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95/197

New geographical records of quarantine pests

Recently published maps from the CABI institutes IIE and IMI give the following records of EPPO and EU quarantine pests which are new to the EPPO Secretariat:

Aleurocanthus woglumi (EPPO A1 quarantine pest): Maldives.

Apiosporina morbosa (EPPO A1 quarantine pest): Canada (Northwest Territory), USA (California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Montana, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin).

Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) caryophylli (EPPO A2 quarantine list): Brazil, China (Jilin).

Cryphonectria parasitica (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): China (Guangzhou), USA (Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Jersey).

Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. *albedinis* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): Mauritania.

Gymnosporangium juniperi-virginianae (EPPO A1 quarantine pest): USA (Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee, Wyoming).

Gymnosporangium yamadae (EPPO A1 quarantine pest): China (Gansu, Guangxi, Hebei, Henan, Hunan, Jiangsu, Jilin, Liaoning, Shaanxi, Shandong, Shanxi, Sichuan, Yunnan, Zheijiang).

Inonotus weirii (EPPO A1 quarantine pest): China (Jilin), USA (Wisconsin).

Mycosphaerella dearnesii (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): Bangladesh, China (Anhui, Guangzhou, Hunan, Jiangsu), Kenya, Madagascar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Swaziland, Thailand.

Mycosphaerella gibsonii (EPPO A1 quarantine pest): China (Guangzhou), Cuba, Georgia, USA (Arkansas).



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Phyllocnistis citrella (potential A2 quarantine pest): China (Fujian, Guangzhou), Côte d'Ivoire, India (Adaman Islands, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, West Bengal), Jordan, Nigeria.

Sternochetus mangiferae (EU Annex I/B): India (Manipur).

Source: CABI, 1995-09.

Additional key words: new records, detailed records.

95/198 *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sepedonicus* is not present in Slovenia

After publishing the quarantine lists of Slovenia in EPPO Reporting Service 95/115 (1995-05), in which *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sepedonicus* was mentioned in the A2 list, the EPPO Secretariat has been informed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food that this pathogen is not present in Slovenia. It is stressed that the A2 list was only a draft list. *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sepedonicus* has been entered in the A2 list on a temporary basis only, until particulars about this pathogen has been fully verified. The only indirect evidence for the presence of *Clavibacter michiganensis* ssp. *sepedonicus* in Slovenia is a single note dating from 1950, made by a phytosanitary inspector on the basis on his own visual inspection of potatoes cv. Merkur. This single old report has never been confirmed either by visual observation or by testing. Therefore, the official authorities of Slovenia deny the presence of ring rot in their country. Definitive quarantine lists will be published at the end of 1995.

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 1995-09.



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95/199 *Erwinia amylovora* reported again in Bulgaria

Erwinia amylovora (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been found again in Bulgaria, in the region of Kiustendil near the border of Republic of Macedonia. The disease has been observed in pear orchards. The Plant Protection Service of Bulgaria has immediately set up an eradication programme and infested plants have been destroyed. This is not the first report of fireblight in Bulgaria, as two foci had been found in 1991 on pear and quince but all infected trees were destroyed and the disease was not observed during extensive surveys until this recent finding.

Source: **Plant Protection Service of Bulgaria, 1995-09.**

95/200 *Globodera pallida* is not present in Mexico

The abstract of an article in *Nematologia Mediterranea* 15, 1-2 (1988), appearing in *Helminthological Abstracts*, suggests that *Globodera pallida* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is present in Mexico. However, the author of the article (Prof. C. Sosa-Moss) has contacted the IPPC Secretariat of FAO to declare that this is false: the abstract is misleading and does not clearly indicate what is stated in the original article, that *G. pallida* has never been found in Mexico. This mistaken record temporarily appears in the EPPO PQR data base.

Source: **IPPC Secretariat, 1995-09**

Additional key words: denied record.

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95/201

Absence of citrus tristeza closterovirus in Italy

In the EPPO data base PQR, citrus tristeza closterovirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was mentioned as present with a restricted distribution in Italy, based in particular on a paper from Davino & Catara (1986) which mentioned the finding of a focus of CTV-infected plants in Calabria which had been then subjected to an eradication programme. The Plant Protection Service of Italy has informed the EPPO Secretariat that extensive surveys have been carried out in Italy and that the virus is no longer found.

From 1984 to 1986, extensive surveys have been implemented mostly in orchards where trees were propagated from budsticks introduced from abroad, in the main citrus-growing regions of Italy (Basilicata, Calabria, Sardegna, Sicilia). More than 100.000 trees were visually inspected, and 20.000 tests (ELISA and inoculation on Mexican lime) were carried out on suspicion (imported plants, symptoms of any disorder). Results (Davino *et al.*, 1988) showed that 78 plants were infected. The main infected site was located in Calabria (in the Province of Catanzano). Infected trees were destroyed and continuous monitoring was implemented. Further surveys carried out during the following years by the Plant Protection Service in the region of Calabria showed negative results.

At present, the Italian Plant Protection Service has set up a network in order to monitor citrus tristeza closterovirus on the whole national territory, as Italy is now an EU-protected zone for citrus tristeza virus (European isolates), on fruit-producing and ornamental citrus. So far, the virus has not been found. Therefore, in the EPPO Distribution List for citrus tristeza closterovirus (EPPO RS 95/120), the record for Italy should read 'found in the past but did not establish'.

Sources: Plant Protection Service of Italy, 1995-09.

Davino, M.; Catara, A. (1986) La tristezza degli agrumi.
Informatore Fitopatologico, no.1, 9-18.

Davino, M.; Marras, F.; Catara, A.; Foddai, A.; Terranova, G. (1988)
Present status of citrus tristeza in Italy.
Proceedings of the 10th OIVC Conference. OIVC, 8-13.



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95/202 Citrus tristeza closterovirus is present in Yemen

A recent survey has been carried out in Yemen and citrus tristeza closterovirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been detected in citrus groves. The virus has been found in several places (Hamman Ali, Marib, Sa'dah, Taiz, Mudia and Lawdar) but was not detected in Sanaa and Seyun. So far, it seems that the strain prevalent in Yemen is a mild one. According to the EPPO Secretariat, this is the first report of citrus tristeza closterovirus in Yemen.

Source: Anonymous (1995) Arab and Near East Plant Protection Newsletter, FAO, no. 20, p 36.

Additional key words: new record.

95/203 Citrus psorosis and citrus ringspot diseases could be associated with strains of a common virus

Studies have been carried out in Spain on the possible relationships between citrus psorosis (A and B) and citrus ringspot diseases (EU II/A1). It may be noted that some authors already consider that citrus psorosis B and citrus ringspot are synonyms. By using serologically specific electron microscopy (SSEM - with an antiserum to citrus ringspot), filamentous particles of unusual morphology, previously associated with several ringspot isolates, have also been detected for the first time in psorosis A and psorosis B isolates. In addition, purification studies were carried out with several isolates (15) of citrus ringspot, psorosis A and B, and showed that a specific protein of 47 kDa was detected in most cases, but two isolates (one psorosis A and one ringspot) had a 46 and 48 kDa-protein respectively. However, the three types of protein were serologically related in Western blot. The authors felt that despite some variation in size, the detection a specific protein associated with psorosis and ringspot diseases supports the idea that such protein could be the capsid protein of a virus involved in both diseases. This idea is also supported by the similarity of symptoms induced by psorosis and ringspot, and the detection of unusual particles in all cases. However, biological diversity observed among isolates, difference in the number of particles detected by SSEM, size variation of the putative coat protein strongly suggest that different virus strains may be involved in the citrus psorosis and ringspot diseases.

Source: Navas-Castillo, J.; Moreno, P. (1995) Filamentous flexuous particles and serologically related proteins of variable size associated with citrus psorosis and ringspot diseases.
European Journal of Plant Pathology, 101(3), 343-348.



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95/204 *Phyllocnistis citrella* is present in Côte d'Azur (FR)

In EPPO Reporting Service 95/159 the presence of *Phyllocnistis citrella* in Corse (FR) was reported for the first time. It appears now that this pest is also present in mainland France (Côte d'Azur), its presence was confirmed in August 1995. Côte d'Azur is not a citrus-producing region but many ornamental citrus are grown. Attacks of the citrus leaf miner have been observed on lemons (*Citrus limon*), sour oranges (*C. aurantium*), calamondins (*Citrofortunella mitis*), kumquats (*Fortunella japonica*), oranges (*C. sinensis*), especially in nurseries.

Source: Anonymous (1995) Phyto Région... Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur: une mineuse et Metcalfa.
 Phytoma, n° 745, p 3.

Additional key words: detailed record.

95/205 *Phyllocnistis citrella* and *Liriomyza huidobrensis* present in Cyprus

The EPPO Secretariat has recently been informed by the Ministry of Agriculture of Cyprus that two new pests have been recorded in Cyprus: *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) and *Phyllocnistis citrella*.

- *Liriomyza huidobrensis* was first recorded in early spring 1994 on potato plants, and it rapidly spread to most areas in Cyprus. It attacks mainly potatoes, vegetables and weeds and causes serious damage.
- *Phyllocnistis citrella* was found for the first time in October 1994. A survey was then set up and showed that it has already spread to most citrus groves of Cyprus.

The official authorities of Cyprus noted that the spread of these two pest species was so rapid that it did not allow any eradication measures.

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 1995-09

Additional key words: new records.



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95/206 *Phyllocnistis citrella* found in Malta

The EPPO secretariat has been recently informed by the official authorities of Malta that the citrus leaf miner, *Phyllocnistis citrella* has been found in isolated parts of Malta, and that all necessary precautions are being taken to prevent its spread.

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 1995-09.

Additional key words: new record.

95/207 Situation of *Phyllocnistis citrella* in Iraq

In Iraq, *Phyllocnistis citrella* had been observed once in 1965 in citrus orchards near Basra, but over the last thirty years it has not been seen again by citrus growers. However, during the last two years (1993 and 1994), *P. citrella* has reached epidemic levels in citrus nurseries and orchards and has caused serious economic losses. Different insecticides have been evaluated to control the pest, and imidacloprid appeared as the most effective active ingredient. The EPPO Secretariat had previously no information on the situation of the citrus leaf miner in Iraq.

Source: Anonymous (1995) Arab and Near East Plant Protection Newsletter, FAO, no. 20, p 34 & 36.

Additional key words: new record.

95/208 Quarantine status of *Phyllocnistis citrella* for EPPO

The quarantine status of *Phyllocnistis citrella* has been discussed by the EPPO Council (1995-09-19/20) and it was considered that, as *P. citrella* was present in nearly all citrus-growing countries of the EPPO region, it was unfortunately too late to add it to the A2 list and take international quarantine action. However, its introduction can be considered as a failure of plant quarantine and it was felt necessary to organize a meeting in 1996 (March in Morocco; await further announcement) to try to analyse the reasons of this failure, to seek whether international action could still be taken, and to gather information on this pest, in particular on control measures.



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95/209

Virus diseases of grapevine and fruit trees in Hungary

In Hungary, investigations on virus diseases of woody plants started fully in the 1960s and the authors of this paper give the results of these studies. On grapevine, eight nepoviruses, four air-borne viruses and three not fully identified viruses have been found. On fruit trees, 19 viruses and 3 phytoplasmas have been observed (of which 7 viruses are properly characterized). A list of viruses of forest tree species and shrubs is also given. The EPPO Secretariat has extracted the following new data from these lists:

- Blueberry leaf mottle nepovirus (grapevine Bulgarian latent nepovirus) is reported on grapevine (EPPO A2 quarantine pest).
- Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus (EU Annex II/A2) is reported on peach (*Prunus persica*).

Source: Horváth, J.; Lehoczky, Németh, M.; Salamon, P.; Kobza, S. (1994)
Viruses and virus-like diseases of woody plants in Hungary.
Acta Phytopathologica et Entomologica Hungarica, 29(1-2), 129-136.

Additional key words: new records.



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95/210

Identification of the phytoplasma associated with Bois Noir disease on grapevine in Spain

In this paper, it is recalled that grapevine yellows has been described in several countries and is not always due to grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma (EPPO A2 quarantine pest). In particular, severe damage has been observed in France and is sometimes associated with flavescence dorée, sometimes with another disease known as Bois Noir. Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma (transmitted by *Scaphoideus titanus*) is NOT reported as present in Spain, but is found in France (Languedoc, Armagnac, Roussillon). Bois Noir (not transmitted by *S. titanus*) is thought to be a distinct yellows (related to stolbur of solanaceous plants which belongs to the aster yellows group, whereas flavescence dorée is associated with the elm yellows group, see RS 93/178) and has been reported in Jura, Champagne and Bourgogne.

In Spain, symptoms of grapevine yellows have been observed in some vineyards of Cataluña (*Vitis vinifera* cv. Chardonnay) during these last years. Studies have been carried out in affected vineyards to determine whether *S. titanus* is present and to identify the causal agent of the disease. The authors have found that *S. titanus* was present in all vineyards studied in rather high numbers (5-7 insect/plant), and analysis (amplification of the 16SrRNA gene and restriction) of samples collected from affected vines revealed the presence of the Bois Noir phytoplasma. The authors felt that the presence of *S. titanus* is a threat as it could spread grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma if it was introduced into Spain, and they pointed out that this disease is now spreading in Roussillon (French region neighbouring Spain). According to the EPPO Secretariat this is the first report of Bois Noir in Spain.

Source: Batlle, A.; Larrue, J.; Clair, D.; Daire, X.; Boudon-Padieu, E.; Laviña, A. (1995) Identificación del fitoplasma asociado al Bois Noir de la viña en España.
Phytoma - España, No. 68, 40-44.

Additional key words: new record.



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95/211

Studies on the German grapevine yellows (Vergilbungskrankheit)

A grapevine yellows called Vergilbungskrankheit (VK) occurs in several grapevine-growing regions of Germany. It is thought to be similar (or identical) to Bois Noir disease (see RS 95/210), and related to stolbur diseases of solanaceous plants, but distinct from grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma (EPPO A2 quarantine pest). In Germany, a PCR procedure has been developed which enables specific amplification of a ribosomal sequence from the phytoplasma-like organism associated with VK and stolbur-related diseases of solanaceous plants. This technique was applied to detect phytoplasmas in grapevine affected by VK and to try to identify alternative host plants and insect vectors of the disease.

Samples from symptomatic plants have been collected from 5 viticultural regions of Germany (Mosel-Saar-Ruwer, Mittelrhein, Rheinhessen, Nahe, Rheinpfalz). In affected vineyards, weeds showing symptoms of a phytoplasma infection and also insects have been collected. Successful amplification was obtained with all grapevine samples prepared from various cultivars collected in different areas. This suggests that the causal agent is a relatively homogeneous organism. This phytoplasma was also detected in naturally infected weeds such as *Convolvulus arvensis* and *Solanum nigrum*, and from the planthopper *Hyalesthes obsoletus*. Feeding of this planthopper on grapevine seedlings induced the development of typical yellow symptoms. This is the first time that a vector of a grapevine yellows, other than flavescence dorée (transmitted by *Scaphoidus titanus*) has been identified. Although *Hyalesthes obsoletus* is rather numerous on *Convolvulus arvensis*, it is rarely found on grapevine; this could explain the slow spread of VK in the field. The authors concluded that the techniques developed in this study are promising tools for further epidemiological studies of VK.

Source: Maixner, M.; Ahrens, U.; Seemüller, E. (1995) Detection of the German grapevine yellows (Vergilbungskrankheit) MLO in grapevine, alternative hosts and a vector by a specific PCR procedure.
European Journal of Plant Pathology, 101(3), 241-250.



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95/212 Peach rosette phytoplasma found in Italy

Peach rosette phytoplasma (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) has been observed in the province of Salerno in Italy, since 1988. Fruits of affected plants are small, deformed and fall early. The disease was found to be associated with phytoplasma-like organisms and was easily transmitted by grafting onto healthy peach. The authors pointed out that prevention and control of the disease relies on the use of healthy propagation material. Until now, peach rosette phytoplasma was only reported in USA. This is the first record of peach rosette phytoplasma in the EPPO region.

Source: Marcone, C.; Ragozzino, A. (1994) [Peach rosette: a new disease associated with mycoplasma-like organisms (MLOs)].
Informatore Agrario, 50(41), 71-74.

Additional key words: new record.

95/213 *Frankliniella occidentalis* and tomato spotted wilt tospovirus in Argentina

In Argentina, plants of chrysanthemum showing symptoms of chlorotic ringspots, line patterns and necrosis on the leaves, stunting, necrotic streaks on the stem, pith necrosis and flower distortion were observed during summer 1993-1994 in commercial glasshouses near La Plata (Buenos Aires). In nearly 60 % of the greenhouses, 5-70 % of the most susceptible cultivars (cv. Palisade and Southern Sun) were presenting symptoms. The causal agent has been identified as being tomato spotted wilt tospovirus (potential EPPO A2 quarantine pest). This is the first outbreak of this disease in Argentina on chrysanthemums. In addition, the authors pointed out that it appears simultaneously with the first record of *Frankliniella occidentalis* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) in the country.

Source: Dal Bó, E.; Ronco, L.; Alippi, A.M.; Fernández, R. (1995) Tomato spotted wilt virus on chrysanthemum in Argentina.
Plant Disease, 79(5), p538.

Additional key words: new record, detailed record.



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95/214

Surveys on bacterial diseases of tomato in the Czech and Slovak Republics

In 1992 and 1993, field surveys on bacterial diseases of tomato have been conducted in Czech and Slovak Republics. The main bacterial disease affecting tomato in the Czech and Slovak Republics was *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *tomato*. *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* has also been found in both years. Although *X. campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was not very frequent, these surveys confirmed its presence in the Czech and Slovak Republics. The authors felt that under very warm conditions, with abundant rainfall, this disease could be a problem. In addition, resistance of these two bacteria to streptomycin has been studied but no strain was found to be resistant.

Source: Pernezny, K.; Kudela, V.; Kokoskova, B.; Hladka, I. (1995) Bacterial diseases of tomato in the Czech and Slovak Republics and lack of streptomycin resistance among copper-tolerant bacterial strains. *Crop Protection*, 14(4), 267-270.

Additional key words: detailed records.



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95/215 EPPO Distribution List for *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria*

Due to the new records of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* in Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, US Virgin Islands (EPPO RS 95/161), its confirmation in Poland (EPPO RS 95/135), and to the modifications made by several countries during the validation of geographical data, the geographical distribution of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria* can be modified as follows.

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

Xanthomonas campestris pv. *vesicatoria* occurs widely in tomato- and *Capsicum*-growing areas in the warmer parts of the world. It is, however, absent from glasshouse production in cooler areas, at least in Europe.

EPPO region: Austria (locally), Belarus (potential EPPO country), Bulgaria (locally), Czech Republic (locally), France (locally), Germany (found but not established), Egypt (potential EPPO country), Greece (widespread), Hungary (widespread), Israel (widespread), Italy (widespread), Morocco (locally), Poland, Romania (widespread), Russia (widespread), Spain, Switzerland (unconfirmed), Tunisia (locally), Turkey (locally), United Kingdom (found but not established), Yugoslavia (widespread). It probably occurs all over the Mediterranean area.

Asia: Azerbaijan, China, India (locally), Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea Democratic People's Republic, Korea Republic, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey (locally).

Africa: Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Morocco (locally), Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Réunion, Senegal, Seychelles, South Africa, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia (locally), Zambia, Zimbabwe.

North America: Bermuda, Canada, Mexico, USA (including Hawaii). *Capsicum* pathotype 2 is restricted to Florida (USA).

Central America and Caribbean: Barbados, Costa Rica, Cuba (locally), Dominica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guadeloupe, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Martinique, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, US Virgin Islands.



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South America: Argentina, Brazil, Chile (locally), Colombia, Paraguay, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela.

Oceania: Australia (locally), Fiji, New Zealand (few reports), Micronesia, Palau, Tonga.

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

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 1995-08.



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95/216 **Course for plant health inspectors in May 1996**

The EPPO Secretariat has been informed that the UK Plant Health and Seeds Inspectorate will run a course for inspectors from other countries, based at the Felbridge Hotel, Gatwick, near London, and the Central Science Laboratory, Harpenden, on 1996-05-13/22. a similar course was run successfully in 1994.

Please contact without delay:

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Source: EPPO Secretariat, 1995-09.

95/217 **International Conference on Controlled Atmosphere and Fumigation
in Stored Products**

The International Conference on controlled atmosphere and fumigation in stored products will be held in April 21-26 1996, in Nicosia, Cyprus. This Conference will provide the opportunity to report on advances in research and development in gaseous treatments applied to preserve durable agricultural products in storage.

Contact address:

Secretariat of the CAF Conference
Dr Andreas Varnava, Dr John Zyngas
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Source: EPPO Secretariat, 1995-10.



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95/218 Additions to the EPPO A1 and A2 quarantine lists

During its last session (1995-09-19/20), the EPPO Council has decided the following additions to the EPPO A1 and A2 quarantine lists.

- **Additions to the A1 list:**

Anastrepha suspensa

Anisogramma anomala

Anthonomus eugenii

Bactrocera cucumis

Bean golden mosaic geminivirus

Cydia packardii

Choristoneura conflictana

C. fumiferana

C. occidentalis

C. rosaceana

Diabrotica barberi

Diaporthe vaccinii

Lettuce infectious yellows 'closterovirus'

Malacosoma disstria

Margarodes prieskaensis

M. vitis

M. vredendalensis

Oligonychus perditus

Orgyia pseudotsugata

Peach rosette mosaic nepovirus

Potato yellowing alfamovirus

Scirtothrips aurantii

S. citri

S. dorsalis

Squash leaf curl geminivirus

Tomato mottle geminivirus

Unaspis citri

- **Additions to the A2 list:**

Meloidogyne chitwoodi

Tobacco ringspot nepovirus

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 1995-09.