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CONTENTS

- 2000/129 - New data on quarantine pests and pests of the EPPO Alert List
- 2000/130 - *Ralstonia solanacearum* found in Hungary
- 2000/131 - First report of plum pox potyvirus in Canada
- 2000/132 - Pepino mosaic potyvirus found in Spain
- 2000/133 - First finding of *Globodera pallida* and *G. rostochiensis* in Turkey
- 2000/134 - First report of cucurbit yellow stunting disorder crinivirus in Lebanon
- 2000/135 - *Erwinia amylovora* found again in Norway
- 2000/136 - Situation of several quarantine pests in Lithuania in 2000
- 2000/137 - Surveys on *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* and *Ralstonia solanacearum* in Germany
- 2000/138 - Situation of several quarantine pests in Germany in 1998
- 2000/139 - Epidemiological studies on *Apiosporina morbosa* on sour cherry
- 2000/140 - New ELISA test to distinguish between Markus and Dideron strains of plum pox potyvirus
- 2000/141 - Susceptibility of several genotypes of *Sorbus* to *Erwinia amylovora*
- 2000/142 - *Venturia nashicola* is a distinct species from *V. pirina*
- 2000/143 - PCR identification of *Monilinia laxa*, *M. fructigena* and *M. fructicola*
- 2000/144 - New EC-funded Project on Karnal bunt (*Tilletia indica*)
- 2000/145 - 3rd European Vertebrate Pest Management Conference
- 2000/146 - 5th Congress of the French Phytopathological Society (SFP)
- 2000/147 - EPPO report on selected intercepted consignments

EPPO *Reporting Service*

2000/129 New data on quarantine pests and pests of the EPPO Alert List

By browsing through the literature, the EPPO Secretariat has extracted the following new data concerning quarantine pests and pests included on the EPPO Alert List. The pest status in the areas concerned is indicated in bold and according to the terms of the ISPM No. 8.

- **New geographical records**

Phyllocnistis citrella is present in citrus orchards of the departement of Meta, in Colombia. **Present: no details.** Review of Agricultural Entomology, 88(5), p 569 (4137 & 4138).

Ralstonia solanacearum (EPPO A2 quarantine pest), race 1 biovar 4 was isolated from wilted tomato plants in Saudi Arabia (Al-Qassim region). The EPPO Secretariat had previously no data on the situation of this bacterium in Saudi Arabia. **Present: no details.** Review of Plant Pathology, 79(5), p 501 (3741).

Rhagoletis completa was found for the first time in Slovenia in 1997. The walnut husk fly was observed in the Nova Gorica region and Vipava valley, probably coming from Italy. The pest then spread in some regions of west Slovenia along the Italian border. Considering the spread of the pest in 1997/98, its eradication was not considered feasible. Measures were envisaged to control *R. completa* and limit its spread. **Present: only in some areas.** Review of Agricultural Entomology, 88(5), p 571-572 (4158 & 4161).

Thrips palmi and *Scirtothrips dorsalis* (both EPPO A1 quarantine pests) are recorded for the first time in Côte d'Ivoire. They were found near Bouaké on cotton crops. In particular, *S. dorsalis* caused serious damage. **Present: only in some areas.** Review of Agricultural Entomology, 88(5), p 581 (4236).

- **Detailed records**

Anthonomus signatus (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) occurs in the state of New York, USA. **Present: no details.** Review of Agricultural Entomology, 88(6), p 704 (5089).

Bemisia tabaci biotype B (also referred to as *B. argentifolii* – EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is reported in Cuba (Vazquez, 1999). **Present: no details.**

EPPO *Reporting Service*

In Belgium, *Cacoecimorpha pronubana* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) had been found in the past but was considered as not established. Recently, this pest has been observed more frequently in protected cultivation areas, especially on woody ornamentals. No damage is seen on outdoor crops. **Present: only in protected cultivation.** Review of Agricultural Entomology, 88(5), p 586 (4273).

In Italy, *Cameraria ohridella* (EPPO Alert List) has been found in Piemonte region. In particular, damage (severe leaf mining) was observed in Casale Monferrato in the Province of Alessandria (personal communication from A. Mosca and L. Balbo, 2000-09). **Present: only in very limited area.**

Liriomyza huidobrensis (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) occurs in the Metropolitan region, Chile. **Present: no details.** Review of Agricultural Entomology, 88(5), p 558 (4061).

Plasmopara halstedii (EU Annexes) was reported for the first time in Punjab in 1999, India. **Present: no details.** Review of Plant Pathology, 79(5), p 508 (3797).

In 1991-1993, a survey on tomato spotted wilt tospovirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was carried out in glasshouse crops in the provinces of Poznań, Katowice and Kraków, western part of Poland. Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus was found in a few horticultural farms (4 out of 16). It was detected on 8 % of the tested plant samples, mainly on tomato, and sporadically on capsicum, chrysanthemum, *Alstroemeria*, and *Asparagus sprengeri*. In cases of early infection, yield reduction was observed on tomato and capsicum crops (Fiedorow, 1999). **Present: only in some areas.**

In India, surveys have showed that *Radopholus similis* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is widespread in banana plantations, in particular in the new plantations of the north eastern states: Assam, Bihar, Nagaland, West Bengal and eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. It was not found in Meghalaya. **Present: only in some areas.** Nematological Abstracts, 69(2), p 79 (561).

In Colombia, *Thrips palmi* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) occurs in the region of Valle del Cauca on watermelons and cucumbers. **Present: no details.** Review of Agricultural Entomology, 88(5), p 572 (4164).

In Pakistan, surveys were done in 1993-1997 to evaluate the incidence of *Tilletia indica* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) in wheat seed lots. A total of 730 wheat samples were tested. High infection rates were found in central Punjab (up to 37.5 % infected seed samples) and north-western parts. The fungus was not detected in samples from the southern part (Sindh). Compared to previous years, the incidence of the disease is diminishing (Bhutta *et al.*, 1999). **Present: only in some areas.**

EPPO Reporting Service

- **Denied record**

The record of *Popillia japonica* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) in Korea Republic was already considered as doubtful in PQR. In Korea Republic, a recent and comprehensive examination of the genus *Popillia* failed to find any specimens of *P. japonica* collected in this country. Earlier records appear to be misidentifications of *Popillia quadriguttata*. **Absent: pest record invalid.** Review of Agricultural Entomology, 88(6), p 800 (5769).

- **New host plants**

The weeds, *Mercurialis ambigua* and *Solanum luteum*, are reported as natural host plants of tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) (Sánchez-Campos *et al.*, 2000).

Source: Bhutta, A.R.; Hussain, A.; Ahmad, I. (1999) Prevalence of Karnal bunt in wheat seed lots in Pakistan.

RACHIS Barley and Wheat Newsletter, 18(2), 38-42.

Fiedorow, Z. (1999) Incidence of tomato spotted wilt tospovirus (TSWV) in greenhouse crops in Western Poland and its effect on pepper and tomato yield.

Annals of Agricultural Sciences – Series E – Plant Protection, 28(1-2), 17-22.

Sánchez-Campos, S.; Navas-Castillo, J.; Monci, F.; Díaz, J.A.; Moriones, E. (2000) *Mercurialis ambigua* and *Solanum luteum*: two newly discovered natural hosts of tomato yellow leaf curl geminiviruses.

European Journal of Plant Pathology, 106(4), 391-394.

Vazquez, L.L. (1999) Whiteflies (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae) of Cuba and their host plants.

Bollettino del Laboratorio di Entomologia Agraria “Filippo Silvestri”, Portici. Vol 55, 139-149.

Personal communication from A. Mosca and L. Balbo. Gruppo Ricerche Ambientali, Mosquito and urban pest control service. Casale Monferrato. Italy (2000-09).

EPPO Secretariat, 2000-09.

Nematological Abstracts, 69(2). June 2000.

Review of Agricultural Entomology, 88(5 & 6). May & June 2000.

Review of Plant Pathology, 79(5). May 2000.

Additional key words: new records, detailed records, denied records, new host plants

Computer codes: ANTHSI, BEMIAR, LIRIHU, LITHOD, NEOVIN, PHYNCI, PLASHA, POPIJA, PSDMSO, RADOSI, RHAGCO, SCITDO, THRIPL, TMSWXX, TMYLCX, TORTPR, BE, CI, CL, CO, CU, IN, IT, PK, PL, SA, SI, US, KR

EPPO *Reporting Service*

2000/130 *Ralstonia solanacearum* found in Hungary

The EPPO Secretariat was recently informed by the NPPO of Hungary that *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been detected on its territory. In June 2000, during the systematic surveillance of quarantine pests, the Hungarian NPPO has found infestations caused by *R. solanacearum* in ware potato fields. The bacterium was detected at the following places: 1.3 ha in Jászberény (Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county); 1.5 ha in Újfehértó (Hajdú-Bihar county); 12.2 ha in Rakamaz (Hajdú-Bihar county). The laboratory diagnosis was completed on 2000-07-10 by the Bacteriological Laboratory (Pécs) of the Hungarian NPPO. Quarantine measures have immediately been applied to prevent any further spread of the disease. The origin of the seed potatoes and the necessary additional phytosanitary measures are under investigation. The status of *R. solanacearum* in Hungary can be described as: **Present: only in three very limited areas, under eradication.**

Source: **NPPO of Hungary, 2000-08.**

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PSDMSO, HU

EPPO *Reporting Service*

2000/131 First report of plum pox potyvirus in Canada

Following the introduction of plum pox potyvirus (PPV - EPPO A2 quarantine pest) into Pennsylvania, US (see EPPO RS 99/169), the Canadian Food Inspection Agency conducted surveys for this virus in fruit tree orchards. In June 2000, PPV was detected for the first time on 3 nectarine trees at two sites in an orchard near Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario. The strain of the virus found in Canada was identified as PPV-D (as in Pennsylvania). Surveillance continued in the Niagara Peninsula. As of 2000-09-08, 41,346 samples had been tested and 681 positive samples were found. These positive samples came from 30 different locations: 27 in the Niagara Peninsula (near Niagara-on-the-Lake, St Catharines, Lincoln), 1 near Simcoe and 2 near Blenheim (southwestern Ontario). It had been thought at first that PPV was introduced from Pennsylvania, as the first infected trees were imported from this state. But the later findings in Blenheim where the trees did not originate from Pennsylvania led to reconsideration of the possible origin of this introduction, which remains so far unknown. To determine the extent of the disease, other areas in Ontario and other regions of Canada will be surveyed. The status of plum pox potyvirus in Canada can be described as: **Present: only in some areas (Ontario), under eradication.**

Source: **INTERNET**
Plum pox virus confirmed in Canada
<http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/corpaffr/newsrelease/20000623e.shtml>
CFIA plum pox virus survey update – September 12, 2000.
<http://www.cfia-acia.agr.ca/english/plaveg/hort/survey4e.shtml>
PROMED posting of 27 June 2000 – Plum pox virus, nectarines. Canada (Ontario)
<http://www.promed.org>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PLPXXX, CA

EPPO Reporting Service

2000/132 Pepino mosaic potexvirus found in Spain

Pepino mosaic potexvirus (EPPO Alert List) is reported in Spain on tomatoes (*Lycopersicon esculentum*). This virus has been detected on tomato samples from Murcia, Almería and also from Canary islands (Santa Cruz in Tenerife, Las Palmas in Gran Canaria). However, no details are given on the extent of the disease in the field and the severity of symptoms observed on tomato crops. The status of pepino mosaic potexvirus in Spain can be described as: **Present: only in some areas.**

It is noted that “pepino dulce” (*Solanum muricatum*) is cultivated on a small scale in Spain. This crop can be affected by various viruses (the most serious being tomato mosaic tobamovirus), but so far pepino mosaic potexvirus has not been found on Spanish *S. muricatum* crops. The origin of the introduction of pepino mosaic potexvirus into Spain is unknown, but it is speculated that this virus was not introduced with pepino as this material was imported in small quantities and under quarantine conditions, but most probably with tomato material from the Netherlands which is subject to large volumes of trade.

In Europe, it can be recalled that pepino mosaic potexvirus was first found in January 1999 in the Netherlands (in approximately 50 tomato glasshouses) and then in United Kingdom in 2 tomato glasshouses (south of England). Two cases were reported in tomato glasshouses in Germany in 1999. An isolated finding was reported in one tomato glasshouse in Bretagne in France, in 2000 and was subsequently eradicated. Within the EU, precautionary measures have been taken to prevent any further spread of this virus (see EPPO RS 2000/003, 2000/062 and EPPO Technical Document No. 1037).

Source: Jordá, C.; Lázaro, A.; Font, I.; Lacasa, A.; Guerrero, M.M.; Cano, A. (2000) Nueva enfermedad en el tomate.
Phytoma-España, no. 119, 23-28.

Prohens, J.; Leiva-Brondo, M.; Soler, S.; Nuez, F. (2000) Virosis del pepino dulce.
Phytoma-España, no. 119, 30-38.

Report of the 38th Meeting of the Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations, Tirana (AL), 2000-06-20/23.
EPPO Technical Document, No. 1037, 2000-06.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PZMXXX, ES

EPPO *Reporting Service*

2000/133 First finding of *Globodera pallida* and *G. rostochiensis* in Turkey

Surveys were carried out in 1990 and 1992 in 4 provinces of Central Anatolia, Turkey, on important potato nematodes. *Globodera pallida* and *G. rostochiensis* (both EPPO A2 quarantine pests) were detected in one potato field in Dörtivan county, Bolu Province (north-west of Ankara). Quarantine measures were taken to prevent any further spread of potato cyst nematodes from the infected field. This is the first report of *Globodera pallida* and *G. rostochiensis* in Turkey. The status of *G. rostochiensis* and *G. pallida* in Turkey can be described as: **Present: only in one location, under eradication.**

Source: Enneli, S.; Öztürk, G. (1995) The important plant parasitic nematodes harmful on potatoes in Central Anatolia.
Plant Protection Research Annual, no. 30, p 36.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: HETDPA, HETDRO,

2000/134 First report of cucurbit yellow stunting disorder crinivirus in Lebanon

In Lebanon, a recent survey carried out in the major cucurbit-producing regions has showed that besides well known mosaic-inducing viruses, crops often showed severe yellowing of the leaves. Symptoms started as interveinal mottle on the older leaves and developed into severe yellowing as the leaves became older. This disorder was especially observed in cucumber, melon and squash crops grown under plastic tunnels. Its incidence, in autumn crops reached up to 100 % in several locations along the Lebanese coast. Yield reduction of 40-60 % have been reported by farmers. The presence of cucurbit yellow stunting disorder crinivirus (EPPO Alert List) was detected in symptomatic samples. This is the first report of this virus in Lebanon. The status of cucurbit yellow stunting disorder crinivirus in Lebanon can be described as: **Present: in major production areas.**

Source: Abou-Jawdah, Y.; Sobh, H.; Fayad, A.; Lecoq, H.; Delécolle, B.; Trad-Ferré, J. (2000) Cucurbit yellow stunting disorder virus – a new threat to cucurbits in Lebanon.
Journal of Plant Pathology, 82(1), 55-60.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: KUYSXX, LB

EPPO *Reporting Service*

2000/135 *Erwinia amylovora* found again in Norway

The Norwegian Agricultural Inspection Service has detected *Erwinia amylovora* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) on two species of *Cotoneaster* at several locations on the island of Karmøy (west coast of Norway). Cases of fireblight have not been reported in Norway since 1993, and the disease was declared eradicated in 1998. The Norwegian Agricultural Inspection Service, together with local authorities and the Norwegian Crop Research Institute, is taking measures to eradicate the disease. The status of *E. amylovora* in Norway can be described as: **Present: only in a very limited area, under eradication.**

Source: **NPPO of Norway, 2000-08**

Internet

Press release from the Norwegian Agricultural Inspection Service

http://www.landbrukstilsynet.no/dokument_eng.cfm?m_id=163&d_id=770

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: ERWIAM, NO

2000/136 Situation of several quarantine pests in Lithuania in 2000

The NPPO of Lithuania has recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the situation of several quarantine pests during the first half of year 2000:

Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *sepedonicus* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was found on 10 potato cultivars grown in Lithuania (cvs. Bimonda, Vindsor, Karolin, Sante, Nida, Larisa, Gloria, Mirta, Rossela, Helena). 17 foci have been detected. All infected potatoes were used for animal feed, industrial processing or consumption. The status of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in Lithuania can be described as: **Present: only in some areas.**

Ditylenchus destructor (EU Annexes) was found on seed potatoes in 12 sites. All infected potatoes were used for animal feed, industrial processing or consumption. The status of *Ditylenchus destructor* in Lithuania can be described as: **Present: only in some areas.**

Frankliniella occidentalis (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was observed in a few glasshouses. All infested plants have been destroyed. The status of *Frankliniella occidentalis* in Lithuania can be described as: **Present: only in some areas.**

EPPO *Reporting Service*

Mycosphaerella linicola (formerly on the EPPO A2 quarantine list) was found in one farm producing flax. All contaminated flax has been used for oil production. The status of *Mycosphaerella linicola* in Lithuania can be described as: **Present: only in some areas.**

Puccinia horiana (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was detected in one glasshouse on chrysanthemums. All infected plants were destroyed. The status of *Puccinia horiana* in Lithuania can be described as: **Present: only in some areas.**

Plum pox potyvirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was found on plums (*Prunus domestica*) in 6 orchards and 9 private gardens. Infected trees from the orchards and from 4 private gardens have been destroyed. For the other private gardens, destruction of the infected trees will be done shortly. The status of plum pox potyvirus in Lithuania can be described as: **Present: only in some areas.**

Source: NPPO of Lithuania, 2000-09.

Additional key words: detailed records

Computer codes: CORBSE, DITYDE, FRANOC,
MYCOLN, PLPXXX, PUCCHN, LT

EPPO Reporting Service

2000/137 Surveys on *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* and *Ralstonia solanacearum* in Germany

The results of surveys carried out for *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* and *Ralstonia solanacearum* (both EPPO A2 quarantine pests) in Germany on the potato harvest 1998 are presented below.

- *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*
16,551 potato samples were tested (12,352 seed potatoes – 4,199 ware potatoes). 15 positive cases were found in seed potato samples and 38 in ware potato samples. Compared to 1997, the situation has improved as a result of the phytosanitary measures which are applied to control the disease. All production areas where the disease has been found are placed under strict official control. **Present: only in some areas.**
- *Ralstonia solanacearum*
14,896 potato samples were tested (11,164 seed potatoes – 3,732 ware potatoes). Only two positive seed potato samples were detected. One sample corresponded to an old potato cultivar which is now no longer used. Further analysis to trace possible sources of infection failed to detect further infection. This bacterium is considered as under eradication in Germany. **Present: at very low prevalence, under eradication.**

Source: **NPPO of Germany, 2000-02.**

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: CORBSE, PSDMSO, DE

2000/138 Situation of several quarantine pests in Germany in 1998

The NPPO of Germany has informed the EPPO Secretariat of the following:

Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *michiganensis* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) and *Liriomyza bryoniae* (EU Annexes) were found in 1998 in Sachsen on tomatoes grown under plastic (1 ha). All infected plants were destroyed. The status of both pests in Germany can be described as: **Present: only in some areas.**

Liriomyza huidobrensis (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was found on tomatoes in a nursery (5000 m²) near Berlin in 1998. Chemical treatments were applied and the pest was found again. The status of *L. huidobrensis* in Germany can be described as: **Present: only in some areas.**

EPPO *Reporting Service*

Potato spindle tuber viroid (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was found in 1998 in Nordrhein Westfalen on transgenic potato material (4 breeding lines of potato cv. Bintje) grown in an experimental field of a breeding institute. The viroid was detected by visual observation of symptoms and laboratory tests. The infected potato material was immediately destroyed. The experimental field and surroundings were treated with an herbicide. Visual observations were conducted within a radius of 5 km and gave no result. Surveys will continue to verify the absence of the disease. The status of potato spindle tuber viroid in Germany can be described as: **Present: only in one area and under eradication.**

Puccinia horiana (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was found in September 1998 in one nursery in Thüringen on chrysanthemums for cut flower production. Chemical treatments were applied and the disease was not found again. In 1998, the fungus had also been found near Berlin (see also EPPO RS 98/203). The status of *P. horiana* in Germany can be described as: **Present: only in some areas.**

Source: NPPO of Germany, 2000-02.

Additional key words: detailed records

Computer codes: CORBMI, LIRIBO, LIRIHU, POSTXX, PUCCHN, DE

2000/139 Epidemiological studies on *Apiosporina morbosa* on sour cherry

Apiosporina morbosa (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) is widely distributed on sour cherry (*Prunus cerasus*) in southern Ontario, Canada. It can significantly reduce production in important sour cherry-growing areas. In Ontario, studies were carried out in sour cherry orchards on the relationships between ascospore discharge from excised black knots and environmental conditions. The final goal of these studies was to determine the best timing for fungicide applications. Ascospore discharge was monitored over several periods (May 92 and 93, March, April, May 94 and 95). Rain, temperature and wetness duration were monitored and a regression model was developed to assess the relationships between discharge and environmental conditions. Results showed that the release of ascospores depended on rainfall and temperature, but not on wetness duration. Peak ascospore release occurred from May to mid, late June. Large ascospore release followed precipitation of at least 10 mm at a temperature of at least 11°C. Maximum occurred at 17 °C, and at any given temperature, discharge increased with increasing amount of rainfall.

Source: McFadden-Smith, W.; Northover, J.; Sears, W; (2000) Dynamics of ascospore release by *Apiosporina morbosa* from sour cherry black knots. **Plant Disease, 84(1), 45-48.**

Additional key words: epidemiology

Computer codes: DIBOMO

EPPO *Reporting Service*

2000/140 New ELISA test to distinguish between Markus and Dideron strains of plum pox potyvirus

A new ELISA test which allows to distinguish between Markus and Dideron strains of plum pox potyvirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been tested in France. This new ELISA test gave good results and can be used routinely, in particular for surveys. In 1999, 100 *Prunus* samples (apricot, cherry, plum and peach) collected from Languedoc-Roussillon were tested by this method. Results showed that a majority of peach samples were infected by Markus strain.

Source: Alaux, C. (1999) Détection des souches Markus et Dideron du virus de la Sharka - Evaluation et application en routine d'un nouveau test ELISA.
Phytoma - La Défense des Végétaux, no. 522, 47-52.

Additional key words: diagnostic methods

Computer codes: PLPXXX

2000/141 Susceptibility of several genotypes of *Sorbus* to *Erwinia amylovora*

Field studies were carried out in France on the susceptibility of several genotypes of *Sorbus* to *Erwinia amylovora* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest). Some confirmation trials were also done under glasshouse conditions. 17 clones of *Sorbus* were grafted on *Crataegus monogyna* seedlings. When plants had reached a sufficient size, they were inoculated with *E. amylovora*. Results were observed 4-6 weeks after inoculation. On the 17 *Sorbus* genotypes inoculated:

- 2 were found very susceptible: *Sorbus aria cretica* and *S. aucuparia domestica*;
- 8 were resistant (no symptoms observed): *S. americana*, *S. arnoldiana*, *S. decora*, *S. fastigiata*, *S. hybrida*, *S. rossica major*, *S. scopulina*;
- 7 were partially resistant (in order of increasing resistance): *S. latifolia*, *S. pohuashanensis*, *S. hupehensis obtusa*, *S. intermedia brauneri*, *S. gibbsii*, *S. discolor*, *S. heldreichii*, *S. decora*.

The authors noted that *S. aria* and *S. aucuparia* have already been reported as susceptible in United Kingdom, Netherlands and USA. However, *S. americana* which was found resistant in France is considered as susceptible in USA.

Source: Paulin, J.P.; Chartier, R.; Cadic, A. (1999) Sensibilité au feu bactérien de quelques représentants du genre *Sorbus*.
Phytoma - La Défense des Végétaux, no. 521, 62-64.

Additional key words: host plants

Computer codes: ERWIAM

EPPO *Reporting Service*

2000/142 *Venturia nashicola* is a distinct species from *V. pirina*

The relationships between *Venturia nashicola* (EU Annexes) and *V. pirina* were re-examined. Morphological studies showed that the ascospores of *V. pirina* were longer and wider than those of *V. nashicola* and that the conidia of *V. nashicola* were significantly shorter than those of *V. pirina*. Mating experiments demonstrated sexual isolation between the two species. Pathogenicity tests showed that *V. nashicola* was only pathogenic on Japanese and Chinese pears (*Pyrus pyrifolia*, *P. ussuriensis*) and *V. pirina* was only pathogenic on European pear (*P. communis*). The conclusion was that *V. nashicola* is a distinct species from *V. pirina*.

Note: Several years ago, *V. nashicola* was not accepted on the EPPO quarantine lists because it was considered as a synonym of *V. pirina*. The quarantine status of *V. nashicola* may need to be discussed again within EPPO.

Source: Ishii, H.; Yanase, H. (2000) *Venturia nashicola*, the scab fungus of Japanese and Chinese pears: a species distinct from *V. pirina*.
Mycological Research, 104(6), 755-759.

Additional key words: taxonomy

Computer codes: VENTNA

2000/143 PCR identification of *Monilinia laxa*, *M. fructigena* and *M. fructicola*

A PCR method has been developed in France to detect and identify *Monilinia laxa*, *M. fructigena* and *M. fructicola* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest), in cultures and in diseased fruits. This method using 3 primer pairs is rapid, as in a single run it can specifically detect and identify the three *Monilinia* species. The specificity of the 3 primer pairs was tested with a large collection of *Monilinia* species (17 isolates of *M. laxa*, 16 *M. fructigena* and 6 *M. fructicola*), and also with other fungi commonly associated with fruit rots. No cross reactions were observed. The authors concluded that this rapid and reliable PCR method could be of particular interest in plant quarantine.

Source: Ioos, R.; Frey, P. (2000) Genomic variation within *Monilinia laxa*, *M. fructigena* and *M. fructicola*, and application to species identification by PCR.
European Journal of Plant Pathology, 106(4), 373-378.

Additional key words: identification methods

Computer codes: MONIFC

EPPO *Reporting Service*

2000/144 New EC-funded Project on Karnal bunt (*Tilletia indica*)

"Karnal bunt risks" is an EC-sponsored project under Framework 5 (QLRT-PL1999-1554); Quality of Life and Management of Living Resources which aims at accurately predicting the risk of *T. indica* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) becoming established in Europe and the likely socio-economic implications. The Project will generate new data on the factors affecting pathogen establishment. These, combined with climatic data, crop and pathogen models and pest risk mapping, will lead to a revised Pest Risk Analysis (revision of Sansford, 1998) and a new estimate of the risk that *T. indica* poses to European cereal production, based on scientific experimentation. The outputs from the Project will ultimately support and underpin EU plant health policy and legislation on *T. indica*. Partners include: CSL, Sand Hutton, UK; NSW Agriculture, Wagga Wagga Australia; DGISP, Frederiksberg C, Denmark; Department of Agricultural Sciences, The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University, Taastrup, Denmark; Teagasc, Rural Economy Research Centre, Dublin, Ireland; IATA-CNR, Firenze, Italy; Istituto Sperimentale per la Patologia Vegetale, Rome, Italy; NCRI Plant Protection Centre, Fellesbygget, Norway; ARS/USDA and Fort Detrick, Maryland, USA

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Public website including Partner details hosted by NCRI, Norway:

<http://www.planteforsk.no/prosjekter/karnalpublic/index.htm>

Source: Sansford, (1998). Karnal bunt (*Tilletia indica*): Detection of *Tilletia indica* Mitra in the US: Potential Risk to the UK and the EU. In Bunts and Smuts of Wheat: An International Symposium; North Carolina, August 17-20, 1997. Eds Malik, V. S. Mathre, D. E. NAPPO, Ottawa. 273-302.

Personal communication from Dr C. Sansford, CSL, Sand Hutton, UK (2000-09)

Additional key words: EU project

Computer codes: NEOVIN

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2000/145 3rd European Vertebrate Pest Management Conference

The 3rd European Vertebrate Pest Management Conference will take place in Kibbutz Ma'ale Hachamisha in Israel, on 2001-09-9/14.

The following conference topics are suggested:

- population management
- habitat management
- behaviour management
- integrated pest management
- non-target risks
- repellents
- bird-fisheries conflicts
- commensal rodents
- wildlife contraception
- structural bird problems
- rabies control
- vector control
- bird-aircraft hazard
- carnivore-livestock conflicts
- rodenticide resistance
- field rodent control

Contact: Conference Secretariat
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Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2000-09

Additional key words: conference

EPPO *Reporting Service*

2000/146 5th Congress of the French Phytopathological Society (SFP)

The 5th Congress of the French Phytopathological Society (Société Française de Phytopathologie) will take place in Angers, France, on 2001-03-26/29.

The preliminary programme includes the following topics:

- Taxonomy, diagnostics and detection
- Epidemiology
- Biology, population genetics of plant pathogens
- Symbiotic relationships
- Pathogenicity and avirulence
- Plant resistance
- Genomics
- Antagonism and biological control
- Control (cultural, chemical and biotechnological)

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Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2000-09

Additional key words: Conference

2000/147 EPPO report on selected intercepted consignments

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered the intercepted consignment reports for 2000 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2000/111) from the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, 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 some EPPO countries have not yet sent their interception reports.

EPPO Reporting Service

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb	
<i>Agrobacterium tumefaciens</i>	<i>Malus</i>	Cuttings	Netherlands	Poland	1	
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>Glycine max</i>	Stored products	Hungary	Poland	1	
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	1	
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Alternanthera ficoidea</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1	
	<i>Aster</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Crossandra infundibuliformis</i>	Plants for planting	Sri Lanka	Denmark	2	
	<i>Echinodorus gabrieli</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	Denmark	1	
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	France	7	
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Vietnam	France	2	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Guatemala	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Portugal	Sweden	1	
	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i> , <i>Cassia fistula</i> , <i>Solanum</i> <i>jasminoides</i> , <i>Plomis</i> <i>anisodonta</i> , <i>Asclepias</i>		Pot plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hygrophila angusfolia</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1	
	<i>Hygrophila angustifolia</i>	Aquarium plants	Thailand	France	1	
	<i>Hygrophila corymbosa</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	2	
	<i>Hygrophila difformis</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	Denmark	1	
	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1	
	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Aquarium plants	Thailand	France	1	
	<i>Hypericum</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Belgium	1	
	<i>Jatropha</i>	Plants for planting	Bahrein	France	1	
	<i>Limnophila</i>	Aquarium plants	Thailand	France	5	
	<i>Limnophila</i>	Aquarium plants	Vietnam	France	4	
	<i>Limnophila aromatica</i>	Aquarium plants	Thailand	France	1	
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Cameroon	France	3	
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	France	2	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Israel	France	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	2	
	<i>Piper sarmentosum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	3	
	<i>Polygonum odoratum</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	France	2	
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	2	
	<i>Syngonium</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Syngonium podophyllum</i>	Plants for planting	Belgium	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> , <i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ceroplastes rubens</i> , <i>Saissetia</i> <i>neglecta</i> , <i>Dysmicoccus</i> <i>brevipes</i>	<i>Rhaphidophora</i>	Cuttings	Virgin Islands (US)	United Kingdom	1
	Chrysanthemum stunt viroid	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cuttings	Netherlands	Poland	1
	<i>Ciborinia camelliae</i>	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	Switzerland	1
Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. sepedonicus	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Germany	Netherlands	6	
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Germany	Poland	2	
<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	Plants for planting	Bulgaria	France	1	
	<i>Kalmia</i>	Plants for planting	USA	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Cylas formicarius</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1	

EPPO Reporting Service

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Narcissus</i>	Bulbs	United Kingdom	Netherlands	1
<i>Duponchelia fovealis</i>	<i>Alternanthera reineckii</i> , <i>Hygrophila corymbosa</i> , <i>H.</i> <i>angustifolia</i>	Aquarium plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ludwigia glandulosa</i> , <i>Hygrophila corymbosa</i> , <i>H.</i> <i>angustifolia</i>	Aquarium plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ludwigia glandulosa</i> , <i>L.</i> <i>perennis</i>	Aquarium plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Ephestia cautella</i> , <i>E. elutella</i>	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Stored products	Côte d'Ivoire	Poland	2
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Slovenia	1
	<i>Ornamentals</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	Poland	2
	<i>Ornamentals</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Poland	1
	<i>Zantedeschia</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Slovenia	1
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> , <i>Aphididae</i>	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Poland	1
<i>Globodera pallida</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Stored products	Italy	Slovenia	1
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Italy	Finland	1
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Italy	Ireland	1
<i>Glomerella cingulata</i>	<i>Peperomia</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	United Kingdom	1
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Cut flowers	Turkey	France	1
	<i>Phaseolus</i>	Vegetables	Egypt	Netherlands	1
<i>Helicoverpa zea</i>	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Seeds	Puerto Rico	Germany	2
Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus	<i>Streptocarpus</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	Sweden	3
	<i>Streptocarpus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Sweden	2
<i>Iva</i>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored products	Ukraine	Poland	2
<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Vegetables	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Petroselinum</i>	Vegetables	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Italy	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Spain	United Kingdom	3
<i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Aster</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Belgium	1
	<i>Carthamus</i>	Cut flowers	Tunisia	France	1
	<i>Dahlia</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i> , <i>Verbena</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Belgium	2
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Spain	United Kingdom	1

EPPO Reporting Service

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Liriomyza</i> (cont.)	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Cut flowers	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Nemesia</i>	Plants for planting	Portugal	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Israel	France	3
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	3
	<i>Tagetes</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Tagetes patula</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Bupleurum</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	1
	<i>Calendula</i>	Cut flowers	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Carthamus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	Cut flowers	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cuttings	France	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	1
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Ireland	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cuttings	Poland	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Spain (Canary Is.)	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Cut flowers	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Moluccella laevis</i>	Cut flowers	(Netherlands)	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Moluccella laevis</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Moluccella laevis</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Moluccella laevis</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Moluccella laevis</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Verbena</i>	Cuttings	Belgium	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Verbena</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	3
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam*	France	1
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Plants for planting	Croatia	Austria	1
	<i>Gerbera jamesonii</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	Slovenia	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Slovenia	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Plants for planting	Israel	Netherlands	1
<i>Melanaphis sacchari</i>	<i>Saccharum</i>	Plants for planting	USA	United Kingdom	1
<i>Myzus hemerocallis</i>	<i>Hemerocallis</i>	Plants for planting	USA	United Kingdom	1
<i>Oryzaephilus surinamensis</i>	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Stored products	Czechia	Poland	2
	<i>Sinapis alba, Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored products	Czechia	Poland	1
<i>Parasaissetia nigra</i>	<i>Beschorneria yuccoices</i>	Plants for planting	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Strelitzia nicolai</i>	Plants for planting	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
<i>Parasaissetia nigra, Pseudanaphothrips achaetus</i>	<i>Scaevola</i>	Plants for planting	Australia	United Kingdom	1
Pepino mosaic potexvirus	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Spain	United Kingdom	6
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Spain (Canary Is.)	United Kingdom	4
<i>Phthorimaea operculella</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Cyprus	Norway	4
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Italy	Norway	1
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Spain	Norway	1

EPPO *Reporting Service*

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Phytophthora, Septocytia ruborum</i>	<i>Rubus</i>	Cuttings	Netherlands	Poland	1
Potato S carlavirus Andean strain	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Germany	United Kingdom	1
<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Netherlands	1
<i>Rhizopertha dominica</i>	<i>Triticum</i>	Stored products	Czechia	Poland	2
	<i>Triticum</i>	Stored products	Czechia	Poland	1
	<i>Triticum</i>	Stored products	Poland	Czechia	1
	<i>Triticum</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	1
<i>Sitophilus granarius</i>	<i>Zea mays</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	1
<i>Sitophilus oryzae</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Czechia	Poland	3
	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	1
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	Czechia	Poland	2
<i>Sitophilus oryzae, Tribolium</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Czechia	Poland	1
	<i>Triticum</i>	Stored products	Poland	Czechia	1
<i>Sitophilus, Tribolium</i>	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	Hungary	Slovenia	1
<i>Spoladea recurvalis</i>	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
<i>Stephanitis takeyai</i>	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	3
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	8
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	3
Thysanoptera	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Germany	3
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	France	1
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Singapore	France	1
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Phoenix</i>	Cut branches	Honduras	Germany	1
<i>Toxoptera</i>	<i>Cussonia spicata</i>	Plants for planting	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
Tribolium	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Czechia	Poland	2
	<i>Triticum</i>	Stored products	Czechia	Poland	1
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	1
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Stored products	Hungary	Poland	3
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Stored products	Poland	Czechia	1
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	2
<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	1
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. citri	<i>Citrus hystrix</i>	Fruits	Thailand	France	1
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. phaseoli	<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i>	Seeds	Chile	Germany	1
	<i>Phaseolus coccineus</i>	Seeds	Hungary	Germany	1
	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Seeds	(Netherlands)	Germany	1
	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Seeds	Netherlands	Germany	2
	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Seeds	Tanzania	Germany	1

EPPO Reporting Service

- Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Bactrocera</i>	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	France	4
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	France	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	India	France	1
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<i>Ceratitis</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	5
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Cameroon	France	1
<i>Vitis</i>	South Africa	Netherlands	3	
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Citrus limon, C. sinensis</i>	Spain	Poland	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Argentina	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Spain	Poland	2
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Spain	Poland	1
	<i>Citrus, Capsicum, Prunus armeniaca, Prunus sp.</i>	Spain	Poland	1
<i>Tephritidae</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Thailand	France	6
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Thailand	France	3
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Mauritius	France	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	France	29
	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	Ghana	France	1

- Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Hardwood	Packing wood	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	Wood	Packing wood	USA	Finland	1
Cerambycidae	Coniferae, hardwood	Packing wood	China	Germany	1
Grub holes >3 mm	Coniferae	Packing wood	Canada	Finland	7
	Coniferae	Packing wood	China	Finland	1
	Coniferae	Packing wood	Korea Rep.	Finland	1
	Coniferae	Packing wood	Taiwan	Finland	1
	Coniferae	Packing wood	USA	Finland	8
	Wood	Packing wood	Canada	Finland	1
	Wood	Packing wood	USA	Finland	1
	Coniferae	Packing wood	China	Ireland	3
	Coniferae	Packing wood	Taiwan	Ireland	1
	Hardwood	Packing wood	China	Ireland	3
	Wood	Packing wood	China	France	4

EPPO *Reporting Service*

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Grub holes >3 mm, <i>Cerambycidae</i>	Coniferae	Packing wood	China	Ireland	1
Grub holes >3mm, <i>Monochamus</i>	Coniferae	Packing wood	China	Ireland	1
Grub holes >3mm, <i>Monochamus alternatus</i>	Coniferae	Packing wood	China	Ireland	1
Grub holes >3mm, <i>Scolytidae</i>	Coniferae	Packing wood	China	Ireland	1
Insect galleries	Wood	Packing wood	China	Belgium	1
<i>Ips</i>	Coniferae	Packing wood	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Ips typographus</i>	Pinus, Picea	Packing wood	Lithuania	United Kingdom	1
<i>Monochamus</i>	Coniferae <i>Larix sibirica</i>	Packing wood Wood	China Russia	Finland Austria	1 2
<i>Monochamus, Scolytidae</i>	Coniferae	Packing wood	China	Ireland	1

- **Bonsais**

10 consignments of bonsais (*Ilex crenata*, *Nandina*, *Podocarpus*, *Serissa*, *Taxus cuspidata*, *Ulmus parvifolia*, *Ulmus* sp., *Zelkova*) from China and Japan were intercepted by Germany, Netherlands, United Kingdom because of the presence of the following pests: *Helicotylenchus dihystra*, *Criconemella*, *Rhizoecus hibisci*, *Stegophora ulmea*, *Tinocallis takachihoensis*, *Xiphinema americanum*

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2000-09.