EXTERNAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT

Extensive literature search for preparatory work to support pan European pest risk assessment: Trichilogaster acaciaelongifoliae.[1]

RC/EFSA/ALPHA/2014/07

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ABSTRACT

EFSA has to assess the risk to plant health that would pose a voluntary release of the bud galling wasp *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae* in the Union territory for the biological control of the invasive alien plant *Acacia longifolia* (Andrews) Willd. As a preparatory work for this pan European pest risk assessment an inventory is developed on the ornamental cultivation of *Acacia longifolia* and *Acacia floribunda* in the EU. *A. longifolia* and *A. floribunda* are both hosts of the bud galling wasp *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae*. The inventory demonstrated that *Acacia floribunda* (Vent.) Willd. is not distributed as invasive plant or environmental in European member states. For cultivation as ornamental it is only available at a very small scale in France and Italy. *Acacia longifolia* is one of the most prolific invaders in France, Italy, Portugal and Spain. *A. longifolia* has not been recorded in the wild in any other EU member state. *A. longifolia* is a quite commonly used shrub or tree in the subtropical parts of Europe. It can be used as an ornamental shrub or small tree in gardens, in cities and in agricultural areas. As ornamental tree it is not only present in Southern Europe, but also in Belgium and UK. The species is grown by quite some nurseries in Italy, France, Spain and Greece. In Portugal it is prohibited by law to cultivate this species. The presented results on occurrence in the wild and cultivation of *A. longifolia* and *A. floribunda* in EU member states are a good basis to assess the risk to plant health that would pose a voluntary release of the bud galling wasp *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae* in the Union territory for the biological control of the invasive alien plant *Acacia longifolia* (Andrews) Willd.

KEY WORDS

Acacia floribunda, *Acacia longifolia*, *Acacia* spp., Distribution, Europe, Ornamental, *Trichilogaster acaciaelongifoliae*

SUMMARY

EFSA has to assess the risk to plant health that would pose a voluntary release of the bud galling wasp *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae* in the Union territory for the biological control of the invasive alien plant *Acacia longifolia* (Andrews) Willd. As a preparatory work for this pan European pest risk assessment an inventory is developed on the ornamental cultivation of *Acacia longifolia* and *Acacia floribunda* in the EU. *A. longifolia* and *A. floribunda* are both hosts of the bud galling wasp *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae*. *A. floribunda* (Vent.) Willd is closely related to *A. longifolia* and has earlier been considered as a subspecies. The inventory was developed by means of extensive literature searches.
In addition information was collected on distribution in the wild and cultivation of some other *Acacia* species, mainly *A. dealbata, A. melanoxylon, A. retinodes* and *A. saligna.* These species are also invasive in several EU member states. They are not hosts of *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae.*

The inventory demonstrated that *Acacia floribunda* (Vent.) Willd. is not distributed as invasive plant or environmental in European member states. It does not appear in any botanical source or database on invasive plants. The species is available as ornamental in Southern Europe, however on a very small scale. Few nurseries in France and Spain offer the true to name *A. floribunda* (Vent.) Willd for use as ornamantal shrub in gardens, in cities and in agricultural areas.The name *A. floribunda* is often used in Europe for ornamental Acacias. However, these plants are not true to name; the valid name of these plants is *A. retinodes* Schltdl. Based on descriptions and pictures of plants it turned out that in most cases plants offered under the name *A. floribunda* are in fact *A. retinoides* Schltdl.

Acacia longifolia is one of the most serious invaders in France, Italy, Portugal and Spain. It is the most prominent and widespread invader in Portuguese dunes. The species occurs in most provinces in Portugal, in the north western part of Spain, in some southern parts of France and in parts of Italy. It was not only recorded on the mainland, but also on the islands of Corse, Azores, Madeira, Baleares and Sardinia. Detailed data on areas are not available, with a few exceptions, e.g. in the coastal region of Portugal 2850 ha of *A. longifolia* is recorded between Pedrogão and S. Jacinto (= 12% of the 24,000 ha coastal strip). *A. longifolia* was not recorded in the wild in any other EU member state.
Acacia longifolia is a quite commonly used shrub or tree in the subtropical parts of Europe. The species is grown by quite some nurseries in Italy, France, Spain and Greece. In Portugal it is prohibited by law to cultivate this species, as is also the case for *A. dealbata, A. melanoxylon, A. retinodes* and *A. saligna*. Moreover *A. longifolia* it is grown by some nurseries in more northern parts of Europe (Germany, the Netherlands, Irish Republic and UK). *A. longifolia* can be used as an ornamental shrub or small tree in gardens, in cities and in or agricultural areas. As such it is not only present in southern Europe, but also in Belgium and UK. The species is also used in natural areas, e.g. for soil-stabilization in dunes (erosion control).

The Acacias grown in France and Italy for cut flower production principally are *A. dealbata* and *A. retinodes,* of which *A. dealbata* is the most important. In 2000 the total production area of *Acacia* spp. in Italy was 552 ha, of which 500 ha was in Imperia. The area dropped dramatically thereafter due to pest problems, particularly *Acizzia uncatoides* (synonym *Psylla uncatoides*). In France the total production area dropped from 204 ha in 2002 to 112 ha in 2011. The production is biggest in Alpes Maritimes and Var. In addition, 150-200 tonnes of Acacia blossoms are collected in the wild for the production of high-grade perfume. *A. dealbata* is often planted in gardens, parks and along the roadside. *A. retinodes* is also used as ornamental tree and as an environmental. Many varieties and cultivars are on the market, especially from *A. dealbata.*
Both species are invasive. *A. dealbata* is one of the most prolific invaders in Portugal, Spain, Italy and France. It occurs in all provinces in Portugal, in the north western part of Spain, and in quite some areas in France and Italy. *A. dealbata* was also recorded in Croatia, Cyprus, Romania, Sweden and the non EU member state Switzerland.

Acacia retinodes was recorded in the wild in big parts of Portugal and in some parts of Italy and France. It was not recorded in Spain. Other countries were the species is recorded in the wild include Croatia, Cyprus, Romania and the UK.

Acacia melanoxylon is also one of the most prolific invaders in France, Italy, Portugal and Spain. It occurs in all provinces in Portugal, in the north western part of Spain, in the south eastern part of France and in some parts of Italy. It was also recorded in Belgium and the UK. *A. melanoxylon* can be used as an ornamental in gardens and parks. It is also used as a street tree. In Portugal its wood is used for timber.

Acacia saligna is the most invasive *Acacia* species in Italy. It is present in nine regions in Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, in big parts of Portugal, in the south eastern part of France, including Corse and in North-West Spain. *A. saligna* is also present in Croatia, Cyprus, Greece and Malta. In Cyprus it is the most serious invasive species and in Malta it is one of the major plant invaders. *A. saligna* is used as an ornamental. Other uses include environmental rehabilitation, soil stabilisation, animal fodder, tannin production, windbreaks, and source of fuel wood.

Several pests and diseases affect *Acacia* species.Important pests include *Acizzia uncatoides* (syn. *Psylla uncatoides*), aphids, *Frankliniella occidentalis* (thrips), *Metcalfa pruinosa* and cotton scale. The major pathogen is *Armillaria mellea,* which is difficult to control. Pest problems are the main reason for serious reductions in cultivation areas, both in Italy and in France.

Egg laying of *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae* has also been observed on the tree *Paraserianthes lophantha,* which has its origin in Australia. Therefore a small inventory was done on the distribution and cultivation of *P. lophantha* in EU member states. *P. lophantha* is present in the wild in some regions/provinces in Italy and Portugal, in the South Eastern part of France and in Spain. The species is cultivated as ornamental, both in Southern Europe and in Western Europe, probably on a limited scale.

The presented results on occurrence in the wild and cultivation of *A. longifolia* and *A. floribunda,* - which are both hosts of the bud galling wasp *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae* - in EU member states are a good basis to assess the risk to plant health that would pose a voluntary release of the bud galling wasp *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae* in the Union territory for the biological control of the invasive alien plant *Acacia longifolia* (Andrews) Willd.

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BACKGROUND AS PROVIDED BY EFSA

In the context of a request by the European Union EFSA has to assess the risk to plant health that would pose a voluntary release of the bud galling wasp *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae* in the Union territory for the biological control of the invasive alien plant *Acacia longifolia* (Andrews) Willd. This pest risk assessment is to be conducted under the scenario assumption of a voluntary release of *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae*. Therefore it should focus on the risk of establishment, spread and impact for the EU territory, excluding the assessment of the probability of entry and a systematic evaluation of risk reduction options.

TERMS OF REFERENCE AS PROVIDED BY EFSA

This procurement is launched in the context of the multiple Framework Contract OC/EFSA/PLH/2013/01-CT1-5. The main objective of this procedure is to provide preparatory work for the Panel on Plant Health in the context of the request from the EC to provide a scientific opinion on the risks to plant health posed by the release of *T. acaciaelongifoliae* as biocontrol agent of the invasive plant *Acacia longifolia*.

The specific objectives of the contract resulting from the present reopening competition are to develop the following inventory by means of extensive literature searches following the methodology described in the EFSA guidance on systematic review[1].

Inventory on *Acacia longifolia* and *Acacia floribunda* in the EU. For each species, the contractor shall indicate:

- their area (ha) of occurrence in the wild in each EU member state,
- their area (ha) of cultivation in each EU member state,
- their intended ornamental use (flowers vs. leaves),
- the hybrids and varieties on the ornamental market,
- what pest management regimes are undertaken by ornamental growers as a matter of course,
- the source of the ornamental product (i.e. field collected or nursery grown from seed/cutting, etc.).

The extensive literature search shall be based on both peer-reviewed and grey literature (technical reports, EU member states data, information provided by National Plant Protection Organizations and horticultural surveys). It should be kept in mind that in the technical literature, *Mimosa* is often used as a synonym for *Acacia*.

This contract/grant was awarded by EFSA to:

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Contract/grant title: Extensive literature search for preparatory work to support pan European pest risk assessment: *Trichilogaster acaciaelongifoliae*

Contract/grant number: RC/EFSA/ALPHA/2014/07

1. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

EFSA is requested by the European Commission to assess the risk to plant health that would pose a voluntary release of the bud galling wasp *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae* in the Union territory for the biological control of the invasive alien plant *Acacia longifolia* (Andrews) Willd. This pest risk assessment is to be conducted under the scenario assumption of a voluntary release of *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae*. Therefore it should focus on the risk of establishment, spread and impact for the EU territory, excluding the assessment of the probability of entry and a systematic evaluation of risk reduction options.

As a preparatory work for this pan European pest risk assessment an inventory is developed on the ornamental cultivation of *Acacia longifolia* and *Acacia floribunda* in the EU. *A. longifolia* and *A.floribunda* are both hosts of the bud galling wasp *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae*. *A. floribunda* (Vent.) Willd is closely related to *A. longifolia* and has earlier been considered as a subspecies (Maslin, 2001). The inventory was developed by means of extensive literature searches following the methodology described in the EFSA guidance on systematic review http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/efsajournal/doc/1637.pdf.

Study questions were:

- Which common names and synonyms are in use for both species under study?
- What is the distribution of both species within the European Union and the occurrence (ha) in the wild in each EU member state?
- What is the area of cultivation of both species for ornamental use, both for landscape/urban use and cut foliage/cut flower/container plant in each EU member state?
- Which ornamental uses are intended (flowers vs. leaves) in the European Union?
- Which hybrids and varieties are on the ornamental market in the European Union?
- Which pests occur in the species under study?
- Which pest management regimes are undertaken by ornamental growers in the European Union
- What is the source of the ornamental product: field collected, nursery grown from seed, nursery grown from cutting, etc. ?

In addition information was collected on distribution in the wild and cultivation of some other *Acacia* species, mainly *A. dealbata*, *A. melanoxylon*, *A. retinodes* and *A. saligna*. These species are also invasive in several EU member states. They are not hosts of *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae*.

Data and information were retrieved by a systematic, extensive and reproducible literature search in different databases, such as CAB Abstracts. Moreover, several invasive species databases were searched. In addition, websites from relevant organisations, like regional/national authorities, plant protection organizations, national floras, The Dutch Flower Auctions Association VBN, nurseries, organizations in relation to ornamentals, and national libraries were searched. Searches were done in relevant Member States of the European Union. Moreover, experts in different EU member states were consulted, both experts on invasive species and experts on ornamentals.
The findings of these searches were collected in an Excel-file and the references were collected in the reference management programme EndNote.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Search strategies

Different search strategies were developed for CAB Abstracts, AGRIS, Scopus and Zoological record. These are shown in tables 1-4.

CAB Abstracts

In relation to common names and synonyms it was checked which names resulted in hits. An overview of all checked names and the numbers of hits in CAB Abstracts is given in appendix A. Names which resulted in hits were included in the search strategy. Searching was done on EU Member State names (28), including former names, like Czechoslovakia, and German Democratic Republic and on European Union. The CAB Thesaurus 2014 was used to find terms, specific terminology and synonyms (http:/www.cabi.org). Boolean operators used are AND, OR. Truncation (*) was used to retrieve all possible suffix variations of the root word indicated. The wild card character ? was used to substitute for one or no characters. The explode command was used in CAB's hierarchal list of thesaurus terms. It tells OvidSP to search for the thesaurus term itself including all its narrower terms, down to all levels (http://www.cabi.org/?page=2044&site=170 Advanced Searching of CAB Abstracts, p. 25, 28-29). The search in CAB Abstracts was done from 1984 onward and resulted in 165 hits.

Table 1: Search strategy in CAB Abstracts.

20141030
1 ((acacia or acacias or mimosa or mimosas or phyllodoce) and (dealbata or floribunda or latifolia or longifolia or macrostachya or melanoxyl?? or retinodes or saligna)) or acacia cyanophyll* or coast wattle? or golden wattle? or long leaved wattle? or racosperma floribundum or racosperma longifolium or silver wattle?
2 ((alien or exotic? or introduced or invad* or invasi* or non indigenous or nonindigenous or non native* or nonnative*) and (acacia or acacias or mimosa or mimosas))
3 1 or 2
4 trichilogaster
5 exp european union/ or exp european union countries/ or czechoslovakia.hw or estonian ssr.hw or latvian ssr.hw or lithuanian ssr.hw or german democratic republic.hw or german federal republic.hw or croatia.ti,ab,hw or (portugal or spain or france or italy or slovenia or croatia or greece or cyprus).ti,ab
6 (3 or 4) and 5

AGRIS

In relation to common names and synonyms it was checked which names resulted in hits. An overview of all checked names and the numbers of hits in AGRIS is given in appendix 1. Names which resulted in hits were included in the search strategy. The AGROVOC Thesaurus was used to find terms, specific terminology and synonyms. Boolean operators used are AND, OR. Truncation (*) was used to retrieve all possible suffix variations of the root word indicated. The wild card character ? was used to substitute for one or no characters. The search in AGRIS was done from 1975 onward and resulted in 36 hits.

Table 2: Search strategy in AGRIS.

20141105: 1 ((acacia or acacias or mimosa or mimosas or phyllodoce) and (dealbata or floribunda or latifolia or longifolia or macrostachya or melanoxyl?? or retinodes or saligna)) or acacia cyanophyll* or coast wattle? or golden wattle? or long leaved wattle? or racosperma floribundum or racosperma longifolium or silver wattle? 2 ((alien or exotic? or introduced or invad* or invasi* or non indigenous or nonindigenous or non native* or nonnative*) and (acacia or acacias or mimosa or mimosas)) 3 1 or 2 4 trichilogaster 5 3 or 4 6 (austria or belgium or bulgaria or cyprus or croatia or czech republic or czechoslovakia or csfr or denmark or estonia or european union or finland or france or "federal republic of germany" or german democratic republic or germany or greece or hungary or irish republic or (ireland not northern ireland) or italy or latvia or lithuania or luxembourg or malta or netherlands or poland or portugal or romania or slovakia or slovak republic or slovenia or spain or sweden or uk or great britain or united kingdom or scotland or wales or england or northern ireland).ti,ec,ie,ei,gc or exp austria or exp belgium or exp bulgaria or exp croatia or exp cyprus or exp czech republic or exp czechoslovakia or exp denmark or exp estonia or exp finland or exp france or exp germany or exp greece or exp hungary or exp ireland or exp irish republic or exp italy or exp latvia or exp lithuania or exp luxembourg or exp malta or exp netherlands or exp poland or exp portugal or exp romania or exp slovak republic or exp slovakia or exp slovenia or exp spain or exp sweden or exp great britain or exp united kingdom or exp england or exp scotland or exp wales or exp northern ireland or exp european union or exp european union countries or (portugal or italia or italy or france or spain or espana or slovenia or croatia or greece or ellada or cyprus).ti,az 7 5 and 6

Scopus

Boolean operators used are AND, OR. Scopus finds singular and plural form of nouns automatically. Truncation (*) was used to retrieve all possible suffix variations of the root word indicated. Sometimes terms were enclosed in quotes (“”), which means that the exact phrase is being searched (http://www.info.sciverse.com/scopus/). Scopus covers records from 1996 onward, but Scopus includes some older records. The search in Scopus resulted in 107 hits.

Table 3: Search strategy in Scopus.

20141030 ((TITLE-ABS-KEY (acacia OR acacias OR mimosa OR mimosas OR phyllodoce) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (dealbata OR floribunda OR latifolia OR longifolia OR macrostachya OR melanoxyl* OR retinodes OR saligna)) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY ("acacia cyanophyll*" OR "coast wattle*" OR "golden wattle*" OR "long leaved wattle*" OR "racosperma floribundum" OR "racosperma longifolium" OR "silver wattle*" OR trichilogaster)) OR (TITLE-ABS-KEY (alien of exotic* OR introduced OR invasi* OR invad* OR "non indigenous" OR nonindigenous OR "non native*" OR nonnative*) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (acacia OR acacias OR mimosa OR

mimosas))) AND TITLE-ABS-KEY (("Irish Republic" OR (ireland AND NOT ("northern ireland" OR "elsevier ireland")) OR austria OR belgium OR bulgaria OR cyprus OR "czech republic" OR czechoslovakia OR denmark OR estonia OR finland OR france OR germany OR "german democratic republic" OR "german federal republic" OR greece OR hungary OR italy OR latvia OR lithuania OR luxembourg OR malta OR netherlands OR poland OR portugal OR romania OR slovakia OR slovenia OR spain OR sweden OR uk OR "united kingdom" OR "great britain" OR england OR scotland OR wales OR "northern ireland" OR croatia))

Zoological Record

The search strategy for Zoological Record was based on the search strategy for CAB Abstracts. Boolean operators used are AND, OR. Truncation (*) was used to retrieve all possible suffix variations of the root word indicated. The wild card character ? was used to substitute for one or no characters. The search in Zoological Record was done from 1978 onward and resulted in 16 hits.

Table 4: Search strategy in Zoological Record.

20141029
1 ((acacia or acacias or mimosa or mimosas or phyllodoce) and (dealbata or floribunda or latifolia or longifolia or macrostachya or melanoxyl?? or retinodes or saligna)) or acacia cyanophyll* or coast wattle? or golden wattle? or long leaved wattle? or racosperma floribundum or racosperma longifolium or silver wattle?
2 ((alien of exotic? or introduced or invasi* or non indigenous or nonindigenous or non native* or nonnative*) and (acacia or acacias or mimosa or mimosas))
3 1 or 2
4 trichilogaster
5 3 or 4
6 austria or belgium or bulgaria or croatia or cyprus or czech republic or czechoslovakia or denmark or estonia or european union or finland or france or germany or greece or hungary or irish republic or "republic of ireland" or italy or latvia or lithuania or luxembourg or malta or netherlands or poland or portugal or romania or slovakia or slovenia or spain or sweden or united kingdom or britain or exp france or exp germany or exp greece or exp italy or exp spain or exp united kingdom
7 5 and 6

2.2Grey/technical literature from website searches and via organisations

Extensive literature searches were done on many websites and in many databases, including invasive species databases and websites from regional/national authorities, plant protection organizations, national floras, The Dutch Flower Auctions Association VBN, nurseries, organizations in relation to ornamentals, and national libraries. At the start of the project a list was made with potential interesting sources. This list was further expanded during the course of the project. The list partly resulted from personal knowledge from the information professionals and experts involved in this project, partly from consulting experts/colleague researchers in other EU Member States and partly from searches on the Web. In addition, searches were also done via Google and Google Scholar. An overview of organisations/websites with relevant information is given in Table 5. In appendix B an overview is given of consulted websites that did not yield any relevant information. Papers were also identified by stydying lists of references of selected papers.

Table 5: Organisations and websites with relevant information on *Acacia* spp.

Country	Organisation	URL
Belgium	Pépinière Hulsdonk	http://www.hulsdonk.com/
Croatia	Flora Croatica Database	http://hirc.botanic.hr/fcd/Search.aspx
Cyprus	Cyprus Environment & Energy	http://www.cypenv.info/cypnat/files/trees.aspx
	Ministry of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Environment	http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/agriculture.nsf/index_en/index_en?OpenDocument
	Natura Cypria	http://www.cypenv.info/cypnat/files/trees.aspx
Denmark	GBIF Free and open access to biodiversity data	http://www.gbif.org/species/2978730
European Union	Acacia World	http://www.acacia-world.net
	DAISIE	http://www.europe-aliens.org
	EPPO PQR Database	http://www.eppo.int/DATABASES/pqr/pqr.htm
	European Network on Invasive Alien Species (NOBANIS)	http://www.nobanis.org/About.asp
	GBIF Resources	http://rs.gbif.org
	Global invasive species database ISSG	http://www.issg.org/database/welcome/
	Global invasive species information network	http://www.gisin.org
	GRIN Database	http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/tax_search.pl
	International Legume Databases & information service (ILDIS)	http://www.ildis.org/
	Invasive Species Compendium	http://www.cabi.org/isc
	Q-bank – comprehensive databases on quarantine plant pests and diseases	http://www.q-bank.eu/Plants/BioloMICS.aspx?Table=Plants
	The Plantlist	http://www.theplantlist.org/
	World Wide Wattle	http://www.worldwidewattle.com
France	AGROCAMPUS OUEST Centre d'Angers	http://www.agrodoc-ouest.org/
	Florama	http://www.florama.fr/
	Inventaire National du Patrimoine Naturel	http://inpn.mnhn.fr/espece/cd_nom
	Irstea Publications et Bases documentaires	http://cemadoc.cemagref.fr/exl-php/cadcgp.php?query=1&MODELE=vues/p_recherche_publication/home.htmlphp/cadcgp.php?NOM=cadic__anonyme&PASSE=&FROM_LOGIN=1&CMD=CHERCHE&query=1&MODELE=portail%2Fportailv2.html&TABLE=PUB_DOC&SOURCE=SearchServer_3.0&NOMFONDS=Exlibris+WEB&SELF=&URL_REQUETE=
	Jardiland	http://www.jardiland.com/
	Jardinage	http://jardinage.comprendrechoisir.com/

	Les Botaniques du Val Douve	http://www.les-botaniques-du-val-douve.com/
	Mandelieu La Napoule	http://www.mandelieu.com/
	Pépinières Cavatore	http://www.mimosa-cavatore.com/
	Pépinières Eric Duval	http://www.pepinieres-duval.com/
	Pépinière Ezavin	http://www.pepinieres-ezavin.com/mdf_def/catfleurs.htm
	Pépinières Issa des Hauts de Valcyre	http://pepiniereissa.fr/
	Pépinières de Kerzarc'h	http://www.pepinieresdekerzarch.fr/
	Pépinière La Palmeraie	http://www.pepiniere-palmeraie.com/
	Pépinière de Saint Jean	http://www.pepinieredesaintjean.com/
	Pépinières Saint Georges	http://www.pepiniere-stgeorges.fr/
	Plantes-et-jardins	http://mag.plantes-et-jardins.com/
	ProdINRA	http://prodinra.inra.fr/?locale=en
	Tela Botanica	http://www.tela-botanica.org
Germany	PPP-Index Pflanzeneinkaufsführer	http://www.ppp-index.de/
Greece	Agios Gioannis	http://www.fytopromitheytiki.gr/
	Delta Trees Blogspot	http://delta-trees.blogspot.nl/
	Ergotech	http://www.ergotech.gr/fyta.pdf
	Geoponiko Parko	http://www.geoponiko-parko.gr/
	Papanikolaounurseries	http://www.papanikolaounurseries.gr/?page_id=230
Italy	Acta Plantarum	http://www.actaplantarum.org/flora/flora_info.php?id=216
	Albanesi : la voce degli italiani moderni	http://www.albanesi.it/ambiente/giardino/acacia-mimosa.htm
	Altervista Flora Italiana	www.luirig.altervista.org
	Fattoria Beretta	http://www.fattoriaberetta.it/acacia.htm
	Fitodifesa	http://www.fitodifesa.it/ornamentali/90-mimosa.html
	Florsilva	http://www.florsilva.it/it/catalogo-prodotti/item/344-.html
	Margheriti Piante	http://www.margheriti.it/images/margheriti.pdf
	Piante & Vivai	http://www.piantevivai.com/
	Riviera24	http://www.riviera24.it/articoli/2008/03/5/37562/festa-della-donna-95-mimosa-in-italia-proviene-dalla-riviera-dei-fiori
	University of Bologna	http://www.eng.unibo.it/PortaleEn/default.htm
	Vivai MGF	http://www.vivaiopistoia.it/
	Vivai Nannini	http://www.vivainannini.com/
	Vivaio Noaro	http://www.noarovivaio.it/main.php?i=pianta-del-mese
	Vivaio Piante la Fronda	http://www.vivaiolafronda.com/
	Vivai Torsanlorenzo	http://www.vivaitorsanlorenzo.it/
	Vivai Torre	http://www.vivaitorrenatale.com/
Malta	Malta Environment & Planning Authority (MEPA)	http://www.mepa.org.mt/guidelines-alienplants

The Netherlands	NVWA	https://www.vwa.nl/
	PlantScope	www.plantscope.nl
	Wageningen UR	http://www.internationalplantnames.com/
Portugal	DinamisGlobe	http://www.dinamisglobe.org/pt/
	Biblioteca do Conhencimento online(Escola Superior Agrária Biblioteca)	http://www.b-on.pt/index.php?lang=en
	Invasoras	http://invasoras.pt
Spain	Alberola Viveros	http://tienda.alberolaviveros.com/
	Arboles Ornamentales	http://www.arbolesornamentales.es/
	Bibliotheca del Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Tecnología Agraria y Alimentaria (INIA)	http://iniabib.inia.es/absys/abwebp.exe/
	Guíaverde cosagro	http://www.guiaverde.com/plant_guide/acacia_dealbata_31
	Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación, y Medio Ambiente	http://www.magrama.gob.es
	Universidad de Almeria, Departamento de Producción Vegetal	http://cms.ual.es/UAL/universidad/departamentos/produccionvegetal/index.htm
	Universidad de Almería	http://www.ual.es/personal/edana/alienplants/checklist.pdf
	University of Cordoba	http://helvia.uco.es/xmlui
	Universidad politecnica de Madrid	http://www.upm.es/institucional/UPM/Biblioteca
	UPCT Departemento de Producción Vegetal de la Universidad Politécnica de Cartagena	http://www.bib.upct.es/
	Valencia	http://www.valencia.es/ayuntamiento/webs/estadistica/Anuario/2003%5CPdf%5C325.pdf http://www.valencia.es/ayuntamiento/webs/estadistica/Anuario/2006%5CPdf%5C246.pdf
	Viveros Pla del Poule	http://www.viverospladelpou.com/
	Viveros del Sueve	http://www.delsueve.com/
	Waste : Naturaleze ciencia medio ambiente	http://waste.ideal.es/invasoraslistaplantas.htm

2.3 The selection process

The most important aspect in the selection criteria is whether or not a paper contributes to answering the study questions.

Reasons for inclusion of references include:

- Distribution and occurrence data in the wild of *A. longifolia* and *A.* in EU member states,
- Information on occurrence of *A. longifolia* and *A. floribunda* in landscape plantings and urban use,
- Data on areas of cultivation of *A. longifolia* and *A. floribunda* in EU member states, both for landscape/urban use and for cut flowers/cut foliage/pot plant.
- Information on ornamental use of *A. longifolia* and *A. floribunda* in EU countries,

- Information on varieties and hybrids of *A. longifolia* and *A. floribunda* in EU countries,
- Information on pests and diseases in *A.longifolia* and *A. floribunda* and on the pest management in EU countries,
- Information on the source of the ornamental product (field collected, nursery grown),
- Information on plant propagation of *A. longifolia* and *A. floribunda* in EU member states,
- Extent of cultivation and invasive presence of other *Acacia* species like *A. dealbata, A. melanoxylon, A. retinodes en A. saligna.*
- Information on ornamental use of *A. retinodes* and *A. dealbata* in EU countries,
- Information on varieties and hybrids of *A. retinodes* and *A. dealbata* in EU countries,
- Information on potential use of *Acacia* wood, e.g. the potential for paper making.

Confusion in taxonomy in relation to *A. floribunda* and *A. retinodes* was taken into account. Any information on potential sources of these confusions in taxonomy were delivered to EFSA.

Reasons for exclusion of references:

- Occurrence or cultivation in non- EU country, e.g. Australia, South Africa,
- Information on biological control of *A. longifolia* in South Africa by the introduction of *Trichilogaster acaciaelongifoliae,*
- False acacia (*Robinia pseudoacacia*),
- Vegetation studies unless they give information on the occurrence,
- Effects of *Acacia* spp. on soil characteristics, soil micro-organisms etc., unless they give information on the occurrence,
- Allellopathy/phytotoxicity studies, understorey studies,
- Seed bank studies;
- Studies on management/control of invaders, unless they give information on the occurrence,
- Effect of climate change on invaders,
- Performance of *Acacia* spp. on heavy metals contaminated soils
- Studies on pollen morphology, physiological studies,
- Model studies.

2.4 Storage of records

Most records were stored in an EndNote library and provided to EFSA. All references are listed in chapter 5. In addition to the fields that a database provides, e.g. on author, year, title, journal, keywords etc., information on date of search, species and country was included in different custom fields, as explained in Table 6. Inclusion of date of search and search strategy means that the search is completely transparent and can be reproduced exactly. In addition to the date, the custom 1 field contains „y" (yes). This means that a record was selected during the selection process. References that were not selected during the selection process contained „n" (not). These references were not included in the EndNote library provided to EFSA.

In the EndNote library groups were made of individual species and individual countries. Although all search results for a specific species or EU Member State can easily be found by using the search command, this group usage allows EFSA to quickly have a list of records of individual species and individual countries by clicking on the group in question. Moreover, it immediately gives insight in the number of records in all groups (species and countries).

Table 6: Definition of additional fields in the EndNote library

Field	Content
Custom 1	Date of search, e.g. 20141030

Custom 3	Species
Custom 4	Country

3. RESULTS

3.1 Acacia spp.

The genus *Acacia* contains over 1300 species, about 960 of them are native to Australia, with the remainder spread around the tropical to warm-temperate regions of both hemispheres (Maslin, 2001). Australian Acacias have been widely planted outside their natural ranges, and landscapes in many parts of the world are now dominated by planted or self-sown stands of Australian Acacias (Richardson *et al.,* 2011). Some Australian Acacias are among the most widespread and damaging of all invasive plants (Richardson and Rejmánek, 2011), whereas others are commercially important crops (Kull *et al.,* 2011). Some species are both invasive and commercially important, like *A. dealbata.*

In the eighteenth and nineteenth century several Acacia species were introduced into Europe and now about 30 species are cultivated or naturalized in Europe, especially in the Mediterranean area, including mainland and islands of Portugal, Spain, France and Italy. At least eight Australian Acacias have become potential pests in this area: *A. dealbata, A.melanoxylon, A. longifolia, A. retinodes, A. saligna, A. mearnsii, A. pycnantha* and *A. karroo* (Lorenzo *et al.,* 2010). These species threaten native habitats by competing with indigenous vegetation, thereby reducing biodiversity.

The spread of Acacia species beyond gardens and plantations is due to the dispersal capabilities of these species (Breton *et al.,* 2008). The invasive success of Acacia species can be attributed to factors like their rapid growth, the ability to out-compete native plants, their capacity to accumulate high biomass, their capacity to fix nitrogen and their capacity to form large persistent seed banks (Le Maitre *et al.,* 2011). Fires and deep frosts facilitate the colonization of Acacia species. They destroy trees but stimulate germination of the seeds, which are characterized by hardseededness. Acacia species have been shown to induce simultaneous changes in the above- and below-ground communities, microclimates, soil moisture regimes and soil nutrient levels (Marchante *et al.,* 2003, 2008a,b, 2011, Le Maitre *et al.,* 2011).

At present, *A.dealbata, A. melanoxylon* and *A. longifolia* are the most prolific invaders in France, Italy, Portugal and Spain, especially in conservation areas. *A. longifolia* is the most prominent and widespread invader in Portuguese dunes (Lorenzo *et al*., 2010, Marchante, 2011). It was introduced to curb sand erosion in dune systems. It was also introduced as an ornamental. *A. melanoxylon* is also used as an ornamental and for timber production in Portugal (Breton *et al*., 2008, Ratnayake and Joyce, 2010). The most invasive Acacia in Italy is *A. saligna* (Celesti *et al.,* 2010). This species has been introduced in coastal areas for reforestation purposes and for dune stabilization. It is also utilized for animal fodder, tannin production, windbreaks, ornamental use and as a source of fuel wood. However, its spread has not been controlled, and it currently occurs in many Italian regions. In particular, this species is widespread on the Southern Adriatic coast, and it grows between the Mediterranean scrub and the evergreen forest of the fixed dunes in central and southern Italy (Izzi *et al.*, 2007). The most widespread Acacia species is probably *A. dealbata* (Sheppard *et al.,* 2006, Lorenzo *et al.,* 2010).

Acacia dealbata has become important to both the cut flower industry and the use in the manufacture of high grade perfume. Gardeners have created several new cultivars of *A. dealbata.* Another important cut flower is *A. retinodes*, although its importance is decreasing due to pests . *A. baileyana* 'Purpurea' is grown in Italy for its attractive cut foliage. In Europe *Acacia* is often traded as Mimosa.

3.2 Taxonomy of *Acacia longifolia* and *Acacia floribunda.*

The two host species for *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae*, *A. longifolia* and *A. floribunda* have many common names and synonyms. The sources for retrieving these names are listed in Table 7. The

common names and synonyms of *A. floribunda* are listed in Table 8 and those for *A. longifolia* in Table 9.

Table 7: Sources used to retrieve information on taxonomy of *Acacia floribunda* and *Acacia longifolia.*

Source	URL
Acta Plantarum (Italy)	http://www.actaplantarum.org/
DAISIE	http://www.europe-aliens.org/
GBIF Resources	http://rs.gbif.org
Global Invasive Species Database	http://www.issg.org/database/welcome/
GRIN Database	http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/tax_search.pl
Leguminosae In: Flora Europaea Vol. 2. Heywood, V.H. & Ball, P.W. (1968). ed. Tutin, T.G. *et al*.	
List of Names of Woody plants. Hoffman, M.H.A. (2010).	http://www.internationalplantnames.com/
ILDIS Legume Database	http://www.ildis.org/
Invasive Species Compendium	http://www.cabi.org/isc
Invasoras (Portugal)	http://invasoras.pt/
Plantfinder RHS	https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/search-form
PlantScope	www.plantscope.nl
PPP-index	http://www.ppp-index.de/pppindex.dll
The Plantlist	http://www.theplantlist.org/

Table 8: Common names and synonyms of ***Acacia floribunda*** (Vent.) Willd.

Common name/ synonym	Name	Origin
Common names	catkin wattle	English/Australian
	gossamer wattle	English/Australian
	river wattle	English/Australian
	sally wattle	English/Australian
	white sallow	English/Australian
	white sallow wattle	English/Australian
	white sally	English/Australian
	blomsterakacia	Swedish
	grossamer Wattle	
	weeping Acacia	
Synonyms	*Acacia angustifolia* Lodd.	
	Acacia intermedia Hook.	
	Acacia longifolia (Andrews) Willd. var. *floribunda* Vent.)Benth.	
	Acacia longifolia (Andrews) Willd. var. *floribunda* (Vent.)F.Muell.	
	Acacia retinodes Schltdl. var. *floribunda* (Vent.)H.Vilm.	
	Mimosa floribunda Vent.	
	Phyllodoce floribunda (Vent.) Link	
	Racosperma floribundum (Vent.) Pedley	

Table 9: Common names and synonyms of ***Acacia longifolia*** (Andrews) Willd.

Common name/ synonym	**Name**	**Origin**
Common names	Coastal wattle	English
	Coast Wattle	English
	Golden-rods	English
	Golden Wattle	English
	Longleaf wattle	English
	Long-leaved wattle	English
	Sallow wattle	English
	Sydney golden wattle	English
	Sydney acacia	English
	Langblaarwattel	African
	Långbladsakacia	Swedish
	Acacia Trinervis	
	Acacia à longues feuilles	French
	Mimosa chenille	French
	Kätzchenakazie	German
	Langblättrige Akazie	German
	Gaggia a foglie lunghe	Italian
	Mimosa a foglie lunghe	Italian
	Acácia-de-espigas	Portuguese
	Acacia blanca	Spanish
	Aroma Doble	Spanish
	Mimosa dorada	Spanish
	Mimosa dorada	Spanish
	Акация длиннолистная	Russian
Synonyms	*Mimosa longifolia* Andrews	
	Mimosa macrostachya Poir.	
	Phyllodoce longifolia (Andrews) Link	
	Racosperma longifolium (Andrews) C. Mart.	

Acacia floribunda* versus *Acacia retinodes

There is some confusion about the names *A. floribunda* and *A. retinodes*. The name *A. floribunda* is often used in Europe for ornamental Acacias. However, these plants are not true to name; the valid name of these plants is *A. retinodes* Schltdl. In literature the misapplied name is indicated as *Acacia floribunda* sensu auct. These plants definitely have no relation to the valid species *A. floribunda* (Vent.) Willd.

In fact both species, *A. floribunda* (Vent.) Willd. and *A. retinoides* Schltdl. are well-defined, clearly distinguishable and not much related to each other. In taxonomical publications and databases (e.g. Flora Europaea, European Garden Flora, ILDIS, The Plant List, etc.) there is no confusion anymore, but in the ornamental industry (especially among growers in Liguria, Italy) the name *A. floribunda* is still used for plants of *A. retinoides* Schltdl. The latter species is introduced (and naturalised) in Southern Europe, but is not considered by the Australians as a species within the host range of *Trichilogaster*.

Main differences between the two species: *A. retinodes* has flowers in capitulae and *A. floribunda* has flowers in spikes, like *A. longifolia.*

Acacia retinodes *Acacia floribunda*
http://www.anbg.gov.au/acacia/species/A-retinodes.html
http://bloomandblossom.blogspot.nl/2010/09/bloom-day-acacia-floribunda.html

sources: The plantlist, ILDIS, Flora Europaea, Acta Plantarum, personal information of Hélia Marchante (Centre for Studies of Natural Resources, Environment and Society, Department of Environment, Coimbra, Portugal) and Mauro Mariotti (director of the Hanbury Botanical Gardens in Ventimiglia, Italy).

3.3 Distribution in the wild

The USDA hardiness zones have been identified for *A. floribunda* and *A. longifolia*. Both species are reported to grow in USDA zone 10-11 (sometimes 9b)(Figure 1). Potentially, they can only grow in the subtropics. This served as a basis for the identification of the occurrence in the wild of both species in each EU member state.

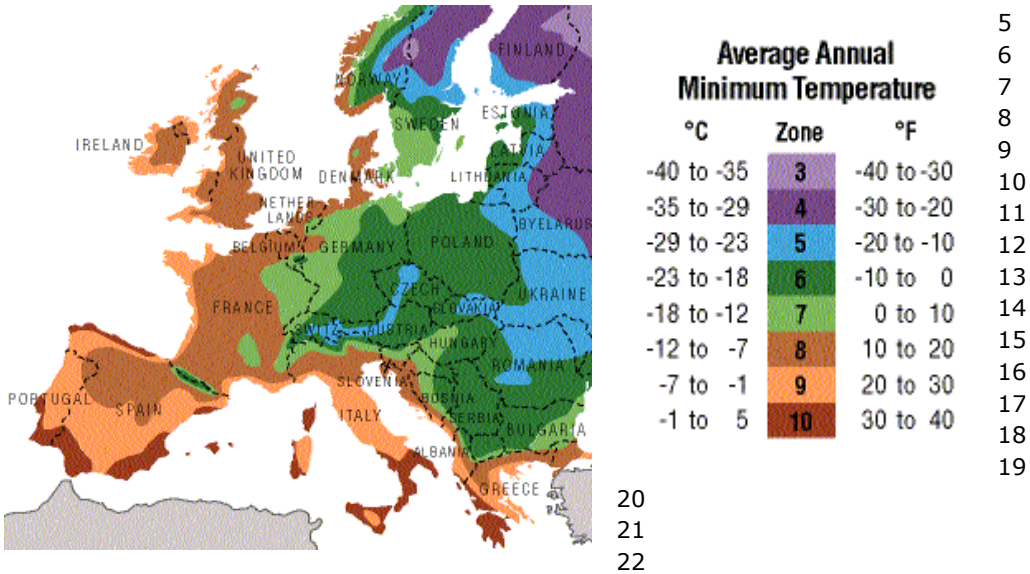

Figure 1: USDA Hardiness zones.

To get insight in the distribution of *A. floribunda* and *A. longifolia* in Europe, several databases were searched. These databases are listed in Table 10. Relevant datasheets retrieved from these databases are listed in Table 11. Some databases only give insight in the presence in specific countries and/or islands. Other databases also give insight in the stage of invasion, i.e. casual, naturalized. An overview of concepts and definitions in plant invasion biology is given in Table 12.

In addition distribution was also determined for *A.dealbata, A. melanoxylon, A. retinodes* and *A. saligna.* Distribution data were also obtained by studying references resulting from the extensive and systematic literature search. Results are presented in this paragraph and in the Excel-file that has been delivered to EFSA. With a few exceptions hardly any detailed data are available on areas of occurrence in the wild. Kull *et al.* (2011) report the occurrence of 2850 ha of *A. longifolia* between Pedrogão and S. Jacinto (= 12% of the 24,000 ha coastal strip). The species occurs in dense stands in the dunes and interspersed as undergrowth in *Pinus pinaster* plantations. In some studies areas are given in a (national) park, e.g. Giuliani *et al*., (2014) report the presence of 18 ha *A. dealbata* on Calamita Mountain on the Island of Elba. The area is rapidly increasing, as well as the area of *A. pycnantha*. Coimbra (1999) reports the presence of 160 ha (0,5% of the total forested area) *A. dealbata* in unmixed stands in Serra de Estrela Natural Park. The species occurs presently only under the altitude of 1000 metres (800 metres in unmixed populations), but is more common between 400 and 600 metres.

Table 10: Invasive species databases and the Legume Web used to retrieve information on distribution of the different *Acacia* species.

Source	**URL**
Acta Plantarum (Italy)	http://www.actaplantarum.org
Altervista Flora Italiana (Italy)	www.luirig.altervista.org
DAISIE	http://www.europe-aliens.org
DinamisGlobe (Portugal, Spain)	http://www.dinamisglobe.org/pt/
EPPO PQR Database	http://www.eppo.int/DATABASES/pqr/pqr.htm
Global invasive species information network	http://www.gisin.org
Global Invasive Species Database	http://www.issg.org/database/welcome/
ILDIS Legume Database	http://www.ildis.org/
Invasive Species Compendium	http://www.cabi.org/isc
Invasoras (Portugal)	http://invasoras.pt
Inventaire National du Patrimoine Naturel (France)	http://inpn.mnhn.fr/espece/cd_nom
Magrama (Spain)	http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/inventario-especies-terrestres/inventario-nacional-de-biodiversidad/ieet_flora_vasc_aloct_invas_cientifico_a.aspx
Nobanis database	http://www.nobanis.org/default.asp
Tela Botanica (France)	http://www.tela-botanica.org

Table 11: Invasive species databases and relevant datasheets retrieved from these databases.

Database	**Species**	**URL**
DAISIE	*Acacia dealbata*	http://www.europe-aliens.org/pdf/Acacia_dealbata.pdf
	Acacia longifolia	http://www.europe-aliens.org/speciesFactsheet.do?speciesId=12773#
	Acacia melanoxylon	http://www.europe-aliens.org/speciesFactsheet.do?speciesId=12793#
	Acacia retinodes	http://www.europe-aliens.org/speciesFactsheet.do?speciesId=12810#

	Acacia saligna	http://www.europe-aliens.org/speciesFactsheet.do?speciesId=12823#
Invasive Species Compendium	*Acacia dealbata*	http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/2207
	Acacia longifolia	http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/2312
	Acacia melanoxylon	http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/2329
	Acacia saligna	http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/2402
Invasoras	*Acacia dealbata*	http://invasoras.pt/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Acacia-dealbata_en.pdf
	Acacia longifolia	http://invasoras.pt/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Acacia-longifolia_en.pdf
	Acacia melanoxylon	http://invasoras.pt/en/gallery/acacia-melanoxylon-en/
	Acacia retinodes	http://invasoras.pt/en/gallery/acacia-retinodes-en/
	Acacia saligna	http://invasoras.pt/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Acacia-saligna_en.pdf
DinamisGlobe	*Acacia dealbata*	http://www.dinamisglobe.org/pt/plantas-invasoras?hashid=9f61408e3afb633e50cdf1b20de6f466&doAction=show
	Acacia longifolia	http://www.dinamisglobe.org/pt/plantas-invasoras?hashid=735b90b4568125ed6c3f678819b6e058&doAction=show
	Acacia melanoxylon	http://www.dinamisglobe.org/pt/plantas-invasoras?hashid=7cbbc409ec990f19c78c75bd1e06f215&doAction=show
	Acacia retinodes	http://www.dinamisglobe.org/pt/plantas-invasoras?hashid=d2ddea18f00665ce8623e36bd4e3c7c5&doAction=show
	Acacia saligna	http://www.dinamisglobe.org/pt/plantas-invasoras?hashid=ea5d2f1c4608232e07d3aa3d998e5135&doAction=show
Magrama	*Acacia dealbata*	http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/acacia_dealbata_tcm7-21485.pdf
	Acacia longifolia	http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/acacia_longifolia_tcm7-21486.pdf
	Acacia melanoxylon	http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/acacia_melanoxylon_tcm7-21487.pdf
	Acacia saligna	http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/acacia_saligna_tcm7-21488.pdf

Tela Botanica	*Acacia dealbata*	http://www.tela-botanica.org/bdtfx-nn-96-synthese
	Acacia longifolia	http://www.tela-botanica.org/bdtfx-nn-103-synthese
	Acacia melanoxylon	http://www.tela-botanica.org/bdtfx-nn-106-synthese
	Acacia retinodes	http://www.tela-botanica.org/bdtfx-nn-110-synthese
	Acacia saligna	http://www.tela-botanica.org/bdtfx-nn-111-synthese
Inventaire National du Patrimoine Naturel	*Acacia dealbata*	http://inpn.mnhn.fr/espece/cd_nom/79691
	Acacia longifolia	http://inpn.mnhn.fr/espece/cd_nom/79698
	Acacia melanoxylon	http://inpn.mnhn.fr/espece/cd_nom/79701
	Acacia retinodes	http://inpn.mnhn.fr/espece/cd_nom/79707
	Acacia saligna	http://inpn.mnhn.fr/espece/cd_nom/79710

Table 12: Concepts and definitions used in plant invasion biology (Richardson *et al*., 2000; Marchante, 2011).

Concept	**Definition**
Exotic, alien, aloctonous, non-native, non-Indigenous	Plant taxa whose presence in a given area is due to introduction, intentional or accidental, as a result of human activity.
Casual, occasional, escape, transient	Subset of alien plants that may flourish, and even reproduce occasionally in an area, but which do not form self-replacing populations, and which rely on repeated introductions to persist.
Naturalized, sub-spontaneous	Subset of alien plant that reproduce consistently and sustain populations over many life cycles without direct intervention by humans (or in spite of human intervention); often recruit offspring freely, usually close to adult plants, and do not necessarily spread into natural, semi-natural or human-made ecosystems.
Invasive, environmental weed	Subset of naturalized plants that produce reproductive offspring, often in very large numbers, at considerable distances from parent plants.

Acacia floribunda (Vent.) Willd.

Natural distribution
Southeastern Australia (New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria).

Naturalised in
Asia: Indonesia-ISO, Java, Malaysia, Peninsular Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Sumatra
Australasia: Australia
Indian Ocean: Mauritius
Pacific Ocean: New Zealand (North)
(not naturalized in Europe!)

Castro-Diéz *et al*. (2011) stated that for some Acacia species their status as introduced species is not clear, either because of contradictory reports or because of lack of reports on their invasiveness. The latter is the case for *A. floribunda*.
A. floribunda (Vent.) Willd. is not mentioned in any botanical source. Distribution data within Europe are not available. When the name *A. floribunda* is mentioned, it is always the misapplied name, *A. floribunda* sensu auct., so in fact *A. retinoides* Schltdl. In the consulted botanical sources this is always clearly mentioned. It is therefore very likely that *A. floribunda* (Vent.) Willd. is not distributed as a non-native plant in Europe.

Acacia longifolia (Andrews) Willd.

(Source: http://invasoras.pt)

Natural distribution
Natural distribution in East and Southeast Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania & Victoria)

Naturalized in many tropical and subtropical places worldwide:
Africa: Kenya, South Africa
Asia: India, Indonesia-ISO, Java, Myanmar, Sri Lanka
Caribbean: Dominican Republic
Europe: Italy, Portugal, Spain, France
India: Meghalaya, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu
Indian Ocean: Mauritius, Reunion
North America: United States
Pacific Ocean: New Zealand (North), New Zealand (South)
South America: Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay
United States: California

The worldwide distribution of *A. longifolia* is shown in Figure 2 and the distribution in Europe in Figure 3 and 4.

Figure 2. Worldwide distribution of *A. longifolia*. (Source: Georeferenced data GBIF worldwide http://www.gbif.org/species/2978730).

Figure 3. Distribution of *A. longifolia* in Europe. (Source: Georeferenced data GBIF Europe http://www.gbif.org/species/2978730).

Figure 4. Distribution of *A. longifolia* in Europe. (Source: (Source: www.luirig.altervista.org)

Distribution maps of *A. longifolia* for Italy, Portugal, Spain and France are shown in Figure 5.
The presence of *A. longifolia* in different provinces/departments/regions is given in Table 12.

Table 12: The presence of *A. longifolia* in different parts in Italy, Portugal, Spain and France.

Country	Present in	Remarks
Italy	Liguria, Campania and Sardinia	
Portugal	Mainland Portugal (Trás-os-Montes, Minho, Douro Litoral, Beira Litoral, Estremadura, Ribatejo, Alto Alentejo, Baixo Alentejo, Algarve), Azores archipelago (Santa Maria island), Madeira archipelago (islands of Madeira and Porto Santo)	
Spain	Ponteverda, Gerona (Blanes, Figueras), Alicante (Guardamar del Segura), Galicia	It appears up to 100m altitude.
France	Corse, Gironde and Var	

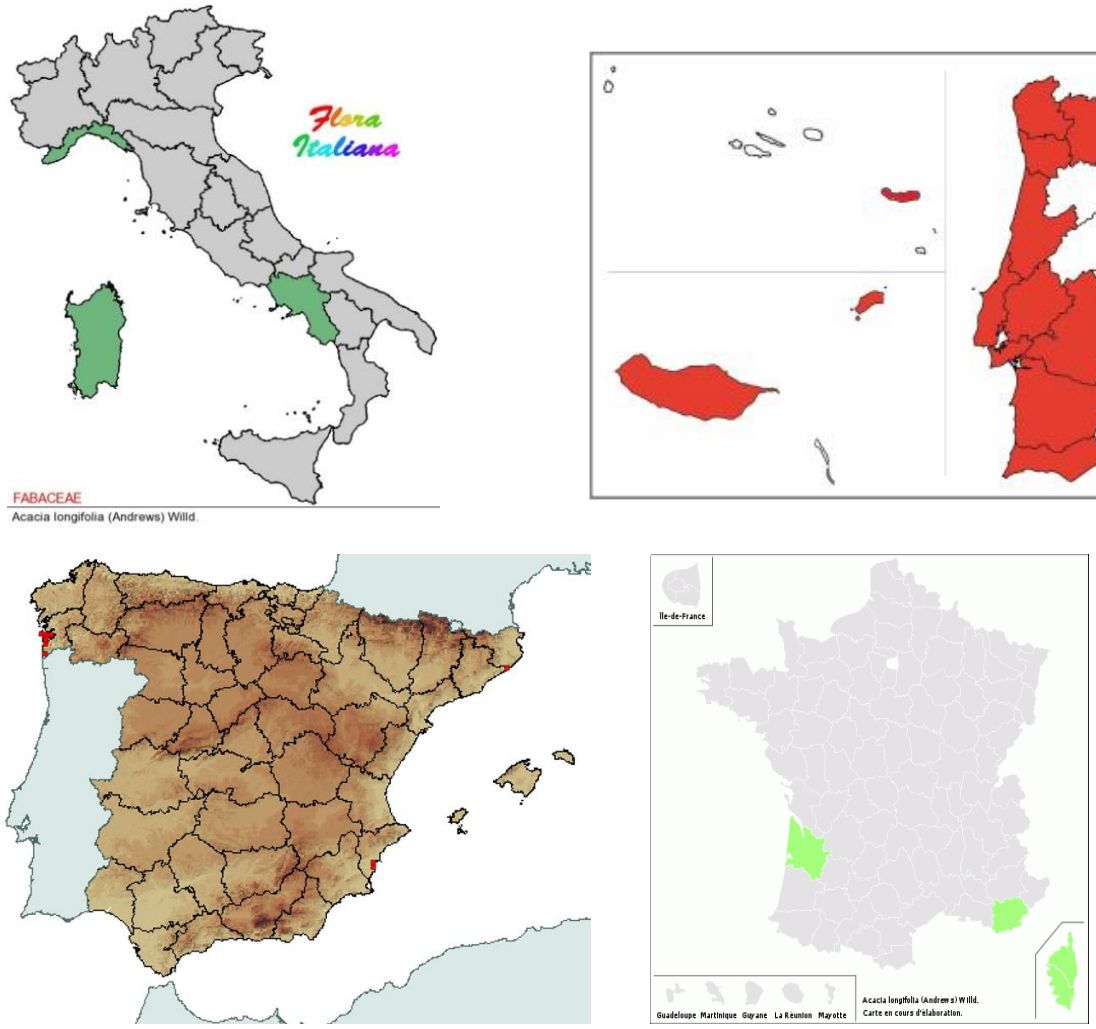

Figure 5. Distribution of *A. longifolia* in Italy, Portugal, Spain and France.
(Sources: www.luirig.altervista.org, http://invasoras.pt/gallery/acacia-longifolia.
(http://invasoras.pt/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Acacia-longifolia_en.pdf),
http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/acacia_longifolia_tcm7-21486.pdf),
http://www.telabotanica.org/page:eflore_bdtfx?type_nom=nom_scientifique&nom=Acacia+longifolia&referentiel=bdtfx&niveau=2&module=recherche&action=rechercheSimple&submit=OK).

Occurrence data of *A. longifolia* were not found for any other EU member state (see excel-file).

Acacia dealbata Link

(Source: http://invasoras.pt)

Synonymes: *Acacia affinis* Sweet; *Acacia decurrens* Willd. var. *dealbata* (Link)Muller; *Acacia decurrens* Willd. var. *dealbata* (Link)Maiden; *Acacia decurrens* Willd. var. *mollis* Lindl.; *Acacia derwentii* Siebert & Voss; *Acacia puberula* Dehnh.; *Racosperma dealbatum* (Link) Pedley

Local names: Acacia Bernier; Acacia Francesa (Spanish: Chile; Akatziya Podbelyonnaya (Rus); Akatziya Serebristaya (Rus); Aroma; Aromo (Spanish: Chile); Aromo Del Pais (Spanish: Chile; Mimosa (En); Mimosa (En); Mimosa (En); Mimosa (En); Mimoza Serebristaya (Rus); Silver Wattle (En); Silver Wattle (En); Silver Wattle (En); Sydney Black Wattle; Wattle Bark

Natural distribution: S.E. Australia & Tasmania

Naturalized EU: France, Spain, Italy, Azores, former Yugoslavia, Portugal, Romania, Sardinia (source: ILDIS & Flora Europaea)

USDA Hardiness zone: 9a

Use: Ornamental, environmental, timber, soil-stabilisation, medicine, chemical Products

Distribution maps of *A. dealbata* for Italy, Portugal, Spain and France are shown in Figure 6. The presence of *A. dealbata* in different provinces/departments/regions is given in Table 13.

Table 13: The presence of *A. dealbata* in different parts in Italy, Portugal, Spain and France.

Country	Present in	Remarks
Italy	Piemonte, Lombardia, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Liguria, Toscana, Lazio, Campania, Basilicata, Sardinia	
Portugal	mainland Portugal (all provinces), Madeira archipelago (Island of Madeira)	
Spain	La Coruña, Pontevedra, Orense, Lugo, Asturias, Vizcaya, Huesca, Lérida, Gerona, Barcelona, Valencia, Córdoba, Huelva, Cacéres, Salamanca	It invades areas until 600m altitude
France	Alpes maritimes, Ariege, Aveyron, Aude, Charente Maritime, Charente, Dordogne, Gironnes, Hautes Pyrenees, Herault, Landes, Lotet Garonne, Lozerne, Pyrenees Atlantiques, Tarnet Garonne, Var, Vienne	

Acacia dealbata was also recorded in Croatia, Cyprus, Romania, Sweden and the non EU member state Switzerland (see excel-file). So far, the distribution in Switzerland is limiting, but the species has been placed on the watch list of invasive alien plants in 2014 (EPPO, 2014).

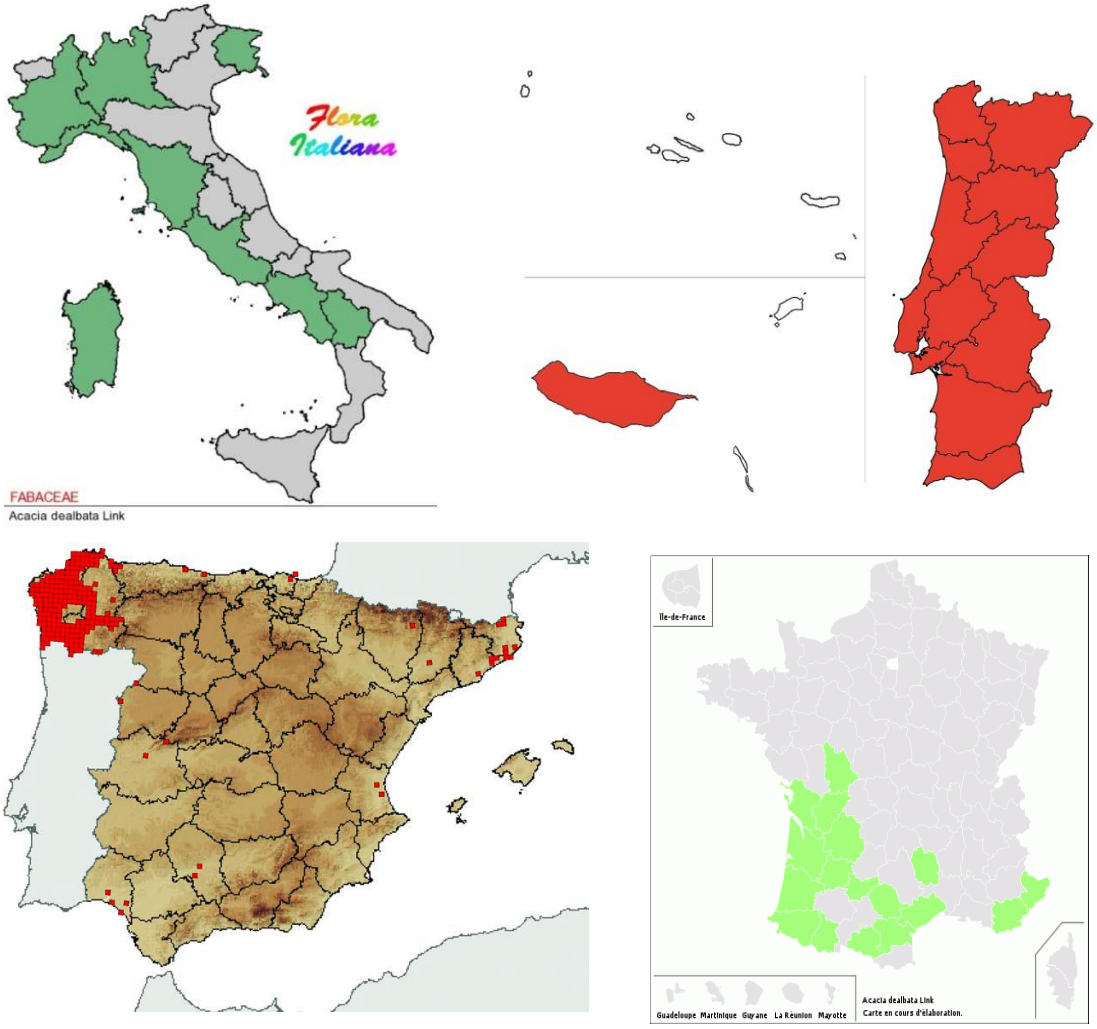

Figure 6. Distribution of *A.dealbata* in Italy, Portugal, Spain and France.
Sources: http://www.luirig.altervista.org, http://invasoras.pt/en/gallery/acacia-dealbata-en/ (http://invasoras.pt/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Acacia-dealbata_en.pdf)
http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/acacia_dealbata_tcm7-21485.pdf
http://www.tela-botanica.org/page:eflore_bdtfx?type_nom=nom_scientifique&nom=Acacia+dealbata&referentiel=bdtfx&niveau=2&module=recherche&action=rechercheSimple&submit=OK

Acacia melanoxylon R. Br.

Synonymes: *Acacia arcuata* Spreng.; *Mimosa melanoxylon* (R. Br.) Poir.; *Racosperma melanoxylon* (R. Br.) C. Mart.; *Racosperma melanoxylon* (R. Br.) Pedley
Local names: Akatziya Chornodrevesnaya (Rus); Aroma Salvaje; Australian Blackwood; Australian Blackwood; Australian Blackwood; Black Wattle; Blackwood (Au); Blackwood (Au); Blackwood (Au); Blackwood Acacia; Hickory (Au); Mudgerabah (Au); Sally Wattle (Au); Tasmanian Blackwood

(Source: http://invasoras.pt)

Natural distribution: S.E. Australia & Tasmania
Naturalized EU: Spain, France, Italy, United Kingdom, Azores, Moldova, Portugal (source: ILDIS & Flora Europaea)
USDA Hardiness zone: 8b
Use: timber, environmental, fodder
N.B.: The name has sometimes been misapplied (as *A. melanoxylon auct*) to the wrong taxon: *A. cochlearis* (Labill.) Wendl

Distribution maps of *A. melanoxylon* for Italy, Portugal, Spain and France are shown in Figure 7.
The presence of *A. melanoxylon* in different provinces/departments/regions is given in Table 14.

Table 14: The presence of *A. melanoxylon* in different parts in Italy, Portugal, Spain and France.

Country	Present in	Remarks
Italy	Liguria, Toscana, Lazio, Sicilia, Sardinia	
Portugal	mainland Portugal (all provinces), Azores archipelago (islands of São Miguel, Santa Maria, Terceira, Graciosa, S. Jorge, Pico, Faial and Flores), Madeira archipelago (islands of Madeira and Porto Santo)	
Spain	abundant in Galicia (La Coruña and Pontevedra), until 500m altitude. It is also present in the provinces Lugo, Asturias, Cantabria, Asturias, Orense and Barcelona	
France	Alpes maritimes and Var	

Acacia melanoxylon was also recorded in Belgium and the UK.

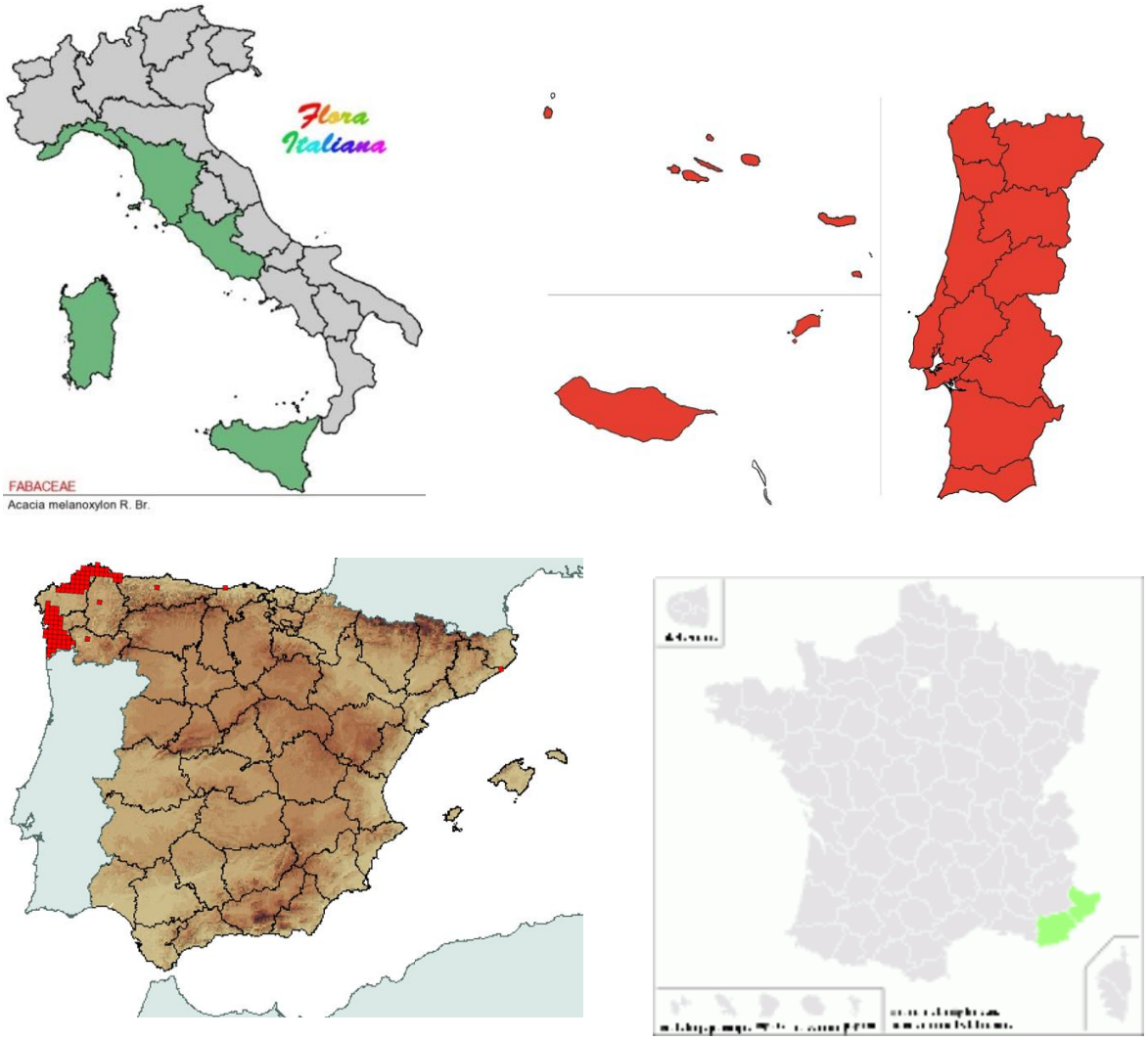

Figure 7. Distribution of *A.melanoxylon* in Italy, Portugal, Spain and France.
Sources: http://www.luirig.altervista.org, http://invasoras.pt/en/gallery/acacia-melanoxylon-en/ (http://invasoras.pt/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Acacia-melanoxylon_en.pdf)
http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/acacia_melanoxylon_tcm7-21487.pdf
http://www.tela-botanica.org/bdtfx-nn-106-synthese

Acacia retinodes Schlecht.

(Source: http://invasoras.pt)

Synonymes: *Acacia floribunda* sensu auct.; *Acacia fragrans* Pottier; *Acacia longissima* Chopinet; *Acacia provincialis* A. Camus; *Acacia semperflorens* A. Berger
Local names: Akatziya Stoikaya (Rus); Everblooming Acacia; Silver Wattle; Swamp Wattle; Wirilda; Wirilda

Natural distribution: S. Australia
Naturalized EU: Spain, Italy, Azores, Balearic Is, former Yugoslavia, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Romania (source: ILDIS & Flora Europaea)
USDA Hardiness zone: 8b
Use: ornamental; environmental, cut flower

Distribution maps of *A. retinodes* for Italy, Portugal and France are shown in Figure 8.
The presence of *A. retinodes* in different provinces/departments/regions is given in Table 15.

Table 15: The presence of *A. retinodes* in different parts in Italy, Portugal, Spain and France.

Country	Present in	Remarks
Italy	Campania, Sardinia	*Acacia retinodes* (synonyms: *Acacia provincialis* A. Camus, *Acacia retinodes* var. floribunda H. Vilm., *Acacia semperflorens* A. Berger
	Campania, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicilia	*Acacia retinodes* (synonym *Acacia floribunda* Auct.
Portugal	Mainland Portugal ((Minho, Douro Litoral, Beira Litoral, Estremadura, Alto Alentejo, Baixo Alentejo, Algarve)	
Spain		
France	Alpes maritimes, Aude, Corse and Var	

Acacia retinodes was also reported in Croatia, Cyprus, Romania and the UK (see excel-file).

Synonyms:
- Acacia provincialis A. Camus
- Acacia retinodes var. floribunda H. Vilm.
- Acacia semperflorens A. Berger

Synonym:
- Acacia floribunda Auct.

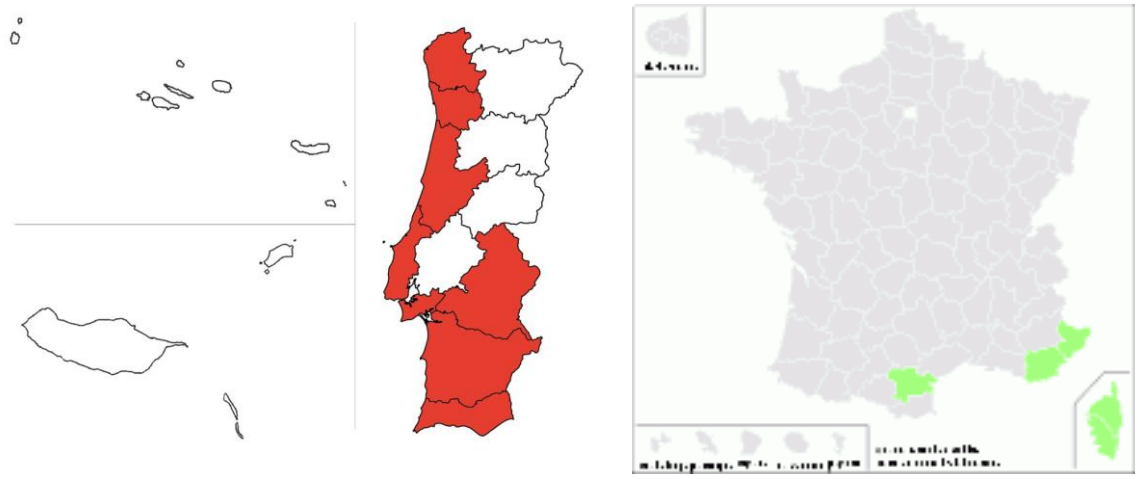

Figure 8. Distribution of *A.retinodes* in Italy, Portugal and France.
Sources: http://www.luirig.altervista.org, http://invasoras.pt/en/gallery/acacia-retinodes-en/ (http://invasoras.pt/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Acacia-retinodes_en.pdf).
http://www.tela-botanica.org/bdtfx-nn-110-synthese

Acacia saligna (Labill.) H.L. Wendl.

(Source: http://invasoras.pt)

Synonymes: *Acacia bracteata* Maiden & Blakeley; *Acacia cyanophylla* Lindl.; *Acacia lindleyi* Meissner; *Mimosa saligna* Labill.; *Racosperma salignum* (Labill.) Pedley
Local names: Blue-leafed Wattle (Au); Golden Wreath Wattle; Golden Wreath Wattle; Golden Wreath Wattle; Orange Wattle (Au); Port Jackson Willow; Western Australian Golden Watt

Natural distribution: W. Australia
Naturalized EU: Spain, Cyprus, France, Italy, Greece, Corsica, Portugal, Sardinia, Sicily (source: ILDIS & Flora Europaea)
USDA Hardiness zone: 8b
Use: Environmental, wood, chemical products.

Distribution maps of *A. saligna* for Italy, Portugal, Spain and France are shown in Figure 9.
The presence of *A. saligna* in different provinces/departments/regions is given in Table 16.

Table 16: The presence of *A. saligna* in different parts in Italy, Portugal, Spain and France.

Country	Present in	Remarks
Italy	Liguria, Toscana, Molise, Campania, Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicilia, Sardinia	
Portugal	Mainland Portugal (Beira Litoral, Estremadura, Ribatejo, Alto Alentejo, Baixo Alentejo, Algarve), Azores archipelago (island of São Miguel), Madeira archipelago (island of Madeira)	
Spain	Malaga, Granada, Almeria, Alicante, Barcelona and Gerona	
France	Alpes maritimes, Corse and Var	

Acacia saligna was also reported in Croatia, Cyprus, Greece and Malta (see Excel-file). In Cyprus it is the most serious invasive species (Hadjikyriakou and Hadjisterkotis, 2002, Dufour-Dror, 2013). In Greece it is an alien of unknown naturalisation status (Arianoutsou *et al*., 2010). In Malta it is one of the major plant invaders. Planting, propagation, sowing and sale of this species is illegal through the Trees and Woodlands Protection Regulations, 2001 (Brunel *et al*., 2013).

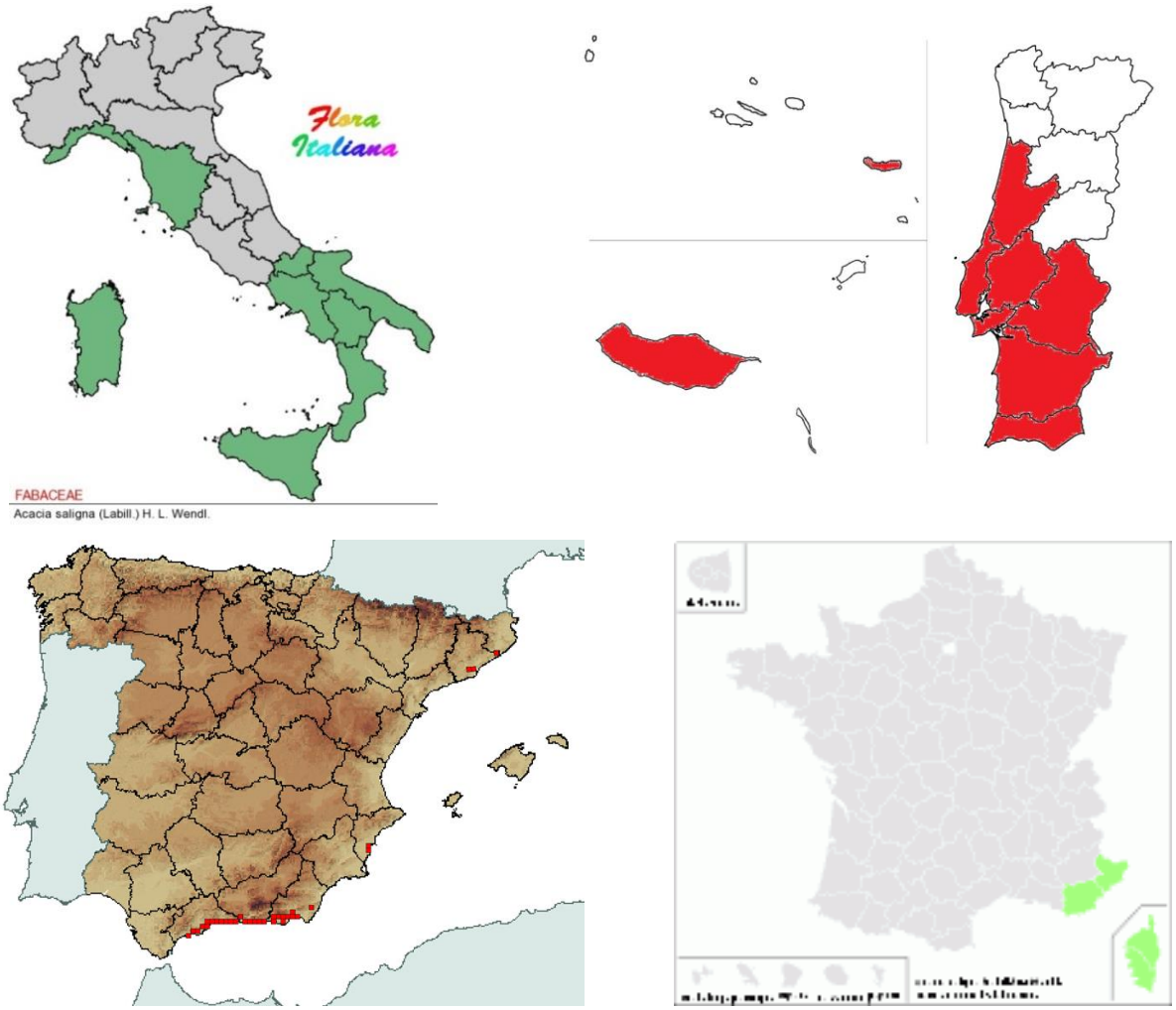

Figure 9. Distribution of *A.saligna* in Italy, Portugal, Spain and France.
Sources: http://www.luirig.altervista.org, http://invasoras.pt/en/gallery/acacia-saligna-en/ http://invasoras.pt/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Acacia-saligna_en.pdf http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/acacia_saligna_tcm7-21488.pdf, http://www.tela-botanica.org/bdtfx-nn-111-synthese

Distribution data of *A. dealbata*, *A. longifolia*, *A. melanoxylon*, *A. retinodes* and *A. saligna* were compared in different databases. The results of this survey are presented in Table 17. The databases searched were:

Acta Plantarum (A)
Altervista (V)
CABI (C)
DAISIE (D)
EPPO (E)
Global Invasive Species Database (G)
Invasoras (I)
Magrama (M)
Tela Botanica (T)

Acacia is are not included in the Nobanis database (http://www.nobanis.org/default.asp), which is a gateway to information on alien and invasive species in North and Central Europe (Austria, Belarus,

Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Faroe Islands, Finland, Germany, Greenland, Iceland, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, European part of Russia, Slovakia and Sweden.

Other species of *Acacia* used or naturalized in the EU are given in annex C. Also for these species distribution data were compared in different databases. The results of this survey are presented in annex D.

Table 17. Distribution data of *A. dealbata*, *A. floribunda*, *A. longifolia*, *A. melanoxylon*, *A. retinodes* and *A. saligna* in different databases.
Acta Plantarum (A), Altervista (V), CABI (C), DAISIE (D), EPPO (E), Global Invasive Species Database (G), Invasoras (I), MAGRAMA (M) and Tela Botanica (T).

SPECIES	**Italy**	**Greece**	**Spain**	**Portugal**	**France**	**Romania**	**Corse**	**Madeira**	**Azores**	**Canary Isl.**	**Baleares**	**Sardinia**	**Cyprus**	**Sicilia**	**UK**	**Malta**	**Croatia**	**Belgium**
A. dealbata Link	DAVEC		DECM	DIEC	DECT	EC	DC	D	DEC	D	D	DVEC	C				EC	
A. floribunda (Vent.) Willd.																		
A. longifolia (Andrews) Willd.	GDAVC		GDCM	GDIC	DCT		DCT	D	D		D	DV						
A. melanoxylon R. Br.	AVC		CDGM	DICG	DCGT			DI	DIC			DVA		DVA	DC			CG
A. retinodes Schlecht.	GDAV		GD	GDI	GDT	G	DT		DG		DG	DVA	G	VA	G			
A. saligna (Labill.) H.L. Wendl.	GDAVC	GD	GDCM	GDIC	GDCT		DT	I	DI	D	D	DVA	DGC	DVA		DG		

3.4 Cultivation areas.

Cultivation areas of individual *Acacia* species could not be identified. In Italy and France cultivation areas represent the production of *A. dealbata* and *A. retinodes*, mainly for cut flower production.

***Acacia dealbata* Link and *Acacia retinodes* Schlecht**

Italy
In 2000 the total production area of *Acacia* spp. in Italy was 552 ha, of which 500 ha was in Imperia, which is in the Western part of Liguria (Petacchi, 2000). The area dropped dramatically thereafter due to pest problems, particularly *Acizzia uncatoides* (synonym *Psylla uncatoides*)(Pasini *et al.*, 2010). The website http://www.riviera24.it/articoli/2008/03/5/37562/festa-della-donna-95-mimosa-in-italia-proviene-dalla-riviera-dei-fiori mentions a total production area of 430 ha. Over 1,600 growers produce Mimosa and the annual production in Western Liguria is about 36,000 tons. The most important varieties are *A. dealbata* 'Le Tournaire', *A. dealbata* 'le Gaulois' and *A. dealbata* 'Rustica'. They bloom in January and February. *A. retinodes*, which is often called Floribunda or Mimosa of the four seasons is also grown. It blooms from October to April. The area of *A. dealbata* remains almost stable, whereas the area of *A. retinodes* dropped dramatically.

France
In France the term Mimosas is used rather than Acacias. Mimosa trees are celebrated in the local landscape and used to promote tourism in the French Riviera. Mimosas are cultivated in plantations for the production of cut flowers. Eucalyptus trees are often interplanted to serve as a fire barrier. The seasonal production is subject to climatic factors like frost, heavy rains and too hot temperatures. The Mimosa of four seasons (*A. retinodes*, synonym *Mimosa floribunda*) is not planted much more as it needs too much water and manual care. To extend the harvesting periods from November to March the growers have extended their range of varieties and they also have found out how to force blooming.
Approximately 80 % of acacia plantations are cared for by growers over 50 years old. They grow Mimosas on plantations of on average 1.5 ha. The number of plantations dropped from 200 in 1989 to 162 in 2002. In the same period the planted area dropped from 228 ha to 204 ha (http://www.acacia-world.net/). In 2011 a total production area of 112 ha was reported (Kull *et al.*, 2011; Griffin *et al.*, 2011). The production is biggest in the department Alpes Maritimes (10.800.000 stalks) followed by Var (6.500.000 stalks) and minor quantities in Pyrenees Orientales and other departments. A total of 18.633.260 stalks (equivalent to approximately 600 tons) produced in 2002/2003 had a production value of approximately 3.5 million Euros (Kull *et al.*, 2011). Two communities are responsible for 60% of the cultivated surface in Alpes Maritimes. This can be attributed to the acid soils of the Tanneron mountains, which Mimosa prefers. The soils along the Cote d`Azur are often too alkaline.
In addition, the perfume industry in Grasse purchases 150-200 t of Acacia blossoms from low-income collectors harvesting from the 'wild' (Kull *et al.*, 2011). Gardens and nurseries sell a large number of Acacia cultivars as ornamentals (Kull *et al.*, 2011).

Portugal
Acacia dealbata, A. longifolia, A. melanoxylon, A. retinodes and *A. saligna* are listed as invasive in Portugal and its use, including as ornamentals, is prohibited by law (Regulated Invasive Alien Plant, 1999, Decreto-Lei n◦ 565/99). Nurseries are not legally allowed to sell or grow it (http://invasoras.pt/en/in-portugal/). *A. floribunda* is not present in Portugal (H. Marchante, pers. Comm.).

Spain
Cultivation areas were not identified for Spain. In Spain *A. dealbata* is a regulated invasive alien plant since 2011. Its use is prohibited by law (https://gd.eppo.int/reporting/article-1870).

Malta
In Malta no data were found on the *Acacia* species in this search, except on *A. saligna*. In Malta the planting, propagation, sowing and sale of *A. saligna* is illegal through the Trees and Woodlands Protection Regulations, 2001 (Brunel *et al.*, 2013).

Acacia floribunda (Vent.) Willd.

It is difficult to find out on what scale *A. floribunda* (Vent.) Willd. is cultivated as an ornamental in EU member states. In most cases the material that is offered by nurserymen as *A. floribunda* clearly is *A. retinoides* (based on description or pictures of the plants), although nurserymen do not call it *A. retinodes* in their catalogue. This is confirmed by H. Marchante (Portugal) and M. Mariotti (Italy).
In the Plantfinder (2014), the name *A. floribunda* (Vent.) Willd. is mentioned, but there are no suppliers at the moment. In the PPP-index (2014) the name *A. floribunda* (Vent.) Willd. is mentioned and there are some suppliers. But it cannot be checked if they offer the true to name *A. floribunda* (Vent.) Willd. Likely most of them in fact offer *A. retinodes*. However, there are a few examples of nurseries in France and Spain that sell the true to name *A. floribunda*. In France, Florama, Pépinières Cavatore and Pépinières Saint Georges offer it. In Spain, Viveros del Sueve and Arboles Ornamentales sell the true to name *A. floribunda* (Table 18). In Italy and Greece no nurseries were found that offer the true to name *A. floribunda*. In Portugal the species is not present (H. Marchante, pers. Comm.).
The Australian website http://www.worldwidewattle.com/speciesgallery/floribunda.php indicates that *A. floribunda* (Vent.) Willd. is cultivated in Cels' garden in France.
There is a plant offered as *A. retinodes* var. *floribunda* (or as variety 'Floribunda'). But this is also considered as a synonym of *A. retinodes* (see http://www.gbif.org/species/2979749 and http://www.ildis.org/LegumeWeb?version~10.01&LegumeWeb&tno~5839&genus~Acacia&species~retinodes).

Table 18: Nurseries in Southern Europe that offer the true to name *A. floribunda* (Vent.) Willd.

EU member state	nursery	URL
France	Florama	http://www.florama.fr/florama/111/boutique/261/acacia_floribunda.htm
	Pépinières Cavatore	http://www.mimosa-cavatore.com/cavatore/0/boutique/46712/acacia_floribunda.htm#.VIAoLv50xIQ
	Pépinières Saint Georges	http://www.pepiniere-stgeorges.fr/catalogue/article.php?art_id=0000001524
Spain	Viveros del Sueve	http://www.delsueve.com/cat/D00051.pdf
	Arboles Ornamentales	http://www.arbolesornamentales.es/Acaciafloribunda.htm

Acacia longifolia (Andrews) Willd

Acacia longifolia is a quite commonly used shrub or tree in the subtropical parts of Europe. The species is grown by several nurseries in (Southern) Europe. In France the nurseries Florama, Jardiland, Les Botaniques du Val Douve, Pépinière de Saint Jean, Pépinières de Kerzarc'h, Pépinières Cavatore, Pépinières Eric Duval, Pépinières Saint Georges, Pépinière La Palmeraie offer this species. In Greece Best Gardens, Delta Trees and Vlachos Elias offer the species. In Italy it is offered by Fattoria Beretta, Florsilva, Margheriti Piante, Piante & Vivai, Vivai MGF, Vivai Nannini, Vivaio Noaro, Vivaio Piante la Fronda and Vivai Torsanlorenzo. In Spain the nurseries Alberola Viveros, Comunicatión Vegetal, Viveros del Sueve, Viveros Juan Peixoto and Viveros Pla del Poule offer this species (Table 19). In Portugal it is prohibited by law to cultivate this species. The PPP-index

(http://www.ppp-index.de/) and the Plantfinder (https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/search-form) give insight in nurseries that offer the species in more northern parts of Europe. *A. longifolia* is offered by 6 nurseries in Germany and by 5 nurseries in the Netherlands. In the United Kingdom the species is offered by 3 nurseries and in the Irish Republic by 1 nursery.

Table 19: Nurseries in Southern Europe that offer *A. longifolia*.

EU member state	Nursery	URL
France	Florama	http://www.florama.fr/florama//boutique/270/acacia_longifolia.htm
	Jardiland	http://www.jardiland.com/mon-jardin/1-pepiniere/9-plantes-de-climat-doux/10486-acacia-longifolia
	Les Botaniques du Val Douve	http://www.les-botaniques-du-val-douve.com/35-8-val-douve-c-acacia-longifolia-mimosa.html
	Pépinières Cavatore	http://www.mimosa-cavatore.com/cavatore/725/boutique/46719/acacia_longifolia.htm#.VIAaIv50xIQ
	Pépinières Eric Duval	http://www.pepinieres-duval.com/Produits/13-nos-vegetaux/5011-arbustes-mediterraneens-/4678-acacia-longifolia-mimosa-chenille.html
	Pépinières de Kerzarc'h	http://www.pepinieresdekerzarch.fr/e-catalogue/Legumineuses./ACACIA-longifolia/Mimosa-chenille/ref415800
	Pépinière La Palmeraie	http://www.pepiniere-palmeraie.com/boutique/Arbres-a-Feuilles-Persistantes/Acacia/Mimosas/21/
	Pépinière de Saint Jean	http://www.pepinieredesaintjean.com/details-mimosa+chenille+-+acacia+longifolia-64.html
	Pépinières Saint Georges	http://www.pepiniere-stgeorges.fr/catalogue/article.php?art_id=0000008321
Greece	Best Gardens	http://www.bestgarden.gr/plantslist.html
	Delta Trees	http://delta-trees.blogspot.nl/
	Vlachos Elias	http://www.fytoriaalmyrou.com.gr/index.php?l=en
Italy	Fattoria Beretta	http://www.fattoriaberetta.it/acacia.htm
	Florsilva	http://www.florsilva.it/it/catalogo-prodotti/item/344-.html
	Margheriti Piante	http://www.margheriti.it/images/margheriti.pdf
	Piante & Vivai	http://www.piantevivai.com/alberi/acacia.html
	Vivai MGF	http://www.vivaiopistoia.it/system/products/pdfs/000/000/050/original/Acacia__mimosa.pdf?1360604018
	Vivai Nannini	http://www.vivainannini.com/produzione/acacia-mimosa/alcune-varieta/?lang=en
	Vivaio Noaro	http://www.noarovivaio.it/main.php?i=pianta-del-mese
	Vivaio Piante la Fronda	http://www.vivaiolafronda.com/le-nostre-piante/14-a/24-acacia-longifolia.html
	Vivai Torsanlorenzo	http://www.vivaitorsanlorenzo.it/schede/acacia.htm
	Vivai Torre	http://www.vivaitorrenatale.com/Nostrepiante.aspx?grossisti=0&idTipoCategoria=&idSpecie=&idTipoPianta=&ricAlfa=&Page=1
Spain	Alberola Viveros	http://tienda.alberolaviveros.com/es/arboles-de-hoja-perenne/730-acacia-longifolia-m20.html

Comunicatión Vegetal	http://www.comunicacionvegetal.com/disponibilidad-acacia-longifolia-mimosa-dorada-de-sidney_4_925_0.html
Viveros del Sueve	http://delsueve.com/catalogoProducto.aspx?area=-2&prod=64&pf=0
Viveros Juan Peixoto	http://www.viverosjuanpeixoto.com/
Viveros Pla del Poule	http://www.viverospladelpou.com/nuestras-plantas/acacia-dealbata-longifolia

3.5 Ornamental use.

Sources used for retrieving information on ornamental use of Acacias are listed in Table 20.

Tables 20. Sources used to retrieve information on ornamental use of Acacias.

Source	URL
Acacia world	http://www.acacia-world.net/
AGRESTE	a 2-page statistical service of the Ministry of Agriculture, March 2005, ISBN 2-11-091011-9,
Dictionary of Gardening	
European garden Flora	
ILDIS Legume database	http://www.ildis.org/
PFAF	http://www.pfaf.org/user/Plant.aspx?LatinName=Acacia+longifolia

Acacias in Europe are mostly used as shrubs for landscaping (e.g. as ornamental garden plant, street tree or environmental for natural landscaping or soil-stabilization (erosion control)). Some species are used as cut flower. Other species have valuable timber. Other uses include the production of medicines, chemical products and perfumes and soaps.

***Acacia floribunda* (Vent.) Willd.**

The true to name *A. floribunda* can be used as an ornamental shrub in gardens, cities and agricultural areas. There are no indications that the species is used for other purposes. In the ILDIS database the use of this species worldwide is only reported as environmental.

***Acacia longifolia* (Andrews) Willd.**

Acacia longifolia is a quite commonly used shrub or tree in the subtropical parts of Europe. The species is grown by several nurseries in (Southern) Europe (chapter 3.4). *A. longifolia* can be used as an ornamental shrub or small tree in gardens, in cities and in or agricultural areas. The species is also used in natural areas, e.g. for soil-stabilization in dunes (erosion control). For the production of chemical products (e.g. tannins from the bark) the species is worldwide of minor importance. In Europe the species is not grown for this purpose. No other uses have been reported.

***Acacia dealbata* Link**

Acacia dealbata is used as a cut flower in Southern Europe (chapter 3.4). The flowers are also used for the production of high grade perfume. *A. dealbata* is often planted in gardens, parks and along the roadside. In Spain it is a very common street tree (Guia del arbolado de la ciudad de Valencia (Ajuntament de Valencia, 2000, Guardia, 1992). It is also used as a tub plant. The timber is useful for furniture and indoor work, but has limited uses.

***Acacia melanoxylon* R. Br.**

Acacia melanoxylon can be used as an ornamental in gardens and parks. It is also used as a street tree. In the twentieth century it was often used in forestation programmes in coastal dunes. *A. melanoxylon* (blackwood) has high-quality wood, that is used for carpentry and cabinet-making in its natural region. In Portugal its wood is used for timber.

***Acacia retinodes* Schlecht**

Acacia retinodes is used as a cut flower, as ornamental tree and as an environmental.

***Acacia saligna* (Labill.) H.L. Wendl**

Acacia saligna is used for environmental rehabilitation, soil stabilisation, animal fodder, tannin production, windbreaks, ornamental use and as a source of fuel wood.

3.6 Hybrids and varieties on the ornamental market.

Sources used for retrieving information on hybrids and varieties of Acacias are listed in Table 21.

Tables 21. Sources used to retrieve information on hybrids and varieties of Acacias.

Source	URL
Giardini & Ambiente	http://www.giardini.biz/piante/alberi/acacia-dealbata-mimosa/
List of Names of Woody Plants and Perennials. Hoffman, M.H.A. (2010)	http://www.internationalplantnames.com
Mimosas pour le climat méditerranéen (Jacquemin, 1997)	
PPP-index	http://www.ppp-index.de
RHS Plantfinder	https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/search-form

An overview of varieties available at European nurseries is given in Table 22. The list also includes botanical varieties and subspecies available at European nurseries. Bold names are preferred names.

Table 22. Overview of varieties of Acacia available at European nurseries.

Species	Cultivar
Acacia dealbata	**Acacia 'Mireille'** (syn. A. dealbata 'Miereille')
	Acacia 'Rustica' (syn. A. dealbata 'Rustica'
	Acacia dealbata 'Argentea'
	Acacia dealbata 'Bon Accueil'
	Acacia dealbata 'Gaulois Astier' (syn. A. 'Gaulois var. Astier')
	Acacia dealbata 'Innesto'
	Acacia dealbata 'Kambah Karpet' (syn. A. dealbata var. Kambah Carpet)
	Acacia dealbata 'Le Gaulois' (syn. A. 'Gaulois'; A. dealbata 'Gallic')
	Acacia dealbata 'Le Tournaire' (syn. A. 'Tournaire')
	Acacia dealbata 'Turner' (may be the same as 'Tournaire')
	Acacia dealbata 'Mirandole' (syn. A. 'Mirandole')
	Acacia dealbata 'Pendula' (syn. A. dealbata var. pendula)
	Acacia dealbata var. contorta
	Acacia dealbata 'Petit Vert'

	Acacia dealbata 'President Doumerge' (syn. A. 'President Doumergue')
	Acacia dealbata 'Rêve d'Or'
	Acacia dealbata 'Ste. Hélène'
	Acacia dealbata 'Super Lisette'
	Acacia dealbata 'Virginia Pendula'
	Acacia dealbata 'Virginia'
	Acacia dealbata subsp. subalpina
	Acacia dealbata var. dealbata
Acacia floribunda	**Acacia floribunda 'Gippsland Gold'** (variegated cv; probably not in Europe)
Acacia longifolia	**Acacia longifolia var. pendula**
	Acacia longifolia var. praecox
	Acacia longifolia var. longifolia
	Acacia longifolia 'Bega d'oro
	Acacia longifolia 'Exmouth'
	Acacia longifolia subsp. sophorae
Acacia retinodes	**Acacia retinodes 'Glauca'**
	Acacia retinodes 'Imperialis'
	Acacia retinodes 'Jean-Pierre'
	Acacia retinodes 'Lisette'
	Acacia retinodes 'Palme d'Or'
	Acacia retinodes var. retinodes
	Acacia retinodes var. unicifolia
Acacia saligna	**Acacia saligna var. provincialis**
others	**Acacia 'Cascade'** (syn. A. cultriformis 'Cascade')
	Acacia 'Clair de Lune' (syn. A. howittii 'Claire de Lune')
	Acacia 'Exeter Hybrid'
	Acacia 'Winter Gold' (syn. A. amblygona 'Winter Gold')

Important cultivars of *A. dealbata* include *Acacia dealbata* 'Mirandole' (syn. A. 'Mirandole')(60% surface), *Acacia dealbata* 'Le Gaulois' (30% surface) and *Acacia dealbata* 'Gaulois Astier' (syn. A. 'Gaulois var. Astier')(10% surface). Other cultivars used are *Acacia dealbata* 'President Doumerge' (syn. A. 'President Doumergue'), Acacia 'Mireille' (syn. A. dealbata 'Miereille') and Acacia dealbata 'Rêve d'Or'. These cultivars multiply only by grafting ((http://www.acacia-world.net/index.php/europe/acacias-introduction-to-france/mimosa-trees-and-pots, Jacquemin (1997). Important cultivars of *A. retinodes* include *Acacia retinodes* 'Glauca', *Acacia retinodes* 'Lisette' and *Acacia retinodes* 'Imperialis'. As *A. retinodes* tolerates alkaline soils, nurseries graft *A. dealbata* onto *A. retinoides*, which, however, is less frost resistant (http://www.acacia-world.net/index.php/europe/acacias-introduction-to-france/mimosa-trees-and-pots). Rootstocks are propagated from seed. As the seeds have hard seedcoats impervious to water, the seeds need some pre-sowing treatment to overcome seedhardedness. Risky treatments based on hot water or acid scarification can be used http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/q2190e/q2190e07.htm.
Cultivars of *A. longifolia* are propagated by grafting. *A. floribunda* and *A. saligna* are multiplicated by seed (Jacquemin, 1997). *Acacia melanoxylon* is propagated by seed or by grafting (Jacquemin, 1997).

3.7 Pest management

Acacia species are subject to several pests and diseases.

***Acizzia uncatoides* (synonym *Psylla uncatoides*)**

Since 1975, *Acizzia uncatoides* (synonym *Psylla uncatoides*) (originating from New Zealand) has been observed damaging various parts of mimosa (Acacia spp.) in Liguria (Arzone and Vidano, 1985). The

most susceptible mimosas appeared to be *A. longifolia* var. floribunda and *A. dealbata* cv. Turner. Although Arzone and Vidano (1985) mention that *A. longifolia* var. floribunda and *A. dealbata* cv. Turner are the most susceptible Mimosas for *Acizzia uncatoides*, it is not very likely that this paper is indeed on *A. longifolia* var. floribunda, which is a synonym of *A. floribunda*. *Acacia floribunda* is not grown in Liguria for cut flower production and it is not likely that a pest study is done on this species. Most obviously, the study was on *A. retinodes*, which is often called *A. retinodes* var. floribunda or 'Floribunda'. *Acizzia uncatoides* is the most important limiting factor for the culture of mimosas in Liguria. Many growers stopped growing mimosa due to problems with this pest.
Action is required as soon as first symptoms appear. It is necessary to reach even the most protected parts of the plant. Many chemicals have been listed that can be used against this pest. It has been advised to alternate active ingredients to avoid development of pesticide resistance. A typical spraying programme apparently consists of 6 to 8 insecticide applications per season (Pasini *et al.,* 2010 http://www.comunicazionediretta.com/styled-25/downloads-2/files/Speciale_Psilla_in_mimosa_floribunda.pdf).
http://www.fitodifesa.it/ornamentali/90-mimosa.html

In 2000 the abundance of coccilinids was studied in farms in Liguria. A scheme was presented on crop protection, probably against aphids and *Acizzia uncatoides*: 8/7 Imidacloprid, 8/8 Monocrotofos, 18/8 Monocrotofos, 30/8 Etofenprox, 16/9 Etofenprox, 25/9 Imidacloprid, 9/6 Metomil, 13/7 Parationmetil, 25/7 Metomil, 1/8 Imidacloprid, 28/8 Imidacloprid + Etofenprox, 22/9 Imidacloprid + Etofenprox (Boddi *et al.,* 2005).

Rapisarda *et al.,* (1985) advised chemical control with pyrethroids or phosphoric esters. Biological control of this pest is difficult.

Jacquemin (1997) mentions that the black ladybug *Stethorus punctillum* may be used for biological control. Alternatively, chemicals can be used.

***Acizzia acaciae-baileyanae* (synonym *Psylla acaciae-baileyanae*)**

Acizzia acaciae-baileyanae was first recorded in France in 1981. At least until 1997 no damage was observed in Acacia in France (Malausa *et al.*, 1997)

***Aphid* sp.**

As soon as first aphids appear, intervention is necessary. Products can be used based on Alfametrin (FASTAC), dimethoate (PERFEKTHION NEW) or aphid-specific products (Imidacloprid).
http://www.fitodifesa.it/ornamentali/90-mimosa.html.

Cocciniglie cotonose

As soon as first symptoms appear, products should be used containing chlorpirifos (TERIAL 75 WG).
http://www.fitodifesa.it/ornamentali/90-mimosa.html

Frankliniella occidentalis

Frankliniella occidentalis, the western flower thrips causes malformations of the twigs and the flowers. They can also transfer viruses and bacteria. Quick action is required when first symptoms appear. Products can be used containing Spinosad (TRACER 120 SC), dimethoate (PERFEKTHION NEW), chlorpirifos (TERIAL 75 WG).
http://www.fitodifesa.it/ornamentali/90-mimosa.html

Forficula auricularia

The use of insecticides against *Forficula auricularia*, the common earwig is not very satisfactory. One useful control method is that of placing cardboard sleeves around the base of the trunk. Other methods include the periodic brushing of a synthetic sticky substance around the base of the trunk to stop the pest reaching the branches, and the use of poisoned baits (Colombo and Fasce, 1993).

Icerya purchasi

Icerya purchasi (Cottony cushion scale) can be biologically controlled by the ladybug *Rhodolia cardinalis*. White oil-based insecticides are effective in spring and summer (http://www.mimosa-cavatore.com/cavatore/1368/maladies_et_ravageurs_.htm)

Metcalfa pruinosa

Preventive tips include: Keep trees open, spray heavily every night under the leaves and avoid destroying natural predators, like lizards. In case of an infection intense spraying with water is recommended to remove insects and sooty mold from the trees. Then pyrethrum can be used. Biological control is possible by *Neodryinus typhlocybae*.

Forficula auricularia

The use of insecticides against *Forficula auricularia*, the common earwig is not very satisfactory. One useful control method is that of placing cardboard sleeves around the base of the trunk. Other methods include the periodic brushing of a synthetic sticky substance around the base of the trunk to stop the pest reaching the branches, and the use of poisoned baits (Colombo and Fasce, 1993).

Armillaria mellea

This disease is difficult to control. It is recommended to sterilize the soil before planting. Infected plants should be destroyed (http://www.fitodifesa.it/ornamentali/90-mimosa.html).

Cylindrocladium pauciramosum

Cylindrocladium pauciramosum, that causes severe leaf spotting was observed for the first time in Southern Italy on *A. retinodes* (Polizzi and Catara, 2001). Small seedlings in the nursery are very susceptible for this fungus. It is advised to sterilize the soil before planting and to use preventive chemicals. Preventive measures should also include a healthy growing environment. In case of attack, infected plants should be destroyed.
(http://www.mimosa-cavatore.com/cavatore/1368/maladies_et_ravageurs_.htm,
http://www.fitodifesa.it/ornamentali/90-mimosa.html).

Erisiphe polygoni

This fungus can be easily treated by regular sulphur applications (Jacquemin, 1997).

Fusarium lateritium

Fusarium lateritium was reported as a relatively rare fungus on Acacia in 1997. At that moment there were little possibilities to combat it (Jacquemin, 1997).

Phytophtora cinnamomi

It is advised to sterilize the soil before planting and to avoid entrapment of moisture. The use of specific products is advised, e.g. Propamocarb or Metalaxyl. Infected plants should be destroyed http://www.mimosa-cavatore.com/cavatore/1368/maladies_et_ravageurs_.htm, http://www.fitodifesa.it/ornamentali/90-mimosa.html).

Phytophthora taxon niederhauserii

Phytophthora taxon niederhauserii was found for the first time in a commercial nursery in Liguria on 6- to 10-month-old potted plants of *A.dealbata* (Faedda *et al*., 2013).

Verticillium dahliae

The control of *Verticillium dahliae* is difficult. Infected plants should be removed and burned. It is advised to sterilize the soil before planting. Products based on Procloraz or Thiofanate-methyl can be used (http://www.fitodifesa.it/ornamentali/90-mimosa.html).

Sooty mold

Sooty mold grows on honeydew produced by insects. It is caused by several fungi. To prevent sooty mold insects should be combatted.

3.8 *Paraserianthes lophantha*

Trees of *Paraserianthes lophantha* (syn. *Albizia* lophantha) growing in the vicinity of *A. longifolia* trees that were seriously galled by the bud galling wasp *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae,* have been observed occasionally to carry small, sparsely distributed galls. Effects have been proven negligible and temporary (Dennill *et al.*,1999; Hill, 2005).

On request of EFSA a quick search was done on the distribution of *Paraserianthes lophantha* in EU member states. Distribution maps for Italy, Portugal and France are presented in Figure 10. The invasive species databases of MAGRAMA (Spain) and DinamisGlobe (Iberian Peninsula) did not include distribution maps of *P. lophantha.* The presence of *P. lophantha* in different provinces/departments/regions in Portugal, France and Italy is given in Table 23. Herrero-Borgoñón Perez (2007) reported the first presence of *P. lophantha* in the Castéllon province in Spain *P. lophantha* is are not included in the Nobanis database for invasive species in North and Central Europe.

Table 23: The presence of *P. lophantha* in different parts in Italy, Portugal, Spain and France.

Country	Present in	Remarks
Italy	Toscana, Campania, Calabria, Sicilia, Sardinia	
Portugal	Mainland Portugal (Douro Litoral, Beira Litoral, Estremadura, Alto Alentejo, Algarve), Madeira archipelago (islands of Madeira and Porto Santo).	
Spain	South and East of the Iberian Peninsula and Canaries	http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/c5_tcm7-22147.pdf
France	Corse (present) Var (present), Alpes maritimes (presence to be confirmed)	

The DAISIE database also gives data on the presence of *P. lophantha* in different EU member states (Table 24). The EPPO PQR Database, the Global Invasive Species Database, the ILDIS Legume Database and and the Invasive Species Compendium do not present data of *P. lophantha* in different EU member states

Table 24: Status of *P. lophantha* in different EU member states.

Country	**Status**
Azores	Alien established
Baleares	Alien not established
Canary Islands	Alien unknown
Corse	Alien established
France	Alien unknown
Italy	Alien established
Madeira	Alien established
Portugal	Alien not established
Sardinia	Alien established
Sicily	Alien established
Spain	Alien established

A small search was done on cultivation of *P. lophantha* in EU member states. Nurseries were identified that offer this species, both in Western Europe and in Southern Europe. *Paraserianthes lophantha* is offered by 1 nursery in the Netherlands (PPP-index http://www.ppp-index.de/)), 4 nurseries in the UK (the Plantfinder (https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/search-form)) and 1 nursery in Belgium)(http://www.hulsdonk.com).
Nurseries in Southern Europe that offer this species are listed in Table 25. No nurseries were found in Italy, Spain and Greece.

Table 25: Nurseries in Southern Europe that offer *P. lophantha*.

EU member state	Nursery	URL
France	Les Botaniques du Val Douve	http://www.les-botaniques-du-val-douve.com/169-10-val-douve-c-paraserianthes-lophantha-plante-a-floraison-printaniere.html
	Pépinière Ezavin	http://www.pepinieres-ezavin.com/mdf_def/catfleurs.htm
	Pépinières Issa des Hauts de Valcyre	http://pepiniereissa.fr/

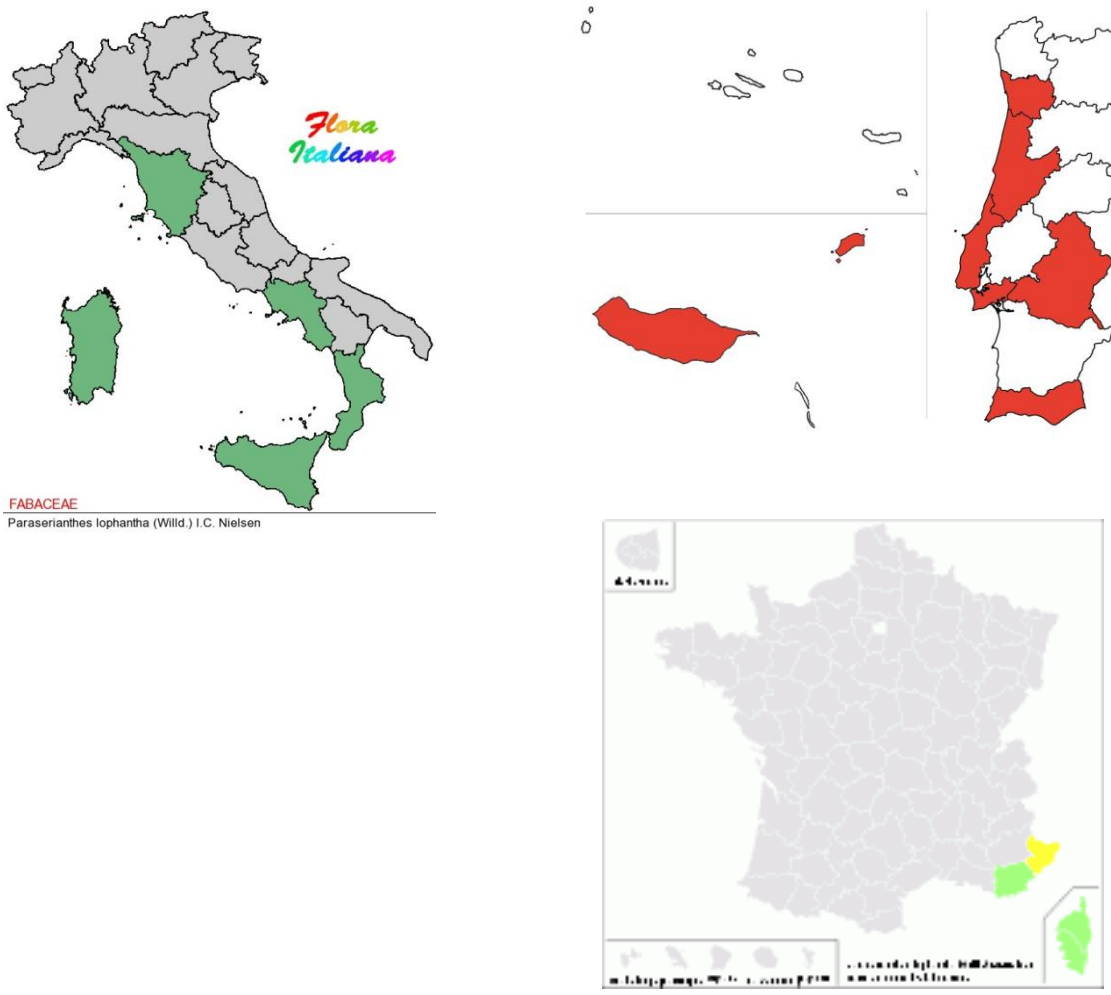

Figure 10. Distribution of *P. lophantha* in Italy, Portugal, Spain and France.
http://185.31.159.10/~invasora/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Paraserianthes-lophantha_en.pdf
http://luirig.altervista.org/flora/taxa/index1.php?scientific-name=paraserianthes+lophantha
http://www.tela-botanica.org/bdtfx-nn-47910

4. CONCLUSIONS

This extensive literature search gave good insight both in the distribution in the wild and in cultivation aspects of the *Acacia* species under study.

Acacia floribunda (Vent.) Willd. is not distributed as invasive plant or environmental in Europe. It does not appear in any botanical source, including databases on invasive plants. For cultivation as ornamental it is only available at a very small scale. Few nurseries in France and Spain offer the true to name *Acacia floribunda* (Vent.) Willd. Based on descriptions and pictures of plants it turned out that in most cases plants offered under the name *A. floribunda* are in fact *A. retinoides* Schltdl. The true to name *A. floribunda* can be used as an ornamental shrub in gardens, in cities and in agricultural areas.

Acacia longifolia is one of the most prolific invaders in France, Italy, Portugal and Spain. It is the most prominent and widespread invader in Portuguese dunes. The species occurs in most provinces in Portugal, in the north western part of Spain, in some southern parts of France and in parts of Italy. It was not only recorded on the mainland, but also on the islands of Corse, Azores, Madeira, Baleares

and Sardinia. Detailed data on areas are not available, with a few exceptions, e.g. in the coastal region of Portugal 2850 ha of *A. longifolia* is recorded between Pedrogão and S. Jacinto (= 12% of the 24,000 ha coastal strip)(Kull *et al.*, 2011). *A. longifolia* was not recorded in the wild in any other EU member state.
Acacia longifolia is a quite commonly used shrub or tree in the subtropical parts of Europe. The species is grown by quite some nurseries in Italy, France, Spain and Greece. In Portugal it is prohibited by law to cultivate this species, as is also the case for *A. dealbata, A. melanoxylon, A. retinodes* and *A. saligna*. Moreover *A. longifolia* is grown by some nurseries in more northern parts of Europe (Germany, the Netherlands, Irish Republic and UK). *A. longifolia* can be used as an ornamental shrub or small tree in gardens, in cities and in agricultural areas. As such it is not only present in southern Europe, but also in Belgium and UK. The species is also used in natural areas, e.g. for soil-stabilization in dunes (erosion control).

The Acacias grown in France and Italy for cut flower production principally are *A. dealbata* and *A. retinodes*, of which *A. dealbata* is the most important. In 2000 the total production area of *Acacia* spp. in Italy was 552 ha, of which 500 ha was in Imperia. The area dropped dramatically thereafter due to pest problems, particularly *Acizzia uncatoides* (synonym *Psylla uncatoides*). In France the total production area dropped from 204 ha in 2002 to 112 ha in 2011. The production is biggest in Alpes Maritimes and Var. In addition, 150-200 tonnes of Acacia blossoms are collected in the wild for the production of high-grade perfume. *A. dealbata* is often planted in gardens, parks and along the roadside. *A. retinodes* is also used as ornamental tree and as an environmental. Many varieties and cultivars are on the market, especially from *A. dealbata.*
Both species are invasive. *A.dealbata* is one of the most prolific invaders in Portugal, Spain, Italy and France. It occurs in all provinces in Portugal, in the north western part of Spain, and in quite some areas in France and Italy. *A. dealbata* was also recorded in Croatia, Cyprus, Romania, Sweden and the non EU member state Switzerland.
Acacia retinodes was recorded in the wild in big parts of Portugal and in some parts of Italy and France. It was not recorded in Spain. Other countries were the species is recorded in the wild include Croatia, Cyprus, Romania and the UK.

Acacia melanoxylon is also one of the most prolific invaders in France, Italy, Portugal and Spain. It occurs in all provinces in Portugal, in the north western part of Spain, in the south eastern part of France and in some parts of Italy. It was also recorded in Belgium and the UK. *A. melanoxylon* can be used as an ornamental in gardens and parks. It is also used as a street tree. In Portugal its wood is used for timber.

Acacia saligna is the most invasive *Acacia* species in Italy. It is present in nine regions in Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia, in big parts of Portugal, in the south eastern part of France, including Corse and in North-West Spain. *A. saligna* is also present in Croatia, Cyprus, Greece and Malta. In Cyprus it is the most serious invasive species (Hadjikyriakou and Hadjisterkotis, 2002, Dufour-Dror, 2013) and in Malta it is one of the major plant invaders. *A. saligna* is used as an ornamental. Other uses include environmental rehabilitation, soil stabilisation, animal fodder, tannin production, windbreaks, and source of fuel wood.

Acacia species are subject to several pests and diseases. Important pests include *Acizzia uncatoides* (syn. *Psylla uncatoides*), aphids, *Frankliniella occidentalis* (thrips), *Metcalfa pruinosa* and cotton scale. The major pathogen is *Armillaria mellea*, which is difficult to control. Pest problems are the main reason for serious reductions in cultivation areas, both in Italy and in France.

Egg laying of *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae* has also been observed on the tree *Paraserianthes lophantha*. Therefore, a small inventory was done on the distribution and cultivation of *P. lophantha* in EU member states. *P. lophantha* is present in the wild in some regions/provinces in Italy and Portugal, in the South Eastern part of France and in Spain. The species is cultivated as ornamental, both in Southern Europe and in Western Europe, probably on a limited scale.

The presented results on occurrence in the wild and cultivation of *A. longifolia* and *A. floribunda,* - which are both hosts of the bud galling wasp *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae* - in EU member states are a good basis to assess the risk to plant health that would pose a voluntary release of the bud galling wasp *Trichilogaster acaciaefoliae* in the Union territory for the biological control of the invasive alien plant *Acacia longifolia* (Andrews) Willd.

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Invasive species databases and the Legume Web.

Source	URL
Acta Plantarum (Italy)	http://www.actaplantarum.org
Altervista Flora Italiana (Italy)	www.luirig.altervista.org
DAISIE	http://www.europe-aliens.org
DinamisGlobe (Portugal, Spain)	http://www.dinamisglobe.org/pt/
EPPO PQR Database	http://www.eppo.int/DATABASES/pqr/pqr.htm
Global invasive species information network	http://www.gisin.org
Global Invasive Species Database	http://www.issg.org/database/welcome/
ILDIS Legume Database	http://www.ildis.org/
Invasive Species Compendium	http://www.cabi.org/isc
Invasoras (Portugal)	http://invasoras.pt
Inventaire National du Patrimoine Naturel (France)	http://inpn.mnhn.fr/espece/cd_nom
Magrama (Spain)	http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/inventario-especies-terrestres/inventario-nacional-de-biodiversidad/ieet_flora_vasc_aloct_invas_cientifico_a.aspx
Nobanis database	http://www.nobanis.org/default.asp
Tela Botanica (France)	http://www.tela-botanica.org

Invasive species databases and relevant datasheets on *A. dealbata, A. longifolia, A. melanoxylon, A. retinodes and A. saligna.*

Database	Species	URL
DAISIE	*Acacia dealbata*	http://www.europe-aliens.org/pdf/Acacia_dealbata.pdf
	Acacia longifolia	http://www.europe-aliens.org/speciesFactsheet.do?speciesId=12773#
	Acacia melanoxylon	http://www.europe-aliens.org/speciesFactsheet.do?speciesId=12793#
	Acacia retinodes	http://www.europe-aliens.org/speciesFactsheet.do?speciesId=12810#
	Acacia saligna	http://www.europe-aliens.org/speciesFactsheet.do?speciesId=12823#
Invasive Species Compendium	*Acacia dealbata*	http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/2207
	Acacia longifolia	http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/2312
	Acacia melanoxylon	http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/2329
	Acacia saligna	http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/2402
Invasoras	*Acacia dealbata*	http://invasoras.pt/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Acacia-dealbata_en.pdf
	Acacia longifolia	http://invasoras.pt/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Acacia-longifolia_en.pdf
	Acacia melanoxylon	http://invasoras.pt/en/gallery/acacia-

		melanoxylon-en/
	Acacia retinodes	http://invasoras.pt/en/gallery/acacia-retinodes-en/
	Acacia saligna	http://invasoras.pt/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/Acacia-saligna_en.pdf
DinamisGlobe	*Acacia dealbata*	http://www.dinamisglobe.org/pt/plantas-invasoras?hashid=9f61408e3afb633e50cdf1b20de6f466&doAction=show
	Acacia longifolia	http://www.dinamisglobe.org/pt/plantas-invasoras?hashid=735b90b4568125ed6c3f678819b6e058&doAction=show
	Acacia melanoxylon	http://www.dinamisglobe.org/pt/plantas-invasoras?hashid=7cbbc409ec990f19c78c75bd1e06f215&doAction=show
	Acacia retinodes	http://www.dinamisglobe.org/pt/plantas-invasoras?hashid=d2ddea18f00665ce8623e36bd4e3c7c5&doAction=show
	Acacia saligna	http://www.dinamisglobe.org/pt/plantas-invasoras?hashid=ea5d2f1c4608232e07d3aa3d998e5135&doAction=show
Magrama	*Acacia dealbata*	http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/acacia_dealbata_tcm7-21485.pdf
	Acacia longifolia	http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/acacia_longifolia_tcm7-21486.pdf
	Acacia melanoxylon	http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/acacia_melanoxylon_tcm7-21487.pdf
	Acacia saligna	http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/biodiversidad/temas/inventarios-nacionales/acacia_saligna_tcm7-21488.pdf

APPENDIX/APPENDICES

Appendix A. Overview of numbers of hits resulting from searches in CAB Abstracts and AGRIS on several common names and synonyms of *A. floribunda, A. longifolia, A. retinodes, A.dealbata* and *A. saligna.*

Names yielding hits were included in the search strategy.

A. floribunda	Hits in CAB	Remarks	Included in search strategy CAB	Hits in AGRIS	Remarks	Included in search strategy AGRIS
catkin wattle	0		no	0		no
gossamer wattle	0		no	0		no
grossamer wattle	0		no	0		no
river wattle	0		no	1	South Africa	no
sally wattle	1	Is *A. salicina*	no	1	Is *A. glaucescens*	no
weeping acacia	0		no	0		no
white sallow	0		no	0		no
white sally	0		no	0		no
A. angustifolia	0		no	0		no
A. intermedia	0		no	0		no
Mimosa floribunda	2		yes	0		yes
Phyllodoce floribunda	0		yes	0		yes
Racosperma floribundum	0		yes	0		yes

A. longifolia	Hits in CAB	Remarks	Included in search strategy CAB	Hits in AGRIS	Remarks	Included in search strategy AGRIS
coast wattle	7		yes	0		no
coastal wattle	3	1x *A. longifolia* Australia and South Africa 1x Western coastal wattle (*A. cyclops*), 1x *A. sophorae*	no	1	Australia	no
golden rod	0	Always *Solidago*, no Acacias	no	0	Always *Solidago*	no
golden wattle	17		yes	3		yes
longleaf wattle	0		no	0		no
longleaved wattle	0		no	0		no
long leaved wattle	3		yes	0		no
sallow wattle	0		no	0		no

A. latifolia	1	India	yes	0		yes
A. trinervis	0		no	0		no
Mimosa longifolia	0		yes	0		no
Mimosa macrostachya	0		yes	0		yes
Phyllodoce longifolia	0		no	0		yes
Racosperma longifolium	0		yes	0		yes

A. retinodes	**CAB**	**Remarks**	**Included in search strategy CAB**	**AGRIS**	**Remarks**	**In search AGRIS**
swamp wattle	0		no	0		no
water wattle	0		no	0		no

A. dealbata	**CAB**	**Remarks**	**Included in search strategy CAB**	**AGRIS**	**Remarks**	**In search AGRIS**
silver wattle	242		yes	6		yes

A. saligna	**CAB**	**Remarks**	**Included in search strategy CAB**	**AGRIS**	**Remarks**	**In search AGRIS**
golden wreath wattle	1	Also results from search on *A. saligna*	no	0		no
port Jackson willow	3	South Africa only	no	0		no
A. cyanophyll* not saligna	4		yes	13		yes

Appendix B. Overview of organisations that did not yield relevant information on *Acacia* spp.

Country	Organisation	URL
Cyprus	Agricultural Research Institute, Nicosia	http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/ari/ari.nsf/page01_en/page01_en?OpenDocument&ExpandSection=8
	Union Catalog Hellenic Academic Libraries	http://www.unioncatalog.gr/ucportal/index.php?lang=en
	ΤΕΧΝΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΚΥΠΡΟΥ	http://ktisis.cut.ac.cy/ http://library.cut.ac.cy/
France	The National Institute of Horticulture, NIH, Angers, France	http://www.inh.fr/enseignements/langues/contents/inh.pdf
	AgroCampus Ouest, France	http://www.agrocampus-ouest.fr/infoglueDeliverLive/
	France Academy of Agriculture	http://www.academie-agriculture.fr/
	Universite Paris Sud	http://catalogue.scd.u-psud.fr/cgi-bin/koha/opac-search.pl
Germany	Phytomed	http://phytomed.jki.bund.de/
Greece	Benaki Phythopathological Institute	http://en.bpi.gr/section.aspx?id=6&subid=101
	University of Thessaly, Dept. of Agriculture Crop Production & Rural Environment, Lab. of Agricultural Constructions and Env. Contr., Volos	http://www.agr.uth.gr/main/index_en.html
	Agricultural University of Athens, Faculty of Crop Science	http://efp.aua.gr/en
	Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Faculty of Agriculture, Lab. of Alternative Energy Sources in Agriculture, Thessaloniki	http://www.agro.auth.gr/eng/index.htm
	National Archive of PhD Theses	http://phdtheses.ekt.gr/eadd/
	Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Chania	http://library.maich.gr/cgi-bin-EN/egwcgi/egwirtcl/targets.egw
	Institute of Viticulture, Floriculture and Vegetable Crops of Heraklion	http://www.nagref-her.gr/en/content/institute-viticulture-floriculture-and-vegetable-corps-heraklion
	EKT databases: Greek forestry and nat. environment & Vegetable and animal production	http://argo.ekt.gr/
	National Documentation Centre EKT	http://www.ekt.gr/en/
	Helios : National Hellenic Research Foundation Repository	http://helios-eie.ekt.gr/EIE/
	BPI e-Repository	http://83.235.16.144:8080/jspuien/
Italy	University of Bari - Biologia e chimica agro-forestale e ambientale	http://www.uniba.it/ricerca/dipartimenti/dibca
	University of Turin, Faculty of Agriculture, Turin, Italy	http://www.eclas.org
	Università degli Studi di Palermo, Facoltà di Agraria	http://portale.unipa.it/amministrazione/area1/ssp04/
	Università della Tuscia, Viterbo, Italy, Dipartimento di Scienze e Tecnologie per	http://www.uniscape.eu/pageLocSm.php?idM=2&idFam=1&idlna=1&lan

	l'Agricoltura, le Foreste, la Natura e l'Energia	g=en
	University of Naples Federico II, Facoltá di Agraria, Portici, Naples, Italy	http://www.agraria.unina.it:20100/facolta/pubNews/home.do?codFacolta=13
	University of Catania, Department of Agriculture and Food Science, Italy	http://www.unict.it/en/libraries-and-documentation-centre-cbd-0
	Agricultural Research Council, Research Centre for Soil-Plant System, Rome, Italy	http://sito.entecra.it/portale/cra_dati_istituto.php?id=202&lingua=EN
	Unione nazionale della Accademie italiane per la scienze applicate allo svillup dell'agricultura, all sicurezza alimentare e all tutela ambientale (UNASA)	http://www.georgofili.it/home.asp?lang=ita
	Nationalcentral library for Italy / Florence	http://www.bncf.firenze.sbn.it/
	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	http://www.fao.org/library
	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	http://www.ifad.org/pub/index.htm
	CReS	http://www.cresoricerca.it/index.asp
	UnivPM Agraria	http://www.d3a.univpm.it/
	Dipartimento Colture Arboree University of Bologna IT-Bologna	zie universiteit Bologna
	AGRARIA	http://www.agraria.it/
	University of Udine Dept. of Scienze agrarie e ambientali IT-Udine	http://www.uniud.it
	Uniser Polo universitario di Pistoia	http://www.uniser-pistoia.com/
	Confederazione Italiana Agricoltori	http://www.ciatoscana.org/
	Centro Sperimentale per il Vivaismo	http://www.cespevi.it/
	ANCP (Catalogo italiano dei periodici)	http://acnp.unibo.it/cgi-ser/start/it/cnr/fp.html
	Centro di Documentazione Europea	http://www.unict.it/en/libraries-and-documentation-centre-cbd-0
	Catalogo Polo Bolognese	http://sol.unibo.it/SebinaOpac/SebinaYOU.do#0
	Informazione Agrario	http://www.informatoreagrario.it/ita/riviste/index.asp
The Netherlands	VBN	http://www.vbn.nl/nl-NL/Pages/default.aspx
Portugal	BISA biblioteca do Instituto Superior de Agronomia (Univ. Van Lisboa)	http://www.isa.utl.pt/bisa/a_bisa_english1.htm http://ulisses.sibul.ul.pt/ulisses/portal/html/index.htm
	Altri florestal	http://www.altri.pt/ambienteesustentab/Gestaoflorestal/
	Universidade de Évora/ICAAM, Dept. de Engenharia Rural, Núcleo da Mitra, Évora, Pt.	http://dspace.uevora.pt/rdpc/
	RCAAP Repositorio Cienficifo de Acesso Aberto de Portugal	http://www.rcaap.pt/index.jsp
Spain	Instituto Canario de Investigaciones Agrarias	http://www.icia.es/
	IVIA, instituto valenciano, de investigaciones agrarias	http://www.ivia.es/
	IRTA, Research & Technology, Food &	http://www.irta.cat/en-

	Agriculture	us/RIT/Centres/pages/Cabrils.aspx
	Fundación Cajamar / Estación Experimental de la Fundación Cajamar	http://www.fundacioncajamar.es/
	IMIDA Instituto Murciano de Investigación y Desarrollo Agrario y Alimentario, Consejería de Agricultura y Agua - Comunidad Autónoma de la Región de Murcia	http://www.imida.es/paginas/index.html
	InfoAgro	http://www.infoagro.com
	Departamento de Protección Vegetal, Instituto de Ciencias Agrarias - CSIC, C/Serrano 115 bis, Madrid 28006, Spain.	http://www.ica.csic.es/
	Universidad de Valladolid, Biblioteca	http://almena.uva.es/
	Universidad de Valladolid Uva Biblioteca Universitaria (worldcat)	http://buva.worldcat.org/advancedsearch
	Universidad de Almería, Biblioteca	http://bibencore.ual.es/iii/encore/home?lang=eng&suite=cobalt&advancedSearch=true&searchString=
	Universidad de Lleida, Biblioteca	http://www.sbd.udl.es/
	Catálogo BNE (Biblioteca Nacional Espagne)	http://catalogo.bne.es/uhtbin/authoritybrowse.cgi?lang=en

Appendix C. Overview of other species of *Acacia* used or naturalized in the EU.

A. alpina F. Muell.

A. baileyana F. Muell.

A. caven (Molina) Molina

A. cognata Domin

A. cultriformis G. Don (Cultivated)

A. cyclops G. Don (Portugal)

A. decora Rchb. f.

A. farnesiana (L.) Willd. (France, Italy, Sicily, Spain)

A. howittii F. Muell.

A. karroo Hayne (Corsica, Portugal, Sicily, Spain)

A. mearnsii De Wild. (Corse, Italy, Portugal, Spain)

A. neriifolia A. Cunn. Ex. Benth.

A. paradoxa DC.

A. pataczekii D.I. Morris

A. pendula G. Don

A. podalyriifolia G. Don

A. pravissima F. Muell. (Cultivated)

A. pycnantha Bentham (Italy, Portugal, Sardinia)

A. riceana Hensl.

A. robusta Burch

A. rubida A. Cunn.

A. terminalis (Salisb.) J.F. Macbr (syn. A. botrycephala)

A. tortilis (Forssk.) Hayne

A. ulicifolia (Salisb.) Court.

A. verticillata (L.'Hér.) Wild.

A. xanthophloea Bent.

Sources: Flora Europaea, European Garden Flora & List of names of woody Plants, RHS Plantfinder, PlantScope, DAISIE, Global Invasive Database, Acta Plantarum.

Appendix D. Distribution data of several *Acacia* species in different databases.

Acta Plantarum (A), Altervista (V), CABI (C), DAISIE (D), EPPO (E), Global Invasive Species Database (G), Invasoras (I), MAGRAMA (M) and Tela Botanica (T).

SPECIES	Italy	Greece	Spain	Portugal	France	Romania	Corse	Madeira	Azores	Canary Isl.	Baleares	Sardinia	Cyprus	Sicilia	UK	Malta	Croatia	Belgium
A. alpina F. Muell.																		
A. baileyana F. Muell.			D	D	DT		D	D										
A. caven (Molina) Molina			C									A						
A. cognata Domin																		
A. cultriformis G. Don	AV			D	DT							V						
A. cyclops G. Don	AV		D	DIC				D	D	DC			C	V		C		
A. dealbata Link	DAVEC		DECM	DIEC	DECT	EC	DC	D	DEC	D	D	DVEC	C				EC	
A. decora Rchb. f.																		
A. farnesiana (L.) Willd.	GVC	D	GC	G	GDC		DT	D	D	D		D	D	V				
A. floribunda (Vent.) Willd.																		
A. howittii F. Muell.																		
A. karroo Hayne	DVC		DC	DIC	DC		DT					DV	D	DVC				
A. longifolia (Andrews) Willd.	GDAVC		GDCM	GDIC	DCT		DCT	D	D		D	DV						
A. mearnsii De Wild.	GAVC		GDC	GDC	GC		DCT	DC				DV		V				
A. melanoxylon R. Br.	AVC		CDGM	DICG	DCGT			DI	DIC			DVA		DVA	DC			CG
A. neriifolia A. Cunn. Ex. Benth.								D										
A. paradoxa DC.																		
A. pataczekii D.I. Morris																		
A. pendula G. Don																		
A. podalyriifolia G. Don																		
A. pravissima F. Muell.																		
A. pycnantha Bentham	DAV		D	DI	DT			D				DV						
A. retinodes Schlecht.	GDAV		GD	GDI	GDT	G	DT		DG		DG	DVA	G	VA				
A. riceana Hensl.																		
A. robusta Burch																		
A. rubida A. Cunn.																		
A. saligna (Labill.) H.L. Wendl.	GDAVC	GD	GDCM	GDIC	GDCT		DT	I	DI	D	D	DVA	DGC	DVA		DG		
A. terminalis (Salisb.) J.F. Macbr								D										
A. tortilis (Forssk.) Hayne																		
A. ulicifolia (Salisb.) Court.																		
A. verticillata (L.'Hér.) Wild.			D	D				D										
A. xanthophloea Bent.																		