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2010/174 EPPO has elected its new Director-General

During the last Council session, EPPO member countries elected on 2010-09-21 the new Director-General of EPPO, Mr Ringolds Arnitis who is currently the head of the NPPO of Latvia. He will take up his duties at the EPPO Secretariat on the 1st of January 2011. Because Mr Arnitis is currently the Chairman of EPPO, the Council decided to elect a new Chairman. Mr Martin Ward (NPPO of the United Kingdom) was elected to continue the EPPO Chairmanship as soon as Mr Arnitis starts his duties as Director General.

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2010-09.

2010/175 New additions to the EPPO Lists

In September 2010, the EPPO Council approved the addition of the following pests to the EPPO A1 and A2 Lists of pests recommended for regulation as quarantine pests. In order to draw the attention of NPPOs to these newly added pests, they have also been placed on the EPPO Action List. The later displays management measures which are recommended to the EPPO member countries and brief descriptions of the areas endangered by these pests. As some A1 pests are now found with a limited distribution in the EPPO region, they were transferred to the A2 List.

Addition to the A1 List (pests absent from the EPPO region):

- *Bactrocera invadens* (Diptera: Tephritidae)
- *Epitrix subcrinita* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)
- *Saperda candida* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae)

Additions to the A2 List (pests locally present in the EPPO region):

- *Epitrix similis* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)
- *Meloidogyne enterolobii*

Transfers from the A1 List to the A2 List:

- *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*
- *Diaporthe vaccinii*
- *Gibberella circinata*

Addition of already listed pests to the Action List (urgent phytosanitary concern)

The EPPO Working Party on Phytosanitary Regulations considered that the following pests (already listed on the EPPO A1 List) presented an urgent phytosanitary concern and recommended that they should be added to the EPPO Action List:

- Citrus Huanglongbing ('*Candidatus Liberibacter africanum*', '*Ca. L. asiaticum*', '*Ca. L. americanum*) and its psyllid vectors (*Diaphorina citri* and *Trioza erytreae*)
- *Epitrix cucumeris* and *E. tuberosa* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)

For each individual pest, datasheets and distribution maps are being prepared and will be available in due course on the EPPO web site.

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2010-09.
 EPPO A1 List: <http://www.eppo.org/QUARANTINE/listA1.htm>
 EPPO A2 List: <http://www.eppo.org/QUARANTINE/listA2.htm>
 EPPO Action List: http://www.eppo.org/QUARANTINE/Action_List/action_list.htm

Additional key words: EPPO Lists

Computer codes: BCTRIN, BURSXY, DIAACI, DIAPVA, EPIXCU, EPIXSI, EPIXSU, EPIXTU, GIBBCI, LIBEAF, LIBEAM, LIBEAS, MELGMY, SAPECN, TRIZER

2010/176 First record of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* in the USA

On 2010-10-18, the detection of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae - EPPO A2 List) in California (US) was officially confirmed. In August 2010, while removing a large and dying *Phoenix canariensis* from a residence in the city of Laguna Beach (Orange county, California), the landscape contractor reported the presence of adult weevils and larvae, as well as larval feeding damage in the top portions of the palm stipe. The weevils were subsequently identified as *R. ferrugineus* by the USDA-ARS Systematic Entomology Laboratory in Maryland. This is the first record of *R. ferrugineus* in the USA. Surveys are underway around Laguna Beach to determine the extent of the infestation and decide upon eradication/containment measures to take against the pest.

The situation of *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* in the USA can be described as follows: Present, detected for the first time in October 2010 in one *Phoenix canariensis* in California (city of Laguna Beach), under official control.

Source: California Department of Food and Agriculture (US). News Release (2010-10-18). Red palm weevil, worst known pest of palm trees, detected in Laguna Beach. Agricultural officials confirm first detection of palm tree pest in the United States. http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/egov/Press_Releases/Press_Release.asp?PRnum=10-061

University of California, Riverside. Centre for Invasive Species Research. Red Palm Weevil, *Rhynchophorus ferrugineus* (Olivier) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) http://civr.ucr.edu/red_palm_weevil.html

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: RHYCFE, US

2010/177 Interceptions of *Oemona hirta* by the United Kingdom on *Wisteria* plants from New Zealand: addition to the EPPO Alert List

In June 2010, the NPPO of the United Kingdom intercepted a consignment of *Wisteria* plants from New Zealand because of the presence of an exotic longhorn beetle which was identified as *Oemona hirta* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). This beetle is native to New Zealand where it is a common pest attacking a very large number of woody plants, in particular citrus trees (hence is common name 'Lemon tree borer'). In June 2010, this consignment of *Wisteria* rootstocks from New Zealand was delivered to several nurseries in the United Kingdom. In two counties (Worcestershire and Cheshire), living larvae of *O. hirta* were detected in *Wisteria* rootstocks and all the plants were destroyed. It is also recalled that in October 1983, a single living larva had been intercepted in a *Wisteria* plant from New Zealand. As a response to these findings, the NPPO of the United Kingdom conducted a rapid Pest Risk Analysis which indicated that *O. hirta* could be a threat to a wide range of plant species in the EPPO region, and its addition to the EPPO Alert List was recommended.

Oemona hirta (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - Lemon tree borer)

Why	<p><i>Oemona hirta</i> is a common pest in New Zealand which attacks citrus trees (hence its common English name ‘lemon tree borer’) as well as a wide range of woody plants including fruit, ornamental, and forest species. This pest was intercepted by the NPPO of the United Kingdom on <i>Wisteria</i> plants for planting in 1983 and 2010. A rapid PRA conducted by the British NPPO concluded that <i>O. hirta</i> could be a threat to the UK and also to other parts of Europe, and recommended adding it to the EPPO Alert List.</p>
Where	<p><i>Oemona hirta</i> is a native longhorn beetle of New Zealand, and so far it has only been recorded in this country.</p> <p>Oceania: New Zealand. Present on both Islands (except in very dry areas), it is recorded mostly from the Northern half of the North Island and around Nelson in the South Island.</p> <p>EPPO region: Absent. Intercepted by the United Kingdom in 1983, and again in 2010 on plants for planting of <i>Wisteria</i> imported from New Zealand.</p>
On which plants	<p><i>O. hirta</i> is a highly polyphagous species which feeds on many plants (more than 40 plant genera). In New Zealand, <i>Citrus</i> spp. are the major host plants but many other species of economic importance can be attacked. <i>O. hirta</i> has been reported on fruit crops, such as: <i>Diospyros kaki</i>, <i>Ficus carica</i>, <i>Malus</i>, <i>Prunus avium</i>, <i>Prunus domestica</i>, <i>Prunus dulcis</i>, <i>Prunus persica</i>, <i>Punica granatum</i>, <i>Pyrus</i>, <i>Ribes uva-crispa</i>, <i>Vaccinium</i>, <i>Vitis vinifera</i>; forest trees and woody ornamentals such as: <i>Acacia</i>, <i>Acer</i>, <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>, <i>Alnus</i>, <i>Betula</i>, <i>Corylus</i>, <i>Crateagus</i>, <i>Juglans</i>, <i>Eucalyptus</i>, <i>Euonymus japonicus</i>, <i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>, <i>Pinus</i> (conifers are mentioned as rarely attacked), <i>Platanus</i>, <i>Populus</i>, <i>Quercus</i>, <i>Rosa</i>, <i>Ulex</i>, <i>Ulmus</i>, <i>Wisteria</i>. In non-cultivated environments, <i>O. hirta</i> is also mentioned as part of the invertebrate fauna of mangrove trees in New Zealand.</p>
Damage	<p>Damage is caused by larvae which bore into the wood of branches and stems. Although living predominantly in branches, larvae can also mine into the trunk of trees. Adults feed on pollen and nectar. The larvae of <i>O. hirta</i> bore long tunnels in woody tissues (both sapwood and hardwood) with side tunnels leading to holes through which frass is ejected. Larval feeding activities can cause wilting and dying of twigs and branches, as well as die-back in tree crowns. Attacked branches are more susceptible to wind breakage. In New Zealand, <i>O. hirta</i> is mainly considered as a citrus pest (e.g. severe damage was reported in Northland and Gisborne regions in the late 1990s), but it can attack other fruit crops or ornamental trees and shrubs. In particular, damage has been reported in the 1990s on apple orchards near Hamilton, vineyards in Hawkes Bay, or persimmon (<i>Diospyros kaki</i>) in the Waikato region. In poplar nurseries, <i>O. hirta</i> may cause damage when it girdles the living stumps used for the production of cuttings.</p> <p>In most parts of New Zealand, <i>O. hirta</i> requires at least 2 years to complete its life cycle. Eggs (2.0-2.2 mm) are laid singly (from October to January) in leaf and branch junctions, bark crevices, and fresh pruning wounds. During its 2 month’s life, a female can lay approximately 50 eggs. Newly hatched larvae bore directly into the wood. Larvae are creamy white with dark brown mandibles, and full grown larvae can reach 35 mm long. They can be found all year round and remain inside trees for more than a year. Pupation can be observed from June to October and lasts approximately 3 weeks. Pupation takes place in a cell which consists of a short length tunnel blocked with two plugs formed from short strips of wood. In New Zealand, adults emerge from October to January. Adults are slender beetles (15 to 30 mm long) with long antennae and fine transverse ridges on the prothorax. The body colour varies from red-brown to almost black.</p> <p>Pictures of <i>O. hirta</i> can be viewed on the Internet</p> <p>http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/research/biosystematics/invertebrates/invertid/bug_details.asp?Bu_id=104</p> <p>http://www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/plantHealth/pestsDiseases/documents/oemonaHirta10.pdf</p> <p>http://www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/publications/documents/factsheets/lemonTreeBorer.pdf</p>

Transmission	In the literature, adults of <i>O. hirta</i> are reported to be good flyers, being most active in the morning (from 5 to 7 am) and the evening (from 7 to 9 pm). A peak of flight activity occurs in October and November in New Zealand. However, there is no data on the distance they can fly and on how rapid natural spread might be. Infested plants are likely to transport the pest over long distances, and the UK interceptions on <i>Wisteria</i> clearly demonstrate that such a possibility exists. Due to the hidden mode of life of this insect during most of its life cycle, infestations are difficult to detect during visual inspections (the presence of sawdust may be a sign).
Pathway	Plants for planting of host plant species from New Zealand, cut branches?. There is no evidence that this insect can be transported on wood (it seems unlikely as larvae feed on living plants).
Possible risks	<i>O. hirta</i> is a very polyphagous species and many of its host plants are of major economic importance in the EPPO region; being cultivated as fruit crops (e.g. citrus, pome and stone fruits, grapevine), woody ornamentals or forest trees. Although further studies are needed on the potential of establishment of <i>O. hirta</i> in the EPPO region, large parts of New Zealand have a temperate oceanic climate which is comparable to many parts of Western Europe. It seems that <i>O. hirta</i> has the potential to establish outdoors, at least in parts the EPPO region. There is relatively little information about the control of <i>O. hirta</i> in orchards or nurseries. Control of tree borers is in general difficult. Once larvae enter branches and trunks, chemical control is considered impractical. Research has identified possible biological control agents parasitizing larvae, such as: <i>Xanthocryptus novozealandicus</i> and <i>Campoplex</i> sp. (both Hymenoptera: Ichneumonidae), <i>Apsicolpus hudsoni</i> (Hymenoptera: Braconidae), and <i>Steinernema feltiae</i> . Pruning of infested twigs/branches at appropriate periods (with destruction of pruned parts and protection of wounds) can help to reduce pest populations. If introduced into the EPPO region, <i>O. hirta</i> is likely to present a threat to fruit orchards, forest and amenity trees, as well as to the nursery sector.
Source(s)	<p>Clearwater JR, Wouts WM (1980) Preliminary trials on the control of lemon tree borer with nematodes. <i>Proceedings of the 33rd New Zealand weed and pest control conference (Tauranga, NZ, 1980-08-12/14)</i>, 133-135 (abst.).</p> <p>Klimaszewski J, Watt JC (1997) Fauna of New Zealand. No. 37 Coleoptera: family-group review and keys to identification. Manaaki Whenua Press, Lincoln, Canterbury (NZ), 199 pp. Available online: http://www.landcareresearch.co.nz/research/biosystematics/invertebrates/faunaofnz/Extracts/FN237/documents/FNZ37KlimaszewskiWatt1997300.pdf</p> <p>Morrisey D, Beard C, Morrison M, Craggs R, Lowe M (2007). The New Zealand mangrove: review of the current state of knowledge. Auckland Regional Council Technical Publication Number 325, 162 pp. Available on line: http://www.arc.govt.nz/albany/fms/main/Documents/Plans/Technical%20publications/301-350/ARCTP%20325%20Mangrove_review_(web).pdf</p> <p>NPPO of the United Kingdom (2010-07).</p> <p>Rohitha BH, Hartley T, Franklin SJ (1992) Lemon tree borer damage on persimmon. <i>Proceedings of the 45th New Zealand Plant Protection Conference</i>, 141-142. Available online: http://www.nzpps.org/journal/45/nzpp_451410.pdf</p> <p>Wang Q, Shi G, Davis LK (1998) Reproductive potential and daily reproductive rhythms of <i>Oemona hirta</i> (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae). <i>Journal of Economic Entomology</i> 91(6), 1360-1365.</p> <p>Wang Q, Shi G, Song D, Rogers DJ, Davis LK, Chen X (2002) Development, survival, body weight, longevity, and reproductive potential of <i>Oemona hirta</i> (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) under different rearing conditions. <i>Journal of Economic Entomology</i> 95(3), 563-569.</p> <p>Wang Q, Shi GL (1999) Parasitic natural enemies of lemon tree borer. <i>Proceedings of the 52nd New Zealand Plant Protection Conference</i>, 60-64. Available online: http://www.nzpps.org/journal/52/nzpp_520600.pdf</p> <p>Zondag R (1979) A check-list of insects attacking eucalypts in New Zealand. <i>New Zealand Journal of Forestry</i> 24(1), 85-89.</p> <p>INTERNET</p> <p>FERA website (GB)</p> <p>Rapid assessment of the need for a detailed Pest Risk Analysis for <i>Oemona hirta</i>, the lemon-tree borer. http://www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/plantHealth/pestsDiseases/documents/oemonaHirta10.pdf</p> <p>Plant Pest Fact Sheet. Lemon tree borer <i>Oemona hirta</i>. http://www.fera.defra.gov.uk/plants/publications/documents/factsheets/lemonTreeBorer.pdf</p> <p>HortNET. Horticulture and Food Research Institute of New Zealand. HortFACT by JR Clearwater (dated 1988) Lemon Tree Borer Life Cycle. http://www.hortnet.co.nz/publications/hortfacts/hf401033.htm</p>

New Zealand Farm Forestry Association. Lemon-tree borer.
<http://www.nzffa.org.nz/images/design/Pests/Oemona-hirta/Oemona-hirta.html>

EPPO RS 2010/177
 Panel review date -

Entry date 2010-10

2010/178 *Drosophila suzukii* found in the province of Bolzano, Trentino-Alto Adige region (IT)

In Italy, *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera: Drosophilidae - EPPO Alert List) was first found in 2009 in the province of Trento (Trentino-Alto Adige region) damaging small fruit crops (see EPPO RS 2010/007). In 2010, it was later found in Toscana region without causing damage (EPPO RS 2010/112). The NPPO of Italy recently informed the EPPO Secretariat that *D. suzukii* was found during a specific survey in the Autonomous province of Bolzano (Trentino-Alto Adige region). The pest was caught in a cherry (*Prunus avium*) orchard in the municipality of Renon and in a raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) crop in the municipality of Barbiano.

The situation of *Drosophila suzukii* in Italy can be described as follows: Present, first detected in 2009, it occurs in Trentino-Alto Adige region (Trento, Bolzano provinces), Toscana.

Source: NPPO of Italy (2010-09).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: DROSSU, IT

2010/179 *Drosophila suzukii* spreads in France

In France, *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera: Drosophilidae - EPPO Alert List) was first found in June 2010 (see EPPO RS 2010/111). It was observed on cherry in Corse and in strawberry in Alpes-Maritimes and Var. During summer 2010, *D. suzukii* was found on various fruit crops (apricot, cherry, peach and nectarine, raspberry, strawberry) in the following regions: Corse, Languedoc-Roussillon, Midi-Pyrénées, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, and Rhône-Alpes. Surveys are continuing and studies are being carried out to define control strategies against the pest.

The situation of *Drosophila suzukii* in France can be described as follows: Present, first detected in spring 2010, it occurs Corse, Languedoc-Roussillon, Midi-Pyrénées, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, and Rhône-Alpes.

Source: Anonymous (2010) Phyto Régions. Pourtour méditerranéen. Nouvelle mouche. *Phytoma - La Défense des Végétaux* no. 636, p 6.

INTERNET

Fruit-et-legumes.net. Actualités Techniques. Présentations de la réunion *Drosophila suzukii* (2010-07-22, CTIFL, Balandran, FR)
<http://www.fruits-et-legumes.net/ACTUALITES/DrosophilaSuzukii/BilanReunionDSuzukii.pdf>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: DROSSU, FR

2010/180 *Drosophila suzukii* detected in Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina and Utah (US)

In mainland USA, *Drosophila suzukii* (Diptera: Drosophilidae - EPPO Alert List) was first detected in California in 2008 and subsequently in Oregon, Washington and Florida (see EPPO RS 2010/007). More recently, the pest has also been trapped in Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina and Utah (detected in August 2010 in Davis County). In North and South Carolina, *D. suzukii* was first caught in summer 2010 but no damage is reported so far.

The situation of *Drosophila suzukii* in the USA can be described as follows: Present, first detected in 2008 in California, now recorded in California, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, and Washington.

Source: INTERNET
North Carolina State University. Newsroom (2010-10-19). Invasive fruit fly found in North Carolina. <http://news.ncsu.edu/releases/192mkburrack/>

Pest Tracker. National Agricultural Pest Information System (US)
<http://pest.ceris.purdue.edu/searchmap.php?selectName=IOAPUA>
<http://pest.ceris.purdue.edu/pdf/pdfdata.php?pestcode=IOAPUA&year=2010>

Utah State University. Pest fact sheet ENT-140-10, September 2010. Spotted wing drosophila. <http://extension.usu.edu/files/publications/publication/ENT-140-10.pdf>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: DROSSU, US

2010/181 First record of *Rhagoletis cingulata* in France

The NPPO of France recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of *Rhagoletis cingulata* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EPPO A2 List) on its territory. The pest was identified on 2010-08-04 in the Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur region. *R. cingulata* was caught in a peach (*Prunus persica*) orchard where 38 traps had been placed to catch another fruit fly, *Ceratitis capitata*. It is noted that on the farm concerned, some cherry trees (*Prunus avium*) were also grown. In this region and at that date, the harvest of cherries had been completed more than a month before and all cherries fallen to the ground were in an advanced stage of decomposition. Appropriate phytosanitary measures are currently being studied by the French NPPO.

The situation of *Rhagoletis cingulata* in France can be described as follows: Present, first trapped in 2010 at one site in Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur.

Source: NPPO of France (2010-09).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: RHAGCI, FR

2010/182 *Rhagoletis completa* continues to spread in France

In France, the presence of *Rhagoletis completa* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EU Annexes) was reported for the first time in 2007 on walnut trees (*Juglans regia*) in the Drôme department, Rhône-Alpes region (see EPPO RS 2008/138). Despite control measures, the pest continued to spread in South-Eastern France in 2008. In 2009 and 2010, *R. completa* was detected in South-Western France (Aude, Gers and Gironde departments - Aquitaine, Languedoc-Roussillon, Midi-Pyrénées regions), as well as in Ile-de-France region (on walnut trees in private gardens). Trapping activities will be intensified in areas found to be newly infested by *R. completa*.

The situation of *Rhagoletis completa* in France can be described as follows: Present, first detected in 2007 (Drôme), now widespread in the South, under official control.

Source: NPP0 of France (2010-09).

INTERNET

Ministère de l'alimentation, de l'Agriculture et de la pêche. Note de Service DGAL/SDQPV/N2010-8205 (2010-07-26).

<http://agriculture.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/DGALN20108205Z.pdf>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: RHAGCO, FR

2010/183 *Rhagoletis completa* detected in Campania region (IT)

In Italy, *Rhagoletis completa* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EU Annexes) was reported for the first time in the early 1990s in Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Veneto. Subsequently, *R. completa* was found in other regions of Northern Italy. In 2010, the presence of the pest was detected in Southern Italy, in several walnut (*Juglans regia*) orchards in the provinces of Napoli and Avellino (Campania region).

The situation of *Rhagoletis completa* in Italy can be described as follows: Present, first detected in the 1990s, it now occurs in Campania, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lazio, Lombardia, Piemonte, Trentino-Alto Adige, Val d'Aosta, and Veneto, under official control.

Source: NPP0 of Italy (2010-10).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: RHAGCO, IT

2010/184 Spread of *Rhagoletis completa* in Switzerland

In Switzerland, *Rhagoletis completa* (Diptera: Tephritidae - EU Annexes) was first found in Ticino at the beginning of the 1990s. For approximately 15 years, *R. completa* remained confined in the Southern part of the country, but in 2005 it started to spread towards the North, crossing the Alps. Recent studies have showed that *R. completa* is now present in all regions of Switzerland. Considering the low importance of walnut (*Juglans regia*) cultivation in Switzerland, *R. completa* is no longer a notifiable pest and no compulsory control measures are taken against it. However, phytosanitary measures concerning the production of young plants are currently being discussed. It is thought that the spread of *R. completa* across Switzerland is a consequence of climate change. It has been observed that

the surface of the cold area prevailing at the Alp summits is diminishing and no longer acts as a natural barrier to stop the spread of invasive animals and plants.

The situation of *Rhagoletis completa* in Switzerland can be described as follows: Present, first found in the 1990s in Ticino, now widespread.

Source: Press release from Agroscope, Wädenswil, Switzerland (2010-10-12)
La mouche des brous du noyer : un ravageur américain sur tout le territoire suisse pour cause de changement climatique.
http://www.admin.ch/aktuell/00089/index.html?lang=fr&msg-id=35537&print_style=yes

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: RHAGCO, CH

2010/185 *Duponchelia fovealis* detected in Calabria (IT)

The NPPO of Italy recently reported an outbreak of *Duponchelia fovealis* (Lepidoptera: Crambidae) in Calabria. This polyphagous pest originates from the Mediterranean region and is occasionally reported from Northern Europe in horticultural crops grown under glasshouse. *D. fovealis* was found in the municipality of Curinga (province of Catanzaro) on several strawberry crops (*Fragaria ananassa* cv. 'Camarosa'). Surveys will be carried out by the regional PPO of Calabria to delimit the extent of the infestation and to determine appropriate containment measures.

Source: NPPO of Italy (2010-05).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: DUPOFO, IT

2010/186 First record of *Glycaspis brimblecombei* in Italy

The NPPO of Italy recently reported the presence of *Glycaspis brimblecombei* (Hemiptera: Psyllidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) in several provinces of Campania. During a scientific survey, signs of the presence of *G. brimblecombei* (i.e. white waxy covers, called lerp, of conical shape constructed by juvenile stages) were found in March 2010 on the foliage of *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* trees. The Regional PPO of Campania, in collaboration with the University of Napoli, is conducting surveys to better determine the extent of the infestation and take appropriate phytosanitary measures. This is the first record of this eucalyptus psyllid in Italy. *G. brimblecombei* originates from Australia and has been introduced in the Americas in the 2000s (EPPO RS 2002/117). In Europe, it was first reported in 2007 in Spain and Portugal (EPPO RS 2010/058). High populations of *G. brimblecombei* can cause severe defoliation to eucalyptus trees and eventually tree death.

Source: NPPO of Italy (2010-07).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: GLYSBR, IT

2010/187 *Stelidota geminata*: another invasive species in Europe?

The strawberry sap beetle, *Stelidota geminata* (Coleoptera: Nitidulidae) originates from the Americas. *S. geminata* has a broad host range, adults are attracted by ripe, over-ripe and injured fruits of many species (e.g. apple, peach, citrus fruit fallen on the ground) but this insect is reported to be an important pest of strawberry in the North-Eastern US states. Adults (small, brown beetles less than 2.8 mm long) move into strawberry fields as fruit ripen and feed on the underside of the berries creating holes. They usually prefer to feed on over-ripe fruit but they also can damage marketable strawberries. Larvae contaminate harvestable fruit and render them unmarketable. In the USA, *S. geminata* reach high densities in strawberry fields and cause economic damage under certain circumstances which still need to be elucidated (possibly linked to the type of habitats surrounding strawberry fields). Control strategies (use of pyrethroid insecticides, removal of overripe fruit, planting strawberries at a sufficient distance from alternate food sources and overwintering sites) are being implemented in some US states to protect strawberry fields. Pictures of *S. geminata* can be viewed on the Internet:

<http://www.pbase.com/tmurray74/image/88817210>

<http://bugguide.net/node/view/251759/bgimage>

<http://www.forestryimages.org/browse/subthumb.cfm?sub=7722&start=1>

<http://www.entomologie-stuttgart.de/ask/node/5031&menu=ste>

In the EPPO region, *S. geminata* was first introduced in the Azores (Portugal) in the 1980s and later in continental Europe. According to the literature, it has now been found in at least 11 countries but, for the moment, there are no reports of damage to fruit crops (not even on strawberry). According to the literature, the currently known distribution of *S. geminata* is as follows:

EPPO region: Austria (first reported in Kärnten in 2005), Belgium, France (reported in 2007 in Alsace), Germany (first found in 2007 in Baden-Württemberg), Hungary (first found in 2008 near Budapest and then in other localities mainly in the Western part of the country), Italy (first found in 1995), Portugal (Azores, first reported in the 1980s), Slovenia, Spain (Islas Canarias), Switzerland, Turkey.

North America: Canada, Mexico, USA (Arkansas, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin).

Central America, Caribbean, and South America: reported at least from Cuba, Colombia, Peru and Puerto Rico.

- Source: Borges PAV, Vieira V, Dinis F, Jarroca S (2005) List of arthropods. In: Borges PAV, Cunha R, Gabriel R, Martins AF, Silva L, Vieira V (eds.) (2005) A list of the terrestrial fauna (Mollusca and Arthropoda) and flora (Bryophyta, Pteridophyta and Spermatophyta) from the Azores. Direcção Regional do Ambiente and Universidade dos Açores, Horta, Angra do Heroísmo and Ponta Delgada, 318 pp.
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Additional key words: invasive species

Computer codes: STELGE

2010/188 First record of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* in France

The NPPO of France recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first detection of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* (EPPO Alert List) on its territory. The bacterium was identified on 2010-07-26 in 5 samples of *Actinidia deliciosa* cv. 'Summer' (green kiwifruit) which had been collected from Rhône-Alpes region. This outbreak concerned 4 plots of *A. deliciosa* cv. 'Summer' but similar symptoms have been observed in another plot of *A. deliciosa* cv. 'Hayward' where samples are currently being tested. All infected plants originated from a single lot imported from a nursery of another EPPO member country. The NPPO of this country was informed immediately. The possible phytosanitary measures which could be taken against *P. syringae* pv. *actinidiae* are currently being studied by the French NPPO. Tracing-back studies are being carried out to determine if other plants for planting had been imported from the infected nursery. In addition, surveys will be conducted at the beginning of 2011 to determine the extent of bacterial canker of kiwifruit in France.

The situation of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* in France can be described as follows: Present, detected for the first time in 2010 in Rhône-Alpes region on a small number of production sites, under official control.

Source: NPPO of France (2010-09).

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PSDMAK, FR

2010/189 Situation of *Erwinia amylovora* in Ireland in 2009

The results of the 2009 survey for *Erwinia amylovora* (EPPO A2 List) were sent by the NPPO of Ireland to EPPO Secretariat. Intensive inspections were carried out in each of the 26 Irish counties from early June to late October 2009. All registered nurseries were inspected twice. Garden centres, public parks, private gardens and the wider environment were also inspected. All susceptible species were inspected and sampled. In total, 1543 plant samples were tested according to the EPPO diagnostic protocol PM 7/20 for *E. amylovora*. As a result, *E. amylovora* was detected in 21 samples and only on *Cotoneaster*. Of the 21 positive findings, 8 were in Galway, 5 in Dublin, 4 in Cork, and 1 each in Donegal, Limerick, Mayo and Wicklow. *E. amylovora* was detected in 1 nursery (county Donegal) and all other findings were made along roadsides, private gardens or public parks. As in previous years, in all cases where a positive was found, the infected plant and all nearby susceptible host plants were destroyed by either burning or deep burial. Further inspections were carried out at these locations later in the season and they will be intensively inspected and sampled for at least the next two years. *E. amylovora* was not detected in locations where it had been detected previously.

The situation of *Erwinia amylovora* in Ireland can be described as follows: Present, isolated findings on *Cotoneaster*, under eradication.

Source: NPPO of Ireland (2010-07).

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: ERWIAM, IE

2010/190 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered below the notifications of non-compliance for 2010 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2010/121). Notifications have been sent via Europhyt for the EU countries and Switzerland. The EPPO Secretariat has selected notifications of non-compliance made because of the detection of 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. 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 (*).

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Agromyza</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Switzerland	4
<i>Aleyrodidae</i>	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	France	1
<i>Anoplophora</i>	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Plants for planting	Japan	Germany	1
<i>Aphelenchoides ritzemabosi</i>, <i>Ditylenchus</i>	<i>Sansevieria</i>	Plants for planting	Croatia	Germany	1
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Adenium</i>	Plants for planting	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Netherlands	1
	<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i>	Plants for planting	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Artemisia dracuncululus</i>	Plants for planting	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables	Jordan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus</i> , <i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Jordan	Ireland	1
	<i>Echinodorus</i> <i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Plants for planting Vegetables (leaves)	Indonesia Thailand	United Kingdom Denmark	1 2

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb	
B. tabaci (cont.)	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	France	19	
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1	
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	France	6	
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i> ,	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	France	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>					
	<i>Erysimum</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Hygrophila polysperma</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1	
	<i>Hygrophila salicifolia</i>	Aquarium plants	Singapore	France	1	
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Congo	France	2	
	<i>Mentha piperita</i> , <i>Mentha</i>	Plants for planting	Lebanon	France	1	
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	France	2	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Ireland	3	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Switzerland	3	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	France	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	3	
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	France	10	
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1	
	<i>Origanum majorana</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Mexico	France	1	
	<i>Polygonum odoratum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	France	1	
	<i>Salvia</i>	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1	
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Belgium	1	
	<i>Verbena</i>	Cuttings	Sweden	Finland	1	
	Bemisia tabaci, Spodoptera	<i>Talinum</i> , <i>Telfairia</i>	Fruits	Nigeria	Ireland	1
	Chrysanthemum stunt viroid	<i>Dendranthema x grandiflorum</i>	Cuttings	Sri Lanka	Germany	1
	Coleoptera	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Italy	1
Ditylenchus dipsaci	<i>Tulipa</i>	Bulbs	New Zealand	Netherlands	1	
Frankliniella intonsa	<i>Dianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	Spain	1	
Frankliniella, Myzus hemerocallis	<i>Hemerocallis</i>	Plants for planting	USA	United Kingdom	1	
Guignardia citricarpa	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Netherlands	1	
Helicotylenchus	<i>Carmona retusa</i> , <i>Ficus</i> , <i>Ilex</i> , <i>Taxus</i>	Plants for planting	China	United Kingdom	1	
Helicoverpa armigera	<i>Dendranthema x grandiflorum</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	United Kingdom	2	
Helicoverpa, Thrips palmi	<i>Momordica charantia</i> , <i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1	
Leucinodes orbonalis	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	Germany	5	
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	Germany	1	
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Germany	1	
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Switzerland	1	
Leucinodes orbonalis, Non-European Tephritidae	<i>Solanum aethiopicum</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	Germany	1	
Liriomyza	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	4	
	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Sweden	2	
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1	
	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Denmark	1	
	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Czech Republic	2	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	France	9	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1	
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	1	
	Liriomyza huidobrensis	<i>Dianthus barbatus</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	France	1
<i>Eryngium</i>		Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	2	
<i>Eryngium</i>		Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1	

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
L. huidobrensis (cont.)	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	8
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
Liriomyza sativae	<i>Ocimum americanum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Denmark	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	France	2
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Netherlands	1
Liriomyza sativae, Liriomyza trifolii	<i>Apium graveolens, Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	1
Liriomyza trifolii	<i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>dulce</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Belgium	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Solidago</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	2
Monilinia fruticola	<i>Prunus domestica</i>	Fruits	Australia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Prunus salicina</i>	Fruits	South Africa	Italy	3
Opogona sacchari	<i>Crassula</i>	Plants for planting	Spain (Canary Isl.)	Netherlands	1
Opogona sacchari, Pseudococcidae	<i>Butia capitata, Bismarckia nobilis, Rhaps excelsa</i>	Plants for planting	Spain (Canary Isl.)	United Kingdom	1
Pepino mosaic virus	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Netherlands	Latvia	2
Phytophthora ramorum	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Denmark	Estonia	1
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Denmark	Finland	1
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Estonia	1
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Finland	1
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Latvia	1
	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Finland	1
Pratylenchus	<i>Magnolia</i>	Plants for planting	Japan	Germany	1
Spodoptera	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	Germany	1
Spodoptera littoralis	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	Cut flowers	Morocco	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Uganda	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	4
Thripidae	<i>Amaranthus, Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
Thrips	<i>Phalaenopsis</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Germany	1
Thrips palmi	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Austria	2
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	(India)	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	Sweden	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Surinam	Netherlands	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Netherlands	1
Thrips palmi, Spodoptera	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Plants for planting	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
Thrips palmi, Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. citri	<i>Momordica charantia, Citrus aurantifolia,</i>	Fruits and vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
Thysanoptera	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Switzerland	4
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	India	Switzerland	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	Switzerland	1
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Mauritius	France	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Trialeurodes vaporariorum</i>	<i>Hypericum</i>	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Belgium	1
<i>Tribolium</i>	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Stored products	Tunisia	Spain	1
<i>Tuta absoluta</i>	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Albania	Bulgaria	2
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Greece*	Bulgaria	8
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Spain	Latvia	1
	<i>Lycopersicon esculentum</i>	Vegetables	Turkey*	Bulgaria	18
<i>Tylenchorhynchus</i>	<i>Loropetalum, Phoenix</i>	Plants for planting	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i>	<i>Citrus</i>	Fruits	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Citrus aurantifolia</i>	Fruits	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	Fruits	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	2
<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>phaseoli</i>	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>	Seeds	China	France	2
<i>Xiphinema</i>	<i>Morus</i>	Plants for planting	Turkey	Germany	1
	<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Plants for planting	China	United Kingdom	1
<i>Xiphinema pachtaicum</i>		Soil and growing medium	Zambia	Netherlands	1

• Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Anastrepha</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	France	1
<i>Bactrocera</i>	<i>Mangifera</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	France	7
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	5
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	1
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Vietnam	France	2
	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Vietnam	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	France	3
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	4
<i>Bactrocera invadens</i>	<i>Mangifera</i>	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
<i>Bactrocera latifrons</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Thailand	France	4
<i>Bactrocera zonata</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Pakistan	France	1
	<i>Psidium</i>	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Fortunella</i>	South Africa	France	1
<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	France	6
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	4
<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i> , Non-European Tephritidae	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	1
<i>Ceratitis quinaria</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
Non-European Tephritidae	<i>Annona squamosa</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Thailand	France	16
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Thailand	France	2
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Ghana	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Non-European Tephritidae	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	Belgium	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Ghana	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Peru	France	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Psidium</i>	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	India	France	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Sri Lanka	Switzerland	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Thailand	Switzerland	1
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	France	1
	<i>Syzygium samarangense</i>	Thailand	Switzerland	2

• Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Bostrichidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Bangladesh	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Germany	2
Bursaphelenchus	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Ukraine	Latvia	1
Bursaphelenchus mucronatus	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Ukraine	Latvia	1
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Portugal	Cyprus	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	USA	Finland	1
Bursaphelenchus, Monochamus alternatus	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Belgium	1
Cerambycidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Belgium	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Germany	1
Grub holes > 3 mm	<i>Larix</i>	Wood and bark	Russia	Finland	1
Monochamus	Unspecified	Dunnage	Russia	Belgium	1
Sinoxylon	Unspecified	Wood packing material	Bangladesh	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Dunnage	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	India	Germany	3
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Germany	2
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Germany	5
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1

• Bonsais

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Coleoptera	<i>Enkianthus perulatus</i>	Japan	Italy	1
Meloidogyne, Pratylenchus	<i>Ficus microcarpa</i>	China	Belgium	1
Pratylenchus	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japan	Germany	2
Pratylenchus, Criconemoides, Cryphodera brinkmanii	<i>Pinus pentaphylla</i>	Japan	Germany	1
Scutellonema	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japan	France	1
Trichodoridae	<i>Taxus cuspidata</i>	Japan	France	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2010-10.

2010/191 Ecophysiology of *Pennisetum setaceum* and three native grasses in the Canary Islands (ES)

Pennisetum setaceum (Asteraceae, EPPO Alert List) has proven very invasive in the dry tropics and subtropics. In the Canary Islands (ES), where it was introduced as an ornamental plant, *P. setaceum* has expanded along the roads from urbanized areas toward natural areas and is found in about 30% of the protected areas of Tenerife. Local administration bodies carry out eradication and control programs with variable success. *P. setaceum* has strongly invaded the protected areas of the coastal xerophytic scrub and the endemic communities dominated by *Euphorbia canariensis* and *Euphorbia balsamifera*. In these areas, *P. setaceum* first co-habits and then replaces the native grasses *Hyparrhenia hirta*, *Cenchrus ciliaris* and *Aristida adscensionis*. Several ecophysiological, architectural and reproductive traits between these three native grasses and *P. setaceum* were compared from two sites in Tenerife Island in order to test the invasive potential of *P. setaceum* under contrasting conditions.

It appeared that *P. setaceum* and the native grasses differed in all measured traits at the two sites considered. *P. setaceum* remained green for longer than the native grasses and its regrowth started 1-2 months earlier. Specific leaf area was lower in *P. setaceum* than in the native grasses. Although this reduces carbon assimilation per unit area, it also reduces transpiration, increasing water use efficiency and contributes to the maintenance of high relative water content. Leaf N in *P. setaceum* was lower than in the native grasses indicating higher nitrogen use efficiency. *P. setaceum* physiological responses were more buffered to seasonal and site variations whereas the natives had the largest seasonal variations. This buffering might indicate some phenotypic plasticity. The large invasive potential of *P. setaceum*, in concert with the projected global change strongly suggests risks for the conservation of the endemic flora and remaining native communities in the Canary Islands in the future.

Source: González-Rodríguez AM, Baruch Z, Palomo D, Cruz-Trujillo G, Jiménez MS, Morales D (2010) Ecophysiology of the invader *Pennisetum setaceum* and three native grasses in the Canary Islands. *Acta Oecologica* 36, 248-254.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

Computer codes: PESSA, ES

2010/192 *Crassula helmsii* found in the Ain Department (France)

Crassula helmsii (Crassulaceae, EPPO A2 List) was found in the Ain Department (FR) in August 2010, in Niévroz, in the artificial lake of Pyes. The plant was present over an area of at least 30 m² of the lake in its submersed form.

Source: Personal communication with Gilles Pache, Conservatoire Botanique National Alpin (2010), E-mail : g.pache.cbna@gmail.com

Additional key words: Invasive alien plants, new record

Computer codes: CSBHE, FR

2010/193 Allelopathic potential of *Bothriochloa laguroides* var. *laguroides*

Bothriochloa laguroides var. *laguroides* (Poaceae) is a perennial plant growing up to 1 m high, originating from the Americas. It produces many biologically active compounds. The allelopathic potential of aqueous extracts from roots, stems and leaves was examined and tested on *Lactuca sativa* and *Zea mays*, known to be sensitive and commonly used in bioassay, as well as on *Paspalum guenoarum* and *Eragrostis curvula*. It appeared that after 4 and 7 days, root, stem and leaf extracts caused inhibition of root and shoot elongation respectively in all 4 species studied.

Source: Scrivanti L R (2010) Allelopathic potential of *Bothriochloa laguroides* var. *laguroides* (DC.) Herter (Poaceae: Andropogoneae). *Flora* 205, 302-305.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

Computer codes: ANOBA

2010/194 *Bothriochloa laguroides* new in France

In 1975, Auriault reported the finding of *Bothriochloa imperatoides* (Poaceae), a weed species of American origin in the Hérault Department (FR), but the exact identity of this xenophyte remained uncertain for a long time. The identity of the plant has been recently confirmed as *B. barbinodis*.

In Italy (Liguria region), Barberis & Orsino (1984) reported the presence of a closely related taxa, *Bothriochloa saccharoides* subsp. *saccharoides*, which has recently been reclassified as *Bothriochloa laguroides* (Banfi & Galasso, pers. comm., 2008). In France, a population of *Bothriochloa* sp. in Antibes (Department of the Alpes-Maritimes) appeared to be morphologically different from *B. barbinodis* and has been identified as *B. laguroides*, as in Italy. This is the first record of *B. laguroides* in France.

Source: Auriault R (1975) *Bothriochloa imperatoides* (Hackel) Herter adventice dans l'Hérault. *Le Monde des Plantes* 383, 2-3.

Barberis G & Orsino F (1984) *Bothriochloa saccharoides* (Sw.) Rydb. Subsp. *saccharoides* (Graminae), nuova per l'Italia. *Webbia* 37, 277-282.

Verloove F, Lambinon J (2008) Deux graminées introduites peut-être méconnues, nouvelles pour la flore française: *Bothriochloa laguroides* and *Dichanthelium acuminatum* subsp. *lindheimeri* (Poaceae: Panicoideae). *Le Monde des Plantes* 497, 4 pp.

<http://alienplantsbelgium.be/sites/alienplantsbelgium.be/files/Dichanthelium%20et%20Bothriochloa.pdf>

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, record

Computer codes: BOTLA, FR

2010/195 *Eichhornia crassipes* plant community in the Nile Delta (Egypt)

The Egyptian cultivated lands are irrigated almost permanently by the Nile River through a huge network of canals and drains. The floristic composition and plant communities, including weeds, of the irrigation and drainage canals have been studied in the Nile Delta region. A total number of 113 plant species belonging to 93 genera belonging to 36 families was found in a survey launched undertaken 2003 and 2005. The recorded species were mainly therophytes (48%) and geophytes (14%). The floristic analysis of the study area revealed the following composition: 48 Mediterranean species (42%), 22 Cosmopolitan

species (20%), 15 Pantropical species (13%), 14 Paleotropical species (12%) and 5 Neotropical species (4%). A statistical analysis of the plant species recorded distinguished 5 vegetation groups. Of particular interest is the fact that among these 5 groups, one is dominated and characterized by *Eichhornia crassipes* (Pontederiaceae, EPPO A2 List) which attained the highest mean importance value. The species associated to this group are listed below with their origin according to the Germplasm Resources Information Network:

Species and family	Origin
<i>Alternanthera sessilis</i> (Amaranthaceae)	Asia
<i>Arundo donax</i> (Poaceae)	Asia
<i>Azolla filiculoides</i> (Salviniaceae) (EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants)	Americas
<i>Beta vulgaris</i> (Amaranthaceae)	Africa, Asia, Europe
<i>Ceratophyllum demersum</i> (Ceratophyllaceae)	Cosmopolitan
<i>Chenopodium glaucum</i> (Amaranthaceae)	Asia, Europe, N-America.
<i>Chenopodium murale</i> (Amaranthaceae)	Africa, Asia, Europe
<i>Conyza bonariensis</i> (Asteraceae)	Pantropical
<i>Corchorus olitorius</i> (Malvaceae)	Asia
<i>Cynanchum acutum</i> (Apocynaceae)	Africa, Asia, Europe
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> (Poaceae)	Europe
<i>Cyperus alopecuroides</i> (Cyperaceae)	Africa, Asia, Australasia, S-America
<i>Cyperus articulatus</i> (Cyperaceae)	Africa, Asia, Australasia, Americas
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> (Cyperaceae)	Cosmopolitan
<i>Echinochloa stagnina</i> (Poaceae)	Africa, Asia
<i>Eclipta prostrata</i> (Asteraceae)	Americas
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i> (Pontederiaceae) (EPPO A2 List)	Americas
<i>Imperata cylindrica</i> (Poaceae)	Asia, Africa, Europe, Australasia
<i>Ipomoea carnea</i> (Convolvulaceae)	Americas
<i>Kochia indica</i> (Amaranthaceae)	Asia
<i>Lemna gibba</i> (Araceae)	Cosmopolitan
<i>Ludwigia stolonifera</i> (Onagraceae)	Africa
<i>Mentha longifolia</i> (Lamiaceae)	Africa, Asia, Europe
<i>Nymphaea caerulea</i> (Nymphaeaceae)	Africa, Asia
<i>Paspalidium geminatum</i> (Poaceae)	Africa, Asia, Americas
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (Polygonaceae)	Africa, Asia, Europe
<i>Persicaria decipiens</i> (Polygonaceae)	Africa, Asia, Australasia, Europe
<i>Persicaria senegalensis</i> (Polygonaceae)	Africa, Asia
<i>Phragmites australis</i> (Poaceae)	Africa, Asia, Australasia, Europe, Americas
<i>Pistia stratiotes</i> (Araceae, EPPO Alert List)	Africa, Asia, Australasia, Americas
<i>Pluchea dioscoridis</i> (Asteraceae)	Africa
<i>Poa annua</i> (Poaceae)	Europe
<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i> (Poaceae)	Africa, Asia, Europe
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> (Portulacaceae)	Tropical and subtropical
<i>Potamogeton crispus</i> (Potamogetonaceae)	Africa, Asia, Australasia, Europe
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> (Ranunculaceae)	Africa, Asia, Europe, N-America
<i>Rumex dentatus</i> (Polygonaceae)	Asia, Europe
<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i> (Poaceae)	Africa, Asia, Europe
<i>Setaria viridis</i> (Poaceae)	Africa, Asia, Europe
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> (Solanaceae)	Africa, Asia, Europe
<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> (Asteraceae)	Africa, Asia, Europe
<i>Sorghum virgatum</i> (Poaceae)	Africa
<i>Spergularia marina</i> (Caryophyllaceae)	Africa, Asia, Europe, N-America
<i>Symphyotrichum squamatum</i> (Asteraceae)	S-America
<i>Typha domingensis</i> (Typhaceae)	Cosmopolitan

Species and family	Origin
<i>Verbena supine</i> (Verbenaceae)	Africa, Asia, Europe
<i>Veronica anagallis-aquatica</i> (Plantaginaceae)	Africa, Asia, Europe, S-America

Source: Mashaly IA, El-Habashy IE, El-Halawany EF, Omar G (2009) Habitat and plant communities in the Nile Delta of Egypt II. Irrigation and drainage canal bank habitat. *Pakistan journal of Biological sciences* 12: 885-895. USDA, Germplasm Resources

Information Network <http://www.ars-grin.gov/>

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

Computer codes: ABKDO, ALRSE, AZOFI, BEAVX, CEYDE, CHEGL, CHEMU, CYNDA, CYKAC, CYPAR, CYPRO, CRGOL, ECHST, ECLAL, EICCR, ERIBO, IMPCY, IPOFI, KCHIN, LEMGI, LUDAC, MENLO, NYMCA, PANGE, PHRCO, PIIST, PLUDI, POAAN, POHMO, POLLA, POROL, PRADE, PTMCR, RANSC, RUMDE, SACSP, SETVI, SOLNI, SONOL, SORVI, SPBMA, TYHDO, VERBSU, EG

2010/196 Raising public awareness on *Ambrosia* in the Netherlands

For several years the Plant Protection Service in the Netherlands has been involved in the process of reaching an agreement on a Code of Conduct concerning maximum tolerance levels of *Ambrosia* seed contamination in bird feed, a well-known pathway for this Invasive Alien Species (IAS).

Consistent with this, a communication project was initiated at the national level including an *Ambrosia* website and the publication of an identification sheet. The later provides specific advice on how to eliminate *Ambrosia* for the target audiences: owners of private gardens, public greens, land managers and farmers. Communication was considered as particularly important when it had been discovered that *A. artemisiifolia* was producing viable seeds in the Netherlands and therefore represents a huge sanitary threat. An important part of this project was to obtain media attention through different kinds of publications adapted to the specific target audiences. Part of this media effort was an interview with a famous Dutch deejay (Ruud de Wild) at a popular National radio station, who suffers from pollen allergy himself. The audience could even win autographed gloves to remove *Ambrosia* plants in their own garden. This early morning prime time live interview was the start of a lot of media attention. As a result of the press release there were interviews by several journalists on National television (including 8 o'clock news) and commercial networks, radios, and newspapers, at regional and national level.

Following this media attention, hundreds of new sightings have been reported across the country. Information on management options has also been posted on websites of dozens of municipalities and health authorities.

Source: van Denderen PD, Tamis WLM & van Valkenburg JLCH (2010) [Risks of introduction of alien plant species, particularly from the genus *Ambrosia*, via seeds imported for fodder and birdseed]. *Gorteria* 34(4): 67-85 (in Dutch).

Information on *Ambrosia* published by the Plant Protection service of the Netherlands: www.ambrosiavrij.nu

Personal communication with Johan van Valkenburg & Wiebe Lammers.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, communication

Computer codes: AMBEL, NL

2010/197 Outcome of the 2nd Workshop on Invasive Alien Plants in Mediterranean Type Regions of the World (Trabzon, TR, 2010-08-02/06)

The 2nd Workshop on Invasive Alien Plants in Mediterranean Type Regions of the World held in Trabzon (TR) on 2010-08-02/06 was co-organized by the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization, The European Environment Agency, the Council of Europe, the University of Igdir and The Turkish Ministry of Agriculture. It was attended by more than 90 participants from 29 countries covering the 5 Mediterranean Type Regions of the World (Northern Chile, California, the Cape Region of South Africa, Western Australia and the Mediterranean Basin).

The workshop consisted of plenary sessions and small working groups, allowing participants to network and to discuss current and future projects. The participants released a 'Trabzon message' advocating further awareness of the general public, efforts to build lists of invasive alien plants for the Mediterranean regions, eradication programmes and early warning systems for invasive plants. In this message, it was also stressed that further steps had to be made to make Codes of conduct on invasive alien plants more widely known. The 'Trabzon message', all presentations and conclusions, as well as the book of abstracts are available on the EPPO website. A 3rd workshop on the same topic will be organized in 2014 in Tunisia.

Source: EPPO Website:
http://archives.eppo.org/MEETINGS/2010_conferences/mediterranean_ias.htm

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, conference

2010/198 Outcome of the Symposium on 'Actual problems in control of weeds and optimization of pesticides use in plant protection' (Vrsac, RS, 2010-09-21/24)

To celebrate its 65th anniversary, the Institute for Plant Protection and Environment of Belgrade (Serbia), in collaboration with the Herbolological Society of Serbia and the Agricultural Faculty in Novi Sad, Department of Phytomedicine and Environmental Protection, organized an international Symposium 'Actual problems in control of weeds and optimization of pesticides use in plant protection' on 2010-09-21/24 in Vrsac. The main goal of this symposium was to bring together researchers from weed science, entomology, phytopathology and phytopharmacy of agricultural services, national and foreign chemical companies as well as seed producers and plant breeders. About 190 participants from Serbia, Greece, Israel, Italy, The Netherlands and Russia attended the Symposium. Proceedings of the Symposium will be published, and all presentations will also be available upon request. Further information is available on the Symposium website: http://www.izbis.com/aktuelno_2.html

Source: Personal communication with Dragana Marisavljevic, Director of the Institute for Plant Protection and Environment marisavljevicd@yahoo.com

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, conference

Computer codes: RS

2010/199 9th Workshop of the EWRS working group 'Physical and cultural weed control' (Samsun, TR, 2011-03-28/30)

The 9th Workshop of the European Weed Research Society working group on 'Physical and cultural weed control' will be held on 2011-03-28/30 in Samsun (TR). The aim of the workshop is to create a forum where people involved in research in physical and cultural weed control can come together and exchange results, experiences, information, and establish new contacts and networks.

A tentative list of topics is provided:

- Weed management in organic farming systems
- Integrated weed management (arable and vegetable crops, orchards, tree nurseries)
- Physical weed control in non-agricultural settings (urban areas, railroad tracks, etc.)
- Preventive and cultural weed control (crop rotation, tillage system, false seedbed technique, seeding rate, fertilisation, etc.)
- Cover crops, mulches and intercropping
- Mechanical weed control, inter- and intra-row (harrowing, hoeing, brushing, etc.)
- Thermal weed control (flame-weeding, steaming, soil solarization, lasers, etc.)
- Precision guidance, weeding robots, etc.
- New developments and technical innovations in physical weed control
- Factors influencing the outcome of physical and cultural weed control
- Weed population dynamics in physical and cultural weed management systems
- Environmental impact of physical and cultural weed management
- Research methodology in physical and cultural weed management
- Exchange and transfer of information, and international cooperation (glossary, use of Internet resources, etc.)

Source: European Weed Research Society, Physical and cultural weed control:
<http://www.ewrs.org/pwc/>

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, conference

Computer codes: TR