ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE
ET MEDITERRANEENNE
POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN
PLANT PROTECTION
ORGANIZATION

EPPO

Reporting

Service

Paris, 2001-06-01 **Reporting Service 2001, No. 6**

CONTENTS

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2001/099 EPPO 50th Anniversary: visit our special web display

2001 is the 50th Anniversary of EPPO. To celebrate this important event, the EPPO Secretariat is currently preparing a special web display. An extensive on-line exhibition on EPPO's history is already available, but more will be added in the coming months. You will find information on all EPPO meetings which took place during the last 50 years, many pictures of people and places, portraits of personalities and gold medallists, a virtual museum of the 50th Anniversary ... **Do not miss it !**

http://www.eppo.org/50ans/accueil.html

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2001-06

2001/100 Changes in names of Ministries of Agriculture in Germany and UK

Rencently, several changes in names of Ministries dealing with agriculture took place.

In Germany, the Bundesministerium für Ernährung, Landwirtschaft und Forsten (Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry) is now called Bundesministerium für Verbraucherschutz, Ernährung und Landwirtschaft (Ministry for Consumer Protection, Food and Agriculture).

In United Kingdom, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is now called: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.

In Italy, the Ministero dell'Agricoltura e delle Foreste (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry) was renamed several times from 1993 to 1999, and was called in 2000 Ministero delle Politiche Agricole e Forestali (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry Policy). Plant Protection affairs are now under the responsibility of the Direzione Generale per la Qualita dei Prodotti Agroalimentari e la Tutela del Consumatore (General Direction of Food Quality and Consumer Protection).

Other changes have also been noticed in Austria and the Netherlands, where the Ministries are now respectively called Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft, Umwelt und Wasserwirtschaft (Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management); Ministerie van Landbouw, Natuurbeheer en Visserij (Ministry of Agriculture, Nature Management and Fisheries).

Will EPPO in future be protecting the consumer or managing the environment, or both ?
We await further changes in other EPPO countries.

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2001-06

2001/101 *Anoplophora malasiaca* found for the first time in Italy

In Italy, during a survey carried out in spring 2000, in the city of Parabiago (at the border between the provinces of Milano and Barese, Lombardia), large exit holes caused by xylophagous insects were observed on the trunks of maple (*Acer*) and beech (*Fagus*) trees. Later, a few adult cerambycids (males and females) were collected and identified as *Anoplophora malasiaca* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest). One male was collected on the 8th June 2000, 2 males and 1 female on the 6th July 2000, one male on the 20th July 2000. It was later discovered that 1 male had already been collected in the same area on the 2nd June 1997 by a student and included in an insect collection. Damage caused by the adults (partial bark removal on small apical branches) was seen on *Acer* in the area where insects were collected. This is the first report of *Anoplophora malasiaca* in Italy and in Europe on natural vegetation. The pest had previously been intercepted in the Netherlands on bonsai plants from Asia. In this paper, there are no indications on the possible origin of this introduction, however it is stated that surveys were carried out on the premises of neighbouring companies which import plants from foreign countries, and in particular bonsais from Asia.
The situation of *A. malasiaca* in Italy can be described as follows: **Present: a few adults found near Parabiago, Lombardia**.

Source: Colombo, M.; Limonta, L. (2001) *Anoplophora malasiaca* Thomson (Coleoptera Cerambycidae Lamiinae Lamiini) in Europe.
Bollettino di Zoologia Agraria e di Bachicoltura, Series II, 33(1), 65-68.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** ANOLMA, IT

2001/102 First report of *Liriomyza huidobrensis* in Hungary

During systematic surveys on quarantine pests, the NPPO of Hungary has detected the presence of *Liriomyza huidobrensis* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest). The pest was found in Balástya (Csongrád county) in 7 glasshouses and plastic houses (1.88 ha) producing gerbera cut flowers. This is the first report of *L. huidobrensis* in Hungary. To prevent any further spread of the pest, a containment and eradication programme is being applied.
The situation of *L. huidobrensis* in Hungary can be described as follows: **Present: found only in a few locations (at Balástya in Csongrád county) in protected conditions, under eradication**.

Source: NPPO of Hungary, 2001-06

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

2001/103 First report of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in Austria

Potato ringrot (*Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* – EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is reported for the first time from Austria. The disease was observed at one producer of seed potatoes in Lower Austria on the potato cultivars Agata, Impala and Ukama of the 2000 harvest. The Austrian authorities immediately took measures according to EU Directive 93/58/EEC to eradicate the disease. The situation of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in Austria can be described as follows: **Present: found at one location in Lower Austria, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Austria, 2001-06.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** CORSE, AT

2001/104 Potato stolbur phytoplasma does not occur in Austria

Earlier records stated that Potato stolbur phytoplasma (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was present in Austria. These records were only based on symptoms observed many years ago. Since that time, no signs of stolbur disease have been observed in Austria. It is now considered that potato stolbur phytoplasma does not occur in Austria. The situation of potato stolbur phytoplasma in Austria can be described as follows: **Absent, reported in the past only on the basis of symptoms, no longer found.**

Source: NPPO of Austria, 2001-06.

Additional key words: absence **Computer codes:** PHYP10, AT

EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/105 Survey on potato bacteria in Estonia: first report of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* and absence of *Ralstonia solanacearum*

In 2000, the Estonian Plant Production Inspectorate started a systematic survey for *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* and *Ralstonia solanacearum* (both EPPO A2 quarantine pests). Samples (2000 potato harvest) were tested by IF at the Plant Health Laboratory. The results of the survey are the following:

- Seed potato production: 78 samples were tested, no *R. solanacearum* and no *C. michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* were found.
- Ware potato production: 73 samples were tested, *C. michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* was found in 9 samples. No *R. solanacearum* was found.
- Imported potatoes: all consignments of seed potatoes and most consignments of ware potates were tested in the laboratory. No *R. solanacearum* or *C. michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* were found.

The EPPO Secretariat had previously no data on the presence of *C. michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in Estonia. The NPPO of Estonia stated that phytosanitary measures in accordance with EU directive 93/85/EEC are being applied in order to prevent further spread of *C. michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* and to eradicate the disease.
The situation of the two bacteria in Estonia can be described as follows:
C. michiganensis subsp. *sepedonicus:* **Present: limited distribution**.
R. solanacearum: **Absent: confirmed by survey**.

Source: NPPO of Estonia, 2001-06

Additional key words: first report, absence **Computer codes:** CORBSE, PSDMSO, EE

2001/106 Outbreak of *Ralstonia solanacearum* in Pelargonium in Germany

Between August 2000 and April 2001, *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was found in *Pelargonium zonale* at 3 places in Germany. In Baden-Württemberg, infected plants were found in a display collection at a horticultural school. In response to this finding, a systematic survey was initiated in Germany at the beginning of 2001. In Niedersachsen and Hessen, infected plants were found in 2 companies (1 contaminated lot in each) which produce pot plants for final consumers. The pathogen was identified as *Ralstonia solanacearum* race 3 biovar 2. The disease could not be detected in plants at the companies that had supplied the young plants. As these young plants had been produced from unrooted cuttings imported from Kenya, it is suspected that the disease was introduced with latently infected cuttings. Measures were taken at all affected places, and further tests have indicated that infection is no longer present in all places concerned. The EPPO Secretariat has also been informed that *R. solanacearum* (which is widespread in Kenya) has been found there in pelargonium nurseries, probably introduced with irrigation water. Infection is more or less symptomless.

Source: **NPPO of Germany, 2001-07.**

Additional key words: phytosanitary incident **Computer codes:** PSDMSO, DE

2001/107 First report of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus - Israel* in Greece

In late summer 2000, tomatoes grown in glasshouses in Ierapetra, Tymbaki and Chania (Kriti) showed leaf curling, reduced leaf size, yellowing, shortened internodes, and a bushy appearance. More than 30 ha of tomato were affected and the disease incidence ranged from 15 to 60 %, with estimated crop losses of more than 500,000 EUR. Similar symptoms were observed in tomato samples from Marathon (Attiki) and Southern Peloponnesos. All glasshouses concerned were infested with high populations of *Bemisia tabaci* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) which were also observed outdoors on weeds. Serological and molecular tests revealed the presence of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus – Israel* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest). It is noted that the disease appeared for the first time in 1992 in Tymbaki (Kriti) but was limited to very few plants in one glasshouse. This is the first report of this virus in Greece.
The situation of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus –Israel* in Greece can be described as follows: **Present: found in glasshouse tomatoes in a few locations (Kriti, southern Peloponnesos and Attiki)**.

Source: Avgelis, A.D.; Roditakis, N.; Dovas, C.I.; Katis, N.I.; Varveri, C.; Vassilakos, N.; Bem, F. (2001) First report of *Tomato yellow leaf curl virus* on tomato crops in Greece.
Plant Disease, 85(6), p 678.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** TYLCV0, GR

2001/108 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.

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

EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/109 Update on the situation of *Tilletia indica* in USA: new findings in Texas

In USA, Karnal bunt caused by *Tilletia indica* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) was first found in Arizona in March 1996 (see EPPO RS 96/062). Within the same year, the fungus was found in limited wheat-growing areas of California, New Mexico and Texas, as infected seeds from Arizona had been planted in these States. In 1997, *T. indica* was also found in San Saba county in Texas (EPPO RS 98/043). All infected areas and their surroundings were regulated. In these regulated areas, *T. indica* was not detected or only at very low levels in the following years. During national surveys, the disease was not detected in other wheat-growing areas of USA. Recently, *T. indica* was found in wheat fields in Texas, California and Arizona in areas which were already regulated. But in May and June 2001, the fungus was also detected in new areas in Texas. It was found in the counties of Throckmorton, Young, Archer and Baylor, which are approximately 200 km away from the areas already regulated. The situation of *T. indica* in USA can be described as follows: **Present: found only in a few limited locations in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas**.

Source: USDA-APHIS Emergency programs – Karnal Bunt
Overview:
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/emergencyprograms/karnalbunt/kboverview.html
Industry Alert :http://www.aphis.usda.gov/oa/kbunt/iakb.pdf
Map of restricted areas :
http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/emergencyprograms/karnalbunt/kb2001.pdf

ProMED posting of 28th June 2001 – Karnal Bunt, Wheat – USA (Texas)
http://www.promedmail.org

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

2001/110 Further molecular evidence of the non-transmission of *Plum pox potyvirus* through seeds

Plum pox potyvirus (PPV - EPPO A2 quarantine pest) is naturally transmitted in orchards by several aphid species, and is also spread by the use of infected propagating material. The possibility of seed transmission has been subject to controversy. In the past, there have been some records of seed transmission in apricot from Hungary, and in plum and peach from Romania. However, other researchers could never confirm these results. Further studies using serological tests revealed the presence of the virus in coat and cotyledons (including embryonic tissues) in seeds collected from infected apricot, plum and peach trees, but never in seedlings obtained from infected seeds.

The question of seed transmission of PPV was addressed again using serological and molecular techniques. 12 different apricot and 6 peach cultivars naturally infected by PPV strains D and M, were used in this study. All plants tested positive in IC-RT-PCR and the strains (PPV-D and PPV-M) were characterized by several molecular and serological assays. The presence of PPV was studied in ripe seeds collected from these naturally infected plants, in germinating seeds and in seedlings. Seedlings were maintained in aphid-proof conditions for over 3 years (apricot) or over 6 months (peach) and regularly tested. ELISA and IC-RT-PCR showed that ripe seeds presented high percentage of virus infection (for both PPV-D and PPV-M), and that the virus was mainly present in seed coat, although cotyledons were also infected. Analysis during germination, showed that the virus remained confined to reserve tissues and did not replicate in the meristem. Apricot and peach seedlings never showed symptoms and, when tested by molecular assays, always gave negative results. The authors concluded that PPV-D and PPV-M are not transmitted by apricot and peach seeds.

Source: Pasquini, G.; Simeone, A.M.; Conte, L.; Barba, M. (2000) RT-PCR evidence of the non-transmission through seed of *Plum pox virus* strains D and M. **Journal of Plant Pathology, 82(3), 221-226.**

Additional key words: epidemiology **Computer codes:** PPV000

2001/111 Chrysanthemum stem necrosis tospovirus is transmitted by *Frankliniella schultzei* and *F. occidentalis*

In Brazil, *Chrysanthemum stem necrosis tospovirus* (EPPO Alert List) has been found in São Paulo and Minais Gerais states on chrysanthemum and tomato crops. Despite its importance on these crops, its vector was so far unknown. The ability of 3 thrips species (*Frankliniella schultzei, F. occidentalis, Thrips tabaci*) to transmit *Chrysanthemum stem necrosis tospovirus* was studied. New-born thrips larvae were placed for 16 h (acquisition period) on *Datura stramonium* plants infected by *Chrysanthemum stem necrosis tospovirus* (isolated from tomato fields in Minais Gerais). Larvae were then transferred to cages with non-infected *D. stramonium* until they became adults. Transmission by individual adults was evaluated using a leaf disk assay (inoculation access period of 48 h at 25°C). The presence of the virus on leaf disks and in individual thrips was then tested by DAS-ELISA. Results showed that *Chrysanthemum stem necrosis tospovirus* was efficiently transmitted by *Frankliniella schultzei* (78.1 %) and *F. occidentalis* (65.1%), but not at all by *T. tabaci*. In individual adult thrips, the presence of the virus was found in all three species: *F. schultzei* (75.9%), *F. occidentalis* (97.4%) and *T. tabaci* (75%). The fact that *T. tabaci* carries the virus but does not transmit it might be explained by the low concentration of the virus and eventually by the absence of the virus in salivary glands (which remains to be demonstrated). The authors concluded that *F. schultzei* and *F. occidentalis* are probably the major vectors of the disease in Brazil.

Source: Nagata, T.; de Avila, C. (2000) Transmission of chrysanthemum stem necrosis virus, a recently discovered tospovirus, by two thrips species.
Journal of Phytopathology, 148(2), 65-128.

Additional key words: detailed record, epidemiology **Computer codes:** CSNV00, BR

EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/112 Virus diseases of stone-fruit trees in East Anatolia, Turkey

The Turkish production of stone-fruit is about 1.3 million tons per year, and East Anatolia contributes to 20 % of this national production and more particularly to 57 % of the apricot production. In 1998 and 1999, surveys were carried out in the main stone-fruit-growing areas of East Anatolia (provinces of Malatya, Elazig and Igdir) to assess the incidence of virus diseases. Varietal collections, mother blocks and commercial orchards of stone-fruit trees were inspected; samples were collected and tested (ELISA, transmission to herbaceous and woody indicators, molecular hybridisation tests). In total, 1019 samples were tested (859 apricot, 120 cherry, 21 almond and 19 peach). Results showed that the phytosanitary status of apricot crops was satisfactory, as less than 0.3 % virus infection level was found. However, other stone-fruit crops were more heavily infected (cherry, almond, peach showed 21%, 33%, 16 % infection respectively). The following viruses were identified: *Apple chlorotic leaf spot trichovirus*, *Prune dwarf ilarvirus* and *Prunus necrotic ringspot nepovirus*. The following pathogens were **not** detected: *Plum pox potyvirus* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest), *Apple mosaic ilarvirus*, *Tomato black ring nepovirus* (EU Annexes), *Raspberry ringspot nepovirus* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest), *Strawberry latent ringspot* (EU Annexes), *Cherry leaf roll nepovirus*, *Arabis mosaic nepovirus* (EU Annexes), *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest), *Peach latent mosaic pelamoviroid*, *Hop stunt hostuviroid*. It is stressed that *Plum pox potyvirus* which is known to occur in other regions of Turkey (in the Marmara area in Central Anatolia region and in the Aegean region) represents a serious threat to the East Anatolia production. To prevent its spread, internal quarantine measures and certification programmes are necessary.

Source: Sipahioglu, H.M.; Myrta, A.; Abou-Ghanem, N.; Di Terlizzi, B.; Savino, V. (1999) Sanitary status of stone-fruit trees in East Anatolia (Turkey) with particular reference to apricot.
Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin, 29(4), 439-442.

Additional key words: absence, detailed record **Computer codes:** ARMV00, PPV000, RPRSV0, SLRSV0, TBRV00, TORSV0, TR

2001/113 Chemical control of insect vectors to prevent virus transmission

Studies carried out in controlled conditions (Mason *et al*., 2000) showed that thiamethoxam (a new neonicotinoid insecticide) could effectively prevent transmission of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus – Sardinia* by *Bemisia tabaci* biotype B (both EPPO A2 quarantine pests). Although the results need be confirmed by field studies, these trials indicated that application of thiamethoxam to tomato seedlings before transplantation, or through irrigation system to newly transplanted tomatoes, could lead to significant reduction of the virus for at least 1 month. It is also acknowledged that chemical applications should be part of integrated management programmes, combining insecticide applications with planting of resistant tomato cultivars and use of physical barriers such as insect-proof nets or ultraviolet absorbing screens.

Field trials (Pappu *et al*., 2000) were carried out in Georgia (US) to assess the effect of foliar applications of acibenzolar-S-methyl on reducing the impact of *Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus* in tobacco crops (EPPO A2 quarantine pest). Acibenzolar-S-methyl (plant activator eliciting plant defence) was applied alone or in combination with imidacloprid (insecticide targeting thrips vectors). Results showed that this compound, alone or in combination with imidacloprid could reduce significantly the disease incidence in tobacco fields. However, some phytotoxic effects were observed with treatments applied before transplanting. It was concluded that acibenzolar-S-methyl and imidacloprid could offer useful control of the virus, although further studies are needed to optimise the level of disease reduction and to minimize phytotoxic effects.

Source: Mason, G.; Rancati, M.; Bosco, D. (2000) The effect of thiamethoxam, a second generation neonicotinoid insecticide, in preventing transmission to tomato yellow leaf curl geminivirus (TYLCV) by the whitefly *Bemisia tabaci* (Gennadius).
Crop Protection, 19(7), 473-479.

Pappu, H.R.; Csinos, A.S.; McPherson, R.M.; Jones, D.C.; Stephenson, M.G. (2000) Effect of acibenzolar-S-methyl and imidacloprid on suppression of tomato spotted wilt *Tospovirus* in flue-cured tobacco.
Crop Protection, 19(5), 349-354.

Additional key words: control **Computer codes:** TSWV00, TYLCV0

2001/114 *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *pruni* found in Idaho and Oregon (US)

Symptoms of leaf spot, fruit spots and twig cankers were observed in Japanese plum (*Prunus salicina* cv. Friar) orchards in Southwest Idaho and Eastern Oregon (US). Standard bacterial tests showed the presence of *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *pruni* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest). It is noted that the disease was not observed in other cultivars of Japanese or European plums growing in the vicinity of infected orchards. This is the first report of *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *pruni* in Idaho and Oregon.

Source: Mohan, S.K.; Bijman, V.P. (2000) Occurrence of bacterial leaf spot of plum in Idaho and Oregon. Abstract of a paper presented at the APS Pacific Division meeting in Riverside, California, 1999-06-15/16, USA.
Phytopathology, 90(6), S 120.

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

2001/115 New data on sudden oak death

During the last few months, new and important information on sudden oak death (EPPO Alert List) has been made available through Internet:

- **Distribution in California**

In addition to Marin, Monterey, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Cruz and Sonoma counties, the presence of sudden oak death is now also confirmed in Santa Clara and Mendocino counties (as of July 24th 2001).

- **Host plants**

In California, the pathogen (*Phytophthora* sp.) has been isolated from new host plants:
- *Quercus parvula* var. *shrevei* (Shreve's oak). Symptoms are the same than those on coast live oak (*Q. agrifolia*).
- *Vaccinium ovatum* (huckleberry). Affected plants show twig dieback and in advanced stages, they are killed. This finding raises the question of the susceptibility of cultivated *Vaccinium*, which is unknown, so far.
- *Aesculus californica* (buckeye, Californian native tree species), *Arbutus menziesii* (Madrone) and *Umbellularia californica* (Bay laurel). The pathogen was recovered from these plant species, but it has not been demonstrated that it could kill them. However, they could play a role in the epidemiology of the disease.

- **A similar pathogen has been found in Europe**

A similar *Phytophthora* sp. has been found on rhododendron in the Netherlands and Germany, and was once detected on *Viburnum* in Germany (symptoms on these hosts can be viewed on DEFRA web site, UK and from BBA web site, DE). It may be recalled that in California, the American pathogen has been found in rhododendron plants adjacent to infested oaks. Further studies are being done to clarify the relationships between the two forms of *Phytophthora* involved. It must be stressed that no symptom of any such disease on oaks has ever been seen in Europe.

- **Identification**

A publication is in press in *Mycological Research* describing the European pathogen as *Phytophthora ramorum*. The NAPPO Pest Alert considers that this same species causes sudden oak death in California.

Source: **INTERNET**

BBA, DE – An unknown *Phytophthora* species on *Rhododendron* and *Viburnum* by Dr S. Werres.
http://pollux.bba.de/english/phytoph/rhodo_eng_r.htm

DEFRA, UK – Sudden oak death, rhododendron shoot canker and viburnum dieback.
http://www.defra.gov.uk/planth/sod.htm

NAPPO Alert List – *Phytophthora ramorum*
http://www.pestalert.org

University of California, Berkeley
Press Release of 2001-10-01.
UC researchers announce results that could complicate measures to halt spread of Sudden Oak Death by C. Zandonella.
http://www.berkeley.edu/news/media/releases/2001/01/10_oak.html
Monthly reports of the California oak mortality task force.
http://www.cnr.berkeley.edu/comtf/pages/monthlyreports.html

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

Computer codes: PHYTSP

EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/116 Deletions from the EPPO Alert List

In 2001, the EPPO Panel on Phytosanitary Measures proposed many deletions from the EPPO Alert List, considering that the alert has been given and that no further action was needed.

Insects
Callopistria floridensis
Cameraria ohridella
Dasineura oxycoccana
Microcephalothrips abdominalis
Phenacoccus gossypii
Thrips parvispinus

Fungi
Acremonium cucurbitacearum, Monosporascus cannonballus, Rhizopycnis vagum
Alternaria brown spot of Minneola tangelos
Phytophthora boehmeriae
Phytophthora cambivora on alder
chestnut yellows
oak shoot blight

Viruses
Cherry chlorotic rusty spot 'virus'
Chino del tomate begomovirus
Pepper huasteco begomovirus
Pepper mild tigre begomovirus
Serrano golden mosaic begomovirus
Sinaloa tomato leaf curl begomovirus
Taino tomato mottle begomovirus
Havana tomato begomovirus
Texas pepper begomovirus
Tomato dwarf leaf curl begomovirus
Tomato golden mosaic begomovirus
Tomato yellow mosaic begomovirus
Tomato yellow vein streak begomovirus
Citrus seed-borne virus
Lettuce necrotic spot nepovirus
Maize Mal de Río Cuarto fijivirus
Squash yellow leaf curl virus
Wheat China mosaic furovirus

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2001-06

Additional key words: Alert List

Computer codes: ALTEAC, CAOPFL, CCRSV0, CTVC00, DASYVA, LITHOD, LNYV00, MCCTAB, MCRCV00, MSPSCB, PEPMTV, PHENGO, PHV000, PHYTBM, PHYTCM, SGMV00, SGMV00, STOLCV, SYLCV0, TDLCV0, TGMV00, THRIPV, TLCRV0, TOYMV0, TTMV00, TYVSV0

EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/117 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) for 2001 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2001/098) from the following countries: Algeria, Austria, Bulgaria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Malta, 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 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.

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Ambrosia	*Helianthus annuus*	Stored products	Hungary	Poland	1
	Panicum milliaceum	Stored products	Ukraine	Poland	2
	Zea mays	Stored products	Hungary	Poland	3
Ambrosia artemisiifolia	*Helianthus annuus*	Stored products	Ukraine	Lithuania	1
Anarsia lineatella	*Prunus persica*	Fruits	Greece	Poland	1
Bemisia tabaci	*Bouvardia*	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Callistephus chinensis	Cut flowers	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	Chrysophyllum	Fruits	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Euphorbia pulcherrima	Cuttings	Israel	Bulgaria	1
	Euphorbia pulcherrima	Cuttings	Italy	United Kingdom	4
	Euphorbia pulcherrima	Cuttings	Mexico	Sweden	1
	Euphorbia pulcherrima	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Ficus	Pot plants	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	Hypericum	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Ireland	1
	Manihot esculenta	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Mentha	Vegetables	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Origanum	Vegetables	Israel	United Kingdom	2
	Philodendron	Cut flowers	Singapore	United Kingdom	1
	Solidago	Cut flowers	(Netherlands)	United Kingdom	1
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	2
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	7
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Ireland	1
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Spain	United Kingdom	3
	Trachelium	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Ireland	1
Cadra cautella	*Coffea*	Stored products	Cameroon	Poland	1
	Theobroma cacao	Stored products	Côte d'Ivoire	Poland	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. sepedonicus	*Solanum tuberosum*	Ware potatoes	Germany	Netherlands	7
	Solanum tuberosum	Ware potatoes	Germany	United Kingdom	1
	Solanum tuberosum	Ware potatoes	Ukraine	Estonia	2
Colletotrichum acutatum	*Fragaria ananassa*	Plants for planting	Italy	Slovenia	1
	Fragaria ananassa	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Finland	1
	Fragaria vesca	Plants for planting	Italy	Slovenia	1
Cryptophlebia leucotreta	*Chrysophyllum*	Fruits	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
Elsinoe	*Citrus sinensis*	Fruits	Brasil	Spain	2
Frankliniella occidentalis	*Alstroemeria*	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	2
	Alstroemeria, Dendranthema	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	Dendranthema	Cut flowers	Italy	Malta	1
	Dendrenthema	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	5
	Dendrenthema, Dianthus, Rosa	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	Dianthus	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	19
	Dianthus	Cut flowers	Spain	Lithuania	2
	Dianthus, Rosa	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	2
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	2
	Gypsophila, Dianthus, Alstroemeria	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	Helianthus, Dianthus	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	Rosa	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	9
	Rosa	Pot plants	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	Rosa	Cut flowers	Poland	Lithuania	1
	Solidago, Dendranthema	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	Tanacetum	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
Globodera pallida	*Solanum tuberosum*	Ware potatoes	Cyprus	Sweden	1
Globodera rostochiensis	*Hedera helix*	Plants for planting	Poland	Germany	1
	Solanum tuberosum	Ware potatoes	Cyprus	Sweden	1
	Solanum tuberosum	Ware potatoes	Italy	Ireland	10
Globodera rostochiensis, G. pallida	*Solanum tuberosum*	Ware potatoes	Cyprus	Sweden	2
	Solanum tuberosum	Ware potatoes	Spain	Norway	1
Helicoverpa armigera	*Dianthus*	Cut flowers	Israel	Germany	1
	Dianthus	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	9
	Dianthus	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	5
	Phaseolus vulgaris	Vegetables	Egypt	Netherlands	2
	Phaseolus vulgaris	Vegetables	Zambia	Netherlands	1
Iva, Acarina	*Panicum milliaceum*	Stored products	Ukraine	Poland	1
Leptinotarsa decemlineata	*Solanum tuberosum*	Ware potatoes	Italy	Ireland	1
	Solanum tuberosum	Ware potatoes	Italy	United Kingdom	3
	Solanum tuberosum	Ware potatoes	Spain	United Kingdom	1

EPPO *Reporting Service*

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Liriomyza	*Allium*	Vegetables	Morocco	United Kingdom	1
	Aster	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	2
	Gypsophila paniculata	Cut flowers	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	Gypsophila paniculata	Cut flowers	Spain (Canary Isl)	United Kingdom	1
	Molucella laevis	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables	Spain (Canary Isl)	United Kingdom	2
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	2
Liriomyza huidobrensis	*Apium graveolens*	Vegetables	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	Apium graveolens	Vegetables	USA	United Kingdom	3
	Bupleurum	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	United Kingdom	1
	Dendrenthema	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Ireland	2
	Dianthus	Plants for planting	Belgium	United Kingdom	1
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Ireland	1
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Petunia	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	Viola	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Zinnia	Plants for planting	Israel	Netherlands	1
Opogona sacchari	*Pachira aquatica*	Cuttings	Taiwan	Netherlands	1
Pepino mosaic potexvirus	*Lycopersicon esculentum*	Vegetables	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
Phoma exigua var. foveata	*Solanum tuberosum*	Ware potatoes	Italy	Lithuania	1
Phytophthora	Ornamentals	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Poland	1
Puccinia horiana	*Dendranthema*	Cut flowers	Thailand	Portugal	1
Puccinia horiana, Liriomyza huidobrensis	*Dendranthema*	Cut flowers	Italy	Malta	2
Ralstonia solanacearum	*Solanum tuberosum*	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Germany	1
Rhizopertha dominica	*Hordeum vulgare*	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	2
	Hordeum vulgare	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	1
	Triticum aestivum	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	5
	Triticum aestivum	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	1
Septoria passifloricola	*Passiflora*	Fruits	Zambia	United Kingdom	1
Sitophilus oryzae	*Coffea*	Stored products	Uganda	Poland	1
	Hordeum vulgare	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	Triticum aestivum	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	2
	Triticum aestivum	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	5
Thrips palmi	*Dendrobium*	Cut flowers	Thailand	Germany	1
	Dendrobium	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	2
Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus	*Dendranthema*	Plants for planting	Kenya	Finland	1
Tribolium	*Coffea*	Stored products	Uganda	Poland	1
	Hordeum vulgare	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	3
	Hordeum vulgare	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	2
	Secale cereale	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	Triticum aestivum	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	3
	Triticum aestivum	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	2

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
***Tribolium* (cont.)**	*Zea mays*	Stored products	Hungary	Poland	2
	Zea mays	Stored products	Italy	Poland	2
Tribolium, Cryptolestes	*Zea mays*	Stored products	Italy	Poland	1
Xanthomonas vesicatoria	*Capsicum annuum*	Seeds	Hungary	Austria	1
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. citri	*Citrus reticulata*	Fruits	Argentina	Netherlands	1

- **Fruit flies**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Ceratitis capitata	*Citrus sinensis*	Israel	Netherlands	1
	Citrus sinensis	Morocco	Netherlands	1
	Prunus persica, Citrus limon	Spain	Poland	1
Non-European Tephritidae	*Citrus reticulata*	Argentina	Netherlands	2
	Mangifera indica	Ghana	Luxemburg	1
	Vitis vinifera	South Africa	Netherlands	1

- **Wood**

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus	*Pinus*	Dunnage (spacers)	USA	Sweden	1
	Pinus	Packing material	USA	Sweden	1
Grub holes >3mm	Coniferae	Packing material	USA	Finland	2
	including Coniferae	Packing material	Japan	Finland	1
	unspecified	Packing material	China	Denmark	1
Scolytidae	Coniferae	Packing material	Greece	Finland	1
Xyloterus lineatus	*Picea abies*	Wood	Lithuania	Poland	1
	Pinus	Wood (debarked)	Lithuania	Poland	1

- **Bonsais**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Dialeurodes citri	*Ligustrum*	China	United Kingdom	1
Rhizoecus hibisci	*Ficus, Serissa, Portulacaria*	China	Netherlands	1
Rhizoecus hibisci, Helicotylenchus dihystera	*Serissa seroides*	China	United Kingdom	1
Stegophora ulmea	*Ulmus*	China	United Kingdom	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2001-07.