



ORGANISATION EUROPÉENNE ET MÉDITERRANÉENNE POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES  
EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN PLANT PROTECTION ORGANIZATION

# EPPO

## Reporting Service

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### CONTENTS

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 526/01..CU/ANSTSP     | - Fruit flies and their hosts in Cuba   |
| 526/02..BTNYVX        | - Infectivity of beet necrotic yellow vein virus  |
| 526/03..CSTXXX        | - EPPO Distribution List for <i>Citrus tristeza closterovirus</i>   |
| 526/04..POSTXX        | - Mild strain of potato spindle tuber viroid detected in India  |
| 526/05..POSTXX        | - EPPO Distribution List for potato spindle tuber viroid  |
| 526/06..GVFDXX        | - Further distribution of <i>Scaphoideus titanus</i> in Ticino, Switzerland                                   |
| 526/07..PRDXXX        | - Parry's disease of pear is the same as pear decline   |
| 526/08..XANTCI/CSTXXX | - <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and citrus tristeza closterovirus in Australia               |
| 526/09..XANTCI        | - Infectivity of <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>citri</i> and <i>X. campestris</i> pv. <i>citrumelo</i> |
| 526/10..XANTCI        | - EPPO Distribution List for <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>citri</i>                                   |
| 526/11..PHOMEF/HETDRO | - <i>Phoma exigua</i> var. <i>foveata</i> and <i>Globodera rostochiensis</i> introduced into Sri Lanka        |
| 526/12..PHOMEF        | - EPPO Distribution List for <i>Phoma exigua</i> var. <i>foveata</i>  |
| 526/13..BEMITA        | - <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> established in New Zealand  |
| 526/14..BEMITA        | - EPPO Distribution List of <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>   |
| 526/15..FRANOC        | - Biological control of <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>   |
| 526/16..LIRIHU        | - Update on <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> in Germany  |
| 526/17..PUBLICATION   | - Grapevine Viruses and Certification   |





# EPPO Reporting Service

526/01

CU/ANSTSP....Fruit flies and their hosts in Cuba

It was reported at the "2<sup>nd</sup> Workshop on Pest Diagnosis" in Ciudad de la Habana (1992-04-16/17), Cuba, that several fruit flies are present in Cuba. Currently *Anastrepha suspensa*, *A. ocrexia*, *A. obliqua*, *A. insulae*, and *A. interrupta* are present on the island. *A. suspensa* and *A. obliqua* having a wide host range with 41 and 37 host plants, respectively, while *A. ocrexia* and *A. interrupta* are relatively specialized with two and one host plants, respectively.

**Source:** Velázquez, D.R.; Fernández Vázquez, A.M. (1992) Posibles plantas hospedantes de las especies de *Anastrepha* (Diptera: Tephritidae) en Cuba. II Taller sobre Diagnostico de Plagas, Ciudad de la Habana, 1992-04-16/17.



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

526/02

BTNYVX....Infectivity of beet necrotic yellow vein virus

In Germany, experiments were carried out to study the effects of the nutrient salt concentration in the soil on the course of rhizomania caused by beet necrotic yellow vein virus (EPPO A2 organism).

Higher concentrations of ions in the soil resulted in a delayed attack of *Polymyxa betae* and reduced damage. It could not be determined if this was due to a possible inhibitory effect of specific ions or if the increased osmotic pressure decreased the mobility of the zoospores. Virus content and the amount of resting spores in the rootlets of the plantlets grown in fertilizer enriched soil were lower compared to the control.

**Source:** Büttner, G. (1992) Nährsalzkonzentration im Boden und Infektionsverlauf für die viröse Wurzelbärtigkeit/Rizomania der Zuckerrübe. *Gesunde Pflanzen* 44, 143-145.



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

526/03

CSTXXX...EPPO Distribution List for *Citrus tristeza closterovirus*

EPPO Distribution List: *Citrus tristeza closterovirus*

**EPPO region:** Widespread in Israel, Spain, Turkey and Yugoslavia. Scattered infected trees have been found in Algeria (potential EPPO country), Cyprus, Egypt (potential EPPO country), France, Italy, Morocco and Tunisia, but apparently they have been eradicated; an unconfirmed report from Libya (potential EPPO country) is probably confusion with stubborn disease (EPPO Reporting Service 504/02). Present also in Greece.

**Asia :** Brunei Darussalam, China, Cyprus (EPPO country), India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel (EPPO country), Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey (EPPO country), Yemen, Jordan (unconfirmed record).

**Africa :** Algeria (potential EPPO country), Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt (potential EPPO country), Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Libya (potential EPPO country), Mauritius, Morocco (EPPO country), Mozambique, Nigeria, Réunion, South Africa, Tunisia (EPPO country), Uganda, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe

**North America:** USA - main citrus areas (Florida and California).

**Central America and Caribbean:** Costa Rica, Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago.

**South America:** Present in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Surinam, Uruguay, Venezuela.

**Oceania:** Present in American Samoa, Australia, Fiji, New Caledonia, New Zealand, Samoa.

*This distribution list replaces all previous published EPPO Distribution Lists on citrus tristeza closterovirus!*

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat, Paris (1992-07)



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

526/04      POSTXX...Mild strain of potato spindle tuber viroid detected in India.

In India a new mild strain of potato spindle tuber viroid (EPPO A2 organism) has been isolated from four wild *Solanum* spp. which were maintained at the Central Potato Research Institute of Simla, India. The infected plants showed disease symptoms which included stunting, leaf crinkling and severe veinal necrosis.

Inoculation of *Lycopersicon esculentum* with the infectious agent produced symptoms which were indistinguishable from those produced by a mild strain of potato spindle tuber viroid. Further analyses by return-poly-acrylamide gel electrophoresis (R-PAGE) showed that the isolated strain was identical compared to a mild strain obtained from North America.

**Source:** Owens, R.A.; Khurana, S.M.P.; Smith, D.R.; Singh, M.N.; Garg, I. (1992) A new mild strain of potato spindle tuber viroid isolated from wild *Solanum* spp. in India.  
*Plant Disease Reporter* 76, 527-529.

526/05

POSTXX...EPPO Distribution List for potato spindle tuber viroid

Due to the new record of potato spindle tuber viroid (EPPO A2 pest) in India the distribution of this pest is as follows:

EPPO Distribution List: Potato spindle tuber viroid

**EPPO region:** Poland, Turkey, USSR. Found but eradicated in the Commonwealth Potato Collection held in Scotland (UK), in the 1970s.

**Asia:** China, India, Japan, Turkey (EPPO country), probably other countries.

**Africa:** South Africa, but recently found absent in nuclear-stock potatoes.

**North America:** Canada, but reported absent from seed potato crops in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, USA.

**South America:** The first edition of the EPPO data sheet on PSTVd (OEPP/EPPO, 1978) cited the viroid as widespread in South America. There are unconfirmed records for Argentina and Brazil and the situation in other countries remains uncertain.

**Oceania:** Australia, found in 1982 in germplasm collections in quarantine in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia ; eradicated.

*This distribution list replaces all previous published EPPO Distribution Lists on potato spindle tuber viroid!*

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat, Paris (1992-07)



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

526/06

GVFDXX...Further distribution of *Scaphoideus titanus* in Ticino, Switzerland

*Scaphoideus titanus*, vector of grapevine flavescence dorée MLO (EPPO A2 quarantine organism) has been discovered in some vineyards and nurseries in the Sottoceneri region of the Ticino canton, Switzerland. Since a similar survey in 1990 the leafhopper has spread to several new localities within the Sottoceneri region.

**Source:** Jermini, M.; Rossi, A.; Baillod, M. (1992) Etat actuel de la diffusion au Tessin de *Scaphoideus titanus* Ball, vecteur de la flavescence dorée. Revue Suisse de Viticulture Arboriculture **Horticulture** 24, 137-139.



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

526/07

PRDXXX....Parry's disease of pear is the same as pear decline

"Parry's disease", a British disease of pears thought to be indigenous to the UK, has been investigated in order to study possible similarities to pear decline MLO (EPPO A2 organism).

Scientists of Horticulture Research International found mycoplasma like organisms (MLO's) in the tissue of pear cultivars and pear seedlings which were growing under different conditions and which were associated with Parry's disease. Also, an experimental transmission of the MLO's to pear seedlings using *Cacopsylla pyricola*, vector of pear decline MLO, proved to be successful as well as MLO's were graft transmissible.

The authors suggested, therefore, that "Parry's disease" is caused by pear decline MLO.

**Source:**

Davies, D.L.; Guise, C.M.; Clark, M.F.; Adams, A.N. (1992) Parry's disease of pears is similar to pear decline and is associated with mycoplasma-like organisms transmitted by *Cacopsylla pyricola*. **Plant Pathology 41, 195-203.**





# EPPO Reporting Service

526/08      XANTCI/CSTXXX...*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri* and citrus tristeza closterovirus in Australia

It has been reported at the Seventeenth Session of the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) that *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri* (EPPO A1 organism) has been detected in an isolated citrus orchard in the Northern Territory of Australia in April 1991. Infected trees were removed and the area is quarantined. Previously, it was thought that citrus canker had been eradicated from the Northern Territory.

It was further reported that the orange stem pitting strain of citrus tristeza closterovirus has been detected in Queensland 1990. The area concerned has been quarantined to restrict spread to other states in Australia.

**Source:** Report of the Seventeenth Session of the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC), Kuala Lumpur 1991-10-2/7.  
FAO, RAPA Publication No.2/1992

526/09      XANTCI...Infectivity of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri* and *X. campestris* pv. *citrumelo*

In the USA experiments were carried out to investigate the susceptibility of citrus fruit to *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri* (EPPO A1 organism) and *X. campestris* pv. *citrumelo* (under consideration for EPPO A1 list). The citrus fruit were inoculated with suspensions of strains of the pathogens by a pressurized sprayer keeping the rind of the fruit watersoaked.

The results showed that all citrus fruits were susceptible to *X. campestris* pv. *citri* with grapefruit substantially more susceptible than sweet orange or mandarin which was almost completely resistant. Some citrus fruit showed resistance to *X. campestris* pv. *citrumelo*.

A strong correlation between the fruit size and the infection and development of symptoms had been observed. Fruits with a diameter of 20-40 mm were infected easily by the pathogens while bigger or smaller fruits were not as susceptible.

**Source:** Graham, J.H.; Gottwald, T.R.; Riley, T.D.; Bruce, M.A. (1992) Susceptibility of citrus fruit to bacterial spot and citrus canker. *Phytopathology* 82, 452-457.

526/10      XANTCI...EPPO Distribution list for *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri*

EPPO Distribution List: *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri*

**EPPO region:** Absent

**Asia:** *X. campestris* pv. *citri* is indigenous to and widespread as A strains throughout Asia, occurring in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China (Fujian, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Eastern China), Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan (including Okinawa), Kampuchea, Korea Democratic People's Republic, Korea Republic, Lao, Malaysia, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Yemen.

**Africa:** A strains, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique (reported to be eradicated), Réunion, Seychelles, Zaire.

**North America :** USA (introduced into Florida in 1912 and spread to Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina and Texas ; eradicated in Florida by 1933 and from all USA by 1947 ; the A strain reappeared in Florida in 1986 and an eradication programme is currently being conducted to eliminate the disease and preclude establishment and dissemination of the pathogen.

**Central America and Caribbean:** Reports of the disease in Belize, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Dominica, Haiti, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago are unconfirmed and without details.

**South America:** Argentina (A strain along the coast, B strain only in small isolated foci on lemon in the South of Entre Rios), Brazil (A and C strains, Sao Paulo - in the region of Presidente Prudente ; Paraná - north-east, north and west central ; Mato grosso del Sur - east, southeast and south ; Santa Catarina), Paraguay (A, B and C strains, east and west (Chaco central), Uruguay (A strain under eradication, Salto - on north bank of River Uruguay ; Paysandu - north ; B strain eradicated since 1985).

**Oceania:** Christmas Island, Cocos Islands, Fiji, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Micronesia, Papua New Guinea. The disease was eradicated from commercial citrus areas in New Zealand and in Australia; however, outbreaks occasionally occur.

*This distribution list replaces all previous published EPPO Distribution Lists on *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri*!*

**Source:**            EPPO Secretariat, Paris (1992-07)



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

526/11

PHOMEF/HETDRO...*Phoma exigua* var. *foveata* and  
*Globodera rostochiensis* introduced into Sri Lanka

It has been reported at the Seventeenth Session of the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) that *Phoma exigua* var. *foveata* (EPPO A2 organism) and *Globodera rostochiensis* (EPPO A2 organism) were detected for the first time in Sri Lanka. The potato cyst nematode was introduced into the country by imported seed potatoes.

**Source:**

Report of the Seventeenth Session of the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC), Kuala Lumpur 1991-10-2/7.  
FAO, RAPA Publication No.2/1992

526/12      PHOMEF...EPPO Distribution List for *Phoma exigua* var. *foveata*

Due to the new record of *Phoma exigua* var. *foveata* (EPPO A2 pest) in Sri Lanka the distribution of this pest is as follows:

EPPO Distribution List: *Phoma exigua* var. *foveata*

*P. e.* var. *foveata* is of Andean origin and was probably introduced into Scotland (UK) in the 1930s with breeding material. It has since spread to other potato cultivation areas in Europe and Oceania.

**EPPO region:** Widespread in Denmark, Ireland, Sweden and UK (including Guernsey and Jersey); locally established in Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania and Switzerland. Unconfirmed reports from Hungary, Luxembourg and Tunisia; reports from Morocco, Portugal, Spain and USSR refer to *P. e.* var. *exigua*. There is a curious report of var. *foveata* from water and fishes of freshwater reservoirs in USSR.

**Africa:** Egypt (potential EPPO country).

**North America:** Absent (reports from Canada and USA refer only to *P. e.* var. *exigua*).

**South America:** Andean region.

**Oceania:** Australia (South Australia, Tasmania), New Zealand.

*This distribution list replaces all previous published EPPO Distribution Lists on Phoma exigua var. foveata!*

**Source:**            EPPO Secretariat, Paris (1992-07)



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

526/13

BEMITA....*Bemisia tabaci* established in New Zealand

It has been reported at the Seventeenth Session of the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC) that *Bemisia tabaci* (EPPO A2 pest) has become established in New Zealand after an outbreak on poinsettia in several nurseries and garden centers.

It also has been reported at the same occasion that *B. tabaci* occurs as a pest on rice in Sri Lanka.

**Source:**

Report of the Seventeenth Session of the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission (APPPC), Kuala Lumpur 1991-10-2/7.  
FAO, RAPA Publication No.2/1992

526/14

BEMITA....EPPO Distribution List of *Bemisia tabaci*

Due to the new record of *Bemisia tabaci* (EPPO A2 pest) in New Zealand the distribution of this pest is as follows:

EPPO Distribution List: *Bemisia tabaci*

**EPPO region** : present and widespread in Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Libya and Syria; of limited distribution in Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USSR. Reported in Israel and Turkey. Unconfirmed reports in Portugal and Tunisia. In Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, eradication programmes are in operation. Outbreaks have also occurred in Ireland and UK but have been successfully eradicated.

**Asia** : Afghanistan, China, Indonesia, India, Iraq, Iran, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Malaysia, Myanmar (Burma), Oman, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Taiwan, Thailand and Yemen.

**Africa** : Angola, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Réunion, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, South Africa, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

**North America** : Bermuda, southern states of USA, Mexico.

**Central America & Caribbean**: Barbados, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Puerto Rico, El Salvador, Trinidad & Tobago.

**South America** : Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela.

**Oceania** : Australia, Fiji, Micronesia, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Samoa.

*This distribution list replaces all previous published EPPO Distribution Lists on *Bemisia tabaci*!*

Source: EPPO Secretariat, Paris (1992-07)



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

526/15

FRANOC...Biological control of *Frankliniella occidentalis*

In Spain, experiments were carried out to compare the predatory activity of phytoseiid mites on different developmental stages of *Frankliniella occidentalis* (EPPO A2 pest). Compared were *Amblyseius barkeri*, *A. californicus*, *A. andersoni*, *Euseius stipulatus* and *Typhlodromus occidentalis*.

*A. andersoni* had the highest predatory effect against the Western flower thrips, but also *A. barkeri* and *A. californicus* showed promising results. The authors suggest that *A. andersoni* and *A. barkeri* are promising biocontrol agents against *F. occidentalis*.

**Source:** Rodriguez-Reina, J.M.; Garcia-Mari, F.; Ferragut, F (1992) Actividad depredadora de varios ácaros fitoseidos sobre distintos estados de desarrollo del trips de las flores *Frankliniella occidentalis* (Pergrandé). *Boletín de Sanidad Vegetal Plagas* 18, 253-263.



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

526/16

LIRIHU...Update on *Liriomyza huidobrensis* in Germany

*Liriomyza huidobrensis* (EPPO A1 pest; now transferred to the A2 list) has been present in the state of Bavaria and other states of Germany (see also Reporting Service No. 520/15) since 1990-05 (but probably already since autumn 1989). In Bavaria the pest appeared first on cucumbers, beans and tomatoes on 3000 m<sup>2</sup> in glasshouses in 1990-05. During the vegetation period the pest spread to other glasshouses as well as outdoor crops. In cucumbers and beans which had been infested early in their vegetation period yield losses between 90-100% were recorded. In tomatoes 20-40% yield losses were recorded. Outdoor lettuce from the vicinity of infested glasshouses suffered enormous losses and was not harvested anymore.

The author assumed that *L. huidobrensis* can survive outdoors as pupae during mild winters.

**Source** Leuprecht, B. (1992) *Liriomyza huidobrensis*, eine neue, gefährliche Minierfliege. *Gesunde Pflanzen* 44, 51-58.





# EPPO *Reporting Service*

526/17

PUBLICATION....Grapevine Viruses and Certification

"Grapevine Viruses and Certification in EEC Countries: State of the Art" is the title of a publication which has been published by the CENTRE INTERNATIONAL DE HAUTES ETUDES AGRONOMIQUES MEDITERRANEENNES (C.I.H.E.A.M.) and the ISTITUTO AGRONOMICO MEDITERRANEO BARI (I.A.M.). The book of 130 pages gives an overview on certification schemes run in the different European Countries as well the EC. Several chapters are dealing with viruses and virus diseases of grapevine and their detection.

**Source:** Martelli, G.P. (edt.) (1992) Grapevine Viruses and Certification in EEC Countries: State of the Art.  
**Quaderno No. 3 1992**