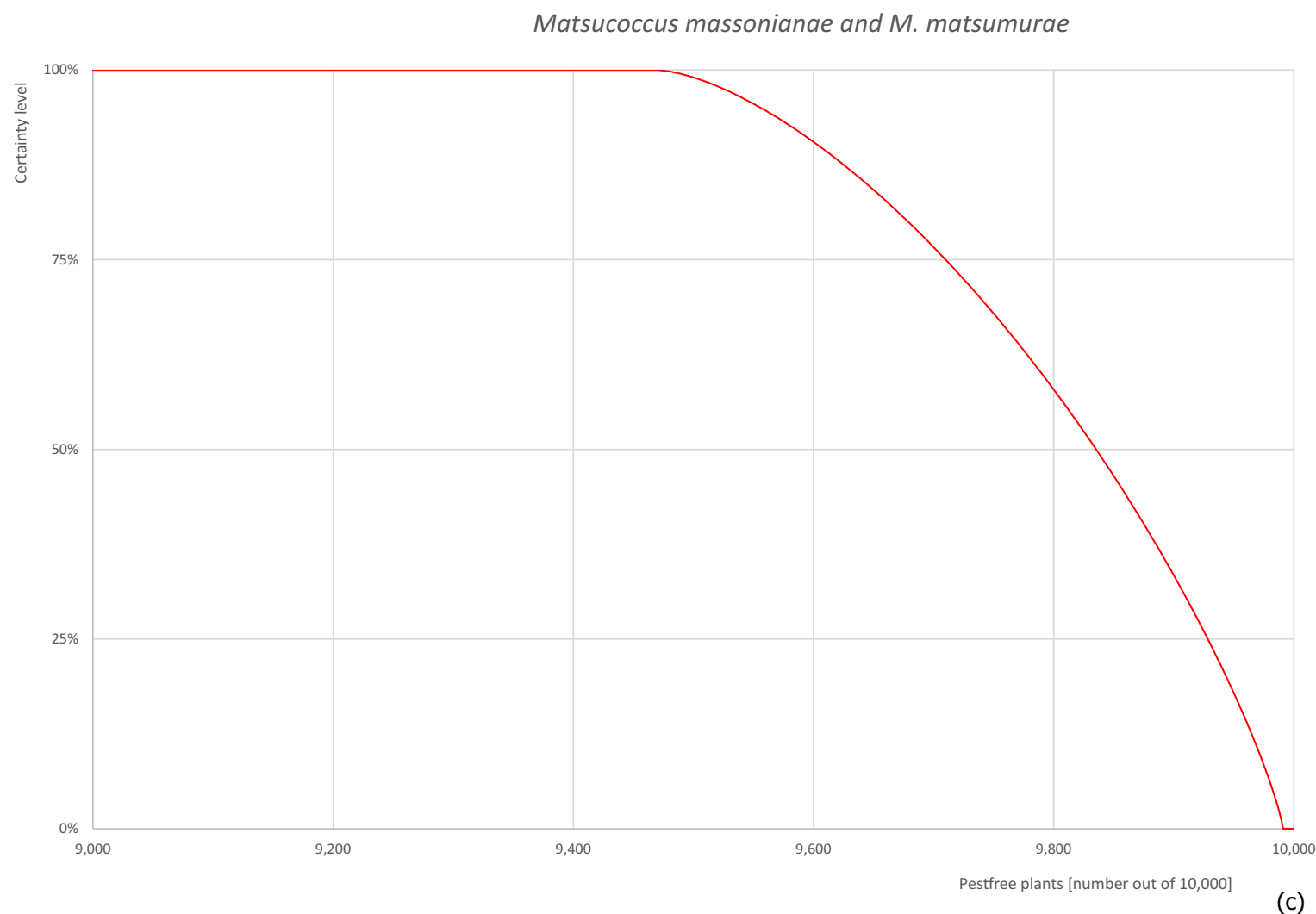


Figure A.11: (a) Elicited uncertainty of pest infestation per 10,000 plants (histogram in blue – vertical blue line indicates the elicited percentile in the following order: 1%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 99%) and distributional fit (red line); (b) uncertainty of the proportion of pest-free plants per 10,000 (i.e. $=1 - \text{pest infestation proportion expressed as percentage}$); (c) descending uncertainty distribution function of pest infestation per 10,000 plants

A.12.6. Reference List

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A.13. Pine needle scales (*Fiorinia japonica*, *Hemiberlesia pitysophila*, *Lepidosaphes pineti*, *L. pini*, *L. piniphila* and *Parlatoria pinicola*)

A.13.1. Organism information

A.13.1.1. *Fiorinia japonica*

Taxonomic information	Current valid scientific name: <i>Fiorinia japonica</i> Synonyms: <i>Fiorinia fioriniae japonica</i> , <i>Fiorinia juniperi</i> , <i>Fiorinia iuniperi</i> Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Hemiptera Family: Diaspididae Common name: coniferous fiorinia scale, Japanese scale, juniper fiorinia scale Name used in the Dossier: <i>Fiorinia japonica</i>	
Group	Insects	
EPPO code	FIORJA	
Regulated status	The pest is neither regulated in the EU, nor listed by EPPO. In 2003, <i>F. japonica</i> was included in A1 list of Bahrain (EPPO, online_a) and is quarantine in Western Australia (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020).	
Pest status in China	In China, <i>F. japonica</i> is present in provinces of Fujian, Guangdong, Hebei, Henan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi and Sichuan (Li et al., 1997; García Morales et al., online_a).	
Pest status in the EU	The pest is present in France (Matile-Ferrero, 1989; Foldi and Germain, 2018; García Morales et al., online_a).	
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> are reported as hosts of <i>F. japonica</i> (García Morales et al., online_a).	
PRA information	No Pest Risk Assessment is currently available.	
Other relevant information for the assessment		
Biology	<i>Fiorinia japonica</i> is a scale insect native to Japan and in early 1900s it has been intercepted many times to the USA (Sasscer, 1912). It is also present in Australia, China, France, India, Mauritius, Philippines, South Korea, Sri Lanka and Taiwan (Matile-Ferrero, 1989; Suh, 2012; García Morales et al., online_a). Females have brown to dark brown colour with white powdery cover. Males are white and smaller than females. The scale has three stages of development: egg, nymph (two instars) and adult. The pest can be mainly found on underside part of leaves (Sasscer, 1912). There is no information on the biology nor on the overwintering stage of the pest.	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	The main symptoms of infestation are yellow stippling of leaves, defoliation of plants and reduction of plant growth (Arakelian, 2008).
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	No report was found on the presence of asymptomatic plants.
	Confusion with other pests	It can be confused with other <i>Fiorinia</i> species. It is very similar to <i>Fiorinia fioriniae</i> (Miller and Davidson, 2005). The first instar of <i>F. japonica</i> compared to the other <i>Fiorinia</i> species lacks dorsal thoracic ducts (Howell, 1977). A morphological (Howell, 1977) or molecular analysis is needed in order to distinguish them.
Host plant range	<i>Fiorinia japonica</i> is mainly pest of conifers: <i>Abies</i> (<i>A. alba</i> , <i>A. firma</i> and <i>A. veitchii</i>), <i>Cedrus atlantica</i> , <i>Cephalotaxus</i> , <i>Cephalotaxus harringtonii</i> , <i>Cupressus</i> , <i>Juniperus</i> (<i>J. bermudiana</i> , <i>J. chinensis</i> and <i>J. communis</i>), <i>Keteleeria davidiana</i> ,	

	<i>Picea</i>, <i>Picea pungens</i>, <i>Pinus</i> (<i>P. densiflora</i>, <i>P. koraiensis</i>, <i>P. parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>), <i>Sciadopitys</i>, <i>Sciadopitys verticillata</i>, <i>Taxus</i>, <i>Taxus mairei</i>, <i>Torreya</i>, <i>Torreya nucifera</i>, <i>Tsuga</i> and <i>Tsuga sieboldii</i> (García Morales et al., online_a). It has been reported also on non-coniferous plants such as <i>Aucuba japonica</i>, <i>Camellia japonica</i>, <i>Dyopsis lutescens</i>, <i>Eurya japonica</i>, <i>Ficus</i>, <i>Nageia nagi</i>, <i>Phoenix</i>, <i>Pittosporum tobira</i>, <i>Podocarpus</i>, <i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i> and <i>Pyrus communis</i> (García Morales et al., online_a).
Reported evidence of impact	<i>Fiorinia japonica</i> is a serious pest of pine trees in Beijing, China (Tang, 1984a), although in the USA it is reported as occasional pest (Miller and Davison, 1990).
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	<i>Fiorinia japonica</i> was intercepted on dwarf pine from Japan in Pennsylvania in 1937 (USDA, 1939), therefore the commodity can be a pathway.
Surveillance information	<i>Fiorinia japonica</i> is recorded in Dossier Section 4.0 as a pest occurring in China. No surveillance information for this pest is currently available from China. There is no information on whether the pest has ever been found in the nursery or its surrounding environment.

A.13.1.2. *Hemiberlesia pitysohila*

Taxonomic information	Current valid scientific name: <i>Hemiberlesia pitysohila</i> Synonyms: – Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Hemiptera Family: Diaspididae Common name: pine needle hemiberlesian scale Name used in the Dossier: <i>Hemiberlesia pitysohila</i>
Group	Insects
EPPO code	HEBEPI
Regulated status	The pest is neither regulated in the EU, nor listed by EPPO. In 1993 the pest was in the A1 list for China (EPPO, online_b) and it is quarantine in Australia (Commonwealth of Australia, 2020).
Pest status in China	In China, <i>H. pitysohila</i> is present in provinces of Fujian, Guangdong, Hainan, Hongkong, Liaoning, Macao/Macau (Aomen) and Shaanxi (Dossier Section 4.0; CABI, online; EPPO, online_c; Chen et al., 2004).
Pest status in the EU	The pest is absent in the EU (CABI, online; EPPO, online_c).
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> is reported as host of <i>H. pitysohila</i> (Dossier Section 4.0; CABI, online). There is no information on whether <i>H. pitysohila</i> can also attack <i>P. parviflora</i>.
PRA information	No Pest Risk Assessment is currently available.
Other relevant information for the assessment	
Biology	<i>Hemiberlesia pitysohila</i> is a scale insect native to Japan (Lv et al., 2011), it is also present in China, South Korea and Taiwan (García Morales et al., online_b). The scale has three stages of development: egg, nymph (2 instars for female and 4 for male) and adult. Eggs are yellowish and are laid under female's body. Females lay between 35 and 137 eggs per generation. First nymph instar is called crawler, it is active for up to 76 h and moves on average 30–60 cm. The crawling distance is influenced by temperature, with an average distance of 145 cm for 2 h at 18.1°C and 236 cm for 2 h at 25.3°C. The last two male nymph instars are called prepupa and pupa. Adult female is yellowish with pear shaped-like shield. Adult male is orange, has wings and flies up to 4–5 m. It lives from 10 to 55 h (Chen et al., 2004). Optimum temperature for the scale is between 18 and 23°C (FAO, 2007). The mortality of <i>H. pitysohila</i> is 100% when temperature is 43°C and higher or 1.5°C

	and lower. Rainfall when higher than 100 mm/month negatively influences development of <i>H. pitysochila</i>'s population (Tong et al., 1988). In China, the density of the population is the highest from April to July. There are between four (Chen et al., 2004) and five overlapping generations annually (Tong et al., 1988). There is no information on the overwintering stage of the pest. According to Chen et al. (2004) in Fuqing district during the month of December only females were present. In January and February, first and second instar nymphs appeared. Movement of infested plants and crawlers carried by wind (FAO, 2007), animals or people (CABI, online) are main possible ways of <i>H. pitysochila</i> dispersal. Possible pathways of entry with trade for <i>H. pitysochila</i> are plants for planting, seedlings, pine needles, cones, flowers, bark and woody material (branches and trunks) (FAO, 2007; CABI, online).	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	Main symptoms caused by <i>H. pitysochila</i> are yellowing of needles, premature needle drop, bending of branches, decline and mortality of trees (Lv et al., 2011, citing others; CABI, online). When trees are attacked by the pest, it can die in 3–5 years (Lv et al., 2011, citing others; CABI, online).
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	No report was found on the presence of asymptomatic plants.
	Confusion with other pests	It can be confused with other <i>Hemiberlesia</i> species. A morphological or molecular analysis is needed for a verified identification.
Host plant range	Hosts of <i>H. pitysochila</i> are conifers, such as <i>Pinus</i> (<i>P. caribaea</i>, <i>P. elliottii</i>, <i>P. massoniana</i>, <i>P. taeda</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>) (Dossier Section 4.0; CABI, online; García Morales et al., online_b). According to Dossier Section 4.0, the pest also attacks <i>Picea glabra</i> and <i>Pinus</i> (<i>P. caribaea</i> var. <i>hondurensis</i>, <i>P. joocarpa</i>, <i>P. latteri</i>, <i>P. luchuensis</i>, <i>P. patula</i> and <i>P. serotina</i>).	
Reported evidence of impact	After <i>H. pitysochila</i> was introduced to China in 1980s, the pest caused serious damage and decline of <i>Pinus massoniana</i> in Guangdong province. It is considered as extremely harmful pest for pines in China (Feng et al., 2009; Lv et al., 2011, citing others).	
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	According to FAO (2007), one of the main pathways of the scale are infested living plants. Therefore, the commodity (i.e. bonsai plants) can be a pathway for the scale.	
Surveillance information	<i>Hemiberlesia pitysochila</i> is recorded in Dossier Section 4.0 as a pest occurring in China. No surveillance information for this pest is currently available from China. There is no information on whether the pest has ever been found in the nursery or its surrounding environment.	

A.13.1.3. *Lepidosaphes pineti*, *L. pini* and *L. piniphila*

Taxonomic information	1. <i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i> Current valid scientific name: <i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i> Synonyms: <i>Insulaspis pineti</i> Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Hemiptera Family: Diaspididae Common name: – Name used in the Dossier: <i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i>
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	2. <i>Lepidosaphes pini</i> Current valid scientific name: <i>Lepidosaphes pini</i> Synonyms: <i>Poliaspis pini</i>, <i>Chionaspis pini</i>, <i>Mytilococcus pinorum</i>, <i>Insulaspis pini</i> Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Hemiptera Family: Diaspididae Common name: Oriental pine scale, pine oystershell scale Name used in the Dossier: <i>Lepidosaphes pini</i> 3. <i>Lepidosaphes piniphila</i> Current valid scientific name: <i>Lepidosaphes piniphila</i> Synonyms: <i>Lepidosaphes piniphilus</i>, <i>Parainsulaspis piniphila</i> Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Hemiptera Family: Diaspididae Common name: – Name used in the Dossier: <i>Lepidosaphes piniphila</i>
Group	Insects
EPPO code	LEPSPT: <i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i> LESPN: <i>Lepidosaphes pini</i> LESPH: <i>Lepidosaphes piniphila</i>
Regulated status	<i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i> and <i>L. piniphila</i> are not regulated anywhere in the world nor listed by EPPO. <i>Lepidosaphes pini</i> is not regulated in the EU nor listed by EPPO. It is quarantine in Australia (Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment, 2020).
Pest status in China	<i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i>, <i>L. pini</i> and <i>L. piniphila</i> are present in China. <i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i> is present in Anhui, Beijing, Fujian, Guangdong, Hubei, Jiangsu, Shandong and Zhejiang (Jianying, 2002; Dossier Section 4.0; García Morales et al., online_c). <i>Lepidosaphes pini</i> is present in Anhui, Hebei, Jiangsu, Liaoning, Shandong and Shanghai (Dossier Section 4.0; García Morales et al., online_d). <i>Lepidosaphes piniphila</i> is present in Anhui, Guangdong, Hunan, Jiangsu and Jiangxi (Dossier Section 4.0; García Morales et al., online_e).
Pest status in the EU	<i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i> , <i>L. pini</i> and <i>L. piniphila</i> are absent in the EU (García Morales et al., online_c,d,e).
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> is reported as a host of <i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i> (Jianying, 2002), <i>L. pini</i> (Takahashi, 1955; Takagi, 1970; Suh, 2020; García Morales et al., online_d) and <i>L. piniphila</i> (García Morales et al., online_e). <i>Lepidosaphes pini</i> was reported on <i>P. parviflora</i> var. <i>pentaphylla</i> (Malumphy et al., 2012). According to Dossier Section 4.0, <i>L. pineti</i>, <i>L. pini</i> and <i>L. piniphila</i> are reported on <i>P. parviflora</i>.
PRA information	No Pest Risk Assessment is currently available.
Other relevant information for the assessment	
Biology	<i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i>, <i>L. pini</i> and <i>L. piniphila</i> are scale insects (García Morales et al., online_c,d,e). <i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i> is present only in China (García Morales et al., online_c), <i>L. pini</i> in Bonin Islands, China, Hawaiian Islands, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and United States (García Morales et al., online_d) and <i>L. piniphila</i> in China, Japan and Malaysia (García Morales et al., online_e). <i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i> has three stages of development: egg, nymph (2 instars) and adult. Eggs are laid by overwintered females in mid-April. Females lay between 10 and 36 eggs per generation below their shells. The eggs hatch in early May into 1st

	instar nymph (crawlers). Crawlers find suitable place to settle in on pine needles and secrete wax. The 2nd instar nymph starts to form shell. First adults emerge in mid-June. In mid-July, the second generation of juveniles hatches. Females are brown pear-shaped, 2.0–2.4 mm long and 0.4 mm wide. Males have the same colour and shape as females, but they are smaller, 0.9 mm long and 0.24 mm wide. Males live for 1–2 days (Jianying, 2002). <i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i> overwinters as fertilised female or second larval instar. In China, there are one or two overlapping generations annually (Jianying, 2002). The life cycle of <i>L. pini</i> is poorly studied. Females are oyster-shell shaped, brown with orange exuviae. Males are very similar to females, but smaller (García Morales et al., online_d). The size of the body is 2 mm long (Stimmel, 1994). Body of adult female, eggs and crawlers are white (Miller and Davidson, 2005). Females lay about 30 eggs per generation (Murakami, 1970). <i>Lepidosaphes pini</i> occurs on base of pine needles (Stimmel, 1994). It overwinters as fertilised female in Japan (Murakami, 1970) and New Jersey (Miller and Davidson, 2005) or possibly as eggs in Pennsylvania (Stimmel, 1994). There are one or two generations annually (Murakami, 1970; Stimmel, 1994). In New Jersey eggs are present in March and August, crawlers in June and September (Miller and Davidson, 2005). There is no information on the biology nor on the overwintering stage of <i>L. piniphila</i>. Females are narrow and brown. They are 1.7 mm long and 0.55 mm wide (Borchsenius, 1958). Possible pathways for <i>Lepidosaphes</i> species are plants for planting including bonsai plants and cut branches as reported for <i>Lepidosaphes ussuriensis</i> by EPPO Panel on Quarantine Pests for Forestry (2003).	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	According to Borchsenius (1958), <i>Lepidosaphes</i> species (including <i>L. pineti</i> and <i>L. piniphila</i>) cause early drop of needles. Main symptoms caused by <i>L. pini</i> are reduced vigour of pine needles, pallid and chlorotic spots near the base of needles. The scale does not produce honeydew (Stimmel, 1994). There is no information on symptoms caused by <i>L. pineti</i> and <i>L. piniphila</i>, but it can be assumed that they are similar to the ones described above. Symptoms caused by another species from North America (<i>Lepidosaphes pallida</i>) on conifers are chlorosis, branch dieback and death of host plants (Skvarla, 2020).
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	No report was found on the presence of asymptomatic plants.
	Confusion with other pests	<i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i> , <i>L. pini</i> and <i>L. piniphila</i> can be confused with other <i>Lepidosaphes</i> species. A morphological (Miller et al., 2006) or molecular analysis is needed in order to distinguish them.
Host plant range	Hosts of <i>L. pineti</i> are <i>Pinus elliotti</i>, <i>P. taeda</i>, <i>P. thunbergii</i> (Jianying, 2002) and <i>P. massoniana</i> (Jianying, 2002; García Morales et al., online_c). Hosts of <i>L. pini</i> are <i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>, <i>Cycas revoluta</i>, <i>Abies</i>, <i>Pinus</i>, <i>P. densiflora</i>, <i>P. luchuensis</i>, <i>P. nigra</i>, <i>P. thunbergii</i>, <i>Podocarpus</i>, <i>P. macrophyllus</i>, <i>Taxus</i>, <i>Torreya</i> (Murakami, 1970; Suh, 2020; García Morales et al., online_d), <i>Pinus armandi</i> (Miller and Davison, 1990) and <i>P. parviflora</i> var. <i>pentaphylla</i> (Malumphy et al., 2012). Hosts of <i>L. piniphila</i> are <i>Pinus massoniana</i>, <i>P. thunbergii</i> and <i>Podocarpus</i> (García Morales et al., online_e).	

Reported evidence of impact	Jianying (2002) reports <i>L. pineti</i> as a serious pest of pines in China. According to Borchsenius (1958), <i>L. pineti</i> and <i>L. piniphila</i> are considered serious pests of <i>Pinus</i> species in ornamental plantations of Beijing and other Chinese cities. <i>Lepidosaphes pini</i> is considered as an occasional pest (Miller and Davison, 1990), but along the coast of New Jersey it severely damaged <i>P. thunbergii</i> (Stimmel, 1994).
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	<i>Lepidosaphes pini</i> was intercepted in the UK on bonsai plants of <i>P. parviflora</i> var. <i>pentaphylla</i> from Japan in June 1986 (Malumphy et al., 2012). Adult females of <i>L. pini</i> were intercepted in Taiwan on <i>P. thunbergii</i> from Japan (Chen et al., 2014).
Surveillance information	<i>Lepidosaphes pineti</i> is recorded in Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0 as a pest occurring in Zhejiang. According to Dossier Section 4.0, <i>L. pini</i> and <i>L. piniphila</i> are pests occurring in China. No surveillance information for this pest is currently available from China. There is no information on whether the pest has ever been found in the nursery or its surrounding environment.

A.13.1.4. *Parlatoria pinicola*

Taxonomic information	Current valid scientific name: <i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> Synonyms: – Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Hemiptera Family: Diaspididae Common name: – Name used in the Dossier: <i>Parlatoria pinicola</i>
Group	Insects
EPPO code	PARLPC
Regulated status	<i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> is not regulated anywhere in the world nor listed by EPPO.
Pest status in China	<i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> is present in China in Anhui (Dossier Section 4.0) and Zhejiang (García Morales et al., online_f).
Pest status in the EU	<i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> is absent in the EU (García Morales et al., online_f).
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	According to Dossier Section 4.0, <i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> is reported on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> . There is no information on whether <i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> can also attack <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> .
PRA information	No Pest Risk Assessment is currently available.
Other relevant information for the assessment	
Biology	<i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> is a scale insect, native to China (García Morales et al., online_f). Females are dark yellow, oval, 1.70 mm long. Males are 1.0 mm long (Tang, 1984b; García Morales et al., online_f). There is no information on the biology nor on the overwintering stage of <i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> . Another species from the same genus, <i>Parlatoria pittospori</i> , which is from South hemisphere. It is polyphagous and infests also <i>Pinus</i> species. It has three stages of development: egg, nymph (there is no information on number of instars) and adult. All stages of the scale were found throughout the year in New Zealand. Females lay between 46 and 62 eggs per generation (Timlin, 1964). The dispersal of scales is caused by wind. The mobile crawlers are taken to other plants in the surroundings. <i>Parlatoria pittospori</i> was able to reach about 230 m (Timlin, 1964).

Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	There is no information on the main symptoms caused by <i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> .
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	No report was found on the presence of asymptomatic plants.
	Confusion with other pests	<i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> can be confused with other <i>Parlatoria</i> species. It is very similar to <i>Parlatoria pini</i> , which has been found on <i>Pinus</i> from India. A morphological (Tang, 1984b) or molecular analysis is needed in order to distinguish them.
Host plant range	The only reported host of <i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> is <i>Pinus armandii</i> (García Morales et al., online_f). According to Dossier Section 4.0, <i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> is reported on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> .	
Reported evidence of impact	There is no information on the evidence of impact. However, <i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> is recorded in Dossier Section 4.0 as a pest having impact.	
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	There is no information on the evidence that the commodity is a pathway. However, <i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> is recorded in Dossier Section 4.0 as a pest associated with the commodity.	
Surveillance information	<i>Parlatoria pinicola</i> is recorded in Dossier Section 4.0 as a pest occurring in China. No surveillance information for this pest is currently available from China. There is no information on whether the pest has ever been found in the nursery or its surrounding environment.	

A.13.2. Possibility of pest presence in the nursery

A.13.2.1. Possibility of entry from the surrounding environment

As long as many of pine needle scale species are common, very polyphagous and some of them invasive in China, high pressure is expected. The possibility of entry for pine needle scales from surrounding environment to nursery is through crawler dispersal including air currents, human and animal assisted spread. As stated in Dossier Section 4.0, the bonsai cultivation site is protected by a 40-mesh insect-proof net (0.4 mm), which is approximately the body width of crawlers. The Panel assumes that at least part of the crawlers can go through the net.

Pine needle scale insects are generally quite polyphagous, infesting different conifers. Based on the presence of suitable hosts of pests in the surrounding (Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0), the Panel assumes that pests can be present in the production area of bonsai plants destined for export to the EU.

Uncertainties

- There is no surveillance information on the presence or population pressure of scale insects in the area where the nursery is located.
- No information available on the distance of the nursery to sources of scale insects in the surrounding environment.
- There is no evidence that *Fiorinia japonica* and *Hemiberlesia pitysochila* are present in Zhejiang province. However, they are invasive species and it cannot be excluded that they will be present there in the future.
- The quantity of pine needle scale crawlers that can go through the net, because precise information on their size is not available.
- Host status of *Pinus parviflora* for *Hemiberlesia pitysochila*, *Lepidosaphes pineti*, *L. piniphila* and *Parlatoria pinicola*.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is possible for pine needle scales to enter the nursery. The pests can be present in the surrounding area because of the presence of suitable hosts and the transferring rate could be enhanced by movement by wind, animals and humans.

A.13.2.2. Possibility of entry with new plants/seeds

All seedlings are cultivated and processed independently by export enterprises, and the cultivation site is located in the seedling cultivation area of export nursery (Dossier Section 4.0).

Seeds of black pine (*Pinus thunbergii*) are purchased from companies specialised in seed production and soaked with Potassium Permanganate and Triamefon. Scions of *Pinus parviflora* are taken from mother plants located in the nursery. The same mother plants were used since 2006 (Dossier Section 4.0). In general mother plants have long life span and are rarely replaced.

The growing media used during production is coconut coir, which does not contain any soil. The coconut coir is imported from abroad and is cleaned thoroughly before using (Dossier Section 5.0). Possibility of entry with seeds or soil/growing media is not relevant for scale insects.

Uncertainties

- It is not clear if and how new mother plants are produced or introduced.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is not possible that the pests could enter the nursery with new plants/seeds or soil/growing media.

A.13.2.3. Possibility of spread within the nursery

There are around 50 mother plants located in the exporting nursery, from which the scions of *Pinus parviflora* are taken (Dossier Section 4.0).

The pine needle scales within the nursery can spread by hitchhiking on clothing of nursery staff, by wind and by scions from infested mother plants. In addition, at least part of the crawlers can go through the net.

Spread within the nursery through the movement of soil, water, equipment and tools is not relevant.

Uncertainties

- There is no information on the presence or population pressure of the pests in the nursery.
- The host status of *Pinus parviflora* for *Hemiberlesia pitysohyla*, *Lepidosaphes pineti*, *L. piniphila* and *Parlatoria pinicola*.
- Whether the grafting time matches the pine needle scales crawler occurrence/presence.
- The quantity of pine needle scale crawlers that can go through the net, because precise information on their size is not available.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that the transfer of the pests within the nursery is possible due to the presence of suitable hosts (e.g. mother plants, commodity).

A.13.3. Information from interceptions

In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of pine needle scales between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

A.13.4. Evaluation of the risk mitigation measures

In the table below, all risk mitigation measures currently applied in China are listed and an indication of their effectiveness on pine needle scales (*Fiorinia japonica*, *Hemiberlesia pitysohyla*, *Lepidosaphes pineti*, *L. pini*, *L. piniphila* and *Parlatoria pinicola*) is provided. The description of the risk mitigation measures currently applied in China is provided in Table 15.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
1	Separation and physical protection of the commodity during production and before export	Yes	Physical separation of the bonsai plants may have an effect on reducing risk of infestation with pine needle scales, especially in the production base. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Whether crawlers can go through the net.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
			– There is no information on whether plants are protected with the net in the storage and packaging place before export. – Precise timing of net protection period is not provided. – There is no information on how the nursery staff enters and exits the net protected area during the production cycle.
2	Growing medium and its treatment	No	Not applicable.
3	Treatment of seeds	No	Not applicable.
4	Insecticide and acaricide treatments	Yes	Spray of contact insecticides can only kill the crawlers that are present on the plants at the time of spraying. Once they are fixed and covered by the scale they are not expected to be killed by the specified insecticides. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Pine needle scales are protected by their shell, therefore they are difficult to be reached by the insecticides. – Pine needle scales are known to develop quick resistance but change of the active compound of insecticides can reduce the risk.
5	Fungicide treatments	No	Not applicable.
6	Nematicide treatments	No	Not applicable.
7	Herbicide treatments and weed management	No	Not applicable.
8	Official inspections during production	Yes	Pine needle scales are generally visible. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Pine needle scales at low density are not associated with obvious symptoms, therefore they can be missed. – There is no information about the prevalence of pine needle scales infested plants in the nursery and surroundings.
9	Official inspections and treatments before export	Yes	Pine needle scales are generally visible. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Pine needle scales at low density are not associated with obvious symptoms, therefore they can be missed. – There is no information about the prevalence of pine needle scales infested plants in the nursery and surroundings. – There is no information about specific measures to remove the pine needle scales if found on the plants.

A.13.5. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Fiorinia japonica* on grafted bonsai plants

A.13.5.1. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably low number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The population density around the nursery is low and the measures to prevent the colonisation of the bonsai plants and to suppress the insects eventually established are effective. The detection before export is carefully done.

A.13.5.2. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably high number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The population density around the nursery is high and the measures to prevent the colonisation of the bonsai plants and to suppress the insects eventually established are only partially effective. The detection before export is not detailed enough to spot insects when they are hidden between the needles.

A.13.5.3. Reasoning for a central scenario equally likely to over- or underestimate the number of infested grafted bonsai plants (Median)

Different combinations of population density around the nursery, effect of the net barrier and of the insecticide applications may result in an intermediate scenario as they are acting independently of one another on the presence of the insect in the commodity. Median is shift to the left side (lower infestation rate), because *Lepidosaphes pineti* is not known to be present in the area, the host status of *P. parviflora* is unclear and *Fiorinia japonica* has not yet been detected in Zhejiang.

A.13.5.4. Reasoning for the precision of the judgement describing the remaining uncertainties (1st and 3rd quartile/interquartile range)

The signs of the insect occurrence (white wax covering the scales) are generally detectable. The Panel assumes that a high infestation level is less likely to happen than having smaller number of infested plants where the insect density is low and difficult to detect.

A.13.5.5. Elicitation outcomes of the assessment of the pest freedom for *Fiorinia japonica* on grafted bonsai plants

The following tables show the elicited and fitted values for pest infestation (Table A.23) and pest freedom (Table A.24).

Table A.23: Elicited and fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of pest infestation by *Fiorinia japonica* per 10,000 plants

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Elicited values	10					55		100		200					500
EKE	10.0	12.5	16.5	24.7	36.2	51.3	67.9	107	159	193	240	294	362	423	495

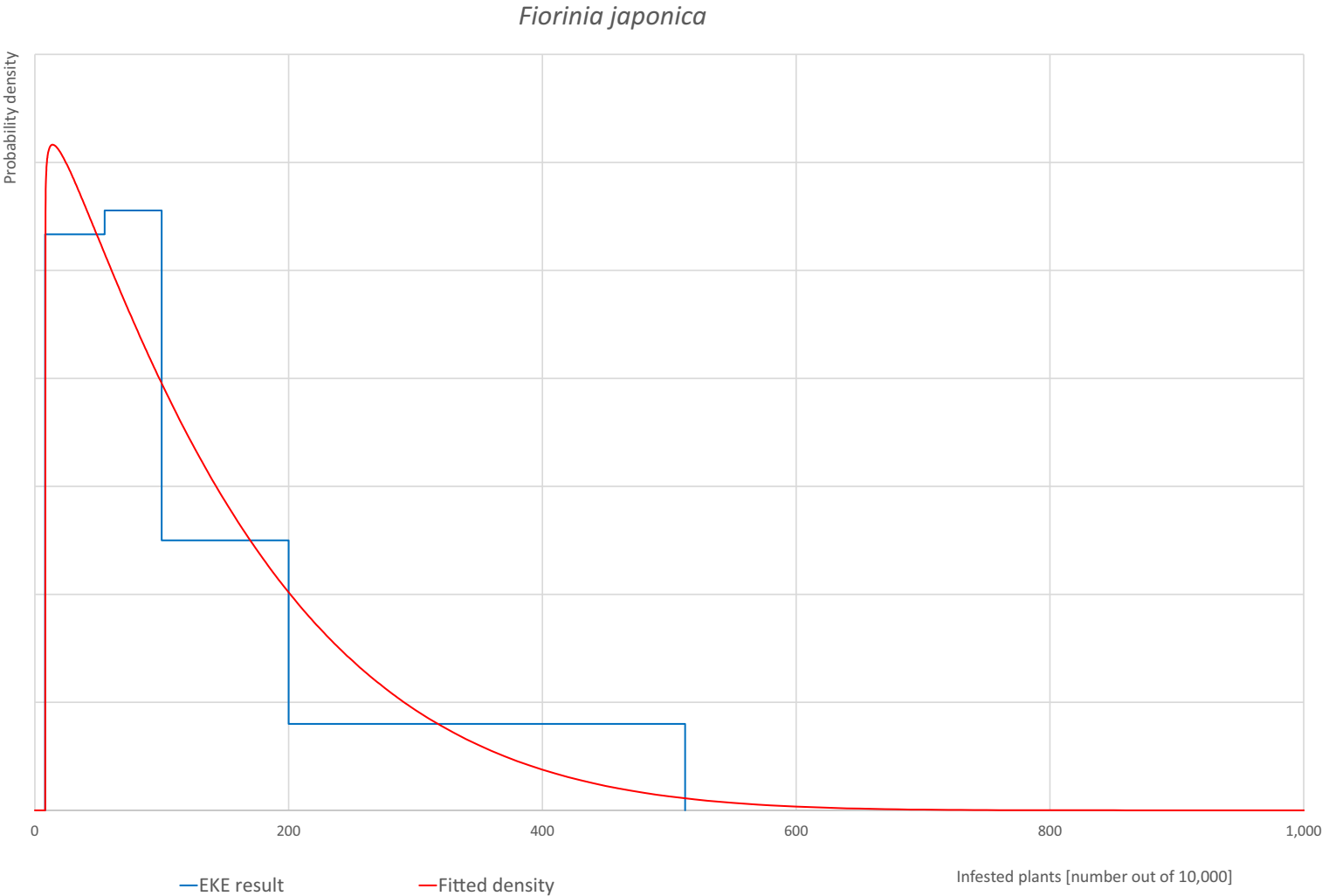
The EKE results are the BetaGeneral (1.0347,6.9231,8.3,1000) distribution fitted with @Risk version 7.6.

Based on the numbers of estimated infested plants, the pest freedom was calculated (i.e. = 10,000 – number of infested plants per 10,000). The fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of the pest freedom are shown in Table A.24.

Table A.24: The uncertainty distribution of plants free of *Fiorinia japonica* per 10,000 plants calculated by Table A.23

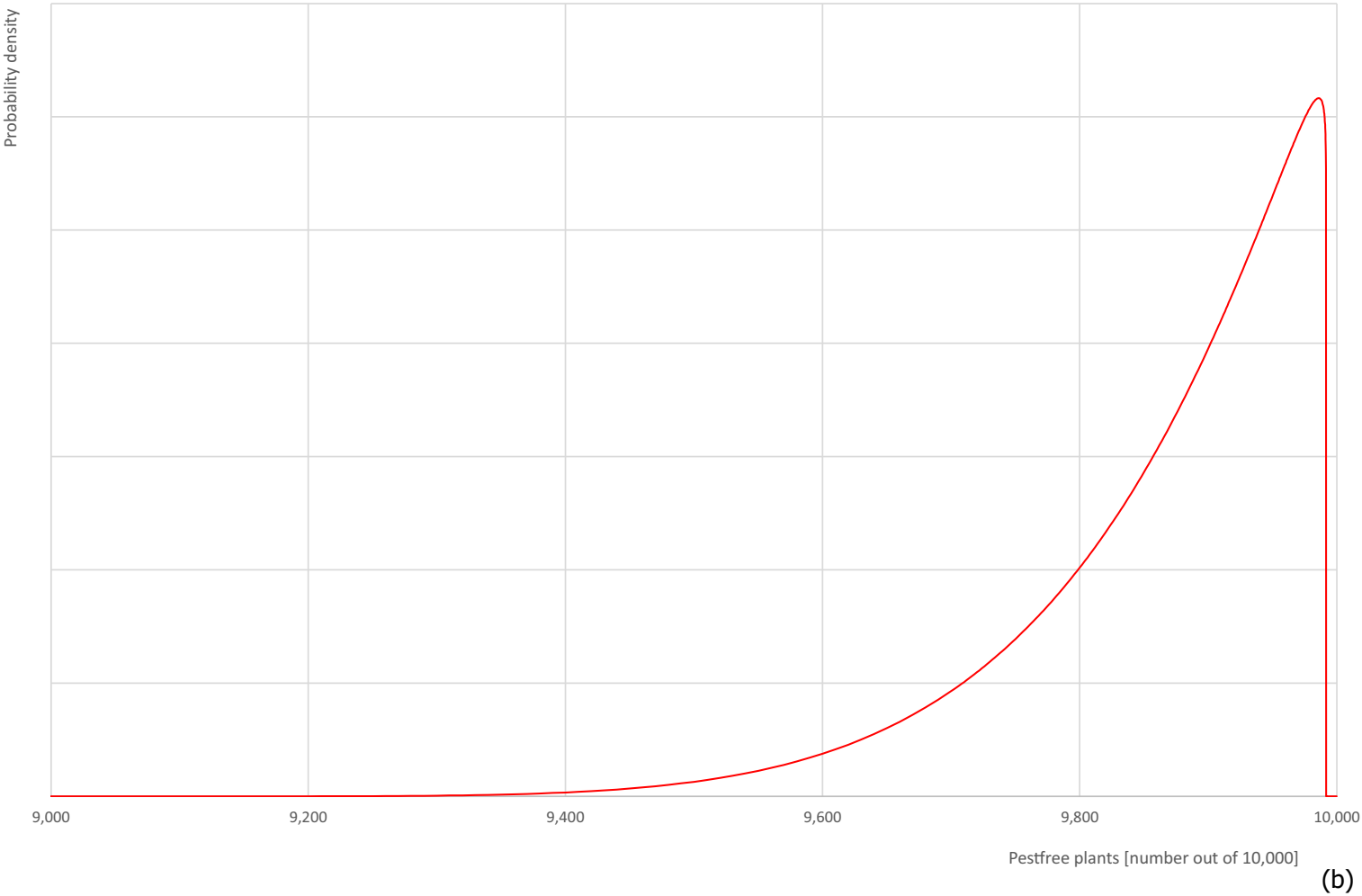
Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Values	9,500					9,800		9,900		9,945					9,990
EKE results	9,505	9,577	9,638	9,706	9,760	9,807	9,841	9,893	9,932	9,949	9,964	9,975	9,983	9,988	9,990

The EKE results are the fitted values.



(a)

Fiorinia japonica



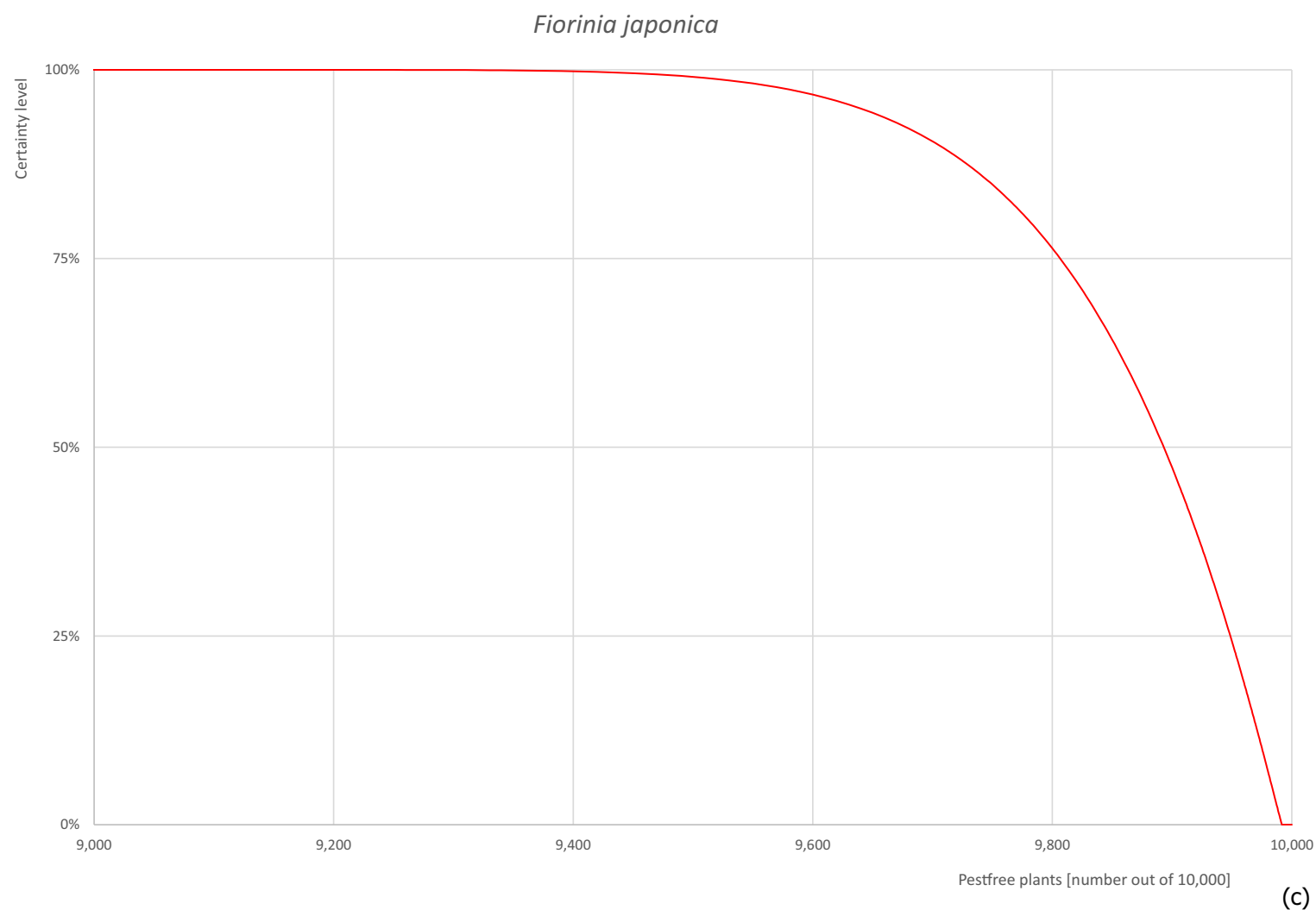


Figure A.12: (a) Elicited uncertainty of pest infestation per 10,000 plants (histogram in blue – vertical blue line indicates the elicited percentile in the following order: 1%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 99%) and distributional fit (red line); (b) uncertainty of the proportion of pest-free plants per 10,000 (i.e. $=1 - \text{pest infestation proportion expressed as percentage}$); (c) descending uncertainty distribution function of pest infestation per 10,000 plants

A.13.6. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Hemiberlesia pitysophila* on grafted bonsai plants

A.13.6.1. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably low number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The population density around the nursery is low and the measures to prevent the colonisation of the bonsai plants and to suppress the insects eventually established are effective. The detection before export is carefully done.

A.13.6.2. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably high number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The population density around the nursery is high and the measures to prevent the colonisation of the bonsai plants and to suppress the insects eventually established are partly effective. The detection before export is not detailed enough to spot insects when they are hidden between the needles.

A.13.6.3. Reasoning for a central scenario equally likely to over- or underestimate the number of infested grafted bonsai plants (Median)

Different combinations of population density around the nursery, effect of the net barrier and of the insecticide applications may result in an intermediate scenario as they are acting independently of one another on the presence of the insect in the commodity. Median is shift to the left side (lower infestation rate), because the pest has not yet been detected in Zhejiang.

A.13.6.4. Reasoning for the precision of the judgement describing the remaining uncertainties (1st and 3rd quartile/interquartile range)

The signs of the insect occurrence (white wax covering the scales) are generally detectable. The Panel assumes that a high infestation level is less likely to happen than having smaller number of infested plants where the insect density is low and difficult to detect.

A.13.6.5. Elicitation outcomes of the assessment of the pest freedom for *Hemiberlesia pitysophila* on grafted bonsai plants

The following tables show the elicited and fitted values for pest infestation (Table A.25) and pest freedom (Table A.26).

Table A.25: Elicited and fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of pest infestation by *Hemiberlesia pitysophila* per 10,000 plants

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Elicited values	5					35		65		120					300
EKE	5.01	7.18	10.4	16.4	24.1	33.8	44.0	67.3	97.6	118	144	176	216	253	298

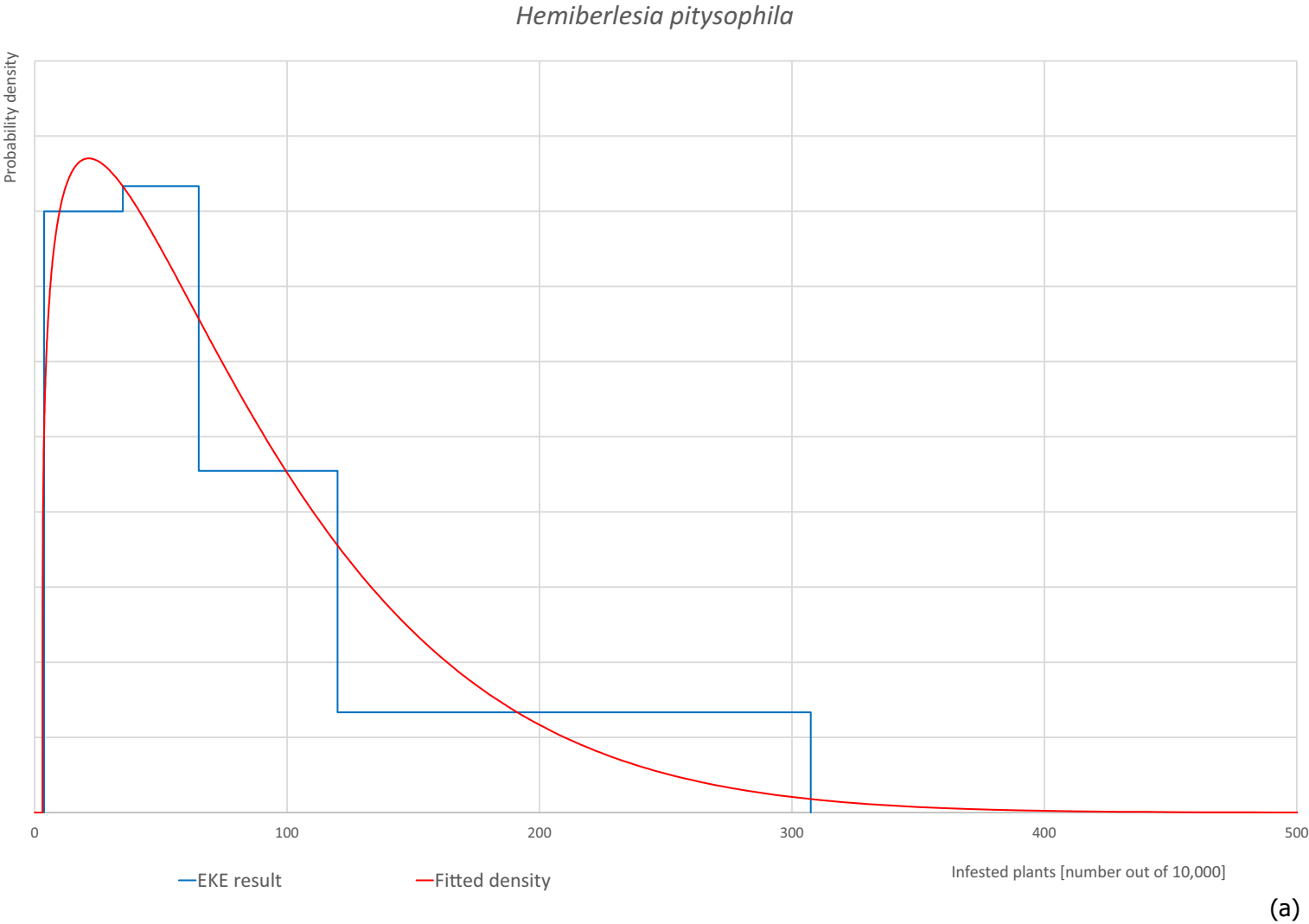
The EKE results are the BetaGeneral (1.2287, 10.077, 3.1, 750) distribution fitted with @Risk version 7.6.

Based on the numbers of estimated infested plants, the pest freedom was calculated (i.e. = 10,000 – number of infested plants per 10,000). The fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of the pest freedom are shown in Table A.26.

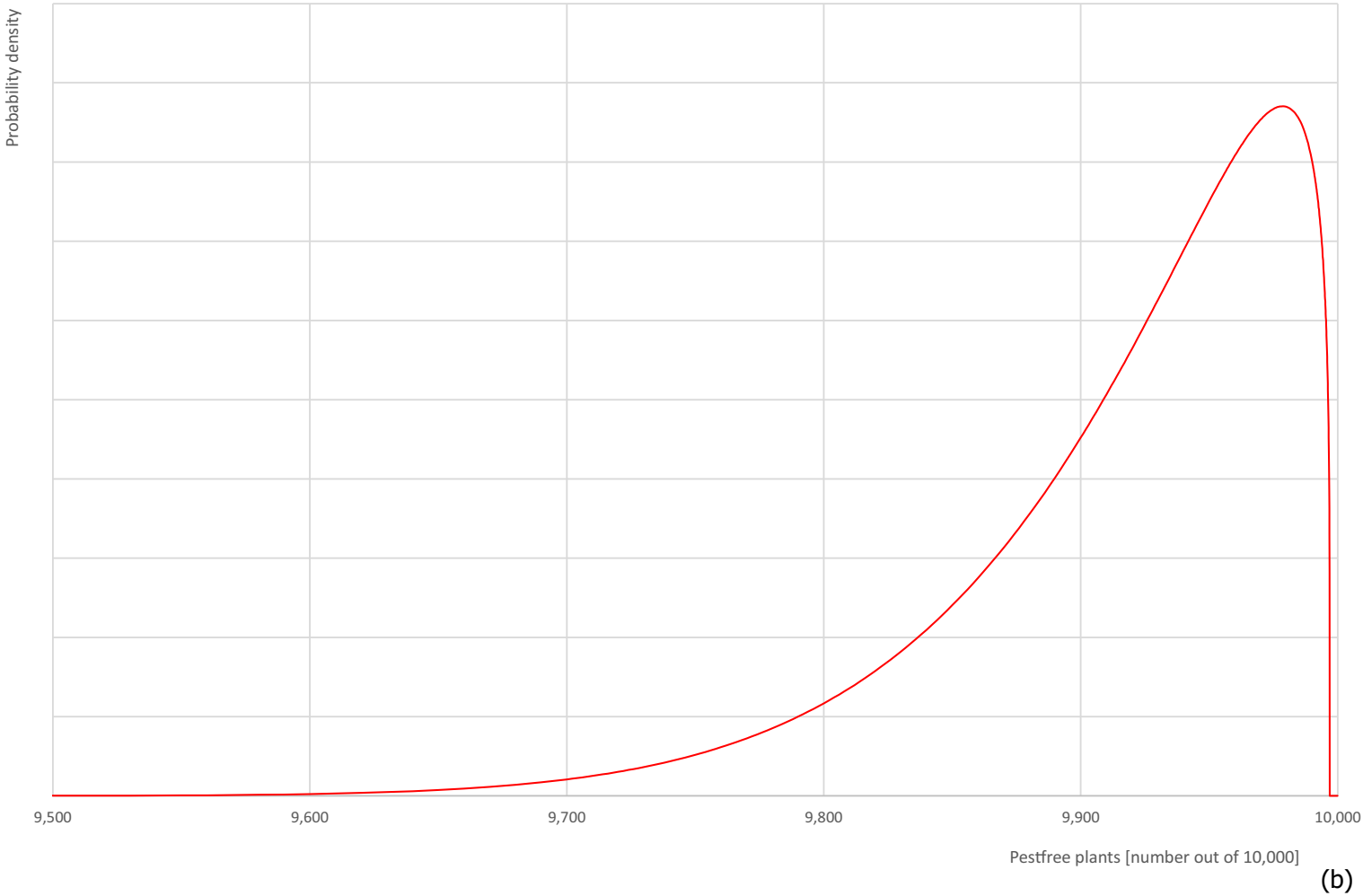
Table A.26: The uncertainty distribution of plants free of *Hemiberlesia pitysophila* per 10,000 plants calculated by Table A.25

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Values	9,700					9,880		9,935		9,965					9,995
EKE results	9,702	9,747	9,784	9,824	9,856	9,882	9,902	9,933	9,956	9,966	9,976	9,984	9,990	9,993	9,995

The EKE results are the fitted values.



Hemiberlesia pitysophila



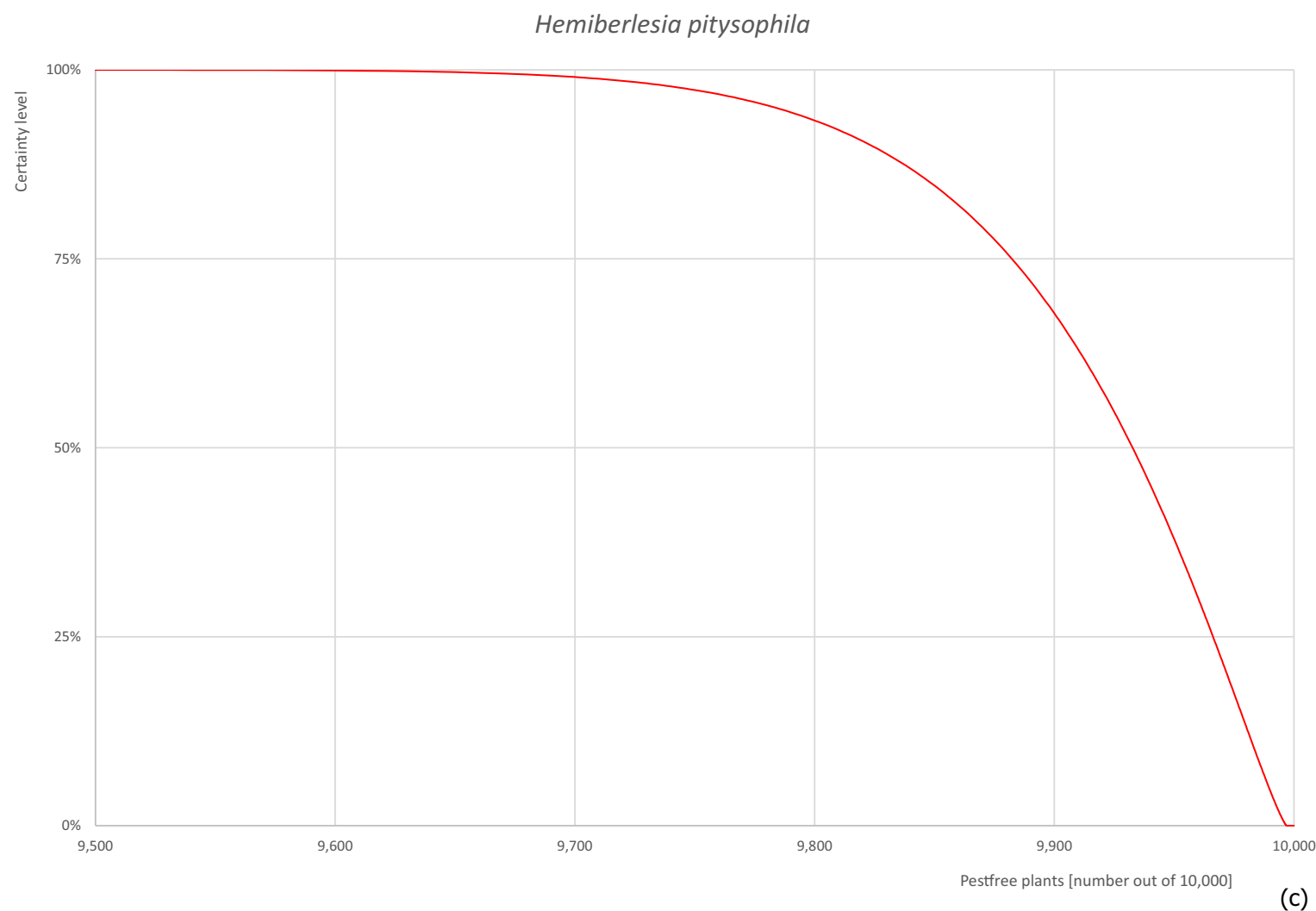


Figure A.13: (a) Elicited uncertainty of pest infestation per 10,000 plants (histogram in blue – vertical blue line indicates the elicited percentile in the following order: 1%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 99%) and distributional fit (red line); (b) uncertainty of the proportion of pest-free plants per 10,000 (i.e. = 1 – pest infestation proportion expressed as percentage); (c) descending uncertainty distribution function of pest infestation per 10,000 plants

A.13.7. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for grafted bonsai plants for *Lepidosaphes pineti*

Lepidosaphes pineti was evaluated in comparison to *Ceroplastes rubens* as reference pest, as the pests share common characteristics. *Fiorinia japonica* and *Lepidosaphes pineti* are evaluated in a combined assessment, as they have a similar risk of entry into the EU according to the evaluated evidence (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

The overall likelihood of pest freedom can be found in Section A.13.5

A.13.8. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Lepidosaphes pini* on grafted bonsai plants

A.13.8.1. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably low number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The population density around the nursery is low and the measures to prevent the colonisation of the bonsai plants and to suppress the insects eventually established are effective. The detection before export is carefully done.

A.13.18.2. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably high number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The population density around the nursery is high and the measures to prevent the colonisation of the bonsai plants and to suppress the insects eventually established are only partially effective. The detection before export is not detailed enough to spot insects when they are hidden between the needles.

A.13.18.3. Reasoning for a central scenario equally likely to over- or underestimate the number of infested grafted bonsai plants (Median)

Different combinations of population density around the nursery, effect of the net barrier and of the insecticide applications may result in an intermediate scenario as they are acting independently of one another on the presence of the insect in the commodity. Median is shift to the left side (lower infestation rate), because the presence of *Lepidosaphes pini* and *L. piniphila* is not reported in Zhejiang, and *Parlatoria pinicola* has unclear association with *Pinus parviflora*.

A.13.18.4. Reasoning for the precision of the judgement describing the remaining uncertainties (1st and 3rd quartile/interquartile range)

The signs of the insect occurrence (white wax covering the scales) are generally detectable. The Panel assumes that a high infestation level is less likely to happen than having smaller number of infested plants where the insect density is low and difficult to detect.

A.13.18.5. Elicitation outcomes of the assessment of the pest freedom for *Lepidosaphes pini* on grafted bonsai plants

The following tables show the elicited and fitted values for pest infestation (Table A.27) and pest freedom (Table A.28).

Table A.27: Elicited and fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of pest infestation by *Lepidosaphes pini* per 10,000 plants

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Elicited values	5					40		80		200					500
EKE	4.99	5.83	7.73	12.7	21.3	34.4	50.3	91.4	150	190	243	304	376	437	502

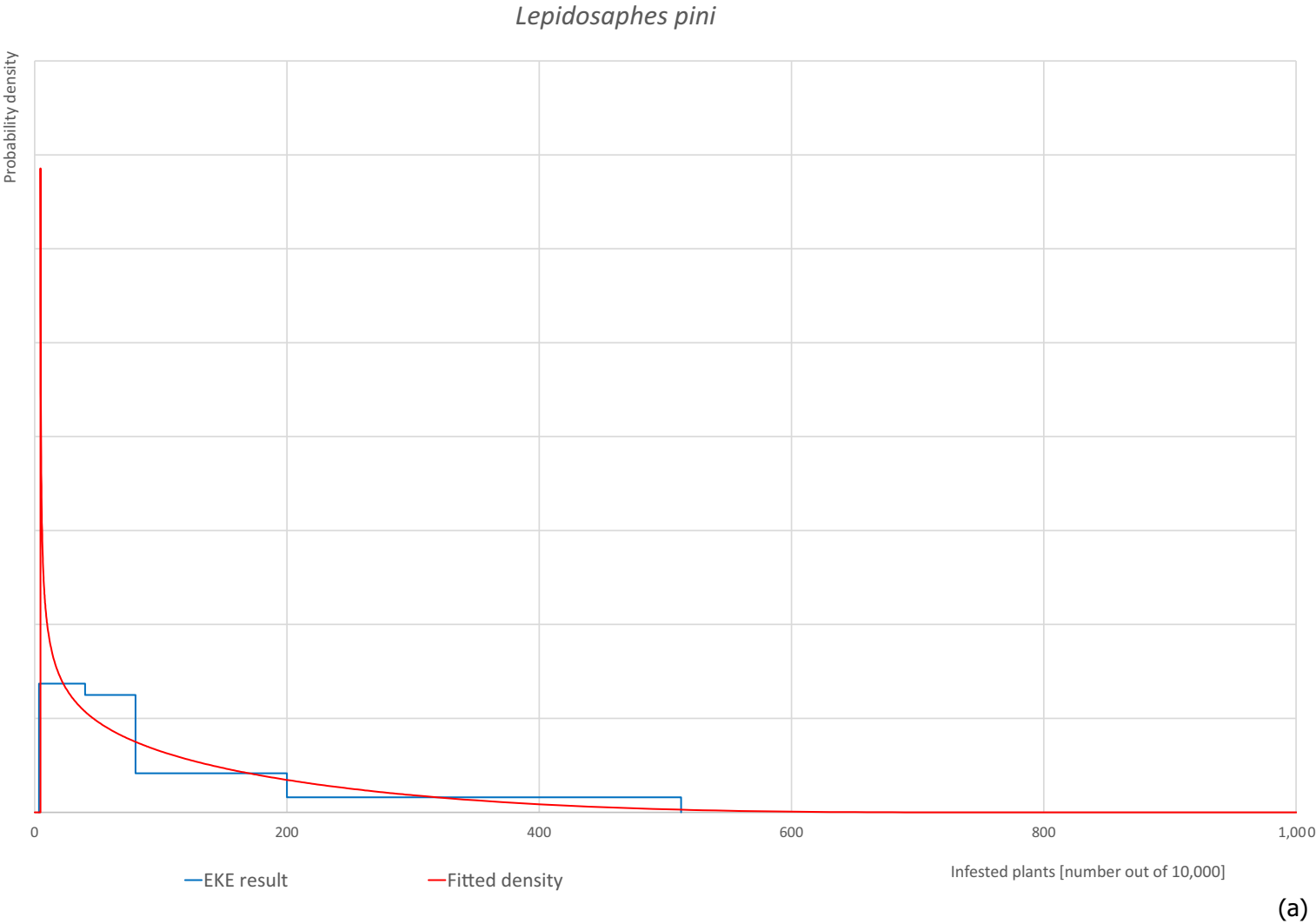
The EKE results are the BetaGeneral (0.72706, 3.5262, 4.65, 730) distribution fitted with @Risk version 7.6.

Based on the numbers of estimated infested plants, the pest freedom was calculated (i.e. = 10,000 – number of infested plants per 10,000). The fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of the pest freedom are shown in Table A.28.

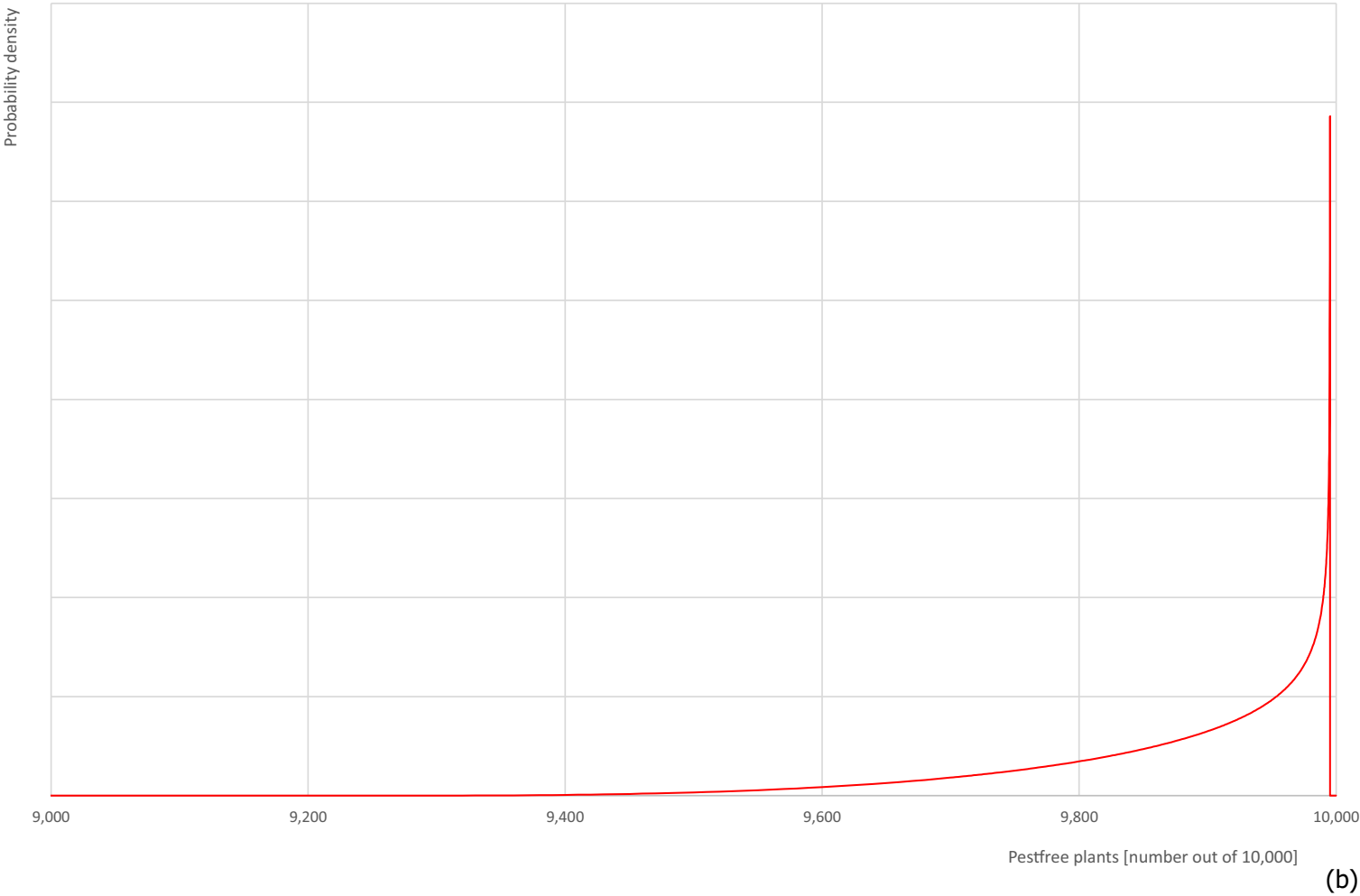
Table A.28: The uncertainty distribution of plants free of *Lepidosaphes pini* per 10,000 plants calculated by Table A.27

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Values	9,500					9,800		9,920		9,960					9,995
EKE results	9,498	9,563	9,624	9,696	9,757	9,810	9,850	9,909	9,950	9,966	9,979	9,987	9,992	9,994	9,995

The EKE results are the fitted values.



Lepidosaphes pini



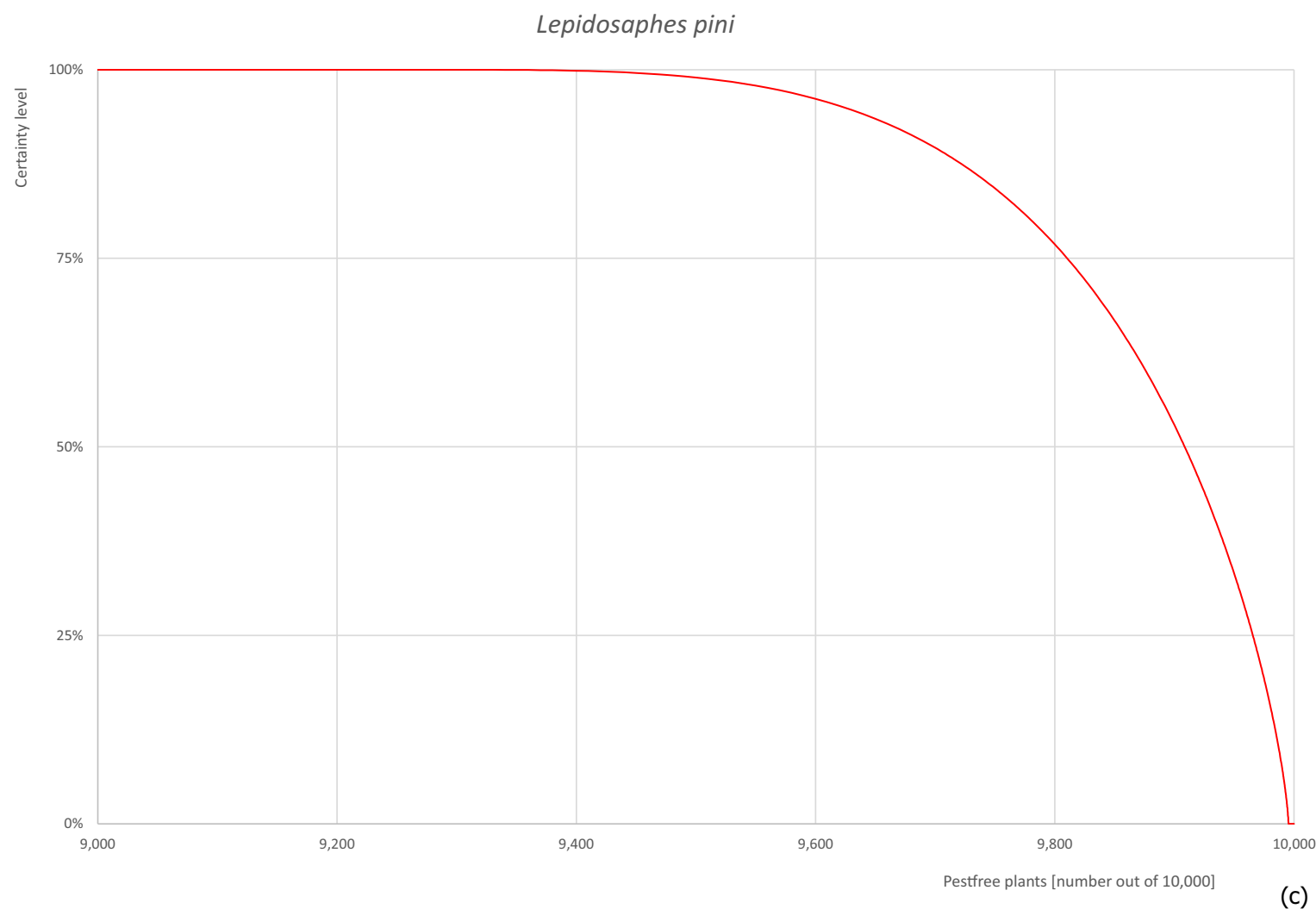


Figure A.14: (a) Elicited uncertainty of pest infestation per 10,000 plants (histogram in blue – vertical blue line indicates the elicited percentile in the following order: 1%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 99%) and distributional fit (red line); (b) uncertainty of the proportion of pest-free plants per 10,000 (i.e. = 1 – pest infestation proportion expressed as percentage); (c) descending uncertainty distribution function of pest infestation per 10,000 plants

A.13.9. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Lepidosaphes piniphila* on grafted bonsai plants

Lepidosaphes piniphila was evaluated in comparison to *Lepidosaphes pineti* as reference pest, as the pests share common characteristics. *Lepidosaphes pini*, *Lepidosaphes piniphila* and *Parlatoria pinicola* are evaluated in a combined assessment, as they have a similar risk of entry into the EU according to the evaluated evidence (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

The overall likelihood of pest freedom can be found in Section A.13.8.

A.13.10. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Parlatoria pinicola* on grafted bonsai plants

Parlatoria pinicola was evaluated in comparison to *Lepidosaphes pineti* as reference pest, as the pests share common characteristics. *Lepidosaphes pini*, *Lepidosaphes piniphila* and *Parlatoria pinicola* are evaluated in a combined assessment, as they have a similar risk of entry into the EU according to the evaluated evidence (see Section 2.3.4 for the methodology).

The overall likelihood of pest freedom can be found in Section A.13.8.

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A.14. Pine weevils (*Pissodes nitidus*, *P. punctatus*, *P. yunnanensis* and *Shirahoshizo patruelis*)

A.14.1. Organism information

Taxonomic information	1. <i>Pissodes nitidus</i>
	Current valid scientific name: <i>Pissodes nitidus</i> Synonyms: – Name used in the EU legislation: <i>Pissodes nitidus</i> Roelfs [PISONI] Order: Coleoptera Family: Curculionidae Common name: yellow-spotted pine weevil Name used in the Dossier: <i>Pissodes nitidus</i>
	2. <i>Pissodes punctatus</i>
	Current valid scientific name: <i>Pissodes punctatus</i> Synonyms: – Name used in the EU legislation: <i>Pissodes punctatus</i> Langor & Zhang [PISOPU] Order: Coleoptera Family: Curculionidae Common name: Armand pine bark weevil Name used in the Dossier: <i>Pissodes punctatus</i>
	3. <i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i>
	Current valid scientific name: <i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i> Synonyms: – Name used in the EU legislation: <i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i> Langor & Zhang [PISOYU] Order: Coleoptera Family: Curculionidae Common name: Yunnan pine weevil Name used in the Dossier: <i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i>
	4. <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i>
	Current valid scientific name: <i>Shirahoshizo flavonotatus</i> Synonyms: <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i>, <i>Cryptorhynchidius flavonotatus</i> Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Coleoptera Family: Curculionidae Common name: – Name used in the Dossier: <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i>

Group	Insects
EPPO code	PISONI: <i>Pissodes nitidus</i> PISOPU: <i>Pissodes punctatus</i> PISOYU: <i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i> SHIRPA: <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i>
Regulated status	<i>Pissodes nitidus</i>, <i>P. punctatus</i> and <i>P. yunnanensis</i> are listed in Annex II/A of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 as <i>Pissodes nitidus</i> Roelofs [PISONI], <i>Pissodes punctatus</i> Langor & Zhang [PISOPU], <i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i> Langor & Zhang [PISOYU]. <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i> is not regulated in the EU. For the export of Pinales living plants from third countries to the EU the places of production have to be free from nine <i>Pissodes</i> species, including <i>Pissodes nitidus</i>, <i>P. punctatus</i> and <i>P. yunnanensis</i> (Annex VII point 31, the Regulation 2019/2072). <i>Pissodes nitidus</i> is listed in the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1217 as a pest of concern for <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>. None of the four weevil species is listed by EPPO or regulated anywhere in the world.
Pest status in China	All three <i>Pissodes</i> species are present in China, with restricted distribution. <i>Pissodes nitidus</i> is present in Heilongjiang, Henan and Liaoning (Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2017; Dossier Section 2.0; EPPO, online_a), Hebei, Hubei, Jilin and Shaanxi (Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2017). <i>Pissodes punctatus</i> is present in Gansu, Guizhou, Sichuan and Yunnan (Dossier Section 2.0; EPPO, online_b). <i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i> is present in Guizhou, Sichuan and Yunnan (Dossier Section 2.0; EPPO, online_c). <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i> is present in China in Fujian, Guandong, Guizhou, Guangxi, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Shaanxi, Shanghai, Yunnan, Zhejiang (Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2017; Dossier Section 2.0).
Pest status in the EU	All four pest species are absent in the EU (Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2017; EFSA, 2020).
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	<i>Pissodes nitidus</i> is known to be able to infest both <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> (EFSA, 2020). <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> are not included in the current lists of hosts of <i>Pissodes punctatus</i> and <i>P. yunnanensis</i> (Lei et al., 2003; Zhang et al., 2004; EFSA, 2020). According to Dossier Section 2.0, <i>Pissodes nitidus</i>, <i>P. punctatus</i> and <i>P. yunnanensis</i> are reported as pests of <i>Pinus parviflora</i>. However, Dossier Section 4.0 reports only <i>P. nitidus</i> as a pest of <i>Pinus parviflora</i>, as confirmed by scientific literature. The Panel is uncertain about the association of the two species <i>Pissodes punctatus</i> and <i>P. yunnanensis</i> with the commodity. The Panel decided to keep both species for the analyses. No information was found in literature on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i> as hosts for <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i>. However, in Dossier Section 2.0, the weevil is reported as a pest for <i>P. thunbergii</i> (but not for <i>P. parviflora</i>).
PRA information	Pest Risk Assessment currently available: – Pest risk analysis of <i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i> (Xu et al., 2004), – Scientific Opinion on the pest categorisation of non-EU <i>Pissodes</i> spp. (EFSA PLH Panel, 2018), – Scientific Opinion on the commodity risk assessment of black pine (<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> Parl.) bonsai from Japan (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019), – Pest risk analysis of <i>Pissodes punctatus</i> Langer Situ et Zhang (Lei et al., 2003),

- UK Risk Register Details for *Pissodes nitidus* (DEFRA, online_a),
- UK Risk Register Details for *Pissodes punctatus* (DEFRA, online_b),
- UK Risk Register Details for *Pissodes yunnanensis* (DEFRA, online_c).

Other relevant information for the assessment

Biology

Pissodes nitidus, *P. punctatus* and *P. yunnanensis* are weevil species native to Asia. *Pissodes nitidus* is present in China, Japan, Korea (EFSA, 2020) and it is also recorded from far east Russia (Lu et al., 2007). *Pissodes punctatus* and *P. yunnanensis* are both present only in China (EFSA, 2020; EPPO, online_b,c).

Pissodes spp. live only on Pinaceae; depending on the species, they can develop in the stems or branches of dying trees or in terminal shoots of young healthy trees. The long-lived adults (1–4 years) feed on the phloem of stems, branches and shoots. Larvae usually develop in the phloem and cambium, sometimes also in the pith of thinner shoots (Zhang et al., 2004). Mature larvae pupate inside typical pupal cells in the external sapwood, frequently strictly aggregated and covered with shredded wood fibres (chip cocoons). *Pissodes* spp. have four stages of development: egg, larva (4 instars), pupa and adult. They can be uni- or semivoltine (one generation over 2 years) depending on climatic conditions. In semivoltine species, a larval diapause and overlapping generations can be observed, with overwintering of both adults in the litter and larvae under the bark of the host plants. When developing on terminals, females lay eggs in cavities chewed with mandibles and covered with excrements and frass. *Pissodes* adults can move both crawling and flying. They are generally considered to be strong fliers at local scale capable of covering distances of at least 50–100 m per flight; passive spread of *Pissodes* weevils by human activity can occur in all stages of the life cycle, mainly with the transport of wood, wood with bark and living conifer plants (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019; EFSA, 2020).

Pissodes nitidus has uni-semivoltine life cycle depending on climate conditions (Jin, 1989; EFSA, 2020). Overwintering adults or immature adults emerge in spring and fly to top branches in order to feed on shoots and to mate. Females lay 1–2 eggs each time under the bark; 1-year-old shoots are preferred and about 30 eggs/year are laid. Larval development lasts about 65 days, from the end of May to early August. The threshold temperature for egg and larval development is 9.1°C (Jin, 1989), with the optimum at 25°C (Zhang et al., 2004). Pupal stage lasts from the end of June to August. Newly emerged adults can be found from July to September. Adults before overwintering are the most skilled in moving, as they can cover distance of 1,660 m (total of flying and crawling) (Jin, 1989).

Pissodes punctatus is a mountain species, living on young pines located at elevations of 2,000–2,900 m; it is a univoltine species, with possible overlapping generations, so that both adults and larvae may overwinter (Langor et al., 1999). In spring and summer adults are primarily active during sunny days and prefer feeding on 1-year-old shoots (Chen et al., 2013). They live for 2 years (Langor et al., 1999) and are able to fly on average 50 m per flight (Chen et al., 2013). Larvae develop under the bark of the upper part of stems. Adult emergence and host colonisation last 6–9 months (Langor et al., 1999).

According to Zhang et al. (2004), *Pissodes yunnanensis* is a univoltine species. Third-instar larvae usually overwinter, and pupation occurs from March to May with adult emergence from April to July. Adults mate after a maturation feeding carried out on both new and 1-year-old shoots, where eggs are laid singly or in small groups of 2–3, for a total of 70–91 eggs per female. The pest prefers young pines 8–10 years old. Larvae develop in stems or branches from 0.5 to 4.8 cm diameter. Young larvae initially start to feed in the phloem (1st and 2nd instar) then enter the sapwood, but they can complete the development only in stems of 2.5 cm diameter or larger. In stems smaller than 1 cm, aged larvae are forced to move from sapwood into the pith. There are no specific data on the flight distance covered by *P. yunnanensis*, but it can be assumed that it is similar to that of *P. punctatus*, which shares some aspects of life cycle, distribution and host plant (*Pinus yunnanensis*).

Pissodes nitidus, *P. punctatus* and *P. yunnanensis* are not known to be vectors of pathogenic fungi (Wondafresh, 2016).

	No specific information on the biology of <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i> was found. However, some biological traits on the species may be elicited from the studies carried out by Yoshikawa (1977, 1981, 1983, 1986) on three similar species (<i>Shirahoshizo insidiosus</i>, <i>S. pini</i> and <i>S. rufescens</i>) in Japan. <i>Shirahoshizo</i> is a genus of weevils belonging to the tribe Cryptorhynchini, including 18 species all distributed in Asia (China, Korea and Japan) (Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2017) many of which feed on conifers, mostly <i>Pinus</i> spp. <i>Shirahoshizo</i> spp. have feeding habits similar to that of <i>Pissodes</i> spp., developing under the bark of dying trees at larval stage; however, no information on the feeding habits of adults was found. <i>Pissodes</i> and <i>Shirahoshizo</i> frequently attack the same trees, but they have different preferences for bark thickness, as <i>Shirahoshizo</i> colonise the thickest bark (bark thickness in bait logs from 0.58 to 1.22 cm) preferably along the stem and near the ground, laying their eggs in crevices; for this reason they do not oviposit on the top where the bark is too thin (Yoshikawa, 1977, 1981, 1983). Furthermore, <i>Shirahoshizo</i> also need larger subcortical area than <i>Pissodes</i> for larval development and formation of pupal cells, which are dispersed and isolated (Yoshikawa, 1977). <i>Shirahoshizo</i> have 4 development stages: egg, larva (6 instars), pupa, adult, and are uni- or multivoltine (1–4 generations/year), as the females lay eggs from April to September (Yoshikawa, 1977, 1986; Dossier Section 4.0). No information on the overwintering stage was found. However, as <i>Shirahoshizo</i> begins to fly in April (Yoshikawa, 1977), it may be assumed that the pest overwinters at adult stage and/or as mature larva or pupa. Flight distance of <i>Shirahoshizo</i> adults has been estimated to be about 50 m (Yoshikawa, 1983). Adults are nocturnal. In Japan three flight peaks of <i>Shirahoshizo</i> adults were observed, in early spring (hibernate adults), after rainy season (hibernate larvae) and in early autumn (new adults) (Hagihara and Nakashima, 1970).	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	The most evident symptom of the advanced host colonisation by <i>Pissodes</i> species is yellowing and drying of terminal shoots as consequence of larval feeding in the phloem, cambium or pith; infested terminals can also be strongly deformed making symptoms even more evident. Circular exit holes of adults (3–5 mm diameter) may occur on infested shoots. Other symptoms present in the early phase of attack are feeding wounds and oviposition pits on both new and 1-year-old shoots caused by adults, often associated with the presence of resin droplets. Bark wounds produced by adult maturation feeding are small circular punctures 1–2.5 mm deep, usually located at the base of needles; the similar oviposition pits are less visible as they are protected from excrement and frass. These symptoms are generally not easy to detect and always require close examination. No information on the symptoms caused by <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i> was found.
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	In the early phase of infestation, when adults, eggs and young larvae are present in the same host, the plants can be asymptomatic. This period may range between April and end June for <i>Pissodes nitidus</i> (Jin, 1989), between mid-April and early July for <i>P. yunnanensis</i> (Zhang et al., 2004), while it is not defined for <i>P. punctatus</i> due to long emergence period of adults (Chen et al., 2013).

	Confusion with other pests Upon close examination, shoot wilting caused by <i>Pissodes</i> is characteristic and it cannot be confused with similar symptoms caused by other insects (e.g. bark beetles and shoot moths). <i>Pissodes</i> species adults are very similar and not easy to be identified. Taxonomic keys are useful for morphological identification but should be supported by genetic analysis and knowledge of insect ecology. Langor et al. (1999) provide a valid support for visual identification of <i>Pissodes punctatus</i> and <i>P. yunnanensis</i>. Belonging to a different tribe (Cryptorhynchini), <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i> is easily distinguishable from <i>Pissodes</i> at adult stage. However, as there are several species of <i>Shirahoshizo</i> feeding on pines, an examination by experts or the use of taxonomic keys is needed for a reliable identification.
Host plant range	<i>Pissodes nitidus</i> is known to infest <i>Pinus densiflora</i>, <i>P. koraiensis</i>, <i>P. parviflora</i>, <i>P. sylvestris</i> var. <i>mongolica</i>, <i>P. tabuliformis</i>, <i>P. thunbergii</i> (Jin, 1989; EFSA, 2020) and <i>P. parviflora</i> (Dossier Section 2.0). <i>Pissodes punctatus</i> is recorded from <i>Pinus armandii</i>, <i>P. yunnanensis</i> (EFSA, 2020), <i>P. massoniana</i>, <i>P. tabuliformis</i>, <i>Cedrus deodara</i>, <i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i> (Lei et al., 2003) and <i>P. parviflora</i> (Dossier Section 2.0). <i>Pinus yunnanensis</i> is the only host known for <i>Pissodes yunnanensis</i> (Zhang et al., 2004; EFSA, 2020) and <i>Pinus parviflora</i> (Dossier Section 2.0). <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i> is recorded from <i>Pinus densiflora</i>, <i>P. kesiya</i>, <i>P. massoniana</i> (Yoshikawa, 1977; Duan et al., 2007; Huihua et al., 2013) and <i>P. thunbergii</i> (Dossier Section 2.0).
Reported evidence of impact	<i>Pissodes nitidus</i>, <i>P. punctatus</i> and <i>P. yunnanensis</i> are EU quarantine pests. No evidence of impact was found for <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i>. However, <i>S. patruelis</i> is recorded in Dossier Section 4.0 as a pest having impact.
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	Since the only pathway for all <i>Pissodes</i> spp. infesting terminal shoots are living Pinaceae plants, bonsais are also a possible pathway, as confirmed by a recent interception of <i>Pissodes</i> sp. on <i>Taxus cuspidata</i> bonsai from Japan (EUROPHYT/ TRACES-NT, online). There is an uncertainty about the commodity being pathway for <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i> because of the thickness of the bark required for oviposition, although it cannot be excluded that bigger bonsai plants may have bark thick enough for oviposition.
Surveillance information	<i>Pissodes nitidus</i>, <i>P. nitidus</i>, <i>P. yunnanensis</i> and <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i> are recorded in Dossier Section 4.0 as occurring in China. No specific surveillance protocol for the mentioned <i>Pissodes</i> species neither for <i>Shirahoshizo patruelis</i> is described in the Dossier. However, <i>Pissodes</i> are included in a list of target pests (Dossier Section 4.0) for which monitoring activities (sweeping) are performed, together with inspections and samplings to collect insects on host plants in the survey area, which are carried out three times a year.

A.14.2. Possibility of pest presence in the nursery

Information is provided only for species (*Shirahoshizo patruelis*) evaluated using Expert Knowledge Elicitation.

A.14.2.1. Possibility of entry from the surrounding environment

Shirahoshizo patruelis is present in Zhejiang (Alonso-Zarazaga et al., 2017), where the nursery is located. However, the Dossier states that *S. patruelis* is absent both in the Hangzhou area (Dossier Section 2.0) and in the Zhejiang province (Dossier Section 5.0).

According to Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0, the nursery is surrounded by different plants, among which *Pinus massoniana*, *P. densiflora* and *P. thunbergii* are also hosts for *S. patruelis*.

The possibility of entry for *S. patruelis* from surrounding environment to nursery relies on the flight capability, which for *Shirahoshizo* spp. is around 50 m (Yoshikhawa, 1983).

As stated in Dossier Section 4.0, the bonsai cultivation site is protected by a 40-mesh insect-proof net (0.4 mm). Adults of *Shirahoshizo* species have strong mandibles, capable of gnawing the wood and could be able to pierce the net.

At the date of export, the bonsai plants are 4–5 years old (Dossier Section 4.0), the height is between 30 and 50 cm, the stem diameter is 1.0–3.5 cm and the twig diameter is 0.5–3.0 cm (Dossier Section 5.0). The size of the plants is less suitable for *Shirahoshizo*, which requires thicker bark and larger subcortical space for both the larval development and the formation of pupal cells (Yoshikawa, 1977).

Uncertainties

- Effectiveness of the protective nets against *Shirahoshizo* adults as beetles are potentially able to chew a hole in the plastic net.
- No specific information on the biology and life cycle of *S. patruelis* is available.
- No information about the pest status of *S. patruelis* in Zhejiang is available.
- The survey by sweeping branches was done in 1 year (2012) and limited to few trees of *P. parviflora*.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is possible for the mentioned pests to enter the nursery from the surrounding area. *Shirahoshizo patruelis* is present in Zhejiang and its host plants are also present in the Hangzhou area.

A.14.2.2. Possibility of entry with new plants/seeds

All seedlings are cultivated and processed independently by export enterprises, and the cultivation site is located in the seedling cultivation area of export nursery (Dossier Section 4.0).

Seeds of black pine (*P. thunbergii*) are purchased from companies specialised in seed production and soaked with Potassium Permanganate and Triaimefon. Scions of *P. parviflora* are taken from mother plants located in the nursery. The same mother plants were used since 2006 (Dossier Section 4.0). In general mother plants have long life span and are rarely replaced.

The growing media used during production is coconut coir, which does not contain any soil. The coconut coir is imported from abroad and is cleaned thoroughly before using (Dossier Section 5.0). Possibility of entry with seeds or soil is not relevant for *S. patruelis*.

Uncertainties

- It is not clear if and how new mother plants are produced or introduced.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers it is not possible that the weevil could enter the nursery with new plants/seeds and soil/growing media.

A.14.2.3. Possibility of spread within the nursery

There are around 50 mother plants located in the exporting nursery, from which the scions of *P. parviflora* are taken (Dossier Section 4.0).

Shirahoshizo patruelis is not known to use *P. parviflora* as a host. However, *P. thunbergii* is reported as host for the pest in the Dossier. *Shirahoshizo patruelis* is able to fly for 50 m and can spread within the nursery.

Spread within the nursery through the movement of soil, water, equipment and tools is not relevant.

Uncertainties

- Host suitability of *P. parviflora* to *S. patruelis*.
- Effectiveness of the protective nets against *Shirahoshizo* adults as beetles are potentially able to chew a hole in the plastic net.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that the transfer within the nursery is possible as consequence of both the presence of host plants in the nursery and the spread capability of the pest.

A.14.3. Information from interceptions

In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of *Pissodes* spp. and *Shirahoshizo patruelis* between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

However, a recent interception of *Pissodes* sp. on *Taxus cuspidata* bonsais from Japan (EUROPHYT/Traces, online) confirms the possibility for *Pissodes* to infest also bonsais.

A.14.4. Evaluation of the risk mitigation measures

According to Section 1.2, the Panel did not assess the effectiveness of measures for *Pissodes nitidus*, *P. punctatus* and *P. yunnanensis* for which specific measures are specified in points 30 and 31 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072. The assessment was restricted to whether or not the applicant country implements those measures (see Section 6 and A.14.6). Therefore, effectiveness of risk mitigation measures was evaluated only for *Shirahoshizo patruelis*.

In the table below, all risk mitigation measures currently applied in China are listed and an indication of their effectiveness on *Shirahoshizo patruelis* is provided. The description of the risk mitigation measures currently applied in China is provided in Table 15.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
1	Separation and physical protection of the commodity during production and before export	Yes	Physical separation of the bonsai plants may have effect on reducing risk of infestation with <i>S. patruelis</i> , especially in the production base. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – There is no information on whether plants are protected with the net in the storage and packaging place before export. – Precise timing of net protection period is not provided. – Possibility that <i>S. patruelis</i> chew holes into the plastic net. – There is no information on how the nursery staff enters and exits the net protected area during the production cycle.
2	Growing medium and its treatment	No	Not applicable.
3	Treatment of seeds	No	Not applicable.
4	Insecticide and acaricide treatments	Yes	Spray of contact insecticides can kill adult beetles that are present on the plants at the time of spraying. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – There is a long period of time without insecticide protection. Insects are not killed when they are in egg and in larval stage. – Insects cannot be reached by the insecticide when they are hidden in bark crevices.
5	Fungicide treatments	No	Not applicable.
6	Nematicide treatments	No	Not applicable.
7	Herbicide treatments and weed management	No	Not applicable.
8	Official inspections during production	Yes	The sampling and laboratory inspection of plant material may allow to identify infested plants by <i>S. patruelis</i> .

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
			<u>Uncertainties:</u> – There is no information about the prevalence of <i>S. patruelis</i> infested plants in the nursery and surroundings. – Adults could be missed when hidden in bark crevices.
9	Official inspections and treatments before export	Yes	The sampling and laboratory inspection of plant material may allow to identify infested plants by <i>S. patruelis</i> . <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Adults could be missed when hidden in bark crevices.

A.14.5. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Shirahoshizo patruelis* on grafted bonsai plants

A.14.5.1. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably low number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The pest is present in the province where the nursery is located, effective treatments are performed, net is preventing adults from reaching the plants and inspections are effective.

A.14.5.2. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably high number of infested grafted bonsai plants

There is high pest pressure from the surroundings. Mother plants can be attractive to adults and their egg deposition. The net is not completely sealed. Insecticide treatments are not completely effective. Bonsai bark is suitable for pest colonisation.

A.14.5.3. Reasoning for a central scenario equally likely to over- or underestimate the number of infested grafted bonsai plants (Median)

The median is shifted to the left (lower levels), because measures to contain the pest are generally effective.

A.14.5.4. Reasoning for the precision of the judgement describing the remaining uncertainties (1st and 3rd quartile/interquartile range)

Uncertainty is high about the control methods performed because information provided in the Dossier is not complete. There is also a high uncertainty about the suitability of bonsai plants and about the pressure of the pest from around the nursery. Some stages of the pest are hidden inside the wood, so the effectiveness of insecticide treatments is also uncertain as pest may not be reached by the pesticide. High efficacy of the net is expected, which reduces uncertainties for rates above the median.

A.14.5.5. Elicitation outcomes of the assessment of the pest freedom for *Shirahoshizo patruelis* on grafted bonsai plants

The following tables show the elicited and fitted values for pest infestation (Table A.29) and pest freedom (Table A.30).

Table A.29: Elicited and fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of pest infestation by *Shirahoshizo patruelis* per 10,000 plants

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Elicited values	2					9		17		40					80
EKE	2.00	2.14	2.48	3.43	5.12	7.79	11.0	19.4	30.8	38.1	47.2	56.8	66.6	73.7	80.0

The EKE results are the BetaGeneral (0.68003, 1.9159, 1.95, 90.5) distribution fitted with @Risk version 7.6.

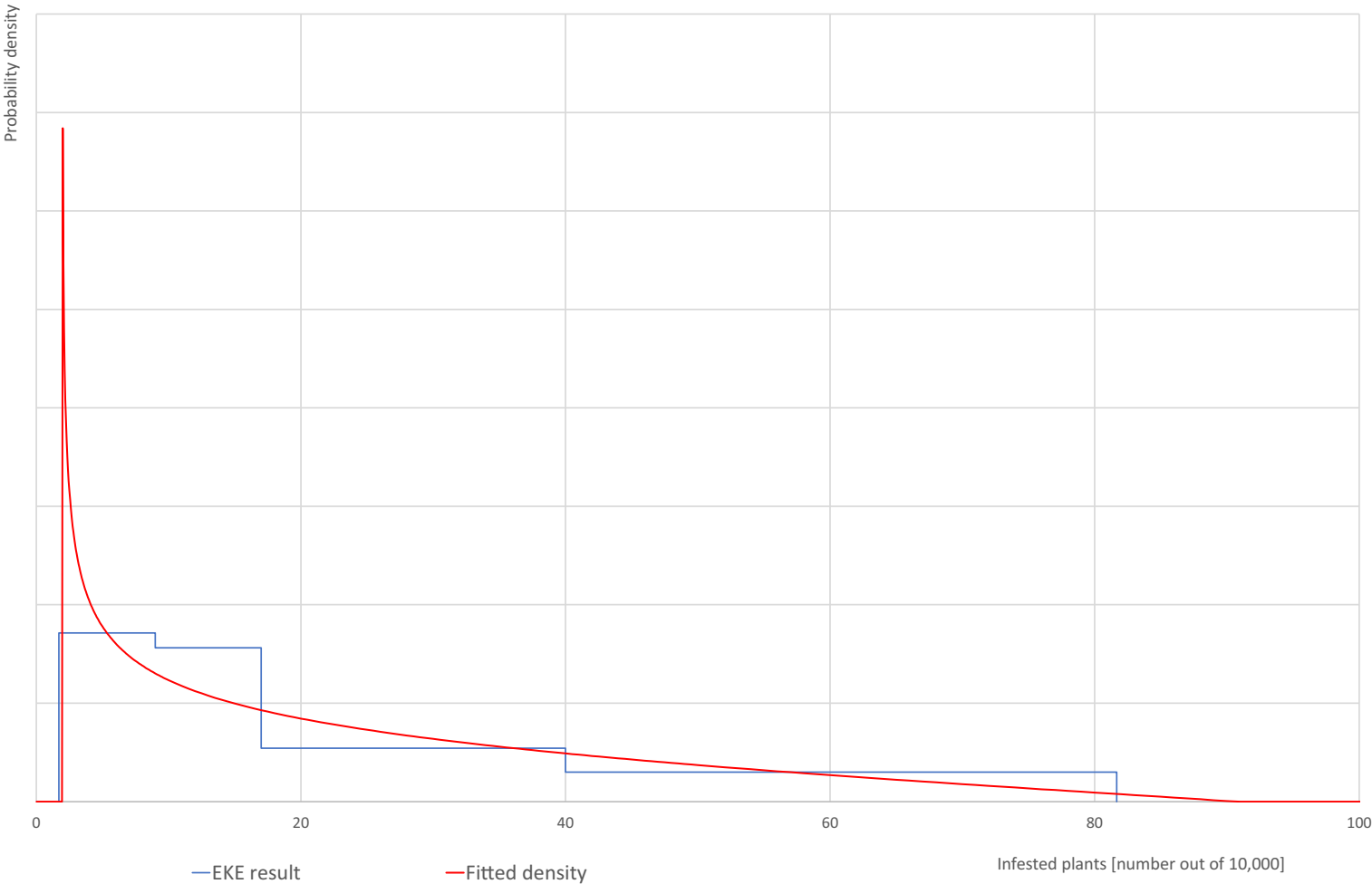
Based on the numbers of estimated infested plants, the pest freedom was calculated (i.e. = 10,000 – number of infested plants per 10,000). The fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of the pest freedom are shown in Table A.30.

Table A.30: The uncertainty distribution of plants free of *Shirahoshizo patruelis* per 10,000 plants calculated by Table A.29

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Values	9,920					9,960		9,983		9,991					9,998
EKE results	9,920	9,926	9,933	9,943	9,953	9,962	9,969	9,981	9,989	9,992	9,995	9,996.6	9,997.5	9,997.9	9,998.0

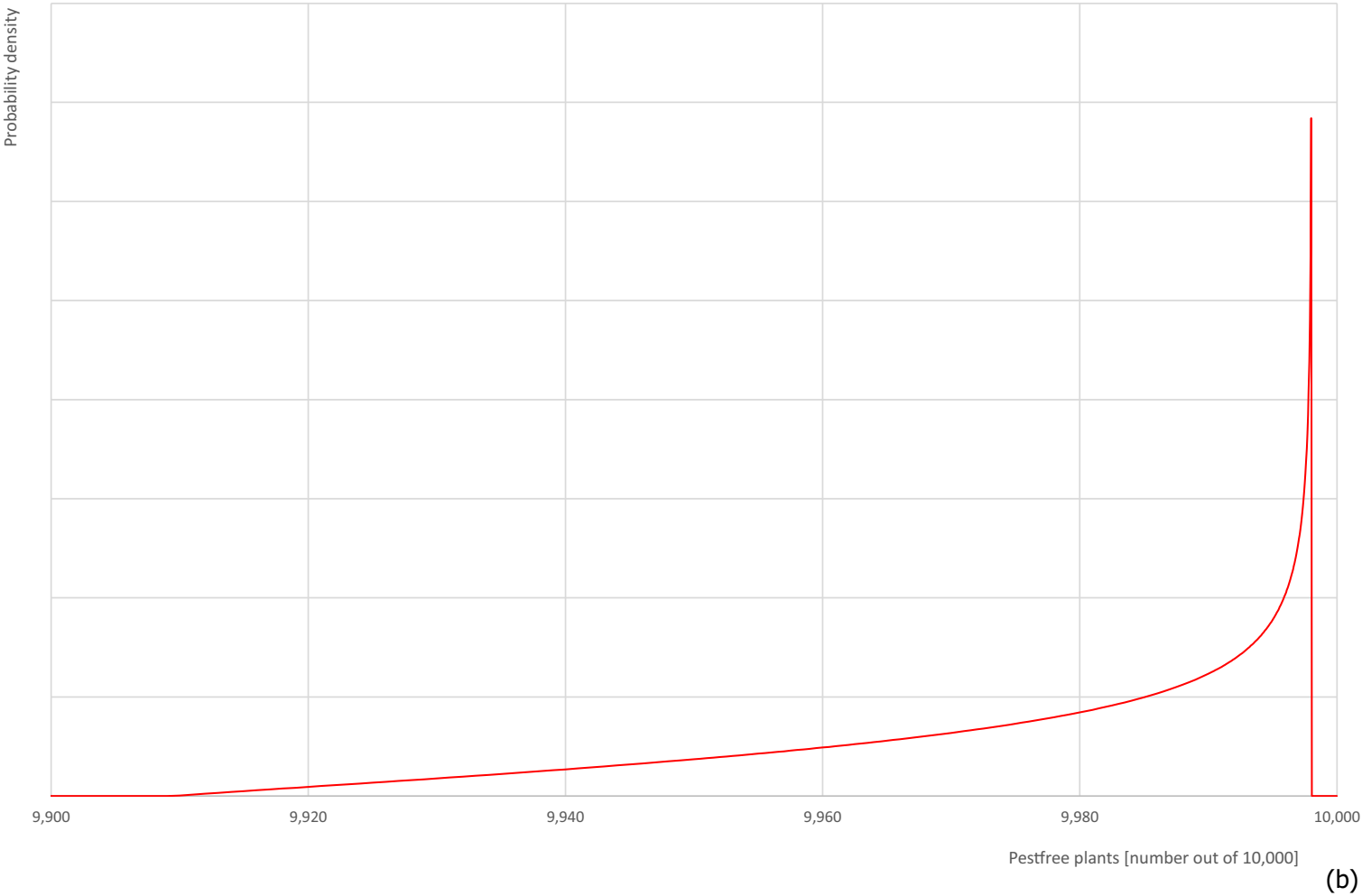
The EKE results are the fitted values.

Shirahoshizo patruelis



(a)

Shirahoshizo patruelis



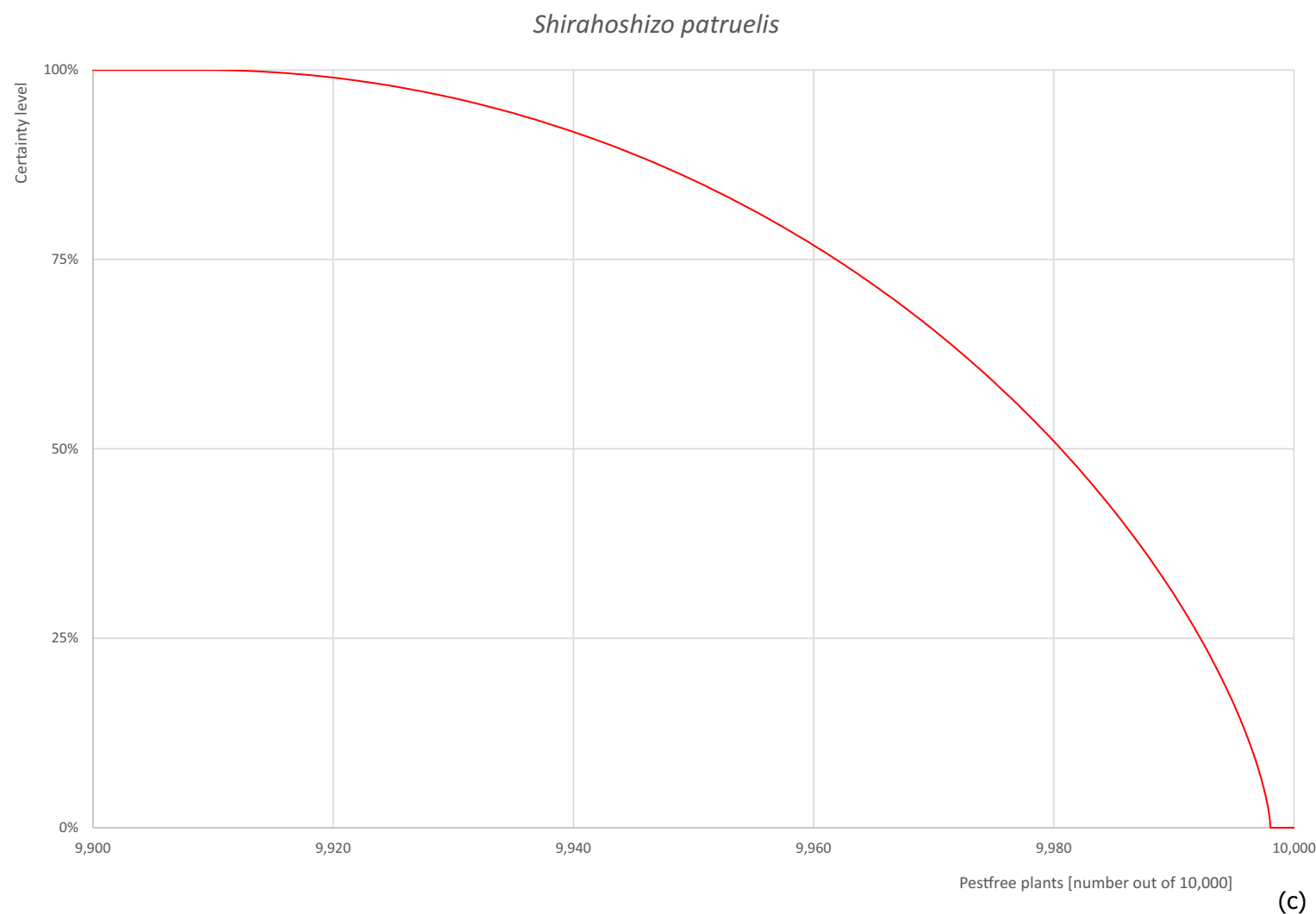


Figure A.15: (a) Elicited uncertainty of pest infestation per 10,000 plants (histogram in blue – vertical blue line indicates the elicited percentile in the following order: 1%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 99%) and distributional fit (red line); (b) uncertainty of the proportion of pest-free plants per 10,000 (i.e. $=1 - \text{pest infestation proportion expressed as percentage}$); (c) descending uncertainty distribution function of pest infestation per 10,000 plants

A.14.6. Evaluation of the implementation and relevance of specific measures in China

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 specifies in point 30 of Annex VII measures which are required for the import of the commodity from China.

The below overview provides special requirements for naturally or artificially dwarfed plants for planting other than seeds according to Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 including an assessment of whether or not the applicant country implements those measures with respect to *Pissodes nitidus*, *P. punctatus* and *P. yunnanensis* identified in this Opinion. The Panel assumes that information on treatments required to be included in the phytosanitary certificate is provided by the applicant country according to the Article 71 of Regulation (EU) 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
'Official statement that:	–	–
a) the plants, including those collected directly from natural habitats, have been grown, held and trained for at least two consecutive years prior to dispatch in officially registered nurseries, which are subject to an officially supervised control regime,	Yes	Yes
b) the plants in the nurseries referred to in point (a) of this entry:	–	–
i) at least during the period referred to in point (a) of this entry:	–	–
— were potted, in pots which are placed on shelves at least 50 cm above ground,	Yes, partially. Pots are also reported to be kept on the ground.	No
— have been subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure freedom from non-European rusts, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments has been mentioned on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.	Yes. Treatments are appropriate. They are expected to reduce the likelihood of infection of the pathogens and the rate of colonisation of plant tissues, although it is uncertain if freedom from non-European rusts could be reachable. Treatments used are listed in Table 6. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – If the fungicides are rotated in order to reduce the likelihood of development of resistant strains of the pathogens.	No

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
— have been officially inspected at least six times a year at appropriate intervals for the presence of Union quarantine pests of concern in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, and these inspections have also been carried out on plants in the immediate vicinity of the nurseries referred to in point (a) of this entry, at least by visual examination of each row in the field or nursery and by visual examination of all parts of the plant above the growing medium, using a random sample of at least 300 plants from a given genus where the number of plants of that genus is not more than 3,000 plants, or 10% of the plants if there are more than 3,000 plants from that genus,	Yes	Yes
— have been found free, in these inspections, from the relevant Union quarantine pests of concern as specified in the previous indent, infested plants have been removed and the remaining plants, where appropriate, have been effectively treated and have been held for an appropriate period and inspected to ensure freedom from such pests,	Yes	Yes
— have been planted in either an unused artificial growing medium or in a natural growing medium, which has been treated by fumigation or by appropriate heat treatment and has been of any Union quarantine pests,	Yes	No
— have been kept under conditions which ensure that the growing medium has been maintained free from Union quarantine pests and within 2 weeks prior to dispatch, have been:	Yes	No
— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and kept bare rooted, or	—	—
— shaken and washed with clean water to remove the original growing medium and replanted in growing medium which meets the conditions laid down in (i) fifth indent, or	—	—

Special requirements as specified in Point 30 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072	Implementation of the special requirements in China according to information provided in the Dossier	Relevance of special requirements for the pest including uncertainties
— subjected to appropriate treatments to ensure that the growing medium is free from Union quarantine pests, and the active ingredient, concentration and date of application of these treatments have been indicated on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031 under the rubric 'Disinfestation and/or disinfection treatment'.	Yes	No
ii) were packed in closed containers which have been officially sealed and bear the registration number of the registered nursery, and this number has been indicated under the rubric 'Additional declaration' on the phytosanitary certificate referred to in Article 71 of Regulation (EU) No 2016/2031, enabling the consignments to be identified.'	Yes	Yes

Point 31 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 specifies special requirements for Plants of Pinales, other than fruit and seeds as follows:

'Official statement that the plants have been produced in a place of production free from *Pissodes cibriani* O'Brien, *Pissodes fasciatus* Leconte, *Pissodes nemorensis* Germar, *Pissodes nitidus* Roelofs, *Pissodes punctatus* Langor & Zhang, *Pissodes strobi* (Peck), *Pissodes terminalis* Hopping, *Pissodes yunnanensis* Langor & Zhang and *Pissodes zitacuarensis* Sleeper.'

With respect to the point 31 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072 the Panel noted that from the above listed *Pissodes* species only *Pissodes nemorensis*, *Pissodes nitidus*, *Pissodes punctatus*, *Pissodes strobi* and *Pissodes yunnanensis* are associated with *Pinus parviflora* and/or *Pinus thunbergii*, and that *Pissodes nemorensis* and *Pissodes strobi* are not present in China (see Appendix E).

According to information in Dossier Section 5.0, *Pissodes nitidus*, *Pissodes punctatus* and *Pissodes yunnanensis* are absent in the production area and in the Zhenjiang province. The information sources for this statement are (i) China National pest quarantine information system (<https://www.pestchina.com/SitePages/Home.aspx>), (ii) Research institutions, universities, scientific societies, scientific and trade Journals and (iii) Crop Protection Compendium (<https://cabi.org/cpc>) (Dossier Section 5.0). In addition, in Dossier Section 4.0 *Pissodes* spp. (non-European) are indicated as target pests for which a targeted survey was performed to demonstrate pest freedom of the area.

Based on the information provided by the NPPO of China, the Panel considers that China applies the relevant measures for *Pissodes cibriani*, *Pissodes fasciatus*, *Pissodes nemorensis*, *Pissodes nitidus*, *Pissodes punctatus*, *Pissodes strobi*, *Pissodes terminalis*, *Pissodes yunnanensis* and *Pissodes zitacuarensis* as specified in Point 31 of Annex VII of Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2072.

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A.15. *Pyrrhoderma noxium*

A.15.1. Organism information

Taxonomic information	Current valid scientific name: <i>Pyrrhoderma noxium</i> Synonyms: <i>Fomes noxius</i>, <i>Phellinidium noxium</i>, <i>Phellinus noxius</i> Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Hymenochaetales Family: Hymenochaetaceae Common name: brown root rot Name used in the Dossier: –
Group	Fungi
EPPO code	PHELNO
Regulated status	The pest is neither regulated in the EU nor listed by EPPO. <i>Pyrrhoderma noxium</i> is a New Zealand quarantine pest (MPI, online_a).

Pest status in China	<i>Pyrrhoderma noxium</i> is present in China with reports from Hainan island (Ann et al., 2002; Wang et al., 2016; Farr and Rossman, online), Hebei province (GBIF, online), Macao in Guangxi province (Wang et al., 2016) and Kinmen/Chinmen island (Watling et al., 2002).
Pest status in the EU	<i>Pyrrhoderma noxium</i> is absent in the EU (Farr and Rossman, online; GBIF, online).
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> is reported as a host of <i>Pyrrhoderma noxium</i> (Farr and Rossman, online). There is no information on whether <i>Pyrrhoderma noxium</i> can also attack <i>Pinus parviflora</i> . However, the pathogen is known to be very polyphagous (Farr and Rossman, online).
PRA information	Pest Risk Assessments available: – Pest risk analysis: <i>Phellinus noxius</i> from all countries (MPI, online_b).

Other relevant information for the assessment

Biology	<i>Pyrrhoderma noxium</i> is present in tropical areas of Southeast Asia, Africa, Central America and Oceania (CABI, online). The infection can follow two pathways: airborne basidiospores through wounds on trees or from tree to tree by mycelial growth through root contacts (Bolland, 1984). Basidiospores are produced in tropical regions during the rainy season. Basidiospores are dispersed by wind. While the majority of basidiospores travels only few metres from the fruiting bodies, their potential dispersal range, although uncertain, is likely to be of several kilometres (Chung et al., 2015). Infections by means of basidiospores are known to occur on stumps or wounded trees near the base (less than 2 metres from the ground) (Hsiao et al., 2019). In south-eastern Queensland (Australia) (similar temperate climate as the one of the nursery), spores have been deemed of minor significance in the dissemination of <i>P. noxium</i> in hoop pine plantations (Bolland, 1984). In fact, after years of field observations, there was no evidence for spore infection of pruning or logging injuries to the stem (Bolland, 1984). On the other hand, population genetics analyses conducted in Taiwan revealed diverse MLGs, low geographical differentiation and lack of a clear pattern of isolation by distance thereby pointing to a potentially important role of basidiospore dispersal in the spread of <i>P. noxium</i> and colonisation of new habitats by the fungus (Chung et al., 2015). The most common way of infection is root contact in the soil with infected material, where <i>P. noxium</i> can remain active in fragments of contaminated roots up to 2 years, and inside the root system of dead trees up to 10 years (Chang, 1996), while bare soil from infected plants, although showing traces of <i>P. noxium</i> DNA, did not retain viable <i>P. noxium</i> (Wu et al., 2020). However, by performing experiments using soil artificially inoculated with basidiospores at 3.6×10^5 spores gr^{-1} of dry soil, Chang (1996) reported that <i>P. noxium</i> basidiospores can survive up to 4.5 months in soils of varying moisture levels. <i>Pyrrhoderma noxium</i> colonises the root system growing towards the trunk, inside and outside the roots and it will girdle the stem, from there spreading to the healthy roots (Bolland, 1984). The mycelial growth on rubber trees has been estimated to be about 0.7 m/year (Nandris, 1987). The base of the stem of standing trees will be covered by brown mycelium where <i>P. noxium</i> will develop its basidiocarps. Fruiting bodies are bracket-like when they develop on standing trees, while they are resupinate when they develop on the underside of fallen trees (Bolland, 1984). <i>Pyrrhoderma noxium</i> thrives in tropical climates and acidic conditions: the optimal growth temperature is 30°C, with growth range from 8 to 36°C (Ann et al., 2002), the soil pH can vary from 3.5 up to 7.5 (Ann et al., 1999).
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Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	The most evident symptom of <i>P. noxium</i> is brown encrustation of soil and mycelium occurring all around the infected roots that in time grows up all around the base of the trunk. Crown dieback, especially fast at the beginning of the growing season, is common (Bolland, 1984).
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	The main symptoms are always present on the root system. Crown dieback and mycelium around the trunk represent a later stage of the infection. The mycelial growth on rubber trees has been estimated to be about 0.7 m/year (Nandris, 1987), therefore the asymptomatic period could depend on the plant size and the point of infection.
	Confusion with other pests	Aboveground symptoms can be misidentified as other rot fungi, but the soil encrusted mycelium is a typical symptom of <i>Pyrrhoderma noxium</i> . The only possible confusion is with <i>Phellinus lamaensis</i> . <i>Phellinus lamaensis</i> can be distinguished with a microscope due to the presence of hymenial setae (CABI, online).
Host plant range	The host plant range includes more than 250 species, from 174 genera, including the genus <i>Pinus</i> . <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> is reported as a host (Farr and Rossman, online). No information is available for <i>Pinus parviflora</i> as a potential host for <i>Pyrrhoderma noxium</i> .	
Reported evidence of impact	<i>Pyrrhoderma noxium</i> infection can have varying impacts due to the host variability. It is a well-known pathogen of fruit orchards and forests (Brooks, 2002), causing mortality up to 50% in <i>Araucaria cunninghamii</i> plantations (Nandris, 1987) and threatening economically relevant crops like vineyards and pear plantations, with limited possibility of replanting due to the survival of the pathogen in small root fragments in the soil (MPI, online_b). <i>Pyrrhoderma noxium</i> has been reported as potentially invasive pathogen (Stewart et al., 2020).	
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	Although evidence for dwarfed plants to be a pathway is currently lacking, plants can be infected by means of airborne basidiospores through wounds. The commodity is grafted and pruned. Grafting and pruning wounds could offer entry points for the pathogen.	
Surveillance information	No surveillance information for this pathogen is currently available from China. There is no information on whether the pathogen has ever been found in the nurseries or their surrounding environment.	

A.15.2. Possibility of pest presence in the nursery

A.15.2.1. Possibility of entry from the surrounding environment

Pyrrhoderma noxium is known to be present in China, with no reports from the province of Zhejiang where the nursery is located (Dossier Section 5.0). There is no surveillance information on the presence or population pressure of pathogen in the area where the nursery is located. The basidiospores are thought to have a dispersal range of several kilometres (Chung et al., 2015).

According to Dossier Section 4.0, the nursery is surrounded by different plant species. Among them *Albizia julibrissim*, *Broussonetia papyrifera*, *Camellia japonica*, *C. sinensis*, *Celtis sinensis*, *Cinnamomum camphora*, *C. japonicum*, *Citrus maxima*, *C. paradisi*, *Eriobotrya japonica*, *Liquidambar formosana*, *Michelia figo*, *Nandina domestica*, *Nerium oleander*, *Osmanthus fragrans*, *Podocarpus macrophyllus*, *Prunus mume*, *P. persica* and *Salix babylonica* are known to be hosts of *Pyrrhoderma noxium*. Based on the presence of suitable hosts, the Panel assumes that pathogen can be present in the production area of bonsai plants destined for export to the EU.

Uncertainties

- The dispersal range of *Pyrrhoderma noxium* basidiospores.
- The host status of *Pinus parviflora*.
- The host range of *Pyrrhoderma noxium*.
- Presence of *Pyrrhoderma noxium* in Zhejiang province.
- No information available on the distance of the nursery to sources of pathogen in the surrounding environment.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is possible for the pathogen to enter the nursery. The pathogen can be present in the surrounding area and the transferring rate of basidiospores could be enhanced by wind, while infection of plants could be triggered by wounds induced by grafting and pruning.

A.15.2.2. Possibility of entry with new plants/seeds

All seedlings are cultivated and processed independently by export enterprises, and the cultivation site is located in the seedling cultivation area of export nursery (Dossier Section 4.0).

Seeds of black pine (*P. thunbergii*) are purchased from companies specialised in seed production and soaked with Potassium Permanganate and Triadimefon. Scions of *P. parviflora* are taken from mother plants located in the nursery. The same mother plants were used since 2006 (Dossier Section 4.0). In general mother plants have long life span and are rarely replaced.

The growing media used during production is coconut coir, which does not contain any soil. The coconut coir is imported from abroad and is cleaned thoroughly before using (Dossier Section 5.0).

Possibility of entry with seeds or soil/growing media is not relevant for the pathogen.

Uncertainties

- It is not clear if and how new mother plants are produced or introduced.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers it is not possible that the pathogen could enter the nursery with new plants/seeds or soil growing media.

A.15.2.3. Possibility of spread within the nursery

There are around 50 mother plants located in the exporting nursery, from which the scions of *Pinus parviflora* are taken (Dossier Section 4.0).

The nursery also grows ornamental plants including abelia, bamboo, camphor, loropetalum, photinia, pyracantha, wisteria and other plants (Dossier Section 4.0). *Cinnamomum camphora* is a host to *Pyrrhoderma noxium*. Therefore, other suitable hosts are present in the nursery.

Root contacts between the potted plants are not possible. Spread via basidiospores is possible if fruiting bodies are present in the nursery. The likelihood of development of fruiting bodies is expected to be higher on mother plants than on potted plants. Human mediated spread is not relevant for *Pyrrhoderma noxium*.

Uncertainties

- If mother plants are injured at the base.
- The host status of *Pinus parviflora* for *Pyrrhoderma noxium*.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that the transfer of the pathogen within the nursery is possible, because fruiting bodies disseminating basidiospores may develop on mother plants.

A.15.3. Information from interceptions

In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of *Pyrrhoderma noxium* (*Phellinus noxius*) between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

A.15.4. Evaluation of the risk mitigation measures

In the table below, all risk mitigation measures currently applied in China are listed and an indication of their effectiveness on *Pyrrhoderma noxium* is provided. The description of the risk mitigation measures currently applied in China is provided in Table 15.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
1	Separation and physical protection of the commodity during production and before export	Yes	The net does not prevent the entry of airborne inoculum (i.e. basidiospores). However, it might reduce air currents thereby decreasing the amount of inoculum entering the productions site. Plants are cultivated separately in pots. Therefore, spread of the pathogen from plant to plant through root contacts is not possible. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – The level to which the net decreases air currents.
2	Growing medium and its treatment	Yes	It cannot be excluded, as showed for other white rot fungi, that coconut coir could serve as a substrate for the establishment of the pathogen (Gupte et al., 2007) during production, although previous reports did not refer to establishment via basidiospores landing. Soaking with chemicals is not expected to be effective because chemicals are insecticides. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – The extent to which basidiospores of <i>P. noxium</i> could germinate and mycelia could develop on coconut coir.
3	Treatment of seeds	No	Not applicable.
4	Insecticide and acaricide treatments	No	Not applicable.
5	Fungicide treatments	Yes	Although spraying may not be the best application method for such kind of pathogens, most fungicide treatments (most of active ingredients are systemic) may reduce the likelihood of infection of the pathogen and possibly the rate of colonisation of plant tissues. Fungicide treatments may also have some effects on inoculum present in coconut coir. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – It is unclear if the fungicide treatments also target the substrate (coconut coir). – If the fungicides are rotated in order to reduce the likelihood of development of resistant strains of the pathogen. – The level of effectiveness of each active ingredient against the pathogen. – The level to which the fungicides are transported from the upper part of the plant to the roots.
6	Nematicide treatments	No	Not applicable.
7	Herbicide treatments and weed management	No	Not applicable.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
8	Official inspections during production	Yes	The official inspections are expected to have some effects. However, recently infected plants could be asymptomatic and fruiting bodies may not develop on small plants. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Level to which inspectors are trained to recognise the pathogen based on symptoms. – If laboratory analyses are performed.
9	Official inspections and treatments before export	Yes	The official inspections before export are expected to have some effect. However, recently infected plants could be asymptomatic and fruiting bodies may not develop on small plants. The removal of 2 cm of surface growing medium could reduce the inoculum that might be present in coconut coir. Soaking with Avermectin will not be effective. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Level to which inspectors are trained to recognise the pathogen based on symptoms. – If laboratory analyses are performed.

A.15.5. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Pyrrhoderma noxium* on grafted bonsai plants

A.15.5.1. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably low number of infected grafted bonsai plants

The scenario assumes that the pathogen is not present in the province where the nursery is located being distributed exclusively in tropical regions. The scenario also assumes that has little chance to establish in the nursery in the nursery and in the surroundings because of the lack of suitable substrates.

A.15.5.2. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably high number of infected grafted bonsai plants

The scenario assumes that the pathogen is present in the surrounding of the nursery because suitable hosts and substrates are present. The pathogen is also present in mother plants in the nursery, where it develops fruiting bodies. Infection of plants occurs by means of airborne basidiospores through wounds (pruning and grafting wounds). Fungicide treatments are not effective in reducing infection. At the time of export the commodity is asymptomatic hampering a prompt detection of the pathogen.

A.15.5.3. Reasoning for a central scenario equally likely to over- or underestimate the number of infected grafted bonsai plants (Median)

The median is closer to the lower values because the environment is not fully suitable for the pathogen. In addition, the likelihood of infection of small plants through wounds should not be high.

A.15.5.4. Reasoning for the precision of the judgement describing the remaining uncertainties (1st and 3rd quartile/interquartile range)

There is a lack of information whether the pathogen can find a suitable environment for establishment. In addition, there is lack of quantitative information on the presence of suitable hosts and substrates in the area where the nursery is located. This results in high level of uncertainty for infection rates below the median. The infection of small plants through wounds is deemed unlikely which reduces uncertainty above the median.

A.15.5.5. Elicitation outcomes of the assessment of the pest freedom for *Pyrrhoderma noxium* on grafted bonsai plants

The following tables show the elicited and fitted values for pest infection (Table A.31) and pest freedom (Table A.32).

Table A.31: Elicited and fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of pest infection by *Pyrrhoderma noxium* per 10,000 plants

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Elicited values	0					5		9		20					75
EKE	0.142	0.359	0.730	1.50	2.60	4.10	5.75	9.78	15.4	19.2	24.6	31.1	39.8	48.0	58.5

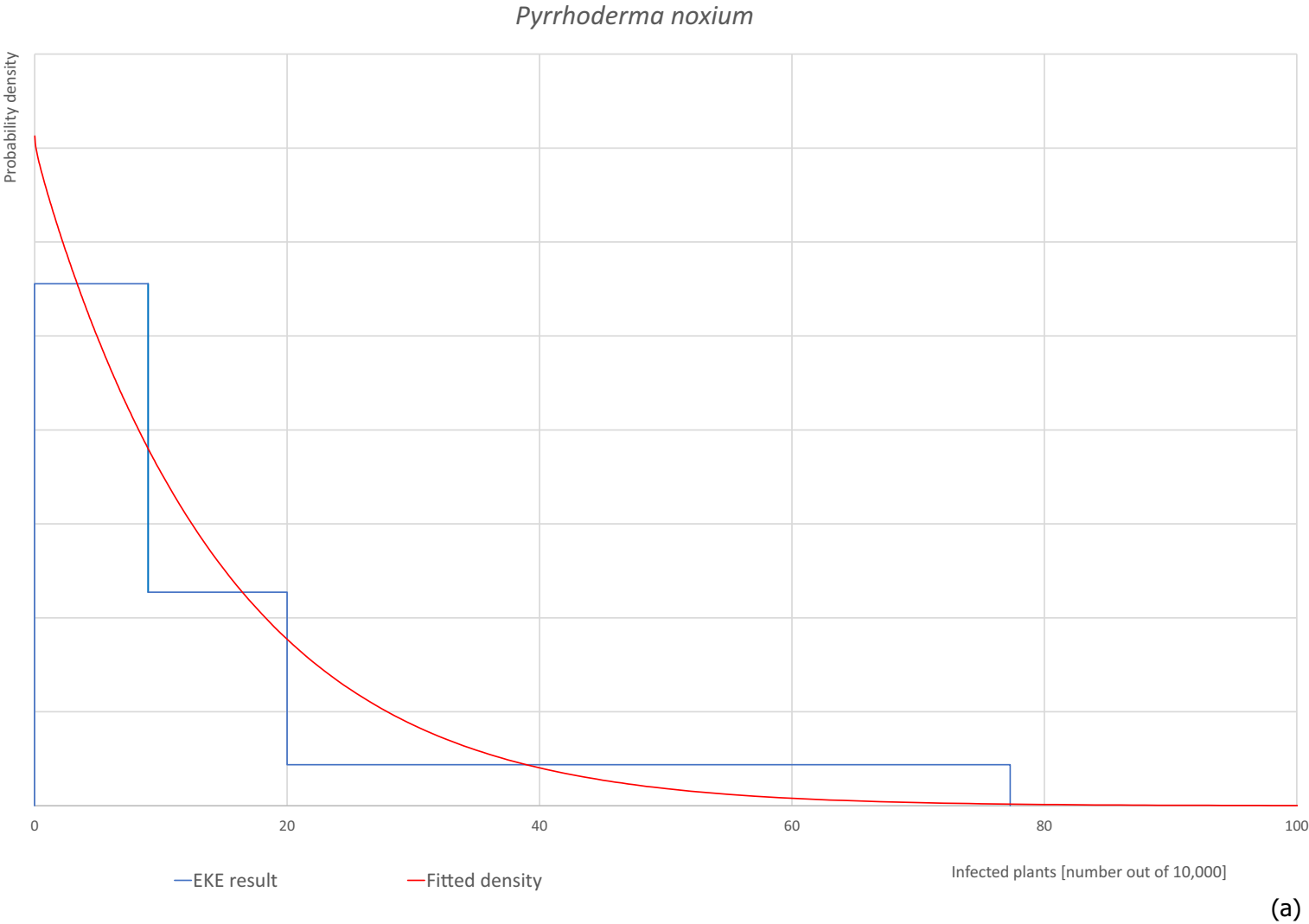
The EKE results are the BetaGeneral (0.99495, 17.241, 0, 250) distribution fitted with @Risk version 7.6.

Based on the numbers of estimated infected plants, the pest freedom was calculated (i.e. = 10,000 – number of infected plants per 10,000). The fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of the pest freedom are shown in Table A.32.

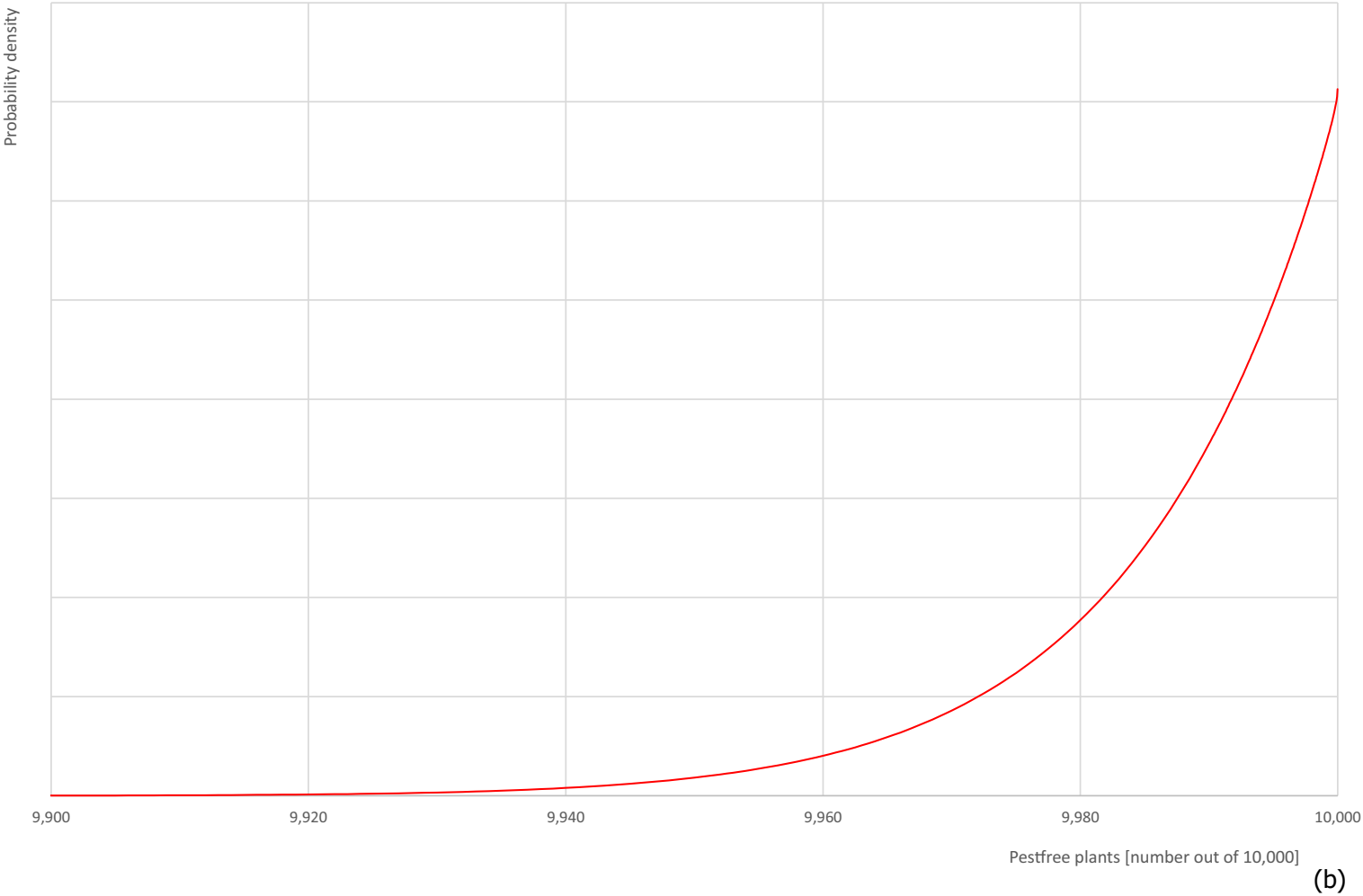
Table A.32: The uncertainty distribution of plants free of *Pyrrhoderma noxium* per 10,000 plants calculated by Table A.31

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Values	9,925					9,980		9,991		9,996					10,000
EKE results	9,942	9,952	9,960	9,969	9,975	9,981	9,985	9,990	9,994	9,996	9,997	9,998	9,999.3	9,999.6	9,999.9

The EKE results are the fitted values.



Pyrrhoderma noxium



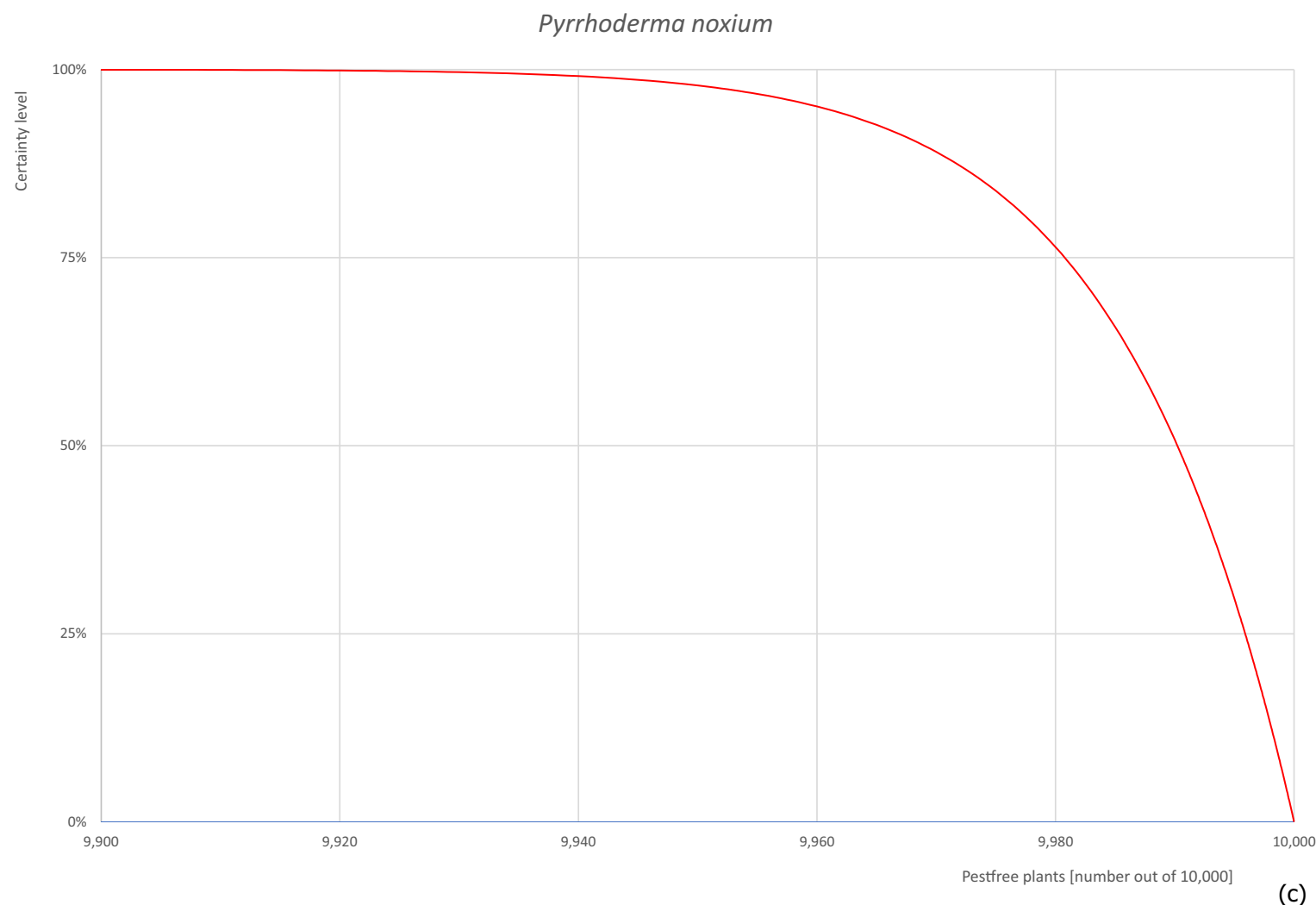


Figure A.16: (a) Elicited uncertainty of pest infection per 10,000 plants (histogram in blue – vertical blue line indicates the elicited percentile in the following order: 1%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 99%) and distributional fit (red line); (b) uncertainty of the proportion of pest-free plants per 10,000 (i.e. = 1 – pest infection proportion expressed as percentage); (c) descending uncertainty distribution function of pest infection per 10,000 plants

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A.16. *Setoptus parviflorae*

A.16.1. Organism information

Taxonomic information	Current valid scientific name: <i>Setoptus parviflorae</i> Synonyms: – Name used in the EU legislation: – Order: Acarida Family: Phytoseptidae Common name: – Name used in the Dossier: –
Group	Mites
EPPO code	SETPPA
Regulated status	<i>Setoptus parviflorae</i> is not regulated anywhere in the world nor listed by EPPO.
Pest status in China	The species has been described from a specimen found in the Nanjing Plant Garden, in the province of Jiangsu as vagrant on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> (Haiyuan, 1998). The author considers it close to <i>S. strobacis</i>. Another <i>Setoptus</i> species is present in China: <i>S. koraiensis</i> in Gansu, Henan, Jilin and Liaoning provinces (Song et al., 2008).
Pest status in the EU	<i>Setoptus parviflorae</i> is absent in the EU. <i>Setoptus multigranulatus</i> and <i>S. pini</i> are from Europe (Chetverikov et al., 2019). <i>Setoptus strobacis</i> was reported in Serbia (Petanović and Vidović, 2009). A new species, <i>S. semiornatum</i>, was described and reported in the UK and probably in Netherlands on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> bonsai plants introduced from Japan (Pye, 2011; NVWA, 2020). It is likely that <i>S. parviflorae</i> and <i>S. semiornatum</i> are the same species, but it requires taxonomic revision.
Host status on <i>Pinus parviflorae</i> and <i>P. thunbergii</i>	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> is a host of <i>Setoptus parviflorae</i> (Haiyuan, 1998) and also <i>S. semiornatum</i> (Pye, 2011; NVWA, 2020). There is no information about the host status of <i>P. thunbergii</i> for this pest. <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> is a known host of <i>Setoptus koraiensis</i> (Song et al., 2008).
PRA information	Pest Risk Assessment currently available that could be regarding also <i>Setoptus parviflorae</i> and <i>S. semiornatum</i>: – Quick Scan for <i>Setoptus</i> sp. on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> (NVWA, 2020).
Other relevant information for the assessment	
Biology	<i>Setoptus parviflorae</i> is an eriophyoid mite, present in China (Haiyuan, 1998; NVWA, 2020). According to Chetverikov et al. (2019), there are currently sixteen species of <i>Setoptus</i>, which are known to inhabit Africa, Asia, Europe, North and South America. Eriophyoid mites are known to have variable life cycle. Usually passing through at least four development stages: egg, larva, nymph and adult, they also have a quiescent stage between larva and nymph (nymphocrysalis) and between nymph and adult (imagocrysalis). Eggs are laid among needles, difficult to see the first days as they soon change colour and subsequently hatch after few days. The shape of immature individuals is similar to the adult ones. Many immature forms have not been described, including those of the genus <i>Setoptus</i>. Adults are male and female, but for many species, males have never been observed (<i>Setoptus</i> allotype is present in Haiyuan (1998)). <i>Setoptus</i> are not known to show deuteroecy; therefore, males and females should be produced through the year, and their adult life, after shedding the imagocrysalis is short and focussed on reproduction. These species can remain active during winter, even in broadleaved trees, inside the bud scales. Adult life

	span and the duration of the reproductive period can be lengthened by suboptimal temperatures (Manson and Oldfield, 1996). On the other hand, Eriophyoid mites of the Phytodidae family are known to have varying overwintering strategies, and <i>Nalepella harlovi</i> (close to the <i>Setoptus</i> genera) pest of <i>Picea abies</i>, overwinter in egg stage, showing the need of cold exposure to end the diapause, and hatching in 17 days at 10°C, and 1 week from 20 to 30°C (Manson and Oldfield, 1996). Two species were found to complete their lifecycle in 5 weeks in a 10°C environment, and 10 days in a 22°C one, and seems to be unaffected by photoperiod (Manson and Oldfield, 1996). <i>Setoptus semiornatum</i> was found on needles and needle sheaths (Pye, 2011). Main possible ways of eriophyoid mite dispersal are by wind, pollinators (phoresy), water (Navia et al., 2010) and pruning (NVWA, 2020). Possible pathways of entry for eriophyoid mites with trade are plants of any kind, propagation material, fresh fruits, cut flowers, buds and in some cases seeds (Navia et al., 2010).	
Symptoms	Main type of symptoms	Main symptoms caused by <i>Setoptus</i> sp. are yellowing/chlorosis of needles and needle drop (Pye, 2011; NVWA, 2020). Traces of the mite bite can be observed with a magnifying glass.
	Presence of asymptomatic plants	There is no information about the infestation level of asymptomatic plants. Considering that <i>Setoptus</i> sp. (later described as <i>S. semiornatum</i>) was imported on bonsai plants of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> from Japan to the UK (Pye, 2011). Seems plausible that low infestation levels can go undetected.
	Confusion with other pests	Chlorosis and needle drop can be attributed to many biotic and abiotic factors, and while the presence of active mites is easy to detect, the taxonomic identification at species level is still debated (Chetverikov et al., 2019).
		It can be confused with other <i>Setoptus</i> species. It is very similar to <i>S. strobacis</i> (Haiyuan, 1998). A comprehensive morphological and molecular analysis is needed in order to clarify the taxonomy of the group (Chetverikov et al., 2019).
Host plant range	<i>Setoptus parviflorae</i> has been described as a new species on <i>Pinus parviflora</i> (Haiyuan, 1998). <i>Setoptus</i> species are also linked to <i>P. strobus</i>, <i>P. sylvestris</i>, <i>P. mugo</i>, <i>P. nigra</i> (Ellis, online), <i>P. thunbergii</i>, <i>P. koraiensis</i> (Song et al., 2008), <i>P. jefferi</i>, <i>P. muricata</i>, <i>P. ponderosa</i>, <i>P. torreyana</i> (Keifer, 1952), <i>Tsuga heterophylla</i> (Chetverikov et al., 2019) and <i>Tsuga chinensis</i> (Huang and Boczek, 1996).	
Reported evidence of impact	<i>Setoptus semiornatum</i> caused severe damage to 200 bonsai plants in a greenhouse in the UK (Pye, 2011).	
Evidence that the commodity is a pathway	<i>Setoptus</i> sp. (later described as <i>S. semiornatum</i>) was imported on bonsai plants of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> from Japan to the UK (Pye, 2011). Therefore, it can be assumed that the commodity can be a pathway. Moreover, <i>Setoptus</i> spp. were detected on bonsai plants of <i>Pinus parviflora</i> in a greenhouse in the Netherlands (NVWA, 2020).	
Surveillance information	No surveillance information for this pest is currently available from China. There is no information on whether the pest has ever been found in the nursery or its surrounding environment.	

A.16.2. Possibility of pest presence in the nursery

A.16.2.1. Possibility of entry from the surrounding environment

Setoaptus parviflorae is known to be present in provinces of China. The nursery is located in Zhejiang province, where *S. parviflorae* is not reported to be present. It was reported in Jiangsu (Haiyuan, 1998). According to Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0, the nursery is surrounded by different plants, from these plant species mentioned in the Dossier *Pinus parviflora* is a host of *S. parviflorae*. Other *Pinus* species, which can be potential hosts of this mite are also present, such as, *P. bungeana*, *P. densiflora*, *P. elliotii*, *P. massoniana* and *P. thunbergii*.

The possibility of entry for *S. parviflorae* from surrounding environment to nursery is through wind, pollinators and water. As stated in Dossier Section 4.0, the bonsai cultivation site is protected by a 40-mesh insect-proof net (0.4 mm), which the mite can easily get through, because of its small size.

Uncertainties

- There is no surveillance information on the presence or population pressure of the pest in the area where the nursery is located.
- No information available on the distance of the nursery to sources of pest in the surrounding environment.
- No information is available on the dispersal distance of the mite.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is possible for the pest to enter the nursery. The pest can be present in the surrounding area because of suitable hosts and the transferring rate could be enhanced by wind because mites can go through the net; pollinators, water and grafting operations.

A.16.2.2. Possibility of entry with new plants/seeds

All seedlings are cultivated and processed independently by export enterprises, and the cultivation site is located in the seedling cultivation area of export nursery (Dossier Section 4.0).

Seeds of black pine (*P. thunbergii*) are purchased from companies specialised in seed production and soaked with Potassium Permanganate and Triadimefon. Scions of *P. parviflora* are taken from mother plants located in the nursery. The same mother plants were used since 2006 (Dossier Section 4.0). In general mother plants have long life span and are rarely replaced.

The growing media used during production is coconut coir, which does not contain any soil. The coconut coir is imported from abroad and is cleaned thoroughly before using (Dossier Section 5.0).

Seeds are a possible pathway for some eriophyoid mites (Navia et al., 2010), therefore it cannot be excluded that the mite can enter the nursery with infested seeds.

Uncertainties

- It is not clear if and how new mother plants are produced or introduced.
- Whether seeds can be pathway for this mite.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that it is possible for the pest to enter the nursery with seeds.

A.16.2.3. Possibility of spread within the nursery

There are around 50 mother plants located in the exporting nursery, from which the scions of *P. parviflora* are taken (Dossier Section 4.0).

The mite within the nursery can spread by hitchhiking on pollinators, by wind and by scions from infested mother plants. In addition, the mites can go through the net.

Spread within the nursery through the movement of soil, equipment and tools is not relevant.

Uncertainties

- There is no information on the presence or population pressure of the pests in the nursery.
- Whether the grafting time matches the mite occurrence/presence.

Taking into consideration the above evidence and uncertainties, the Panel considers that the transfer of the pest within the nursery is possible due to the presence of suitable hosts (e.g. mother plants, commodity).

A.16.3. Information from interceptions

In the EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT database, there are no records of notification of *Pinus parviflora* and *P. thunbergii* plants neither from China nor from other countries due to the presence of *Setoptus parviflorae* between the years 1995 and May 2021 (EUROPHYT/TRACES-NT, online).

A.16.4. Evaluation of the risk mitigation measures

In the table below, all risk mitigation measures currently applied in China are listed and an indication of their effectiveness on *Setoptus parviflorae* is provided. The description of the risk mitigation measures currently applied in China is provided in Table 15.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
1	Separation and physical protection of the commodity during production and before export	Yes	Physical separation of the bonsai plants may have limited effect on reducing risk of infestation with eriophyoid mite, especially in the production base, because the mites can go through the net. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – There is no information on whether plants are protected with the net in the storage and packaging place before export. – Precise timing of net protection period is not provided. – There is no information on how the nursery staff enters and exits the net protected area during the production cycle.
2	Growing medium and its treatment	No	Not applicable.
3	Treatment of seeds	No	Fungicides have no effect on the mite.
4	Insecticide and acaricide treatments	Yes	Spray of contact acaricides can kill mites that are outside the needles at the time of spraying. <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Eryophiod mites are generally hidden in the needle sheaths; therefore, they are difficult to be reached by the acaricides. – Mites are known to develop quick resistance, but change of the active compound of acaricides can reduce the risk.
5	Fungicide treatments	No	Fungicides have no effect on the mite.
6	Nematicide treatments	No	Nematicides have no effect on the mite.
7	Herbicide treatments and weed management	No	Herbicides have no effect on the mite.
8	Official inspections during production	Yes	Mites are only visible under the strong magnifier (20x). <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Non-destructive samples can miss the mite, because they can be hidden within the needles. – Mites at low density are not associated with obvious symptoms, therefore they can be missed. – There is no information about the prevalence of mites infested plants in the nursery and surroundings.

Number	Risk mitigation measure	Effect on the pest	Evaluation and uncertainties
9	Official inspections and treatments before export	Yes	Mites are only visible under the strong magnifier (20x). <u>Uncertainties:</u> – Non-destructive samples can miss the mite, because they can be hidden within the needles. – Mites at low density are not associated with obvious symptoms, therefore they can be missed. – There is no information about the prevalence of mites infested plants in the nursery and surroundings.

A.16.5. Overall likelihood of pest freedom for *Setoptus parviflorae* on grafted bonsai plants

A.16.5.1. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably low number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The population density around the nursery is low and the measures to prevent the colonisation of the bonsai plants and to suppress the mites eventually established are effective.

A.16.5.2. Reasoning for a scenario which would lead to a reasonably high number of infested grafted bonsai plants

The population density around the nursery is high and the measures to prevent the colonisation of the bonsai plants and to suppress the mites eventually established are only partially effective.

A.16.5.3. Reasoning for a central scenario equally likely to over- or underestimate the number of infested grafted bonsai plants (Median)

Different combinations of population density around the nursery and of the acaricide applications may result in an intermediate scenario as they are acting independently of one another on the presence of the mite in the commodity. Median is slightly shift to the left side (lower infestation rate) because the presence of the mite is not reported in Zhejiang.

A.16.5.4. Reasoning for the precision of the judgement describing the remaining uncertainties (1st and 3rd quartile/interquartile range)

The signs of the mite occurrence (needle discoloration) are generally detectable, but very generic. The Panel assumes that a high infestation level is less likely to happen than having smaller number of infested plants where the mite density is low.

A.16.5.5. Elicitation outcomes of the assessment of the pest freedom for *Setoptus parviflorae* on grafted bonsai plants

The following tables show the elicited and fitted values for pest infestation (Table A.33) and pest freedom (Table A.34).

Table A.33: Elicited and fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of pest infestation by *Setoptus parviflorae* per 10,000 plants

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Elicited values	50					180		325		600					1,000
EKE	50.0	54.9	64.5	86.8	121	169	222	346	496	585	688	790	886	950	1,002

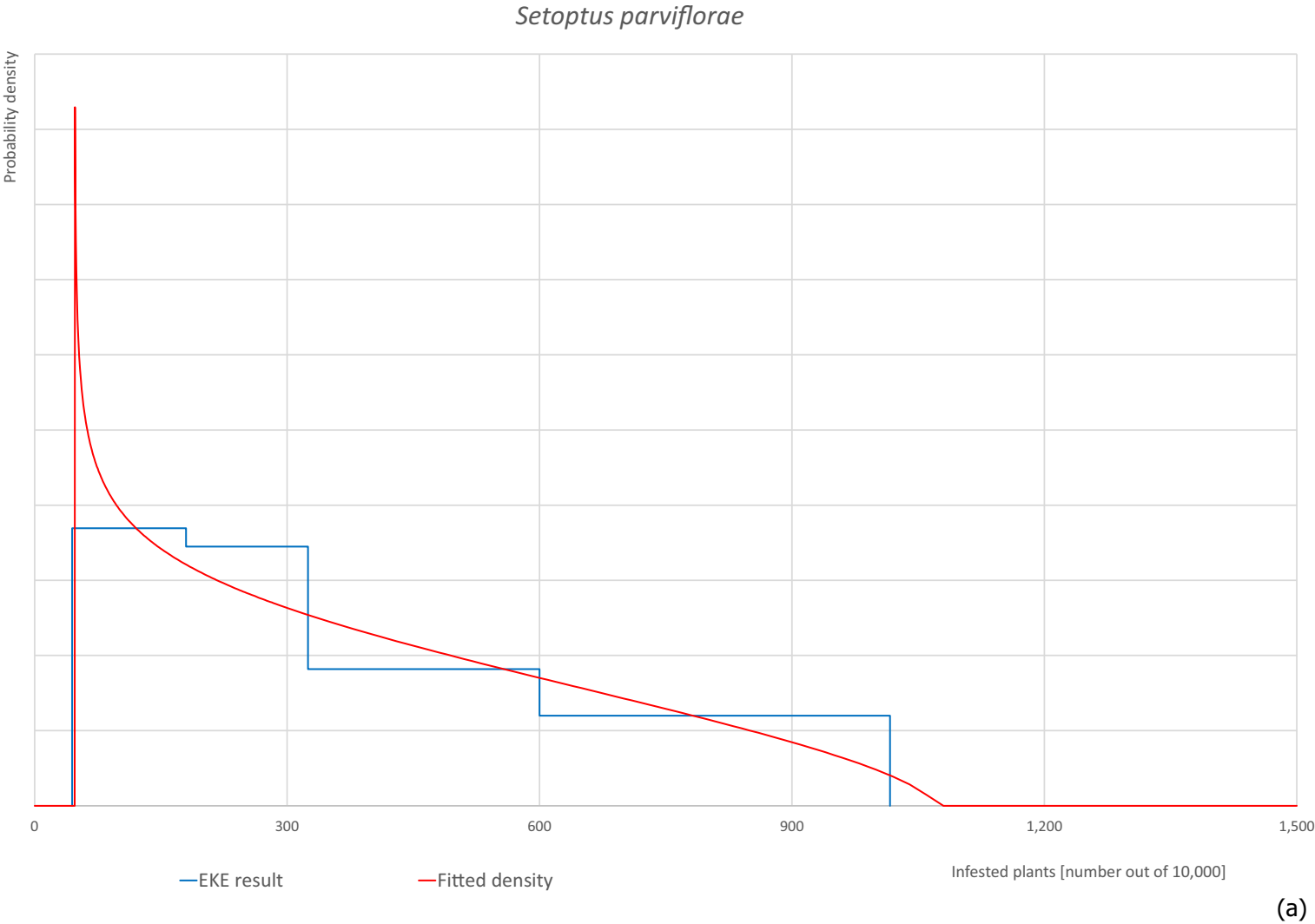
The EKE results are the BetaGeneral (0.83143, 1.616, 47.6, 1070) distribution fitted with @Risk version 7.6.

Based on the numbers of estimated infested plants, the pest freedom was calculated (i.e. = 10,000 – number of infested plants per 10,000). The fitted values of the uncertainty distribution of the pest freedom are shown in Table A.34.

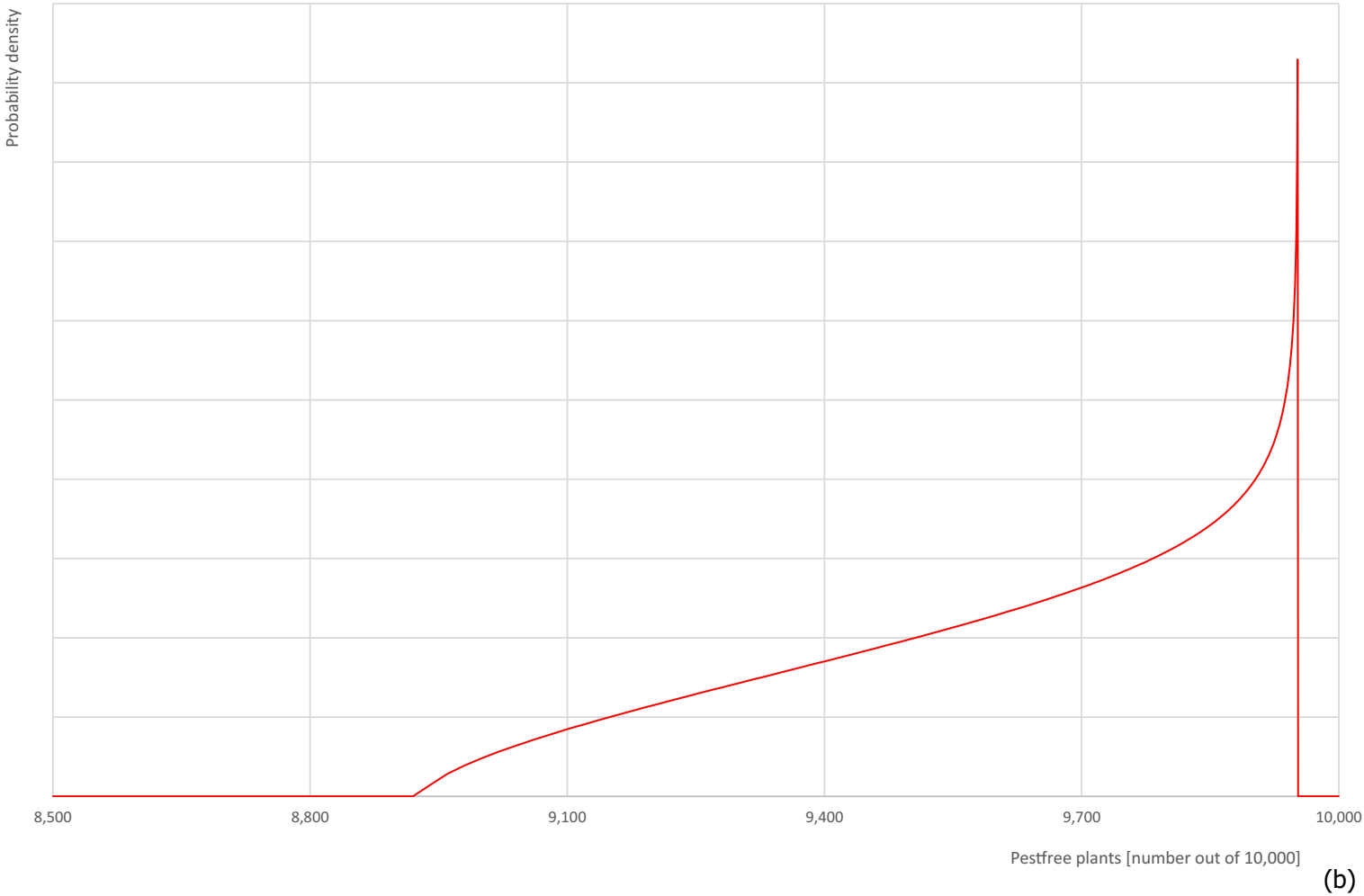
Table A.34: The uncertainty distribution of plants free of *Setoptus parviflorae* per 10,000 plants calculated by Table A.33

Percentile	1%	2.5%	5%	10%	17%	25%	33%	50%	67%	75%	83%	90%	95%	97.5%	99%
Values	9,000					9,400		9,675		9,820					9,950
EKE results	8,998	9,050	9,114	9,210	9,312	9,415	9,504	9,654	9,778	9,831	9,879	9,913	9,936	9,945	9,950

The EKE results are the fitted values.



Setoptus parviflorae



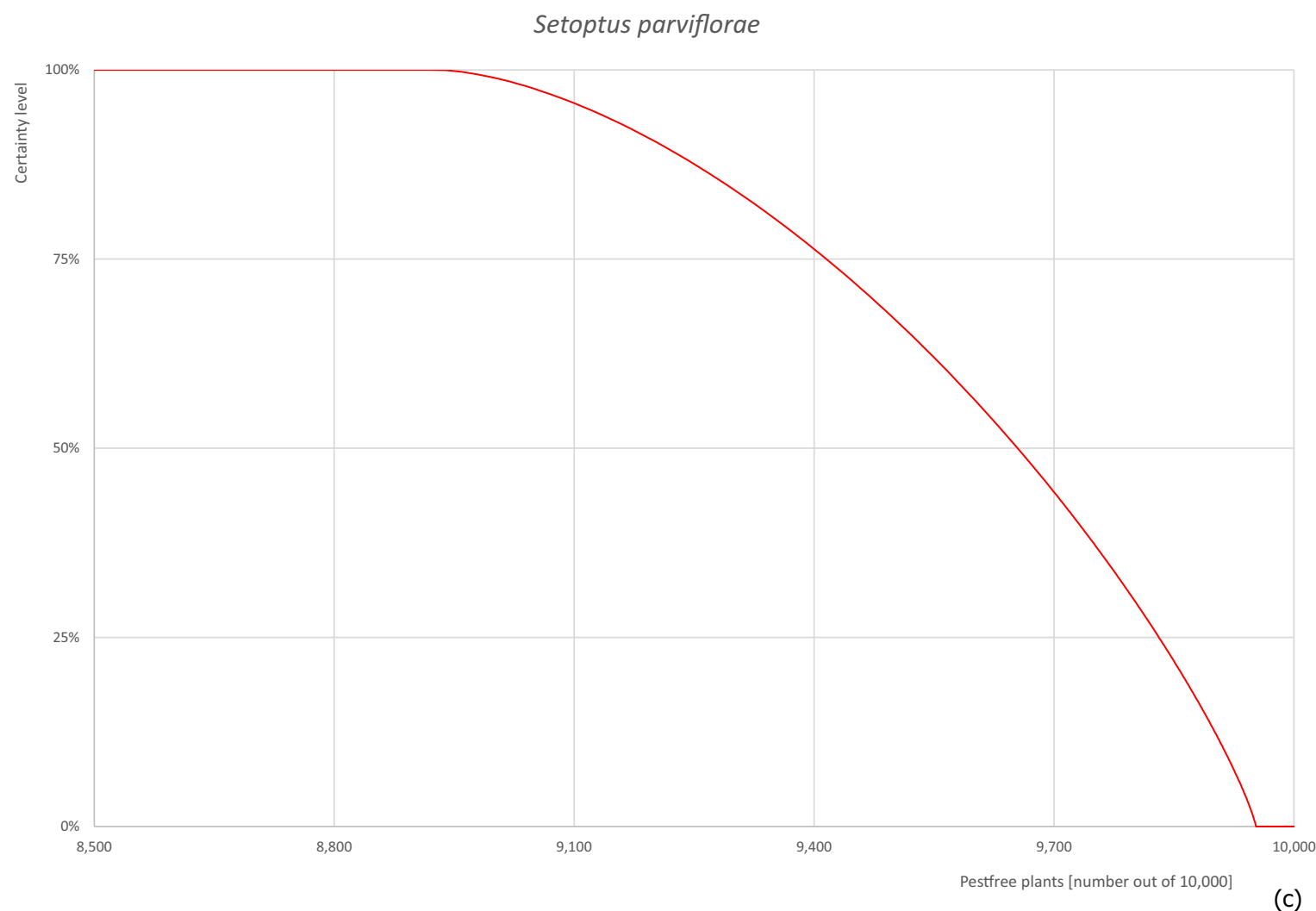


Figure A.17: (a) Elicited uncertainty of pest infestation per 10,000 plants (histogram in blue – vertical blue line indicates the elicited percentile in the following order: 1%, 25%, 50%, 75%, 99%) and distributional fit (red line); (b) uncertainty of the proportion of pest-free plants per 10,000 (i.e. = 1 – pest infestation proportion expressed as percentage); (c) descending uncertainty distribution function of pest infestation per 10,000 plants

A.16.6. Reference List

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Appendix B – Web of Science All Databases Search Strings

In Table B.1, the search string for *Pinus parviflora* used in Web of Science is reported. Totally, 42 papers were retrieved. Titles and abstracts were screened, and 17 pests were added to the list of pests (see Appendix E).

Table B.1: String for *Pinus parviflora*

Web of Science All databases	TOPIC: ("Pinus parviflora" OR "P. parviflora" OR "Japanese white pine") AND TOPIC: (pathogen* OR pathogenic bacteria OR fung* OR oomycet* OR myce* OR bacteri* OR virus* OR viroid* OR insect\$ OR mite\$ OR phytoplasm* OR arthropod* OR nematod* OR disease\$ OR infecti* OR damag* OR symptom* OR pest\$ OR vector OR hostplant\$ OR "host plant\$" OR "host" OR "root lesion\$" OR decline\$ OR infestation\$ OR damage\$ OR symptom\$ OR dieback* OR "die back*" OR "malaise" OR aphid\$ OR curculio OR thrip\$ OR cicad\$ OR miner\$ OR borer\$ OR weevil\$ OR "plant bug\$" OR spittlebug\$ OR moth\$ OR mealybug\$ OR cutworm\$ OR pillbug\$ OR "root feeder\$" OR caterpillar\$ OR "foliar feeder\$" OR virosis OR viroses OR blight\$ OR wilt\$ OR wilted OR canker OR scab\$ OR "rot" OR "rots" OR "rotten" OR "damping off" OR "damping-off" OR blister\$ OR "smut" OR "mould" OR "mold" OR "damping syndrome\$" OR mildew OR scald\$ OR "root knot" OR "root-knot" OR rootknot OR cyst\$ OR "dagger" OR "plant parasitic" OR "parasitic plant" OR "plant\$parasitic" OR "root feeding" OR "root\$feeding" OR "gall" OR "ambrosia beetle\$" OR "gall\$" OR "bark beetle\$") NOT TOPIC: ("winged seeds" OR metabolites OR *tannins OR climate OR "maple syrup" OR syrup OR mycorrhiz* OR "carbon loss" OR pollut* OR weather OR propert* OR probes OR spectr* OR antioxidant\$ OR transformation OR RNA OR DNA OR "Secondary plant metabolite\$" OR metabol* OR "Phenolic compounds" OR Quality OR Abiotic OR Storage OR Pollen* OR fertil* OR Mulching OR Nutrient* OR Pruning OR drought OR "human virus" OR "animal disease*" OR "plant extracts" OR immunological OR "purified fraction" OR "traditional medicine" OR medicine OR mammal* OR bird* OR "human disease*" OR biomarker\$ OR "health education" OR bat\$ OR "seedling\$ survival" OR "anthropogenic disturbance" OR "cold resistance" OR "salt stress" OR salinity OR "aCER method" OR "adaptive cognitive emotion regulation" OR nitrogen OR hygien* OR "cognitive function\$" OR fossil\$ OR *toxicity OR Miocene OR postglacial OR "weed control" OR landscape) NOT TOPIC: ("Arceuthobium americanum" OR "Arceuthobium campylopodum" OR "Arceuthobium laricis" OR "Arceuthobium occidentale" OR "Arceuthobium pusillum" OR "Arceuthobium tsugense" OR "Arceuthobium vaginatum" OR "Atropellis pinicola" OR "Atropellis piniphila" OR "Bursaphelenchus mucronatus" OR "Bursaphelenchus xylophilus" OR "Chionaspis pinifoliae" OR "Choristoneura fumiferana" OR "Choristoneura lambertiana" OR "Coniferiporia weirii" OR "Crisicoccus pini" OR "Cronartium coleosporioides" OR "Cronartium comandrae" OR "Cronartium comptoniae" OR "Cronartium flaccidum" OR "Cronartium fusiforme" OR "Cronartium harknessii" OR "Cronartium himalayense" OR "Cronartium kamtschaticum" OR "Cronartium quercuum" OR "Dendroctonus adjunctus" OR "Dendroctonus brevicomis" OR "Dendroctonus frontalis" OR "Dendroctonus ponderosae" OR "Dendroctonus valens" OR "Dendrolimus sibiricus" OR "Dendrolimus spectabilis" OR "Dendrolimus superans" OR "Dothistroma septosporum" OR "Elasmopalpus lignosellus" OR "Epiphyas postvittana" OR "Gnathotrichus sulcatus" OR "Gremmeniella abietina" OR "Heterobasidion irregulare" OR "Hylurgus ligniperda" OR "Ips amitinus" OR "Ips calligraphus" OR "Ips confusus" OR "Ips duplicatus" OR "Ips grandicollis" OR "Ips hauseri" OR "Ips lecontei" OR "Ips pini" OR "Ips plastographus" OR "Ips subelongatus" OR "Lecanosticta acicola" OR "Leptoglossus occidentalis" OR "Malacosoma disstria" OR "Megaplatypus mutatus" OR "Melampsora medusae" OR "Melampsora medusae f. sp. deltoideis" OR "Monochamus alternatus" OR "Monochamus carolinensis" OR "Monochamus galloprovincialis" OR "Monochamus mutator" OR "Monochamus nitens" OR "Monochamus obtusus" OR "Monochamus saltuarius" OR "Monochamus scutellatus" OR "Monochamus sutor" OR
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	"Monochamus titillator" OR "Monochamus urussovi" OR "Oemona hirta" OR "Ophiostoma wagneri" OR "Orgyia leucostigma" OR "Phytophthora cinnamomi" OR "Pissodes castaneus" OR "Pissodes nemorensis" OR "Pissodes strobi" OR "Platynota stultana" OR "Pseudocercospora pini-densiflorae" OR "Rhyacionia buoliana" OR "Rotylenchus buxophilus" OR "Sirex ermak" OR "Sirex noctilio" OR "Tetropium gracilicorne" OR "Trichoderma campestre" OR "Tylenchorhynchus claytoni" OR "Xylosandrus compactus" OR "Xylosandrus germanus" OR "Cronartium ribicola" OR "Monochamus saltuarius" OR "Mycosphaerella gibsonii" OR "Dendrolimus punctatus" OR "Monochamus alternatus" OR "Pissodes strobi" OR "Cinara cembrae" OR "Cinara shinjii" OR "Cinara watanabei" OR "Eulachnus pumilae" OR "Pineus cembrae" OR "Pineus harakawai" OR "Pineus havrylenkoi" OR "Ceroplastes rubens" OR "Crisococcus pini" OR "Fiorinia japonica" OR "Spulerina corticicola" OR "Conogethes punctiferalis" OR "Oligonychus ununguis" OR "Armillaria mellea" OR "Belonidium japonicum" OR "Ceratocystis piceae" OR "Cronartium ribicola" OR "Cucurbitodithis pithyophila" OR "Cylindrocarpon destructans" OR "Cylindrocarpon sp." OR "Cylindrocladium scoparium" OR "Fomes annosus" OR "Gloeophyllum sepiarium" OR "Helicobasidium mompa" OR "Hypoderma desmazieri" OR "Lophodermium pinastri" OR "Lophodermium pini-excelsae" OR "Macrosporium sp." OR "Ophiostoma clavatum" OR "Ophiostoma piceae" OR "Panus sp." OR "Perenniporia subacida" OR "Pestalotia gubae" OR "Pestalotia foedans" OR "Pestalotia lespedezae" OR "Pestalotia sp." OR "Phaeolus schweinitzii" OR "Phomopsis sp." OR "Polyporus schweinitzii" OR "Pseudocercospora pini-densiflorae" OR "Pythium sp." OR "Racodium therryanum" OR "Rhizina undulata" OR "Rhizosphaera kalkhoffii" OR "Schizophyllum commune" OR "Scolecostigmina chibaensis" OR "Trichaptum fuscoviolaceum" OR "Waltonia pinicola")
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In Table B.2, the search string for *Pinus thunbergii* used in Web of Science is reported. Totally, 216 papers were retrieved. Titles and abstracts were screened, and 36 pests were added to the list of pests (see Appendix E).

Table B.2: String for *Pinus thunbergii*

Web of Science All databases	TOPIC: "Pinus thunbergii" OR "P. thunbergii" OR "Japanese black pine") AND TOPIC: (pathogen* OR pathogenic bacteria OR fung* OR oomycet* OR myce* OR bacteri* OR virus* OR viroid* OR insect\$ OR mite\$ OR phytoplasm* OR arthropod* OR nematod* OR disease\$ OR infecti* OR damag* OR symptom* OR pest\$ OR vector OR hostplant\$ OR "host plant\$" OR "host" OR "root lesion\$" OR decline\$ OR infestation\$ OR damage\$ OR symptom\$ OR dieback* OR "die back*" OR "malaise" OR aphid\$ OR curculio OR thrip\$ OR cicad\$ OR miner\$ OR borer\$ OR weevil\$ OR "plant bug\$" OR spittlebug\$ OR moth\$ OR mealybug\$ OR cutworm\$ OR pillbug\$ OR "root feeder\$" OR caterpillar\$ OR "foliar feeder\$" OR virosis OR viroses OR blight\$ OR wilt\$ OR wilted OR canker OR scab\$ OR "rot" OR "rots" OR "rotten" OR "damping off" OR "damping-off" OR blister\$ OR "smut" OR "mould" OR "mold" OR "damping syndrome\$" OR mildew OR scald\$ OR "root knot" OR "root-knot" OR rootknot OR cyst\$ OR "dagger" OR "plant parasitic" OR "parasitic plant" OR "plant\$parasitic" OR "root feeding" OR "root\$feeding" OR "gall" OR "ambrosia beetle\$" OR "gall\$" OR "bark beetle\$") NOT TOPIC: ("winged seeds" OR metabolites OR *tannins OR climate OR "maple syrup" OR syrup OR mycorrhiz* OR "carbon loss" OR pollut* OR weather OR propert* OR probes OR spectr* OR antioxidant\$ OR transformation OR RNA OR DNA OR "Secondary plant metabolite\$" OR metabol* OR "Phenolic compounds" OR Quality OR Abiotic OR Storage OR Pollen* OR fertil* OR Mulching OR Nutrient* OR Pruning OR drought OR "human virus" OR "animal disease*" OR "plant extracts" OR immunological OR "purified fraction" OR "traditional medicine" OR medicine OR mammal* OR bird* OR "human disease*" OR biomarker\$ OR "health education" OR bat\$ OR "seedling\$ survival" OR "anthropogenic disturbance" OR "cold resistance" OR "salt stress" OR salinity OR "aCER method" OR "adaptive cognitive emotion regulation" OR nitrogen OR hygien* OR "cognitive function\$" OR fossil\$ OR *toxicity OR Miocene OR postglacial OR "weed control" OR landscape)
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NOT

TOPIC: ("Acantholyda nipponica" OR "Alternaria alternata" OR "Amanitopsis vaginata" OR "Amphinema byssoides" OR "Amylostereum areolatum" OR "Anomala albopilosa" OR "Armillariella mellea" OR "Ascocalyx pinicola" OR "Aspidiotus cryptomeriae" OR "Basilepta pallidula" OR "Boletus granulatus" OR "Botryobasidium candicans var. latispora" OR "Botryobasidium microbotryosum" OR "Botryobasidium obtusisporum" OR "Botryobasidium subcoronatum" OR "Botryotinia fuckeliana" OR "Botrytis cinerea" OR "Bursaphelenchus doui" OR "Bursaphelenchus eproctatus" OR "Callidiellum rufipenne" OR "Calliteara argentata" OR "Calospora pini-thunbergii" OR "Cecidomyia japonica" OR "Cenangium abietis" OR "Cenangium ferruginosum" OR "Cephalcia variegata" OR "Ceratocystis ips" OR "Ceratocystis minor" OR "Ceratospodium fuscescens" OR "Cercospora pini-densiflorae" OR "Cinara etsuhoe" OR "Cinara formosana" OR "Cinara pinea" OR "Cinara pini" OR "Cinara pinidensiflora" OR "Cinara pinidensiflorae" OR "Cinara piniformosana" OR "Cinara sorini" OR "Cladosporium cladosporioides" OR "Climacodon pulcherrimus" OR "Coleosporium bletiae" OR "Coleosporium campanulae" OR "Coleosporium clematidis-apiifoliae" OR "Coleosporium lycopi" OR "Coleosporium pedunculatum" OR "Coleosporium solidaginis" OR "Coleosporium tussilaginis" OR "Coleosporium xanthoxyli" OR "Coniochaeta malacotricha" OR "Conogethes pinicolalis" OR "Contarinia matsusintome" OR "Contarinia matusintome" OR "Cronartium orientale" OR "Cryphalus fulvus" OR "Cryphalus laricis" OR "Cryphodera brinkmani" OR "Cyclaneusma minus" OR "Dacrymyces capitatus" OR "Dacryobolus karstenii" OR "Dasyscyphus subtilissimus" OR "Dendroctonus terebrans" OR "Dendrosporium lobatum" OR "Desmazierella acicola" OR "Diaporthe conorum" OR "Diaspidiotus makii" OR "Dioryctria abietella" OR "Dioryctria sylvestrella" OR "Diprion nipponica" OR "Discosia pini" OR "Drosicha pinicola" OR "Epinotia pinivorana" OR "Essigella californica" OR "Eulachnus rileyi" OR "Eulachnus thunbergii" OR "Euwallacea interjectus" OR "Fomitopsis pinicola" OR "Fusarium avenaceum" OR "Fusarium circinatum" OR "Fusarium lateritium" OR "Fusarium moniliforme" OR "Fusarium oxysporum" OR "Fusarium oxysporum var. aurantiacum" OR "Fusarium solani f. sp. radicola" OR "Fusoma parasiticum" OR "Ganoderma applanatum" OR "Ganoderma lucidum" OR "Ganoderma neojaponicum" OR "Gibberella baccata" OR "Gibberella circinata" OR "Glaucias subpunctatus" OR "Gloeophyllum subferrugineum" OR "Gyrophthia microsperma" OR "Heptophylla picea" OR "Heterobasidium insulare" OR "Humicola dimorphospora" OR "Hyloicus caliginus" OR "Hymenochaete yasudai" OR "Inonotus vallatus" OR "Ips acuminatus" OR "Jacksonomyces furfurculus" OR "Lentinus revelatus" OR "Lepidosaphes zhejiangensis" OR "Leptographium procerum" OR "Leptographium truncatum" OR "Leptosporomyces fuscostratus" OR "Leptostromella pini-thunbergii" OR "Lloydella bicolor" OR "Lophodermium iwataense" OR "Macrophoma pinidensiflorae" OR "Macrophoma pini-densiflorae" OR "Macrophoma phaseolina" OR "Matsucoccus resinosae" OR "Matsucoccus thunbergianae" OR "Mimela testaceipes" OR "Mortierella isabellina" OR "Mycosphaerella dearnessii" OR "Mycosphaerella pini" OR "Naemacyclus niveus" OR "Nanidorus minor" OR "Nectria haematococca" OR "Neodiprion sertifer" OR "Neolentinus suffrutescens" OR "Neottiosporella radicata" OR "Nesodiprion japonicus" OR "Nigrospora oryzae" OR "Nigrospora sphaerica" OR "Oligonychus clavatus" OR "Ophiostoma ips" OR "Ophiostoma minus" OR "Ophiostoma piliferum" OR "Ophiostoma pluriannulatum" OR "Oracella acuta" OR "Orthotomicus angulatus" OR "Orthotomicus tosaensis" OR "Parasymphodiella longispora" OR "Pellicularia filamentosa" OR "Peridermium japonicum" OR "Peridermium pini-thunbergii" OR "Peridermium praelongum" OR "Pestalotia sydowniana" OR "Pestalotiopsis glandicola" OR "Pestalotiopsis populi-nigrae" OR "Petrova cristata" OR "Phellinus noxius" OR "Physarum lenticulare" OR "Phytophthora drechsleri" OR "Pineus laevis" OR "Pineus matsumurai" OR "Pineus orientalis" OR "Pineus sylvestris" OR "Pityophthorus jucundus" OR "Platyphthoptus thunbergii" OR "Polygraphus proximus" OR "Polyphylla albolineata" OR "Polyphylla laticollis" OR "Pseudococcus comstocki" OR "Pycnopus coccineus" OR "Pyrenochaeta globosa" OR "Rhizoctonia solani" OR "Rhyacionia dativa" OR "Russula fragilis" OR "Russula livescens" OR "Scepticus griseus" OR "Scepticus insularis" OR "Schizolachnus orientalis" OR "Scleroderma geaster" OR "Seinura wuae" OR "Septoria pini-thunbergii" OR "Septorioides pini-thunbergii" OR "Sirococcus conigenus" OR "Sphaeropsis sapinea" OR "Spongipellis fissilis" OR "Stereum sanguinolentum" OR "Synanthedon sequoiae" OR "Thanatephorus cucumeris" OR "Thaumatographa eremnotorna" OR "Thelephora intybacea" OR "Thelephora terrestris"

OR "Tomicus brevipilosus" OR "Trichaptum abietinum" OR "Trichodorus" OR "Trichodorus jeonjuensis" OR "Tricholoma ustale" OR "Tubulicrinis inornatus" OR "Tyromyces squalens" OR "Vesiculomyces citrinus" OR "Watabura nishiyae" OR "Wolfiporia cocos" OR "Xeris spectrum" OR "Xiphinema americanum sensu lato" OR "Xiphinema incognitum" OR "Aonidiella aurantii" OR "Aphrophora flavipes" OR "Arceuthobium americanum" OR "Arceuthobium campylopodum" OR "Arceuthobium laricis" OR "Arceuthobium occidentale" OR "Arceuthobium pusillum" OR "Arceuthobium vaginatum" OR "Armillaria mellea" OR "Arthrrium phaeospermum" OR "Atropellis pinicola" OR "Atropellis piniphila" OR "Bursaphelenchus mucronatus" OR "Bursaphelenchus xylophilus" OR "Ceratocystis piceae" OR "Cercoseptoria pini-densiflorae" OR "Ceroplastes rubens" OR "Chionaspis pinifoliae" OR "Choristoneura fumiferana" OR "Choristoneura lambertiana" OR "Chrysomphalus dictyospermi" OR "Coleosporium asterum" OR "Colletotrichum gloeosporioides" OR "Coniferiporia weirii" OR "Crisicoccus pini" OR "Cronartium coleosporioides" OR "Cronartium comandrae" OR "Cronartium comptoniae" OR "Cronartium flaccidum" OR "Cronartium fusiforme" OR "Cronartium harknessii" OR "Cronartium himalayense" OR "Cronartium kamschaticum" OR "Cronartium quercuum" OR "Cucurbitoditis pithyophila" OR "Cylindrocarpon destructans" OR "Cylindrocladium scoparium" OR "Dendroctonus adjunctus" OR "Dendroctonus brevicomis" OR "Dendroctonus frontalis" OR "Dendroctonus micans" OR "Dendroctonus ponderosae" OR "Dendroctonus valens" OR "Dendrolimus punctatus" OR "Dendrolimus sibiricus" OR "Dendrolimus spectabilis" OR "Dendrolimus superans" OR "Dendrolimus tabulaeformis" OR "Dioryctria pryeri" OR "Diplodia pinea" OR "Dothistroma septosporum" OR "Elasmopalpus lignosellus" OR "Epiphyas postvittana" OR "Fiorinia fioriniae" OR "Fiorinia japonica" OR "Gloeophyllum sepiarium" OR "Gnathotrichus sulcatus" OR "Gravitarmata margarotana" OR "Gremmeniella abietina" OR "Helicobasidium mompa" OR "Hemiberlesia pitysophila" OR "Heterobasidion irregulare" OR "Hylurgus ligniperda" OR "Inonotus weirii" OR "Ips amitinus" OR "Ips calligraphus" OR "Ips confusus" OR "Ips duplicatus" OR "Ips grandicollis" OR "Ips hauseri" OR "Ips lecontei" OR "Ips pini" OR "Ips plastographus" OR "Ips sexdentatus" OR "Ips subelongatus" OR "Ips typographus" OR "Lecanosticta acicola" OR "Lepidosaphes pini" OR "Lepidosaphes piniphila" OR "Leptoglossus occidentalis" OR "Lophodermium conigenum" OR "Lophodermium kumaunicum" OR "Lophodermium pinastri" OR "Malacosoma disstria" OR "Matsucoccus massoniana" OR "Matsucoccus matsumurae" OR "Megaplatypus mutatus" OR "Melampsora medusae" OR "Melampsora medusae f. sp. deltoidis" OR "Monochamus alternatus" OR "Monochamus carolinensis" OR "Monochamus galloprovincialis" OR "Monochamus mutator" OR "Monochamus nitens" OR "Monochamus obtusus" OR "Monochamus saltuarius" OR "Monochamus scutellatus" OR "Monochamus sutor" OR "Monochamus titillator" OR "Monochamus urusovi" OR "Mycosphaerella gibsonii" OR "Oeomona hirta" OR "Oligonychus ununguis" OR "Ophiostoma piceae" OR "Ophiostoma wageneri" OR "Orgyia leucostigma" OR "Paratrachodorus porosus" OR "Perenniporia subacida" OR "Pestalotia gubae" OR "Pestalotia funerea" OR "Pestalotiopsis foedans" OR "Phaeolus schweinitzii" OR "Phytophthora cinnamomi" OR "Pineus cembrae" OR "Pineus harukawai" OR "Pineus pini" OR "Pissodes castaneus" OR "Pissodes nemorensis" OR "Pissodes nitidus" OR "Pissodes obscurus" OR "Pissodes strobi" OR "Platynota stultana" OR "Polyporus schweinitzii" OR "Pseudocercospora pini-densiflorae" OR "Racodium therryanum" OR "Rhizina undulata" OR "Rhizosphaera kalkhoffii" OR "Rhyacionia buoliana" OR "Rhyacionia duplana" OR "Rotylenchus buxophilus" OR "Schizophyllum commune" OR "Scirrhia acicola" OR "Scirrhia pini" OR "Sirex ermak" OR "Sirex nitobei" OR "Sirex noctilio" OR "Tetropium gracilicorne" OR "Thecodiplosis japonensis" OR "Tomicus minor" OR "Tomicus piniperda" OR "Trichoferus campestris" OR "Tylenchorhynchus claytoni" OR "Urocerus japonicus" OR "Waltonia pinicola" OR "Xylosandrus compactus")

Appendix C – Plant taxa reported to be present within 15 km distance from the nursery

Table C.1: Plant taxa reported in Dossier Sections 4.0 and 5.0 to be present within 15 km distance from the nursery

Number	Plant taxa	Number	Plant taxa
1	<i>Abelia</i>	101	<i>Liriope cymbidiomorpha</i>
2	<i>Abelia biflora</i>	102	<i>Lithocarpus glaber</i>
3	<i>Acer buergerianum</i>	103	<i>Lonicera fragrantissima</i>
4	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	104	<i>Loropetalum</i>
5	<i>Acer palmatum</i> cv. Dissectum	105	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i>
6	<i>Acer palmatum</i> 'Atropurpureum'	106	<i>Loropetalum chinense</i> var. <i>rubrum</i>
7	<i>Acorus calamus</i>	107	<i>Lycium chinense</i>
8	<i>Acorus gramineus</i>	108	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
9	<i>Aesculus chinensis</i>	109	<i>Magnolia delavayi</i>
10	<i>Ainsliaea fragrans</i>	110	<i>Magnolia denudata</i>
11	<i>Ainsliaea macroclinidioides</i>	111	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
12	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	112	<i>Magnolia soulangeana</i>
13	<i>Amygdalus persica</i>	113	<i>Mahonia fortunei</i>
14	<i>Aphananthe aspera</i>	114	<i>Malus</i> 'Flame'
15	<i>Arundo donax</i>	115	<i>Malus halliana</i>
16	<i>Aster ageratoides</i>	116	<i>Malus spectabilis</i>
17	<i>Aster subulatus</i>	117	<i>Melia azedarach</i>
18	<i>Aucuba japonica</i>	118	<i>Metasequoia glyptostroboides</i>
19	<i>Bambusa multiplex</i>	119	<i>Michelia chapensis</i>
20	<i>Bambusa multiplex</i> cv. Alphonse-Karr	120	<i>Michelia figo</i>
21	<i>Berberis soulieana</i>	121	<i>Morus alba</i>
22	<i>Bombax malabaricum</i>	122	<i>Musa basjoo</i>
23	<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i>	123	<i>Nandina domestica</i>
24	<i>Buxus megistophylla</i>	124	<i>Nelumbo nucifera</i>
25	<i>Buxus sinica</i>	125	<i>Nerium indicum</i>
26	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	126	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
27	<i>Camellia sasanqua</i>	127	<i>Nymphaea tetragona</i>
28	<i>Camellia sinensis</i>	128	<i>Oligostachyum lubricum</i>
29	<i>Camellia uraku</i>	129	<i>Orychophragmus violaceus</i>
30	<i>Camptotheca acuminata</i>	130	<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>
31	<i>Canna indica</i>	131	<i>Othiopogon japonicus</i>
32	<i>Castanea mollissima</i>	132	<i>Paederia cavaleriei</i>
33	<i>Castanopsis carlesii</i>	133	<i>Paederia scandens</i>
34	<i>Castanopsis eyrei</i>	134	<i>Paulownia</i>
35	<i>Castanopsis sclerophylla</i>	135	<i>Paulownia fortunei</i>
36	<i>Cedrus deodara</i>	136	<i>Phoebe sheareri</i>
37	<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	137	<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>
38	<i>Cephalanthus tetrandrus</i>	138	<i>Photinia</i>
39	<i>Cerasus japonica</i>	139	<i>Photinia serrulata</i>
40	<i>Cerasus serrulata</i>	140	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>
41	<i>Cerasus subhirtella</i>	141	<i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i>
42	<i>Cercis chinensis</i>	142	<i>Phyllostachys heterocycla</i>
43	<i>Chaenomeles cathayensis</i>	143	<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i>
44	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>	144	<i>Phyllostachys praecox</i>

Number	Plant taxa	Number	Plant taxa
45	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	145	<i>Phyllostachys sulphurea</i>
46	<i>Chimonanthus praecox</i>	146	<i>Pinus bungeana</i>
47	<i>Chimonobambusa quadrangularis</i>	147	<i>Pinus densiflora</i>
48	<i>Cinnamomum bodinieri</i>	148	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>
49	<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	149	<i>Pinus massoniana</i>
50	<i>Cinnamomum japonicum</i>	150	<i>Pinus parviflora</i>
51	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	151	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>
52	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	152	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>
53	<i>Cornus officinalis</i>	153	<i>Platanus orientalis</i>
54	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	154	<i>Podocarpus imbricatus</i>
55	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	155	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>
56	<i>Cyclobalanopsis glauca</i>	156	<i>Podocarpus nagi</i>
57	<i>Dalbergia hupeana</i>	157	<i>Pontederia cordata</i>
58	<i>Diospyros kaki</i>	158	<i>Prunus</i>
59	<i>Diospyros oleifera</i>	159	<i>Prunus mume</i>
60	<i>Diospyros rhombifolia</i>	160	<i>Prunus persica</i> 'Atropurpurea'
61	<i>Distylium buxifolium</i>	161	<i>Prunus salicina</i>
62	<i>Distylium racemosum</i>	162	<i>Pseudolarix amabilis</i>
63	<i>Doellingeria scabra</i>	163	<i>Pterocarya stenoptera</i>
64	<i>Edgeworthia chrysantha</i>	164	<i>Punica granatum</i>
65	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	165	<i>Pyracantha</i>
66	<i>Elaeocarpus decipiens</i>	166	<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i> 'Harlequin'
67	<i>Erigeron annuus</i>	167	<i>Pyracantha fortuneana</i>
68	<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	168	<i>Quercus acutissima</i>
69	<i>Euonymus maackii</i>	169	<i>Quercus aliena</i>
70	<i>Eupatorium fortune</i>	170	<i>Reineckia carnea</i>
71	<i>Eupatorium japonicum</i>	171	<i>Rhododendron</i>
72	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	172	<i>Rhododendron pulchrum</i>
73	<i>Fatsia japonica</i>	173	<i>Rhododendron simsii</i>
74	<i>Firmiana platanifolia</i>	174	<i>Sabina chinensis</i>
75	<i>Forsythia viridissima</i>	175	<i>Sabina procumbens</i>
76	<i>Fortunella margarita</i>	176	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
77	<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	177	<i>Salix magnifica</i>
78	<i>Hedera nepalensis</i>	178	<i>Salix matsudana</i>
79	<i>Heliciopsis terminalis</i>	179	<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i>
80	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>	180	<i>Sasa fortunei</i>
81	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>	181	<i>Scirpus validus</i>
82	<i>Hypericum monogynum</i>	182	<i>Solidago canadensis</i>
83	<i>Ilex</i>	183	<i>Sophora japonica</i>
84	<i>Ilex corallina</i>	184	<i>Spiraea cantoniensis</i>
85	<i>Ilex cornuta</i>	185	<i>Spiraea salicifolia</i>
86	<i>Illicium verum</i>	186	<i>Spiraea thunbergii</i>
87	<i>Inula japonica</i>	187	<i>Taxodium ascendens</i>
88	<i>Iris tectorum</i>	188	<i>Taxus baccata</i>
89	<i>Jasminum mesnyi</i>	189	<i>Ternstroemia gymnanthera</i>
90	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	190	<i>Thalia dealbata</i>
91	<i>Juniperus procumbens</i>	191	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>
92	<i>Kalimeris indica</i>	192	<i>Typha orientalis</i>
93	<i>Lagerstroemia</i>	193	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>
94	<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	194	<i>Viburnum macrocephalum</i>

Number	Plant taxa	Number	Plant taxa
95	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	195	<i>Viburnum odoratissimum</i>
96	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	196	<i>Vinca major</i>
97	<i>Ligustrum obtusifolium</i>	197	<i>Weigela florida</i>
98	<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	198	<i>Wisteria</i>
99	<i>Liriodendron chinense</i>	199	<i>Wisteria sinensis</i>
100	<i>Liriope cymbidiomorpha</i>	200	<i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>

Appendix D – List of pests that can potentially cause an effect not further assessed

Table D.1: List of potential pests not further assessed

Pest name	EPPO Code	Group	Pest present in China	Present in the EU	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> / <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	Pest can be associated with the commodity	Impact	Justification for inclusion in this list
<i>Dioryctria pryeri</i>	DIORPR	Insects	Yes	No	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b; Dossier Section 4.0)	Yes	No data	There is no information about the impact. Uncertainty on the host status of <i>P. parviflora</i> .
<i>Dioryctria rubella</i>	DIORRU	Insects	Yes	No	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> (Zhao et al., 2015; Dossier Section 4.0)	Yes	No data	There is no information about the impact. Uncertainty on the host status of <i>P. parviflora</i> .
<i>Earliella scabrosa</i> (synonym: <i>Trametes sanguinea</i>)	PYCPSA	Fungi	Yes	No	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> var. <i>pentaphylla</i> , <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> (Nagatomo, 1964)	Yes	No data	There is no information about the impact.
<i>Glaucias subpunctatus</i>	GLAUSU	Insects	Yes	No	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> (EFSA PLH Panel, 2019b)	Yes	No data	There is no information on impact.
<i>Hydnoporia yasudae</i> (synonym: <i>Hymenochaete yasudai</i>)	HYDIYA	Fungi	Yes (one report)	No	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> (Farr and Rossmann, online)	Yes	No data	There is no information about the impact.
<i>Lophodermium kumaunicum</i>	LOPHKU	Fungi	Yes	No	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> (Dossier Section 4.0; Farr and Rossmann, online)	Yes	No data	There is no information about the impact.
<i>Lophodermium pini-excelsae</i>	LOPHPX	Fungi	Yes	Restricted (Italy)	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> (Dossier Section 4.0; Farr and Rossmann, online)	Yes	No data	There is no information about the impact.
<i>Poria cocos</i> (synonym: <i>Wolfiporia cocos</i>)	WOLFCO	Fungi	Yes	No	<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> (Farr and Rossmann, online)	Yes	No data	There is no information about the impact.
<i>Proiectus parviflis</i>	POIEPA	Mites	Yes	No	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> (Zuo et al., 2017)	Yes	No data	There is no information about the impact.

Pest name	EPPO Code	Group	Pest present in China	Present in the EU	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> / <i>Pinus thunbergii</i> confirmed as a host (reference)	Pest can be associated with the commodity	Impact	Justification for inclusion in this list
<i>Setoptus semiornatum</i>	SETPSE	Mites	Uncertain	No	<i>Pinus parviflora</i> var. <i>pentaphylla</i> (Pye, 2011)	Yes	Yes	Damage and possibility of travelling with the commodity confirmed in the paper of Pye (2011). There is uncertainty about the presence in China (it is very likely that it is present since it is in Japan).

Appendix E – Excel file with the pest list of *Pinus parviflora* and *Pinus thunbergii*

Appendix E can be found in the online version of this output (in the 'Supporting information' section): <https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.2903/j.efsa.2022.7077#support-information-section>