

Mini data sheet on *Cacopsylla fulguralis*

Added in 2002 - Deleted in 2004

Reasons for deletion:

Cacopsylla fulguralis has been included in EPPO Alert List for more than 3 years and during this period no particular international action was requested by the EPPO member countries. In 2004, it was therefore considered that sufficient alert has been given and the pest was deleted from the Alert List.

Cacopsylla fulguralis (Homoptera, Psyllidae) - Elaeagnus sucker

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| Why | Due to the recent introduction of <i>Cacopsylla fulguralis</i> in France, Guernsey and United Kingdom and the damage it causes to <i>Elaeagnus</i> plants, the NPPO of UK suggested that <i>C. fulguralis</i> could be added to the EPPO Alert List |
| Where | Recently introduced into Europe, in France, Guernsey, Italy (reported in 2003 in Lombardia), Netherlands and United Kingdom (England). <i>C. fulguralis</i> originates from Asia. It occurs in: China, Korea Republic, Philippines, Taiwan. |
| On which plants | Its host range seems to be limited to ornamental <i>Elaeagnus</i> : <i>E. cuprea</i> , <i>E. x ebbingei</i> , <i>E. glabra</i> , <i>E. macrophylla</i> , <i>E. oldhamii</i> , <i>E. pungens</i> . It does not develop on <i>E. angustifolia</i> , or <i>E. multiflora</i> . |
| Damage | Adults and nymphs of <i>C. fulguralis</i> feed on plant sap and produce copious amounts of honeydew on which sooty mould develops. They usually feed on the underside of leaves. High infestations of <i>C. fulguralis</i> lead to chlorosis, leaf drop and die back. Nursery plants can be severely disfigured and unmarketable. No data is available on the possible transmission of viruses by <i>C. fulguralis</i> . Adults are 2.0-2.5 mm long (resembling <i>C. pyricola</i>) with membranous wings and strong hind legs adapted for jumping. Nymphs are cream-yellow with dark brown transverse markings. |
| Dissemination | <i>C. fulguralis</i> can spread naturally (adults can fly). Over long distances, infested <i>Elaeagnus</i> plants can disseminate the pest. |
| Pathway | Plants for planting of <i>Elaeagnus</i> from countries where <i>C. fulguralis</i> occurs. |
| Possible risks | Ornamental <i>Elaeagnus</i> species are widely planted in Europe in amenity parks and private gardens (in particular in coastal areas due to its tolerance to salt), and the production of these plants is increasing. Damage is reported in areas where it has been introduced. In particular, nurseries producing <i>Elaeagnus</i> could be at risk. More data is needed on biology of the pest, possible virus transmission, and potential control methods. |
| Source(s) | Annual Report 2001, Diagnostic Centre, Plant Protection Service, 135 pp. Cocquempot, C.; Germain, J.F. (2002) Un nouveau ravageur de l' <i>Elaeagnus x ebbingei</i> en France : <i>Cacopsylla fulguralis</i> . PHM Revue Horticole, no. 416, 32-34. Malumphy, C.; MacLeod, A.; Matthews, L. (2002) Plant Pest Notice no. 32, CSL, UK, 3 pp. Süss, L.; Savoldelli, S. (2003) Rinvenimento di <i>Cacopsylla fulguralis</i> (Kuwayama) (Homoptera Psyllidae) in Italia. Bollettino di Zoologia Agraria e di Bachicoltura, Serie II, 35(1), 95-98. Servicio Fitosanitario, Lombardia (IT), 2004-03 INTERNET Site de la Bibliothèque du SRPV Centre. <i>Cacopsylla fulguralis</i> . http://www.srpv-centre.com |
| EPPO RS 2002/116, 2003/014, 2003/120 | |
| Panel review date | 2004-03 |
| | Entry date 2002-07 |