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2017/092 Situation of several regulated pests in Lithuania in 2016

The NPPO of Lithuania has recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the results of national surveys conducted in 2016 on several regulated pests. The EPPO Secretariat has extracted below data provided on pests which were declared to be present in Lithuania (pest status officially declared by the NPPO is indicated in bold). For pests which were declared as absent, pest statuses have been transferred directly into EPPO Global Database.

- **Bacteria**

***Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *sepedonicus* (EPPO A2 List)**: in 2016, 15 outbreaks of potato ring rot were detected. All were found on ware potatoes grown in small scale farms of less than 2 ha (with the exception of 2 growers who had potato fields of more than 50 ha). All infected potatoes had been grown from farm-saved seed potatoes. All infected potatoes have been destroyed and phytosanitary measures have been applied in accordance with EU Directive 2006/56/EC. These measures will be implemented during the next 4 years.
Present: only in some areas where host crop(s) are grown.

***Erwinia amylovora* (EPPO A2 List):** in 2016, no new outbreak was detected in Lithuania. The last outbreak was detected in 2015 on a river bank in the Kaunas region. Eradication measures were taken in 2015, all infected trees and potential hosts located within a radius of 10 or 20 m around them were destroyed (uprooted and burned). Restrictions on the movement of host plants were applied in demarcated areas (focus and buffer zones) in 2015 and 2016.
Present: under eradication.

- **Nematode**

***Globodera rostochiensis* (EPPO A2 List):** in 2016, 15 outbreaks were detected. The nematode was detected in soil samples collected from several ware potato farms. The size of infested fields varied from 0.1 to 1 ha. The majority of outbreaks were found in the region of Vilnius. Official phytosanitary measures have been applied in accordance with EU Directive 2007/33/EC. In the infested areas, the cultivation of potatoes and other host plants is prohibited for the next 6 years.
Present: only in some areas where host crop(s) are grown.

- **Fungus**

***Dothistroma septosporum* (teleomorph = *Mycosphaerella pini* - EU Annexes):** in 2016, 1 outbreak was detected in the region of Klaipeda. Phytosanitary measures were taken to prevent the spread of the disease and all infected plants were destroyed by incineration. Phytosanitary measures will be applied for the next 2 years.
Present: at low prevalence.

- **Virus**

***Plum pox virus* (*Potyvirus*, PPV - EPPO A2 List):** in 2016, 1 outbreak of PPV was detected on plum trees (*Prunus domestica*) in the region of Kaunas. All infected plum trees have been destroyed by incineration. Phytosanitary measures will be implemented in the infected area for the next 3 years.
Present: under eradication.

Source: NPPO of Lithuania (2017-03).

Pictures: *Dothistroma septosporum.* https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SCIRPI/photos
C. michiganensis subsp. *sepedonicus*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CORBSE/photos
Erwinia amylovora.https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ERWIAM/photos

Globodera rostochiensis. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/HETDRO/photos
Plum pox virus. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/PPV000/photos

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** CORBSE, ERWIAM, HETDRO, PPV000, SCIRPI, LT

2017/093 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**

Halyomorpha halys (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae, formerly EPPO Alert List) is reported for the first time from Slovakia. In October 2016, one specimen (a 5th instar nymph) was collected from a house wall in the city of Štúrovo in Southern Slovakia (Hemala & Kment, 2017). **Present, only one specimen found in 2016.**

Halyomorpha halys (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae, formerly EPPO Alert List) is reported for the first time from Spain. In September 2016, one specimen (a 4th instar nymph) was found in the University Campus in Girona, Cataluña (Dioli *et al.*, 2016). **Present, only one specimen found in 2016.**

- **Detailed records**

Halyomorpha halys (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae, formerly EPPO Alert List) is reported for the first time from Sardegna (IT). In November 2016, 2 adult specimens were found in the city of Cagliari (Dioli *et al.*, 2016).

In North Carolina (US), *Meloidogyne enterolobii* (EPPO A2 List) has been found in sweet potato (*Ipomoea batatas*) commercial fields in the counties of Columbus, Johnston, Wayne and Wilson (INTERNET, 2017).

- **Diagnostics**

Two new LAMP tests have been developed for *Pseudomonas syringae* pv. *actinidiae* (EPPO A2 List): 1) to detect *P. syringae* pv. *actinidiae* (biovars 1, 2 and 3) in diseased *Actinidia* plant material (symptomatic and asymptomatic); and 2) to distinguish strains which specifically belong to biovar 3 (Ruinelli *et al.*, 2017).

- **Host plants**

In Romania, *Halyomorpha halys* (Hemiptera: Pentatomidae, formerly EPPO Alert List) was first found in Bucharest in 2014. In 2015 and 2016, observations carried out in the experimental fields of the University of Agronomic Sciences and Veterinary Medicine in Bucharest showed that *H. halys* can cause severe damage to goji berries (*Lycium barbarum*, Solanaceae) (Ciceoi & Mardare, 2016).

- **Epidemiology**

Studies conducted in California (US) have shown that *Spissistilus festinus* (Hemiptera: Membracidae) could acquire Grapevine red blotch-associated virus (unassigned Geminiviridae, GRBaV – EPPO Alert List) from a diseased grapevine (*Vitis* sp.) and could then transmit the virus to healthy grapevines under laboratory conditions. *S. festinus* is native to North America. It is not considered to be a serious pest in vineyards but its feeding activities on petioles and lateral shoots can result in a characteristic girdle. Leaves which are attached to girdled petioles or shoots then turn red. During these studies, it has also been shown that in some commercial Californian vineyards, lateral shoots girdled by *S. festinus* tested positive for GRBaV using digital PCR. Although further studies are needed, these results indicate that *S. festinus* could play a role in the disease transmission in vineyards (Bahder *et al*., 2016).

- **New pests and taxonomy**

A new nematode species, *Anguina obesa* n. sp., has been described in Iran. While visiting a garden in Northern Iran, ears of foxtail weed plants (*Alopecurus myosuroides*) displaying yellowish white florets were observed. Close inspection of the florets showed dark-purple masses (small seed galls formed inside the ovaries) which when dissected were found to contain mature females, males, juveniles and eggs of a nematode. Morphological and molecular studies indicated the presence of a new nematode species (Mobasseri *et al*., 2016).

A new soybean cyst nematode, *Heterodera sojae* n. sp., has been described in the Republic of Korea. This new species was found on roots of soybean (*Glycine max*) plants collected in Miryang (Gyeongsangnam-do) in 2011 during a survey of soybean nematodes (Kang *et al*., 2016).

Recent studies carried out in South Africa on bacterial blight of onion (*Allium cepa*) have shown that the disease is caused by two pathovars of *Pseudomonas syringae*: *P. syringae* pv. *porri* and a new pathovar called *P. syringae* pv. *allii*. In the field, symptoms caused by these two pathovars on onion crops were indistinguishable (Moloto *et al*., 2017).

Sources:

Bahder BW, Zalom FG, Jayanth M, Sudarshana MR (2016) Phylogeny of Geminivirus coat protein sequences and digital PCR aid in identifying *Spissistilus festinus* as a vector of Grapevine red blotch-associated virus. *Phytopathology* **106**(10), 1223-1230.

Ciceoi R, Mardare ES (2016b) The risks assessment of *Aceria kuko* (Kishida) and *Halyomorpha halys* (Stal) pests for the Romanian goji growers. Poster presented at the Joint EFSA-EPPO Workshop: Modelling in Plant Health – how can models support risk assessment of plant pests and decision-making? (Parma, IT, 2016-12-12/14). http://archives.eppo.int/MEETINGS/2016_conferences/modelling/161212_posters.zip

Dioli P, Leo P, Maistrello L (2016) [First records in Spain and Sardinia of the alien species *Halyomorpha halys* (Stål, 1855), with notes on its distribution in Europe (Hemiptera, Pentatomidae)]. *Revista gaditana de Entomología* **7**(1), 539-548 (in Italian and Spanish).

Hemala V, Kment P (2017) First record of *Halyomorpha halys* and mass occurrence of *Nezara viridula* in Slovakia (Hemiptera: Heteroptera: Pentatomidae). *Plant Protection Science*. DOI: 10.17221/166/2016-PPS

INTERNET

North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services. News Release of 2017-05-10. NCDA & CS warns of emerging nematode that could impact the state's

sweet potato crop. http://www.ncagr.gov/paffairs/release/2017/5-17emergingnematode.htm

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Moloto VM, Goszczynska T, du Toit LJ, Coutinho TA (2017) A new pathovar of *Pseudomonas syringae*, pathovar *allii*, isolated from onion plants exhibiting symptoms of blight. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* **147**(3), 591-603.

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Additional key words: new record, detailed record, diagnostic, host plant, epidemiology, new pest, taxonomy

Computer codes: ANGUIOB, GRBAV0, HALYHA, HETDSJ, MELGMY, PSDMAK, PSDMLL, STICFE, ES, IR, IT, KR, RO, SK, US, ZA

2017/094 EPPO report on notifications of non-compliance: Israel (2016)

The EPPO Secretariat has gathered below the notifications of non-compliance sent by the NPPO of Israel and covering the year 2016.

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Acari	*Capsicum annuum*	Vegetables	Jordan	Israel	8
	Cucumis sativus	Vegetables	Jordan	Israel	1
	Solanum melongena	Vegetables	Jordan	Israel	11
	Brassica oleracea var. *capitata (alba)*	Vegetables	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Malus	Fruits	USA	Israel	1
Acaridae	*Capsicum annuum*	Vegetables	Turkey	Israel	1
Adalia decempunctata	*Malus*	Fruits	USA	Israel	1
Agromyzidae	*Cucumis sativus*	Vegetables	Jordan	Israel	2
Agropyron repens	*Coriandrum sativum*	Seeds	France	Israel	1
Ahasverus advena	*Capsicum annuum*	Stored products	Egypt	Israel	1
	Cyperus (mats)	Stored products	Kenya	Israel	2
Aleuroglyphus ovatus	*Allium cepa*	Vegetables	Netherlands	Israel	1
Alphitobius laevigatus	*Zingiber officinale*	Vegetables	China	Israel	1
Ambrosia	*Glycine*	Stored products	USA	Israel	2
Anthocoridae	*Zingiber officinale*	Vegetables	China	Israel	1
Anthocoris	*Cyperus* (mats)	Stored products	Kenya	Israel	2
Aphelenchoides subtenuis	*Scilla*	Bulbs	Netherlands	Israel	1
Aphididae	*Dahlia*	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Lathyrus odoratus	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Aphidiinae	*Solanum lycopersicum*	Vegetables	Turkey	Israel	1
Aphis middletonii	*Adiantum*	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
Aphis pomi	*Malus*	Fruits	Turkey	Israel	1
Arctium minus	*Petroselinum crispum*	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
Arctoseius	*Zingiber officinale*	Vegetables	China	Israel	1
Arion intermedius	*Rhododendron*	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
Atherigona (larvae), Muscidae	*Solanum lycopersicum*	Vegetables	Turkey	Israel	1
Atriplex patula	*Petroselinum crispum*	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
Aulacorthum circumflexum	*Selaginella*	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	2
	Selaginella	Pot Plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Zantedeschia	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
Aulacorthum solani	*Alstroemeria*	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
Bemisia tabaci	*Euphorbia*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Crossandra	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
Brachypterus rotundicollis	*Malus*	Fruits	Italy	Israel	1
Cadra cautella	*Coffea*	Stored products	Côte d'Ivoire	Israel	1
	Pistacia vera	Stored products	Turkey	Israel	1
Cadra cautella (larvae)	*Pistacia vera*	Stored products	Jordan	Israel	1
Callosobruchus maculatus	Unspecified (various items)	Stored products	Turkey	Israel	1
	Vigna unguiculata	Stored products	Madagascar	Israel	1
Candida	*Ananas comosus*	Fruits	Dominican Rep.	Israel	1
Cantharis fusca	*Cichorium intybus*	Vegetables	Belgium	Israel	1
Carpophilus	*Cyperus* (mats)	Stored products	Kenya	Israel	1
Carpophilus hemipterus	*Ananas comosus*	Fruits	Dominican Rep.	Israel	1
	Coffea	Stored products	Côte d'Ivoire	Israel	1
Cecidomyiidae	*Vitis*	Fruits	South Africa	Israel	1
Cenopalpus pulcher	*Cydonia sinensis*	Fruits	Turkey	Israel	1
Ceroplastes	*Malus*	Fruits	Italy	Israel	1
Cirsium arvense	*Petroselinum crispum*	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
	Petroselinum crispum	Seeds	New Zealand	Israel	1
Cis judaeus	*Medicago sativa*	Stored products	USA	Israel	1
Cladosporium	*Malus*	Fruits	France	Israel	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Cladosporium (cont.)	*Malus*	Fruits	Italy	Israel	2
	Pyrus communis	Fruits	Spain	Israel	2
Claviceps africana	*Sorghum*	Seeds	USA	Israel	2
Coccinellidae	*Malus*	Fruits	Turkey	Israel	1
Cochliobolus	*Zea mays*	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
Cochliobolus carbonum	*Zea mays*	Seeds	Italy	Israel	2
	Zea mays	Seeds	USA	Israel	2
Cochliobolus heterostrophus	*Zea mays*	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
	Zea mays	Seeds	USA	Israel	1
Coleoptera	*Castanea*	Stored products	China	Israel	1
Corticaria	*Malus*	Fruits	France	Israel	1
Crematogaster scutellaris	*Malus*	Fruits	France	Israel	1
Cryptolestes ferrugineus	*Cyperus (mats)*	Stored products	Kenya	Israel	1
Curculio elephas	*Castanea*	Stored products	Turkey	Israel	1
Cuscuta	*Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
Cuscuta	*Coriandrum sativum*	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
	Ocimum basilicum	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
	Unspecified	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
Cynipidae (larvae)	*Salvia*	Other	Turkey	Israel	2
Deroceras reticulatum	*Rhododendron*	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Vinca	Cuttings	United Kingdom	Israel	1
	Brassica oleracea var. *capitata (alba)*	Vegetables	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Hydrangea	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Spathiphyllum	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
Diptera	*Solanum melongena*	Vegetables	Jordan	Israel	1
Diptera (larvae)	*Cichorium*	Vegetables	Belgium	Israel	1
Drosophila	*Allium cepa*	Vegetables	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Capsicum annuum	Vegetables	Turkey	Israel	1
Duponchelia fovealis	*Begonia*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Unspecified (ferns)	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Israel	1
Echinothrips americanus	*Bouvardia*	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Saintpaulia	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Zantedeschia	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
Ephestia	*Coffea*	Stored products	Côte d'Ivoire	Israel	1
Erwinia	*Solanum tuberosum*	Ware potatoes	Belgium	Israel	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Erwinia carotovora	*Actinidia chinensis*	Fruits	New Zealand	Israel	1
	Cocos nucifera	Stored products	Ghana	Israel	1
	Malus	Fruits	France	Israel	1
	Malus	Fruits	Greece	Israel	1
	Malus	Fruits	Italy	Israel	7
Eugamasus	*Zantedeschia*	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
Euphorbia platyphyllos	*Beta vulgaris*	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
Eupodidae	*Selaginella*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Israel	1
Frankliniella	*Tradescantia*	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
Frankliniella intonsa	*Iris*	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Zantedeschia	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	2
Frankliniella occidentalis	*Alstroemeria*	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Cyclamen	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Dianthus	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Freesia	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Kalanchoe	Cuttings	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Limonium	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Rhipsalis	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	2
	Saintpaulia	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Tradescantia	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Zantedeschia	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	2
Fusarium	*Dianthus*	Cuttings	Spain	Israel	1
	Malus	Fruits	Italy	Israel	1
	Solanum lycopersicum	Seeds	Spain	Israel	1
Fusarium oxysporum	*Solanum lycopersicum*	Seeds	France	Israel	1
	Solanum lycopersicum	Seeds	Peru	Israel	1
	Solanum melongena	Seeds	India	Israel	1
	Solanum melongena	Seeds	Spain	Israel	1
Glomerella lagenarium	*Cucumis sativus*	Seeds	Japan	Israel	1
Habrobracon hebetor	*Coffea*	Stored products	Côte d'Ivoire	Israel	1
Hymenoptera (larvae)	*Thuja orientalis*	Other	Turkey	Israel	1
Isoptera	Unspecified (heather dried plants)	Stored products	France	Israel	1
Lasiacantha hedenborgii	*Salvia*	Other	Turkey	Israel	1
Lasioderma serricorne	*Coffea*	Stored products	Brazil	Israel	1
	Cyperus (mats)	Stored products	Kenya	Israel	3
	Unspecified (bamboo mats)	Stored products	India	Israel	1
Lasiodiplodia	*Malus*	Fruits	Italy	Israel	1
Latridiidae	*Cyperus* (canes)	Stored products	Kenya	Israel	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Lepidoptera	*Capsicum annuum*	Fruits	Jordan	Israel	1
Lepidoptera (larvae)	*Castanea*	Stored products	Turkey	Israel	1
	Coffea	Stored products	Colombia	Israel	1
	Solanum lycopersicum	Vegetables	Turkey	Israel	1
	Unspecified (various dried flowers)	Stored products	Turkey	Israel	1
Megaselia scalaris	*Cocos nucifera*	Stored products	India	Israel	2
Monilia	*Actinidia chinensis*	Fruits	New Zealand	Israel	1
Monomorium	*Eragrostis*	Stored products	Ethiopia	Israel	1
Myzus ornatus	*Rhododendron*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Israel	1
Myzus persicae	*Dianthus*	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Erysimum	Cuttings	Germany	Israel	1
	Kalanchoe	Cuttings	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Viburnum	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
Neofabraea	*Malus*	Fruits	France	Israel	4
	Malus	Fruits	Greece	Israel	1
	Malus	Fruits	Italy	Israel	15
	Malus	Fruits	USA	Israel	5
Noctuidae	*Echeveria*	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Malus	Fruits	Argentina	Israel	1
Opatroides punctulatus	Unspecified (dried flowers)	Stored products	Kazakhstan	Israel	1
Oribatidae	*Tillandsia*	Cuttings	Germany	Israel	1
Orthocephalus	*Sempervivum*	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
Oryzaephilus mercator	Unspecified (various items)	Stored products	Turkey	Israel	1
Oryzaephilus surinamensis	*Brassica oleracea* var. *botrytis*	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
Oxyloma elegans	*Malus*	Fruits	France	Israel	1
Paratrechina longicornis	*Capsicum annuum*	Vegetables	Jordan	Israel	1
Perapion antiquum	*Vitis*	Fruits	South Africa	Israel	1
Persicaria maculosa	*Anethum graveolens*	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
	Daucus	Seeds	New Zealand	Israel	1
Phoma	*Solanum melongena*	Seed potatoes	Spain	Israel	1
Phytoseiidae	*Cydonia sinensis*	Fruits	Turkey	Israel	2
Planococcus	*Gasteria*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Haworthia	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Hedera	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Israel	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Planococcus citri	*Hoya*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Israel	1
Plodia interpunctella	*Triticum*	Stored products	Ukraine	Israel	1
	Unspecified (dried flowers)	Stored products	Kazakhstan	Israel	1
Pseudococcidae	*Billbergia*	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Rhipsalis	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Sedum	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
Pseudococcus	*Pyrus pyrifolia*	Fruits	China	Israel	1
Pseudococcus viburni	*Euphorbia*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Tillandsia	Cuttings	Germany	Israel	1
Pseudomonas syringae	*Apium graveolens*	Seeds	France	Israel	1
Quadraspidiotus perniciosus	*Cydonia sinensis*	Fruits	Greece	Israel	1
	Cydonia sinensis	Fruits	Turkey	Israel	4
Ralstonia solanacearum	*Solanum melongena*	Seeds	Spain	Israel	1
Rhizoctonia	*Ananas comosus*	Fruits	Dominican Rep.	Israel	1
Rhizoecus	*Hedera*	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Sansevieria	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	4
Rhopalosiphum rufiabdominale	*Alstroemeria*	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
Rhyzopertha dominica	*Eragrostis*	Stored products	Zambia	Israel	1
Sciaridae	*Tuber*	Vegetables	Italy	Israel	1
	Zingiber officinale	Vegetables	China	Israel	1
	Zingiber officinale	Vegetables	China	Israel	1
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	*Coriandrum sativum*	Seeds	USA	Israel	1
	Eruca sativa	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
	Raphanus sativus	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
	Unspecified (various species)	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
Sericoderus	*Malus*	Fruits	USA	Israel	1
Setaria pumila subsp. *pumila*	*Anethum graveolens*	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
Spilocaea pomi	*Malus*	Fruits	France	Israel	1
	Malus	Fruits	Greece	Israel	1
	Malus	Fruits	Italy	Israel	1
	Pyrus communis	Fruits	Spain	Israel	1
Stenocarpella maydis	*Zea mays*	Seeds	USA	Israel	1
Succinea putris	*Vinca*	Cuttings	United Kingdom	Israel	1
Systole albipennis	*Coriandrum sativum*	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Tetranychus	*Capsicum annuum*	Vegetables	Turkey	Israel	1
	Malus	Fruits	France	Israel	1
	Malus	Fruits	Italy	Israel	1
Thaumatomyia notata (suspected)	*Capsicum annuum*	Vegetables	Jordan	Israel	1
Thielaviopsis paradoxa	*Cocos nucifera*	Stored products	Ghana	Israel	1
Thrips hawaiiensis	*Rhipsalis*	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Israel	2
Thrips tabaci	*Alstroemeria*	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	2
	Brassica oleracea var. *capitata (alba)*	Vegetables	Netherlands	Israel	3
	Dahlia	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Dianthus	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Freesia	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Iris	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Sempervivum	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
Thrips tabaci (cont.)	*Tradescantia*	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Zantedeschia	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	5
Thysanoptera	*Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata (alba)*	Vegetables	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Freesia	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Rhipsalis	Plants for planting	Netherlands	Israel	1
	Zantedeschia	Cut flowers	Netherlands	Israel	1
Tobamoviruses	*Solanum lycopersicum*	Seeds	USA	Israel	1
Tomato spotted wilt virus	*Capsicum annuum*	Vegetables	Turkey	Israel	1
	Solanum lycopersicum	Vegetables	Turkey	Israel	3
Tortricidae	*Malus*	Fruits	Turkey	Israel	2
Tortricidae (larvae)	*Cydonia sinensis*	Fruits	Turkey	Israel	3
	Malus	Fruits	Turkey	Israel	1
Tribolium castaneum	*Sesamum indicum*	Stored products	Ethiopia	Israel	2
	Cyperus (mats)	Stored products	Kenya	Israel	1
	Unspecified (various items)	Stored products	Turkey	Israel	1
Trichogrammatidae	*Solanum lycopersicum*	Vegetables	Turkey	Israel	1
Tyrophagus longior	*Malus*	Fruits	France	Israel	1
Vallonia excentrica	*Armoracia*	Vegetables	Austria	Israel	1
Venturia inaequalis	*Malus*	Fruits	France	Israel	1
	Pyrus communis	Fruits	Spain	Israel	1
Xanthomonas campestris	*Sinapis alba*	Seeds	Italy	Israel	1
Xanthomonas campestris pv. *campestris*	*Brassica oleracea. botrytis*	Seeds	Chile	Israel	1
Zabrus tenebrioides	*Sempervivum*	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Zonitoides arboreus	*Rhododendron*	Pot plants	Netherlands	Israel	3

- **Fruit flies**

Pest	Consignment	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Tephritidae	*Olea*	Jordan	Israel	12

- **Wood**

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Acaridae	Unspecified (bamboo)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Ahasverus advena	Unspecified	Wood	Bulgaria	Israel	1
	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	10
	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	Thailand	Israel	2
Amphiareus	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	2
	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Amphiareus constrictus	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Amphiareus obscuriceps	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Ukraine	Israel	1
	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	2
Anthocoridae	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Anthocoris	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Arachnida	Unspecified (railroad ties)	Wood	USA	Israel	1
Aradus	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Ukraine	Israel	1
Ascidae	Unspecified (bamboo)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Blaptostethus pallescens	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Israel	1
	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Braconidae	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Camponotus	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Ukraine	Israel	1
Camponotus pennsylvanicus	Unspecified (railroad ties)	Wood	USA	Israel	1
Carpophilus hemipterus	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	Thailand	Israel	2
Cerambycidae (larvae)	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Ukraine	Israel	2
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Turkey	Israel	1
Cerambyx scopolii	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Bulgaria	Israel	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Coleoptera	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Corticaria	Unspecified (bamboo poles)	Wood	Indonesia	Israel	2
Cryptolestes ferrugineus	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Ukraine	Israel	1
Cryptophagidae	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	Indonesia	Israel	1
Cryptophagus	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	2
Cryptophilus integer	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	Ukraine	Israel	1
	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Cucujidae	Unspecified (bamboo)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Dienerella	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	2
	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	Indonesia	Israel	1
Dinoderus minutus	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Drylidae	Unspecified (bamboo)	Wood	Indonesia	Israel	1
Emesinae	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	2
Euzophera	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Romania	Israel	1
Formicidae	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Bulgaria	Israel	1
Hemiptera	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	India	Israel	1
Hylesinus fraxini	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Ukraine	Israel	2
Lasiochilus pallidulus	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Lasioderma serricorne	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Lasius	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Ukraine	Israel	2
Litargus balteatus	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Bulgaria	Israel	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Israel	1
Monomorium	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	Thailand	Israel	1
Nezara viridula	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Romania	Israel	1
Papilionoidea (larvae)	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Pteromalidae	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Romania	Israel	1
Raglius alboacuminatus	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Romania	Israel	1
Reduviidae	Unspecified (bamboo)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Rhinoncus perpendicularis	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Ukraine	Israel	1

Pest	Consignment	Type of commodity	Country of origin	Destination	nb
Rhinusa	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Ukraine	Israel	1
Rhyparochromus saturnius	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Romania	Israel	1
Scaphidium	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Israel	1
Scolytidae	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Bulgaria	Israel	1
Silvanidae	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	2
	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	Thailand	Israel	1
Silvanus castaneus	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Silvanus lewisii	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	Wood	China	Israel	1
Sinoxylon anale	Unspecified	Wood packaging material (pallet)	India (?)	Israel	1
Staphylinidae	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Ukraine	Israel	1
	Unspecified	Wood packaging material	China	Israel	1
Tenebrionidae (larva)	Unspecified (railroad ties)	Wood	USA	Israel	1
Xyleborus	Unspecified	Wood and bark	Romania	Israel	1
Zopheridae	Unspecified (bamboo canes)	wood	China	Israel	1

Source: NPPO of Israel (2017-05).

2017/095 Interception of *Neodiprion abietis* in the Netherlands: addition to the EPPO Alert List

Why: In October 2016, the NPPO of the Netherlands intercepted *Neodiprion abietis* (Hymenoptera: Diprionidae – balsam fir sawfly) on cut branches of *Gaultheria* imported from the USA. As *N. abietis* does not occur in the EPPO region and is causing severe defoliation on conifers in parts of North America, the Dutch NPPO suggested that *N. abietis* should be added to the EPPO Alert List. This proposal was supported by the EPPO Panels on Phytosanitary Measures and on Quarantine Pests for Forestry.

Where: *N. abietis* is native to North America and occurs in Southern Canada and Northern United States.
EPPO region: Absent. A pupa of *N. abietis* was intercepted in 2016 by the Dutch NPPO on a consignment of cut branches of *Gaultheria* sp. (a non-host) imported from the USA.
North America: Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Québec, Saskatchewan), Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon (FR), USA (California, Connecticut, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, Wisconsin).

On which plants: the main host is *Abies balsamea* (balsam fir) but other conifer species have been reported as host plants. In Canada, *N. abietis* mainly feeds on *A. balsamea* and occasionally on spruce (*Picea glauca* and *P. mariana*). In the literature, other conifer species are mentioned (e.g. *Abies amabilis, A. concolor, A. grandis, A. magnifica, A. lasiocarpa*, *Picea engelmanii, P. sitchensis* and *Pseudotsuga menziesii*) and it has been hypothetized that *N. abietis* is a species complex, as differences in life histories and host-plant selection for oviposition and feeding have been observed between different populations.

Damage: *N. abietis* is a tree defoliator whose larvae feed on 1 or 2-year old needles. It has been shown that *N. abietis* preference for, and performance on current-year foliage was very low, it peaked on 2 or 3-year-old foliage, and declined on older foliage. Larvae feed on the outside of the needles, leaving a central portion which then shrivels, turns yellow to brick red, and finally drops off. Feeding on needles of the previous years (and not on the new needles) causes a distinctive browning of the inner canopy. These feeding activities lead to sparse foliage and reduced tree vigour. Severe and repeated defoliation may lead to tree mortality (e.g. after 3 to 5 years of continuous defoliation).
N. abietis has one generation per year, and overwinters as the egg stage. Depending on climatic conditions, adults emerge from late July to early September, and resemble small wasps with four membranous wings. Females are brown (6-8 mm long), males are black (4-5 mm long). Females lay white, oval-shaped eggs in slits cut in the needles. Hatching takes place in May or June. Larvae are gregarious and have green bodies with dark stripes and black heads. Mature larvae (in July or August) are 20 mm long. After the last moult, larvae spin reddish-brown cocoons in the litter on the ground, and less frequently on the foliage.
Pictures can be viewed on the INTERNET
https://tidcf.nrcan.gc.ca/en/insects/factsheet/6564
http://bugguide.net/node/view/914683
http://dkbdigitaldesigns.com/portfolio/pests/content/LO_digital_pest_key103_large.html

Dissemination: Adult females of *N. abietis* can fly but no data is available on their flight capacity. Over long distances, trade of infested host plants can spread the pest. Interestingly, the plant on which *N. abietis* was intercepted, *Gaultheria* sp., has never been reported to be a host of *N. abietis* but can obviously transport it. The NPPO of the Netherlands noted that high numbers of cut branches of *Gaultheria* sp. are imported from

the Northwestern part of North America to be used in flower bouquets. These cut branches are also commonly harvested from the forest understory in Canada.

Pathway: Plants for planting, cut branches of host plants or non-host plants (such as Gaultheria) transporting live stages (e.g. pupae) from countries where *N. abietis* occurs.

Possible risks: In parts of Canada and the USA, *N. abietis* is considered to be a serious forest pest causing reduction of tree vigour, yield losses in the production of wood, and in some cases tree mortality. *N. abietis* is also considered to be a pest of conifers grown for ornamental purposes or for the production of Christmas trees. During the last decades, the intensity and duration of *N. abietis* outbreaks has increased in some areas of North America. In the past, periodic outbreaks of *N. abietis* were localised and of short duration (typically occurring every 5 to 15 years and lasting 4 to 5 years), but outbreaks observed more recently in Western Newfoundland and Nova Scotia encompass extensive areas. For example, from 1991 to 2008, a total area of approximately 560 000 ha was moderately to severely defoliated in Western Newfoundland. Studies conducted in the 2000s have shown that defoliation was favoured by some forest practices, (e.g. pre-commercial thinning). In order to reduce effects of defoliation, biological control programmes with nucleopolyhedrovirus have been developed in Canada. In the EPPO region, *Abies* spp. are important forest trees but European *Abies* species differ from the North American ones, and their susceptibility to *N. abietis* is currently not known. However, some North American species (e.g. *A. grandis*) have been introduced for wood production in the EPPO region, as well as for ornamental purposes. It should also be noted that currently, EU member states prohibit the imports of live conifers (other than seeds) from North America, which closes the 'plants for planting' pathway. The fact that *N. abietis* can be transported on non-host plants adds to the risk of introducing this species into the EPPO region. The potential for establishment of *N. abietis* in the EPPO region remains to be further studied but seems likely, considering the similarities of *N. abietis* with the European pine sawfly, *N. sertifer*.

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EPPO RS 2017/095
Panel review date -
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Pictures: *Neodiprion abietis*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/NEODAB/photos

Additional key words: EPPO Alert List
Computer codes: NEODAB

2017/096 First report of *Aleurolobus marlatti* in Cyprus

The NPPO of Cyprus recently informed the EPPO Secretariat of the first record of *Aleurolobus marlatii* (Hemiptera: Aleyrodidae) on its territory. In October 2016, this whitefly was found on Citrus plants growing in public gardens in Larnaca and Limassol districts. The identity of the pest was confirmed by the laboratory of Fera (GB) using morphological methods. Surveys are ongoing and further measures will be taken. Observations showed that *A. marlatti* is widespread in Larnaca and Limassol districts but no severe damage has been recorded.
The pest status of *Aleurolobus marlatti* in Cyprus is officially declared as: **Present (widespread).**

EPPO note: *A. marlatti* is a polyphagous species feeding mostly on woody plants which has been reported to be an occasional pest of citrus (e.g. in Japan). It feeds on leaves and most injury is caused by sooty moulds developing on excreted honeydew. It has been recorded at least in the following countries:
EPPO region: Italy (Sicilia), Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Malta.
Africa: Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Mali, Sudan.
Asia: China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Korea (Republic of), Malaysia, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Taiwan.
Oceania: Australia.

Source: NPPO of Cyprus (2017-03).

Additional key words: new record
Computer codes: ALERMA, CY

2017/097 First report of *Zaprionus indianus* in France

Zaprionus indianus (Diptera: Drosophilidae – EPPO Alert List) is reported for the first time from France. During a research project (EU project DROPSA), a monitoring programme for another drosophilid, *Drosophila suzukii* (EPPO A2 List) was set-up in the Alpes-Maritimes department. In January 2016, 5 specimens (3 females and 2 males) of *Z. indianus* were caught in 1 site (Cap d'Antibes). The identity of the pest was confirmed by morphological and molecular analysis. Considering that *Z. indianus* is a tropical species, it is not expected that it will be able to colonize cold temperate areas. However, it was surprising to catch it in winter in Southern France. It was also noted that in the context of global warming, climatic conditions prevailing in Southern France may become progressively more favourable to the establishment of permanent populations. Therefore, it was recommended that a more precise monitoring of *Zaprionus* species in the French Riviera should be carried out, focussing on figs (*Ficus carica*), wild persimmons (*Diospyros* sp.) and prickly pears (*Opuntia ficus-indica*).
The situation of *Zaprionus indianus* in France can be described as follows: **Transient, a few specimens were first caught in 2016 in Cap d'Antibes, establishment is not expected.**

Source: Kremmer L, David J, Borowiec N, Thaon M, Ris N, Poirié M, Gatti JL (2017) The African fig fly *Zaprionus indianus*: a new invasive pest in France? *Bulletin of Insectology* **70**(1), 57-62.

Pictures: *Zaprionus indianus*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ZAPRIN/photos

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

2017/098 *Aceria kuko* reported from several European countries

Aceria kuko (Acari: Eriophyidae) is a gall mite originating from Asia. According to the literature, it feeds on *Lycium chinense, L. barbarum, Solanum nigrum* and *Capsicum annuum* (all Solanaceae). This mite causes rounded galls on *Lycium* spp. leaves, initially yellowish green then violet in colour, and projected from both sides of the leaves. In 2008, the NPPO of the United Kingdom became aware that large numbers of dormant 'goji' plants (*Lycium barbarum*) were being imported from China via mail order sales and distributed across the country, despite the fact that imports of Solanaceae plants for planting from third countries are prohibited within the European Union territory. The same year, *A. kuko* was found on goji plants showing leaf galls which had been collected from 3 locations in England (EPPO RS 2008/222). Infected plants were destroyed and no further infestations have been reported from the United Kingdom. In 2011 and 2012, several cases were reported from Germany (EPPO RS 2011/218, EPPO RS 2012/233) and eradication measures were taken. Since these initial reports, more European countries have reported the pest on their territory, although the establishment of *A. kuko* remains to be verified in many cases.

- **Bulgaria**: first reported in 2016 in Plovdiv (Bulgarian Food Safety Agency, 2016).
- **Cyprus**: first found in October 2013 on *L. barbarum* showing leaf galls (Seraphides, 2014).
- **France**: presence of *A. kuko* was confirmed in 2015 (Anses, 2015).
- **Greece**: first found in 2012 in samples of *L. barbarum* which had been collected in Orestiada (Evros), and Xanthi on plants which had been imported from Germany and ordered by Internet. As infested plants have been destroyed and no further reports

have been made, it can be assumed that the pest is not established (PlantDirect, 2012).

- **Hungary**: first found in 2014 on *L. barbarum* in Budapest (Budafok and Sasad) and Heves (Ripka *et al.*, 2015; Ripka and Sánchez, 2017).
- **Romania**: first found in 2013 in Bucharest. Observations made on goji plants in an experimental field of the University of Agronomic Science and Veterinary Medicine of Bucharest showed that *A. kuko* caused severe losses. It was estimated that production losses reached 80-100%, as the majority of flower buds were distorted by galls (Ciceoi & Mardares, 2016a and 2016b).
- **Serbia**: *A. kuko* was first reported in 2015. The pest was found near Sombor in a private plantation (0.5 ha) of *L. chinense*.
- **Slovenia**: *A. kuko* was first found in 2012 on *L. barbatum* in 2 localities (Maribor and Ljubljana) (Seljak, 2013).

Source:

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Pictures: *Aceria kuko*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/ACEIKU

Additional key words:

Computer codes: ACEIKU, BG, CY, FR, GR, HU, RO, RS, SI

2017/099 First report of *Epichrysocharis burwelli* in Portugal

In Portugal, *Epichrysocharis burwelli* (Hymenoptera: Eulophidae) was detected for the first time in June 2015 in Almada, causing leaf galls on *Corymbia (Eucalyptus) citriodora*. In a subsequent survey, the pest was found in 4 out 7 of sampled locations (Almada, Escaroupim, Sete-Rios, Tapada da Ajuda) along the Tagus river, between the region of Lisbon and Castelo Branco. The pest was found on *C. citriodora* in gardens, parks and in a commercial plantation for essential-oil extraction. *E. burwelli* causes small galls on leaves and depending on the infestation level, it may negatively affect the essential-oil yield in plantations of *C. citriodora*. *E. burwelli* originates from Australia and has been introduced into some parts of the Americas (e.g. California, Brazil). Interestingly, an unidentified species of *Closterocerus*, which is not known from Europe, was found parasitizing the larvae of *E. burwelli*. This first report of *E. burwelli* in Portugal is also a first report for Europe. It is suspected that *E. burwelli* has been introduced with imports of *C. citriodora* plants for planting to be used for ornamental purposes or essential-oil production.

Source: Franco JC, Garcia A, Branco M (2016) First report of *Epichrysocharis burwelli* in Europe, a new invasive gall wasp attacking eucalypts. *Phytoparasitica* **44**(4), 443-446.

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

2017/100 Survey on potato cyst nematodes in Algeria

In Algeria, potato cyst nematodes (*Globodera pallida* and *G. rostochiensis*, both EPPO A2 List) were first recorded in 1953. It is hypothetized that they have been introduced with infested seed potatoes from the United Kingdom soon after the Second World War. By 1961, the infested area had increased to 33 localities around Algiers. Potato cyst nematodes were then reported from several Algerian potato-producing regions, including Aïn Defla, Tipaza, Mascara and Sétif regions. In 2013, a survey on cyst nematodes was carried out in the region of Aïn Defla, in areas where potato crops were rotated with cereals. As a result, *Globodera pallida* and *G. rostochiensis* were found, in separate or mixed populations, in 5 municipalities (Aïn Defla, Arib, El Amra, Mekhatria, Rouina) of the Aïn Defla region. The high genetic diversity of Algerian populations of potato cyst nematodes suggests that multiple introductions have taken place. Finally, in these areas which were previously cropped with cereals, cereal cyst nematodes (*Heterodera avenae* and *H. hordecalis*) were also found. It is concluded that further surveys should be carried out to study potato cyst nematode populations in other regions of Algeria, and determine which pathotypes are present in order to select the most appropriate potato cultivars.

Source: Tirchi N, Troccoli A, Fanelli E, Mokabli A, Mouhouche F, De Luca F (2016) Morphological and molecular identification of potato and cereal cyst nematode isolates from Algeria and their phylogenetic relationships with other populations from distant geographical areas. *European Journal of Plant Pathology* **146**(4), 861-880.

Pictures: *Globodera pallida*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/HETDPA/photos
Globodera rostochiensis. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/HETDRO/photos

Additional key words: detailed record **Computer codes:** HETDPA, HETDRO, DZ

2017/101 *Globodera capensis*: a new cyst nematode described from South Africa

During surveys of potato-production areas of South Africa carried out from 1999 to 2007, a new cyst nematode, *Globodera capensis* n. sp., was found on several farms in the Swartland and Sandveld areas. *G. capensis* was found to be morphologically very similar to potato cyst nematodes (*G. rostochiensis* and *G. pallida*), as well as from *G. artemisiae, G. millifolii* and *G. tabacum tabacum*. However, it could be distinguished from these species by molecular tests (PCR, sequencing). Phylogenetic analyses have indicated that *G. capensis* was closely related to *Globodera* species from Europe, Asia and New Zealand which parasitize non-solanaceous plants. At the time of its first description, the host plants of *G. capensis* were not known, as specimens had only been found in samples collected from cleared potato fields, as well as from the rhizosphere of wild plants (e.g. *Conicosia pugioniformis* (Aizoaceae) and *Oncosiphon grandiflorum* (Asteraceae)). The possible impacts of this new cyst nematode species on certification of seed potatoes and on potato exports prompted further studies about the reproductive ability of *G. capensis* on potatoes. These studies were carried out in the laboratory, as well as under glasshouse and field conditions, and showed that viable cysts of *G. capensis* were unable to reproduce on potato plants (*Solanum tuberosum* cvs. Avalanche, BP1, and VanderPlank).

Source: Knoetze R (2014) New cyst nematode poses no threat to potatoes. CHIPS, 26-27. http://www.potatoes.co.za/SiteResources/documents/New%20cyst%20nematode%20poses%20no%20threat.pdf

Knoetze R, Swart A, Tiedt LR (2013) Description of *Globodera capensis* n. sp. (Nematoda: Heteroderidae) from South Africa. *Nematology* **15**, 233-250.

Additional key words: taxonomy **Computer codes:** GLOBCA, ZA

2017/102 *Xylella fastidiosa* in Islas Baleares (ES): more details and detection in grapevine

At the end of October 2016, *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO A1 List) was found for the first time in Islas Baleares (ES) where containment measures are being taken (EPPO RS 2016/213, RS 2017/083). Since the first detection of the bacterium in Mallorca, 937 samples have been collected from various plant species and tested. As of 2017-05-09, 219 positive cases have been detected in plants or trees on the archipelago: 139 in Mallorca, 59 in Ibiza and 21 in Menorca. For the first time, the bacterium has been detected in a grapevine plant in Mallorca. The positive sample had been collected in Sant Llorenç des Cardassar in a plot of table grapes grown for self-consumption, and not located in a wine-making production area.

- In Mallorca, the presence of *X. fastidiosa* subsp. *fastidiosa* or *X. fastidiosa* subsp. *multiplex* has been confirmed in the following plant species: 53 wild olive trees (*Olea europaea* subsp. *sylvestris*), 46 almond trees (*Prunus dulcis*), 14 *Polygala myrtifolia,* 10 cultivated olive trees (*O. europaea*), 6 rosemary plants (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), 3 cherry trees (*P. avium*), 2 lavender plants (*Lavandula dentata*), 1 plum tree (*P. domestica*), 1 oleander (*Nerium oleander*), 1 *Cistus* sp., 1 mimosa (*Acacia saligna*), 1 grapevine plant (*Vitis* sp.).
- In Ibiza, *X. fastidiosa* subsp. *pauca* has been confirmed in: 36 cultivated olive trees (*O. europaea*), 15 wild olive trees (*O. europaea* subsp. *sylvestris*) 3 lavender plants (1 *L. angustifolia, 2 L. dentata*), 3 oleander plants (*N. oleander*), 1 mimosa (*A. saligna*), and 1 *Polygala myrtifolia*.
- In Menorca, *X. fastidiosa* subsp. *multiplex* has been confirmed in: 15 wild olive trees (*O. europaea* subsp. *sylvestris*), 3 cultivated olive trees (*O. europaea*), and 3 *Polygala myrtifolia*.

The situation of *Xylella fastidiosa* in Spain can be described as follows: **Present, only in Islas Baleares, under official control.**

Source: INTERNET
Govern Illes Balears (2017-05-09) Confirmados 219 positivos por *Xylella fastidiosa* en las Illes Balears.
http://www.caib.es/govern/pidip/dadesComunicat.do?lang=es&codi=8982890

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

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

2017/103 *Xylella taiwanensis* sp. nov. causes pear leaf scorch in Taiwan

In 1993, a bacterium causing pear leaf scorch disease in Taiwan was detected on Asian pear (*Pyrus pyrifolia* cv. Hengshan) in Houli, and was identified as a strain of *Xylella fastidiosa* (EPPO RS 1994/049, 1996/204, 2007/187). Further molecular and phylogenetic studies have been conducted and have shown that the bacterial strain isolated from *P. pyrifolia* in Taiwan is a new and distinct species which has been tentatively called *Xylella taiwanensis* sp. nov.

Source: Su CC, Deng WL, Jan FJ, Chang CJ, Huang H, Shih HT, Chen J (2016) *Xylella taiwanensis* sp. nov. cause of pear leaf scorch disease in Taiwan. *International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology* **66**(11), 4766-4771.

Additional key words: taxonomy **Computer codes:** XYLEFA, XYLETA, TW

2017/104 First report of *Rose rosette virus* in India

Rose rosette virus (*Emaravirus*, RRV – EPPO Alert List) is associated with a disease which has been observed in North America since the 1940s on wild and cultivated roses (*Rosa* spp.). RRV is transmitted by an eriophyid mite, *Phyllocoptes fructiphilus* (Acari: Eriophyidae). In India, a survey on rose diseases was made near Siliguri (West Bengal) and 20 symptomatic samples of roses (*Rosa* sp.) were collected from 2 ornamental gardens and tested for the presence of RRV (RT-PCR with RRV specific primers, sequencing, electron microscopy). Results confirmed the presence of RRV in all tested symptomatic samples. Affected rose plants were showing symptoms of leaf curling and crumpling, flower deformation, leaf distortion, and persistent red pigmentation on older leaves. This is the first time that RRV is reported from India, and from a country outside North America.
The situation of *Rose rosette virus* in India can be described as follows: **Present, detected in a small number of samples collected from West Bengal.**

Source: Chakraborty P, Das S, Saha B, Karmakar A, Saha D, Saha A (2017) *Rose rosette virus*: an emerging pathogen of garden roses in India. *Australasian Plant Pathology* doi:10.1007/s13313-017-0479-y

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** RRV000, IN

2017/105 First report of *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* in Bosnia and Herzegovina

In Bosnia and Herzegovina, *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* (formerly EPPO Alert List) was found for the first time in 2009 in a common ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) plantation in Jelašinovci which had been established over a three-year period (from 2004 to 2007).
The situation of *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* in Bosnia and Herzegovina can be described as follows: **Present, only in some areas, first found in 2009 in Jelašinovci.**

Source: Stanivuković Z, Karadžić D, Milenković I (2014) [The first report of the parasitic fungus *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* (Kowalski) Baral, Queloz, Hosoya on the common ash in Bosnia and Herzegovina]. *Šumarstvo* (**3/4**), 19–34 (in Serbian). http://www.srpskosumarskoudruzenje.org.rs/pdf/sumarstvo/2014_3-4/sumarstvo2014_3-4_rad02.pdf

Pictures: *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CHAAFR/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** CHAAFR, BA

2017/106 First report of *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* in Montenegro

In Montenegro, *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* (formerly EPPO Alert List) was found for the first time in 2016 during studies on fungus species present on forest tree species within the Biogradska Gora National Park. In August 2016, dieback symptoms were noticed on 4-6 year old ash trees (*Fraxinus excelsior*) naturally regenerating in a riparian area around Lake Biograd. Samples were randomly collected from 20 symptomatic trees and laboratory analysis (morphological and physiological characterization) confirmed the presence of *H. fraxineus*. As no symptoms had been observed on ash trees during similar studies in 2013 and 2014, it is supposed that the introduction of *H. fraxineus* in the Biogradska Gora National Park is recent. It is concluded that further monitoring of the disease within the protected

area of Biogradska Gora National Park, as well as in other stands of *F. excelsior* and *F. angustifolia* in Montenegro should be carried out.
The situation of *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* in Montenegro can be described as follows: **Present, only in some areas, first found in 2016 in the Biogradska Gora National Park.**

Source: Milenković I, Jung T, Stanivuković Z, Karadžić D (2017) First report of *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* on *Fraxinus excelsior* in Montenegro. *Forest Pathology* e12359. https://doi.org/10.1111/efp.12359

Pictures: *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CHAAFR/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** CHAAFR, ME

2017/107 First report of *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* in Serbia

In Serbia, symptoms of ash dieback were observed for the first time in September 2015 during a survey carried out on approximately 1000 ash trees (*Fraxinus angustifolia* and *F. excelsior*) growing in natural forests at 3 sites (Debelo Brdo, Molovin, and Tara). At each of the localities, 3 to 8 stands (or groups of trees) were surveyed for the presence of ash dieback symptoms. Symptomatic samples were collected from 45 trees (*F. angustifolia* and *F. excelsior*) and tested in the laboratory (morphological and molecular methods). Results confirmed the presence of *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* (formerly EPPO Alert List). In the 3 surveyed sites, dead annual shoots were the most frequently observed symptoms, while small necrotic lesions in the bark were encountered only occasionally. Symptoms of decline were observed only on young, 1-3 m high trees, in the understory. As the disease incidence observed at the 3 localities was low, it is thought that *H. fraxineus* has been discovered in an early phase of the epidemic.
The situation of *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* in Serbia can be described as follows: **Present, only in some areas, first found in 2015 in 3 sites (Debelo Brdo, Molovin, and Tara).**

Source: Keča N, Kirisits T, Menkis A (2017) First report of the invasive ash dieback pathogen *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* on *Fraxinus excelsior* and *F. angustifolia* in Serbia. *Baltic Forestry* **23**(1), 56–59. https://www.balticforestry.mi.lt/bf/PDF_Articles/2017-23%5B1%5D/Baltic%20Forestry%202017.1_056-059.pdf

Pictures: *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/CHAAFR/photos

Additional key words: new record **Computer codes:** CHAAFR, RS

2017/108 *Verticillium* wilt in *Ailanthus altissima* trees in Austria

Ailanthus altissima (Simaroubaceae: EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) commonly known as tree of heaven is an invasive alien plant species in the EPPO region and native to North and Eastern China. *A. altissima* can invade a variety of habitats including managed and unmanaged grasslands, forests, riverbanks/canalsides, rail/roadsides, wastelands and urban areas. *A. altissima* establishes itself readily on artificially disturbed sites such as roadsides and ditches, particularly in the Mediterranean region, such as in Southern France. Young trees grow rapidly, outcompeting other plant species for light and space. Control of the tree is often expensive and where the species grows near water the use of chemicals is restricted. In 1997, dieback and mortality was observed in individuals in Austria and the cause was attributed to *Verticillium* spp. and other fungi causing bark canker. Between 2011 and 2016 extensive surveys were conducted in Eastern Austria where *Verticillium* spp. were reported as widespread in the *A. altissima* population. *Verticillium dahliae* was found at 56 of the sampled 77 sites and *V. nonalfalfae* was identified from 2 of the 77 sites. The authors suggest that the rare detection of *V. nonalfalfae* may be related to its narrow host range, compared to *V. dahliae*, and further studies are warranted to evaluate its potential as a biocontrol agent.

Source: Maschek O, Halmschlager E (2017) Natural distribution of *Verticillium* wilt on invasive *Ailanthus altissima* in eastern Austria and its potential for biocontrol. *Forest Pathology*, DOI:10.1111/efp.12356.

Pictures *Ailanthus altissima*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/AILAL/photos

Additional key words: biological control, invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** AILAL, VERTDA, VERTNO, AT

2017/109 *Colocasia esculenta*: an invasive plant spreading in the Iberian Penninsula

Colocasia esculenta (Araceae) is an emergent, perennial, semi-aquatic herbaceous species native to Asia. The species, commonly known as taro is utilized for its edible corms. In several warm and temperate areas of the world (for example Australia and Central and South America), *C. esculenta* shows invasive behavior. The species is also beginning to become invasive in Spain and four newly invaded localities have been observed in Andalucía. These include two sites in the Cádiz province and two sites in the Seville province where all invaded sites are located within protected areas. The habitats invaded include a combination of small temporary streams, irrigation channels, inland wetlands and large rivers such as the River Ebro. Additionally, *C. esculenta* is recorded from mainland Portugal but the status of the species remains unclear. Several records exist in Portuguese databases but further information about these populations is needed before the species can be considered to be established. It should be noted that *C. esculenta* is invasive in the islands of Madeira and the Azores. The authors assessed the risk of *C. esculenta* through risk assessment at two geographical scales (1) Iberian Peninsula and (2) Continental Europe, and concluded that the species poses a significant risk to these regions. The authors suggest that the species should be regulated in Europe.

Source: Dana ED, García-de-Lomas, Verloove F, García-Ocaña, Gámez V, Alcaraz J, Ortiz JM (2017) *Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott (Araceae), an expanding invasive species of aquatic ecosystems in the Iberian Peninsula: new records and risk assessments. *Limnetica* **36**, 15-27.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** CXSES ES, PT

2017/110 Five new alien plant species in the flora of Montenegro

Recent botanical surveys in Montenegro have identified five new species to the flora of the country. These comprise *Coreopsis tinctoria* (Asteraceae), *Ipomoea indica* (Convolvulaceae), *Lupinus x regalis* (Fabaceae), *Physalis angulata* (Solanaceae), and *Solidago canadensis* (Asteraceae). All the species are grown as ornamental species in Montenegro and thus plants for planting are considered the most likely pathway for their introduction.

Coreopsis tinctoria

Coreopsis tinctoria is an annual species native to North America where it is found growing in low wet areas along the coast. The species was first introduced into Europe in the 1830s and grows throughout Europe in disturbed habitats up to 1 000 m a.s.l. In Montenegro, the species was identified in the area of Long Beach in the municipality of Ulcinj. Approximately 20 individuals were scattered over an area of 16 m^2.

Ipomoea indica

Ipomoea indica is a perennial climber growing up to 15 m in height. The species has a pan-tropical native range and is considered invasive in a number of regions (including New Zealand, Hawaii and South Africa). In Montenegro, *I. indica* has been identified forming very dense strands on the walls of abandoned buildings or on trees in abandoned waste ground at several sites between the settlements of Meljine and Igalo in the Bay of Boka Kotorska.

Lupinus x regalis

Lupinus × *regalis* is a garden hybrid (or hybrid complex) with the parents being *L. polyphyllus* and *L. arboreus* (both native to North America). In Montenegro, several individuals of *Lupinus* × *regalis* were recorded in the urban area of Kolašin, in an old ruin frequently used to dump unwanted vegetative material and waste.

Physalis angulata

Physalis angulata is a herbaceous annual species native to the Americas. The species has been introduced into many tropical and sub-tropical regions where it is reported as invasive in parts of Asia, Africa and Australia. *P. angulata* was recorded in Montenegro in the area of Long Beach in the municipality of Ulcinj. It inhabited moist waysides in an open coastal forest on sandy dunes. The population counted was 15 plants.

Solidago canadensis

Solidago canadensis (Asteraceae: EPPO List of Invasive Alien Plants) is an erect rhizomatous perennial. The species is native to North America and was introduced into the EPPO region in the mid-1600s. In Montenegro, *S. canadensis* was identified along the roadside in the village Vir, near the city of Nikšić. The population formed a dense patch that covered approximately 10 m^2.

Source: Stešević D, Bubanja N (2017) Five new alien species in the flora of Montenegro: *Coreopsis tinctoria* Nutt., *Ipomoea indica* (Burm.) Merr., *Lupinus x regalis* Bergmans, *Physalis angulata* L., and *Solidago canadensis* L. and new possible threats to the biodiversity. *Acta Botanica Croatica* **76**, 98-102.

Pictures *Solidago canadensis*. https://gd.eppo.int/taxon/SOOCA/photos

Additional key words: new record, invasive alien plants **Computer codes:** CRLTI, IPOAC, LUPPH, PHYAN, SOOCA, ME

2017/111 *Prosopis* species in Israel, the West Bank and Western Jordan

A number of *Prosopis* (Mimosoidae) species are known to be invasive and have detrimental negative impacts on the habitats they invade. In Jordan and Israel, since the mid-1900s several *Prosopis* species have been planted including *Prosopis affinis*, *P. alba, P. articulata, P. chilensis, P. glandulosa, P. juliflora, P. nigra, P. pallida* and *P. velutina.* In Western Jordan, alien *Prosopis* were introduced during the 1980s and planted along roadsides in the Rift valley and the Rhur. All escaped *Prosopis* individuals in Jordan have been identified as *P. juliflora.* In the Jordan Valley, from the Dead Sea to the Yarmouk river, *P. juliflora* is widespread and occurs along wadi beds, roadsides, agricultural fields and disturbed habitats. The species has also been identified as growing in undisturbed natural dry rocky habitats. In Israel, a number of *Prosopis* species were introduced into semi-arid and arid regions of the country in the 1960s for ornamental or environmental purposes, and again, those individuals that escaped planted plots were identified as *P. juliflora*. In Israel, most naturalized populations of *Prosopis* are found in wadi beds on limestone outcrops as well as in depressions within the loess hilly areas north and west of the city of Beer-Sheva in the Northern Negev. The establishment of *Prosopis* species in the region can have significant impacts on native biological diversity and the authors of the paper highlight potential impacts on native tree species such as *Acacia raddiana*, *Salvadora persica* and *Moringa peregrina*. To conserve these native species, a control management strategy is needed for *Prosopis* species in the region which includes the removal of large stands and preventing additional establishment in nature reserves.

Source: Dufour-Dror JM, Shmida A (2017) Invasion of alien *Prosopis* species in Israel, the West Bank and western Jordan: characteristics, distribution and control perspectives. *BioInvasion Records* **7**, 1-7.

Additional key words: invasive alien plants, conference

Computer codes: PRCAB, PRCAT, PRCCH, PRCJG, PRCJU, PRCJU, PRCNI, PRCPA, PRCJV IL, JO