

Scientific name	<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i>
Common name	Eastern Baccharis
Broad group	Plant
Number of and countries wherein the species is currently established	6: BE, ES, FR, IT, NL, UK
Risk Assessment Method	EPPO
Links	http://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/Pest_Risk_Analysis/PRAdocs_plants/13-18359_PRA_record_Baccharis_halimifolia.pdf http://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/Pest_Risk_Analysis/PRAdocs_plants/13-18698_PRA_Report_Baccharis_halimifolia.pdf
9. Includes possible effects of climate change in the foreseeable future	Climate matching models exist but only for Australia (Sims-Chilton <i>et al.</i> , 2010) using the following optimum temperature: 12-27°C (5-35°C). These models suggest decreasing suitability for the species under climate change in Australia, but this has not been tested in Europe.
11. Documents information sources	<p>Sims-Chilton N, Zalucki M, Buckley Y. 2010. Long term climate effects are confounded with the biological control programme against the invasive weed <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> in Australia. <i>Biological Invasions</i> 12: 3145-3155.</p> <p>van Valkenburg J, Duistermaat L, Meerman H. 2014. <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> L. in Nederland: waar blijft struikaster? <i>Gorteria</i> 37: 25-30.</p>
Main experts	Kelly Martinou Jan Pergl
Other contributing experts	Ioannis Bazos Alexandros Galanidis Belinda Gallardo
Notes	The risk assessments comply with the minimum standards. According to the EPPO report <i>B. halimifolia</i> has already established in several EPPO countries (France, Spain, Belgium, UK, Italy) and it is widespread in the Atlantic coast. It was intentionally introduced to act as a windbreak. The management of road sides by mowing or any soil disturbance that creates bare soil favours <i>B. halimifolia</i> . It colonizes natural and semi natural habitats such as saltmarshes and coastal dunes but also anthropogenic habitats (van Valkenburg <i>et al.</i> , 2014). No additional data were found for

	this species based on the literature search.
Outcome	Compliant