

Summary of EPPO Prioritization process¹ for: *Euphorbia davidii*

Section A. Prioritization process scheme for the elaboration of different lists of invasive alien plants (pests or potential pests) for the area under assessment

A.1 Is the plant species known to be alien in all, or a significant part, of the area under assessment?

Yes: *Euphorbia davidii* is native to North America (EPPO, 2024).

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

Yes, *Euphorbia davidii* is established in Bulgaria, France, Hungary, Italy, Moldova, Russia, Serbia, Ukraine (EPPO, 2024).

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

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

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

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

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

High spread potential with moderate uncertainty: *Euphorbia davidii* is an annual species that spreads locally by seed. In the EPPO region (Serbia) flowering occurs in August-September and fruiting in September – October. Though agricultural practices and human assisted spread, seed can be moved longer distances, justifying the high rating.

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

Low with a moderate uncertainty: No published information.

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

High with a moderate uncertainty: *Euphorbia davidii* can form dense stands in agricultural areas. There are observations from Serbia that the presence of dense patches can have a negative effect on the size of maize plants and can initiate early ripening of sunflower heads. In France the weed occurs in agricultural fields, mostly maize or soybean (Girod and Fried 2011). The herbicides used to control *E. davidii* are apparently rather ineffective. *Euphorbia davidii* is reported as an invasive species in soybean in Argentina.

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

Low with a moderate uncertainty: *E. davidii* can be poisonous to livestock and human. The stalk exudes a toxic milky white latex

Outcome of Section A: *Euphorbia davidii* is included on the EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants

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

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

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

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

Yes. There are international pathways including contaminant of seed and grain.

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

Yes. International pathways are superior to natural spread.

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

Yes. Further areas for spread and establishment is likely within the EPPO region.

Outcome of section B: *Euphorbia davidii* is a priority for an EPPO PRA

Selected references

Barina Z, Shevera M, Sirbu C, Pinke G (2013) Current distribution and spreading of *Euphorbia davidii* (*E. dentata* agg.) in Europe. *Central European Journal of Biology* 8(1), 87-95.

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