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2001/021 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 situation of the pest concerned is indicated in bold, using the terms of ISPM no. 8.

- **New geographical records**

Echinothrips americanus is reported for the first time from Austria. In February 2000, it was found in Vienna on glasshouse azalea (*Rhododrendron simsii*), on which it caused heavy damage. **Present: only in one glasshouse in Vienna**. (Kahrer & Lethmayer, 2000).

Mycosphaerella pini (EU Annexes) is reported to cause needle blight in *Pinus sylvestris* var *mongolica* in Neimenggu, China. The EPPO Secretariat had previously no data on *M. pini* in China. **Present: in Neimenggu**. Review of Plant Pathology, 79(12), p 1254 (8999).

Phyllocnistis citrella has been reported in Bermuda in August 2000. **Present: widespread**. (Pollard, 2000).

- **Detailed records**

In Slovenia, *Ditylenchus dipsaci* (EPPO A2 quarantine list) was found in 1997 on chicory. In 1998, closer monitoring showed that it is present in the region of Primorska (west part). Serious damage was seen near Nova Gorica and Šempeter on chicory, spinach and lettuce. Nematological Abstracts, 69(4), p 211 (1516).

In Lebanon, *Globodera rostochiensis* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is reported in the central Bekaa region. It was detected on 17% of the sampled fields. Nematological Abstracts, 69(4), p 263 (1885).

Ips cembrae (EU Annexes) occurs in Liaoning Province, China. Review of Agricultural Entomology, 88(12), p 1581 (11418).

Ophiostoma novo-ulmi is reported for the first time on the island of Ibiza, Baleares (Spain). (García Rotger & Romero Casado, 1996).

Pissodes nemorensis (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) occurs in Kentucky, US. Review of Agricultural Entomology, 88(10), p 1288 (9309).

Ralstonia solanacearum (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) occurs on potato fields in Mérida state, the main potato-growing area in Venezuela. During a survey it was observed that disease incidence increased from 22 % in 1992 to 37% in 1996. Proportion of biovars present was respectively: I (6%), II (82%), III (12%). Review of Plant Pathology, 79(10), p 1018 (7344).

Ralstonia solanacearum (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) race 2 biovar III occurs in potato fields in El-Minia Governorate, Egypt. Review of Plant Pathology, 79(11), p 1125 (8083).

Stephanitis pyrioides (EPPO Alert List) is a pest of azaleas in Maryland, US. (Shrewsbury & Raupp, 2000)

In New Zealand, *Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus* (EU Annexes) is reported in Auckland and Hawke Bay. (Anonymous, 2001).

Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. *citri* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) is present in Gujarat, India. Review of Plant Pathology, 79(10), p 1029 (7418).

Xanthomonas oryzae pv. *oryzae* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) is present in Guarico state, Venezuela. Review of Plant Pathology, 79(12), p 1223 (8775).

Citrus variegated chlorosis caused by *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) is reported for the first time from the state of Bahia, Brazil. Review of Plant Pathology, 79(12), p 1239 (8886).

- **New host plants**

In Virginia (US), the following plant species have been identified as alternative hosts of *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest): *Acer negundo*, *Aesculus* hybrid, *Celastrus orbiculatus*, *Cornus florida* and *Hedera helix*. Review of Plant Pathology, 79(11), p 1159 (8339).

Source: Anonymous (2001) Directory. New organisms records: 25/11/00-5/1/01. Biosecurity Issue 25, 1st February 200,; MAF, Wellington (NZ), 16-17.

García Rotger, M.; Romero Casado, J. (1996) Presence of the 'Dutch elm disease' on Ibiza (the Balearic islands).
Boletín de Sanidad Vegetal Plagas, 22(4), 791-803.

Kahrer, A.; Lethmayer, C. (2000) *Echinothrips americanus* Morgan (Thysanoptera, Thripidae) introduced in Austria.
Pflanzenschutzberichte, 59(1), 47-48

Pollard, G.V. (2000) Update on new pest introductions. Circular Letter No. 1/00, 1st December 2000, CPPC, FAO, Barbados.

Shrewsbury, P.M.; Raupp, M.J. (2000) Evaluation of components of vegetational texture for predicting azalea lace bug, *Stephanitis pyrioides* (Heteroptera: Tingidae), abundance in managed landscapes.
Environmental Entomology, 29(5), 919-926.

EPPO Secretariat, 2001-03.
Nematological Abstracts, 69(4). December 2000.
Review of Agricultural Entomology, 88(10 & 12). October and December 2000.
Review of Plant Pathology, 79(10, 11, 12). October, November and December 2000

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

Computer codes: CERANU, DITYDI, ECHTAM, HETDRO, IPSXCE, PHYNCI, PSDMSO, SCIRPI, STEPPY, SYLRXX, XANTCI, XANTOR, XYLEFA, AT, BM, BR, CN, EG, ES, IN, LB, NZ, SI, US, VE

2001/022 *Ralstonia solanacearum* introduced in France and eradicated

In September 2000, *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was detected in France. It was identified during a regular survey, on a sample taken from one field of ware potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* cv. Estima). The origin of this outbreak could be related to the introduction of Dutch potatoes by a producer of seed potatoes in Haute-Normandie in 1998. All seed potato lots multiplied and sold by this producer were identified. Growers who had planted these lots were located (in Haute-Normandie, Seine-Maritime and Nord Pas de Calais) and tests were carried out to determine the extent of the disease. Results showed that a limited number of fields were infested by *R. solanacearum*. Approximately 10 growers were concerned, and most of them were located in Seine-Maritime. Eradication measures were immediately applied: destruction of infected potatoes, disinfection of harvesting and storage equipment, prohibition of potato growing (or other root crops) on infested fields for several years, survey of volunteer potato plants and other potential host plants. During the next growing-season, general surveillance of this disease will be intensified, as well as phytosanitary checks of imported material to avoid any further introduction. As of January 2001, *R. solanacearum* is considered eradicated by the French NPPO. The situation of *R. solanacearum* in France can be described as follows: **Absent: found only in a few areas and subsequently eradicated.**

Source: Descoin, M. (2001) N.D.L.R: des nouvelles de *Ralstonia solanacearum*.
Phytoma-La Défense des Végétaux, n° 534, p 32.
NPPO of France, 2001-01.

Additional key words: eradication **Computer codes:** PSDMSO, FR

2001/023 Outbreak of rhizomania in Denmark

In autumn 2000, rhizomania (caused by *Beet necrotic yellow vein benyvirus* - EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was reported for the first time in Denmark. Two outbreaks were found on the island of Lolland which is the main production area of sugar beet in Denmark. Analysis of plant and soil samples from two farms situated about 25 km apart from each other showed infection by *Beet necrotic yellow vein benyvirus*. A third occurrence was observed in a beet plant in a glasshouse. No direct connection could be established between these findings and the possible origin of this infection has not yet been identified. Further investigations are being carried out to determine the extent of the disease. The Danish Plant Directorate has intensified surveillance in the affected region and soil sampling is being carried out at relevant locations. The situation of *Beet necrotic yellow vein benyvirus* in Denmark can be described as: **Present: only in 2 areas in Lolland and in one glasshouse.**

Source: NPPO of Denmark, 2001-02.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** BTNYXX, DK

2001/024 First report of *Citrus leprosis virus* in Panama

Citrus is an expanding fruit crop in Panama (14,000 ha). In the Province of Chiriqui (bordering Costa Rica), 4,300 ha are planted essentially with Valencia and navel oranges. In commercial orchards near Potrerillos and Boquete (Chiriqui Province), some trees showed symptoms resembling those of *Citrus leprosis virus* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest). Symptoms were characterized by chlorotic rings or spots on leaves, stem necrosis, localized ring-like or depressed lesions on fruits. The mite *Brevipalpus phoenicis*, which is known as a vector of *Citrus leprosis virus,* was collected in all symptomatic orchards. Samples were collected and observed by electron microscopy. Considering symptomatology, presence of *B. phoenicis*, cytopathic effects and presence of virions, it was considered that Citrus leprosis is present in Panama. It was estimated that the disease occurs in an area of 100 km² near Potrerillos and 25 km² near Boquete. This is the first report of *Citrus leprosis virus* in Panama and in Central America. It is felt that the virus has spread northward from South America. The situation of *Citrus leprosis virus* in Panama can be described as: **Present: only in Chiriqui Province.**

Source: Saavedra de Dominguez, F.; Bernal, A.; Childers, C.C.; Kitajima, E.W. (2001) First report of citrus leprosis in Panama.
Plant Disease, 85(2), p 228.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** CSLXXX, PA

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2001/025 Begomoviruses of tomato in Nicaragua

In Central America, many vegetable crops have been severely affected by whitefly-transmitted viruses since the mid-1980s. Significant yield losses have been noted, in particular in bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) and tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) crops. In Nicaragua, diseases caused by whitefly-transmitted viruses were observed in the tomato-growing area of Tisma in the 1970s, but at low incidence. In the early 1980s, these diseases also appeared in Sebaco valley, in association with high populations of whiteflies. In 1998, they affected 100% of tomato crops in Sebaco valley and other regions of the country with drastic yield reductions. At the end of the 1990s, this became a nation-wide problem and tomato production virtually vanished from Nicaragua. After hurricane Mitch, whitefly-transmitted viruses were momentarily suppressed, probably because whitefly populations were highly reduced. But in 1999, whitefly populations increased again and 100 % of tomato fields were infected, showing various types of symptoms (yellow mottling, crinkling, curling, severe stunting).

Tomato samples were collected from August 1998 to January 1999 from 9 locations (11 fields) representing the major tomato-growing regions of Nicaragua. Results showed that symptomatic tomato samples were indeed infected by begomoviruses in all studied regions. DNA sequence analysis and comparison with other begomovirus occurring in the Americas showed that 4 different begomoviruses could be distinguished. No mixed infections were found. In 3 different regions, a virus showing 97-99 % similarity to *Sinaloa tomato leaf curl begomovirus* (EPPO Alert List) was found. *Sinaloa tomato leaf curl begomovirus* occurs in Costa Rica and Mexico and its most probable presence in Nicaragua led the authors to think that this virus is probably widespread in Central America. Two of the other viruses presented 92% and 94 % sequence similarity with *Sida golden mosaic* and *Tomato leaf crumple begomoviruses*, respectively. A fourth virus was closely related to a tomato-infecting virus from Honduras, and tentatively called *Tomato mild mottle virus*.

Source: Rojas, A.; Kvarnheden, A.; Valkonen, P.T. (2000) Geminiviruses infecting tomato crops in Nicaragua.
Plant Disease, 84(8), 843-846.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** TMSLCX, NI

2001/026 First report of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* in Louisiana (US)

At the end of spring 2000, approximately 90 % of tomato plants growing in a farm near New Orleans, Louisiana (US), showed severe symptoms of stunting, leaf cupping and chlorosis. Populations of *Bemisia tabaci* biotype B (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) were present in the field but in relatively low numbers. The effect of the disease on yield varied from negligible (late infection) to 100% loss (early infection). Symptomatic samples were tested (PCR, nucleotide sequence comparison) and results showed the presence of *Tomato yellow leaf curl Israel begomovirus* (TYLCV-Is). This is the first report of TYLCV-Is in Louisiana. In USA, *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* also occurs in Florida (EPPO RS 97/169) and Georgia (EPPO RS 99/077).

Source: Valverde, R.A.; Lotrakul, P.; Landry, A.D.; Boudreaux, J.E. (2001) First report of *Tomato yellow leaf curl virus* in Louisiana.
Plant Disease, 85(2), p 230.

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** TMYLCV, US

2001/027 First report of *Tomato chlorosis crinivirus* in Puerto Rico

In Puerto Rico, symptoms of interveinal chlorosis, necrotic flecking, thickening and rolling of leaves were observed on field-grown tomato plants. In samples collected from two symptomatic plants, characteristic particles of criniviruses were observed (long flexuous rods approximately 800 nm in length). Transmission studies using whiteflies and molecular assays revealed the presence of *Tomato chlorosis crinivirus* (EPPO Alert List) in symptomatic tomato plants. This is the first report of *Tomato chlorosis crinivirus* in Puerto Rico, and in the Caribbean. The situation of *Tomato chlorosis crinivirus* in Puerto Rico can be described as: **Present: no details**.

Source: Wintermantel, W.M.; Polston, J.E.; Paoli, E.R. (2001) First report of *Tomato chlorosis virus* in Puerto Rico.
Plant Disease, 85(2), p 228.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** TMCXXX, PR

2001/028 Presence of *Aleurocanthus woglumi* in French Guiana and success of biological control

In French Guiana, the presence of *Aleurocanthus woglumi* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) has been reported in citrus orchards since July 1995*. As chemical treatments did not give satisfactory results, trials were set up to assess the efficacy of biological control. *Encarsia opulenta*, *Eretmocerus serius* and *Amitus hesperidum* have been identified as useful biological control agents, and according to the experience gained in Jamaica, Barbados and Puerto Rico, it appeared that *E. opulenta* is the most effective agent in controlling *A. woglumi* populations. The introduction of *E. opulenta* into French Guiana was decided and trials were carried out in 1999 and 2000 to assess its efficacy in 2 citrus orchards (near St Laurent-du-Maroni and Cacao). At the beginning the trial, the percentage of attacked leaves was 25-30 % (in the two orchards, respectively). After 2 months, a significant decrease in pest populations was observed. After 12 months, a parasitism rate of 70-90% was reached, and the percentage of attacked leaves was only 7-10 % (below economic threshold). It was concluded that the use of *E. opulenta* had been successful in controlling populations of *A. woglumi* in citrus orchards. However, it is noted that in French Guiana, citrus orchards are isolated and separated by large spaces occupied by Amazonian forest, which represents an obstacle to the natural spread of *E. opulenta*.

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* The EPPO Secretariat had previously no data on the occurrence of *A. woglumi* in French Guiana.

Source: Janelle, J.; Séguret, J. ; Etienne, J. ; Vaillant, D. ; Didelot, D. (2000) L'aleurode noir des citrus. Succès de la lutte biologique en Guyane française. **Phytoma – La Défense des Végétaux, no. 532, 60-63.**

Additional key words: new record, biological control **Computer codes:** ALECWO, GF

2001/029 First report of *Bemisia tabaci* in Croatia

Bemisia tabaci (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been reported for the first time in Croatia during the 2000 growing-season. The pest was found in the Mediterranean part of Croatia in the county of Splitsko–Dalmatinska (area from Split to Trogir) on plants of *Euphorbia pulcherrima* and cuttings of *Thunbergia grandiflora*. A programme of intensive monitoring and eradication measures are being prepared for the next growing season. The situation of *Bemisia tabaci* in Croatia can be described as: **Present: only in the Mediterranean part (county of Splitsko–Dalmatinska).**

Source: NPPO of Croatia, 2001-02.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** BEMITA, HR

2001/030 *Liriomyza huidobrensis* occurs in Morocco

Liriomyza huidobrensis (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has recently been observed for the first time in Morocco. *L. huidobrensis* is now reported as established in the major horticultural areas. However, in some instances good control results are obtained in potato fields using the beneficial insect *Diglyphus isaea*. The situation of *L. huidobrensis* in Morocco, can be described as: **Present: established in the major horticultural areas**.

Source: Global Potato News. Leaf miner in Morocco.
http://www.potatonews.com/news/other/2000.archive.htm

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** LIRIHU, MA

2001/031 *Liriomyza huidobrensis* occurs in South Africa

Liriomyza huidobrensis (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) now occurs in some areas of South Africa. In particular, it causes damage on potatoes and up to 70% yield losses have been observed. This is the first report of *L. huidobrensis* in South Africa. The situation of *L. huidobrensis* in South Africa can be described as: **Present: only in some areas**.

Source: Global Potato News. Leaf miner in South Africa.
http://www.potatonews.com/news/other/2000.archive.htm

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** LIRIHU, ZA

2001/032 Further details on the finding of *Diabrotica virgifera* in Switzerland

As reported in EPPO RS 2001/003, *Diabrotica virgifera* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been trapped for the first time in Switzerland near the airport of Lugano/Agno, Ticino. 4 adults were caught on the 20 and 27th July 2000. It was previously thought that they were all males, but a new examination of the specimens showed that 2 beetles could be females. The origin of this introduction is being investigated. In particular, it has been noted that several flights from infested areas arrived at Lugano/Agno airport around the period of trapping (flights from Timisoara on 30th June, Belgrade on 4th July, Pristina on 25th July 2000). It was also noted that in 1999, daily flights from Venezia took place during summer until October 1999. However, the origin of this introduction remains unknown. Measures have been taken to prevent any further spread of *D. virgifera* in Switzerland.

Source: NPPO of Switzerland, 2001-02.

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** DIABVI, CH

2001/033 First report of the *Phytophthora* disease of alder in Hungary

In summer 1999, alder trees (*Alnus glutinosa*) showing crown dieback, lower trunk lesions and tarry exudates were observed in a forest in northwest Hungary. An unusual *Phytophthora* related to *P. cambivora* was isolated from diseased trees and surrounding soil. Comparison with alder *Phytophthora* isolates from other countries showed that Hungarian isolates presented similarities either with isolates from Sweden or from United Kingdom. This is the first report of the *Phytophthora* disease of alder (EPPO Alert List) in Hungary. The situation of *Phytophthora* disease of alder in Hungary can be described as: **Present: only in the northwest.**

Source: Nagy, Z.A.; Szabo, I.; Bakonyi, J.; Varga, F.; Ersek, T. (2000) A *Phytophthora* disease of alder trees in Hungary.
Növényvédelem, 36(1), 573-579.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** PHYTCM, HU

2001/034 *Phytophthora lateralis*: addition to the EPPO Alert List

A disease killing *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana* (Port-Orford-cedar or Lawson's cypress) grown for ornamental purposes in nurseries was first noted in 1923, in Seattle, Washington (US). The pathogen was identified in 1942 as *Phytophthora lateralis*. In the 1950s, the disease started to spread in the forests within the natural range of *C. lawsoniana* in northwest California and southwest Oregon. The disease has also been reported from British Columbia in Canada. In Europe, *P. lateralis* was isolated from *C. lawsoniana* on two occasions (in 1996 and in 1998) in different parts of France, but it was felt that these findings were related to a single original infestation of young, potted, greenhouse-propagated trees in a commercial nursery (probably resulting from an introduction from North America). It is felt that *P. lateralis* has been introduced into North America, but so far its origin could not be traced as the disease is not known elsewhere in the world. In 1991, *P. lateralis* was also reported from *Taxus brevifolia* which appeared as a less susceptible host. Tree mortality of *T. brevifolia* was only observed in areas where they were growing along streams in close association with dead or dying *C. lawsoniana*. *P. lateralis* causes a root rot. It infects the roots which appear water soaked with a red-brown discoloration. Roots are killed as the disease progresses. A red-brown necrotic lesion of the inner bark extends to the basis of the trunk (50 cm or more above ground). Foliage of the affected trees gradually changes in colour from yellow to bronze and finally to light brown and it becomes crisp and dry. Infected trees are often attacked by *Phloeosinus* bark beetles. *C. lawsoniana* seedlings are killed within a few weeks and large trees die within 2 to 4 years. The disease is favoured by wet and cool conditions (optimum temperature between 15 and 20 °C). *P. lateralis* survives the hot and dry summers as chlamydospores in the soil or decomposed roots. It is noted that in areas where temperatures are moderately high and conditions are moist, root rot of *C. lawsoniana* is usually caused by *P. cinnamomi* (e.g. in southern USA and Europe). *P. lateralis* can be disseminated through root contact, zoospores in water, and resting spores (chlamydospores) in infected soil. In forests, the disease is essentially disseminated through water streams and contaminated soil (on boots, vehicules, machinery etc.). In particular, it is spread through earth movement in road construction, maintenance and use, and logging operations. Management programmes include closing of roads, destruction of *C. lawsoniana* growing as 'weeds' along the roads, disinfection of boots, vehicles and machinery. Studies on the use of tolerant or resistant cultivars are also being carried out. It is felt that this disease has caused dramatic ecological and economic losses. *C. lawsoniana* is considered as an extremely valuable timber wood and is widely used for ornamental purposes. In some localities in northwest Oregon and western Washington, the disease was so severe that nurseries could no longer produce *C. lawsoniana*. In gardens and parks, it continues to kill hedgerows and landscape trees. In natural forests, well-established *C. lawsoniana* plantations have been devastated and others are still at risk. In Europe, *C. lawsoniana* is occasionally planted in forests but is a widespread ornamental tree, and *P. lateralis* could represent a serious threat for the ornamental plant industry if introduced.

EPPO *Reporting Service*

Phytophthora lateralis: a severe root rot disease of *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*

Why	*Phytophthora lateralis* came to our attention during a bibliographic search on sudden oak disease (caused by another *Phytophthora* species), as significant tree mortality and severe losses are reported in USA on *C. lawsoniana* growing in nurseries, gardens and forests.
Where	North America: Canada (British Columbia), USA (California, Oregon, Washington).
On which plants	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*. *Taxus brevifolia* has also been reported as a host plant but it is less susceptible and tree mortality has only been observed in areas where *C. lawsoniana* trees were also infected.
Damage	Root rot leading to tree mortality.
Transmission	Root contact, zoospores in water, resting spores (chlamydospores) in the soil.
Pathway	Plants for planting and wood of host plants (*C. lawsoniana, Taxus brevifolia*), infested soil from areas where *P. lateralis* occurs.
Possible risks	In the EPPO region, *C. lawsoniana* is occasionally planted in forests but is a widespread ornamental tree. *P. lateralis* causes tree mortality in all cases and there is no curative treatment available. It could represent a serious threat, especially for the ornamental plant industry if introduced into the EPPO region. The isolated finding in France also suggests that there is a pathway for introducing the pathogen (may be through contaminated soil attached to *C. lawsoniana* or other non-host plants).

Source(s)

Hansen, E.M.; Goheen, D.J.; Jules, E.S.; Ullian, B. (2000) Managing Port-Orford-Cedar and the introduced pathogen *Phytophthora lateralis*.

Hansen, E.M.; Streito, J.C.; Delatour, C. (1999) First confirmation of *Phytophthora lateralis* in Europe. Plant Disease, 83(6), p 587.

Murray, M.S.; Hansen, E.M. (1997) Susceptibility of Pacific Yew to *Phytophthora lateralis*. Plant Disease, 81(12), 1400-1404.

DeNitto, G.A.; Kliejunas, J.T. (1991) First report of *Phytophthora lateralis* on Pacific yew. Plant Disease, 75(9), p 968.

Erwin, D.C. Ribeiro, O.K (1996) *Phytophthora lateralis*. In: *Phytophthora* diseases worldwide. American Phytopathological Society, St. Paul (US), pp 365-367. Plant Disease, 84(1), 4-14.

INTERNET

USDA. Forest Service. Pacific Northwest Region. Ecology and management of Port-Orford-cedar. http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/siskiyou/poc1.htm

USDA. Forest Service. Pacific Northwest Region. Port-Orford-Cedar root disease by Roth, L.W.; Harvey Jr, R.D;; Kliejunas, J.T. http:// http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/nr/fid/fidls/poc.html

EPPO RS 2001/034

Panel review date 2001- Entry date 2001-02

Additional key words: Addition to the Alert List **Computer codes:** PHYTSP

2001/035 First report of *Sternochetus mangiferae* in Grenada

Sternochetus mangiferae (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) was introduced into the Caribbean region in 1984, in St Lucia and Martinique. Within the next 2-3 years, it spread to several other countries (Barbados, Dominica, Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Trinidad and Tobago). For several years, no new introduction was reported. However, in October 1998, *S. mangiferae* was reported in St Vincent and the Grenadines. Its presence had in fact been suspected since 1995. Its presence was suspected in Grenada in July 1999, and confirmed in November 1999. Both commercial and non-commercial mango cultivars were infested in certain districts in the north-west and south-west of the country. Infestation levels reaching 52 % have been reported in one area. This is the first report of *S. mangiferae* in Grenada. The situation of *S. mangiferae* in Grenada can be described as: **Present, in the north-west and south-west parts of the country**.

Source: Pollard, G.V. (2000) Update on new pest introductions. Circular Letter No. 1/00, 1st December 2000, CPPC, FAO, Barbados.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** CRYPMA, GD

2001/036 First reports of *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* in Barbados and Bahamas

Maconellicoccus hirsutus (EPPO Alert List) continues to spread within the Caribbean region. It was reported in Barbados (August 2000) and in the Bahamas (New Providence, in December 2000). The situation of *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* in Barbados and Bahamas can be described as: **Present, no details**.

Source: Pollard, G.V. (2000) Update on new pest introductions. Circular Letter No. 1/00, 1st December 2000, CPPC, FAO, Barbados.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** PHENHI, BB, BS

2001/037 *Tecia solanivora*: addition to the EPPO Alert List

Tecia (Scrobipalpopsis) solanivora (Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae) is a serious pest of potato in Central and South America. *T. solanivora* larvae feed exclusively on potato tubers in the field and more particularly during storage. It is considered as a native species from Guatemala (reported there in 1956). It was later reported in Costa Rica (1971) and Panama (1973). Its introduction via infected potatoes into new areas was then reported in the following countries: in Venezuela, in 1983 (potatoes imported from Costa Rica); in Colombia, in 1985 (potatoes imported from Venezuela); and in Ecuador, in 1997 (potatoes imported from Colombia). In countries where *T. solanivora* has been introduced, it has rapidly spread to most potato-growing regions, essentially via infested seed potato tubers. Apparently, *T. solanivora* is still absent from Peru, it is considered there as a quarantine pest and a large-scale programme of survey has been initiated.

Little information is available on the biology of the pest. Eggs are mostly laid on the soil surface (a few on potato leaves and stems) or directly on tubers in storage. They can also be found on potato bags. First instar larvae then migrate towards potato tubers and enter them, making very small, almost invisible, entry holes. Larvae tunnel into the tubers making galleries which enlarged with the insect development and which are filled with excrement. Attacked tubers are more susceptible to secondary rots. Last instar larvae (4^{th} instar) leave the tuber before pupation, making neat and circular exit holes. Prepupae and pupae are usually formed in the soil (although a few can be found inside tubers). In storage, they can also be seen attached to potato bags. Adults are small, brownish-grey moths. They are active at night (dusk and first night hours). They can fly over short distances from field to field. Females can lay 150 to 360 eggs. In the laboratory, the life cycle was completed in 94 days at 15.5 °C. It was estimated that *T. solanivora* could complete 2 generations per year at 10°C and 10 at 25°C. Optimum temperature for oviposition is 15°C. Development threshold is 9°C for larvae and 7°C for pupae.

In these equatorial and tropical regions, potato is cultivated at high altitude. In Costa Rica, potato crops which are attacked by *T. solanivora* are located between 1300 and 2300 m. In Colombia, *T. solanivora* is considered as the most damaging potato pest. In cases of heavy infestation, up to 100 % losses have been observed in the fields and stores. Tuber damage was so severe that potatoes could no longer be used for human or animal consumption. However, when fields are moderately infested, no symptoms are visible on the crop until the tubers are harvested. *T. solanivora* attacks potatoes in storage and several generations can develop, as conditions are favourable. For example, in 1996 in Colombia, it was estimated that the percentage of attacked potatoes varied from 0 to 43% in the field and from 0 to 37.5% in stores. It was also estimated that the introduction of this pest, which is now present in all Colombian potato-growing regions (i.e. 100.000 ha), has caused 75 million USD losses. In Ecuador, potatoes are produced between 2000 and 3000 m altitude. In 3 years time, it is reported that *T. solanivora* has spread to all potato-growing areas.

Control against *T. solanivora* is difficult because of several factors: adults are active at night, larvae are hidden in the tubers and no symptoms are visible on the crop until the harvest, it has been introduced into new countries without its natural enemies, it is disseminated by infested seed potatoes and potato bags, storage conditions are highly favourable to its development. Integrated pest management strategies are being developed based on: selection of healthy seed potatoes, treatment of seed potatoes (chemical, use of baculovirus), use of pheromone traps in the field and in storage for detection and monitoring of population levels, good storage practice (selection of tubers, tuber treatments with chemicals or baculovirus, disinfection of stores, permanent light in stores, avoidance of used potato bags). The EPPO Panel on European Phytosanitary Measures for Potato has prepared a Pest Risk Analysis on *T. solanivora* and the EPPO Secretariat has considered that this pest could usefully be added to the EPPO Alert List.

Tecia (Scrobipalpopsis) solanivora (Lepidoptera, Gelechiidae)

Why	The EPPO Panel on European Phytosanitary Measures for Potato has prepared a Pest Risk Analysis on *Tecia solanivora*. Considering the damage which is reported, in particular from countries where this pest has been introduced, the EPPO Secretariat felt that it should be added to the EPPO Alert List.
Where	**Central America**: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Panama. **South America**: Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela.
On which plants	*Solanum tuberosum*.
Damage	Larvae feed exclusively on potato tubers, in the field and in storage. They make galleries within the tubers, which are filled with excrement. This also favours secondary rot. Quality of the tubers is much reduced and heavily infested tubers can no longer be used for human or animal consumption. Pictures of *T. solanivora* can be viewed on Internet (http://www.iicasaninet.net/pub/sanveg/html/tecia.html).
Pathway	Potato plants, seed and ware potatoes, potato bags (which can carry eggs and pupae), infested soil (which can carry eggs).
Possible risks	Potato is a very important crop in the EPPO region. *T. solanivora* causes problems on potato crops and stocks in countries where it is present (at least in Colombia and Ecuador), and it has apparently been introduced through international movement of seed potatoes. However, movement of potatoes from Central and South America to Europe is prohibited. Little data is available on the biology of the pest and its potential for establishment in the EPPO region if introduced. From past experience with *Phthorimaea operculella* (another potato tuber moth), it can be considered that the southern part of Europe may be more at risk.
Source(s)	Notz, A. (1996) Influence of temperature on the biology of *Tecia solanivora* (Polvony) (Lepidoptera: Gelechiideae) on potato *Solanum tuberosum* L. tubers. Boletin de Entomologia Venezolana, 11(1), 49-54. Povolny; D. (1973) *Scrobipalpopsis solanivora* sp. n. – a new pest of potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) from Central America. Acta Universitatis Agriculturae, Facultas Agronomica, 21(1), 133-146. Torres, W.F.; Notz, A.; Valencia, L.; (1997) Life cycle and other aspects of the biology of *Tecia solanivora* (Polvony) (Lepidoptera: Gelechiideae) in Tachira state, Venezuela. Boletin de Entomologia Venezolana, 12(1), 95-106. INTERNET International Potato Center (CIP) CIP Annual Report 98. In Brief. *Tecia solanivora*: Threat to Andean potatoes. http://.www.cipotato.org/market/ARs/ar98/InBrief.htm IRD (Institut de Recherches pour le Dévelopment). La teigne du Guatemala ravage la pomme de terre en Equateur. Septembre 2000. http://www.ird.fr/fr/inst/actualites/fiches/2000/fact_120.shtml RedePapa Boletín de la Papa. Vol. 1, No.4. Noviembre 30, 1999. Entrevista : la polilla guatemalteca by G. D. Sanchez L. http://redepapa.org/boletincuatro.html La polilla guatemalteca de la papa. Biología, comportamiento y prácticas de manejo integrado (08/97) by F. Herrera Jacquelin http://redepapa.org/boletincuatro.html (Polilla Boletin N° 4.txt) SANINET

Ecuador. Confirma presencia de la polilla guatemalteca en la provincia del Carchi. 1997. http://www.iicasaninet.net/noticias/anteriores/1997/ago15v.htm
Emergencia por la polilla: Ecuador vende papas a Colombia. 1998-07-07 http://www.iicasaninet.net/noticias/anteriores/1998/mar15v.htm
La polilla de la papa llega a Imbabura, Ecuador. 1998-08-22. http://www.iicasaninet.net/noticias/anteriores/1998/ago31v.htm
Ecuador. El control de la polilla de la papa es efectivo. 1998-10-24. http://www.iicasaninet.net/noticias/anteriores/1998/oct31v.htm

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Additional key words: addition to the Alert List **Computer codes:** SCRSSO

2001/038 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance (detection of regulated pests)

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered the notifications of non-compliance (as they are now called by FAO draft ISPM) received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2000/186) for:

1) 2000 from the following countries: Algeria, Austria, Cyprus, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom.
2) 2001 from the following countries: Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, 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 notifications of non-compliance made because of the detection of regulated pests. Other notifications of non-compliance 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 notifications.

Notifications 2000

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Acaridae	*Linum usitatissimum*	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
Ambrosia	*Coriandrum sativum*	Seeds	USA	Israel	1
	Glycine max	Stored products	Belgium	Poland	1
	Glycine max	Stored products	Netherlands	Poland	1
	Helianthus annuus	Seeds	Hungary	Lithuania	1
	Helianthus annuus	Stored products	Hungary	Poland	2
	Helianthus annuus	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	1
	Helianthus annuus	Stored products	Ukraine	Poland	2
	Sorghum vulgare	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	Zea mays	Seeds	Hungary	Lithuania	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	*Helianthus annuus*	Seeds	Hungary	Lithuania	1
	Helianthus annuus	Seeds	Ukraine	Lithuania	1
	Zea mays	Stored products	Hungary	Lithuania	1
	Zea mays	Stored products	Latvia	Lithuania	1
Ambrosia trifida	*Zea mays*	Stored products	USA	Lithuania	1
Aphelenchoides besseyi	*Oryza sativa*	Seeds	Italy	France	2
Aphelenchoides fragariae	*Oxalis*	Bulbs	Netherlands	Israel	1
Aphids	*Alstroemeria*	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Aster	Cuttings	United Kingdom	Israel	1
	Verberna	Cuttings	Netherlands	Israel	1
Aphids and Thysanoptera	*Alstroemeria*	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
Aspidiotus excisus	*Aglaonema*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Israel	1
Bacterial infection	*Cucurbita pepo*	Seeds	China	Israel	1
Bemisia tabaci	*Artemisia dracunculus*	Cut flowers	Morocco	France	1
	Bacopa monniera	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1
	Echinodorus osiris	Aquarium plants	Spain (Canary is.)	Denmark	1
	Eryngium	Cut flowers	Thailand	France	1
	Eryngium foetidum	Cut flowers	Vietnam	France	1
	Euphorbia pulcherrima	Pot plants	Austria	Slovenia	7
	Euphorbia pulcherrima	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	Hibiscus	Plants for planting	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
	Hygrophila	Aquarium plants	Malaysia	France	1
	Hygrophila angustifolia	Aquarium plants	Indonesia	France	1
	Hygrophila augustifolia, Alternanthera	Aquarium plants	Singapore	United Kingdom	1
	Hygrophila corymbosa	Aquarium plants	Israel	France	2
	Hygrophila polysperma	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1
	Hygrophila salicifolia	Aquarium plants	Israel	France	1
	Limnophila	Aquarium plants	Thailand	France	1
	Limnophila	Aquarium plants	Vietnam	France	1
	Mentha	Vegetables	Israel	France	2
	Ocimum	Vegetables	Thailand	France	3
	Origanum	Vegetables	Israel	France	1
	Origanum	Vegetables	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Rosa	Cut flowers	Israel	France	1
	Salvia	Vegetables	Spain (Canary is.)	United Kingdom	1
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	2
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	4
	Trachelium	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	1
	Trachelium	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Trachelium caeruleum	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Unspecified	Aquarium plants	Malaysia	France	1
Cacoecimorpha pronubana	*Dianthus*	Cut flowers	Italy	Croatia	1
Cirsium arvense	*Petroselinum crispum*	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
Cirsium arvense, Cuscuta	*Coriandrum sativum*	Seeds	Bulgaria	Israel	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Citrus tristeza closterovirus	*Citrus*	Plants for planting	Spain	France	1
Citrus tristeza closterovirus (suspected)	*Citrus*	Plants for planting	Spain	France	5
Clavibacter michiganensis **subsp.** ***sepedonicus***	*Solanum tuberosum*	Ware potatoes	Belarus	Lithuania	1
	Solanum tuberosum	Ware potatoes	Germany	Lithuania	1
	Solanum tuberosum	Ware potatoes	Germany	Netherlands	2
Cuscuta, Cirsium arvense, Datura stramonium	*Coriandrum sativum*	Seeds	Bulgaria	Israel	1
Cydia molesta	*Cydonia oblonga*	Fruits	Turkey	Israel	1
Datura	*Coriandrum sativum*	Seeds	Romania	Israel	1
Ditylenchus dipsaci	*Allium sativum*	Vegetables	Spain	Israel	1
Dreschlera, Fusarium	*Lolium*	Seeds	Spain	Israel	1
Ephestia cautella	*Arachis hypogaea*	Stored products	Germany	Poland	2
	Coffea	Stored products	(Italy)	Israel	1
Ephestia cautella, E. elutella	*Theobroma cacao*	Stored products	Côte d'Ivoire	Poland	3
Epichoristodes acerbella	*Dianthus*	Cut flowers	Italy	Slovenia	1
Eriosoma lanigerum	*Malus domestica*	Fruits	Italy	Israel	2
Erwinia	*Solanum tuberosum*	Seed potatoes	Netherlands	Cyprus	1
Frankliniella occidentalis	Ornamentals	Pot plants	Germany	Lithuania	1
	Ornamentals	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	186
	Ornamentals	Pot plants	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	Ornamentals	Cut flowers	Poland	Lithuania	3
Fusarium oxysporum	*Dianthus*	Cuttings	Italy	Israel	1
Globodera rostochiensis	*Lilium*	Bulbs	Poland	Germany	1
	Solanum tuberosum	Ware potatoes	Belgium	Czech Republic	1
Gloeotinia granigena	*Lolium*	Seeds	USA	Israel	1
Guignardia citricarpa	*Citrus sinensis*	Fruits	South Africa	Netherlands	1
Helicoverpa	*Dianthus*	Cut flowers	Morocco	Germany	1
Helicoverpa armigera	*Dianthus*	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	7
	Dianthus	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	6
	Dianthus	Cut flowers	Turkey	Netherlands	1
	Dianthus caryophyllus	Cut flowers	Spain	Czech Republic	2
	Phaseolus vulgaris	Vegetables	Egypt	Netherlands	2
	Pisum sativum	Vegetables	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
Helicoverpa armigera, Liriomyza huidobrensis	*Pisum sativum*	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1

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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Helminthosporium solani	*Solanum tuberosum*	Seed potatoes	Netherlands	Cyprus	1
Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus	*Streptocarpus*	Plants for planting	Germany	Sweden	3
Lasioderma serricorne	*Coffea*	Stored products	Vietnam	Israel	1
Leptinotarsa decemlineata	*Petroselinum crispum*	Vegetables	Italy	United Kingdom	1
Liposcelis divinatorius, Araecerus fasciculatus, Oryzaephilus mercator, Laemophloeus testaceus, Hypothenemus ?aspericollis, Carpophilus marginellus, C. succisus, Labidura riparia, Lasioderma serricorne	*Myristica fragans*	Stored products	Sri Lanka	Israel	1
Liriomyza	*Aster*	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Coriandrum sativum	Vegetables	Vietnam	France	1
	Eustoma, Carthamus	Cut flowers	(Netherlands)	United Kingdom	1
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Israel	Czech Republic	3
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Czech Republic	1
	Gypsophila perfecta	Cut flowers	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	Helianthus annuus	Cut flowers	Tunisia	France	6
	Leguminosae	Vegetables	Pakistan	France	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	1
	Origanum	Vegetables	Israel	France	1
	Pisum sativum	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Spain	United Kingdom	1
Liriomyza huidobrensis	*Bupleurum*	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	1
	Bupleurum griffithii	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Eryngium	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Eustoma russelianum	Cut flowers	Zambia*	United Kingdom	1
	Gypsophila paniculata	Cut flowers	Poland	Czech Republic	1
	Molucella	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables	Morocco	France	1
	Pisum sativum	Vegetables	Kenya*	United Kingdom	1
Liriomyza sativae	*Ocimum*	Vegetables	Thailand	France	4
	Ocimum sanctum	Vegetables	Thailand	France	2
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables	Tunisia	France	1
Maconellicoccus hirsutus	*Annona squamosa*	Fruits	Egypt	France	1
	Annona squamosa	Fruits	India	France	1
	Psidium guajava	Fruits	Thailand	France	1
Mycosphaerella linicola	*Linum usitatissimum*	Stored products	Belgium	Lithuania	11
Nematodes	*Dracaena, Rhapis*	Plants for planting	Malaysia	Germany	1
Pepino mosaic potexvirus	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	Vegetables	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Lycopersicon esculentum	Vegetables	Spain	United Kingdom	9
	Lycopersicon esculentum	Vegetables	Spain (Canary is.)	United Kingdom	3

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Phytophthora cinnamomi	*Rhododendron*	Plants for planting	Germany	Israel	1
Plodia interpunctella, Oryzaephilus surinamensis	*Oryza sativa*	Stored products	USA	Croatia	1
Plodia interpunctella, Tribolium confusum	*Citrullus lanatus*	Seeds	Turkey	Israel	1
Plum pox potyvirus	*Prunus domestica*	Fruits	Yugoslavia	Germany	1
	Prunus domestica	Plants for planting	Yugoslavia	Netherlands	1
Polygonum argyrocoleon	*Foeniculum vulgare*	Seeds	USA	Israel	1
Potato leaf roll luteovirus	*Solanum tuberosum*	Seed potatoes	Denmark	Norway	1
	Solanum tuberosum	Seed potatoes	Sweden	Norway	1
Pratylenchus thornei	*Solanum tuberosum*	Ware potatoes	Netherlands	Israel	1
Pseudococcus comstocki	*Malus domestica*	Fruits	USA	Israel	1
Quadraspidiotus perniciosus	*Cydonia oblonga*	Fruits	Turkey	Israel	4
	Malus domestica	Fruits	USA	Israel	1
Rhizopertha dominica	*Hordeum vulgare*	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	Secale cereale	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
Scales	*Cydonia oblonga*	Fruits	Turkey	Israel	1
	Malus domestica	Fruits	Italy	Israel	1
Scales and mites	*Cydonia oblonga*	Fruits	Turkey	Israel	1
Sclerotinia	*Petroselinum crispum*	Seeds	Denmark	Israel	1
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	*Eruca*	Seeds	Denmark	Israel	1
Sida spinosa	*Glycine max*	Stored products	Netherlands	Lithuania	3
	Glycine max	Stored products	USA	Lithuania	5
Sitophilus granarius	*Eragrostis tef*	Stored products	Ethiopia	Israel	1
Sitophilus oryzae	*Hordeum vulgare*	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	Triticum aestivum	Stored products	Hungary	Slovenia	1
	Triticum aestivum	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	2
Spodoptera	*Bougainvillea*	Plants for planting	Israel	France	1
Spoladea recurvalis	*Amaranthus* leaves	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
Spoladea recurvalis, Spodoptera	*Amaranthus* leaves	Vegetables	Israel	United Kingdom	1
Tetranychus urticae	*Cordyline*	Cut flowers	Singapore	Greece	1
Thrips palmi	*Dendrobium*	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	4
	Orchidaceae	Plants for planting	Thailand	Finland	1
	Solanum melongena	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Thysanoptera	*Alstroemeria*	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	3
	Aranda	Cut flowers	Thailand	France	1
	Cyclamen	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Dendrobium	Cut flowers	Thailand	France	1
	Dendrobium	Cut flowers	Thailand	Germany	9
	Freesia	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Gladiolus	Cut flowers	Jordan	Israel	1
	Iris	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Orchidaceae	Cut flowers	Singapore	France	3
	Ornithogalum	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Solanum melongena	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	2
	Solanum melongena	Vegetables	Thailand	France	1
Thysanoptera, Thripidae	*Rosa*	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Poland	1
Tilletia controversa	*Triticum*	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	2
Tribolium	*Glycine max*	Stored products	Germany	Poland	1
	Hordeum vulgare	Stored products	Hungary	Slovenia	1
	Hordeum vulgare	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	1
	Triticum	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	Triticum	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	1
	Triticum aestivum	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	1
***Tribolium* and other insects**	*Triticum durum*	Stored products	Greece	Algeria	1
Weed seeds	*Cocos nucifera* (fibers)	Stored products	India	Israel	1
	Cocos nucifera (fibers)	Stored products	Sri Lanka	Israel	5
Xanthomonas campestris pv. campestris	*Brassica oleracea*	Seeds	USA	Israel	1

- **Fruit flies**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Bactrocera	*Mangifera indica*	Sri Lanka	France	2
	Psidium guajava	India	France	1
	Psidium guajava	Pakistan	France	1
	Psidium guajava	Thailand	France	1
	Ziziphus	Thailand	France	1
Bactrocera correcta	*Ziziphus rotundifolia*	Thailand	France	1
Bactrocera latifrons	*Capsicum frutescens*	Thailand	France	1
Ceratitis capitata	*Citrus*	Spain	Poland	1
	Citrus clementina	Greece	Slovenia	1
	Citrus clementina	Spain	Poland	2
	Citrus limon, C. reticulata	Spain	Poland	1
	Citrus reticulata	(Germany)	Poland	4
	Citrus reticulata	Croatia	Slovenia	2
	Citrus reticulata	France	Poland	1
	Citrus reticulata	Greece	Poland	4
	Citrus reticulata	Italy	Czech Republic	4

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
***C. capitata* (cont.)**	*Citrus reticulata*	Italy	Poland	12
	Citrus reticulata	Italy	Slovenia	9
	Citrus reticulata	Spain	Czech Republic	1
	Citrus reticulata	Spain	Poland	24
	Citrus reticulata and other Citrus	Spain	Poland	1
	Citrus reticulata, Vitis vinifera, Lycopersicon esculentum, Capsicum annuum	Italy	Poland	1
	Citrus sinensis	Spain	Lithuania	1
	Citrus sinensis, C. reticulata	Greece	Poland	1
	Citrus sinensis, C. reticulata	Spain	Poland	2
Tephritidae	*Mangifera indica*	Mauritius	France	2
	Mangifera indica	Réunion	France	1
	Psidium guajava	Egypt	France	2
	Psidium guajava	Venezuela	France	1
	Ziziphus	Thailand	France	3
	Ziziphus rotundifolia	Thailand	France	2
Tephritidae (non-European)	*Citrus sinensis*	Argentina	Netherlands	1
	Citrus sinensis	Brazil	Netherlands	1

- **Wood**

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus, grub holes > 3mm	Unspecified	Packing wood	USA	Finland	1
Ectopsococus maindroni	Unspecified	Wood	Ecuador	Israel	1
Grub holes >3mm	Coniferae	Packing wood	China	Ireland	3
	Hardwood	Packing wood	China	Ireland	1
	Larix sibirica	Wood	Russia	Austria	1
	Unspecified	Packing wood	Canada	Finland	1
	Unspecified	Packing wood	China	Denmark	3
	Unspecified	Packing wood	China	Ireland	2
	Unspecified	Packing wood	USA	Finland	1
Ips	*Picea*	Wood and bark	Slovakia	Poland	3
Nematodes	Coniferae	Wood and bark	Mexico and USA	United Kingdom	1

- **Bonsais**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Bemisia tabaci	*Zelkova*	China	United Kingdom	1
Dialeurodes	*Ligustrum sinense*	China	United Kingdom	2
Rhizoecus	*Ulmus*	China	United Kingdom	1
Tinocallis takachihoensis	*Ulmus*	China	United Kingdom	1

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Notications 2001

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Acaridae	*Pisum sativum, Panicum miliaceum*	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
Ambrosia	*Glycine max*	Stored products	Belgium	Poland	2
	Glycine max	Stored products	Netherlands	Poland	1
	Helianthus annuus	Stored products	Austria	Poland	1
	Helianthus annuus	Stored products	Hungary	Poland	1
	Helianthus annuus	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	2
	Helianthus annuus	Stored products	Ukraine	Poland	2
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	*Sorghum vulgare*	Stored products	Hungary	Poland	2
Aphelenchoides fragariae	*Peonia*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Poland	2
Aspidiotus destructor	*Chrysalidocarpus*	Cuttings	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
Bemisia tabaci	*Alternanthera ficoides*	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1
	Anubias	Aquarium plants	Thailand	France	1
	Bacopa monniera	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1
	Crossandra infundibuliformis	Cuttings	Sri Lanka	Denmark	2
	Dendranthema	Cut flowers	Spain (Canary is.)	United Kingdom	2
	Hemigraphis colorata	Aquarium plants	Thailand	France	2
	Hibiscus	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Hygrophila augustifolia	Aquarium plants	Singapore	United Kingdom	2
	Hygrophila corymbosa	Aquarium plants	Israel	France	1
	Hygrophila salicifolia	Aquarium plants	Israel	France	3
	Hypericum	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	2
	Hypericum androsaemum	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Lamium	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Lantana	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	2
	Lantana camara	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Limnophila	Aquarium plants	Thailand	France	1
	Manihot	Vegetables	Zaire	France	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables	Spain (Canary is.)	United Kingdom	1
	Origanum	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Salvia officinalis	Vegetables	Israel	United Kingdom	2
	Solidaster	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	United Kingdom	1
	Trachelium	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	1
	Trachelium	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	2
Bruchus pisorum	*Pisum sativum*	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	1
Clavibacter michiganensis	*Solanum tuberosum*	Ware potatoes	Germany	Netherlands	1
subsp. *sepedonicus*	*Solanum tuberosum*	Ware potatoes	Germany	Poland	1
Colletotrichum acutatum	*Fragaria*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
Cuscuta	*Trifolium*	Seeds	Italy	Poland	1
Ditylenchus dipsaci	*Narcissus*	Bulbs	United Kingdom	Netherlands	3
Frankliniella schultzei	*Dendranthema*	Cut flowers	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
Helicoverpa armigera	*Phaseolus vulgaris*	Vegetables	Senegal	Netherlands	3

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Helicoverpa armigera, Spoladea recurvalis	*Amaranthus*	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus	*Streptocarpus*	Plants for planting	Germany	Sweden	3
Leptinotarsa decemlineata	*Lactuca sativa*	Vegetables	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	Petroselinum crispum	Vegetables	Italy	United Kingdom	1
Liriomyza	*Argyranthemum*	Cuttings	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	Aster	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Brazil	Portugal	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	11
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Verbena	Cuttings	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	Verbena	Cuttings	Portugal	Sweden	2
Liriomyza huidobrensis	*Bupleurum*	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	1
	Bupleurum	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Bupleurum griffithii	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Dendranthema	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	1
	Dendranthema	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables	Kenya*	United Kingdom	1
	Ranunculus	Cut flowers	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	Verbena	Cuttings	Kenya*	United Kingdom	2
Liriomyza (suspect huidobrensis)	*Petunia*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Verbena, Diasca	Plants for planting	Tanzania	United Kingdom	1
Liriomyza sativae	*Ocimum*	Vegetables	Thailand	France	2
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables	Thailand	France	1
Liriomyza trifolii	*Solidago*	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
Liriomyza (suspect trifolii)	*Solidago*	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
Megastigmus	*Rosa canina*	Stored products	Azerbaijan	Poland	1
Pepino mosaic potexvirus	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	Vegetables	Spain	France	5
	Lycopersicon esculentum	Vegetables	Spain	Sweden	2
	Lycopersicon esculentum	Vegetables	Spain	United Kingdom	19
	Lycopersicon esculentum	Vegetables	Spain (Canary is.)	France	1
	Lycopersicon esculentum	Vegetables	Spain (Canary is.)	Sweden	5
	Lycopersicon esculentum	Vegetables	Spain (Canary is.)	United Kingdom	10
Ralstonia solanacearum	*Solanum tuberosum*	Ware potatoes	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
Sitophilus oryzae	*Triticale*	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	2
	Triticum aestivum	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
Spodoptera littoralis	*Dianthus caryophyllus*	Cuttings	Israel	Netherlands	1
Thrips	*Dendrobium*	Cut flowers	Thailand	Finland	1
Thrips palmi	*Dendrobium*	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	4
	Orchidaceae	Cut flowers	Thailand	Denmark	1
Thysanoptera	*Momordica charantia*	Vegetables	Thailand	France	3

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Tribolium	*Hordeum vulgare*	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	3
	Triticum aestivum	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
Tribolium, Sitophilus oryzae	*Triticum aestivum*	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
Tribolium, Sitophilus oryzae, Rhizopertha dominica	*Triticum aestivum*	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1

- **Fruit flies**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Bactrocera	*Momordica charantia*	Thailand	France	1
	Psidium guajava	Thailand	France	2
	Syzygium samarangense	Thailand	France	1
Bactrocera correcta	*Ziziphus*	Thailand	France	2
	Ziziphus rotundifolia	Thailand	France	1
Bactrocera latifrons	*Capsicum frutescens*	Thailand	France	3
Ceratitis capitata	*Citrus reticulata*	Italy	Poland	5
	Citrus reticulata	Spain	Poland	1
Tephritidae	*Capsicum frutescens*	Vietnam	France	1

- **Wood**

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Cerambycidae**, grub holes >3 mm**	Coniferae	Packing wood	China	Ireland	1
Grub holes >3 mm	Hardwood	Packing wood	China	Ireland	2
	Unspecified	Packing wood	Canada	Finland	1
	Unspecified	Packing wood	China	Denmark	2
Scolytidae	*Picea abies*	Wood and bark	Ukraine	Poland	1

- **Bonsais**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Dialeurodes	*Ligustrum*	(Netherlands)	United Kingdom	1
Dialeurodes citri	*Ligustrum*	China	United Kingdom	1
	Ligustrum sinense	China	United Kingdom	1
Helicotylenchus dihystera, Rotylenchulus reniformis	Unspecified	(Netherlands)	United Kingdom	1
Lachnidae	*Pinus pentaphylla*	Japan	United Kingdom	1
Stegophora ulmea	*Ulmus*	China	United Kingdom	2
Tinocallis (suspect takachihoensis)	*Ulmus parvifolia*	China	United Kingdom	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2001-02.