

Scientific name	<i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>
Common name	Water-primrose
Broad group	Plant
Number of and countries wherein the species is currently established	8: BE, DE, ES, FR, IE, IT, NL, UK,
Risk Assessment Method	EPPO, GB NNRA
Links	<a href="http://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/Pest_Risk_Analysis/PRAdocs_plants/11-16827%20PRA%20Ludwigia_grandiflora%20rev.doc">http://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/Pest_Risk_Analysis/PRAdocs_plants/11-16827%20PRA%20Ludwigia_grandiflora%20rev.doc</a> <a href="http://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/Pest_Risk_Analysis/PRAdocs_plants/11-17142%20PRA%20%20report%20Ludwigia%20grandiflora.doc">http://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/Pest_Risk_Analysis/PRAdocs_plants/11-17142%20PRA%20%20report%20Ludwigia%20grandiflora.doc</a> <a href="https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/downloadDocument.cfm?id=477">https://secure.fera.defra.gov.uk/nonnativespecies/downloadDocument.cfm?id=477</a>
1. Description (Taxonomy, invasion history, distribution range (native and introduced), geographic scope, socio-economic benefits)	Traded and imported for ornamental purposes. It is not the case any more in several European countries as a consequence of trade regulation or codes of conduct designed to decrease invasion risks (Brunel, 2009).
6. Can broadly assess environmental impact with respect to ecosystem services	May affect provisioning, regulating and cultural services by fouling of water supply systems and drainage, crowding of recreational waterways, effect on angling, water sports and boating where it makes dense populations (Hassan & Ricciardi, 2014, Vanderhoeven, 2013) (EPPO and GB NNRA).
8. Includes status (threatened or protected) of species or habitat under threat	Dense populations can establish in protected habitats (EPPO DSS).
9. Includes possible effects of climate change in the foreseeable future	Strong increase of risk in the Atlantic region (Kelly <i>et al.</i> , 2014).

<p>11. Documents information sources</p>	<p><b>Brunel S. 2009.</b> Pathway analysis: aquatic plants imported in 10 EPPO countries. <i>EPPO Bulletin</i> <b>39</b>: 201-213.</p> <p><b>Hassan A, Ricciardi A. 2014.</b> Are non-native species more likely to become pests? Influence of biogeographic origin on the impacts of freshwater organisms 3. <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> <b>12</b>: 218-223.</p> <p><b>Kelly R, Leach K, Cameron A, Maggs CA, Reid N. 2014.</b> Combining global climate and regional landscape models to improve prediction of invasion risk. <i>Diversity and Distributions</i>.</p> <p><b>Vanderhoeven S. 2013.</b> Risk analysis of <i>Ludwigia grandiflora</i>, Risk analysis report of non-native organisms in Belgium. Cellule interdépartementale sur les Espèces invasives (CiEi), DGO3, SPW / Editions, 36 pages.</p>
<p>Main experts</p>	<p>Johan van Valkenburg Etienne Branquart</p>
<p>Notes</p>	<p>EPPO DSS and GB NNRA: high risk in Atlantic and Mediterranean.</p> <p>Area at risk: Atlantic, Black Sea and Mediterranean regions. Uncertainty about establishment capacity in the Continental region.</p>
<p>Outcome</p>	<p>Compliant</p>