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21 Bld Richard Lenoir
75011 Paris

Tel: 33 1 45 20 77 94
Fax: 33 1 70 76 65 47

E-mail: hq@eppo.int
Web: www.eppo.int

2016/050 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 May 2013, symptoms resembling those of bacterial leaf blight were observed on wild rice (*Oryza longistaminata*) near Tanguiéta town, Northwest Benin. Laboratory analysis confirmed the presence of *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae* (EPPO A1 List) in diseased plants. In July and in November 2013, further samples were collected from wild rice (*O. longistaminata*) and also from other host plants including rice (*O. sativa* and *O. glaberrima*) around the site where the first finding was made. All samples collected in July were negative in multiplex PCR assays, whereas those collected in November from wild rice (*O. longistaminata*) gave positive results. It is concluded that further studies are needed to evaluate the importance of the disease in Benin (Afolabi *et al.*, 2016). **Present, first found in 2013 near Tanguiéta town on wild rice.**

In March 2014, *Ophelimus maskelli* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) was found in Southern California, USA. This invasive pest of eucalyptus was observed in the campus of the University of California Riverside (Riverside county). Since then, *O. maskelli* has also been found in San Diego and Orange counties. This is the first time that this pest is reported from the USA and from the Americas (Burks *et al.*, 2015). **Present, first found in 2014 in Southern California.**

In Mexico, during a survey for viral diseases conducted from 2008 to 2012 in commercial peach orchards, *Prunus necrotic ringspot virus* (PNRSV) was detected. All tested samples showed viral symptoms (yellow mottle, chlorotic ringspot, linear patterns, and mosaic), but only 80% of them were positive for PNRSV, suggesting the presence of other pathogens. New samples consisting of young shoot tips and leaves were collected from symptomatic peach trees during summers 2013 and 2014 in the municipalities of Tepatlaxco, San Juan Coronango, and Santa Rita Tlahuapan (state of Puebla); Tlacotepec and Tetela del Volcán (state of Morelos); and Texcoco and Temazcaltepec (state of México). The PNRSV negative samples were tested (molecular hybridization) for the presence of *Peach latent mosaic viroid* (PLMVd) and *Hop stunt viroid* (HSVd). Results confirmed the presence of PLMVd in some plants from all municipalities. HSVd was not detected. This is the first confirmed report of PLMVd in Mexico (De La Torre-Almaráz *et al.*, 2015). **Present, found in samples collected from the states of Puebla, Morelos and México.**

- **Detailed records**

In Italy, *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* (formerly Alert List) has been reported on *Fraxinus excelsior* since 2010 in the northern part of the peninsula, close to the Alps. In July 2015, symptomatic trees of *F. excelsior* were observed in Montepiano (province of Prato), in Toscana. Laboratory analysis (morphological, molecular methods) confirmed the presence of *H. fraxineus* in diseased trees. This is the first time that *H. fraxineus* is reported from central Italy in the Apennines, representing the southernmost limit of the currently known distribution of the fungus in Europe (Luchi *et al.*, 2016).

Drosophila suzukii (Diptera: Drosophilidae – EPPO A2 List) occurs in the state of Paraná, Brazil. The first specimens were recovered from fruits (*Eugenia involucrata, Eriobotrya japonica, Prunus persica*) collected in 2014 in the municipalities of Porto Vitória and União

da Vitória. This is also the first time that *Eugenia involucrata and Eriobotrya japonica* are recorded as host plants for *D. suzukii* (Santos Geisler *et al*., 2015).

- **Diagnostics**

A new RT-LAMP assay has been developed for the detection of *Tomato chlorosis virus* (*Crinivirus*, ToCV – EPPO A2 List) either in total RNA or crude RNA extracted from infected plants. This method can also be used to detect ToCV from purified RNA extracted from its whitefly vector (*Bemisia tabaci*). This new RT-LAMP assay was found to be a rapid, sensitive, and specific tool for the surveillance and management programmes of ToCV (Karwitha *et al*., 2015).

- **New host plants**

Tomato spotted wilt virus (*Tospovirus* – EPPO A2 List) has been detected in a leaf sample of *Pittosporum tobira* showing symptoms of chlorotic ring spots and line patterns which was collected in Virginia, USA (Liu *et al*., 2016).

Studies carried out in Italy have shown that *Urtica membranacea* (Urticaceae) is a host for *Tomato yellow leaf curl virus* and *Tomato yellow leaf curl Sardinia virus* (both *Geminivirus*, EPPO A2 List). Affected *U. membranacea* plants showed symptoms of leaf yellowing and curling. These weeds were growing along the rows of a greenhouse tomato crop affected by tomato yellow leaf curl disease and *Bemisia tabaci* (Parella *et al*., 2016).

Source: Afolabi O, Amoussa R, Bilé M, Oludare A, Gbogbo V, Poulin L, Koebnik R, Szurek B, Silué D (2016) First report of bacterial leaf blight of rice caused by *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae* in Benin. *Plant Disease* **100**(2), p 515.

Burks RA, Mottern JL, Waterworth R, Paine TD (2015) First report of the Eucalyptus gall wasp, *Ophelimus maskelli* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae), an invasive pest on *Eucalyptus*, from the Western Hemisphere. *Zootaxa* **3923**(3), 448-450. http://biotaxa.org/Zootaxa/article/view/zootaxa.3926.3.10

De La Torre-Almaráz, R, Pallás V, Sánchez-Navarro JA (2015) First report of *Peach latent mosaic viroid* in peach trees From Mexico. *Plant Disease* **99**(6), p 899.

Karwitha M, Feng ZK, Shen Y, Essendi W, Zhang WN, Li JY, Tao XR (2016) Rapid detection of *Tomato chlorosis virus* from infected plant and whitefly by one-step reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification. *Journal of Phytopathology* **164**(4), 217-290.

Liu H, Tolin S, Bush E, Creswell T, Hansen MA, Wang X (2016) First report of *Tomato spotted wilt virus* on *Pittosporum tobira* in the United States. *Plant Disease* **100**(2), p 538.

Luchi N, Ghelardini L, Santini A, Migliorini D, Capretti P (2016) First record of ash dieback caused by *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* on *Fraxinus excelsior* in the Apennines (Tuscany, Italy). *Plant Disease* **100**(2), p 535.

Parrella G, Nappo AG, Giorgini M, Stinca A (2016) *Urtica membranacea*: a new host for *Tomato yellow leaf curl virus* and *Tomato yellow leaf curl Sardinia virus* in Italy. *Plant Disease* **100**(2), p 539.

Santos Geisler FC, Santos J, Holdefer DR, Mello Garcia FR (2015) [First record of *Drosophila suzukii* (Matsumura, 1931) (Diptera: Drosophilidae) for the State of Paraná, Brazil and new hosts]. *Revista de Ciências Ambientais, Canoas* **9**(2), 125-129 (in Portuguese). http://dx.doi.org/10.18316/1981-8858.15

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

Computer codes: CHAAFR, DROSSU, PLMVD0, TOCV00, TSWV00, TSWV00, XANTOR, BJ, BR, IT, MX, US

2016/051 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered below the notifications of non-compliance for 2016 received since the previous report (EPPO RS 2016/025). Notifications have been sent directly to EPPO from Norway and 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
Aleurocanthus spiniferus	*Camellia japonica*	Plants for planting	China	Netherlands	1
	Camellia sasanqua	Cuttings	China	Netherlands	1
Bemisia tabaci	*Ajuga reptans*	Cuttings	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	Amaranthus	Vegetables (leaves)	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Amaranthus	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Bacopa monnieri	Plants for planting	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	Celosia argentea	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	United Kingdom	1
	Colocasia	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Colocasia esculenta	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Corchorus	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	2
	Corchorus	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	5
	Corchorus olitorius	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	2
	Corchorus olitorius	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	1
	Corchorus olitorius	Vegetables	Togo	United Kingdom	2
	Eryngium	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	2
	Eryngium foetidum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	Eryngium foetidum	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	2
	Euphorbia	Plants for planting	Greece	Bulgaria	1
	Euphorbia pulcherrima	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Euphorbia pulcherrima	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	5
	Eustoma	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	Eustoma	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Netherlands	1
	Gongronema latifolium	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Hibiscus	Vegetables (leaves)	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Hibiscus	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	3
	Hibiscus rosa-sinensis	Plants for planting	Turkey	Netherlands	1
	Hibiscus sabdariffa	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	Belgium	2
	Hibiscus sabdariffa	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	United Kingdom	2
	Hygrophila	Plants for planting	Malaysia	United Kingdom	2
	Hygrophila angustifolia	Cuttings	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	Hygrophila angustifolia	Plants for planting	Malaysia	United Kingdom	2
	Hygrophila angustifolia	Cuttings	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Hygrophila corymbosa	Cuttings	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	Hygrophila polysperma	Cuttings	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Hygrophila rosanervis	Cuttings	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Ipomoea	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Ipomoea batatas	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Ipomoea batatas	Leaves	Togo	Belgium	1
	Ipomoea batatas	Vegetables	Togo	United Kingdom	2
	Lantana camara	Cuttings	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1
	Limnophila aromatica	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Sweden	2
	Limnophila aromatica	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
B. tabaci (cont.)	*Lisianthus*	Cut flowers	Israel	Switzerland	1
	Manihot esculenta	Vegetables	Cameroon	Belgium	1
	Manihot esculenta	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Manihot esculenta	Vegetables	Sierra Leone	United Kingdom	2
	Manihot esculenta	Vegetables	Thailand	Switzerland	3
	Mentha	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Sweden	1
	Morinda citrifolia	Fruit	Thailand	Ireland	1
	Morinda citrifolia	Fruit	Thailand	Sweden	2
	Nerium oleander	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	France	1
	Ocimum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	4
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Netherlands	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum gratissimum	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum tenuiflorum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Sweden	1
	Ocimum tenuiflorum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	3
	Ocimum tenuiflorum	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	3
	Origanum	Vegetables (leaves)	Mexico	United Kingdom	1
	Osteospermum	Cuttings	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1
	Perilla frutescens	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	Piper sarmentosum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Sweden	4
	Piper sarmentosum	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1
	Salvia	Cuttings	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1
	Solanum	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Solanum macrocarpon	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	4
	Telfairia occidentalis	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Vernonia amygdalina	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	United Kingdom	1
Blissus diplopterus	*Prunus persica*	Fruit	South Africa	United Kingdom	2
Ceratomia	*Ceratonia siliqua*	Stored products	Morocco	Spain	2
Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *michiganensis*	*Capsicum annuum*	Seeds	China	Italy	1
Clavibacter michiganensis subsp. *sepedonicus*	*Solanum tuberosum*	Ware potatoes	Poland	Romania	1
Ditylenchus dipsaci	*Narcissus*	Bulbs	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
Drosophila	*Capsicum annuum*	Vegetables	Kenya	Germany	1
Dysmicoccus	*Hylocereus undatus*	Fruit	Vietnam	Spain	1
Earias biplaga	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Vegetables	Kenya	Germany	1
Earias vittella	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Vegetables	India	Germany	1
	Abelmoschus esculentus	Vegetables	India	Netherlands	1
	Abelmoschus esculentus	Vegetables	Pakistan	Germany	1
	Abelmoschus esculentus	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	Germany	1
	Abelmoschus esculentus	Vegetables	Thailand	Germany	1
Helicoverpa armigera	*Pisum sativum*	Vegetables	Kenya	Ireland	1
Helicoverpa armigera, *Lampides boeticus*	*Pisum sativum*	Vegetables	Kenya	Ireland	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Helicoverpa zea	*Pisum sativum*	Vegetables	Guatemala	Netherlands	1
Insecta	*Helianthus annuus*	Seeds	USA	France	1
Lepidoptera	*Durio zibethinus*	Fruit	Vietnam	Spain	1
	Hylocereus undatus	Fruit	Vietnam	Spain	1
	Nephelium lappaceum	Fruit	Vietnam	Spain	1
Leucinodes	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Vegetables	Uganda	Spain	1
Liriomyza	*Apium graveolens*	Vegetables	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
	Chrysanthemum	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	2
	Coriandrum sativum	Vegetables (leaves)	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
	Dendranthema	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	1
	Gypsophila paniculata	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	2
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	South Africa	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum tenuiflorum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	Pisum sativum	Vegetables	Tanzania	Ireland	1
Liriomyza huidobrensis	*Apium graveolens*	Vegetables	Laos*	Denmark	1
	Aster	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
	Dianthus	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	Eryngium	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Netherlands	3
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Italy	1
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Switzerland	1
Liriomyza sativae	*Capsicum annuum*	Vegetables	Laos*	Netherlands	1
	Ocimum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	Netherlands	1
	Ocimum americanum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	Sweden	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	France	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	Netherlands	1
	Ocimum x citriodorum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos*	Sweden	1
Liriomyza trifolii	*Gypsophila*	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Israel	Germany	1
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
	Gypsophila paniculata	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Zambia	Netherlands	2
Phyllosticta citriasiana	*Citrus maxima*	Fruit	China	Spain	2
Phytophthora ramorum	*Camellia sinensis*	Plants for planting	France	United Kingdom	1
	Rhododendron yakushimanum	Cuttings	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
Plutella xylostella	*Brassica oleracea*	Cuttings	Turkey	Netherlands	1
Pseudococcidae	*Durio zibethinus*	Fruit	Vietnam	Spain	1
	Hylocereus undatus	Fruit	Vietnam	Spain	1
	Nephelium lappaceum	Fruit	Vietnam	Spain	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Psocoptera	*Chenopodium quinoa*	Stored products	Peru	Italy	1
Radopholus similis	*Anthurium*	Cuttings	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
Ralstonia solanacearum race 1	*Rosa*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Germany	1
Spodoptera	*Solanum macrocarpon*	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	Tagetes erecta	Vegetables	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
Spodoptera eridania	*Capsicum*	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	Solanum macrocarpon	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	2
Spodoptera frugiperda	*Capsicum*	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
Spodoptera littoralis	*Aster*	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Vegetables	Mozambique	United Kingdom	1
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Zambia	Netherlands	1
Thaumatotibia leucotreta	*Annona muricata*	Fruit	Cameroon	France	1
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Kenya	Germany	1
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Mozambique	Netherlands	2
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Mozambique	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	7
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Zambia	United Kingdom	3
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	United Kingdom	3
	Capsicum annuum	Vegetables	Kenya	Germany	1
	Capsicum annuum	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum annuum	Vegetables	Mozambique	United Kingdom	2
	Capsicum annuum	Vegetables	Uganda	Netherlands	1
	Capsicum annuum	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	2
	Capsicum frutescens	Vegetables	Côte d'Ivoire	Sweden	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Vegetables	Mozambique	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Vegetables	Uganda	Netherlands	3
	Capsicum frutescens	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	Citrus tangerina	Fruit	Israel	France	1
	Citrus tangerina	Fruit	Israel	France	1
Thripidae	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	Amaranthus	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	2
	Luffa acutangula	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Luffa acutangula	Vegetables	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Momordica	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	4
	Momordica	Vegetables	Laos	United Kingdom	1
Thrips	*Solanum melongena*	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
Thrips palmi	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	Dendrobium	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	Dendrobium	Cut flowers	Thailand	Italy	3
	Dendrobium	Cut flowers	Thailand	Poland	1
	Dischidia	Plants for planting	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	Momordica charantia	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	Momordica charantia	Vegetables	Laos	France	1
	Momordica charantia	Vegetables	Laos	Sweden	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
T. palmi (cont.)	*Momordica charantia*	Vegetables	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	Orchidaceae	Cut flowers	Singapore	Austria	1
	Orchidaceae	Cut flowers	Thailand	Austria	1
	Solanum melongena	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
Tribolium	*Cyperus esculentus*	Stored products	Burkina Faso	Spain	1
Trioza erytreae	*Murraya koenigii*	Vegetables (leaves)	Uganda	United Kingdom	3
Xanthomonas arboricola pv. *pruni*	*Prunus domestica*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Norway	1
	Prunus laurocerasus	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. *citri*	*Citrus hystrix*	Fruit	Indonesia	Netherlands	1
	Citrus hystrix	Leaves	Thailand	Germany	2
	Citrus latifolia	Fruit	Gambia*	United Kingdom	1
Xiphinema diffusum	*Zelkova*	Plants for planting	China	Netherlands	1
Xylella fastidiosa	*Coffea arabica*	Plants for planting	Costa Rica	United Kingdom	1

- **Fruit flies**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Bactrocera	*Momordica charantia*	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
Bactrocera dorsalis	*Syzygium samarangense*	Vietnam	Czech Republic	1
Bactrocera latifrons	*Capsicum*	(Thailand)	Germany	1
	Capsicum annuum	Laos	Sweden	1
Ceratitis	*Citrus sinensis*	Egypt	France	1
Dacus	*Asclepias*	Kenya	Netherlands	1
Tephritidae (non-European)	*Annona*	Cameroon	France	1
	Annona muricata	Cameroon	Belgium	1
	Annona muricata	Cameroon	France	1
	Annona muricata	Cameroon	Switzerland	1
	Annona muricata	Vietnam	France	1
	Averrhoa carambola	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	Capsicum	Gambia	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum	Mauritius	France	1
	Capsicum annuum	Congo	France	1
	Capsicum annuum	Laos	Netherlands	1
	Capsicum annuum	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum annuum	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum chinense	Burundi	Belgium	1
	Capsicum chinense	Uganda	Spain	1
	Capsicum chinense	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Laos	Netherlands	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Uganda	Belgium	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Uganda	Spain	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Vietnam	Netherlands	1

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Tephritidae (non-European)	*Chrysophyllum*	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	Citrus maxima	China	Netherlands	2
	Coccinia grandis	India	United Kingdom	1
	Luffa acutangula	Kenya	United Kingdom	3
	Luffa cylindrica	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Mangifera	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	Mangifera indica	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	2
	Mangifera indica	Madagascar	France	5
	Mangifera indica	Peru	Netherlands	1
	Mangifera indica	Thailand	Switzerland	1
	Momordica	Uganda	United Kingdom	2
	Momordica charantia	Oman	United Kingdom	2
	Momordica charantia	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum	Laos	Netherlands	1
	Syzygium	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
	Syzygium	Laos	France	1
	Trichosanthes	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	Trichosanthes	Sri Lanka	Germany	1
	Trichosanthes dioica	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
Tephritis	*Citrus maxima*	China	Netherlands	1

- **Wood**

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Acanthocinus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Netherlands	1
Anobium	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	Wood and bark	USA	Spain	1
Anoplophora glabripennis, Xylosandrus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	2
Aphelenchoides	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Portugal	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	China	Latvia	1
Aphelenchoides, Aphelenchus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Portugal	2
Apriona germari	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Netherlands	1
Bursaphelenchus mucronatus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Belarus	Germany	1
Cerambycidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	Costa Rica	Netherlands	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	5
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
Cleridae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
Coleoptera	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
Cordylomera spinicornis	*Entandrophragma cylindricum*	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1
	Guarea cedrata	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Curculionidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Netherlands	1
Halyomorpha halys	*Tsuga canadensis*	Wood and bark	Canada	Germany	1
Harmonia axyridis	*Quercus*	Wood and bark	USA	Spain	1
Hesperophanes	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Netherlands	1
Insecta	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Switzerland	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Indonesia	Switzerland	1
Lyctus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Germany	3
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Slovenia	1
Monochamus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Poland	1
Oecophora	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
Phryneta leprosa	*Chlorophora excelsa*	Wood and bark	Cameroon	Italy	2
Platypodidae	*Entandrophragma cylindricum*	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1
Scolytidae	*Chlorophora excelsa*	Wood and bark	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Spain	1
	Entandrophragma cylindricum	Wood and bark	Congo	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Germany	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Netherlands	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Poland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Spain	1
Sinoxylon	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Vietnam	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India	Germany	3
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Taiwan	Germany	2
Siricidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
Xyleborus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	7
Xylosandrus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Austria	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	9
Xylosandrus crassiusculus	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Netherlands	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2016-03).

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

2016/052 *Agrilus planipennis* does not occur in Sweden

Recently, an incorrect statement about a finding of the emerald ash borer, *Agrilus planipennis* (Coleoptera: Buprestidae, EPPO A1 List) in Sweden has been cited in several media. The misunderstanding goes back to a statement, made on the basis of a personal communication, which was published in 2011 (Dobrowolska *et al.*, 2011) and then quoted by others (Thomas, 2016; Internet, 2016). The NPPO of Sweden has been in contact with the responsible researcher and a correction note has been sent to the original journal to be published as soon as possible.
The situation of *Agrilus planipennis* in Sweden can be described as follows: **Absent, invalid record.**

Source: NPPO of Sweden (2016-03).

Dobrowolska D, Hein S, Oosterbaan A, Wagner S, Clark J, Skovsgaard JP (2011) A review of European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* L.): implications for silviculture. *Forestry* **84**(2), doi:10.1093/forestry/cpr001

INTERNET (non-exhaustive)
BBC News. http://www.bbc.com/news/science-environment-35876621
The Guardian. http://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/mar/23/ash-dieback-and-beetle-attack-likely-to-wipe-out-all-ash-trees-in-uk-and-europe
The Telegraph.
http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/earth/environment/12201924/Ash-trees-face-extinction-in-Europe.html

Thomas PA (2016) Biological Flora of the British Isles: *Fraxinus excelsior. Journal of Ecology*. doi: 10.1111/1365-2745.12566

Pictures: *Agrilus planipennis.* https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/AGRLPL/photos

Additional key words: absence, denied record **Computer codes:** AGRLPL, SE

2016/053 *Aculops fuchsiae* detected and eradicated in the Netherlands

In August 2015, the presence of *Aculops fuchsiae* (Acarida: Eriophyidae – EPPO A2 List) was confirmed on 3 plants of *Fuchsia* in a private garden located in Amsterdam. The owner of these plants had observed significant damage and subsequently contacted the NPPO. It is suspected that the pest has been introduced with infested plants from another EU member state in 2014. As a precaution, all *Fuchsia* plants present in the garden have been destroyed. One *Fuchsia* plant growing in a neighbouring garden was inspected but no signs of the pest were detected. The NPPO considered that the pest has been eradicated.
The pest status of *Aculops fuchsiae* in the Netherlands is officially declared as: **Absent: Pest found present but eradicated.**

Source: IPPC website. Official Pest Reports – The Netherlands NLD-45/1 (2016-03-03) First finding of *Aculops fuchsiae* in plants of Fuchsia in a private garden in Amsterdam. https://www.ippc.int/fr/countries/netherlands/pestreports/2016/03/first-finding-of-aculops-fuchsiae-in-plants-of-fuchsia-in-a-private-garden-in-amsterdam/

Pictures: *Aculops fuchsiae*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ACUPFU/photos

Additional key words: new record, eradication **Computer codes:** ACUPFU, NL

2016/054 First report of *Hemitarsonemus tepidariorum* in the Netherlands

The NPPO of the Netherlands recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first report of *Hemitarsonemus tepidariorum* (Acarida: Tarsonemidae) on its territory. In November 2015, the pest was found in plants for planting of *Platycerium alcicorne* (ferns). These plants were grown in a greenhouse located in the municipality of Uithoorn. In this greenhouse, several trays with young fern plants were heavily affected, showing leaf distortion and plant stunting. In December 2015, a sample (2 infested plants) was sent to the National Reference Centre for diagnosis. Several mites, including all stages of development for both sexes, could be isolated and identified. The origin of this introduction is unknown. According to the literature, *H. tepidariorum* has been recorded in the past in greenhouses in the United Kingdom and USA, and more recently in Costa Rica. *H. tepidariorum* was described in 1904 in England on diseased ferns, it was then recorded in 1925 in Kent on *Asplenium bulbiferum*. In the USA, *H. tepidariorum* was observed in Minnesota on *Polystichum* sp. in 1929, and in California (San Francisco Bay) on *Pteris cretica, P. argyraea,* and *P. ensiformis* in the 1950s. In a paper published in 2008, it is also reported that *H. tepidariorum* has been found in Costa Rica since the 1990s on *Rumohra adiantiformis.* However, the current situation of the pest in these countries is unclear as no recent records could be found.
The pest status of *Hemitarsonemus tepidariorum* in the Netherlands is officially declared as: **Transient – non actionable in view of earlier records in the UK and uncertainty on the origin of the finding. Specific surveillance will be completed in 2017.**

Source: NPPO of the Netherlands (2016-03).
INTERNET
Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority.
Pest report. https://www.nvwa.nl/txmpub/files/?p_file_id=2209624
Quickscans: https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/planten-plantaardige-producten/dossier/risico-analyses-plantenziekten-en-plagen/quickscans

Aguilar H, Murillo P (2008) [New hosts and records of plant feeding mites for Costa Rica: interval 2002-2008]. *Agronomía Costarricense* **32**(2), 7-28 (in Spanish) [Link].

Cameron WPL (1925) The fern mite (*Tarsonemus tepidariorum*, Warburton). *Annals of Applied Biology* **12**(1), 93-112.

Ewing HE (1939) A revision of the mites of the subfamily Tarsoneminae of North America, the West Indies and the Hawaiian Islands. *USDA Technical Bulletin* no. **653**, 64 pp [Link]

Pritchard AE (1951) The fern mite: a newly recognized pest on California ferns readily controlled by treatment with proper chemicals. California Agriculture July, p 10 [Link]

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** HEMTTE, NL

2016/055 First report of *Hercinothrips dimidiatus* in the Netherlands

The NPPO of the Netherlands recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first report of *Hercinothrips dimidiatus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) on its territory. In October 2015, the pest was found in plants for planting of *Aloe vera*. These plants were grown in a greenhouse located in the municipality of Lansingerland and showed some leaf damage (silvering areas, dark leaves). The identity of the pest was then confirmed by the National Reference Centre. Only female specimens (adults and larvae) were found. The identification was performed morphologically with slide mounted specimens. The origin of this finding is unknown. It can be noted that *H. dimidiatus* was only known to occur in South Africa until it was detected in 2014 in Portugal on *Aloe arborescens* (see EPPO RS 2015/025). In the Netherlands, *Aloe* spp. are commonly cultivated in greenhouses but cannot survive outdoors during winter. The establishment potential of *H. dimidiatus* needs to be further studied, as it is still uncertain whether it can survive in commercial greenhouses throughout the year. A rapid PRA ('quick scan') was conducted and for the moment no phytosanitary measures were taken. However, a survey is planned in 2017 to obtain more information on the pest distribution.
The pest status of *Hercinothrips dimidiatus* in the Netherlands is officially declared as: **Transient - non actionable in view of earlier record in Portugal and uncertainty on the origin of the finding. Specific surveillance will be completed in 2016.**

Source: NPPO of the Netherlands (2016-03).

INTERNET
Netherlands Food and Consumer Product Safety Authority.
Pest report. https://www.nvwa.nl/txmpub/files/?p_file_id=2209625
Quickscans: https://www.nvwa.nl/onderwerpen/planten-plantaardige-producten/dossier/risico-analyses-plantenziekten-en-plagen/quickscans

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** HERCDI, NL

2016/056 Details on the situation of *Hercinothrips dimidiatus* in Portugal

As reported in the EPPO RS 2015/025, *Hercinothrips dimidiatus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) was detected in Portugal on *Aloe arborescens.* In October 2014, high levels of infestation were found on plants of *A. arborescens* in the municipalities of Lisbon, Oeiras and Cascais. These plants were grown in gardens (public and private) and along the roads. Further studies noted that the first damage had been observed in January 2012 on *A. arborescens* in the gardens of a laboratory in Lisbon. Damage observed was described as follows: 'the older leaves of the damaged plants were dark brown to almost black. Mature leaves showed silvering areas on the upper surface, associated with small discoloured scarifications and covered with dark coloured excrement droplets, indicating the presence of thrips'. These silvery areas due to thrips feeding activity later develop into larger black necrotic areas. Attacked leaves frequently turn black and die.
A survey was conducted from September 2014 to March 2015 near Lisbon, in public and private gardens, as well as in naturalized plant clusters. As a result, *H. dimidiatus* was found in other localities around Lisbon (several localities in the municipalities of Lisbon, Oeiras, Cascais, and Sintra), causing damage to *A. arborescens* plants. All collected adult thrips were females. Results suggest that *H. dimidiatus* is restricted to an area along the northern river bank of Tagus estuary, between Lisbon and Cascais, and along the Atlantic coast, in the Natural Park of Sintra-Cascais. It is suspected that the pest was introduced by

the activities of the Lisbon international maritime port and airport. As very little information is currently available on *H. dimidiatus*, studies on its life history and its possible interaction with plant pathogens, as well as on the development of effective control measures are being carried out.

Source: Mateus C, Franco JC, Caetano MF, Borges da Silva E, Ramos AP, Figueiredo E, Mound L (2015) *Hercinothrips dimidiatus* Hood (Thysanoptera: Thripidae), a new pest of *Aloe arborescens* Miller in Europe. *Phytoparasitica* **43**(5), 689-692.

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** HERCDI, PT

2016/057 First report of *Thekopsora minima* in Germany

The NPPO of Germany recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of the blueberry leaf rust, *Thekopsora minima*, on its territory. In June 2015, the rust was first observed by a plant protection advisor on young potted plants of *Vaccinium corymbosum* cv. 'Pink Icing' growing in the greenhouse of a nursery located in Lower-Saxony. The fungus was identified morphologically and with DNA sequencing. In autumn 2015, *T. minima* was also found in *V. corymbosum* cv. 'Blue Crop' in a garden centre in Hamburg. The person had brought the infected plants to the plant protection service of Lower-Saxony for diagnosis. The fungus was also found in *V. corybosum* cv. 'Goldtraube' potted plants which had been bought in a garden centre in Lower-Saxony. Rust symptoms could be found in plants that had remained at this garden centre. The plants concerned originated from the nursery in Lower-Saxony where the disease had been detected on the cv. 'Goldraube'. Investigations showed that the plants from the latter nursery originated from another one in Lower-Saxony where the disease was also detected on cvs. 'Goldraube', 'Cipria' and 'WE-97-1'. Tracing-back and forward investigations are on-going. It is suspected that *T. minima* might have been introduced with young plants imported from the USA (country where the disease occurs). Official control measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Some plants have been destroyed and quarantine has been imposed. Further inspections are planned to better understand the situation of this disease in Germany and finally decide on the objective of official measures.
The pest status of *Thekopsora minima* in Germany is officially declared as: **Transient, actionable, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Germany (2016-03).
JKI Express-PRA on *Thekopsora minima*:
http://pflanzengesundheit.jki.bund.de/dokumente/upload/fee0d_thekopsora-minima_express-pra.pdf

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** THEKMI, DE

2016/058 Addition of *Thekopsora minima* to the EPPO Alert List

Why: *Thekopsora minima* is an heteroecious rust which lives on needles of *Tsuga* spp. (aecial stage) and leaves of ericaceous plants (telial stage). On blueberries (*Vaccinium* spp.), it can cause a serious rust disease leading to extensive defoliation. The presence of *T. minima* was detected for the first time in Germany in 2015 and an express-PRA has concluded that this pathogen might present a high risk for Germany and other parts of the EPPO region. The NPPO of Germany has therefore suggested that *T. minima* should be added to the EPPO Alert List.

Where: initially recorded in the eastern part of North America and Japan, *T. minima*. has been introduced on *Vaccinium corymbosum* in other parts of the world (e.g. South Africa, Mexico, Australia, Colombia and Germany) during the last decades. Considering some taxonomic confusion in the past and morphological similarities with other rust fungus attacking *Vaccinium* spp., the world geographical distribution of *T. minima* is rather uncertain. In the German PRA, it is argued that some records attributed to *Pucciniastrum vaccinii* in Argentina, Hawaii (US), and Spain may need to be reconsidered as they might be misidentifications of *T. minima*.
EPPO region: Germany (first found in 2015; transient).
North America: Canada (no details), Mexico, USA (Delaware, Michigan, New York).
South America: Colombia.

Asia: Japan (no details).
Oceania: Australia (New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria). *T. minima* was detected in 2014 in Tasmania but subsequently eradicated (destruction of all infected plants)

On which plants: the main host plants are *Vaccinium* spp. (*V. angustifolium, V. corymbosum*, *V. erythrocarpum*). The susceptibility of *Vaccinium* species that are growing in the wild in the EPPO region (e.g., *V. myrtillus*, *V. vitis-idaea*) is not known. The host range also includes Ericaceae species from the following genera: *Azalea, Gaylussacia, Hugeria, Leucothoe, Lyonia, Menziesia, Pernettya, Pieris,* and *Rhododendron*. The alternate host is hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis, T. diversifolia*).

Damage: symptoms appear on the upper surface of blueberry leaves as small, yellow spots that later become necrotic as they enlarge and coalesce, eventually covering large areas of individual leaves. On the undersides of leaves, small flecks surrounded by water-soaked halos appear, turning into yellow-orange pustules. Later in the season, similar pustules can develop on fruits. In case of severe infection, premature leaf drop and plant defoliation is observed. Loss of leaves reduces plant vigour which may lead to a decline in fruit yield and flower production during the following season. The presence of pustules on fruit also leads to crop losses.
The life cycle of the rust has been described as follows. Teliospores of *T. minima* hibernate on blueberry leaves on the ground and after germination in late spring they infest their alternating host, *Tsuga* spp., via basidiospores. The produced aeciospores infest *Vaccinium* and other Ericaceae host plants. The urediniospores which are then produced ensure disease spread within the crop during the whole growing season. However, in closely related rusts attacking blueberries in Europe, it has been shown that these rusts could hibernate as mycelium in the plant buds and directly produce urediniospores in spring, which means that the alternate host is no longer needed. It is not known whether this could happen for *T. minima* in the EPPO region but in such a case, this would add to the risk.

Dissemination: blueberry rust spores are spread to nearby plants by wind and rain. Over longer distances, trade of infected plants can ensure disease spread. It is also suspected that humans can transport fungal spores on equipment, packaging and clothing.

Pathway: Plants for planting, fruits? of host plants from countries where *T. minima* occurs.

Possible risks: cultivation of *Vaccinium corymbosum* in the EPPO region has started in the 1930s, and takes place in several countries (e.g. Poland, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Baltic countries, Russia, Romania, France). Other Ericaceae hosts, in particular azaleas and rhododendrons, are also widely grown in the EPPO region, mainly for ornamental purposes. *Tsuga canadensis* (alternate host) can also be found in the EPPO region, however the necessity of the alternate host to complete the life cycle remains to be studied under European conditions. Although further studies are needed, the climatic conditions prevailing in the EPPO region appear to be favourable to the establishment of *T. minima.* In countries where *T. minima* has been introduced (e.g. Australia and Mexico), the disease is considered to be economically damaging. In Mexico, it is stated that *T. minima* has become one of the most significant diseases of blueberry in Jalisco and Michoacan states. In Australia, following the successful eradication of *T. mimina* in Tasmania, phytosanitary measures are in place to protect the island from another introduction. Recently published reports from the USA suggest that damage from blueberry leaf rust has been increasing in the last few years. Although some control methods are available (fungicide treatments, use of tolerant varieties, appropriate irrigation, removal of volunteer hosts), these constitute additional constraints to the growers. Considering the

high risk that *T. minima* could present for cultivated *Vaccinium* in the EPPO region, and the potential damage that it might cause to wild *Vaccinium* (e.g. *V. myrtillus*), it seems desirable to prevent any further spread within the EPPO region.

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INTERNET

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EPPO RS 2016/058
Panel review date - Entry date 2016-03

Additional key words: Alert List **Computer codes:** THEKMI, DE

2016/059 First report of *Phytophthora foliorum* in the United Kingdom

The NPPO of the United Kingdom recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first report of *Phytophthora foliorum* on its territory. The pathogen was found during an official survey for *Phytophthora ramorum* (EPPO A2 List). In March 2016, the presence of *P. foliorum* was confirmed in a single *Rhododendron ponticum* plant growing along a public road in Scotland, in an area where rhododendron clearance had been undertaken. The NPPO of the UK also noted that although *P. foliorum* is morphologically distinct from *P. ramorum, P. lateralis* and *P. hibernalis*, it gave a false-positive response when using the early ITS-based diagnostic PCR primers designed to screen plant material for the presence of *P. ramorum*. A delimiting survey has been undertaken within a 1.5 km radius around this single infected plant. Additional samples have been taken and are currently being analysed. The implementation of official control measures is awaiting the results of the delimiting survey. For the moment, the origin of this finding remains unknown. Investigations are on-

going to determine the possible origin of this infection, including discussions with the landowner. It is noted that no recent plantings has occurred in this remote area.
The pest status of *Phytophthora foliorum* in the United Kingdom is officially declared as: **Present – transient - under eradication.**

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EPPO note: *Phytophthora foliorum* was first described in 2006 from evergreen hybrid azalea leaves collected in nurseries during surveys for *P. ramorum* in California and Tennessee (US). Morphologically, *P. foliorum* is homothallic with semi-papillate sporangia. Unlike *P. lateralis* and *P. ramorum, P. foliorum* has not been found to produce chlamydospores. During initial pathogenicity tests, *P. foliorum* was found to be pathogenic on both wounded and intact azalea leaves (azalea cv. 'Pink Ruffles'). According to the available literature, no significant azalea mortality has been attributed to *P. foliorum*.

Source: NPPO of the United Kingdom (2016-03).
Donahoo R, Lamour KH (2008) Characterization of *Phytophthora* species from leaves of nursery woody ornamentals in Tennessee. *HortScience* **43**(6), 1833-1837 [Link].
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Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** PHYTFM, GB

2016/060 Update on the situation of *Cryphonectria parasitica* in Belgium

In Belgium, the presence of *Cryphonectria parasitica* (EPPO A2 List) was confirmed by laboratory analysis in January 2015 on chestnut trees (*Castanea sativa*) in Wemmel and Jette, located in Flemish Brabant province and Brussels-capital region, respectively (see EPPO RS 2015/033). Numerous road trees (59 of 120) were infested and local authorities decided to fell and incinerate all the trees of this alignment to avoid the dispersal of fungal spores. Following this discovery, the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (FASFC) carried out a specific survey to verify the possible presence of other outbreaks and launched an information campaign. As a result of this survey, 3 new outbreaks were discovered in the provinces of East Flanders and West Flanders. All these findings concerned mature trees in public sites: 4 infested trees were found along a canal in Zwevegem (West Flanders); 75 infected trees planted in a line were found in Maldegem (East Flanders); 3 infested trees were found in public green in Wichelen (East Flanders). Following the detection of the first outbreak, official measures had been taken. However, as 3 new outbreaks have been found at different locations, specific survey and eradication actions will focus on the immediate vicinity of nurseries producing plants of *Castanea* and *Quercus* in order to ensure the production of healthy plants for planting
The pest status of *Cryphonectria parasitica* in Belgium is officially declared as: **Present: only in some parts of the Member State concerned (confirmed in Brussels region, Flemish Brabant, West and East Flanders).**

Source: NPPO of Belgium (2016-03).

Pictures: *Cryphonectria parasitica.* https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ENDOPA/photos

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

2016/061 First report of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* in Georgia

In Georgia, unusual symptoms were observed in autumn 2013 on kiwifruit (*Actinidia deliciosa* cv. 'Hayward') plants growing in a 30-ha orchard located in the municipality of Lanchkhuti. The disease incidence was approximately 10%. Symptoms on leaves included brown angular spots surrounded by chlorotic margins that later became dark brown, and occasionally a reddish exudate was observed on the trunk. Laboratory tests (morphological, biochemical, pathogenicity, PCR) confirmed the presence of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* (EPPO A2 List) in diseased samples. This is the first time that the presence of *P. syringae* pv. *actinidiae* is associated with kiwifruit bacterial canker in Georgia.
The situation of *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* in Georgia can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2013 in the municipality of Lanchkhuti (Western part).**

Source: Meparishvili G, Gorgiladze L, Sikharulidze Z, Muradashvili M, Koiava L, Dumbadze R, Jabnidze N (2016) First report of bacterial canker of kiwifruit caused by *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* in Georgia. *Plant Disease* **100**(2), 517-517.

Pictures: *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PSDMAK/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** PSDMAK, GE

2016/062 '*Candidatus* Liberibacter asiaticus' detected in *Diaphorina citri* in Colombia

At the end of 2015, the presence of '*Candidatus* Liberibacter asiaticus' (associated with huanglongbing – EPPO A1 List) was detected in specimens of *Diaphorina citri* (Hemiptera: Liviidae – EPPO A1 List) collected from 2 municipalities (Distracción and Fonseca) of the La Guajira department, in Colombia. For the moment, the pathogen has only been detected in its insect vector and not in citrus plants. In Colombia, *D. citri* occurs in 25 departments and is found on *Citrus* spp. and other host plants such as *Swinglea glutinosa* and *Murraya paniculata*. The detection of '*Ca*. L. asiaticus' has triggered a phytosanitary emergency in Colombia and measures are being implemented to prevent the spread of the disease to citrus production. Measures will include chemical and biological control measures against *D. citri*, the use of healthy planting material and intensive surveys. In Colombia, it is estimated that citrus are grown on approximately 70 000 ha.
The situation of '*Candidatus* Liberibacter asiaticus' in Colombia can be described as follows: **Present, detected in 2015 in the insect vector (*Diaphorina citri*) but not in citrus plants, under official control.**

Source: INTERNET
Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario. Resolución 2390 de 2015. Diario Oficial No. 49.723 de 11 de diciembre de 2015. http://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/col151548.pdf
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ProMed posting (no. 20160209.4005503) of 2016-02-09. Huanglongbing, citrus – Colombia: (LG). http://www.promedmail.org/post/4005503

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

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** DIAACI, LIBEAS, CO

2016/063 First report of *Grapevine Pinot gris virus* in China

In China, a survey to assess the presence of *Grapevine Pinot gris virus* (*Trichovirus*, GPGV) was carried out in 2014. 36 samples (dormant canes) were collected from the Chinese provinces of Liaoning (29 samples), Beijing (5), and Zhejiang (2). These samples included 24 different cultivars, in which 14 cultivars had showed chlorotic mottling. Molecular tests (PCR) showed that 15 samples (out of 36) tested positive for GPGV. The PCR products obtained from 'Red Globe' (symptomless), 'Merlot' (symptomless), 'Muscat Hamburg' (symptomless), 'Cabernet Franc' (symptomatic), and 'Moldova' (symptomatic) were sequenced and showed high similarity when compared with 7 previously reported GPGV genomes. During grafting experiments, it was also found that the cv. 'Beta' which is widely used as a rootstock in China may be susceptible to GPGV infection. This is the first time that GPGV is reported from China.
The situation of *Grapevine Pinot gris virus* in China can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2014 in several grapevine cultivars.**

Source: Fan XD, Dong YF, Zhang ZP, Ren F, Hu GJ, Li ZN, Zhou J (2016) First report of *Grapevine Pinot gris virus* in grapevines in China. *Plant Disease* **100**(2), p 540.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** GPGV00, CN

2016/064 First report of *Solanum lanceolatum* in Italy

Solanum lanceolatum (Solanaceae) is a tree-like species growing up to 5 m tall. Native to Central America (Belize, Guatemala and Panama) and Mexico, *S. lanceolatum* was found to be established near Sutera and Porto Empedocle (Sicily) in 2014 making this the first naturalized record of the species in Italy and in Europe. In California (USA), *S. lanceolatum* was introduced as a garden plant and has since become widely naturalized and is now considered a noxious weed. In Sicily, two stands of the species have been observed. One population near Sutera consists of approximately 100 individuals established along road edges and clay slopes. The second population is located near Porto Empedocle in Southern Sicily and has been present since 1978 and covers an area of approximately 1 500 m^2. This population was previously misidentified as *Solanum torvum*.

Source: Cambria S, Banfi E, Verloove F, Domina G (2015) *Solanum lanceolatum* (Solanaceae) in Sicily: a new alien species for the European flora. *Flora Mediterranean* **25**, 115-120.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record **Computer codes:** SOLLL, IT

2016/065 Biogeographical studies on the invasive alien *Hygrophila polysperma*

Hygrophila polysperma (Acanthaceae: EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) is an aquatic species native to Asia and an invasive alien species in Australia, the USA (Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia), Mexico and Germany. *H. polysperma* can out-shade other submersed plants by occupying the entire water column, restricting light to other species and displacing native flora and fauna. Additionally, when large stands of *H. polysperma* die, their decomposition can create anoxic conditions resulting in fish death. Mats formed by the plant may also provide suitable breeding grounds for mosquitoes. *H. polysperma* clogs irrigation and flood-control canals, and interferes with water control pumping stations. It is also detrimental to navigation and recreational activities such as fishing and swimming. As part of an ongoing biological control programme against the species in the USA, a molecular biogeographical study using microsatellites and chloroplast DNA sequencing was conducted to evalute genetic variation in native and introduced populations and to understand its invasive history. Samples were collected from all regions where the species is known to have invaded, and its native range in India and Bangladesh. The results showed that in the invasive range, the samples of *H. polysperma* were nearly identical which suggests the invasive populations are most likely to have originated from one single individual or a clonal lineage. When historical information and the results of this study are considered together, it is likely that *H. polysperma* was first introduced into the USA and it is these populations that are source of introductions into Mexico and Australia. The German population may potentially be the result of an independent introduction from the same source population.

Source: Mukherjee A, Williams D, Gitzendanner MA, Overholt WA, Cuda JP (2016) Microsatellite and chloroplast DNA diversity of the invasive aquatic weed *Hygrophila polysperma* in native and invasive ranges. *Aquatic Botany* **129**, 55-61.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** HYPGO,US

2016/066 Plant-soil feedback of the invasive alien plant, *Impatiens glandulifera*

Impatiens glandulifera (Balsaminaceae: EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) is a widespread annual species alien to the EPPO region. Native to the Western Himalayas (Pakistan, India and Nepal), *I. glandulifera* was first introduced into the EPPO region (in the United Kingdom) in 1839. The species has the potential of forming dense monospecific stands which outcompete native plant species and their associated fauna. The present study set out to evaluate if *I. glandulifera* exhibits any form of plant-soil feedback by growing *I. glandulifera* plants in soil that had supported the species compared to plants grown in a control soil (*I. glandulifera* free). Plant growth parameters were measured throughout the experiment, along with the soil and foliar microbial community. Soil nutrients were also sampled. The results show that *I. glandulifera* plants grew larger and faster in soil previously conditioned by the species. Higher phosphate levels were found in conditioned soils. The percentage colonization of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) was lower in conditioned soil compared to the controls which suggests that *I. glandulifera* can alter AMF communities resulting in a positive feed-back mechanism. Interestingly, foliar endophytes showed a clear separation in plants grown in conditioned soils compared to the controls, with more endophyte species present in conditioned soils. In summary, *I. glandulifera* displayed a positive plant-soil feedback which extended beyond the soil microbial community to include the foliar endophytes.

Source: Pattison Z, Rumble H, Tanner R, Jin L, Gange A (2016) Positive plant-soil feedbacks of the invasive *Impatiens glandulifera* and their effects on above-ground microbial communities. *Weed Research*, DOI: 10.1111/wre.12200

Pictures: *Impatiens glandulifera*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/IPAGL/photos

Additional key words: invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** IPAGL, GB

2016/067 Predicting the presence and cover of invasive plant species on protected areas

Invasive alien plants are a significant concern to protected areas across the globe as they can form dense monospecific stands which outcompete native plant species reducing biological diversity. As protected areas can contain rare and endangered species, the impact of invasive alien plants in these areas can cause local species extinctions and thus the management of such species is a high priority for land-managers. Being able to predict potential infestations of invasive plant species may enable land-managers to plan for long-term treatments within set financial constraints. In Florida (USA), there are more than 1 800 publicly-owned protected areas which are under threat from invasive alien plants. In the present study, models were developed for six invasive alien plant species (*Schinus terebinthifolius*, *Imperata cylindrica*, *Lygodium microphyllum*, *Ludwigia peruviana*, *Urena lobata* and *Panicum maximum*) that concurrently predicted their presence and cover in protected areas. Using a zero-inflated multiple regression framework, the authors showed that some features of protected area can predict the presence and cover of these species. The size of the protected area, the elevation, the number of frost days per year, along with the density of households and roads in the vicinity of the protected area showed varying relevance in predicting the occurrence of these invasive species. Protected areas with three frost days or fewer per year were more likely to have occurrences of *S. terebinthifolius, L. peruviana, I. cylindrica* and *L. microphyllum* whereas protected areas at higher elevations were more likely to harbour the three latter species. The cover of all six species decreased as the size of the protected area increased. Increasing density of

households and roads showed an increased cover of *L. peruviana* and *I. cylindrica* respectively.

Source: Iacona G, Price FD, Armsworth PR (2016) Predicting the presence and cover of management relevant invasive plant species on protected areas. *Journal of Environmental Management* **166**, 537-543.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, management **Computer codes: I**MPCY, LUDPV, LYFMI, PANMA, URNLO, SCITE, US

2016/068 Interactions between alien goldenrods (*Solidago* and *Euthamia* species) and native species in Central Europe

The success of invasive alien plant species depends on their biological traits, the environmental characteristics of the invaded areas and the biological interactions with native plant species. Most invasive plant species are more competitive than native species, with the strongest competition expected between species that share similar ecological niches and/or those species that are closely related. The American goldenrod species (*Solidago* and *Euthamia* species) are successful invaders in Europe and their presence and domination in areas is often correlated to a decrease in native plant species and associated invertebrate populations. The competitive ability of *Solidago gigantea* and *S. canadensis* (both EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants), and *S. altissima* and *E. graminifolia* was compared with two native species; *S. virgaurea* and *Tanacetum vulgare* in a classic replacement series experiment. The total yield of each species was compared by growing each in mixtures and as a monoculture. The results show that the invasive *Solidago* species had similar competitive abilities. All invasive alien plant species outcompeted the native species though the competitive ability of *E. graminifolia* was superior and reduced the biomass of all other species.

Source: Szymura M, Szymura T (2016) Interactions between alien goldenrods (*Solidago* and *Euthamia* species) and comparison with native species in Central Europe. *Flora*, **218**, 51-61.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** ETIGR, SOOAL, SOOCA, SOOGI, PL

2016/069 EU funded LIFE project: Mitigating the threat of invasive alien plants in the EU through pest risk analysis to support the EU Regulation 1143/2014

When originally published in 2012, the EPPO prioritization process for invasive alien plants was designed with emphasis on plant health concerns. However, with the adoption of the European Union (EU) Regulation No. 1143/2014, more emphasis is now placed on impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services and thus under the LIFE funded project 'Mitigating the threat of invasive alien plants in the EU through pest risk analysis to support the EU Regulation 1143/2014', the EPPO prioritization process has been adapted to meet the requirements of the new regulation. The EPPO prioritization process is designed (i) to produce a list of invasive alien plants that are established or could potentially establish in the EU; and (ii) to determine which of these species have the highest priority for a risk assessment and, eventually, to be proposed for inclusion in the list of plants that are of EU concern. Therefore, the process takes into consideration the criteria from the EU Regulation No. 1143/2014 on the prevention and management of invasive alien species. In

agreement with Article 4 of this Regulation, the highest priority for performing a risk assessment is given to alien plant species that satisfy the following criteria: (i) they are alien to the territory of the EU excluding the outermost regions, (ii) they are capable of establishing a viable population and spreading rapidly in the environment in the EU (excluding the outermost territories), (iii) they are capable of causing major detrimental impacts to biodiversity and the associated ecosystem services, (iv) actions can be taken to effectively prevent, minimise or mitigate their adverse impact, which means that they are moved from country to country primarily by human activities and they still have a significant area suitable for further spread within the EU. The amended prioritization process was first used to select 16 plant species which will now undergo a risk assessment under the aforementioned 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