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2016/143 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 (or formerly 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**

Little cherry virus-1 (*Velarivirus*, LChV-1 - EU Annexes) is reported for the first time from Slovakia. LChV-1 was detected during a survey conducted in cherry (*Prunus avium*) trees growing in orchards, gardens and botanical collections. LChV-1-infected samples came from 3 localities (Bratislava, Ivanka pri Dunaji, Brdarka) and all had been collected from local and old cherry genotypes (more than 20 years old). No symptoms were observed on cherries. It is thought that LChV-1 has probably been present in Slovakia for a long period (Glasa *et al.*, 2015). **Present, first reported in 2015 in 3 localities.**

Pepino mosaic virus (*Potexvirus*, PepMV - EPPO A2 List) occurs in Morocco. The virus was detected during a survey conducted from October 2015 to April 2016 in 7 different regions. Severe symptoms were observed on a few plants. A total of 315 samples were collected from different tomato cultivars and tested (DAS-ELISA). Results showed that PepMV is widely distributed in Morocco with an average infection rate of 21%. In particular, in the region of Souss Massa, 70% of the tested plants were infected. Representative samples from each region were submitted to additional RT-PCR testing and 40% of the 83 tested samples were infected by PepMV. It is also noted that during this survey the presence of *Tomato torrado virus* (*Torradovirus* - formerly EPPO Alert List) was also detected for the first time in Morocco (Imane, 2016). **Present, widespread.**

- **Detailed records**

In Albania, previous surveys on *Plum pox virus* (*Potyvirus*, PPV - EPPO A2 List) had shown that PPV-M largely prevailed whereas PPV-D and PPV-Rec were less represented. In spring 2011, a new field survey was carried out. A total of 11 PPV isolates were collected from symptomatic plants in 10 orchards located at Kavajë, Elbasan, Pogradec and Korçë, and tested (ELISA, sequencing). As a result, 5 isolates were found to be PPV-M, 4 were PPV-Rec, 1 was PPV-D and 1 was PPV-T. This is the first time that PPV-T is detected in Albania (Palmisano *et al.*, 2015).

- **Diagnostics**

A multiplex test has been developed to detect and identify simultaneously 26 *Phytophthora* (including *P. fragariae*, *P. rubi*, *P. lateralis*, *P. ramorum* and *P. kernoviae*) at species level and 22 other *Phytophthora* at clade or subclade level. (Kostov *et al.*, 2016).

- **Host plants**

Potato yellowing virus (*Ilarvirus*, PYV - EPPO A1 List) was first found in potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) in Peru in the 1990s, later in wild potato (*Solanum fernandezianum*) in Chile and more recently in native potato (*Solanum phureja*) in Ecuador. In December 2014, symptoms of foliar mosaic and necrotic spotting of leaves and stems accompanied by bud and fruit necrosis were observed in pepper (*Capsicum annuum*) fields of Puenbo, Pichincha

province. Laboratory analysis (DAS-ELISA, RT-PCR, sequencing) confirmed the presence of PYV in diseased capsicum plants (Sivaprasad *et al.*, 2015).

In the Salento peninsula (Apulia), Southern Italy, a survey was initiated to verify the health status of a number of ornamental and forestry plants growing in nurseries, public and private gardens which might be exposed to high inoculum pressure of *Xylella fastidiosa* subsp. *pauca* (EPPO A1 List). Samples were collected from 207 conifer species, 208 succulent plant species, and 105 species belonging to Arecaceae, Musaceae and Cycadaceae, and tested (DAS-ELISA, PCR). **None** of the tested plant species was found to be infected by *X. fastidiosa* subsp. *pauca* (Potere *et al.*, 2015).

• Epidemiology

Recent studies carried out in Iran concluded that wild almond (*Prunus scoparia*) may serve as a natural reservoir for 'Candidatus Phytoplasma phoenicium' which is associated with almond witches' broom (EPPO Alert List) (Salehi *et al.*, 2015).

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 - Sivaprasad Y, Garrido P, Mendez K, Garrido A, Ramos L (2015) First report of Potato yellowing virus infecting pepper in Ecuador. *Journal of Plant Pathology* 97(suppl.), S75.

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2016/144 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 2016/093). Notifications have been sent directly to EPPO by 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
Acaridae, Pseudococcidae, Psyllidae	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	Fruits	Brazil	Italy	1
Araneae, Psocoptera	<i>Arecaceae</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	China	Greece	1
<i>Aulacaspis yasumatsui</i> , Veronicellidae	<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Plants for planting	China	Spain	1
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	<i>Ajuga</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Alternanthera</i>	Plants for planting	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Anisodonteia</i>	Cuttings	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Apium graveolens</i> var. <i>dulce</i>	Vegetables	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Apium graveolens</i> , <i>Eryngium foetidum</i> , <i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Callisia</i>	Cuttings	Tanzania	Netherlands	1
	<i>Clerodendrum</i> , <i>Crossandra</i> , <i>Jacobinia</i> , <i>Pachystachys</i>	Cuttings	Brazil	Netherlands	1
	<i>Colocasia antiquorum</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables	Jordan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus</i>	Vegetables	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables	Jordan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables	Lebanon	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Corchorus olitorius</i>	Vegetables	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Crossandra infundibuliformis</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Dipladenia</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i> , <i>Justicia</i>	Cuttings	Sri Lanka	Netherlands	1
	<i>Euphorbia milii</i>	Cuttings	Sri Lanka	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gerbera</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Congo, Dem. Rep. of	Belgium	1
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ghana	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	5
	<i>Hibiscus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	France	1
	<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Hygrophila corymbosa</i>	Cuttings	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Ipomoea</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i>	Vegetables	Togo	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Jatropha</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Lavandula</i>	Cuttings	Ethiopia	Netherlands	2
	<i>Lavandula</i>	Cuttings	Tanzania	Netherlands	3
	<i>Limnophila</i>	Cut foliage	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Limnophila aromatica</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Lisianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Switzerland	1
	<i>Lisianthus</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mandevilla</i>	Plants for planting	Belgium	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mandevilla</i>	Cuttings	Brazil	Netherlands	2
	<i>Mandevilla</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	11
<i>Mandevilla laxa</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2	
<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Ghana	United Kingdom	1	

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Bemisia tabaci</i> (cont.)	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Togo	Belgium	2
	<i>Manihot esculenta</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Sweden	1
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Netherlands	1
	<i>Mentha</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Sweden	1
	<i>Mentha, Morinda citrifolia, Ocimum, Piper sarmentosum, Persicaria odorata</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Sweden	1
	<i>Mentha, Ocimum tenuiflorum, Ocimum, Persicaria odorata</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Sweden	1
	<i>Monarda</i>	Cuttings	Costa Rica	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	9
	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Plants for planting	Spain	United Kingdom	10
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Latvia	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Switzerland	1
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Pachystachys</i>	Cuttings	Brazil	Netherlands	1
	<i>Persicaria odorata</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Piper sarmentosum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	2
	<i>Polygonum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Salvia officinalis</i>	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Togo	Belgium	1
	<i>Vernonia</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Coccidae	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	Egypt	Spain
<i>Coccotrypes dactyliperda</i>	<i>Howea forsteriana</i>	Seeds	Australia	United Kingdom	1
Diptera	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Egypt	Germany	1
<i>Earias vittella</i>	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	Germany	1
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>Solanum tuberosum</i>	Ware potatoes	Spain	Belgium	1
Fungi	<i>Cucumis melo</i>	Fruits	Chile	Spain	2
<i>Helicoverpa zea</i>	<i>Capsicum chinense</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
Insecta	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Seeds	Chile	France	1
	<i>Zea mays</i>	Seeds	Chile	France	2
Lepidoptera	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus, Capsicum chinense, Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Spain	1
	<i>Ipomoea aquatica</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Ireland	1
<i>Liriomyza</i>	<i>Allium fistulosum</i>	Vegetables	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Allium tuberosum</i>	Vegetables	Thailand	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Allium tuberosum</i>	Vegetables	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum basilicum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Denmark	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	2
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	United Kingdom	5
<i>Liriomyza sativae</i>	<i>Ocimum tenuiflorum</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>	<i>Apium graveolens</i>	Vegetables	Laos*	Sweden	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	2
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
	<i>Gypsophila</i>	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	2
	<i>Manihot esculenta, Ocimum americanum</i>	Vegetables	Laos*	Denmark	1
<i>Neofusicoccum</i>	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Plants for planting	New Zealand	United Kingdom	1
Noctuidae	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	India	United Kingdom	1
<i>Phyllosticta citricarpa</i>	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Fruits	Cameroon	Switzerland	1
<i>Phytophthora ramorum</i>	<i>Pieris japonica</i>	Plants for planting	Denmark	Norway	1
	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Plants for planting	Germany	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Plants for planting	Denmark	Norway	1
	<i>Rhododendron catawbiense</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Norway	1
	<i>Rhododendron hybrids</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Rhododendron hybrids</i>	Plants for planting	Spain	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Rhododendron yakushimanum</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Norway	1
	<i>Rhododendron, Pieris, Viburnum</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Norway	1
	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Plants for planting	Spain	United Kingdom	1
Pseudococcidae	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	Fruits	Brazil	Spain	1
<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>actinidiae</i>	<i>Actinidia chinensis</i>	Cuttings	China	Italy	1
<i>Rhagoletis</i>	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Fruits	Turkey	France	1
<i>Spodoptera</i>	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
<i>Spodoptera eridania</i>	<i>Solanum macrocarpon</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	2
	<i>Vigna</i>	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i>	<i>Eryngium</i>	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
<i>Spodoptera littoralis</i>	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Tanzania	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Uganda	Netherlands	2
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	2
<i>Spodoptera litura</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	<i>Rosa</i>	Cut flowers	India	Netherlands	2
<i>Sternochetus mangiferae</i>	<i>Mangifera</i>	Fruits	Kenya	Germany	1
<i>Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Tanzania	United Kingdom	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>T. leucotreta</i> (cont.)	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Germany	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	6
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Vegetables	Zimbabwe	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	Netherlands	3
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Belgium	1
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	Netherlands	2
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Vegetables	Zambia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Fruits	South Africa	France	1
Thripidae	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Amaranthus</i>	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Cuttings	Kenya	Spain	1
	<i>Luffa acutangula</i>	Vegetables	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Momordica</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	2
<i>Thrips</i>	<i>Dianthus chinensis</i>	Cut flowers	Morocco	Spain	2
<i>Thrips palmi</i>	<i>Dendrobium</i>	Cut flowers	Malaysia	France	1
	<i>Dendrobium</i> hybrids	Cut flowers	Laos	United Kingdom	1
Thysanoptera	<i>Solanum melongena</i>	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
Tortricidae	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Vegetables	Laos	Czech Republic	1
	<i>Cordia grandis</i>	Fruits	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	2
<i>Xanthomonas citri</i> subsp. <i>citri</i>	<i>Citrus latifolia</i>	Fruits	Brazil	United Kingdom	8
	<i>Citrus limon</i>	Fruits	Argentina	Italy	1

- Fruit flies

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Anastrepha</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mexico	Spain	1
	<i>Spondias</i>	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
<i>Bactrocera</i>	<i>Averrhoa</i>	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Trichosanthes</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> var. <i>anguina</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Cameroon	Switzerland	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	Italy	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Togo	Switzerland	1
<i>Bactrocera latifrons</i>	<i>Capsicum</i>	Cambodia	France	1
	<i>Capsicum frutescens</i>	Cambodia	France	1
<i>Ceratitis</i>	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Egypt	Spain	1
<i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	1
	<i>Prunus persica</i>	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i>	<i>Annona</i>	Cameroon	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	7
<i>Dacus</i>	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	India	United Kingdom	1
<i>Tephritidae (non-European)</i>	<i>Annona</i>	Vietnam	France	2
	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Togo	Belgium	1
	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Uganda	Belgium	2
	<i>Annona muricata</i>	Vietnam	France	1
	<i>Averrhoa carambola</i>	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	<i>Benincasa hispida</i>	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Cambodia	France	4
	<i>Capsicum</i>	Gambia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Bangladesh	France	1
	<i>Capsicum annum</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Citrus maxima</i>	Cameroon	Switzerland	1
	<i>Citrus paradisi</i>	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Egypt	Spain	9
	<i>Citrus sinensis</i>	Spain	Spain	1
	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	India	Ireland	1
	<i>Coccinia grandis</i>	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Garcinia tinctoria</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>	India	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Cameroon	France	1
	<i>Mangifera</i>	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	France	7
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	Germany	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Burkina Faso	Netherlands	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	Belgium	4
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	France	13
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Cameroon	Switzerland	2
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Colombia	France	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	Netherlands	4
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Côte d'Ivoire	Switzerland	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	2
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Guinea	Netherlands	1	
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	France	41	
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	Italy	5	
<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Mali	Netherlands	4	

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Tephritidae</i> (non-European)	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	France	3
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Togo	Belgium	1
	<i>Mangifera indica</i>	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Ethiopia	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Momordica charantia</i>	Uganda	Netherlands	1
	<i>Passiflora edulis</i>	Cameroon	France	1
	<i>Psidium guajava</i>	Mauritius	France	2
	<i>Syzygium</i>	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	<i>Syzygium jambos</i>	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	<i>Trichosanthes</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	4
	<i>Trichosanthes cucumerina</i> <i>var. anguina</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Trichosanthes dioica</i>	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	3
	<i>Ziziphus mauritiana</i>	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	<i>Tephritidae, Thaumatotibia leucotreta</i>	<i>Capsicum annuum</i>	Uganda	United Kingdom

- Wood

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
<i>Anoplophora</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Switzerland	1
<i>Anoplophora glabripennis</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Estonia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	United Kingdom	1
Anthribidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
<i>Aphelenchoides</i>	Unspecified	Dunnage	China	Latvia	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Canada	Latvia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	Belarus	Lithuania	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Russia	Italy	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Russia	Lithuania	1
<i>Apriona germari</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	China	Germany	1
Arachnida, Formicidae, Helicidae, Lepidoptera	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Wood and bark	USA	Italy	1
<i>Arhopalus rusticus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Turkey	Austria	1
<i>Bursaphelenchus mucronatus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Russia	Poland	1
Cerambycidae	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Estonia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Germany	1
<i>Cerambycidae, Siricidae, Xyleborus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
Cerambycidae, <i>Xyleborus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Coleoptera	Coniferae	Dunnage	Ukraine	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Hong Kong	Spain	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Taiwan	Spain	1
Elateridae	Chlorophora excelsa	Wood and bark	Central African Rep.	Tunisia	1
Insecta	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Switzerland	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Indonesia	Switzerland	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Vietnam	Switzerland	1
Nematoda	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Slovakia	1
<i>Rhabditis, Tetropium fuscum</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Russia	Germany	1
<i>Sinoxylon</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Indonesia	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Thailand	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Vietnam	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India	Germany	1
<i>Sinoxylon anale</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	Vietnam	Germany	1
<i>Trichoferus campestris</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	China	Germany	1
<i>Xyleborinus artestriatus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (crate)	China	Germany	1
<i>Xyleborus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	1
<i>Xyleborus, Xylosandrus</i>	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	China	Austria	3

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2016-08).

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

2016/145 First report of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in Greece

During surveys carried out in 2014, *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* (Hymenoptera: Cynipidae - EPPO A2 List) was found for the first time in Greece. Galls were observed in a chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) orchard in the area of Milia (regional unit of Pieria, Central Macedonia region) and the identity of the pest was confirmed using morphological and molecular techniques by the Natural History Museum (London, GB) and the Laboratory of Forest Entomology (Thessaloniki, GR), respectively. For the moment, the occurrence of *D. kuriphilus* in Greece is restricted to a single area but measures are being developed to limit its further spread, including the rearing and release of the parasitoid *Torymus sinensis* (Hymenoptera: Torymidae).

The situation of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in Greece can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2014 near Milia (Pieria).**

Source: Michaelakis A, Papachristos D, Chytas DA, Antonopoulou PD, Milonas PG, Avtzis DN (2016), First record of *Dryocosmus kuriphilus* in Greece. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* 46(2), 290-294.

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

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: DRYCKU, GR

2016/146 First report of *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* in Israel

Maconellicoccus hirsutus (Hemiptera: Pseudococcidae - EPPO A2 List) is reported for the first time from Israel. In September 2015, the pest was collected in 2 locations in Northern Israel on various ornamental plants. It was found on *Annona squamosa*, *Euphorbia cotinifolia*, *Malvaviscus arboreus* and *Plumeria rubra* at the Bahá'í Gardens at Bahjí in 'Akko (north of Haifa). It was also recovered from *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* in Timrat, a village near Moshav Nahalal, in the Lower Galilee. Two parasitoids of *M. hirsutus*, *Anagyrus kamali* and *Gyranusoidea indica* (Hymenoptera: Encyrtidae) were recovered from the collected samples. In addition, it was observed that the mealybug colonies were attacked by *Cryptolaemus montrouzieri* (Coleoptera: Coccinellidae) and individuals of the predatory fly, *Cacoxenus perspicax* (Diptera: Drosophilidae) were also found. It is thought that *M. hirsutus* has spread naturally into Israel from neighbouring countries.

The situation of *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* in Israel can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2015 in 2 locations in the Northern part.**

Source: Spodek M, Watson GW, Mendel Z (2016) The pink hibiscus mealybug, *Maconellicoccus hirsutus* (Green) (Hemiptera: Coccothraupidae: Pseudococcidae), a new threat to Israel's agriculture and horticulture. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* 46(2), 311-312.

Pictures: *Maconellicoccus hirsutus*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PHENHI/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: PHENHI, IL

2016/147 Update on the situation of *Halyomorpha halys* in Italy

In Italy, *Halyomorpha halys* (Heteroptera: Pentatomidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) was first found in 2012 in the province of Modena, Emilia-Romagna region (EPPO RS 2013/108). After this initial detection, *H. halys* gradually spread in Northern Italy without creating particular problem. In 2014, populations started to increase in some orchards in Modena province and to damage pears (*Pyrus communis*) close to harvest. Nevertheless, this type of damage remained localized and was still considered to be of minor importance. During summer 2015, large populations of *H. halys* spread across the Po Valley in the fruit-growing areas of Modena, Reggio Emilia and Bologna. Despite all control measures applied, pest feeding caused severe damage to fruit crops. The most affected areas were those located at the east of Modena close to the Panaro River. Pear orchards were the most affected, probably because pear is the most widely cultivated fruit in this area, but *H. halys* also attacked apricot (*Prunus armeniaca*), plum (*P. domestica*), peach (*P. persica*), apple (*Malus domestica*), persimmon (*Diospyros kaki*) and tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*). On attacked fruits, feeding punctures of *H. halys* usually lead to suberifications, formation of necrotic areas and, in the worst cases, deliquescent fruit pulp. At present, *H. halys* has been detected in Emilia-Romagna, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Lombardia, Piemonte and Veneto regions, as well as occasionally at some locations in Central Italy. It is concluded that because *H. halys* may seriously affect many crops, sustainable management strategies should be developed in Italy and other European countries.

Source: Bariselli M, Bugiani R, Maistrello L (2016) Distribution and damage caused by *Halyomorpha halys* in Italy. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* 46(2), 332-334.

Pictures: *Halyomorpha halys*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/HALYHA/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: HALYHA, IT

2016/148 First report of *Halyomorpha halys* in Russia

In August 2014, *Halyomorpha halys* (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) was detected for the first time in Russia. The pest was found in Sochi (Krasnodar - Southern Russia) at the 'Dendrarium' (arboretum and botanical garden) and the 'Riviera park'.

The situation of *Halyomorpha halys* in Russia can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2014 in Sochi (Southern Russia).**

Source: Mityushev IM (2016) [First record of *Halyomorpha halys* in Russia]. *Zashchita i Karantin Rastenii* no. 3, p 48 (abst).

Pictures: *Halyomorpha halys*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/HALYHA/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: HALYHA, RU

2016/149 First report of *Halyomorpha halys* in Romania

In September 2014, *Halyomorpha halys* (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) was detected for the first time in Romania. The first specimens (25 adults and nymphs) were found in the Botanical Garden of Bucarest, actively feeding on *Cornus* spp. and several Cucurbitaceae. Although the majority of individuals were collected from the Botanical Garden, several other *H. halys* were observed in the urban area within a radius of 5 km, suggesting that this species has already spread within the city, and that its presence in Romania could date back at least 1-2 years.

The situation of *Halyomorpha halys* in Romania can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2015 in Bucarest.**

Source: Macavei LI, Băeţan R, Oltean I, Florian T, Varga M, Costi E, Maistrello L (2015) First detection of *Halyomorpha halys* Stål, a new invasive species with a high potential of damage on agricultural crops in Romania. *Lucrări Ştiinţifice seria Agronomie* 58(1), 105-108.

Pictures: *Halyomorpha halys*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/HALYHA/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: HALYHA, RO

2016/150 First report of *Halyomorpha halys* in Austria

In August 2015, a specimen resembling *Halyomorpha halys* (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) was photographed in Vienna and posted on a forum (Insektenfotos). Later in August 2015, 2 other specimens were collected in Vienna and the identity of the pest could be confirmed. Another specimen was photographed on the wall of the premises of the 'inatura Erlebnis Naturschau' museum in the city of Dornbirn (Vorarlberg). In November 2015, 3 specimens were collected on the wall of a building in Vienna. Regarding the origin of the specimens, it seems likely that the western population has reached Vorarlberg by natural spread from nearby Swiss populations. The eastern population might have arrived in Vienna by natural spread from Hungary or via an independent introduction from European, North American, or Asian populations. It is planned to conduct genetic studies to better understand the invasion history of *H. halys* in Austria.

The situation of *Halyomorpha halys* in Austria can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2015 in Vienna and Dornbirn (Vorarlberg).**

Source: Rabitsch W, Griebe GJ (2015) From the west and from the east? First records of *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål, 1855) (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Pentatomidae) in Vorarlberg and Vienna, Austria. *Beiträge zur Entomofaunistik* 16, 115-139.

Pictures: *Halyomorpha halys*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/HALYHA/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: HALYHA, AT

2016/151 First report of *Halyomorpha halys* in Serbia

In October 2015, *Halyomorpha halys* (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae - formerly EPPO Alert List) was detected for the first time in Serbia. A picture of an adult specimen collected at Vršac was posted on Facebook (Insekti Srbije). Two days later, more pictures of a nymph and an adult collected in the Jevremovac Botanical Garden in Belgrade were posted on a forum about biodiversity (Forum o biološkoj raznovrsnosti). In December 2015, more specimens were observed in Belgrade and close to the Romanian border in Vršac and the nearby village of Vatin. Insect specimens were collected and the identity of the pest was confirmed by expert entomologists.

The situation of *Halyomorpha halys* in Serbia can be described as follows: **Present, first found in 2015 in several localities (Belgrade, Vršac and Vatin).**

Source: Šeat J (2015) *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål, 1855) (Heteroptera: Pentatomidae) a new invasive species in Serbia. *Acta entomologica serbica* **20**, 167-171.

Pictures: *Halyomorpha halys*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/HALYHA/photos>

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: HALYHA, RS

2016/152 First report of *Dactylopius opuntiae* in Morocco

Dactylopius opuntiae (Hemiptera: Dactylopiidae) feeds on *Opuntia* species. This scale has been used as a biocontrol agent against *Opuntia* spp. where these plants are considered as weeds. However, in areas where *Opuntia* spp. are grown as crops, the presence of this scale causes severe damage. In Morocco, the prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia ficus-indica*) grows in arid and semi-arid areas where it plays an essential role preventing desertification and preserving biodiversity. Its fruits and cladodes are consumed for food and animal feed, respectively. Fruit are also used to produce dye and cosmetics. It is estimated that prickly pear cactus occupies approximately 45 500 ha. In September 2014, *D. opuntiae* was found in the area of Khémis Zemamra in the region of Doukkala. It is estimated that the pest has now reached more than a 100 km radius around its first detection site. In January 2015, *D. opuntiae* was found in the region of Sidi Bennour (120 km northwest of Marrakech). The most common symptoms of damage are chlorosis, desiccation, and weakening of the plant. Within a short period (less than a year), attacked cactus stands may die. It is noted that a PRA on this scale should be carried out and management measures be implemented to prevent severe economic and ecological losses in Morocco.

Source: Bouharroud R, Amarraque A, Qessaoui R (2016) First report of the *Opuntia* cochineal scale *Dactylopius opuntiae* (Hemiptera: Dactylopiidae) in Morocco. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* **46**(2), 308-310.

El-Bouhssini M (2016) New invasive insect pest destroying cactus in Morocco. IAPPS Newsletter 87C. *Crop Protection* **87**, 108-109.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: DACLOP, MA

2016/153 Update on the situation of thousand cankers disease in Italy

In 2013, both *Geosmithia morbida* and *Pityophthorus juglandis* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae - walnut twig beetle) the causal agents of thousand cankers disease (EPPO A2 List) were recorded for the first time in Europe in the Veneto Region (North-Eastern Italy) on black walnuts (*Juglans nigra*) (EPPO RS 2014/001). In 2014, both pests were also found on English walnut (*Juglans regia*). Since 2014, official measures have been put in place in the Veneto region to prevent the spread of the disease, including restrictions on the movements of plants for planting and wood products of *Juglans* and *Pterocarya* outside infested areas and surveys in nurseries producing *Juglans* and *Pterocarya* in the demarcated zones. Since 2013, the Phytosanitary Service of the Veneto Region has been performing a detailed field survey. In 2015, a survey was also carried out in 50 sites scattered within the regional territory outside the demarcated areas. Results of the 2015 survey indicated that there was no evidence that thousand cankers disease has spread in Veneto region beyond the boundaries of the currently demarcated areas, although *P. juglandis* was detected in 4 new sites. In Veneto region, it is estimated that the infested area covers approximately 70 000 ha. Surveys were also conducted in neighbouring regions. In Lombardia, *P. juglandis* was trapped in 2014 in the province of Mantova but *G. morbida* was not detected and no symptoms were observed. In Friuli-Venezia Giulia, 2 adults of *P. juglandis* were trapped in the province of Pordenone in 2015, but *G. morbida* was not detected and no symptoms were observed. In Piemonte, both *P. juglandis* and *G. morbida* were detected in 2015 in 2 sites close to the province of Torino and symptoms were observed. It is concluded that considering the large area where the pathogen and its vector are present, their eradication from Italy did not seem feasible. Containment measures can be applied and should be based on specific and intensive surveys of both the pathogen (sampling and isolation from *P. juglandis*, bark beetle holes, cankers, wood consignments) and the insect vector (pheromone traps). In addition, inspections at points of entry into the EU and regulations of the main commodities (i.e. round wood, firewood, bark, plants for planting) would help to prevent further introductions and spread.

The situation of both *Geosmithia morbida* and *Pityophthorus juglandis* in Italy can be described as follows: Present, Veneto (70 000 ha around the province of Vicenza) and in Piemonte (2 sites). The vector, *P. juglandis*, has been trapped in small numbers in Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Lombardia. Under official control.

Source: Montecchio L, Vettorazzo M, Faccoli M (2016) Thousand cankers disease in Europe: an overview. *Bulletin OEPP/EPPO Bulletin* 46(2), 335-340.

Pictures: *Geosmithia morbida*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/GEOMO/photos>
Pityophthorus juglandis. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PITOUJ/photos>

Additional key words: detailed record

Computer codes: GEOHMO, PITOJU, IT

2016/154 *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus* no longer occurs in South Africa

In South Africa, *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus* (bacterial wilt of lucerne - EPPO A2 List) was first reported in 1967 in a few regions (Western Cape, Eastern Cape provinces). In 1983, the bacterium was also reported in the Transvaal region, however this last record is now considered doubtful. Since then, no bacterial wilt symptoms have been observed on lucerne (*Medicago sativa*) crops and no official reports have been made in South Africa. In order to determine the current status of *C. michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus*, field inspections and testing of seed lots were carried out in South Africa. Field

inspections of lucerne seed crops were conducted in all producing regions from 2006 to 2014 and did not reveal any symptomatic lucerne plants. 67 representative commercial seed lots were tested and all results were negative. In addition, plant disease diagnostic laboratories in South Africa were consulted and confirmed that they have not identified this bacterium over the past 10 years. It is therefore concluded that *C. michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus* is currently absent from South Africa.

The situation of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus* in South Africa can be described as follows: **Absent, pest no longer present.**

Source: Coertze S, Jensen T, Kotzé TN, McLeod A (2015) Establishing the status of *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus* in lucerne in South Africa. *Journal of Plant Pathology* 97(2), 283-290.

Thompson AH (1985) Technical Communication - Department of Agriculture and Water Supply, Republic of South Africa No. 197, 26 pp.

Van der Merwe SP, Du Toit JJ (1970) First identification of bacterial wilt on lucerne in the Republic of South Africa. *Phytophylactica* 1, 61-62.

Pictures: *C. michiganensis* subsp. *insidiosus*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CORBIN/photos>

Additional key words: absence, denied record

Computer codes: CORBIN, ZA

2016/155 First report of Grapevine Pinot gris virus in Georgia

Grapevine Pinot gris virus (*Trichovirus*, GPGV) was detected for the first time in Georgia during a survey carried out in autumn 2013 to assess the sanitary status of local grapevine cultivars (*Vitis vinifera*). Leaf samples were collected from 37 grapevine plants belonging to 25 different cultivars (white and red) and tested (RT-PCR, sequencing). GPGV was detected in 8 plants (white cvs. 'Goruli mtsvane', 'Khikvi', 'Mtsvane kviteli' and red cvs 'Saperavi pachkha', 'Tavkveri', 'Korkaula'). It is noted that further investigations are needed to determine which symptoms are associated with GPGV and to evaluate the potential impacts of GPGV on yield and wine quality.

Source: Casati P, Maghradze D, Quaglino F, Ravasio A, Failla O, Bianco PA (2015) First report of *Grapevine Pinot gris virus* in Georgia. *Journal of Plant Pathology* 97 (Suppl.), S67.

Additional key words: new record

Computer codes: GPGV00, GE

2016/156 First record of *Euphorbia graminea* in Italy

In December 2015, a large population of *Euphorbia graminea* (Euphorbiaceae) was recorded in the North-Western part of Sicily (IT), in the territory of Boccadifalco near Palermo. The population was found growing along the edge of a countryside road. The population is recorded as well established with approximately 300 individuals growing in an area of 150 m². The authors hypothesized that *E. graminea* was introduced accidentally; possibly via horticulture as there is a garden centre just 150 m from the naturalised population. This is the first time that *E. graminea* has been recorded in Europe. *E. graminea* is native to North, South and Central America and is recorded as an invasive species in Hawaii, Taiwan, Galapagos Islands, Palau, India, the US (Florida and California) and Nigeria. In the EPPO region, *E. graminea* has been recorded in Israel growing in nurseries and their surrounding areas, but in Israel the species has not become established in semi-natural habitats.

Source: Scafidi F, Raimondo FM, Domina G (2016) First record of *Euphorbia graminea* (Euphorbiaceae) in Italy. *Flora Mediterranea* 26, 25-30.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record

Computer codes: EPHGR, IT

2016/157 Modelling the potential distribution of *Eichhornia crassipes*

Eichhornia crassipes (Pontederiaceae: EPPO A2 List) is one of the world's most invasive aquatic plants. Native to South America, *E. crassipes* has been introduced to countries throughout the world where it can cause significant negative impacts including blocking water channels, degrading biological diversity and providing breeding grounds for mosquitoes. To model the potential distribution of *E. crassipes*, two climatic datasets were used (one historical dataset and one estimating future climatic conditions) coupled with global distribution data gathered within the framework of an EPPO Pest Risk Analysis on the species. Under current climate conditions, the output of the model showed that the potential geographical area suitable for the establishment of *E. crassipes* is broad, spanning much of South and Central America, Sub-Saharan Africa, Australia and tropical and sub-tropical Asia. Under future projected climate estimates, the potential distribution of *E. crassipes* in the northern hemisphere will expand of its range northwards and this is most apparent in North-Eastern China, North America and Europe, with Europe having the greatest potential for future expansion.

Source: Kriticos DJ, Brunel S (2016) Assessing and managing the current and future risk from water hyacinth, (*Eichhornia crassipes*), an invasive aquatic plant threatening the environment and water security. *PLOS One*. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0120054

EPPO PRA *Eichhornia crassipes*
https://www.eppo.int/INVASIVE_PLANTS/ias_lists.htm

Pictures: *Eichhornia crassipes*. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/EICCR/photos>

Additional key words: invasive alien plants,

Computer codes: EICCR

2016/158 Successful management of *Ludwigia grandiflora*

Ludwigia grandiflora (Onagraceae: EPPO A2 List) is native to South and Central America and Southern parts of the USA. In Europe *L. grandiflora* is one of 14 species included in the list of invasive alien species of Union concern. In Germany, the species is listed on the German Black List - Action List where rapid eradication of infestations is recommended and the first population was found in a lake isolated from the River Leda by an embankment in Lower Saxony region (North-western Germany) in 2004. In 2011, a study on seed production and viability was conducted by collecting and measuring seed capsules from the lake and germinating seeds on damp tissue in Petri dishes. Seed production was significantly correlated with capsule length and viability was recorded at 45 %. However, during the field work no evidence of seed germination was discovered and plant material was the offspring of the previous years' shoots. Hand weeding was evaluated as a management practice for *L. grandiflora* at five sites of varying size (1.5 m - 30 m²) within the lake where varying densities were removed between June and October. Hand weeding was shown to be effective and at one site where the highest biomass per m² was harvested, total eradication was achieved after just one application. However, at sites where *L. grandiflora* was mixed with native species hand pulling was less successful. In 2013, in three days more than 99 % of the biomass (25 tonnes of fresh mass) of *L. grandiflora* was removed from the lake with follow up measures to remove plant regrown in the same year (one day removal), and in 2014 (two one day removal treatments), and 2015 (one day treatment). From 2013 to 2015, *L. grandiflora* was eradicated in more than 99 % of the lake with 232 man-hours invested. The cost to remove the plant biomass and have it incinerated was 980 EUR.

Source: Hussner A, Windhaus M, Starfinger U (2016) From weed biology to successful control: an example of successful management of *Ludwigia grandiflora* in Germany. *Weed Research*, DOI: 10.1111/wre.12224.

Pictures: *Ludwigia* sp. <https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/LUDUR/photos>

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, management

Computer codes: LUDUR, DE

2016/159 *Rhamnus cathartica* alters seed predation of native and exotic species

Rhamnus cathartica (Rhamnaceae) is a shrub or small tree species which was originally introduced into North America in the 1800s as an ornamental hedge plant. The species is native to Europe, and North and West Asia. Since its introduction into the US, the species has become an invasive alien plant in a number of States and is a prohibited species in New Hampshire, a restricted noxious weed in Iowa and a primary noxious weed in Minnesota. In the present study, which was conducted in a 485 ha reserve in Wisconsin (US), dominated by deciduous trees with a 50 -100 % cover of *R. cathartica* in the understory, 16, 20 x 20 m plots were randomly selected. In eight of these plots *R. cathartica* was removed but before and after removal light measurements were taken in each plot. Seed predation was measured for *R. cathartica* and four native species *Acer rubrum*, *A. saccharum*, *Prunus serotina* and *Quercus rubra* in each plot over two years. At each plot small mammal activity was evaluated. The removal of *R. cathartica* led to increased light levels, increased leaf litter depth and lower small mammal captures. Seed removal was reduced in cleared plots for *A. rubrum* and *A. saccharum* indicating that the presence of *R. cathartica* can lead to indirect competition for native species by increasing seed predation in invaded areas.

Source: Bartowitz KJ, Orrock JL (2016) Invasive exotic shrub (*Rhamnus cathartica*) alters the timing and magnitude of post-dispersal seed predation of native and exotic species. *Journal of Vegetation Science* 27, 789-799.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants

Computer codes: ACRRB, ACRSC, EPHGR, PRNSO, QUERU

2016/160 *Gymnocoronis spilanthoides* a new naturalized invasive aquatic plant in Southern Europe

Gymnocoronis spilanthoides (Asteraceae: EPPO Observation List) is an aquatic freshwater or marsh growing emergent perennial species which has been traded worldwide as an aquatic ornamental plant. Native to South America, *G. spilanthoides* is an invasive alien species in Australia, New Zealand, Japan and China and Taiwan. Within the EPPO region, *G. spilanthoides* has been recorded in Hungary in canals connected to thermally influenced waters. Where the species invades and establishes, it can block drainage channels and degrade natural wetlands by outcompeting native species. An extensive population of *G. spilanthoides* was found in an irrigation canal in Zerbolò (Lombardia, Italy) in July 2015 and further surveys in the local area revealed an additional population 1.9 km from the first. The monospecific mats occupy stretches up to 519 m in length covering the whole width of the canal. At the first site, a large stand was found growing within a rice field in proximity to the canal. Potentially, dispersal of vegetative parts may have been enhanced by mechanical management of the rice fields. Interestingly, in October 2016, EPPO will conduct a pest risk analysis on *G. spilanthoides* within 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'.

Source: Ardenghi NMG, Barcheri G, Ballerini C, Cauzzi P, Guzzon F (2016) *Gymnocoronis spilanthoides* (Asteraceae, Eupatorieae), a new naturalized and potentially invasive aquatic alien in S Europe. *Willdenowia*, DOI: 10.3372/wi.46.46208

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, new record

Computer codes: GYNP, IT

2016/161 LIFE project: Mitigating the threat of invasive alien plants in the EU through pest risk analysis to support the EU Regulation 1143/2014

The first Newsletter of the LIFE project: Mitigating the threat of invasive alien plants in the EU through pest risk analysis to support the EU Regulation 1143/2014 has been posted on the project website and is included with this issue of the Reporting Service. In future the biannual Newsletter will be available only through the website.

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2016-08)
Project website: <http://www.iap-risk.eu>

Additional key words: invasive alien plants