



ORGANISATION EUROPEENNE  
ET MEDITERRANEENNE  
POUR LA PROTECTION DES PLANTES

EUROPEAN AND MEDITERRANEAN  
PLANT PROTECTION  
ORGANIZATION

# EPPO

## *Reporting*

## *Service*

Paris, 2005-06-01

Reporting Service 2005, No. 6

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- [2005/095](#) - Book on exotic insects introduced in Lombardia (IT)
- [2005/096](#) - EPPO Reporting Service: all back issues are now directly available from the EPPO website



# EPPO Reporting Service

## 2005/082      First report of *Liberibacter asiaticus* in USA

In September 2005, the detection of huanglongbing (citrus greening) caused by *Liberibacter asiaticus* (EPPO A1 list) in Florida, was confirmed by USDA and Florida Department of Agriculture. *L. asiaticus* was detected on pummelo (*Citrus maxima*) leaf and fruit samples by using different PCR methods. Infected samples had been collected from 2 separate locations in the Homestead area (Miami-Dade county). It can be recalled that *Diaphorina citri* (a vector of huanglongbing) was first found in Florida in June 1998 (EPPO RS 98/159), and has since then spread in this State. Because of the very serious threat that huanglongbing represents to the Florida citrus industry, surveys are being conducted to delimit the extent of the outbreak, infected trees are being removed and restrictions have been imposed on the movement of citrus material from Miami-Dade county.

The situation of *Liberibacter asiaticus* in USA can be described as follows: **Present, first found in Florida (Miami-Dade county) on a few trees in 2005, under eradication.**

**Source:**            USDA-APHIS Press release of 2005-09-02. US Department of Agriculture and Florida Department of Agriculture confirm detection of citrus greening.  
[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/lpa/news/2005/09/greening\\_ppq.html](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/lpa/news/2005/09/greening_ppq.html)  
New Federal Restrictions to Prevent Movement of Citrus Greening  
[http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/ep/citrus\\_greening/pdf\\_files/spro2005-30.pdf](http://www.aphis.usda.gov/ppq/ep/citrus_greening/pdf_files/spro2005-30.pdf)

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** LIBEAS, US

## 2005/083      First record of *Diabrotica virgifera* in Poland

The NPPO of Poland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of *Diabrotica virgifera* (EPPO A2 list). Beetles were found for the first time in Poland at 2 places in the south-eastern part (Podkarpackie voivodship). On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of August, the pest was found in a trap at Dukla, near an international road (Rzeszów – Barwinek) leading to Slovakia. The nearest maize field was situated 6 km away. On the 25<sup>th</sup> of August, another finding was made in a maize field near the airport of Jasionka (close to Rzeszów). The distance between the two foci is approximately 50 km. The situation in the southern regions of Poland is currently being assessed to implement adequate measures in order to prevent spread of the insect.

The situation of *D. virgifera* in Poland can be described as follows: **Present, first found in the south-east in 2005.**

**Source:**            NPPO of Poland, 2005-09.

**Additional key words:** new record

**Computer codes:** DIABVI, PL



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## 2005/084      Situation of *Diabrotica virgifera* in France in August 2005

As in previous years and according to the EU decision 2003/766/EC, the NPPO of France has conducted official surveys on its whole territory and implemented eradication measures in areas where *Diabrotica virgifera* (EPPO A2 list) was found in 2004 (EPPO RS 2004/115 & 164). As of 2005-08-12, 3 new foci have been found in region 'Ile-de-France', at the following localities:

- Gouvernes (Seine et Marne): 826 adults were caught in 6 traps from 1<sup>st</sup> of July to 5<sup>th</sup> of August.
- Thiverval-Grignon (Yvelines): 9 adults were caught in 2 traps from 29<sup>th</sup> of July to 3<sup>rd</sup> of August.
- Corbeil-Essonnes and Guiberville (Essonnes): 4 adults were caught in 2 traps on the 5<sup>th</sup> of August.

No captures were made within the outbreak zones of Roissy, Orly (both discovered in 2002) and Pierrelaye (2004). It can be noted that some of the new outbreaks are located within buffer zones of earlier foci. The origin of these new outbreaks is not known.

Eradication measures have immediately been taken, including 2 insecticide treatments of maize crops located within quarantine areas (5 km radius around positive trapping points) and buffer zones (radius between 5 and 10 km).

**Source:**            **NPPO of France, 2005-08.**

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** DIABVI, FR

## 2005/085      *Bactrocera invadens* a new invasive species of fruit fly: addition to the EPPO Alert List

In March 2003, during routine field surveys in the Coast Province of Kenya, a new fruit fly species suspected to belong to the *Bactrocera dorsalis* group (originating from Asia) was detected (EPPO RS 2004/100). 2 specimens were caught in protein-baited traps and 1 was reared from an unidentified fruit (probably a *Strychnos* sp.). Considering the potential risk presented by this type of fruit fly, further surveys were immediately initiated across the major fruit-growing and trading localities in Kenya using methyl-eugenol and Cue Lure traps. Traps (120 with methyl-eugenol and 15 with Cue Lure) were placed in mango and citrus orchards or gardens, and near market places, at 75 sites located in 7 out of the 8 Kenyan provinces. As a result, more than 2000 specimens of this new fruit-fly species were caught in methyl-eugenol traps (not in Cue Lure). Surveys showed that the pest was present in most mango-growing areas, and that it also occurred in coastal forests (where it is probably able to reproduce in wild fruits). It was also observed that this new fruit fly was able to emerge from caged mango fruits. The strong and selective response of this new species to methyl-eugenol, and its capacity to infest and develop in



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mango fruits are typical for Asian fruit flies belonging to the genus *Bactrocera*. Therefore, it was felt that it was most probably an alien species introduced into Africa (Lux *et al.*, 2003). Almost simultaneously in Tanzania, during a study done from June to September 2003 on fruit flies associated with mangoes, two species were found: *Ceratitidis cosyra* (Diptera: Tephritidae – EPPO A1 list) and the same new species belonging to the *Bactrocera dorsalis* complex (Mwatawala *et al.*, 2004). After these first records in Kenya and Tanzania, the presence of this new fruit fly species was reported from 9 other countries in Central Africa, attacking important fruit crops. In 2005, the pest was described as a new species originating from Asia (probably Sri Lanka) and called *Bactrocera invadens* (Drew *et al.*, 2005), in order to reflect its rapid invasion of the African continent.

## *Bactrocera invadens* (Diptera: Tephritidae – a new fruit fly species)

Why	Since 2003, a new fruit fly species, morphologically very similar to <i>B. dorsalis</i> , has been reported spreading rapidly in central Africa. This new pest is attacking mangoes, citrus and other tropical fruits. It was recently described and called <i>Bactrocera invadens</i> (Drew <i>et al.</i> , 2005). Its finding in Sri Lanka confirmed its suspected Asian origin.
Where	<b>Africa:</b> Benin (first found 2004-06), Cameroon (2004-07), Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana (2005-01), Kenya (2003-02), Nigeria (2005-01), Senegal (2004-10), Sudan (2004-05), Tanzania (2003-12), Togo (2004-10), Uganda (2004-07). Its first place of discovery (i.e. Kenya) should not be assumed to be its point of entry into Africa, as it may have been overlooked in some areas. <b>Asia:</b> Sri Lanka. <i>B. invadens</i> has been found in a collection of Dacini trapped during earlier surveys, so there was no indication of host plants or associated damage.
On which plants	Especially mango ( <i>Mangifera indica</i> ), but <i>B. invadens</i> is also found on guava ( <i>Psidium guajava</i> ), <i>Citrus</i> spp., papaya ( <i>Carica papaya</i> ), tomato ( <i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i> ), and some other wild African hosts (e.g. <i>Strychnos</i> spp.). Further studies are needed on the host range of this fruit fly, but it can be expected to attack a wide range of fruit crops.
Damage	In the preliminary findings in Kenya and Tanzania, it appeared clearly that mangoes were readily attacked by <i>B. invadens</i> and that it was competing strongly with <i>Ceratitidis cosyra</i> . In infested mango samples, it was equally or even more abundant. However, as observations made are very recent, data is lacking on extent and severity of damage to the crops concerned. Considering its similarities with <i>B. dorsalis</i> , significant economic damage is expected.
Dissemination	Adults can fly but there is no data on their flying capacity. Trade of infested fruit can spread the pest. For the moment, there is no assumption on the pathway of introduction of <i>B. invadens</i> from Asia to Africa.
Pathway	Fruits of <i>B. invadens</i> host plants.
Possible risks	Although data is lacking on the biology of <i>B. invadens</i> and in particular on its potential to survive in more temperate regions, the recent example of <i>B. zonata</i> spreading in some countries around the Mediterranean Basin strongly advocates a cautious approach. In addition, citrus and tomatoes are mentioned as host plants and therefore could be immediately at risk in the EPPO region. The rapidity of spread and the probable large host range add to the risk. Control measures are probably available (e.g. male annihilation technique etc.) but for the moment, their efficacy is not known. It is desirable to prevent the introduction of such a new fruit fly species into the EPPO region.
Source(s)	Drew RAI, Tsuruta K, White IM (2005) A new species of pest fruit fly (Diptera: Tephritidae: Dacinae) from Sri Lanka and Africa. <i>African Entomology</i> 13(1), 149-154. Lux SA, Copeland RS, White IM, Manrakhan A, Billah MK(2003) A new invasive fruit fly species from the <i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i> (Hendel) group detected in East Africa. <i>Insect Science and its Application</i> , 23(4), 355-361. Mwatawala MW, White IM, Maerere AP, Senkondo FJ, Meyer M de (2004) A new invasive <i>Bactrocera</i> species (Diptera: Tephritidae) in Tanzania. <i>African Entomology</i> , 12(1), 154-156.



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## INTERNET

Conseil Phytosanitaire Inter Africain

Présence au Bénin d'une nouvelle espèce exotique de mouche des fruits (Diptera: Tephritidae)

[http://www.au-appo.org/fr/breve.php3?id\\_breve=11](http://www.au-appo.org/fr/breve.php3?id_breve=11)

IAEA website. Scientific and Technical Newsletter. Insect Pest Control Newsletter.

The new invasive *Bactrocera* species. Insect Pest Control Newsletter, no.65, 18-20

<http://www.iaea.org/programmes/nafa/d4/public/ipc-nl-65.pdf>

EPPO RS 2005/085

Panel review date

Entry date 2005-06

## 2005/086      First record of *Illinoia liriodendri* in Germany

In October 2004, *Illinoia liriodendri* (Homoptera: Aphididae – tuliptree aphid) was detected in Baden-Württemberg on old trees of *Liriodendron tulipifera* in a public garden. Until now, *I. liriodendri* was not known to occur in Germany. Attacked trees showed symptoms such as, leaf discoloration, premature defoliation and heavy honeydew. The origin of this infestation remains unknown.

The status of *I. liriodendri* in Germany is officially declared as follows: **Present, one single case.**

**EPPO note:** *I. liriodendri* is a pest of tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) which occurs in USA (at least in California, Tennessee and probably in other states, but data is lacking). It is also reported as a pest of *Magnolia grandiflora*. Adults are about 3 mm long. They are pale green to yellow, oval in shape, with two slender cornicles on the back. Immatures are smaller but otherwise similar. Eggs are black and oval. The tuliptree aphid produces large amounts of honeydew which are usually accompanied by sooty mould. Large populations may cause leaf yellowing and premature leaf drop. Pictures can be viewed on Internet (<http://www.forestryimages.org/browse/detail.cfm?imgnum=0590071>). This species is apparently spreading outside its native range (i.e. North America). In 1999, it was reported for the first time in Japan (Sugimoto, 1999), and in 2001 in several private gardens and parks in Lombardia, Italy (Limonta, 2001). In 2004, United Kingdom also reported for the first time the presence of *I. liriodendri* on 3 *L. tulipifera* plants near London.

### **Source:      NPPO of Germany, 2005-07.**

Limonta L. (2001) Heavy infestation of *Illinoia liriodendri* (Monell) (Rhynchota Aphididae) in gardens in northern Italy. **Bollettino di Zoologia Agraria e di Bachicoltura**, **33(2)**, 133-136.

Sugimoto S. (1999) Occurrence of *Illinoia liriodendri* (Monell) (Homoptera: Aphididae) in Japan. **Entomological Science** **2(1)**, 89-91.

### INTERNET

DEFRA (UK) website - Plant Health Interception & Outbreak Chart - 11 - 17 January 2004

<http://www.defra.gov.uk/planth/interc/decjan.pdf>

USDA Forest Service - Northeastern Area - Southern Magnolia

[http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/silvics\\_manual/volume\\_2/magnolia/grandiflora.htm](http://www.na.fs.fed.us/spfo/pubs/silvics_manual/volume_2/magnolia/grandiflora.htm)

**Additional key words:** new pest

**Computer codes:** MACSLR, DE, GB, IT



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2005/087      Occurrence of *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* in Germany

The NPPO of Germany informed the EPPO Secretariat of the occurrence of *Meloidogyne chitwoodi* (EPPO A2 list) in Nordrhein-Westfalen. In October 2003, the presence of *M. chitwoodi* was suspected, and this was confirmed by morphological determination and molecular tests (TaqMan, SCAR-PCR). The origin of this infestation is unknown.

The pest status of *M. chitwoodi* in Germany is officially declared as follows: **Present, one single occurrence; under survey.**

**EPPO note:** This nematode had already been suspected in Germany near Hamburg and the Dutch border in the 1990s (EPPO RS 96/205), specimens were later confirmed as *M. chitwoodi* but, in the meantime, nematodes could no longer be found in the field.

**Source:**            **NPPO of Germany, 2005-07.**

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** MELGCH, DE

## 2005/088      2004 survey on *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* in Slovakia

An official survey on *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus* (EPPO A1 list) was conducted in Slovakia from July to September 2004. It focussed on the main hosts of *B. xylophilus*, i.e. *Pinus* species (*P. sylvestris*, *P. nigra*), and one sample was taken from *Picea* sp. Wood samples were especially taken from suspicious pines trees and from pine sawdust in sawmills. In total, 38 samples were collected and analysed using the EPPO diagnostic protocol for *B. xylophilus*. All samples gave negative results. The NPPO concluded that *B. xylophilus* is not present in Slovakia.

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

**Source:**            **NPPO of Slovakia, 2004-11.**

**Additional key words:** absence

**Computer codes:** BURSXY, SK



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2005/089      Current situation of *Citrus tristeza closterovirus* in Italy

Italy has been free for some time from *Citrus tristeza closterovirus* (CTV – EPPO A2 list), but recently, outbreaks were reported in 3 separate areas in the south of the country:

- in Cassibile (province of Syracuse, Sicilia) on Fortune mandarin (*Citrus reticulata*); see also EPPO RS 2003/071;
- in Massafra (province of Taranto, Puglia) on sweet orange (*C. sinensis* 'Navelina');
- in Belpasso (province of Catania, Sicilia) on sweet orange (*C. sinensis* 'Tarocco').

In all cases, infected plants were grafted on sour orange rootstocks (*C. aurantium*). Isolates from Cassibile and Massafra were mild, whereas isolates from Belpasso induced severe symptoms, such as dwarfing and dieback of trees, small leaves with interveinal chlorosis, small and elongated fruits, and root death. Genetic variation of the 3 CTV populations was studied with molecular tools (single strand conformation polymorphism (SSCP) and nucleotide sequence analysis of CTV gene p20). All isolates from the same area presented the same SSCP patterns, and these patterns differed from one area to another. Isolates from Massafra and Cassibile showed more than 99% nucleotide identity with a mild isolate from Spain, and 92 % similarity with the Belpasso isolates. The latter were similar (more than 99% similarity) to severe isolates from California (US) and Japan. These results suggested that there had been at least 2 independent introductions to Italy, probably by imports of CTV-infected material. The fact that virus populations were homogeneous within each area also suggested that CTV is naturally and rapidly spread by aphids. The need for eradication and containment programmes is underlined.

**Source:** Davino S, Rubio L, Davino M (2005) Molecular analysis suggests that recent *Citrus tristeza virus* outbreaks in Italy were originated by at least two independent introductions.

**European Journal of Plant Pathology, 111(3), 289-293.**

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** CTV000, IT



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2005/090      Current situation of *Erwinia amylovora* in Slovakia

In June 2003, *Erwinia amylovora* (A2 list) was detected for the first time in Slovakia (RS 2004/136). The NPPO of Slovakia recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the 2005 situation. Between mid-June and 20<sup>th</sup> of July 2005, 8 outbreaks were detected in southern, central and western Slovakia. In southern Slovakia, outbreaks were mainly located near the Hungarian border. In all cases, infected trees were found in small gardens (private houses) or in hedges along public communications. The hosts were species of *Sorbus*, *Cydonia*, *Malus*, *Pyrus* and *Crataegus*. Relevant phytosanitary measures were taken to eradicate the disease and prevent any further spread. Monitoring of the regions concerned is continuing and has been intensified.

The situation of *E. amylovora* in Slovakia can be described as follows: **Present, first detected in 2003, only in gardens or road edges, 8 outbreaks in 2005, under eradication.**

**Source:**            NPPO of Slovakia, 2005-08.

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** ERWIAM, SK

## 2005/091      *Discula destructiva* found again in Germany

In 2003, dogwood anthracnose caused by *Discula destructiva* (EPPO Alert List) was found in Germany (in Bayern and Saarland) on a few *Cornus florida* and *C. nuttallii* plants. Infected plants had been destroyed (EPPO RS 2003/138). In July 2004, another occurrence of this disease was found. Six plants of *Cornus* sp. showing symptoms of *D. destructiva* were detected in a company (Berlin). The identity of the fungus was then confirmed by microscopic identification. In May 2005, visual inspections and laboratory tests were done but the fungus was no longer detected. It was considered that the infection found in 2004 had been eradicated.

The pest status of *D. destructiva* in Germany is officially declared as follows: **Present, few outbreaks; to be determined by further monitoring.**

**Source:**            NPPO of Germany, 2005-08.

**Additional key words:** detailed record

**Computer codes:** DISCDE, DE



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

2005/092      An invasive species: *Harmonia axyridis* (Harlequin ladybird)

*Harmonia axyridis* (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) originates from Asia (probably China) and it has been introduced into many countries as an efficient biological control agent to limit aphid populations in glasshouses, gardens and field crops. However, some of these introduced populations have escaped control and are currently being observed to spread in the wild, in North America and Europe. They can be found in various habitats (crops, conifer forests, wetlands etc.). They are most commonly found on deciduous trees (e.g. *Acer*, *Platanus*, *Tilia*) or low-growing plants like nettles. *H. axyridis* is now perceived as an invasive species. This species has strong dispersal capabilities and has been recorded as making long-distance migrations to overwintering sites. Long-term population surveys performed in North America have shown that *H. axyridis* could seriously affect the abundance of native ladybird species. *H. axyridis* is a very efficient aphidophagous insect but it has also a very large prey-range. It can feed on other invertebrates, in particular on other beneficial insects (including European species of ladybirds, such as *Adalia bipunctata* and *Coccinella septempunctata*). In addition, it has been observed that in late summer, *H. axyridis* could feed on fruits (e.g. pears) causing blemishes. In the EPPO region, *H. axyridis* is now apparently established in Belgium (2001), Germany (2000), Netherlands (2002), United Kingdom (2004). Its presence is also recorded in Egypt, France, Greece, Luxemburg but no data is given on its potential establishment or invasiveness in these countries. There is now a debate on whether *H. axyridis* should still be sold as a biological control agent. As an example, in France the wild strain is no longer multiplied but a particular strain of *H. axyridis* (wingless) has been selected.

**Source:** Anonymous (2005) Het Veelkleurig Aziatisch Lieveheersbeestje [*Harmonia axyridis* (Pallas)] in Nederland. **Nieuwsbrief Plantenziektenkundige Dienst, no. 2, p 1.**  
Duff A (2005) Wildlife reports. Beetles. **British wildlife, 16(4), 282-284.**  
Katsoyannos P, Kontodimas DC, Stathas GJ, Tsartsalis CT (1997)  
Establishment of *Harmonia axyridis* on Citrus and some data on its phenology in Greece. **Phytoparasitica 25(3), 183-191.**  
INTERNET  
Belgian forum on invasive alien species. *Harmonia axyridis*.  
<http://www.biodiversity.be/bbpf/forum/invasion/species/harmonia.html>  
CABI Crop Protection Compendium  
[www.cabicompendium.org/cpc](http://www.cabicompendium.org/cpc)  
National *Harmonia axyridis* survey (UK)  
[www.harlequin-survey.org](http://www.harlequin-survey.org)

**Additional key words:** invasive species

**Computer codes:** HARNAX



# EPPO Reporting Service

## 2005/093 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance (detection of regulated pests)

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered the notifications of non-compliance for 2005 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2005/079) from the following countries: Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Denmark, France, Finland, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom. When a consignment has been re-exported and the country of origin is unknown, the re-exporting country is indicated in brackets. When the occurrence of a pest in a given country is not known to the EPPO Secretariat, this is indicated by an asterisk (\*).

The EPPO Secretariat has selected notifications of non-compliance made because of the detection of regulated pests. Other notifications of non-compliance due to prohibited commodities, missing or invalid certificates are not indicated. It must be pointed out that the report is only partial, as many EPPO countries have not yet sent their notifications.

<b>Pest</b>	<b>Consignment</b>	<b>Type of commodity</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>C. of destination</b>	<b>nb</b>
<i>Agromyzidae</i>	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	2
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum, O. americanum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	France	1
<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i>	<i>Citrus hystrix</i>	Leaves	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
<i>Ambrosia</i>	<i>Glycine max</i>	Stored products	USA	Israel	3
<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Stored products	Ukraine	Lithuania	1
<i>Aphis spiraecola</i>	<i>Tradescantia</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
<i>Aspidiotus destructor</i>	<i>Arenga</i>	Plants for planting	USA	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dracaena marginata</i>	Plants for planting	Belgium	United Kingdom	1
<i>Atheta</i>	<i>Rhododendron (Azalea)</i>	Pot plants	Germany	Israel	1
<i>Aulacorthum circumflexum</i>	<i>Ficus pumila</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
<i>Bemisia</i>	<i>Dipladenia, Mandevilla</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Cyprus	1
	<i>Mandevilla</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Italy	3
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Aster</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus, Ipomoea</i>	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dipladenia</i>	Cuttings	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Portugal	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Spain	Portugal	1
	<i>Euphorbia pulcherrima</i>	Plants for planting	Spain (Canary isl.)	Portugal	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	Ireland	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Ireland	2
<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	



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Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>B. tabaci</i> (cont.)	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Plants for planting	Portugal	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hypericum</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Belgium	1
	<i>Hypericum</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	1
	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hypericum androsaemum</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	United Kingdom	1
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Lisianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	2
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Mandevilla</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	Ireland	1
	<i>Nomaphila</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	Ireland	1
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables	Spain (Canary isl.)	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Israel	Netherlands	3
	<i>Ornamentals</i>	Plants for planting	Portugal	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Pelargonium</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	7
	<i>Trachelium</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	6
	<i>Trachelium, Eustoma</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Unspecified</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Unspecified</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	Belgium	1
	<i>Unspecified</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	Ireland	1
	<i>Verbena</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> , <i>Aspidimorpha</i> , <i>Eutetranychus orientalis</i>	<i>Ipomea</i>	Vegetables	Gambia	United Kingdom
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> , <i>Eutetranychus orientalis</i>	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables	Gambia	United Kingdom	1
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> , <i>Cuscuta</i> , <i>Datura</i> , <i>Glycyphagus</i> , <i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Stored products	Romania	Israel	2
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Germany	Bulgaria	2
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Netherlands	Lithuania	1
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Spain	Lithuania	1
<i>Cochliobolus carbonum</i>	<i>Zea mays</i>	Seeds	Australia	Israel	1
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Seeds	Spain	Israel	1
<i>Colletotrichum acutatum</i>	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	Plants for planting	Canada	United Kingdom	2
<i>Colletotrichum</i> , <i>Corbularia</i> , <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i> , <i>Alternaria alternata</i> , <i>A. zinniae</i> , <i>Botrytis</i> , <i>Fusarium</i> , <i>Helminthosporium</i> , <i>Phoma</i>	<i>Cosmos</i>	Seeds	Netherlands	Israel	1
<i>Contarinia maculipennis</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<i>Cuscuta</i>	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Seeds	Spain	Israel	1
	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Seeds	Pakistan	Algeria	1
	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Seeds	Spain	Algeria	1



# EPPO Reporting Service

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Deroceras laeve</i>	<i>Araucaria</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
<i>Dialeurodes citri</i> , <i>Aonidiella aurantii</i>	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	1
<i>Dialeuropora papillata</i> , <i>Fascaleyrodes rara</i> , <i>Rugaleyrodes</i> , <i>Selenaspis kamerunicus</i>	<i>Musaceae</i>	Leaves	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>Eruca sativa</i>	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
<i>Eutetranychus orientalis</i> , <i>Tarsonemus</i> , <i>Protopulvinaria pyriformis</i> , <i>Lepidosaphes tapleyi</i> , <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Ipomea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Gambia	United Kingdom	1
<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>	<i>Alstroemeria</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
<i>Frankliniella panamensis</i>	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	1
<i>Frankliniella schultzei</i>	<i>Veronica spicata</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Globodera pallida</i>	<i>Allium cepa</i>	Bulbs	Netherlands	Latvia	1
<i>Helicotylenchus dihystra</i> , <i>Helicotylenchus multicinctus</i>	<i>Livistona</i> , <i>Musa</i>	Plants for planting	USA	United Kingdom	1
<i>Helicotylenchus dihystra</i> , <i>Pratylenchus brachyurus</i>	<i>Sequoia</i>	Plants for planting	USA	United Kingdom	1
<i>Helicotylenchus dihystra</i> , <i>Pratylenchus</i> , <i>Tylenchorhynchus</i> , <i>Paratylenchus</i>	<i>Bambusa</i>	Plants for planting	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Helicoverpa</i>	<i>Pelargonium</i>	Cuttings	Spain (Canary isl.)	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
<i>Helicoverpa</i> (suspect <i>armigera</i> )	<i>Pelargonium</i>	Cuttings	Spain (Canary isl.)	United Kingdom	1
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Palestinian author.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Pelargonium zonale</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Phaseolus</i>	Vegetables	Egypt	Netherlands	1
	<i>Phaseolus</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Phaseolus</i>	Vegetables	Tanzania	Netherlands	1
	<i>Phaseolus</i> , <i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Egypt	Netherlands	2
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Ireland	4
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Netherlands	8
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	2



# EPPO Reporting Service

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>H. armigera</i> (cont.)	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Tanzania	Netherlands	2
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	United Kingdom	2
<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i> , <i>Lampides boeticus</i>	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
<i>Hemiberlesia rapax</i>	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	Cuttings	New Zealand	United Kingdom	1
<i>Hirschmaniella</i>	<i>Unspecified</i>	Aquarium plants	Thailand	Belgium	3
	<i>Vallisneria</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	5
	<i>Vallisneria</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	Germany	1
<i>Idaea</i>	Dried herbs (mixed)	Stored products	Spain	Israel	1
<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i>	<i>Brassica</i>	Vegetables	Germany	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Cichorium endivia</i>	Vegetables	France	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Vegetables	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Petroselinum crispum</i>	Vegetables	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Italy	Ireland	1
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Valerianella locusta</i>	Vegetables	(France)	United Kingdom	1
<i>Leucinodes orbonalis</i>	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	Italy	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	2
	<i>Solanum torvum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	2
<i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Sweden	1
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables	Spain (Canary isl.)	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	4
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	8
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Germany	1
<i>Liriomyza</i> (suspect <i>huidobrensis</i> )	<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Verbena</i>	Cuttings	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Argyranthemum</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	Finland	1
	<i>Argyranthemum</i>	Cuttings	Kenya*	Finland	1
	<i>Argyranthemum</i> , <i>Osteospermum</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	Finland	1
	<i>Dahlia</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Diascia</i>	Cuttings	Kenya*	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya*	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Lisianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya*	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Petunia</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	1
	<i>Verbena</i>	Cuttings	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Verbena</i>	Cuttings	Kenya*	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Verbena</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i> , <i>L. huidobrensis</i>	<i>Lisianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Brazil	Netherlands	1



# EPPO Reporting Service

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i> , <i>Thrips</i>	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i> , <i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i> , <i>L. huidobrensis</i>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
<i>Milviscutulus mangiferae</i> , and other pests <sup>1</sup>	<i>Citrus hystrix</i>	Leaves	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
<i>Monilinia fructicola</i>	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>	Fruits	New Zealand	United Kingdom	1
<i>Myzus persicae</i>	<i>Anthurium</i>	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
<i>Neohydatothrips samayunkur</i> , <i>Frankliniella schultzei</i>	<i>Veronica spicata</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
<i>Neohydatothrips samayunkur</i> , <i>Frankliniella schultzei</i> , <i>Haplothrips gowdeyi</i> , <i>Arorathrips mexicanus</i>	<i>Veronica spicata</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
<i>Onopordum tauricum</i>	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Seeds	USA	Israel	1
<i>Paratrichodorus porosus</i> , <i>Criconea</i> , <i>Paratylenchus</i>	<i>Unspecified</i>	Plants for planting	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
<i>Pectinophora</i>	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	Germany	3
<i>Pepino mosaic potexvirus</i>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Seeds	Chile*	France	1
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Seeds	Madagascar*	France	1
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Morocco*	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Netherlands	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Spain (Canary isl.)	Finland	1
<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Spain (Canary isl.)	United Kingdom	6	
<i>Phacidiopycnis piri</i>	<i>Pyrus</i>	Fruits	USA	Israel	2
<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>	<i>Croton</i>	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	5
	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Plants for planting	(Denmark)	Finland	1
	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	Finland	1
	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Finland	1
<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1	

<sup>1</sup> Other pests: *Aleuroclava citrifolii*, *A. jasmini*, *Oecophylla smaragdina*, *Phyllocnistis citrella*, *Singhella citrifolii*, *Ceroplastes*, *Aleurocanthus woglumi*, *Parlatoria ziziphi*, *P. pergandii*, *Aspidiotus destructor*, *Aonidiella comperei*, *Lepidosaphes gloverii*



# EPPO Reporting Service

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	C. of destination	nb
<i>P. ramorum</i> (cont.)	<i>Rhododendron, Pieris</i>	Plants for planting	France	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
<i>Planococcus minor</i>	<i>Gymnocoronis spilanthoides</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	United Kingdom	1
<i>Plum pox potyvirus</i>	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plants for planting	Serbia & Montenegro	Bulgaria	1
	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Plants for planting	Serbia & Montenegro	Netherlands	4
<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i>	<i>Fagopyron esculentum</i>	Stored products	Poland	Israel	1
	<i>Fagopyron esculentum</i>	Stored products	Ukraine	Israel	1
	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Romania	Israel	1
	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Russia	Israel	2
	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Stored products	Ukraine	Israel	1
	<i>Panicum</i>	Stored products	Ukraine	Israel	1
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	Russia	Israel	1
<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Stored products	Ukraine	Israel	1	
<i>Polygonum convolvulus, Sclerotinia sclerotiorum, Datura</i>	<i>Fagopyron esculentum</i>	Stored products	Bulgaria	Israel	2
<i>Pratylenchus mediterraneus</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Israel	United Kingdom	10
<i>Pratylenchus mediterraneus, Heterodera latipons</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Israel	United Kingdom	1
<i>Pratylenchus scribneri</i>	<i>Canna</i>	Plants for planting	USA	United Kingdom	4
<i>Pratylenchus thornei, Bitylenchus ?goffarti, Merlinius microdorus</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Israel	United Kingdom	1
<i>Puccinia horiana</i>	<i>Dendranthema</i>	Cut flowers	(Netherlands)	Finland	1
<i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Greece	3
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Italy	4
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Netherlands	7
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Seed potatoes	Netherlands	Italy	1
<i>Rotylenchus</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Israel	United Kingdom	1
<i>Scirtothrips</i> (suspect <i>kenyensis</i> )	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Germany	1
<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>	<i>Lotus</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	<i>Anthriscus</i>	Seeds	USA	Israel	1
	<i>Brassica oleracea</i> var. <i>botrytis</i>	Seeds	USA	Israel	1
	<i>Fagopyron esculentum</i>	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>	Seeds	USA	Israel	1



# EPPO Reporting Service

<b>Pest</b>	<b>Consignment</b>	<b>Type of commodity</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>C. of destination</b>	<b>nb</b>
<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>	<i>Solanum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Malawi	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Uganda	Netherlands	1
<i>Stenocarpella macrospora</i>	<i>Zea mays</i>	Seeds	USA	Israel	1
<i>Stenocarpella maydis</i>	<i>Zea mays</i>	Seeds	Australia	Israel	1
<i>Thrips</i>	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Ireland	2
	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Cut flowers	Turkey	Germany	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Germany	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	India	Germany	2
<i>Thrips (suspect palmi)</i>	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Germany	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	India	Germany	2
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
<i>Thrips australis</i>	<i>Stephanotis floribunda</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Singapore	Netherlands	3
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Belgium	15
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	8
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	10
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	India	Germany	1
	<i>Momordica balsamina</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	India	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Belgium	3
	<i>Orchidaceae</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Switzerland	10
	<i>Solanum</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Ghana*	Netherlands	2
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	7	
<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1	
<i>Thysanoptera</i>	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	India	France	1
<i>Tilletia</i>	<i>Triticum durum</i>	Stored products	India	United Kingdom	1
<i>Tobamovirus</i>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Seeds	Germany	Israel	1
<i>Trialeurodes abutiloneus</i>	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	USA	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Cuttings	USA	United Kingdom	1
<b>Weed seeds</b>	<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Growing media	Sri Lanka	Israel	4
<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>	<i>Fragaria ananassa</i>	Plants for planting	Hungary	Germany	1
<i>Zonitoides arboreus</i>	<i>Araucaria</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Israel	1



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

- **Fruit flies**

<b>Pest</b>	<b>Consignment</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>C. of destination</b>	<b>nb</b>
<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
<i>Bactrocera</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Egypt	Spain	2
<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Sudan	United Kingdom	1
<b>Non-European Tephritidae</b>	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	Italy	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Kenya	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	1

- **Wood**

<b>Pest</b>	<b>Consignment</b>	<b>Type of commodity</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>C. of destination</b>	<b>nb</b>
<i>Anoplophora</i>	Hardwood	Packing wood	China	Germany	1
<i>Anoplophora</i> (suspect <i>glabripennis</i> )	Hardwood	Packing wood	China	Germany	1
<i>Anoplophora</i> (suspect <i>glabripennis</i> ), grub holes > 3 mm)	Hardwood	Packing wood	China	Germany	3
<i>Batocera</i>	Hardwood	Packing wood	China	Germany	1
<i>Bostrichidae, Kalotermitidae</i>	Unspecified	Packing wood	(Nigeria)	United Kingdom	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>	Coniferae	Packing wood	USA	Finland	1
Grub holes > 3 mm	Hardwood	Packing wood	China	Germany	3
<i>Monochamus</i>	Coniferae	Packing wood	China	Ireland	1
<i>Saperda</i> , grub holes > 3 mm	Hardwood	Packing wood	China	Germany	1



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

- **Bonsais**

<b>Pest</b>	<b>Consignment</b>	<b>Country of origin</b>	<b>Country of destination</b>	<b>nb</b>
<i>Hemicriconemoides</i>	<i>Pinus pentaphylla</i>	Japan	Germany	1
<i>Heteroderidae</i>	<i>Pinus</i>	Japan	Belgium	1
<i>Hirschmaniella</i>	<i>Carmona</i>	China	Netherlands	1
<i>Pratylenchidae</i>	<i>Juniperus</i>	Japan	Germany	1
<i>Pratylenchus</i>	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japan	Belgium	1
	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japan	Belgium	1
<i>Pratylenchus, Rotylenchus, Xiphinema brevicolle</i>	<i>Ilex crenata, Taxus</i>	Japan	Belgium	1
<i>Rotylenchus</i>	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japan	Belgium	1
<i>Tinocallis takachihoensis</i>	<i>Ulmus</i>	(Netherlands)	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Zelkova</i>	China	United Kingdom	2
<i>Tylenchorhynchidae</i>	<i>Acer palmatum, Ilex crenata</i>	Japan	Belgium	1
<i>Xiphinema americanum</i>	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Korea, DP Rep.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ilex crenata</i>	Japan	Netherlands	1
<i>Xiphinema brevicolle</i>	<i>Ilex crenata, Acer palmatum</i>	Japan	Netherlands	1

**Source:** EPPO Secretariat, 2005-07.



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

**2005/094**      CABI Crop Protection Compendium: 2005 version is now available

The 2005 edition of the CABI Crop Protection Compendium (CPC) is now available on CD and on the web. The new edition has been comprehensively updated from the 2004 edition and contains many new elements such as:

- 188 new full datasheets on pests, invasive species and woody weeds (making the total number of datasheets in the CPC more than 2360)
- 178 datasheets have been revised (particularly on invasive species and seedborne pathogens)
- more than 200 new pictures
- new option to generate a detailed country pest list
- new library documents (e.g. IPPC)
- more data on natural enemies.

The CABI Crop Protection Compendium – 2005 edition can be obtained from:

CABI

Tel: +44 (0)1491 832111

Fax: +44 (0)1491 829292

E-mail : [orders@cabi.org](mailto:orders@cabi.org)

[www.cabicompendium.org/cpc](http://www.cabicompendium.org/cpc)

**Source:**            **CABI, 2005-08.**

**Additional key words:** publication



# EPPO *Reporting Service*

## 2005/095      Book on exotic insects introduced in Lombardia (IT)

A book (in Italian) on exotic insects introduced in Lombardia has recently been published:

‘Insetti esotici di recente introduzione in Lombardia’

After a general introduction, it contains brief descriptions (morphology, distribution, host plants, biological cycle, control) of 16 insect species recently introduced in the region with many pictures and distribution maps. The book can be obtained free of charge (only postage has to be paid) from:

Fondazione Minoprio  
Viale Raimondi, 54  
22070 Vertemate con Minoprio, Como  
Italy  
Fax : +39 031900248  
E-mail: biolomb@fondazioneminoprio.it

For payment of postage:

**Italy: 5 euros**

Postal C.c.n. 11019221  
Fondazione Centro Lombardo I.F.O.F. – Scuola di  
Minoprio  
Viale Raimondi, 54  
22070 Vertemate con Minoprio, Como

**Other countries: 10 euros (bank transfer)**

Banca Intesa  
C/C 000000001992 ABI 03069 CAB 51151 CIN K  
IBAN IT62 K030 6951 1510 0000 0001 992  
after bank transfer has been made, please send the receipt  
by fax to +39 031 900248 with the recipients' address and  
title of the book.

**Source:**            Personal communication with Dr M. Maspero, 2005-07.

**Additional key words:** publications

## 2005/096      EPPO Reporting Service: all back issues are now directly available from the EPPO website

All back issues of the EPPO Reporting Service (back to 1996) are now directly available from the EPPO website, with annual indexes for the most recent years. The EPPO Secretariat hopes that this will greatly simplify retrieval of these files, as some users had faced difficulties with the FTP server.

[http://archives.eppo.org/EPPOReporting/Reporting\\_Archives.htm](http://archives.eppo.org/EPPOReporting/Reporting_Archives.htm)

The current issues of the EPPO Reporting Service will of course continue to be sent to registered users by e-mail (EPPO electronic documentation service).

**Source:**            **EPPO Secretariat, 2005-09.**