NAME OF THE ORGANISM: Paysandisia archon (PAYSAR)

GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE PEST

Name as submitted in the project specification (if different to the preferred name):
 
  
Pest category:
 
Insecta **1- Identity of the pest/Level of taxonomic listing:**  
Is the organism clearly a single taxonomic entity and can it be adequately distinguished from other entities of the same rank?
 
Yes  
Is the pest defined at the species level or lower?:
 
Yes  
Can listing of the pest at a taxonomic level higher than species be supported by scientific reasons or can species be identified within the taxonomic rank which are the (main) pests of concern?

* Not relevant: Ornamental sector

Is it justified that the pest is listed at a taxonomic rank below species level?
 
Not relevant  
Conclusion:

* Candidate: Ornamental sector

**2 – Status in the EU:**
   
Is this pest already a quarantine pest for the whole EU?
 
No  
Presence in the EU:
 
Yes  
List of countries (EPPO Global Database):
 
Belgium (2015); Cyprus (2009); France (2012); Greece (2010); Greece/Kriti (2010); Italy (2011); Italy/Sicilia (2004); Spain (2016); Spain/Islas Baleares (2009)  
Conclusion:
 
candidate  
Justification (if necessary):
 
Data of the presence of this pest on the EU territory are available in EPPO Global Database (<https://gd.eppo.int/>).

HOST PLANT N°1: Washingtonia (1WATG) for the Ornamental sector.

Origin of the listing:
 
IIA2AWG  
Plants for planting:
 
Plants intended for planting, having a diameter of the stem at the base of over 5 cm **3 - Is the pest already listed in a PM4 standard on the concerned host plant?**
 
No 
Conclusion:
 
Evaluation continues **4 - Are the listed plants for planting the main\* pathway for the "pest/host/intended use" combination? (\*: significant compared to others):**
 
No 
Conclusion:
 
Not candidate  
 
Justification:
 
The pest can be carried by palmae plants for planting. All the immature stages (eggs, larvae and pupae) can be carried in the plant material as they and their symptoms are usually invisible (EFSA-PLH, 2014). Plants for planting are not the main pathway in areas where the pest is present because of the natural dispersal capacity of the pest: The pest is a strong flier. "CIRAD (unpublished data) registered for females a daily flight distance of minimum 6 m, mean 310 m and maximum 3 km" (EFSA-PLH, 2014). Plants for planting are the main pathway for introduction into areas where the pest is not yet present (EFSA-PLH, 2014). **CONCLUSION ON THE STATUS:**
 
Disqualified: Although the pest was considered as a candidate for the RNQP Status by the IIA2AWG, experts considered that plants for planting are not the main pathway in area where the pest is present. This pest is not recommended for a RNQP status. A protected zone status would be more adapted to protect area where the pest is not yet present (quarantine pest status). **8 - Tolerance level:**  
Is there a need to change the Tolerance level:
 
Yes  
Proposed Tolerance levels:
 
Delisting. **9 - Risk management measures:**  
Is there a need to change the Risk management measure:
 
Yes  
Proposed Risk management measure:
 
Delisting. **REFERENCES:**

* EFSA Panel on Plant Health (PLH) (2014) Scientific Opinion on the pest categorisation of Paysandisia archon (Burmeister). EFSA Journal 2014; 12(7): 3777;
* EU COM (2014) Recommendation of the Working Group on the Annexes of the Council Directive 2000/29/EC – Section II – Listing of Harmful Organisms as regards the future listing of Paysandisia archon;