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2015/180 *Xylella fastidiosa* detected in Alpes-Maritimes, mainland France

In France, *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A1 List) was first found in July 2015 on the island of Corsica, mainly on *Polygala myrtifolia* (EPPO RS 2015/144 and 2015/161). Since this initial record, new information has been published on the Internet by the official authorities and a map showing infected areas (174 foci as of 2015-10-30, and their buffer zones of 10 km radius) can be viewed on the Internet [Link].

In October 2015, *X. fastidiosa* was detected for the first time in Alpes-Maritimes department (Southern France). A first case (*X. fastidiosa* subsp. *multiplex*, same subspecies as in Corsica) was detected in the municipality of Nice on a *P. myrtifolia* plant, and then in 5 other plants located nearby. Soon after, another focus was found in the municipality of Mandelieu La Napoule, also located in the Alpes-Maritimes department. The bacterium was detected in one *P. myrtifolia* planted in public green. A map showing the infected areas and buffer zones (10 km radius) can be view on the Internet [Link].

Eradication measures are being applied in all infected areas.

Source: INTERNET
Département des Alpes-Maritimes. *Xylella fastidiosa.* https://www.departement06.fr/lutte-contre-les-especes-envahissantes/xylella-fastidiosa-9051.html
Ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Agroalimentaire et de la forêt. Communiqué de presse (2015-10-13) *Xylella fastidiosa* : confirmation d'un cas dans les Alpes-Maritimes. http://agriculture.gouv.fr/xylella-fastidiosa-un-cas-dans-les-alpes-maritimes

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** XYLEFA, FR

2015/181 *Xylella fastidiosa* detected in *Coffea* spp. plants imported into Switzerland

Following the detection of *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A1 List) by the Dutch NPPO in imported *Coffea* plants, tracing-forward studies were conducted in Switzerland on re-exported lots. In September 2015, the presence of *X. fastidiosa* was confirmed in 4 *Coffea* plants (asymptomatic), first by a Swiss laboratory and then by the reference laboratory of an EU country:

- 1 coffee plant in a tropical plant centre in Wolhusen (canton of Lucerne) was found to be infected by *X. fastidiosa* subsp. *sandyi*.
- 3 coffee plants in a garden centre in Dürnten (canton of Zürich). *X. fastidiosa* subsp. *sandyi* was identified in one of these plants which had been delivered by the same Dutch reseller as in the case of Wolhusen. *X. fastidiosa* subsp. *pauca* was identified in the two other plants which had been delivered by another Dutch reseller.

In the canton of Lucerne, the infected plant was a solitary coffee plant held in the reception hall next to the exhibition glasshouse. All potential host plants of *X. fastidiosa* (as specified by the EU Decision 2015/789) grown in the exhibition glasshouse (mainly *Coffea* spp. and *Citrus hystrix*) were sampled. *Coffea* spp. and potential host plants were also sampled in a second glasshouse, situated 50 m away from the first one and used to grow exotic fruit and vegetables, aromatic and coffee plants to be sold to visitors,.

Although some false positive results were obtained at some point of the analysis, final results confirmed that only the solitary coffee plant in the reception hall was infected.

In the canton of Zürich, the 3 infected *Coffea* spp. plants (1 large and 2 smaller ones) were held in the same compartment of a glasshouse dedicated to indoor plants. A botanical inventory of the whole glasshouse was carried out to identify other potential host plants (as specified by EU Decision 2015/789). Samples were taken from these potential host plants (e.g. *Olea europaea* and *Nerium oleander*) and tested. All results were negative.

On both sites, the NPPO considers that the situation is closer to an interception than to an outbreak. All infected *Coffea* spp. plants have been destroyed and investigations have shown that the bacterium has not been able to spread to other plants. The movement of all potential host plants has been prohibited and surveys will be conducted in 2016 in the outdoor parts of the premises concerned.

The pest status of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Switzerland is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Switzerland (2015-10).

EU Commission Implementing Decision 2015/789 of 18 May 2015 as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Xylella fastidiosa* (Wells *et al*.). http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015D0789&from=EN

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** XYLEFA, CH

2015/182 *Ralstonia solanacearum* (race 1) detected in *Rosa* in the Netherlands

In September 2015, *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 List) was detected in the Netherlands at a glasshouse company producing *Rosa* cut flowers (cv. 'Armando'), located in the municipality of Westland. Unusual symptoms had been noticed by the grower. Black discoloration and necrosis of stems, as well as chlorotic and wilting leaves were observed on several plants. In this glasshouse of 1.6 ha, it is estimated that 0.3 ha was affected by the disease. In 2015-10-09, a second glasshouse company producing *Rosa* cut flowers and located in the municipality of Waddinxveen was found to be infected. *R. solanacearum* was detected in several lots of the varieties 'Savita' and 'Talea'/'Aventique' (mixed sample). In this glasshouse of 4 ha, it is estimated that 2 ha were affected by the disease: 0.5 ha of cv. 'Savita' and 1.5 ha of cvs. 'Talea' and/or 'Avantique'. Further investigations are under way to determine whether one or both cultivars are infected. Finally in 2015-10-23, a third glasshouse company located in Almere was found to be infected. In this company of 20 ha of *Rosa* cut flower production, 5 ha of 'cv. 'Red Naomi' were found to be infected.
In the 3 companies concerned, all infected lots have been destroyed. Cut flower lots which tested negative for *R. solanacearum* were allowed to be traded. Tracing-back and tracing-forward studies are being carried out at companies which are producing cut flowers and propagating material of *Rosa.* These studies include testing of plant material and water used within the glasshouses. The origin of the outbreaks on *Rosa* remains unknown. In order to explore possible links with earlier findings of *R. solanacearum* (race 1) on plants for planting of *Anthurium* (see EPPO RS 2015/164) and *Cucurma* (see EPPO RS 2014/192), a comparative DNA analysis was performed on isolates from *Rosa, Anthurium* and *Curcuma*. The first results revealed no differences among *Rosa* isolates but showed that *Rosa* isolates differed from *Anthurium* and *Curcuma* isolates. Finally, the NPPO declared that a specific

surveillance programme carried out in companies producing *Curcuma* has confirmed the successful eradication of the bacterium from this crop.
The pest status of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (race 1) in the Netherlands is officially declared as: **Transient: actionable, found on *Anthurium* plants for planting and *Rosa* for cut flower production, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of the Netherlands (2015-09 and 2015-10).

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** RALSSO, NL

2015/183 Surveys on potato bacteria in Karelia and Arkangelsk, Northern Russia

In Northern Russia, surveys of potato bacteria, *Ralstonia solanacearum* and *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* (both EPPO A2 List), were conducted in the Republic of Karelia (from 2011 to 2013) and in the region of Arkangelsk (from 2012 to 2013). In both Karelia and Arkangelsk, *R. solanacearum* was not detected but *C. michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* was confirmed in several districts. In Karelia, the largest amounts of infected tubers were detected in potato lots from Sortavala and Olonets regions which are located in the Southern part of Karelia. The bacterium was not detected in samples from Segezha and Pudozh regions (northern part of Karelia). In Arkangelsk, *C. michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* was detected in all surveyed districts and was most frequently found in samples from Shenkursk, Kotlas, Verkhnya Toima, Velsk, Plesetsk, Primorsky and Kargopol districts. During these surveys, no disease symptoms were observed (i.e. all tested potato tubers were latently infected). Considering the importance of latent infections, an information campaign will be launched to inform potato growers about the risks of moving potentially infected potato material.

Source: Zinnikov DF, Sinkevich OV (2015) Ring rot of potato is a hidden threat to harvest. *Plant Health. Research and Practice* **3**(13), 9-11.

Additional key words: absence, detailed record **Computer codes:** CORBSE, RALSSO, RU

2015/184 First report of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Finland

The NPPO of Finland recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae – EPPO A1 List) on its territory. In 2015-10-09, 2 adult beetles were found on a sidewalk by an employee of a stone import company located in the municipality of Vantaa (near Helsinki). The identity of the pest was confirmed by the Finnish NPPO. During a visual inspection, birch trees (*Betula pendula*) showing possible signs of infestation (i.e. holes resembling exit holes) were found on the terrain of the stone import company. An intensive survey was carried out within a radius of 100 m around the original finding spot of the beetles, and more trees (in total 20 *B. pendula* and 13 *Salix caprea*) showing suspicious signs of infestation were observed. In addition, old and new oviposition scars were observed. Five of the symptomatic *B. pendula* trees were immediately felled. As a result, 5 living larvae and 1 living adult of *A. glabripennis* were found. In addition, 1 *S. caprea* tree was cut down and 1 young larva was detected. However, its identity still needs to be confirmed by PCR. It is suspected that the pest has been introduced with wooden packaging material into the yard of the stone import company. All symptomatic trees will be destroyed as soon as possible, so that the

infested and buffer zones can be delimited. Measures according to the EU Implementing Decision 2015/893 will be taken after the demarcated area has been established.
The pest status of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Finland is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Finland (2015-10).

Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2015/893 of 9 June 2015 as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky). http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015D0893&from=EN

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** ANOLGL, FI

2015/185 *Anoplophora glabripennis* found in the canton of Aargau, Switzerland

In Switzerland, *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae – EPPO A1 List) was first recorded in Brünisried (canton of Fribourg) in September 2011 (see EPPO RS 2011/189). Other findings (live beetles and in some cases only dead specimens) were then reported from the cantons of Fribourg, Thurgau, and Zürich (RS 2011/239, 2012/148, 2013/049, 2014/065 and 2014/141). In all cases, phytosanitary measures were taken to eradicate the pest. In 2015-09-08, a gardener apprentice captured a live beetle of *A. glabripennis* in a private garden located in Berikon, canton of Aargau. On the next day, the identity of the pest (*A. glabripennis* female) was confirmed on the basis of morphological characteristics. Official inspections were immediately carried out with the assistance of 2 sniffer dogs, first within a radius of 100 m around the finding site, but could not detect the presence of the pest. When the radius of the inspected area was enlarged to 250 m, one *Acer pseudoplatanus* tree was found to be infested. This tree showed several exit holes and after felling, 9 beetles were collected and immediately killed. When the tree was truncated section by section, 12 larvae of different sizes were collected for further characterization. After dissection, the infested tree was incinerated. It is noted that no nurseries or garden centres are located within a radius of 2 km of the infested site. Official phytosanitary measures were taken in accordance with the EU Commission Implementing Decision 2015/893. Surveys are continuing, in particular to determine the size of the buffer zone. Until now, there is no evidence to ascertain how and when the pest was introduced. However, as construction work took place during the last few years in this area, it is suspected that this introduction could be linked to the import of Chinese granite stones (packed in infested wood material).
The pest status of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Switzerland is officially declared as: **Transient: actionable, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Switzerland (2015-10).

EU Commission Implementing Decision 2015/893 of 9 June 2015 as regards measures to prevent the introduction into and the spread within the Union of *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Motschulsky). http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015D0893&from=EN

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** ANOLGL, CH

2015/186 *Anoplophora chinensis* eradicated from Denmark

In Denmark, a single specimen of *Anoplophora chinensis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae – EPPO A2 List) was found in 2011 in a garden in the city of Odense (Funen island) (see EPPO RS 2012/050). In this garden, 3 exit holes were observed on 2 *Acer palmatum* plants which were subsequently destroyed. After 5 years of particularly intense surveillance around this site without any further findings or signs of possible presence of the pest, the Danish NPPO concluded that the phytosanitary measures have successfully eradicated *A. chinensis* from Denmark.
The pest status of *Anoplophora chinensis* in Denmark is officially declared as: **Absent, pest eradicated.**

Source: IPPC website. Official Pest Reports – Denmark (DNK-19/1 of 2015-10-07) Absence of *Anoplophora chinensis* in Denmark.
https://www.ippc.int/en/countries/denmark/pestreports/2015/10/absence-of-anoplophora-chinensis-in-denmark/

Additional key words: eradication, absence **Computer codes:** ANOLCN, DK

2015/187 *Bactrocera latifrons* (Diptera: Tephritidae): addition to the EPPO Alert List

Why: *Bactrocera latifrons* was identified in the EPPO study on pest risks associated with the import of tomato fruit as possibly presenting a risk for the EPPO region. This fruit fly species was later selected as a priority for PRA by the EPPO Panel on Phytosanitary measures. An EPPO Expert Working Group will meet in December 2015 to conduct PRAs on several tomato pests, including *B. latifrons.*

Where: *B. latifrons* originates from Asia but its range has expanded through introductions into Africa (Kenya and Tanzania, first found in 2007 and 2006 respectively) and the islands of Hawaii (US, first found in Honolulu in 1983) and Yonaguni (Okinawa prefecture, Ryukyu Archipelago, Japan, first found in 1984).
EPPO region: absent.
Africa: Kenya, Tanzania.
Asia: Brunei Darussalam, China (Fujian, Guangdong, Guangxi, Hainan, Xianggang (Hong Kong), Yunnan), India (Karnataka, Kerala, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal), Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sulawesi), Japan (Ryukyu), Laos, Malaysia (Sabah, West), Myanmar, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam.
North America: USA (Hawaii only). Isolated outbreaks have been reported occasionally from California, but have been eradicated.

On which plants: *B. latifrons* is a pest of fruit and vegetable species, mainly belonging to Solanaceae and to a lesser extent to Cucurbitaceae, such as: *Capsicum annuum, C. chinense, C. frutescens, Physalis peruviana, Solanum aethiopicum, S. lycopersicum, S. melongena, S. torvum - Cucumis sativus, C. melo, Cucurbita maxima, Citrullus lanatus, Lagenaria siceraria, Momordica charantia*. A recent review has also identified more than 50 plant species (in 14 plant families) on which field infestations by *B. latifrons* have been recorded (e.g. *Citrus aurantifolia* (Rutaceae), *Dimocarpus longan* (Sapindaceae), *Passiflora foetida* (Passifloraceae), *Psidium guajava* (Myrtaceae), *Punica granatum* (Lytraceae)).

Damage: similar to other tephritid fruit flies, damage is caused by larvae feeding inside the fruits. Attacked fruits usually fall prematurely and rot. Eggs are laid under the fruit

skin and hatch within a few days (2-3 days) and the larvae feed during approximately a week. Pupation takes place in soil (approximately 10 days). Adults occur throughout the year, females begin oviposition after 6-17 days, and continue laying eggs for 6-117 days.

Dissemination: adult flight is the main means of natural spread. No data is specifically given for flying distances of *B. latifrons*, but several *Bactrocera* spp. have been reported to fly 50-100 km. Over long distances, movement and trade of fruit and vegetables can transport the pest. In the EPPO region, *B. latifrons* has been intercepted several times in imported fruits and vegetables from Asia, thus showing that the pest has pathways to enter the region.

Pathway: fruits and vegetables of host plants, soil, from countries where *B. latifrons* occurs.

Possible risks: some of the major host plants of *B. latifrons*, such as tomato, aubergine, sweet pepper, cucumber, melons and other cucurbits are widely grown in the EPPO region, in both field and protected conditions. Economic damage has been reported from countries where *B. latifrons* occurs. According to the EPPO study on pest risks associated with the import of tomato fruit, the climatic similarity between the area where *B. latifrons* occurs and the EPPO region is medium. Although more data would be needed, it seems that *B. latifrons* has the potential to establish, at least in some parts of the EPPO region which remain to be better defined. As experience has shown that control and eradication of fruit flies is complex and costly, the introduction of *B. latifrons* in the EPPO region should be avoided.

Sources

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EPPO RS 2015/187
Panel review date - Entry date 2015-10

Additional key words: Alert List **Computer codes:** DACULA

2015/188 First report of *Neophyllaphis podocarpi* in Spain

In October 2011, several specimens of *Neophyllaphis podocarpi* (Hemiptera: Aphididae) were found in a botanical garden in Blanes, near Girona, Spain. This aphid was also found in September 2014 in Barcelona in the Ciudadella Park and in the district of Pedralbes. All aphid colonies were collected from *Podocarpus neriifolius* trees (Podocarpaceae). This is the first time that *N. podocarpi* is reported from Spain. *N. podocarpi* is an oligophagous species which feeds on leaves, young twigs and fruit peduncles of several species of *Podocarpus*. Feeding activity can cause leaf chlorosis and is accompanied by the production of honeydew and the development of sooty mould. This aphid which occurs in Asia and Australia has been introduced into North America and more recently into the Azores (PT). In 1989, *N. podocarpi* was detected on an imported *Podocarpus* sp. bonsai plant in Milano, Italy. However, as no other records were made, it is assumed that this finding has not led to the establishment of *N. podocarpi* in Italy.

Source: Pérez Hidalgo N, Hernández-Castellano C, Garcia Figueres F (2015) First record of *Neophyllaphis podocarpi* Takahashi (Hemiptera: Aphididae) in the Iberian Peninsula. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* **45**(1), 103–105.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** NEOHPO, ES

2015/189 First report of *Sipha flava* in Spain

During a sampling campaign carried out in June 2014, colonies of *Sipha flava* (Hemiptera: Aphididae – yellow sugarcane aphid) were found on *Hyparrhenia hirta* (Poaceae, common thatching grass) in an organic citrus grove located in La Selva del Camp (Tarragona province), Spain. *S. flava* is an oligophagous aphid species which has been recorded on approximately 62 species of Poaceae, as well as on a few species of Cyperaceae and Commelinaceae. It is considered to be a serious pest of sugarcane, sorghum and other Poaceae, including pasture grasses, small grain cereals and rice. *S. flava* is thought to originate from North America. It has become established in Central America, the Caribbean, and South America. *S. flava* has also been found in the Azores (PT) and more recently, in Morocco. This is the first time that *S. flava* is reported in Spain, and in Europe.

Source: Hernández-Castellano C, Pérez-Hidalgo N (2014) First record of the yellow sugarcane aphid *Sipha flava* (Forbes) (Hemiptera Aphididae) in the European continent. *Redia* XCVII, 137-140.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** SIPHFL, ES

2015/190 *Meloidogyne fallax* detected in sports turf in the United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, *Meloidogyne fallax* (EPPO A2 List) was first reported in 2011 (in England and Northern Ireland) when it was found in sports turf. In 2013, another outbreak was found in a leek crop in Staffordshire on which *M. fallax* caused considerable stunting (outbreak currently under eradication). In October 2015, new outbreaks were reported in Northwestern England in sports turf at 3 different locations within approximately 15 km of each other. These outbreaks were discovered when damaged areas were noted in the turf and samples were sent to a diagnostic laboratory (morphological and DNA sequencing techniques). Two outbreaks were found in dense urban areas on brownfield sites, and one

outbreak was found in a rural area surrounded by agricultural land (arable crops). The total infested area is under investigation but it is estimated to cover more than 5 ha. It is noted that all 3 infested sites have used the same main contractor to build and maintain the sports grounds. A containment strategy is in place to prevent the spread of *M. fallax* from the currently infested sites onto agricultural land. Guidance will be provided through relevant organizations responsible for sports turf, to encourage good practice and to help determining whether *M. fallax* could be present in other sports sites. It is noted that more than 30 other sites of sports turf across Great Britain have been tested over the last few months but *M. fallax* has not been found.
The pest status of *Meloidogyne fallax* in the United Kingdom is officially declared as: **Present, subject to official control.**

Source: NPPO of the United Kingdom (2015-11).

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** MELGFA, GB

2015/191 *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* found for the first time in Emilia-Romagna region (IT)

In Italy, *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* (formerly EPPO Alert List) was first recorded in 2009 in Friuli-Venezia Giulia region (see EPPO RS 2010/018). The NPPO of Italy added that the fungus has also been found in Trentino-Alto Adige and Veneto regions. During routine inspections carried out in nurseries, the presence of *H. fraxineus* was detected for the first time in Emilia-Romagna region at the end of 2014. The fungus was found on 20 mature *Fraxinus excelsior* trees (7-8 years old) in a small nursery located on the Appennini Range in Bologna province. *H. fraxineus* was also detected on 20 young *F. excelsior* plants growing in a forest stand (infected area of approximately 1 000 m²) located a few kilometres away from this nursery. Later, other nurseries producing forestry plants were inspected and found to be infected in Imola (Bologna province) and Galeata (Forlì-Cesena province). In the first nursery, the 20 infected plants (4 year-old *F. excelsior*) had been acquired in 2012 from the nursery of Galeata. In the latter, symptoms were found on plants belonging to the same lot sent to Imola, as well as on 2 year-old *F. excelsior* planted in the field, on 4 year-old *F. angustifolia* also planted in the field, and on 2 year-old potted plants of *F. angustifolia* (in total 50 plants). While checking the records of the nursery near Imola, it was found that approximately 800 plants belonging to the infected lot had been sold to several municipalities during the period 2012-2014. In the 3 infected nurseries, all plants belonging to infected lots (in total 13 284 plants) have been destroyed by burning or deep burial. The movement of the remaining *Fraxinus* lots (other than *F. ornus*) has been prohibited for one year, in order to verify the health status of these asymptomatic plants. Finally, surveys will be carried out in forest areas within a radius of 30 km around the infected sites.
The pest status of *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* in Italy is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of Italy.**

Source: NPPO of Italy (2015-10).

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** CHAAFR, IT

2015/192 Outbreak of *Lecanosticta acicola* in Tyrol, Austria

In Austria, the presence of *Lecanosticta acicola* (teleomorph *Mycosphaerella dearnessii* – EPPO A2 List) was detected for the first time in 1996 (EPPO RS 99/135) on *Pinus mugo* subsp. *mugo* in 1 locality in Niederösterreich. Between 2009 and 2011, small outbreaks of the disease were found in other localities in the länder of Niederösterreich, Oberösterreich, Steiemark, Vorarlberg, Tyrol and Salzburg on several pine species (*Pinus mugo* subsp. *mugo*, *Pinus mugo* subsp. *uncinata*, *Pinus sylvestris* and *P. nigra* – EPPO RS 2012/241). In 2015, an extensive outbreak was detected in forest stands in Tyrol near the border with Germany (Bayern). The outbreak area corresponds to a dry site, heavily frequented by the public (railway, roads) where pine trees, especially *P. mugo,* are predominant. In early summer 2015 and during the annual forestry survey, a first *P. mugo* plant showing suspicious symptoms was tested and found to be infected by *L. acicola*. This initial finding was confirmed by another laboratory and followed by additional sampling and testing at the outbreak site. As a result, *L. acicola* was detected on an area covering more than 60 ha of forest, mainly in *Pinus mugo* (*P. mugo* subsp. *mugo* and *P. mugo* subsp. *uncinata*) and to a lesser extent in *P. sylvestris*.
The pest status of *Lecanosticta acicola* in Austria is officially declared as: **Present in some parts of the area where host crops are grown; under surveillance.**

Source: NPPO of Austria (2015-10).

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** SCIRAC, AT

2015/193 First report of *Sirococcus tsugae* in the United Kingdom

In the United Kingdom, a sample collected from a symptomatic *Cedrus atlantica* tree (Atlantic cedar) grown at a private residence was sent in autumn 2013 to Forest Research for diagnosis. In February 2014, the pathogen was identified as *Sirococcus tsugae* (EPPO Alert List) using molecular tests. This is the first time that *S. tsugae* is reported from the UK. It is noted that during the last few years, severe shoot blight and defoliation of *Cedrus atlantica* had been observed. However, as there are similarities between *S. tsugae* and *S. conigenus* (which is known to occur in the UK), *S. tsugae* may have been present for some time and classified as *S. conigenus*. Following this initial finding, *S. tsugae* has been detected in 21 other locations in England, Wales and Scotland. In addition to *C. atlantica, S. tsugae* has been identified in an herbarium specimen of *Tsuga mertensiana* collected in Scotland in 2004 and in young *T. heterophylla* regeneration in Southwestern England. In addition to symptoms of shoot blight and defoliation, shoot cankers and occasionally resin bleeding from the bark have also been seen in association with *S. tsugae* in the UK. These symptoms have not been reported in North America (where the disease occurs) and can lead to crown death when branches are killed by girdling cankers.
The pest status of *Sirococcus tsugae* in the United Kingdom is officially declared as: **Present, limited distribution.**

Note: In the EPPO region, *S. tsugae* has also been reported from Germany (see EPPO RS 2015/076), where it was detected in 2014 on two *C. atlantica* trees which were subsequently destroyed.

Source: NPPO of the United Kingdom (2015-10).

INTERNET
Forest Research. http://www.forestry.gov.uk/fr/sirococcus

Pérez-Sierra A, Gorton C, Lewis A, Kalantarzadeh M, Sancisi-Frey S, Brown A (2015) First report of shoot blight caused by *Sirococcus tsugae* on Atlantic cedar (*Cedrus atlantica*) in Britain. *Plant Disease* (in press). http://apsjournals.apsnet.org/doi/full/10.1094/PDIS-04-15-0378-PDN

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** SIROTS, GB

2015/194 *Tomato ringspot virus* detected in *Punica granatum* in Italy

The NPPO of Italy recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the detection of *Tomato ringspot virus* (*Nepovirus*, ToRSV - EPPO A2 List) in *Punica granatum* (pomegranate) trees. In 2012, the University of Bologna had imported cuttings of 126 cultivars of *P. granatum* for fruit production and ornamental purposes from the USDA/ARS clonal germplasm repository of Davis (California, US). This planting material was introduced in accordance with 2008/61/EC Directive, although the latter does not include specific requirements for pomegranate pests. Rooted cuttings were planted in January 2013 in an experimental field located near Ravenna (Emilia-Romagna region) under post-entry quarantine. During the first inspection in spring 2013, no symptoms were observed but samples were collected and tested for the presence of several viruses. In autumn 2014, the presence of an unspecified nepovirus was detected. In May 2015, further analysis (serological tests, RT-PCR, sequencing) confirmed the presence of ToRSV. However, before these final results were obtained, plants for planting originating from the experimental field in Ravenna had been given to 5 other farms located in Emilia-Romagna, as well as to the University of Bari (Puglia region) and to a nursery in Lazio region. ToRSV was detected in these 5 farms in Emilia-Romagna. It is also noted that when the presence of ToRSV was finally confirmed, some of the initially asymptomatic plants had started to show ringspot symptoms on the leaves. Official phytosanitary measures will be taken to eradicate the disease. All pomegranate plants of US origin will be uprooted and destroyed. As the nematode vector, *Xiphinema americanum sensu lato* is not known to occur in Italy, natural spread (if any) is considered to be limited. In 2015, surveys will be carried out within a radius of 500 m around infected sites, as well as in nurseries located within a radius of 1 km around infected sites, in particular to verify the health status of *P. granatum* plants that are sold to growers and gardeners.
The pest status of *Tomato ringspot virus* in Italy is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication.**

Note: According to EPPO Global Database, the presence of ToRSV had been reported in Italy in the 1980s (Canova & Betti, 1983 – Poggi Pollini & Giunchedi, 1984). The Italian NPPO reviewed these publications and explained that the publication from Canova & Betti (1983) referred only to symptoms resembling those of ToRSV on tomato crops in the Po valley and Sardinia, but that the presence of the virus had never been confirmed by laboratory analysis. Therefore this record is now considered unreliable. The second publication (Poggi Pollini & Giunchedi, 1984) presented the results of a survey carried out in 1981 on viruses and virus-like organisms of *Rubus* spp. In this study, ToRSV was detected in an asymptomatic raspberry plant (*Rubus idaeus* cv. 'Milton') grown in an experimental plot in the province of Trento and which had probably been imported from abroad. Since then, no other records of ToRSV have been made from Italy, suggesting that the virus did not establish.

Source: NPPO of Italy (2015-10).

Additional key words: detailed record, new host plant **Computer codes:** TORSV0, IT

2015/195 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered below the notifications of non-compliance for 2015 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2015/138). Notifications have been sent to EPPO 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
Acaridae	*Voacanga africana*	Stored products	Ecuador	Spain	1
Anthonomus eugenii	*Capsicum*	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	2
Bemisia	*Gloxinia*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Hibiscus	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	1
Bemisia afer, Bemisia tabaci	*Manihot esculenta*	Vegetables	Togo	Belgium	1
Bemisia tabaci	*Abelmoschus*	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Abutilon	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Ajuga reptans	Cuttings	Netherlands	United Kingdom	5
	Ajuga reptans	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Alternanthera	Vegetables (leaves)	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	Alternanthera sessilis	Vegetables (leaves)	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	2
	Apium graveolens	Vegetables	Thailand	Switzerland	1
	Apium graveolens var. dulce	Vegetables	Laos*	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Corchorus	Vegetables (leaves)	Gambia	United Kingdom	2
	Corchorus	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	United Kingdom	2
	Corchorus	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	5
	Corchorus	Vegetables (leaves)	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1
	Corchorus olitorius	Vegetables (leaves)	Egypt	Sweden	1
	Corchorus olitorius	Vegetables (leaves)	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
	Corchorus olitorius	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	Sweden	2
	Corchorus olitorius	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	United Kingdom	2
	Corchorus olitorius	Vegetables (leaves)	Lebanon	United Kingdom	2
	Corchorus olitorius	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1
	Corchorus olitorius, Manihot esculenta	Vegetables	Thailand	Sweden	1
	Crossandra	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Dipladenia	Cuttings	Kenya	Belgium	1
	Dipladenia	Cuttings	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Dipladenia	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Eryngium	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	United Kingdom	4
	Eryngium foetidum, unspecified leaves	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1
	Erysimum	Cuttings	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1
	Euphorbia milii	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Euphorbia pulcherrima	Plants for planting	Mexico	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Bemisia tabaci (cont.)	*Hibiscus*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	10
	Hibiscus	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	2
	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Plants for planting	Belgium	United Kingdom	2
	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	5
	Houttuynia cordata, Perilla frutescens	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1
	Hygrophila salicifolia	Cuttings	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Hygrophila salicifolia	Plants for planting	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Ipomoea	Vegetables (leaves)	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	France	1
	Ipomoea batatas	Vegetables	Gambia	United Kingdom	2
	Ipomoea batatas	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	2
	Limnophila	Vegetables (leaves)	Indonesia	United Kingdom	1
	Limnophila	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	France	1
	Limnophila	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	United Kingdom	2
	Limnophila	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	2
	Ludwigia	Plants for planting	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Mandevilla	Cuttings	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Mandevilla	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	24
	Mandevilla laxa	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Manihot	Vegetables	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Belgium	1
	Manihot esculenta	Vegetables	Togo	Belgium	1
	Mentha	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	3
	Nerium oleander	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	3
	Nerium oleander	Plants for planting	Spain	United Kingdom	3
	Ocimum	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	United Kingdom	2
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	2
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	United Kingdom	4
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Morocco	France	3
	Ocimum basilicum, Perilla frutescens	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1
	Ocimum gratissimum	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum tenuiflorum	Cut flowers	India	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum tenuiflorum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	Sweden	1
	Ocimum tenuiflorum	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	Ocimum tenuiflorum	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Perilla frutescens	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	United Kingdom	1
	Perilla frutescens, unspecified leaves	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1
	Persicaria odorata	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	United Kingdom	1
	Piper	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	France	1
	Piper sarmentosum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	Sweden	1
	Piper sarmentosum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	United Kingdom	1
	Piper sarmentosum	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1
	Plumbago auriculata	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Polygonum	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1
	Rumex	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	2
	Salvia officinalis	Plants for planting	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Solanum macrocarpon	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Solanum melongena	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	Thymus x citriodorus	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Unspecified	Vegetables	Thailand	Sweden	1
Bostrichidae	*Unspecified*	Dunnage	India	Spain	1
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus	*Unspecified*	Dunnage	China	France	2

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Ceratothripoides brunneus	*Momordica charantia*	Vegetables	Uganda	Switzerland	1
Coccidae, *Tetranychus*	*Laurus nobilis*	Vegetables (leaves)	Morocco	Spain	1
Coccotrypes	*Areca*	Seeds	USA	United Kingdom	1
Coleoptera	*Unspecified*	Dunnage	India	Spain	1
Cryptolestes ferrugineus, Oryzaephilus surinamensis	*Oryza sativa*	Stored products	India	Italy	1
Curculio, Ephestia	*Foeniculum vulgare, and other dried herbs*	Stored products	Egypt	Spain	1
Curculionidae	*Allium sativum*	Stored products	China	Spain	1
Diptera	*Mangifera indica*	Fruits	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
Drosophila, Thaumatotibia leucotreta	*Capsicum frutescens*	Vegetables	Cameroon	Belgium	1
Drosophilidae	*Citrus paradisi*	Fruits	South Africa	France	1
Elsinoe australis	*Citrus limon*	Fruits	Argentina	Spain	1
Ephestia	*Arachis hypogaea*	Stored products	Nicaragua	Spain	1
Ephestia elutella	*Cassia grandis*	Vegetables	Vietnam	Germany	1
Ephestia kuehniella	*Allium sativum*	Vegetables	China	Spain	1
	Oryza sativa	Stored products	Egypt	Spain	1
	Oryza sativa	Stored products	Uruguay	Spain	1
	Prunus dulcis	Stored products	Australia	Spain	1
	Punica granatum	Stored products	Morocco	Spain	1
Gryllus	*Citrus limon*	Fruits	Argentina	Greece	1
Guignardia	*Citrus*	Fruits	Bangladesh	France	1
Helicotylenchus	*Acer palmatum*	Plants for planting	New Zealand	United Kingdom	4
Helicoverpa armigera	*Capsicum*	Vegetables	Kenya	Germany	1
	Pisum sativum	Vegetables	Kenya	Ireland	1
Heliothis, Liriomyza	*Ocimum basilicum*	Vegetables (leaves)	Morocco	Spain	1
Insecta	*Helianthus annuus*	Seeds	USA	France	1
	Malus	Fruits	Chile	France	1
	Pinales	Dunnage	USA	France	1
	Pyrus	Fruits	China	France	1
	Unspecified	Dunnage	Brazil	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Dunnage	India	Switzerland	1
Lepidoptera	*Capsicum frutescens*	Vegetables	Ghana	Spain	1
	Moringa oleifera	Vegetables	Thailand	Ireland	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Lepidoptera (suspected *Duponchelia fovealis*)	*Capsicum*	Vegetables	Kenya	Kenya	1
Leptinotarsa decemlineata	*Daucus*	Vegetables	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	Solanum tuberosum	Ware potatoes	France	United Kingdom	1
Leucinodes orbonalis	*Solanum*	Vegetables	Ghana	Belgium	1
	Solanum aethiopicum	Vegetables	Cameroon	Belgium	3
Liriomyza	*Amaranthus*	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Apium graveolens	Vegetables	Laos	Czech Republic	1
	Apium graveolens	Vegetables	Laos	Denmark	1
	Gypsophila paniculata	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Moringa oleifera	Vegetables	Thailand	Ireland	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Ethiopia	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Czech Republic	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Plants for planting	Morocco	Spain	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
Liriomyza huidobrensis	*Eryngium*	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe*	Netherlands	1
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Italy	1
	Gypsophila	Cuttings	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
	Rosa	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe*	Netherlands	1
Liriomyza sativae	*Ocimum basilicum*	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	France	1
	Ocimum tenuiflorum	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Sweden	1
Liriomyza trifolii	*Chrysanthemum*	Cut flowers	Colombia	Poland	1
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	France	1
Listronotus bonariensis	*Lolium*	Seeds	New Zealand	United Kingdom	1
Opogona sacchari	*Dracaena fragrans*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Germany	1
	Polyscias scutellaria	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Germany	1
Oryzaephilus surinamensis	*Oryza sativa*	Stored products	India	Italy	1
Phyllosticta citricarpa	*Citrus limon*	Fruits	Argentina	Denmark	1
	Citrus limon	Fruits	Argentina	France	4
	Citrus limon	Fruits	Argentina	Netherlands	3
	Citrus limon	Fruits	Argentina	Poland	1
	Citrus limon	Fruits	Argentina	Serbia	1
	Citrus limon	Fruits	Argentina	Sweden	1
	Citrus limon	Fruits	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
	Citrus reticulata	Fruits	Argentina	United Kingdom	1
	Citrus reticulata	Fruits	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
	Citrus reticulata	Fruits	Uruguay	United Kingdom	1
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	Argentina	Spain	1
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	Brazil	Spain	3
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	Côte d'Ivoire*	France	1
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	South Africa	Germany	1
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	South Africa	Netherlands	3
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	South Africa	Spain	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
P. citricarpa (cont.)	*Citrus sinensis*	Fruits	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	Swaziland*	United Kingdom	2
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	Uruguay	Netherlands	8
Phyllosticta citricarpa, Thaumatotibia leucotreta	*Citrus sinensis*	Fruits	South Africa	Germany	1
Phytophthora austrocedri	*Juniperus horizontalis*	Plants for planting	Netherlands*	United Kingdom	1
Phytophthora lateralis	*Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	Plants for planting	Germany*	United Kingdom	1
Phytophthora ramorum	*Leucothoe fontanesiana*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Rhododendron	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Estonia	1
Planococcus	*Protea*	Cuttings	South Africa	Italy	1
Platynota rostrana	*Dracaena marginata*	Cuttings	Costa Rica	Netherlands	1
Plum pox virus	*Prunus domestica*	Plants for planting	Serbia	United Kingdom	1
Ralstonia solanacearum	*Solanum tuberosum*	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
Seiridium cardinale	*Cuprocyparis leylandii*	Plants for planting	Greece	Cyprus	1
Spodoptera	*Amaranthus tricolor*	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	Celosia	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
Spodoptera eridania	*Solanum macrocarpon*	Vegetables	Suriname*	Netherlands	1
Spodoptera frugiperda	*Momordica charantia*	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
Spodoptera littoralis	*Eryngium*	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	Eryngium	Cut flowers	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	Rosa	Cut flowers	Uganda	Netherlands	1
	Rosa	Cut flowers	Zambia	Netherlands	1
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	2
Thaumatotibia leucotreta	*Capsicum*	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	44
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	29
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	14
	Capsicum annuum	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Vegetables	Cameroon	Belgium	3
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	South Africa	France	6
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	South Africa	Spain	3
Thripidae	*Amaranthus*	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	2
	Amaranthus	Vegetables (leaves)	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	Dianthus caryophyllus, Rosa	Cut flowers	Colombia	Spain	1
	Luffa	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Luffa acutangula	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	10
	Momordica	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Moringa oleifera	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	Solanum aethiopicum	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Solanum melongena	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	13

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Thrips palmi	*Dendrobium*	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Italy	1
	Dendrobium	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	Dendrobium hybrids	Cut flowers	Thailand	Czech Republic	1
	Dendrobium hybrids	Cut flowers	Thailand	Switzerland	1
	Mokara	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	Momordica charantia	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Switzerland	1
	Orchidaceae	Cut flowers	Thailand	Austria	1
	Solanum melongena	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
Thrips palmi (cont.)	*Solanum melongena*	Vegetables	Ghana*	United Kingdom	1
	Solanum melongena	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
Thysanoptera	*Alstroemeria, Dianthus caryophyllus, Rosa*	Cut flowers	Colombia	Spain	1
Tortricidae	*Capsicum*	Vegetables	Cameroon	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	Citrus paradisi	Fruits	South Africa	France	3
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	South Africa	France	5
Tribolium confusum	*Cyperus esculentus*	Stored products	Niger	Spain	1
	Cyperus esculentus	Stored products	Nigeria	Spain	1
Trioza erytreae	*Murraya koenigii*	Vegetables (leaves)	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
Xanthomonas arboricola pv. *pruni*	*Prunus laurocerasus*	Plants for planting	Belgium	United Kingdom	1
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. *citri*	*Citrus*	Fruits	Bangladesh	Germany	1
	Citrus	Fruits	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	Citrus	Fruits	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	Citrus	Fruits	Thailand	Germany	1
	Citrus limon	Fruits	Uruguay	Italy	2
Xylella fastidiosa	*Coffea arabica*	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	Germany	1

- **Fruit flies**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Anastrepha	*Mangifera indica*	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
Bactrocera	*Averrhoa carambola*	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	Mangifera indica	Senegal	Netherlands	2
	Trichosanthes cucumerina var. anguina	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
Bactrocera carambolae	*Capsicum*	(Thailand)	Germany	1
Bactrocera correcta	*Prunus, Psidium guajava*	(Vietnam)	Germany	1
Bactrocera cucurbitae	*Momordica charantia*	Kenya	Sweden	1
	Trichosanthes	Bangladesh	Sweden	1
Bactrocera dorsalis	*Capsicum*	(Thailand)	Germany	1
	Mangifera indica	(Thailand)	Germany	1
	Prunus persica	India	Germany	1

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
B. dorsalis (cont.)	*Psidium guajava*	India	Sweden	1
Bactrocera latifrons	*Capsicum*	Vietnam	Germany	1
Ceratitis capitata	*Capsicum*	Cameroon	France	1
	Capsicum	Kenya	Germany	1
	Capsicum annuum	Uganda	Italy	1
	Citrus sinensis	Egypt	Greece	1
Dacus	*Momordica charantia*	Uganda	Sweden	2
Tephritidae (non-European)	*Annona*	Laos	France	1
	Annona muricata	Cameroon	Belgium	4
	Annona muricata	Vietnam	France	1
	Averrhoa carambola	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	Capsicum	Gambia	United Kingdom	2
	Capsicum	Togo	France	2
	Capsicum	Uganda	Germany	1
	Capsicum	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	6
	Capsicum	Cameroon	France	1
	Capsicum	Togo	Belgium	1
	Capsicum	Uganda	Germany	1
	Capsicum annuum	Uganda	Belgium	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Uganda	Sweden	2
	Capsicum frutescens	Vietnam	Netherlands	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Vietnam	Switzerland	2
	Citrus hystrix	Malaysia	France	1
	Citrus sinensis	Argentina	Spain	1
	Citrus sinensis	Egypt	Bulgaria	4
	Citrus sinensis	South Africa	Italy	1
	Lagenaria	Ghana	United Kingdom	3
	Lagenaria siceraria	Ghana	United Kingdom	3
	Lagenaria siceraria	India	United Kingdom	1
	Luffa acutangula	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Luffa acutangula	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	Mangifera indica	Bangladesh	France	2
	Mangifera indica	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	11
	Mangifera indica	Brazil	Portugal	1
	Mangifera indica	Cameroon	Belgium	1
	Mangifera indica	Cameroon	France	2
	Mangifera indica	Colombia	France	2
	Mangifera indica	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	Mangifera indica	Egypt	France	1
	Mangifera indica	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
	Mangifera indica	Gambia	Netherlands	1
	Mangifera indica	Gambia	United Kingdom	3
	Mangifera indica	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Mangifera indica	Mali	France	1
	Mangifera indica	Mali	Netherlands	1
	Mangifera indica	Mexico	Spain	1
	Mangifera indica	Pakistan	United Kingdom	2
	Mangifera indica	Senegal	France	8
	Mangifera indica	Senegal	Netherlands	3
	Mangifera indica	Senegal	United Kingdom	1
	Mangifera indica	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Manilkara zapota	(Vietnam)	Germany	1
	Manilkara zapota	India	United Kingdom	1

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Tephritidae (non-European)	*Momordica*	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	Momordica	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	Momordica	Uganda	United Kingdom	4
	Momordica charantia	Sri Lanka	France	1
	Momordica charantia	Uganda	Sweden	1
	Passiflora edulis	Uganda	Germany	1
	Prunus domestica	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
	Psidium guajava	Bangladesh	Italy	2
	Psidium guajava	Egypt	France	1
	Syzygium	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	Trichosanthes	Bangladesh	Sweden	1
	Trichosanthes cucumerina var. anguina	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1

- **Wood**

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Anobiidae	Quercus alba	Wood and bark	USA	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
Aphelenchoides	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	USA	Portugal	1
Apriona germari	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	China	Belgium	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Netherlands	1
Bostrichidae	Quercus alba	Objects with wooden parts	USA	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India	Czech Republic	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India	Spain	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Malaysia	Germany	2
Bursaphelenchus mucronatus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Ukraine	Latvia	1
Bursaphelenchus mucronatus, Rhabditis	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Russia	Lithuania	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Russia	Poland	1
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus	Chairs	Objects with wooden parts	China	United Kingdom	1
Cerambycidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Taiwan	Germany	1
Cerambycidae, Ips sexdentatus	Pinus sylvestris	Wood and bark	Ukraine	Cyprus	1
Coleoptera	Liriodendron tulipifera	Wood and bark	USA	Spain	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	2
Dinoderus minutus	Bambusa	Wood and bark	(Vietnam)	Germany	1
Formicidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Heterobostrychus aequalis, Sinoxylon	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Vietnam	Germany	1
Heterobostrychus brunneus, Xyloperthodes nitidipennis	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Cameroon	Spain	1
Heterobostrychus, Sinoxylon	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Vietnam	Germany	1
Insecta	Entandrophragma cylindricum	Wood and bark	Angola	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Brazil	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	Cambodia	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	India	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India	Switzerland	3
Ips	Picea abies	Wood and bark	Ukraine	Cyprus	1
Isoptera	Juglans nigra	Wood and bark	USA	Spain	1
	Quercus alba	Wood and bark	USA	Spain	1
Lyctidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	2
Lyctus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	3
Lyctus africanus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India	Lithuania	1
Lyctus, Oecophora	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
Minthea reticulata	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Hong Kong	Germany	1
Monochamus alternatus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Germany	1
Monochamus alternatus, Psacothea hilaris	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Germany	1
Monochamus galloprovincialis, Nothotylenchus, Rhabditis	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Russia	Poland	1
Scolytidae	Juglans nigra	Wood and bark	USA	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Cameroon	Spain	1
Sinoxylon	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Poland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	India	Germany	8
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India	Germany	6
Sinoxylon	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Poland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Indonesia	Germany	3
Sinoxylon anale	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	India	Germany	1
Sinoxylon unidentatum	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Greece	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Siricidae	Pinus	Wood and bark	USA	Italy	1
Trichoferus campestris	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
	Wreaths of Salix	Objects with wooden parts	China	Finland	1

- **Bonsais**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Meloidogyne	*Juniperus chinensis*	Japan	Germany	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat, 2015-10.

2015/196 How environmental managers perceive invasive species issues

Fallopia japonica, *Fallopia sachalinensis* and *Fallopia* x *bohemica* (Polygonaceae), hereafter referred to as Japanese knotweed collectively, are significant invasive alien plants within the EPPO region and thus included within the EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants. Throughout the Rhône River catchment (FR), environmental managers are continually working to control invasive populations of Japanese knotweed using various management options, and increasingly a lot of effort is put into awareness raising to prevent further spread. As a result, detailed documents are produced in the form of management plans, information leaflets, publications and reports from technical meetings. When analyzed collectively, these documents can give insights into the perceptions of environmental managers to Japanese knotweed and how these vary depending on the type of environmental manager involved, the geographical area and the scale of the problem. In the present study, 81 documents published between 1998 and 2013 were collected from environmental managers from a wide spectrum of organizations – including regional water authorities, environmental consultancy firms and regional conservation bodies. The documents were analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. A higher number of documents were produced up-stream compared to the lower stretches of the river and this correlates with the upper stretches of the river being more invaded. Managers working within local water associations were the main stakeholders to disseminate information about Japanese knotweed, producing almost half of the documents analyzed. Those working at a regional level were more focused on providing general information whereas managers implementing actions locally were more inclined to produce documents detailing technical methods for controlling and eradicating Japanese knotweed. What was clear from the study was irrespective of who produced the documents, all agreed on one point – the need to take action against Japanese knotweed.

Source: Cottet M, Piola F, Le Lay YF, Rouifed S & Rivière-Honegger (2015) How environmental managers perceive and approach the issue of invasive species: the case of Japanese knotweed *s.l.* (Rhône River, France). *Biological Invasions*. DOI: 10.1007/s10530 015–0969–1.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, management **Computer codes:** POLCU, REYSA, REYBO, FR

2015/197 Plant invasions and the microbial community

Increasingly, studies are showing the intrinsic link between the above– and below-ground communities and how invasive alien plants can alter the soil microbial community to promote the fitness and persistence of the invasive plant population. In a study conducted in Virginia, USA, three independent sites were selected where the first was invaded by *Microstegium vimineum* (Poaceae, EPPO A2 List), the second by *Rhamnus davurica*, and the third was invaded by *Ailanthus altissima* (Simaroubaceae, EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants). Bacterial and fungal communities were sampled in the plant rhizosphere using molecular methods from beneath invaded and uninvaded vegetation at each site. The results showed that although the rhizosphere microbial community structure differed across invaded sites, the plant invasion modified the below-ground communities in similar ways. There was an increase in rhizosphere bacteria responsible for nitrogen cycling from beneath invaded vegetation compared to uninvaded vegetation and this was consistent between sites. The increase observed in the number of bacteria taxa which are responsible for nitrification support other studies that show plant invasions are associated with major changes in the nitrogen cycle. These changes can promote a positive feedback enabling the invasive plant to persist. Invaded soils were also associated with a higher abundance and

diversity of fungi, which was unexpected, and further research is required to determine how this has an impact on plant invasion success. The results of this study, if supported by further studies, could have serious implications for the management of degraded land as remedial techniques may be required to restore soil properties to their former pre-invaded state thus favouring native plant restoration.

Source: PLOS one website: http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0141424
Rodrigues RR, Pineda RP, Barney JN, Nilsen ET, Barrett JE & Williams MA (2015) Plant invasions associated with change in root-zone microbial community structure and diversity. *PLOS one*. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0141424.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** AILAL, MCGVI, RHADA, US

2015/198 Internet trade in invasive plants

The trade in live plants or propagules via the internet has increased substantially over the last few years as suppliers adapt the way they trade to capitalize on a global clientele. The current study developed a software tool that systematically downloaded internet offers of a pre-defined list of over 150 000 plant species from 23 flowering plant families over 50 days in 2014 from ebay.com and an additional 9 sites in Europe and the USA. Search hits were treated as valid if the species name was present in the header of an auction site. Data on sale offers were collected rather than actual sales, and for each sale offer the location of the sale offer was determined. A species was determined invasive if it was included in Weber (2003) or Rejmánek and Richardson (2013). In total 2 625 species were offered on eBay.com during the 50 day period and of these over 500 were invasive plant species in at least one region where they were associated with ecological or socioeconomic problems. For some plant families, up to 85 % of the species offered were invasive species. Many of the offers of invasive species were from the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia and most sellers offered to ship plants to most countries worldwide.

Source: Humair F, Humair L, Kuhn F & Kueffer C (2015) E-commerce trade in invasive plants. *Conservation Biology*. DOI: 10.1111/cobi.12579.
Rejmánek M & Richardson DM (2013) Trees and shrubs as invasive alien species – 2013 update of the global database. *Diversity and Distributions* **19**, 1093–1094.
Weber E (2003) Invasive plant species of the world. A reference guide to environmental weeds. CABI International Publishing, Wallingford, United Kingdom.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

2015/199 Two alien species of *Bidens* (Asteraceae) new to the flora of Serbia

Two new alien species *Bidens connata (Bidens conatus*) and *Bidens subalternans* (Asteraceae) have been recorded in the flora of Serbia. *B. connata* is native to North America and is widespread throughout Europe. In Serbia *B. connata* was found near the town of Niš along the rivers Gabrovačka and Nišava. In these areas the population is stable with several thousand individuals forming linear populations. The species was first recorded in Europe in 1965 and is now present in 14 countries. *B. subalternans* is native to South America and the first record of the species in Europe is from Belgium in 1903. The population of *B. subalternans* in Serbia was recorded from the town of Niš in the central railway station in ruderal habitats around the abandoned tracks and platforms. The

population, which covers an area of several hundred square metres, is thought to have been established for several years now even though management measures (manual and chemical control) have been applied to the site every year to facilitate the functionality of the railway infrastructure. In many countries, *B. subalternans* is an agricultural weed which invades a variety of habitats including stream and river banks, ruderal habitats, coastline, roadsides, vineyards, olive groves and gardens and parks.

Source: Bogosavljević SS & Zlatković BK (2015) Two alien species of Bidens (Compositae), new to the flora of Serbia. *Phytologia Balcanica* **21**, 129-138.

Additional key words: detailed record, invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** BIDSU, BIDCN, RS

2015/200 *Agastache rugosa* (Lamiaceae), a new casual alien in the flora of Poland

In September 2014, the occurrence of *Agastache rugosa* (Lamiaceae) was recorded as a new casual alien in the flora of Poland. The species was observed between fallow and arable fields in Lbiska near Zalesie Górne, Masovian Province. The habitat where this species was found suggests the plant was introduced from garden waste from a nearby horticultural farm. *A. rugosa* is a perennial herb native to temperate regions of Asia. It is cultivated as an ornamental species and a source of nectar for bees and is regularly found as an escapee from cultivation. It has been recorded as casual in Belgium, France and the United Kingdom.

Source: Pliszko A (2015) *Agastache rugosa* (Lamiaceae), a new casual alien in the flora of Poland. *Botanica Lithuanica* **21**, 74-76.

Additional key words: Invasive alien plant **Computer codes:** AJTRG, PL

2015/201 9th Neobiota Conference on Biological Invasions (Vianden, LU, 2016-09-14/17)

The 9th International Symposium on Biological Invasions will be held in Vianden, Luxembourg (LU) between 2016-09-14/17. General topics for the conference will include: biological invasions and climate change, invasive species and changes in land-use, water and air quality and invaders, non-native pests and pathogens, ecological impacts of biological invasions, socioeconomic impacts of biological invasions, genetics and evolution of invasive species, invader traits and characteristics of invaded communities, biogeography and macroecology of invasions, restoration of invaded ecosystems, biosecurity and risk assessment including early detection and rapid response, engaging the public with the topic of invasive species and eradication, management and control of invasive species.

The conference will be between 2016-09-14/16 followed by a field trip on 2016-09-17. Registration and abstract submission will be possible from the end of November (2015) via the link below.

Source: 9th Neobiota Conference on biological invasions.
Website: http://www.neobiota2016.org/

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, conference **Computer codes:** LU