

EU NON-NATIVE SPECIES RISK ANALYSIS – RISK ASSESSMENT TEMPLATE V1.0 (27-04-15) *Lupinus polyphyllus*

Species name – common	Lupine
<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>	<i>Lupinus polyphyllus</i>
Link to Risk Assessment and supplementary document	
4.3 (a) found, based on available scientific evidence, to be alien to the territory of the Union excluding the outermost regions;	Native to North America
4.3 (b) found, based on available scientific evidence, to be capable of establishing a viable population and spreading in the environment under current conditions and in foreseeable climate change conditions in one biogeographical region shared by more than two Member States or one marine subregion excluding their outermost regions;	Refer to question 1–6, section "probability of spread" The plant is already present in: Austria, Bulgaria, Belgium, Croatia, Czech. Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Moldova, Netherlands, Sweden, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, (DAISIE; EPPO; Oprea et al. 2011)
4.3 (c) based on available scientific evidence, likely to have a significant adverse impact on biodiversity or the related ecosystem services, and may also have an adverse impact on human health or the economy;	Refer to the risk assessment (responses to questions 2.10 to 2.27). - Biodiversity or related ecosystem services: the plant has negative impact on native vegetation, habitats and ecosystems, including areas of high conservation value, given its ability to fix nitrogen and change soil characteristics. The species creates dense stands, affect polinators and produce allelopathic compounds. - Human health: not known significant effects (but see minor allergy in 2.23) - Economy: not known significant effects on economy
4.3 (d) demonstrated by a risk assessment carried out pursuant to Article 5(1) that concerted action at Union level is required to prevent their introduction, establishment or spread;	Concerted action at Union level is required: - in order to prevent invasion into the MS where this species is not currently established and prevent further spread in the MS where this species is already present. - action now will help prevent this species from becoming a wider problem across the EU.

<p>4.3 (e) likely that the inclusion on the Union list will effectively prevent, minimise or mitigate their adverse impact.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention (Article 7): Restrictions on keeping, sale, transport, exchange, breeding and release of this species will prevent its wider establishment across the EU. The plant is mainly spread by trade and intentional support in urban region. From gardens, cities and semi-natural sites is easily dispersed. - Early detection and rapid eradication (Articles 14–18): prevent further spread and to act at the very early stage of invasion. - Management (Articles 19–20): as mentioned, control of the species can be difficult once established, reinforcing the need to prevent the further release and further introductions of this species in the unaffected MS.
<p>4.6 due consideration to the implementation cost for Member States, the cost of inaction, the cost-effectiveness and the socio-economic aspects</p>	<p>Implementation cost:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevention: the plant is relatively popular, so banning the trade can cause problems for the sectors (horticulture) concerned. Species substitution would be an option. Given the ease of spread of this plant and the costs linked to its management once established, prevention would be the cheapest course of action - Early detection and rapid eradication: given the costs of management, a prompt response to newly establishing populations will be important to avoid later management costs. - Management: containment and control likely to be costly at beginning of the management, which reinforces the need for preventive action.
	<p>Cost of inaction: Wide scale spread of this species with environmental impacts</p>
	<p>Cost-effectiveness Eradication will be important to prevent additional spread to avoid costs linked to managing the species when widely established.</p>
	<p>Socio-economic aspects: The plant is traded mostly as an ornamental species or a fodder or landscaping species.</p>
<p>4.6 The Union list shall include as a priority those invasive alien species that: (a) are not yet present in the Union or are at an early stage of invasion and are most likely to have a significant adverse impact;</p>	<p>The plant is present in almost all MS (with diverse abundance), but coordinate action is needed to minimize its adverse impact.</p>

<p>4.6 The Union list shall include as a priority those invasive alien species that: (b) are already established in the Union and have the most significant adverse impact.</p>	<p>The plant is present in almost all MS, and therefore coordinate action is needed to minimize its adverse impact on biodiversity. There is a high risk of further spread in protected areas in countries where it is already established.</p>
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