Express PRA for *Pterolophia multinotata* – Interception –

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Inititation: Interception in Hamburg – root baskets for ornamental purposes from China

Express-Risk Analysis (PRA)	*Pterolophia multinotata* Pic, 1931		
Phytosanitary risk for Germany	**high** ☐	**medium** ☒	**low** ☐
Phytosanitary risk for EU-Member States	**high** ☐	**medium** ☒	**low** ☐
Certainty of the assessment	**high** ☐	**medium** ☐	**low** ☒
Conclusion	The Longhorn Beetle *Pterolophia multinotata* is endemic in China and other parts of Asia and does not yet occur in the EU. Until now, it is listed neither in the Annexes of Dir. 2000/29/EC nor by the EPPO. *Pterolophia multinotata* infests a variety of deciduous tree species both in dried as in living condition, amongst others elms, oaks, ashes, caragana (*Caragana korshinskii*). Due to suitable climatic conditions it is assumed that *P. multinotata* is capable to establish outdoors in Germany. An establishment in South European Member States is also possible. *P. multinotata* represents a considerable phytosanitary risk for Germany and other EU-Member States due to its possibly high damage potential for a variety of deciduous tree species. Based on this risk analysis it is assumed that the pest is capable to establish in Germany or other Member States and to cause considerable damage. Thus preventive measures against the risk of introduction of this potential quarantine pest according to § 4a of the Plant Inspection Order should be taken. Thus the intercepted consignment has to be disposed of or be treated according to § 4a of the Plant Inspection Order.		
Pre-conditions for an Express-PRA fulfilled?	Could be a pest, is not listed, thus far not established in the area covered by the reporting plant protection service.		
Taxonomy, trivial name, synonyms	Coleoptera, Cerambycidae, Lamiinae, *Pterolophia*, *Pterolophia multinotata* Pic, 1931. Synonyme: *Pterolophia ussuriensis, P. burakowskii, P. selengensis* und *P. mandshurica*		
Does a relevant earlier PRA exist?	No		
Distribution and biology	North and South Korea, Mongolia, palearctical and subtropical parts of China, Northern China, East-Sibiria, Russia (Far East). Larvae bore under the bark; feeding galleries are produced and		

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	filled with faecal matter. The beetle has a two-year development cycle. The larvae feed into the wood before the second overwintering. (Cherepanov 1990). Pupation takes place in the wood after the second overwintering. Adult feed on the tree bark and are active from June to September. Kuprin and Kharchenko (2013) found the beetles at the edge of an ash and elm forest.
Are host plants present in the PRA-region? If so, which?	Yes, as well in Germany as in the EU.
Transfer pest from consignment →host plant	Yes, possibly, when infested articles are disposed of or the adults emerge from ornamental articles and fly away.
Is a vector/ further plant for host alternation needed? Which? Distribution?	No.
Climate in distribution area comparable to PRA-area?	Yes, parts of the distribution area have a climate that is comparable to areas in Germany and other Member States of the EU.
If no, are host plants present in protected cultivation?	Not relevant.
Damage to be expected in the PRA-area?	Little is known on damage; evidently, the beetle causes damage on shrubs (mainly *Caragana korshinskii*) that are planted in China (Ningxia) against aggradation /desertification.
Is an infestation easy to eradicate?	Presumably comparable with other wood-boring longhorn beetles.
Remarks	There is only little information on the species. Also after consulting Chinese and Russian colleagues (Natalia Kirichenko, Sukachev Institute of Science, Russia, Andrei Orlinski, EPPO, Jiang-Hua Sun, Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China) even in endemic areas scarce literature is available. Thus, there is a big uncertainty in the assessment. Apparently, the beetle is rare in the endemic area. It can infest host plants that are present in Germany and the climatic conditions very likely are suitable for an establishment. Thus, the risk is estimated as medium.
Literature	Cherepanov, A.I. (1990). Cerambycidae of Northern Asia. Translation from the Russian. Oxonian Press Pvt Ltd. New Delhi, India. Kuprin, A.V., Kharchenko, V.A. (2013). Spatial distribution of Coleoptera (Insecta) in the valley forests of the Ussuri Nature Reserve (South Primorye, Russia). Open Journal of Ecology 3 (7), 464-468.