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97/166 Additions to the EPPO A1 and A2 quarantine lists

At its 47th session (1997-09-16/17), the EPPO Council made the following additions to the EPPO A1 and A2 quarantine lists. No proposal for deletion has been made.

Addition to the EPPO A1 list: Citrus leprosis ‘rhabdovirus’
Citrus mosaic badnavirus
Sternochetus mangiferae

Additions to the EPPO A2 list Deuterophoma tracheiphila
Eutetranychus orientalis
Lopholeucaspis japonica
Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus

Source: **EPPO Secretariat, 1997-09.**

Additional key words: quarantine lists

Computer codes: CSLXXX, CSMXXX, CRYPMA,
DEUTTR, EUTEOR, LOPLJA, TMSWXX

97/167 Ralstonia solanacearum found on tomatoes in United Kingdom

The Plant Protection Service of United Kingdom has recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that Ralstonia solanacearum (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been found in tomatoes in two adjacent glasshouses, located in the Bedfordshire area to the north of London. Restrictions have been placed on the holdings. Investigations are currently being carried out in order to determine the source of the outbreak and first indications showed that tomatoes have been infected by use of contaminated irrigation water from a river. R. solanacearum has been detected in water samples from the river concerned but, so far, no infected Solanum dulcamara plants have been found.

Source: **Plant Protection Service of United Kingdom, 1997-09.**

Additional key words: new detailed record

Computer codes: PSDMSO, GB

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97/168 *Ips typographus* found in United Kingdom

In United Kingdom, twenty spruce bark beetles (*Ips typographus*, EU Annex II/B) have been recently found at the Shotton Paper Mill in Clwyd, North Wales. This mill uses only timber from British pine forests. Surveys have immediately been set up by the Forestry Commission to trace back the origin of this infestation and measures will be taken to prevent any further spread. It can be recalled that United Kingdom has EU protected zone status for this pest.

Source: Brown, D. (1997) Beetles threaten timber industry.
 Daily Telegraph, 1997-08-29.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: IPSXTY, GB

97/169 First detection of tomato yellow leaf curl bigeminivirus in USA (Florida)

Tomato yellow leaf bigeminivirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been detected for the first time in USA, in Florida. In July 1997, the virus was identified from a diseased tomato plant submitted by a grower from Naples, Florida. Further tests confirmed the presence of tomato yellow leaf curl bigeminivirus on young tomato plants from a nursery in the Homestead area (Dade County). Diseased plants have been destroyed and surveys are being conducted to determine the extent of the disease. This is the first report of tomato yellow leaf curl bigeminivirus in USA.

Source: APHIS server on INTERNET.
 <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/oa/war/war30-97.txt>

Tomato yellow leaf curl virus and citrus canker – USA (Florida)
ProMED-mail post of 1997-09-03.
Promed@usa.healthnet.org

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: TMYLCX, US

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97/170 New data on quarantine pests

By browsing through the literature, the EPPO Secretariat has extracted the following new data concerning quarantine pests.

New geographical records

During a survey carried out in 1994/1995, impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus was found for the first time in Poland. The virus was detected on *Schefflera actinophylla* grown in commercial glasshouses. Review of Plant Pathology, 76(7), p 760 (5899).

Lopholeucaspis japonica (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was found in Uttar Pradesh, in India. According to the authors, this is the first report of *L. japonica* in India. However, there had been earlier records which were not confirmed at the time by the Indian authorities. Review of Agricultural Entomology, 85(5), p 620 (4775).

Pseudomonas syringae pv. *pisi* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) occurs on peas in Brazil. Review of Plant Pathology, 76(7), p 714 (5542).

Detailed records

Apple proliferation and pear decline phytoplasmas (both EPPO A2 quarantine pests) were observed in 1994-95 in Southern Italy for the first time. Review of Plant Pathology, 76(6), p 620 (4801).

The occurrence of *Bemisia tabaci* biotype B (*B. argentifolii* – EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is confirmed in Egypt. Review of Agricultural Entomology, 85(6), p 751 (5806).

Carposina niponensis (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) is a common pest of fruit trees in the Jilin Province, China. Review of Agricultural Entomology, 85(7), p 858 (6680).

Chrysanthemum stunt viroid (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was detected in glasshouse chrysanthemum in Queensland, Australia. Review of Plant Pathology, 76(6), p 648 (5047).

Dryocoetes confusus (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) is present in Utah, USA, and can cause serious damage to drought-stressed *Abies lasiocarpa*. Review of Agricultural Entomology, 85(9), p 1126 (8896).

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Erwinia amylovora (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was observed for the first time in Macedonia in 1986 (see EPPO RS 96/145) in a quince orchard near the Greek border and in a pear orchard near Radovish. During the following 3 years, the disease spread and in 1991, more than 400 ha of pear orchards and more than 60 ha of quince orchards were destroyed. Review of Plant Pathology, 76(9), p 950-951 (7347).

Helicoverpa zea (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) larvae were collected from cotton fields in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, during 1990-95. Review of Agricultural Entomology, 85(6), p 740 (5716).

Surveys were carried out in Pakistan during 1986-87 and 1991-92, to evaluate the incidence of *Tilletia indica* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest). A total of 2274 wheat samples were tested (dry inspection method), and 58.53 % of them were found infested. The highest percentage of infection was found in Central Punjab (7.66 %) and the Northwest area of Pakistan (8.72 %). Review of Plant Pathology, 76(6), p 582 (4503).

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 1997-09.

Additional key words: new records, detailed records

Computer codes: APPXXX, BEMIAR, CARNSI, CHSXXX, DRYOCN, ERWIAM, HELIZE, IMNSXX, LOPLJA, NEOVIN, PRDXX, PSDMPI, AU, BR, CN, EG, IN, IT, MK, MX, PK, PL, US

97/171 *Radopholus similis* found under glass in Poland

During a survey carried out in 1993/1995, 39 species of nematodes were identified from 250 samples of propagation material originating in Poland or imported from other countries. Among these, *Radopholus similis* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was found on *Anthurium* grown in Polish glasshouses. According to the EPPO Secretariat this is the first report of this nematode in Poland.

Source: Wolny, S. (1996) Nematodes recorded in plant propagative material. **Progress in Plant Protection, 36(1), 191-195.**

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: RADOSI, PL

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97/172 *Globodera rostochiensis* is not present in Brazil

The presence of *Globodera rostochiensis* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) in Brazil was reported in EPPO RS 95/132, on the basis of a publication on nematodes of quarantine importance for the European Union. However, the Brazilian authorities questioned this report and the authors of the book were unable to trace back the exact source of this record. *Globodera rostochiensis* should be considered as absent from Brazil.

Source: Tacconi, R.; Ambrogioni, L. (1995) Nematodi da Quarantena. 'Lo Scarabeo', Bologna. 191 pp.
Ministry of Agriculture, Brasilia, 1997-05.

Additional key words: denied record

Computer codes: HETDGL, BR

97/173 Geographical distribution of *Unaspis yanonensis*

In the EPPO data sheet published in Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin 19, 721-724, in *Quarantine Pests for Europe* and in its second edition, the geographical distribution of *Unaspis yanonensis* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is given to include Australia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. This relates back to information published in the 1970s and 1980s. However, CABI map no. 503 (of 1988-12) considers these records as 'not substantiated'. India and Malaysia have already indicated to the EPPO Secretariat that they do not confirm the records (as shown in the second edition of *Quarantine Pests for Europe*), Australia now declares the same. The EPPO Secretariat concludes that all this group of records should be regarded as erroneous. The revised geographical distribution is the following:

EPPO Distribution List: *Unaspis yanonensis*

EPPO region: France (but not Corsica), Italy (few reports).

Asia: China (widespread), Japan, Korea Democratic People's Republic, Korea Republic.

Oceania: Fiji.

This distribution list replaces all previous published EPPO Distribution Lists on *Unaspis yanonensis*!

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 1997-08

Additional key words: denied records

Computer codes: UNASYA, AU, IN, ID, BU, PK, PH, TH, VN

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97/174 Survey for *Thrips palmi* in Ireland

An official survey has recently been carried out for *Thrips palmi* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) in Ireland. The survey was carried out at the place of production of flower crops and vegetables and at premises involved in the importation and marketing of flowers. During the first 8 months of 1997, 76 samples were examined and **no** *T. palmi* were found. The survey will continue.

Source: **Plant Protection Service of Ireland, 1997-09.**

Additional key words: absence

Computer codes: THRIPL, IE

97/175 Survey on bois noir and grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasmas in Spain

A survey was carried out in 1994/1996 in the north-east of Spain (Aragón, Cataluña, Navarra) to determine the incidence of bois noir phytoplasma. The incidence of the disease was estimated for each sampling site by visual inspection and samples from symptomatic grapevines were collected in order to characterize the phytoplasma involved. In 1994 and 1995, only bois noir phytoplasma was detected. In Cataluña, bois noir phytoplasma was found in 5 plots out of 15, with a low incidence (3-14 %). In Navarra, 2 plots out of 10 were found infected with a high incidence (60-80 %). Bois noir phytoplasma was not found in Aragón. In 1996, grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was detected in a large number of plots in the north-east of Cataluña (see EPPO RS 97/113).

Source: Laviña, A.; Batlle, A.; Larrue, J.; Clair, D.; Boudon-Padieu, E. (1997) Incidence and dissemination of grapevine bois noir phytoplasma. **Proceedings of the 10th Congress of the Mediterranean Phytopathological Union, 1997-06-01/05, Montpellier (FR), 237-240.**

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: GVBXXX, GVFDXX, ES

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97/176 News from the Caribbean

The Plant Health Report (January – December 1995) has been prepared by IICA Office in Barbados and compiles replies to a questionnaire on quarantine pests received from several countries in the Caribbean (Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Dominican Republic, French Guiana, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Martinique, St Kitts & Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago). The records which are new to the EPPO Secretariat are presented below.

- *Anthomonus grandis* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest): St Kitts & Nevis.
- *Bemisia tabaci* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): Bahamas (Abaco, Andros, Grand Bahama), French Guiana, Grenada, Guyana, St Lucia.
- Citrus tristeza closterovirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): French Guiana.
- *Frankliniella occidentalis* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was introduced in 1994 into French Guiana but was successfully eradicated.
- Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasma (EPPO A1 quarantine pest): Bahamas (on the basis of visual inspection).
- *Thrips palmi* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest): Bahamas (isolated occurrence), French Guiana, St Vincent and the Grenadines.
- *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *dieffenbachiae* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest): Barbados (reported on *Anthurium* as a new occurrence in the country).

Source: Anonymous (1995) CARAPHIN – Plant Health Report, January-December 1995, 51 pp. IICA, Barbados.

Additional key words: new records, eradication

Computer codes: ANTHGR, BEMITA, CSTXXX, FRANOC, PALYXX, THRIPL, XANTDF, BB, BS, GD, GF, GY, KN, LC, VC

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97/177 20th Session of the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission
(APPPC)

The 20th Session of the Asia and Pacific Plant Protection Commission took place in Chiang Mai, Thailand on 1997-09-26/29. During this Session, member countries of the APPPC were asked to present their national phytosanitary situations, including new outbreaks. The EPPO Secretariat has selected some new or detailed records concerning quarantine pests.

Australia

The following pests have been eradicated in 1996 from Western Australia: *Cydia pomonella*, *Bactrocera tryoni* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest – the outbreak was detected in 1995), and *Ceratitidis capitata* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest – the outbreak was detected in September 1995).

Bactrocera cucurbitae (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) was found on Torres Strait islands (Dauan in March 1997, Stephen, Boigu and Sue in January 1997), an eradication programme has immediately been applied.

Citrus canker (*Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri* - EPPO A1 quarantine pest) had been reported in Northern Territory on a few citrus trees in 1993. An eradication programme was immediately applied, and the disease is no longer found. It is now considered that *X. axonopodis* pv. *citri* has been successfully eradicated from Northern Territory. Surveys will continue.

Frankliniella occidentalis (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was first detected in Western Australia in 1993 and is now a significant pest in some areas of Australia. In South Australia^{*}, it has a limited distribution, as it has only been found in 3 commercial cut flower properties. It was detected for the first time in Victoria* in July 1996. However, it is still absent from Tasmania. With the introduction of *F. occidentalis*, an upsurge of tomato spotted wilt tospovirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is observed.

Phytophthora fragariae var. *rubi* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is present in Australia, possibly in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania. Surveys are continuing on this disease.

Uromyces transversalis (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was first detected in a commercial plantation of gladioli, in Victoria in April 1996. It was later found in Metropolitan Melbourne, in South Australia and Queensland.

* New detailed record.

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China

The vegetable leaf miner, *Liriomyza sativae* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) has been introduced into China and causes damage.

Hong Kong (China)

Cochliobolus carbonum (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is reported on sweet corn (*Zea mays* var. *rugosa*).

Indonesia

Severe damage caused by leaf miners (*Liriomyza* sp.) on potatoes are reported in North Sumatra, West Java, Central Java and East Java. Details were not given on the species involved.

Macau

Anoplophora chinensis (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) is recorded as present in Macau. *Bactrocera dorsalis* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) was found in August to September 1996 in a nursery of *Citrus macrocarpa*. All infected fruits were destroyed immediately.

New Zealand

Incursion of *Ceratitis capitata* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) into the Auckland area had been reported previously (EPPO RS 96/115). This pest is no longer found and is now considered by the authorities as eradicated. The same applies to *Bactrocera papayae* and *B. tryoni* (both EPPO A1 quarantine pests) which were also found in 1996 (EPPO RS 96/116). Since then, as no further findings have been made, these pests are considered as not established.

Sri Lanka

The first outbreak of *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was observed in January 1997, in elevated regions (above 1500 m) where most temperate crops are grown. Potato, leek, carrot and beet crops were severely affected. A new fruit fly attacking mangoes has been observed but has not yet been identified.

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 1997-09

Additional key words: new records, detailed record, eradication

Computer codes: ANOLCN, BCTRPW, CERTCA, COCHCA, DACUCU, DACUDO, DACUTR, FRANOC, LIRIHU, LIRISA, LIRISP, PHYTRU, UROMTV, XANTCI, AU, CN, HK, ID, LK, MO, NZ

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97/178 New bacterial disease of ornamental asparagus

Ornamental asparagus (*Asparagus virgatus*, *A. setaceus*, *A. macowanii* and *A. densiflorus*) are grown in Florida (US), and are popular cut foliage crops. In April 1995, dark green to brown water-soaked lesions were observed on stems of *Asparagus virgatus* in Volusia County in Florida. Lesions varied in length from a few millimetres to one centimetre. Preliminary studies on pathogenicity, host range and metabolic characteristics showed that the disease is probably caused by a xanthomonad bacterium (*Xanthomonas campestris*). It seems that the metabolic characteristics of most strains isolated from several *A. virgatus* diseased plants are similar to those of *X. campestris* pv. *vitians* or *X. campestris* pv. *dieffenbachiae* from *Xanthosoma* or *Syngonium*. The authors felt that these xanthomonads strains are probably a distinct *X. campestris* pathovar or a unique variant which is metabolically similar to *X. campestris* pv. *dieffenbachiae* strains which do not hydrolyse starch. Further studies are needed to better characterize this pathogen. This is the first report of a bacterial disease on ornamental asparagus.

Source: Norman, D.J.; Yuen, J.M.F.; Hodge, N.C. (1997) New disease on ornamental asparagus caused by *Xanthomonas campestris* in Florida. **Plant Disease**, **81**(8), 847-850.

Additional key words: new pest

Computer codes: XANTSP

97/179 Decontamination treatment against *Tilletia indica*

Studies have been carried out in USA on the efficacy of hot water and sodium hypochlorite treatments to eliminate teliospores of *Tilletia indica* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest), in order to decontaminate storage and handling equipment. The germinability of teliospores of *Tilletia indica*, either suspended in water, on the surface of healthy seeds or within the unruptured sori of infected seeds was assessed after hot water and sodium hypochlorite treatments (alone or in combination). Temperatures of 25, 60 and 80 °C, NaOCl concentrations (wt/vol, pH 11.5) of 0, 0.53 and 1.60 %, and immersion periods of 1, 5, 15 and 30 min were evaluated. Results showed firstly that hot water (80 °C) kills nearly all teliospores of *T. indica* after 1 min of contact (even inside unruptured sori), secondly that the addition of NaOCl to water kills more free teliospores than hot water alone, and finally that when NaOCl is applied the appearance of teliospores is altered (bleached colour, spore wall and sheath greatly expanded) which provides a persistent indication that they have been treated. For example, an application of 1.60% of NaOCl at 25 °C for 5 min followed by a 10-min delay before the seeds were rinsed in fresh water killed free teliospores but not all teliospores within sori. As teliospores within the sori of infected seeds are partially protected, the authors recommend that seeds should be

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removed as much as possible from the storage and handling equipment before the treatment. However, they felt that a combination of hot water and NaOCl treatments (followed by a rinse with fresh water to reduce corrosion damage) could be a useful tool for decontamination of storage and handling equipment, but not for commodity treatment as it would be too harsh for wheat seeds.

Source: Smilanick, J.L. Hershberger, W.; Bonde, M.R.; Nester, S.E. (1997) Germinability of teliospores of *Tilletia indica* after hot water and sodium hypochlorite treatments.
Plant Disease, 81(8), 932-935.

Additional key words: treatment

Computer codes: NEOVIN

97/180 Potato tuber necrosis ringspot disease (PVY^{NTN})

Potato tuber necrosis ringspot disease has recently been observed in Europe. It is characterized by superficial brown lesions on potato tubers, appearing in bows and rings at harvest or some weeks later during storage. Lesions are first protruding and later becoming sunken and dark brown with occasional skin cracks. In the field, yellow mosaic and leaf crinkling of variable intensity can be observed. The disease obviously affects the quality of the tubers and causes yield reduction. The potato tuber necrosis ringspot disease is caused by a new strain (PVY^{NTN}) belonging to the tobacco veinal necrosis sub-group (PVY^N) of potato Y potyvirus. PVY^{NTN} is aphid-transmitted in a non-persistent manner and can multiply on a wide range of host plants, most of them belonging to Solanaceae (e.g. tomato, pepper, tobacco, aubergine, and weeds like *Solanum nigrum*, *Datura stramonium* etc.). Among potato cultivars, variation in susceptibility has been observed (e.g. cvs. Lola, Nicola are highly susceptible – cvs. Bintje, BF-15 or Stella are less susceptible), and studies are carried out on breeding resistant cultivars. No simple and rapid identification method for PVY^{NTN} is available. Serological methods can be used, but they only identify the PVY^N subgroup and not specifically PVY^{NTN}. However, specific molecular methods (eg. RT-PCR) are now available.

Although the tobacco veinal necrosis strain group (PVY^N) first became epidemic in several European countries in the 1950s, it was only in the 1980s that PVY^{NTN} appeared in Central Europe. It was first reported in 1984 from Hungary and then spread to north-west and south-west European countries and Mediterranean countries. So far, there have not been reports of natural occurrence of potato tuber necrosis ringspot disease in North America, however some PVY^N isolates from ware potatoes in California (US), did cause typical symptoms of the disease on potatoes grown under glasshouse conditions. So far, the disease is present in the following countries:

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EPPO region: Austria (1990), Belgium, former Czechoslovakia (1988), Denmark (1992), France (1993), Germany (1985), Hungary (1984), Israel (1996), Lebanon (1990), Portugal (1994), Romania (1993), Slovenia, Spain, Tunisia (1993), United Kingdom (1992), former Yugoslavia (1989).

Control of potato tuber necrosis ringspot disease is based on the use of certified seed potatoes, of more tolerant potato cultivars, and on methods to limit virus propagation through aphid vectors or plants (e.g. volunteer plants, weeds etc.).

Source: Chatot, C.; Kerlan, C.; Ramage, K.; Urvoy, M. (1997) Potential threat of the potato tuber necrosis ringspot disease in Mediterranean countries: towards a better control strategy. **Proceedings of the 10th Congress of the Mediterranean Phytopathological Union, 1997-06-01/05, Montpellier (FR), 669-673.**

Duvauchelle, S.; Kerlan, C. (1996) Le virus Y nécrogène ou la maladie des nécroses annulaires superficielles des tubercules de la pomme de terre. **Phytoma – La Défense des Végétaux, no. 479, p 34.**

Kerlan, C.; Ramage, K.; Hulle, M.; Tribodet, M. (1997) Study of varietal susceptibility to potato tuber necrosis ringspot disease under field conditions in France. **Proceedings of the 10th Congress of the Mediterranean Phytopathological Union, 1997-06-01/05, Montpellier (FR), 583-587.**

Le Romancer, M.; Kerlan, C.; Nedellec, M. (1994) Biological characterization of various geographical isolates of potato virus Y inducing superficial necrosis on potato tubers. **Plant Pathology, 43(1), 138-144.**

Weidemann, H.L.; Maiss, E.; Ruffert, C.; (1995) Identification of the tuber necrotic ringspot strain of potato virus Y (PVY^{NTN}). **Proceedings of the 9th EAPR Virology Section Meeting, Bled (SI), 1995-06-18/22, 105-109.**

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97/181 Phytosanitary incidents related to imports

The EPPO Secretariat has been informed of the following incidents by the Plant Protection Services of Ireland and Finland, which were observed after import of plant material. These incidents were reported as notifications of interceptions as they are related to imports of plant material. The terminology to differentiate interceptions made at the border or custom clearing, and at production sites is still not quite clear. However, we have decided here to call these very limited outbreaks observed at production sites, which are usually not followed by pest establishment, as phytosanitary incidents.

- **Ireland**

Liriomyza huidobrensis (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was found in two glasshouse enterprises during the months of July and August. The leafminer was found on *Dendranthema* pot plants in one location, and on spring onions and lettuces at the second location. Eradication measures have immediately been applied. It is felt that these introductions are linked to imports of *Dendranthema* cut flowers from other EU member countries.

- **Finland**

Liriomyza huidobrensis was found on small plants of *Dendranthema* in one glasshouse enterprise producing planting material to other growers in Finland. These customers are now under inspection, but results are not known yet. Eradication measures have immediately been applied in the glasshouse concerned. It is considered that the pest has been introduced on *Dendranthema* cuttings from Tenerife, Canary Islands (ES).

Puccinia horiana (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was found on *Dendranthema* cut flowers in two glasshouse enterprises. Other glasshouses having *Dendranthema* cut flowers of the same origin are currently being inspected, but results are not yet available. Eradication measures have been immediately applied in the two glasshouses concerned. It is considered that the disease has been introduced on *Dendranthema* cuttings from Tenerife, Canary Islands (ES).

Helicoverpa armigera (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was found on pelargonium plants in 11 nurseries. Chemical and biological treatments have been applied. It is felt that the pest has been introduced on pelargonium cuttings from Gran Canaria, Canary Islands (ES).

Source: **Plant Protection Service of Ireland, 1997-08.**
 Plant Protection Service of Finland, 1997-04; 1997-07; 1997-08.

Additional key words: phytosanitary incidents

Computer codes: HELIAR, LIRIHU, PUCCHN, IE,
FI

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97/182 EPPO report on selected intercepted consignments

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered the intercepted consignment reports for 1997 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 97/109) from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Israel, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom. When a consignment has been re-exported and the country of origin is unknown, the re-exporting country is indicated in brackets. When the occurrence of a pest in a given country is not known to the EPPO Secretariat, this is indicated by an asterisk (*).

The EPPO Secretariat has selected interceptions made because of the presence of pests. Other interceptions due to prohibited commodities, missing or invalid certificates are not indicated. It must be pointed out that the report is only partial, as many EPPO countries have not yet sent their interception reports.

Correction 1: In EPPO RS 97/132 on the situation of Ralstonia solanacearum (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) in Germany, an interception of a contaminated consignment of seed potatoes from the Netherlands was mentioned. The EPPO Secretariat has recently been informed by the Dutch Plant Protection Service that the presence of R. solanacearum on this consignment of seed potatoes (cv. Berber, harvest 1996) was later disproved. After receiving the notification from Germany, the Dutch Plant Protection Service carried out an extensive investigation programme on the place of production concerned and its relevant relations. Results were all negative. In addition, the remainder of the seed potato lot held in Germany was tested, by both Dutch and German laboratories. No R. solanacearum was found. The Dutch authorities consider that no evidence was found that the seed potato lot concerned was infected by R. solanacearum.

Correction 2: EPPO Reporting Service 97/109 mentioned a consignment of pelargonium from Israel intercepted by United Kingdom because of the presence of tomato ringspot nepovirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest). The Plant Protection Service of Israel stressed that tomato ringspot nepovirus is absent in Israel and is considered as an A1 quarantine pest. Immediately after the interception notice, inspectors were sent to take official samples all of which were found free from tomato ringspot nepovirus (ELISA and indexing).

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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Country of destination	nb	
<i>Asteromella</i> sp.	<i>Codiaeum</i>	Cuttings	(Netherlands) Togo?	United Kingdom	1	
Beet necrotic yellow vein furovirus	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes (in associated soil)	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	(Netherlands)	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Germany	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Pot plants	Germany	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Eustoma grandiflorum</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Finland	1	
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Plants for planting	USA	Germany	1	
	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Cuttings	USA	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Hypericum</i> sp.	Cut flowers	Israel	France	1	
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Leaves	Ghana	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Manihot</i> sp.	Leaves	Cameroon	France	7	
	<i>Manihot</i> sp.	Leaves	Congo	France	1	
	<i>Manihot</i> sp.	Leaves	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1	
	<i>Manihot</i> sp.	Leaves	Senegal	France	2	
	<i>Rosa</i> sp.	Cut flowers	Israel	France	3	
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Solanum</i> sp.	Leaves	Ghana	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Solidago</i> sp.	Cut flowers	Israel	France	3	
	<i>Solidago</i> sp.	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	8	
	<i>Vernonia amygdalina</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Veronica</i> sp.	Cut flowers	Israel	France	1	
	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> biotype B	<i>Gmelina</i> sp.	Plants for planting	USA	Netherlands	1
		<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Plants for planting	Israel	Netherlands	1
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Czech Republic	1	
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	<i>Salvia</i>	Plants for planting	Poland	Germany	1	
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	France	Czech Republic	2	
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	8	
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	3	
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Morocco	Spain	1	
<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>	Cruise ship's provisions!	Vegetables + Stored products	Greece	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Italy	Ireland	2	
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Italy	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Turkey	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Ireland	11	
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Dianthus plumarius</i>	Plants for planting	Belgium	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Eustoma grandiflorum</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	

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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Country of destination	nb
<i>L. huidobrensis (cont.)</i>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Ireland	6
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	5
	<i>Verbena</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Verbena</i>	Cut flowers	United Kingdom	United Kingdom (N. Irl.)	
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Leaves	Thailand	France	18
	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Ghana*	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza sp.</i>	Ayooyo? leaves	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Brassica rapa</i> ssp. <i>chinensis</i>	Cuttings	Netherlands	Germany	5
	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Honduras	Germany	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cuttings	Spain (Canary isl.)	Finland	2
	<i>Eustoma grandiflorum</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Germany	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Guatemala	Germany	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Czech Republic	10
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Czech Republic	7
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Spain	Czech Republic	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Leaves	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
	<i>Phaseolus</i> sp.	Vegetables	Togo	France	1
	Unspecified plants	Leaves	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Ireland	1
Nematodes	<i>Areca</i> sp.	Plants for planting	Saint Lucia	Germany	1
	Palmae	Plants for planting	Singapore	Germany	1
	<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	Plants for planting	Singapore	Germany	1
	<i>Raphis humilis</i>	Plants for planting	Singapore	Germany	1
	Unspecified plants	Plants for planting	Saint Lucia	Germany	1
<i>Neosilba batesi</i>	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Trinidad & Tobago	United Kingdom	1
<i>Pestalotia karstenii</i>	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Plants for planting	New Zealand	United Kingdom	1
<i>Phthorimaea operculella</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Cyprus	Norway	1
<i>Phytophthora fragariae</i>	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	Plants for planting	Switzerland	Germany	2
Plum pox potyvirus (M strain)	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plants for planting	Bulgaria	France	1
<i>Radopholus similis</i>	<i>Philodendron</i>	Plants for planting	Sri Lanka	Netherlands	1
<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Bangladesh	France	1
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Germany	8
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	United Kingdom	2
<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	<i>Pelargonium</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Germany	1

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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Country of destination	nb
<i>Spodoptera litura</i>	<i>Polyscias balfouriana</i>	Cuttings	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Germany	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Italy	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	2
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Singapore	Czech Republic	1
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Singapore	France	1
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Germany	1
<i>Tilletia indica</i>	<i>Triticum</i>	Stored Product	Mexico	Morocco	1
Unspecified insects	<i>Cassia</i>	Stored Product	China	Israel	1
	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	Stored Product	China	Israel	1
	<i>Sesamum indicum</i>	Stored Product	Nigeria	Israel	1

• Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Country of destination	nb
<i>Anastrepha</i> sp.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mexico	France	1
<i>Bactrocera</i> sp.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	France	2
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	France	1
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
<i>Ceratitis</i> sp.	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Kenya	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	6
Tephritidae	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Togo	Germany	1

• Wood and wood products intercepted

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Country of destination	nb
<i>Ips</i> sp.	<i>Pinus</i> sp.	Wood	Bulgaria	Greece	2
Signs of beetle activity	<i>Chamaecypris</i> sp.	Wood and bark	Canada	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Chamaecypris</i> sp.	Wood and bark	USA	United Kingdom	1

• Bonsais

12 consignments of bonsai plants (*Ficus*, *Lagerstromia*, *Pinus pentaphylla*, *Rhododendron lateritium*, *Sageretia*, *Serissa*, *Zelkova*) have been intercepted by Germany and United Kingdom from China, Japan and Vietnam (2 consignments were re-exported from Netherlands with unknown origin) because of the following nematodes species and genus: *Helicotylenchus dihystera*, *Helicotylenchus* sp., *Macroposthonia* sp., *Meloidogyne* sp., *Pratylenchus thornei*, *Tylenchorhynchus leviterminalis*, *Tylenchorhynchus* sp., *Tylenchus* sp.

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 1997-09.
Plant Protection Service of Israel, 1997-07.
Plant Protection Service of the Netherlands, 1997-09.

EPPO *Reporting Service*

97/183 Revised EPPO guidelines on efficacy evaluation of fungicides and bactericides are now available on the EPPO electronic documentation service

As announced in EPPO RS 97/128, the EPPO Secretariat is constantly adding documents to the new electronic documentation service, accessible by e-mail through Internet at the following address : **eppo_docs@eppo.fr**.

This month, we have just made available all the files corresponding to the revised EPPO guidelines on efficacy evaluation of fungicides and bactericides. These files have been put into the directory PPPstandards (as Word6 files), and two lists (in English and French: listgl-e.doc and listgl-f.doc) give the correspondence between the name of the file and the exact title of the guideline. The files in English are called either gle-xxx.doc or gle-xxx.exe depending on the size of the file, xxx corresponds to the number of each guideline. Files with an 'exe' extension are compacted self-extractible files. Similarly the files in French are named glf-xxx.doc or glf-xxx.exe.

In order to receive these files, you have to follow these instructions:

1) join the directory PPPstandards by sending the following e-mail message to **eppo_docs@eppo.fr**.

Join PPPstandards

2) obtain the contents of PPPstandards by sending the following e-mail message to **eppo_docs@eppo.fr**.

Dir PPPstandards

3) obtain the files you want by sending (for example) the following e-mail message to **eppo_docs@eppo.fr**.

Get PPPstandards gle-001.doc

Get PPPstandards gle-002.exe

For each of your requests (dir and get), you should receive two messages, one is a transaction report telling you that the operation has been completed successfully and the second message contains either the contents of the directory or the file(s) you requested.

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 1997-09.