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POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

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2004/071 Accession of 10 new EU Member States

On 2004-05-01, ten countries (Cyprus, Czechia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia) became new Member States of the European Union. All EPPO-published phytosanitary regulations, and summaries, for these countries are henceforth withdrawn. The following EU texts can be consulted for the new regulations:

- Act of Accession, Official Journal of the European Communities for 2003, L 236, pp 33-49, 438-444, 793-794, 840, 883-884. This can be consulted on : http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/archive/2003/l_23620030923en.html
- Commission Directive 2004/70. Official Journal of the European Communities for 2004, L 127, 97-103. This can be consulted on: http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/en/archive/2004/l_12720040429en.html

The EPPO Secretariat is currently preparing new texts and summaries for the EU and its Member States, taking these changes into account.

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2004-05.

2004/072 First report of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Germany

The NPPO of Germany recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of an occurrence of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - EPPO A1 list) in Bayern. In May 2004, entry holes and living larvae were found in 6 trees of *Acer*, *Aesculus hippocastanum*, *Betula* and *Populus*. The larvae were of various instars indicating that oviposition had taken place in 2 different years. Neither exit holes nor adults have been observed so far. By using PCR-RFLP-DNA method, larvae were unambiguously identified as *A. glabripennis*. It is assumed that the pest was introduced from China, as a company was located next to the infestation place, which imports wood packed granite stones from China. Infested trees have been felled and incinerated on the spot. Intensive inspections of deciduous trees at the place of infestation and its surrounding area are being performed. The declared pest status of *A. glabripennis* in Germany is: **Transient, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Germany, 2004-05-25.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: ANOLGL, DE



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2004/073 Update on the situation of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Austria

In 2003, intensive monitoring for *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae – EPPO A1 list) was carried out in Austria. Infested trees were only found in the city of Braunau am Inn (where it was first reported, see EPPO RS 2001/135) and were eradicated (trees were felled, chipped and burned). The table below shows that the number of infested trees has been steadily decreasing since the first detection in 2001, and that *A. glabripennis* seems to have a two-year cycle in Braunau. In this city, *A. glabripennis* was found on: maple (*Acer*), birch (*Betula*), beech (*Fagus*), plane (*Platanus*) and horse chestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*).

<i>A. glabripennis</i> in Braunau	2001	2002	2003	Total
Infested trees	38	22	8	68
Captured beetles	89	0	25	114

The status of *A. glabripennis* in Austria is declared as follows: **Present in a limited area, under eradication.**

Source: **NPPO of Austria, 2004-04-07.**

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ANOLGL, AT



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2004/074 First finding of *Anoplophora chinensis* in France

In May 2003, it can be recalled that few specimen of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera; Cerambycidae – EPPO A1 list) had been found for the first time in France in the city of Gien, and was subjected to eradication measures (EPPO RS 2003/114). In June 2003, another species, *Anoplophora chinensis* (EPPO A1 list) was discovered at Soyons (Ardèche department). 3 living adults were found during a survey carried out at a company importing bonsais. Further inspections took place and found that only two large maple trees (*Acer saccharinum*) were infested in the yard of this company. No mark of pest presence could be found on bonsais, or on other trees located in their surroundings. The 2 infested trees were felled, uprooted and burned in July 2003. All bonsai plants at risk were removed from sale. In July 2003, a decree of compulsory control against *A. chinensis* was published. This is the first report of *A. chinensis* in France. The situation of *A. chinensis* in France can be described as follows: **Transcient, under eradication.**

Source: Hérard, F. (2004) The *Anoplophora* spp. situation in France.
Paper presented at the U.S. Department of Agriculture interagency research forum on gypsy moth and other invasive species. 2004-01-13/16, Annapolis,, US.

Arrêté du 1er juillet 2003 relatif à la lutte contre *Anoplophora chinensis*.
Journal Officiel n°158 du 10 juillet 2003, p 11726

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: ANOLCH, FR

2004/075 First report of *Metcalfa pruinosa* in Austria

The NPPO of Austria recently informed the EPPO secretariat of the first finding of *Metcalfa pruinosa* (Homoptera: Flatidae) on its territory. The pest was detected in July 2003 on a variety of woody plants in the outskirts of Vienna. The source of infestation is not known. The area where the pest has been detected will be under official surveillance during this season and further research regarding *M. pruinosa* has been initiated by the Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety. The status of *M. pruinosa* in Austria is declared as follows: **Present in a limited area, under surveillance.**

Source: NPPO of Austria, 2004-05-11.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: METFPR, AT



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2004/076 First report of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in Bulgaria

Since 2003, surveys are being conducted in Bulgaria for the presence of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* (EPPO Alert List) in protected crops. In 2003, a total of 267 tomato samples was collected and tested. All results were negative. At the beginning of 2004, 88 tomato samples presenting leaf distortion and mosaic were sent to the Central Laboratory of Plant Quarantine and tested by DAS-ELISA. The presence of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* was detected in 14 samples. Infected plants had been grown from seeds (cv. Monroe) imported from the Netherlands, and further testing on tomato seeds gave also positive results. The glasshouse where infection had been found was declared a quarantine area and the NPPO took strict eradication measures. The situation of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in Bulgaria can be described as follows: **Present, found in one glasshouse of tomato in 2004, under eradication.**

Source: **NPPO of BG, 2004-05.**

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PEPMV0, BG

2004/077 Surveys on quarantine pests done in Bulgaria from 2001 to 2003.

From 2001 to 2003, official surveys were carried out in Bulgaria on the following pests.

- ***Bemisia tabaci*^{*} (Homoptera: Aleurodidae – EPPO A2 list)**
From 2001 to 2003, the pest was found in a few glasshouses but in each case all infested plants were destroyed. It was found in 3 glasshouses in 2001 on imported *Euphorbia*, in 1 glasshouse in 2002, and in 1 glasshouse of *Euphorbia* in 2003. **Present, found in a few glasshouses, under eradication.**
- ***Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens* pv. *flaccumfaciens* (EPPO A2 list)**
Bean seeds were tested for the presence of the bacterium. 51 and 37 samples of both imported and domestic seeds were tested in 2002 and 2003, respectively. All results were negative. **Absent, confirmed by survey.**

* For pests marked with an asterisk : the EPPO Secretariat had previously no data on their situation (presence or absence) in Bulgaria.



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

In 2002 and 2003, pheromone traps were placed in orchards of apple, fig, peach, pear and quince (70.67 ha in 2002 and 194.55 ha in 2003), near large markets, ports and border inspection points. *C. capitata* was not caught in pheromone traps. However, in the city of Varna an infestation of larvae was detected in fruits of *Ziziphus jujuba* in a private garden, in 2002 and again in 2003. The identity of the pest was confirmed, but no adult flies were trapped. **Transient, few larvae found in *Ziziphus jujuba* fruit in a private garden, no adults trapped.**

- **Forest pests**

A specific programme “Monitoring of quarantine pests of the forest species” jointly organized by the Central laboratory of plant quarantine (NPPO) and the Forest protection station of Sofia (National Forestry Direction) was initiated in 2003. The survey includes: *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (EPPO A1 list), *Hypoxylon mammatum* (EU Annexes), *Melampsora medusae* (EPPO A2 list), *Xanthomonas populi* (formerly on the EPPO lists), *Xanthomonas arboricola* pv. *corylina* (EPPO A2 list). In 2003, 33 samples were collected from *Populus*, 4 from *Corylus avellana* and 3 from *Pinus*. None of these pests was detected. **Absent, confirmed by survey.**

- ***Frankliniella occidentalis* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae – EPPO A2 list)**

From 2001 to 2003, the pest was found in a few glasshouses but in each case chemical treatments were applied to eradicate it. It was found in 5 glasshouses in 2001, in 3 glasshouses in 2002, and in 5 glasshouses in 2003. **Present, found in a few glasshouses, under eradication.**

- ***Liriomyza huidobrensis* (Diptera: Agromyzidae – EPPO A2 list)**

From 2001 to 2003, the pest was found in a few glasshouses but in each case chemical treatments were applied to eradicate it. It was found in 5 glasshouses in 2001, in 9 glasshouses in 2002, and in 2 glasshouses in 2003. **Present, found in a few glasshouses, under eradication.**

- ***Pantoea stewartii* pv. *stewartii* (EPPO A2 list)**

Maize seeds were tested for the presence of the bacterium. 302 and 252 samples of imported seeds were tested in 2002 and 2003, respectively. All results were negative. This bacterium is not known to occur in Bulgaria.

- ***Pectinophora gossypiella* (Lepidoptera: Gelechiidae)**

In 2002 and 2003, cotton fields (108 ha in 2002 and 59.2 in 2003) were surveyed using pheromone traps (18 traps in 2002, 12 in 2003). Traps were also placed near ports and companies importing cotton. The pest was not detected. **Absent, confirmed by surveys.**



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- **POTATO PESTS**

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

From 2001 to 2003, potato samples were tested by IF for the presence of these two bacteria. Samples were collected as follows:

- 2001: 188 samples from 1395.114 tons of imported seed potatoes; 186 plant and 164 tuber samples from 261.91 ha of seed potato production areas.
- 2002: 248 samples from 2313.93 tons of imported seed potatoes; 403 plant and 169 tuber samples from 151.9 ha of seed potato production areas.
- 2003: 321 samples from 2757.575 tons of imported seed potatoes, 542 plant and 203 tuber samples from 247.25 ha of seed potato production; 11 plant and 98 tuber samples from 571.68 ha of ware potato production areas.

No positive results were obtained. **Absent confirmed by survey.**

Potato cyst nematodes: *Globodera pallida* and *G. rostochiensis* (both EPPO A2 list)

From 2001 to 2003, potato samples were analysed the presence of these two nematodes. Samples were collected as follows:

- 2001: 188 samples from 1395.114 tons of imported seed potatoes; 265 soil and 164 tuber samples from 261.91 ha of seed potato production areas.
- 2002: 250 samples from 2313.93 tons of imported seed potatoes; 351 soil and 146 tuber samples from 151.9 ha of seed potato production areas.
- 2003: 321 samples from 2757.575 tons of imported seed potatoes, 392 soil and 201 tuber samples from 247.25 ha of seed potato production; 340 soil samples from 571.68 ha of ware potato production areas.

G. pallida was never detected during these surveys (there had been some records in the past, see EPPO RS 98/122). *G. rostochiensis* was found in several samples corresponding to a total area of 96 ha. On these infested plots, cultivation of seed potatoes and any other propagation material is prohibited.

***G. pallida*: Absent, found in the past but no longer present, confirmed by survey.**

***G. rostochiensis*: Present, found in a few areas (96 ha in total), under official control.**

Other potato nematodes: *Ditylenchus destructor* (EU Annexes), *Meloidogyne chitwoodi, *M. fallax* *(both EPPO A2 list)**

From 2001 to 2003, potato samples were analysed the presence of these nematodes. Samples were collected as follows:

- 2001: 45 samples from 1395.114 tons of imported seed potatoes; 164 tuber samples from 261.91 ha of seed potato production areas.
- 2002: 250 samples from 2313.93 tons of imported seed potatoes; 146 tuber samples from 151.9 ha of seed potato production areas.
- 2003: 128 samples from 2757.575 tons of imported seed potatoes, 165 tuber samples from 247.25 ha of seed potato production.



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D. destructor occurs sporadically in Bulgaria and it was detected in 2002 in one plot of 0.5 ha of ware potatoes. The other nematode species were not detected.

***Ditylenchus destructor*: Present, found sporadically in small areas (0.5 ha in 2002).**

***Meloidogyne chitwoodi*, *M. fallax*: Absent, confirmed by survey.**

***Synchytrium endobioticum* *(EPPO A2 list)**

From 2001 to 2003, soil samples were analysed for the presence of the fungus (256 soil samples in 2001 corresponding to 261.91 ha of seed potatoes; 351 in 2002 corresponding to 151.9 ha of seed potatoes; 203 soil samples in 2003 from 247.25 ha and 18 tuber samples from 571.68 ha of ware potatoes). *S. endobioticum* was not detected. **Absent, confirmed by survey.**

***Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus* and *Stolbur phytoplasma* (on potato)**

From 2002 to 2003, ELISA were performed on 388 plant samples from 399.15 ha of seed potatoes. *Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus* was detected in 2 samples in 2003. *Stolbur phytoplasma* was found in 2 samples in 2002. Infected crops were downgraded as ware potatoes.

- ***Tobacco ringspot nepovirus* (EPPO A2 list)**

In the past, a single record of *Tobacco ringspot nepovirus* was made in 1983. Since then, no further finding was made in Bulgaria. In 2002, 30 leaf samples of imported grapevine material and 15 samples from grapevine grown in Bulgaria were tested. *Tobacco ringspot nepovirus* was detected in 4 samples of imported material but not on Bulgarian grapevine. Again in 2003, 92 samples of imported material (grapevine and pelargonium) and 155 samples (grapevine, cherry, peach, apricot) collected from Bulgarian material were tested. All gave negative results. **Absent, reported in the past but no longer found, confirmed by survey.**

- ***Tomato ringspot nepovirus* (EPPO A2 list)**

A single record of *Tomato ringspot nepovirus* was made in 1978 on grapevine (but not on any other hosts). However, since this report, no further finds were made in Bulgaria. In 2002, 50 samples of imported grapevine material and 202 leaf samples from material (grapevine, sweet and sour cherries, peach, plum) grown in Bulgaria were tested. Again in 2003, 92 samples of imported material (grapevine, pelargonium and strawberry) and 278 samples (grapevine, cherry, peach, apricot, raspberry, strawberry, plum) collected from Bulgarian material were tested. All gave negative results. **Absent, reported in the past but no longer found, confirmed by survey.**

Source: NPPO of Bulgaria, 2004-05.

Additional key words: absence, detailed records

Computer codes: BEMITA, BURSXY, CERTCA, CORBSE, CURTFL, DITYDE, ERWIST, FRANOC, HETDPA, HETDRO, HYPOMA, LIRIHU, MELGCH, MELGFA, MELMME, PECTGO, PHYP10, PSDMSO, SYNCEN, TORSV0, TRSV00, TSWV00, XANTCY, XANTPO, BG



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2004/078 Situation of several quarantine pests in Lithuania in 2003

National surveys were done in Lithuania for the presence of several quarantine pests. The results for 2003 are presented below. Results of earlier surveys (2000, 2002) had been presented in EPPO RS 2000/136 and 2003/050, respectively.

Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *michiganensis* (EPPO A2 list)

The bacterium was discovered in one glasshouse of tomatoes. Infected plants have been destroyed and those remaining in the glasshouse were placed under observation. **Present, found in one glasshouse of tomatoes, under eradication.**

Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *sepedonicus* (EPPO A2 list)

The bacterium was detected in seed potatoes in one farm (20 tons). It was also detected on ware potatoes grown in 3 farms which also produced seed potatoes (131 tons) and in 21 farms which only grew ware potatoes (726.5 tons). All infected potatoes were used for food and fodder. **Present, found in a few areas (25 outbreaks), under official control.**

Ditylenchus destructor (EU Annexes)

3 outbreaks were identified in seed potato-growing farms. **Present, found in a few areas (3 outbreaks), under official control.**

Frankliniella occidentalis (EPPO A2 list)

The pest was found under glasshouses producing flowers (0.6019 ha). Infested plants were destroyed and glasshouses were disinfected. **Present, found in a few areas (0.6 ha), under glasshouse conditions, under eradication.**

Globodera rostochiensis (EPPO A2 list)

Soil samples were analysed and as a result, 69 outbreaks were detected over 408.545 ha. On 307.851 ha it had been planned to grow potatoes, and on the rest (100.694 ha) the land was dedicated to nurseries, ornamental seedlings and propagation material for flower production. On the infested land, it is now prohibited to grow potatoes and any propagation material. **Present, found in some areas (69 outbreaks), under official control.**

Liriomyza bryoniae (EU Annexes)

The pest was found in glasshouses producing vegetables and flowers (3.5 ha), as well as in the surroundings of these glasshouses and of companies importing flowers. In total, 40 outbreaks have been found. All infested plants have been destroyed and chemicals were applied to disinfect the glasshouses and their surroundings. **Present, found in a few areas (40 outbreaks, mainly under glass), under eradication.**



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***Phoma exigua* var. *foveata* (formerly on EPPO A2 list)**

25 tons of seed potatoes were found contaminated in one storehouse. Infected potatoes were used for food and fodder and the storehouse was disinfected. **Present, found in one storehouse, under official control.**

***Plum pox potyvirus* (EPPO A2 list)**

319.462 ha of orchards were examined for the presence of *Plum pox potyvirus*. Outbreaks have been identified in 2 breeding research stations and one private garden on plum (*Prunus domestica*). As a result, the 3 plum trees have been destroyed. **Present, found in a few areas (3 outbreaks) on *Prunus domestica*, under eradication.**

***Puccinia horiana* (EPPO A2 list)**

50 chrysanthemum plants infected by *P. horiana* were found in one glasshouse. All contaminated plants were destroyed. **Present, found in one glasshouse, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Lithuania, 2004-05-11.

Additional key words: new records, detailed records

Computer codes: CORBMI, CORBSE, DIAPVA,
DITYDE, FRANOC, HETDRO, LIRIBO, PHOMEF,
PPV000, PUCCHN, LT



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2004/079 First report of Coconut lethal yellowing phytoplasma in Guatemala

In 2000, coconut trees (*Cocos nucifera*) showing symptoms of lethal yellowing (premature nutfall, necrosis of immature inflorescence, progressive frond yellowing and eventual death of the tree) were observed for the first time in Guatemala. These symptoms were seen at several sites along the Atlantic coast of Guatemala which runs between Belize and Honduras, two countries in which the disease is highly active. Palm tissues (from trunks, young leaves, inflorescences) were sampled from symptomatic and asymptomatic palm trees and tested (nested PCR with phytoplasma universal primers and specific primers of the lethal yellowing group). Results showed the presence of Coconut lethal yellowing phytoplasma (EPPO A1 list). RFLP profiles were similar to those obtained for isolates from Honduras and Florida (US). The phytoplasma was only detected in symptomatic trees. After this initial survey, more diseased coconut trees were observed along the Atlantic coast of Guatemala, but so far the disease has not been seen on the Pacific coast. This is the first report of Coconut lethal yellowing phytoplasma in Guatemala.

The situation of Coconut lethal yellowing phytoplasma in Guatemala can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2000, along the Atlantic coast.**

Source: Mejía, F.; Palmieri, M.; Oropeza, C.; Doyle, M.; Harrison, N.; Aguilar, E.; Narváez, M.; Estrada, R.; Ortiz, G. (2004) First Report of Coconut Lethal Yellowing Disease in Guatemala.

New Disease Reports.

<http://www.bspp.org.uk/ndr/july2004/2004-28.asp>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PHYP56, GT



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2004/080 Introduction of *Tetranychus evansi* in some Mediterranean countries: Addition to the EPPO Alert List

A new species of spider mite, *Tetranychus evansi*, has recently been found in several Mediterranean countries. This species of South American origin has accidentally been introduced to other parts of the world, and is reported as a serious pest of cultivated *Solanaceae*. Considering its invasive behaviour and the severity of damage, it was felt useful to add it to the EPPO Alert List.

Tetranychus evansi (Acari: Tetranychidae) – red spider mite

Why	The EPPO Secretariat was informed by Dr Reynaud (FR) that a new spider mite species, <i>Tetranychus evansi</i> was spreading within Mediterranean countries. As it is considered as an invasive species and a damaging pest of tomatoes and other solanaceous crops, it was felt useful to add it to the EPPO Alert List.
Where	<p><i>T. evansi</i> is of South American origin and has been accidentally introduced into other parts of the world (e.g. in the 1980s in Southern Africa, at the end of 1980s- early 1990s in north Africa, 1995 in Spain, 2000 in Portugal).</p> <p>EPPO region: Morocco, Spain (along the Mediterranean coast from Valencia to Almería, also found on protected crops in Tenerife), Portugal, Tunisia.</p> <p>Africa: Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius (including Rodrigues island), Mozambique, Namibia, Réunion, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe.</p> <p>South America: Brazil, Puerto Rico.</p> <p>North America: USA (Arizona, California, Florida, Texas).</p>
On which plants	<i>T. evansi</i> tends to prefer solanaceous crops: tomato (<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>), aubergine (<i>Solanum melongena</i>), potato (<i>S. tuberosum</i>), tobacco (<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>). But it is also found from several other vegetable (e.g. beans, citrus, cotton, castor bean) and ornamental crops (e.g. <i>Rosa</i>), as well as on many weed species (e.g. <i>Amaranthus</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> , <i>Convolvus</i> , <i>Conyza</i> , <i>Diplotaxis</i> , <i>Hordeum murinum</i> , <i>Lavatera</i> , <i>Sonchus</i> , <i>Solanum nigrum</i>).
Damage	Damage is similar to other spider mites. Feeding punctures led to whitening or yellowing of leaves, followed by desiccation, and eventually defoliation. In case of severe attacks, plants may die. Mites and their webbing can be seen on the underside of the leaf. Adult females are 0.5 mm long, oval, orange red with and indistinct dark blotch on each side of the body. They can lay up to 200 eggs. Males are smaller and straw to orange coloured. At 25°C, the life cycle is completed in 13.5 days. Development is favoured by hot dry conditions (minimum temperature 10°C, optimum temperature 34°C). In Southern Africa, it is considered as the most important dry season pest of tomatoes. In Zimbabwe, up to 90% yield losses have been recorded from field trials.
Dissemination	Over short distances, mites can be spread by wind, irrigation water, and field workers (clothing, tools). Trade of host plants can ensure long distance dissemination. The small size of <i>T. evansi</i> , and its morphological similarity with other spider mite species renders its detection difficult on consignments.
Pathway	Plants for planting of <i>Solanaceae</i> , fruits (?)
Possible risks	<i>Solanaceae</i> are important crops in the EPPO region both outdoor and under protected cultivation. In many countries where <i>T. evansi</i> has been introduced, it is reported as a serious pest (in particular on tomato) which may displace the already existing spider mite species. <i>T. evansi</i> is morphologically similar to other spider mite species already present in Europe (e.g. <i>T. urticae</i>), it can easily be confused with them and therefore remain undetected. Unlike other spider mite species, biological control with predatory mites such



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Source(s) as *Phytoseiulus persimilis* and *Neoseiulus californicus* is not effective. Chemical control is possible, but data is lacking on the ability of *T. evansi* to develop resistance.

Personal communication with Dr P. Raynaud (2004-01), Laboratoire National de la Protection des Végétaux, Unité d'entomologie, Montpellier, FR.

Bolland, H.R.; Vala, F. (2000) First record of the spider mite *Tetranychus evansi* (Acari: Tetranychidae) from Portugal. *Entomologische Berichten*, 60(9), p 180.

Ferragut, F.; Escudero, L.A. (1999) *Tetranychus evansi* Baker & Pritchard (Acari, Tetranychidae), una nueva araña roja en los cultivos hortícolas españoles. *Boletín de Sanidad Vegetal - Plagas*, 25(2), 157-164.

Ferragut, F.; Escudero, L.A. (2002) La araña roja del tomate *Tetranychus evansi* (Acari, Tetranychidae) en España: distribución, biología y control. *Phytoma España*, no. 135, 111-113.

Denmark H.A. (1973) *Tetranychus evansi* Baker and Pritchard (Acarina: Tetranychidae) in Florida. *Entomology Circular* no. 134. Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. Division of Plant Industry, 2 pp.

INTERNET

Arne Larsen's homepage. Red Spider Mite. Namibian crop pests no. 37 by M. Keize and J. Zuurbier. Kavango Horticultural Protection and Marketing Project. http://hjem.get2net.dk/arne_larsen1/37redspid.html

Knapp, M.; Saunyan, I.G.M.; Sarr, I.; de Moraes, G.J. (2003) *Tetranychus evansi* in Africa – Status, distribution, damage and control options. Abstract of a paper presented at the Deutscher Tropentag, Göttingen, DE, 2003-10-08/10. <http://www.tropentag.de/2003/proceedings/node105.html>

EPPO RS 2004/080
Panel review date

Entry date 2004-05

2004/081 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance (detection of regulated pests)

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered the notifications of non-compliance for 2004 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2004/055) from the following countries: Algeria, Austria, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Guernsey, Ireland, Italy, Jersey, Netherlands, Poland, 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>Aceria tulipae</i>	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Bulbs	Netherlands	Estonia	1
<i>Agromyzidae</i>	<i>Artemisia dracunculus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Morocco	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Senegal	France	2
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	2
<i>Aleyrodidae</i>	<i>Origanum majorana</i>	Vegetables	Israel	France	1
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>Glycine max</i>	Stored products	Netherlands	Poland	1
	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored products	Hungary	Poland	1



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb	
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Aster</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	1	
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Cuttings	Italy	Sweden	2	
	<i>Gerbera</i>	Plants for planting	Spain	Estonia	1	
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Helichrysum</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Finland	1	
	<i>Hygrophila</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore*	France	1	
	<i>Hypericum</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	France	6	
	<i>Hypericum</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	United Kingdom	2	
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Gambia	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Kennedia</i>	Plants for planting	Israel	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Myrtus</i>	Plants for planting	Israel	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Israel	France	1	
	<i>Origanum</i>	Vegetables	Israel	France	1	
	<i>Piper sarmentosum</i>	Plants for planting	Singapore	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Morocco	France	1	
	<i>Solanum capicastrum</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Brazil	Netherlands	2	
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	France	2	
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	15	
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Unspecified species</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	3	
	<i>Verbena</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Bemisia tabaci, Aleurodicus dispersus</i>	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Bemisia tabaci, Aleurodicus dispersus, Phenacoccus solenopsis, Brevipalpus obovatus, Cicadellidae, Eriophyidae</i>	<i>Several species</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Bemisia tabaci, Mononychellus tanajoa</i>	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Chrysomphalus pinnulifer</i>	<i>Dietes</i>	Pot plants	India	United Kingdom	1
<i>Ciborinia camelliae</i>	<i>Camellia japonica</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	Switzerland	1	
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. michiganensis</i>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Seeds	India	France	3	
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. sepedonicus</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Poland	Slovenia	23	
<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	Plants for planting	Hungary	United Kingdom	1	
<i>Contarinia maculipennis</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Dendrobium, Orchidaceae (Mokara, Aranda)</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Orchidaceae (Mokara)</i>	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Netherlands	1	



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Ditylenchus dipsaci</i>	<i>Allium sativum</i>	Bulbs	France	Algeria	1
<i>Erwinia amylovora</i>	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Italy	1
<i>Fusarium</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Seed potatoes	Netherlands	Cyprus	1
<i>Fusarium foetens</i>	<i>Begonia elatior</i>	Cuttings	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Sweden	Finland	1
<i>Helicoverpa</i>	<i>Asparagus</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	France	1
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Sudan	Netherlands	1
	<i>Pelargonium</i>	Pot plants	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Pelargonium</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Pelargonium</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Pelargonium</i>	Pot plants	Spain (Canary isl.)	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Vegetables	Egypt	Netherlands	1
	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Vegetables	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Vegetables	Senegal	Netherlands	3
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Egypt	Netherlands	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Netherlands	4
<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1	
<i>Helicoverpa armigera,</i> <i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Netherlands	1
<i>Helminthosporium solani,</i> <i>Spongospora subterranea</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Seed potatoes	Netherlands	Cyprus	1
<i>Hirschmaniella</i>	<i>Hydrocharitaceae</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1
<i>Impatiens necrotic spot</i> <i>tospovirus</i>	<i>Begonia</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Finland	1
	<i>Begonia elatior</i>	Plants for planting	Denmark	Finland	2
<i>Iva</i>	<i>Zea mays</i>	Stored products	Ukraine	Poland	7
<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>	<i>Cichorium endivia</i>	Vegetables	France	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>	Vegetables	France	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	Vegetables	France	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	France	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Italy	2
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	4
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Sweden	4
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum, Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	1
	<i>Ocimum, O. basilicum,</i> <i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	1
	<i>Petunia</i>	Pot plants	Germany	Italy	1



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Ireland	1
	<i>Dendranthema morifolium</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	Netherlands	1
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
	<i>Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya*	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Lisianthus russelianus</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Cyprus	Ireland	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Ireland	3
	<i>Scaevola aemula</i>	Plants for planting	Denmark	Finland	1
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	1
	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Ireland	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	3
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Sweden	3
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	<i>Aster, Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
<i>Liriomyza, Pseudococcidae</i>	<i>Solidaster</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
<i>Listronotus bonariensis</i>	<i>Cortaderia</i>	Plants for planting	Chile	United Kingdom	1
<i>Maconellicoccus hirsutus,</i> <i>Ferrisia virgata</i>	<i>Annona</i>	Fruits	India	United Kingdom	1
<i>Meloidogyne</i>	<i>Anthurium</i>	Plants for planting	Guatemala	France	1
	<i>Livistona</i>	Plants for planting	Sri Lanka	France	1
<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>	<i>Prunus persica var. nectarina</i>	Fruits	Australia	France	1
<i>Noctuidae</i>	<i>Torenia</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1
<i>Noctuidae</i> (suspect <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> or <i>Heliothis peltigera</i>)	<i>Pelargonium</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
<i>Noctuidae</i> (suspect <i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>)	<i>Pelargonium</i>	Cuttings	Spain (Canary isl.)	United Kingdom	3
<i>Orchamoplatus</i> <i>mammaeferus</i>	<i>Croton</i>	Cuttings	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
<i>Pepino mosaic potyvirus</i>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Seeds	Chile*	France	2
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Spain (Canary isl.)	United Kingdom	4
<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	<i>Leucothoe</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Pot plants	Germany	Guernsey	1
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Pot plants	Germany	Jersey	1
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Pot plants	France	United Kingdom	1
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Pot plants	Germany	United Kingdom	1	



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>P. ramorum</i> (cont.)	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Pot plants	Italy	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Pot plants	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	Jersey	1
	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
<i>Plum pox potyvirus</i>	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Plants for planting	Poland	Netherlands	1
	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Plants for planting	Serbia and Montenegro	Netherlands	1
<i>Psyllidae</i>	<i>Mimosa</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	France	2
<i>Pyralidae</i>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Greece	1
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Italy	1
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Netherlands	5
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Seed potatoes	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Burundi	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>	Vegetables	Cyprus	United Kingdom	1
<i>Streptomyces scabies</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Seed potatoes	Germany	Cyprus	1
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Seed potatoes	Netherlands	Cyprus	1
<i>Thrips</i>	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	France	1
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Ireland	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	4
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Ghana*	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica balsamina</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica charantia,</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>				
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	India	France	1
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Plants for planting	Thailand	France	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana*	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	3
	<i>Solanum melongena,</i>	Vegetables	Ghana*	Netherlands	1
<i>Momordica</i>					
<i>Thrips palmi, Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
<i>Thrips palmi, Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>	<i>Solanum</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
<i>Thysanoptera</i>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	India	France	5
	<i>Solanum aculeatissimum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Togo	France	3



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Trialeurodes ricini</i>	<i>Unspecified species</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
<i>Trialeurodes ricini</i> , <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> , <i>Pseudococcidae</i>	<i>Unspecified species</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>vesicatoria</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Seeds	China	Italy	2
<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	Plants for planting	Slovakia	Austria	1

• Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Anastrepha</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Citrus nobilis</i>	(France)	Poland	1
<i>Non-European Tephritidae</i>	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Ecuador	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Kenya	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	South Africa	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	France	2
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	France	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Thailand	France	2
<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	4	
<i>Syzygium samarangense</i> , <i>Ziziphus</i>	Thailand	France	1	
<i>Ziziphus</i>	Thailand	France	1	

• Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Grub holes > 3mm</i>	<i>Larix sibirica</i>	Wood and bark	Russia	Austria	1
	<i>Larix sibirica</i>	Sawn wood	Russia	Finland	2
<i>Ips typographus</i>	Coniferae	Bark	Estonia	United Kingdom	1



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- **Bonsais**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Country of destination	nb
<i>Cnidocampa flavescens</i>	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	China	Netherlands	2
<i>Dialeurodes citri</i>	<i>Ligustrum</i>	China	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ligustrum chinensis</i>	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Helicotylenchus</i>	<i>Ehretia</i>	China	France	1
	<i>Ligustrum</i>	China	France	1
	<i>Serissa</i>	China	France	1
<i>Meloidogyne</i>	<i>Sageretia</i>	China	France	1
<i>Ogma, Criconemoides, Helicotylenchus</i>	<i>Zelkova</i>	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Rhizoecus hibisci</i>	<i>Ficus</i>	China	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Serissa</i>	China	Netherlands	1
	<i>Serissa</i>	China	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Zelkova</i>	China	Netherlands	1
<i>Tylenchorhynchus</i>	<i>Sageretia thea</i>	China	France	1
<i>Tylenchorhynchus kegasawai</i>	<i>Sageretia</i>	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Xiphinema americanum</i>	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japan	Netherlands	1
	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japan	Netherlands	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2004-04.



EPPO *Reporting Service*

2004/082 New EPPO web site

The EPPO web site was first created in 1998 and has greatly expanded since then. After more than 5 years of existence, it was time for it to be restructured and simplified. Therefore a new site was published in May 2004. The main new features are the following:

- A new section on plant protection products has been included so that the two main fields of EPPO activities (plant protection products and plant quarantine) are better illustrated.
- The information about EPPO member countries is now much more complete. For each country, you can find: NPPO, contact point, structure, phytosanitary regulations (with direct access to the files), a map showing where EPPO meetings took place, useful web sites.
- Much information about regulated pests has been added (data sheets, maps and pictures).
- EPPO news and particular events are now published directly on the EPPO web site.
- Specific web pages which allow licensed users of the Bayer Code System to propose new organisms or make other remarks on the system are now available.

We hope that you will enjoy our new web site and find it easy to use.

EPPO web site: www.eppo.org

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2004-05.