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| **AHP PRE-ASSESSMENT for** ***Argyresthia pruniella*** |
| **Scientific Name:**  *Argyresthia pruniella* |
| **Common Name:**  Cherry Blossom Moth (Cherry Fruit Moth) |
| **Order: Family:** Lepidoptera: Yponomeutidae |
| **Reviewer:** Lisa Jackson |
| **Date of Review:** December 2, 2011 |
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| **Source of Request:**  John Bowers submitted request based on email from Eric LaGasa, Chief Entomologist; Pest Program / Plant Protection Division; Washington State Department of Agriculture on November 7, 2011. |
| **Date of Request:**  November 7, 2011 |
| **Additional Information:** Archived emails from Eric LaGasa; subsequent NPAG report completed January 20, 2012. |
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| **Question** | **Decision/ Action** | **Comments/ References** |
| 1.  Is it a plant pest as defined by the IPPC?  (Examples of non-plant pests would be animal pests, structural pests, or biological control agents/ parasitoids.)    | **YES: Go to step 2.**NO: Stop. | Yes, it is a known pest of cherry (Carter, 1984; Jaastad, 2007).  |
| 2.  Does the pest cause measurable damage on any plant of value (value does not have to be monetary) or interfere with trade?  Describe damage or trade issues.  | **YES: Go to step 3.**NO: Stop. | “The most important insect pests on sweet cherries in Norway are the black cherry aphid, *Myzus cerasi* and cherry fruit moth, *Argyresthia pruniella”* (Jaastad, 2007).“A serious pest of cherries in continental Europe, particularly in Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, and eastern Europe...also an important pest in the British Isles” (Carter, 1984).Destruction of “up to 80-90% of buds” has been reported in cherries (Ovsyannikova and Grichanov, 2003-2009). |
| 3. Is the pest established or widely distributed in the conterminous United States? (Determination of limited distribution will be conducted on a case by case basis. Example: if a citrus pest is distributed in 4 of the 5 citrus-producing states, then this would be considered widely distributed.) | YES: Stop.  Consider adding to a commodity manual or Additional Pests of Concern List.NO: Go to step 4.  | “It’s been collected in Eastern Canada (but unidentified until recently) and in B.C. in ’09, and this year I collected it at three sites in N.W. WA (first US records)” (LeGasa, personal communication). |
| 4. Is it listed in the AQAS database as non-reportable at the species level? (If the pest is not listed in the database or only listed at the genus level, mark “NO.”) | YES: Stop.NO: Go to step 5. | *Argyresthia* is listed as reportable (AQAS, Dec. 1, 2011). |
| 5.  Is there a demonstrated pathway of introduction, not including smuggling (e.g., interception records in PestID, literature supporting its movement to new countries, a demonstrated pathway for similar species, etc.)? (Focus on pathways of *introduction.* The emphasis is pathways through which the pest is likely to establish not just pathways of entry.)  | YES: Run through model.NO: Go to step 6. | Introduced to North America (Carter, 1984). New detections found in pheromone traps in residential area of Blaine, WA (new U.S. record) (Kathy Handy, personal communication).*Argyresthia* sp. interceptions (AQAS, Dec. 1, 2011).There are no interceptions at the species level. There were 2 *Argyresthia* sp. interceptions in baggage on fruit for consumption from Europe on the following hosts of *Argyresthia pruniella*: *Malus* sp. and *Malus sylvestris*. It cannot be confirmed whether these are indeed *Argyresthia pruniella* interceptions as there are other  *Argyresthia* in Europe that are pests of apple (*Argyresthia curvella*).Of the 35 total *Argyresthia* sp. interceptions:* 24 were inside guava from Central and S. America in baggage on fruit for

consumption,* 1 on citrus from Spain,
* 6 from on fruit/ in seed from other species from Central/ S. America,
* 1 from a conifer from China.
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| 6.  Is the deliberate smuggling of this pest or any host of this pest likely to occur?  For example, is there non-traditional trade of this pest (e.g., for religious purposes, in the pet trade industry, etc.) or is the pest’s host material highly valued by gardeners, collectors, or breeders? | YES: Run through model.NO: Stop. (Any smuggling would be incidental, such as for personal consumption, and unlikely to result in establishment of the pest.) | This question has not been evaluated since other pathways exist. |
| **Conclusion:** This pest is a candidate for the AHP model. |
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**References**

**Carter, D. J. 1984.** Pest Lepidoptera of Europe with Special Reference to the British Isles. Dr. W. Junk Publishers. Boston. 431 pp.

**Handy, K. 2011.** CONFIRMED ID: 2 samples positive for *Argyresthia pruniella*, Cherry fruit moth, from WA - new US record. Personal communication to J. Bowers on November 23, 2011, from Kathy Handy (APHIS-PPQ), forwarded to Lisa Jackson.

**Jaastad, G. 2007.** Late dormant rapeseed oil treatment against black cherry aphid and cherry fruit moth in sweet cherries. Journal of Applied Entomology 131: 284–288.

**LeGasa, E. 2011.** US Record Detection – Cherry Fruit Moth. Personal communication to L. Jackson on November 7, 2011 from Eric LeGasa (Chief Entomologist, Washington State Department of Agriculture).

**Ovsyannikova, E. I. and I. Ya. Grichanov. 2003-2009.** A*rgyresthia pruniella* (Clerck) - Cherry Fruit Moth. Interactive Agricultural Ecological Atlas of Russia and Neighboring Countries. Economic Plants and their Diseases, Pests and Weeds. Last accessed December 1, 2011, http://www.agroatlas.ru/en/content/pests/Argyresthia\_pruniella/

**USDA-APHIS-PPQ.** AQAS Database. Last accessed December 1, 2011.