



ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE
ET MEDITERRANEENNE
POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN
PLANT PROTECTION
ORGANIZATION

EPPO

Reporting

Service

Paris, 2001-09-01

Reporting Service 2001, No. 9

CONTENTS

- [2001/156](#) - News from the Caribbean
- [2001/157](#) - First report of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in Sweden
- [2001/158](#) - First report of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in Canada and USA
- [2001/159](#) - First report of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in weeds
- [2001/160](#) - First report of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* in Puerto Rico
- [2001/161](#) - Existence of a recombinant between Tomato yellow leaf curl Sardinia and Tomato yellow leaf curl begomoviruses
- [2001/162](#) - New virus of apricot found in France: *Apricot latent ringspot nepovirus*
- [2001/163](#) - *Wheat High plains virus* can be transmitted by seeds of sweet maize
- [2001/164](#) - Genome sequence of *Watermelon silver mottle tospovirus* completed
- [2001/165](#) - New records for dwarf mistletoes in Honduras and Mexico
- [2001/166](#) - Situation of grapevine yellows in France in 2001
- [2001/167](#) - *Xanthomonas vesicatoria* occurs in Tanzania
- [2001/168](#) - Details on the situation of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *vesicatoria* on capsicum in Turkey
- [2001/169](#) - Dig-labelled PCR to detect *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*
- [2001/170](#) - EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance (detection of regulated pests)



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/156 News from the Caribbean

The Plant Health Report for 2000 has been prepared by IICA Office in Trinidad and Tobago and compiles replies to a questionnaire on quarantine pests received from several countries in the Caribbean (Antigua & Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Martinique, Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao), St Kitts & Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago). In addition, the EPPO Secretariat participated in the 11th session of the CPPP, where new pest records were presented by the countries present. The records which are new to the EPPO Secretariat or giving additional details are presented below.

New records

Aleurocanthus woglumi (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae - EPPO A1 quarantine pest): Antigua & Barbuda (found in 1999 in 4 locations in the west and north-east of the country, not found in citrus orchards), French Guiana (found in 1995).

Anastrepha serpentina (Diptera: Tephritidae): French Guiana.

Anastrepha suspensa (Diptera: Tephritidae - EPPO A1 quarantine pest): French Guiana.

Anthonomus grandis (Coleoptera: Curculionidae - EPPO A1 quarantine pest): Martinique.

Citrus tristeza closterovirus (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles).

Diaphorina citri (Homoptera: Aphalaridae - EPPO A1 quarantine pest): Cuba (found in 1999).

Maconellicoccus hirsutus (Homoptera: Pseudococcidae - EPPO Alert List): Antigua & Barbuda (found in April-May 2001 only in Antigua and Long Island, mainly on *Hibiscus* and *Annona*), Belize (first found in September 1999), Dominica (found in June 2001, not yet present in commercial crops), French Guiana, Suriname (found in April 2001 in the western part of Paramaribo), Venezuela (found on ornamentals growing in parks and avenues).

Phyllocnistis citrella (Lepidoptera: Gracillariidae): Antigua & Barbuda (no significant losses are reported), Barbados (found in 2001, present in most citrus groves), British Virgin Islands, French Guiana (found in 1997), Saint Lucia, Suriname.

Sternochetus mangiferae (Coleoptera: Curculionidae - EPPO A1 quarantine pest): British Virgin Islands.



EPPO *Reporting Service*

Thrips palmi (Thysanoptera: Thripidae - EPPO A1 quarantine pest): Suriname

Toxotrypana curvicauda (Diptera: Tephritidae - papaya fruit fly): Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles)

Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. *citri* (EPPO A1 quarantine pest): British Virgin Islands, Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles).

Detailed records

Aleurocanthus woglumi (EPPO A1 quarantine pest): Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles). In Dominica, it was introduced in 1997. Biological control was implemented and as a result: in 2000, only low numbers of the pest were found and in 2001 it could no longer be detected. In Trinidad & Tobago, it was first reported on the island of Trinidad in 1998 near Port of Spain. Within two years it spread rapidly throughout the country including Tobago (found in March 2000). A biological control programme (*Amitus hesperidum* and *Encarsia perplexa*) has been set up.

Maconellicoccus hirsutus (EPPO Alert List): It was first found in Trinidad in June 1995 near Port of Spain, and it rapidly spread throughout the island. Biological control programmes (*Cryptolaemus montrouzieri* and *Anagyrus kamali*) have been set up, and as a result the incidence of the pest remained low during the last two years.

Phyllocnistis citrella: It was first found in Trinidad in March 1997. Surveys done in 2000 and 2001 showed that the pest has spread throughout Trinidad and that it also occurs in Tobago. A control programme will be implemented in 2002.

Radopholus similis (EPPO A2 quarantine pest): Dominica (confirming earlier reports).

Source: Anonymous (2000) CARAPHIN - Plant Health Report 2000, 59 pp, IICA, Trinidad and Tobago.

Country reports presented at the 11th session of the Caribbean Plant Protection Organization, Port of Spain, Trinidad, 2001-11-19/23.

Additional key words: new records, detailed records

Computer codes: ALECWO, ANSTSE, ANSTSU, ANTHGR, CRYPMA, CSTXXX, DIAACI, PHENHI, PHYNCI, RADOSI, THRIPL, TOXTCU, XANTCI, AG, AN, BZ, CU, DM, GF, LC, MQ, SR, TT, VE, VG



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/157 First report of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in Sweden

The NPPO of Sweden recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* (EPPO Alert List) has been found in a glasshouse producing tomato fruits. As the infection was found very late in the season, the origin of this infestation could not be traced. Strict hygiene measures have been taken, although the crop has not been destroyed. Surveys, according to decision 2001/536/EC, will continue in Sweden. The situation of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in Sweden can be described as follows: **Present, found only in 1 tomato glasshouse.**

Source: **NPPO of Sweden, 2001-11.**

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PEPMV0, SE

2001/158 First report of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in Canada and USA

During winter 2000, tomatoes showing a bright yellow leaf mosaic were observed in a commercial glasshouse in southern Ontario, Canada. ISEM, ELISA and artificial inoculation tests revealed the presence of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* (EPPO Alert List). The Canadian isolates were compared with 2 European isolates (from the Netherlands and United Kingdom), and some differences were observed in particular when inoculated to *Lycopersicon pimpinellifolium*, suggesting the possible occurrence of several virus strains. In addition, tomato fruits originating from USA were collected during border inspections and tested by ELISA. *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* was detected in 6 out of 12 samples from Colorado, 6 out of 7 samples from Arizona and 1 out of 5 samples from Texas. These are the first reports of this virus in North America. The situation of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in Canada can be described as follows: **Present, found in 2000 in glasshouse tomatoes (Ontario).** The situation of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in USA needs to be confirmed. For the moment the virus has been intercepted several times on tomato fruits from Arizona, Colorado and Texas which suggests that it probably occurs there, but more information is needed on the phytosanitary situation of tomato crops.

Source: French, C.J.; Bouthillier, M.; Bernardy, M.; Sabourin, M.; Johnson, R.C.; Masters, C.; Godkin, S.; Mumford, R. (2001) First report of *Pepino mosaic virus* in Canada and the United States.
Plant Disease, 85(10), p 1121.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PEPMV0, CA, US



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/159 First report of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in weeds

So far, only pepino (*Solanum muricatum*) and tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) were reported as host plants of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* (EPPO Alert List). Studies were done in Spain on possible other hosts which could act as reservoirs for the virus. 70 samples of plants were collected in Murcia and Canary Islands, and then tested: *Amaranthus* sp., *A. viridis*, *Chenopodium murale*, *Convolvulus arvensis*, *Malva parviflora*, *Nicotiana glauca*, *Polypogon monspeliensis*, *Senecio vulgaris*, *Sisymbrium* sp., *Solanum nigrum* and *Sonchus oleraceus*. The virus was detected in *Amaranthus* sp., *M. parviflora*, *N. glauca*, *Solanum nigrum* and *Sonchus oleraceus*. All weeds were asymptomatic, but symptoms could be reproduced by mechanically inoculating tomato plants with sap from these naturally infected plants. This is the first report of natural infections of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in weeds

Source: Jordá, C.; Lázaro Pérez, A.; Martínez, P.V.; Lacasa, A. (2001) First report of *Pepino mosaic virus* on natural hosts.
Plant Disease, 85(12), p 1292.

Additional key words: new host plants

Computer codes: PEPMV0

2001/160 First report of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* in Puerto Rico

In spring 2001, tomato plants (*Lycopersicon esculentum* cv. Florasette) showing yellow leaf curling, stunting and reduced fruit set were observed in Guánica, Puerto Rico. Disease incidence reached 20% in the affected field on 25-day-old tomatoes, and after 8 weeks 75 % of the plants showed symptoms. Molecular assays revealed the presence of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest). This is the first report of this virus in Puerto Rico. The situation of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* in Puerto Rico can be described as follows: **Present, found in 2001 in one tomato field (Guánica, southern coast of the island).**

Source: Bird, J.; Idris, A.M.; Rogan, D.; Brown, J.K. (2001) Introduction of the exotic *Tomato yellow leaf curl virus* – Israel in tomato to Puerto Rico.
Plant Disease, 85(9) p 1028.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: TYLCV0, PR



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/161 Existence of a recombinant between Tomato yellow leaf curl Sardinia and Tomato yellow leaf curl begomoviruses

In Spain, Tomato yellow leaf curl Sardinia and Tomato yellow leaf curl begomoviruses (EPPO A2 quarantine pests) both occur. Studies revealed the existence of a recombinant between these two viruses. It was isolated from bean plants (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) showing symptoms of leaf crumple, collected in Almería (south-eastern Spain) in 1999. The biological and epidemiological consequences of the presence of this new interspecific recombinant have yet to be determined.

Source: Monci, F.; Navas-Castillo, J.; Moriones, E. (2001) Evidence of a naturally occurring recombinant between *Tomato yellow leaf curl virus* and *Tomato yellow leaf curl Sardinia virus* in Spain.
Plant Disease, 85(12), p1288.

Additional key words: genetics

Computer codes: TYLCV0

2001/162 New virus of apricot found in France: *Apricot latent ringspot nepovirus*

During an extensive field survey in 1994, apricot trees (*Prunus armeniaca* cv. Modesto) showed virus symptoms in a commercial orchard in the southeast of France. Trees appeared denuded, with reduced foliage and a bare and skeletal appearance. Fruits were few but were normal in appearance. Samples were taken and biological, serological and molecular tests revealed the presence of a new and distinct nepovirus. The name *Apricot latent ringspot nepovirus* has been proposed. No information is yet available on the distribution and impact of the disease, nor on the epidemiology of the virus (host range, potential vectors...).

Source: Gentit, P.; Delbos, R.P.; Candresse, T.; Dunez, J. (2001) Characterization of a new nepovirus infecting apricot in Southeastern France: apricot latent ringspot nepovirus.
European Journal of Plant Pathology, 107(5), 485-494.

Additional key words: new pest

Computer codes: FR



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/163 *Wheat High plains virus can be transmitted by seeds of sweet maize*

Research has been done in USA to assess the potential for seed transmission of *Wheat High plains virus* (EPPO Alert List). It is recalled that, in 1993, an unknown disease was noticed in maize crops (*Zea mays*) in Colorado, Idaho, Kansas and Texas (US). Electron microscopy and molecular data then supported the involvement of a new virus in this disease. In Idaho, the disease was observed in 8 fields of sweet maize (304 ha) with an incidence ranging from 30 to 85%, and 145 ha were abandoned due to the disease. From 1994 to 1996, the disease also developed in several sweet maize fields in southwestern Idaho. It was considered that this was essentially due to natural spread by the wheat curl mite (*Aceria tosichella*). Sweet maize seeds from 13 infected fields and research plots in Idaho, Colorado and Nebraska were collected and sown in pots in the glasshouse. Precautions were taken to avoid the presence of *Aceria tosichella* (e.g. experiments done in winter and early spring when mites are not likely to be present). Leaf samples were then collected from plants and tested by ELISA. Out of 46,600 seeds planted, 38,473 seedlings emerged, and 3 were found positive. The presence of *Wheat High plains virus* was confirmed by further tests. The authors felt that these results show that *Wheat High plains virus* can be transmitted by seeds of sweet maize under controlled conditions, although at a very low level.

Source: Forster, R.L.; Seifers, D.L.; Strausbaugh, C.A.; Jensen, S.G.; Ball, E.M.; Harvey, T.L. (2001) Seed transmission of the *High plain virus* in sweet corn. **Plant Disease, 85(7), 696-699.**

Additional key words: epidemiology

Computer codes: WHPV00

2001/164 *Genome sequence of Watermelon silver mottle tospovirus completed*

Watermelon silver mottle tospovirus (EPPO A1 quarantine pest) is considered as the most important pathogen of watermelon and other cucurbit crops in Taiwan. It is transmitted by *Thrips palmi*. The tripartite RNA genome of this virus has now been completely sequenced. Degenerate primers have also been developed to identify plant tospoviruses.

Source: Chu, F.-U.; Choa, C.-H.; Chung, M.-H.; Chen, C.-C.; Yeh, S.-D. (2001) Completion of the genome sequence of *Watermelon silver mottle virus* and utilisation of degenerate primers for detecting tospoviruses in five serogroups. **Phytopathology, 91(4), 361-368.**

Additional key words: genetics

Computer codes: WMSMV0



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/165 New records for dwarf mistletoes in Honduras and Mexico

In March 2000, a dwarf mistletoe was collected near San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas, Mexico (2440 m altitude). The collected sample came from a population which was initially classified as *Arceuthobium nigrum*. However, morphological measurements and molecular assays confirmed that this population was *Arceuthobium hondurense* and not *A. nigrum*. An additional population of *A. hondurense* was discovered in Chiapas near Oxchuc (2160 m altitude). Both populations of *A. hondurense* were found parasitizing *Pinus tecunumanii*. This is the first report of *A. hondurense* in Mexico. *A. hondurense* was previously only known from Honduras (Mathiasen *et al.*, 2001).

In November 2000, it was observed that several trees of *Pinus hartwegii* were parasitized by *Arceuthobium globosum* subsp. *grandicaule* near Gracia (Department of Lempira), in Honduras. This dwarf mistletoe was previously only known to occur in central Mexico and western Guatemala. This is the first report of *A. globosum* subsp. *grandicaule* in Honduras (Melgar *et al.*, 2001).

Source: Mathiasen, R; Nickrent, D; Parks, C; Beatty, J; Sesnie S. (2001) First report of *Arceuthobium hondurense* in Mexico.

Plant Disease, 85(4), p 444.

Melgar, J.; Mathiasen, R.; Howell, B. (2001) First report of *Arceuthobium globosum* subsp. *grandicaule* in Honduras.

Plant Disease, 85(4), p 563.

Additional key words: new records

Computer codes: ARESS, HD, MX



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/166 Situation of grapevine yellows in France in 2001

In France, no new outbreaks of grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) appeared in 2001. Previously, a new outbreak had been reported in 2000 in Savoie. Older outbreaks reported in the south west (Bordeaux region) and in the south (Languedoc) have been largely reduced, as a result of chemical control programmes applied against the insect vector.

Grapevine bois noir phytoplasma (=stolbur phytoplasma) is widespread in France, as practically no vine-growing region is free from it. However, the incidence of the disease is very low. Infected plots are scarce and affected plants isolated.

Source: Speich, P. (2001) Bilan phytosanitaire vigne 2001 – Une année quasi normale après des épisodes surprenants.

Phytoma – La Défense des Végétaux, no. 543, 18-21.

Additional key words: detailed records

Computer codes: PHYP10, PHYP64, FR

2001/167 *Xanthomonas vesicatoria* occurs in Tanzania

Studies were carried out in Tanzania to verify the possible presence of *Xanthomonas vesicatoria* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest). Field surveys were done during the rainy season of 1997 and 1998, and showed that *X. vesicatoria* was present in tomato and capsicum fields in all the main vegetable-growing regions of northern and southern highlands, but not in Zanzibar. In the studied tomato fields where symptoms could be observed, disease incidence varied greatly between years and fields (from less than 5 % to more than 90 %). In capsicum fields, the incidence was much lower (maximum 5 %). The identity of the bacterium was confirmed by isolation on semi-selective medium, biochemical and pathogenicity tests on tomato. The presence of the bacteria was also studied in seed lots. It was detected in 5 out of 26 farmers' saved seed lots, in 2 out of 3 commercial capsicum seed lots, but it was not found in 12 tested commercial tomato seed lots. According to the EPPO Secretariat, this is the first record of *X. vesicatoria* in Tanzania. The situation of *X. vesicatoria* in Tanzania can be described as follows: **Present in all the main vegetable-growing regions of northern and southern highlands (but absent in Zanzibar).**

Source: Black, R.; Seal, S.; Abubakar, Z.; Nono-Womdim, R.; Swai, I. (2001) Bacterial spot (*Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *vesicatoria*) of tomato and sweet pepper in Tanzania. **New Disease Reports, volume 3.**

<http://www.bspp.org.uk/ndr/jul2001/2001-36.htm>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: XANTVE, TZ



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2001/168 Details on the situation of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *vesicatoria* on capsicum in Turkey

In summer 1999 and 2000, 21 strains of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *vesicatoria* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) were isolated from diseased capsicum plants grown in 15 glasshouses and 6 commercial fields in the Mediterranean (Antalya) and eastern Anatolia (Erzurum, Erzincan and Yusufeli) regions of Turkey. Isolated strains were characterized by using physiological tests, fatty acid profiles, indirect ELISA, pathogenicity and hypersensitivity tests on differential pepper genotypes. Capsicum races 7, 8 and 10 of *X. axonopodis* pv. *vesicatoria* were identified.

Source: Sahin, F. (2001) Pepper races 7, 8 and 10 of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *vesicatoria* isolated from diseased pepper plants in Turkey.
New Disease Reports, volume 3.
<http://www.bspp.org.uk/ndr/jul2001/2001-35.htm>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: XANTVE, TR

2001/169 Dig-labelled PCR to detect *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*

A digoxigenin-labelled PCR method has been developed to detect *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* (EPPO A2 quarantine pest) in seed potato tubers and stem tissues. Compared with nested PCR and ELISA, it was found that it has a detection sensitivity close to that of nested PCR (and higher than ELISA), and that it was as easy to use as ELISA. This method can be used to detect symptomless infection in field potato tubers.

Source: Lee, I.M.; Lukaesko, L.A.; Maroon, C.J.M. (2001) Comparison of dig-labeled PCR, nested PCR, and ELISA for the detection of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in field-grown potatoes.
Plant Disease, 85(3), 261-266.

Additional key words: detection method

Computer codes: CORBSE



EPPO Reporting Service

2001/170 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 ISPM no.13) for 2001 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2001/154) from the following countries: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Guernsey, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, 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
<i>Acaridae</i>	<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	<i>Sinapis juncea</i>	Stored products	Ukraine	Poland	1
<i>Aloephagus myersi</i>	<i>Astraloba? congesta</i>	Plants for planting	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored products	Hungary	Poland	1
	<i>Panicum milliaceum</i>	Stored products	Ukraine	Poland	1
	<i>Panicum milliaceum, Sinapis alba</i>	Stored products	Ukraine	Poland	1
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored products	Hungary	Lithuania	1
	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored products	Ukraine	Lithuania	3
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Stored products	Ukraine	Lithuania	4
<i>Anarsia lineatella</i>	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Fruits	Greece	Poland	1
<i>Bemisia (suspect tabaci)</i>	<i>Fuchsia hybrida</i>	Cuttings	Portugal	United Kingdom	1
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Begonia</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Begonia hybrida</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Cryptocoryne crispatula var. balansae, C. wendtii, Echinodorus muricatus, E. osiris</i>	Aquarium plants	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Denmark	1
	<i>Cryptocoryne crispatula var. balansae, C. wendtii, C. spiralis, Echinodorus osiris</i>	Aquarium plants	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Denmark	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Spain (Canary Isl.)	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Spain (Canary Isl.)	United Kingdom	1



EPPO Reporting Service

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
Bemisia tabaci (cont.)	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Pot plants	Austria	Croatia	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Pot plants	Germany	Croatia	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Germany	Ireland	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Pot plants	Israel	Bulgaria	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	Bulgaria	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	Croatia	2
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	6
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Ficus</i>	Plants for planting	(Belgium)	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ficus benjamina</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Plants for planting	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Germany	2
	<i>Hypericum</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Lithospermum</i>	Plants for planting	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Gambia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Ireland	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Spain (Canary Isl.)	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Guernsey	2
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	4
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	11
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solidaster</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Trachelium</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Verbena</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Bemisia tabaci, B. afer, Oligonychus gossypii, Mycosphaerella henningsii	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom
Bemisia tabaci, Mononychellus progresivus, Phenacoccus solenopsis	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1
Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. sepedonicus	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Germany	Netherlands	2
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Russia	Lithuania	1
Cryptolestes ferrugineus, Psocoptera	<i>Pisum sativum, P. arvense, Sinapis alba, Carthamus tinctorius</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
Cuscuta	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Seeds	Italy	Poland	1
Ditylenchus destructor	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Hungary	Lithuania	1
Frankliniella occidentalis	<i>Alstroemeria</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	2
	Ornamentals	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Poland	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	2
Frankliniella schultzei	<i>Veronica spicata</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	1



EPPO Reporting Service

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb	
<i>Frankliniella schultzei</i> , <i>Thrips pusillus</i>	<i>Veronica spicata</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Fusarium</i>	<i>Polyscias</i>	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	Italy	1	
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Belgium	Norway	1	
<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>	<i>Citrus</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Netherlands	2	
	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Belgium	1	
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Netherlands	3	
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Brazil	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Belgium	4	
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Netherlands	3	
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Swaziland*	Netherlands	1	
<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Uruguay*	Netherlands	1		
<i>Helicoverpa</i>	<i>Pisum</i>	Vegetables	Zambia	United Kingdom	2	
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador*	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Morocco	Germany	1	
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Estonia	1	
	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador*	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	2	
	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Cut flowers	Turkey	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>	Plants for planting	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Germany	1	
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	2	
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Japan	Netherlands	1		
<i>Helicoverpa, Liriomyza</i>	<i>Pisum</i>	Vegetables	Zambia	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	Vegetables	Mexico	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Carthamus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Ireland	1	
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Guernsey	1	
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Spain	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Czech Republic	4	
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Spain	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Spain (Canary Isl.)	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	2	
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Veronica</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya*	United Kingdom	1
		<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	4
		<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Estonia	1
		<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	2
<i>Gypsophila</i>		Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Gypsophila</i>		Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2	
<i>Pisum</i>		Vegetables	Kenya*	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Pisum</i>		Vegetables	Zambia*	United Kingdom	2	



EPPO Reporting Service

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> , <i>Helicoverpa</i>	<i>Pisum</i>	Vegetables	Zambia*	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i> , <i>Liriomyza sp.</i>	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Cyprus	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
<i>Longidorus</i>	<i>Juniperus</i>	Plants for planting	Poland	Lithuania	1
<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus</i>	<i>Annona reticulata</i>	Fruits	India	United Kingdom	2
<i>Meloidogyne hapla</i>	<i>Rosa</i>	Plants for planting	Poland	Norway	1
<i>Mycosphaerella henningsii</i>	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1
<i>Oidium</i> (suspect <i>Sphaerotheca euphorbiae</i>)	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Zimbabwe	United Kingdom	1
<i>Parlatoria blanchardi</i>	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Cuttings	United Arab Emirates	United Kingdom	1
<i>Pepino mosaic potexvirus</i>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Fruits	Spain (Canary Isl.)	United Kingdom	5
<i>Phyllocnistis</i>	<i>Protea cynaroides</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	Portugal	1
<i>Potato spindle tuber viroid</i>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Seeds	Thailand*	Austria	1
<i>Puccinia horiana</i>	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Plants for planting	Belgium	Norway	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Pot plants	Germany	Portugal	1
<i>Puccinia panici</i>	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Cuttings	USA	United Kingdom	1
<i>Rhizopertha dominica</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	1
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
<i>Sitophilus oryzae</i>	<i>Secale cereale</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	1
<i>Sphaerotheca euphorbiae</i>	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Spodoptera</i> (suspect <i>littoralis</i>)	<i>Anemone hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Fuchsia hybrida</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	2
<i>Spoladea recurvalis</i> , <i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
<i>Tetranychus</i>	<i>Rosa</i>	Plants for planting	Zimbabwe	Greece	1
<i>Thrips</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Germany	1
	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	Germany	1



EPPO Reporting Service

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	4
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<i>Thrips pusillus</i> , <i>Frankliniella</i> , <i>Haplothrips</i> <i>gowdeyi</i> , <i>Frankliniella</i> <i>schultzei</i>	<i>Veronica</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>	<i>Hypericum</i>	Plants for planting	Zimbabwe	Greece	1
<i>Tribolium</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Slovakia	Poland	4
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	Czech Republic	Poland	2
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> <i>pv. citri</i>	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Netherlands	3

• Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb	
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Citrus limon</i> , <i>C. reticulata</i>	Spain	Poland	1	
	<i>Citrus limon</i> , <i>C. sinensis</i> , <i>C. reticulata</i> , <i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Spain	Poland	1	
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	(Sweden)	Poland	1	
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Argentina	Netherlands	2	
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Greece	Poland	1	
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Spain	Czech Republic	3	
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Spain	Poland	9	
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> , <i>C. sinensis</i> , <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> , <i>Vitis vinifera</i>	Spain	Poland	1	
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> , <i>C. spp.</i>	Spain	Poland	1	
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> , <i>Capsicum annum</i> , <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> , <i>Cucumis sativus</i>	Spain	Poland	1	
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i> , <i>Vitis vinifera</i> , <i>Capsicum annum</i>	Spain	Poland	1	
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Spain	Poland	1	
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> , <i>C. reticulata</i> , <i>Diospyros kaki</i>	(Germany)	Poland	1	
	<i>Tephritidae (non-European)</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	South Africa	Netherlands	1



EPPO Reporting Service

• Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	Pinus	Wood and bark	USA	Spain	1
Cerambycidae, grub holes > 3mm	Coniferous and hardwood	Packing material	China	Germany	1
<i>Dendroctonus, Polygraphus,</i> Cerambycidae	Wood	Packing material	Canada	Ireland	1
Grub holes > 3 mm	Coniferous and hardwood	Wood and bark	China	Germany	1
	Coniferous and hardwood	Packing material	China	Ireland	3
	Coniferous wood	Packing material	China	Finland	2
	Hardwood	Packing material	China	Finland	1
Grub holes > 3 mm, live larvae	Coniferous wood	Dunnage	Russia	United Kingdom	1
<i>Ips grandicollis</i>	Wood	Wood and bark	Honduras	Ireland	1
<i>Ips sexdentatus</i>	Wood	Round wood	France	Algeria	1
<i>Ips typographus</i>	Coniferous wood	Packing material	Unknown	Ireland	1
<i>Monochamus</i>	<i>Abies</i>	Wood and bark	Russia	Spain	1
	<i>Larix sibirica</i>	Wood	Russia	Austria	1
<i>Monochamus</i> (non- European)	Wood and bark	Packing material	China	Denmark	1
<i>Plagionotus arcuatus</i>	<i>Quercus</i>	Wood and bark	Ukraine	Poland	1
Scolytidae	Coniferous wood	Packing material	Honduras	Ireland	1

• Bonsais

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Country of destination	nb
<i>Dialeurodes citri</i>	<i>Ligustrum</i>	China	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ligustrum</i>	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Lachnellula</i>	<i>Sageretia</i>	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Rhizoecus hibisci</i>	<i>Serissa</i>	China	Netherlands	1
	<i>Serissa foetida</i>	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Tinocallis</i>	<i>Ulmus, Zelkova</i>	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Tinocallis takachihoensis</i>	<i>Ulmus</i>	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Tinocallis takachihoensis,</i> <i>Tinocallis</i> (suspect <i>nevskyi</i>)	<i>Ulmus</i>	China	United Kingdom	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2001-12.