



INCERTIDUMBRES

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Etapa 3: Manejo del Riesgo

17. Incertidumbre

17. Uncertainty

List and describe the main sources of uncertainty within the risk assessment and risk management. State whether a detailed PRA is needed to reduce key aspects of uncertainty (if so state which parts of the PRA should be focused on). Comment on what work would be needed to address uncertainties (e.g. for distribution the need for surveys, produce epidemiological data...)




Notas a la sección de incertidumbres:

- Describir las incertidumbres críticas para la valoración del riesgo
- Señalar dónde se ha utilizado el juicio experto para señalar una valoración
- Si se ha hecho un ARP express y existen muchas incertidumbres, Indicar si es necesario realizar un ARP más profundo para reducir la incertidumbre de aspectos clave
- Comentar qué trabajos sería necesario realizar: investigación, etc...



Se puede utilizar la siguiente guía durante todo el Análisis de Riesgo de Plagas:

Table 9. Table to provide guidance regarding the use of the uncertainty within EPPO PRA schemes

Uncertainty	Interpretation / Meaning	Examples to justify the uncertainty rating	Certainty
	Low There is little doubt about the assessment and the risk rating The assessor is confident	There is direct relevant evidence to support the assessment. The situation can easily be predicted. There are reliable / good quality data sources (e.g. for pest records data provided by NPPOs/RPPOs). The interpretation of data/information is straight forward. Data/information are available from a peer reviewed journal article. Data/information are not controversial, contradictory Personal communication is from experts regarded as specialists on the question raised.	High
	Medium There is some doubt about the assessment and the risk rating The assessor has some confidence	There is some evidence to support the assessment. Some evidence for the prediction of the situation is available, but this prediction may be unreliable Some information is indirect, e.g. data from a other species has been used as supporting evidence, The interpretation of the data is to some extent ambiguous or contradictory.	Medium
	High There is considerable doubt about the assessment and the risk rating The assessor has little confidence	There is no direct evidence to support the assessment, e.g. only data from other species have been used as supporting evidence The situation cannot be readily predicted because the evidence is poor, and difficult to interpret, e.g. because it is strongly ambiguous. The information sources are considered to be of low quality or contain information that is unreliable, e.g. because it is strongly contradictory.	Low

2.17 Degree of uncertainty : list sources of uncertainty

The overall level of uncertainty is considered as **medium to high**.

Host species

B. dorsalis seems to increase its host range in Africa, and it is unknown whether it would adapt to **alternative hosts** (eg. stone fruits) present in the endangered area.

There is no indication of the species' host range in its native range.

Climatic requirements

There is a lack of data on the **limiting factors of the species** (e.g. cold and drought resistance) and its ability to establish in temperate areas.

Spread capacity

There is no precise data available on the ability of flight of *B. dorsalis* and there is also an uncertainty on the succession of **available hosts at different seasons in the endangered area**.

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Impact on crops

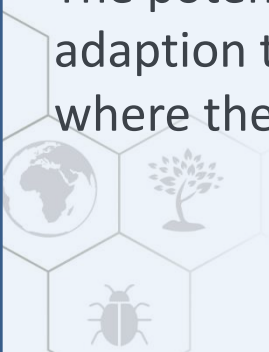
There is a major uncertainty on the potential impacts on the following crops in the endangered area: **bananas**, watermelon, cucumber, peppers, pumpkins, tomatoes, avocados, papayas, stone fruits etc.

Interceptions

No information is available for non EU EPPO countries, except for Switzerland

Adaptability

The potential adaptability of the pest is **unknown**. This includes the possibility of adaption to protected cultivation, whereas this is rarely the case in those areas where the pest is known to be present at this time.



Muchas gracias

