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2003/159 First report of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in United Kingdom

In November 2003, the presence of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* (potato ring rot – EPPO A2 list) was reported for the first time in United Kingdom. During the regular official survey, the bacterium was discovered in a sample of seed potatoes (*Solanum tuberosum* cv. Provento) grown in one farm, in Wales. These potatoes had originally been produced from imported Dutch seed potatoes. On the farm concerned, all potato stocks grown in 2003 have been tested and two stocks associated with cv. Provento were found infected. Studies have been done to trace all movements of related potato stocks. No other stocks on the farm tested positive. It has been found that 2 consignments of seed potatoes were exported to Islas Canarias before the infection was found. As a consequence, the Spanish authorities were informed of the possible risk of infection immediately after the results of the initial tests were known. Three farms in England had bought potatoes of a different variety from the Welsh farm, their potato stocks were tested and no other positive findings were made. Five other farms in England grew crops in 2003 with a varietal link to the infected stocks. These stocks were also tested and no positive findings were made. It is now planned to test all stocks deriving from seed potatoes grown in 2002 on the Welsh farm. Contact has been made with the Dutch authorities to find whether other seed potatoes of cv. Provento or produced by the same grower may have gone to United Kingdom. Eradication and containment measures are being applied against potato ring rot.

The situation of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in United Kingdom can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2003 in one seed potato farm in Wales, under eradication.**

Source: **DEFRA Web site.**
News releases. <http://www.defra.gov.uk/planth/what.htm>
First finding of potato ring rot in the United Kingdom (2003-11-12).
Further precautionary action against potato ring rot (2003-11-19).
Progress made on containing potato ring rot (2003-12-09).
Finding of potato ring rot in Wales – Key points and facts
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/planth/phnews/ringkey.htm>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: CORBSE, GB



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2003/160 First report of *Diabrotica virgifera* in Slovenia

Since 1997, national surveys on *Diabrotica virgifera* (EPPO A2 pest) have been carried out in Slovenia. In 2003, at the end of June, pheromone and yellow sticky traps were placed in pairs at 58 localities. At the end of July, the first specimens of *D. virgifera* were caught in the region of Pomurje (eastern part of Slovenia), and as a consequence additional traps were placed. In total, 62 localities were regularly monitored (every 7 to 10 days) from July until the end of maize harvest (due to very dry weather conditions, harvest was finished by the end of August). At the end of this period, *D. virgifera* was found both in the eastern part (regions of Pomurje and Podravje: along the borders with Croatia and Hungary) and in the western part of Slovenia (region of Northern Primorska, near the city Nova Gorica and the Italian border). In total, 19 specimens were caught, 15 in the eastern part, and 4 in the western part. Infestation is still low, but the pest is expected to spread from both sides to the central part of Slovenia. It is recalled that the most important maize-growing area is on the West. This is the first record of *D. virgifera* in Slovenia. The situation of *D. virgifera* in Slovenia can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2003 in the regions of Pomurje and Podravje (bordering Croatia and Hungary) and Northern Primorska (near Nova Gorica).**

Source: **NPPO of Slovenia, 2003-11.**

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: DIABVI, SI

2003/161 First report of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Slovenia

During an official survey for *Phytophthora ramorum* (EPPO Alert List) in Slovenia in 2003, following EU emergency phytosanitary measures, plants of *Viburnum* and *Rhododendron* spp. were inspected at nurseries, garden centres, parks and gardens. In July, symptoms in container-grown plants of *R. catawbiense* cv. Grandiflorum and *V. farreri* in two garden centres and *Viburnum x bodnantense* in a nursery were observed. *Rhododendron* plants showed twig dieback and leaf blight. On both *Viburnum* species, symptoms of wilting and discoloration at the stem base were observed. The pathogen was isolated on a semi-selective medium (P5 ARP) and identified on the basis of morphological and cultural characters as *P. ramorum*. For confirmation of the identity, PCR was used. The infected plants and all susceptible plants within a 2 m radius were destroyed by incineration. Other susceptible host plants were re-inspected. This is the first report of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Slovenia.

The status of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Slovenia is declared as follows: **Present, found in 2003 on *Viburnum* and *Rhododendron* species, under eradication.**

Source: **NPPO of Slovenia, 2003-11**

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PHYTRA, SI



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2003/162 Further findings of *Phytophthora ramorum* on trees in United Kingdom

As reported in EPPO RS 2003/145, an isolated finding of *Phytophthora ramorum* (EPPO Alert List) was made on *Quercus falcata* in Sussex, United Kingdom. Three more findings have now been made on *Fagus sylvatica* (beech), *Quercus ilex* (European holm oak) and *Aesculus hippocastanum* (horse chestnut). These findings were made at two locations in large private estates in the South West of England which are periodically open to the public. Numerous other findings of the disease have been made at these sites, mainly on *Rhododendron*. Eradication and containment measures are being taken, and surveillance will be intensified.

Source: **NPPO of United Kingdom, 2003-12.**
DEFRA Web site.

Joint Forestry Commission and DEFRA News Release of 2003-12-04.
Phytophthora ramorum: more resources and new disease confirmations.
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/news/2003/031204c.htm>

Additional key words: new host plants

Computer codes: PHYTRA, GB

2003/163 First report of *Liriomyza sativae* in Turkey

In Turkey, a study on Agromyzidae was carried out in 2000 and 2001 in Mugla province (Aegean region). Specimens were collected from both agricultural and wild plants every week. During this study, *Liriomyza sativae* (Diptera: Agromyzidae – EPPO A2 list) was found. Specimens examined were found in leaves of *Citrullus lanatus* (Cucurbitaceae). This is the first report of *L. sativae* in Turkey.

The situation of *L. sativae* in Turkey can be described as follows: **Present, found in Mugla province (Aegean region) in 2000/2001.**

Source: Civelek, H.S. (2003) Checklist of Agromyzidae (Diptera) of Turkey, with a new record.
Phytoparasitica, 31(2), 132-138.

Civelek, H.S. (2002) New records of Agromyzidae (Diptera) from Western Turkey.
Insecta Mundi, 16(1-3), 49-55.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: LIRISA, TR



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2003/164 First report of *Watermelon chlorotic stunt begomovirus* in Israel

The national plant protection organization of Israel (PPIS) informed the EPPO Secretariat of the discovery of the whitefly-transmitted *Watermelon chlorotic stunt begomovirus* (WmCSV – EPPO Alert List) in Israel. WmCSV symptoms were first observed in Autumn 2002 affecting one cultivated watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*) plot in the south of the country. Following positive identification of this pathogen, which until now had been recorded from only Iran, Sudan, Yemen, and possibly Saudi Arabia and Greece, the affected 2 hectares were destroyed by order of PPIS. In 2003 the disease was again reported, this time from additional areas in the country on watermelon and melon (*Cucumis melo*). The status of this pest in Israel can be described as: **Present, distribution under surveillance.**

Source: **NPPO of Israel, 2003-12.**

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: WMCSV0, IL

2003/165 Details on the situation of several quarantine pests in Valle d'Aosta region (IT)

The EPPO Secretariat has extracted the following data from the 2002 Annual Report of the phytosanitary service of Valle d'Aosta region (IT).

Apple proliferation phytoplasma (EPPO A2 list)

The disease is widespread in Valle d'Aosta. In old orchards, disease incidence can reach 100%. A sanitation programme is being implemented. Trees are inspected for the presence of typical symptoms or tested when no symptoms are found in the orchard. Infected trees are destroyed and when more than 25% infection is observed the whole orchard is destroyed.

***Ceratitis capitata* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EPPO A2 list)**

Populations were favoured by high temperatures in 2002 and *C. capitata* was trapped in relatively high numbers in some areas, but no losses were observed.

***Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* and *Ralstonia solanacearum* (both on EPPO A2 list)**

Numerous potato fields were inspected, neither of these bacteria was detected.

***Erwinia amylovora* (EPPO A2 list)**

A monitoring programme has been set up since 1992. In 2002, the 50 permanent sites were inspected twice. *E. amylovora* was not found.



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***Globodera rostochiensis* and *G. pallida* (both on the EPPO A2 list)**

Potato cyst nematodes are widespread in Valle d'Aosta, all tested samples collected from 10 potato fields were found positive.

Grapevine yellows

So far, only bois noir (stolbur phytoplasma) is present in Valle d'Aosta. Although, the insect vector *Scaphoideus titanus* was trapped in numerous places, Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma (EPPO A2 list) has never been detected in vineyards.

***Rhagoletis completa* (Diptera: Tephritidae - formerly EPPO A1 list)**

It was first found in 1991. Since then, it has caused very serious losses to walnut production in some parts of Valle d'Aosta.

***Thaumetopoea pityocampa* (Lepidoptera: Notodontidae - EU Annexes)**

Some outbreaks were observed in forestry, mainly on *Pinus nigra* and to a lesser extent on *P. sylvestris*.

Source: **Rapport d'activité 2002. Service phytosanitaire de l'arboriculture fruitière et des cultures. Région autonome de la Vallée d'Aoste, 142 pp.**

Additional key words: detailed records

Computer codes: CERTCA, CORBSE, ERWIAM, HETDPA, HETDRO, PHYP10, PHYP14, PHYP64, PSDMSO, RHAGCO, THAUPI, IT



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2003/166 Survey on *Ralstonia solanacearum* in United Kingdom: 2003 results

In United Kingdom, there have been 5 confirmed outbreaks of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 list) in potato crops: 2 in the Thames Valley (in 1992 and 1995), 2 in Northamptonshire (in 1999), and 1 in Kent (in 2000). The bacterium has also caused 2 outbreaks in tomato crops grown at 1 locality in Bedfordshire (in 1997 and 1998). All these cases were apparently caused by irrigating crops with water from contaminated rivers, where the bacterium persists by infecting *Solanum dulcamara* plants with roots in the water. Monitoring programmes and eradication measures are being applied in United Kingdom. Since the last outbreak in 2000, *R. solanacearum* has not been detected on crops but only in watercourses. Results of the 2003 action and survey are presented in detail on the web site of DEFRA. Numerous herbicide spot treatments were applied against *S. dulcamara* along watercourses (4,000 in June/July and 2,000 in September). Concerning the analysis of water samples, *R. solanacearum* was absent in 41 of the 65 sites sampled (63 %). The bacterium was found in water samples from 12 water courses (essentially located in the south and south-east of England). The situation of *R. solanacearum* in United Kingdom can be described as follows: **Present, the bacterium has been eradicated from solanaceous crops but can still be detected in a few watercourses.**

Source: Web site of Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA),
United Kingdom
Potato brown rot: 2003 monitoring programme: Final results.
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/planth/pbr2.htm>.

Additional key words: detailed record.

Computer codes: PSDMSO, GB



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2003/167 Incursions reported by Finland

The NPPO of Finland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the following incursions found recently on ornamental, fruit and vegetable crops.

Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus (INSV – EPPO A2 list) was found in August 2003 in cut flowers of *Chrysanthemum*, and in September in pot plants of *Kalanchoe blossfeldiana* and *Schlumbergera*. In both cases, the pathways of introduction of INSV are unknown. Eradication measures were immediately taken. Earlier incursions of INSV were reported in 2001, 2002 and 2003 (see EPPO RS 2001/201, 2002/169, 2003/073).

The situation of *Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus* in Finland can be described as follows: **Transient, actionable. Incursions are occasionally reported under glasshouse, under eradication.**

Glomerella acutata (anamorph *Colletotrichum acutatum* - EU Annexes) was found in July 2003 on strawberry plants (*Fragaria ananassa* cv. Polka) growing in the field. The source of infestation is thought to be planting material imported from the Netherlands. Strawberry plants were destroyed and phytosanitary measures applied. Earlier incursions were reported in 2000 and 2002 (EPPO RS 2001/199, 2002/173).

The situation of *Glomerella acutata* in Finland can be described as follows: **Transient, actionable. Incursions are occasionally reported in the field, under eradication.**

Liriomyza huidobrensis (EPPO A2 list) was found in September 2003 in pot plants of *Gerbera* at one nursery. Eradication measures were immediately taken, all infested plants were destroyed and appropriate treatments were made. Earlier incursions of this pest were reported in 1992, 1997 and 2002 (see EPPO RS 93/014, 97/181, 2003/021).

The situation of *Liriomyza huidobrensis* in Finland can be described as follows: **Transient, actionable. Incursions are occasionally reported under glasshouse, under eradication.**

Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae – EPPO A2 list) was found in July/September 2003 in one potato-producing farm and in five home gardens. Earlier incursions of *L. decemlineata* were reported in 2001 and 2002 (see EPPO RS 2001/201 and 2002/165). Some of the fields where *L. decemlineata* was found in 2003 were in the same region as the findings in 2002. The farms and home gardens where *L. decemlineata* was found in 2002 were inspected in 2003 and found free from the pest. Concerning the 2002 incursion, it was suggested that the beetle was carried by a heavy storm from the eastern part of Estonia but, for the 2003 incursion, the pathway of introduction remains unknown. Eradication measures have been taken.

The situation of *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* in Finland can be described as follows: **Transient, actionable. Incursions are occasionally reported in potato fields or gardens, under eradication.**



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Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus (TSWV – EPPO A2 list) was found in September 2003 in plants of tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) and chrysanthemum cut flowers at one nursery. The pathway of introduction of TSWV is unknown. Eradication measures were immediately taken. Earlier incursions of TSWV were reported in 1989, 1992 and 2001 (see EPPO RS 500/16, 2001/086, 2001/127, 2001/201).

The situation of *Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus* in Finland can be described as follows: **Transient, actionable. Incursions are occasionally reported under glasshouse, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Finland, 2003-10 & 2003-12.

Additional key words: incursions

Computer codes: COLLAC, INSV00, LIRIHU, LEPTDE, TSWV00, FI

2003/168 Recent findings of new avocado pests: addition of *Oligonychus perseae*, *Scirtothrips perseae* and *Tetraleurodes perseae* to the EPPO Alert List

In the EPPO RS 2003/044, the NPPO of Israel had informed the EPPO Secretariat that two new pests of avocado had been found in Israel: *Oligonychus perseae* and *Tetraleurodes perseae*. Official control measures are being applied to prevent any further spread. Browsing through the literature, it appeared that these species had also been introduced into California in the 1990s and were causing damage. Their area of origin is thought to be in Latin America. It was also found that another species *Scirtothrips perseae* had also been introduced from Latin American to Californian orchards and was causing serious damage. Although, avocado is not a major crop in the EPPO region, it is of economic importance to some countries and the EPPO Secretariat felt that all three species should be added to the EPPO Alert List.

Oligonychus perseae (Acari: Tetranychidae – Persea mite)

Why *Oligonychus perseae* came to our attention because it was recently found on avocado in Israel (see EPPO RS 2003/044), together with another pest *Tetraleurodes perseae*. *O. perseae* has also been introduced in 1990 in California, most probably from Latin America. In both cases, it is suspected that the pest was brought on illegally introduced avocado planting material (budwood). As *O. perseae* is a new pest to the EPPO region which can be transported with avocado material, the EPPO Secretariat decided to add it to the EPPO Alert List.

Where *O. perseae* was first described in 1975 on intercepted avocado foliage from Mexico at a quarantine facility in Texas (US). *O. perseae* originates from Mexico where it damages avocado in arid regions. It was first found in Californian orchards in 1990, in San Diego county (it was then misidentified as *O. peruvianus*). It is now widespread in California. This species has been detected in Israel in 2001 and is now subject to official control.



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	<p>EPPO region: Israel (under official control). North America: Mexico, USA (California). Central America: Costa Rica.</p>
On which plants	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado). <i>O. perseae</i> can also feed on a wide range of fruit species (e.g. <i>Ceratonia siliqua</i> (carob), <i>Diospyros virginiana</i> (persimmon), <i>Prunus</i> , and <i>Vitis</i>), ornamentals (e.g. <i>Acacia</i> , <i>Bambusa</i> , <i>Bixa orellana</i> (annatto), <i>Rhus</i> , <i>Rosa</i> , <i>Salix</i>) and weeds (e.g. <i>Asclepias fascicularis</i> , <i>Chenopodium album</i> , <i>Sonchus</i>).
Damage	The mites feed beneath protective web nests along midribs and veins on the undersides of leaves. Feeding damage produces characteristic circular necrotic spots (of about 1-5 mm ²). High populations (>500 mites per leaf) can cause partial or total tree defoliation, and as a consequence increase the risk of sunburn to young fruit and exposed tree trunks. Premature fruit drop may occur. In California, <i>O. perseae</i> is considered as a serious pest of economic importance. More data is needed on the biology of the pest.
Dissemination	The mites can move over short distances. Over long distances, movements of infested avocado plants, and other hosts can ensure dissemination. The risk associated with movements of fruits appears very low.
Pathway	Plants for planting of <i>P. americana</i> and other hosts, fruits (?).
Possible risks	Avocado is not widely grown in the EPPO region but is of economic importance at least in Israel and Spain. Control measures (removal of weeds and of fallen leaves, use of predators (<i>Neoseiulus californicus</i> , <i>Galendromus annectens</i> , <i>G. helveolus</i>), applications of acaricides) are available but may not be very easy to apply in practice. In Israel, official control measures are being implemented to prevent any further spread of <i>O. perseae</i> . Trade essentially concern avocado fruits which are not a risky pathway, but more attention should perhaps be paid to the movements of planting material to avoid any further introduction.
Source(s)	Tanako-Lee, M.; Hoddle, M.S. (2002) <i>Oligonychus perseae</i> (Acari: Tetranychidae) population responses to cultural control attempts in an avocado orchard. Florida Entomologist, 85(1), 216-226. Swirski E, Wysoki M & Izhar Y, 2002. Subtropical Fruits Pests in Israel, Fruit Board of Israel, 284 pp. NPO of Israel, 2003-03. INTERNET Protecnet – Diagnostico Fitosanitario. Listado de plagas (insectos y acaros) en cultivos de importancia economica en Costa Rica. http://www.protecnet.go.cr/diagnosticofitosanitario/plagcul/cultivoa.htm Santa Barbara County Agricultural Commissioner's Office. Pest Notes. Persea mite. http://www.countyofsb.org/agcomm/perseamt.htm University of California, Riverside (US). The biology and management of Persea mite, <i>Oligonychus perseae</i> Tuttle, Baker & Abbatiello (Acari: Tetranychidae) by M.S. Hoddle. http://www.biocontrol.ucr.edu/mite1.html
EPPO RS 2003/044, 2003/168	
Panel review date	-
	Entry date 2003-11

Scirtothrips perseae (Thysanoptera: Thripidae – avocado thrips)

Why	Two pests of avocado (<i>Oligonychus perseae</i> and <i>Tetrалеurodes perseae</i>) have been found in Israel in 2001 (EPPO RS 2003/044). The same species have also been introduced into California (US), most probably from Latin America. When looking at the Californian studies on these pests, it appeared that a third pest species <i>Scirtothrips perseae</i> was also reported as having been introduced from Latin America, and was causing economic damage to avocado orchards. Therefore the EPPO Secretariat felt that <i>S. perseae</i> should also be added to the EPPO Alert List.
Where	<i>S. perseae</i> was first noticed in California (US) in July 1996. At the time of discovery it was described as a new species with an unknown area of origin. Further studies showed that it occurs in Mexico and Guatemala, and probably originates from this area. It is hypothesised that it was introduced into California with illegally brought planting material.
On which plants	<i>Persea americana</i> (avocado).
Damage	Both adults and immature stages of <i>S. perseae</i> can be observed on upper leaf surfaces, but when disturbed they move to leaf edges and undersides. Feeding damage (leaf bronzing) can be observed on both leaf surfaces. Initially, damage follows leaf veins but as population increases, bronzing is observed in random patterns between leaf veins.



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	<p>Immature stages and adults also feed on young developing fruits while hidden under the calyx, resulting in fruit scarring. In California, outbreaks of <i>S. perseae</i> are observed in winter and spring when temperatures are low, and populations decrease in summer. <i>S. perseae</i> is currently considered as a pest of major economic importance in Californian avocado orchards.</p>
Dissemination	<p>Over short distances, thrips are poor flyers but can be transported by winds. Over long distances, movements of infested avocado plants can ensure thrips dissemination. The risk associated with movements of fruits appears very low.</p>
Pathway	<p>Plants for planting of <i>P. americana</i>, fruits (?).</p>
Possible risks	<p>Avocado is not widely grown in the EPPO region but is of economic importance at least in Israel and Spain. It can be recalled that <i>Oligonychus perseae</i> and <i>Tetraleurodes perseae</i> have recently been found in Israel and are under official control. In this case, it is also believed that they came with illegally introduced avocado planting material. Control methods are being studied in United States (use of biological control agents, use of abamectin), but thrips are usually difficult to control in practice. Trade essentially concern avocado fruits which are not a risky pathway, but more attention should perhaps be paid to the movements of planting material to avoid any introduction into the EPPO region.</p>
Source(s)	<p>Nakahara, S. (1997) <i>Scirtothrips perseae</i> (Thysanoptera: Thripidae), a new species infesting avocado in southern California. <i>Insecta Mundi</i>, 11(2), 189-192 (abst.). Swirski E, Wysoki M & Izhar Y, 2002. Subtropical Fruits Pests in Israel, Fruit Board of Israel, 284 pp. NPPO of Israel, 2003-03. INTERNET Colegio de Postgraduados, Mexico. IV World Avocado Congress (1999-10-06). Overview of the world avocado production by J. Toerien. http://www.colpos.mx/ifit/aguacate2/ingles2/panoramic.htm University of California, Riverside (US). The biology and management of the avocado thrips, <i>Scirtothrips perseae</i> Nakahara (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) by M.S. Hoddle. http://www.biocontrol.ucr.edu/avocadothrips.html</p>
EPPO RS 2003/168	
Panel review date	-
	Entry date 2003-11

Tetraleurodes perseae (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae - red-banded whitefly)

Why	<p><i>Tetraleurodes perseae</i> came to our attention because it was recently found on avocado in Israel (see EPPO RS 2003/044), together with another pest <i>Oligonychus perseae</i>. <i>T. perseae</i> has also been introduced in the 1990s in California, most probably from Latin America. In both cases, it is suspected that the pest was brought on illegally introduced avocado planting material (budwood). As <i>T. perseae</i> is a new pest to the EPPO region which can be moved on avocado material, the EPPO Secretariat decided to add it to the EPPO Alert List.</p>
Where	<p><i>T. perseae</i> was first discovered in San Diego, California (US) in 1982 but was only described in 1995. It is thought that this species originates from Latin America. The presence of <i>T. perseae</i> was detected in Israel in 2001, and it thought to have been brought on illegally introduced avocado planting material. Its presence was also reported in 2002 in Lebanon. EPPO region: Israel (under official control), Lebanon. North America: Mexico, USA (California, Florida). Central America: more data needed.</p>
On which plants	<p><i>Persea americana</i> (avocado). Other hosts plants (Lauraceae only) have been reported (Nakahara, 1995), but in California <i>T. perseae</i> populations have only been found on avocado.</p>
Damage	<p>In California, <i>T. perseae</i> is not considered as a major pest of avocado. However, it is reported that the honeydew production by feeding nymphs can promote the development of sooty mould on leaves. Feeding by large numbers of <i>T. perseae</i> can deform immature leaves which can lead to premature leaf drop. So far, no transmission of viruses by <i>T. perseae</i> has been reported.</p>



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Dissemination	Natural dispersal occur as adults of <i>T. perseae</i> can fly. Over long distances, movements of infested avocado plants can ensure its dissemination. The risk associated with movements of fruits appears very low.
Pathway	Plants for planting of <i>P. americana</i> , fruits (?).
Possible risks	Avocado is not widely grown in the EPPO region but is of economic importance at least in Israel and Spain. In Mexico, effective control is ensured by the use of parasitoids (<i>Encarsia</i> and <i>Eretmocerus</i> species), but this may not be valid in the EPPO region. In Israel, official control measures are being implemented to prevent any further spread of <i>O. perseae</i> . Trade essentially concern avocado fruits which are not a risky pathway, but more attention should perhaps be paid to the movements of planting material to avoid any further introduction.
Source(s)	Hoddle, M.S. Soliman, G.N. (2000) Developmental and reproductive biology of the red-banded whitefly, <i>Tetraleurodes perseae</i> Nakahara (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae). Subtropical Fruit News, 8(1-2), 15-18. Nakahara, S. (1995) Taxonomic studies of the genus <i>Tetraleurodes</i> (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae). Insecta Mundi, 91(1-2), 105-150 (abst.). Swirski E, Wysoki M & Izhar Y, 2002. Subtropical Fruits Pests in Israel, Fruit Board of Israel, 284 pp. NPPO of Israel, 2003-03. INTERNET European Whitefly Studies Network. An inventory of whiteflies in Belize: what relevance for EWSN? by J. Martin. http://www.whitefly.org/WhitefliesInBelize.htm University of California, Riverside (US). Biology of the red-banded whitefly, <i>Tetraleurodes perseae</i> Nakahara (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae) by G. Soliman and M.S. Hoddle. http://www.biocontrol.ucr.edu/RBW.html
EPPO RS 2003/044, 2003/168	
Panel review date	-
	Entry date 2003-11

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2003-11.

Additional key words: New pests, Alert List

Computer codes: OLIGPA, SCITSP, TETLPE, CR, IL, LE, MX, US

2003/169 New pest records from the French overseas departments and territories

A recent paper (Ryckewaert, 2003) presents the pest species which are present on vegetable crops in the French overseas departments and territories. The EPPO Secretariat has extracted the following new records of which several concern the Island of Mayotte, geographically part of the Comoro Islands, but politically a French overseas territory:

Bemisia tabaci (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae - EPPO A2 list) occurs in French Polynesia and Mayotte.

Dacus ciliatus (Diptera: Tephritidae – EPPO A1 list) is present in Mayotte on cucurbits.

Helicoverpa armigera (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae – EPPO A2 list) is present in tomato crops in Mayotte.

Liriomyza trifolii (Diptera: Agromyzidae – EPPO A2 list) occurs in Mayotte.



EPPO *Reporting Service*

Nemorimyza (Amauromyza) maculosa (Diptera: Agromyzidae – EPPO A1 list) is recorded in French Guiana on lettuce crops.

Neoceratitis (Trirhithromyia) cyanescens (Diptera: Agromyzidae – EPPO A1 list) occurs in Mayotte.

Source: Ryckewaert, P. (2003) Les insectes et acariens des cultures maraîchères dans les DOM-TOM. Situation et perspectives.
Phytoma - La Défense des Végétaux no. 562, 26-31.

Additional key words: new records

Computer codes: AMAZMA, BEMITA, CERTCY, DACUCI, HELIAR, LIRITR, GF, PF, YT

2003/170 *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* is absent from Slovenia

An official survey for *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (EPPO A1 list) has been conducted in Slovenia. In Primorska region (eastern part), *Pinus nigra* and *P. sylvestris* were inspected for the presence of wilt symptoms, and wood was inspected for any discoloration or grub holes. 29 samples were analyzed and *B. xylophilus* was not found. In the western part of Slovenia no suspicious symptoms were observed. Import inspections done at the port of Koper also gave negative results.

The situation of *B. xylophilus* in Slovenia can be described as follows: **Absent, confirmed by survey.**

Source: **NPPO of Slovenia, 2003-11.**

Additional key words: absence

Computer codes: BURSXY, SI



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2003/171 *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *musacearum* causes a new and serious disease of banana in Eastern Africa

In Uganda, a new and serious disease of banana has been observed in the major banana-growing areas (districts of Mukono and Kayunga) since 2001. The first symptoms included discoloration of flowers and withering of flower bracts, premature flowering of young plants, leaf yellowing, and wilting. Affected plants die within a month. Samples of diseased tissues were sent to CABI Bioscience in United Kingdom, and the presence of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *musacearum* was detected. A similar bacterium had previously been reported to cause wilt on *Ensete ventricosum* in Ethiopia. In Uganda, the disease is spreading very rapidly and the destruction of the affected crops by burning is, so far, the only control method available. Further studies are under way to confirm the identification of the bacterium and to characterize isolates from Ethiopia and Uganda. This emerging disease is considered as a very serious threat to banana production in Eastern Africa, and potentially worldwide.

Source: Korobko, A.P. (1997) Bacterial wilt of pseudobanana (*Ensete ventricosum*). **Mikrobiologichnii Zhurnal**, **59(2)**, 44-53 (abst.).

Yirgou, D.; Bradbury, J.F. (1974) A note on wilt of banana caused by the enset wilt organism *Xanthomonas musacearum*. **East African Agricultural and Forestry Journal**, **40(1)**, 111-114.

INTERNET

CABI Bioscience web site – News release of 21st January 2003.

New disease threatens Eastern African banana production
<http://www.cabi-bioscience.org/Html/PressReleases.htm>

ProMED postings

Banana wilt, banana – Uganda, 2002-01-04
Matoke disorder, banana – Uganda, 2002-01-18
Banana wilt – Uganda (Kayunga), 2002-07-17
Banana wilt, banana – Uganda, 2003-03-03
<http://www.promedmail.org>

Additional key words: new pest

Computer codes: XANTSP, UG, ET



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2003/172 Details on the situation of *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* in Réunion

In Réunion, *Tomato yellow leaf curl begomovirus* (EPPO A2 list) was first reported in September 1997 near St. Pierre. The virus was found both in protected and field-grown tomatoes, causing serious epidemics. In 1998, it was considered that eradication was not feasible but control programmes were initiated. Molecular studies of isolates from Réunion suggested that they correspond to a single, recent introduction, from a single origin. Studies on the insect vector, *Bemisia tabaci* (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae - EPPO A2 list), showed that the B biotype predominates on the island but some specimens belonged to another biotype (also present in Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and called biotype Mascareignes). In 1998/1999, surveys showed that TYLCV was present from La Possession (north) to St Joseph (south), and to Makes towards the centre of the island (900 m altitude). The eastern part of the island was not affected by TYLCV, but it is not a tomato-producing area. No specific studies were done on crop losses, but up to 85% losses were observed on the most susceptible tomato cultivars (e.g. Farmer, Boa). Control measures are being taken to contain both TYLCV and its vector. In nurseries: insect proof screenhouses, yellow sticky traps are used, and planting material is tested. Growers are recommended: not to establish new tomato crops in the vicinity of old plots, to apply weed control, chemical or biological control against *B. tabaci* and to use more tolerant tomato cultivars. Import checks have been also strengthened to avoid further introductions of infested tomato fruits or plants, and of *B. tabaci*.

Source: Reynaud, B.; Wuster, G.; Delatte, H.; Soustrade, I.; Lett, J.M.; Gambin, O.; Peterschmitt, M. (2003) Les maladies à bégomovirus chez la tomate dans les départements français d'Outre-Mer. Le *Tomato yellow leaf curl virus* (TYLCV) à la Réunion.

Phytoma - La Défense des Végétaux no. 562, 13-17.

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: TYLCV, RE



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2003/173 APHIS proposals for new US phytosanitary regulations

The APHIS representation in Vienna has informed the EPPO Secretariat of the following proposals for future modifications of the US phytosanitary regulations. These are only proposals which are not yet in force.

- In order to mitigate the risk posed by *Ralstonia solanacearum* (race 3 biovar 2 – EPPO A2 list), it is intended to require that host plant material could be exported to the US only under a bilateral technical work plan (similar to the existing one for plants in growing media).
- Traders or passengers arriving at US ports or airports with fruits and vegetables (if not prohibited) will have to provide a Phytosanitary Certificate (PC) to the custom authorities. The PC should follow the IPPC format (written in one of the 5 FAO languages but common names for plants and plant products will be accepted). APHIS invites countries to provide copies of their PC. This proposed rule was published in 2001-08-29, and the final rule is intended to be published before the end of 2003.

Source: Personal communication with Ms S.I. Vicinanza, APHIS Attache, American Embassy, Vienna, Austria (2003-11).

Additional key words: regulations

Computer codes: US

2003/174 US interceptions of *Tilletia indica* from 1984 to 2000

Tilletia indica (EPPO A2 list) was discovered for the first time in USA in 1996 (EPPO RS 96/062). Studies were done to identify likely pathways of introduction of *T. indica* into USA by means other than natural air movement. The USDA-APHIS database of interceptions (USDA/APHIS Port Information Network) was analysed with data collected from 1984 to 2000. Over this period, 925 interceptions of *T. indica* were done. All interceptions were made on wheat from Mexico, and the fungus was not found on consignments from any other country. 98.8% of these interceptions were made at land border crossings in Texas and Arizona (a few were made at airports). 80 % of these interceptions were made from bags or loose grain found in cars, trucks or railway cars. Surprisingly, commercial cargo represented only 20 % of the interceptions. Over the period studied, a peak of interceptions was observed in 1986 and 1987; and within one year, interceptions were mostly made in May. These studies indicated the existence of pathways allowing repeated introductions of *T. indica* into USA.

Source: Marshall, D.; Work, T.T.; Cavey, J.F. (2003) Invasion pathways of Karnal bunt of wheat into the United States. **Plant Disease**, **87(8)**, 999-1003.

Additional key words: interceptions

Computer codes: NEOVIN, US



EPPO Reporting Service

2003/175 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance (detection of regulated pests)

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered the notifications of non-compliance for 2003 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2003/124) from the following countries: Algeria, Austria, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Guernsey, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, 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>Acarina</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	France	France (Réunion)	1
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	France	2
<i>Acizzia jamatonica</i>	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Pot plants	Italy	United Kingdom	1
<i>Agromyzidae</i>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Israel	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	1
<i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i> , <i>Bemisia afer</i> , <i>B. tabaci</i> , <i>Mononychellus progresivus</i>	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Leaves	Gambia	United Kingdom	1
<i>Aleurodidae</i>	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Cut branches	Jordan	France	1
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	France	1
<i>Aleurotrachelus trachoides</i> , <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Vegetables	Gambia	United Kingdom	1
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored product	Slovakia	Poland	2
	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored product	Ukraine	Poland	20
	<i>Sorghum vulgare</i>	Stored product	Hungary	Poland	2
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored product	Hungary	Lithuania	1
<i>Aphididae</i>	<i>Cynara scolymus</i>	Vegetables	France	France (Réunion)	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	France	1
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Hygrophila corymbosa</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore*	France	1
	<i>Amorphophallus</i>	Plants for planting	USA	France	1
	<i>Aster</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Guernsey	1
	<i>Aster</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables	Gambia	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables	Gambia	United Kingdom	2



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>B. tabaci</i> (cont.)	<i>Dipladenia, Mandevilla</i>	Plants for planting	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Duranta</i>	Cuttings	USA	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	2
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	(Denmark)	Sweden	3
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	Finland	6
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Italy	Finland	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Kenya	Finland	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	Sweden	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Netherlands	Sweden	2
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	5
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Portugal	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Spain	Portugal	2
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Spain (Canary isl.)	Finland	3
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Unknown	Sweden	1
	<i>Euphorbia, Hibiscus</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Fuchsia hybrida</i>	Pot plants	Israel	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hygrophila angustifolia</i>	Aquarium plants	Indonesia	France	1
	<i>Hypericum</i>	Cut flowers	(Netherlands)	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hypericum</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Ireland	1
	<i>Impatiens New Guinea hybrid</i>	Cuttings	Tunisia	France	1
	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Leaves	Gambia	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Leaves	Gambia	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Liatris graminifolia</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Limnophila</i>	Aquarium plants	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Lisianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables	Israel	France	2
	<i>Shinnersia rivularis</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Myrtus</i>	Plants for planting	Israel	Netherlands	2
	<i>Myrtus</i>	Cut branches	Morocco	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Israel	France	2
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Israel	Netherlands	3
	<i>Origanum</i>	Vegetables	Israel	France	1
	<i>Philodendron</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Piper sarmentosum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Ireland	2
	<i>Solanum capsicastrum</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Brazil	Netherlands	2
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Guernsey	1
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	1
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	10
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	12
<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Guernsey	1	
<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	3	
<i>Solidaster</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Trachelium</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Brevipalpus phoenicis,</i> <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Leaves	Gambia	United Kingdom	1
<i>Cadra cautella</i>	<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Stored product	(Netherlands)	Poland	1



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> <i>subsp. michiganensis</i>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Seeds	India	France	1
<i>Coleoptera</i>	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>	Stored product	Madagascar	France	1
<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	Plants for planting	Chile	France	1
<i>Criconematidae</i>	<i>Butia yatay</i>	Plants for planting	Argentina	France	1
<i>Cuscuta</i>	<i>Sinapis</i>	Stored product	Bulgaria	Poland	2
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Paeonia officinalis</i>	Plants for planting	Uzbekistan	Germany	1
<i>Dolichodorus</i>	<i>Butia yatay</i>	Plants for planting	Argentina	France	1
<i>Erysiphe euphorbiicola</i>	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	3
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	<i>Helianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
<i>Frankliniella schultzei</i>	<i>Veronica spicata</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
<i>Frankliniella schultzei</i> , <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Trachelium caeruleum</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Poland	Slovenia	1
	<i>Taxus baccata</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Netherlands	2
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Brazil	Netherlands	1
<i>Helicotylenchus</i>	<i>Butia capitata</i>	Plants for planting	Argentina	France	1
<i>Helicotylenchus</i> , <i>Criconematidae</i>	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Plants for planting	Argentina	France	1
<i>Helicotylenchus</i> , <i>Meloidogyne</i>	<i>Schefflera</i>	Plants for planting	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
<i>Helicoverpa</i>	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	(Netherlands)	United Kingdom	1
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Cut flowers	Spain	Germany	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Zambia	Netherlands	4
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Zambia	United Kingdom	5
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	5
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	United Kingdom	3
<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Fruits	Hungary	Lithuania	1	



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> , <i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Diascia</i>	Pot plants	Spain	United Kingdom	1
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> , <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	United Kingdom	1
<i>Heteroderidae</i>	<i>Bambusa ventricosa</i>	Plants for planting	Thailand	France	1
<i>Hirschmaniella</i>	<i>Hydrocharitaceae</i>	Aquarium plants	Indonesia	France	1
	<i>Hydrocharitaceae</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	2
	<i>Vallisneria</i>	Aquarium plants	Indonesia	France	1
	<i>Vallisneria</i>	Aquarium plants	Malaysia	France	1
	<i>Vallisneria</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1
	<i>Vallisneria torta</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1
	<i>Vallisneria torta</i>	Aquarium plants	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Vallisneria, Echinodorus</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	Denmark	1
	<i>Vallisneria,</i> <i>Hydrocharitaceae</i>	Aquarium plants	Indonesia	France	1
	<i>Vallisneria,</i> <i>Hydrocharitaceae</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	3
<i>Lepidoptera</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	France	France (Réunion)	1
	<i>Pelargonium</i>	Cuttings	Israel	France	1
<i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Carthamus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Guernsey	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	France	1
	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	France	1
	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Spain	Sweden	1
	<i>Gypsophila perfecta</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Carthamus</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya*	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eryngium alpinum</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya*	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Ireland	1
	<i>Gypsophila perfecta</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Molucella</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Egypt*	Denmark	1
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	2
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
<i>Meloidogyne</i>	<i>Anthurium</i>	Plants for planting	Guatemala	France	1
	<i>Butia yatay</i>	Plants for planting	Argentina	France	1
	<i>Livistonia rotundifolia</i>	Plants for planting	Sri Lanka	Germany	1
	<i>Pothos</i>	Plants for planting	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Plants for planting	Poland	Denmark	1
	<i>Schefflera</i>	Plants for planting	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
	<i>Syngonium</i>	Plants for planting	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
	<i>Syngonium, Pothos</i>	Plants for planting	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
	<i>Unspecified</i>	Plants for planting	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
	<i>Meloidogyne, Pratylenchus</i>	<i>Pothos</i>	Plants for planting	Côte d'Ivoire	France
<i>Meloidogyne, Pratylenchus,</i> <i>Tylenchorhynchus</i>	<i>Spathiphyllum</i>	Plants for planting	Guatemala	France	1



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>	<i>Prunus</i>	Fruits	China*	United Kingdom	1
<i>Oryzaephilus surinamensis</i> , <i>Tribolium</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored product	Czech Republic	Poland	1
<i>Pear decline phytoplasma</i>	<i>Pyrus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Germany	1
<i>Pepino mosaic potexvirus</i>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Seeds	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Spain	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Spain (Canary isl.)	Finland	2
<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Sweden	1
	<i>Viburnum bodnantense</i>	Plants for planting	Italy*	Germany	1
	<i>Viburnum bodnantense</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Germany	1
<i>Radopholus similis</i>	<i>Schefflera</i>	Plants for planting	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
	<i>Syngonium</i>	Plants for planting	Côte d'Ivoire	France	4
	<i>Syngonium, Pothos</i>	Plants for planting	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
<i>Sitophilus oryzae</i>	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored product	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Stored product	Slovakia	Poland	3
<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum aculeatissimum</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
<i>Spodoptera litura</i>	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Singapore	Netherlands	1
<i>Spoladea recurvalis</i>	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	2
<i>Stegobium paniceum</i>	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Seeds	Egypt	Algeria	1
<i>Stephanitis takeyai</i>	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Thrips</i>	<i>Cynara scolymus</i>	Vegetables	France	France (Réunion)	1
	<i>Dendranthema, Limonium sinuatum</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	France	1
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	France	1
	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	France	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	France	1
	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	France	1
	<i>Gypsophila paniculata, Crocosmia</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	France	1
	<i>Helianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	France	1
	<i>Liatris</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	France	1
	<i>Limonium, Carthamus, Helianthus, Palmae, Eucalyptus</i>	Cut flowers and branches	Netherlands	France	1
	<i>Ornithogalum</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	France	1
	<i>Ornithogalum umbellatum</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	France	2
	<i>Proteaceae</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	France	1
	<i>Proteaceae</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	France	1
	<i>Ranunculus</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	France	1
	Unspecified	Leaves	South Africa	France	1



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	3
	<i>Dracaena</i>	Cuttings	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Singapore	Netherlands	1
<i>Thysanoptera</i>	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	2
<i>Trialeurodes</i>	<i>Hypericum</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	France	1
	<i>Solidago hybrida</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	France	3
<i>Tribolium</i>	<i>Secale cereale</i>	Stored product	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	<i>Triticum</i>	Stored product	Czech Republic	Poland	1
	<i>Triticum</i>	Stored product	Slovakia	Poland	1
<i>Tribolium, Oryzaephilus surinamensis</i>	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Stored product	Spain	Algeria	1
<i>Trichodoridae</i>	<i>Butia yatay</i>	Plants for planting	Argentina	France	1
<i>Trophorus</i>	<i>Butia capitata</i>	Plants for planting	Brazil	France	1
	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	Plants for planting	Brazil	France	1
<i>Tylenchorhynchus</i>	<i>Arikuryroba</i>	Plants for planting	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Phoenix sylvestris</i>	Plants for planting	Thailand	France	1
<i>Tylenchorhynchus, Rotylenchus</i>	<i>Raphis humilis</i>	Plants for planting	Thailand	France	1
<i>Tylenchus</i>	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Plants for planting	Brazil	France	1
	<i>Phoenix roebellini</i>	Plants for planting	Brazil	France	1
<i>Xiphinema</i>	<i>Butia yatay</i>	Plants for planting	Argentina	France	1

• Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Citrus nobilis</i>	Spain	Poland	5
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	(Czech Republic)	Poland	1
	<i>Citrus reticulata</i>	Spain	Poland	1
<i>Non-European Tephritidae</i>	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Cameroon	France	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vietnam	France	2
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	France	4
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	South Africa	France	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	South Africa	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Brazil	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Egypt	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Indonesia	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Israel	France	1
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	France	1	



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Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Non-European Tephritidae</i>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	France	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Pakistan	France	1
	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Ziziphus rotundifolia</i> , <i>Ziziphus</i>	Thailand	France	1

• Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</i>	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Canada	Sweden	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	Unspecified	Packing wood	USA	Sweden	1
Coleoptera	<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	Wood and bark	Gabon	France	1
Grub holes > 3 mm	Hardwood	Packing wood	China	Germany	6
	<i>Larix</i>	Wood	Russia	Finland	2

• Bonsais

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Helicotylenchus</i>	<i>Ehretia</i>	China	France	2
	<i>Ligustrum</i>	China	France	1
<i>Helicotylenchus</i>	<i>Serissa</i>	China	France	1
	<i>Zelkova</i>	China	France	1
<i>Helicotylenchus</i> , <i>Meloidogyne</i>	<i>Ficus</i>	China	France	3
<i>Meloidogyne</i>	<i>Ehretia</i>	China	France	1
	<i>Ficus</i>	China	France	1
	<i>Sageretia</i>	China	France	1
<i>Meloidogyne</i> , <i>Pratylenchus</i>	<i>Ficus</i>	China	France	1
<i>Pratylenchus</i>	<i>Serissa</i>	China	France	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2003-11.