Mini data sheet on Dasineura oxycoccana

Added in 1999 - Deleted in 2001

Reasons for deletion: The risk presented by *Dasineura oxycoccana* for the EPPO region was considered to be low. As no further information about its possible impact in Italy could be obtained in 2001, it was therefore removed from the EPPO Alert List.

Dasineura oxycoccana (Diptera, Cecidomyiidae) - cranberry midge introduced into Italy

Why	Dasineura oxycoccana came to our attention as it has recently been introduced
	from North America into Europe (in Italy).
Where	USA. Introduced into Italy in 1996. In Italy, plants came from Austria and
	Germany, but initially originated from USA (details given during the Panel on
	Phytosanitary Measures meeting)
On which plants	North American Vaccinium spp. and hybrids (e.g. V. ashei, V. corymbosum, V.
	macrocarpon).
Damage	Larvae feed inside vegetative meristems and cause leaf distortion, blackening
	and death of young buds. Attacks of vegetative parts can affect the next season
	harvest. In Florida another type of damage is observed: larvae can attack
	flowering buds (20 to 80 % buds can be destroyed). This type of damage has not
	been observed in Italy.
Dissemination	As larvae pupate in the soil, soil can be a means of transporting the insect over
	long distances in addition to infested plants.
Pathway	Vaccinium plants for planting (fruits?), soil from USA and Italy.
Possible risks	North American Vaccinium are cultivated in Europe on small areas but these are
	valuable crops. For example, V. corymbosum is reported to be essentially
	cultivated in Germany, France, Italy, Netherlands, Poland and Romania. No data
	is given on the possible host status of V. myrtillus. As larvae live inside the plants
	and pupate in the soil, this could render detection difficult. Chemical control
	appears to be difficult, as several generations overlap during the year.
Source(s)	Bosio, G.; Bogetti, C.; Brussino, G.; Gremo, F.; Scarpelli, F. (1998) [Dasineura oxycoccana, a new pest of blueberry (Vaccinium corymbosum) in Italy.] Informatore Fitopatologico, no.11, 36-41.
EPPO RS 99/045	
Panel review date	2001-01 Entry date 1999-03