



ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE  
ET MEDITERRANEENNE  
POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN  
PLANT PROTECTION  
ORGANIZATION

# EPPO

## *Reporting*

### *Service*

Paris, 2004-11-01

Reporting Service 2004, No. 11

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# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2004/160      New data on quarantine pests and pests of the EPPO Alert List

By browsing through the literature, the EPPO Secretariat has extracted the following new data concerning quarantine pests and pests included on the EPPO Alert List. The situation of the pest concerned is indicated in bold, using the terms of ISPM no. 8.

### **New records**

*Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus* (EPPO A2 list) is reported for the first time from New Zealand. The virus was found on *Freesia refracta* in Canterbury province, South Island (Anon., 2004a). **Present, found in South Island.**

*Iris yellow spot tospovirus* (EPPO Alert list) occurs in Japan. It was first detected on *Alstroemeria* in Chiba prefecture in 1999 (Honshu). It was later found on *Eustoma russellianum* in Shizuoka (Honshu) and Saga (Kyushu) prefectures (Murai, 2004). **Present, first found in 1999, found in Honshu and Kyushu.**

In Indonesia, *Globodera rostochiensis* (EPPO A2 list) was identified for the first time in the potato-growing area of Malang, East Java, in March 2003 (Indarti *et al.*, 2004). **Present, first reported in 2003, in Java.**

In Italy, during a survey done from 1999 to 2002 in vineyards, *Neoliturus haematoceps* (Homoptera: Cicadellidae - EU Annexes) was found near Pisa, Toscana (Mazzoni *et al.*, 2002). **Present, found in Toscana.**

Black sigatoka of banana, caused by *Mycosphaerella fijiensis*, was found for the first time in 2003 in Trinidad and Tobago. The disease has spread to several areas in Trinidad (Sangre, Grande, Princes Town, La Brea and Tabaquite). It is suspected that the disease was introduced via imports from Venezuela (Anon., 2004b). **Present, found in 2003 in Trinidad.**

In April 2002, a serious disease of *Anthurium* was noticed in a commercial plantation in Xishuang-banna, Yunnan Province, China (Ji *et al.*, 2004). The pathogen was identified as *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *dieffenbachiae* (EPPO A2 list). **Present, found in 2002 in Yunnan.**



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## Detailed records

*Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae – EPPO A1 list) occurs in Steuben County, Indiana (US). (NAPPO Pest Alert, 2004).

*Aleurocanthus spiniferus* (Homoptera: Aleyrodidae – EPPO A1 list) occurs in Hubei and Jiangxi in China. Serious damage on citrus trees have been seen in these provinces as well as in Hunan and Sichuan over the last few years (Zhang *et al.*, 2004).

*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (EPPO A1 list) occurs in Hubei, China (Zhao *et al.*, 2003).

In Italy, *Cacyreus marshalli* (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae - EPPO A2 list) is reported for the first time from Campania (Tropiano, 2002). It is recalled that this pest was first found in Lazio in 1996, and later in many other Italian regions, especially along the east and west coasts.

In Australia, *Iris yellow spot tospovirus* (EPPO Alert List) has recently been found on onions and leeks in Western Australia, New South Wales and Victoria (per. com. with Dr R. Jones, CSIRO, 2004).

In Jordan, a study done in 1999 in different pome fruit-growing regions showed that *Erwinia amylovora* (EPPO A2 list) was present in the Shobak, Ajlun, El-hallabat and Jerash areas, as well as in nurseries of pome fruit trees (Al Dahmashi & Khlaif, 2004).

In Belarus, *Globodera rostochiensis* (EPPO A2 list) was first detected in 1957. Surveys showed that by 2002, 318,000 sites were recorded in an area of 104,000 ha, corresponding to one sixth of all potato plantings (Ananieva, 2003).

- Source:**
- Al Dahmashi, M.S.; Khlaif, H. (2004) Fire blight of pome fruits in Jordan: disease development and response of different fruit cultivars to the disease. *Scientia Horticulturae*, 101(1/2), 81-93. In: Review of Plant Pathology 83(9), September 2004, abst. 6909, p 1085.
  - Ananieva, I. (2003) [Spread of golden potato nematode in Belarus]. *Zashchita Rastenii*, no. 27, 27-30. In: Nematological Abstracts 73(3), September 2004, abst. 950, p 145.
  - Anonymous (2004a). New organism records: 28/06/04 – 06/08/04. *Biosecurity*, 54, 15 September 2004, MAF Biosecurity Authority, Wellington (NZ), p 26.
  - Anonymous (2004b). Promed posting of 2004-08-12. Black Sigatoka, Banana – Trinidad and Tobago. <http://www.promedmail.org>
  - Indarti, S.; Bambang, R.T.P.; Mulyadi, Triman, B. (2004) First record of potato cyst nematode *Globodera rostochiensis* in Indonesia. *Australasian Plant Pathology*, 33(2), 325-326. In: Nematological Abstracts 73(4), December 2004, abst. 1399, p 217.
  - Ji, G.H.; Wei, Y.D.; Jiang, G.Z.; Guan, X.F.; Yu, S.F.; Liu, C.F. (2004) [Preliminary identification of bacterial strain causing *Anthurium* bacterial blight]. *Acta Phytopathologica Sinica*, 34(2), 107-111.
  - Mazzoni, V.; Lucchi, A.; Santini, L. (2002) [A faunistic survey on the Auchenorrhyncha of Ligurian and Tuscan vineyards.]. *Frustula Entomologica, nuova serie XXV*, 181-194.
  - Murai, T. (2004) Current status of the onion thrips, *Thrips tabaci*, as pest thrips in Japan. *Agrochemicals Japan*, no. 84, 7-10.
  - NAPPO Pest Alert. News Stories. Emerald Ash borer (*Agrilus planipennis*) discovered in Indiana, 2004-04. <http://www.pestalert.org>



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- Zhang, Q.B.; Lei, H.D.; Li, H.Y.; Liu, H.Q.; Yao, T.S.; Tian, W.H.; Qian, K.M. (2004) [Damage by citrus spiny whitefly and its control.]. South China Citrus Fruits, 33(1), p 15. In: Review of Agricultural Entomology 92(9), September 2004, abst. 8508, p 1316.
- Zhao, B.G.; Wang, H.L.; Han, S.F.; Han, Z.M. (2003) Distribution and pathogenicity of bacteria species carried by *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* in China. Nematology, 5(6), 899-906. In: Nematological Abstracts 73(3), September 2004, abst. 1077, p 165.

**Additional key words:** new records, detailed records

**Computer codes:** AGRLPL, ALECSN, BURSXY, CACYMA, ERWIAM, HETDRO, INSV00, IYSV00, MYCOFI, NEOAHA, XANTDF, AU, BY, CN, ID, IT, JO, JP, NZ, TT, US

## 2004/161      Update on the situation of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* in Israel

The NPPO of Israel recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the present situation of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* (Thysanoptera, Thripidae – EPPO A2 list). Following the first report on the presence of *S. dorsalis* in Israel (EPPO RS 2003/084), national surveys have recently identified this thrips throughout the country. To date, no specific damage has been caused to crops by this pest and current phytosanitary actions against other thrips species are adequate to control *S. dorsalis*.

The declared status of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* in Israel is now: **Present, distribution widespread.**

**Source:**      **NPPO of Israel, 2005-01.**

**Additional key words:** detailed record.

**Computer codes:** SCITDO, IL



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2004/162      First report of *Paysandisia archon* in Italy

The presence of *Paysandisia archon* (Lepidoptera: Castniidae – EPPO Alert List) is now reported from Italy. This palm borer was first noticed near Salerno in Campania region at the end of November 2002 (Espinosa *et al.*, 2003), but no damage was reported there. In autumn 2003, in the province of Ascoli Piceno, Marche region, workers reported damage on palms due to ‘big white’ larvae. Investigations revealed the presence of *P. archon* (Riolo *et al.*, 2004). In many nurseries of this province, severe damage and plant mortality were observed, leading to 90 % loss of production. During extensive inspections of nurseries carried out in autumn 2003, *P. archon* was found on *Chamaerops humilis*, *Trachycarpus fortunei*, *Phoenix canariensis* and *Washingtonia*.

**Source:** Personal communication with Prof. G. Pellizzari, Università di Padova, IT, 2005-01.

Espinosa, P.; Di Miuccio, P.; Russo, G. (2003) *Paysandisia archon*, una minaccia per le nostre palme.

**Informatore Agrario, no. 7, p 61.**

Riolo, P.; Nardi, S.; Carboni, M.; Riga, F.; Piunti, A.; Ferracini, C.; Alma, A.; Isidoro, N. (2004) [*Paysandisia archon* (Lepidoptera: Castniidae): first report of damage of the dangerous palm borer on the Adriatic coast.]

**Informatore Fitopatologico, no. 10, 28-31.**

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** PAYSAR, IT



# EPPO Reporting Service

## 2004/163      New finding of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in France

In May 2003, *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae – EPPO A1 list) was found for the first time in France in the city of Gien, Loiret (see EPPO RS 2003/114). In July 2004, another outbreak was discovered at Ste-Anne-sur-Brivet, 30 km west of St-Nazaire (Loire Atlantique) on a dozen trees of *Acer* and *Quercus rubra* (*Q. rubra* was previously not listed as a host). All infested trees were burned, and 70 other trees potentially infested will be destroyed. It is considered that the pest may have been introduced on wood boxes containing granite stones imported from China, via a nearby seaport.

The situation of *A. glabripennis* in France can be described as follows: **Present, found in 2003 in the city of Gien (Loiret), and in 2004 in the city of St-Anne-sur-Brivet (Loire-Atlantique), under eradication.**

**Source:** Anonymous (2004) Pays-de-la-Loire. *Anoplophora glabripennis* en Loire-Atlantique.  
**Phytoma – La Défense des Végétaux, no. 575, p 3.**

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** ANOLGL, FR

## 2004/164      Two captures of *Diabrotica virgifera* in Ile-de-France (FR)

In September 2004, 2 adults of *Diabrotica virgifera* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae – EPPO A2 list) were caught in the department of Essonne, Ile-de-France. One was caught at Saulx-les-Chartreux (located within the focus zone delimited in 2002 near Orly airport) and another one was caught at Brétigny-sur-Orge (within the security zone). The number of traps, which was already rather high, has been increased in these areas, and no other capture was made. Concerning the area of Pierrelaye-Achères where 181 adults had been caught during summer 2004 (see EPPO RS 2004/115) treatments have been applied. In Alsace, where *D. virgifera* was caught in 2003 (EPPO RS 2003/116), no further finds were made in 2004.

**Source:** Anonymous (2004) *Diabrotica* en Ile-de-France. Deux en Essonne.  
**Phytoma – La Défense des Végétaux, no. 576, p 2.**

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** DIABVI, FR



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2004/165      First reports of *Acizzia jamatonica* in Croatia and Slovenia

New information about *Acizzia jamatonica* (Homoptera: Psyllidae – EPPO Alert List) was kindly provided by Prof. Pellizzari (pers. com, 2005) who noted that this pest can naturally spread very quickly. In Italy, it was first recorded in 2001, and in 2002 it had already colonized the whole part of Northern Italy, reaching also the south-west of Slovenia and Croatia (Istria). The presence of this insect in Croatia and Slovenia was observed in 2003 (Seljak *et al.*, 2004). In Northern Italy, it is now almost impossible to find an albizzia tree without *A. jamatonica*, and even isolated trees are infested.

**Source:** Personal communication with Prof. G. Pellizzari, Università di Padova, IT, 2005-01.  
Seljak, G.; Simala, M.; Stigter, H. (2004) [Three new non-European psyllids (Hemiptera, Psyllidae) in Slovenia and Croatia]. Abstracts of the Third European Hemiptera Congress, St Petersburg, 2004-06-08/11, 66-67.

**Additional key words:** new records, detailed record

**Computer codes:** ACIZJA, HR, IT, SI

## 2004/166      New information on *Platypus mutatus*

As reported in EPPO RS 2004/061, *Platypus mutatus* (Coleoptera: Platypodidae – EPPO Alert List) was found for the first time in Italy in a poplar plantation (*Populus canadensis*) near Caserta (Campania), in 2000. In the following years, severe infestations were noticed again in the province of Caserta in the communes of Teano, Riardo and Vairano, mainly on hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*), but also on cherry (*Prunus cerasus*), pear (*Pyrus communis*) and apple (*Malus domestica*). These observations show that *P. mutatus* presents a risk not only to *Populus* plantations but also to fruit trees. In their paper, Carella and Spigno (2002) give a wider list of countries in South America where the pest has been reported: Argentina, Bolivia\*, Brazil, French Guiana\*, Paraguay\*, Peru\*, Uruguay, Venezuela\*.

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\* New records when compared with the data previously collected by the EPPO Secretariat.

**Source:** Carella, D.; Spigno, P. (2002) Lo xilofago *Platypus mutatus* (Coleoptera : Platypodidae) dal pioppo passa ai fruttiferi.  
**Bollettino del Laboratorio di Entomologia Agraria, Filippo Silvestri, 58, 139-141.**

**Additional key words:** new records, detailed record

**Computer codes:** PLTPSP, IT



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2004/167      First report of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in Hungary

In spring 2004, the presence of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* (PepMV - EPPO Alert List) was detected in a glasshouse of tomatoes in central Hungary. The virus was detected on the basis of symptoms, transmission to tomato seedlings and serological tests (ELISA with specific antisera for PepMV). This is the first report of *Pepino mosaic potexvirus* in Hungary. Studies are being done to characterize the Hungarian isolate of PepMV.

**Source:** Forray, A.; Tüske, M.; Gáborjányi, R. (2004) [First report on the occurrence of *Pepino mosaic virus* in Hungary.] **Növényvédelem, 40(9), 471-473.**

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** PEPMV0, HU

## 2004/168      First report of *Monilinia fructicola* on peach and nectarine in China

In 2003 and 2004, peach and nectarine fruits showing typical brown rot symptoms were found in an orchard in a suburb of Beijing, China. The pathogen was identified as *Monilinia fructicola* (EPPO A1 list) on the basis of morphological and molecular studies. This is the first report\* of *M. fructicola* in China.

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\* *M. fructicola* had been intercepted by United Kingdom on *Prunus* fruits imported from China in 2003 (EPPO RS 2003/175).

**Source:** **Zhu, X.Q.; Chen, X.Y.; Luo, Y.; Guo, L.Y. (2004)** First report of *Monilinia fructicola* on peach and nectarine in China.  
**New Disease Reports**  
<http://www.bspp.org.uk/ndr/jan2005/2005-02.asp>

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** MONIFC, CN



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2004/169      Absence of *Monilinia fructicola* in Belgium

A survey on *Monilinia fructicola* (EPPO A1 List) was done in Belgium from May to September 2004. It was conducted in 29 orchards, located mainly in the north-eastern part of the country which is the main fruit production area. The survey focussed on cherries (23 samples) but also on other fruit crops, i.e. plums (1 sample), apples (3 samples) and pears (1 sample). 29 samples in total were collected from the orchards and sent to the laboratory. Fruits were tested by PCR for the presence of *M. fructicola*, as well as *M. laxa* and *M. fructigena*. In addition, 1 sample of pears and 3 samples of apples were taken from imported material in September and October 2004. *M. fructicola* was not detected.

The situation of *Monilinia fructicola* in Belgium can be described as follows: **Absent, confirmed by survey.**

**Source:**            **NPPO of Belgium, 2005-01.**

**Additional key words:** absence

**Computer codes:** MONIFC, BE

## 2004/170      Absence of *Monilinia fructicola* in Germany

A survey on *Monilinia fructicola* (EPPO A1 List) was done in Germany from July to September 2002. It was conducted in all German fruit-growing regions and particularly in the south western areas. 383 samples of stone fruits showing symptoms of *Monilinia* infection were collected and specifically tested for *M. fructicola* by nested-PCR. All results were negative. These results confirm that there is no evidence of *M. fructicola* in Germany.

The situation of *Monilinia fructicola* in Germany can be described as follows: **Absent, confirmed by survey.**

**Source:**            Albert, G.; Krauthausen, H.J.; Zollfrank, U.; Pfeilstetter, E. (2004) [No evidence of the quarantine organism *Monilinia fructicola* (Wint.) Honey in Germany.]  
**Nachrichtenblatt des Deutschen Pflanzenschutzdienstes, 56(9), 202-205.**

**Additional key words:** absence

**Computer codes:** MONIFC, DE



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2004/171      2004 survey on *Phytophthora ramorum* in Belgium

A survey on *Phytophthora ramorum* (EPPO Alert List) was done in Belgium in 2004. Visual inspections were carried out in nurseries and garden centres (651 inspections and 543 samples taken), public parks and gardens (47 inspections, 21 samples) and in forestry sites (4 inspections, 2 samples). *P. ramorum* was found in nurseries and garden centres (45 sites) and in public parks (2 sites), but was not detected on the forestry sites studied. *P. ramorum* was detected on the following plant species: *Euonymus*, *Kalmia*, *Rhododendron* and *Viburnum*.

The situation of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Belgium can be described as follows: **Present, found in nurseries and garden centres (45 sites) and public green (2 sites).**

**Source:**            **NPPO of Belgium, 2005-01.**

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** PHYTRA, BE

## 2004/172      Details on the situation of *Phytophthora ramorum* in Galicia, Spain

As already reported in EPPO RS 2003/133, *Phytophthora ramorum* (EPPO Alert List) was first found in Spain in 2002 in Baleares and then in Galicia. Studies were carried out in Galicia in 2003, more particularly in ornamental nurseries but also in parks and gardens. 82 nurseries were inspected and 267 samples of ornamental plants (and few forestry plants) were taken to the laboratory for identification, using morphological characteristics and PCR. In addition, 61 samples of *Camellia japonica* were collected in parks and gardens. *P. ramorum* was identified in 75 samples (all from ornamental nurseries) of *Camellia japonica*, *Viburnum tinus* and *Rhododendron*.

**Source:**            Pintos Varela, C.; Mansilla Vázquez, J.P.; Aguin Casal, O. (2004) *Phytophthora ramorum* nuevo patógeno en España sobre *Camellia japonica* y *Viburnum tinus*.  
**Boletín de Sanidad Vegetal – Plagas, 30(1), 97-111.**

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** PHYTRA, ES



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2004/173      *Valsa ceratosperma* found in Lombardia (IT)

The presence of a new canker disease of pear caused by *Valsa ceratosperma* (EPPO Alert List) was recently reported in Emilia-Romagna, Italy (see EPPO RS 2004/052). This pathogen is now reported in Lombardia, at Schivenoglia (province of Mantova). *V. ceratosperma* was observed in a pear orchard of approximately 2 ha in which 50 % of plants of cv. Abate Fetel were infected. Affected plants showed cankers on twigs, branches and trunks, leading to desiccation and death of distal parts.

**Source:**            **Servizio Fitosanitario della Regione Lombardia, IT, 2004-10.**

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** VALSCE, IT

## 2004/174      Phytosanitary incident: first finding of *Glomerella acutata* in Hungary

The NPPO of Hungary informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first finding of *Glomerella acutata* (anamorph *Colletotrichum acutatum* – EU Annexes) in Hungary. The fungus was found at Dánszentmiklós in Pest County, on the 2004-06-17. *G. acutata* was found on planting material of strawberry (*Fragaria ananassa* cv. Elsanta). All infected lots were destroyed and the NPPO now considers that the infection has been eradicated.

The situation of *Glomerella acutata* in Hungary can be described as follows: **Absent, found once in 2004 in strawberry planting material in Pest County, eradicated.**

**Source:**            **NPPO of Hungary, 2005-01.**

**Additional key words:** first record

**Computer codes:** COLLAC, HU



# EPPO Reporting Service

## 2004/175      First report of *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *poinsettiicola* in Italy: Addition to the EPPO Alert List

In October 2003, pot plants of poinsettia (*Euphorbia pulcherrima* cv. Primero) with leaf symptoms were observed in a commercial plant nursery in the province of Latina (Lazio region) in Italy. Symptoms were characterized by black spots surrounded by a yellow halo. In some cases, spots became coalescent. No symptoms were observed on petioles and stems. The causal agent of the disease was identified as *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *poinsettiicola*. According to the authors this is the first report of this bacterial disease of poinsettia in Italy, and in Europe. However, according to Wohanka (2004), this pathogen has also been recently found in Germany.

### *Xanthomonas axonopodis* pv. *poinsettiicola* (Bacterial leaf spot of poinsettia)

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| Why             | <i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>poinsettiicola</i> came to our attention, because it was reported for the first time in Europe, as a new leaf spot disease of poinsettia. Although little data is available on this pathogen, more particularly on its epidemiology, geographical distribution and economic impact, the EPPO Secretariat felt that it could present a risk to poinsettia crops.   |
| Where           | Leaf spot of <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> was first described in India in 1951, and found later in Florida (USA) in 1962.<br><b>EPPO region:</b> Germany (found in one pot plant in September 2003 in Hessen), Italy (first found in 2003 in Lazio).<br><b>Asia:</b> Cocos islands, India, Philippines (first reported in 1974)<br><b>North America:</b> USA (at least Florida).<br><b>South America:</b> Venezuela (first reported in 1996).<br><b>Oceania:</b> Australia (Queensland), New Zealand.  |
| On which plants | Mainly on poinsettias ( <i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i> ), but <i>E. heterophylla</i> , <i>E. milii</i> , <i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> and <i>Manihot esculenta</i> (all Euphorbiaceae) are also reported as host plants. When the disease was discovered on poinsettia in Florida in the 1960s, it was found that many, if not all, popular cultivars were highly susceptible to the disease, but since then no new work has been conducted to evaluate cultivar resistance.   |
| Damage          | Spots are at first visible on the underside of the leaf as grey to brown, water-soaked lesions. As they enlarge to 2-3 mm, they become visible on the upper side of the leaf. Leaf spots are chocolate brown to rust coloured and may be surrounded by a pale green to yellow halo. Spots may coalesce in some cases to form large areas of blighted tissues. Severe infections can cause distortion of new leaves as well as complete yellowing and finally abscission of older leaves. In Florida, it was described as causing commercial losses in outdoor production of poinsettias in the 1960s, but no recent data is available. |
| Dissemination   | Little is known about the epidemiology of the disease, but it has been reported to spread rapidly within a crop, presumably from splashing water. Over long distances, trade of plants of <i>E. pulcherrima</i> can ensure spread of the bacterium.  |
| Pathway         | Plants for planting (including cuttings), pot plants of <i>E. pulcherrima</i> .  |
| Possible risks  | <i>E. pulcherrima</i> is grown for ornamental purposes in many countries of the EPPO region, particularly indoors. In addition, there is a large trade of propagating material (e.g. rooted cuttings). Control of <i>X. axonopodis</i> pv. <i>poinsettiicola</i> is very difficult in practice, and is almost entirely based on the elimination of all infected plants (e.g. copper compounds are partially effective). Although, data is lacking on the economic impact of this bacterial disease, it may present a risk to poinsettia nurseries and growers in Europe.   |
| Source(s)       | CABI Crop Protection Compendium, 2004.<br>Chase, A.R. (1985) Bacterial leaf spot of <i>Codiaeum variegatum</i> cultivars caused by <i>Xanthomonas campestris</i> pv. <i>poinsettiicola</i> . Plant Pathology 34(3), 446-448.   |



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EPPO RS 2004/175  
Panel review date

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Entry date 2004-11