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CONTENTS

- [2001/135](#) - First report of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Austria
- [2001/136](#) - Finding of *Anoplophora glabripennis* on a truck in Germany
- [2001/137](#) - *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* found in Cyprus
- [2001/138](#) - Survey on *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in Czech Republic
- [2001/139](#) - Absence of *Ralstonia solanacearum* in Czech Republic
- [2001/140](#) - First report of *Globodera pallida* in Czech Republic
- [2001/141](#) - First report of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri* in Bolivia
- [2001/142](#) - Details on quarantine pests in Spain: 2000 situation
- [2001/143](#) - First report of Cucumber vein yellowing virus in Spain: Addition to the EPPO Alert List
- [2001/144](#) - First report of *Mycosphaerella pini* in Czech Republic
- [2001/145](#) - Absence of *Mycosphaerella dearnessii* in Czech Republic
- [2001/146](#) - Details on the occurrence of Impatiens necrotic spot and Tomato spotted wilt tospoviruses in Czech Republic
- [2001/147](#) - Absence of *Phytophthora fragariae* var. *fragariae* in Czech Republic
- [2001/148](#) - Absence of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus* from Czech Republic
- [2001/149](#) - Symptoms of *Watermelon chlorotic stunt begomovirus* observed in Greece
- [2001/150](#) - Studies on the biology of *Diaphorina citri*
- [2001/151](#) - Studies on the host range of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*
- [2001/152](#) - Appearance of strains of *Puccinia horiana* tolerant to triazoles and strobilurin in England
- [2001/153](#) - Introduction of *Puccinia hemerocallidis* into USA: Addition to the EPPO Alert List
- [2001/154](#) - EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance (detection of regulated pests)
- [2001/155](#) - Vacancy at EPPO headquarters



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/135 First report of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Austria

The NPPO of Austria recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the introduction of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae – EPPO A1 quarantine pest) in Austria. In July 2001, the first beetles were detected in the small city of Braunau am Inn (near the German border) and a few days later they were identified as *A. glabripennis* by the Institute of Forest Protection. Grub holes and other symptoms were found on 40 trees (all *Acer* species, and mainly *A. platanoides*). Eradication measures were immediately taken. All infested trees and all those suspected of being infested were cut down and wood was cut into small pieces. All living beetles (approximately 100) which fed on the leaves and trunks were collected and killed by the Plant Protection Service. All infested trees were situated along a small avenue over a distance of a few hundred metres. Surveys were done and as of August 17th, no other beetles were found in the city, in its surroundings nor in the state of Oberösterreich. Further monitoring will continue. This report of *A. glabripennis* in Austria constitutes the first record for Europe.

Source: **NPPO of Austria, 2001-08.**

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: ANOLGL, AT

2001/136 Finding of *Anoplophora glabripennis* on a truck in Germany

In August 2001, an adult of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae - EPPO A1 quarantine pest) was found on the cover sheet of a truck. The truck had previously moved granite blocks of Chinese origin, packed on wooden material, from Bremen to its place of destination in Sachsen (different from the place where the beetle was found). It appears evident that means of transport are a possible pathway for the spread of *A. glabripennis*.

Source: **NPPO of Germany, 2001-10.**

Additional key words: phytosanitary incident

Computer codes: ANOLGL, DE



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/137 *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* found in Cyprus

In April 2000, United Kingdom intercepted two consignments of ware potatoes (cv. Superstar) infected by *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) from Cyprus (see EPPO RS 2001/154). The NPPO of Cyprus immediately initiated investigations to trace the origin of the infection. Potato fields cultivated with early growing cultivars were investigated. Results showed that certain samples of potato cv. Velox were initially positive to IF tests. Further investigations showed that cv. Velox cultivated in a small number of farms was infected by ring rot. It appeared also that a few farmers had confused the two cultivars (Superstar and Velox). They delivered their crops as mixed cultivars to the packing house and their consignments were packed as cv. Superstar. All seed potatoes of cv. Velox had been imported from Germany in 2 lots (50 t each) in October and December 2000 respectively, and originated from the same German grower. Both lots were inspected at the point of entry into Cyprus (visual test) and tested (IF) for brown rot and ring rot. Results were negative.

In addition, a total of 95 samples of different cultivars (other than Velox) destined for export were tested (according to EU Directive 93/85/EEC) up to 2001-06-11, and were found negative. The NPPO of Cyprus concluded that the origin of the infection can be related to the import of seed potatoes cv. Velox latently infected at the time of import. Strict eradication measures are being applied in Cyprus (according to EU Directive 93/85/EEC).

The situation of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in Cyprus can be described as follows: **Present, found in a limited number of farms following import of infected seed potatoes, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Cyprus, 2001-06.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: CORBSE, CY



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/138 Survey on *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in Czech Republic

The first outbreaks of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) were found in 12 samples of Czech seed potatoes (out of 184 tested samples) collected from the 1995 harvest (see EPPO RS 96/186). Previously, 68 seed potatoes samples from 1993 harvest and 159 seed potato samples from 1994 harvest had respectively been tested but the disease was not found. Since 1996, an official eradication programme has been implemented in Czech Republic. The IF test is used as the official screening test, and if a positive result is obtained, IF is followed by a biological test.

Results of the 1996-1999 surveys are as follows:

- 1) Percentage of positive samples of seed potatoes: 0.24 % for 1996 harvest (on a total of 1653 tested samples), 0.81 % for 1997 harvest (3464 tested samples), 1.14 % for 1998 harvest (3236 tested samples), and 0.73 % in 1999 harvest (3427 tested samples). Since 1997, all seed potatoes are tested.
- 2) Percentages of positive samples of ware potatoes: 10.61 % in 1996 (on a total of 66 tested samples), 7.36 % in 1997 (462 tested samples), 7.30 % in 1998 (1726 tested samples) and 8.23 % in 1999 (2841 tested samples).

The situation of *C. michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in Czech Republic can be described as follows: **Present only in some areas where potatoes are grown, under eradication.**

Source: **NPPO of CZ, 2001-09.**

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: CORBSE, CZ

2001/139 Absence of *Ralstonia solanacearum* in Czech Republic

A survey on *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has been conducted in Czech Republic since 1999. From the 1999 harvest: 2537 samples of potato tubers (2238 seed- and 299 ware potatoes) originated from Czech Republic, and 1272 samples of imported potatoes were tested. All samples were tested by the laboratory of State Phytosanitary Administration. The IF test was used as the official screening test, and in any suspicious case, a biological test on tomatoes was performed. All results were negative, *R. solanacearum* was not found during this survey.

The situation of *R. solanacearum* in Czech Republic can be described as follows: **Absent, never recorded.**

Source: **NPPO of CZ, 2001-09.**

Additional key words: absence

Computer codes: PSDMSO, CZ



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/140 First report of *Globodera pallida* in Czech Republic

Globodera pallida (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was found for the first time in Czech Republic in 1998 on a private plot where the occurrence of *Globodera rostochiensis* was being retested. Two cysts out of 20 cysts obtained from the soil sample were identified as *Globodera pallida*. The nematode population found was a mixture of pathotypes, with a predominance of Ro1. Cysts were determined by the laboratory of State Phytosanitary Administration and results were confirmed by a reference laboratory of nematology at the Czech Agriculture University in Prague by using PCR. A survey on the presence of potato cysts nematodes is regularly carried out in the country, both by field inspections and testing of soil samples. The situation of *G. pallida* in Czech Republic can be described as follows: **Present only in one place, under eradication.**

Source: **NPPO of CZ, 2001-09.**

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: HETDPA, CZ

2001/141 First report of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri* in Bolivia

In Bolivia, during 1999-2000, lesions were observed on leaves, twigs and fruits on cultivated citrus in the Cochabamba and Santa Cruz Departments. Lesions were yellow/brown, raised and corky. They later darkened and developed central depressions. The edges of the lesions remained raised and were frequently surrounded by a chlorotic halo. Gram-negative bacteria producing yellow-pigmented, mucoid colonies on yeast dextrose agar were consistently isolated from the leaf lesions. Various tests (pathogenicity tests, fatty acid profiles, several PCR assays) showed that the Bolivian isolates were *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest). The authors noted that although citrus canker has been suspected in Bolivia for a number of years, this is the first confirmed report in Bolivia.

The situation of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *citri* in Bolivia can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 1999/2000 in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz Departments.**

Source: Braithwaite, M.; Leite, R.P.; Smith, J.J.; Boa, E.; Saddler, G.S. (2001) First report of citrus canker caused by *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *citri* on *Citrus sinensis* in Bolivia.

New Disease Reports, volume 4.

<http://www.bspp.org.uk/ndr/jan2002/2001-39.htm>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: XANTCI, BO



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/142 Details on quarantine pests in Spain: 2000 situation

The Spanish journal 'Phytoma-España' presents the phytosanitary status of the main crops in the Spanish regions for the year 2000. The EPPO Secretariat has extracted the following details on several quarantine pests or pests of the Alert List.

Aleurodicus dispersus and *Lecanoides floccissimus* (Homoptera, Aleyrodidae - both on the EPPO Alert List): as already reported, these two species of whiteflies are causing problems in Islas Canarias on many ornamental species (e.g. *Ficus benjamina*, *F. pumila*, many Palmae).

Beet necrotic yellow vein benyvirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): detected in very few plots of sugar beet in the Province of Alava, in País Vasco.

Bemisia tabaci (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): in Comunidad Valenciana, its incidence on many horticultural crops (Solanaceae and Cucurbitaceae) has increased. It is also a problem on these crops in Andalucía. High populations are reported on capsicum crops from Islas Canarias.

Bois noir phytoplasma: in La Rioja, it was found in young plantations of grapevine on material which originated from France.

Citrus tristeza closterovirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): high incidence of the virus was observed in old orchards in Cataluña.

Ceratitis capitata (Diptera, Tephritidae - EPPO A2 quarantine pest): in Cataluña, severe attacks were observed on fruit crops near Gerona, but it is not expected that populations will survive the winter there; it also occurred in Lérida. In Comunidad Valenciana, rather high populations were observed on citrus. In La Rioja, *C. capitata* is usually an occasional pest, but in 2000 damage was observed on peach, apple and pear fruits. In Andalucía, its incidence in citrus groves varied (low in Huelva and Almería, high in Cadiz and Málaga). High populations were reported from Islas Baleares. In Islas Canarias, high incidence was observed in citrus, loquat, peach, and pear crops. In Murcia, a rather high incidence was observed on fruit crops but the pest could be controlled.

Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *sepedonicus* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): declared absent from Comunidad Valenciana, Islas Baleares, Islas Canarias, Castilla y León.

Erwinia amylovora (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): declared absent in Cataluña, Comunidad Valenciana, Islas Baleares. In País Vasco, a low incidence of the disease was reported in the Gipuzkoa Province.



EPPO *Reporting Service*

Frankliniella occidentalis (Thysanoptera, Thripidae - EPPO A2 quarantine pest): in Andalucía, damage to grapevine has increased compared to previous years, especially in the Province of Cadiz; it also caused problems on horticultural crops. In Islas Canarias, it attacked Cucurbitaceae, many ornamental species (in particular roses), and also nectarine. In Murcia, it is considered as a pest of grapevine and nectarines.

Gonipterus scutellatus (Coleoptera, Curculionidae - EPPO A2 quarantine pest): reported for the first time from Islas Canarias on eucalyptus, but did not cause economic damage.

Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): in Cataluña, the outbreak which appeared in 1996 in the grapevine-growing region north of Gerona (Alt Empordá) is now considered as practically eradicated. However, to ensure that eradication has been totally achieved, treatments against *Scaphoideus titanus* are continuing. Declared absent in Andalucía and Islas Baleares

Helicoverpa armigera (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae - EPPO A2 quarantine pest): in Cataluña, it occurred on outdoor tomatoes in the coastal area. In Andalucía, damage was reported on strawberry in the Province of Huelva and on cotton the Provinces of Sevilla, Córdoba and Cádiz. In Extremadura, it attacked tomatoes.

Opogona sacchari (Lepidoptera, Tineidae - EPPO A2 quarantine pest): in Islas Canarias, it is reported as a pest on papaya and Strelitzia crops.

Pepino mosaic potyvirus (EPPO Alert List): in Islas Canarias, it was first detected in March 2000, in isolated farms in Gran Canaria and Tenerife. But the disease did not produce clear symptoms on the plants or on the tomato fruits. In Murcia, this virus is considered as a new and serious problem on tomato crops. Declared absent in Islas Baleares.

Phyllocnistis citrella (Lepidoptera, Gracillariidae): the general trend is that biological control is now effective and that populations are decreasing in most Spanish regions (Cataluña, Comunidad Valenciana, Andalucía, Islas Canarias, Murcia)

Plum pox potyvirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): in Comunidad Valenciana, damage has increased, the campaign of destruction of affected trees continued. In Extremadura, the virus has been detected in a few plantations of plums for a few years but at very low levels. However, in 2000 symptoms and damage were observed for the first time on Japanese plums cv. Red Beaut. So far, only PPV-D strains were isolated.

Ralstonia solanacearum (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): declared absent from Comunidad Valenciana, Islas Baleares, Islas Canarias, Castilla y León.



EPPO *Reporting Service*

Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): in Cataluña, high incidence was observed in lettuce. It occurred in País Vasco, on protected crops of tomato, capsicum and lettuce. In Andalucía, a high incidence of the virus has been observed on capsicum. In Islas Baleares, it occurred on tomatoes. In Extremadura, it was reported on tomato crops but with a very low incidence. In Murcia, the virus is now widespread on tomato crops and weeds. However, the situation has improved as growers are widely applying control methods against the disease (destruction of infected plants, control of the vector *F. occidentalis* without elimination of beneficials).

Begomoviruses of TYLCV group (EPPO A2 quarantine pests): in Cataluña, TYLCV was first reported in 2000 on tomatoes in the 'comarca de Maresme'. In Comunidad Valenciana, it has been occurring for a few years in the provinces of Alicante and Valencia. In Andalucía, the virus is considered as a major problem on tomato crops. In Islas Baleares, it has a low incidence on tomato crops. In Islas Canarias, the virus is a major problem on tomatoes which causes high losses. Two viruses of the group were simultaneously introduced in 1999 in the south of Gran Canaria (TYLCV-Sardinia) and in the Southeast of Tenerife (TYLCV-Israel). They then spread to Lanzarote and Fuerteventura. In Murcia, the virus continued to cause problems in tomato crops.

Xanthomonas vesicatoria (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): found on capsicum in Aragón in a few limited areas.

Source: Balance fitosanitario de los cultivos españoles durante el año 2000.
Phytoma-España no. 127, 18-46.
Phytoma-España no. 128, 26-51.

Additional key words: detailed records

Computer codes: ALEDDI, BEMITA, BNYV00, CERTCA, CORBSE, CTV000, ERWIAM, FRANOC, GONSPC, HELIAR, LECOFL, OPOGSC, PEPMV0, PHYNCI, PHYP10, PHYP64, PPV000, PSDMSO, TSWV00, TYLCV0, XANTVE, ES



EPPO Reporting Service

2001/143 First report of Cucumber vein yellowing virus in Spain: Addition to the EPPO Alert List

In autumn 2000, a disease caused considerable losses in protected cucumber crops (*Cucumis sativus*) in the Poniente area of Almería, Spain. Infected plants showed vein clearing followed by leaf chlorosis and yellow/green chlorotic spots on fruits. These symptoms together with the presence of *Bemisia tabaci* in the crops suggested the possible occurrence of Cucumber vein yellowing virus (CVYV), a virus which is reported to be widespread in the Middle East on cucurbits. This was then confirmed by using molecular assays. Symptoms associated with this virus were found in about 70 ha of glasshouses and the affected cucumber crops were destroyed in order to prevent any further spread of the disease. In the same region, in spring 2001, CVYV was mainly found in watermelon crops (*Citrullus lanatus*), occasionally causing splitting of the fruits. In melon crops (*Cucumis melo*), fruits did not show this type of symptom, but many plants dried out rapidly ('sudden death'), and the presence of CVYV was suspected. Control measures are being applied and are primarily based on the control of *B. tabaci* (adequate glasshouse screens, double doors, treatment of infected vegetable residues, resting period of at least 1 month between two cucurbit crops). CVYV has filamentous particles (740-800 nm long, 15-18 nm diameter), with pinwheel inclusions and is transmitted by *Bemisia tabaci* in semi-persistent mode. Recent studies (Lecoq *et al.*, 2000) suggest that CVYV could be considered as a tentative new member of the genus *Ipomovirus*, family *Potyviriidae*. This is the first report of CVYV in Spain. As this virus could present a threat to cucurbits grown outdoor in Mediterranean countries or under glasshouses in the EPPO region, the EPPO Secretariat felt that it could be added to the EPPO Alert List.

Cucumber vein yellowing virus

Why	Cucumber vein yellowing virus (CVYV) came to our attention because of its recent introduction into Spain and the damage it is causing there.
Where	CVYV was first described in Israel on cucumber (Cohen & Nitzany, 1960). In 1985, it was reported from Jordan (Al Musa <i>et al.</i> , 1985). In 1989, it was detected for the first time in Turkey (Yilmaz <i>et al.</i> , 1989). It occurs also in Sudan (Desbiez <i>et al.</i> , 2001) and probably also in Saudi Arabia and Syria (found in Internet but could not be confirmed from literature, so far). Found for the first time in 2000, in Spain, in the region of Almería.
On which plants	Restricted to Cucurbitaceae. <i>Cucumis sativus</i> , <i>Cucumis melo</i> , <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> , <i>C. moschata</i> , <i>C. foetidissima</i> , <i>Citrullus lanatus</i> , <i>C. colocynthis</i> .
Damage	Vein clearing followed by leaf chlorosis and yellow/green chlorotic spots on fruits. Little data is available on the severity of the disease in the Middle East. In Jordan, Mansour (1994) reported that in 1992, CVYV could be detected in 43 % of tested samples collected from cucumber crops grown under plastic. Losses are reported from Spain, but no figures are given.
Transmission Pathway	Transmitted in a semi-persistent manner by <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> . Mechanical transmission. Plants for planting of Cucurbitaceae from countries where CVYV occurs, fruits?, viruliferous <i>B. tabaci</i> .
Possible risks	Cucurbitaceae are widely grown in the EPPO region, outdoor in southern countries and under protected conditions in northern countries. The vector <i>B. tabaci</i> is present in many



EPPO Reporting Service

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http://orian.u-strasbg.fr/aussois/RVV8_Aussois_2001.pdf
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Additional key words: new record, Alert List

Computer codes: CVYV00, ES

2001/144 First report of *Mycosphaerella pini* in Czech Republic

In spring 1999, *Mycosphaerella pini* (Ascomycetes, Dothideales – EU Annexes) was observed during a nursery survey on *Pinus nigra* ssp. *austriaca* plants which had been imported as 3 consignments in autumn 1998 from Hungary. According to the biology of the disease, it is thought that these *Pinus* plants were already infected at the place of production. The identity of the fungus was determined by the laboratory of the Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry in Brno. All imported plants were traced back and burned.

The first outbreak of *Mycosphaerella pini* in field-grown trees was found in May 2000 in a plantation of Christmas trees of *Pinus nigra*. During subsequent inspections performed in spring and summer, further outbreaks were recorded on plants of *Pinus nigra*, *P. mugo*, *P. leucodermis* and *P. ponderosa*. According to current records, these findings of *M. pini* in Czech Republic represent the most northern records in Europe.

The situation of *M. pini* in Czech Republic can be described as follows: **Present, subject to official control.**

Source: **NPPO of CZ, 2001-09.**

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: MYCOPI, CZ



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/145 Absence of *Mycosphaerella dearnessii* in Czech Republic

Mycosphaerella dearnessii (Ascomycetes, Dothideales – EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has never been found in Czech Republic. In 2000, only one consignment of *Pinus nigra* imported from Hungary was intercepted with symptoms of this pathogen, whose identity was later confirmed by testing. However, the NPPO of Hungary officially stated that this pathogen is absent from their country, as a result of surveys (inspections and laboratory tests) carried out in both nurseries and forests.

The situation of *M. dearnessii* in Czech Republic can be described as follows: **Absent, intercepted only.**

Source: **NPPO of CZ, 2001-09.**
 NPPO of HU, 2000-11.

Additional key words: absence

Computer codes: SCIRAC, CZ

2001/146 Details on the occurrence of *Impatiens* necrotic spot and Tomato spotted wilt tospoviruses in Czech Republic

Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus (INSV – EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was found for the first time in Czech Republic in 1999 on imported plants of *Columnnea* and *Curcuma* (see EPPO RS 2001/048). They were grown under glass among other ornamental crops. However, the virus has up to June 2000 been detected in 17 ornamental species in several horticultural glasshouses which had never imported plant material. On the infected sites, thrips species were determined and revealed the presence of *Frankliniella occidentalis*. Natural INSV infection was also found in *Stellaria media* which is an important weed in Czech conditions. INSV was included in the list of quarantine pests for Czech Republic in 2000. INSV was identified by ELISA using specific antibodies. The virus was transmitted to *Nicotiana benthamiana* and *Datura stramonium*. Typical tospovirus particles were detected by electron microscopy. Phytosanitary measures are being applied in all infected areas to eradicate the virus.

The situation of *Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus* in Czech Republic can be described as follows: **Present only in some areas in protected cultivation, under eradication.**



EPPO *Reporting Service*

Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus (TSWV – EPPO A2 quarantine pest) has occurred in the country since 1992 and until now has been detected in more than 100 plant species including ornamentals, vegetables and weeds. TSWV has become a serious problem in glasshouse crops. From an epidemiological point of view, the situation of INSV dissemination seems to be very similar to TSWV. Similarly, phytosanitary measures are being applied in all infected areas with the aim to eradicate the virus.

The situation of *Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus* in Czech Republic can be described as follows: **Present only in some areas in protected cultivation, subjected to official control.**

Source: NPPO of CZ, 2001-10.

Mertelik, J.; Mokra, V. (1998) Tomato spotted wilt virus in ornamental plants, vegetables and weeds in the Czech Republic.

Acta Virologica, 42(5), 347-351.

Additional key words: detailed records

Computer codes: INSV00, TSWV00, CZ

2001/147 Absence of *Phytophthora fragariae* var. *fragariae* in Czech Republic

In Czech Republic, surveys have been carried out in strawberry crops for the presence of *Phytophthora fragariae* var. *fragariae* (Oomycetes, Peronosporales – EPPO A2 quarantine pest) since 1997. A visual inspection was done at least once a year in strawberry nurseries. Priority was given to crops of foreign origin and crops intended for basic multiplication. During visual inspection, all suspicious plants were collected and sent to a reference laboratory where they were tested by immunochemical assays (PTA-ELISA or immunoblot). In difficult cases, further microbiological, biological or molecular tests were done. During this survey, *Phytophthora fragariae* var. *fragariae* has never been found. The Czech NPPO considers that previous records of the disease cannot be considered reliable and were most probably misidentifications of the pathogen.

The situation of *Phytophthora fragariae* var. *fragariae* in Czech Republic can be described as follows: **Absent: earlier records were based on erroneous identification, confirmed by survey.**

Source: NPPO of CZ, 2001-09.

Additional key words: denied record

Computer codes: PHYTFR, CZ



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/148 Absence of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus* from Czech Republic

In Czech Republic, a survey on *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) was carried out in lucerne seeds harvested in 1998 (samples collected from all basic seed lots) and in 1999 (samples from all certified seed lots). Seed samples were tested by the laboratory of the State Phytosanitary Administration. Bacteria were isolated and grown on agar medium. If any bacterial colonies morphologically resembling those of *C. michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus* were found, they were subsequently plated and grown to obtain a pure culture. Serological and biochemical characteristics of pure cultures were then compared with a control strain of *C. michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus*. During this survey, *C. michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus* was not detected in lucerne seeds. In addition, since 1998, field inspections of lucerne seed crops have been carried out on the following categories of crops: in all crops of prebasic material, in at least 50% of the total surface of basic material crops, and in at least 20 % of the surface of certified material crops. These inspections were done during the second and third year of the crop, 2 to 4 weeks after harvest. The disease was not found during these field inspections. The disease had been reported in the past (in the 1960s) from Czechoslovakia, but according to the present results, the Czech NPPO considers that the disease is no longer present.

The situation of *C. michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus* in Czech Republic can be described as follows: **Absent, recorded in the past but no longer present.**

Source: NPPO of CZ, 2001-09.

Additional key words: absence

Computer codes: CORBIN, CZ



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/149 Symptoms of *Watermelon chlorotic stunt begomovirus* observed in Greece

In June 1996, symptoms of a new disease were observed on watermelon crops (*Citrullus lanatus*) in Elia and Trikala prefectures in Greece. Infection rate ranged from 2 to 5 %. Affected plants showed severe stunting, small leaves and fruits (or even no fruit). Severe leaf mottling and curling was observed. Affected fruits also showed chlorotic lesions. These symptoms were very similar to those caused *Watermelon chlorotic stunt begomovirus* (EPPO Alert List) which had been reported first in Yemen, in 1995. In addition, the disease could be transmitted to healthy watermelon plants by grafting but not by infected sap or aphids. Due to the lack of specific PCR primers, the identity of the virus found in Greece could not be ascertained, but it is likely that *Watermelon chlorotic stunt begomovirus* occurs in Greece. Research will continue on this disease in Greece, as it is felt that it represents a threat to watermelon cultivation.

Source: Bem, F.; Paplomatas, E.J. (2001) Occurrence of the disease “Watermelon chlorotic stunt” in Greece. Abstract of a paper presented at the 9th Hellenic Phytopathological Congress, Athens, Greece, 1998-10-20/22.
Phytopathologia Mediterranea, 40(1), p 80.

Additional key words: new record (to be confirmed)

Computer codes: WMCSV0, GR



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/150 Studies on the biology of *Diaphorina citri*

Diaphorina citri (Homoptera, Psyllidae – EPPO A1 quarantine pest) is the most efficient vector of citrus greening bacterium (*Liberobacter asiaticum*) in Asia. Recently, it has been introduced into Florida (US). In 1998, it was first found in South Florida (see EPPO RS 98/159) and it is reported to be widespread in the following counties: Broward, Palm Beach, Martin, Dade, St. Lucie, Hendry and Collier. Studies were carried out in Florida on the biology of *D. citri*. Its development, survival, longevity, reproduction and life table parameters were evaluated in the laboratory at 10°C, 15°C, 20°C, 25°C, 28°C, 30°C and 33°C. Populations did not develop at 10°C and 33°C. The average development period from egg to adult varied from 49.3 days at 15°C to 14.1 days at 28°C. The low-temperature thresholds for the five instars were estimated at 11.7°C, 10.7°C, 10.1°C, 10.5°C and 10.9°C respectively. The mean longevity of females increased with decreasing temperatures. The average number of eggs produced per female significantly increased with increasing temperatures and reached a maximum of 748.3 eggs at 28°C. It was estimated that the optimum range of temperatures for *D. citri* population growth was 25-28°C.

Source: Liu, Y.H.; Tsai, J.H. (2000) Effects of temperature on biology and life table parameters of the Asian citrus psyllid, *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama (Homoptera: Psyllidae).
Annals of Applied Biology, 137(3)201-206.

Additional key words: biology, detailed record

Computer codes: DIAACI, US



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/151 Studies on the host range of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*

Studies were done in Spain on the host range of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Coleoptera, Curculionidae – EPPO Alert List). Under a plastic house, several species of palms were artificially infested by larvae (1 to 9 days old) raised in the laboratory, and observed until the emergence of the adults. 81 plants of Areaceae of the following species were tested: *Brahea armata* (3 plants), *Trachycarpus fortunei* (3), *Livistona decipiens* (3), *Chamaerops humilis* (3), *Washingtonia robusta* (30), as well as *Phoenix dactylifera* (9) and *P. canariensis* (30) as control plants. Results showed that *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* developed on the following species in addition to *P. dactylifera* and *P. canariensis*: *Trachycarpus fortunei*, *Livistona decipiens*. *Chamaerops humilis* and *Washingtonia robusta* showed resistance to the insect, as they produced a secretion which killed or expelled the larvae as it filled the gallery and healed the wound.

Source: Barranco, P.; de la Peña, J.A.; Martín, M.M.; Cabello, T. (2000) Rango de hospedantes de *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Olivier, 1790) y diámetro de la palmera hospedante. (Coleoptera, Curculionidae).
Boletín de Sanidad Vegetal Plagas, 26(1), 73-78.

Additional key words: host plants

Computer codes: RHYCFE

2001/152 Appearance of strains of *Puccinia horiana* tolerant to triazoles and strobilurin in England

In England, there are recent reports of *Puccinia horiana* (Basidiomycetes: Uredinales – EPPO A2 quarantine pest) strains tolerant either to triazoles (propiconazole, myclobutanil) or to both triazole and strobilurin (azoxystrobin) fungicides. It is also noted that tolerance to carboxamide fungicides has also been reported elsewhere in Europe. It is stressed that the appearance of tolerant strains to various fungicides may render the control of *P. horiana* increasingly difficult in practice.

Source: Cook, R.T.A (2001) First report in England of changes in the susceptibility of *Puccinia horiana*, the cause of chrysanthemum white rust, to triazole and strobilurin fungicides.
New Disease Reports, volume 4.
<http://www.bspp.org.uk/ndr/jul2002/2001-18.htm>

Additional key words: resistance

Computer codes: PUCCHN, GB



EPPO Reporting Service

2001/153 Introduction of *Puccinia hemerocallidis* into USA: Addition to the EPPO Alert List

In 2000, a new rust of daylily (*Hemerocallis*) was noticed in Florida, USA. After some taxonomic uncertainties, the pathogen was finally identified as *Puccinia hemerocallidis* (Basidiomycetes, Uredinales), a species which was previously only reported from Asia. Within a few months, daylily rust spread to many States. In addition, *P. hemerocallidis* was recently intercepted on imported *Hemerocallis* from USA by United Kingdom. Therefore, the EPPO Secretariat felt that it could usefully be added to the EPPO Alert List.

Puccinia hemerocallidis (Basidiomycetes, Uredinales – daylily (*Hemerocallis*) rust)

Why	<i>Puccinia hemerocallidis</i> came to our attention because of its recent introduction into USA and its very rapid spread there. In addition, it has been intercepted on <i>Hemerocallis</i> plants from USA by United Kingdom (see EPPO RS 2001/154), indicating that this fungus has a pathway to enter Europe.
Where	<i>P. hemerocallidis</i> originates from Asia. Asia: China, Japan, Korea, Taiwan. There are records of <i>P. hemerocallidis</i> in Siberian collections of fungi, but no data could be found on its actual presence in Russia. North America: USA. It was first found in Florida in 2000 and it has spread very rapidly to many US States (Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin). There is suspicion that the fungus could also be present in Costa Rica, as symptomatic plants from this country have been intercepted by USA, but this has not been confirmed. The origin of the introduction into USA remains unknown, as <i>Hemerocallis</i> plants are mostly imported from South and Central America and not from Asia.
On which plants	<i>P. hemerocallidis</i> is a heteroecious rust. The aecial host is <i>Patrinia</i> spp. (Valerianaceae). The telial host is restricted to the genus <i>Hemerocallis</i> (Liliaceae), although there is a record of <i>Hosta</i> (Liliaceae) also being a host plant. However, preliminary inoculation studies done in USA failed to transmit the disease to <i>Hosta</i> . In USA, it is noted that so far, the disease has not been observed on <i>Hosta</i> , nor on <i>Patrinia</i> (which is apparently not a commonly grown ornamental). <i>P. hemerocallidis</i> can survive and multiply on <i>Hemerocallis</i> alone (asexual multiplication) in the absence of its aecial host.
Damage	First symptoms are bright yellow spots or streaks on the leaves followed by the appearance of yellow/orange pustules (containing orange spores). As the disease develops, leaves turn yellow and dry. Plants are not killed but are severely disfigured. In USA, a great variability in cultivar susceptibility has been observed. Although biological data is lacking, it has been observed that the disease has a short incubation period, symptoms appear 2-3 days after spore germination, and the production of new spores takes 7 to 14 days.
Transmission	Spores are disseminated by wind, plant handling (e.g. hands, shoes, clothes of workers...). Long distance spread can be ensured by exchanges of contaminated plants. It is not known whether crowns and roots of <i>Hemerocallis</i> can develop the disease (symptoms are only seen on leaves), but they can carry spores of the fungus on their surface.
Pathway	Plants for planting, crowns and roots of host plants from countries where <i>P. hemerocallidis</i> occurs.
Possible risks	<i>Hemerocallis</i> are common perennial garden plants in the EPPO region. Apparently, <i>Patrinia</i> are not common plants in Europe (Asian origin, used as ornamentals or medicinal plants), but the fungus can multiply and survive without its aecial host. <i>Hemerocallis</i> are usually considered easy to grow, and virtually free of pests and diseases. Chemical treatments are probably available (trials are conducted in USA), but further data is needed.



EPPO *Reporting Service*

The introduction of *P. hemerocallidis* would lead to the application of treatments on a crop which so far hardly needed them. It appears from the wide and rapid spread of *P. hemerocallidis* under various climatic conditions in USA, that it could survive in most parts of the EPPO region. The introduction of *P. hemerocallidis* could present a risk to nurseries growing *Hemerocallis* in the EPPO region, and would affect gardens and parks. It can be noted that the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service is now taking phytosanitary measures (treatments of seeds and nursery stocks of *Hemerocallis*, *Patrinia* and *Hosta*) to prevent the entry of *P. hemerocallidis*.

Source(s)

INTERNET

AQIS Web site – Quarantine Alert. http://www.aqis.gov.au/icon/asp/ex_alertscontent.asp

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Service – Pest Alert: Daylily Rust by T. Schubert & R. Leahy (showing pictures of the disease). <http://doacs.state.fl.us/~pi/enpp/pathology/daylily-rust.html>

NAPPO Pest Alert – Puccinia sp. <http://www.pestalert.org>

University of Georgia – Daylily Rust Alert. <http://www.ces.uga.edu/Agriculture/plantpath/daylilyrust.html>

USDA-APHIS - National Plant Board – Daylily Rust Pest Alert. <http://www.aphis.usda.gov/npb/daylily.html>

ARS-USDA Systematic Botany and Mycology Laboratory (SBML) - Systematic databases. <http://www.indexfungorum.org/>

EPPO RS 2001/153

Panel review date

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Entry date 2001-08



EPPO Reporting Service

2001/154 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 2001/117) from the following countries: Algeria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Lithuania, Netherlands, 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
<i>Aleuroclava jasmini</i>	<i>Gardenia</i>	Plants for planting	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored products	Hungary	Poland	2
	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	1
	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored products	Ukraine	Poland	1
<i>Anarsia lineatella</i>	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Fruits	Greece	Poland	17
<i>Anarsia lineatella, Cydia molesta</i>	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Fruits	Greece	Poland	1
<i>Bemisia</i>	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	Sweden	1
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Abutilon</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ammoricia</i>	Aquarium plants	Israel	France	1
	<i>Aster</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Cuttings	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	(Denmark)	Finland	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	Finland	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Germany	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	Finland	4
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Finland	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Spain (Canary isl.)	Finland	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Spain (Canary isl.)	Finland	1
	<i>Fuchsia</i>	Cuttings	Portugal	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	1
<i>Hibiscus</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	Czech Republic	1	
<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	10	



EPPO Reporting Service

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb	
<i>B. tabaci</i> (cont.)	<i>Hygrophila corymbosa</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1	
	<i>Hygrophila siamensis</i>	Aquarium plants	Indonesia	France	1	
	<i>Hygrophila siamensis</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1	
	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Jatropha</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Limnophila</i>	Aquarium plants	Thailand	France	2	
	<i>Limnophila</i>	Aquarium plants	Vietnam	France	1	
	<i>Limnophila aromatica</i>	Aquarium plants	Thailand	France	1	
	<i>Limnophila aromatica</i>	Aquarium plants	Vietnam	France	1	
	<i>Ludwigia arcuata</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1	
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Mentha, Salvia</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Origanum</i>	Vegetables	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Pelargonium</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Piper</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1	
	<i>Salvia officinalis, Thymus vulgaris</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Saururus</i>	Aquarium plants	Malaysia	France	1	
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	4	
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Belgium	2	
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	2	
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Spain	United Kingdom	3	
	<i>Bemisia tabaci, Liriomyza</i>	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
		<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Chrysomphalus aonidum</i>	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Cuttings	Costa Rica	Greece	1
	<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Seed potatoes	Austria	France	1
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>		Ware potatoes	Cyprus	United Kingdom	2	
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>		Seed potatoes	Germany	Czech Republic	1	
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>		Seed potatoes	Germany	France	1	
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>		Ware potatoes	Germany	Netherlands	1	
<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>		Ware potatoes	Ukraine	Lithuania	1	
<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Finland	2	
<i>Cuscuta</i>	<i>Majorana hortensis</i>	Seeds	Egypt	Poland	1	
<i>Cydia molesta</i>	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Fruits	Italy	Poland	1	
	<i>Prunus persica, Vitis vinifera</i>	Fruits	Italy	Poland	1	
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Allium ascalonicum</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Switzerland	1	
<i>Echinothrips americanus</i>	<i>Kalanchoe</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	Lithuania	1	
<i>Elsinoe</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Brazil	Spain	1	
<i>Ephestia cautella</i>	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Stored products	Côte d'Ivoire	Poland	1	
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Plants for planting	Denmark	Sweden	1	



EPPO Reporting Service

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	<i>Alstroemeria</i>	Cut flowers	(Netherlands)	Lithuania	2
	<i>Alstroemeria</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	2
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	(Netherlands)	Lithuania	1
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	8
	<i>Freesia</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	<i>Gerbera</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	<i>Helianthus</i>	Cut flowers	(Netherlands)	Lithuania	1
	Ornamentals	Pot plants	Germany	Poland	2
	Ornamentals	Pot plants	Netherlands	Poland	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	8
	<i>Rosa, Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	(Netherlands)	Lithuania	1
<i>Frankliniella schultzei</i>	<i>Veronica spicata</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Greece	Czech Republic	1
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Hungary	Poland	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Hungary	Poland	2
	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
<i>Helicoverpa zea</i>	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Martinique (FR)	France	1
<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> , PVY tm	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Turkey	Israel	1
<i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Centaurea</i>	Cut flowers	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	France	2
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	France	1
	<i>Gerbera</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Belgium	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Cut flowers	Spain (Canary isl.)	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Gypsophila perfecta</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	2
<i>Liriomyza bryoniae</i>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Bupleurum grifithii</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe*	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	2
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Ireland	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Slovenia	2
	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Pisum</i>	Vegetables	Zambia*	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Primula obconica</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Sweden	1
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> , <i>Helicoverpa</i> (suspect <i>armigera</i>)	<i>Pisum</i>	Vegetables	Zambia*	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i> , <i>L. trifolii</i>	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Finland	1
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	<i>Gerbera</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Ireland	1



EPPO Reporting Service

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Metcalfa</i> (suspect <i>pruinosa</i>)	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	United Kingdom	1
<i>Nectria</i>	<i>Magnolia</i>	Plants for planting	New Zealand	United Kingdom	1
<i>Pepino mosaic potyvirus</i>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Fruits	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Fruits	Spain	United Kingdom	1
<i>Plum pox potyvirus</i>	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	Slovenia	2
	<i>Prunus salicina</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	France	1
<i>Puccinia hemerocallidis</i>	<i>Hemerocallis</i>	Plants for planting	USA	United Kingdom	1
<i>Puccinia horiana</i>	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cuttings	France	Finland	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	Finland	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cuttings	Netherlands	Finland	2
<i>Radopholus similis</i>	<i>Scindapsus aureus</i>	Cuttings	Sri Lanka	Netherlands	1
<i>Rhizopertha dominica</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	2
	<i>Triticum durum</i>	Stored products	Mexico	Algeria	1
<i>Rhizopertha dominica</i> , <i>Tribolium</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
<i>Sitophilus oryzae</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Stored products	Hungary	Poland	1
<i>Sphacelotheca reiliana</i>	<i>Zea mays</i>	Seeds	USA	France	1
<i>Spoladea recurvalis</i> , <i>Helicoverpa</i> (suspect <i>armigera</i> or <i>assulta</i>), <i>Maruca</i> (suspect <i>vitrata</i>)	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
<i>Thrips</i>	<i>Helianthus</i>	Cut flowers	France	French Guiana	1
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	2
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Denmark	1
<i>Thysanoptera</i>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	2
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	2
<i>Tribolium</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	3
	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	3
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	4
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	1
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Stored products	Hungary	Poland	1
<i>Tribolium castaneum</i>	<i>Triticum durum</i>	Stored products	Mexico	Algeria	1
<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	Plants for planting	Switzerland	Germany	2



EPPO Reporting Service

• Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Anastrepha</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Venezuela	Portugal	2
<i>Ceratitis</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	2
<i>Ceratitis</i> (suspect <i>anona</i> or <i>cosyra</i>)	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	22
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Senegal	France	2
<i>Ceratitis anonae</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	France	4
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Citrus clementina</i>	Italy	Czech Republic	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	(Netherlands)	Poland	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	(Netherlands)	Czech Republic	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Spain	Poland	1
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i> , <i>Cydia molesta</i>	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Italy	Poland	1
<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	2
Non-European <i>Tephritidae</i>	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Cameroon	France	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Ghana	France	3
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	France	9
	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Argentina	France	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Argentina	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	France	4
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	4
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Guinea	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	5
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	Germany	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Sri Lanka	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Togo	France	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	France	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	France	2
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Ziziphus</i>	Thailand	France	2
<i>Ziziphus rotundifolia</i>	Thailand	France	1	

• Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	Wooden house (coniferous)	Wood and bark	Canada	France	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i> and grub holes >3 mm	Coniferous wood	Packing material	USA	Finland	3
	Unspecified wood	Packing material	USA	Finland	2
Coleoptera	<i>Pinus</i>	Wood and bark	Madagascar	France	1



EPPO *Reporting Service*

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Coleoptera, Buprestidae	<i>Pinus</i>	Timber	France	Algeria	1
Coleoptera, Scolytidae (non-European)	<i>Quercus rubra</i>	Wood and bark	USA	France	1
Grub holes >3 mm	Coniferous wood	Packing material	USA	Finland	1
	<i>Larix</i>	Sawn wood	Russia	Finland	1
	Unspecified wood	Packing material	China (Hong Kong)	Germany	1
	Unspecified wood	Packing material	USA	Finland	1
	Unspecified wood	Packing material	USA	Finland	1
	Unspecified wood (including Coniferous wood)	Packing material	Japan	Finland	1
Insecta	Wooden sculptures	Wood and bark	Senegal	France	1
<i>Ips</i>	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Wood and bark	Lithuania	Poland	1
<i>Ips sexdentatus</i>	Unspecified wood	Round wood	France	Algeria	1

- **Bonsais**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Country of destination	nb
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Coprosma</i>	Israel	United Kingdom	1
<i>Pyrilidae</i>	<i>Pinus pentaphylla</i>	Japan	France	1
<i>Rhizoecus hibisci</i>	<i>Serissa</i>	(Netherlands)	United Kingdom	1
<i>Tinocallis takachihoensis</i>	<i>Ulmus</i>	China	United Kingdom	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2001-10.

2001/155 Vacancy at EPPO headquarters

The post of Assistant Director of EPPO will become vacant on 2003-01-01. The Assistant Director is responsible for all aspects of the scientific and technical programme of the Organization. Applications are invited by 2002-01-15. Further details can be obtained by contacting hq@eppo.fr.

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2001-10.