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2016/024 New data on quarantine pests and pests of the EPPO Alert List

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

- **New records**

In Bulgaria, *Aproceros leucopoda* (Hymenoptera: Argidae – formerly EPPO Alert List) was found for the first time in June 2015 on *Ulmus minor* in the Western Balkan range on 5 sites. The insect was then also found in Sofia. Only low levels of damage were observed in Bulgaria (Doychev, 2015). **Present, first found in 2015.**

Iris yellow spot virus (*Tospovirus*, IYSV – formerly EPPO Alert List) occurs in Zimbabwe. The disease symptoms were first observed on bulb onion crops during surveys conducted in November 2014 in 2 farms in Harare. Laboratory tests then confirmed the presence of the virus (Karavina *et al.*, 2016). **Present, first found in 2014 on onion crops near Harare.**

Basil downy mildew caused by *Peronospora belbahrii* is reported for the first time from China. The disease was observed in December 2014 on basil crops in Sanya city (Hainan province). It is estimated that the disease affected almost 40% of the plants over an area of 70 km² (Kong *et al.*, 2015). **Present, first found in 2014 in Hainan province.**

In South Africa, *Tomato torrado virus* (*Torradovirus*, ToTV - formerly EPPO Alert List) was first found in 2015 in tunnel and field-cultivated tomato crops in the Limpopo province. The virus was also detected in weeds (*Datura stramonium*) harbouring large whitefly populations and growing along rows of tomato crops (Moodley *et al.*, 2016). **Present, first found in 2015 in the Limpopo province.**

Xanthomonas euvesicatoria (EPPO A2 List) occurs in the Republic of Korea. In April 2014, leaf spot symptoms were observed on seedlings of hot pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) in a commercial greenhouse in Jinju. In this greenhouse, disease incidence reached 35%. Laboratory and pathogenicity tests confirmed the identity of the bacterium (Myung *et al.*, 2015). **Present, no details.**

In the Republic of Korea, 224 grapevine leaf samples were collected in May 2014 from the major grape-growing areas of Gimcheon, Yeongdong, Okcheon, Cheonan, and Songsan and tested by RT-PCR for several grapevine viruses. Results revealed the presence of *Blueberry leaf mottle virus* (*Nepovirus*, BLMoV – EPPO A2 List) which could be detected in leaves showing yellowing and mottling symptoms. Results for BLMoV were as follows: Gimcheon (61.0%), Yeongdong (51.1%), Okcheon (70.0%), Cheonan (47.7%), and Songsan (16.3%). This is the first time that BLMoV is reported from the Republic of Korea and Asia (Kwak *et al.*, 2016).

- **Detailed records**

Until recently, *Heterodera glycines* (EPPO A2 List) was restricted to the two main soybean production areas in China, in the northeast and the Yellow River valley. However, it now appears that this nematode is spreading into Southern and Western China. During surveys conducted in 2012 and 2013, *H. glycines* was detected in samples from Wuming (Guangxi province), Puding (Guizhou province), and Anfu (Jiangxi province). During other surveys conducted from 2010 to 2014 in the northern part of China, *H. glycines* was also found in

the province of Gansu and the autonomous region of Ningxia. Finally, its presence has been reported in Xinjiang (Peng *et al.*, 2016; Wang *et al.*, 2015).

During entomological surveys carried out in Sicilia (Italy), the presence of *Gonipterus scutellatus* (Coleoptera: Curculionidae – EPPO A2 List - now considered to be a complex of species) was observed on *Eucalyptus globulus* in Piedimonte Etneo (Catania province). It is noted that *G. scutellatus* was first found in Liguria in the 1970s and then in Lazio. In 2012, it was found in Montecristo Island, in the Tuscan Archipelago, and further surveys confirmed its presence in several localities of Toscana. Finally, it is noted that for the moment, this weevil does not seem to be a major threat for Sicilian eucalyptus trees, as no severe damage has been observed in other Italian regions (Mazza *et al.*, 2015).

- **New pests**

In April 2015, unusual symptoms were observed in a greenhouse tomato crop (*Solanum lycopersicum* cv. 'Candela') in Jordan. Diseased plants showed mild foliar symptoms at the end of the season but strong brown rugose symptoms on fruits that greatly affected the market value of the crop. Disease incidence was close to 100%. The presence of a new tobamovirus, tentatively called Tomato brown rugose fruit virus, was detected in affected tomato plants (Salem *et al.*, 2015).

- **New host plants**

In 2012, the presence of *Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus* (*Begomovirus,* ToLCNDV – EPPO Alert List) was detected on opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) during a survey carried out in breeding plots in Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), India. Affected plants showed severe leaf curling. The presence of whiteflies (*Bemisia tabaci*) was also noticed on poppy plants (Srivastava *et al.*, 2016).

Source:

Doychev D (2015) First record of the invasive elm sawfly *Aproceros leucopoda* Takeuchi (Hymenoptera: Argidae) in Bulgaria. *Silva Balcanica* **16**(1), 108-112.

Karavina C, Ibaba JD, Gubba A (2016) First report of *Iris yellow spot virus* infecting onion in Zimbabwe. *Plant Disease* **100**(1), p 235.

Kong XY, Wang S, Wan SL, Xiao CL, Luo F, Liu Y (2015) First report of downy mildew on basil (*Ocimum basilicum*) in China. *Plant Disease* **99**(11), p 1642.

Kwak HR, Yoon JS, Shin JC, Seo JK, Kim M, Lee JK, Lee KS, Kim CS, Choi HS, Kim JS (2016) First report of *Blueberry leaf mottle virus* on grapevine in Korea. *Plant Disease* **100**(1), p 232.

Mazza G, Inghilesi AF, Tricarico E, Montagna M, Longo S, Roversi PF (2015) First report of *Gonipterus scutellatus* complex (Coleoptera Curculionidae) in Sicily (Italy). *Redia* **98**, 149-150. [Link]

Moodley V, Gubba A, Mafongoya PL (2016) First report of *Tomato torrado virus* on tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*) in South Africa. *Plant Disease* **100**(1), p 231.

Myung IS, Yoon MJ, Lee JY, Kim YS, Kwon JH, Lee YK, Shim HS (2015) Bacterial spot of hot pepper, caused by *Xanthomonas euvesicatoria*, a new disease in Korea. *Plant Disease* **99**(11), p 1640.

Peng DL, Peng H, Wu DQ, Huang WK, Ye WX, Cui JK (2016) First report of soybean cyst nematode (*Heterodera glycines*) on soybean from Gansu and Ningxia China. *Plant Disease* **100**(1), p 229.

Salem N, Mansour A, Ciuffo M, Falk BW, Turina M (2016) A new tobamovirus infecting tomato crops in Jordan. *Archives of Virology* **161**(2), 503-506.

Srivastava A, Lumar S, Jaidi M, Raj SK, Shukla SK (2016) First report of *Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus* on opium poppy (*Papaver somniferum*) in India. *Plant Disease* **100**(1), p 232.

Wang D, Duan YX, Wang YY, Zhu XF, chen LJ, Liu XY, Chen JS (2015) First report of soybean cyst nematode, *Heterodera glycines*, on soybean from Guangxi, Guizhou, and Jiangxi Provinces, China. *Plant Disease* **99**(6), p 893.

Additional key words: new record, detailed record, new host plant, new pest

Computer codes: APRCLE, BLMOV0, GONPSC, HETDGL, IYSV00, PEROBE, TOBRFV, TOLCND, TOTV00, XANTEU, BG, CN, IN, IT, JO, KR, ZA, ZW

2016/025 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 2015/195). 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
Agromyzidae	Ornamental plants	Cuttings	Israel	France	1
Aleyrodidae	*Pelargonium*	Plants for planting	Tanzania	Spain	1
Aphididae, *Erwinia amylovora, Phyllonorycter leucographella*, Tortricidae	*Pyracantha*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Latvia	1
Atherigona orientalis	*Capsicum*	Vegetables	Pakistan	Germany	1
Bemisia	*Salvia officinalis*	Plants for planting	Israel	United Kingdom	1
Bemisia tabaci	*Alternanthera sessilis*	Vegetables (leaves)	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	Artemisia dracunculus, Origanum majorana, Ocimum basilicum, Origanum vulgare, Thymus	Vegetables (leaves)	Morocco	Switzerland	1
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum annuum	Vegetables	Egypt	Belgium	1
	Capsicum annuum	Vegetables	Thailand	Ireland	1
	Corchorus	Vegetables (leaves)	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Corchorus	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Corchorus olitorius	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	Corchorus olitorius	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Diospyros kaki	Plants for planting	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	Dipladenia splendens	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Eryngium	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	Eryngium	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Eryngium foetidum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Sweden	2
	Euphorbia pulcherrima	Cuttings	Germany	United Kingdom	1
	Euphorbia pulcherrima	Cuttings	Mexico	Netherlands	1
	Euphorbia pulcherrima	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	9
	Hibiscus	Vegetables (leaves)	Congo, Dem. Rep.	France	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
B. tabaci (cont.)	*Hibiscus*	Vegetables (leaves)	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Hibiscus sabdariffa	Vegetables (leaves)	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Belgium	1
	Hibiscus sabdariffa	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	Belgium	1
	Hygrophila corymbosa	Cuttings	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	Ipomoea batatas	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	2
	Ipomoea batatas	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	Belgium	1
	Limnophila	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	France	1
	Limnophila	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	Limnophila aromatica	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	2
	Lisianthus	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	Majorana, Ocimum, Origanum, Thymus	Vegetables (leaves)	Morocco	Switzerland	1
	Mangifera indica, unspecified leaves	Fruit and Vegetables	Congo	Ireland	1
	Manihot esculenta	Vegetables (leaves)	Congo, Dem. Rep.	France	2
	Manihot esculenta	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Mentha	Vegetables (leaves)	(Israel)	Netherlands	1
	Mentha	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	2
	Mentha	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	United Kingdom	1
	Mentha, Ocimum tenuiflorum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Sweden	1
	Morinda citrifolia	Fruit	Thailand	Sweden	3
	Ocimum	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Switzerland	2
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Morocco	France	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Austria	1
	Ocimum gratissimum	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum tenuiflorum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Sweden	6
	Ocimum tenuiflorum, Piper sarmentosum	Vegetables	Laos	Sweden	2
	Paederia	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	Perilla frutescens	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1
	Persicaria odorata, Piper sarmentosum	Vegetables	Laos	Sweden	1
	Piper sarmentosum	Vegetables	Laos	Sweden	4
	Solanum macrocarpon	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Telfairia occidentalis	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Tiliacora	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1
	Unspecified	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	France	1
Botrytis	*Passiflora edulis*	Fruit	Ecuador	Spain	1
Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *michiganensis*	*Solanum lycopersicum*	Seeds	China	Germany	2
	Solanum lycopersicum	Seeds	India	France	1
Coleoptera, Diptera, Tephritidae	*Voacanga africana*	Stored products	Ghana	Spain	1
Diptera	*Passiflora*	Fruit	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
Earias vittella	*Abelmoschus*	Vegetables	Thailand	Germany	1
	Abelmoschus esculentus	Vegetables	India	Germany	8
	Abelmoschus esculentus	Vegetables	Pakistan	Germany	1
	Abelmoschus esculentus	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	Germany	2

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Ecdytolopha aurantianum	*Citrus sinensis*	Fruit	Brazil	Spain	2
Elsinoe fawcettii	*Citrus sinensis*	Fruit	South Africa	Cyprus	1
Fungi	*Castanea sativa*	Fruit	Chile	Spain	1
Halyomorpha halys	Unspecified	Various objects	USA	Germany	1
Helicoverpa armigera	*Capsicum*	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	Dianthus caryophyllus	Cut flowers	Turkey	Germany	1
	Rosa	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
Helicoverpa assulta, Spodoptera exigua	*Eustoma*	Cut flowers	Israel	Germany	1
Insecta	*Citrus, Citrus clementina, Citrus limon, Citrus maxima, Citrus sinensis*	Fruit	Tunisia	France	1
	Prunus armeniaca	Fruit	Turkey	France	1
Lepidoptera, Pseudococcidae	*Pyrus pyrifolia*	Fruit	China	Spain	1
Leucinodes orbonalis	*Solanum aethiopicum*	Vegetables	Cameroon	Belgium	1
Liriomyza	*Apium graveolens*	Vegetables	Laos	Denmark	1
	Artemisia vulgaris	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	2
	Coriandrum sativum, Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Czech Republic	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Czech Republic	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Czech Republic	1
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
Liriomyza congesta	*Solidago*	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
Liriomyza huidobrensis	*Apium graveolens*	Vegetables	Laos*	Denmark	1
	Apium graveolens	Vegetables	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
	Aster	Cut flowers	Ethiopia*	Netherlands	1
	Chrysanthemum	Cut flowers	Colombia	Netherlands	1
	Dendrobium	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
	Eryngium	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Italy	1
Liriomyza sativae	*Coriandrum sativum*	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	2
	Ocimum americanum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	Sweden	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Iran	Germany	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
Liriomyza trifolii	*Allium fistulosum*	Vegetables	Egypt	Germany	1
	Carthamus	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	Netherlands	1
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
Lonchaeidae	*Citrus sinensis*	Fruit	Zimbabwe	Spain	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Nematoda	*Adiantum, Bolbitis, Polypodium, Pyrrosia*	Aquatic plants	Thailand	Germany	1
Noctuidae	*Eryngium foetidum*	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
Noctuidae, Tephritidae	*Abelmoschus esculentus, Benincasa, Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*	Vegetables	Ghana	Spain	1
Opogona sacchari	*Pleomele*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Germany	1
Phyllosticta citriasiana	*Citrus maxima*	Fruit	China	France	1
	Citrus maxima	Fruit	China	Spain	3
Phyllosticta citricarpa	*Citrus medica* var. *ethrog*	Fruit	Cameroon	Switzerland	1
	Citrus paradisi	Fruit	Bangladesh*	United Kingdom	1
	Citrus reticulata	Fruit	Uruguay*	Netherlands	1
	Citrus sinensis	Fruit	Argentina	Belgium	1
	Citrus sinensis	Fruit	Argentina	Netherlands	2
	Citrus sinensis	Fruit	Brazil	Netherlands	4
	Citrus sinensis	Fruit	Brazil	Spain	5
	Citrus sinensis	Fruit	South Africa	Netherlands	3
	Citrus sinensis	Fruit	South Africa	Spain	1
	Citrus sinensis	Fruit	Uruguay*	Belgium	2
	Citrus sinensis	Fruit	Uruguay*	Netherlands	57
Phyllosticta citricarpa, Tephritidae	*Citrus sinensis*	Fruit	Brazil	Netherlands	1
Phytophthora ramorum	*Rhododendron*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Finland	1
	Rhododendron hybrids	Plants for planting	Belgium	United Kingdom	1
Plodia interpunctella	*Ceratonia siliqua*	Stored products	Turkey	Spain	1
Plum pox virus	*Prunus dulcis*	Plants for planting	Serbia	Croatia	1
Psocoptera	*Oryza sativa*	Stored products	Bangladesh	Italy	1
Ralstonia solanacearum (race 1)	*Rosa*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Belgium	1
Spodoptera	*Amaranthus*	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	Lagenaria	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	Limnophila	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
Spodoptera eridania	*Capsicum*	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	Rubus ulmifolius	Fruit	Mexico	Netherlands	1
Spodoptera frugiperda	*Capsicum*	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	Momordica	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	Solanum melongena	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	2
Spodoptera latifascia	*Areca*	Plants for planting	Honduras	Netherlands	1
Spodoptera littoralis	*Rosa*	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1
	Rosa	Cut flowers	Uganda	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Spodoptera litura	*Microsorum*	Cuttings	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	Ocimum	Vegetables (leaves)	India	France	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	India	France	1
	Tagetes	Plants for planting	Thailand	Sweden	1
	Tagetes erecta	Cut flowers	Thailand	Sweden	1
Spoladea recurvalis	*Amaranthus*	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	Belgium	1
Tenebroides	*Prunus dulcis*	Fruit	USA	Spain	1
Thaumatotibia leucotreta	*Abelmoschus esculentus, Capsicum*	Vegetables	Kenya	Ireland	1
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Kenya	Germany	1
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	21
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Mozambique	United Kingdom	4
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	18
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Zambia	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum annuum	Vegetables	Uganda	Netherlands	2
	Capsicum annuum	Vegetables	Uganda	Switzerland	2
	Capsicum chinense	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	2
	Capsicum frutescens	Vegetables	Côte d'Ivoire	France	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Vegetables	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Vegetables	Uganda	Netherlands	1
	Citrus sinensis	Fruit	South Africa	France	4
	Citrus sinensis	Fruit	South Africa	Spain	2
	Solanum aethiopicum	Vegetables	Cameroon	Belgium	1
Thaumatotibia leucotreta, Lonchaeidae	*Citrus sinensis*	Fruit	Zimbabwe	Spain	1
Thripidae	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	Luffa acutangula	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	Momordica	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	Momordica	Vegetables	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	Orchidaceae	Cut flowers	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
Thrips palmi	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	Dendrobium	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Italy	2
	Dendrobium	Cut flowers	Thailand	Italy	2
	Dendrobium hybrids	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	2
	Gomphrena globosa	Cut flowers	Thailand	Belgium	1
	Mokara	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	Momordica charantia	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	Momordica charantia	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	Orchidaceae	Cut flowers	(Singapore)	Germany	1
	Rosa	Cut flowers	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Solanum melongena	Vegetables	Mauritius	France	2
Thysanoptera	*Asteriscus, Begonia, Brachyscome, Cestrum nocturnum, Felicia amelloides, Fuchsia, Leucanthemum, Sutera*	Cuttings	Tanzania	Spain	1
	Dianthus	Cut flowers	Colombia	Spain	1
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	France	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Thysanoptera	*Solanum melongena*	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	Switzerland	1
Tribolium confusum	*Pistacia vera*	Stored products	USA	Spain	1
Xanthomonas arboricola pv. *pruni*	*Prunus laurocerasus*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
Xiphinema americanum	*Araucaria bidwillii*	Plants for planting	China	Netherlands	1
Xylella fastidiosa	*Mandevilla sanderi*	Cuttings	Brazil	Italy	1

- **Fruit flies**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Bactrocera	*Averrhoa carambola*	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	Citrus maxima	China	Netherlands	1
	Citrus paradisi	China	Netherlands	1
	Mangifera indica	Madagascar	France	1
	Mangifera indica	Suriname	Netherlands	1
Bactrocera cucurbitae	*Momordica charantia*	Sri Lanka	France	1
Bactrocera dorsalis	*Annona muricata*	Philippines*	France	1
	Mangifera indica	(Vietnam)	Germany	1
	Mangifera indica	Senegal*	France	2
Bactrocera latifrons	*Capsicum*	Cambodia*	France	1
	Capsicum annuum	Laos	Sweden	5
	Capsicum, Nephelium lappacerum	(Vietnam)	Germany	1
Ceratitis capitata	*Capsicum chinense*	Uganda	Austria	1
Tephritidae (non-European)	*Annona*	Thailand	France	1
	Annona	Togo	France	1
	Annona muricata	Cameroon	Belgium	8
	Annona muricata	Vietnam	France	1
	Benincasa	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum	Cambodia	France	1
	Capsicum	Cameroon	France	1
	Capsicum	Congo, Dem. Rep.	France	1
	Capsicum	Laos	United Kingdom	2
	Capsicum	Senegal	France	1
	Capsicum	Thailand	Switzerland	1
	Capsicum	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum	Uganda	Germany	2
	Capsicum annuum	India	Ireland	1
	Capsicum annuum	Laos	Sweden	1
	Capsicum annuum	Togo	France	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Cameroon	Belgium	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Laos	Netherlands	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Uganda	Germany	1
	Citrus maxima	China	Netherlands	3
	Citrus sinensis	South Africa	France	2
	Mangifera indica	Brazil	United Kingdom	1

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Tephritidae (non-European)	*Mangifera indica*	Madagascar	France	1
	Momordica	Kenya	United Kingdom	2
	Momordica	Uganda	United Kingdom	5
	Momordica charantia, Solanum melongena, Trichosanthes dioica	Bangladesh	Ireland	1
	Prunus persica var. *nucipersica*	South Africa	Belgium	1
	Solanum	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	Trichosanthes	Mauritius	France	1
	Vaccinium	Argentina	United Kingdom	6
	Vaccinium corymbosum	Argentina	United Kingdom	1

- **Wood**

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Anobium	*Entandrophragma cylindricum*	Wood and bark	Central African Rep.	Spain	1
Bostrichidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Namibia	France	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Vietnam	Germany	1
Bursaphelenchus mucronatus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Russia	Lithuania	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Ukraine	Latvia	1
Bursaphelenchus xylophilus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Portugal	France	1
Callidium	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
Cerambycidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Netherlands	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Slovenia	1
Cerambycidae, *Lyctus*	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
Dermestidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
Formicidae	*Entandrophragma cylindricum*	Wood and bark	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Spain	1
Heterobostrychus, Lyctus brunneus	Unspecified	Object with wooden parts	China	Germany	1
Insecta	*Quercus alba*	Wood and bark	USA	France	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	(Singapore)	Czech Republic	1
	Unspecified	Dunnage	China	France	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	France	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	China	Switzerland	1
Isoptera	*Laurelia sempervirens, Nothofagus obliqua*	Wood and bark	Chile	Spain	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Lyctus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	2
Monochamus alternatus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China (Hong Kong)	Germany	1
Nitidulidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
Rhabditis	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Russia	Italy	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	Russia	Lithuania	1
Rhabditis, Tetropium castaneum	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Russia	Denmark	1
Scolytidae	*Entandrophragma cylindricum*	Wood and bark	Central African Rep.	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	2
Seinura	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Russia	Lithuania	1
Silvanidae	*Quercus alba*	Wood and bark	USA	Spain	1
Sinoxylon	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	3
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India	Germany	5
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Indonesia	Czech Republic	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Indonesia	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Indonesia	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Indonesia	Poland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	Malaysia	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Singapore	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	Thailand	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Thailand	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	Vietnam	Estonia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Vietnam	Germany	2
Sinoxylon anale	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China (Hong Kong)	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Vietnam	Germany	1
Siricidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	3
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Spain	1
Trichoferus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
Xylopsocus capucinus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Germany	2
Xylosandrus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1

- **Bonsais**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Ceroplastes floridensis, Josephiella, Lecanium, Meloidogyne	*Ficus thonningii*	China	Italy	1
Meloidogyne enterolobii	*Portulacaria afra*	China	Belgium	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2016-02).

INTERNET
EUROPHYT. Annual and monthly reports of interceptions of harmful organisms in imported plants and other objects.
http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_health_biosecurity/europhyt/interceptions/index_en.htm

2016/026 Harmful organisms in the European Union: Annual report 2014

The European Commission has recently published an annual report on pest outbreaks which were notified by the EU Member States during 2014. This report contains useful statistics about the distribution of the pests within taxonomic groups, possible sources of outbreaks, and phytosanitary measures taken. The report focuses on significant outbreaks of regulated pests notified in 2014 (i.e. *Anoplophora chinensis, A. glabripennis, Popillia japonica, Strauzia longipennis, Trioza erytreae,* and *Xylella fastidiosa*). Information about outbreaks of non-regulated pests which were found for the first time on the EU territory in 2014 (i.e. *Erwinia pyrifoliae, Geosmithia morbida and Pityophthorus juglandis, Lissorhoptrus oryzophilus, Meloidogyne mali, Pseudacysta perseae, Sirococcus tsugae, Thaumastocoris peregrinus, Thrips setosus* and *Xylosandrus crassiusculus*) is also provided.

This report is freely available from the European Commission website:
http://ec.europa.eu/food/plant/docs/phb_ho_annual_report_2014_en.pdf

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2016-01).

Additional key words: publication, EU

Computer codes: ANOLCN, ANOLGL, ERWIPY, GEOHMO, LISSOR, MELGMA, PITOJU, POPIJA, PSEYPE, SIROTS, STRALO, THMCPE, THRISE, TRIZER, XYLBCR, XYLEFA

2016/027 International Workshop on *Xylella fastidiosa* and the Olive Quick Decline Syndrome (OQDS) (Bari, IT, 2016-04-19/22)

An International Workshop on *Xylella fastidiosa* and the Olive Quick Decline Syndrome (OQDS) will be organized from the 19th to the 22nd of April 2016 in Bari, Italy, by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) as well as the Near-East Plant Protection Organization (NEPPO), the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization (EPPO), the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM) Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari (MAIB) and the CIHEAM-IAM Bari and Consiglio Nazionale Delle Ricerche (CNR). The

objectives of this Workshop are to share updated information on the disease and train NPPOs on the pathogen and its vectors, surveillance, diagnostic and control methods. This Workshop will include the following five sessions, a field trip and demonstrations of diagnostic assays.

Session 1: Opening; general presentations on the pathogen and relative vectors and disease impact; the Apulian outbreak; the state of the research.
Session 2: PRAs and existing projects (EUPHRESCO, FAO, etc.).
Session 3: Legal aspects, presentation of the EC legislation, presentation of other countries legislations and implications for trade.
Session 4: Surveillance and control methods.
Session 5: Communication aspects on *Xylella fastidiosa* and the Olive quick decline syndrome (OQDS), as well as on pests in general.

Pre-registration is open until the 31st of March (no registration fees):
https://ippc.wufoo.com/forms/international-workshop-on-xylella-fastidiosa/

Call for abstracts is open until the 15th of March:
https://ippc.wufoo.com/forms/call-for-abstract-xylella-fastidiosa-workshop/

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2016-01).

Additional key words: conference **Computer codes:** XYLEFA,IT

2016/028 10th Meeting of the International Pest Risk Research Group (Parma, IT, 2016-08-23/26)

The International Pest Risk Research Group (IPRRG) will be hosting its 10th annual meeting in association with the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) from the 23rd to the 26th of August 2016 at the EFSA headquarters in Parma, Italy. The IPRRG is a group of research scientists and pest risk practitioners that aims to develop enhanced pest risk modelling and mapping methods. Oral and poster presentations are invited on all aspects of pest risk research and abstracts should be submitted before the 31st of May 2016. Presentations on advances in modelling and mapping risks (e.g. pathway analysis, species distribution modelling, spread modelling, uncertainty analysis, climate change impacts and vector-borne disease risk), impact assessment, and communicating risks to policy makers are particularly welcomed.

More information about the meeting can be found on the IPRRG website: http://www.pestrisk.org/?page_id=640

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2016-02).

Additional key words: conference, PRA **Computer codes:** IT

2016/029 First report of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in Belgium

The NPPO of Belgium recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first report of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae – EPPO A2 List) on its territory. The first observations were reported by amateur entomologists and citizens via Internet forums in July 2015 and a sample was sent to the Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research. The NPPO was informed and more samples were collected from 3 outbreak sites which had been reported in the municipalities of Bree (province of Limburg); Tessenderlo (province of Limburg) and Scherpenheuvel-Zichem (province of Vlaams Brabant); and Retie (province of Antwerpen). The identity of the pest was confirmed in August 2015. The 3 outbreak sites were located in natural areas (public sites and conservation areas). In each outbreak site, only a few infested chestnut trees (*Castanea sativa*) were found and these were moderately infested. In Bree, 4 trees were found infested. In Tessenderlo/Scherpenheuvel-Zichem, 10 trees were infested (covering an area of approximately 0.3 ha), and in Retie, 3 trees were infested (in an area of approximately 100 m²). During summer 2015, the presence of *D. kuriphilus* was also reported in a few other municipalities in the provinces of Limburg and Antwerpen. The origin of the pest is unknown but natural spread from neighbouring infested countries is possible.
The pest status of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in Belgium is officially declared as: **Present: in some parts of Belgium: confirmed in provinces of Limburg, Antwerpen and Vlaams-Brabant.**

Source: NPPO of Belgium (2015-12).

Pictures *Dryocosmus kuriphilus*: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/DRYCKU/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** DRYCKU, BE

2016/030 Situation of *Contarinia pseudotsugae* in Belgium

The NPPO of Belgium recently provided the EPPO Secretariat with more details about the suspected occurrence of *Contarinia pseudotsugae* (Diptera: Cecidomyiidae – EPPO Alert List) on its territory (see EPPO RS 2016/007 and RS 2016/008). The first alert was given in 2015-10-27 when a sample, collected by a phytosanitary inspector in September 2015 in a nursery growing mainly forest tree material, was found to be infested by this new needle midge. The other findings were made in forestry stands by the regional forestry services, and l'Observatoire wallon de la Santé des forêts (Wallonia Public Service). As only larvae could be collected, the identity of the pest remains to be confirmed on adult specimens. For the moment and on the basis of the symptoms observed, the pest is thought to be *C. pseudotsugae*. In the Walloon region, a network of selected observation points is used for monitoring tree health and samples collected via this network between 2015-10-26 and 2015-11-27 led to the detection of the pest in all visited sites (provinces of Namur, Liège and Luxemburg). Symptoms observed corresponded to brown discolorations of the needles and needle losses at the end of the branches on a majority of *Pseudotsuga menziesii* plants in the nursery and of *P. menziesii* trees in the forest sites monitored. A short PRA (Quick Scan PRA) was carried out and validated on 2015-11-27. No official phytosanitary measures were taken given the wide distribution of the pest, and its eradication is not considered feasible. Further survey activities will be carried out by the regional forestry authorities in the framework of general forest health campaigns.

The pest status of *Contarinia pseudotsugae* (if confirmed) in Belgium is officially declared as: **Present, under surveillance. Infestation confirmed in the area monitored at present (Ardennes, Famenne, Lorraine).**

Source: NPPO of Belgium (2015-12).

Pictures *Contarinia pseudotsugae*: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CONTPS/photos

Video http://www.eppo.int/QUARANTINE/Alert_List/insects/Contarinia_pseudotsugae.htm

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** CONTPS, BE

2016/031 Eradication of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Neukirchen am Inn (Bavaria), Germany

In 2004, *Anoplophora glabripennis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae – EPPO A1 List) was found in Neukirchen am Inn in Bavaria, and this was the first finding of the pest in Germany (see EPPO RS 2004/072). *A. glabripennis* was found in private gardens and public sites on *Acer* sp., *Aesculus hippocastanum* and *Populus* sp. It was suspected that the pest had been introduced with wood packaging material. An infested area and a buffer zone were demarcated, and eradication measures have been implemented since 2004. Intensive surveys were carried out. After 4 vegetation periods without any finding of the pest, *A. glabripennis* is now considered to be eradicated from Neukirchen am Inn.
The pest status of *Anoplophora glabripennis* in Germany is officially declared as: **Transient, only in some areas (in Bavaria, Baden-Wuerttemberg, North-Rhine Westphalia), under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Germany (2016-02).

Pictures *Anoplophora glabripennis:* https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ANOLGL/photos

Additional key words: detailed record, eradication **Computer codes:** ANOLGL, DE

2016/032 *Ceratothripoides brunneus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae): addition to the EPPO Alert List

Why: *Ceratothripoides brunneus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae - tomato thrips) 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 thrips species was later selected as a priority for PRA by the EPPO Panel on Phytosanitary Measures. An EPPO Expert Working Group met in December 2015 to conduct PRAs on several tomato pests, including *C. brunneus*. The conclusions of this PRA will then be reviewed by different EPPO bodies before being published.

Where: *C. brunneus* is considered to be of African origin but it has spread to Asia and the Caribbean. *C. revelatus* was previously considered as a synonym of *C. brunneus* but is now thought to be a distinct species. These recent taxonomic changes have brought some uncertainties about the geographical distribution of the pest.
EPPO region: absent.

Africa: Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe.
Asia: Indonesia (Java, Sumatra), Malaysia (peninsular).
Central America and the Caribbean: Cuba, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico.

On which plants: *C. brunneus* is mostly a pest of Solanaceae but it has been found on 23 species in 15 families. Solanaceous hosts include aubergines (*S. melongena, S. aethiopicum*), *Capsicum* spp., tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*), and potato (*S. tuberosum*). Various crops such as cucurbits (*Citrullus lanatus*, *Cucumis melo*, *Cucurbita maxima*, *Momordica charantia*), basil (*Ocimum basilicum*), beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), carrot (*Daucus carota*), cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*), cocoa (*Theobroma cacao*), coffee (*Coffea arabica*), tea (*Camellia sinensis*), and weeds (e.g. *Ageratum conyzoides, Bidens pilosa*, *Datura stramonium*, *Galinsoga parviflora, Solanum incanum*, *Solanum villosum, Sonchus oleracea*, *Tithonia diversifolia*) are reported to host *C. brunneus*.

Damage: larvae and adults feed on leaves, as well as on fruits, buds, and flowers. Pupae develop in the soil. Larvae and adults can cause direct damage, primarily on leaves and fruit, and to a lesser extent on stems by feeding. Damage on flowers and buds is rare. In a study on thrips species conducted in four major tomato production areas in Kenya, *C. brunneus* was found to be the predominant thrips species in all areas. In the literature, it is also noted that damage in Kenya and Uganda on tomato, due to thrips (with *C. brunneus* as the dominant species) could be 'as high as 30%. No data could be found to indicate that *C. brunneus* might be a virus vector.

Dissemination: adult thrips can fly and ensure natural spread within crops. *C. brunneus* can be transported over long distance by the horticultural trade. EPPO member countries have occasionally intercepted *C. brunneus* on consignments of vegetables (e.g. on *S. melongena, Momordica charantia*) imported from African countries.

Pathway: fruits and vegetables, cut flowers?, plants for planting of host plants, soil, from countries where *C. brunneus* occurs.

Possible risks: several host plants of *C. brunneus* (e.g. aubergine, capsicum, carrot, cucurbits, tomato and potato) are major crops in the EPPO region. *C. brunneus* has been regularly intercepted on traded commodities, thus demonstrating that pathways for entry do exist. According to the EPPO Study, the climatic similarity between the area where it occurs and the EPPO region is medium and more studies are needed to better determine areas at risk within the EPPO region. However, it seems probable that indoor and protected conditions would allow the pest development in many parts of the EPPO region.

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EPPO RS 2016/032
Panel review date - Entry date 2016-02

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

2016/033 *Ceratothripoides claratris* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae): addition to the EPPO Alert List

Why: *Ceratothripoides claratris* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae – Oriental tomato thrips) 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. *C. claratris* was later selected as a priority for PRA by the EPPO Panel on Phytosanitary Measures. An EPPO Expert Working Group met in December 2015 to conduct PRAs on several tomato pests, including *C. claratris.* The conclusions of this PRA will then be reviewed by different EPPO bodies before being published.

Where: *C. claratris* is probably of Asian origin, but seems to have spread to Africa in recent years. In the literature, *C. claratris* is referred to as a species adapted to the hot and humid tropics of South East Asia. In East Africa, it is observed in the humid coastal and low–mid altitude zones.
EPPO region: absent.
Africa: Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda.
Asia: China (Yunnan), India, Philippines, Thailand.

On which plants: the main host of *C. claratris* is tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*), but it has also been observed on other solanaceous crops such as, aubergine (*S. melongena*), *Capsicum* spp., and tobacco (*Nicotiana tabacum*), as well as on crops belonging to other plant families (e.g. Cucurbitaceae, Fabaceae and Asteraceae).

Damage: Larvae and adults feed on plants and fruits, and pupae develop in the soil. Larvae and adults cause direct damage on leaves, stems and fruit by feeding. Oviposition on fruit causes deformation. Indirect damage to plants is caused by the transmission of viruses and *C. claratris* has been reported to be a vector of *Capsicum chlorosis virus* (*Tospovirus*) and *Tomato necrotic ringspot virus* (*Tospovirus*). In Thailand, *C. claratris* is the predominant thrips species in tomato crops. It is reported to be one of the most destructive insect pests of tomato and the cause of significant yield losses in both field and glasshouse tomatoes. However, in other Asian or East African countries, no indication of damage could be found.

Dissemination: Adult thrips can fly but no data could be found on the potential for natural spread of *C. claratris*. Over long distances, trade of infested plants could disseminate the species. Unlike *C. brunneus*, no records of interception could be found.

Pathway: Fruits and vegetables, cut flowers?, plants for planting of host plants, soil, from countries where *C. claratris* occurs.

Possible risks: Several hosts (e.g. tomato, aubergine) are major vegetable crops in the EPPO region. According to the EPPO Study, the climatic similarity between the area where it occurs and the EPPO region is low to medium, but as *C. claratris* is known to occur in glasshouses in Thailand, it cannot be excluded that this tropical species might establish under glasshouse conditions in the EPPO region.

Sources:

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EPPO RS 2016/033
Panel review date - Entry date 2016-02

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

2016/034 More details about the situation of *Macrohomotoma gladiata* in Algeria and first report in France

As reported in the EPPO RS 2016/010, the presence of *Macrohomotoma gladiata* (Hemiptera: Homotomidae) has recently been detected in Algeria. This Asian psyllid was first found in spring 2015 on urban ficus trees planted in the University campus of Mostaganem. Intially found on 3 trees, infestation rapidly spread to all *Ficus* trees (approximately 30 trees) of the University campus. At the end of summer 2015, colonies of *M. gladiata* were observed on the majority of ficus trees planted along the streets and squares of the city of Mostaganem. In November 2015, the pest was also found in the city of Oran.
In addition to Algeria, the presence of *M. gladiata* has very recently been detected in France. In November 2015, *P. gladiata* was discovered in the city of Nice on an ornamental *Ficus microcarpa* planted outdoors. As this species is showing invasive behaviour, its further spread around the Mediterranean Basin is expected to occur.

Source: Anonymous (2016) Psylle sur Ficus: la France aussi. *Phytoma* no. 691, p 5.

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Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** MAHOGL, FR

2016/035 Sentinel trees: a new method for early warning

The early detection of insect invaders is a challenge in plant health, as many of these insect species were not necessarily known to cause significant damage in their native range and some were not even known to science before being introduced into a new area. As Asia is currently considered to be the main origin of insect invaders to Europe, sentinel trees were planted in China during 2007-2011 as an early warning tool to evaluate the potential of Asian insects to colonize European trees. Seedlings (1-1.5 m tall) of 5 broadleaved (*Carpinus betulus, Fagus sylvatica, Quercus petraea, Q. suber, Q. ilex*) and 2 conifer species (*Abies alba, Cupressus sempervirens*) were planted in blocks of 100 seedlings at two widely separated sites: in a nursery in Beijing and in a forest environment near Fuyang (Anhui province). Sentinel trees were regularly inspected for the presence of insects (every month from May to October from 2007 to 2011 in Beijing – every 2 weeks from May to October from 2008 to 2011 in Fuyang). As a result, 104 insect species, mostly defoliators, were observed at various stages (eggs, larvae, pupae, adults) on European trees. Although many insects were probably incidental feeders, 38 species colonized the European sentinel trees more than 5 times during the studied period. The full list is

included in the original paper, but a list of insects which could be identified to the species level has been extracted below by the EPPO Secretariat (in order of occurrence).

Species	Order: Family	Known host in China	European trees in China
Compsapoderus continentalis	Coleoptera: Attelabidae	?	*C. betulus, F. sylvatica, Q. petraea, Q. suber*
Altica cirsicola	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	Thistles	*C. sempervirens, Q. suber*
Holotrichia diomphalia	Coleoptera: Scarabeidae	Field crops, *Azadirachta, Prosopis, Ziziphus, Populus*	*A. alba, C. betulus, C. sempervirens, F. sylvatica, Q. ilex, Q. petraea, Q. suber*
Holotrichia trichophora	Coleoptera: Scarabeidae	Field crops, *Sapium, Cinnamomum, Castanea*	*A. alba, C. betulus, C. sempervirens, F. sylvatica, Q. ilex, Q. petraea, Q. suber*
Rhopalus sapporensis	Hemiptera: Coreidae	Rice, field crops	*Q. ilex, Q. petraea*
Pteroma nr pendula	Lepidoptera: Psychidae	Legume trees	*C. betulus, F. sylvatica, Q. ilex, Q. petraea, Q. suber*
Lema coronata	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	*Commelina communis*	*Q. petraea*
Lema diversa	Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae	*Commelina communis*	*Q. petraea*
Calomycterus obconicus	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Field crops, polyphagous	*Q. suber*
Echinocnemus squameus	Coleoptera: Curculionidae	Field crops, rice	*Q. petraea*
Basilepta fulvipes	Coleoptera: Eumolpidae	*Cerasus, Prunus, Malus, Pterocarya*	*Q. petraea*
Anomala corpulenta	Coleoptera: Rutelidae	Field crops, fruit trees, *Populus*	*Q. petraea*
Mimela chinensis	Coleoptera: Rutelidae	Field crops, fruit trees	*C. betulus, Q. petraea*
Holotrichia parallela	Coleoptera: Scarabeidae	*Ulmus, Populus, Salix,* field crops	*A. alba, C. betulus, C. sempervirens, F. sylvatica, Q. ilex, Q. petraea, Q. suber*
Holotrichia titanus	Coleoptera: Scarabeidae	Field crops	*A. alba, C. betulus, C. sempervirens, F. sylvatica, Q. ilex, Q. petraea, Q. suber*
Cletus tenuis	Hemiptera: Coreidae	Field crops, rice, wheat, maize	*C. betulus*
Dolycoris baccarum	Hemiptera: Pentatomidae	Field crops, fruit trees	*C. betulus*
Eysarcoris guttiger	Hemiptera: Pentatomidae	Field crops	*C. betulus, Q. petraea*
Trabala vishnou	Lepidoptera: Lasiocampidae	*Juglans, Castanea, Quercus, Malus*	*Q. petraea, Q. suber*
Cifuna nr locuples	Lepidoptera: Lymantridae	Field crops, *Lythrum salicaria*	*Q. petraea, Q. suber*
Acronicta rumicis	Lepidoptera: Noctuidae	*Pyrus, Malus, Amygdalus, Rumex, Polygonum*	*Q. petraea*

The use of sentinel plants to identify possible insect threats is promising but several constraints were encountered during this project: the taxonomic identification was difficult as a large proportion of the collected specimens were larvae, the duration of the experiment was too short to monitor bark and wood borers or fruit/cone pests which develop on larger trees, climatic and environmental factors have seriously affected the acclimatization and survival of tree seedlings, logistical and administrative difficulties were major constraints when planting trees in a foreign country. The use of an alternative method based on arboretum surveys, relying on a worldwide network of arboreta, botanical gardens and nurseries is also discussed. This latter approach tends to overcome the logistical and administrative difficulties, and allows studies on mature trees. However, it usually relies on a limited number of trees of the same species. In conclusion, both approaches were considered useful and complementary to identify potential insect invasions and achieve early warning.

Source: Roques A, Fan JT, Courtial B, Zhang YZ, Yart A, Auger-Rozenberg MA, Denux O, Kenis M, Baker R, Sun JH (2015) Planting sentinel European trees in Eastern Asia as a novel method to identify potential insect pest invaders. *PlosOne* DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0120864 http://www.plosone.org/article/fetchObject.action?uri=info:doi/10.1371/journal.pone.0120864&representation=PDF

Additional key words: early warning

Computer codes: ACRNRU, ANMLCP, BASLFU, CALMOB, CIFULO, CLESPU, COMUCO, CREAPE, DOLYBA, ECHISQ, EUSAGU, HALTCI, HOLTPA, HOLTTI, HOLTTR, LACHDI, LEMACO, LEMADV, MMLACH, RPLUSA, TRBAVI, CN

2016/036 '*Candidatus* Liberibacter asiaticus' does not occur in Portugal

In summer 2015, the presence of '*Candidatus* Liberibacter asiaticus' (EPPO A1 List) was suspected in one orchard located in Silves county (Algarve region), Portugal. The grower reported symptoms of leaf yellowing on 20 year-old citrus trees (*Citrus sinensis*). These symptoms appeared in spring/summer 2014, disappeared during winter but reappeared in spring 2015. The Regional and Central Plant Protection Services inspected the orchard on 2015-08-24 and noted the presence of symptoms on approximately 80% of the trees. Six samples were taken from 6 symptomatic trees and sent to the Portuguese Official laboratory (INIAV) for testing '*Candidatus* Liberibacter spp.' and *Xylella fastidiosa*. On 2015-10-23, the laboratory reported that 1 of the 6 samples tested positive for '*Ca*. L. asiaticus' (all results were negative for *X. fastidiosa*).
Immediately after receiving the laboratory (INIAV) report which indicated a suspicion of '*Ca*. L. asiaticus' in 1 sample, 12 samples were taken from the same trees. Half of these samples were sent to the French reference laboratory (ANSES) for testing for '*Ca.* Liberibacter spp.' and the other half was sent to INIAV for testing for '*Ca.* Liberibacter spp.' and *Xylella fastidiosa*. All tested samples gave negative results. In addition, 8 samples composed of fresh leaves and DNA extracts were also sent to ANSES. Similarly, all results were negative for '*Ca*. Liberibacter spp.'. As a precaution, official phytosanitary measures were taken in the orchard from which the initial suspect sample had been taken. In December 2015, all plants and fruit were burnt *in situ*. An intensive monitoring and sampling programme was initiated in the surrounding area in 2 other plots belonging to same grower and in nearby 3 nurseries. In total 61 plots were inspected and 100 samples from host plants were collected and sent to INIAV for testing. The analysis of these 100 samples has now been completed and all results were negative for '*Ca.* Liberibacter spp'. Finally, intensive inspections for insect vectors were carried out at the same sites and no evidence of their presence was found. Until now, 142 traps have been installed in the orchards located in the surroundings and in nurseries. These traps were inspected once every two weeks, and sent to INIAV for examination. The results were consistent with the outcome of the specific surveys that had been carried out for the known vectors of '*Ca.* Liberibacter *asiaticus'* in recent years. The only insects identified in the orchard and surrounding areas were whiteflies (*Aleurothrixus floccosus*), aphids (*Aphis spiraecola* and *A. gossypii*), mites, scale insects and the cicadellid *Penthimiola bella*. *Diaphorina citri* has never been detected in Portugal, and *Trioza erytreae* has been found only in the northern part of the country. Monitoring and sampling of host plants will resume in spring 2016.
The pest status of '*Candidatus* Liberibacter asiaticus' in Portugal is officially declared as: **Absent**.

Source: NPPO of Portugal (2016-02).

Pictures *Liberibacter asiaticus*: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/LIBEAS/photos

Additional key words: absence **Computer codes:** LIBEAS, PT

2016/037 *Xylella fastidiosa* does not occur in Lebanon

In 2015, a paper suggesting the presence of *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A1 List) in Lebanon was published (Temsah, 2015). The bacterium was detected on oleander (*Nerium oleander*) showing leaf scorch, chlorosis and stunting symptoms in the campus of the American University of Beirut. The presence of the bacterium was confirmed by ELISA and by *in situ* observations made with a scanning electron microscope. However, no isolation and culturing on appropriate growing media were done at that time. Considering the

potential risk presented by *X. fastidiosa* on agricultural and landscaping plants in Lebanon, an extensive survey was conducted across the country, covering olive growing areas, nurseries, ornamental plants and other potential hosts (e.g. *Acacia saligna, Coffea arabica, Myrtus communis, Olea europaea, Polygala myrtifolia, Spartium junceum, Prunus spp., Vitis* spp*., Westringia fructicosa*). In the main olive growing areas, the survey was initiated in May 2014. Samples were collected during three vegetative seasons from a total of 82 olive trees (covering 24 groves). In addition, 30 grapevine plants with symptoms resembling those of Pierce's disease were collected during autumn 2014. Following the initial finding on *N. oleander*, twig samples were collected from oleanders (32 trees) at the American University campus to confirm the earlier ELISA results by molecular, serological and isolation methods. In spring 2015, samples were also taken from nurseries which had imported ornamentals and olive seedlings from Italy in 2014-2015. Several methods were used (ELISA and DTBIA with specific antibodies, PCR with three specific sets of primers, isolation on four growing media) but all results were negative for *X. fastidiosa*, including those for the samples from oleander. It is suggested that the ELISA-positive samples initially obtained were false-positive. It is noted that the presence of leaf scorch symptoms which were frequently observed during the survey may have multiple origins, abiotic or biotic (e.g. drought, salty winds, nutrient deficiency/toxicity, frost damage, fungal pathogens). On the basis of the survey results, it is concluded that *X. fastidiosa* does not occur in Lebanon.

Source: Habib W, nigro F, Gerges E, Jreijiri F, Al Masri Y, El Riachy M, Choueiri E (2016) *Xylella fastidiosa* does not occur in Lebanon. *Journal of Phytopathology* (in press).

Temsah M, Hanna I, Saad A (2015) First report of *Xylella fastidiosa* associated with oleander leaf scorch in Lebanon. *Journal of Crop Protection* **4**, 131-137.

Pictures *Xylella fastidiosa:* https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/XYLEFA/photos

Additional key words: denied record **Computer codes:** XYLEFA, LB

2016/038 Eradication of the outbreak of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* on tomato in Belgium

In August 2014, an outbreak of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* (EPPO A2 List) was found on glasshouse tomatoes in Belgium (EPPO RS 2014/190). This outbreak concerned 10 successive plants (*Solanum lycopersicum* cv. 'Merlice') along 1 row in a greenhouse used for tomato fruit production in the Province of Antwerp. This outbreak is now considered eradicated as appropriate measures (destruction of the 10 infected plants and plants in their direct vicinity, and implementation of hygiene measures) have been successfully taken.
The pest status of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* in Belgium is officially declared as: **Absent, pest eradicated.**

Source: NPPO of Belgium (2015-12).

Pictures *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus*: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CORBSE/photos

Additional key words: absence, eradication **Computer codes:** CORBSE, BE

2016/039 *Ralstonia solanacearum* detected in *Rosa* in Belgium

The NPPO of Belgium recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first confirmed report of *Ralstonia solanacearum* (EPPO A2 List) on *Rosa* on its territory. A sample containing symptomatic *Rosa* plants was sent by a grower to the Institute for Agricultural and Fisheries Research (ILVO). After a positive isolation test, the NPPO was alerted in October 2015 and an inspection of the greenhouse took place on 2015-10-13. All *Rosa* cultivars present in this greenhouse (about 8000 *Rosa* plants for cut flower production) were inspected and sampled. The symptomatic red rose cultivar 'Lucky Red' was confirmed to be infected and the pathogen was identified as *R. solanacearum* biovar 3 / phylotype I, a variant which is different from the causal agent of potato brown rot. Samples were also taken from other rose cultivars and from 3 other companies, but all tested samples gave negative results. Investigations were carried and showed that the origin of this outbreak was the supplier of the plants which was located in the Netherlands. Eradication measures were taken (destruction of the affected plants and implementation of hygiene measures) and the NPPO now considers that these have been successful to eradicate the bacterium.
The pest status of *Ralstonia solanacearum* biovar 3/phylotype I in Belgium is officially declared as: **Absent: pest eradicated.**

Source: NPPO of Belgium (2015-12).

Pictures *Ralstonia solanacearum*: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/RALSSO/photos

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

2016/040 First report of *Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus* in Italy

In October 2015, unusual symptoms were observed on zucchini squash (*Cucurbita pepo*) grown in open fields of the Province of Trapani (Sicilia), Italy. Symptoms were characterized by yellow mosaic, severe leaf curling, swelling of veins on young leaves, shortening of internodes, roughness of the fruit skin and reduced fruit size. Molecular analysis (PCR, sequencing) confirmed the presence of *Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus* (*Begomovirus*, ToLCNDV – EPPO Alert List) in symptomatic samples. This is the first time that ToLCNDV is reported from Italy.
The situation of *Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus* in Italy can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2015 in outdoor crops of *Cucurbita pepo* in Sicilia.**

Source: Panno S, Iacono G, Davino M, Marchione S, Zappardo V, Bella P, Tomassoli L, Accotto GP, Davino S (2016) First report of *Tomato leaf curl New Delhi virus* affecting zucchini squash in an important horticultural area of southern Italy. *New Disease Reports* **33**, 6 http://dx.doi.org/10.5197/j.2044-0588.2016.033.006

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** TOLCND, IT

2016/041 First report of *Plantago asiatica mosaic virus* in Hungary

During a survey, unusual symptoms were observed during winter 2013 on *Lilium* plants in a 2-ha greenhouse in Dabas city, Hungary. Extensive necrotic areas were observed along the veins of lily leaves. The lower leaves withered, flower production declined, and the plants gradually died. In the case of cv. 'Rialto', the disease incidence reached more than 50%, and 30% infection was observed on cv. 'Conca d'Or' during the visual inspection of 10 000 plants. Laboratory analysis (electron microscopy, RT-PCR, sequencing) confirmed the presence of *Plantago asiatica mosaic virus* (*Potexvirus*, PlAMV) in symptomatic plants. This is the first time that this virus is detected in Hungary. Based on sequences similarity of PlAMV isolates detected in Hungary with a Dutch isolate, and the fact that the lily bulbs originated from the Netherlands, it is suspected that the import of bulbs from the Netherlands was the source of infection.
The situation of *Plantago asiatica mosaic virus* in Hungary can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2013 in a *Lilium* greenhouse in Dabas (Pest county).**

Source: Pájtli É, Eke S, Palkovics L (2015) First report of *Plantago asiatica mosaic virus* (PlAMV) incidence on *Lilium* sp. in Hungary. *Plant Disease* **99**(9), p 1288.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** PLAMV0, HU

2016/042 First report of *Plantago asiatica mosaic virus* in Italy

During winters 2013 and 2014, severe leaf symptoms (necrotic streak) were observed on plants of lily hybrids (*Lilium* spp.) in several greenhouses of the Campania region, in Southern Italy. A total of 14 symptomatic plants (7 in 2013 and 7 in 2014) were selected and tested in the laboratory for the presence of viruses (ELISA, DAS-ELISA, RT-PCR, sequencing, pathogenicity tests). Results confirmed the presence of *Plantago asiatica mosaic virus* (*Potexvirus*, PlAMV) in symptomatic plants. This is the first time that this virus is detected in Italy. Based on sequence similarity of PlAMV isolates detected in Campania with a Dutch isolate, it is suspected that the introduction of infected bulbs from the Netherlands is the likely source of infection.
The situation of *Plantago asiatica mosaic virus* in Italy can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2013 in several greenhouses in Campania region.**

Source: Parrella G, Greco B, Pasqualini A, Nappo AG (2015) *Plantago asiatica mosaic virus* found in protected crops of lily hybrids in Southern Italy. *Plant Disease* **99**(9), p 1289.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** PLAMV0, IT

2016/043 Impacts of *Arundo donax* on riparian habitats and ground dwelling arthropods

Arundo donax (Poaceae) is a perennial grass species native to Southern and Central Asia which has been used in cultivation for hundreds of years for its canes which are used as building material. The species is expanding rapidly along riparian habitats in Mediterranean-climate habitats where it can have negative impacts on native plant and associated invertebrate species. Previous studies conducted in the USA have shown that *A. donax* can reduce the abundance and diversity of native invertebrate communities when it invades a habitat. In the present study, 27 sampling sites were surveyed across three Mediterranean rivers in the north-east of Spain to evaluate the effects of *A. donax* on the invertebrate community. Each sampling site consisted of a patch of *A. donax* or native vegetation. Ground dwelling invertebrates were sampled using pitfall traps and Berlese funnel traps. The study detected a significant increase in the abundance of collembola and a decrease in the abundance, body size and diversity of macro-invertebrates at order and family level in invaded sites compared to uninvaded sites. Invaded sites had a simplified macro-invertebrate community structure suggesting that the presence of *A. donax* can significantly alter the habitat it invades.

Source: Maceda-Veiga A, Basas H, Lanzaco G, Sala M, de Sostoa A, Serra A (2016) Impacts of the invader giant reed (*Arundo donax*) on riparian habitats and ground arthropod communities. *Biological Invasions* **18**, 731-749.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, impacts **Computer codes:** ABKDO, ES

2016/044 Phenological dynamics of the invasive plant *Acacia longifolia* in Portugal

Acacia longifolia (Mimosoideae) is a bushy shrub or small tree native to South-East Australia. Introduced into Portugal at the beginning of the 20th century to stabilise sand dunes, *A. longifolia* has since become invasive and forms extensive monocultures in riparian habitats, along roadsides and mountain slopes. Timing, duration and abundance of vegetative and reproductive events and physiological and morphological adaptive strategies of species in using resources may play an important role in the success of invasive plant species. The current study examined the phenology of *A. longifolia* in four populations in North, Central and Southern Portugal. The distance between populations varied from 100 to 500 km. Climate data from March 2007 to March 2011 were compiled from records obtained from the weather station closest to each population. In 2008, phenological data was collected from each population by monitoring the presence or absence of both reproductive and vegetative (leaf initiation) phenophases. Significant variations in vegetative and reproductive phenophases were observed between populations. In the case of reproductive phenophases variation was observed across elevation or latitudinal gradients, with populations that were subject to more stressful climatic conditions advancing their flowering and fruiting. The occurrence of each phenophase was strongly associated with climatic conditions in the previous 5 – 12 months suggesting that plants receive phenological cues prior to this response. Temperature and irradiance were the most significant predictors of the phenological cycle of *A. longifolia* but precipitation also exerted a strong influence on budding and flowering.

Source: Morais MC, Freitas H (2015) Phenological dynamics of the invasive plant *Acacia longifolia* in Portugal. *Weed Research* **55**, 555-564.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, biology **Computer codes:** ACALO, PT

2016/045 Reproduction of *Crassula helmsii* by seed in Western Europe

Crassula helmsii (EPPO A2 List: Crassulaceae) is an amphibious succulent perennial species native to temperate Australia and New Zealand. The species forms extensive monospecific mats in wetlands throughout Western Europe enabling *C. helmsii* to outcompete native species for space, light and nutrients. In Europe *C. helmsii* readily reproduces through vegetative regeneration of turions and stem fragments. Flowering occurs in most populations between July and September, though the ability of the species to reproduce through seed in Europe remains largely unknown. In the present study, the reproductive ability of *C. helmsii* was evaluated by assessing if (1) seeds are present in populations from across Western Europe, (2) whether the seeds are viable and (3) whether the seeds can survive until the next growing season. Plant material containing flowers and fruits was collected during the autumn of 2014 from 16 populations in the Netherlands, Belgium, France, England and Germany. Following a period of cold stratification, seed viability was tested from each population. Seedlings were grown from seed samples from all populations except two, and from all of the five countries. The results of an *in situ* test revealed that seeds can survive under normal winter conditions. The results suggest that reproduction by seed is a relatively cryptic but widespread phenomenon throughout Western Europe and that these findings can have implications on the efficacy of management techniques currently applied for the control of *C. helmsii*.

Source: D'hondt B, Denys L, Jambon W, De Wilde, Adriaens T, Packet J, van Valkenburg J (2016) Reproduction of *Crassula helmsii* by seed in western Europe. *Aquatic Invasions*. http://www.aquaticinvasions.net/2015/ACCEPTED/AI_2016_Dhondt_etal_corrected proof.pdf

Pictures *Crassula helmsii*: https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CSBHE/photos

Additional key words: invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** CSBHE

2016/046 Invasive aquatic plants in China

Aquatic invasive alien plants cost the Chinese government millions of US dollars each year in control and management costs. Species such as *Alternanthera philoxeroides* (EPPO A2: Chenopodiaceae) and *Eichhornia crassipes* (EPPO A2: Pontederiaceae) form dense floating mats which impede human activities in invaded waterbodies and at the same time alter the ecology of the habitat reducing favourable conditions for native species. In the present study, an analysis was conducted on invasive aquatic plant species in China. Information was gathered from online databases and journals, and from grey literature. In total, 152 aquatic invasive plant species were recorded from China belonging to 39 families and 84 genera. Most aquatic species recorded in this study were introduced from South America (25.6 %), followed by North America (23.6 %), Asia (15.13 %), Africa (8.55 %) and Australia and New Zealand (0.6 %). The majority of species identified in the study (146 species) are freshwater species and only 6 species were identified as occurring in marine intertidal or estuarine habitats. Since the introduction of exotic species into China is not regulated, it is likely that more non-native aquatic plant species will enter China in the future.

Source: Wang H, Wang Q, Bowler PA, Xiong W (2016) Invasive aquatic plants in China. *Aquatic Invasions*. http://www.aquaticinvasions.net/2015/ACCEPTED/AI_2016_Wang_etal_correctedproof.pdf

Additional key words: invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** ALRPH, EICCR, CN

2016/047 Does invasion by *Eupatorium adenophorum* increase forest fire severity?

Eupatorium adenophorum (*Ageratina adenophora*: Asteraceae) is a widespread invasive alien species in China which was first introduced in 1940. In the Sichuan Province, *A. adenophora* can increase understory plant density from 3 to 8 stems per m^2 in a single year. An established invasion can result in 85 – 90 % cover which reduces native plant occurrence. The structural change in the understory as a result of the invasion can have significant impacts on the intensity and duration of fires (due to natural events) in the region. In the current study, five forest sites were selected where each differed in the dominant plant species. In each site, invaded and uninvaded plots were selected and the number of species, percentage cover of each species and height was recorded. Litter was harvested from 5, 1 x 1 m quadrats in each plot at each site and wet and dry biomass was recorded along with heat content values and ignition points. Using computer models to simulate fire intensity the fuel chemistry (moisture, ash, heat value and ignition point) and fire severity (flame length and fire intensity) was compared under three burning scenarios (low, moderate and extreme) for invaded and uninvaded plots at each site. At each site, fire severity and fuel loads were forecast to be significantly higher in invaded plots compared to uninvaded plots indicating the presence of *A. adenophora* may increase fire surface severity through increased fuel loads while reducing the moisture, ash and ignition point of understory herbaceous species.

Source: Wang S, Niu S (2016) Do biological invasions by *Eupatorium adenophorum* increase forest fire severity? *Biological Invasions* **18**, 717-729.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, impacts **Computer codes:** EUPAD, CN

2016/048 First report of *Oenothera laciniata* in Libya

The genus *Oenothera* contains approximately 145 herbaceous species native to North and South America. A number of *Oenothera* species are established worldwide with approximately 70 species being reported from Europe. *Oenothera laciniata* (Onagraceae) is native to North America and is reported for the first time from Libya. During surveys conducted in 2014 and 2015, *O. laciniata* was collected from Ain Zara region 20 km south east of Tripoli.

Source: Mahklouf M (2016) A new record *Oenothera laciniata* Hill. for the flora of Libya. International *Journal of Modern Botany*, **6**(1), 6-9. http://article.sapub.org/10.5923.j.ijmb.20160601.02.html

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record **Computer codes:** OEOLA, LY

2016/049 New LIFE funded project on pest risk assessment for invasive plants

EPPO, in collaboration with the Panel on Invasive Alien Plants and the UK NERC Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, has received LIFE funding for a project titled 'Mitigating the threat of invasive alien plants in the EU through pest risk analysis to support the EU Regulation 1145/2014'. The project, which started on 2016-02-01, will produce 16 pest risk assessments for high priority species which will, depending on the outcome of the PRA, ultimately lead to their regulation within the EU. The project is divided into three stages where the first stage will be to select the 16 species from a larger list of identified invasive alien plants. Experts from the EPPO Panel on Invasive Alien Plants will meet in March 2016 to prioritize the species based on their potential impacts, spread capacity and availability of scientific information for each species (amongst other criteria). Following the prioritization of the 16 species, stage 2 will see each species undergo a pest risk assessment (PRA) where international experts for each species will meet to review the scientific literature on each species and compile the dossier. Following the completion of the risk assessments, each PRA will undergo a peer review process which will constitute the third stage of the project. In addition to preparing the PRA, the project will produce datasheets for each species, a dedicated project website which will include key information. Training workshops on the EPPO Prioritization Process for invasive alien plants and PRA will be conducted as part of the project.

Source: Environment LIFE programme website:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/life/funding/lifeplus.htm
EPPO website:
http://www.eppo.int/INVASIVE_PLANTS/ias_plants.htm

Additional key words: invasive alien plants