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2017/053 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**

In Bulgaria, *Cryptostroma corticale* (sooty bark disease of sycamore) was first found in August 2014 on *Acer platanoides* trees growing in a park and near a lake in Druzhba, a residential area of Sofia. In November/December 2014, more infected trees were observed in the same park and in a garden in Mladost, a district of Sofia (Bencheva, 2014).

Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato (Coleoptera: Scolytidae – EPPO A2 List) is reported for the first time from Mexico. The first specimen was caught in 2015 in a trap located in a touristic area near Tijuana (Baja California). No damage or signs of presence of ambrosia beetle infestation was observed on potential host plants present in the surroundings of the trapping site (García-Avila *et al*., 2016). **Present, first specimen caught in 2015 near Tijuana.**

Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato (Coleoptera: Scolytidae – EPPO A2 List) is reported to occur in Brazil. Specimens have been collected in Manaus (Amazonas); no further details were given (Wood, 2007). **Present, few occurrences.**

Little cherry virus 1 (*Velarivirus* – EU Annexes) is reported for the first time from France. The virus was initially detected in 2 plum trees (*Prunus domestica* 'Quetsche d'Alsace' and 'Quetsche précoce d'Hersingen') and then in 17 other samples of *P. domestica*. All samples (except 1) originated from the Alsace region. It is noted that considering the high incidence of LChV1 in plums observed in the Alsace region, specific surveys of propagation material should be envisaged (Marais *et al*., 2016). **Present, first found in 2016 in plum trees in Alsace region.**

In 2016, *Monochamus galloprovincialis* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae - vector of *Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*) has been caught in kairomone traps placed in 1 pine tree in the Southwestern part of Denmark. After more than 10 years of surveillance for *Monochamus* spp., this is the first indication of an established population of a *Monochamus* species in Denmark.
The pest status of *Monochamus galloprovincialis* in Denmark is officially declared as: **Present: only in some areas** (IPPC, 2017).

In Greece, *Paraleyrodes minei* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) has been reported infesting mulberry (*Morus alba*) (Wang *et al*., 2016). **Present, no details.**

In China, *Plantago asiatica mosaic virus* (*Potexvirus*, PlAMV) has been reported for the first time on lily hybrids (*Lilium* sp.). During winter 2015, severe leaf necrotic streaking was observed on lily hybrids in the greenhouse of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Beijing. The identity of the virus was confirmed by molecular tests (NGS, RT-PCR, sequencing) (Xu *et al*., 2017). **Present, few occurrences.**

- **Detailed records**

In the Republic of Korea, *Erwinia amylovora* (EPPO A2 List) was first found in 2015 on apple (*Malus domestica*) and pear (*Pyrus* sp.) orchards near the cities of Anseong and Cheonan

(EPPO RS 2015/089 and 2016/162). During a survey, symptoms of fireblight were observed in July 2015 on twigs of Chinese quince (*Chaenomeles chinensis*) in a commercial nursery in Cheonan. Eradication programmes are being implemented (Myung *et al*., 2016).

New host and geographical records of *Euwallacea fornicatus sensu lato* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae – EPPO A2 List) for China have been provided by a detailed study of 193 specimens deposited from 1960 to 1999 in the National Zoological Museum of China in Beijing, and by an extensive field investigation conducted from 2013 to 2015. *E. fornicatus* has been recorded in the following Chinese provinces: Beijing*, Chongqing*, Fujian*, Guangdong, Guizhou*, Hainan*, Sichuan, Xizhang, and Yunnan (* new detailed records for the EPPO Secretariat). The pest has been found on the following plant species: *Acacia mearnsii, Acacia* sp*., Acer buergerianum, Betula alnoides, Camellia sinensis, Cassia siamea, Castanea* sp.*, Castanopsis fargesii*, Citrus* sp*., Dalbergia odorifera, Erythrina variegata, Hevea brasiliensis, Ligustrum compactum*, Litchi chinensis, Mallotus barbatus*, Pinus massoniana*, Platanus orientalis*, Ricinus communis, Robinia pseudoacacia, Saurauia tristyla*, Theobroma cacao* (* new host records according to the authors - Li *et al*., 2016).

- **Diagnostics**

A fast and sensitive LAMP test has been developed for the detection and identification of three fruit tree phytoplasmas: '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma mali' (apple proliferation - EPPO A2 List), '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma pyri' (pear decline - EPPO A2 List), and '*Candidatus* Phytoplasma prunorum' (European stone fruit yellows – formerly EPPO A2 List) (De Jonghe *et al*., 2017).

A multiplex real-time PCR test has been developed to detect *Monilinia fructicola* (EPPO A2 List), *M. laxa* and *M. fructigena* in a single reaction on fruit, twig, and flower samples. This new test is considered to be a useful tool for monitoring single or multiple infections, e.g. in the orchards to choose the appropriate chemical treatments or in the framework of official controls (Guinet *et al*., 2016).

- **New pests**

Blackberry yellow vein disease (BYVD) is a disorder of blackberries (*Rubus* spp.) which has been associated with several virus species. So far, the following viruses have been found in association with BYVD: *Blackberry yellow vein associated virus, Tobacco ringspot virus, Blackberry chlorotic ringspot virus* and *Blackberry virus Y*. Recent studies have identified a new virus species in diseased blackberries collected from various US states belonging to the genus *Badnavirus* (Caulimoviridae), tentatively called Blackberry virus F (Shahid *et al.,* 2017).

Phytophthora boodjera sp. nov is a newly described pathogen which has been found in Western Australia (AU). It has mostly been isolated from dead and dying *Eucalyptus* seedlings in nurseries and from urban trees, and occasionally from disturbed natural ecosystems (Simamora *et al*., 2015).

In the Republic of Korea, a new virus isolated from barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) has recently been described and tentatively called Barley virus G (*Polerovirus*, BVG). BVG was then also detected in plants of *Panicum miliaceum* (common millet) and *Setaria italica* (foxtail millet) showing leaf symptoms, such as yellow leaf stripes, necrotic spots, and mosaic (Oh *et al*., 2017; Park *et al*., 2017; Zhao *et al*., 2016).

- **Taxonomy**

The preferred name of the fungus causing septoria canker of poplar is now *Sphaerulina musiva (=Septoria musiva, Mycosphaerealla populorum, Davidiella populorum* – EPPO A1 List) (Quaedvlieg *et al*., 2013).

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Additional key words: denied record, new record, detailed record, diagnostic, new pest, taxonomy

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2017/054 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 2016/183). Notifications have been sent directly to EPPO by Azerbaijan 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
Aleyrodidae	*Eryngium*	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	France	1
	Limnophila	Vegetables (leaves)	Cambodia	France	1
Anthonomus eugenii	*Solanum melongena*	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	2
Bemisia	*Ocimum basilicum*	Vegetables (leaves)	Spain (Canary Isl.)	United Kingdom	1
	Scabiosa columbaria	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
Bemisia tabaci	*Ajuga reptans*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Anthurium	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	3
	Anubias	Plants for planting	Singapore	Sweden	1
	Celosia argentea	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Cestrum	Vegetables (leaves)	Suriname	Netherlands	2
	Coccinia grandis	Vegetables	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Corchorus	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	United Kingdom	2
	Corchorus	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Corchorus olitorius	Vegetables (leaves)	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
	Corchorus olitorius	Vegetables (leaves)	Jordan	United Kingdom	2
	Corchorus olitorius	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	2
	Corchorus olitorius	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	Crossandra infundibuliformis	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Dendrobium hybrids	Cut flowers	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Dipladenia splendens	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	3
	Eruca vesicaria subsp. *sativa*	Vegetables (leaves)	Palestine	United Kingdom	1
	Eryngium	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	Erysimum	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Euphorbia milii	Cuttings	Sri Lanka	Netherlands	2
	Euphorbia pulcherrima	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Bemisia tabaci (cont.)	*Euphorbia pulcherrima*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	10
	Eustoma	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	Hibiscus syriacus	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Hygrophila corymbosa	Plants for planting	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	Hypericum	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Belgium	1
	Lavandula	Cuttings	Turkey	United Kingdom	1
	Limnophila	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	Limnophila	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	Limnophila aromatica	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	2
	Limnophila aromatica	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	Lisianthus alatus	Cut flowers	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Manihot esculenta	Vegetables	Indonesia	Netherlands	1
	Mentha	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	3
	Moringa oleifera	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	Murraya koenigii	Plants for planting	India	Ireland	1
	Ocimum	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	United Kingdom	2
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Laos	Netherlands	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Morocco	France	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum gratissimum	Vegetables (leaves)	Nigeria	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum tenuiflorum	Vegetables (leaves)	Thailand	Sweden	1
	Ocimum tenuiflorum	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Switzerland	2
	Origanum vulgare	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	3
	Persicaria odorata	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	Phlox	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
	Salvia officinalis	Cuttings	Israel	United Kingdom	1
	Scabiosa	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
	Solanum melongena	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Netherlands	1
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
Bephratelloides	*Annona muricata*	Fruits	Peru	Italy	1
Ceroplastes japonicus	*Laurus nobilis*	Plants for planting	Italy	Azerbaijan	1
Chalcodermus aeneus	*Vigna unguiculata*	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Germany	1
Chrysanthemum stunt viroid	*Argyranthemum frutescens*	Cuttings	Brazil	Italy	1
Cofana	*Dracaena*	Cuttings	Costa Rica	Netherlands	1
Curculio elephas	*Castanea sativa*	Fruits	Turkey	Spain	2
Curculionidae	*Castanea sativa*	Fruits	China	Spain	1
Dialeurodes kirkaldyi	*Jasminum sambac*	Plants for planting	Pakistan	United Kingdom	1
Diaphorina citri	*Murraya koenigii*	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	Czech Republic	1
Diptera	*Benincasa hispida*	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
Earias vittella	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Vegetables	India	Germany	1
Eriococcidae	*Chorisia speciosa*	Plants for planting	Paraguay	Spain	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Globodera pallida	*Solanum tuberosum*	Ware potatoes	Cyprus	Germany	1
	Solanum tuberosum	Ware potatoes	Cyprus	Netherlands	1
Helicoverpa	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Vegetables	India	Germany	1
Helicoverpa zea	*Physalis*	Vegetables	Mexico	Netherlands	1
Hirschmanniella	*Vallisneria*	Plants for planting	Malaysia	Italy	1
Insecta	*Terminalia catappa*	Stored products	Côte d'Ivoire	Italy	1
Liriomyza	*Allium*	Vegetables	Jamaica	United Kingdom	1
	Allium fistulosum	Vegetables	Jamaica	United Kingdom	2
	Amaranthus	Vegetables (leaves)	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
	Amaranthus spinosus	Vegetables (leaves)	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	2
	Apium graveolens	Vegetables	Thailand	Denmark	1
	Corchorus olitorius	Vegetables (leaves)	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Colombia	United Kingdom	1
	Sauropus androgynus	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	1
Liriomyza huidobrensis	*Eryngium*	Cut flowers	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Ecuador	Netherlands	1
Liriomyza sativae	*Ocimum*	Vegetables (leaves)	Israel	Netherlands	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Uganda*	Netherlands	1
Liriomyza trifolii	*Chrysanthemum*	Cut flowers	Colombia	Netherlands	1
	Chrysanthemum	Cuttings	Israel	Netherlands	1
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Israel	Belgium	4
	Gypsophila	Cut flowers	Israel	Netherlands	2
	Solidago	Cut flowers	Israel	Belgium	1
Phyllosticta citriasiana	*Citrus maxima*	Fruits	China	Spain	1
Phyllosticta citricarpa	*Citrus paradisi*	Fruits	Chile*	France	1
	Citrus paradisi	Fruits	Mexico*	France	1
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	Argentina	Netherlands	1
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	Argentina	Spain	2
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	Brazil	France	1
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	Togo*	France	1
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	Uruguay*	Germany	1
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	Uruguay*	Germany	1
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	Uruguay*	Spain	1
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	Zimbabwe	Netherlands	1
Plodia interpunctella	*Arachis hypogaea*	Stored products	USA	Italy	1
Potato spindle tuber viroid	*Capsicum*	Seeds	USA	United Kingdom	1
	Solanum lycopersicum	Seeds	China	Italy	1
Pseudococcus elisae	*Musa*	Fruits	Dominican Rep.	Italy	1
Rhynchophorus ferrugineus	*Livistona*	Plants for planting	Italy	United Kingdom	1
Sinoxylon	*Abelmoschus esculentus*	Vegetables	India	Germany	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Spodoptera	*Capsicum*	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum annuum	Vegetables	India	United Kingdom	1
Spodoptera eridania	*Solanum macrocarpon*	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	2
Spodoptera frugiperda	*Capsicum frutescens*	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	Solanum	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	1
	Solanum macrocarpon	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	3
Spodoptera littoralis	*Ocimum basilicum*	Vegetables (leaves)	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	Rosa	Cut flowers	Ethiopia	Netherlands	1
Spodoptera litura	*Ocimum*	Vegetables (leaves)	India	Netherlands	1
Tetranychidae	*Asteriscus*	Cuttings	Tanzania	Spain	1
	Brachyscome	Cuttings	Tanzania	Spain	1
	Euryops pectinatus	Cuttings	Tanzania	Spain	1
	Fuchsia	Cuttings	Tanzania	Spain	1
	Lavandula angustifolia	Cuttings	Tanzania	Spain	1
	Pelargonium	Cuttings	Tanzania	Spain	1
	Sutera cordata	Cuttings	Tanzania	Spain	1
Thaumatotibia leucotreta	*Annona muricata*	Fruits	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Kenya	Netherlands	1
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Kenya	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	3
	Capsicum	Vegetables	Zambia	United Kingdom	1
	Capsicum annuum	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	4
	Capsicum frutescens	Vegetables	Uganda	United Kingdom	1
	Citrus reticulata	Fruits	South Africa	France	1
	Citrus sinensis	Fruits	Zimbabwe	Spain	1
Thripidae	*Momordica*	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	Momordica balsamina	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	Momordica charantia	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Vegetables (leaves)	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	Solanum	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	United Kingdom	1
Thrips palmi	*Dendrobium*	Cut flowers	Malaysia	Netherlands	5
	Dendrobium	Cut flowers	Thailand	Belgium	1
	Dendrobium	Cut flowers	Thailand	Netherlands	1
	Luffa acutangula	Vegetables	India	Sweden	1
	Momordica charantia	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	Belgium	1
	Momordica charantia	Vegetables	Dominican Rep.	France	1
	Momordica charantia	Vegetables	Sri Lanka	France	1
	Solanum melongena	Vegetables	Suriname	Netherlands	3
Tortricidae	*Capsicum*	Vegetables	Kenya	Netherlands	1
Xanthomonas arboricola pv. *pruni*	*Prunus laurocerasus*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	United Kingdom	1
Xanthomonas citri subsp. *citri*	*Citrus latifolia*	Fruits	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
Xiphinema californicum	*Phyllostachys*	Plants for planting	USA	United Kingdom	1

- **Fruit flies**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Anastrepha	*Mangifera indica*	Brazil	United Kingdom	1
	Psidium guajava	Brazil	Netherlands	1
Bactrocera	*Mangifera*	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Mangifera indica	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Trichosanthes cucumerina	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
Bactrocera invadens	*Mangifera indica*	Uganda	Sweden	1
Bactrocera zonata	*Psidium guajava*	Bangladesh	France	1
Ceratitis cosyra	*Mangifera indica*	Gambia	United Kingdom	1
Dacus	*Cucurbita pepo*	Egypt	Netherlands	1
	Trichosanthes cucumerina var. *anguina*	Sri Lanka	United Kingdom	1
Dacus ciliatus	*Coccinia grandis*	India	Sweden	1
Tephritidae (non-European)	*Annona*	Egypt	France	1
	Annona squamosa	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
	Annona squamosa	India	United Kingdom	1
	Annona squamosa	Thailand	Belgium	1
	Annona squamosa	Thailand	France	1
	Averrhoa carambola	Malaysia	Netherlands	1
	Capsicum	Mauritius	France	1
	Capsicum frutescens	Malaysia	Netherlands	2
	Chrysophyllum	Vietnam	United Kingdom	1
	Citrus sinensis	South Africa	France	2
	Coccinia grandis	India	United Kingdom	1
	Luffa acutangula	Kenya	United Kingdom	2
	Mangifera indica	Brazil	Spain	1
	Mangifera indica	Egypt	United Kingdom	1
	Mangifera indica	Puerto Rico	Netherlands	1
	Manilkara zapota	India	United Kingdom	1
	Praecitrullus fistulosus	Ghana	United Kingdom	1
	Psidium guajava	Egypt	France	1
	Psidium guajava	India	United Kingdom	1
	Psidium guajava	Malaysia	United Kingdom	1
	Psidium guajava	Thailand	United Kingdom	1
	Trichosanthes	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	Trichosanthes cucumerina var. *anguina*	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	1
	Trichosanthes dioica	Bangladesh	United Kingdom	2
	Ziziphus	Lebanon	France	1

- **Wood**

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Aphelenchoides	*Larix*	Wood and bark	Russia	Lithuania	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Aphelenchoides, Rhabditis	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Ukraine	Lithuania	1
Cerambycidae	Unspecified	Dunnage	Russia	United Kingdom	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Estonia	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Netherlands	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	United Kingdom	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
Coleoptera	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Spain	1
Dinoderus	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Spain	1
Diplopoda	*Quercus alba*	Wood and bark	USA	Spain	1
Disease complex	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Spain	1
Grub holes	Unspecified	Wood packing material	India	Belgium	1
Heterobostrychus aequalis	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
Insecta	*Quercus alba*	Wood and bark	USA	France	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	France	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Switzerland	2
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Switzerland	1
Lyctidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Kenya	Germany	1
Lyctus	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	Indonesia	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Spain	1
Lyctus brunneus	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Germany	1
Minthea rugicollis	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	India	Spain	1
Monochamus	Unspecified	Wood packing material	Russia	Lithuania	1
Nothotylenchus	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Portugal	1
Scolytidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
Scolytus schevyrewi, Cerambycidae	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Finland	1
Silvanoprus angusticollis, Xyleborus	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Germany	3
Sinoxylon	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	India	Germany	9
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Indonesia	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	Pakistan	Germany	2

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Trichoferus campestris	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (crate)	China	Germany	3
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
Xyleborinus artestriatus	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
Xyleborus	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Germany	9
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Slovenia	1
Xylosandrus	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1
	Unspecified	Wood packing material (pallet)	China	Germany	1
Xylothrips religiosus, Heterobostrychus brunneus, H. hamatipennis	Unspecified	Wood packing material	China	Germany	1

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2017-03).

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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

2017/055 EU Minor Uses Coordination Facility: a new Newsletter!

The EU Minor Uses Coordination Facility (MUCF) started its work on the 1st of September 2015. Jointly funded by the EU and the governments of France, Germany and the Netherlands, MUCF is hosted by EPPO. The main goal of MUCF is to address the problem of minor uses of plant protection products at the European level. More particularly, its main mission is 'to enable farmers in the EU to produce high quality crops by filling minor uses gaps through efficient collaboration to improve availability of chemical and non-chemical tools within an integrated pest management (IPM) framework'. As MUCF has initiated many new activities (meetings, database development, website), it was time to report these in a newsletter. The first issue of the EU Minor Uses Coordination Facility Newsletter has just been published and can be found at the following address:
https://www.minoruses.eu/media/files/newsletters/First_newsletter_20-03-2017.pdf

For more information about MUCF: https://www.minoruses.eu/

Source: EPPO Secretariat (2017-03).

Additional key words: publication

2017/056 *Aromia bungii* found again in Bayern, Germany

In Germany, *Aromia bungii* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae – EPPO A1 List) was first found in July 2011 in an old damson plum tree (*Prunus domestica* subsp. *insititia*), in a private garden in Rosenheim (near Kolbermoor) in the southern part of Bayern (EPPO RS 2012/090). Exit holes were observed on this plum tree and the garden owners also mentioned that they had observed 2 adult specimens. Eradication measures were immediately taken and the infested tree was cut down. During the destruction process of the tree, 2 larvae of *A. bungii* were detected. As part of the eradication programme, an information campaign about *A. bungii* was lauched to encourage citizens to look for the bettle and notify findings. Flyers have been distributed and several meetings organized to inform citizens, associations and municipalities. As a result of this campaign, another infested tree (*Prunus* sp.) was found in July 2016 in a private garden in Rosenheim, approximately 6 km away from the initial finding site. Beetles had been observed by a private person who contacted the Regional Plant Protection Service. During the official inspection, exit holes were detected on the infested *Prunus* tree and larvae were collected. On the same day, the tree was destroyed. Several adult specimens had been collected by the garden owner, and an additional beetle was found during the official inspection. In August 2016, the identity of the pest was confirmed by two laboratories (morphological characteristics of collected adult specimens, PCR testing of a larval specimen). In October 2016, another larva of *A. bungii* was collected from 1 tree in Kolbermoor and 25 trees presenting signs of infestation were detected. Phytosanitary measures are being taken to eradicate *A. bungii*. The infested tree and the potentially infested trees will be destroyed. Surveys are being conducted in demarcated areas (2 circular areas of 2 km radius covering urban areas in Rosenheim and Kolbermoor) where 110 traps have been installed. Restrictions on the movement of plants and wood of *Prunus* spp. have been imposed in demarcated areas. Owners of host plants within demarcated areas have been obliged to survey their *Prunus* plants twice a month, and official surveys are continuing. The pest status of *Aromia bungii* in Germany is officially declared as: **Transient, only at one location, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Germany (2017-03).

Pictures: *Aromia bungii*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/AROMBU/photos

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** AROMBU, DE

2017/057 *Gymnandrosoma aurantianum*: addition to the EPPO Alert List

Why: *Gymnandrosoma (=Ecdytolopha) aurantianum* (Lepidoptera: Tortricidae – citrus fruit borer; macadamia nut borer) is a pest of citrus and other fruit crops in tropical regions of the Americas. The NPPO of Spain has intercepted it on several occasions in consignments of oranges (*Citrus sinensis*) imported from Brazil. Considering that this pest could present a serious threat to citrus production, and possibly to other fruit crops, the NPPO of Spain suggested that *G. aurantianum* should be added to the EPPO Alert List.

Where: *G. aurantianum* was first described in Brazil in 1915, and is reported to occur in most citrus-growing states (however, few details could be found about the situation of individual Brazilian states). So far, *G. aurantianum* has only been reported in Central America, the Caribbean and South America.
Central America and the Caribbean: Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Nicaragua, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Tobago.

South America: Argentina, Brazil (Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Santa Catarina and probably other citrus-growing states), Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela.

On which plants: *G. aurantianum* is polyphagous and its larvae can feed on many fruit crops such as: *Annona cherimola, A. squamosa, Averrhoa carambola, Citrus* spp. (*C. reticulata, C. sinensis, C. paradisi*), *Cocos nucifera, Eriobotrya japonica, Litchi chinensis, Macadamia integrifolia, Musa, Prunus persica, Psidium guajava, Punica granatum, Theobroma cacao*. *G. aurantianum* can also be found on various native fruiting plants growing in tropical forests.

Damage: damage is caused by larvae feeding inside fruits. Females usually deposit a single egg per fruit, and lay 150–200 eggs during their lifetime. After hatching, the larva pierces the peel and penetrates inside the fruit, where it feeds on the pulp (or the kernel). On citrus, attacked fruits turn yellow before healthy ones. When mature fruits are attacked, a brown, circular depression of approximately 2 cm diameter can be seen near the entry hole, as well as insect excrements on the fruit surface. Attacked fruits are prone to secondary infections and fall prematurely. In Brazil, *G. aurantianum* is considered to be one of the most important pests of citrus mainly because larvae render the fruit unusable for both fresh consumption and industrial processing. *G. aurantianum* was first described in 1915 causing damage to citrus trees in the state of São Paulo. By the mid-1980s, economic damage started to be observed in citrus orchards. In the state of São Paulo, yield losses of up to 50% have been reported. In 2000, losses caused by *G. aurantianum* were estimated at 50 million USD per year.
The life cycle from egg to adult lasts from 32 to 60 days. Depending on the environmental conditions and food availability, up to 10 generations per year can be produced. Adults are small brownish moths (approximately 10-12 mm long and 18 mm wingspan) of crepuscular or nocturnal behaviour. Eggs are laid on the fruit surface and larvae hatch after 3 to 4 days. Larvae penetrate inside the fruit and undergo 5 larval stages over 14 to 30 days (mature larvae are 18 mm long). Larvae leave the fruits to pupate in the soil (inside a cocoon made of dried leaves or other debris). In some cases, pupation can take place inside the fruit.
Pictures of the pest and damage can be viewed on the Internet:
https://www.invasive.org/browse/subthumb.cfm?sub=21822
http://www.fundecitrus.com.br/doencas/bicho-furao/18

Dissemination: Adult moths can fly but no data is available on their flight ability. Over long distances, trade of infested plants and fruits can disseminate the pest. *G. aurantianum* has been intercepted by Spain on several occasions on oranges (*C. sinensis*) imported from Brazil.

Pathway: plants for planting and fruit of host plants, soil from countries where *G. aurantianum* occurs.

Possible risks: citrus and several other hosts of *G. aurantianum* are economically important fruit crops in the EPPO region. Due to their hidden mode of life, larvae are difficult to detect during field or consignment inspections. Economic losses caused by *G. aurantianum* have been reported from Brazil on citrus and IPM strategies have been developed. In particular, the use of sexual pheromones has facilitated pest control in citrus orchards, by helping growers to apply insecticides at the right period and by better preserving the populations of natural enemies. The use of biocontrol agents has also been studied in Brazil (e.g. *Bacillus thuringiensis, Trichogramma* spp.). The large volume of trade of citrus fruit from the Southern part of the Americas and the fact that *G. aurantianum* has already been intercepted demonstrates that a pathway for entry into the EPPO region exists. More data would be needed to evaluate the potential for establishment and spread of *G. aurantianum* in the EPPO region. However, it seems that the Mediterranean Basin is likely to present

favourable conditions for the establishment of *G. aurantianum*. Finally, during the EU project Dropsa 'Strategies to develop effective, innovative and practical approaches to protect major European fruit crops from pests and pathogens', *G. aurantianum* has been retained as possibly presenting a risk for fruit production in Europe.

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EPPO RS 2017/057

Panel review date - Entry date 2017-03

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

2017/058 First reports of *Xylosandrus crassiusculus* in Brazil, French Guiana and Guatemala

The ambrosia beetle, *Xylosandrus crassiusculus* (Coleoptera: Scolytidae – EPPO Alert List) probably originates from Asia and has been introduced into other parts of the world such as sub-Saharan Africa, North America and Central America (Costa Rica and Panama). More recently, *X. crassiusculus* has expanded its range in Central and South America, as new records have been made in Brazil, French Guiana and Guatemala. It is noted that because regular trapping programmes have been carried in Brazil and French Guiana, the pest is probably of recent introduction in these areas. The origin of these introductions remains unknown and more studies are needed to better understand the invasion history of *X. crassiusculus* in these new areas.

Brazil: specimens were caught mainly in forest environments in several sites in the states of Amapá (first found in 2014), Pernambuco (2014), Rio de Janeiro (2012) and São Paulo (2013).

French Guiana: the first specimen was caught in October 2009 in Cayenne-Camopi in a primary rainforest, distant from the coast and major towns.

Guatemala: the first specimens were found in September 2008 in the department of Izabal.

Source: Flechtmann CAH, Atkinson TH (2016) First records of *Xylosandrus crassiusculus* (Motschulsky) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae: Scolytinae) from South America, with notes on its distribution and spread in the New World. *The Coleopterists Bulletin* **70**(1), 79-83.

Pictures: *Xylosandrus crassiusculus*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/XYLBCR/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** XYLBCR, BR, GF, GT

2017/059 First report of *Thekopsora minima* in the Netherlands

The NPPO of the Netherlands recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first finding of *Thekopsora minima* (EPPO Alert List) on its territory. During an official survey, the rust was found on *Vaccinium corymbosum* (wild and invasive plants) near Venlo in a natural green area covering approximately 1400 ha. No typical symptoms were observed on *V. corymbosum* plants but rust spores were found on leaves by the laboratory of the National Reference Centre. The identity of the fungus was confirmed in the laboratory (morphology, sequencing). The source of this infestation is unknown. The NPPO considered that the fungus is probably widespread in the area concerned because of the high density of blueberry bushes, and the fact that the leaves which were left on these bushes (*T. minima* causes leaf drop) were heavily infected. As the fungus can spread via airborne spores and is already present in several European countries, eradication measures were not considered feasible.
The pest status of *Thekopsora minima* in the Netherlands is officially declared as: **Present, only in some parts of the Member State concerned.**

Source: NPPO of the Netherlands (2017-02).

Pictures: *Thekopsora minima*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/THEKMI/photos

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

2017/060 First report of *Thekopsora minima* in Portugal

The NPPO of Portugal recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first finding of *Thekopsora minima* (EPPO Alert List) on its territory. The rust was detected in mother plants of *Vaccinium corymbosum* in a nursery (outdoors) in the region of Alto Minho. On a total number of 35 066 plants, 266 were found to be infected (*V. corymbosum* 'Legacy' and 'Ivanhoé'). *T. minima* was only detected in mother plants and not in seedlings. This finding was made during tracing-back studies triggered by information sent in December 2016 by Spain about the detection of an infected lot of *V. corymbosum* var. 'Berkeley' sent by a Portuguese nursery but which had previously been received from France two months before. Although no plants of that lot were present in the nursery in Alto Minho, all *Vaccinium* plant present in the premises were subject to inspection and sampling. The identity of the fungus was confirmed by laboratory tests (isolation, morphology, sequencing). The source of this outbreak is being investigated, and it is noted that the *V. corymbosum* mother plants had been imported from France in May 2011 and May 2012. Eradication measures were taken, all *Vaccinium* plants present in the nursery (mother plants and seedlings) were incinerated.
The pest status of *Thekopsora minima* in Portugal is officially declared as: **Present, under eradication.**

Source: NPPO of Portugal (2017-02).

Pictures: *Thekopsora minima*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/THEKMI/photos

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

2017/061 *Sirococcus tsugae* found in Northern Ireland (GB)

In the United Kingdom, *Sirococcus tsugae* (EPPO Alert List) was first detected in 2014, although symptoms had already been seen in autumn 2013. From 2014 to 2015, the fungus was found in a range of locations in England, Scotland and Wales. As in 2016 more cases were reported in the United Kingdom (i.e. 33 cases in 2015; 103 cases in 2016), a survey was also undertaken in Northern Ireland. In November 2016, 5 cases were confirmed in Belfast and the surrounding areas. As *S. tsugae* was found on mature trees and not associated with recently planted material, it is suggested that the fungus is also established in Northern Ireland.

Source: DEFRA. Rapid Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) for: *Sirococcus tsugae* (dated December 2016). https://planthealthportal.defra.gov.uk/assets/pras/2.1-S-tsugae-PRA-v9.pdf

Pictures: *Sirococcus tsugae*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SIROTS/photos

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

2017/062 First report of *Eutypella parasitica* in Poland

Eutypella parasitica (Eutypella canker of maple - formerly EPPO Alert List) is reported for the first time in Poland. The fungus was identified during surveys conducted in autumn 2015 and summer 2016 in Bohemian and Polish Silesia (an area covering parts of the Czech Republic and Poland). During this survey, nearly 140 locations with *Acer* species were studied. As a result, *E. parasitica* was recorded in 35 locations in the foothills of the Beskyd Mountains: in a belt ranging from Paskov and Frýdlant nad Ostravicí (CZ) in the west, to Ustroń (PL) in the east (covering an area of approximately 400 km^2). It was found in 25 forest stands (e.g. alluvial forests, ravine forests, mixed (*Acer, Larix, Picea*) commercial forests), in 9 riparian stands, and in 1 pasture. *E. parasitica* was not found in urban parks, avenues or private gardens. The disease was mainly found on *Acer pseudoplatanus*, and to a lesser extent on *A. platanoides* and *A. campestre*. Considering the damage caused by *E. parasitica* to valuable timber, it is concluded that *E. parasitica* represents a risk for maple cultivation in Silesia.

Note: *E. parasitica* is native to the USA and Canada and causes perennial cankers and wood decay on several species of maple trees. In the EPPO region, *E. parasitica* was first recorded in Slovenia (EPPO RS 2005/176) and then in Croatia (EPPO RS 2008/028), Austria (EPPO RS 2007/051), the Czech Republic (EPPO RS 2015/210), Hungary (EPPO RS 2016/108), and Germany (EPPO RS 2016/172).

Source: Černý K, Hrabětová M, Svobodová I, Mrázková M, Kowalski T (2017) *Eutypella parasitica* naturalised in Bohemian and Polish Silesia. *Forest Pathology*. DOI: 10.1111/efp.12347

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** ETPLPA, PL

2017/063 Eradication of *Synchytrium endobioticum* from Latvia

In Latvia, *Synchytrium endobioticum* (EPPO A2 List) was first found in 1948 in household potato plots in the region of Vidzeme, covering a total area of 1.98 ha. Since 1948, eradication measures have been implemented against *S. endobioticum* in accordance with Council Directive 69/464/EEC. Soil samples from all infected sites have been regularly tested in the laboratory. As the fungus has not been detected since 1985, the NPPO of Latvia officially declared the eradication of *S. endobioticum* from its territory in September 2016.
The pest status of *Synchytrium endobioticum* in Latvia is officially declared as: **Absent, pest eradicated.**

Source: NPPO of Latvia (2016-09).

Council Directive 69/464/EEC of 8 December 1969 on control of potato wart disease. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:31969L0464&from=en

Pictures: *Synchytrium endobioticum*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SYNCEN/photos

Additional key words: eradication, absence **Computer codes:** SYNCEN, LV

2017/064 First report of *Diplocarpon mali* in the Czech Republic

In the Czech Republic, *Diplocarpon mali* (EPPO Alert List) was first found in October 2015 during an official pest specific survey. The fungus was found in an extensively managed apple (*Malus domestica*) orchard located in the Olomouc region. Further surveys conducted from July to September 2016 showed that *D. mali* was widely distributed across the Czech territory, as it was found in the following 8 regions: Hradec Kralove, Karlovy Vary, Liberec, Plzen, Prague, South Moravia, Usti nad Labem, and Zlin. In infected orchards, only leaf spot symptoms were observed and no economic damage was reported. As *D. mali* is now widespread and does not appear to cause economic damage, the Czech NPPO concluded that no official phytosanitary measures were necessary.
The pest status of *Diplocarpon mali* in the Czech Republic is officially declared as: **Present, in all parts of the Czech Republic.**

Source: NPPO of the Czech Republic (2016-12).

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** DIPCML, CZ

2017/065 First reports of a new bacterial leaf blight of rice caused by *Pantoea ananatis* and *Pantoea stewartii* in Benin and Togo

In Benin, surveys were carried out from 2011 to 2015 in rice fields to assess the importance of bacterial leaf blight caused by *Xanthomonas oryzae* pv. *oryzae* (EPPO A1 List). Symptomatic leaf samples were collected and tested. As all isolates gave negative results in a multiplex PCR test for *X. oryzae*, further studies were conducted and revealed the presence of bacteria belonging to the genus *Pantoea.* Molecular and pathogenicity tests (to fulfill Koch's postulates) confirmed that the bacteria which had been isolated from rice leaves were *P. ananatis* and *P. stewartii* (EPPO A2 List). It is noted that symptoms were

observed in all surveyed localities (14 sites) with a disease incidence varying from 30 to 100%.
In Togo, surveys were also carried out in 2013 and 2014 in the main rice-growing regions (Kovié and Kpalimé) to evaluate the prevalence of plant-pathogenic bacteria. Rice leaves showing characteristic symptoms of bacterial leaf blight were collected and tested. Similarly, the bacteria which were isolated from rice leaves and grains were shown to be *P. ananatis* and *P. stewartii*.
According to the authors, this is the first time that *P. ananatis* and *P. stewartii* species are found causing a leaf blight disease on rice crops in Benin and Togo. According to the EPPO Secretariat this is also the first time that *P. stewartii* is reported from Africa.

Source: Kini K, Agnimonhan R, Afolabi O, Milan B, Soglonou B, Gbogbo V, Koebnik R, Silué D (2017) First report of a new bacterial leaf blight of rice caused by *Pantoea ananatis* and *Pantoea stewartii* in Benin. *Plant Disease* **101**(1), p 242.
Kini K, Agnimonhan R, Afolabi O, Soglonou B, Silué D, Koebnik R (2017) First report of a new bacterial leaf blight of rice caused by *Pantoea ananatis* and *Pantoea stewartii* in Togo. *Plant Disease* **101**(1), 241-242.

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** ERWIST, BJ, TG

2017/066 First report of *Grapevine pinot gris virus* in Germany

Grapevine Pinot gris virus (*Trichovirus*, GPGV) is a newly described virus which was originally identified in a grapevine plant (*Vitis vinifera* 'Pinot gris') showing symptoms of chlorotic mottling and leaf deformations in the Autonomous Province of Trento, in Italy. The virus was then detected in other parts of the world including Asia, North America and several European countries. However, the pathogenicity of GPGV remains to be clarified, as it is not consistently associated with symptomatic plants.
In Germany, during a field survey conducted in 2015 in Baden-Württemberg, grapevine plants (*Vitis vinifera* 'Riesling') showing short internodes, deformed shoots (zigzag shoot growth), abnormal berry development were observed in a commercial vineyard. Samples from 30 plants were tested (PCR, sequencing) and results confirmed the presence of GPGV. In addition to GPGV, NGS analysis revealed the presence of 3 other pathogens: *Grapevine rupestris stem pitting-associated virus, Hop stunt viroid* and *Grapevine yellow speckle viroid I*. This is the first time that *Grapevine pinot gris virus* is reported from Germany

Source: Reynard JS, Schumacher S, Menzel W, Fuchs J, Bohnert P, Glasa M, Wetzel T, Fuchs R (2016) First report of *Grapevine Pinot gris virus* in German vineyards. *Plant Disease* **100**(12), p 2545.

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

2017/067 First report of *Solidago altissima* in Belgium

The genus *Solidago* (Asteraceae) is predominantly a North American genus of approximately 120 species. In Belgium, two species, *Solidago canadensis* and *S. gigantea* (both EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) are widespread non-native species, where the latter is the most frequently observed. *S. altissima* had previously been recorded in some parts of Europe but further investigation shows that the records were actually *S. canadensis*. In July 2016, a small population of *Solidago* was discovered in a nature area 'Verrebroekse Plassen' in the Waasland port area in Beveren (Belgium, province of East Flanders). Morphologically the specimens were similar to *S. canadensis*, however, the plants were unusually tall (over 200 cm) with stiff stems. Flowering of these plants started late in the season (October to early November) compared to *S. canadensis*, which flowered several weeks earlier. In order to identify this population, nuclear genome size was measured by cytometry and compared to *S. canadensis*. The results show the population in Belgium to be distinct to *S. canadensis*. In addition, plants were shown to be hexaploids with an estimated chromosome number of $2n = 54$ where only diploids ($2n = 18$) are known from *S. canadensis* in Europe. These findings, coupled with morphological characteristics support the identification of the plants as *S. altissima* – representing the first confirmed identification of the species in Europe.

Source: Verloove F, Zonneved BJM, Semple JC (2017) First evidence for the presence of invasive *Solidago altissima* (Asteraceae) in Europe. *Willdenowia* **47**, 69-75.

Additional key words: new record, invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** SOOAL, SOOCA, SOOGI, BE

2017/068 First report of *Buddleja madagascariensis* in Italy

Buddleja madagascariensis (Scrophulariaceae) (*Nicodemia madagascariensis)* has been recorded for the first time in Sicily (Italy). Native to Madagascar, *B. madagascariensis* has been introduced as an ornamental plant throughout the world but it is recorded in some areas (western coast of the US, China, Australia and South Africa) as an invasive. Despite being cultivated for over 200 years, *B. madagascariensis* has rarely escaped cultivation in Europe – the species is only found as a casual in southern Europe. In Sicily, *B. madagascariensis* was first found at the beginning of 2014, growing wild throughout a hedgerow at an abandoned citrus orchard. The population consisted of three groups of plants about 15 m from each other where each population contains 10-15 individuals reaching a maximum height of 6.5 m. Plants were observed to produce seed but the authors suggest that the majority of seeds are not viable based on the lack of seedlings at the site. This corresponds with observations from other regions where the plant is invasive and in which seed germination is not observed. The authors applied the EPPO prioritization process to *B. madagascariensis* and suggest the species should be included in the Observation List of Invasive Alien Plants.

Source: Pasta S, Badalamenti E, Sala G, La Mantia T (2016) *Nicodemia madagascariensis* (Lam.) R. Parker (Family Scrophulariaceae), a causal alien plant new to Italy. *Journal of Plant Taxonomy and Geography* **1**, 155-162.

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

2017/069 *Cabomba caroliniana* found again in Belgium

Cabomba caroliniana (Cabombaceae: EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) is an aquatic fully submerged ground rooted species native to South America. In the EPPO region the species is established in Austria, France, Germany, Hungary, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (introduced into England). In Belgium, *C. caroliniana* has been reported from 1998, where the first occurrence was reported from an abandoned fishing pond in Holsbeek, province Vlaams-Brabant. This population disappeared following dredging and restocking of the pond in 2006. In 2013, a second population was found in the centre of the village of sint-Pauwels where the species occurs in an isolated 4 m-wide ditch and the population has persisted at this site until present. Although the authors consider the risk of *C. caroliniana* becoming widespread in Flanders as low, due in part to the lack of connectivity between waterways in the region, potential eradication and control measures are reviewed.

Source: Scheers K, Denys L, Packet J, Adriaens T (2016) A second population of *Cabomba caroliniana* Gray (Cabombaceae) in Belgium with options for its eradication. *BioInvasions Records* **5**, 227-232.

Additional key words: detailed record, invasive alien plants

Computer codes: CABCA, BE

2017/070 First report of *Baccharis spicata* in Portugal

Baccharis (Asteraceae) is a large plant genus containing up to 500 species native to the Americas. Three *Baccharis* species are grown in European gardens - *B. magellanica*, *B. patagonica* and *B. halimiflora,* where the latter is an invasive species and recommended for regulation by EPPO (A2 species) as well as being included on the EU list of Union Concern. *Baccharis spicata* is native to South America (Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina) and is reported for the first time in Portugal (and Europe). Two naturalized populations were recorded in September 2015 around the city Porto (Vila do Conde and Matosinhos). The population at Vila do Conde includes numerous individuals (over 100) with some several years old and reaching a height of more than two metres. At Matosinhos, 15 individual plants were recorded attaining a height of between 0.5- 2 m. At both sites, *B. spicata* grows on disturbed ground where other highly invasive species such as *Acacia longifolia*, *A. melanoxylon*, *Cortaderia selloana* and *Paspalum dilatatum* are found. The authors evaluated the risk of *B. spicata* to the European Union through risk assessment and concluded that the species poses a significant risk to the region. The two populations are currently under management.

Source: Verloove F, Dana ED, Alves P (2017) *Baccharis spicata* (Asteraceae), a new potentially invasive species to Europe. *Plant Biosystems* http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/11263504.2017.1303001

Additional key words: new record, invasive alien plants

Computer codes: ACALO, ACAME, BACHA, BACPA, BACSP, BACTR, CDTSE, PASDI, PT

2017/071 5th International Symposium: Weeds and Invasive Plants (Chios, GR, 2017-10-10/14)

A first circular announces the 5th International Symposium: Weeds and Invasive Plants to be held in Chios, Greece between 10 – 14, October, 2017. The aim of the workshop is to create a forum where people involved in research on Invasive plants, Germination and early growth and in Weed mapping can come together and exchange results, experiences, and information and establish collaboration based on new contacts and networks. Topics will include:

Germination and early growth

- Weed seed bank dynamics
- Dormancy, germination, emergence and early growth
- Reproduction by seeds and vegetative structures of weeds and invasive plants

Invasive plants

- Agricultural weeds and plant invaders
- Exotic plants and human society
- Experiences with exotic plants
- Management of plant invaders and exotic weeds

Weed mapping

- Regional mapping and country surveys
- Field scale weed mapping
- The application of GIS systems in weed surveys and weed management
- Climatic change and weed flora shifts

Registration is now open and abstracts can now be received until 30th June. Early registration is open until 5th August.

Source: Conference website: https://www.ewrs-chios-invasives5.org/

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